

# Adolescents and Youth in Pakistan 2001-02

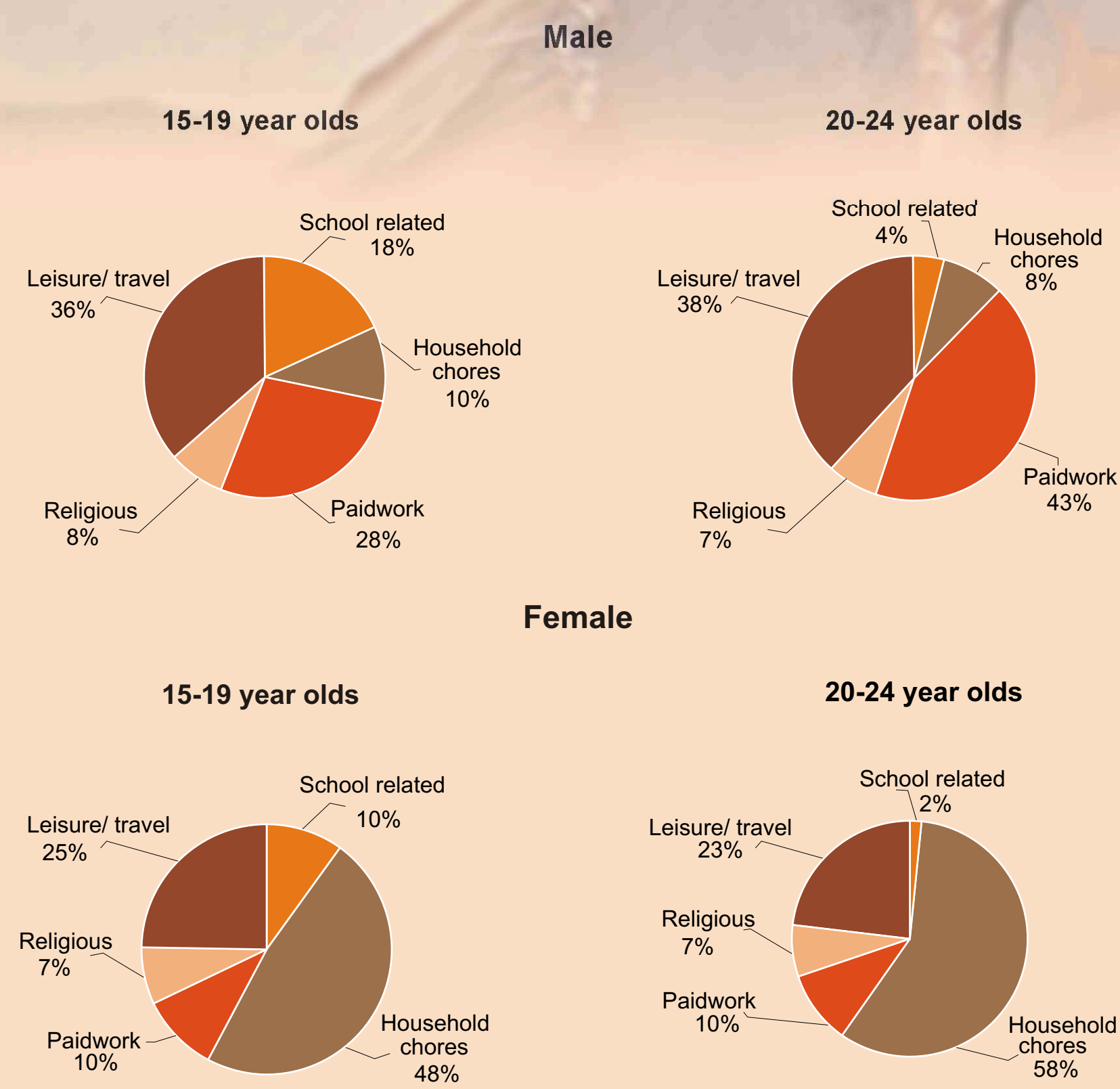
## A Nationally Representative Survey

More young people, aged 15-24, live in Pakistan than at any other time in its history -- 25 million -- and subsequent groups are projected to be 36 millions in 2004. Recognizing the dearth of information on the situation of this large group of young people in Pakistan, the Population Council undertook a nationally representative survey from October 2001 to March 2002. The Adolescent and Youth in Pakistan (AYP) is the largest such survey focusing on young people. The survey sought information from youth aged 15-24, responsible adults (parents, where possible) in the household where young interviewees lived, and other community members in each of the 254 communities where the survey took place. A total of 6,585 households were visited and 8,074 young people were interviewed.

The project was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation-USA, Department for International Development-UK, and UNICEF-Pakistan. This poster has been prepared in collaboration with the Measure Communication Project of the Population Reference Bureau.

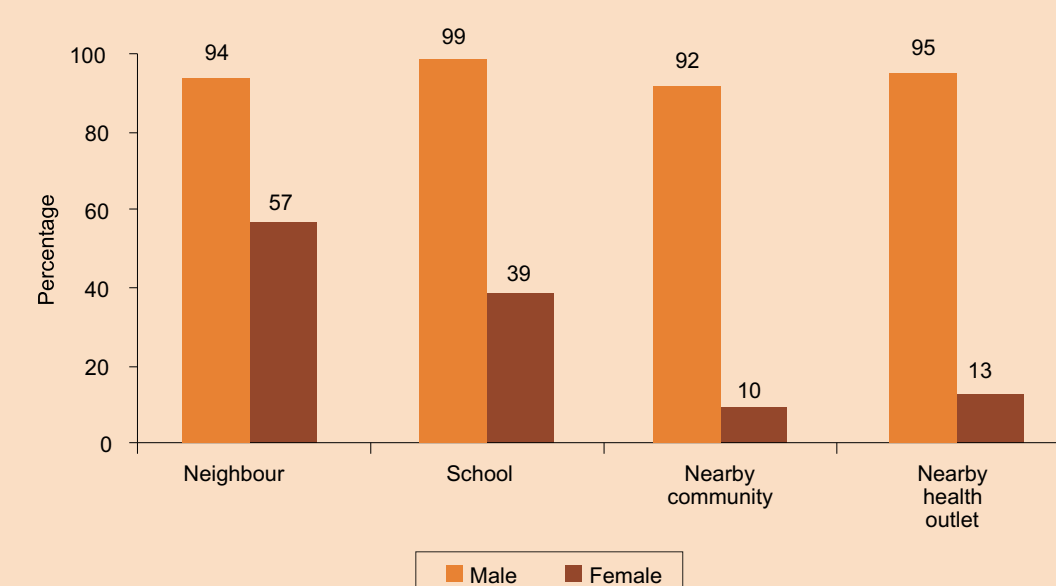
Young females spend larger proportion of their time in doing housework, especially young women aged 20-24. Boys spend a greater proportion of their days in economic activity, while the older youth (20-24 year olds), spend a little less than half of their time in paid work. In general, Boys report that they spend more time on leisure activities than girls.

Proportion of time young people spent on various activities (average day)



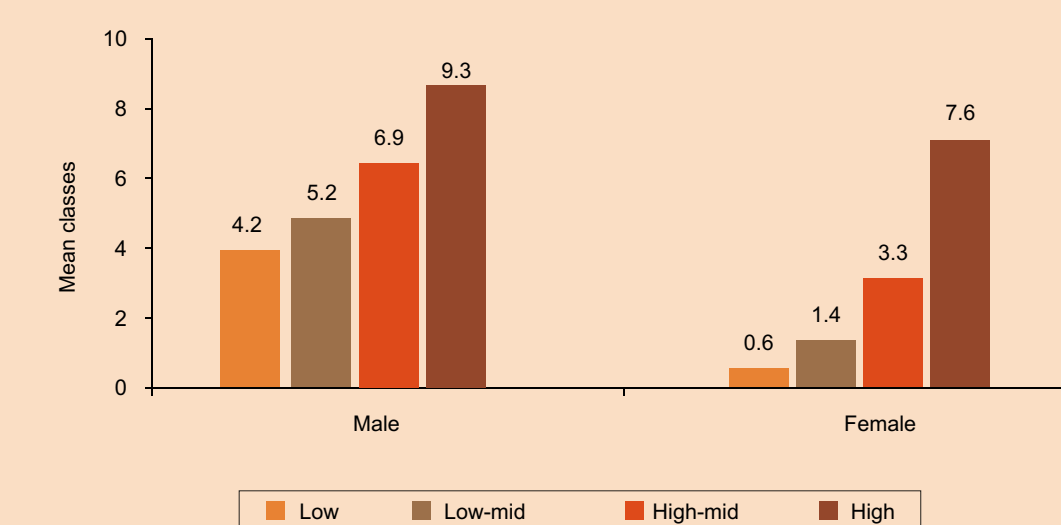
Mobility for females is quite limited in Pakistan, while males enjoy greater freedom and can visit most places they want, on their own.

Percent who can go to various places alone of all young people



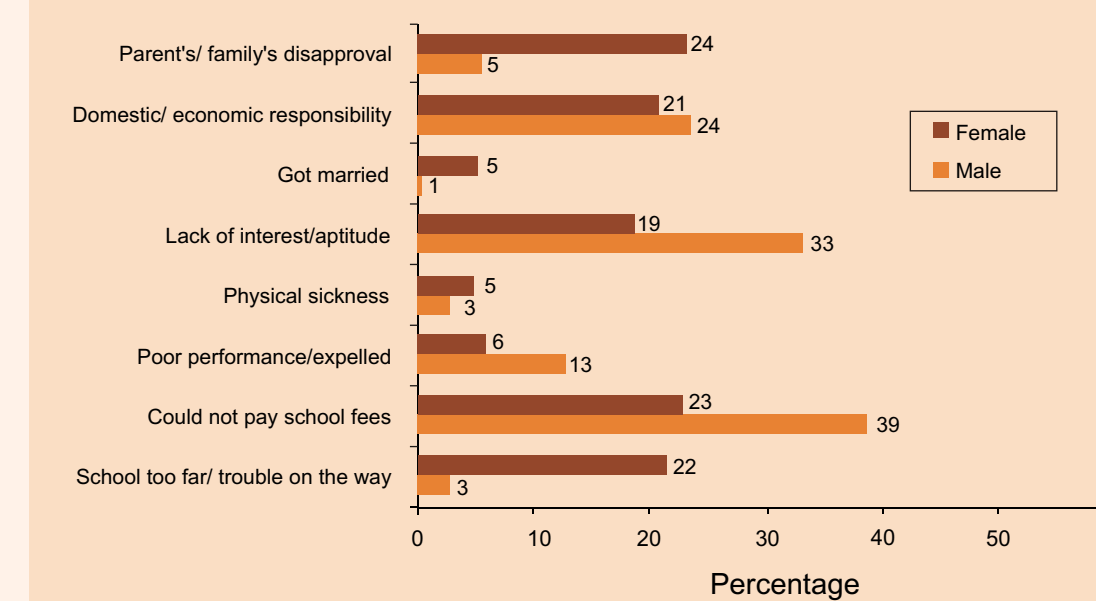
Socio-economic class is the most important decisive factor in determining how much education one would receive in Pakistan. This is further compounded for a girl. Girls belonging to the lowest economic strata do not get a chance even to complete one grade, whereas their counterparts in the highest strata at least, are able to go beyond primary.

Mean highest class completed of all 20-24 year olds



Boys mostly drop out of school due to economic reasons or due to their own lack of interest in studies. Girls' main reasons for school drop out are social disapproval or access to school.

Major reasons for school dropout



Note: Multiple responses were possible. Domestic responsibility applies to females; economic responsibility applies to males.

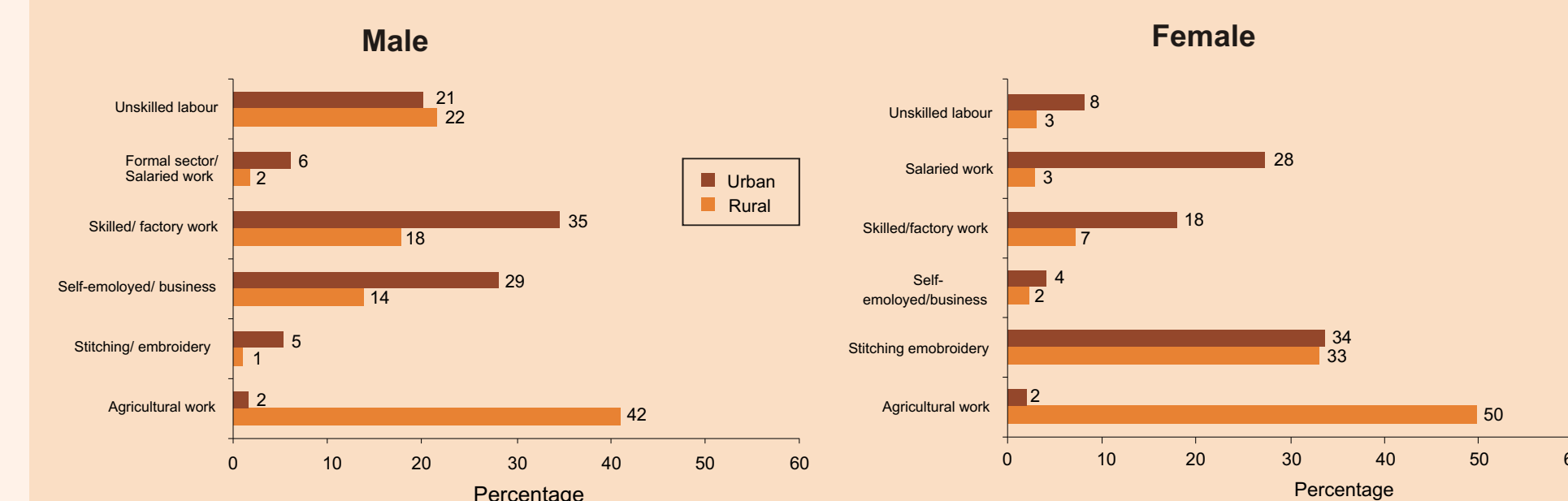
	Social Life								Education								Work								Reproductive Health							
	% Having literate Parents		% Who visited a friend for more than an hour in past week		% Who do not have any recreation		% Ever been to another city		% Ever been to school		Average classes completed		% Completed primary schooling		% Aspiring secondary or higher education		% Who have ever worked		% Who worked before age 15		% Who work year round		% Who participated in the decision about their work		% Who know about puberty		% Married before 20		Average number of children ever born		% Using any method of contraception	
	Mother	Father	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Ever used	Intend to use		
<b>Pakistan</b>	12.6	42.8	65.7	27.2	12.9	25.3	70.5	39.6	83.7	51.2	8.2	7.5	69.9	38.6	58.0	43.7	65.3	35.0	31.0	19.1	82.3	56.1	59.6	61.6	41.0	30.9	14.2	50.1	1.82	15.9	57.1	
Urban	29.3	61.2	65.7	28.4	7.7	13.0	63.6	40.3	91.3	79.8	9.0	9.3	80.7	69.9	60.6	61.2	61.1	29.3	23.1	8.4	88.2	69.9	69.8	68.9	37.9	23.6	5.2	27.7	1.62	29.0	64.1	
Rural	5.9	35.5	65.7	26.7	15.1	30.0	73.4	39.3	80.4	40.4	7.7	6.1	65.2	26.8	56.8	36.9	67.1	37.1	34.4	23.1	80.0	52.0	55.6	59.4	42.3	33.7	18.4	58.3	1.86	15.3	55.7	
<b>Punjab</b>	14.7	43.4	56.1	23.6	14.5	23.3	70.4	41.1	85.2	59.2	7.7	7.4	69.1	44.9	61.4	48.4	64.8	39.2	29.8	21.5	86.9	58.7	63.3	57.6	39.2	29.3	12.3	42.2	1.77	20.0	68.5	
Urban	31.7	63.1	62.9	25.5	6.6	12.3	66.0	45.3	91.6	87.8	8.7	9.2	79.5	76.9	62.0	66.7	60.2	31.0	20.5	19.1	89.6	73.7	70.5	67.9	35.9	20.3	4.3	20.4	1.44	32.5	68.4	
Rural	7.8	35.5	53.1	22.9	18.0	27.6	72.3	39.4	82.4	48.3	7.2	6.0	64.5	32.8	61.1	41.3	66.8	42.3	33.8	26.9	85.8	54.6	60.5	54.7	40.7	32.7	15.9	50.6	1.83	17.2	68.5	
<b>Sindh</b>	13.6	46.8	75.0	33.6	7.4	23.0	74.9	42.7	81.8	45.4	8.8	7.9	71.2	35.5	51.3	36.5	74.4	41.6	38.7	23.0	80.6	53.3	55.1	69.7	45.0	31.1	18.9	61.5	1.89	13.1	43.4	
Urban	29.7	60.5	66.2	35.0	8.3	12.4	61.0	34.1	91.2	73.0	9.5	9.5	82.7	64.0	57.4	54.6	66.3	30.4	29.0	11.3	88.0	65.7	71.0	71.9	41.0	26.6	6.3	38.3	1.75	26.6	59.1	
Rural	4.1	38.8	80.0	32.8	6.8	29.2	83.0	47.7	76.3	29.2	8.3	5.4	64.5	18.9	47.7	25.5	79.1	48.1	44.4	29.8	77.1	48.8	47.4	68.8	47.4	33.8	26.5	73.1	1.93	9.2	39.0	
<b>NWFP</b>	4.9	40.5	85.1	23.5	17.3	40.6	54.7	29.3	87.2	36.8	9.1	8.0	77.2	26.7	60.1	42.0	45.5	8.1	17.1	2.0	59.1	37.5	63.8	75.6	38.4	34.1	7.5	60.1	1.86	11.9	59.9	
Urban	14.8	56.3	79.9	18.8	13.3	19.2	57.4	30.3	91.5	58.2	9.2	9.8	82.3	53.2	64.1	52.0	47.1	13.6	14.8	2.9	79.7	46.1	60.6	56.7	37.0	32.2	5.6	36.1	2.16	24.9	74.4	
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<b>Balochistan</b>	3.0	22.3	79.8	44.7	16.7	20.6	81.3	33.3	71.2	29.3	8.2	6.4	54.6	15.8	54.3	30.8	63.4	23.7	31.4	15.2	81.0	48.8	42.6	55.9	42.8	40.1	21.2	61.8	1.84	6.9	22.1	
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Rural	2.0	19.7	79.4	45.8	18.0	20.7	83.1	33.0	69.2	27.2	8.0	5.6	52.1	13.4	52.7	28.5	65.7	24.4	32.8	15.9	81.0	47.0	41.7	54.5	42.9	40.6	22.9	62.7	1.85	6.2	20.7	

- Parents of all young people who can read and write in at least one language.
- All young people (15-24) who visited a friend for more than an hour in past week.
- All young people who report undertaking leisure activities in their free time.
- All young people who made any visits outside their own city/village to any other city, district, province or country.
- All young people aged 15-24.
- Young people aged 20-24 who ever attended school.
- All young people (15-24 year olds).
- All young people (15-24 year olds).
- All young people.
- Young people who have ever worked.
- Young people who have ever worked.
- All young people who decided on their own and jointly with other family members.
- All young people: for girls, indicates knowledge of menstruation; for boys, indicates knowledge of physical changes before the occurrence.
- All 20-24 year olds.
- All currently married females (15-24 year olds).
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Most males in rural areas work in the agriculture sector whereas most of their urban counterparts are either involved in skilled/factory work or are self-employed. One fifth of young boys, in both localities, are working as unskilled laborers.

Half of the rural young girls are involved in agricultural sector and about a third do stitching or embroidery. In urban areas, about two fifths are earning living through stitching/embroidery and a sizable proportion (a little more than a quarter) are employed in the formal sector\*.

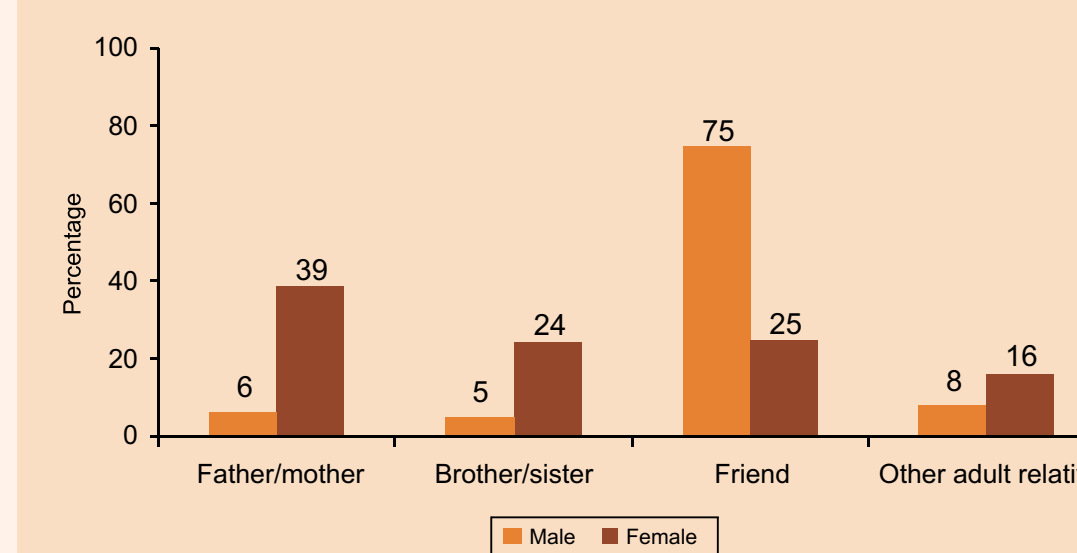
Type of employment of those who have ever worked



\*Formal sector/ salaried work includes: teaching/tutoring, army/police, clerical work, government service, nurse/dispenser

Friends are the main source of puberty-related information for young boys, whereas girls rely more on their mothers, sisters and friends.

Persons from whom young people heard about puberty



Note: Multiple responses were possible. Response choices: girls were given the choice of mothers/sisters and boys were provided choice of fathers/ brothers as response categories.



The Population Council, an international, non-profit, nongovernmental organization established in 1952, seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources.

The Council analyzes population issues and trends; conducts research in the reproductive sciences; develops new contraceptives; works with public and private agencies to improve the quality and outreach of family planning and reproductive health services; helps governments design and implement effective population policies; communicates the results of research in the population field to diverse audiences; and helps strengthen professional resources in developing countries through collaborative research and programs, technical exchanges, awards, and fellowships.

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