



Understanding Hopes , Aspirations , Attitudes And Behaviors Of Youth in Sindh through Public Opinion Polling

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Agenda



Sindh and Youth in Sindh
through demographic ,
economic and social lense.

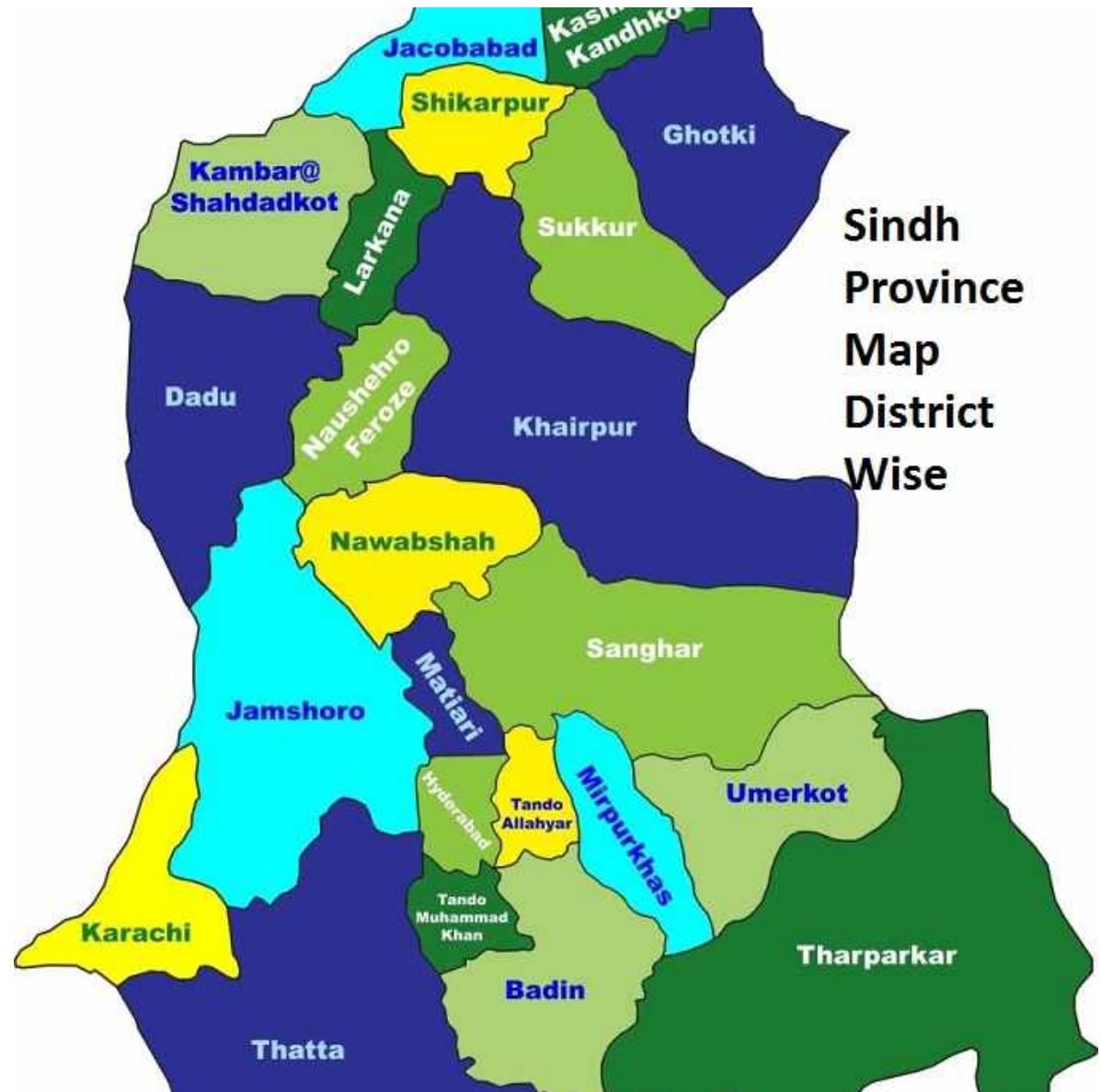


Understanding public opinion
in Sindh



Some Key Learnings

Understanding the Demographics of Youth in Sindh (How many, where and others)



Some Basic Demographics

Sindh Population = 47.89 million

If this was a country, it would be 30th largest in the world

Almost Equal to Spain

Larger than Argentina, Algeria , Sudan

Larger than even Iraq !

Larger than Canada by around 10 million !

4 Swedens will fit in one Sindh !

This is despite the Census being contested mainly because it showed Sindh to have one of the lowest growth rates since 1998 at 2.4%

Table 1: Demographic profile for provinces and regions in Pakistan, 1998 and 2017

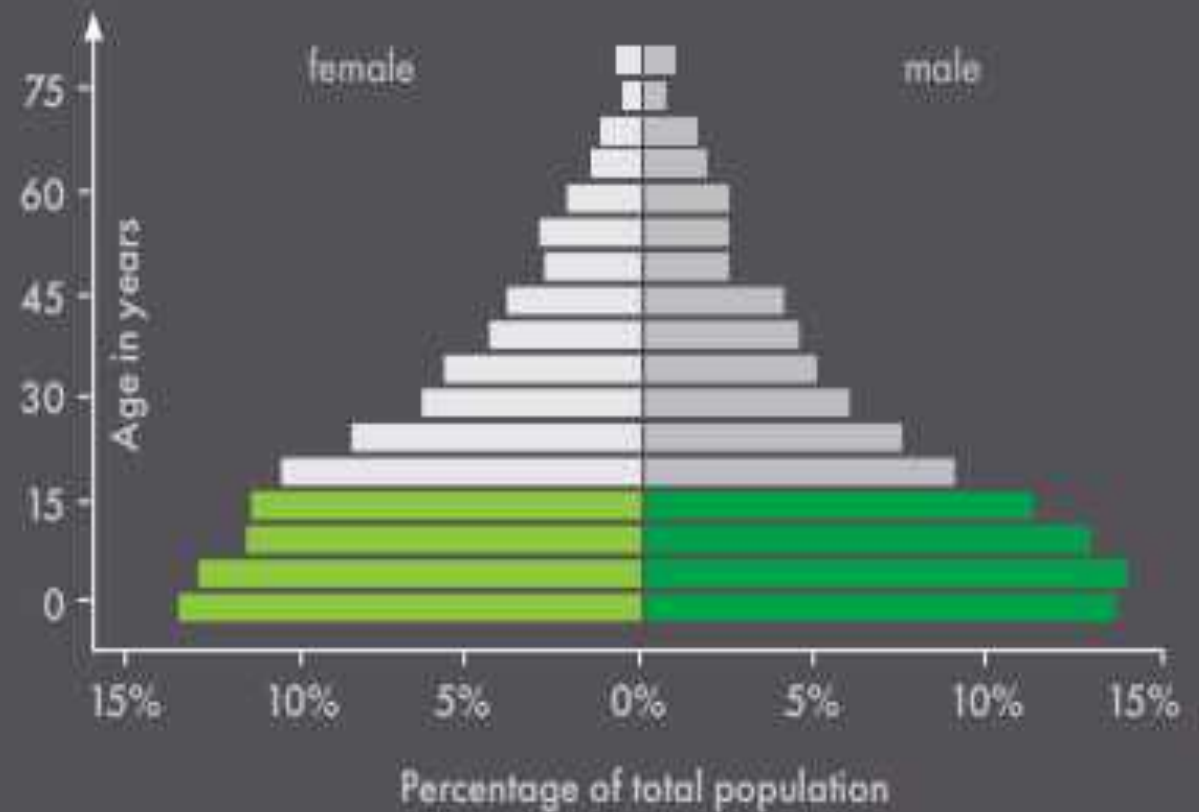
Province/Region	Total Population (in million)								Annual	Annual
									increase	growth
									(in	rate (in
	1998				2017				million)	%)
	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio	1998-2017	1998-2017
Punjab	35.5	38.1	73.6	107.2	54.0	56.0	110.0	103.5	1.9	2.1
Sindh	14.3	16.1	30.4	112.2	23.0	24.9	47.9	108.6	0.9	2.4
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	8.7	9.1	17.7	105.0	15.1	15.5	30.5	102.7	0.7	2.9
Balochistan	3.1	3.5	6.6	114.6	5.9	6.5	12.3	110.6	0.3	3.3
FATA	1.5	1.7	3.2	108.4	2.4	2.6	5.0	104.5	0.1	2.4
ICT	0.4	0.4	0.8	117.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	111.0	0.1	4.8
Total	63.5	68.9	132.4	108.5	101.3	106.4	207.8	105.1	4.0	2.4
AJK	1.5	1.5	3.0	101.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	101.0	0.1	1.6
GB	0.45	0.42	0.9	105.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	65.4	70.8	136.2	108.2	211.8				4.0	2.3

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Planning & Development Department AJK and GB.

Age Structure

An expanding young cohort

The overall population is skewed toward young people, a group that increased from approximately 16 million in 1998⁴ to 23 million in 2016.⁵ Young people under the age of 19 make up 50% of the population.⁶ Therefore, even if fertility declines, Sindh's population will continue to grow rapidly because of the high number of young women who will soon enter their reproductive years.



Sindh is a youthful province- Young people under the age of 19 make up 50% of the population

Sindh's Economy

- 33% of the national GDP with only 23% of the country's population.
- 70% of the country's income taxes and
- 62% of its sales taxes.
- 54% of country's textile units and 45% of its sugar mills.
- About half of Pakistan's total seafood exports,
- up to one-third of its rice, sugar cane, mango, and vegetable crop production
- 25% of cotton



More on Sindh's Economy

- The estimated labor force in Sindh is about 20.4 million.
- An unemployment rate of about 8 percent implies that 1.6 million people do not have productive jobs.
- 70 percent of rural inhabitants earn their livelihood from livestock, dairy, fisheries, and forestry.

Table 5. Selected Indicators for Pakistan, and the Provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan³⁸

Indicator	Pakistan	Sindh	Baluchistan
Population (1998 Census)	132,352,279	30,439,893	6,565,885
Population (updated estimates)	199,086,000 (2015 est.)	60,000,000 (2010 est.)	8,500,000 (2014 est.)
Population Growth Rate	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%
Male/Female Distribution (2012-13)	Male: 51.4% Female: 48.6%	Male: 53.3% Female: 46.7%	Male: 53.4% Female: 46.6%
Rural/Urban Distribution (2012-13)	Rural: 66.3% Urban: 33.7%	Rural: 52.5% Urban: 47.5%	Rural: 75.7% Urban: 24.3%
Distribution by Age (2012-13)	0-14 years: 40.8%	0-14 years: 41.6%	0-14 years: 48.4%
	15-24 years: 20.6%	15-24 years: 20.5%	15-24 years: 16.4%
	25-54 years: 30.9%	25-54 years: 31.7%	25-54 years: 30.6%
	55-64 years: 4.4%	55-64 years: 4.3%	55-64 years: 3.4%
	65 and over: 3.2%	65 and over: 2.0%	65 and over: 1.2%
Literacy Rate	47.4%	50.1%	40.9%
No formal education (2012-13)	0.6%	0.6%	2.7%
College degree, post-graduate, or Ph.D. (2012-13)	3.4%	4.5%	1.5%
Unemployed Civilian Labor Force Distribution (aged 10 years and over) (2012-13)	Total: 6.2%	Total: 5.2%	Total: 3.9%
	Male: 4.2%	Male: 3.9%	Male: 3.1%
	Female: 2.1%	Female: 1.3%	Female: 0.8%
Population by Religion	Muslim: 96.3%	Muslim: 91.3%	Muslim: 98.7%
	Christian: 1.6%	Christian: 1.0%	Christian: 0.4%
	Hindu: 1.6%	Hindu: 6.5%	Hindu: 0.5%
	Others: 0.5%	Others: 1.2%	Others: 0.4%
Geographical Area (area in millions of hectares)	79.61	14.09	34.72
Cultivated Land Area as Percentage of Total Area (2012-13)	28.3%	22.9%	2.7%

Some other unique things about YOUR province

1/ **Most urbanized** 50% or more people live in Urban areas

2/ **Most multi faith** with 10% pop of other faiths

3/ **Most educated** with Literacy rate higher than the rest of the country and graduate population more than the rest of the country.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS			
	Average 1970-1975	Average 2010-2012	Growth
<u>POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE</u>			
Population (million)	14	44	314
Urban-Rural (Ratio)	40:60	50:50:00	
Labour Force (million)	4.1	20.4	498
Agric. Labour Force	2	9.2	460
Non Agricultural Labour Force	2	11.2	560
<u>AGRICULTURE (million hectares)</u>			
Cultivated area	5.56	4.9	88
Cropped area	3.66	3.9	107
<u>Major Crop production</u>			
Wheat (million tons)	1	3.8	380
Rice -do-	1.3	2.5	192
Sugarcane -do-	2.87	12.3	429
Cotton (million bales)	1.1	3	273

Come a long way

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- Population increased in 1970 to 2012 by around 200%
- Labour force expanded by around 400 %
- Cropped area increased by 7%
- Wheat production increased by 280%
Rice by 92% , Cotton by around 200%

EDUCATION

Primary Schools (Number)	11,795	45,044	382
Primary Enrolment (000)	988	3,400	344
Secondary Schools (Number)		4,506	
Secondary Enrolment		10,887	
Colleges (Number)	173	225	130
College Enrolment (000)	72	276	383
Universities (Number)	2		-
University Enrolment (000)	8		
Technical & Vocational Institutes	51		
Technical Enrolment (000)	7		
Professional Colleges	25		
Professional Enrolment (000)	16		
<u>HEALTH</u>			
Hospital Beds	9,378		
Hospitals	111	411	370
Rural Health Centres	22	103	468
Dispensaries	858	2,643	308
TB Clinics	9		
MCH Centres	156	168	
Basic Health Units		768	

Come a long way

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- Around 300% increase in Primary schools
- Around 300% increase in primary enrolment
- 400% increase in Rural Health Centres

Yet.. Human Development in Sindh is lacking. Most districts fall in Low HDI category and despite having Karachi the province is marked as low HDI

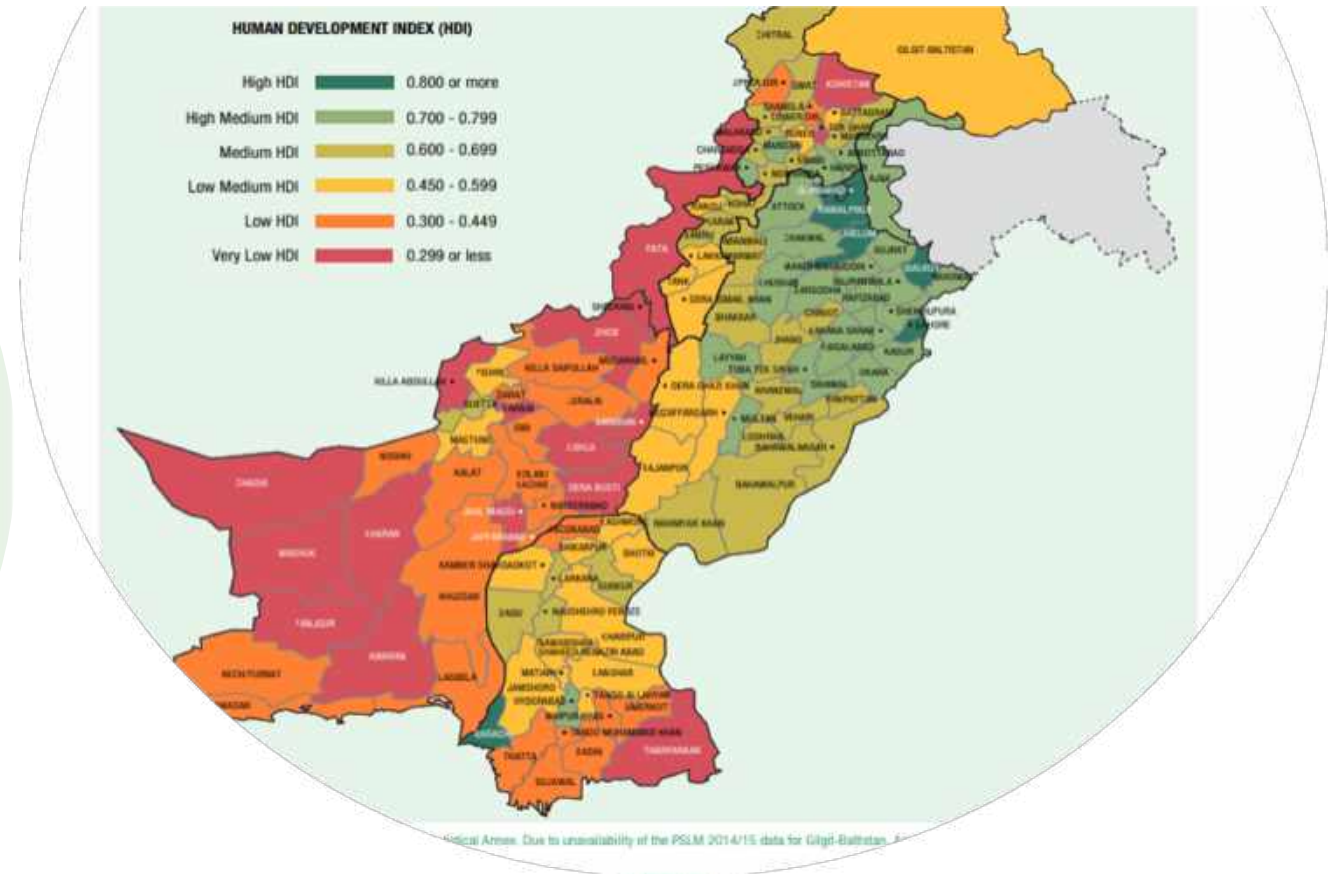
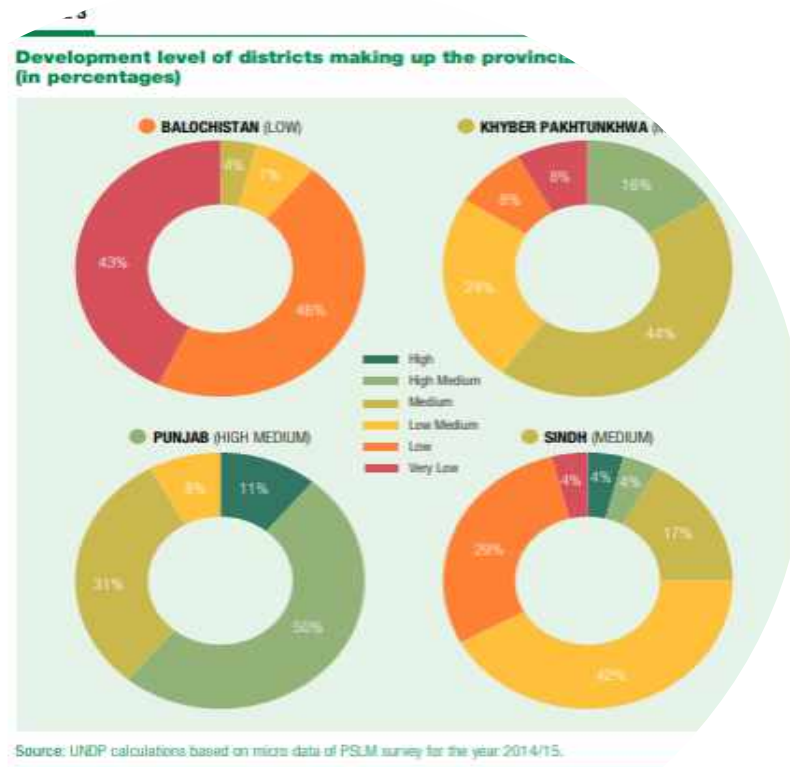
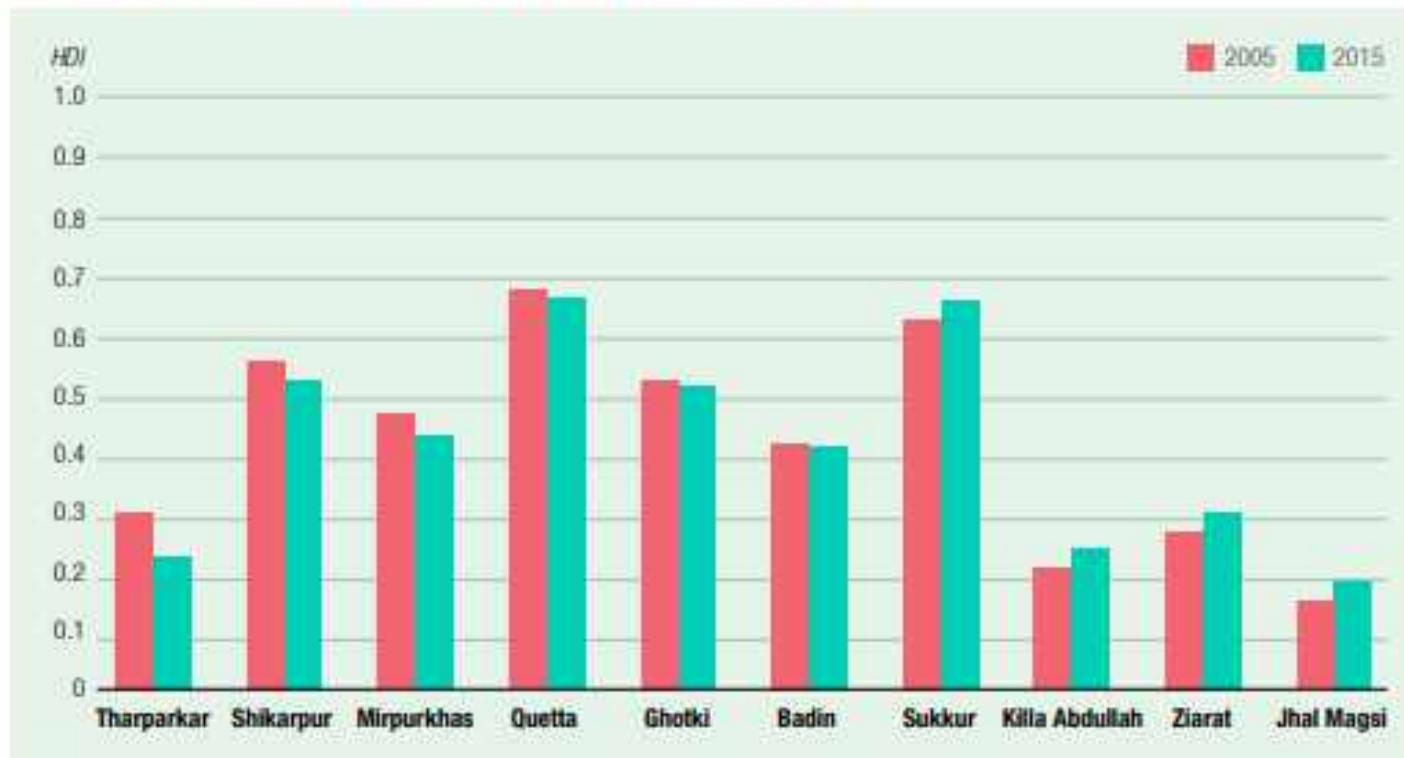


FIGURE 7

Bottom ten performing districts by HDI growth, 2005-15

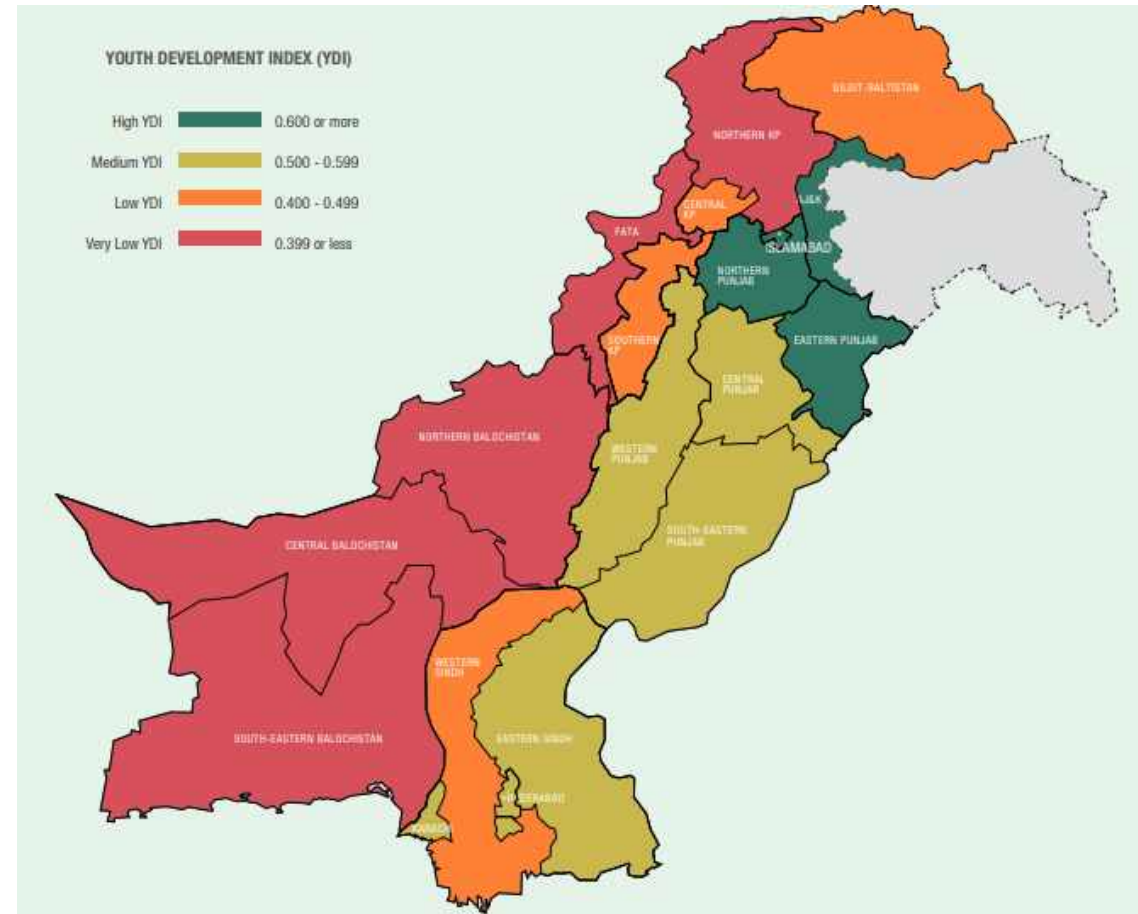


Source: UNDP calculations based on micro data of PSLM survey for the years 2004/05 and 2014/15.

HDI improvement or worsening

- Districts from Sindh have experienced the greatest stagnation in terms of HDI scores, as six of the ten worst performing districts belong to Sindh, and the remaining four districts belong to Balochistan.

Youth Development Index – Sindh Lagging behind Punjab in a major way



- 
- Understanding Public Opinion in Sindh
 - With special emphasis on Urban and Rural Sindh & Youth

Some hard facts about Youth in Sindh



A typical 18-30 Youth in Sindh – What is he/she like?

Marital Status

1 in 2 is married (the number being higher for rural Sindh)

7 in 10 female in Sindh are married whereas 5 are married in urban Sindh

Of all Rural parts of Provinces marriage ages are youngest in Sindh

Employment

52% are already employed (number being highest of all the provinces)

61% in Rural Sindh say they are employed which is higher than the rest of the country (potentially showing less in education stream)

35% of females in Rural Sindh are also working in the fields (significantly higher than the rest of the country and its Rural women)

A typical 18-30 Youth in Sindh – What is he/she like?

Education

6 in 10 youth can read a simple sentence.

8 in 10 in Urban Sindh(highest in the country), 4 in 10 in Rural Sindh(almost lowest in the country)- So two extremes

Only 1 in 4 women in Rural Sindh of this age are able to read a sentence. In Punjab the number is 6 in 10.

IT Access

6 in 10 have own mobile phone. 3 in 10 have a smartphone as well.

Rural and Urban Sindh have wide disparity in this age group with no access nearly double in Rural Sindh(less starker in other provinces)

Use of internet at par with the rest of the country (25% vs 27%) but Rural Sindh below national average (16% vs 9%)

Housing

8 in 10 live in an owned house (lower in urban Sindh) but most houses (6 in 10) have less than 2 rooms (significantly smaller than the rest of the country)

6 in 10 burn firewood in Rural Sindh for cooking only 2 in 10 have Gas connection

A quarter in Rural Sindh report having no electricity (7 in 100 now use Solar)

1 in 5 in Rural Sindh live in house with no toilet (almost 50% lower access than other Rural areas)

Worried about food....1 in 6 youth in Sindh are worried

- 1 in 6 youth in Sindh were worried about lack of food due to money constraints.
- Significantly higher than youth in other parts of Pakistan
- In rural Sindh 3 in 10 youth reported same (70% higher than general rural areas youth)

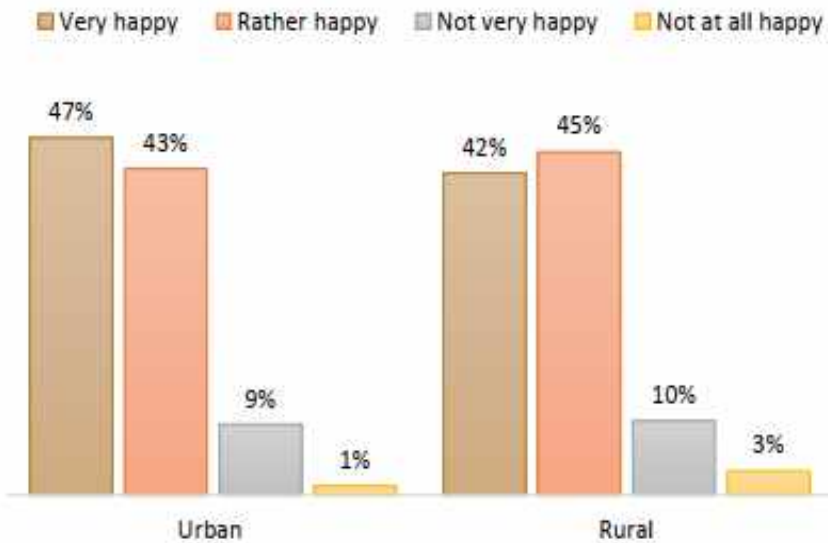


Now to opinions of youth in Sindh

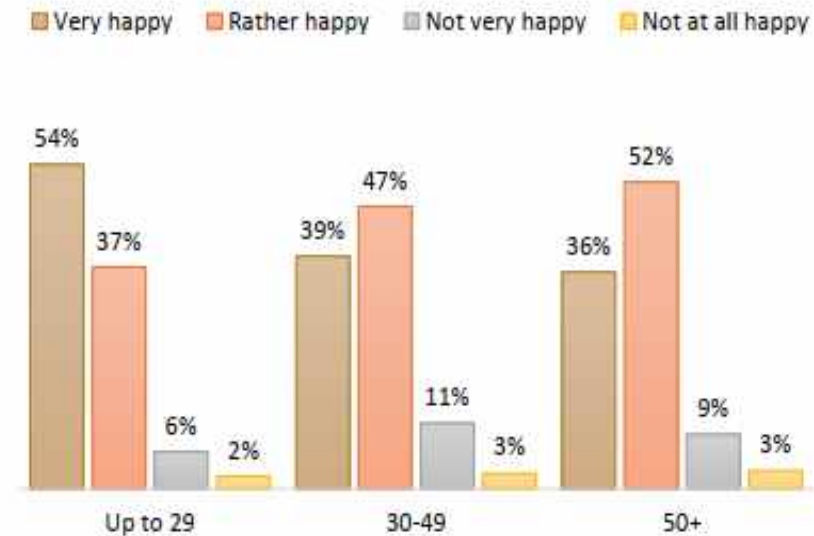
Happy Nation? Youth in Sindh more happy than older Sindh. 9 in 10 say they are very or some what happy

Question: "Taking all things together, would you say you are? "

Urban/Rural - Sindh

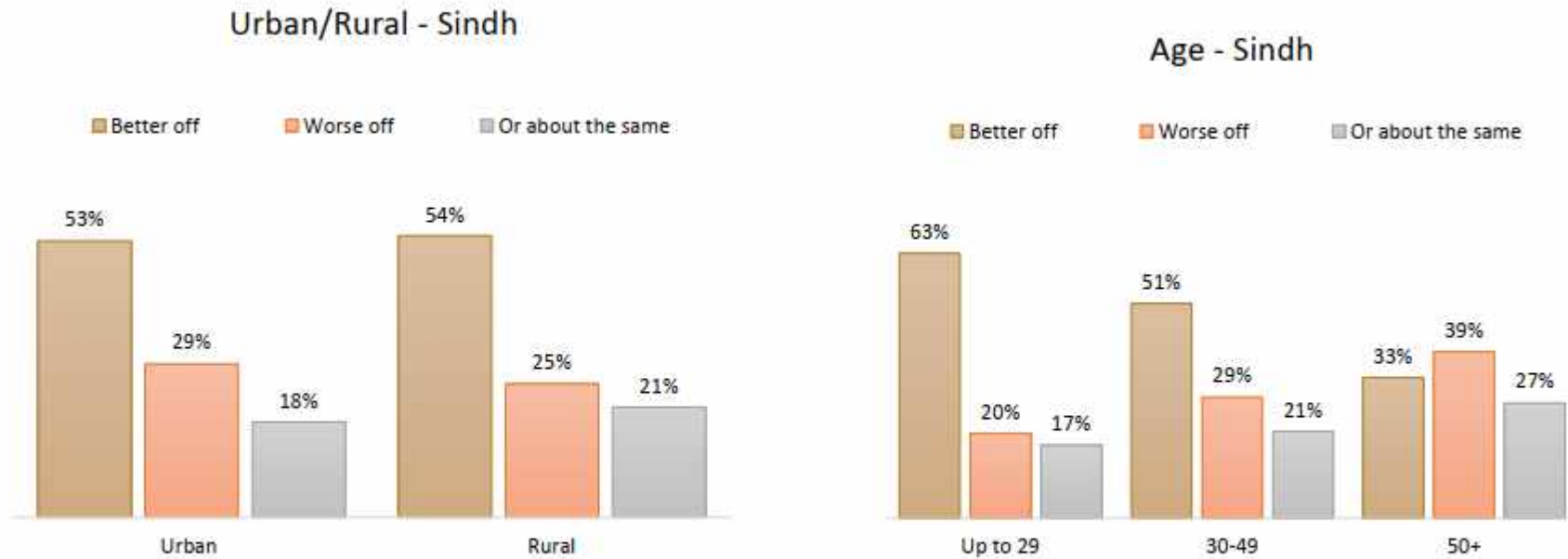


Age - Sindh



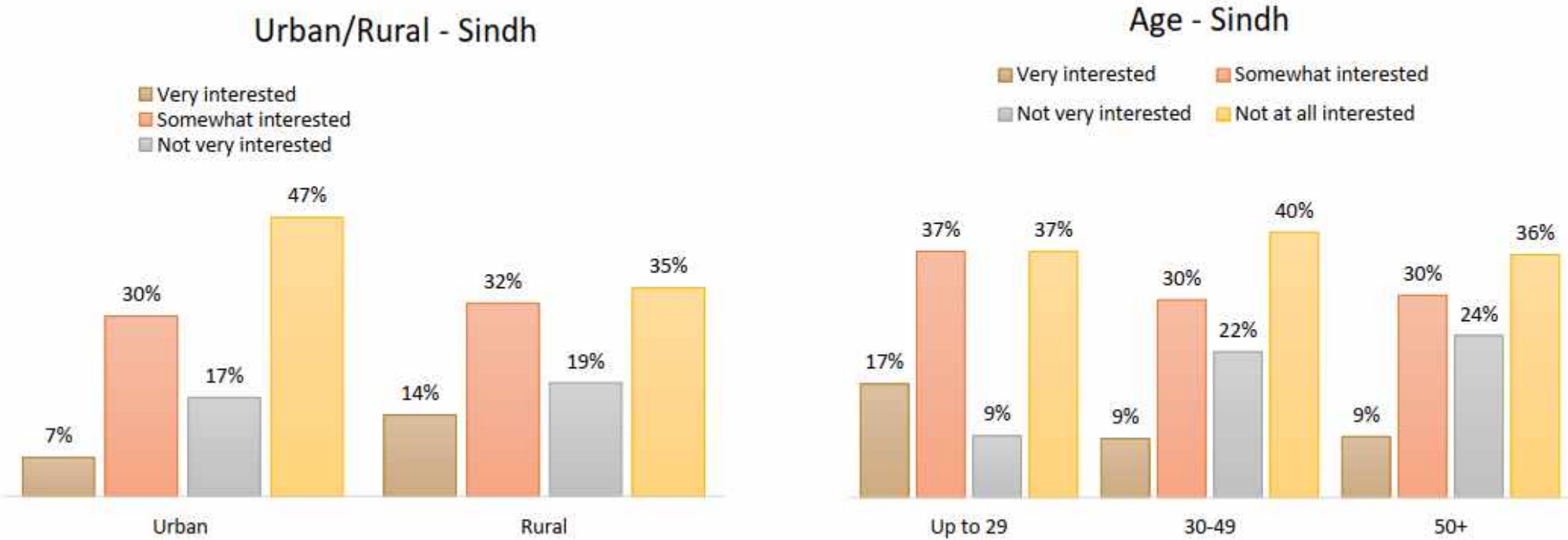
Looking at past progress – Majority believe that their standard of living is better than that of their parents. Younger people more likely to say this

Question: "Comparing your standard of living with your parents' standard of living when they were about your age, would you say that you are better off, worse off or about the same?"



Youth in Sindh are more interested in politics than their older cohorts by around 10% point. This is true for youth in other provinces as well. YOUTH IN RURAL SINDH ARE ACTUALLY MORE INTERESTED IN POLITICS THAN YOUTH IN URBAN SINDH

Question: "How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you?"

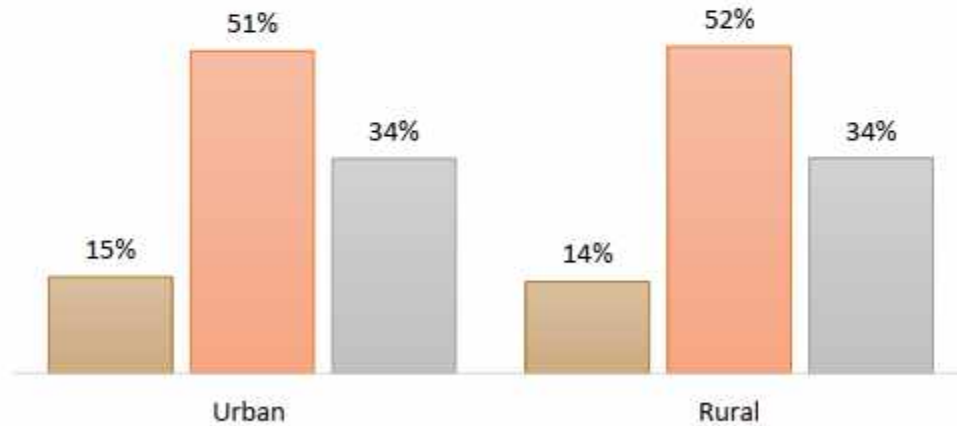


Youth are more likely to discuss politics ! Equally so in Rural and Urban Sindh

Question: "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"

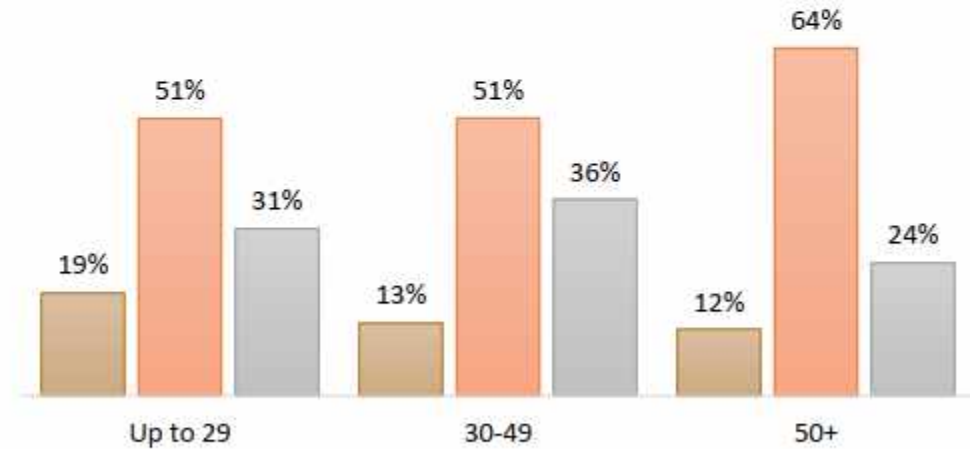
Urban/Rural - Sindh

Frequently Occasionally Never



Age - Sindh

Frequently Occasionally Never

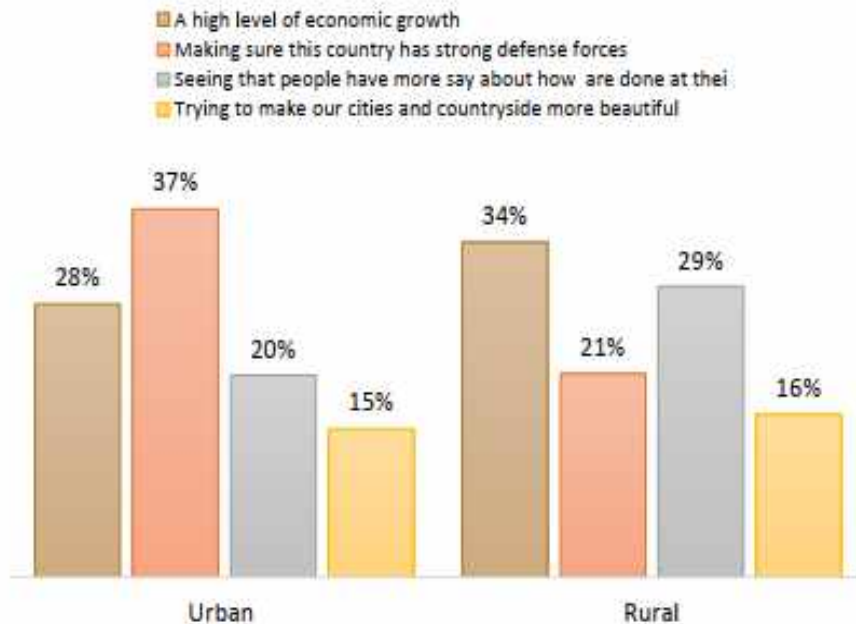


Aim for Pakistan in next 10 years? What do youth in Sindh think?

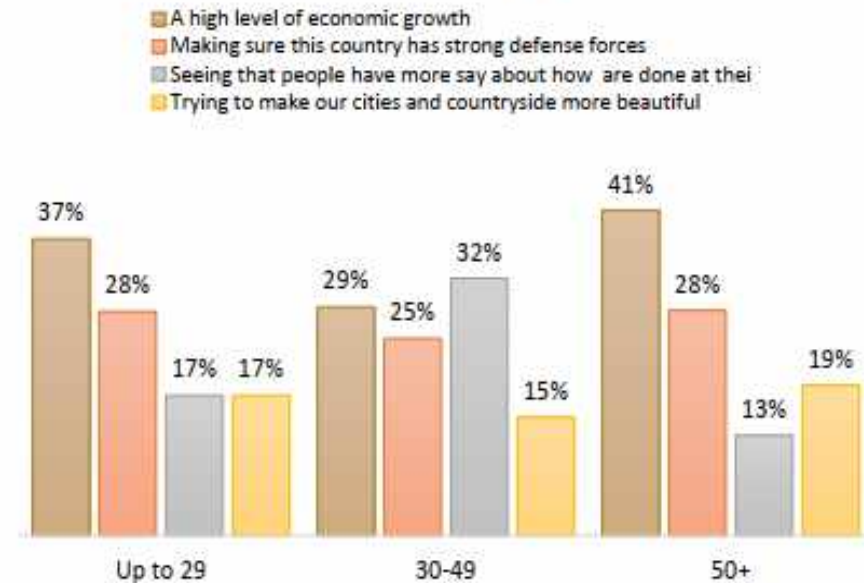
URBAN SINDH Supports defence and rural Sindh supports economy, youth in Sindh support economy more than defence

Question: "People sometimes talk about what the aims of this country should be for the next ten years. On this card are listed some of the goals which different people would give top priority. Would you please say which one of these you, yourself, consider the most important first choice?"

Urban/Rural - Sindh



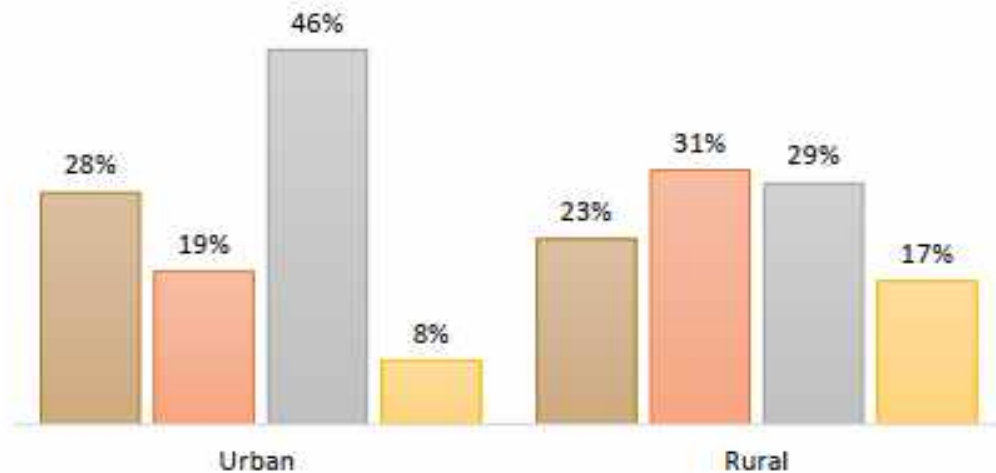
Age - Sindh



Question: "If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important first choice?"

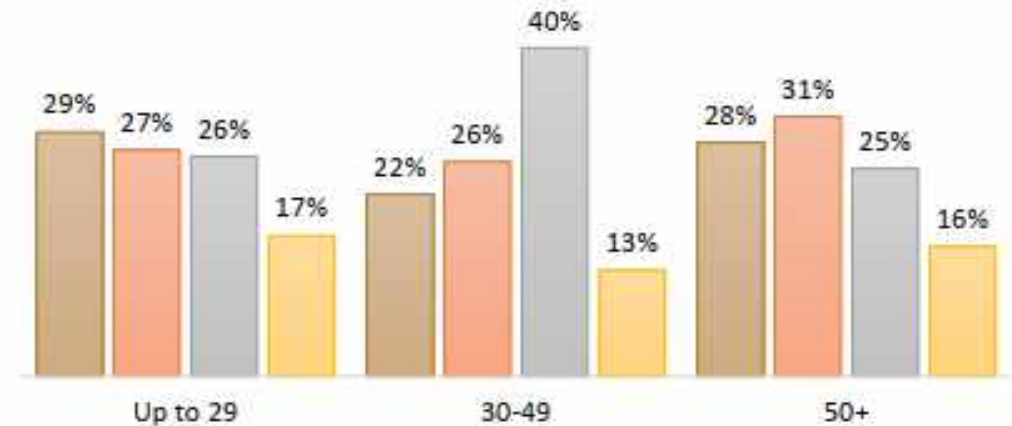
Urban/Rural - Sindh

- Maintaining order in the nation
- Giving people more say in important government decisions
- Fighting rising prices
- Protecting freedom of speech



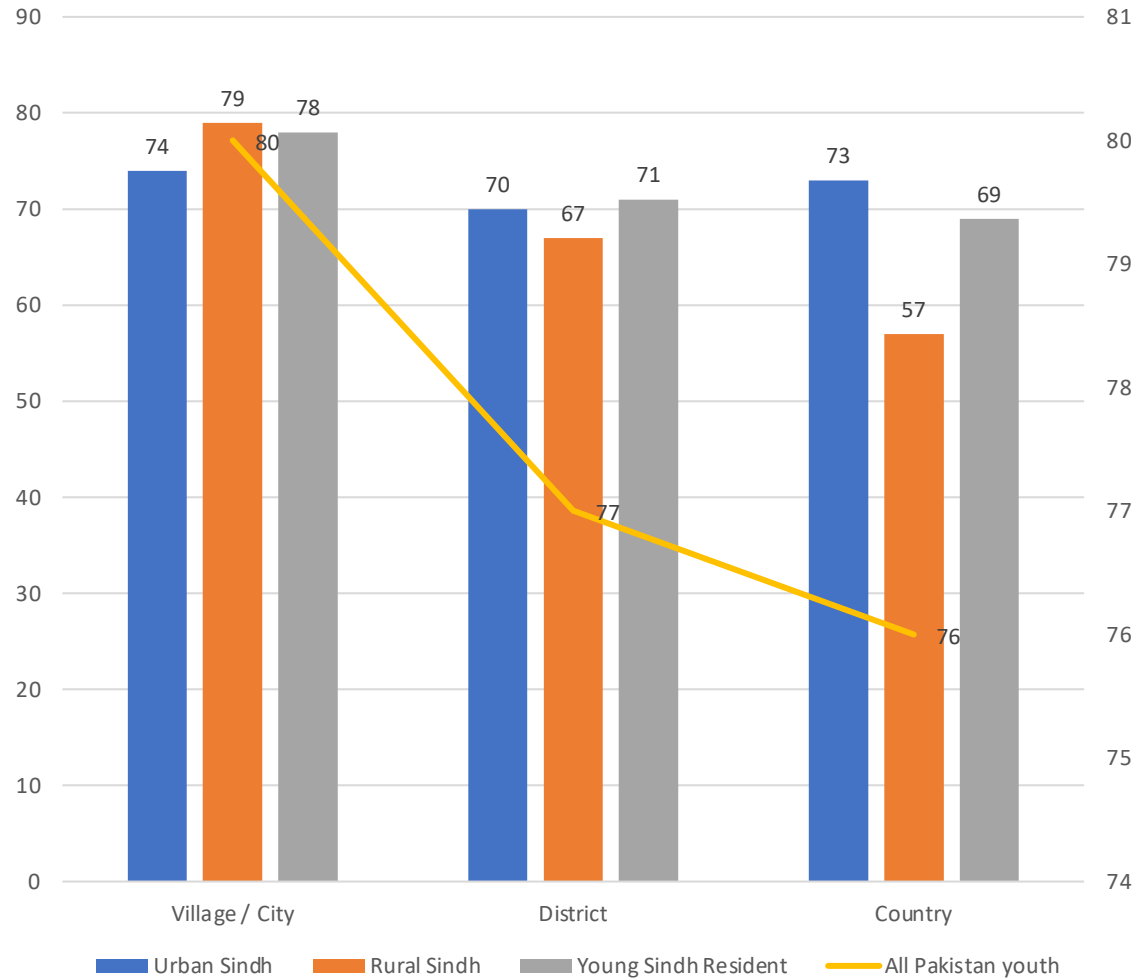
Age - Sindh

- Maintaining order in the nation
- Giving people more say in important government decisions
- Fighting rising prices
- Protecting freedom of speech



For Rural Sindh participation and having more say in how government decisions are made is more important than inflation /freedom or order ! Youth in Sindh support participation more than youth in other provinces

“People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the world. Would you tell me how close do you feel to your



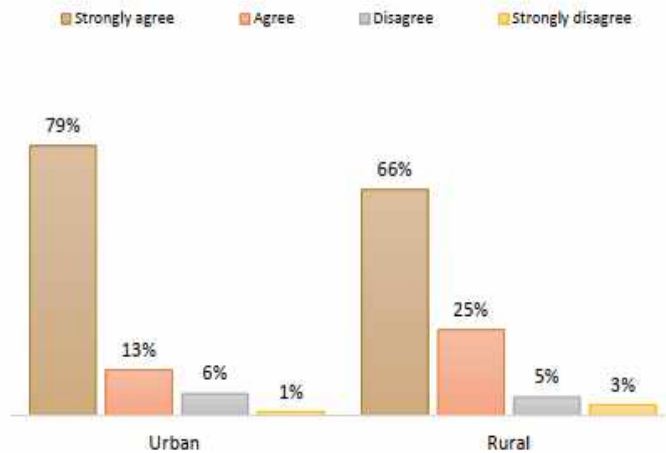
Primary Identity of Sindh Dwellers ?

- Primary identity of people in Pakistan is always their village or city and not their country.
- This is true for Sindh and Sindh Youth as well.
- For 78% Its their village or city that they say they feel close to which is more than country.
- SINDH HAS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS PEOPLE WHO SAY COUNTRY IS WHAT THEIR PRIMARY IDENTITY IS THIS IS TRUE FOR Sindh Youth as well (a 10% difference)

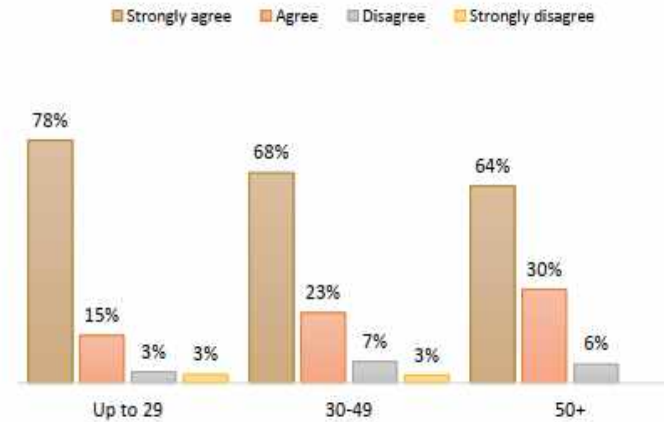
Religion and Sindh : Rural Sindh significantly less religious, Younger people more religious than their older cohorts in Sindh – generation gap more pronounced in Sindh

Question: "Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with "whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right?"

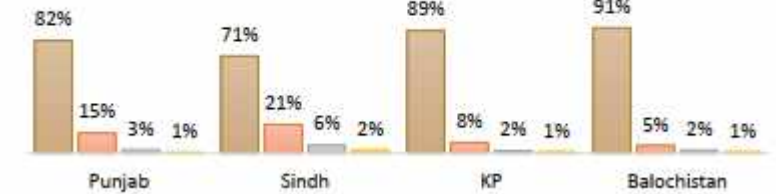
Urban/Rural - Sindh



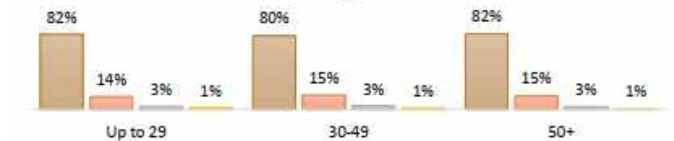
Age - Sindh



Provincial

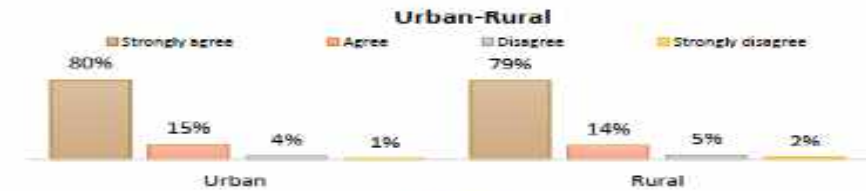
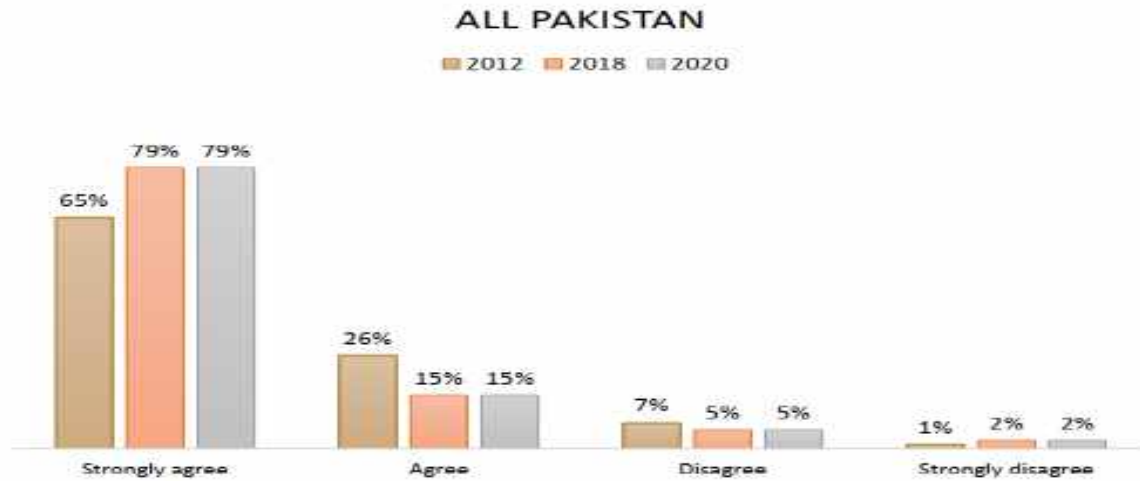


Age



Toleration of other people's religion- Sindh way ahead of others, Rural Sindh surpasses Urban, Youth less tolerant than others

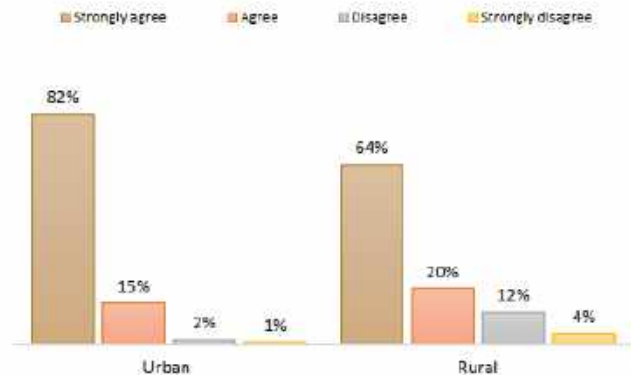
Question: "Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with "The only acceptable religion is my religion?"



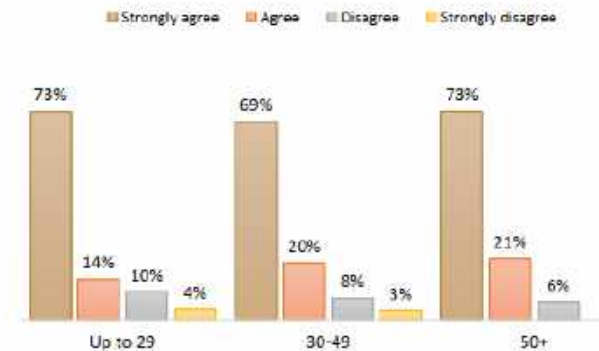
Source: World Value Survey 2000-2020, Gallup & Gilani Pakistan Poll



Urban/Rural - Sindh



Age - Sindh



Choose a table

Government's vs individual's responsibility x Age [Region country specific=PK: Sindh]

	TOTAL	Age [Region country specific=PK: Sindh]			
		Up to 29	30-49	50 and more	No answer
The government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for	17.8%	17.9%	15.5%	30.2%	20.0%
2	3.9%	4.1%	3.1%	7.5%	-
3	3.7%	3.4%	4.5%	-	-
4	5.5%	6.9%	4.8%	3.8%	20.0%
5	8.9%	12.4%	7.6%	7.5%	-
6	8.9%	8.3%	10.3%	3.8%	-
7	7.5%	6.9%	8.6%	3.8%	-
8	8.1%	5.5%	10.0%	5.7%	-
9	8.9%	6.9%	11.0%	3.8%	-
People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves	26.4%	26.9%	24.1%	34.0%	60.0%
Don't know	0.2%	-	0.3%	-	-
No answer	0.2%	0.7%	-	-	-
(N) PK: Sindh	493	145	290	53	5
Mean	6.21	6.03	6.38	5.66	7.00
Std Dev.	3.34	3.35	3.21	3.90	4.24
Base mean	491	144	289	53	5

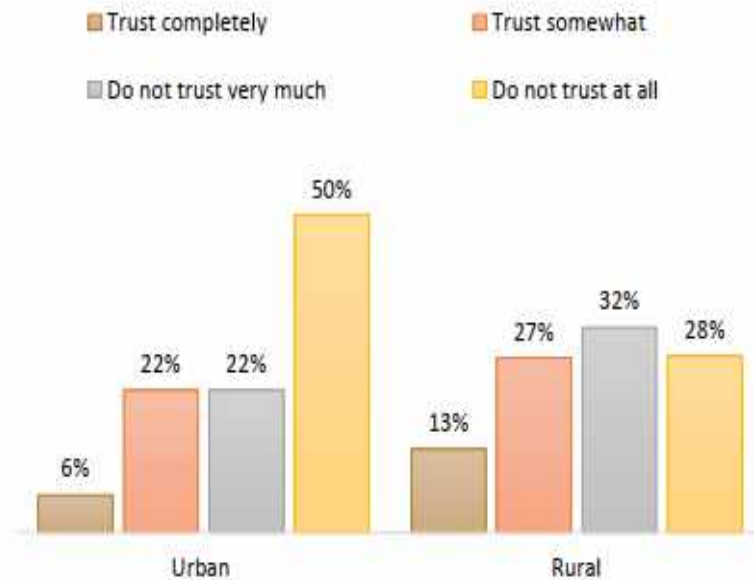
Govt Responsibility or Peoples Responsibility to provide for people?

Youth in Sindh are generally more likely to say than older cohorts that people should take more responsibility to provide for themselves.- Similar trend in other provinces

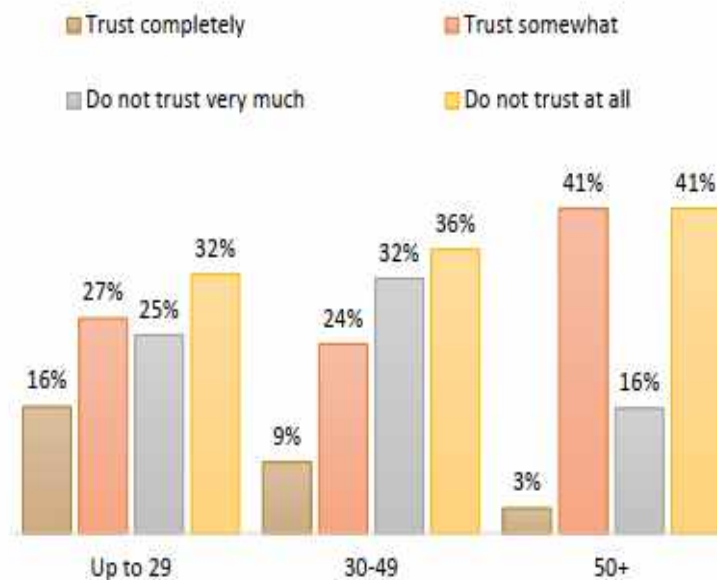
Level of trust in society – Generally Rural Sindh more trusting of others, younger people less trusting of strangers- a phenomenon found in other provinces too

Question: "I'd like to ask you how much you trust people from various groups. Could you tell me for people you meet for the first time whether you trust people you meet for the first time completely, somewhat, not very much or not at all?"

Urban/Rural - Sindh



Age - Sindh



9 KEY LEARNINGS

- 1/ Youth in Pakistan and in Sindh are not passive, disinterested in politics and society. The image of disinterested youth is WRONG
- 2/ Rural youth more involved and interested in politics than their urban counterparts.
- 3/ Youth want to be engaged and involved! Involve them in the political process. POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IS THE BIGGEST DETERANT TO ANY anti social activity.
- 4/ Economy is crucial for the youth: trumping all other concerns Youth want you to fix the economy. They are worried about food, jobs and basic needs.
- 5/ Sindh youth more than others are more politically mature and want democracy as exhibited by their desire to have government that involves them in decision making.
- 6/ National politics is less crucial for Rural Sindh. Respect that !
- 7/ A DISMAYED AND HOPELESS YOUTH IS A FALSE IMAGE. Majority of youth believe that they are better off than their parents and THEY ARE BETTER OFF !
- 8/ We are a happy and positive nation and this is our ASSET. 9 in 10 Sindh youth are happy ! SELL THEM HOPE AND RIDE ON THEIR POSITIVE ATTITUDE ! We have come a long way and WE ARE DESTINED TO BE GREAT !
- 9/ People's OPINION OF THE POLITICAL CLASS HAS IMPROVED OVER THE PAST DECADE AND YOUTH LEADERSHIP REPRESENT A CLEAN SLATE FOR A RISING PAKISTAN

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