

Adolescents and Youth in Pakistan 2001-02

A Nationally Representative Survey

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50 YEARS
1952-2002
Population Council

National survey

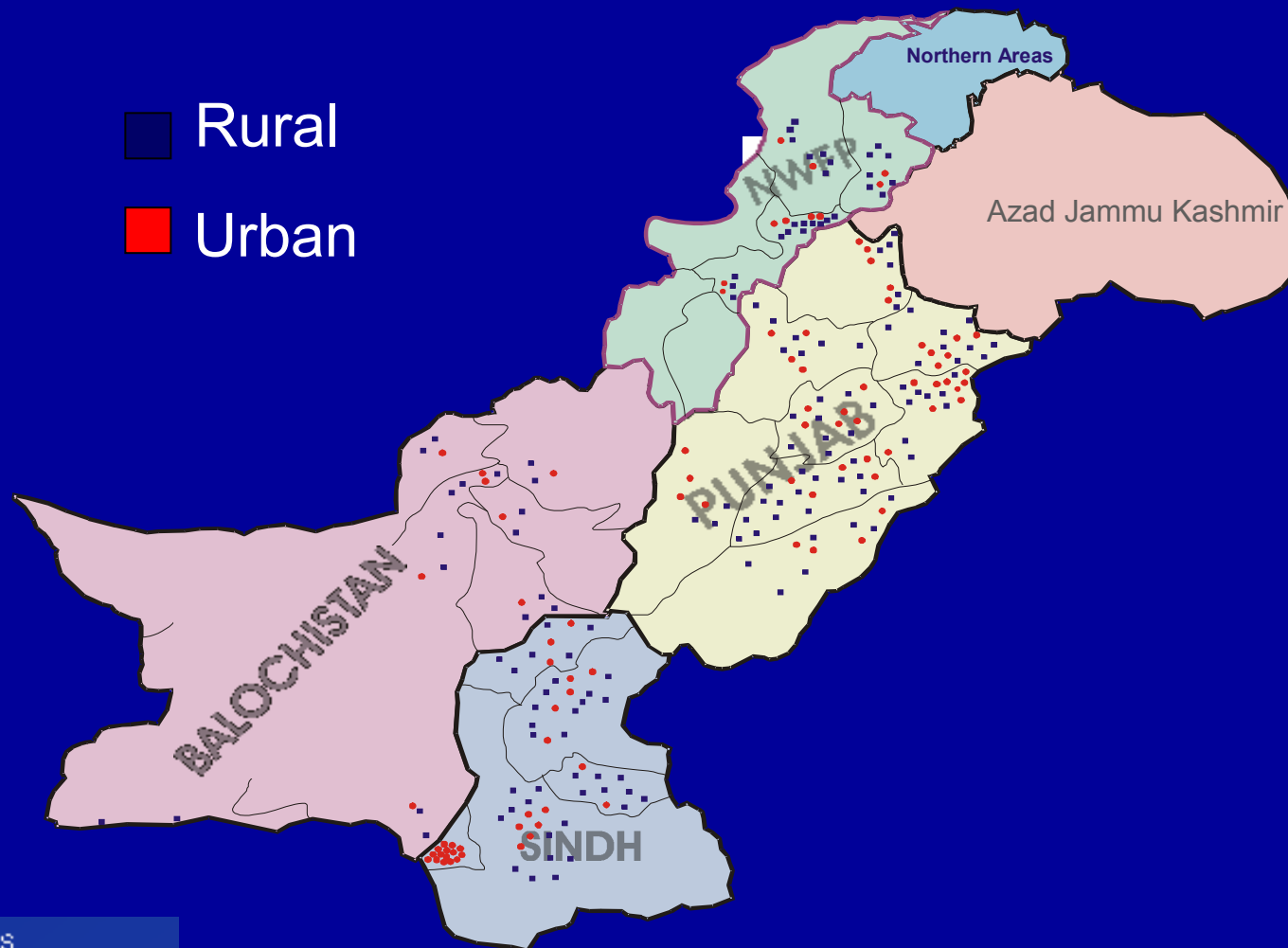
Theme

Transitions to adulthood: social context, education, work, and marriage among 15 to 24 year olds

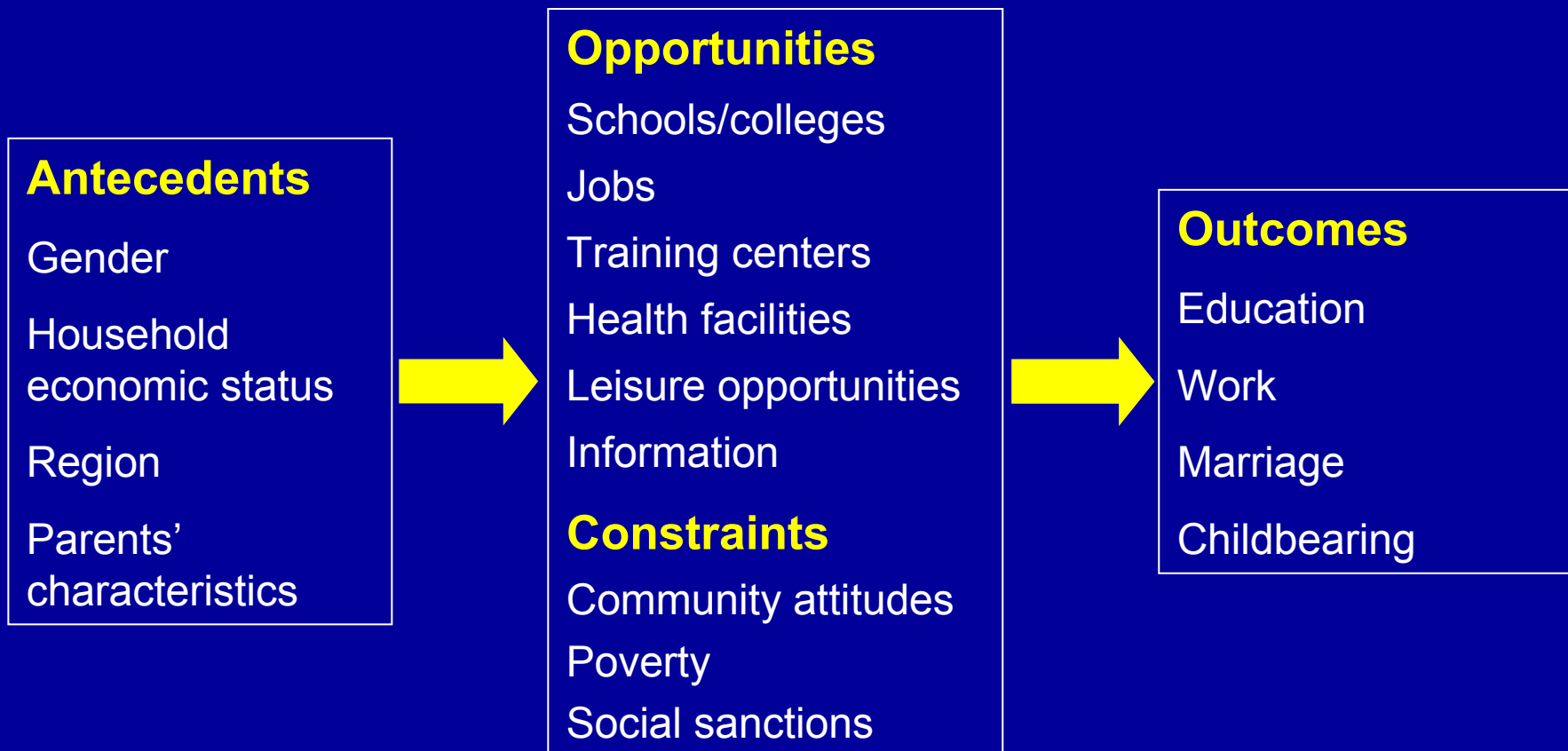
Objective

To establish a base of knowledge to facilitate national debate, action, and research on youth and adolescents

Sampling sites (October 2001–March 2002)



Framework for studying adolescents

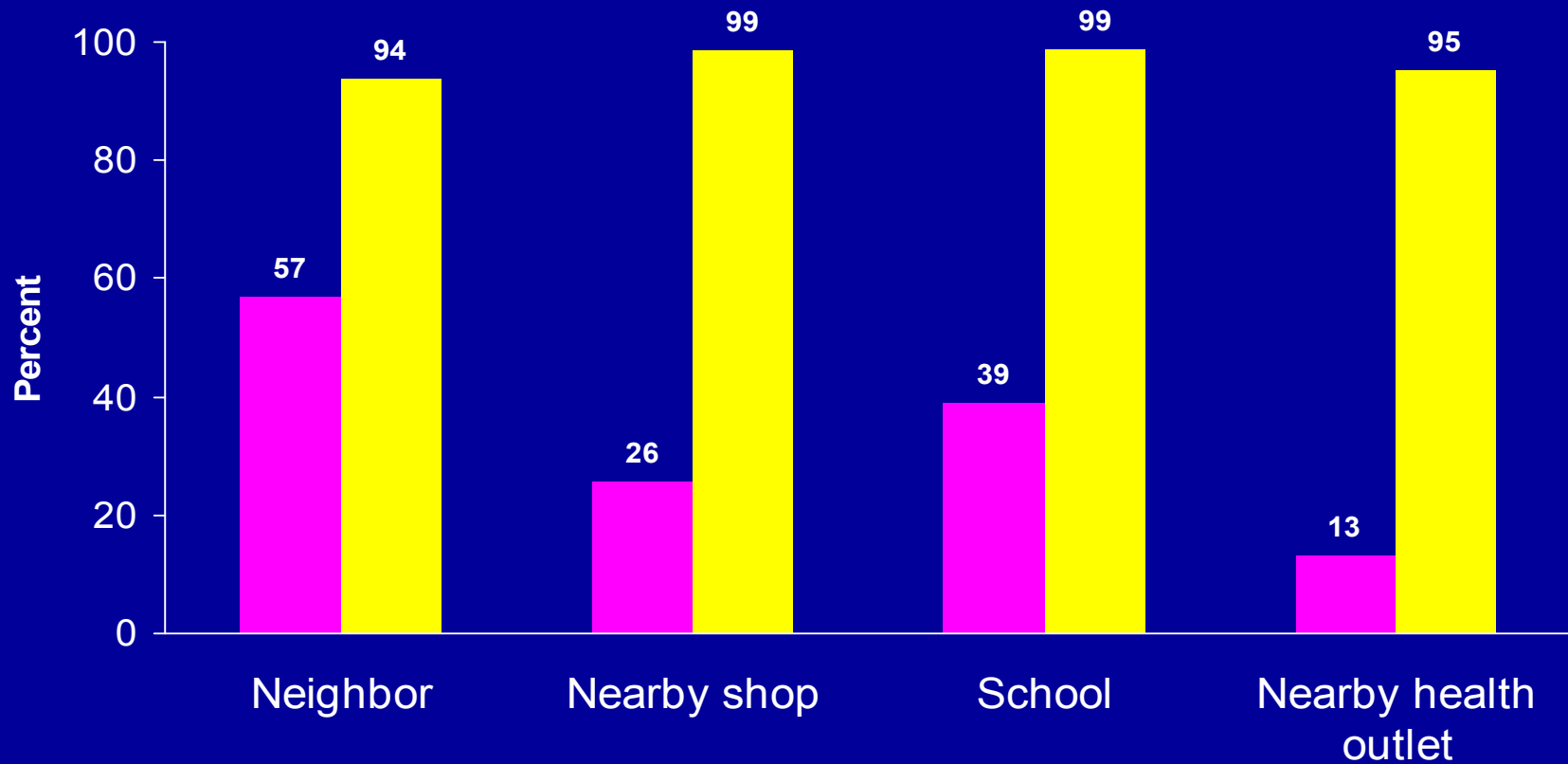


Social Dimensions



Mobility

Able to go alone to:



Female Male

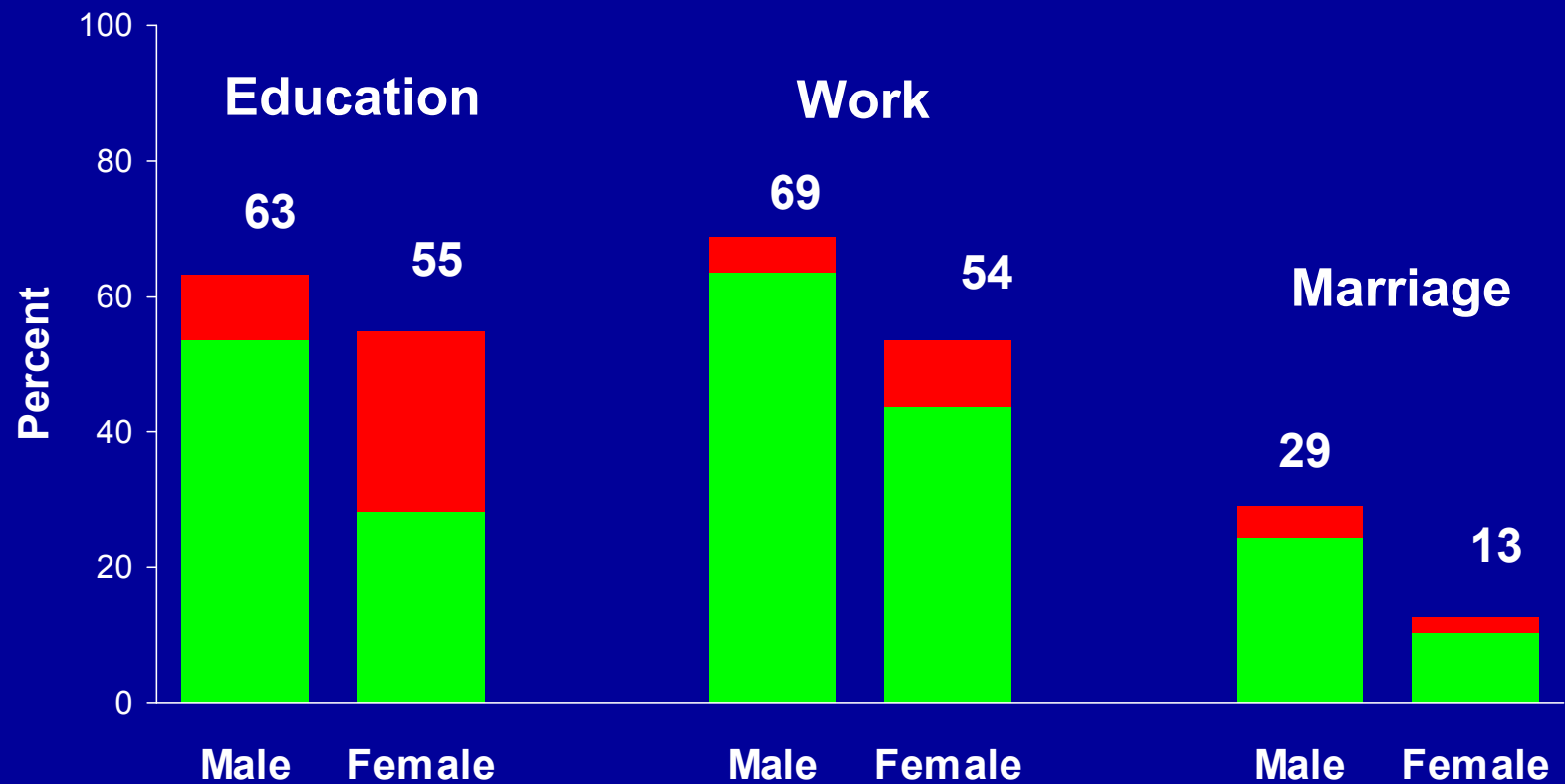
Parental concerns for girls' mobility

- Family reputation
- Street harassment
- Personal reputation
- Family opposition/tradition

Parental concerns for boys' mobility

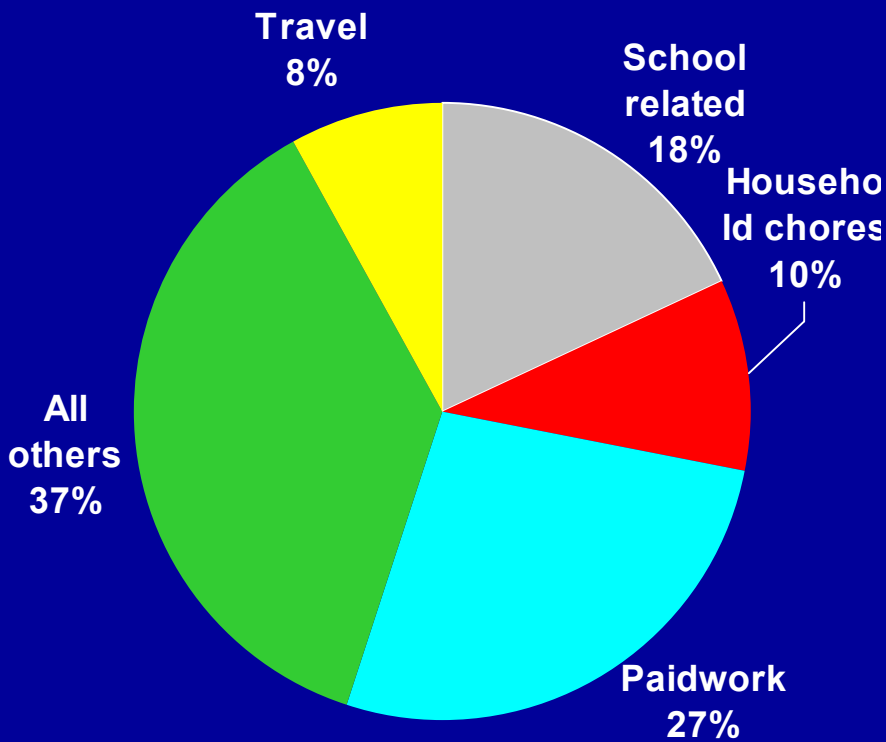
- Bad company
- Drug addiction
- Immoral activities
- Personal/family reputation
- Physical harm

Young people's participation in important life decisions

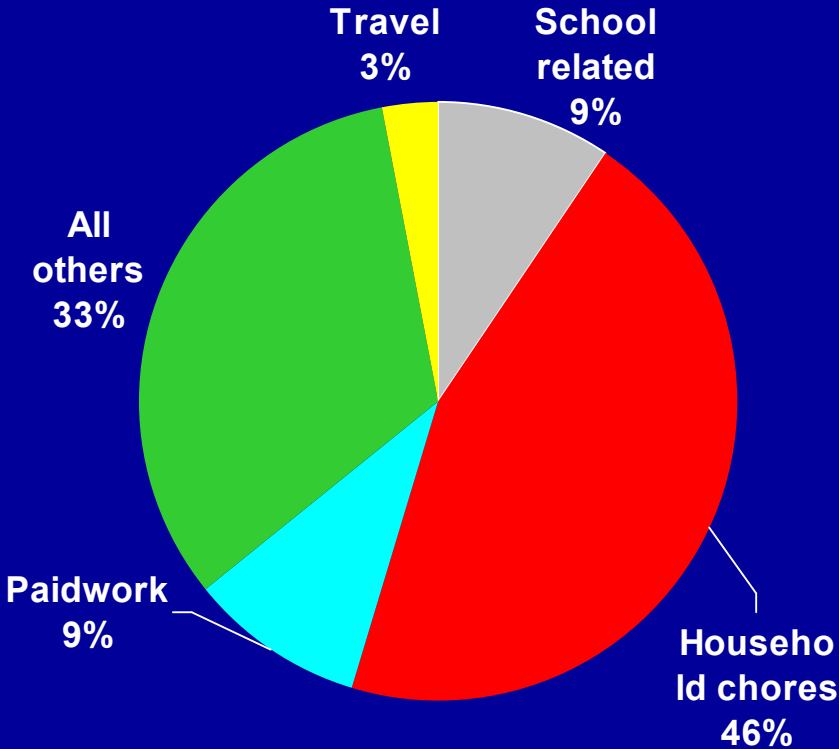


■ Opinion expressed but not listened to by family
■ Opinion expressed and listened to by family

Daily time allocation (15-19)



Male

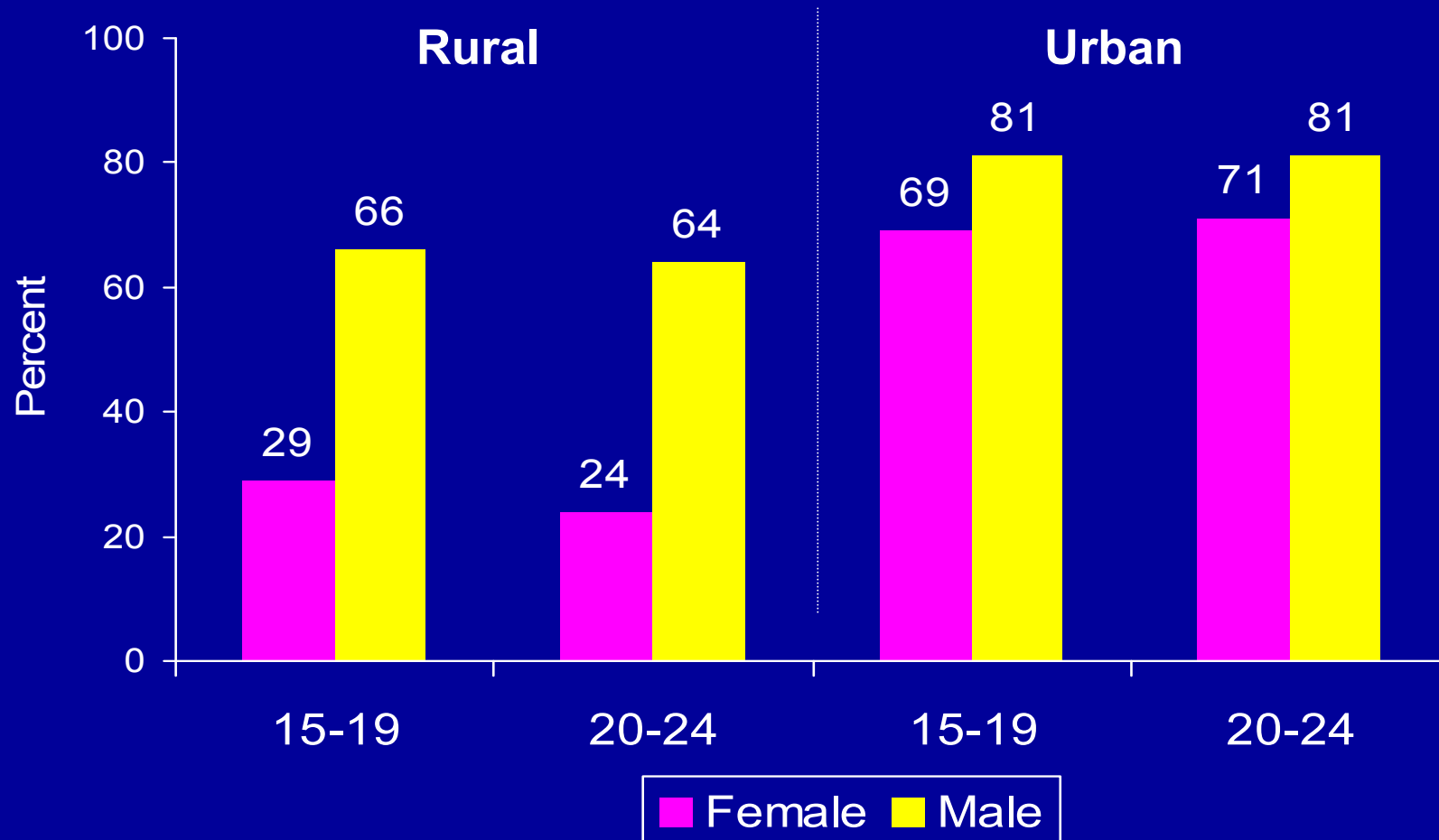


Female

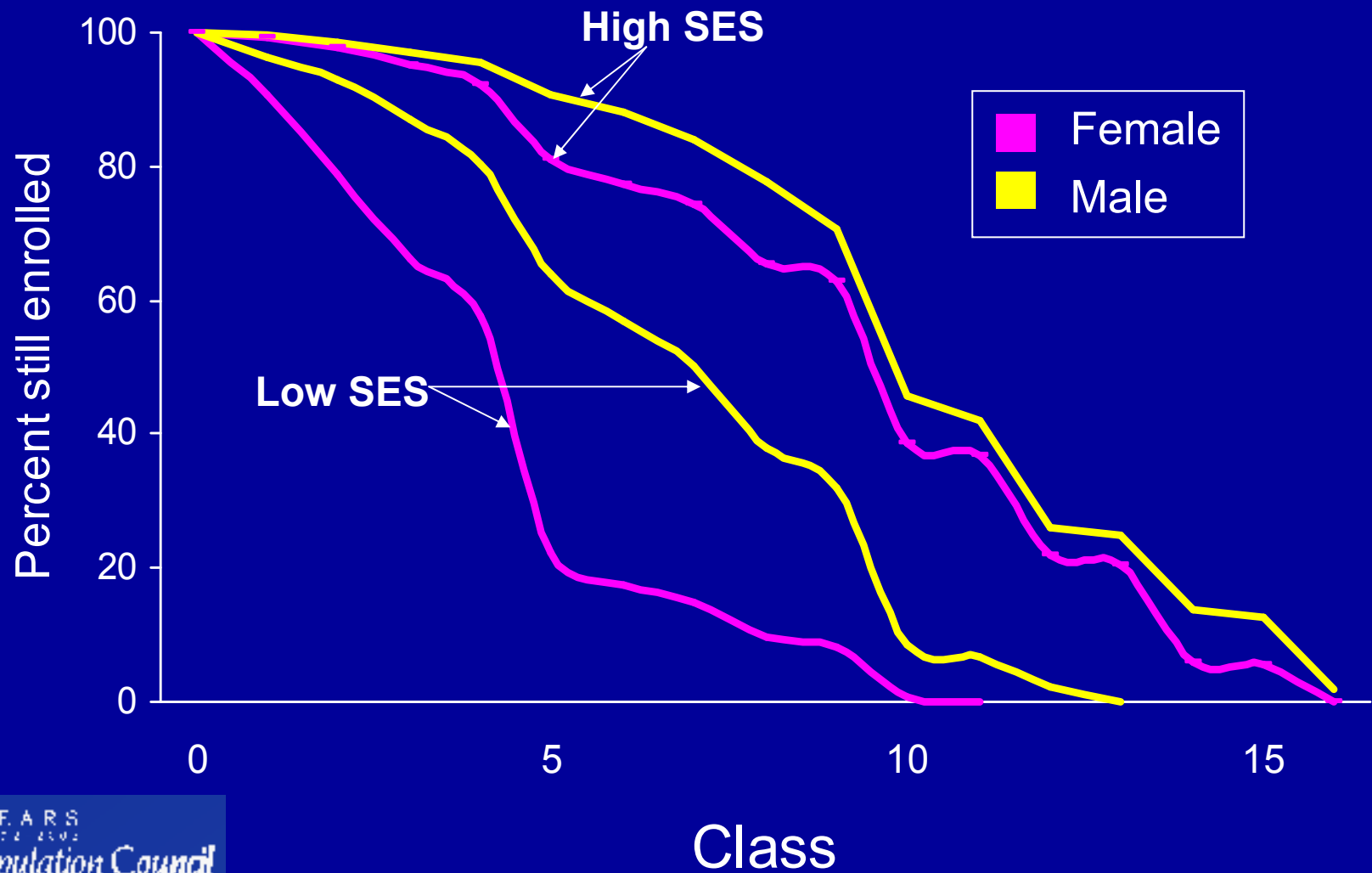
Education



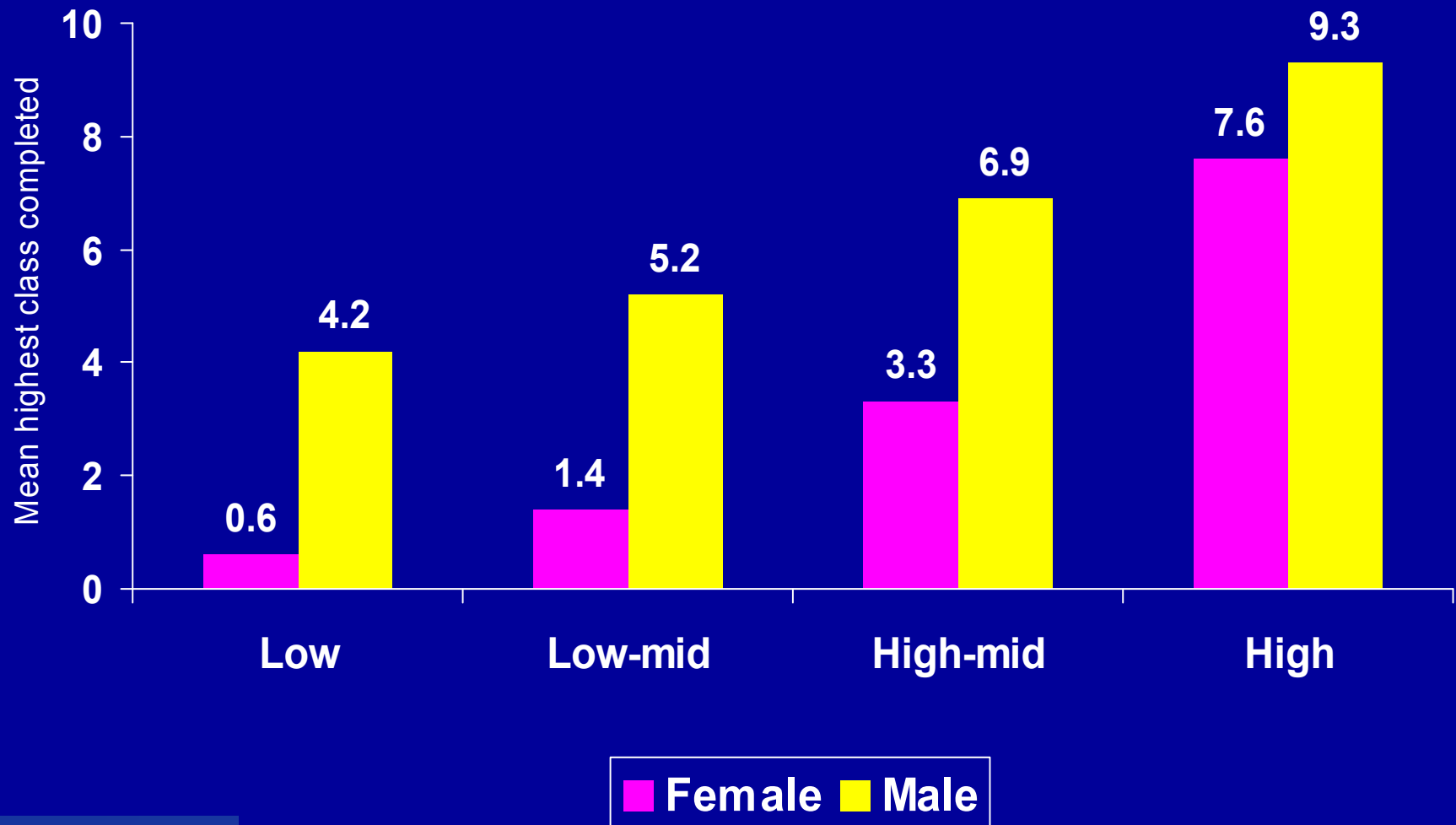
Completion of primary school



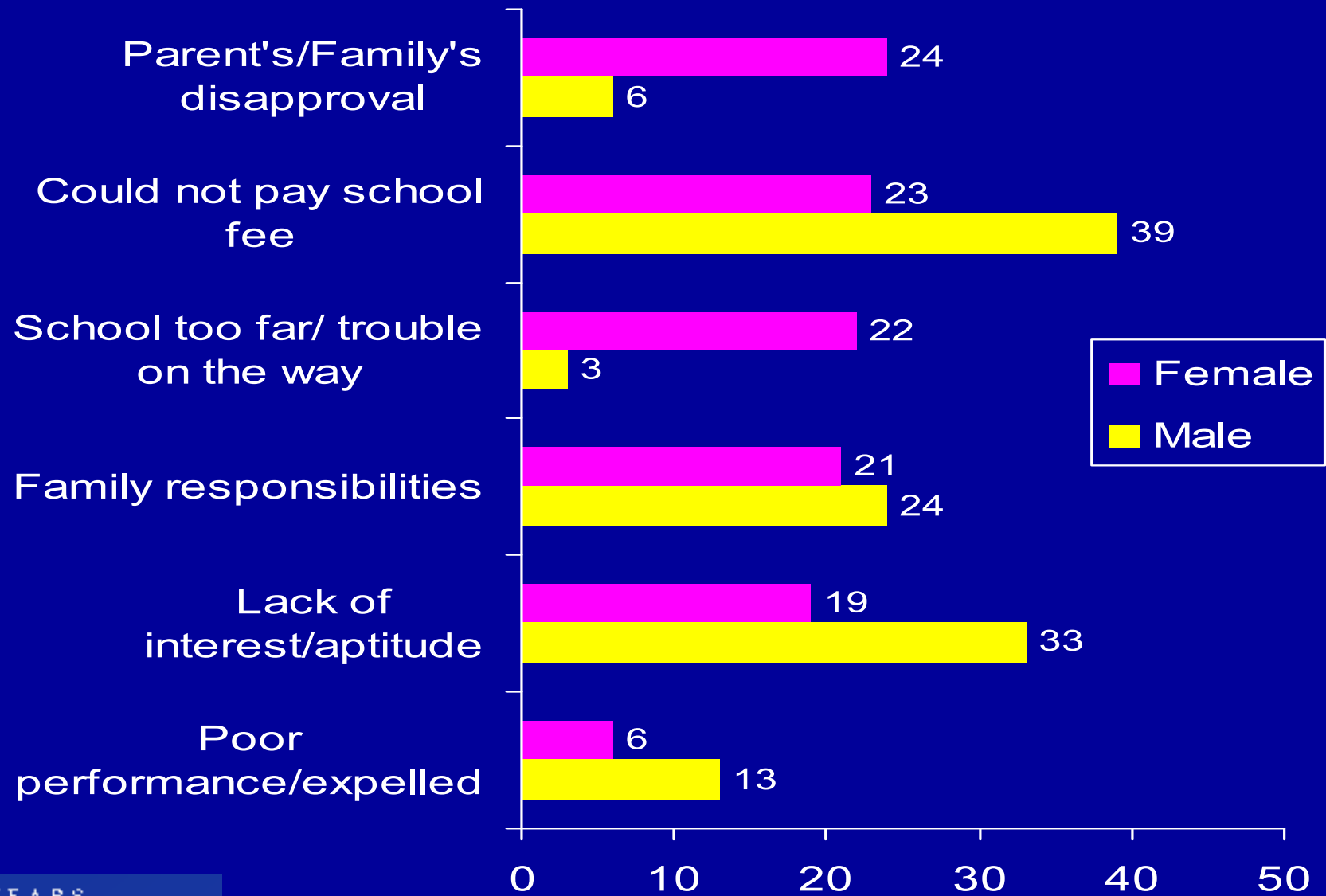
Class at dropout by socioeconomic status



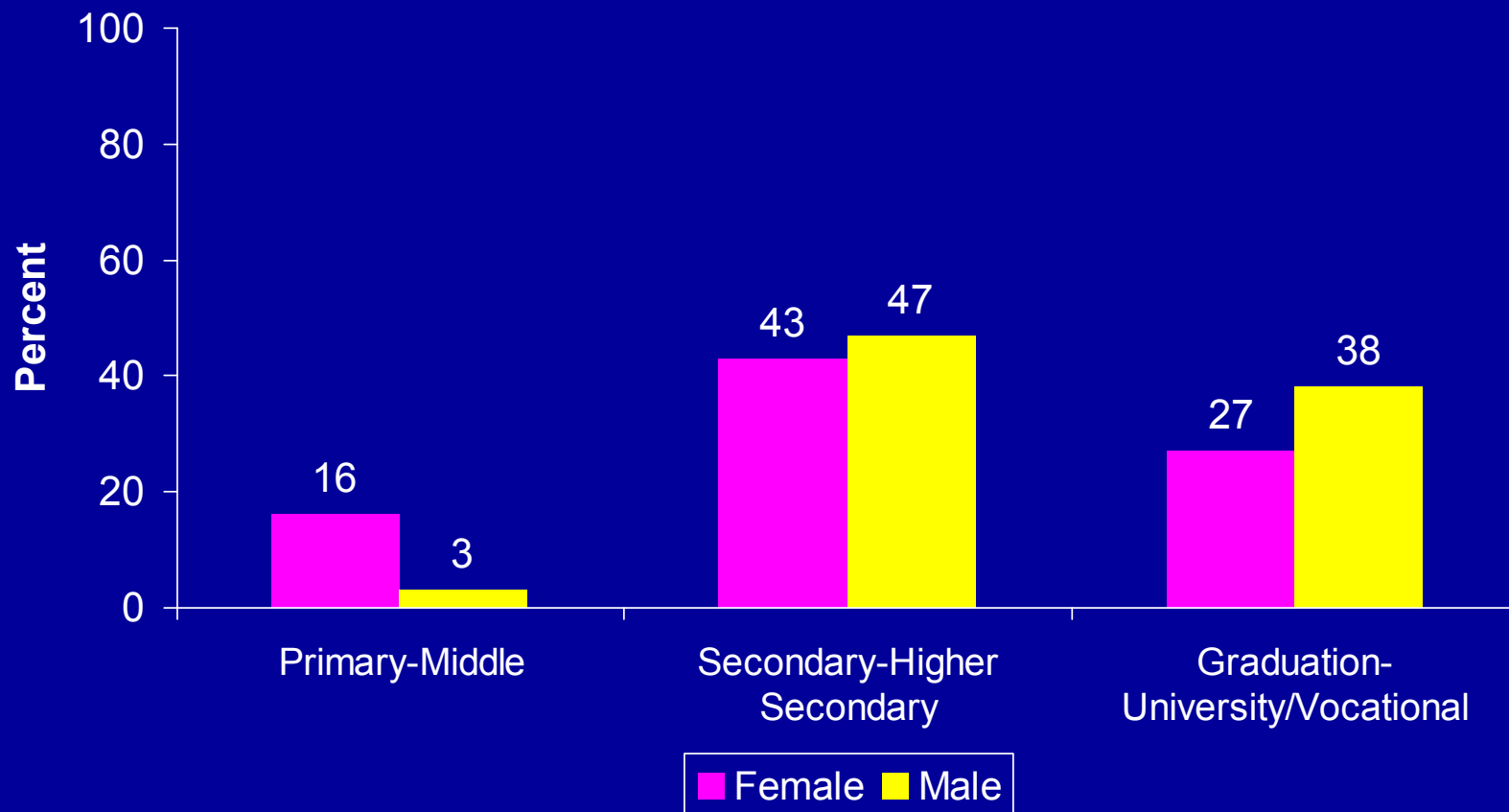
Average number of classes completed by SES (20-24)



Reasons for school dropout



Young people's views about appropriate level of education



Work

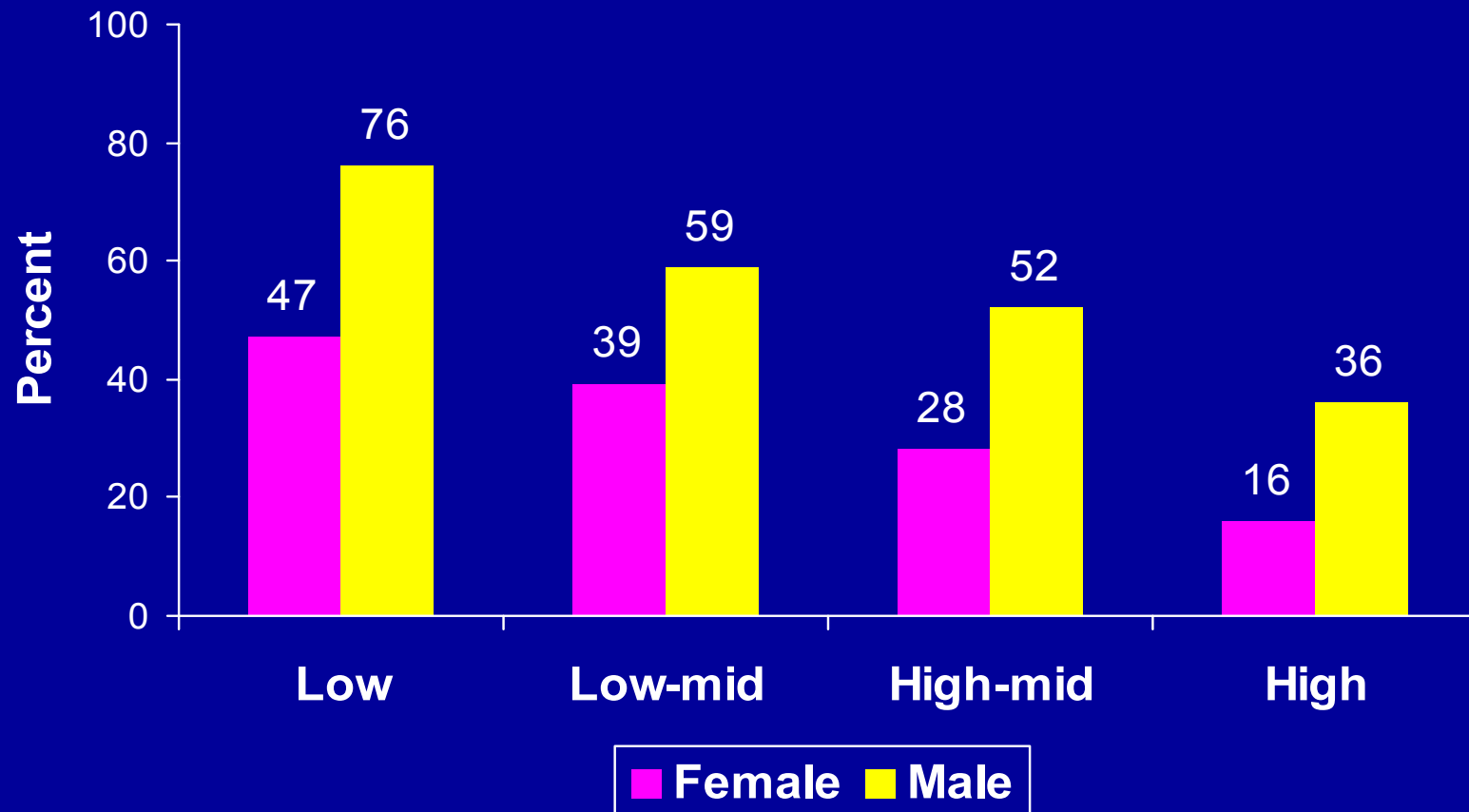


Currently working for pay and willing to work for pay

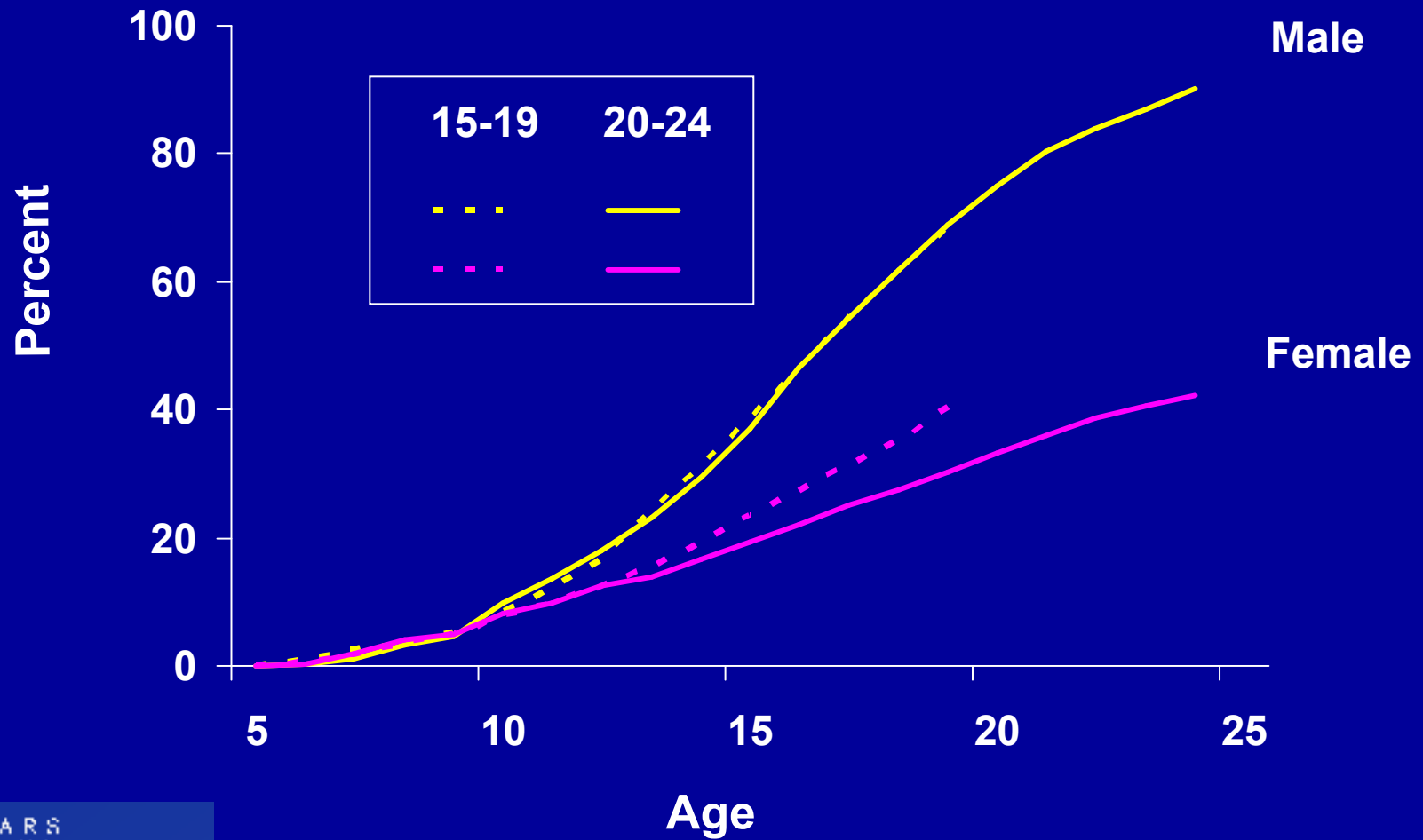


Ever worked for pay

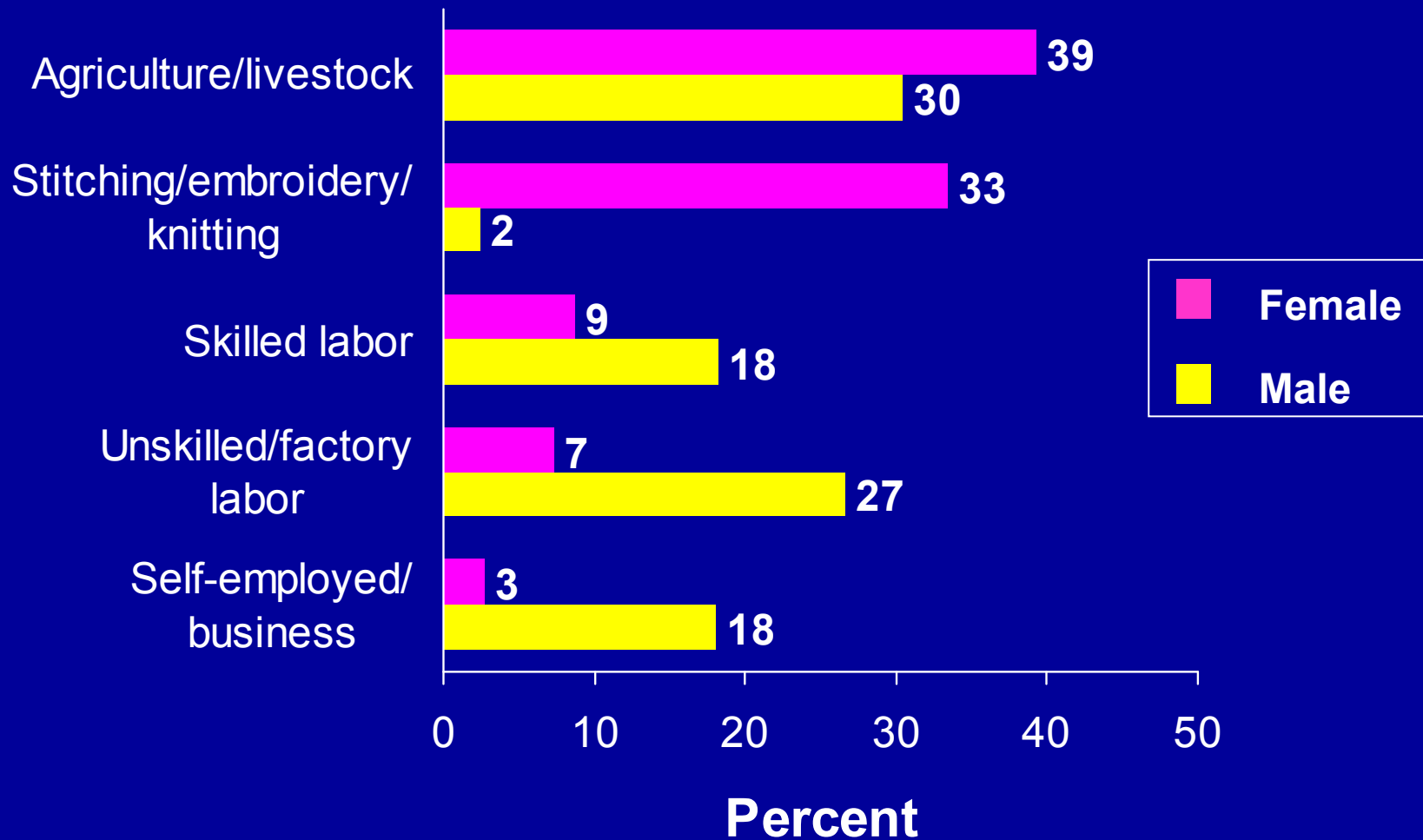
Socioeconomic status (15-19)



Trends in paid work

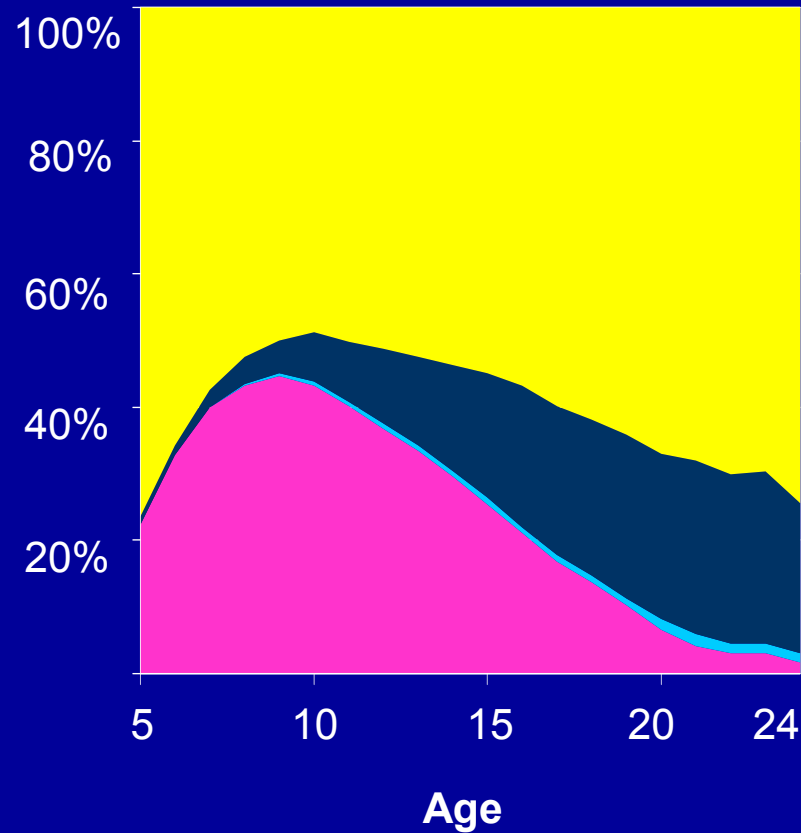


Distribution of paid work

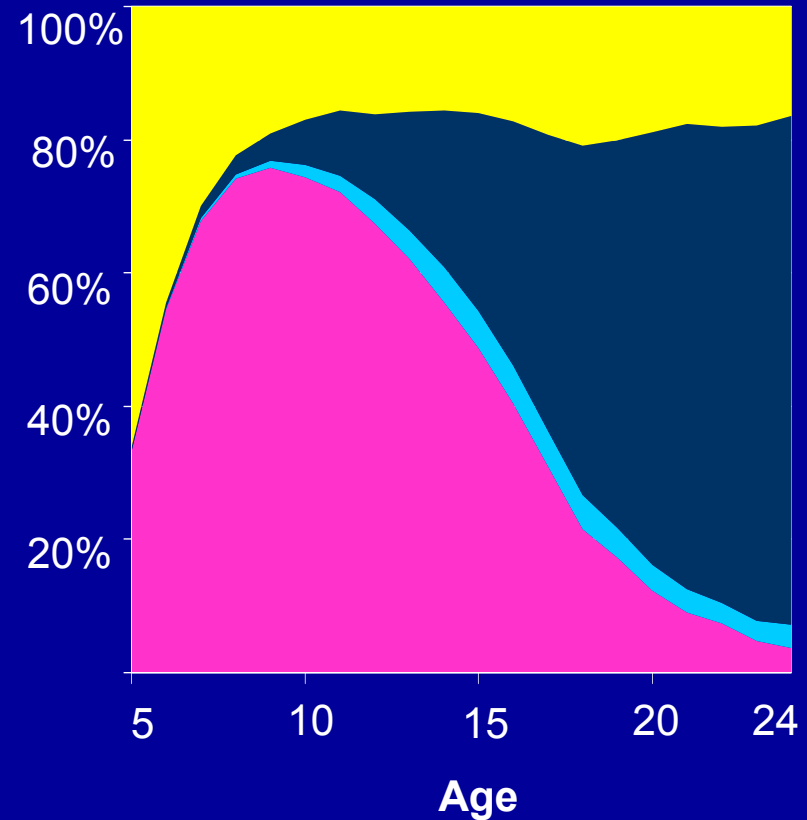


Paid work and school status

Females

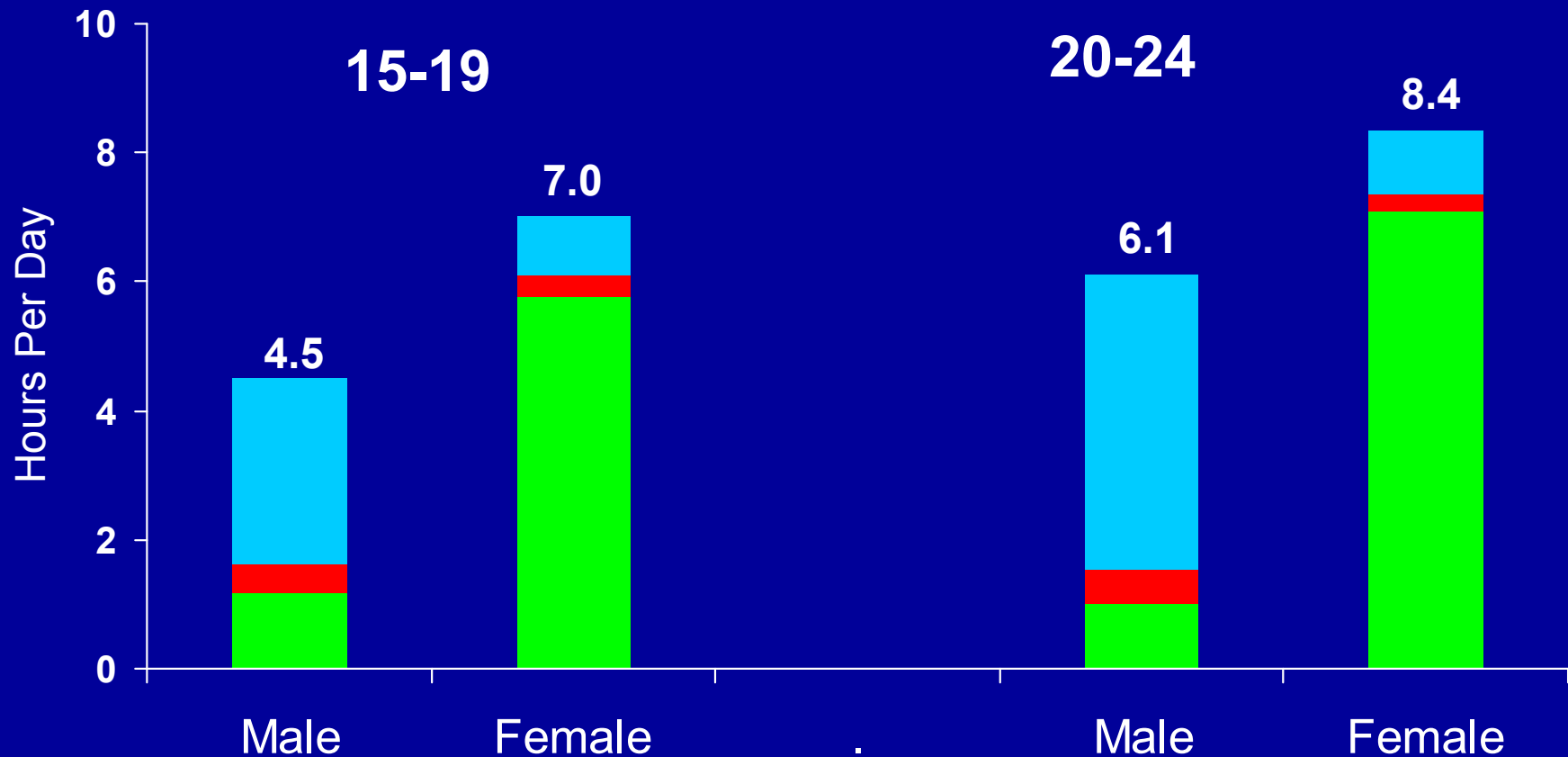


Males



■ School only ■ Paid work and school ■ Paid work only ■ Other

Domestic, paid and unpaid work (hours per day)

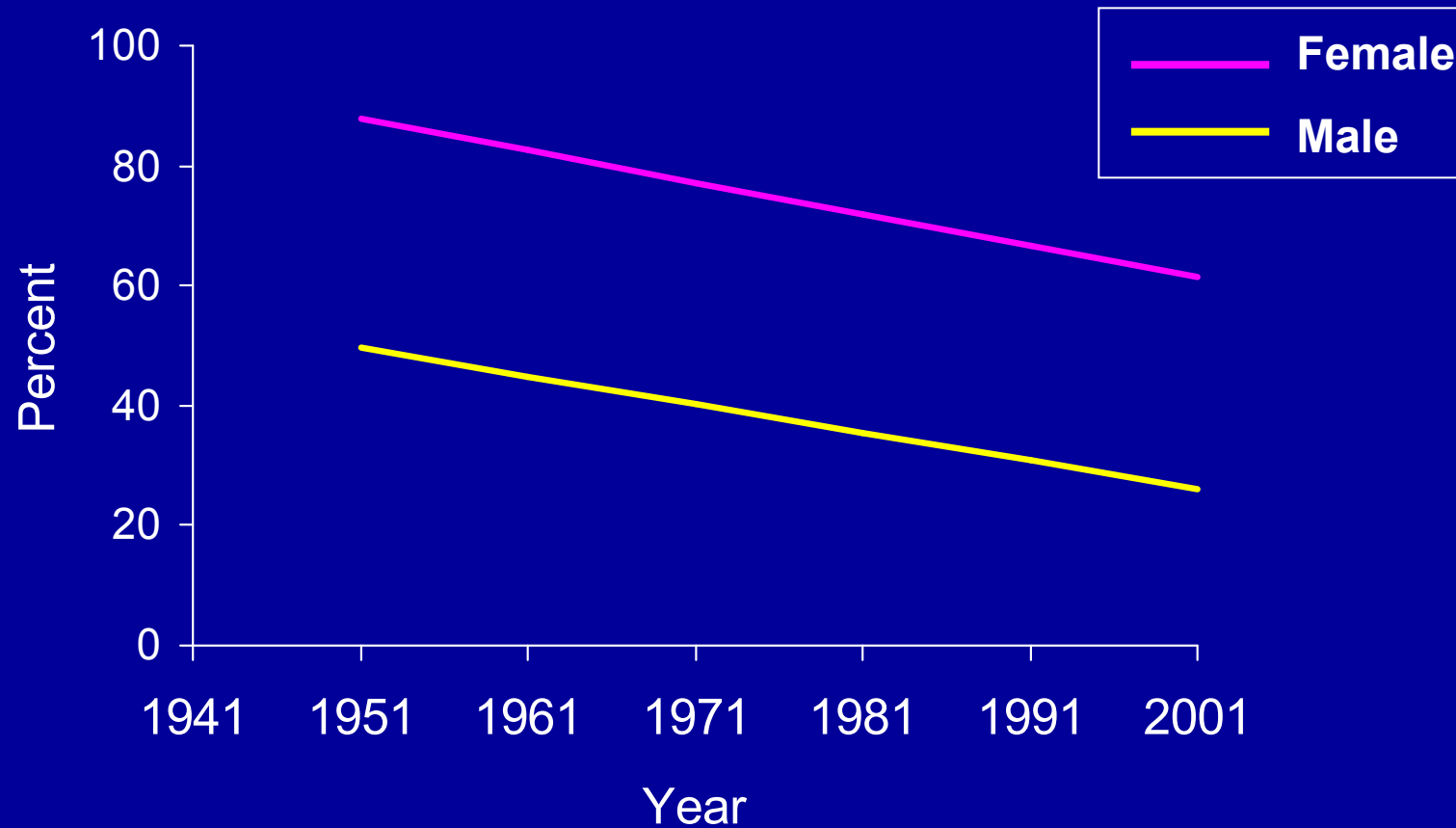


■ Domestic chores ■ Unpaid work ■ Paid work

Puberty, Marriage and Childbearing

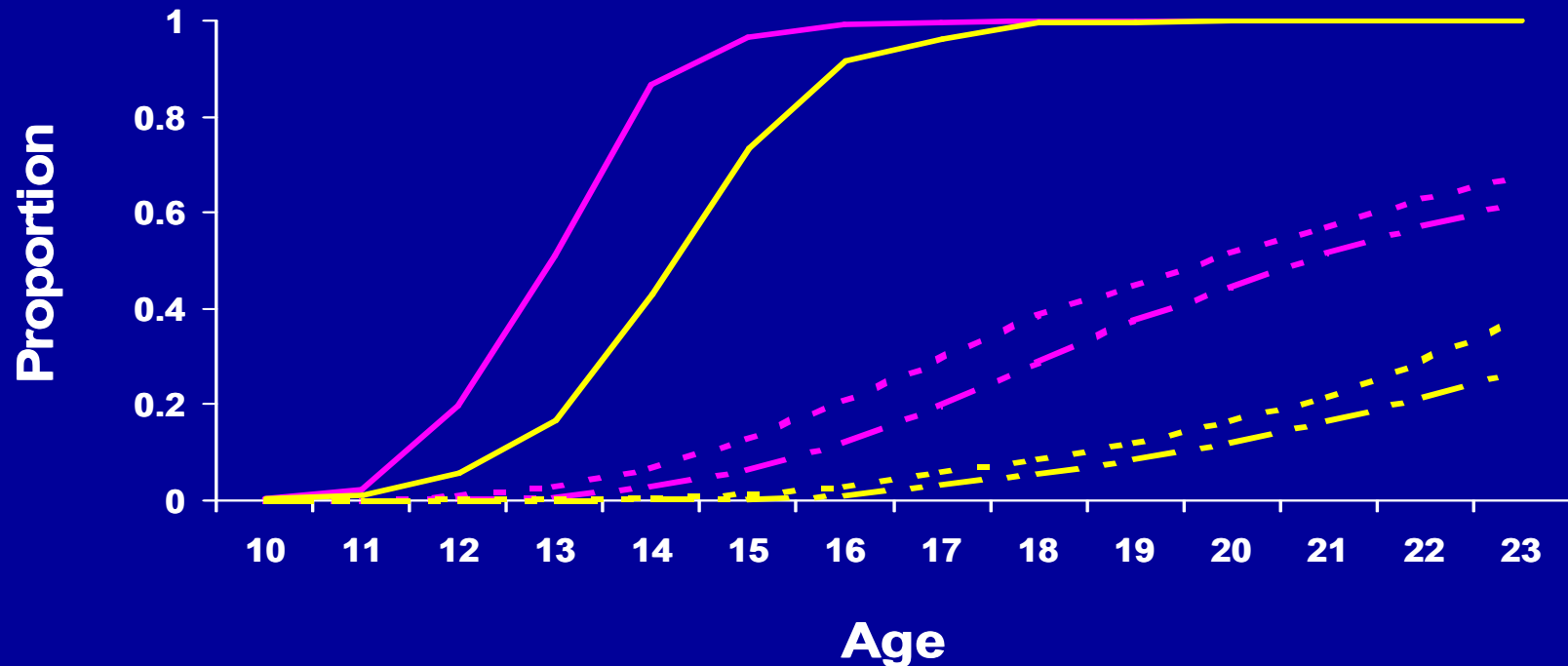


Percent married (20-24)



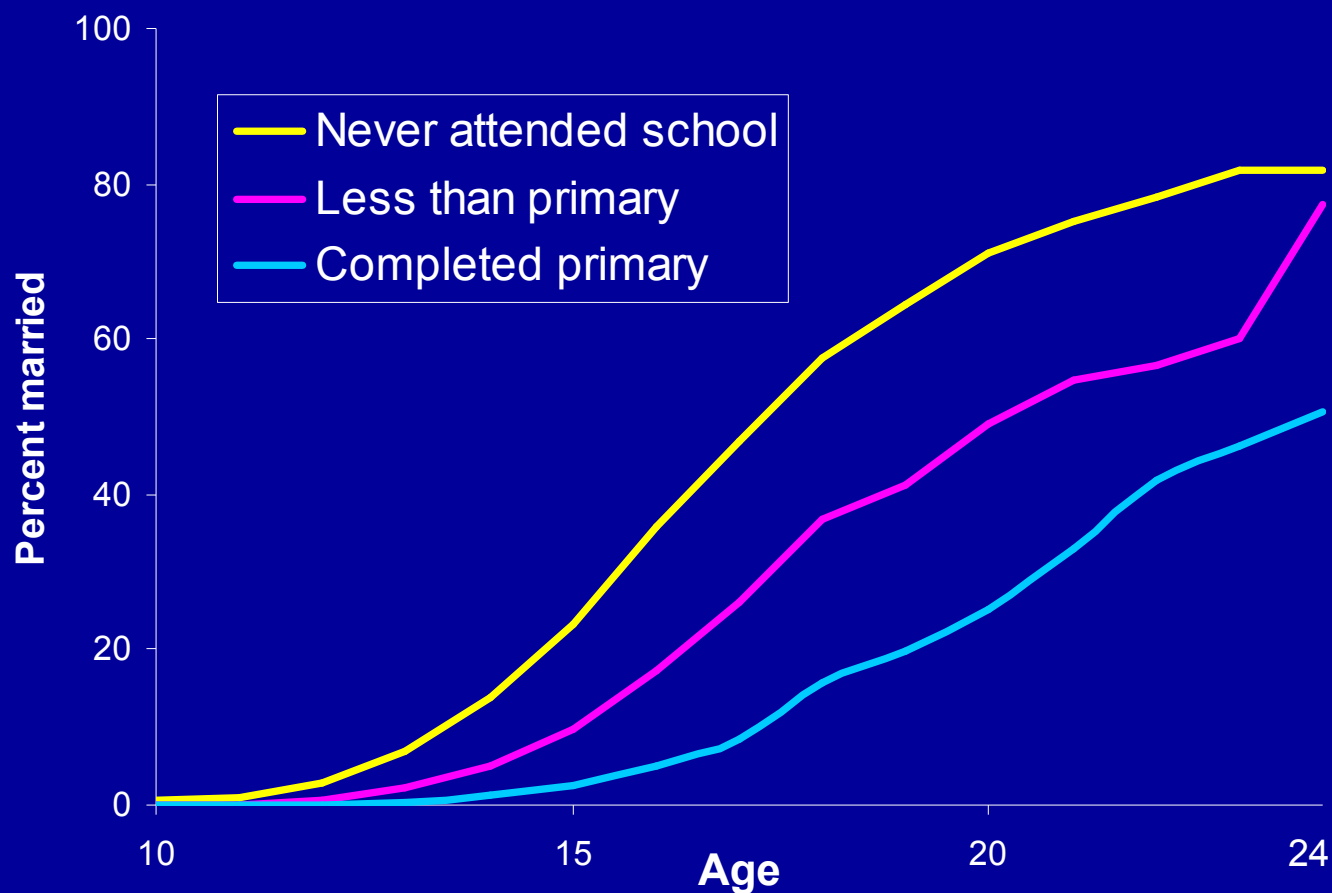
Source: Durrant 2000

Transition to puberty, marriage and childbearing

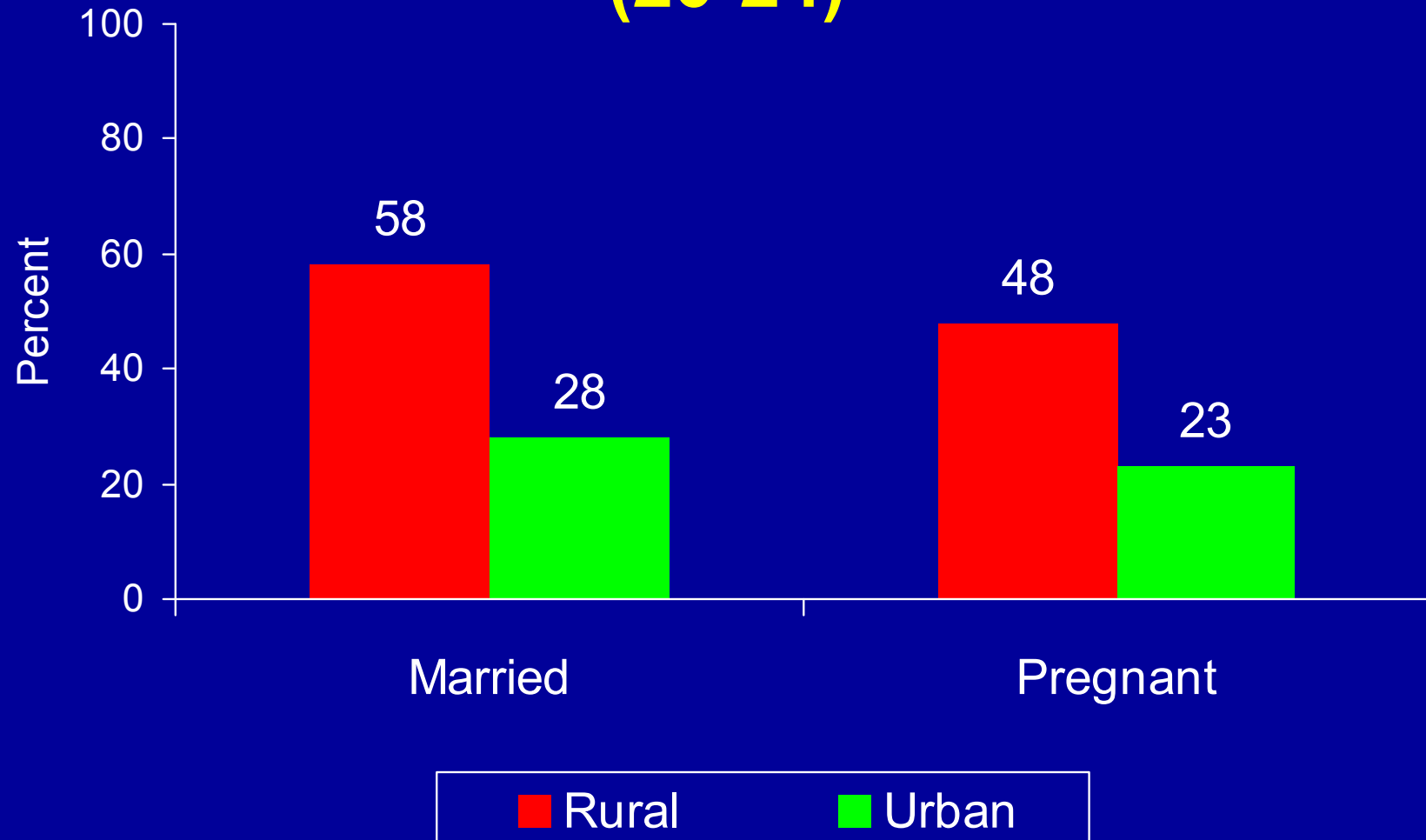


— F puberty - - - F marriage - . F pregnancy
— M puberty - - - M marriage - . M W's preg.

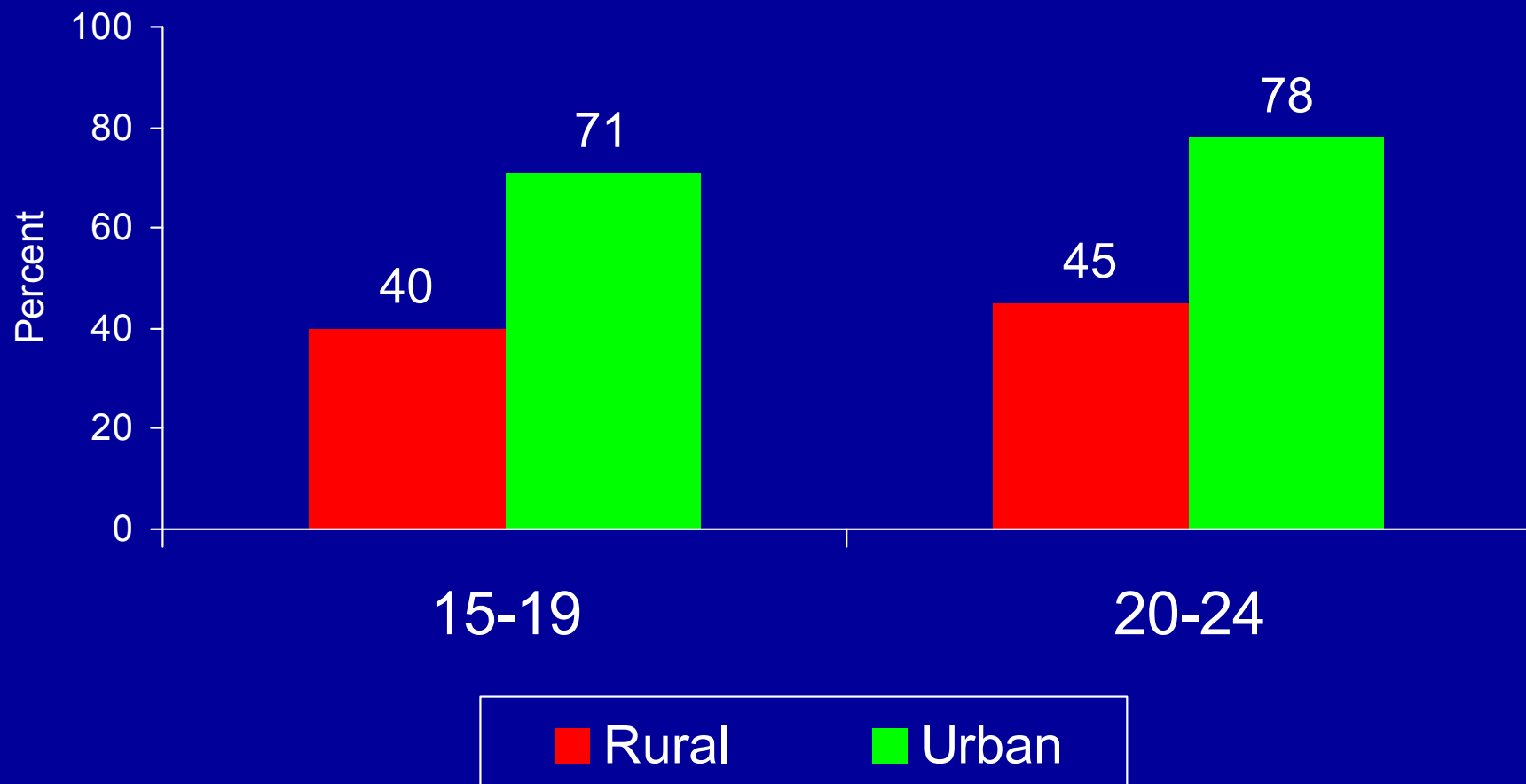
Females married at each age by educational attainment



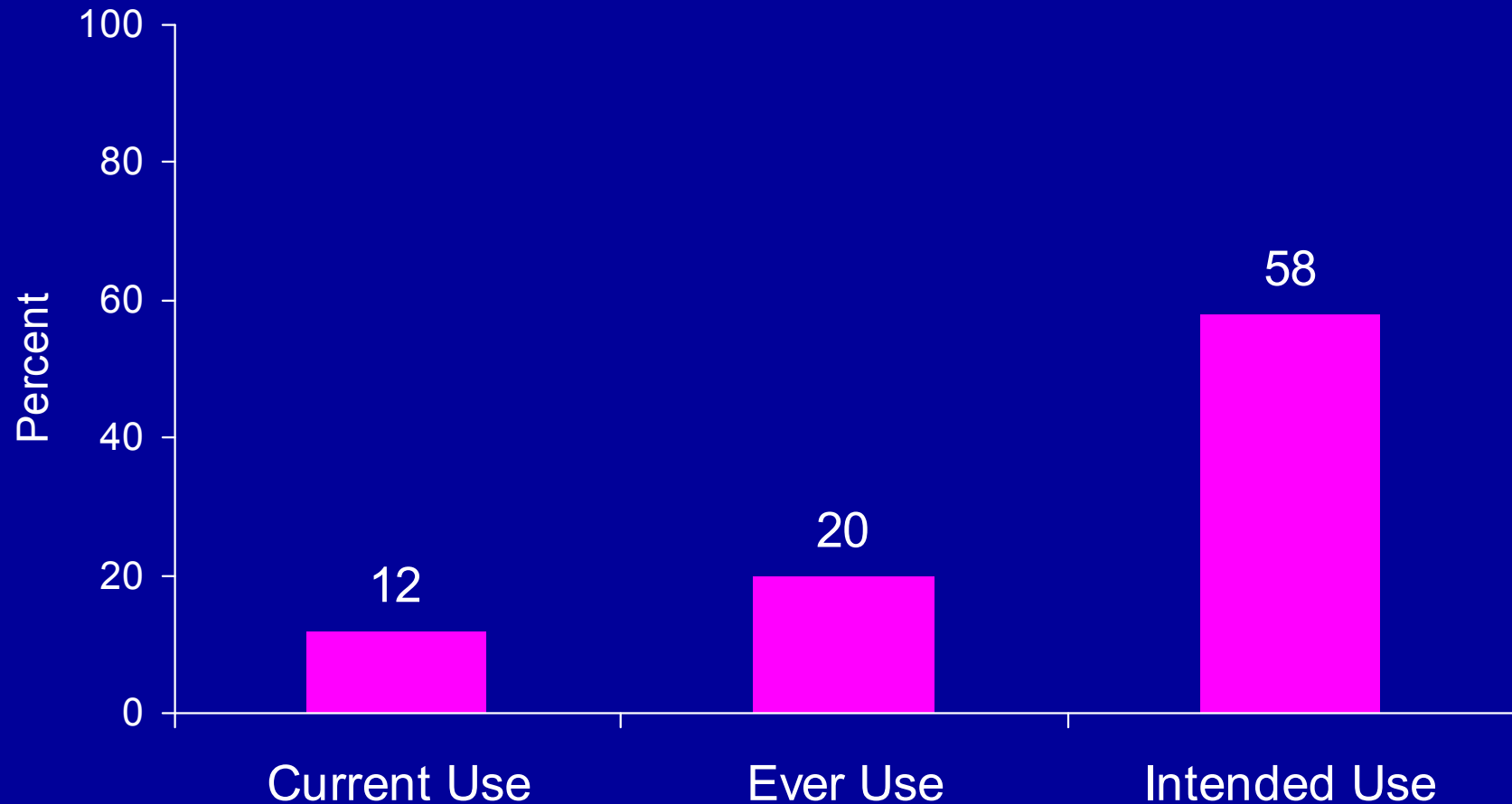
Married and pregnant before 20 (20-24)



Antenatal care received by females for first birth



Contraceptive use among married women (20-24)



Conclusions



Education

- Young people's aspirations for education exceed their current levels.
- Young women are less likely to enroll and more likely to drop out, once enrolled.
- Young people from the poorest families, especially girls, are particularly disadvantaged.

Employment

- There are dramatic differences between young men and women in levels, types and hours of work.
- Most young people, especially girls, want to work if opportunities are available.
- Young people have limited opportunities for developing skills through work.

Marriage and childbearing

- The gap between puberty and marriage is widening.
- Most young women are unable to use the time between puberty and marriage for substantive skills-enhancing activities.
- Childbearing follows marriage almost immediately.



Recommendations

- Functioning schools of reasonable quality are a priority, especially for girls and for rural youth.
- A healthy and growing economy is essential for the creation of adequate paid employment for young people.
- Media should play a role to project positive images of women's roles outside the home.
- Young husbands and wives should receive counseling on delaying first birth.

Overall Recommendations

- A uniform youth policy is not suitable for Pakistan.
- Youth programs and plans must be designed to meet the needs of a diverse youth population.
- Priority in all programs and plans should be given to the needs of young women and poor youth.



Thanks