PAKISTAN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2021

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For Youth

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Kamyab Jawan Programme is the soul of Prime Minister Imran Khan's vision to empower youth being the most precious asset of Pakistan. The journey started with the establishment of Youth Affairs Wing with an aim to empower young people with skills set, resources & self-reliance opportunities by initiating a grand youth development Programme catering multiple domains.

Pakistan Youth **Development Index 2021**

CONTENTS

PAKISTANI YOUTH ARE A DYNAMIC COHORT, THAT DESERVES QUALITY EDUCATION, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, AND POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT. THIS INDEX IS A TOOL TO IDENTIFY THE AREAS WHERE INTERVENTIONS ARE NEEDED.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOREWORD

Pakistan has one of the youngest populations in Asia. There is a significant youth bulge with approximately one third of the population aged between 15 and 29 years old, forecast to increase even further until 2050. Pakistani youth are a dynamic cohort, offering new perspectives on economic, social and cultural issues demonstrating a willingness to build a brighter future. However, their daily struggles to survive, to complete basic education, to maintain good health, to find a decent job, to support their families, to live free from physical and mental harm and to participate fully in society are real and urgent.

Traditionally, the voices of youth are rarely considered or incorporated into development planning, even though young people constitute nearly half of the workforce and will continue to be the drivers of growth now and into the future. Active steps should be taken now to encourage young people's participation in decision-making at all levels.

Youth development covers the many areas of young people's lives such as their education, health, level of poverty, employment and civic participation. Youth development identifies future strengths and gaps in policy and decision-making. Given that addressing the need for youth development is of strategic importance for Pakistan, the Pakistan Government is committed to finding new and innovative evidence to support their decision making across all levels of government. One way to do this is to develop an Index of Youth Issues. This Pakistan Youth Development Index (PYDI) is the compilation and evaluation of the best available youth data on youth to date. It is regarded as a best way forward, a comprehensive tool to assist policy makers, non-government organisations and youth themselves to addresses the specific needs of young people in the areas of education, health and wellbeing, employment and opportunity, participation, equality and inclusion and which can guide further investment and interventions.

To continue the momentum of this research process, there should be a rigorous coordination of the efforts of all stakeholders. The data and evidence produced in this Report can be used for further studies for informing policy-making and actions aimed at fostering youth development, increasing youth education, employment and opportunity, health and well-being, and promoting the participation of young people in sustainable development.

The government of Pakistan has long recognised a need to focus on youth and has identified national priorities consistent with the PYDI. The government of Pakistan is fully committed to supporting the recommendations of this study and to ensuring their follow-up and successful implementation.

Usman Dar
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister
on Youth Affairs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, 29 percent of Pakistan's population was between 15-29, this is known as a youth bulge. Pakistan's youth bulge is forecast to increase until at least 2050. For the purpose of this report youth are defined as anyone between the ages of 15-29 years old. While there is no universally agreed conceptual definition of Youth Development, this report uses the Commonwealth Secretariat's definition from the 2020 Global Youth Development Index Report:

enhancing the status of young people, empowering them to build on their competencies and capabilities for life. It will enable them to contribute and benefit from a politically stable, economically viable and legally supportive environment, ensuring their full participation as active citizens in their countries.

The Pakistan Youth Development Index (PYDI) analyses the state of youth development across the country as well as the improvements and deteriorations which have occurred over a 5-year period (2016-2020).

The PYDI aims to capture the multidimensional properties that indicate progress in youth development at the sub-national level. The Index offers central and regional comparisons of the factors that affect young people, aged 15-29, across five Domains. Domains include:

1) Education and Skills,
2) Health and Wellbeing,
3) Employment and Opportunity,
4) Civic and Political Participation,
5) Equality and Inclusion.

Safety and Security was identified as an area of importance, however, at the time of the PYDIs formulation, adequate data was not available to create a dedicated domain within the index. It is hoped that future iterations of the PYDI will include such a Domain with both Survey and National Police data.

Data was selected for the PYDI based on the best fit-for-purpose data available from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and National and Provincial Government Ministries. This first PYDI highlights data gaps and policy issues facing the young people of Pakistan and is the basis for updated PYDIs in the future which will have improved data.

An Index is never meant to capture all relevant information but instead be a starting point to raise awareness and highlight thematic areas which would benefit from targeted research, policy design and funding.

PAKISTAN IS COMMITTED TO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE COUNTRY

KEY FINDINGS

This PYDI analysed the improvement and deterioration of youth development across the country between 2016 to 2020. The key national findings include:

- Pakistan saw an overall improvement in the PYDI between 2016 and 2020, reaching 0.429 in 2020.

- All provinces showed improvement over time with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa improving by the most.

- Health and Wellbeing was the highest ranked Domain in Pakistan in 2020 and it saw the most improvement of any Domain between 2016–2020.

- Civic and Political Participation was the worst performing Domain in 2020 noting that no timeseries is available in this Domain.

- Equality and Inclusion saw an improvement at the national level between 2016–2020 and was the 2nd ranked Domain in 2020.

- All Districts in the top ten had Equality and Inclusion as their highest ranking Domain suggesting this may be a leading factor in increasing overall youth development.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS
PYDI findings at the province and district levels include:
- In 2020, Punjab (0.504) ranked 1st of the provinces, followed by Azad Jammu & Kashmir (0.464), Gilgit-Baltistan (0.438), Sindh (0.427), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (0.410), and finally Balochistan (0.351).

- The top ten districts, all in Punjab, in order from 1st to 10th in 2020 were:

Gujrat	Gujranwala
Rawalpindi	Lahore
Vehari	Islamabad
Chakwal	Sialkot
Jehlum	Layyah

- The bottom ten districts in order from 142nd to 151st in 2020 were:

Kohistan	Sujawal
Jaffrabad	Killah Saifullah
Kalat	Dera Bugti
Shaeed Sikandar Abad	Awaran
Killa Abdullah	Khuzdar
Killa Abdullah	Khuzdar

- The ten districts that improved the most between 2016 and 2020, from largest improvement first, were:

Bannu	Lasbela
Ziarat	Karak
Sherani	Dera Bugti
Barkhan	Aboottabad
Jacobabad	Layyah

- The ten districts that declined the most between 2016 and 2020, from largest decline first, were:

Khuzdar	Mastung
Kalat	Awaran
Shaeed Sikandar Abad	Tando Muhammad Khan
Washuk	Tando Allahyar
Umer Kot	Lodhran

BACKGROUND

The PYDI is informed by the Commonwealth Youth Development Index National and Regional Toolkit, which provides a 'how to' guide for index creation, index use and communicating a YDI. [1]

The index was formulated to help the government, decision-makers and stakeholders identify and learn from areas of success, pinpoint priority areas for investment and track progress over time.

The Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE), which the original global YDI was created to drive, states that a rights-based approach to youth development involves the following elements:

- (An) Express linkage to human rights;
- Accountability to all stakeholders;
- Empowerment;
- Participation;
- Non-discrimination and attention to vulnerable groups.

Evidence based policy is more commonly used to develop national and regional policies. This kind of policy relies on high-quality evidence and amplifies the need for useable, accurate information which is timely and relevant.

Monitoring and evaluating policies and the evidence which is used to design and implement them is an excellent mechanism for highlighting success, improving outcomes and redesign. As well as this, being able to track policies and data over time is also critical.

Therefore, instruments like the YDI are extremely valuable in policy design, implementation and redesign because they support design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

[1]The Commonwealth, 2016, Commonwealth Youth Development Index National and Regional Toolkit, available at https://www.thecommonwealth.io/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/National-YDI-Toolkit.pdf

CONTEXTUALISING YOUTH PERSPECTIVES THROUGH A NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY

To supplement the PYDI, the Government of Pakistan, UNDP and NAPS designed the first National Youth Survey (Survey) to fill gaps in data and hear directly from young people about what they perceive are barriers to their development. The Survey was distributed by Kamyab Jawan with support from Viamo in each territory to young people, youth organisations and community groups. The questions, based on the PYDI Domains, were tested with young people and youth experts prior to launch.

Participants confirmed their participation was voluntary, confidential and non-identifiable and gave informed implied consent by 'opting-in'. Between the months of December 2020 and February 2021, over 16,000 young people voluntarily responded to the online and phone survey. Three-quarters of the respondents were males with 2 percent identifying at 'Other' and 5 percent preferring not to answer.

Over half of all respondents were between 25 and 29 years of age and 37 percent were in the 20–24-year age bracket. Half of the Survey respondents are from Punjab (50 percent), while Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) represent 20 percent and 19 percent of all respondents. It should be noted also that the Survey was not statistically representative at all districts. In the future, improved coverage and consistency in collections and dissemination will assist in creating reliable, timely and relevant indicators for a more sensitive and responsive PYDI and allow for the inclusion of the Safety and Security Domain.

Adequately funded, large scale youth surveys form one of the recommendations of this project.Young people were asked what their greatest concerns due to COVID-19 were if they completed the online survey (9002 respondents) and the results have been shared as a part of the Literature Review that provides context for this report. The full Survey questionnaire can be found at Appendix B.

Kamyab Jawan also conducted a Youth Pulse Survey with 43000 Responses concurrently to the PYDI. A snapshot based on the responses from youth on their biggest challenges and priorities that they want the government to work on can be found at Appendix D. This collection is a part of a broader commitment to collect and utilise youth voice in policies and planning across Pakistan.
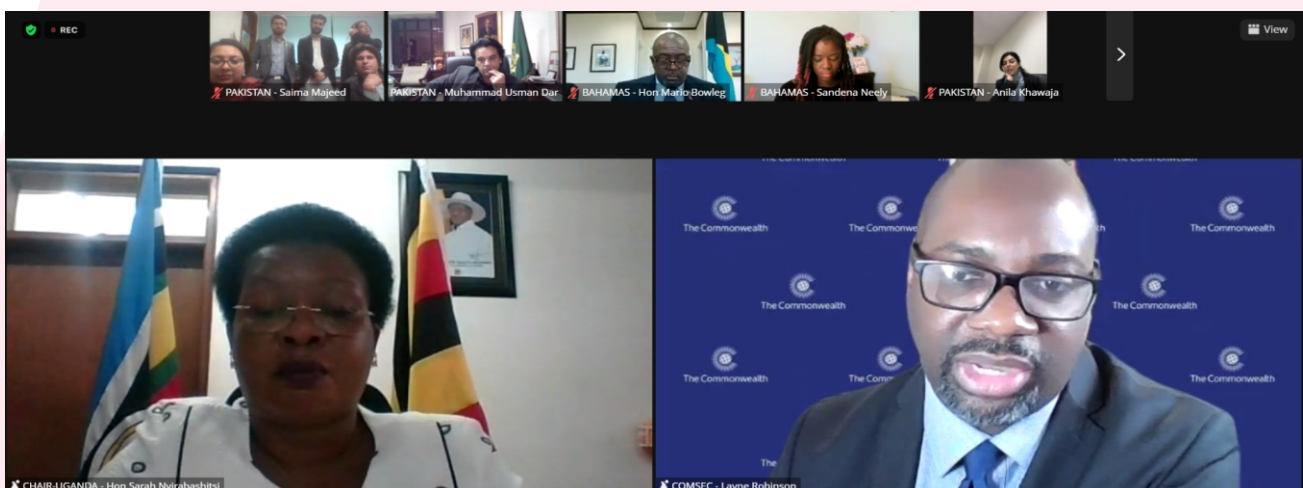
PYDI AT A GLANCE

The PYDI measures distinct domains or key aspects of Youth Development. Five Domains made up of 14 Indicators form the PYDI. The PYDI is a composite index of key indicators that collectively measure youth development across Pakistan's six Provinces and 151 Districts.

PROVINCE

Azad Jammu and Kashmir
Balochistan
Gilgit - Baltistan
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Punjab
Sindh

The Index provides researchers, policymakers, young people and civil society with a resource that illustrates levels of youth development in Pakistan and its sub-national regions, while also offering an analysis of the key trends and movements within the various domains.

Defining youth is one of the more complex issues faced when trying to measure or plan youth development. The Commonwealth defines youth as between 15 and 29 years in the Global YDI. However, different governments, intergovernmental organizations and national level organizations have varying definitions.

Adding to the definitional ambiguity of what constitutes youth is the fact that certain sub-categories considered important to youth development also relate to smaller and different age cohorts. For example, teen pregnancy can be measured from 13 to 19 years old while adolescent pregnancy can be

defined from ten years old or younger. Child marriage is often included in country level YDIs which also includes girls younger than the age 15-29 definition.

The production of the PYDI did encounter some harmonization problems between these definitions and as a consequence some indicators unavoidably cover slightly different age cohorts.

WHAT VALUE DOES THE YDI ADD TO EXISTING YOUTH DEVELOPMENTAL MEASURES?

Youth development is a multidimensional concept that is best understood via an aggregation of multiple indicators. Many governments, NGOs and youth service providers publish data on specific aspects of youth development but cannot give the holistic picture of youth development that is possible with an index.

By compiling the available stock of data into one comprehensive and harmonized measure, the YDI enables users to gain a better understanding of youth development in a single 'snapshot'. A previous UNDP Youth Development Index for Pakistan focused on fewer indicators aligned with the Human Development Index. This PYDI built upon the knowledge provided in that index as well as bringing the experience of the Global YDI and consultations and learning from other national level YDIs.

The research informing the index also informs users of where there are key gaps in data and where data collection efforts need to be better focused.

It is hoped that through stakeholder engagement further advice will be formulated around a new National Youth Survey to be conducted in 2021/22.

To date there has been no systematic attempt to develop a comprehensive measure of the wellbeing of youth in Pakistan in the way the PYDI is offering.

HOW SHOULD ONE INTERPRET THE YDI?

The YDI score is a number between 0 and 1. For a jurisdiction to receive a perfect score of 1, it would represent the highest possible level of Youth Development relative to the other jurisdictions, with zero reflecting, relatively speaking, little to absolutely no youth development.

This scoring system is the same as the Human Development Index (HDI) put together by the United Nations. In some cases, jurisdictions may be separated by very small differences in their score which may give the impression of greater differences than there in fact are.

The final domains and indicators that make up the PYDI were selected by the Pakistan Youth Development Index Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The Committee was composed of leading academics, practitioners and experts in Youth Development who have made their deliberations with extensive reference to the scoping research done by the Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE), the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) which is a process run by the United Nations Division of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and the resulting indicators used in the Global YDI.

A Pakistan context was provided by domain experts to gauge locally appropriate measures.

The YDI aims to be as comprehensive as possible, taking into account the key aspects of young people's lives. However, in order to provide a jurisdictional comparison, it will not always possible to make like-for-like comparisons because of data limitations.

Over time it is hoped Governments, NGOs, Civil Society and researchers can work more collaboratively to improve the information that is publicly available and work towards better and more comprehensive measures of Youth Development.

INDICATORS IN THE PYDI

While a wide range of indicators were investigated for inclusion in the PYDI many data sets did not have sufficient district level data, for the 15-29 age group over the time period 2016-2020. As such the following table shows the final list of indicators included. Many of the indicators have limitations which have been captured in Section 7.4 below. The Indicator Name for indicators in Table 1 below have been used throughout the report but it is recommended that the descriptions and limitations are consulted when interpreting any recommendations or designing policy and programs.

Table 1: PYDI INDICATORS

Domain	Indicator Description	Indicator Name	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Age	Unit	Source Organization
Health and Wellbeing	Ever married woman aged 15-49 years who give live or still birth got attended by a skilled birth attendant i.e. (Doctor, Nurse, Midwife and LHV) at the time of its last delivery.	Skilled Birth Attendant	0	100	All Ages	Percent	PBS
Health and Wellbeing	Rate of Road Traffic Accidents (government hospitals)	Road Traffic Accidents	0.01	21.56	All Ages	Rate per 1000	Planning Commission: COVID19 Secretariat, at Ministry of Planning
Health and Wellbeing	Rate of Doctors per total population	Doctors	0.00	0.78	All Ages	Rate per 1000	Provisional Bureaus of Statistics Health Data; COVID19 Secretariat, at Ministry of Planning

Domain	Indicator Description	Indicator Name	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Age	Unit	Source Organization
Education and Skills	Individuals 15-29 years and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months and used devices for working on spread sheet expressed as percentage Individuals 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months	Digital Literacy - Arithmetic	0	100	15-29	Percent	PBS
Education and Skills	Number of Individuals aged 15-29 years completed secondary school expressed as percentage of total population aged 15-29 years. All those individuals who report having completed secondary school (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 13 or higher) are taken to have completed secondary level.	Secondary School Completion	0	100	School Age	Percent	PBS
Education and Skills	Population aged 15 -29 years that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 15-29 years.	Youth Literacy	10.49	100	15-29	Percent	PBS

Domain	Indicator Description	Indicator Name	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Age	Unit	Source Organization
Employment and Opportunity	Percentage of 15-29 year olds Employed - done some job for at least one hour in previous month for some financial benefits.	Youth Employment	18.17	80	15-29	Percent	PBS
Employment and Opportunity	Income of 15-29 year olds compared to Income of 30+ population	Youth Income Ratio	0.21	1	15-29	Percent	PBS
Civic and Political Participation	Individuals 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months and used devices for social media activities expressed as percentage of Individual 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months	Social Media Skills	0	100	15-29	Percent	PBS
Civic and Political Participation	Individuals 15-29 year and older who used internet in last three months expressed as percentage Individual 15-29 year and older	Youth Internet Use	0	100	15-29	Percent	PBS
Equality and Inclusion	Literacy Gender Parity Index	Literacy Gender Parity Index	0	1	15-29	Score out of 1	PBS
Equality and Inclusion	Computer Access at Government Schools	Computer Access at School	0	100	Schools	Percent	Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM)
Equality and Inclusion	Secondary School Completion Gender Parity Index	School Completion Gender Parity	0	1.44	School Age	Score out of 1	PBS

WHAT ARE THE MAIN LIMITATIONS?

One of the primary limitations was measuring the progress or development for the youth cohort, particularly at finer level geography or specific cohorts. This is because the population sizes become small and very little data are published at such levels.
Imputations were used to estimate national and regional scores for years with missing values. Where only one year of data was available it has been held constant across all years of the index.

Where multiple data points were available the line of best fit was used to impute missing years. Where districts had no raw data, they were given the province average and where no province data was available the national average was used.
Despite not being perfectly fit-for-purpose data have been included as the negative effect of not looking broadly at youth development in the country, by excluding indicators, has been deemed worse than having imperfect data in this first iteration of the index. Caveats for indicators are described below.

There are still many priority areas where no data was available in a workable set, and it is hoped that future PYDIs will include a broader set of indicators as well as improved data. Additional data on gender and disability cohorts in future PYDIs should also be considered if it becomes available.
Lack of official PBS district population estimates and projections for the 15–29 year old population led to rates being calculated using provincial populations.

Population estimates and projections used were calculated on the basis of the 2017 Census district population and then projected using the provincial annual growth rates issued by the COVID19 Secretariat in the Ministry of Planning. Varying sizes of districts

within provinces makes the total district population figures more appropriate denominators for rates in the future. This being addressed by the production and dissemination of district level population estimates and projections, and when available these would likely have an impact on scores and ranking in the Health and Wellbeing Domain. It should be noted that PBS has the capability to do these calculations, just not within the timeframe of this project.

Number of doctors and health care workers is currently counted using different definitions across the provinces leading to a less comparable data set.

The Data for Road Traffic Accidents comes from the Rapid Health Facilities Assessment undertaken in August 2020 by the Planning Commission (to assess the preparedness of the health facilities to manage COVID19, emergencies and critical care and inform planning at the federal level accordingly) where more than 150 secondary public sector health facilities submitted their data for the previous six months. It is important to note that:

- This data has not been externally vetted or validated and used as submitted by the provincial departments of health

- This data may not be reflective of the true burden of RTAs in the districts as most of such RTAs are taken directly to tertiary care hospitals which were not a part of this assessment.

- In the case of larger districts like Lahore, Karachi the population has access to a large range of low to high-cost private healthcare as well as multiple tertiary care public sector hospitals, as a result of which their RTA burden is negligible in this data set.

Qualified Teachers and Computer Access at School indicators are for government schools only. Many wealthy areas would rank higher in this domain should both government and private school data be used.

There are pros to combining these data sets to allow a truer representation of all students, teachers and schools in the district to be seen in the data. There are also cons, such as not seeing comparable impact of government policies on different districts in government schools which cater to the most vulnerable youth.

Data literacy indicators included in the PYDI present the proportion of internet users with digital literacy in arithmetic and social media. This does not show the true proportion of youth with digital literacy as the youth who did not access the internet are not included. To put these over the total population may be possible if age specific population figures become available, this would however assume all youth who did not access the internet to be digitally illiterate which is not necessarily the case.

It is also recommended that as more data becomes available multiple indicators in the PYDI not come from the 1 survey question as it has the potential to unduly influence the index.

Skilled birth attendant is for married women between 15-49 only meaning not all births are being counted in the data. Adolescent fertility and child marriage are known issues in some areas of Pakistan so there are likely girls being missed in this data.

Data advocacy around these indicator and data issues is one of the desired effects of

the PYDI with the hope that debate around the rankings and the perceived good and poor performing districts across the country will lead to both improved data as well as improved policies and programs. Inconsistent reporting of data from Districts and Provinces makes this iteration of the PYDI less reliable than desired but with improvements in both data collection and data dissemination future PYDIs are hoped to have increased accuracy and sensitivity.

Again, this first iteration of the PYDI is imperfect, as all indexes are, and intended as a conversation starter around both youth issues and youth data. It should be combined with other research and data and improved over time for it to be the most effective in evidence-based policy design and evaluation.

Metadata of the YDI indicators Provided by PBS from the Pakistan Living Standard Measurement (PLSM) can be found in the methodology section 10.5.Known under reporting issues in the Sexual Assault and Robbery data made these indicators unreliable for the PYDI. It is hoped that improved data collection and dissemination will have a direct impact on the ability to measure Safety and Security in the future.

PYDI IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT
Pakistan did not fare well on the global scale in the Global Youth Development Index 2020 ranking 162nd out of 181 countries in 2018. With the exception of Pakistan, all of the 10 lowest-ranked countries in the Commonwealth were in Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite this relatively low score Pakistan showed marked improvement in the YDI between 2010 and 2018.[2]
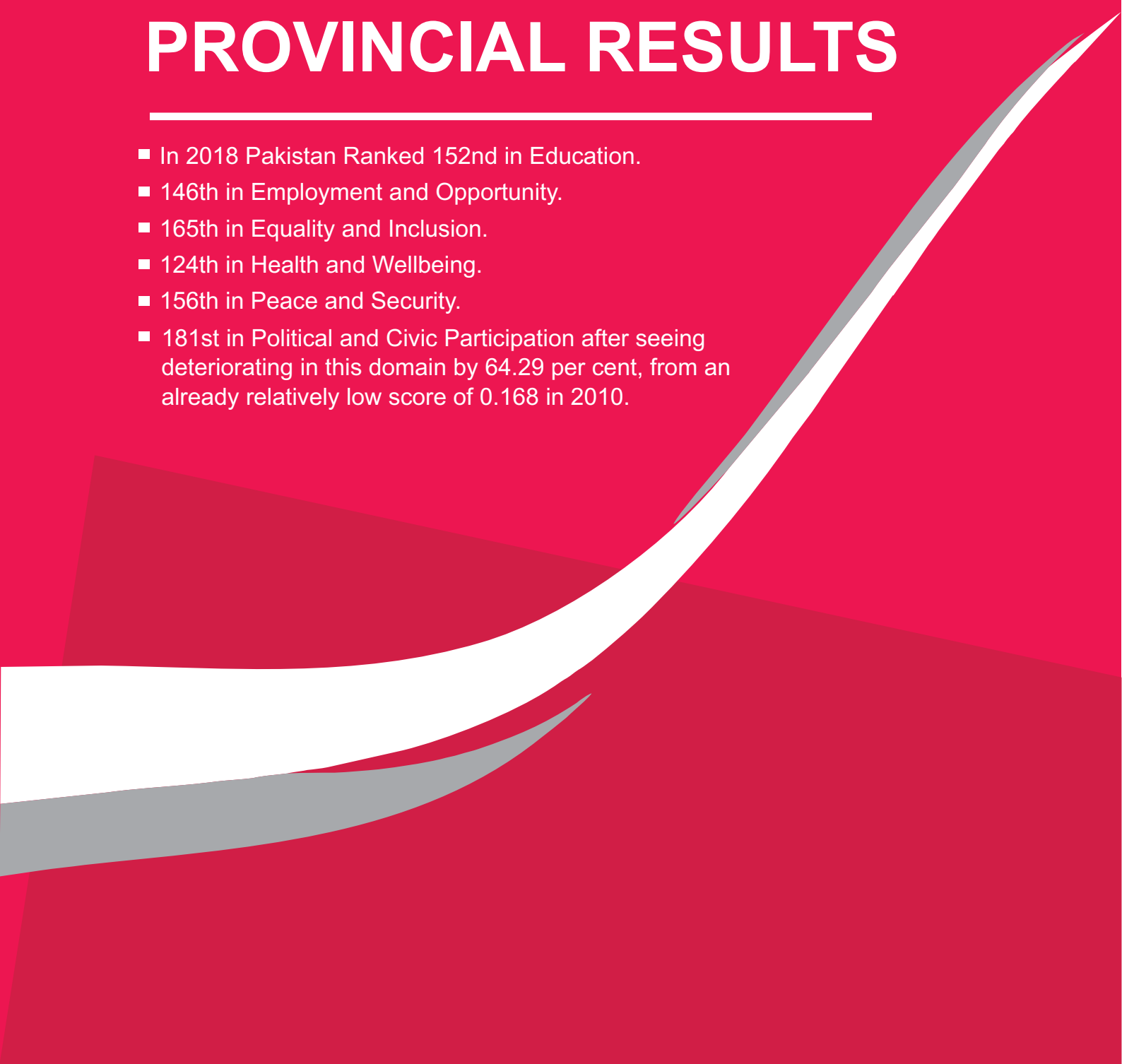
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[2] The Commonwealth, Youth Development Index 2016, available at: https://thecommonwealth.org/youthdevelopmentindex The 2020 Global Youth Development Index, available at: https://youth-development-index.thecommonwealth.org/

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL RESULTS

- In 2018 Pakistan Ranked 152nd in Education.
- 146th in Employment and Opportunity.
- 165th in Equality and Inclusion.
- 124th in Health and Wellbeing.
- 156th in Peace and Security.
- 181st in Political and Civic Participation after seeing deteriorating in this domain by 64.29 per cent, from an already relatively low score of 0.168 in 2010.

RESULTS

This results section provides an overview of PYDI and Domain scores and trends for Pakistan, the six provinces as well as the top and bottom three districts and the two most and least improved districts.

It is recommended that the data dashboard be used to investigate the remaining districts in a similar fashion to gain insight into the local level successes and opportunities for improvement. The full list of district and province PYDI scores and ranks for 2016-2020 can be found at Appendix C.

NATIONAL RESULTS

Pakistan saw an overall improvement in the PYDI, reaching 0.429 in 2020. All provinces showed improvement over time with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showing the greatest improvement.

In 2020, Punjab (0.504) ranked 1st of the provinces, followed by Azad Jammu & Kashmir (0.464), Gilgit-Baltistan (0.438), Sindh (0.427), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (0.410), and finally Balochistan (0.351).

Figure 1 National and Provincial PYDI Trend 2016-2020
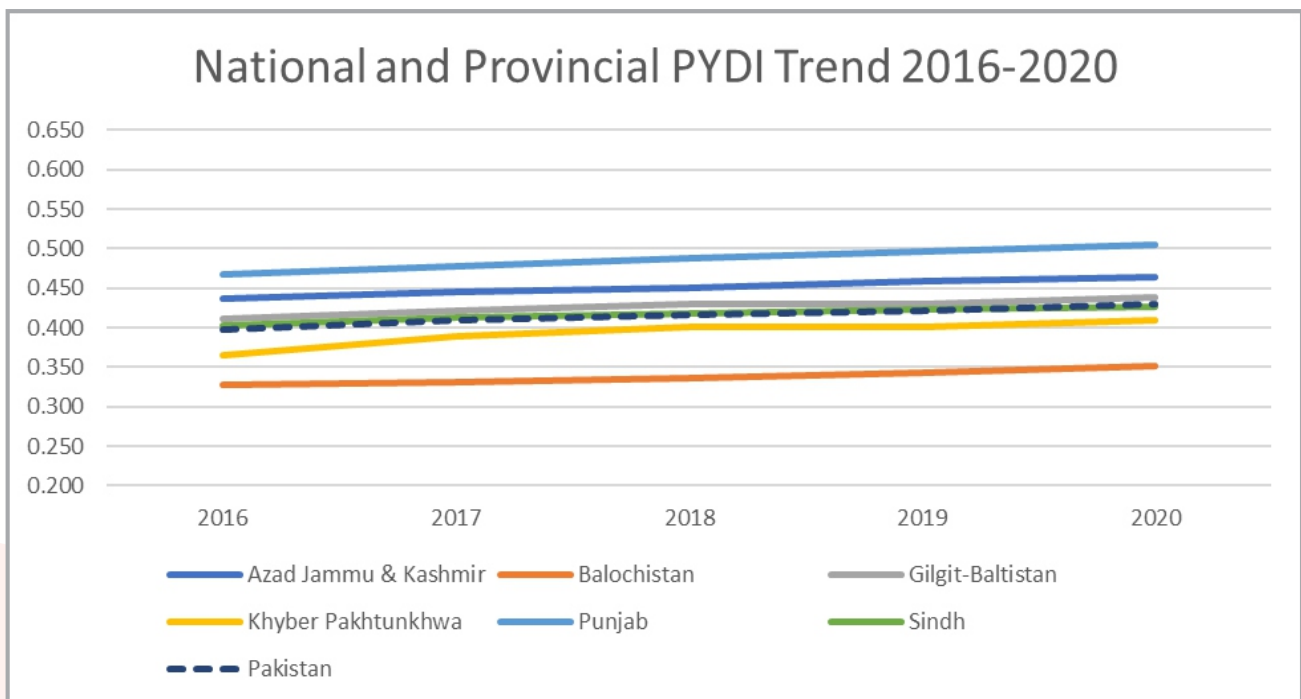
Health and Wellbeing was the highest ranked Domain in 2020 and saw the largest improvement between 2016–2020 of all Domains. Civic and Political Participation was the worst performing Domain in 2020 noting there was only one year of data in the indicators, so trend analysis is not currently possible.

Figure 2 Pakistan Trend YDI and Domains
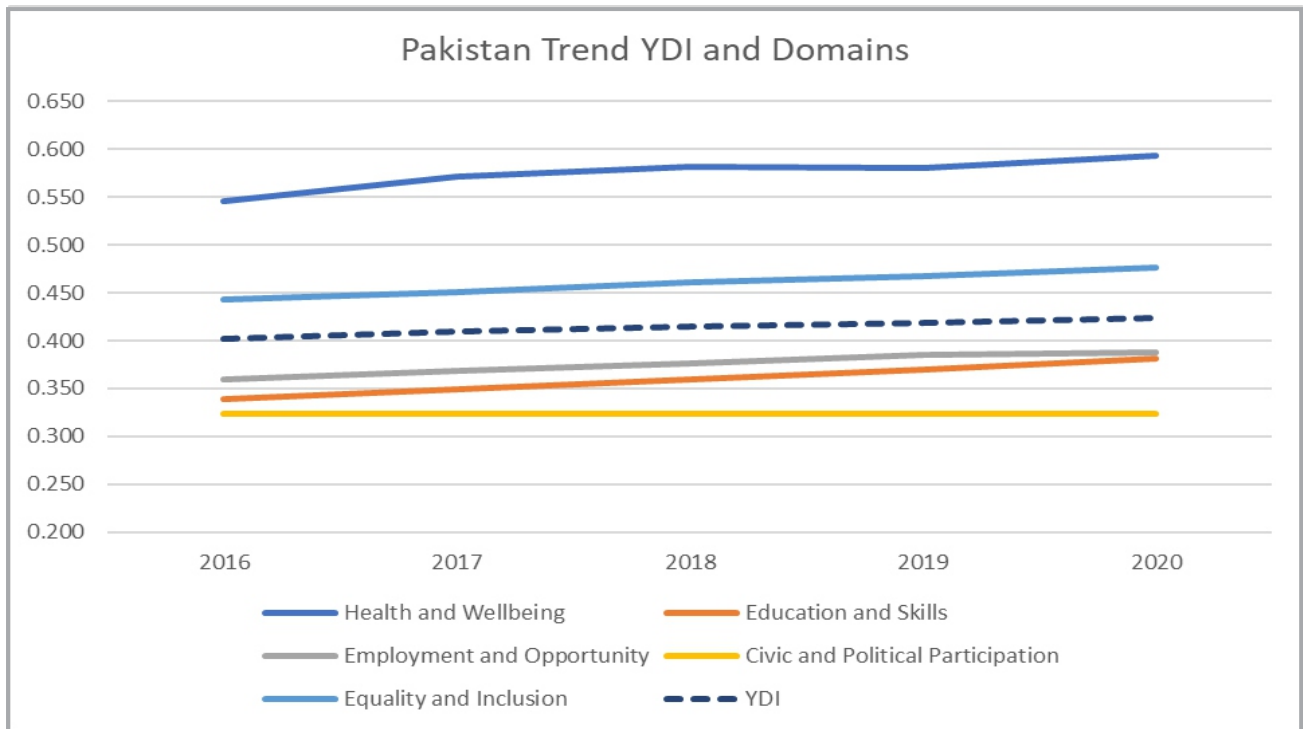
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

All provinces saw an improvement in Health and Wellbeing between 2016-2020, reaching 0.594 nationally in 2020. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (0.628) ranked 1st of the provinces in 2020, with Balochistan ranked last (0.536). Sindh saw the largest improvement between 2016–2020.

Figure 3 Health and Wellbeing Domain Score
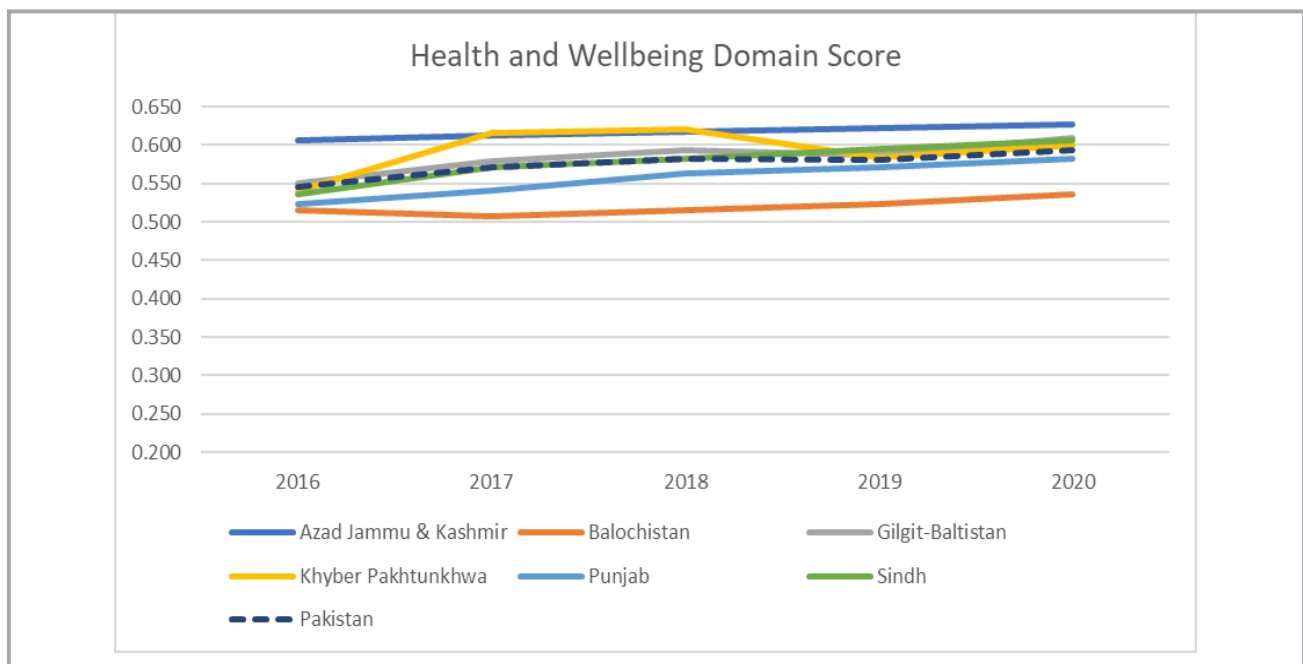
EDUCATION AND SKILLS

All provinces saw an improvement in Education and Skills between 2016-2020, but the national score remained relatively low (0.381) in 2020. In 2020, Punjab (0.446) ranked 1st of the provinces with Balochistan ranked last (0.291). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa saw the largest improvement between 2016–2020.

Figure 4 Education and Skills Domain Score
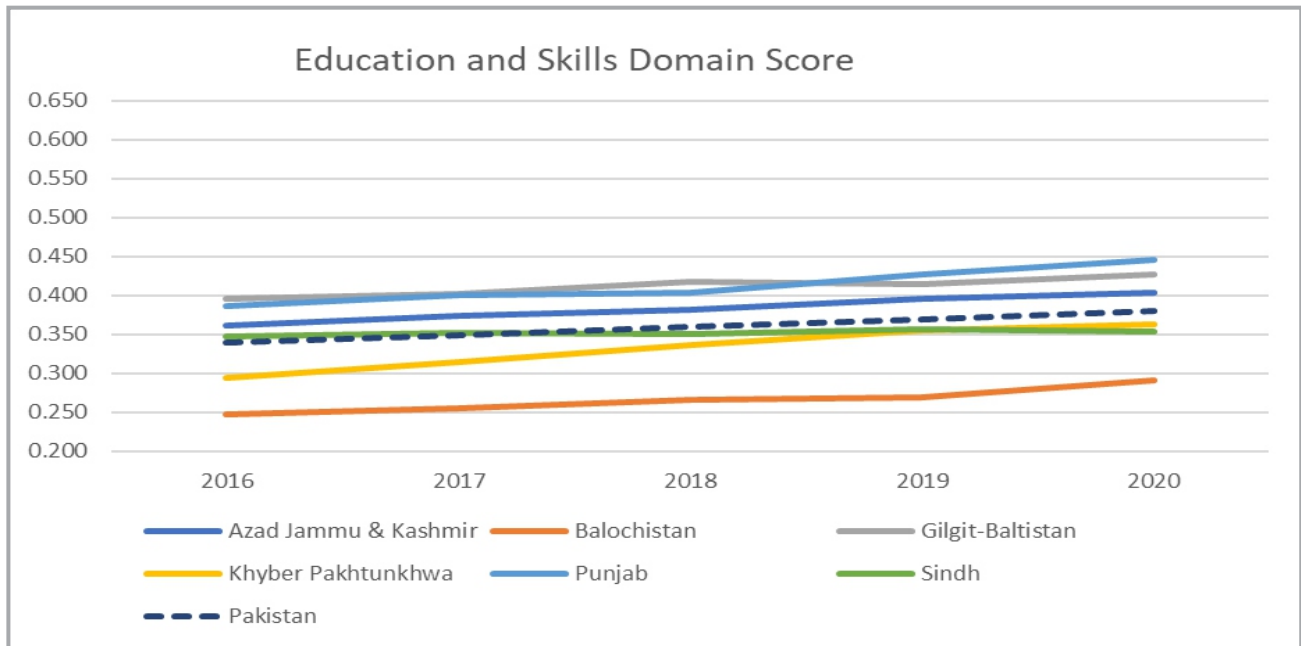
EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITY

All provinces saw an improvement in Employment and Opportunity between 2016-2020, but remained relatively poor performing Domain nationally reaching just 0.388 in 2020. In 2020, Sindh (0.429) ranked 1st of the provinces with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ranked last (0.350) despite seeing the largest improvement between 2016–2020.

Figure 5 Employment and Opportunity Domain Score
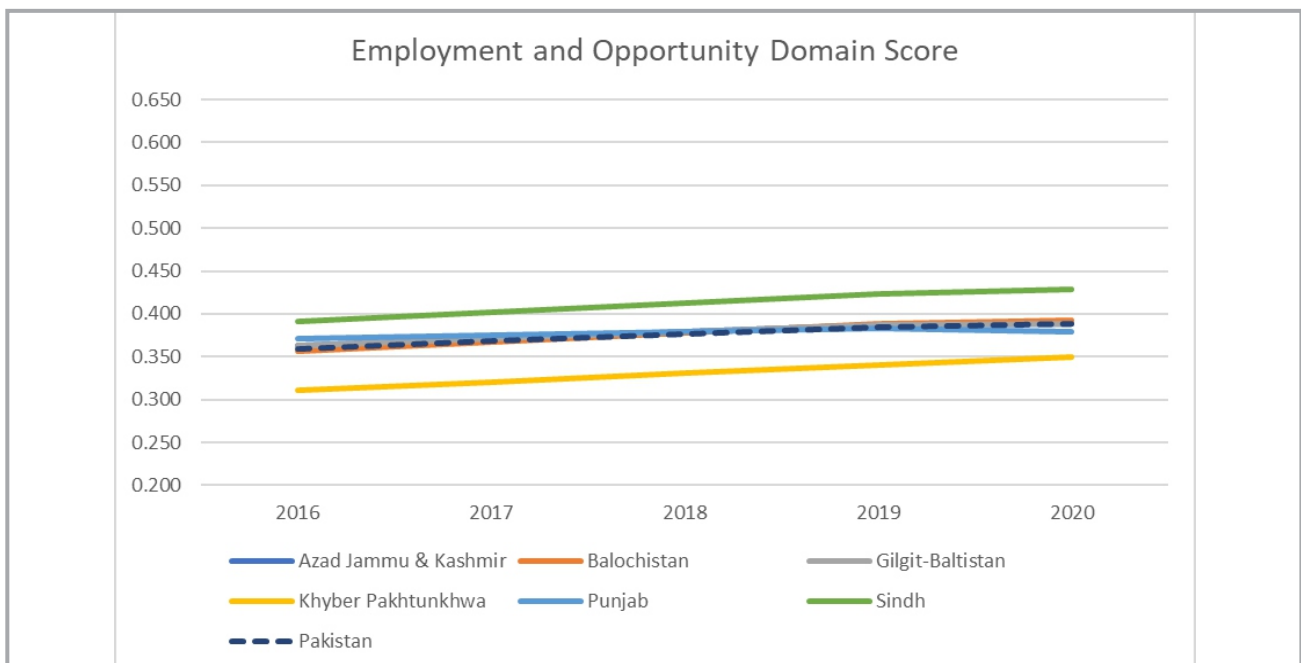
CIVIC AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

There was no change in Civic and Political Participation Domain scores across the board as all indicators had single year of data which was held constant across time. It was the poorest performing of all Domains. In 2020, Sindh ranked the highest (0.379) while Balochistan ranked the lowest (0.241)

Figure 6 Civic and Political Participation Domain Score
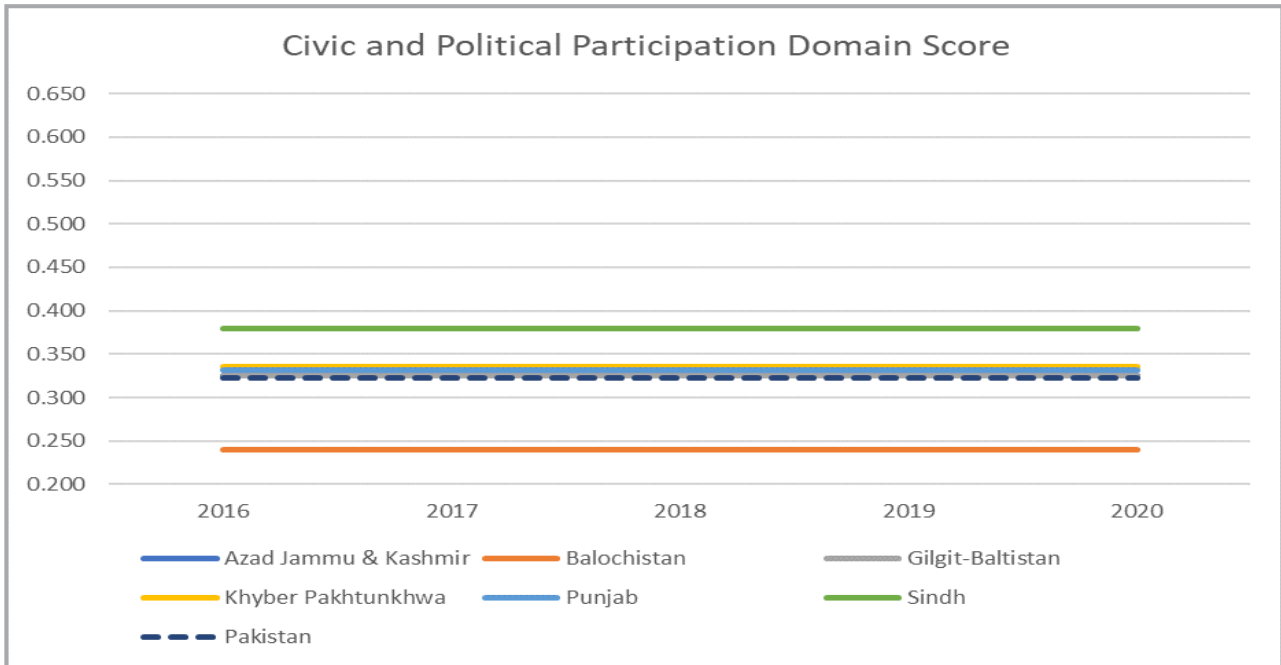
EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

Equality and Inclusion saw the most diverse scores between provinces, with all provinces saw improvement in this Domain between 2016-2020. In 2020, Punjab ranked the highest (0.781) while Balochistan ranked the lowest (0.296). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showed the greatest improvement between 2016-2020. All Districts in the top ten had Equality and Inclusion as their highest ranking Domain suggesting this may be a leading factor in increasing overall youth development.

Figure 7 Civic and Political Participation Domain Score
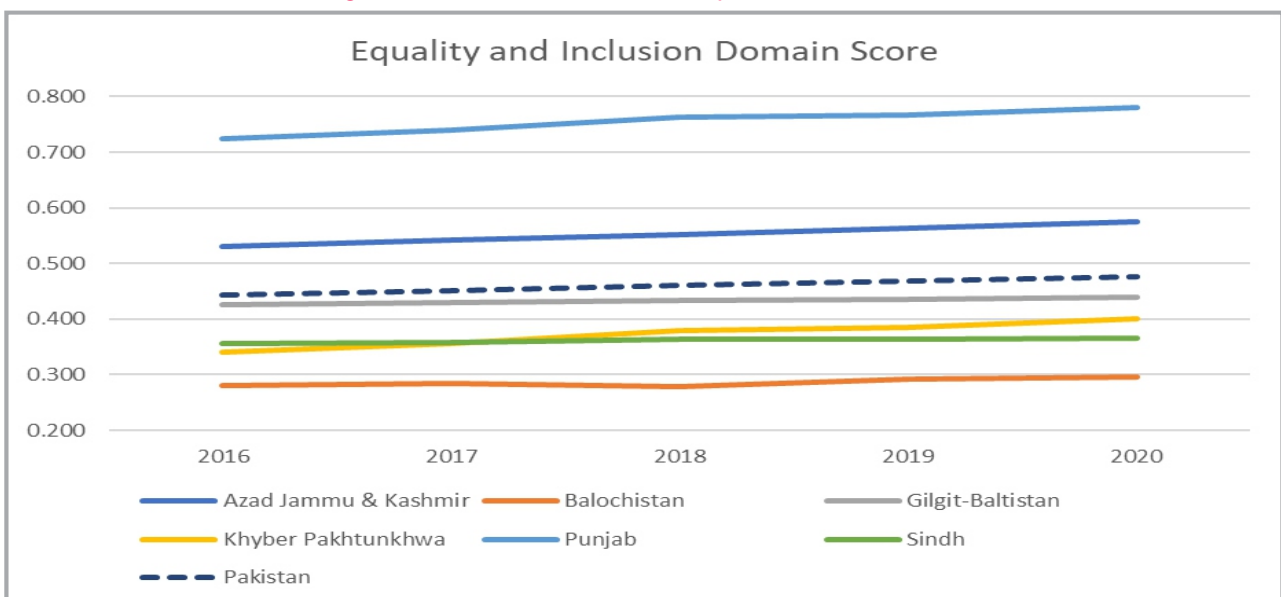
AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

Azad Jammu & Kashmir ranked 2nd out of the provinces in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.438 to 0.464 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Equity and Inclusion with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. Equality and Inclusion was the most improved Domain between 2016-2020.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Social Media Skills and Youth Internet Use. Pakistan may benefit from Azad Jammu & Kashmir sharing policies for Health and Wellbeing as it ranked first of all provinces in this Domain and may have strategies to assist in improving the YDI for other provinces.

Figure 8 Azad Jammu & Kashmir Trend YDI and Domains

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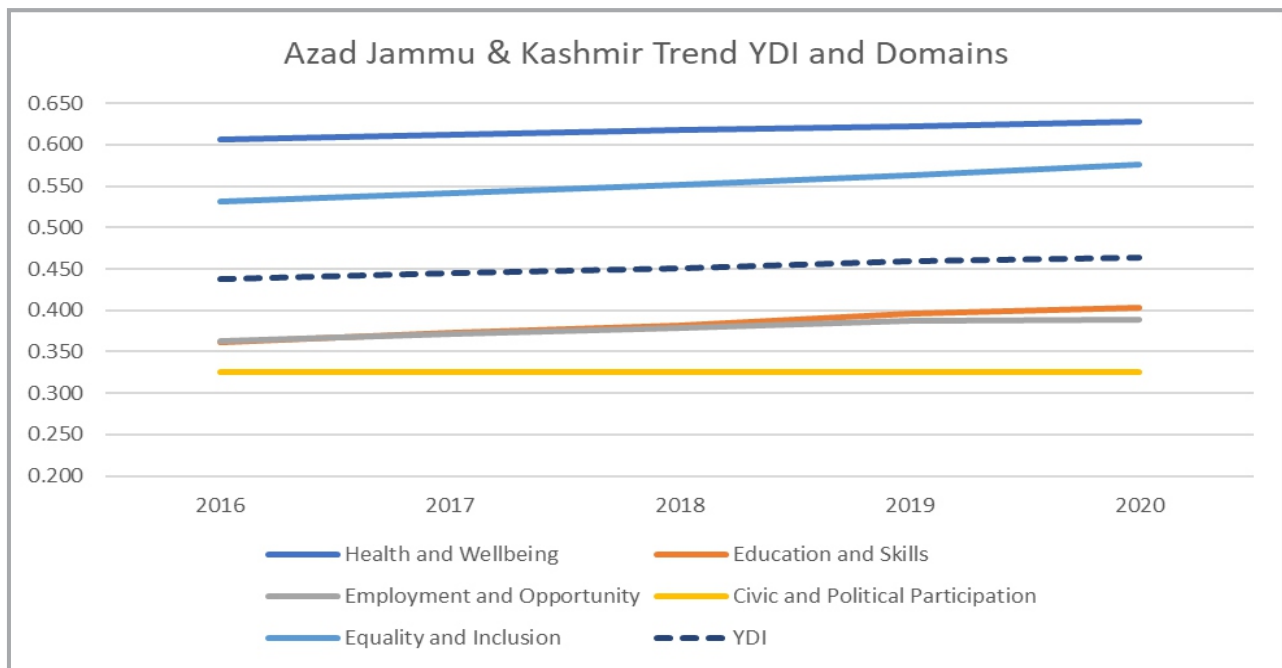
BALOCHISTAN

Balochistan ranked last out of the six provinces in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.328 to 0.351 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Employment and Opportunity with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. Education and Skills was the most improved Domain between 2016-2020 but remained the second lowest Domain despite this improvement. Balochistan would benefit from targeting policies Digital Literacy, Secondary School Completion, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills. It scored the lowest of all six provinces in Health and Wellbeing, Education and Skills, Civic and Political Participation and Equality and Inclusion.

Figure 9 Balochistan Trend YDI and Domains
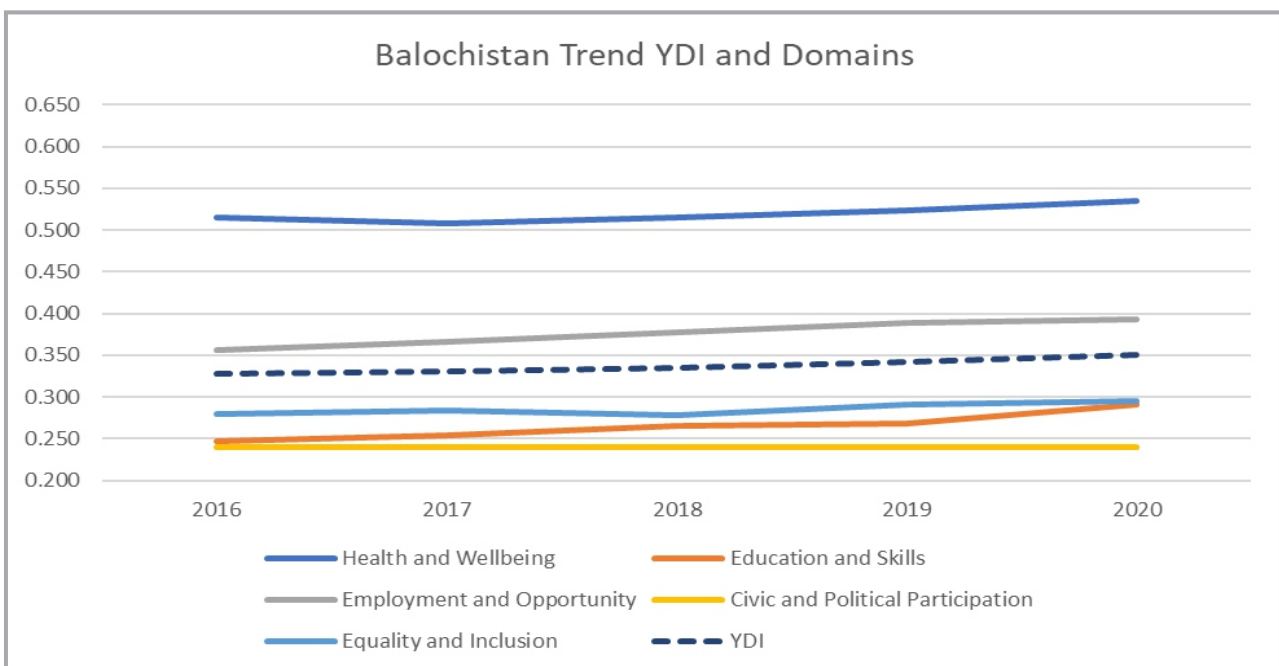
GILGIT-BALTISTAN

Gilgit-Baltistan 3rd out of the six provinces in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.412 to 0.438 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Equality and Inclusion with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest

of the Domains. Health and Wellbeing saw the largest improvement between 2016-2020. Gilgit-Baltistan may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Youth Income Ratio, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills.

Figure 10 Gilgit-Baltistan Trend YDI and Domains
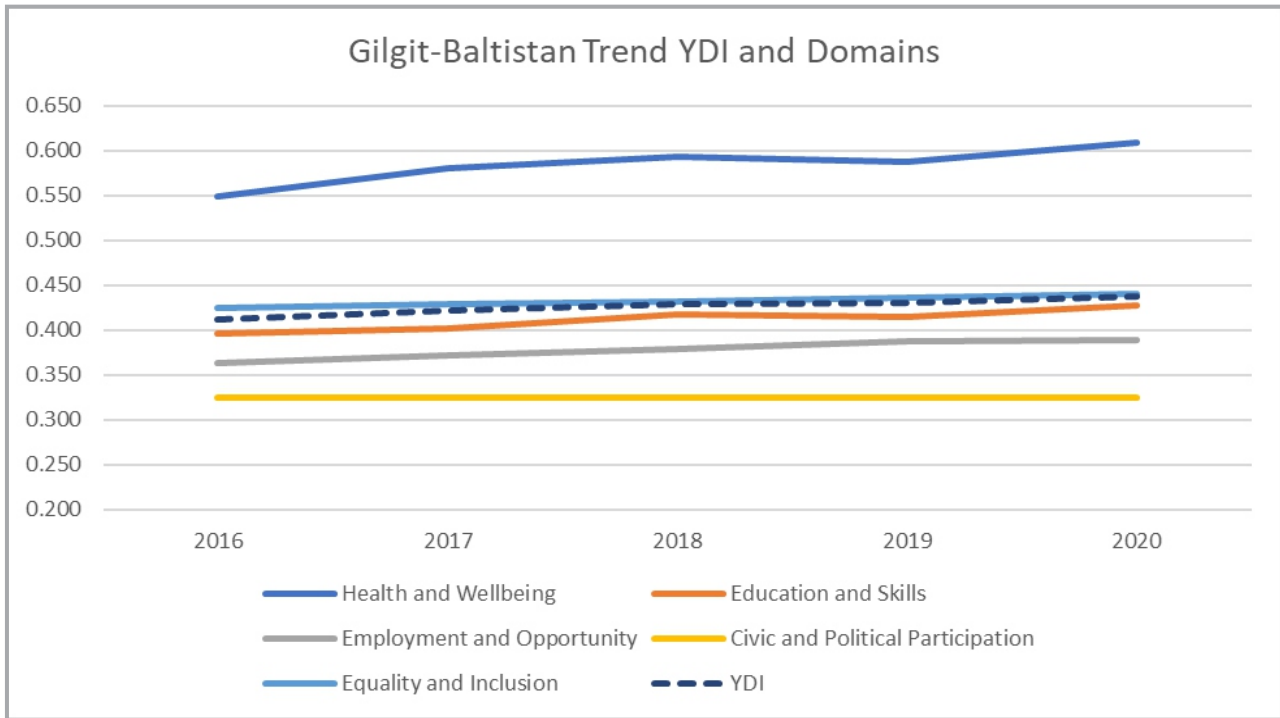
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ranked 5th out of the six provinces in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.365 to 0.410 between 2016-2020. It was the most improved of the provinces between 2016-2020, largely due to improvement in Education and Skills. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Equality and Inclusion with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. It also scored and the lowest of all provinces in Employment and Opportunity. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Youth Income Ratio, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills.

Figure 11 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Trend YDI and Domains
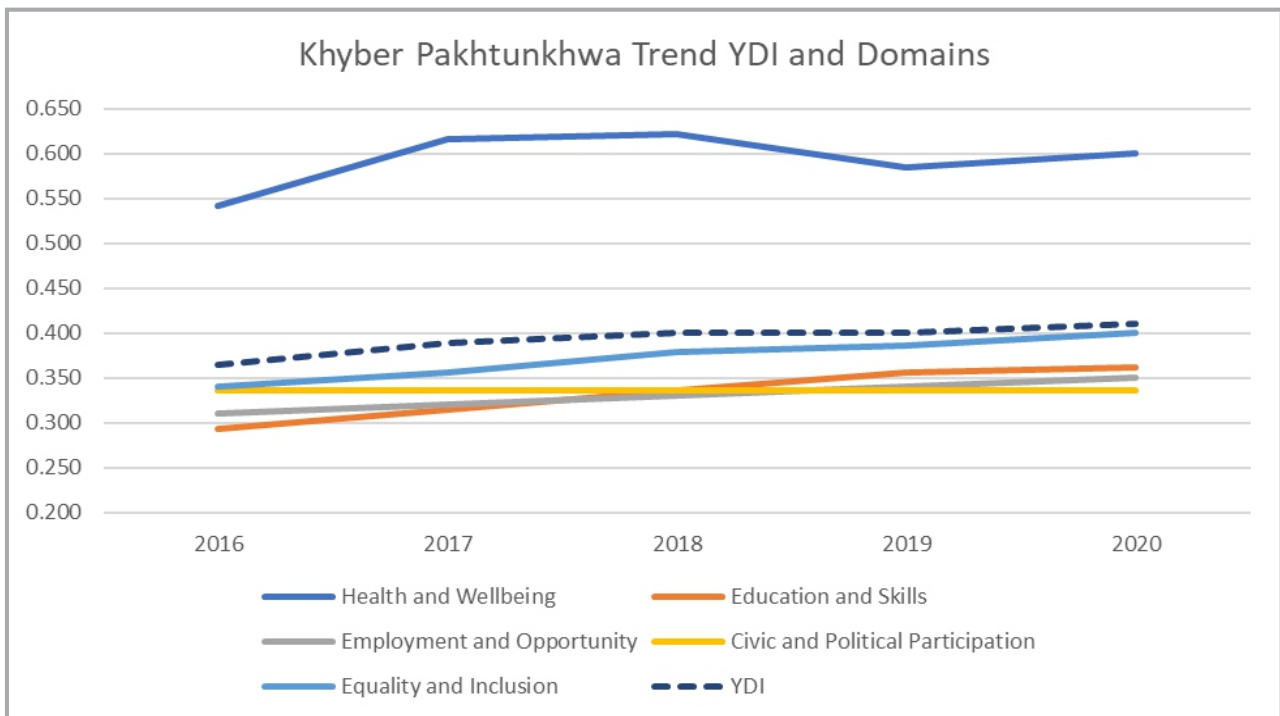
PUNJAB

Punjab ranked 1st out of the six provinces in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.468 to 0.504 between 2016-2020. Equality and Inclusion was the highest scoring Domain followed by Health and Wellbeing with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. Health and Wellbeing was the most improved Domain between 2016-2020. Punjab may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Youth Income Ratio, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills. Pakistan may benefit from Punjab sharing policies for Education and Skills and Equality and Inclusion with other provinces as it scored the best across these Domains and may have strategies to assist in improving the YDI for other provinces.

Figure 12 Punjab Trend YDI and Domains
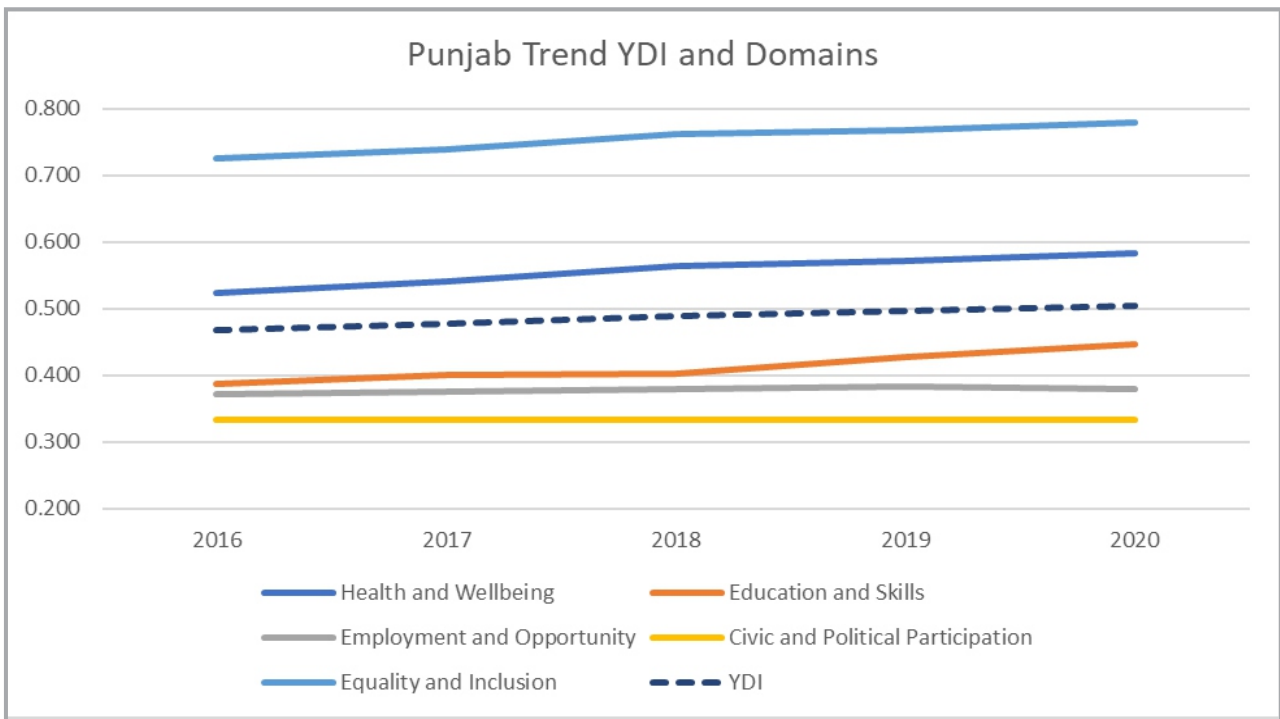
SINDH

Sindh ranked 4th out of the six provinces in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.402 to 0.427 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Employment and Opportunity with Education and Skills scoring the lowest of the Domains. Health and Wellbeing saw the greatest improvement between 2016-2020. Sindh may benefit from targeted policies on Literacy Gender Parity Index, Computer Access at School, Secondary School Completion and School Completion Gender Parity, Pakistan may benefit from Sindh sharing policies for Employment and Opportunity with other provinces as it scored the best in this Domain and may have strategies to assist in improving the YDI for other provinces.

Figure 13 Sindh Trend YDI and Domains
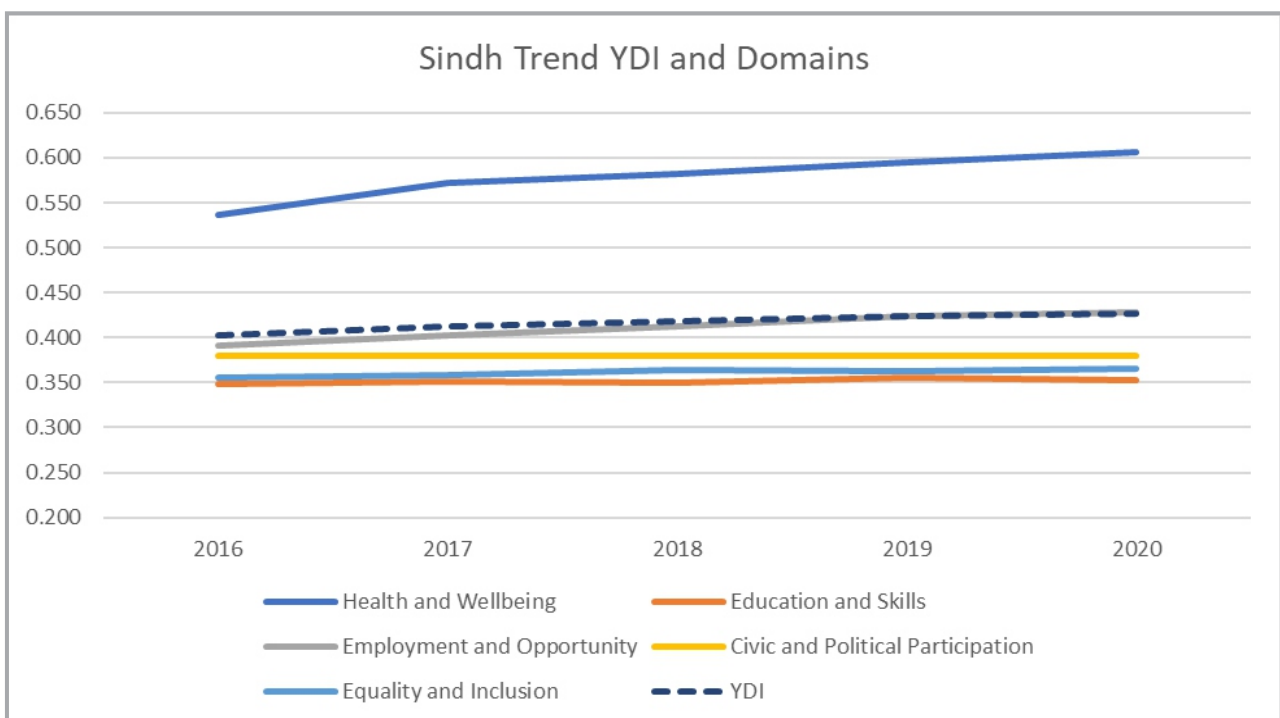
DISTRICT RESULTS

This section reports the results for the top three ranking districts (1st Gujrat, 2nd Gujranwala, 3rd Rawalpindi), the bottom three districts (149th Awaran, 150th Killa Abdullah, Khuzdar, 151st), the two most improved districts (1st Bannu, 2nd Lasbela) and least improved districts (1st Khuzdar already in bottom three, 2nd Mastung). It is recommended that the data dashboard be used to investigate the remaining districts in a similar fashion to gain insight into the local level successes and opportunities for improvement. Only raw data has been used in the descriptive results on indicators therefore some years data points are outside of the 2016-2020 PYDI range.

Gujrat (Ranked 1st)

Gujrat ranked 1st out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.539 to 0.591 between 2016-2020. Equality and Inclusion was the highest scoring Domain

followed by Health and Wellbeing with Employment and Opportunity scoring the lowest of the Domains despite seeing the largest improvement of the Domains.

Figure 14 Gujrat Trend YDI and Domains
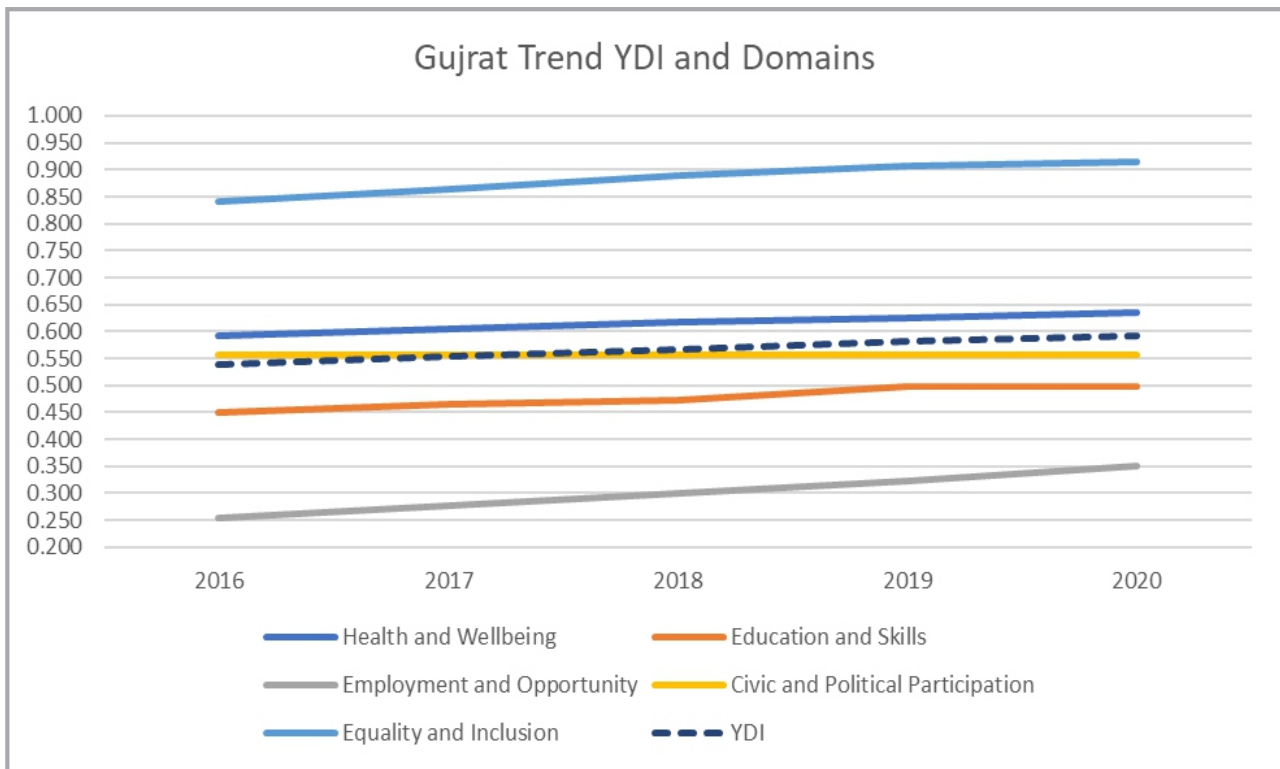
Health and Wellbeing ranked 40th out of the 151 districts in 2020 and showed an improvement from 2016. This improvement was largely due to an increase from 83.5 to 89 percent in Skilled Birth Attendant between 2015-2020. The worst performing indicator was Doctors reaching just 0.12 per 1000 population in 2020.

The low ranking in this domain was largely due to low scoring in Road Traffic Accidents at 119th and Doctors which ranked 118th. Education and Skills ranked 11th out of the 151 districts in 2020. It performed well with a Youth Literacy of 91.42 percent in 2020. Digital Literacy – Arithmetic, however, performed relatively poorly with just 13.46 percent in 2020.

Employment and Opportunity ranked 97th out of the 151 districts. There was only 26.82 percent Youth Employment, and the Youth Income Ratio was 0.66 in 2020.

Civic and Political Participation ranked 9th out of the 151 districts with the worst scoring indicator being Youth Internet Use at 46.18 percent in 2020. Equality and Inclusion ranked 5th out of the 151 districts in 2020, scoring very well in Literacy Gender Parity Index at 1.03 in 2020.

Gujrat may benefit from research and policy review in Doctors, Digital Literacy - Arithmetic, Secondary School Completion and Youth Employment.

Gujranwala (Ranked 2nd)

Gujranwala ranked 2nd out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.530 to 0.585 between 2016-2020. Equality and Inclusion was the highest scoring Domain followed by Health and Wellbeing with Employment and Opportunity scoring the lowest of the Domains. Equality and Inclusion saw the greatest improvement between 2016-2020.

Figure 15 Gujranwala Trend YDI and Domains
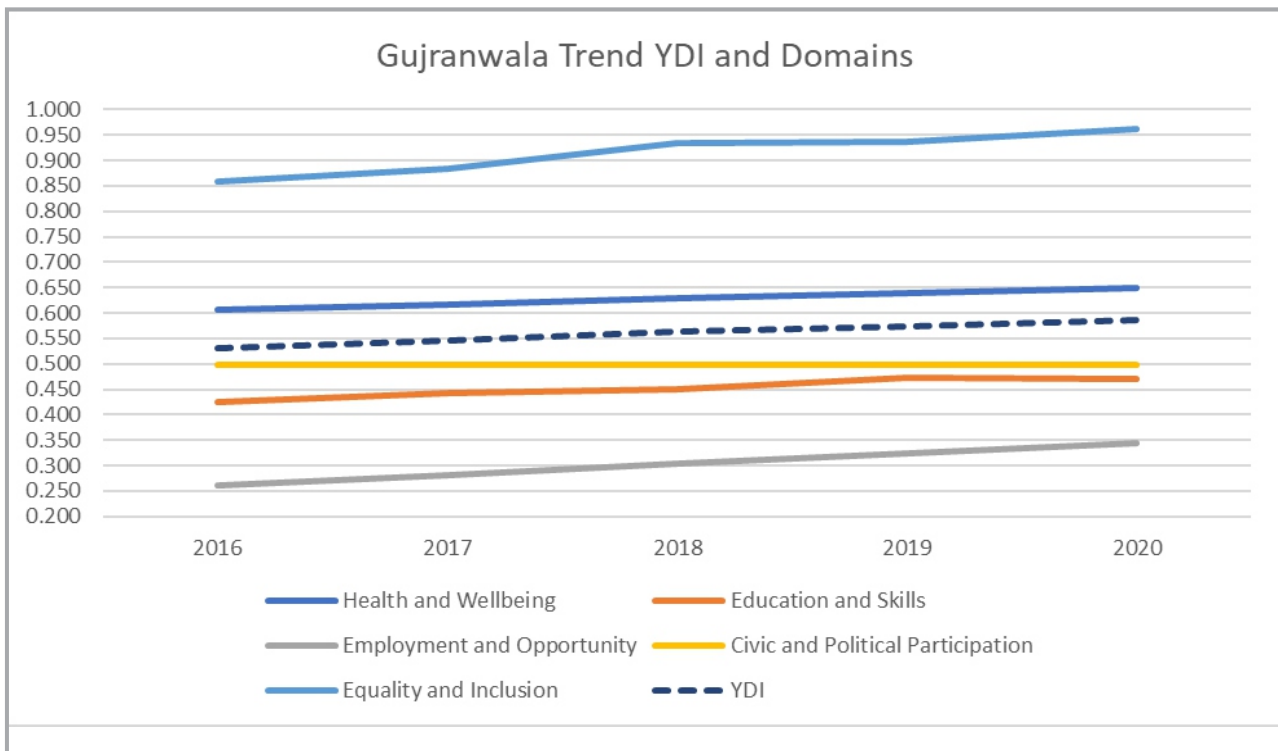
Health and Wellbeing ranked 32nd out of the 151 districts in 2020, showing an improvement from 2016. This improvement was largely due to an increase from 77 to 89 percent in Skilled Birth Attendant between 2015-2020.

Education and Skills ranked 23rd out of the 151 districts in 2020. It performed well with a Youth Literacy of 86.1 percent in 2020. Digital Literacy – Arithmetic, however, performed relatively poorly with just 12.71 percent in 2020.

Employment and Opportunity ranked 99th out of the 151 districts in 2020. There was only 30.57 percent Youth Employment the Youth Income Ratio was 0.60 in 2020. Civic and Political Participation ranked 14th out of the 151 districts with the worst scoring indicator being Youth Internet Use at 44.03 percent in 2020.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 2nd out of the 151 districts in 2020, scoring very well in Literacy Gender Parity Index at 1.04 in 2020. Gujranwala may benefit from research and policy review in Doctors, Secondary School Completion, Digital Literacy – Arithmetic and Youth Employment.

Rawalpindi (Ranked 3rd)

Rawalpindi ranked 3rd out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.522 to 0.570 between 2016-2020. Equality and Inclusion was the highest scoring Domain followed by Health and Wellbeing with

Employment and Opportunity scoring the lowest of the Domains. Education and Skills saw the greatest improvement between 2016-2020.

Figure 16 Rawalpindi Trend YDI and Domains
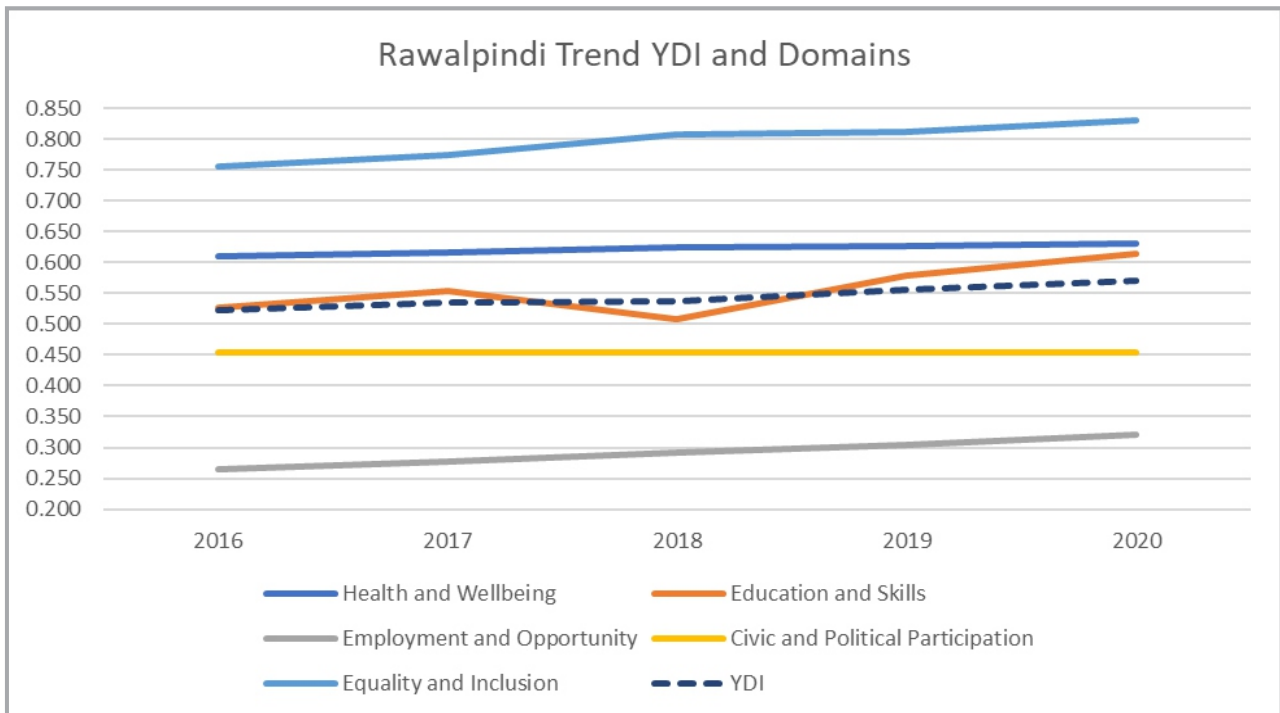
Health and Wellbeing ranked 44th out of the 151 districts in 2020 despite showing an improvement from 2016. This improvement was largely due to an increase from 76 to 82 percent in Skilled Birth Attendant between 2016-2020.

Rawalpindi's low ranking in this domain was largely due to low scoring in Doctors which ranked 143rd despite increasing from 0.035 to 0.048 per 1000 population in 2020.

Education and Skills ranked 1st out of the 151 districts in 2020. It improved overall despite a drop in Secondary School Completion from 23.93 to 18.11 percent between 2015 and 2020.

Employment and Opportunity ranked 114th out of the 151 districts in 2020. Youth Employment was only 28.33 percent in 2020 while the Youth Income Ratio was only 0.59. Civic and Political Participation ranked 25th out of the 151 districts in 2020, with the worst scoring indicator being Social Media Skills at 41 percent in 2020.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 12th out of the 151 districts in 2020, scoring well in Literacy Gender Parity Index at 0.97 percent in 2020. Rawalpindi may benefit from research and policy review in Doctors, Youth Employment, Secondary School Completion and Digital Literacy - Arithmetic.

Awaran (Ranked 149th)

Awaran ranked 149th out of the 151 districts. The PYDI in 2020, decreased from 0.324 to 0.283 between 2016-2020. Only the Equality and Inclusion Domain saw improvement. Health and Wellbeing

was the highest scoring Domain followed by Equality and Inclusion with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. Employment and Opportunity saw the greatest decline between 2016-2020.

Figure 17 Awaran Trend YDI and Domains
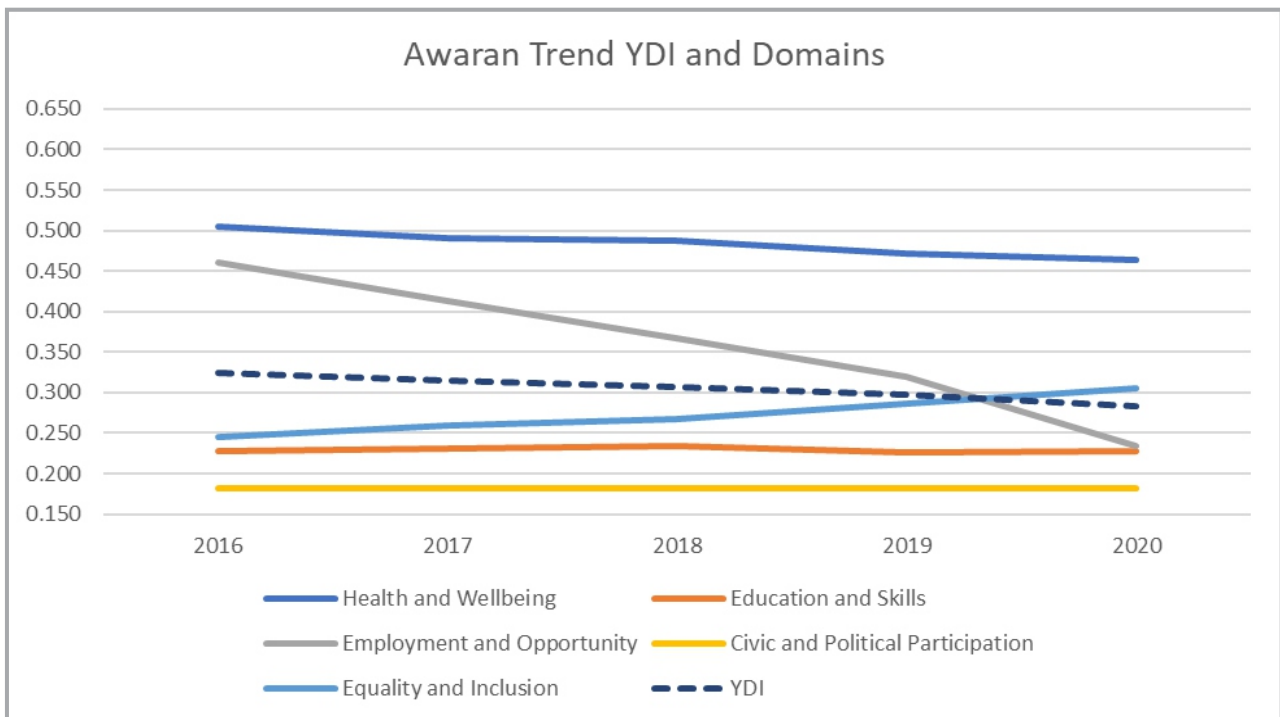
Health and Wellbeing ranked 138th out of the 151 districts in 2020. The decrease was due to more than halving of Skilled Birth Attendant to just 14 percent in 2020. Education and Skills ranked 138th out of the 151 districts in 2020.

There was a decrease to 0 percent in 2020 for Secondary School Completion and Youth Literacy decreased from 56.72 to 46.96 percent between 2015-2020.

Employment and Opportunity ranked 147th out of the 151 districts. The decline in this Domain was due to a falls in both Youth Employment, to 38.52 percent, and in Youth Income Ratio, to 0.32 in 2020.

Civic and Political Participation ranked 129th out of the 151 districts, scoring zero percent in 2020 in Youth Internet Use.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 111th out of the 151 districts in 2020. There was an overall improvement despite Computer Access at School declining to zero percent in 2020.

Awaran may benefit from research and policy review in Computer Access at School, Youth Internet Use, Secondary School Completion and Skilled Birth Attendant.

Killa Abdullah (Ranked 150th)

Killa Abdullah ranked 150th out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.251 to 0.272 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Education and Skills with

Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. Health and Wellbeing and Employment and Opportunity saw declines between 2016-2020. Education and Skills saw the greatest improvement between 2016-2020.

Figure 18 Killa Abdullah Trend YDI and Domains
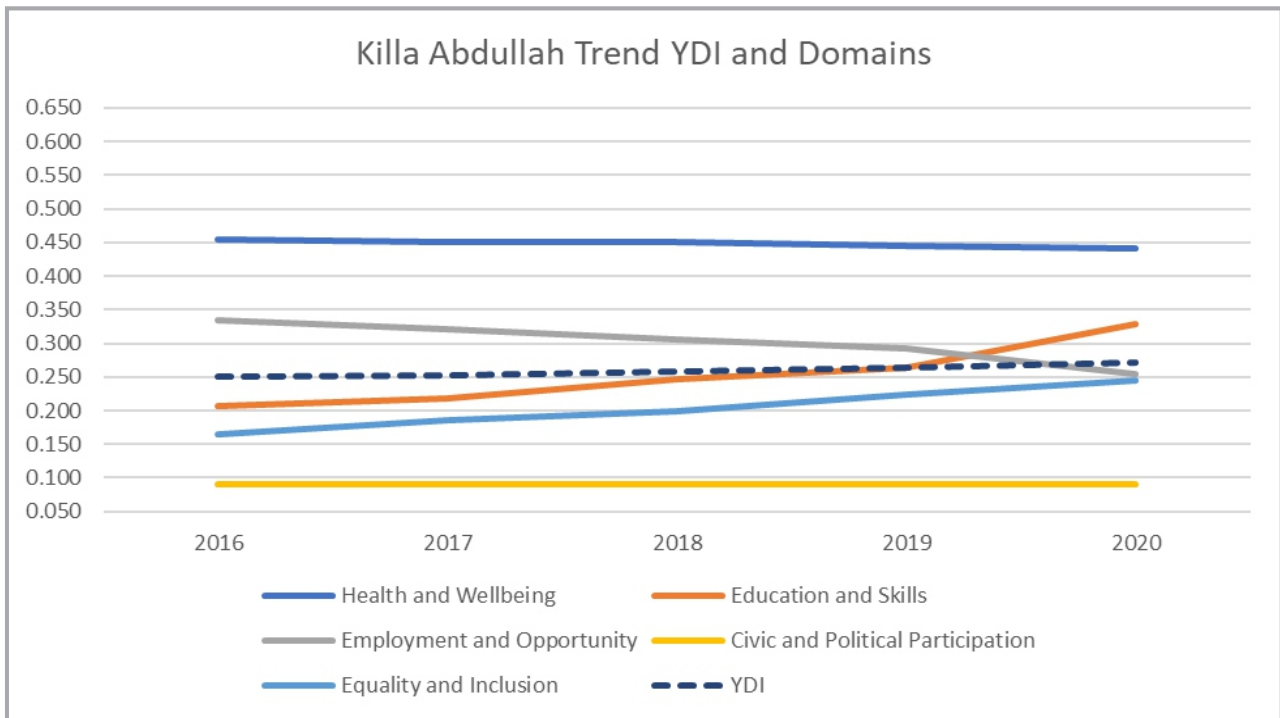
Health and Wellbeing ranked 143rd out of the 151 districts in 2020 and showed a slight decline since 2016. This decline was due to a decrease in Skilled Birth Attendant from 55 to 49 percent between 2015-2020. Education and Skills ranked 101st out of the 151 districts in 2020.

Secondary School Completion was the poorest performing indicator at just 8.66 percent in 2020. Qualified Teachers remained relatively low but did show a large improvement from 26.15 to 44.92 percent between 2015-2018. Employment and Opportunity ranked 139th out of the 151 districts. Youth Employment saw a decline falling to 26.14 percent in 2020. Civic and Political Participation ranked 147th

out of the 151 districts scoring for Youth Internet Use at just 7.23 percent in 2020. Social Media Skills also scored low at just 11.01 percent in 2020.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 134th out of the 151 districts in 2020. There was an improvement in the Domain largely due to Literacy Gender Parity Index more than doubling from 0.154 to 0.381 percent, between 2015-2020. Computer Access at School, however, declined from 14.71 to 7.69 percent between 2015-2018.
Killa Abdullah may benefit from research and policy review in Youth Internet Use, Secondary School Completion, Social Media Skills and Computer Access at School.

Khuzdar (Ranked 151st and largest decline)

Khuzdar ranked 151st out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, and saw the largest decline of any district between 2016-2020 falling from 0.308 to 0.223 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Equality and

Inclusion with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. No Domains saw improvement with Employment and Opportunity seeing the greatest decline between 2016-2020.

Figure 19 Khuzdar Trend YDI and Domains
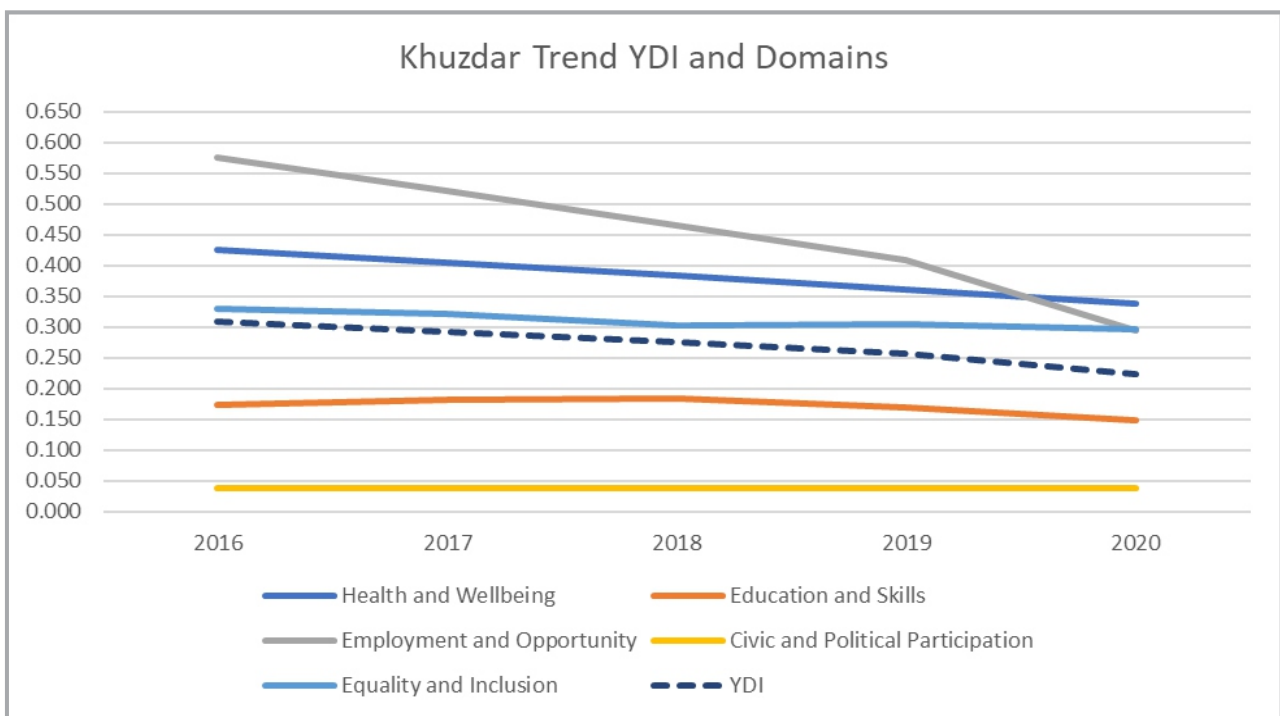
Health and Wellbeing ranked 150th out of the 151 districts in 2020 and showed a decline since 2016. This decline was due to a decrease in Skilled Birth Attendant from 41.53 to 3 percent between 2015-2020.

Education and Skills ranked 150th out of the 151 districts in 2020. Digital Literacy – Arithmetic was the poorest performing indicator at zero percent in 2020. Secondary School Completion remained relatively low at 2.12 percent in 2020.

Employment and Opportunity ranked 122nd out of the 151 districts in 2020 despite having been ranked 2nd in 2016. The decline in this Domain was largely due to a fall in Youth Employment, from 79.27 to 42.86 percent

between 2015-2020.

Civic and Political Participation ranked 150th out of the 151 districts, scoring zero percent in 2020 for Social Media Skills and relatively low in Youth Internet Use at 7.40 percent in 2020.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 118th out of the 151 districts in 2020. There was a decline in the Domain due to decline Literacy Gender Parity Index, from 0.51 to 0.27 between 2015-2020.

Khuzdar may benefit from research and policy review in Social Media Skills, Skilled Birth Attendant, Secondary School Completion and Digital Literacy - Arithmetic.

Bannu (Largest improvement)

Bannu ranked 29th out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020 and saw the largest improvement of all districts between 2016-2020. The PYDI in 2020, increased from 0.366 to 0.493 between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring

Domain followed by Education and Skills with Civic and Political Participation scoring the lowest of the Domains. No Domains saw a decline between 2016-2020. Employment and Opportunity saw the greatest improvement between 2016-2020.

Figure 20 Bannu Trend YDI and Domains
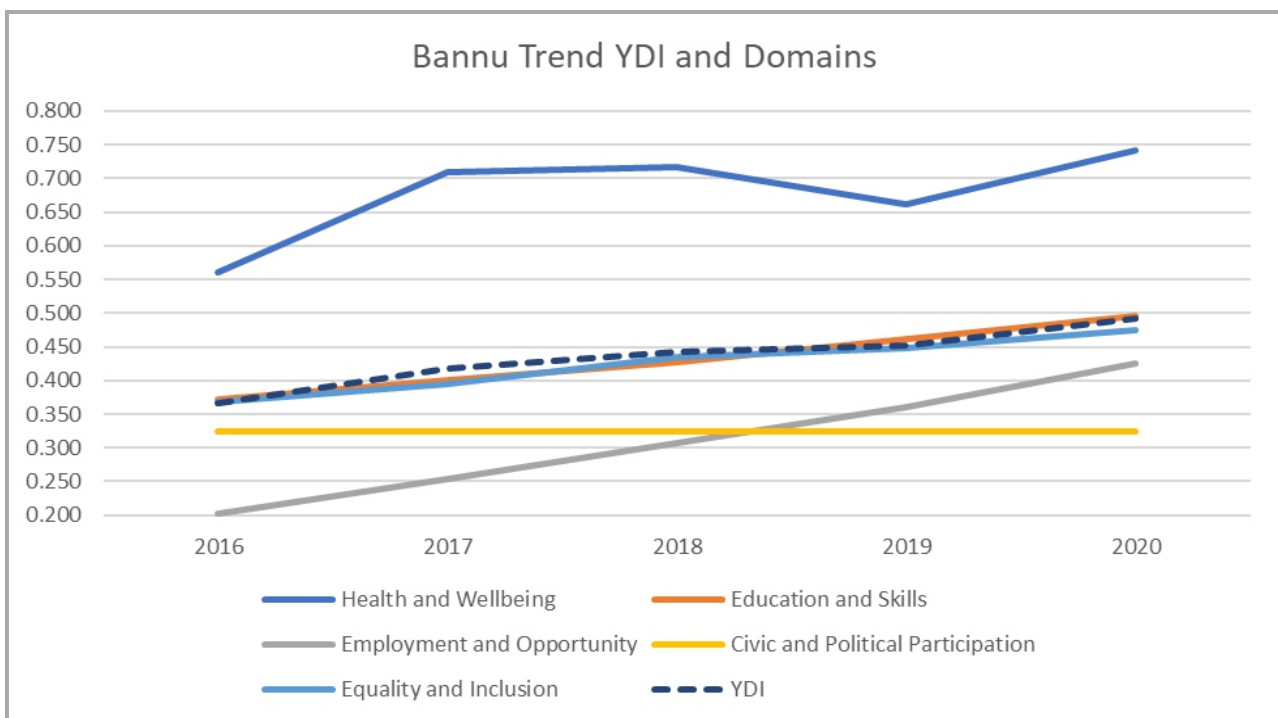
Health and Wellbeing ranked 2nd out of the 151 districts in 2020 and showed a large improvement since 2016. This improvement was due to increases in Skilled Birth Attendant from 55.03 to 68 percent between 2015-2020 and Doctors from 0.07 to 0.21 per 1000 population between 2016-2019.

Education and Skills ranked 12th out of the 151 districts in 2020. All indicators showed improvement with Qualified Teachers showing the largest improvement increasing from 53.54 to 68.38 percent between 2015-2018. Employment and Opportunity ranked 40th out of the 151 districts.

Improvement was seen in Youth Employment, although remains relatively low

at 31.22 percent in 2020, and a closing of the gap in income between youth and adults with the Youth Income Ratio increasing from 0.39 to 0.72 between 2015-2020. Civic and Political Participation ranked 80th out of the 151 districts, scoring relatively low in Youth Internet Use at 19.46 percent in 2020.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 66th out of the 151 districts in 2020. It saw improvement in all indicators with trends however scored relatively poorly in Literacy Gender Parity Index reaching just 0.49 in 2020.
Bannu may benefit from research and policy review in Youth Internet Use, Youth Employment and Secondary School Completion.

Lasbela (Second most improved)

Lasbela ranked 33rd out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, increasing from 0.398 to 0.489 between 2016-2020. It showed the second highest improvement of all districts between 2016-2020. Civic and Political Participation was the highest scoring Domain followed by Employment and Opportunity

with Equality and Inclusion scoring the lowest of the Domains. Equality and Inclusion was the only Domain to see a decline between 2016-2020. Employment and Opportunity saw the greatest improvement between 2016-2020.

Figure 21 Lasbela Trend YDI and Domains
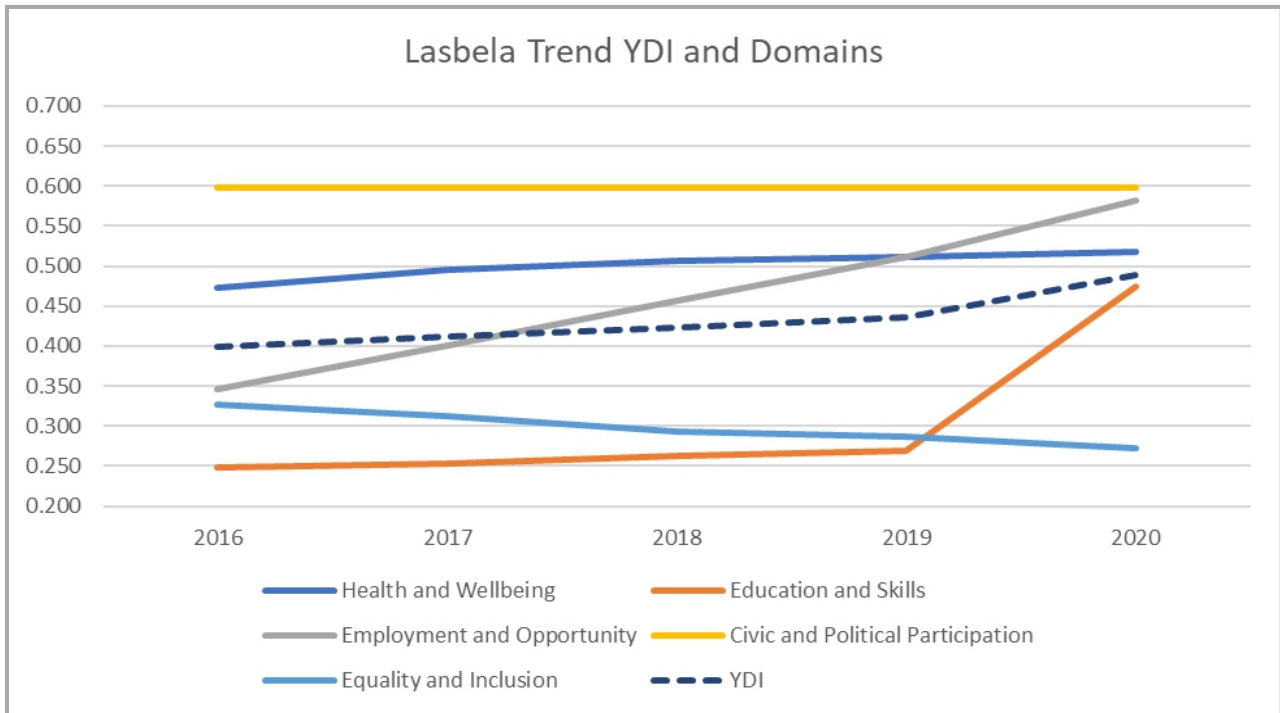
Health and Wellbeing ranked 123rd out of the 151 districts in 2020 and showed a large improvement since 2016. This improvement was due to increases, to still relatively low scores, in Skilled Birth Attendant from 43.43 to 48 percent between 2015-2020 and Doctors from 0.10 to 0.16 per 1000 population between 2016-2020.

Education and Skills ranked 19th out of the 151 districts in 2020. This jump in Domain score was due to a very large increase in Digital Literacy – Arithmetic reaching 100 percent in 2020 from imputed provincial average scores in previous years. Employment and Opportunity ranked 6th out of the 151 districts. Large improvements were seen in Youth Employment, reaching 45.60 percent in 2020, the Youth Income

Ratio increasing from 0.46 to 0.78 between 2015-2020.Civic and Political Participation ranked 1st out of the 151 districts, Social Media Skills reporting 100 percent in 2020 despite scoring relatively low in Youth Internet Use at 19.62 percent in 2020.

Equality and Inclusion ranked 127th out of the 151 districts in 2020. It saw decline largely due to Computer Access at School falling from 26.47 to 14.29 between 2015 and 2018 and School Completion Gender Parity 0.36 to 0.30 between 2015-2018. Lasbela may benefit from research and policy review in Secondary School Completion, Computer Access at School, School Completion Gender Parity and Youth Internet Use.

Mastung (Second worst decline)

Mastung ranked 101st out of the 151 districts in the PYDI in 2020, decreasing from 0.465 to 0.401 between 2016-2020. It showed the second highest decline of all districts between 2016-2020. Health and Wellbeing was the highest scoring Domain followed by Civic and Political Participation with Employment and Opportunity scoring the lowest of the Domains. No Domains showed improvement between 2016-2020. Employment and Opportunity showed the largest decline between 2016-2020.

Figure 22 Mastung Trend YDI and Domains
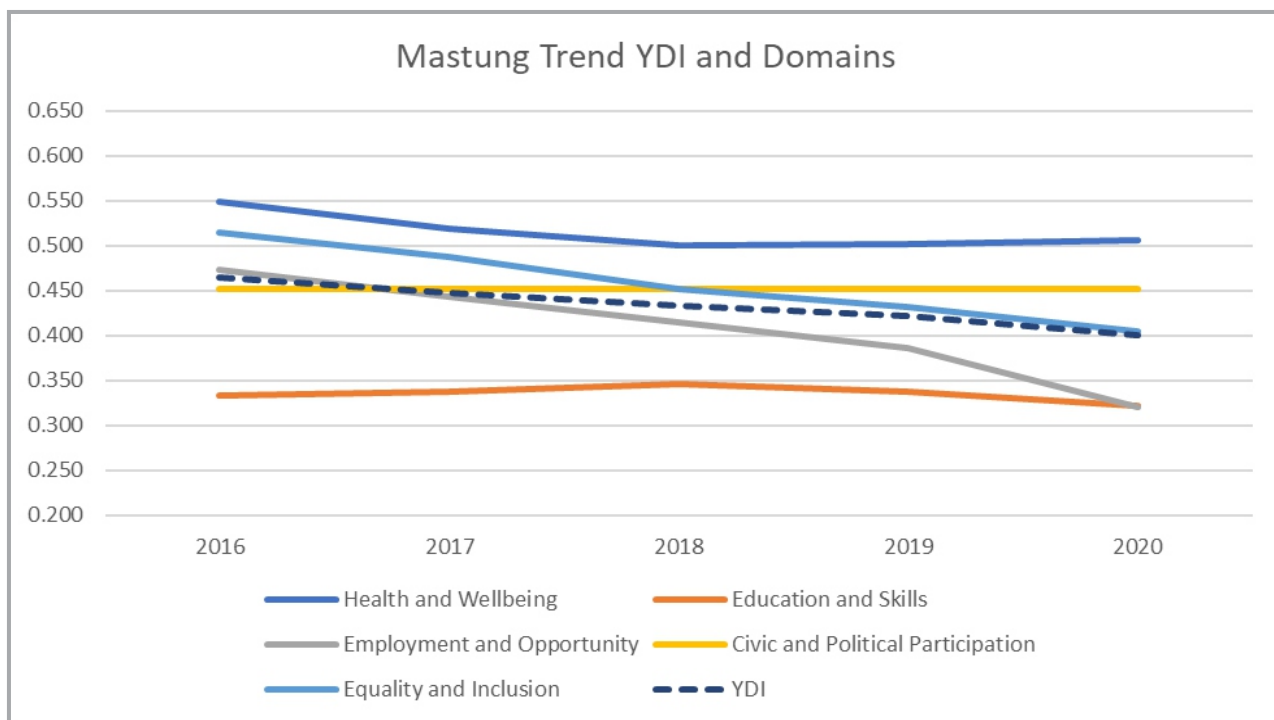
Health and Wellbeing ranked 127th out of the 151 districts in 2020. Decline since 2016 was largely due to a fall in Doctors from 0.33 to 0.21 per 1000 population between 2016-2020. It also scores relatively poorly in Skilled Birth Attendant reaching just 27 percent in 2020. Education and Skills ranked 107th out of the 151 districts in 2020. Decline since 2016 was largely due to a fall in Digital Literacy – Arithmetic to 17.37 percent in 2020, from imputed provincial average, and a drop in Secondary School Completion from 7.44 to 2.29 percent between 2015-2020.

Employment and Opportunity ranked 115th out of the 151 districts. Decline since 2016 was largely due to a fall in Youth Employment, reaching 44.73 percent in 2020. Civic and Political Participation ranked 27th out of the 151 districts. Youth Internet Use was the worst performing indicator at 14.08 percent in 2020. Equality and Inclusion ranked 80th out of the 151 districts in 2020. It saw decline largely due to Literacy Gender Parity Index falling from 0.65 to 0.44 between 2015-2020 and School Completion Gender Parity from 1.15 to a still relatively high 0.89 between 2015-2018.

Mastung may benefit from research and policy review in Secondary School Completion, Youth Internet Use, Digital Literacy – Arithmetic and Youth Income Ratio.

LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review is a high-level review of academic and trusted international organisations reports on Pakistan over the last 5 years. While much of the PYDI and literature review focussed on available data to 2020, or pre-COVID, the impacts of the COVID pandemic are clearly felt by Pakistani youth. The National Youth Survey (online version with 9002 respondents) found that the biggest concern young people have about COVID are uncertainty about the future and earning enough money to pay bills. The following graph highlights the concerns from the most prevalent to the least.

Figure 23 What are your greatest concerns due to COVID-19?
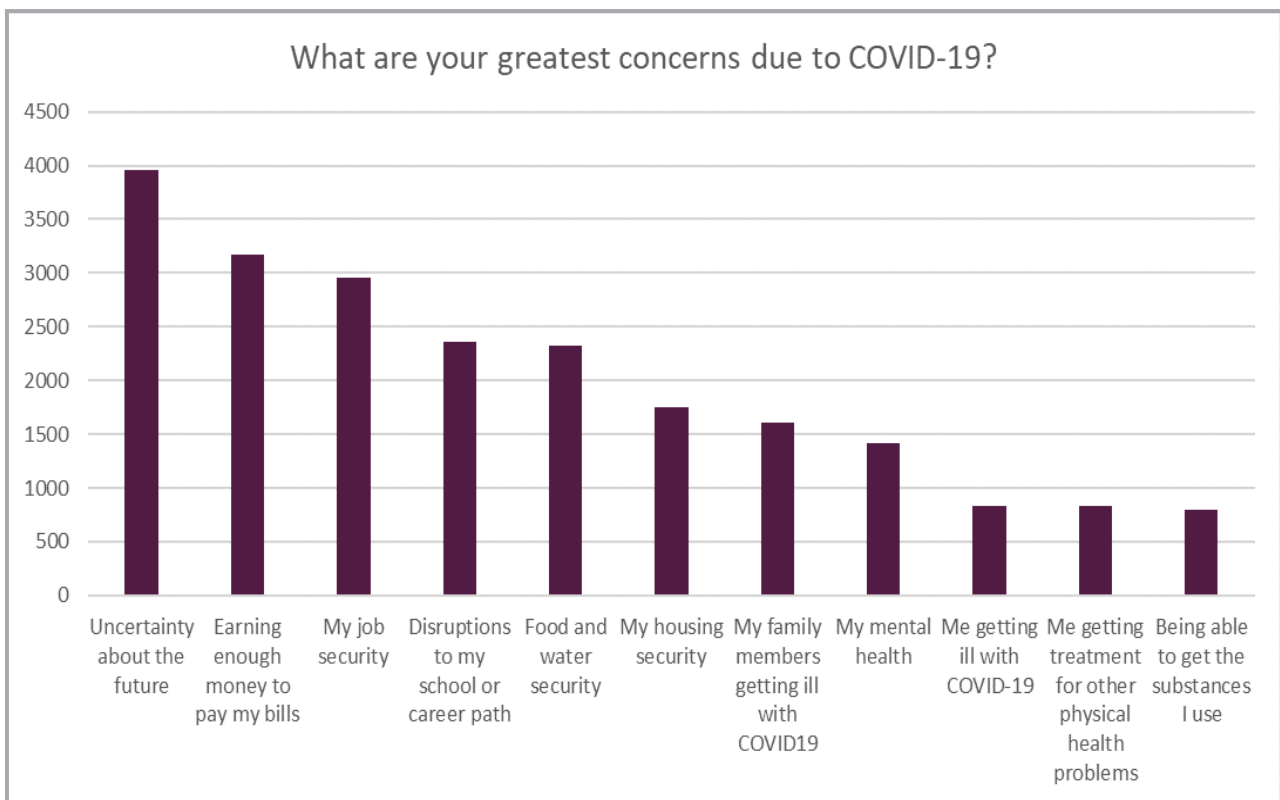
This is not an exhaustive review of the domains or issues, and more work was be added as the stakeholder engagement informs the areas of focus for the PYDI (See Appendix A). As the world's sixth most populous nation, and having rapid population growth, Pakistan's has potential challenges in the country's development.[3]

The UNFPA report on Capturing the demographic dividend in Pakistan looks to policy development as the mechanism to deliver on development to address the challenges of youth dependency on the economy.[4] Pakistan's youth population also represents an opportunity to drive entrepreneurship and innovation.[5]

In 2017 UNDP Pakistan release its report entitled Pakistan National Human Development Report 2017 – Unleashing the Potential of a Young Pakistan .

It focuses on addressing the youth bulge to harness the opportunity and potential for development and the commitments to youth within the UN Sustainable Development Goals.[6]

Ensuring the full participation of youth in society will require effective evidence-based policy that addresses each of the domains of youth development including health and wellbeing, education, employment and opportunity, civic and political participation and finally peace and security. This literature review looks at the outcomes of peer-reviewed research within Pakistan between 2016 and 2021 on each of the domains of the Youth Development Index.

Health and Wellbeing

The World Health Organization Constitution states   the highest attainable standard of health as possible is a fundamental right of every human being. Improving health outcomes is now a global priority in addressing the COVID pandemic and also in the creation a world beyond COVID.[7] Health and wellbeing also play major roles in the Sustainable Development Goals with a focus on access to appropriate health service. The Government of Pakistan's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Index shows Pakistan is improving in universal health coverage, scoring 39.1 in 2015 and increasing to 47.1 in 2020. This is on track to meet the Target 2023 of 55%.[8] The Health and Wellbeing Domain, therefore, seeks to measure access to and quality of health care services available in each state and territory, as well as the emotional and mental wellbeing of youth.

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[3] World Economic Forum, 2015, Prospects for Reaping a Demographic Dividend in Pakistan, file:///C:/Users/124834/Downloads/Bloom-2015-ProspectsforReapingaDemographic.pdf

[4] Sathar, Z., Royan, R. and Bongaarts, J., 2013. Capturing the demographic dividend in Pakistan, Population Council, https://pakistan.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/2013_CapturingDemoDivPak_0.pdf

[5] Sathar, Z., Kamran, I., Sadiq, M. and Hussain, S., 2016. Youth in Pakistan: Priorities, realities and policy responses, Population Council, https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_YouthInPakistan.pdf

[6] UNDP Pakistan, Pakistan National Human Development Report 2017 – Unleashing the Potential of a Young Pakistan, https://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/HDR/PK-NHDR.pdf

[7] Hughes, B.B., Hanna, T., McNeil, K., Bohl, D.K., & Moyer, J.D, 2021, Pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals in a World Reshaped by COVID-19. Denver, CO and New York, NY: Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures and United Nations Development Programme.

[8] Government of Pakistan, 2021, Universal Health Coverage Index at District, Provincial & National Level: Moving Together To Build A Healthier Pakistan, Available at: https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/pakistan2021 (Accessed 2 June 2021).

Adolescent pregnancies can represent a major threat to the prospects of future generations in Pakistan.[9] Factors associated with adolescent pregnancy in Pakistan are illiteracy, poverty, residing in a rural area, lack of information on reproductive health as well as customs and beliefs around the role of women in subjectivity to husbands and mothers-in-law.[10] Access to skilled health professionals also plays a role in ensuring positive outcomes for adolescent pregnancies.

68 percent of Pakistani women consulted a skilled birth attendant for delivery.[11] Policies to alleviate adolescent pregnancies include male and female[12] adolescent education at the rural community level.

Water sanitation and hygiene are a human right and are vital for the health and wellbeing of young people. The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM) 2019-20 showed that 94 percent of households had access to drinking water from an improved source, 68 percent had toilet facility not shared with another household, and 54 percent of households had a specific place to wash hands with soap.[13]

Female youth living in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region and rural area and of Balochi ethnicity are more likely to be subject to physical abuse by a spouse if they are married whilst still a child, since child marriage is more likely among females with no education, in the lowest quintile of wealth.[14] Educational and economic empowerment through schemes such as microcredit programmes have proven to be effective strategies for reducing the rate of child marriage.[15]

Adolescent sexual reproductive health programmes have been found to have limited effectiveness unless local community support and acceptance is increased through collaboration with media and religious organisations.[16]

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[9] Mubeen, K. and Baig, M., 2016. Adolescent pregnancies: the case of Pakistan. Journal of Asian Midwives (JAM), 3(2), pp.69-78.

[10] Mubeen, K. and Baig, M., 2016. Adolescent pregnancies: the case of Pakistan. Journal of Asian Midwives (JAM), 3(2), pp.69-78.

[11] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021).

[12] Mubeen, K. and Baig, M., 2016. Adolescent pregnancies: the case of Pakistan. Journal of Asian Midwives (JAM), 3(2), pp.69-78.

[13] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021).

[14] Nasrullah, M., Muazzam, S., Khosa, F. and Khan, M.M.H., 2017. Child marriage and women's attitude towards wife beating in a nationally representative sample of currently married adolescent and young women in Pakistan. International health, 9(1), pp.20-28.a

[15] Nasrullah, M., Muazzam, S., Khosa, F. and Khan, M.M.H., 2017. Child marriage and women's attitude towards wife beating in a nationally representative sample of currently married adolescent and young women in Pakistan. International health, 9(1), pp.20-28.a

[16] Chandra-Mouli, V., Plesons, M., Hadi, S., Baig, Q. and Lang, I., 2018. Building support for adolescent sexuality and reproductive health education and responding to resistance in conservative contexts: Cases from Pakistan. Global Health: Science and Practice, 6(1), pp.128-136.

Health and Wellbeing Insights from National Youth Survey

Thirty-two percent of respondents considered themselves happy while a 30 percent were neither unhappy or happy, 28 percent were unhappy, and 11 percent didn't know. The percentage of respondents who were satisfied with their lives (33 percent) was similar to those who were dissatisfied with their lives (32 percent).

Over half of respondents rated their general well-being positively and 77 percent of respondents rated their general mental health positively. An even higher proportion (82 percent) of respondents rate their relationships with friends as being positive.

Regarding their relationships with their families most (87 percent) of respondents rated them as either excellent, very good or good. Nearly half of all respondents choosing 'Excellent'. Four percent of the young people surveyed rated their relationships with their family as poor. Eight nine percent of respondents said they had at least one adult/parent in their family who thinks they will be a success.

Respondents were asked to identify one or more reasons that kept them from getting the help they needed were; they did not know how, were or even if they should get help (37 percent), they felt uncomfortable reaching out (27 percent), thought the problem would get better by itself or had to reason (22 percent), worried that reaching out for help might make things worse (8 percent), and 41 percent had difficulty actually receiving the help that they needed or anticipated not being able to afford it.

Education and Skills

The COVID pandemic has added significant barriers for education attainment that may continue for decades to come.[17] Therefore, the focus on education and skill attainment for Pakistan's youth is more important than ever before.

Great strides have been taken in Pakistan to improve the literacy and participation rates, however the PSLM suggests access to the best educational opportunities in the education system is geared towards the more affluent and well connected in the country.[18]

The United Nations has highlighted Education as a human right within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the rights of the Child and the Sustainable Developments Goals. This acknowledgment demonstrates support for the idea that every young male and female should have access to quality education, setting them up for better health, employment and participation outcomes.

From a policy perspective, education is considered the least neglected aspect of youth development in Pakistan.[19] In 2014-2015, 82 percent of male youth and 70 percent of female youth between 15 and 19 years of age and nearly 80 percent of male youth and 62 percent of female youth between 20 and 24 years of age enrolled in education.[20] However, the PSLM 2019-20 showed the population of ten years and older that has never attended school was 60 percent, as compared to 62 percent in 2014-19 nationally. Islamabad had the highest percentage with 85 percent ever attended while Shaheed Sikandarabad and Sherani has the lowest rates with 14 percent.[21]

Never the less the focus of the education has been found to be ineffective for job preparedness, with too many students prepared for white collar jobs less likely to find suitable employment whilst youth with technical training are more likely to find employment.[22] In a recent study, the proportion of young and adults with information and communication (ICT) skills, 48 percent had email skills, 45 percent had social media skills, 59 percent had entertainment skills, only 20 percent had programming and 21 percent had presentation skills.[23]

The quality of data obtained at the household level does not currently provide for a detailed understanding of real differences in education between rural and urban, female and male and rich and poor.[24] The PSLM showed Pakistan's Youth Literary is 72 percent nationally, with urban areas reporting higher rate of 84 percent and rural areas dropping to 65 percent.[25] The link between education and poverty eradication is strong and therefore policies which target the poorest in Pakistan are likely to yield the best results for improving the prospects of poor youth.[26]

Revamping the education system to focus more on technical training will further improve the prospects for youth in obtaining gainful employment.[27] The quality of educational results in Pakistan are found to be positively associated with the appointment of local teachers, under contract with a higher wage.[28]

[17] Hughes, B.B., Hanna, T., McNeil, K., Bohl, D.K., & Moyer, J.D, 2021, Pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals in a World Reshaped by COVID-19. Denver, CO and New York, NY: Frederick S. Pardee Center for International Futures and United Nations Development Programme.

[18] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021).

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[19] Population Council, https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_YouthInPakistan.pdf

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[20] Population Council, https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_YouthInPakistan.pdf

[21] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021).

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[24] Ashraf, M.A. and Ismat, H.I., 2016. Education and Development of Pakistan: A Study of Current Situation of Education and Literacy in Pakistan. US-China Education Review B, 6(11).

[25] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021).

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[27] Nasir, M., Alam, M. and Alam, M.T., 2016. Role of education in poverty alleviation In Pakistan. Journal of Research in Social Sciences, 4(2), p.52.

[28] De Talancť, M., 2017. Better teachers, better results? Evidence from rural Pakistan. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(10), pp.1697-1713.

Education and Skills Insights from National Youth Survey

The majority of respondents were either university students (41 percent) or in lower/higher secondary school (34 percent). Thirteen percent of respondents to the Survey had technical or vocational education and 12 percent with primary school education. Two-thirds of all respondents did not attend an educational institute in the year prior to the survey. This is likely a consequence of COVID-19 related lockdowns.

Around three-fourths of all respondents said they feel safe at their educational institution and nearly as many respondents (69 percent) felt that their educational institution is a nice place to be.

Sixty of all respondents feel that they can talk to teachers/staff about problems at their educational institutes and more than half of respondents think that their teachers care about them. Many respondents enjoyed coming to their educational institution (68 percent).

Employment and Opportunity

Employment is also widely agreed to be a human right with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating, Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment.

The Employment and Opportunity Domains seeks to measure whether or not youth are in employment, whether it is easier or harder than other cohorts for them to receive opportunities, and, if they are not employed, whether they are engaged in education or training which could lead to employment.

The COVID pandemic has disrupted economies globally and resulted in massive losses to employment.[29] The full impact of COVID on Pakistan's youth employment is yet to be measured. Youth have specific vulnerabilities in the labour market due to age. Young people often do not have prior job experience or any professional networks and contacts, and some youth may possess skills and talents that are only in limited demand.

This can mean young people have to leave their region in search of employment opportunities. Currently Islamabad has the highest rate of migration, 36 percent, with inter migration making at 17 percent and intra migration at 19 percent.[30]

Small to medium enterprises (SME's) are the foundation of the Pakistani economy, constituting 90 percent of the business ventures and 40 percent of GDP.[31] Education for young entrepreneurs, particularly in the factors associated with success and failure of SMEs, could assist in sustained growth and development.[32]

Levels of education and lack of electricity are two factors negatively impacting Pakistan's ability to capitalise on SME's, with businesses moving to other countries in search of more favourable conditions with respect to these two factors.[33] Investment in education, technical training, as well as in electricity infrastructure are policy areas that could drive positive outcomes in employment.[34]

Youth unemployment in rural areas can be double that of urban areas, depending on the stage of youth.[35]

Males are far more likely to participate in the workforce, with 82 percent of males and 26 percent of females between the ages of 20 and 24 years participating in the workforce in 2014-2015.[36]

Within rural areas, adolescent girls are less likely to travel unaccompanied, restricting not only movement but economic opportunity.[37] The existence of this trend reduces the investment made in girls.[38] Gender equality in employment and opportunity can be enhanced through life skills education that addresses social norms and gender stereotypes.[39]

[29] World Bank, 2020, Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune, Available at: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34496/9781464816024.pdf (Accessed 8 May 2021)

[30] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021). Zafar, A. and Mustafa, S., 2017. SMEs and its role in economic and socio-economic development of Pakistan. International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences, 6(4).

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[33] Zafar, A. and Mustafa, S., 2017. SMEs and its role in economic and socio-economic development of Pakistan. International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences, 6(4).

[34] Zafar, A. and Mustafa, S., 2017. SMEs and its role in economic and socio-economic development of Pakistan. International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences, 6(4).

[35] Sathar, Z., Kamran, I., Sadiq, M. and Hussain, S., 2016. Youth in Pakistan: Priorities, realities and policy responses, Population Council, https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_YouthInPakistan.pdf

[36] Sathar, Z., Kamran, I., Sadiq, M. and Hussain, S., 2016. Youth in Pakistan: Priorities, realities and policy responses, Population Council, https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_YouthInPakistan.pdf

[37] Asghar, K., Mayevskaya, Y., Sommer, M., Razzaque, A., Laird, B., Khan, Y., Qureshi, S., Falb, K. and Stark, L., 2018. Promoting Adolescent Girls' Well-Being in Pakistan: a Mixed-Methods Study of Change Over Time, Feasibility, and Acceptability, of the COMPASS Program. Prevention science, 19(8), pp.1030-1042.

[38] Asghar, K., Mayevskaya, Y., Sommer, M., Razzaque, A., Laird, B., Khan, Y., Qureshi, S., Falb, K. and Stark, L., 2018. Promoting Adolescent Girls' Well-Being in Pakistan: a Mixed-Methods Study of Change Over Time, Feasibility, and Acceptability, of the COMPASS Program. Prevention science, 19(8), pp.1030-1042.

[39] Asghar, K., Mayevskaya, Y., Sommer, M., Razzaque, A., Laird, B., Khan, Y., Qureshi, S., Falb, K. and Stark, L., 2018. Promoting Adolescent Girls' Well-Being in Pakistan: a Mixed-Methods Study of Change Over Time, Feasibility, and Acceptability, of the COMPASS Program. Prevention science, 19(8), pp.1030-1042.

Employment and Opportunity Insights from National Youth Survey

Two thirds of respondents feel like they have been insufficiently employed in the past 12 months, while 49 percent of respondents felt like they had no job security during that period.

Sixty percent of respondents had not had any paid employment in the past 2 years, noting the Survey was conducted in the COVID-19 pandemic however over half said they know what they'll be doing in 5 years.

Forty four percent said they were self-employed, and 63 percent felt like their plans/prospects match their aspirations. In terms of earning, over half of respondents feel like their wages/salary during the 12 months preceding this survey were fair, while an additional 13 percent said that they "don't know" if their compensation was fair.

In relation to hostility or discrimination, 35 percent of respondents said that they have faced no hostility or discrimination in the workplace during the 12 months prior to this survey.

However, 16 percent were exposed to hostility or discrimination.
Respondents were also asked what they think their biggest barriers to employment will be in the future and were allowed to pick more than one option.

About 40 percent of all respondents appeared unable to anticipate what their biggest impediments to employment may be in the future. Those who answered identified the following as barriers to employment; being in the early stages of their career (73 percent), felt like they are unqualified (44

percent), social/personal impediments (90 percent chose being a single parent, marriage, socio-cultural restrictions, lack confidence, criminal record), family pressure (39 percent), and some respondents identified health/well-being issues as possible impediments (15 percent).

Civic and Political Participation

As young people transition from school completion through to the attainment of employment for support and into adulthood, they can become contributing members of society through active citizenship.

This aspect of development, namely civic engagement, is now seen as a key marker of human development and full incorporation into society. Civic engagement should be seen as complementary to political participation.

Participation in the political sphere of a community shows the extent to which citizens, including young people, are empowered, and engaged in the political process.

A 2021 report suggested with 64 percent of Pakistan's population under 30 years of age, young people play a vital role in the nation's parliament.

However, there are barriers that prevent young people from running for office, with the prioritisation of 'old is gold' mentality.[40] As such the Political Participation Domain seeks to measure both the environment provided to encourage youth voices in politics as well as actual political engagement of youth.

The youth of Pakistan are taking up an interest in political matters through online platforms at an increasing rate.[41] The accuracy of this information is unclear, however combined with the exchange of ideas between knowledgeable participants, online activity overall increases political participation by youth.[42]

40 SIDA, 2021, Youth Participation in National Parliaments, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Available at: https://www.ipu.org/youth2021-PR (Accessed 6 May 2021).

41 Ali, R. and Fatima, A., 2016. Social Media, Newspapers and Political Awareness of Youth in Pakistan. Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal, 47(1).

42 Ali, R. and Fatima, A., 2016. Social Media, Newspapers and Political Awareness of Youth in Pakistan. Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal, 47(1).

Civic and Political Participation Insights from National Youth Survey

A total of 67 percent of Survey respondents said that they felt like they have a say in decision that impact their life. Eighty six percent of respondents say that they have a parent/another adult in their family who listen to them. When asked if there was an adult in the community they can speak about their problems, the adult was identified as either 'Friend" (36 percent) or 'Youth Worker' (22 percent) by over half of all respondents.

In the last election, 70 percent of young people responding to the Survey voted and 80 percent say they plan to vote in the next one. It is important to note, more than 90 percent of all respondents are of legal voting age. Regarding the type of election, 59 percent voted in the national election, 13 percent in the provincial and 10 percent in local. Interestingly, 18 percent did not know what type of election they had voted in.

Seventy nine percent felt like they can improve government efficiency by exercising their right to vote. More than 60 percent of respondents stated the government is responsive to the needs of citizens with 28 percent do not feel the government is responsive to citizen's needs.

In relation to civic participation, 49 percent of young respondents play sports with some kind of regularity. Interestingly, 63 percent do not participate in arts and three quarters of respondents do not participate in music.

Half of the respondents say that they do not have access to a dedicated public facility to participate in sport, art or music. Fifty seven percent participate in a leadership role and 63 percent of all respondents say that do unpaid volunteering with some regularity.

Equality and Inclusion

The goal of this domain is to capture the degree to which various groups of young people are enjoying equal opportunities in society. This would endeavour to include disability, gender, migrant and other cohorts. For youth, culture and community can be a protective factor for emotional and social wellbeing.[43]

The COVID pandemic has significant implications for gender equality and inclusion, both during the downturn and the subsequent recovery.[44] Opportunities and new barriers have been formed during the pandemic that require new strategies to address and harness the possible benefits that may be gained for Pakistani youth.

In 2010 UNESCO estimated that 90 percent of youth with disabilities were not in school, primarily for due to of lack of financial resources and long distances from home to a suitable school.[45] Youth with disabilities need to travel on average 12 kilometres to reach a special school as compared to one kilometre to an ordinary school.[46]

Policy recommendations for improving the rate of school attendance of youth with disabilities include adapting ordinary schools to be able to accommodate students with disabilities, financial resources for families and cultural and professional training to make ordinary school environments a welcoming environment for students with a disability and their families.[47] Incorporating the needs of youth with a disability in all areas of policy development will improve outcomes for inclusive development and progress.[48]

Youth in Pakistan can become homeless due to domestic violence, lack of shared understanding with family members, financial stresses and large family size.[49]

Therapeutic interventions to develop a positive self-concept among family members, including parents and youth are found to decrease the rate of homeless youth.[50]

For the first time, the PSLM 2019-20 included modules regarding disability in Pakistan. The results showed that the highest level of disability and functional disabilities were found in Punjab 3.29 and 8.12 respectively.

In contrast to the national average of disability at 3.4 and functional disability at 10.7.[51] The COVID-19 pandemic interfered with 607 sample blocks being collected, hence the next iteration of the PSLM may show a very different picture to the number of households with disability or functional disabilities.

[43] Collin, P, Giordano, M, Matthews, I, Conomos, F, Acheson, K ,2020, Snapshot of the NSW Youth Sector 2020, Youth Action, Sydney, available at: https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/youthaction/pages/1603/attachments/original/1587268867/YA_Snapshot2020_Report.pdf?1587268867

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[46] Manzoor, A., Hameed, A. and Nabeel, T., 2016. Voices of out

[47] Manzoor, A., Hameed, A. and Nabeel, T., 2016. Voices of out of school children with disabilities in Pakistan. Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs, 16, pp.1099-1103.

[48] Singal, N., Sabates, R., Aslam, M. and Saeed, S., 2018. School enrolment and learning outcomes for children with disabilities: findings from a household survey in Pakistan. International Journal of Inclusive Education, pp.1-21.

[49] Zaidi, S.M.I.H. and Yaqoob, N., 2014, Gender Difference in Self Concept among Homeless Individuals of Pakistan, International Journal of Research, 1(9)

[50] Zaidi, S.M.I.H. and Yaqoob, N., 2014, Gender Difference in Self Concept among Homeless Individuals of Pakistan, International Journal of Research, 1(9)

[51] Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), Available at: https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement (Accessed 1 June 2021).

Equality and Inclusion Insights from National Youth Survey

Thirteen percent of survey respondents had reported having a disability and 4 percent preferred not to say if they had a disability. Over half of respondents say that insufficient food is not a problem for them, and they do not go hungry whereas nearly quarter say that they do sometimes go hungry.

Computers were used by 77 percent of all respondents for their work or studies, with 75 percent of respondents saying that they have sufficient access to computer for these purposes. Eighty percent stated that have sufficient access to the internet.

A large number of respondents, 88 percent, reported having at least some of the computer-related know-how they need for work/study. The same amount said that digital technologies aid their education or work, while 92 percent say they use these technologies for leisure or connecting with friends/family.

The large majority (87percent) of respondents feel like they know how to be a good digital citizen.Only 22 percent of respondents regularly felt like they belong to a community, while 23 percent feel included sometimes. Forty three percent of respondents say that they either don't feel included or rarely feel included.

Safety and Security (not included in this iteration of the PYDI but recommended for future PYDIs)

The Safety and Security Domain would capture the degree to which young people can live in safety and pursue their goals without the risk of violence. Restrictions to limit the spread of COVID and the economic downturn of the pandemic has impacted the safety and security of young people in Pakistan.[52]

Safety and security are recognised by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[53] The UN SDGs recognises safety and security as a priority that is foundational to living within a community. A safe and supportive community is a key element to creating positive youth development.[54]

An increase in terrorist attacks in major cities has had a negative impact on youth in Pakistan, eroding a sense of security in everyday life and a reduction in economic investment and confidence, leading to a rise in unemployment.[55] Growing domestic insecurity has also contributed significantly to a brain drain of youth to other countries.[56] In response to growing unrest unemployed youth are responding by seeking solace in religion.[57]

Those involved in terrorist acts are predominantly unemployed youth, aged 15-24, with 5,000 receiving militant training in 2008 of which 350-400 were trained in suicide bombing.[58]

Peace education in schools have been found to reduce violence and acts of terrorism.[59] NGOs are well-placed at the community level to deliver peace education, which can be impeded by Pakistan's three parallel education systems with little intra-institutional interaction.[60]

Libraries and Information Centres in Pakistan are an underutilised setting for providing materials and venues for exhibits and events for peace education, harnessing new technologies for the sharing of suitable resources and information.[61]

[52] Chandan, JS, Taylor, J, Bradbury-Jones, C, Nirantharakumar, K, Kane, E, Bandyopadhyay, S. COVID-19: a public health approach to manage domestic violence is needed. Available at: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1010539520962965 (accessed 8 May 2021).

[53] Assembly, U G, 1948, Universal declaration of human rights. UN General Assembly.

[54] The Commonwealth, 2016, Global Youth Development Index 2016, available at: https://thecommonwealth.org/youthdevelopmentindex

[55] Ahmed, Z.S. and Khan, Z., 2016. Direct and indirect impacts of terrorism on youth in Pakistan. Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan, 53(1).

[56] Ahmed, Z.S. and Khan, Z., 2016. Direct and indirect impacts of terrorism on youth in Pakistan. Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan, 53(1).

[57] Ahmed, Z.S. and Khan, Z., 2016. Direct and indirect impacts of terrorism on youth in Pakistan. Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan, 53(1).

[58] Ahmed, Z.S. and Zeb, K., 2015. Impacts of terrorism-related violence on Pakistan and its youth. Journal of People's Studies-Volume, 1(2), p.40.

[59] Ahmed, Z.S., 2017. Peace education in Pakistan, United States Institute of Peace.

[60] Ahmed, Z.S., 2017. Peace education in Pakistan, United States Institute of Peace.

[61] Bhatti, R., 2010. Libraries and education for peace in Pakistan. Library Philosophy and Practice. Available at: www. webpages. uidaho. edu/* mbolin/bhatti4. htm.(Accessed on 24 April 2011).

Insights from National Youth Survey

A large number of respondents either own their own homes (48 percent), whether with or without the assistance of a loan, or are renting their accommodation (29 percent) from someone. Thirteen percent were in informal housing and 11 percent identified as homeless.

Regarding feeling safe at home alone at night, 63 percent said they felt safe (always, sometimes or often) while 32 percent (never, rarely) felt safe at home after dark. More than half of respondents said they feel safe in crowded places. However, 39 percent (i.e., never, rarely) said they do not.

Seventy seven percent of the youth surveyed said that they have never been a victim of a crime. Among those who said that they have been victims, 14 percent were assaults, 14 percent were robbery and 5 percent sexual assault. Nineteen percent chose 'Other' for this question.

Forty seven percent of all respondents said that they have not been discriminated against in the past 12 months, 30 percent said that they have been, while nearly a quarter (23 percent) expressed uncertainty about being discriminated against.

Many of those who did face discrimination (34 percent) could not say why exactly they were discriminated against, 25 percent reported physical discrimination (race, physical appearance, disability), while 40 percent said they faced censure based on socio-cultural reasons (gender, ethnicity, religion).

Concerningly, over 50 percent of respondents were not aware of where to report abuse or violence.

When asked if they've ever been solicited for bribes from government officials, a majority (62 percent) of respondents answered in the negative. Nearly half of all respondents (48 percent) said that circumstances notwithstanding, bribes are unjustified, and another 25 percent expressed uncertainty about this.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology

The Commonwealth (2020) defines youth development as 'enhancing the status of young people, empowering them to build on their competencies and capabilities for life. It will enable young people to contribute and benefit from a politically stable, economically viable, and legally supportive environment, ensuring their full participation as active citizens in their countries.

The methodology to develop and populate the PYDI has been designed in line with other prominent global indicators, and substantial effort has been made to use the best existing data. However, the major challenge to developing a harmonised YDI is in attempting to overcome the paucity of consistent and comprehensive data across the diversity found at the jurisdictional level. They vary significantly in terms of population, level of economic development, and regional location.

Jurisdictional focus groups provided information on what youth currently perceive as the biggest barriers to their development. A summary of these issues can be seen in Appendix A. It is hoped that the issues raised can be investigated further with evidence-based policy and program development.

The Lack of Data and Imputation Methods

The issue of low availability for current or historical data has been a factor in several of the methodological decisions made, from what indicators to include, to how to calculate the final scores. There are many empirical and statistical techniques that can be employed to deal with these missing data issues when creating a composite index.

It should be noted also that the National Youth Survey was not statistically representative at all districts. Improved coverage and consistency in collections and dissemination will increase the use of data collected as indicators in future PYDIs.

In using primarily hot/cold deck and trend imputation methods, the PYDI used the best possible data without an overly complex methodology. Hot deck is assigning missing data the value of a 'similar' data point and observed historical data were used to impute data.

In calculating Domain and final scores, each indicator was weighted in terms of its relative importance to the other indicators. Below, in Table 1 is an overview of the methods available for use in the PYDI.

Table 1: Statistical imputation methods

Imputation Method	Description	Application in YDI
Hot Deck Imputation	Assign missing data the value of a "similar" data point	The YDI uses this approach when it assigns certain missing indicators the value of the region in which the division is located.
Substitution	Replacing missing data with other unselected units in a sample	This is not applicable in the YDI because all available data is used in some way.
Cold Deck Imputation	Replacing the missing value with a value from another source	The YDI uses this either when it uses the most recent data point in a series as the current data point or uses additional divisional statistics to fill in gaps.
Unconditional Mean Imputation	Replacing missing data with sample means	This has not been used in the YDI across indicators because of the diverse nature of the divisions. It was also not used across domains because averaging over different indicators implies assumptions about interrelatedness.
Regression Imputation	Correlate combinations of indicators to imputed missing values	With some potential indicators and five domains, no simple way could be devised to impute data across the YDI in a reliable way.
Expected Minimisation Imputation	Uses a maximum likelihood iterative approach to impute data	This was not used due to the diversity of countries and indicators (see Unconditional Mean Substitution)
Matching Quartiles	Used to impute data from observed historical trends	As development indicators are slow moving, in general regression was not seen to add value to the single imputation methods
Multiple Imputation	Use a Monte Carlo Simulation approach to determine final "robust" results	This approach in its most basic form when lower and upper bounds of a division's YDI score can be determined.

Source: Adapted from The Commonwealth (2016).[62]

Main methods used were:

- Where only one year of data was available it has been held constant across all years of the index.

- Where multiple data points were available the line of best fit was used to impute

missing years.

- Where districts had no raw data, they were given the province average.

- Where no province data was available the national average was used.

The full range of datasets for all indicators were normalised so that they could be added together in a statistically valid way and weighted so that they attribute the correct amount to the overall index score.
There are many methods of normalising or standardising data.

The simple methods of banding or ranking are often effective and require less statistical knowledge. Banding data in the case of the

PYDI is a way of dealing with comparing otherwise incongruous information. It takes each indicator and scales it to a score between 0 and 1 relative to the whole dataset. To do this, appropriate minimum and maximum values for the dataset are decided such that anything below the minimum is assigned zero, and anything above the maximum is assigned 1, and everything else is scaled evenly between the two.

Table 3 : Data overview

Domains (*j*)	Indicators (*i*)			
	Indicator$_1$	Indicator$_2$	...	Indicator$_n$
Domain$_1$	y_{11}	y_{12}	...	y_{1n}
Domain$_2$	y_{21}	y_{22}	...	y_{2n}
...	...	...	...	...
Domain$_m$	y_{m1}	y_{m2}	...	y_{mn}

When developing a YDI it is important to consider the nature of the data. The nature of the data has positive meaning if the data has positive correlation between the indicator and the meaning of youth development; it has negative meaning if the data has negative

correlation between the indicator and the meaning of youth development. Every single indicator has to be standardised by using Equation One for positive data and Equation Two for negative data.

Equation 1 : Banding Equation

$$Banded_{ji} = \frac{Indicator\ Value\ y_{ji} - Minimum\ Cut\ Off_{ji}}{Maximum\ Cut\ Off_{ji} - Minimum\ Cut\ Off_{ji}}$$

The fact Cultural Participation is banded this way indicates the implicit assumption that more years of schooling is inherently better for youth development. However, higher

levels of some indicators, such as mortality rates, represent a less desirable case for youth. In such cases, the banded score is reversed and is calculated by Equation 2.

Equation 2 : Reverse Banded Equation

$$Reverse\ Banded_{ji} = 1 - \frac{Indicator\ Value\ y_{ji} - Minimum\ Cut\ Off_{ji}}{Maximum\ Cut\ Off_{ji} - Minimum\ Cut\ Off_{ji}}$$

[62] Commonwealth Secretariat (2016). Global Youth Development Index and Report 2016. London.

Once a banded score has been calculated for each indicator, the Domain score is calculated in a similar fashion as is done for indicators and adding the weights. The score for the j-th Domain is calculated by Equation 3.

Equation 3 : Domain Score Calculation

$$Domain\ Score_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Weighted\ Indicators_{ji} \times Banded\ Score_{ji}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Weighted\ Indicators_{ji}}$$

Once a Domain score has been calculated, the PYDI index is calculated in a similar fashion as is done for Domains and adding the weights. The score for PYDI is and the average of the Domain scores. The score of PYDI for data is segregation by jurisdiction using Equation 4 and the Pakistan score is an average of all jurisdictions.

Equation 4: Final PYDI Score Calculation

$$YDI\ Score = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} Weighted\ Domain_j \times Domain\ Score_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} Weighted\ Domain_j}$$

The final PYDI score in Equation 4 is used to measure the PYDI for national and divisional levels and also disaggregation by gender.

Indicator Weighting

In calculating Domain and final scores, each indicator can be weighted in terms of its relative importance to the other indicators by using available methods. It is important to have agreement on the weights for the Domains and indicators.

The PYDI has to be measured by a suitable approach and method. Table 3 lists the Domain weightings that have been chosen by the Commonwealth for the Global YDI.[63] These weightings were used to inform the weighting in the PYDI. In the 2016 Global

YDI three Domains were chosen as primary indicators as they aligned best with the Human Development paradigm of Health, Education and Employment.

Safety and Security has not been included as there are known issues in reporting, many Sexual Assault and Robbery Victims rates across the country are extremely low and may be sign of under-reporting. It is hoped that through data advocacy through using these data will encourage improved collection and dissemination.

Table 4: The weighting domain measuring YDI by the Commonwealth (2016)

REFERENCE OF YDI	DOMAIN	% WEIGHT
The Global YDI (2016)	Domain 1: Education	25%
	Domain 2: Health and Wellbeing	25%
	Domain 3: Employment	25%
	Domain 4: Political Participation	12.5%
	Domain 5: Civic Participation	12.5%

Table 5: The weighting 2017 ASEAN YDI [64]

REFERENCE OF YDI	DOMAIN	% WEIGHT
The ASEAN YDI 2017	Domain 1: Education	30 %
	Domain2: Health and Wellbeing	30 %
	Domain3: Employment	30 %
	Domain4: Participation and Engagement	10 %

Table 6: The weighting 2019 Bangladesh YDI

REFERENCE OF YDI	DOMAIN	% WEIGHT
Bangladesh YDI 2019	Domain 1: Health and Wellbeing	25 %
	Domain2: Education and Skills	25 %
	Domain3: Employment and Opportunity	25 %
	Domain4: Participation and Inclusion	25 %

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[63] The Commonwealth, Youth Development Index 2016, available at: https://thecommonwealth.org/youthdevelopmentindex

[64] UNFPA, 2017, First ASEAN Youth Development Index, https://asean.org/storage/2017/10/ASEAN-UNFPA_report_web-final-05sep.pdf

Equality and Inclusion

- ✓ Early marriage (females under 18)
- ✓ Gender parity in literacy
- ✓ Gender parity in labour force participation
- ✓ Disability parity in employment
- ✓ Access to sanitation
- ✓ Access to internet
- ✓ Access to drinking water
- ✓ Mobile phone ownership
- ✓ Experienced racism
- ✓ Migrant worker wage parity

METADATA OF YDI INDICATORS PROVIDED BY PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (PBS) FROM THE PAKISTAN LIVING STANDARD MEASUREMENT (PLSM)

Youth Literacy Rate 15 -29 Years:-
Population aged 15 -29 years that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 15-29 years.

Methodology: -
Computation Method:-
Numerator of Literacy: - If Population aged 15-29 years can read and write simple statement in any language with full understanding
Denominator of Literacy: - Population aged 15-29 years.

Disaggregation:
Disaggregated analysis available by, age group, gender, region

SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE PROPORTION OF 12 YEARS COMPLETION
Number of children aged 15-29 years completed secondary school expressed as

percentage of total population aged 15-29 years. All those individuals who report having completed secondary school (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 13 or higher) are taken to have completed secondary level.

(Age >= 15 & age <=29) & (sc1q01 (Attended School) = 2 & s2bq05 (What was the highest grade completed) >= 12) | (s2bq01 (currently attending School) = 3 & s2bq14 (which grade are currently attending)>12.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION HAVING COMMAND OVER BASIC ICT SKILLS (ARITHMETIC) DIGITAL LITERACY

Individual15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months and used devices for working on spread sheet expressed as percentage Individual 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months

Numerator: - Individual15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months and used devices for working on spread sheet

Denominator: - Individual 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION HAVING COMMAND OVER BASIC ICT SKILLS (Social Media) DIGITAL LITERACY

Individual15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months and used devices for social media activities expressed as percentage of Individual 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months

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[65] Provided by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: 2020 weightings of Pakistan Domains.

REFERENCE OF YDI	DOMAIN	% WEIGHT
Pakistan YDI 2020	Domain 1: Education and Skills	20%
	Domain 2: Health and Wellbeing	20%
	Domain 3: Employment and Opportunity	20%
	Domain 4: Civic Political Participation	20%
	Domain 5: Community and Culture	20%

Indicators

This list of indicators was intended as a starting point for TAC to prioritise, add and cull to a final list of up to 4 indicators per domain.

Data availability will also determine which indicators are included following data requests to Ministries and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. All indicators were required for 15–29-year-olds by province (or finer level geography if possible) by sex. Other desirable desegregations include disability status, migrant status, and refugee status.

Health and Wellbeing
- ✓ Youth Mortality
- ✓ Mental disorder
- ✓ Alcohol Abuse
- ✓ Drug Abuse
- ✓ HIV/ Aids
- ✓ Suicide Rate
- ✓ SRH family planning usage rates (access, utilisation of different methods, education of methods)
- ✓ Adolescent fertility rate
- ✓ Maternal mortality rate
- ✓ Traffic accident injury rates
- ✓ Awareness of Services
- ✓ Mental Health Service Access
- ✓ STIs
- ✓ Balanced eating
- ✓ Physical exercise

Education and Skills
- ✓ Lower/Upper secondary completion rates
- ✓ VET enrolments or graduation
- ✓ Tertiary enrolment or graduation
- ✓ Digital literacy
- ✓ Computers in schools
- ✓ Internet in schools
- ✓ Enrolment in adult literacy classes
- ✓ Literacy rates
- ✓ First year university dropout rates
- ✓ Failure rates
- ✓ Qualified teachers

Employment and Opportunity
- ✓ Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET)
- ✓ Ratio of unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate
- ✓ Youth Accesses to finance
- ✓ Underemployment
- ✓ Difficulty finding work
- ✓ Adolescent fertility
- ✓ Cost of living/affordability on wages
- ✓ Average wage

Civic and Political Participation
- ✓ Politics, law, and civics education rates
- ✓ Rate of politically active and involved young people
- ✓ Number of young people in government/politics (federal, state or local)
- ✓ Voter Enrolment
- ✓ Voter turnout
- ✓ Volunteering – rate/hours.
- ✓ Have a say
- ✓ Helped a stranger

Numerator: - Individual15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months and used devices for social media activities

Denominator: - Individual 15-29 year and older who used Computer/ Laptop/tablet in last 3 months

PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS RECENT INTERNET USE
Individual 15-29 year and older who used internet in last three months expressed as percentage Individual 15-29 year and older

Numerator: - Individual 15-29 year and older who used internet in last three months

Denominator: - Individual 15-29 year and older

SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT:-
Definition:-Ever married woman aged 15-49 years who give live or still birth got attended by a skilled birth attendant i.e. (Doctor, Nurse, Midwife and LHV) at the time of its last delivery.

Methodology:-
Computation Method:-
1. Numerator of Skilled Birth Attendant: Women aged 15 – 49 years who were currently married or widow or divorced or separated and give birth or still birth in last three years prior the survey and got attended by skilled birth.

2. Denominator of Skilled Birth Attendant: Women aged 15 – 49 years who were currently married or widow or divorced or separated and give birth or still birth in last three years prior the survey.

Disaggregation:
Disaggregated analysis available by gender, region, and by quintile etc.

EMPLOYMENT
Definition:- A family member of a household whose age is greater or equal to 15-29 years is called employed if he/she has done some work for at least one hour or more in a month on specified wages or any financial benefits. On the other hand, if he/she couldn't work in previous month then he had done any job, business, farm or any other services at a specific place.

Methodology:-
Computation Method:-
1. Numerator of Employment: Population aged 15 to 29 years and above whom done some job for at least one hour in previous month for some financial benefits.

2. Denominator of Employment: - Population aged 15-29 years and above.

Disaggregation:
Disaggregated analysis available by age group, gender and by region etc.

DATA CUSTODIANS

DATA CUSTODIANS

The following ministries and organisations were added to by TAC and then be used to make data requests on agreed indicators if they are not available publicly at the disaggregation required for the PYDI.

Ministries were contacted to review topics of interest for the report ensuring they align with current knowledge. Ultimately both data and policy officer contact details were beneficial. Ministries holding relevant data may include (alphabetical):

- ✓ Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training

- ✓ Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs

- ✓ Ministry of Housing and Works

- ✓ Ministry of Human Rights

- ✓ Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

- ✓ Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication

- ✓ Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination

- ✓ Ministry of Law and Justice

- ✓ Ministry of Narcotics Control

- ✓ Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination

- ✓ Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development

- ✓ Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony

- ✓ Ministry of States and Frontier Regions

- ✓ Ministry of Statistics

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While there has been an overall improvement in Pakistan between 2016 and 2020 in youth development there remain many opportunities for improvement across all the Domains measured in the PYDI.

Particular attention to national policy design and program implementation on Civic and Political Participation, Education and Skills and Employment and Opportunity may lead to improvements both in those domains as well as flow on effects to the other PYDI Domains.

All Districts in the top ten had Equality and Inclusion as their highest ranking Domain suggesting this may be a leading factor in increasing overall youth development.

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As the first PYDI, the process of developing this report has identified some system-wide opportunities that would support the development of future PYDIs. System changes that could be considered for implementation within future PYDIs include:

- a Pakistan Youth Survey being run regularly through the PBS to ensure longitudinal analysis of the lived experiences of young people across local levels.
- the addition of province data disaggregated by Ministries and PBS with age and sex disaggregated data.
- publication of population estimates, and projections done by district age and sex. This would allow for rates to be calculated with accuracy rather than data for 15-29 year olds being put over total population figures for rates.
- consistent nomenclature for districts and provinces in all data sets.
- engage more with youth in the writing of reports.
- coordinate youth data better across government.

- conduct more youth and stakeholder consultation at national and sub-national level.
- encourage ministries to conduct and coordinate survey/research on youth development in their respective sector.
- engage more with NGOs and CSOs throughout the PYDI process.
- to ensure adequate investment will be made for collection of relevant data (census, other surveys, etc.) to be used to update PYDI in order to maintain its momentum.
- develop national collection tools which capture better the lived experience on youth in Pakistan to enable evidence-based policy for targeted programs.
- integrating the PYDI into the national youth development policy and action plans.
- use the PYDI as evidence, among other sources, when formulating their national, sectoral and provincial development plans especially integrating them in their evaluation and monitoring frameworks.

PROVINCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Key opportunities for improvement at the provincial level for targeted policies shown in the PYDI are:

- Azad Jammu & Kashmir may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Social Media Skills and Youth Internet Use.
- Balochistan would benefit from targeting policies Digital Literacy, Secondary School Completion, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills.
- Gilgit-Baltistan may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Youth Income Ratio, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Youth Income Ratio, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills.

- Punjab may benefit from targeted policies on Youth Employment, Youth Income Ratio, Youth Internet Use and Social Media Skills.Sindh may benefit from targeted policies on Literacy Gender Parity Index, Computer Access at School, Secondary School Completion and School Completion Gender Parity.

For finer level recommendations on what areas districts could benefit it is recommended that the PYDI dashboard be used. Particularly the YDI-District Normalised Indicator page which highlights indicators doing poorly as small boxes and those doing well as large boxes.

DATA RECOMMENDATIONS

The main limitation of the PYDI, and measurement indexes more generally, is the challenge of localised application versus scalability. Scaling aggregate data provides substantial benefits for policymakers wanting to ensure that outcomes are balanced and equitable across geographical territories.

The drawback is that this inhibits the ability of the PYDI, as a tool, to find appropriate and comparable data. What is possible, however, is for the data and results to be captured and reported at a local scale.

There is also scope for developing additional local measures that may reflect priorities, as a compliment to the PYDI results. Where datasets may be too small to be meaningful or missing altogether, imputations can be used to incorporate averages from larger population sizes. This tool should be used as a starting place in policy and program conversations, not seen as a complete measurement of youth development in the country.

It should be noted that many districts report zero Sexual Assault Victims and zero Robbery Victims which is likely due to under reporting and led to the Safety and Security Domain not being included in this iteration of the PYDI. The true reflection of lived experience is hoped to be reflected in more and better data as well as encouraging safe and appropriate spaces for reporting of such crimes. This and other known data issues in capturing real and useful data needs increased trust and transparency both in and from data collectors, data custodians and data users.

It is recommended in future PYDIs that finer level of disaggregation be used, should it become available. If national and jurisdictional data collectors and custodians design collections to include finer levels of age, sex, gender and cultural identifications it would be possible to make comparative indexes.

These types of comparators help to delve deeper into the different lived experiences of different cohorts of young people and identify potential program and policy needs. The changing priorities and needs of young people warrant review of Indicators and Domains used in PYDIs in the future so that data collection can be encouraged, collected, disseminated widely, and used by researchers, governments, NGOs, and young people themselves to improve youth development across the country.

At all levels of geography and demographics more, better, and regular data are recommended both in collection and dissemination.

APPENDIX A
PYDI PROCESS

PYDI Project Plan
1   Engage National Youth Council
2   Engage Pakistan Youth

Development Index Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
    a. Ministry of Statistics
    b. Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Youth Affairs (SAPM)
    c. UNFPA
    d. UNDP
    e. Academics
    f. NGOs
    g. Main Ministries
    h. National Youth Council
    i. Young people

3   Revise potential Domain and Indicator lists with TAC
4   Revise literature review with topics provided by TAC
5   Source data available in public domain
6   Request data not available in the public domain
7   Build index
8   Draft report
9   TAC review of index and report
10   Submission of Report
11   Recommendations for youth survey questions reviewed by TAC then submitted to Ministry of Statistics and SAPM
12   Development of PowerBI dashboard with HTML embed capability for website.

Correspondence - Pakistan Youth Development Index Technical Advisory Committee

SUBJECT: Pakistan Youth Development Index Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
The Pakistan Government, through the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Youth Affairs, has partnered with the Commonwealth Secretariate and UNFPA to develop the 2020 Pakistan Youth Development Index (PYDI) – a holistic collection of data that reflects the most significant issues young Pakistani's face. The 2020 PYDI will build upon the Global YDI and other national YDIs with wider data investigation on the issues relevant at the local level in Pakistan.

The indicators in YDIs are strategically developed to track progress on critical goals. However, previous YDIs have faced data availability and conceptual limitations. Feedback from National YDIs conducted around the world between 2016 and 2019 has suggested a need to expand the domains to include safety, gender and climate amongst other issues to the standard development domains of Health and Wellbeing; Education and Skills; Employment and Opportunity; and Participation and Inclusion.

The TAC will include Government, NGOs, academics and youth representatives to assist in indicator selection and to add expert dialogue to the final report. Your institution has been identified as a particularly important partner being both experts in the use of data and custodians of youth data.

We request that you nominate a member for the TAC as well as potentially grant access to data at finer levels of disaggregation than currently published for certain indicators of youth development across Pakistan. The panel will engage mostly through emails, though with minimal virtual meetings over 6 months to May 2021. The TAC was co-chaired by Rafiullah Kakar and Gemma Wood.

Please provide us with the names of the nominated staff, one main member and an alternate before or by 15 November 2020.

Kind Regards

APPENDIX B
NATIONAL YOUTH
SURVEY

APPENDIX B – NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY

Demographic Questions

1 What is your Gender	◯ Male ◯ Female ◯ Other ◯ Prefer not to answer
2 How old are you in years?	
3 Do you have a disability (physical, mental, intellectual, psycho-social and/or sensory impairment, other)?	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Prefer not to answer
4 Name the District you normally live in?	Drop down list
5 What type of accommodation tenure do you have where you live?	◯ Own my home (with or without mortgage) ◯ Rent my home ◯ Informal housing ◯ Homeless

6 Do you live in?

◯ An urban setting (city, big town)

◯ A semi-urban setting (small town)

◯ Rural (farm, village, rural community)

◯ Other

◯ Prefer not to answer

Health and Wellbeing

7 All things considered, how happy are you?	◯ Unhappy ◯ Neither unhappy nor happy ◯ Happy ◯ Don't Know
8 All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?	◯ Dissatisfied ◯ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ◯ Satisfied ◯ Don't Know

9 How would you rate your:

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Don't know
General wellbeing (emotional, physical, spiritual)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
General mental health	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Your relationships with friends	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Your relationship with family	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

10 In the past 12 months did any of the following reasons keep you from getting the help you felt you needed? (Select all that apply)

Education and Skills

11 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

○ Primary School   ○ Lower/ Higher Secondary School   ○ Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)   ○ Tertiary (University)

12 Have you attended (physically or online) an educational institution in the last 12 months (e.g., school, university or Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET))

○ Yes

○ No

(If yes continue to education questions if no to employment questions)

13 Thinking about your experiences as a student at this educational institution, please rate the items below.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
I feel safe at this institution	○	○	○	○	○	○
I feel like this institution is a nice place to be	○	○	○	○	○	○
I feel I can talk to teachers/staff about problems at the institution	○	○	○	○	○	○
I think teachers/staff care about me	○	○	○	○	○	○
I enjoy coming to my institution	○	○	○	○	○	○

○ I wanted to work out the problem on my own, or with help from family or friends

○ I wasn't sure if I needed help

○ I wasn't sure where to get help

○ I thought that the problem would get better by itself

○ I asked for help at school/work but didn't get it

○ There was a problem getting to a service that could help me

○ I thought it might cost too much or my family/I couldn't afford it

○ I couldn't get an appointment when I needed it

○ I was worried about what other people might think

○ I was worried about stigma

○ I was worried about making the trauma worse

○ Talking about my issue would put me in legal, cultural or physical risk

○ I didn't want to talk about it with a stranger

○ None of these reasons/other

○ Don't Know

Employment and Opportunity

14 Were you in paid employment (including paid internships, placements and self-employment) in the last 2 years?

○ Yes

○ No

If yes:

Do you know what you will be doing in next the 5 years?	○ Yes	○ No	○ Don't Know
Do you think that your plans and/or prospects match your aspirations	○ Yes	○ No	○ Don't Know
Do you feel you have enough say in decisions which impact your life directly?	○ Yes	○ No	○ Don't Know
Are you self-employed (in the last 2 years with paid work)?	○ Yes	○ No	○ Don't Know

15 In the last 12 months, how frequently did you feel:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	Don't know
You had enough employment	○	○	○	○	○	○
Your job security was good	○	○	○	○	○	○
Your wage/salary was fair	○	○	○	○	○	○
You were exposed to hostility or discrimination in the workplace	○	○	○	○	○	○

16 What, if anything, do you see as your biggest barriers
to future employment? (choose the three biggest barriers)

○ I lack work experience

○ I lack confidence

○ I lack education qualifications

○ I have few contacts or information/limited professional network

○ Criminal record

○ Family pressure

○ Being a single parent

○ Not having the required skills

○ Mental health issues

○ Physical disability

○ Alcohol or drug dependency

○ Socio-cultural restrictions

○ Marriage

○ I don't know

Participation and Engagement

17 Did you vote in the last election?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Not eligible

    If yes, what year and type of election

    please write year: ○ National   ○ Provincial   ○ Local

    Why/Why not?

    please write here:

18 Do you plan on voting in the next election?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Not Sure

    Why/Why not?

    please write here:

19 Do you think…

government is responsive to citizen needs?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Not Sure

you can improve government efficiency by exercising your right to vote

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Not Sure

In your family there is a parent or another adult who believes that you will be a success?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know

In your family there is a parent or another adult who listens to you when you have something to say?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know

In your neighbourhood/community (not from educational institution or family) there is an adult who believes that you will be a success?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know

In your neighbourhood/community (not from family) there is an adult who you can talk to about your problems?

    ○ Yes   ○ No   ○ Don't Know

    If yes, who?

    ○ Youth Worker   ○ Sport Coach   ○ Friend

    ○ Teacher   ○ Neighbour   ○ Religious Leader

    ○ Community Mobiliser   ○ Work Supervisor   ○ Other

20 Extracurricular activities are organised activities which are voluntary and in addition to your standard school/work. Have you regularly participated in any of the following types of extracurricular activities this year?

Sports (e.g., football, cricket, tennis, basketball etc.)	◯ More than once a week	◯ Weekly	◯ Monthly	◯ Less than Monthly	◯ Never
Arts (e.g., drama, painting, dance, photography etc.)	◯ More than once a week	◯ Weekly	◯ Monthly	◯ Less than Monthly	◯ Never
Music (e.g., choir, band etc.)	◯ More than once a week	◯ Weekly	◯ Monthly	◯ Less than Monthly	◯ Never
Leadership role (e.g., class representative, mentor, student society/club official, health and safety, prefect, tutor etc.)	◯ More than once a week	◯ Weekly	◯ Monthly	◯ Less than Monthly	◯ Never
Volunteer work (unpaid)	◯ More than once a week	◯ Weekly	◯ Monthly		◯ Never
Other (e.g., debating, garden club, book club etc.)	◯ More than once a week	◯ Weekly	◯ Monthly	◯ Less than Monthly	◯ Never
Do you have access to a public space or facility where you can participate in Sport, Art or Music?	◯ Yes	◯ No	◯ Don't Know		

Equity and Inclusion

21 Some young people go to their educational institution, work or to bed hungry because there is not enough food at home. How often does this happen to you?

○ Never

○ Rarely

○ Sometimes

○ Often

○ Always

○ Don't know

22 Do…

you use a computer as part of your work or studies?	○ Never	○ Rarely	○ Often	○ Always
you have sufficient access to computers to do your study/work?	○ Never	○ Rarely	○ Often	○ Always
digital technologies help you to learn/work?	○ Yes	○ No	○ Don't Know	
you have sufficient access to the internet to do your study/work?	○ Never	○ Rarely	○ Often	○ Always
you have the computer skills you need for your study/work?	○ None	○ Some	○ Yes	○ Don't Know
you use digital technologies (e.g., social media, mobile phone apps, etc.) for leisure and making connections/friends	○ Yes	○ No		
you know how to be a good digital citizen? (use tech safely, appropriately and responsibly)	○ Yes	○ No	○ Don't Know	

23 In the past 12 months, how often did you feel that you belonged to a community? (e.g. social group or club, your neighbourhood, your city, educational institution)

○ Never

○ Once or twice in the last 12 months

○ Every few months

○ Every few weeks

○ About once a week

○ Most days

○ Every day

○ Don't know

Safety and Security

24 Do/have you…

you feel safe walking alone in your local area at night?

○ Never ○ Rarely ○ Often

you feel safe at home alone after dark?

○ Never ○ Rarely ○ Often

Do you feel safe in crowded/public places? (e.g. markets, educational institutions, police stations etc.)

○ Never ○ Rarely ○ Often

you know a place where you can report violence or abuse?

○ Yes ○ No

been asked by any official for a bribe?

○ Yes ○ No

you think with the way things are, sometimes paying a bribe is justified?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

been discriminated against in the last 12 months?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

      if yes was this due to:

○ Race ○ Ethnicity ○ Gender

○ Religion ○ Physical Appearance ○ Disability

○ Other (pleasedescribe)   ○ Don't Know

25 Have you ever been a victim of a violent crime?

○ Yes   ○ No

If yes, was it

○ Assault

○ Robbery

○ Sexual Assault

○ Other

26 What are your greatest concerns due to COVID-19? (please select up to 3)

○ My mental health

○ My family members getting ill with COVID19

○ Disruptions to my school or career path

○ Me getting ill with COVID-19

○ Earning enough money to pay my bills

○ My job security

○ Me getting treatment for other physical health problems

○ Being able to get the substances I use

○ My housing security

○ Food and water security

○ Uncertainty about the future

APPENDIX C
PAKISTAN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX SCORES AND RANKINGS

APPENDIX C PAKISTAN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX SCORES AND RANKINGS

District PYDI

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	YDI SCORE						YDI RANK				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020-2016	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Punjab	Gujrat	0.539	0.554	0.567	0.582	0.591	0.052	3	2	1	1	1
Punjab	Gujranwala	0.530	0.545	0.563	0.574	0.585	0.055	5	4	2	2	2
Punjab	Rawalpindi	0.522	0.535	0.537	0.555	0.570	0.048	8	7	7	5	3
Punjab	Lahore	0.545	0.550	0.554	0.560	0.569	0.023	2	3	4	3	4
Punjab	Vehari	0.499	0.512	0.526	0.536	0.560	0.061	12	11	9	9	5
Islamabad	Islamabad	0.559	0.561	0.559	0.557	0.560	0.001	1	1	3	4	6
Punjab	Chakwal	0.530	0.537	0.544	0.547	0.557	0.027	6	6	6	7	7
Punjab	Sialkot	0.537	0.542	0.547	0.551	0.549	0.012	4	5	5	6	8
Punjab	Jhelum	0.521	0.528	0.531	0.538	0.544	0.023	9	8	8	8	9
Punjab	Layyah	0.470	0.489	0.513	0.521	0.540	0.071	24	18	12	13	10
Punjab	Faisalabad	0.511	0.520	0.526	0.536	0.540	0.029	10	10	10	10	11
Punjab	Hafizabad	0.488	0.501	0.519	0.526	0.536	0.049	15	13	11	11	12
Sindh	Karachi Central	0.488	0.500	0.509	0.518	0.526	0.038	14	15	14	14	13
Punjab	Narowal	0.501	0.508	0.512	0.522	0.525	0.024	11	12	13	12	14
Punjab	Multan	0.529	0.522	0.507	0.518	0.523	-0.006	7	9	15	15	15
Punjab	Mandi Bahauddin	0.484	0.494	0.507	0.515	0.522	0.038	16	16	16	16	16
Punjab	Nankana Sahib	0.475	0.488	0.504	0.513	0.520	0.045	22	19	17	17	17
Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	0.472	0.484	0.498	0.507	0.515	0.043	23	22	21	19	18
Punjab	Sheikhupura	0.482	0.491	0.498	0.508	0.515	0.033	17	17	20	18	19
Sindh	Korangi	0.451	0.469	0.484	0.500	0.514	0.063	32	28	25	21	20
Sindh	Karachi South	0.477	0.487	0.496	0.506	0.509	0.032	19	21	22	20	21
Punjab	Sargodha	0.469	0.480	0.491	0.500	0.508	0.040	26	24	23	22	22
Sindh	Karachi West	0.469	0.478	0.483	0.489	0.507	0.038	25	25	27	26	23

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	YDI SCORE					2020-2016	YDI RANK				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Punjab	Kasur	0.463	0.474	0.486	0.497	0.504	0.041	28	26	24	25	24
Punjab	Jhang	0.439	0.454	0.475	0.482	0.500	0.061	38	37	31	30	25
Punjab	Attock	0.477	0.487	0.500	0.499	0.500	0.023	20	20	18	23	26
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Abbottabad	0.423	0.459	0.472	0.466	0.497	0.074	54	32	32	40	27
Sindh	Karachi East	0.495	0.500	0.499	0.498	0.496	0.001	13	14	19	24	28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Bannu	0.366	0.417	0.442	0.451	0.493	0.127	105	74	56	51	29
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Bhimber	0.460	0.468	0.476	0.485	0.492	0.032	29	29	28	28	30
Punjab	Mianwali	0.428	0.441	0.452	0.466	0.492	0.063	47	49	47	39	31
Punjab	Okara	0.441	0.455	0.470	0.483	0.491	0.049	37	36	33	29	32
Balochistan	Lasbela	0.398	0.412	0.423	0.436	0.489	0.091	75	75	76	71	33
Gilgit-Baltistan	Gilgit	0.449	0.461	0.476	0.475	0.482	0.032	33	31	29	32	34
Balochistan	Quetta	0.480	0.482	0.484	0.487	0.482	0.002	18	23	26	27	35
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Haripur	0.427	0.454	0.465	0.460	0.481	0.054	48	38	36	44	36
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Haveli	0.426	0.440	0.452	0.468	0.480	0.054	49	53	46	37	37
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Sudhnoti	0.456	0.462	0.465	0.475	0.479	0.023	30	30	35	33	38
Punjab	Bhakkar	0.411	0.426	0.441	0.459	0.478	0.067	64	64	59	45	39
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Neelum	0.443	0.453	0.464	0.471	0.478	0.034	36	39	37	34	40
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Swat	0.438	0.456	0.467	0.478	0.476	0.038	42	34	34	31	41
Punjab	Sahiwal	0.439	0.450	0.459	0.470	0.474	0.035	41	41	40	36	42
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Karak	0.387	0.419	0.441	0.446	0.473	0.086	89	71	58	62	43
Punjab	Rahim Yar Khan	0.425	0.441	0.462	0.468	0.473	0.049	51	51	38	38	44
Balochistan	Ziarat	0.382	0.395	0.409	0.418	0.469	0.087	94	96	87	86	45
Punjab	Muzaffargarh	0.445	0.452	0.459	0.462	0.468	0.023	35	40	41	42	46
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mansehra	0.410	0.435	0.448	0.448	0.468	0.058	65	55	50	55	47
Sindh	Shikarpur	0.435	0.446	0.456	0.465	0.468	0.032	46	44	44	41	48
Punjab	Lodhran	0.475	0.473	0.476	0.470	0.467	-0.008	21	27	30	35	49
Sindh	Larkana	0.422	0.431	0.435	0.440	0.463	0.041	56	59	65	64	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Malakand Protected Area	0.419	0.444	0.459	0.456	0.463	0.044	58	46	42	47	51

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	YDI SCORE					2020-2016	YDI RANK				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Hattian Bala	0.404	0.412	0.421	0.427	0.432	0.028	70	76	79	76	80
Gilgit-Baltistan	Astore	0.400	0.410	0.419	0.421	0.431	0.031	73	77	80	84	81
Gilgit-Baltistan	Shigar	0.422	0.428	0.428	0.429	0.430	0.007	55	62	73	75	82
Sindh	Thatta	0.391	0.398	0.405	0.409	0.425	0.034	83	91	91	89	83
Sindh	Ghotki	0.358	0.373	0.385	0.396	0.424	0.066	109	106	106	102	84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Nowshera	0.386	0.409	0.423	0.421	0.423	0.037	93	79	77	83	85
Sindh	Sanghar	0.399	0.408	0.414	0.418	0.419	0.020	74	81	84	85	86
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Lakki Marwat	0.351	0.368	0.388	0.403	0.418	0.067	114	110	101	93	87
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Upper Dir	0.389	0.403	0.412	0.423	0.416	0.028	87	85	86	81	88
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	North Waziristan	0.386	0.408	0.416	0.413	0.414	0.028	92	80	82	87	89
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Tank	0.369	0.381	0.393	0.394	0.414	0.046	101	102	99	104	90
Gilgit-Baltistan	Ghanche	0.389	0.399	0.408	0.408	0.413	0.024	86	90	88	91	91
Balochistan	Kharan	0.404	0.379	0.386	0.400	0.411	0.007	71	103	104	95	92
Gilgit-Baltistan	Diamir	0.380	0.390	0.397	0.398	0.409	0.029	95	97	97	97	93
Sindh	Malir	0.394	0.402	0.405	0.408	0.408	0.014	80	86	90	90	94
Sindh	Dadu	0.398	0.401	0.400	0.402	0.406	0.008	76	87	93	94	95
Punjab	Rajanpur	0.359	0.372	0.386	0.398	0.406	0.047	108	107	105	101	96
Sindh	Matiari	0.396	0.404	0.406	0.412	0.405	0.009	78	83	89	88	97
Balochistan	Loralai	0.357	0.369	0.384	0.398	0.403	0.046	111	109	107	100	98
Sindh	Tharparkar	0.387	0.398	0.398	0.398	0.402	0.016	91	92	95	99	99
Balochistan	Nushki	0.367	0.375	0.387	0.393	0.402	0.035	103	104	103	105	100
Balochistan	Mastung	0.465	0.448	0.433	0.422	0.401	-0.064	27	42	68	82	101
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Buner	0.339	0.366	0.372	0.384	0.401	0.062	119	113	112	112	102
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Khyber	0.338	0.365	0.380	0.399	0.400	0.062	120	114	110	96	103
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Orakzai	0.369	0.385	0.390	0.385	0.394	0.025	100	99	100	111	104
Balochistan	Kohlu	0.350	0.361	0.367	0.388	0.392	0.042	115	116	115	109	105
Sindh	Mirpur Khas	0.394	0.398	0.398	0.398	0.391	-0.003	81	93	94	98	106
Sindh	Khairpur	0.372	0.384	0.387	0.392	0.388	0.016	99	101	102	106	107

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	YDI SCORE					2020-2016	YDI RANK				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Bajaur	0.367	0.388	0.394	0.391	0.385	0.019	104	98	98	107	108
Sindh	Tando Allahyar	0.396	0.397	0.397	0.395	0.385	-0.011	79	95	96	103	109
Sindh	Jamshoro	0.389	0.397	0.400	0.403	0.385	-0.004	88	94	92	92	110
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kurram	0.338	0.372	0.382	0.369	0.383	0.045	121	108	109	114	111
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Shangla	0.363	0.368	0.376	0.389	0.382	0.018	106	111	111	108	112
Balochistan	Harnai	0.355	0.346	0.355	0.366	0.382	0.026	112	121	122	115	113
Balochistan	Pishin	0.350	0.353	0.356	0.364	0.374	0.024	116	119	121	116	114
Balochistan	Nasirabad	0.320	0.331	0.340	0.346	0.371	0.051	131	126	126	123	115
Sindh	Naushahro Feroze	0.377	0.385	0.383	0.387	0.370	-0.007	96	100	108	110	116
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kohat	0.332	0.356	0.369	0.358	0.368	0.036	122	117	114	118	117
Sindh	Badin	0.368	0.374	0.369	0.376	0.364	-0.004	102	105	113	113	118
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Batagram	0.320	0.342	0.354	0.346	0.359	0.039	130	124	123	122	119
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Charsadda	0.304	0.335	0.348	0.349	0.358	0.054	141	125	124	121	120
Balochistan	Sohbatpur	0.302	0.320	0.340	0.344	0.357	0.055	142	134	125	125	121
Balochistan	Jhal Magsi	0.328	0.327	0.324	0.339	0.353	0.025	125	129	133	127	122
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Hangu	0.324	0.349	0.357	0.345	0.350	0.026	128	120	119	124	123
Balochistan	Zhob	0.282	0.295	0.312	0.328	0.349	0.068	143	142	139	135	124
Sindh	Umer Kot	0.357	0.362	0.360	0.359	0.347	-0.010	110	115	117	117	125
Balochistan	Gwadar	0.319	0.325	0.327	0.332	0.346	0.027	132	132	132	133	126
Balochistan	Sherani	0.262	0.287	0.312	0.339	0.346	0.084	148	146	138	126	127
Balochistan	Chagai	0.310	0.318	0.324	0.333	0.345	0.034	134	135	134	130	128
Balochistan	Sibi	0.329	0.331	0.331	0.336	0.342	0.013	124	127	129	128	129
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Torghar	0.309	0.321	0.332	0.332	0.342	0.033	135	133	128	134	130
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mohmand	0.339	0.356	0.359	0.350	0.339	0.000	118	118	118	120	131
Balochistan	Duki	0.304	0.305	0.306	0.322	0.336	0.032	140	141	142	138	132
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dera Ismail Khan	0.306	0.326	0.336	0.334	0.336	0.030	139	130	127	129	133
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	South Waziristan	0.330	0.346	0.357	0.333	0.333	0.003	123	122	120	132	134
Sindh	Tando Muhammad Khan	0.363	0.368	0.363	0.356	0.332	-0.031	107	112	116	119	135

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	YDI SCORE					2020-2016	YDI RANK				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sindh	Kashmore	0.391	0.410	0.424	0.437	0.462	0.071	82	78	75	69	52
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Kotli	0.436	0.443	0.446	0.455	0.459	0.023	44	48	51	49	53
Punjab	Pakpattan	0.406	0.421	0.436	0.449	0.459	0.053	69	69	62	53	54
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Mirpur	0.454	0.456	0.456	0.458	0.458	0.004	31	35	45	46	55
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Bagh	0.418	0.427	0.435	0.445	0.457	0.039	60	63	63	63	56
Sindh	Hyderabad	0.448	0.458	0.460	0.461	0.457	0.009	34	33	39	43	57
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Poonch	0.439	0.444	0.449	0.453	0.455	0.016	39	45	48	50	58
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Swabi	0.389	0.417	0.431	0.438	0.454	0.064	85	72	71	66	59
Punjab	Chiniot	0.412	0.424	0.433	0.448	0.453	0.041	62	65	67	56	60
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Peshawar	0.414	0.437	0.449	0.446	0.453	0.039	61	54	49	60	61
Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad	0.403	0.421	0.431	0.446	0.452	0.049	72	68	70	61	62
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Muzaffarabad	0.439	0.443	0.445	0.451	0.452	0.013	40	47	54	52	63
Punjab	Khanewal	0.424	0.433	0.443	0.448	0.451	0.027	53	57	55	54	64
Gilgit-Baltistan	Baltistan/Sakardu	0.412	0.423	0.434	0.436	0.450	0.038	63	66	66	70	65
Sindh	Kambar Shahdad Kot	0.387	0.400	0.413	0.425	0.448	0.061	90	89	85	80	66
Sindh	Jacobabad	0.376	0.400	0.417	0.435	0.448	0.073	97	88	81	72	67
Sindh	Sukkur	0.418	0.429	0.433	0.438	0.448	0.030	59	61	69	67	68
Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan	0.419	0.429	0.441	0.447	0.447	0.028	57	60	57	59	69
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mardan	0.391	0.422	0.435	0.430	0.446	0.055	84	67	64	74	70
Punjab	Bahawalnagar	0.437	0.441	0.446	0.447	0.446	0.008	43	52	52	58	71
Gilgit-Baltistan	Kharmang	0.424	0.432	0.437	0.438	0.444	0.020	52	58	61	65	72
Gilgit-Baltistan	Nagar	0.426	0.433	0.437	0.438	0.444	0.018	50	56	60	68	73
Gilgit-Baltistan	Ghizer	0.409	0.420	0.428	0.431	0.443	0.035	66	70	74	73	74
Punjab	Bahawalpur	0.436	0.441	0.446	0.448	0.442	0.006	45	50	53	57	75
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Lower Dir	0.375	0.404	0.422	0.427	0.440	0.065	98	84	78	77	76
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Chitral	0.406	0.448	0.458	0.456	0.437	0.031	68	43	43	48	77
Gilgit-Baltistan	Hunza	0.407	0.417	0.430	0.427	0.435	0.029	67	73	72	78	78
Punjab	Khushab	0.396	0.405	0.415	0.425	0.433	0.037	77	82	83	79	79

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	YDI SCORE					2020-2016	YDI RANK				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Balochistan	Kech	0.279	0.291	0.302	0.318	0.331	0.052	144	144	143	141	136
Balochistan	Musakhel	0.318	0.305	0.313	0.321	0.330	0.012	133	140	137	139	137
Balochistan	Panjgur	0.326	0.325	0.322	0.324	0.327	0.001	126	131	135	137	138
Balochistan	Kachhi	0.308	0.314	0.317	0.325	0.326	0.017	137	137	136	136	139
Balochistan	Washuk	0.341	0.327	0.328	0.333	0.325	-0.016	117	128	131	131	140
Balochistan	Barkhan	0.245	0.264	0.283	0.302	0.323	0.078	150	149	148	144	141
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kohistan	0.264	0.284	0.296	0.291	0.320	0.057	145	147	146	148	142
Sindh	Sujawal	0.262	0.288	0.298	0.308	0.319	0.056	146	145	145	143	143
Balochistan	Jaffarabad	0.306	0.309	0.311	0.312	0.307	0.001	138	139	140	142	144
Balochistan	Killa Saifullah	0.262	0.269	0.284	0.292	0.307	0.045	147	148	147	147	145
Balochistan	Kalat	0.352	0.342	0.330	0.318	0.301	-0.052	113	123	130	140	146
Balochistan	Dera Bugti	0.213	0.229	0.243	0.257	0.297	0.084	151	151	151	150	147
Balochistan	Shaheed Sikandar Abad	0.320	0.311	0.301	0.293	0.287	-0.034	129	138	144	146	148
Balochistan	Awaran	0.324	0.315	0.308	0.298	0.283	-0.041	127	136	141	145	149
Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	0.251	0.253	0.259	0.263	0.272	0.022	149	150	150	149	150
Balochistan	Khuzdar	0.308	0.293	0.275	0.256	0.223	-0.085	136	143	149	151	151

Province PYDI

Province	YDI SCORE					YDI RANK					
Punjab	0.468	0.478	0.488	0.496	0.504	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	0.438	0.445	0.451	0.459	0.464	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gilgit-Baltistan	0.412	0.421	0.430	0.430	0.438	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sindh	0.402	0.413	0.418	0.423	0.427	4	4	4	4	4	4
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.365	0.389	0.401	0.400	0.410	5	5	5	5	5	5
Balochistan	0.328	0.331	0.336	0.342	0.351	6	6	6	6	6	6

Pakistan PYDI

	YDI SCORE				
PUNJAB	0.398	0.409	0.417	0.422	0.429

APPENDIX D
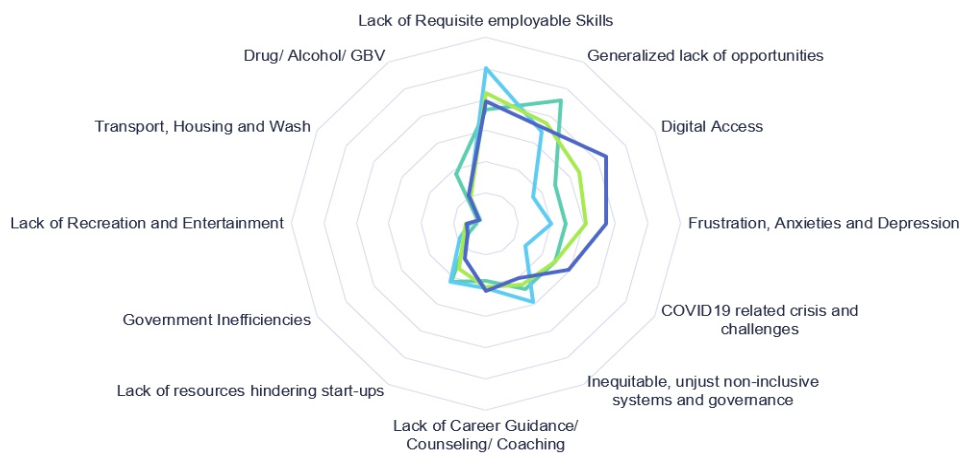# KAMYAB JAWAN YOUTH PULSE PORTAL ANALYSIS

Snapshot of Challenges Across the Country

		Unemployment	Education related challenges	Poverty, Inflation and Financial Crisis	Lack of Requisite employable Skills	Generalized lack of opportunities	Digital Access	Frustration, Anxieties and Depression	COVID19 related crisis and challenges	Inequitable, unjust non-inclusive systems and governance	Lack of Career Guidance/ Counseling/ Coaching	Lack of resources hindering start-ups	Government Inefficiencies	Lack of Recreation and Entertainment	Drug/ Alcohol Abuse / Gender Related Chanellges / Violence	Transport, Housing & WASH
Total	Punjab	58.4%	35.9%	12.1%	7.9%	6.8%	7.9%	6.9%	5.7%	4.2%	4.0%	3.2%	1.4%	1.2%	2.1%	0.5%
	KPK	57.5%	31.3%	12.4%	8.8%	7.6%	4.2%	4.5%	3.7%	5.3%	3.3%	4.2%	1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	0.3%
	Sindh	51.5%	32.0%	12.1%	8.3%	7.6%	2.2%	4.0%	2.6%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	2.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
	ICT	55.5%	39.1%	11.9%	10.5%	9.1%	8.1%	6.4%	4.1%	3.5%	6.1%	2.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%
	AJK	64.1%	31.8%	10.0%	8.7%	9.4%	3.9%	7.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	2.4%	0.7%	2.2%	1.1%	0.2%
	GB	57.5%	39.4%	13.0%	8.8%	7.2%	7.7%	7.2%	6.0%	5.3%	3.5%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%
	Baluchistan	51.4%	36.3%	12.2%	7.5%	6.4%	5.1%	6.9%	2.4%	6.1%	5.4%	2.4%	0.5%	1.9%	2.7%	0.5%
	Pakistan	57.4%	35.4%	12.1%	8.1%	7.0%	7.0%	6.4%	5.1%	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	0.5%
Females	Punjab	59.1%	41.6%	12.9%	6.7%	6.8%	11.1%	9.6%	7.9%	3.7%	3.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	3.1%	0.7%
	KPK	65.4%	37.6%	13.5%	6.5%	10.0%	7.2%	6.7%	6.5%	5.4%	4.1%	2.4%	1.7%	1.1%	3.3%	0.9%
	Sindh	51.2%	42.0%	12.2%	9.1%	9.9%	3.8%	7.0%	4.2%	5.5%	6.2%	2.6%	1.7%	1.1%	3.1%	2.1%
	ICT	56.6%	43.9%	11.6%	10.0%	9.1%	10.3%	8.5%	5.3%	3.2%	5.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	2.1%	0.2%
	AJK	68.2%	39.7%	9.3%	5.3%	12.6%	7.3%	11.9%	6.6%	2.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
	GB	58.5%	50.0%	9.3%	6.8%	5.1%	14.4%	5.9%	15.3%	5.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.8%
	Baluchistan	55.0%	45.0%	11.7%	5.8%	4.2%	11.7%	11.7%	3.3%	3.3%	6.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.7%
	Pakistan	58.7%	41.6%	12.7%	6.9%	7.2%	10.7%	9.3%	7.6%	3.8%	3.4%	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	3.0%	0.7%
Males	Punjab	57.7%	29.5%	11.3%	9.2%	6.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.2%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%
	KPK	56.2%	30.2%	12.2%	9.2%	7.2%	3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	5.3%	3.2%	4.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	0.2%
	Sindh	51.6%	29.1%	12.1%	6.9%	6.9%	1.7%	3.1%	2.1%	4.9%	4.6%	5.5%	2.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%
	ICT	54.4%	34.1%	12.2%	11.0%	9.2%	5.9%	4.3%	2.8%	3.8%	6.9%	4.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%
	AJK	62.0%	27.9%	10.4%	10.4%	7.8%	2.3%	4.9%	1.3%	3.6%	3.9%	3.6%	0.6%	2.9%	1.6%	0.0%
	GB	57.4%	35.6%	14.4%	9.6%	8.0%	5.1%	7.7%	2.6%	5.1%	4.2%	2.2%	1.6%	2.6%	1.0%	0.6%
	Baluchistan	50.3%	34.1%	12.4%	7.9%	7.0%	3.4%	5.8%	2.1%	6.8%	5.1%	2.8%	0.6%	1.9%	2.8%	0.2%
	Pakistan	56.3%	30.1%	11.7%	9.1%	6.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%	2.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%

Challenges across different qualifications

—— Doctorate (PhD) Degree   —— Master's Degree   —— Graduation Level/bachelors (BA/BSc/BS)   —— Higher Secondary (11-12 grade)
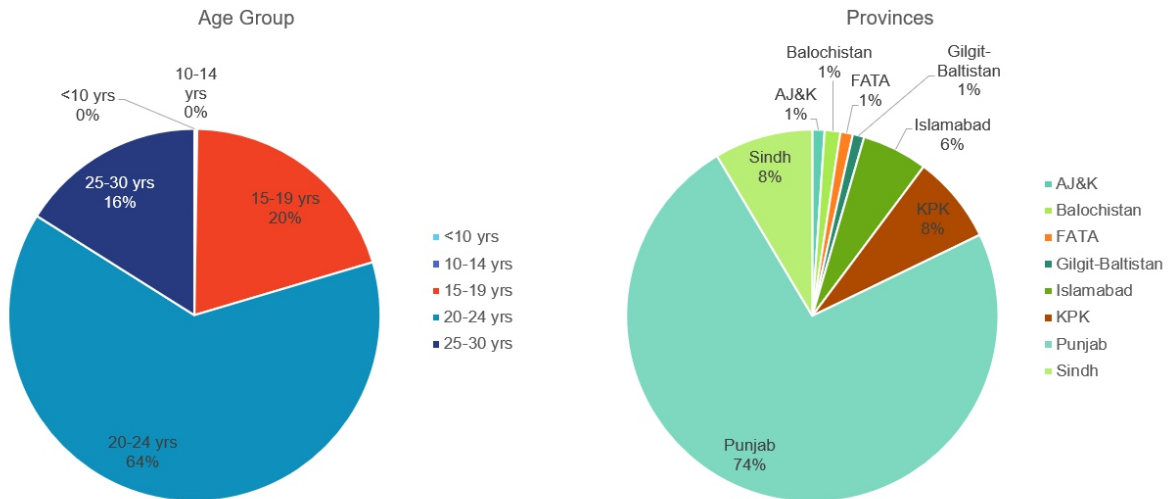

Due to very high responses in employment, education and poverty related challenges, these categories have NOT been included in the starburst diagrams to visualize variations across other challenges
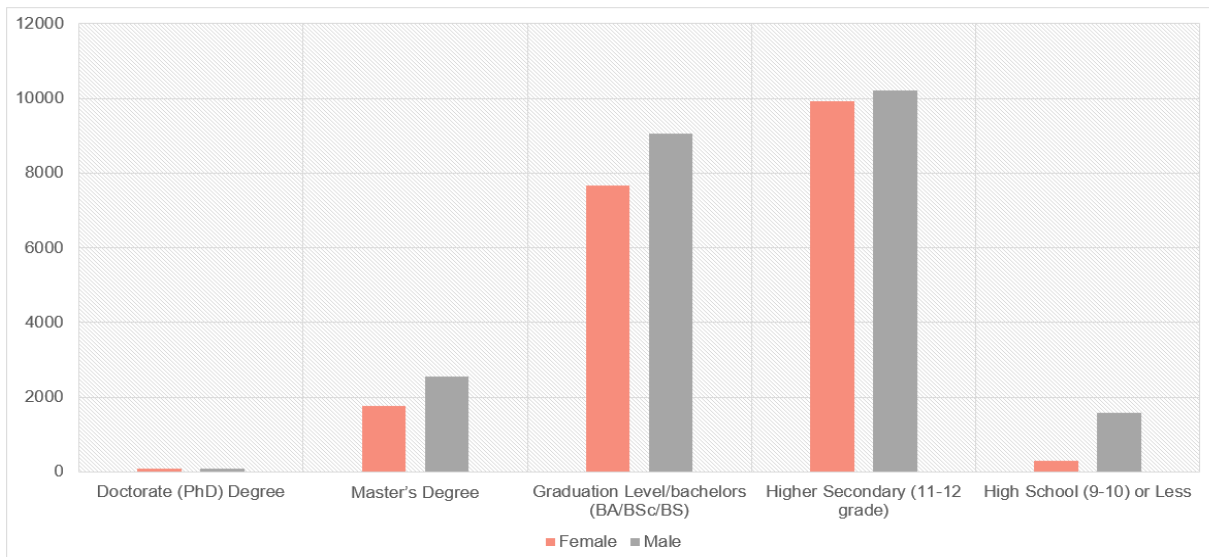
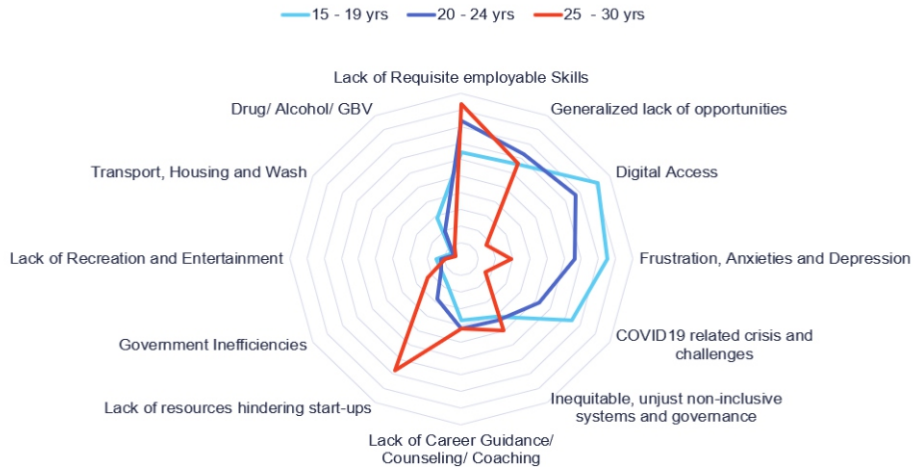## Appendix D   Kamyab Jawan Youth Pulse Portal Analysis

Breakdown of Demographics
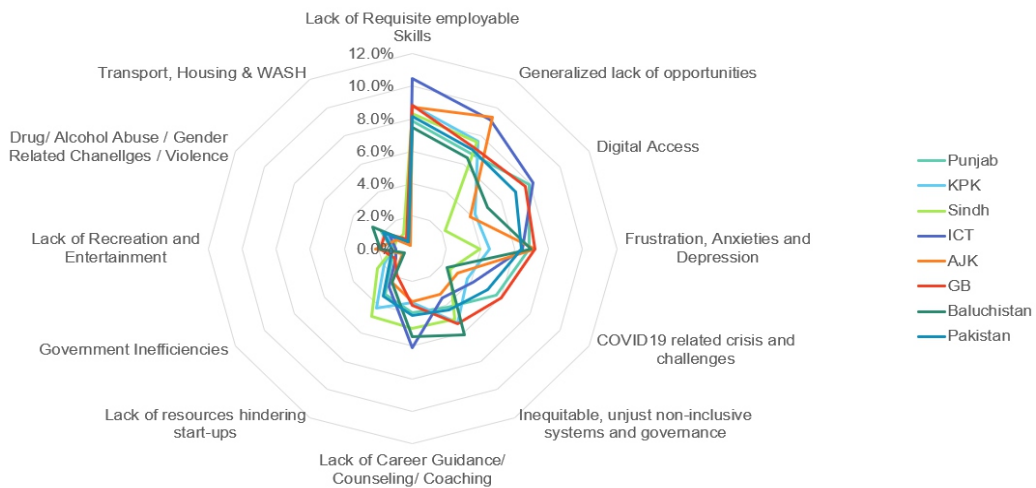

Qualifications of Respondents

Challenges across different Age Groups

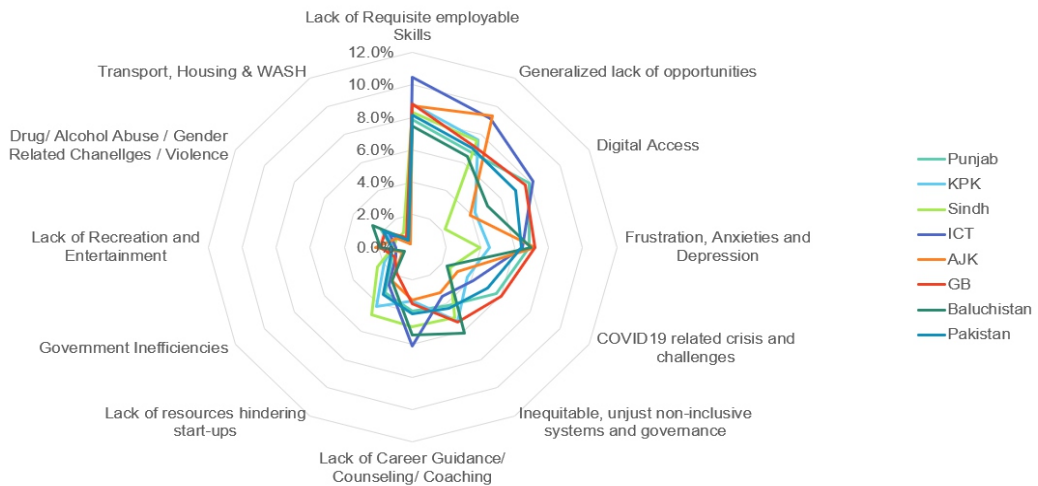— 15 - 19 yrs   — 20 - 24 yrs   — 25 - 30 yrs

Due to very high responses in employment, education and poverty related challenges, these categories have NOT been included in the starburst diagrams to visualize variations across other challenges

Challenges across Provinces

— Punjab
— KPK
— Sindh
— ICT
— AJK
— GB
— Baluchistan
— Pakistan

Due to very high responses in employment, education and poverty related challenges, these categories have NOT been included in the starburst diagrams to visualize variations across other challenges

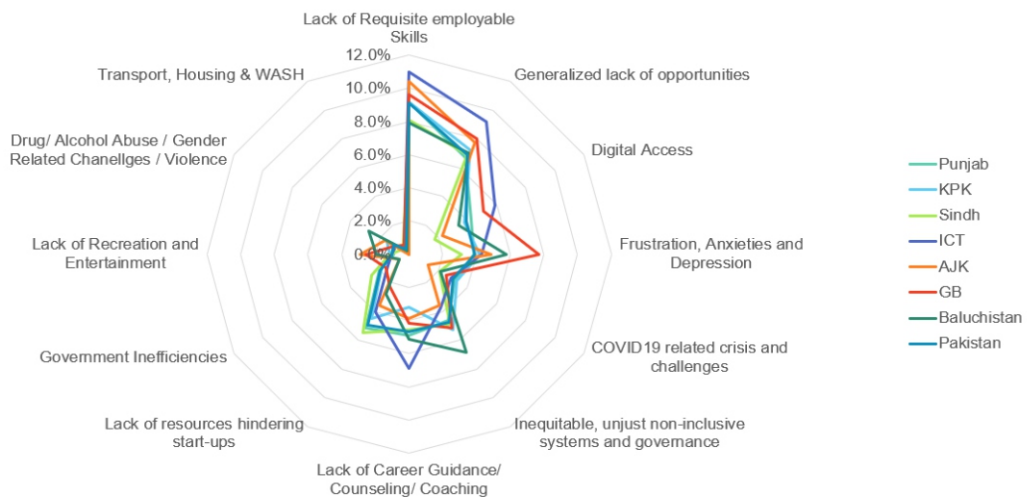## Challenges across Provinces

Due to very high responses in employment, education and poverty related challenges, these categories have NOT been included in the starburst diagrams to visualize variations across other challenges
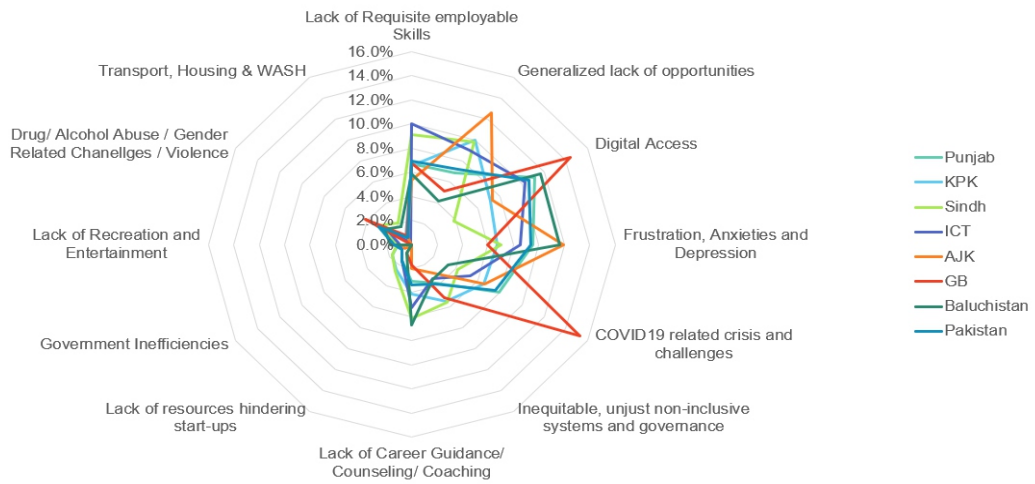
Challenges across Provinces - Males

Due to very high responses in employment, education and poverty related challenges, these categories have NOT been included in the starburst diagrams to visualize variations across other challenges

Challenges across Provinces - Females

Lack of Requisite employable Skills
16.0%
14.0%
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%

Generalized lack of opportunities

Transport, Housing & WASH

Digital Access

Drug/ Alcohol Abuse / Gender Related Chanellges / Violence

Frustration, Anxieties and Depression

Lack of Recreation and Entertainment

COVID19 related crisis and challenges

Government Inefficiencies

Inequitable, unjust non-inclusive systems and governance

Lack of resources hindering start-ups

Lack of Career Guidance/ Counseling/ Coaching

Punjab
KPK
Sindh
ICT
AJK
GB
Baluchistan
Pakistan

Due to very high responses in employment, education and poverty related challenges, these categories have NOT been included in the starburst diagrams to visualize variations across other challenges

Partners

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