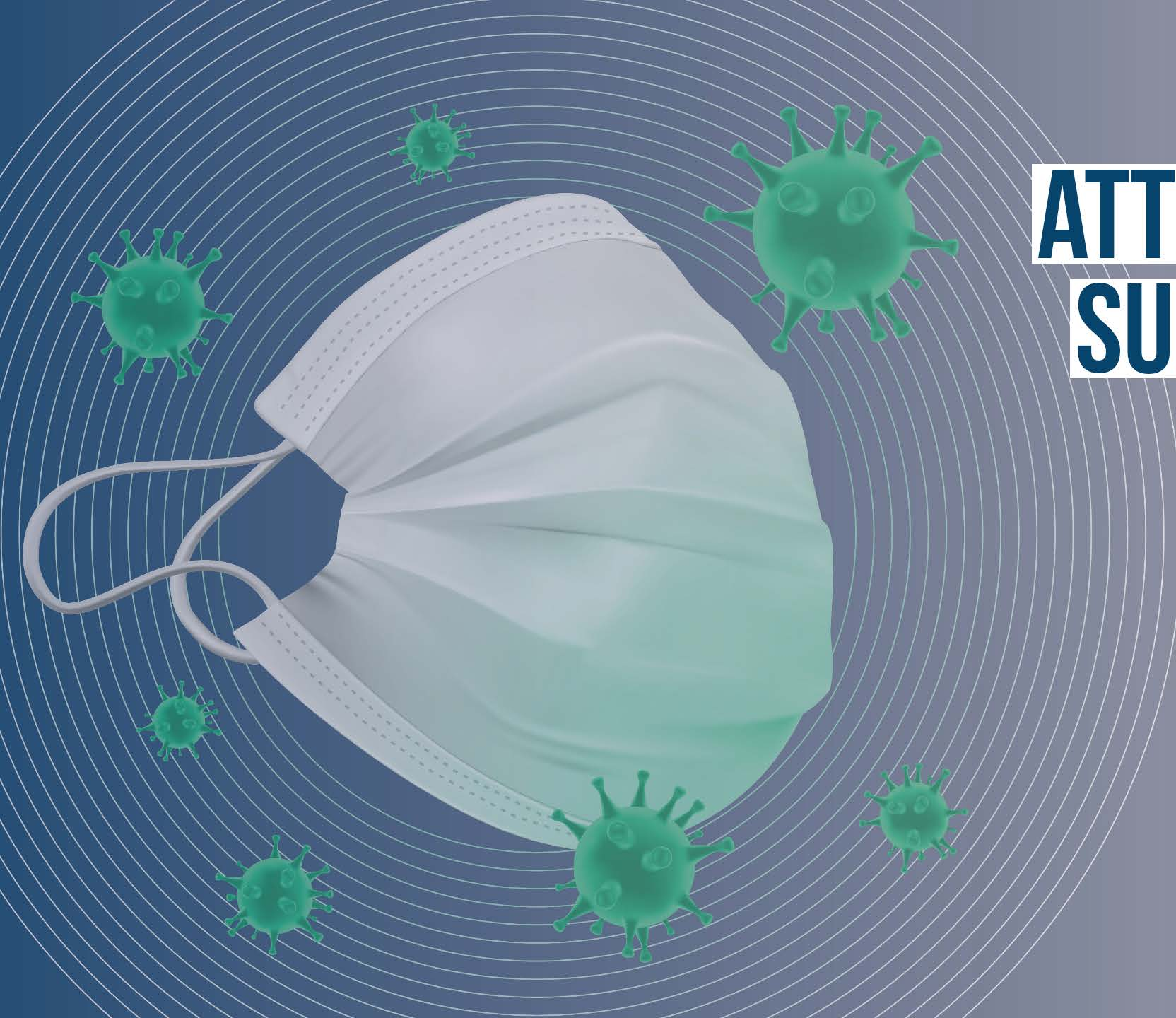




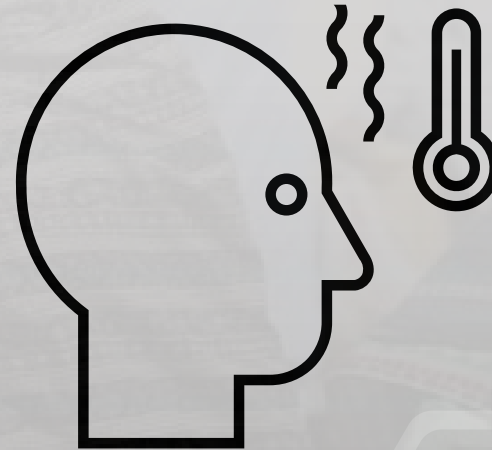
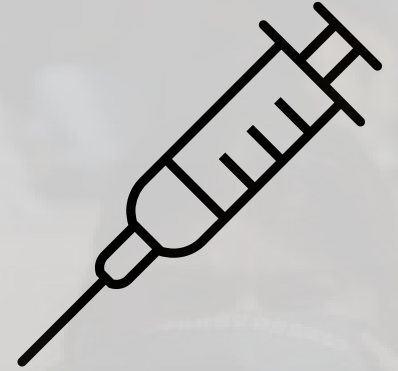
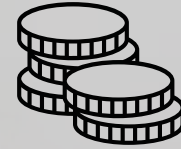
CORONAVIRUS ATTITUDE TRACKER SURVEY PAKISTAN

Wave 12 Results

GALLUP
PAKISTAN
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Pakistan's Foremost Social Research Lab

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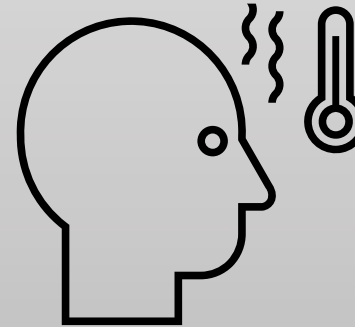


Previous Waves of the COVID-19 Tracker

Gallup Pakistan launched a tracker study for COVID-19, the objectives of which are to have a comprehensive overview of changes in public perception, attitude and behavior towards COVID-19 since the beginning of the first wave in Pakistan. The tracker measures public response and behavior towards COVID-19 government initiatives and preventive measures, socio-economic impact, overall changes and impact of coronavirus lockdown on the daily lives of ordinary Pakistanis and the extent of disruption. The recent waves have also covered perceptions about vaccine.

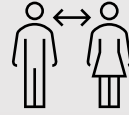
To access Gallup Pakistan's COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Surveys, please visit:

- COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey- Wave I- 1st March 2020 to 8th March 2020
[COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave II](#)- 28th March 2020 to 3rd April 2020
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave III](#) – 4th April 2020 to 10th April 2020
[COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave IV](#) 14th April 2020 to 24th April 2020
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave V](#) – 1st May 2020 to 20th May 2020
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave VI](#) 4th June 2020 to 13th June 2020
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave VII](#) 9th July 2020 to 10th August 2020
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave VIII](#) 9th September 2020 to 2nd October 2020
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey – Wave IX](#) 24th December 2020 to 15th January 2021
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey- Wave X](#) 19th March 2021 to 16th April 2021
- [COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey- Wave XI](#) 1st July 2021 to 13th July 2021
- COVID-19 Attitude Tracker Survey Wave XII- 13th August 2021 to 5th September 2021



KEY LEARNINGS FROM COVID-19 WAVE 12 TRACKER SURVEY

1. Decrease in proportion of Pakistanis who consider the threat of coronavirus to be exaggerated. 36% Pakistanis (compared to 55% in July) hold the opinion that the threat of coronavirus is exaggerated



2. Fear of the virus has increased drastically since July 2021. Compared to 32% in July 2021, 59% now fear that they or someone in their house will be infected with the virus.



3. If cases were to hypothetically rise in the coming weeks, most Pakistanis (57%) would blame themselves and other citizens rather than the state

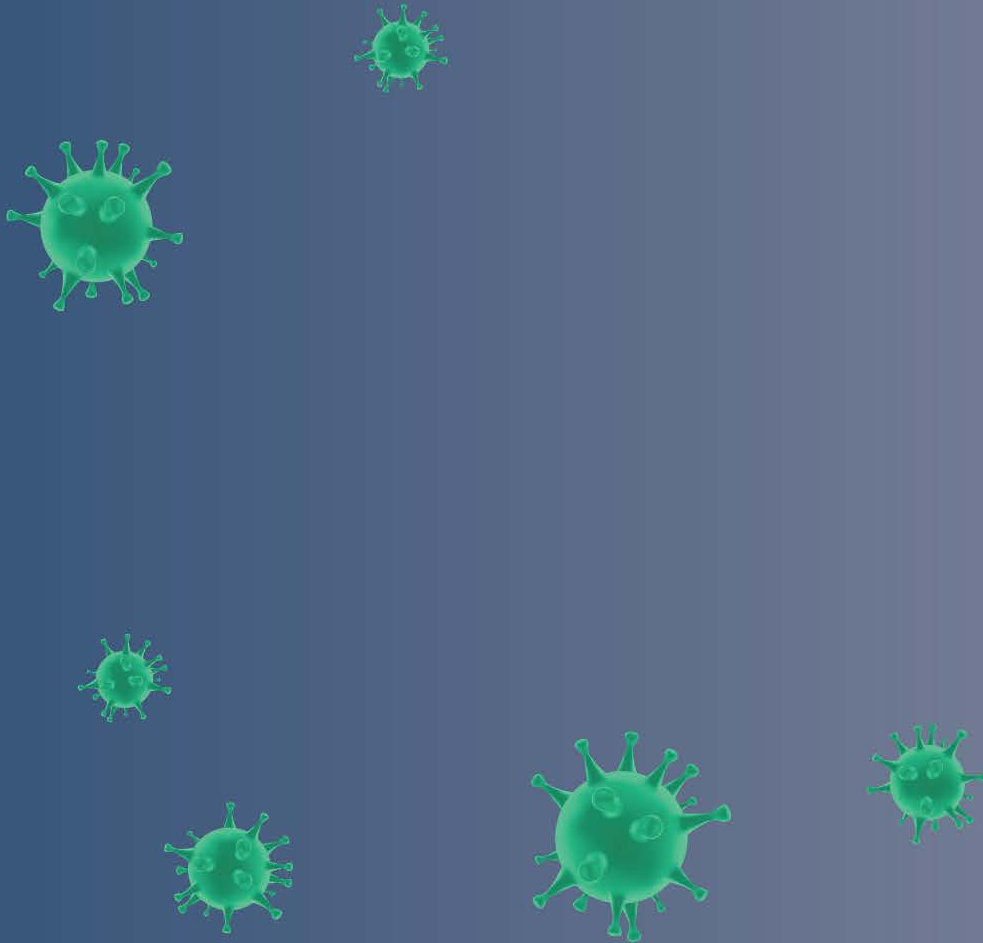


4. Pakistanis appear to be satisfied with the vaccine rollout with 43% considering it to be adequate and 30% saying that it is very good

5. Misconception that one would be charged for the COVID-19 vaccine appears to be dispelling. Almost 90% of Pakistanis now know that the vaccine is free. In the previous wave in July 2021, this figure was 71%.

6. Economic impact of COVID-19 seems to have worsened since July 2021. Gallup Pakistan's economic wellbeing that had earlier witnessed improvement in 4 out of 7 indicators, has declined on 4 out of 7 indicators as of August 2021.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION I: Perceptions of Threat from COVID-19

- Compared to 55% in wave 11 in July 2021, the proportion of Pakistanis who consider the threat of coronavirus to be exaggerated has decreased to 36% in wave 12 in August 2021, indicating that more people are taking it seriously now
 - 9% decrease in proportion of people from urban areas who think that the threat of coronavirus is exaggerated.
- 35% decrease in proportion of people from Sindh who think that the threat of coronavirus is exaggerated.
 - 32% in July were afraid that they or someone in their household would be infected by the virus, this number has increased to 59% in wave 12
 - 53% females compared to 60% males are afraid that they or someone in their household will be infected by the virus

SECTION I: Perceptions of Threat from COVID-19

- **49%** Pakistanis still hold the opinion that coronavirus is a foreign conspiracy. This is an increase from 37% in the previous wave in July 2021. Respondents from KP are most likely to consider coronavirus to be a foreign conspiracy
 - **As of August 2021, 24%** respondents claim they know someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19
 - **27%** from urban areas and 23% from rural areas claim to know someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19
- **86%** of Pakistanis believe that COVID-19 will be successfully controlled in the near future
 - Most Pakistanis (**57%**) would blame themselves and other citizens rather than the state, in case of a hypothetical rise in cases
 - **Those in Sindh (12%)** more likely to blame healthcare system for hypothetical rise in covid cases in the coming months. 4% from Punjab and 7% from KP blame the healthcare system.

SECTION II: COVID-19 VACCINE

- **Misconception** that people will be charged for the COVID-19 vaccine has been dispelled to a large extent since July 2021. **Compared to 70% in July 2021, 90%** Pakistanis now know that the COVID-19 vaccination is available free of charge
 - **Almost 4 in 10 Pakistanis (43%)** considered the speed of vaccine rollout by the government 'adequate'
 - **32% in Sindh and 30% in Punjab** rated the speed of vaccine rollout as 'very good'
 - **1 in 4 Pakistanis** believe that if a new COVID-19 vaccine would be provided for the public, they would definitely not get it
- **More males (72%)** believe that they would get vaccinated if a new COVID-19 vaccine was introduced as compared to females (67%)
 - **72%** of Pakistanis believe that they would get vaccinated if a new COVID-19 vaccine was introduced in order to help protect friends, family and those at risk
 - **Compared to females (69%),** slightly more males (72%) believe they would get vaccinated with a new COVID-19 vaccine in order to protect their friends, family and those at risk

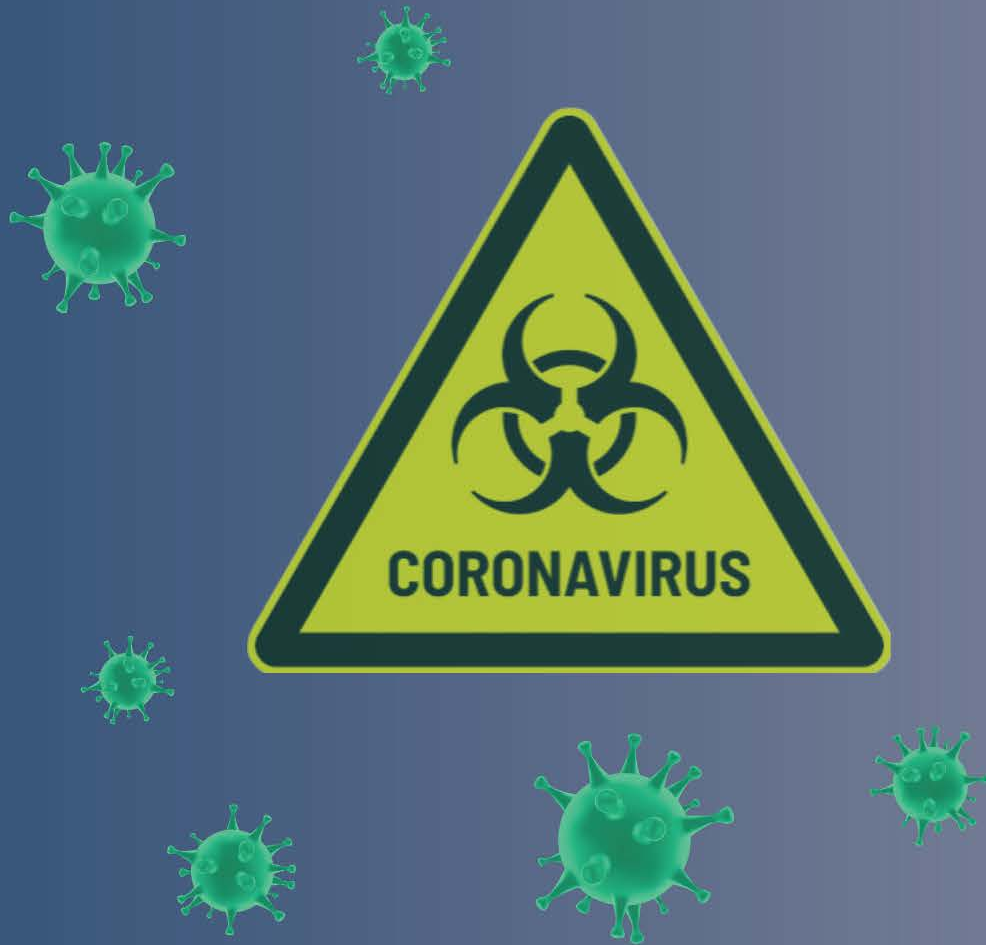
SECTION III: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON HOUSEHOLDS

- **14% Pakistanis** claim to have reduced the number or size of meals for some family members to cover their household's basic needs
 - **After wave 11**, there has been an increase in the proportion of people who relied on less preferred and less expensive foods to cover basic household needs in wave 12 in august 2021.
 - **Since July 2021**, proportion of Pakistanis who say they have borrowed food or asked for help from a friend or relative in the past 7 days to cover their household's basic needs has increased significantly
- **4%** claim to have used cash or bank savings to cover household needs
 - **Compared to wave 11 (11%)**, more (**21%**) Pakistanis report having started to look for ways to earn additional money to cover their household's basic needs
 - **1% relied** on government or NGO assistance to cover household's basic needs
 - **6% in wave 12** say that they sold assets in the past 7 days to cover basic household needs

How have **behaviors and attitudes** with regards to COVID-19 changed since the previous wave in July 2021?

Attitudes and Behaviors	Increased/Decreased
Considering the threat of coronavirus to be exaggerated	Decreased (fewer people now think it is exaggerated)
Fearing that they or someone in their household would be infected by the virus	Increased (more people are fearful of infection)
Believing that coronavirus is a foreign conspiracy	Increased (more people think the virus is a foreign conspiracy)
Knowing someone in their social circle who has been diagnosed with COVID-19	Increased (more people now claim to know someone in their social circle who has been diagnosed with the virus)
Awareness that the vaccine is free	Increased
Willingness to get vaccinated	Increased

PERCEPTION OF THREAT FROM COVID-19



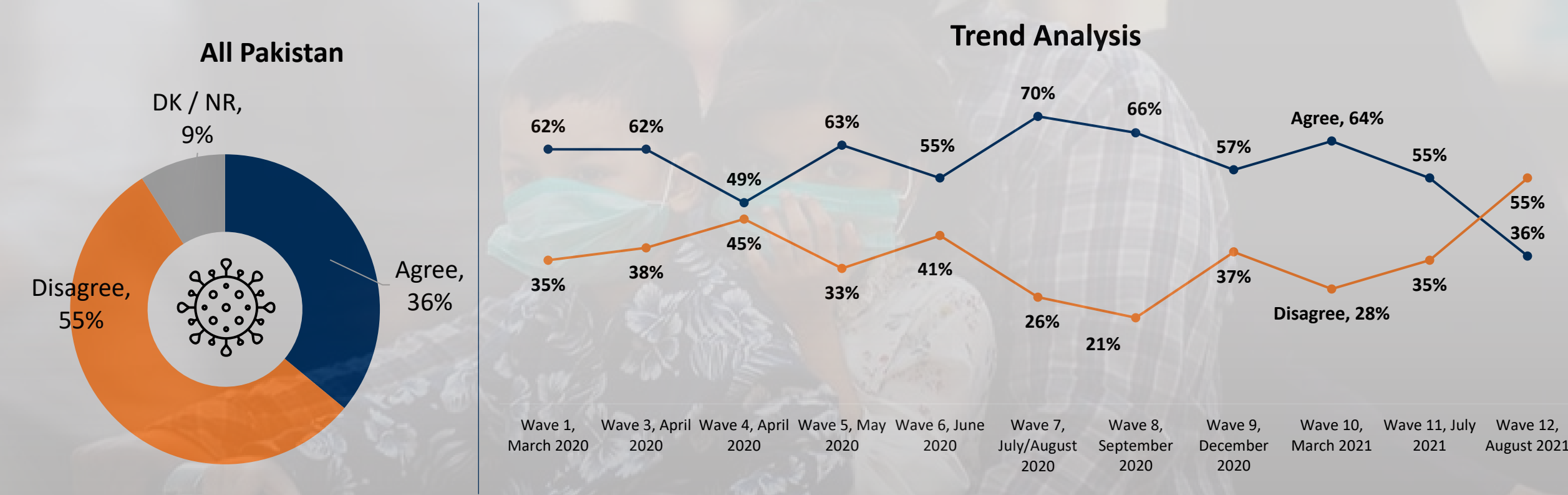
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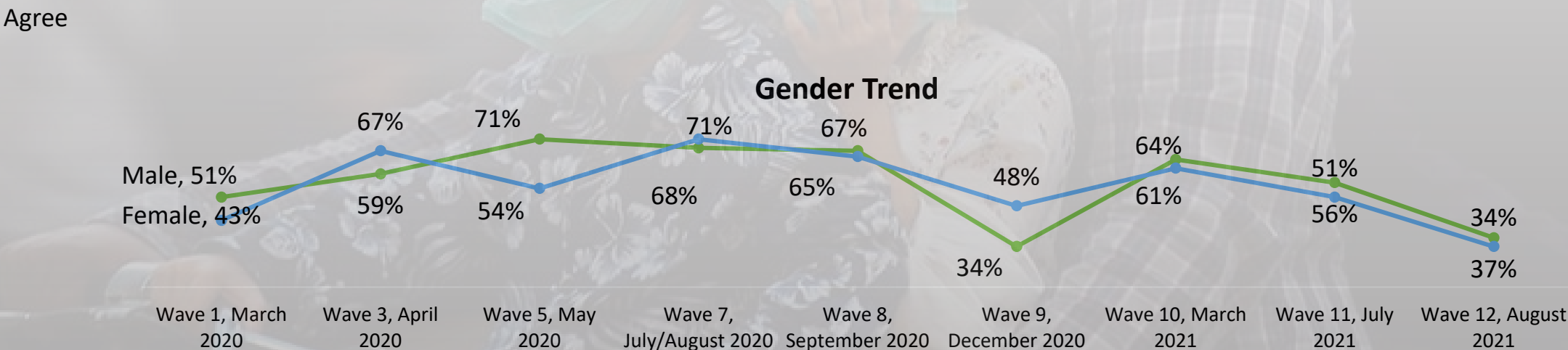
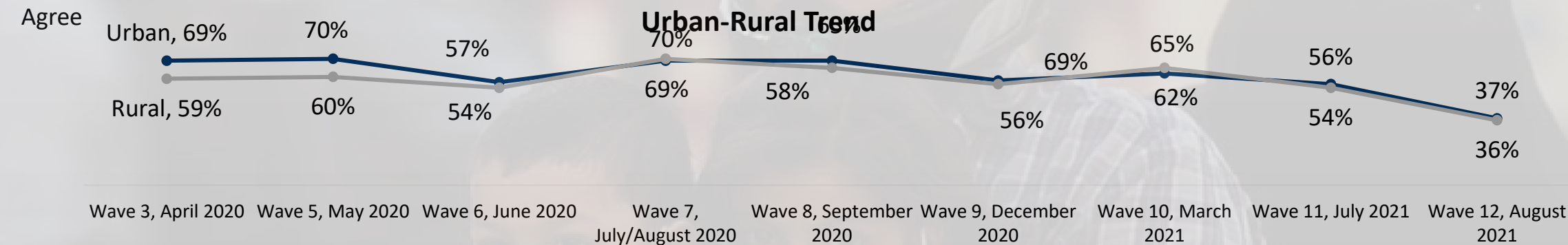
August 2021 records **lowest percentage of Pakistanis** who consider the coronavirus threat to be exaggerated! Compared to 55% in wave 11 in July 2021, the proportion of Pakistanis who consider the threat of coronavirus to be exaggerated has decreased to 36% in wave 12 in August; this figure in July 2021 is the lowest it has been since the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020!

Question: To what extent do you agree/disagree that the threat of Coronavirus is being exaggerated?



Pakistanis from **urban (37%)** and **rural (36%)** areas alike consider the threat of COVID-19 to be exaggerated. In the earlier months of COVID-19, there was a gap between urban and rural in terms of believing that the virus is exaggerated but over the recent months, the gap has diminished and is now within the error margin.

Question: To what extent do you agree/disagree that the threat of Coronavirus is being exaggerated?



Caution: Findings below the national level have significantly different error margin calculations. We advise use of the below national numbers only as telling broad direction of the results and not as statistically significant numbers.

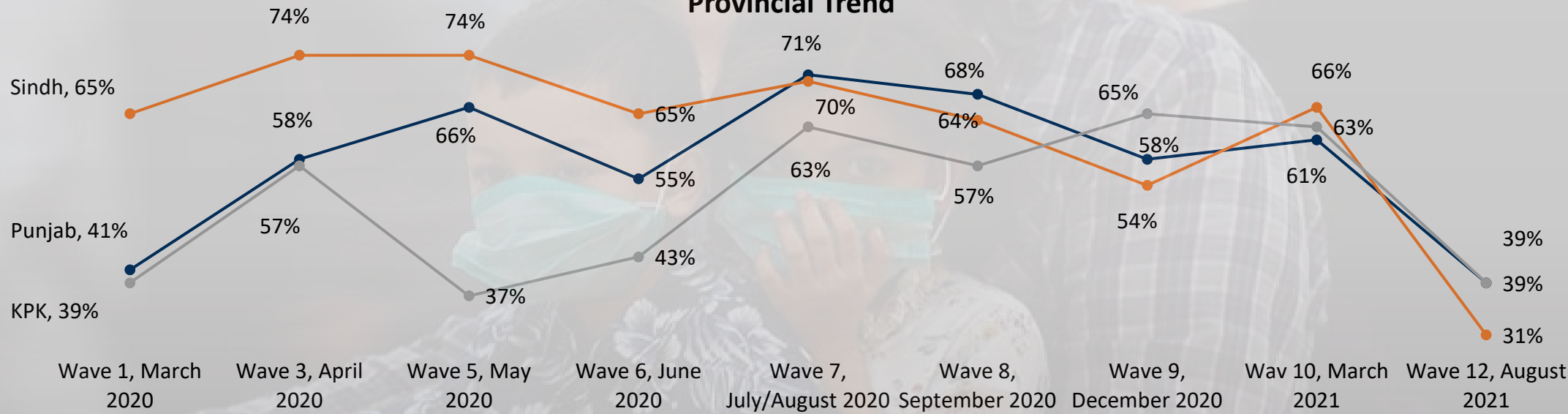
Source: Gallup Pakistan Coronavirus Attitude Tracker Survey 2021, Wave 12

Dramatic fall in percentage of people who consider the threat of coronavirus to be exaggerated. Since March 2021, 35% decrease in proportion of people from Sindh who think that the threat of coronavirus is exaggerated.

Question: To what extent do you agree/disagree that the threat of Coronavirus is being exaggerated?

Agree

Provincial Trend



Note: Balochistan results are not statistically significant so are not reported

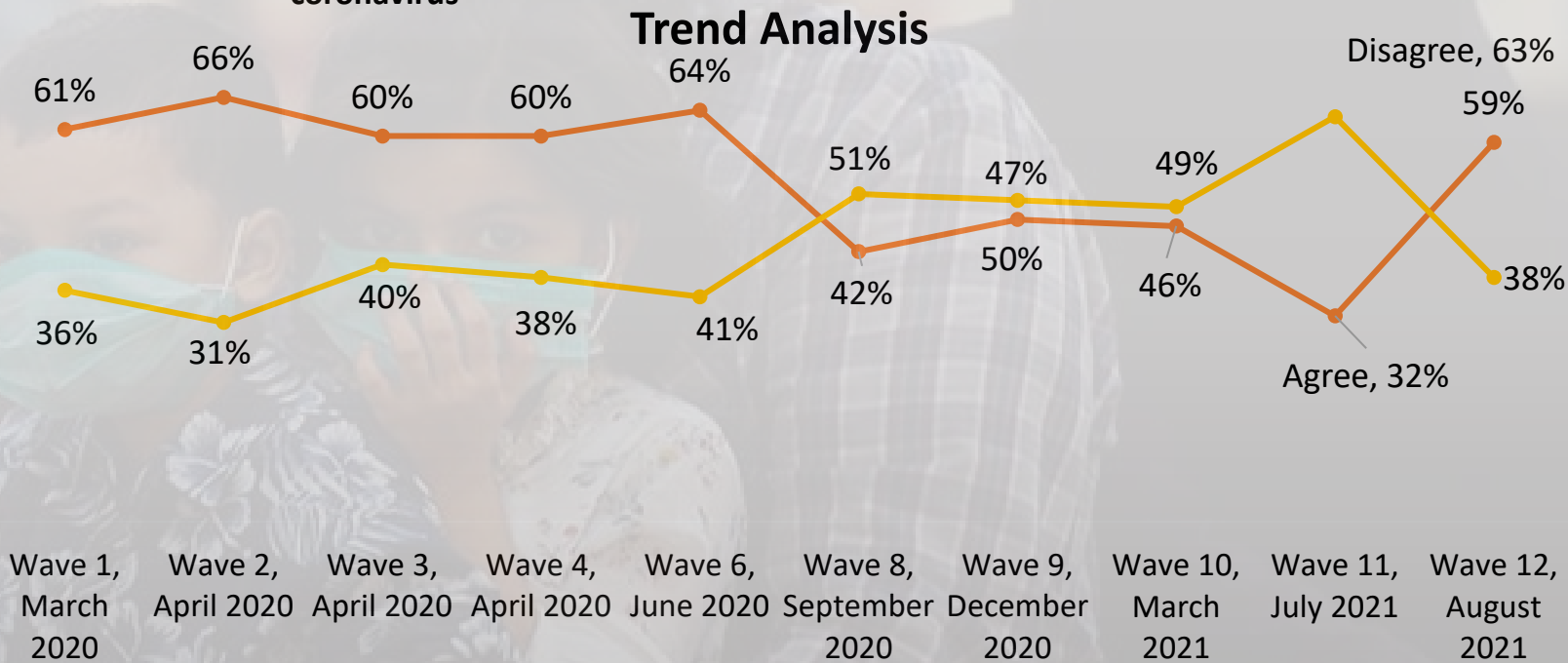
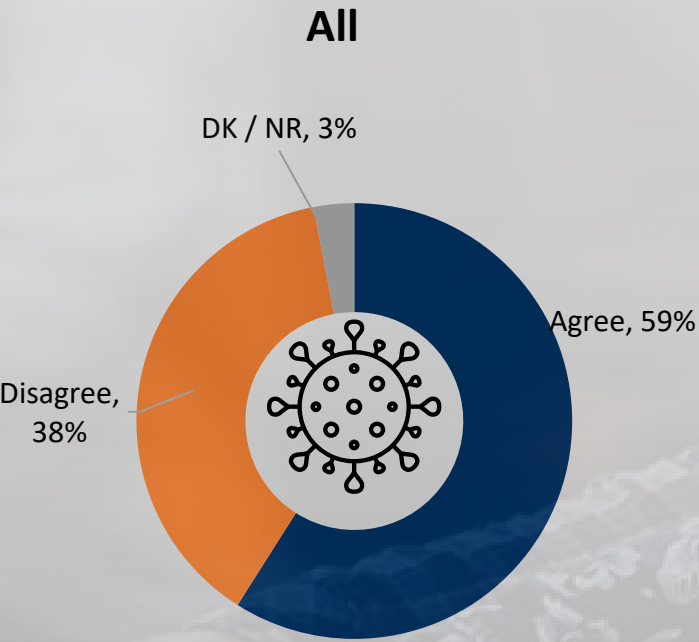
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Source: Gallup Pakistan Coronavirus Attitude Tracker Survey 2021, Wave 12

Fear of contracting COVID-19 can drive prevention behaviors, including vaccination.

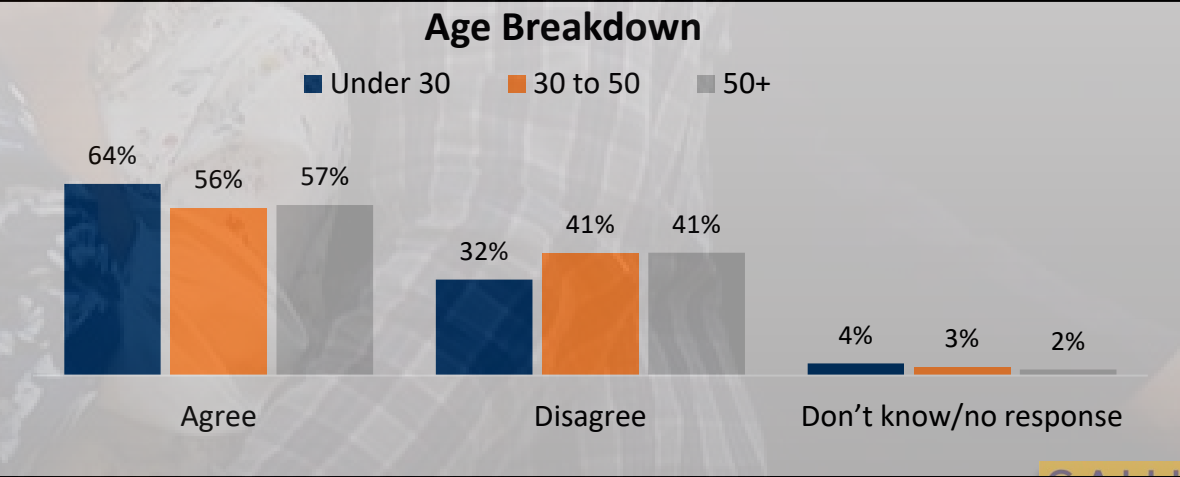
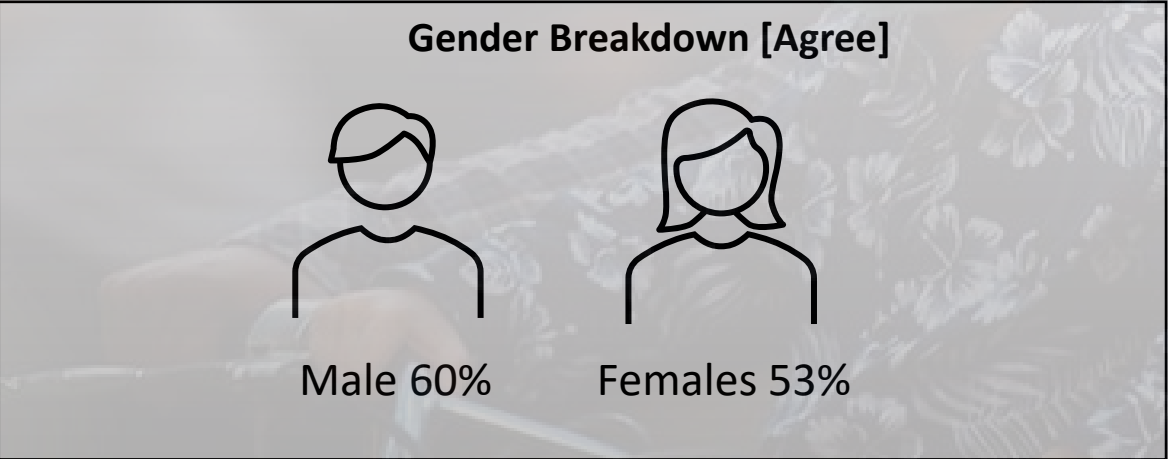
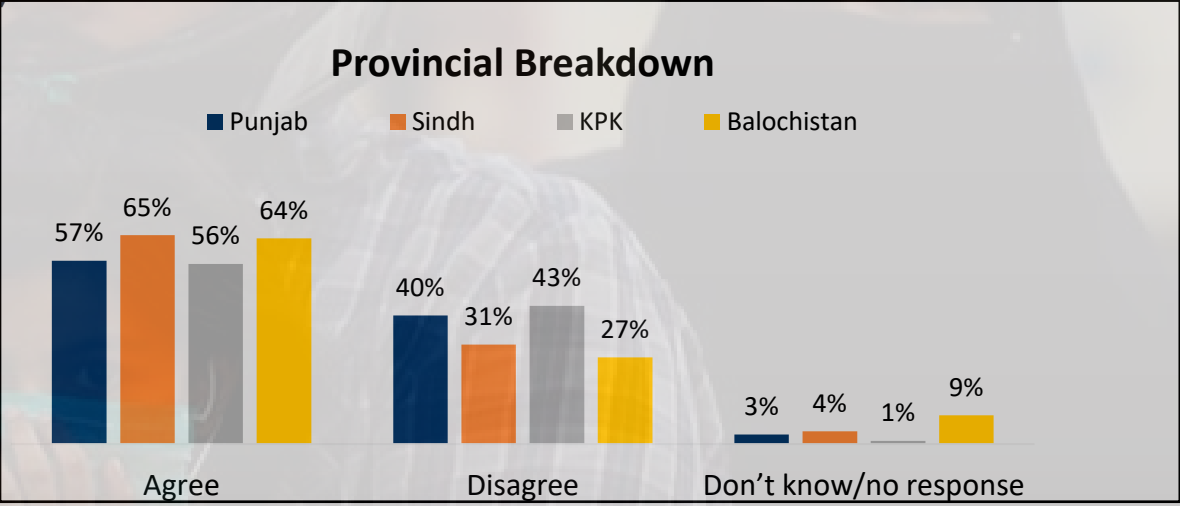
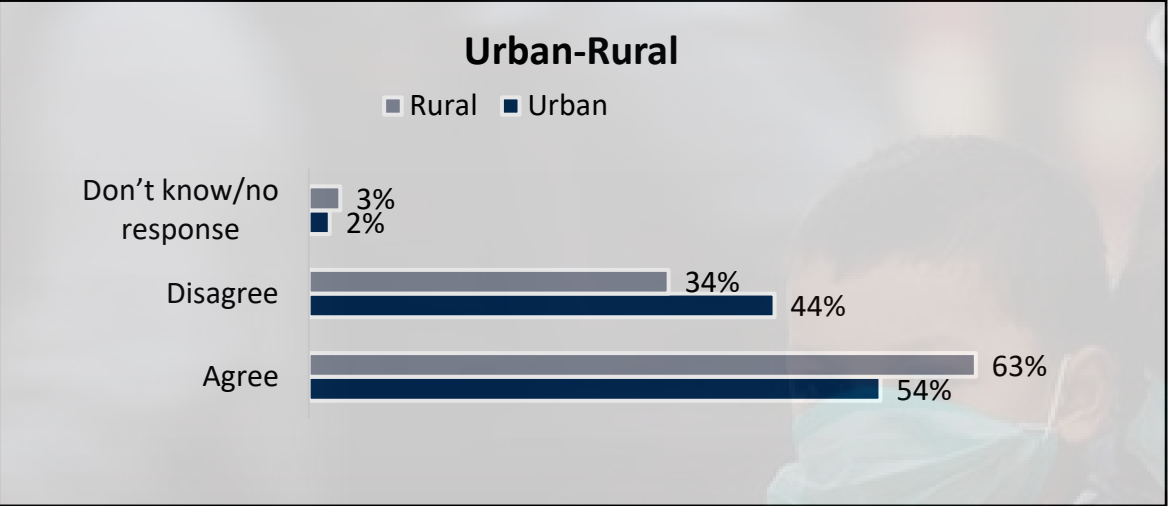
Sharp increase in percentage of Pakistanis who fear that they or someone in their household would be infected by the virus. The number has increased from 32% in July 2021 to 59% in August 2021. This is the highest since June 2020!

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I am afraid that myself and someone in my household will be infected by coronavirus”



53% females compared to 60% males are afraid that they or someone in their household will be infected by the virus

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I am afraid that myself and someone in my household will be infected by coronavirus”

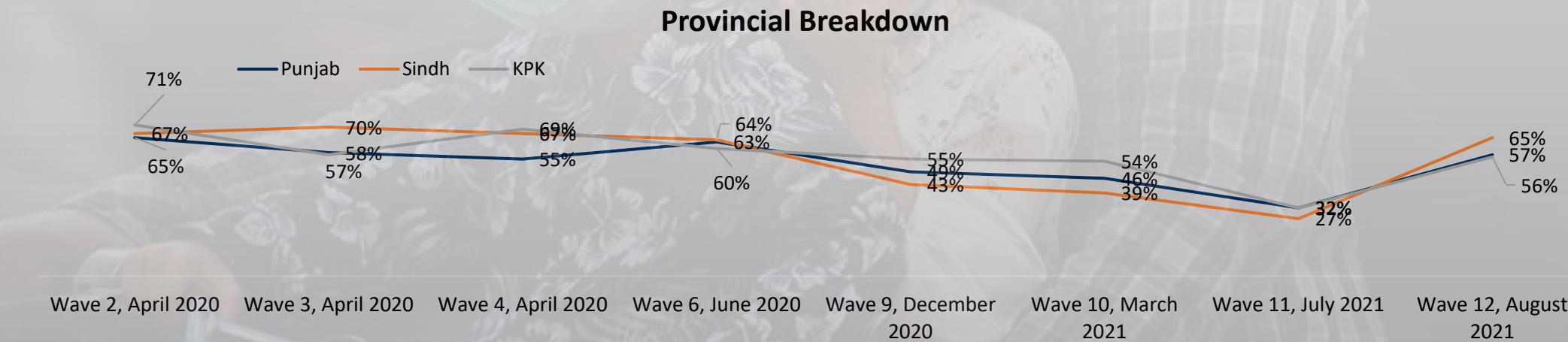
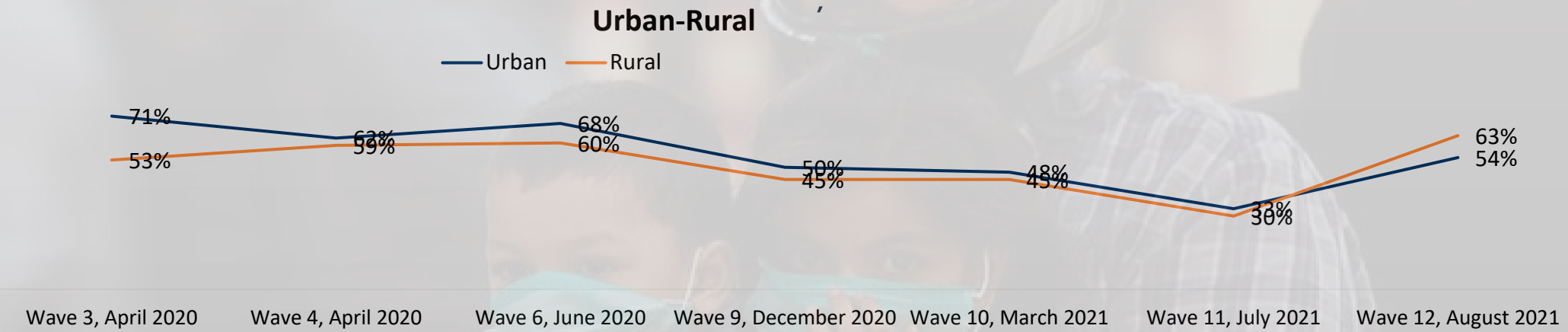


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Source: Gallup Pakistan Coronavirus Attitude Tracker Survey 2021, Wave 12

In the initial days of COVID-19, **urban area** respondents were **more likely** to **express fear** of contracting the virus however, since the last wave, this has **flipped**. 63% rural area respondents compared to 54% urban area respondents expressed fear of contracting the virus

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I am afraid that myself and someone in my household will be infected by coronavirus”

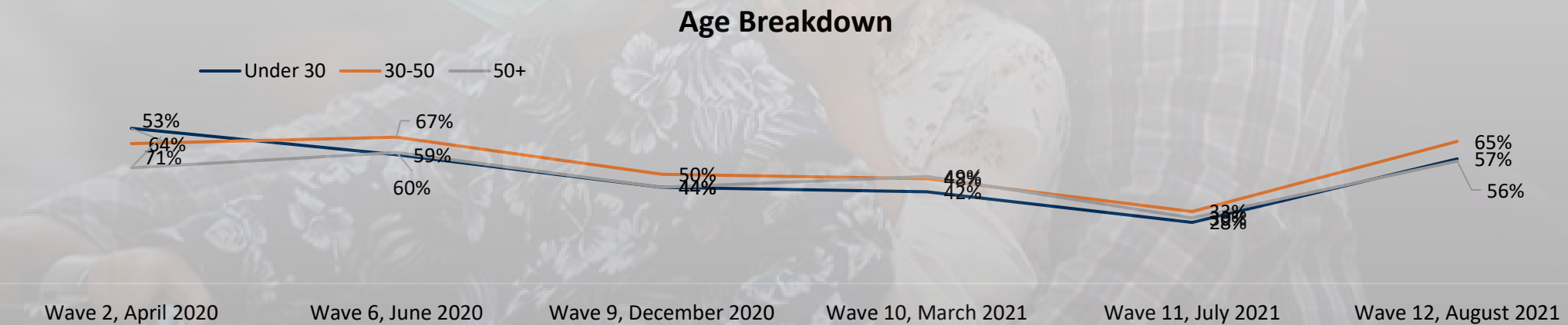
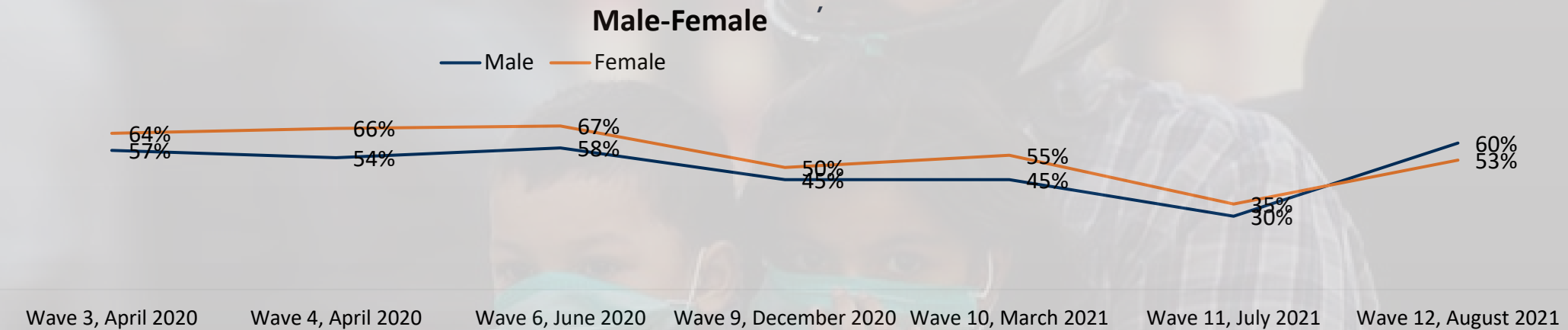


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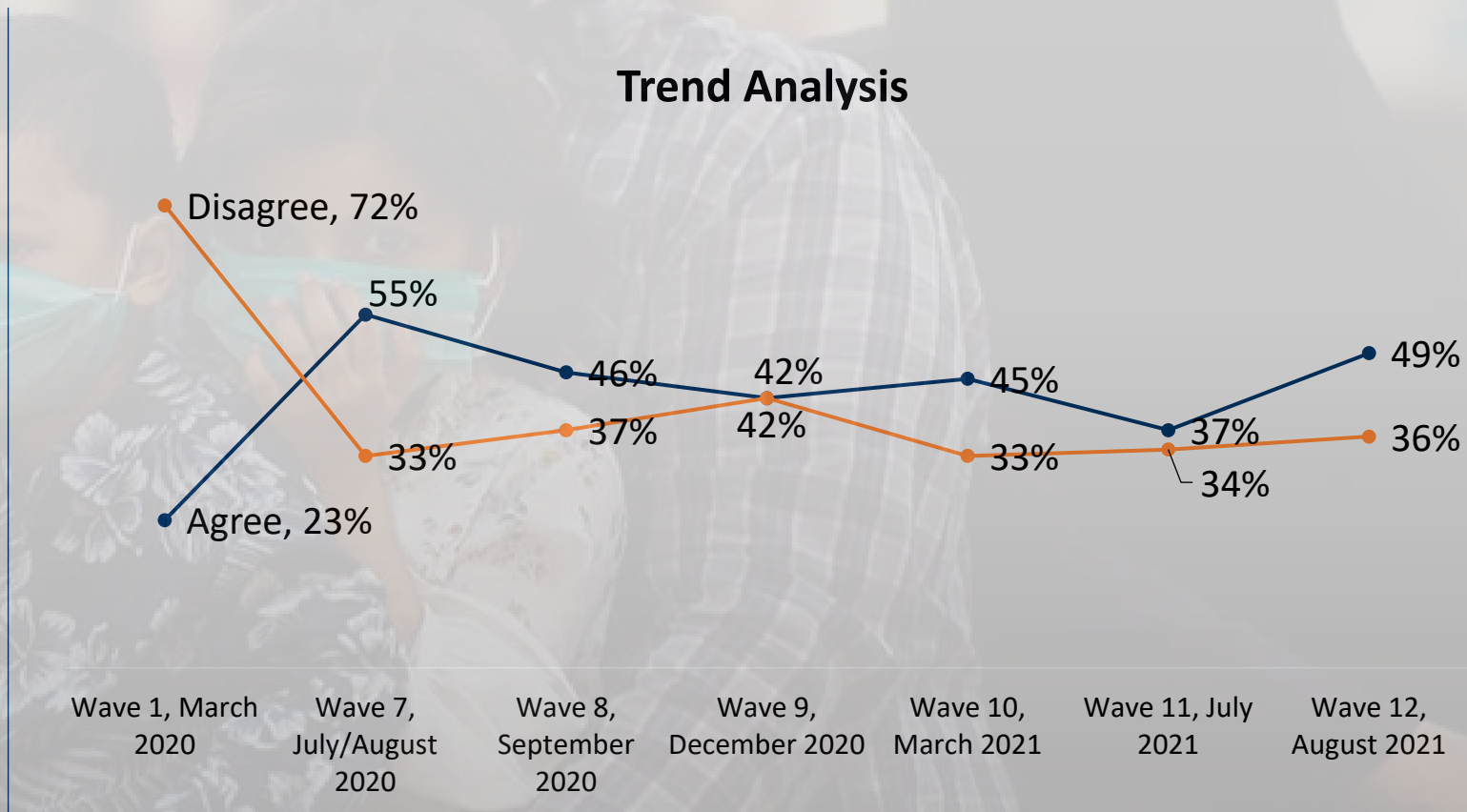
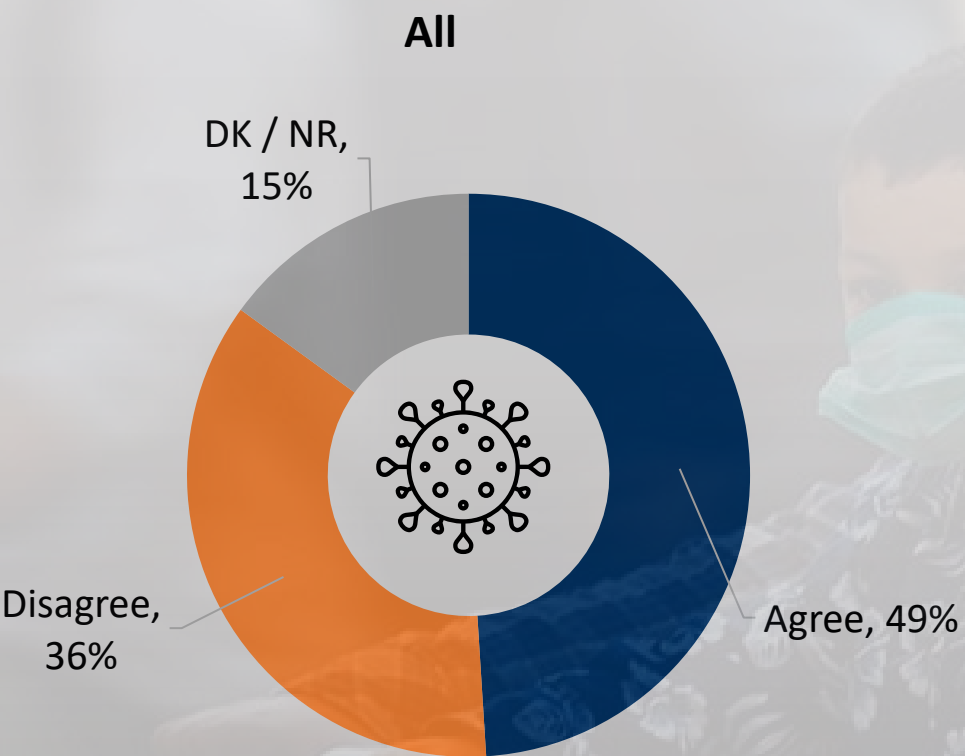
Females and those between 30-50 more likely to express fear that they or someone in their household would get infected by the virus

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I am afraid that myself and someone in my household will be infected by coronavirus”



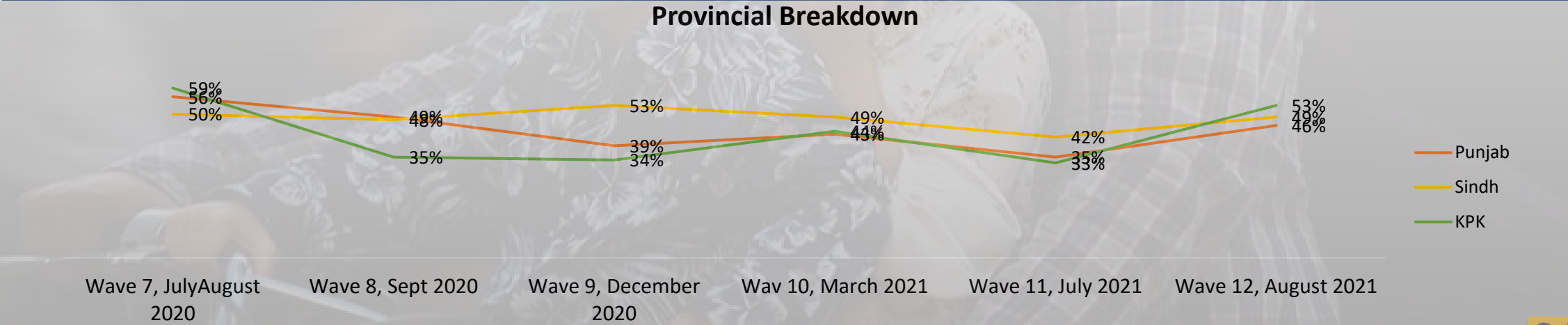
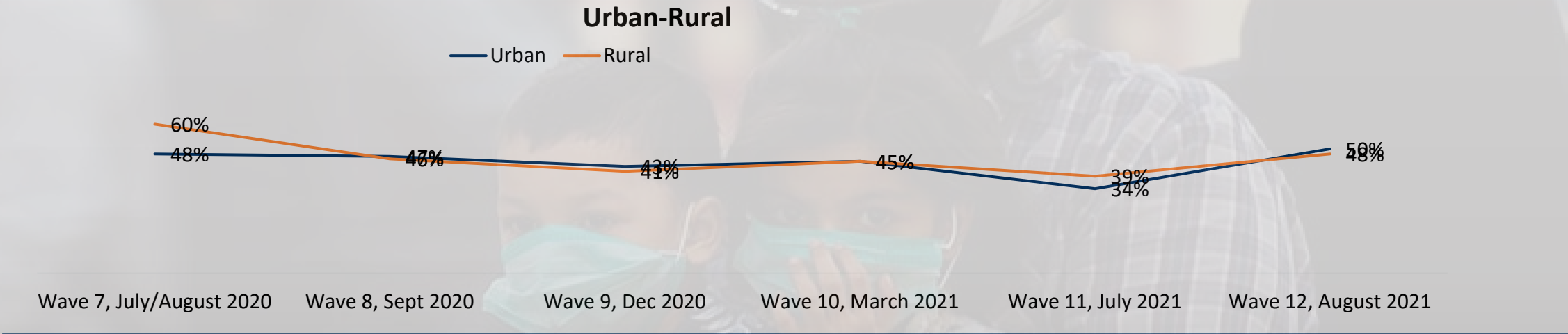
Nearly half of the population (49%) still holds the opinion that coronavirus is a foreign conspiracy. This is an increase from 37% in the previous wave in July 2021. Overall, this figure has remained relatively high indicating that a significant proportion consistently believes that the virus is a conspiracy.

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 'I think Coronavirus is a foreign conspiracy'



In the earlier days of the pandemic, there was a **divide** between urban and rural in terms of considering the virus a **conspiracy**. Rural area Pakistanis were more likely to think that the virus was a **foreign conspiracy** however, over the recent months, the gap has diminished significantly. People from **Sindh** consistently more likely to think of the virus as a conspiracy.

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: 'I think Coronavirus is a foreign conspiracy'



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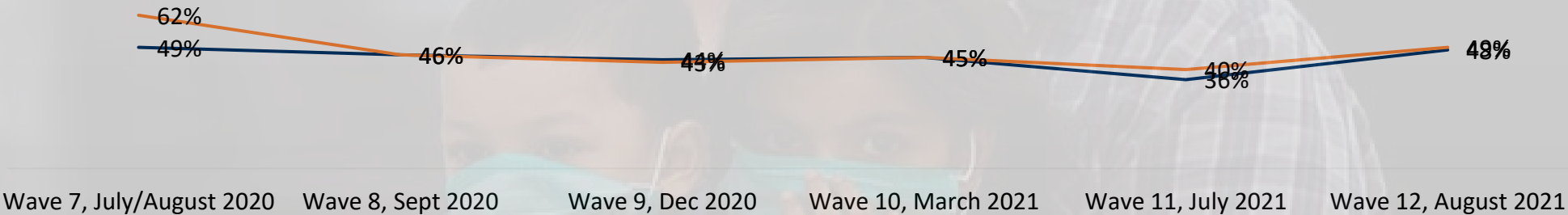
Source: Gallup Pakistan Coronavirus Attitude Tracker Survey 2021, Wave 12

Initially, females were more likely than males to believe that the virus is a **conspiracy** however, over the months, the **gap has reduced** and is now within the error margin. Those under 30 Pakistanis consistently more likely to think that the virus is a foreign conspiracy

Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: ‘I think Coronavirus is a foreign conspiracy’

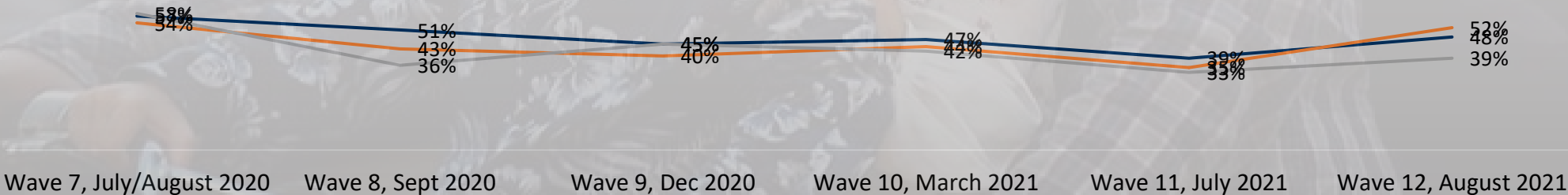
Gender Breakdown

Male Female



Age Breakdown

Under 30 30 to 50 50+

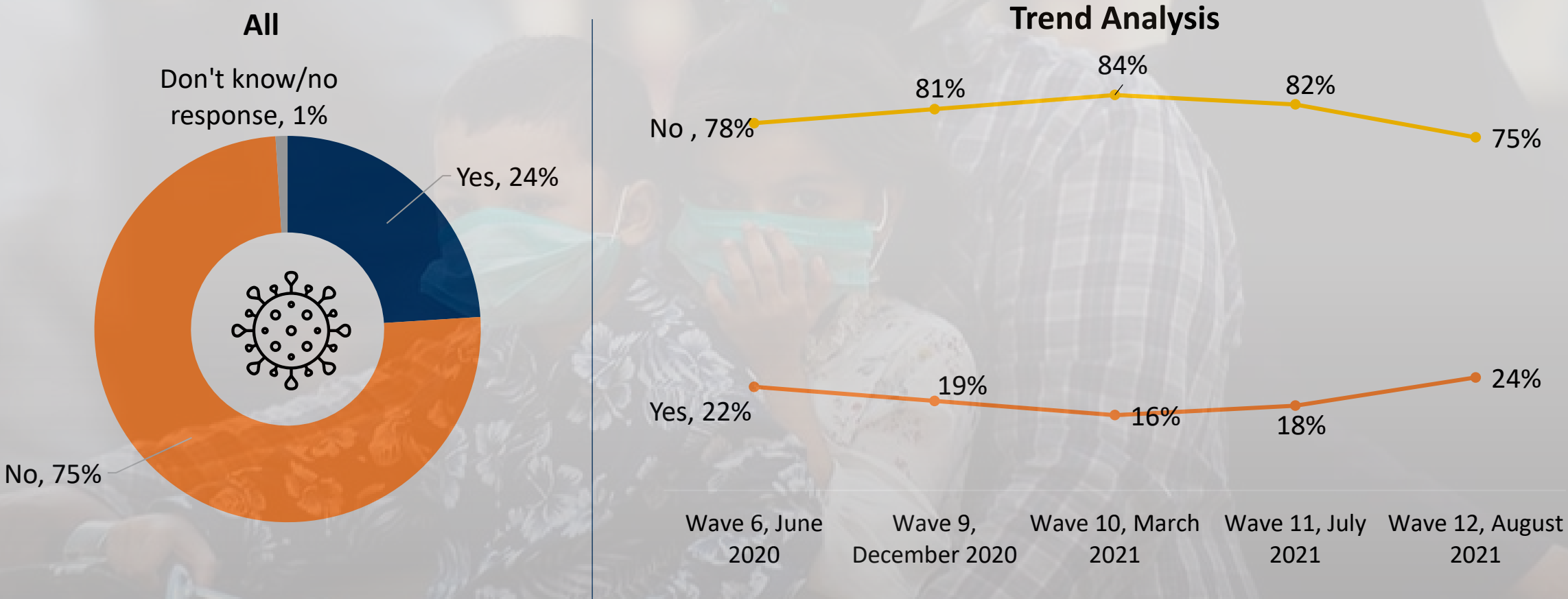


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Source: Gallup Pakistan Coronavirus Attitude Tracker Survey 2021, Wave 12

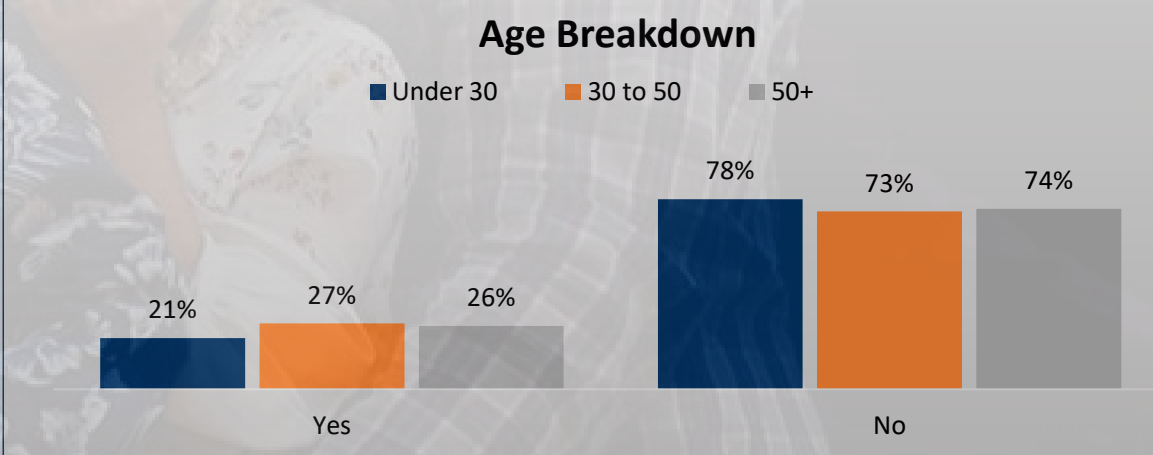
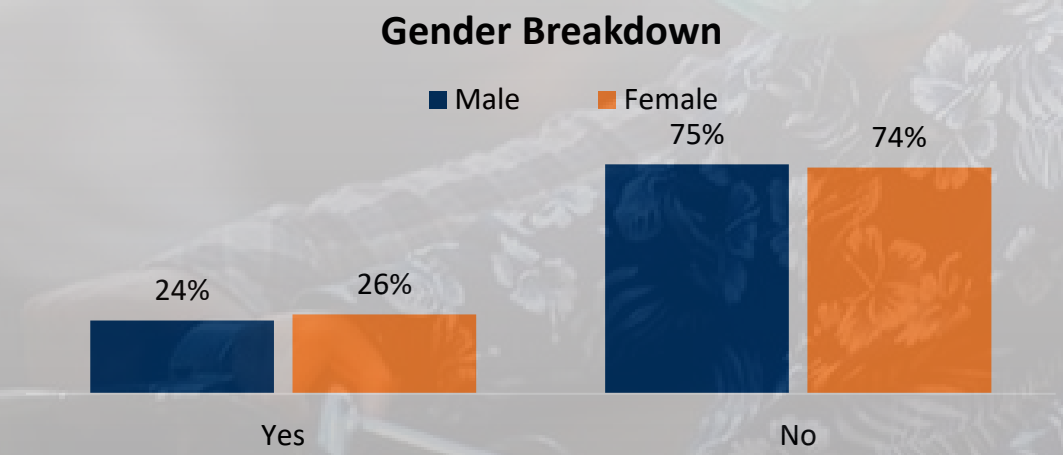
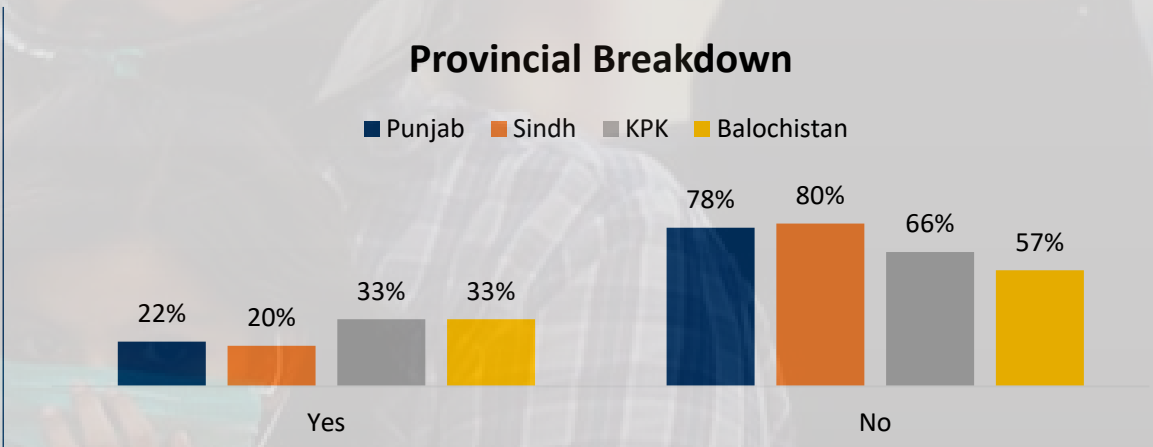
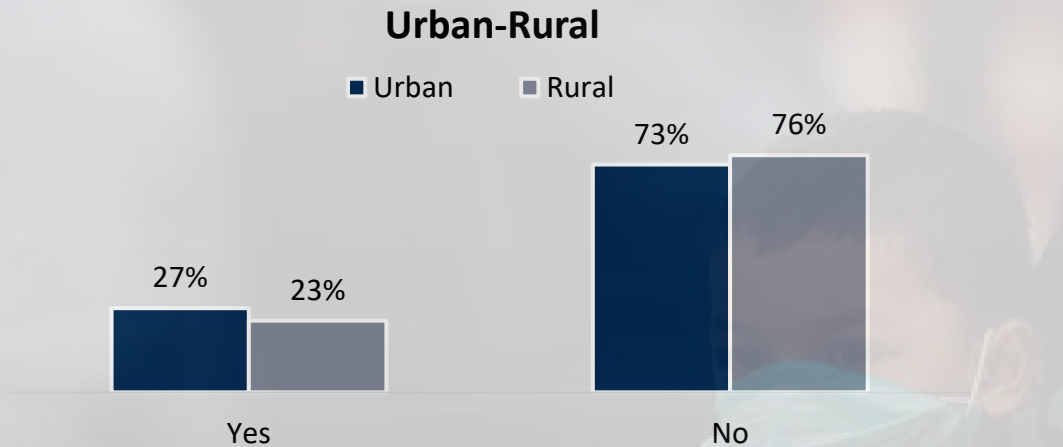
Upward trend seen in the proportion of Pakistanis who know someone in their social circle who has been diagnosed with COVID-19. As of August 2021, **24% respondents** claim they know someone who has been **diagnosed with COVID-19**. This is higher than the figures recorded in earlier waves.

Question: Do you know someone in your social circle who has been diagnosed with COVID-19?



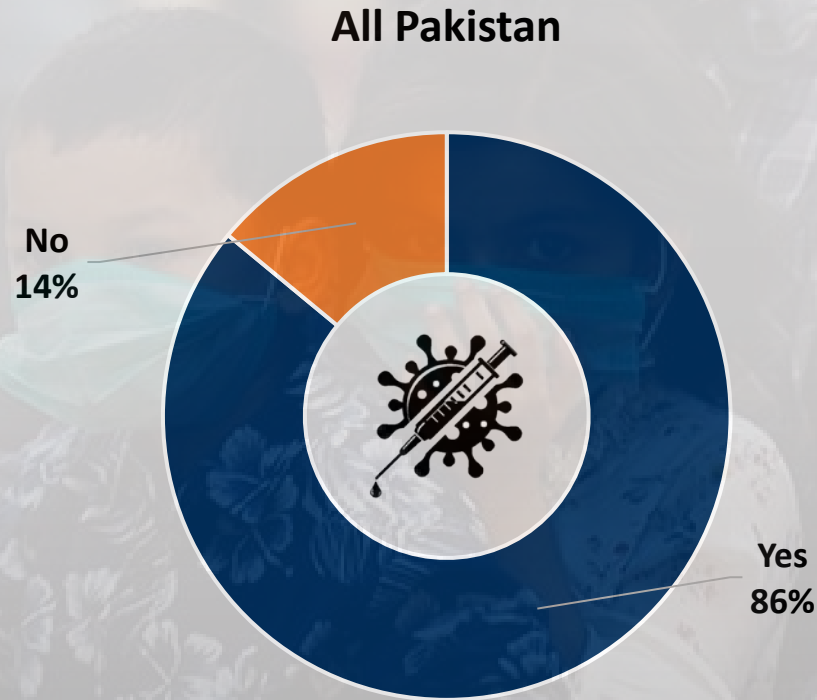
27% from urban areas and 23% from rural areas claim to know someone who has been diagnosed with COVID-19

Question: Do you know someone in your social circle who has been diagnosed with COVID-19?



86% of Pakistanis believe that COVID-19 will be successfully controlled in the near future

Question: Do you believe that COVID-19 will be successfully controlled in the near future?

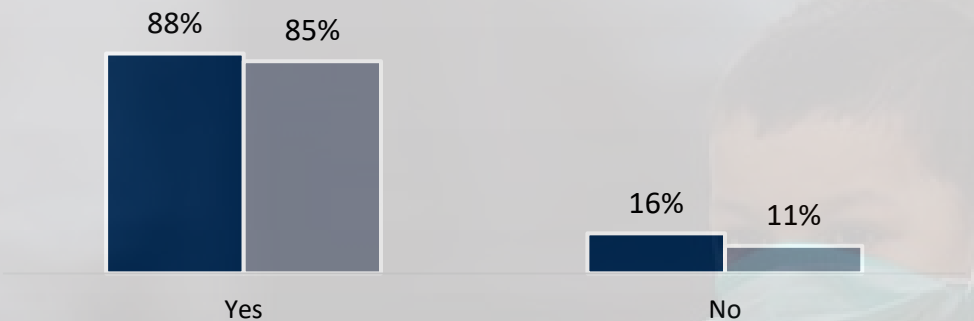


People from KP(90%) more likely to say that COVID-19 will be controlled in the near future

Question: Do you believe that COVID-19 will be successfully controlled in the near future?

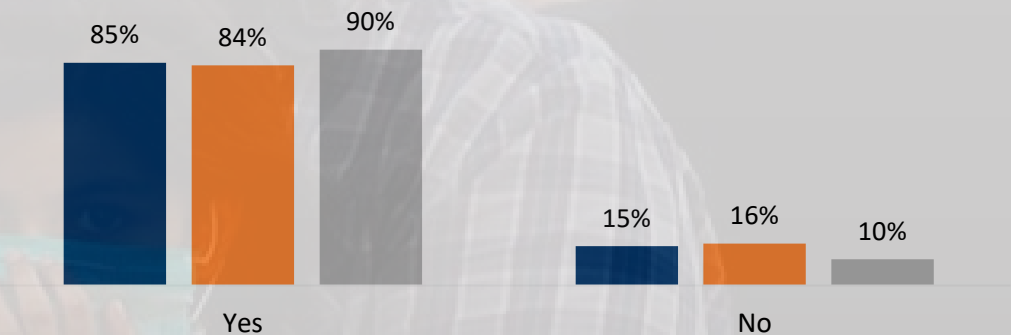
Urban-Rural

■ Urban ■ Rural



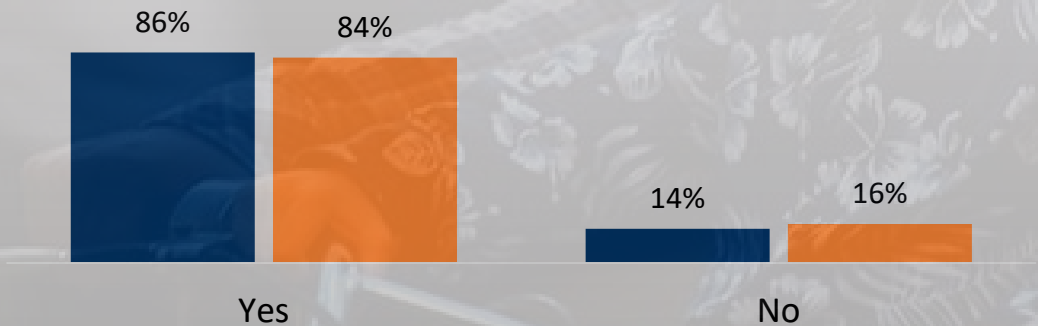
Provincial Breakdown

■ Punjab ■ Sindh ■ KPK



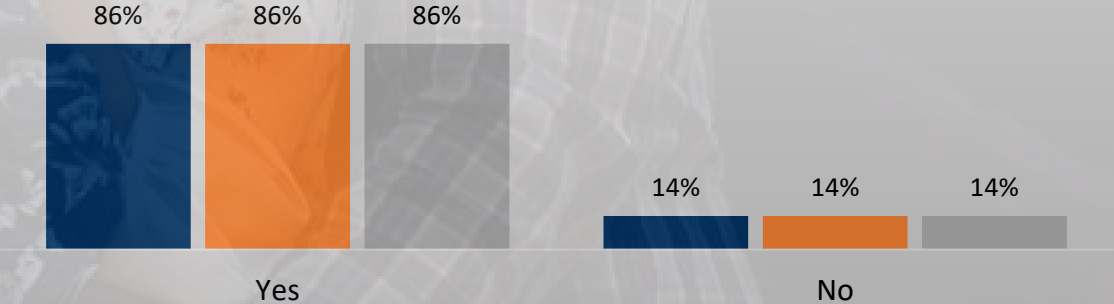
Gender Breakdown

■ Male ■ Female



Age Breakdown

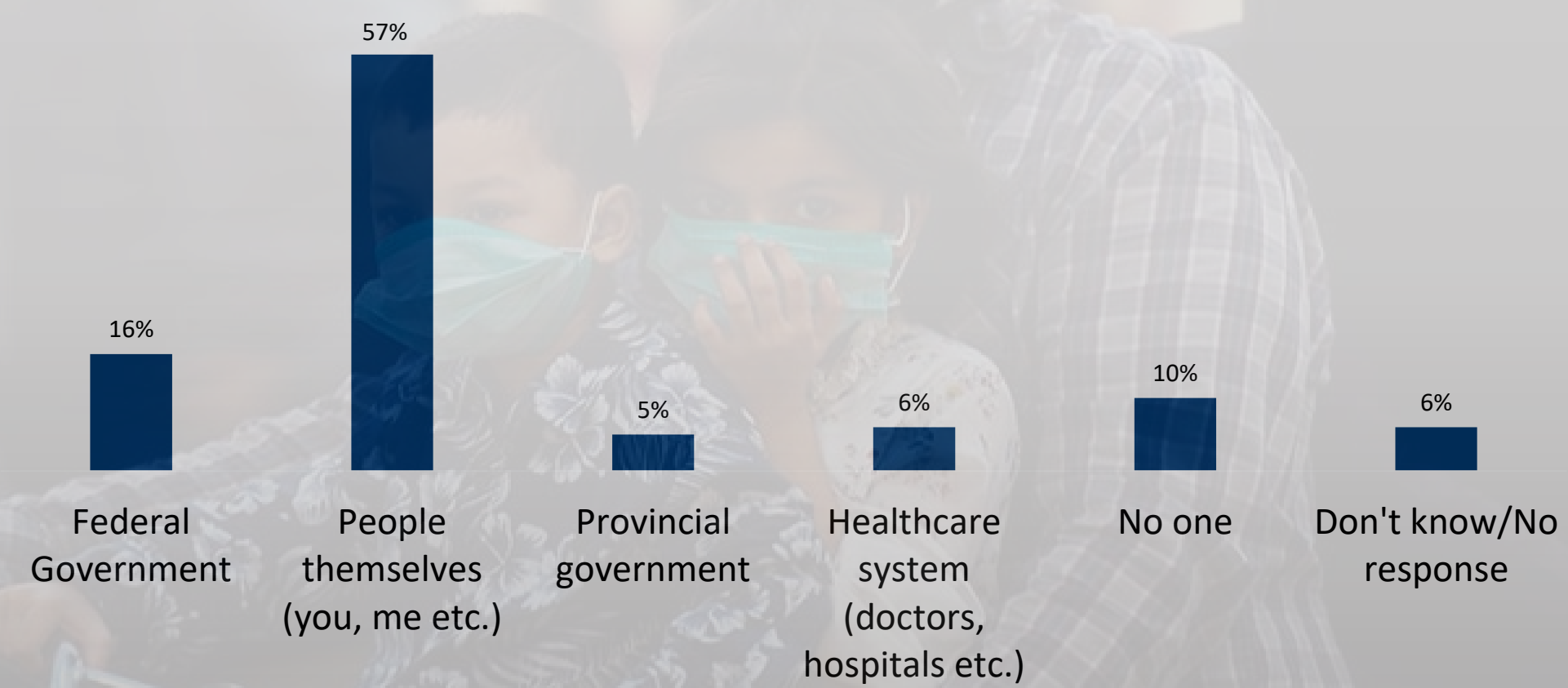
■ Under 30 ■ 30 to 50 ■ 50+



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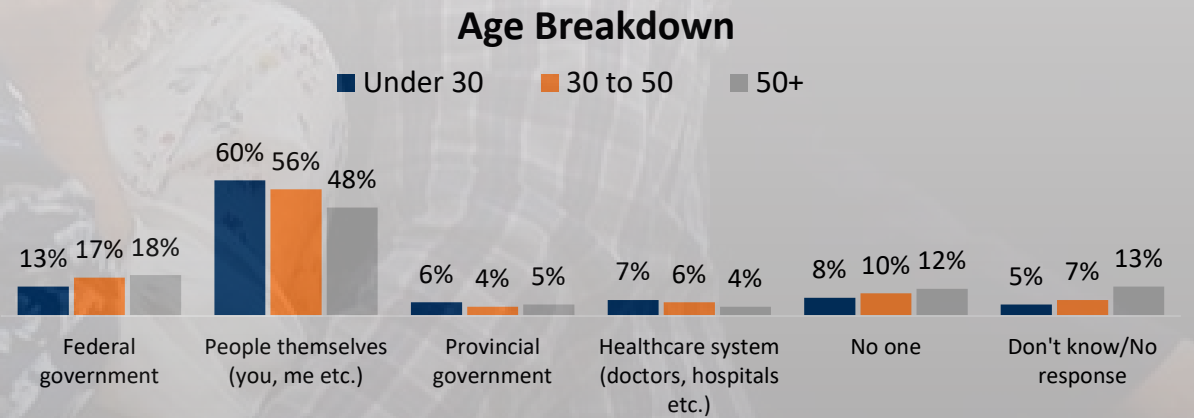
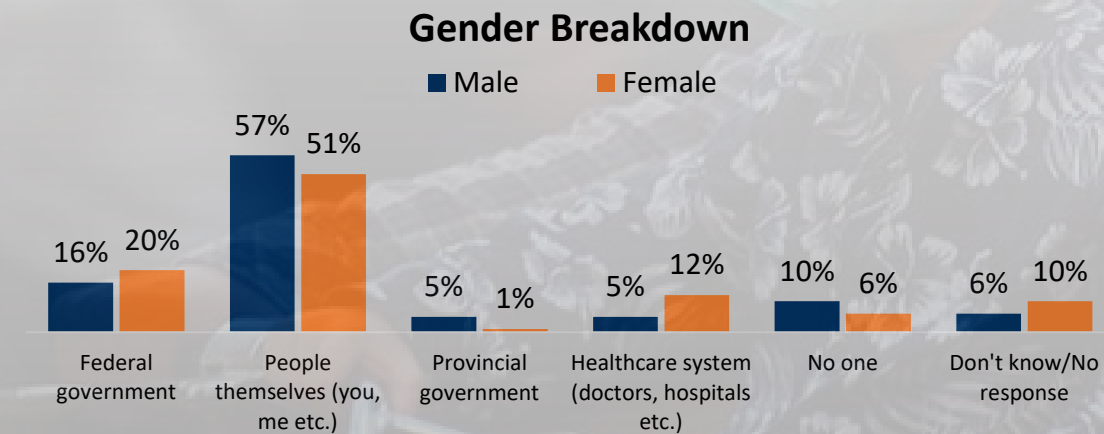
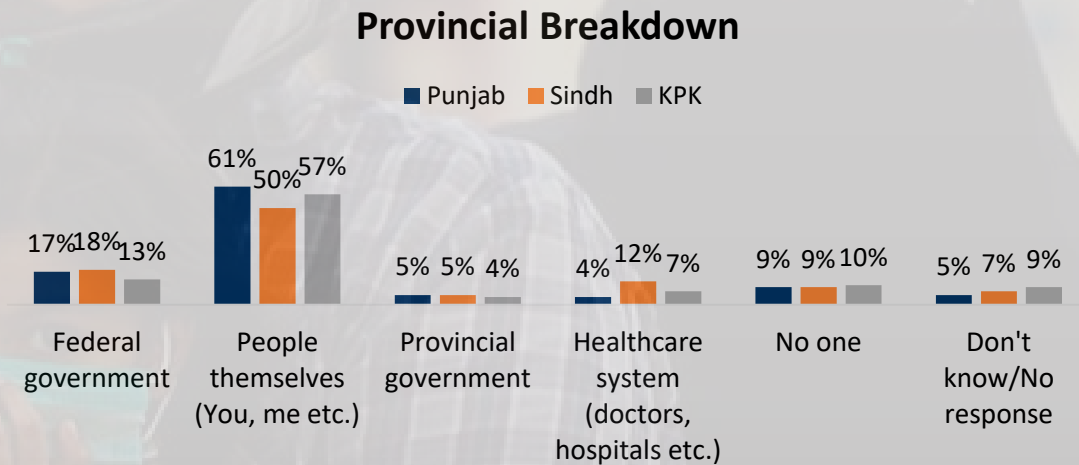
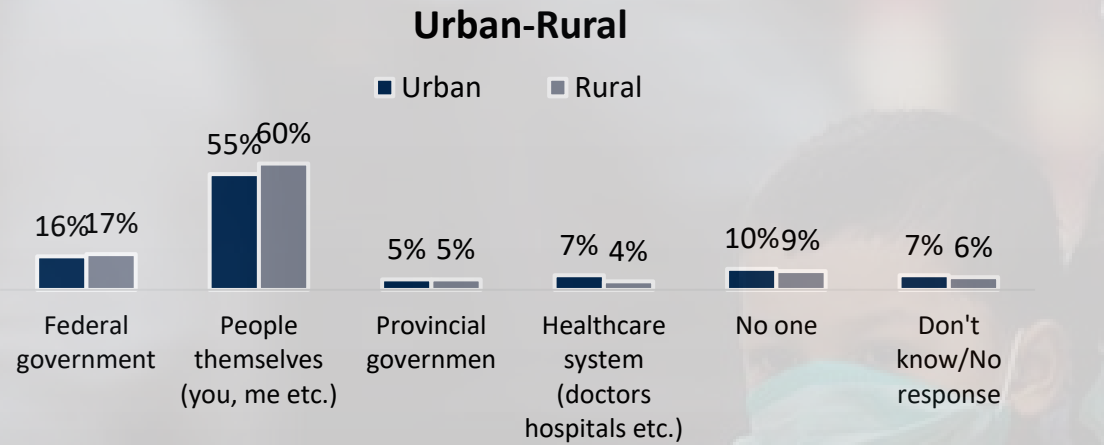
Most Pakistanis (57%) would **blame themselves** and other citizens rather than the state, in case of a hypothetical rise in cases

Question: Assuming a significant increase in the number of people infected with the coronavirus over the next few weeks/months, who do you think will be most responsible for this?



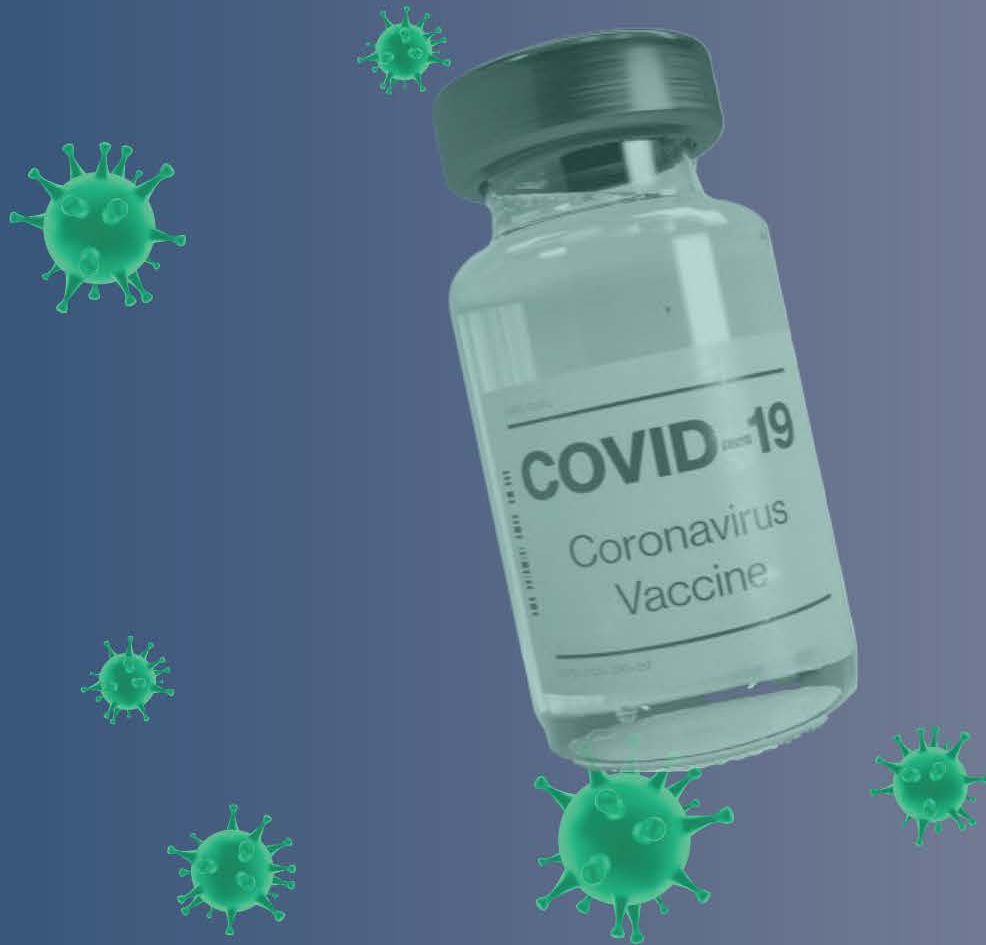
Those in **Sindh (12%)** more likely to **blame healthcare system** for hypothetical rise in covid cases in the coming months. 4% from Punjab and 7% from KP blame the healthcare system.

Question: Assuming a significant increase in the number of people infected with the coronavirus over the next few weeks/months, who do you think will be most responsible for this?



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COVID-19 VACCINE

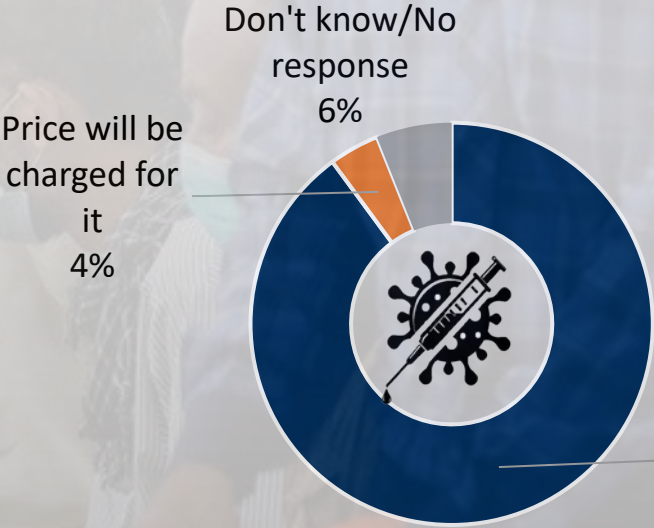
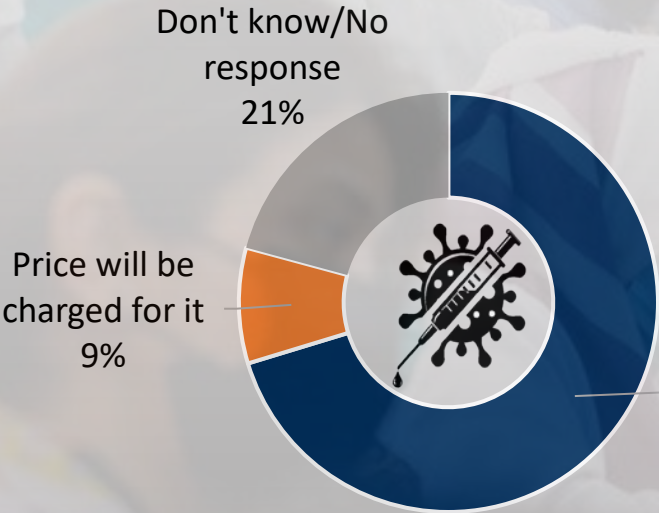


Misconception that people will be charged for the COVID-19 vaccine has been dispelled to a large extent since July 2021. Compared to 70% in July 2021, 90% Pakistanis now know that the COVID-19 vaccination is available free of charge

Question: Do you think getting vaccinated for Corona will be free or be charged with a fee?

July 2021

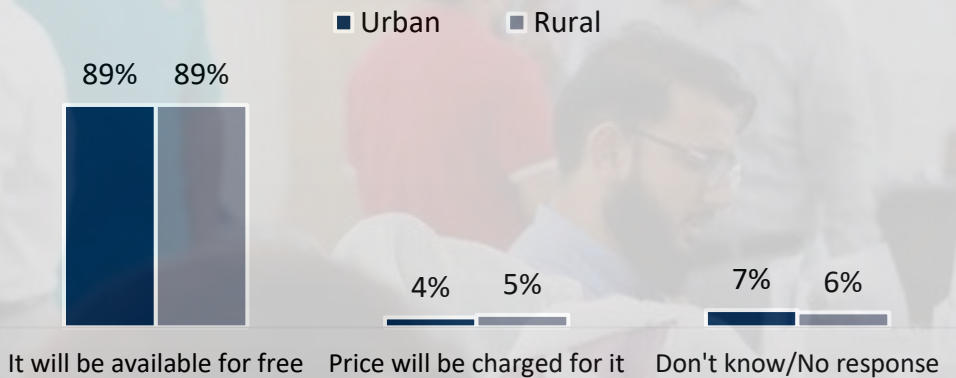
August 2021



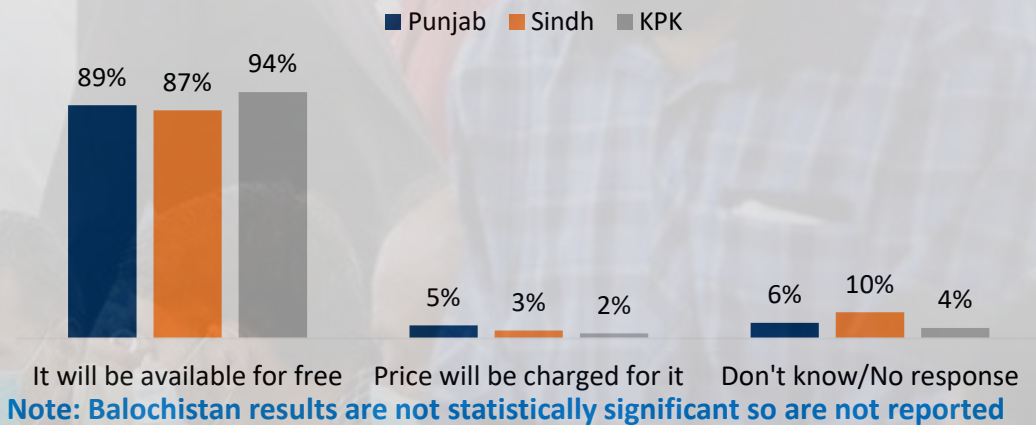
Both rural and urban area respondents know that the vaccination is available free of charge.

Question: Do you think getting vaccinated for Corona will be free or be charged with a fee?

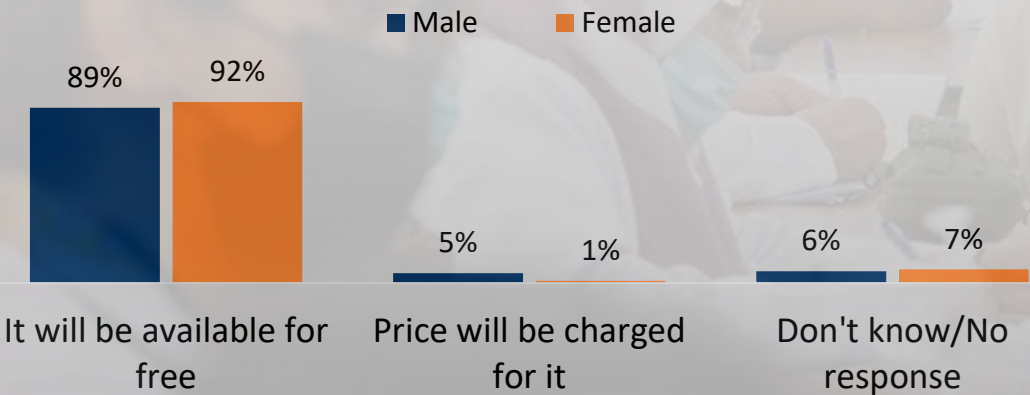
Urban-Rural



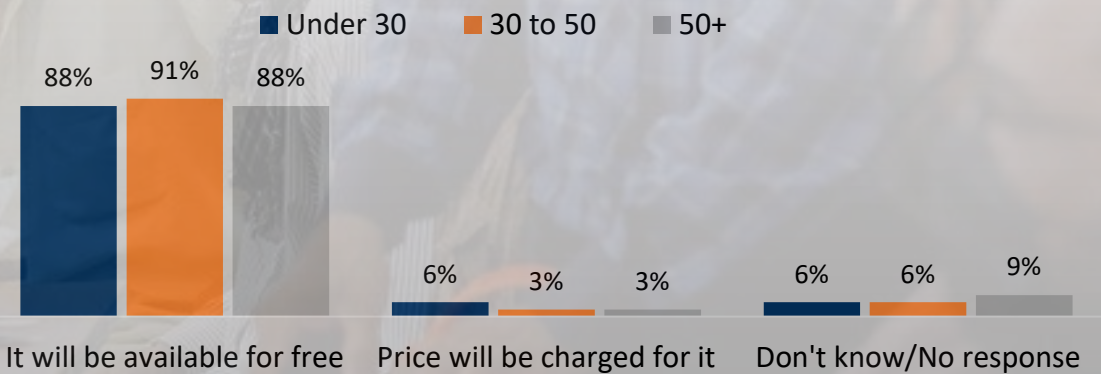
Provincial Breakdown



Gender Breakdown



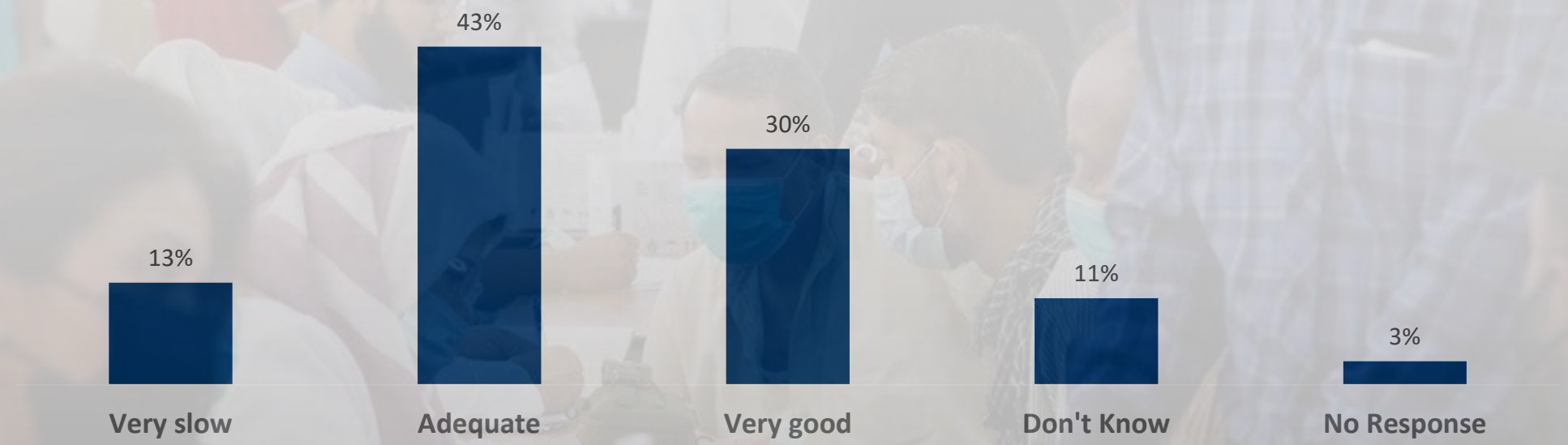
Age Breakdown



Caution: Findings below the national level have significantly different error margin calculations. We advise use of the below national numbers only as telling broad direction of the results and not as statistically significant numbers.

Almost 4 in 10 Pakistanis (43%) considered the **speed of vaccine rollout** by the government 'adequate'

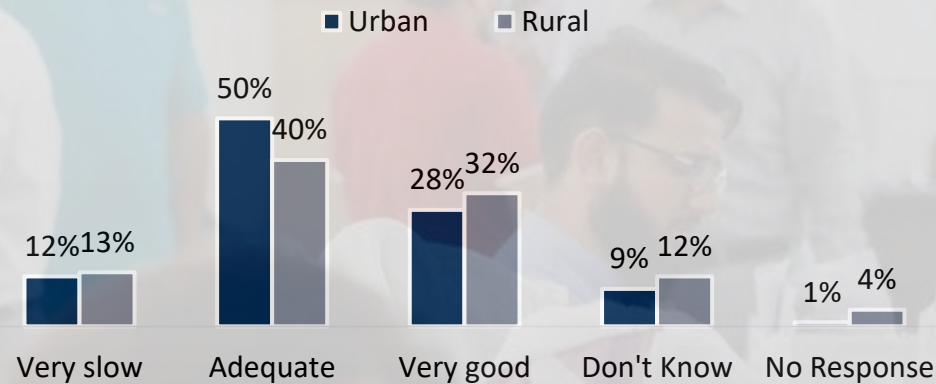
Question: What is your opinion regarding the speed of vaccine rollout by the Pakistani government?



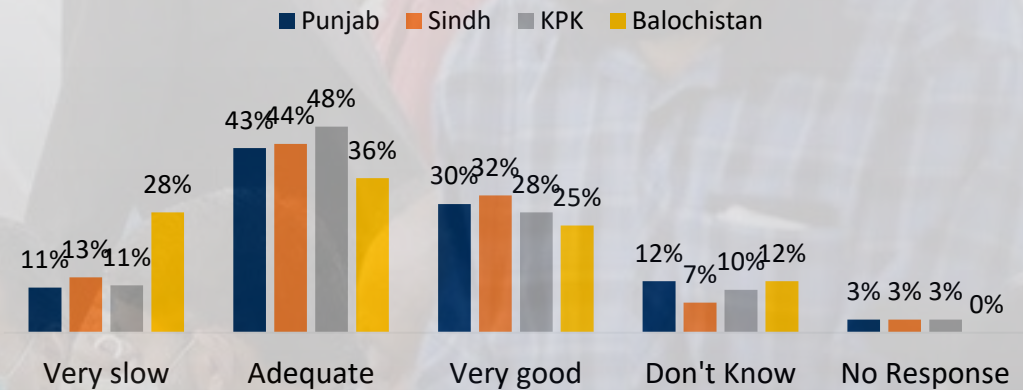
32% in Sindh and 30% in Punjab rated the speed of vaccine rollout as 'very good'

Question: What is your opinion regarding the speed of vaccine rollout by the Pakistani government?

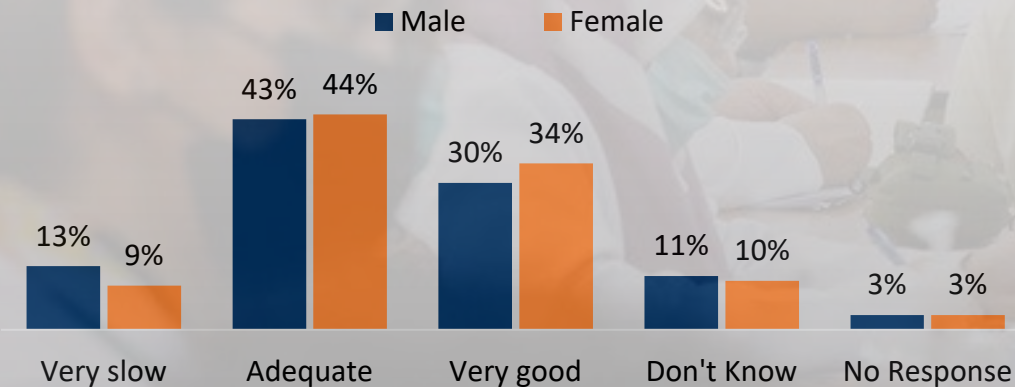
Urban-Rural



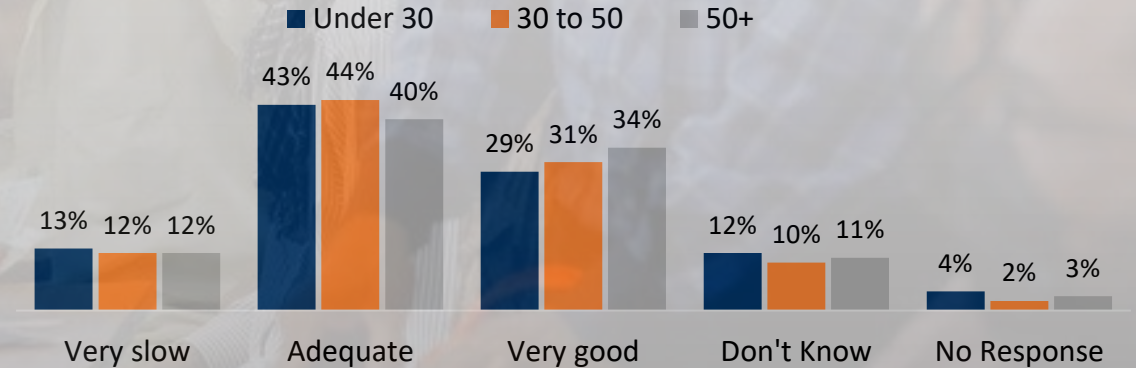
Provincial Breakdown



Gender Breakdown



Age Breakdown

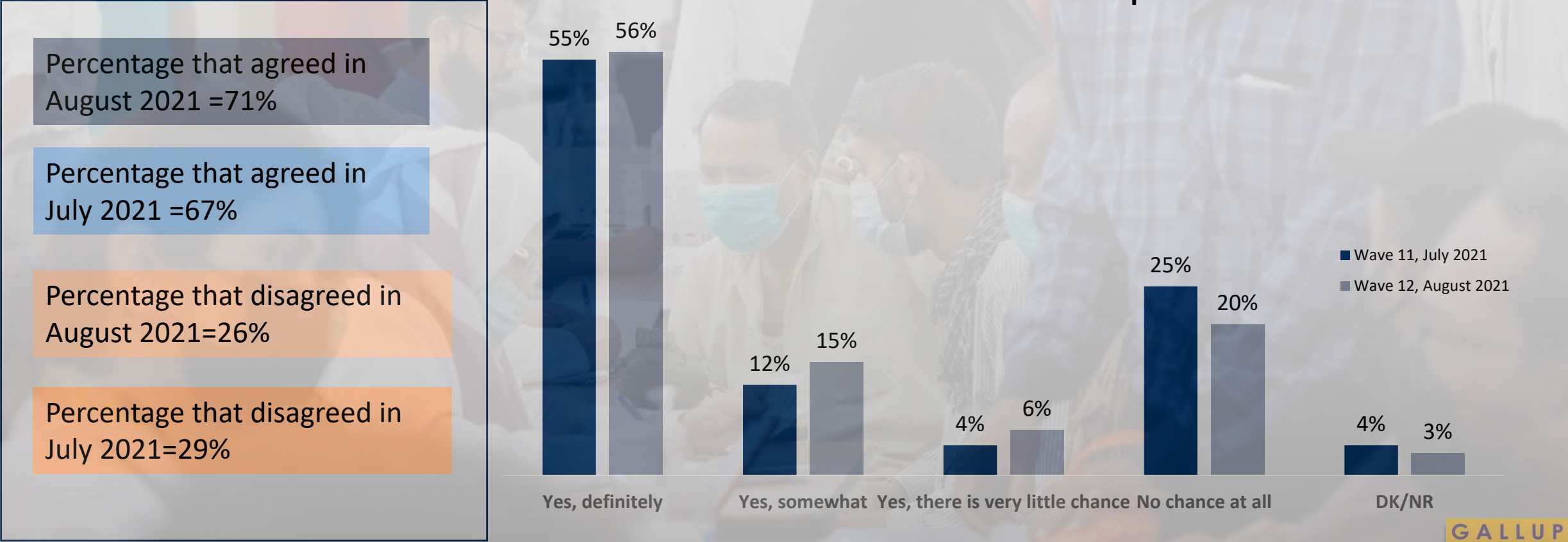


Caution: Findings below the national level have significantly different error margin calculations. We advise use of the below national numbers only as telling broad direction of the results and not as statistically significant numbers.

1 in 5 Pakistanis believe that if a new COVID-19 vaccine would be provided for the public, they would **definitely not** get it; results are broadly similar to those in July except that less people are now saying ‘no chance at all’

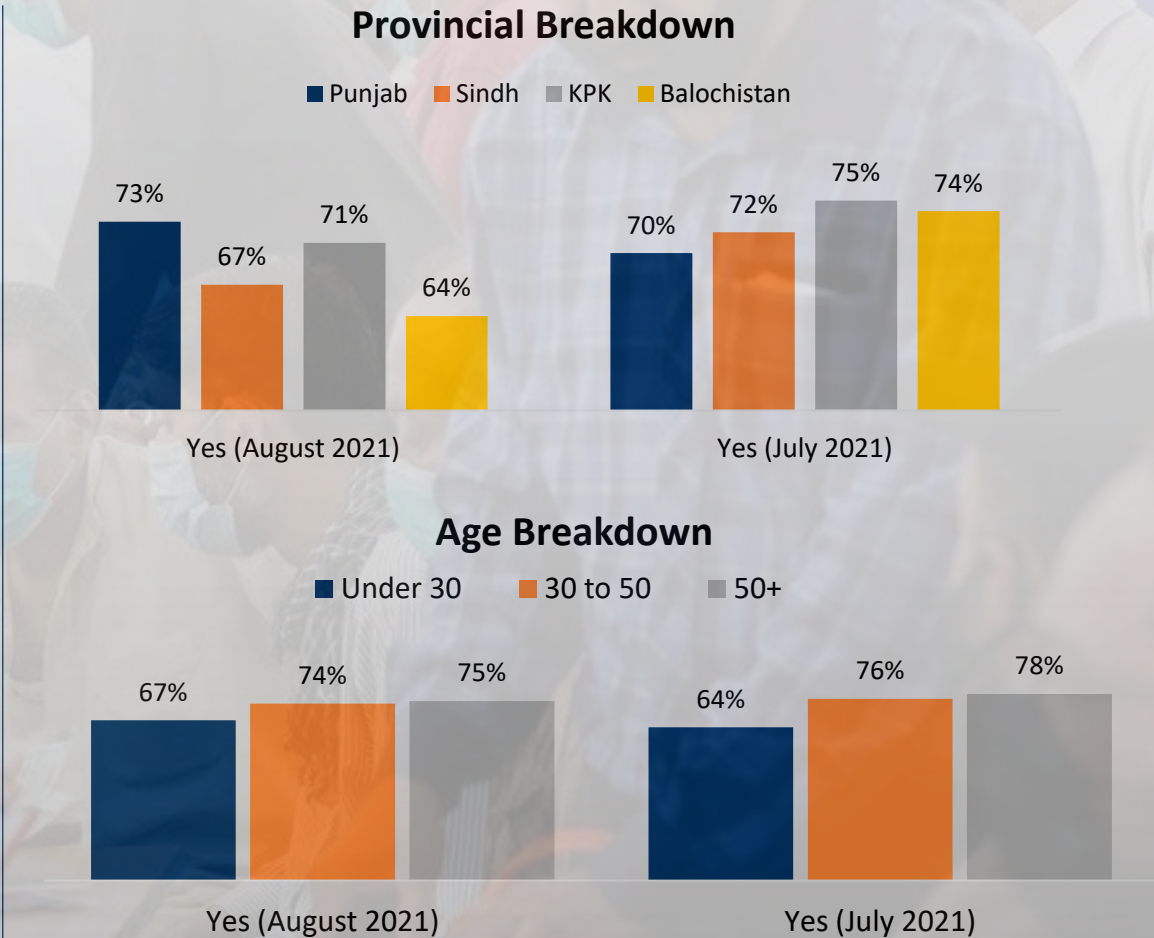
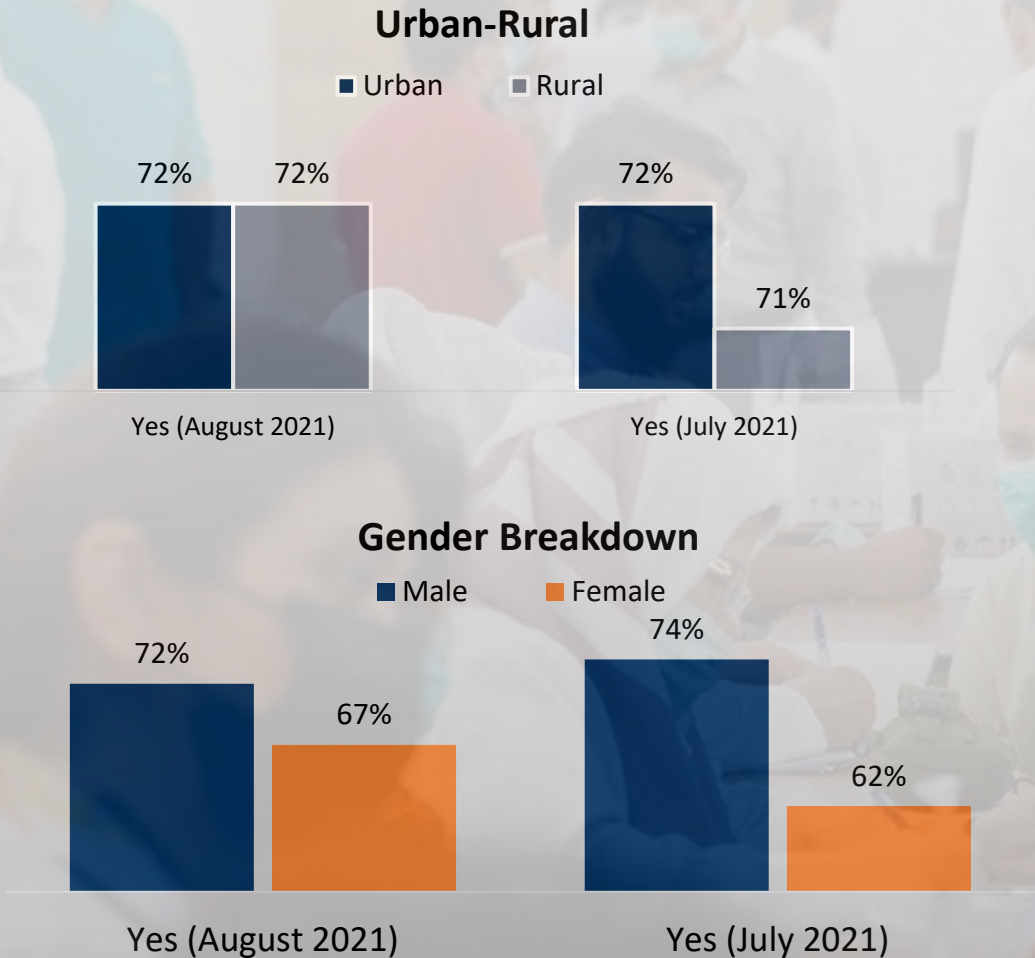
Question: If a new COVID-19 vaccine is provided for the public, would you want to get vaccinated with it? - For yourself

Wave 12 and Wave 11 comparison



More males (72%) consistently believe that they would get vaccinated if a new COVID-19 vaccine was introduced as compared to females (67%)

Question: If a new COVID-19 vaccine is provided for the public, would you want to get vaccinated with it? - For yourself



Caution: Findings below the national level have significantly different error margin calculations. We advise use of the below national numbers only as telling broad direction of the results and not as statistically significant numbers.

Source: Gallup Pakistan Coronavirus Attitude Tracker Survey 2021, Wave 12

72% of Pakistanis believe that they would get vaccinated if a new COVID-19 vaccine was introduced in order to help protect friends, family and those at risk

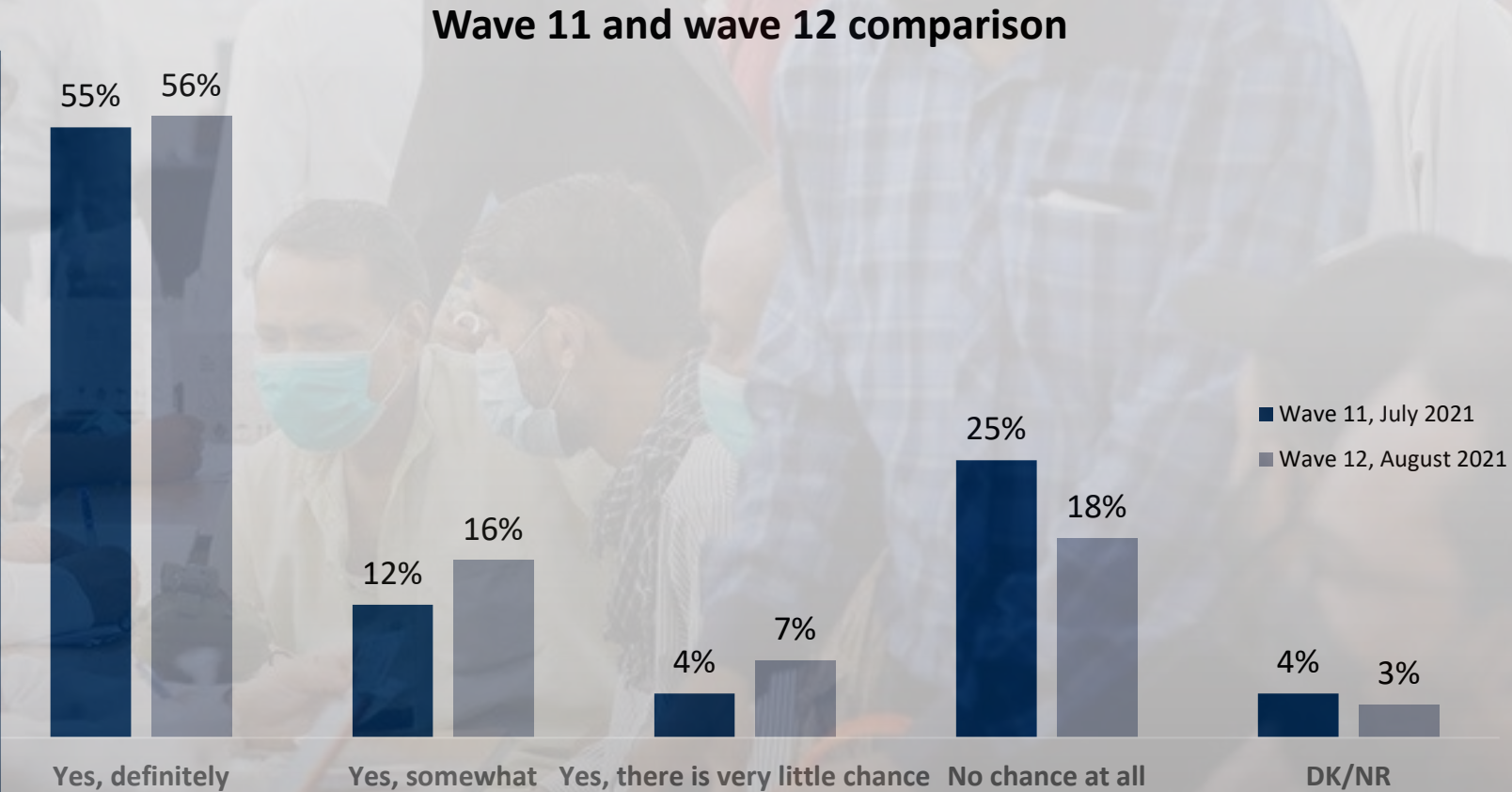
Question: If a new COVID-19 vaccine is provided for the public, would you want to get vaccinated with it? - If it helps protect friends, family, and those most at risk

Percentage that agreed in August 2021 =72%

Percentage that agreed in July 2021 =67%

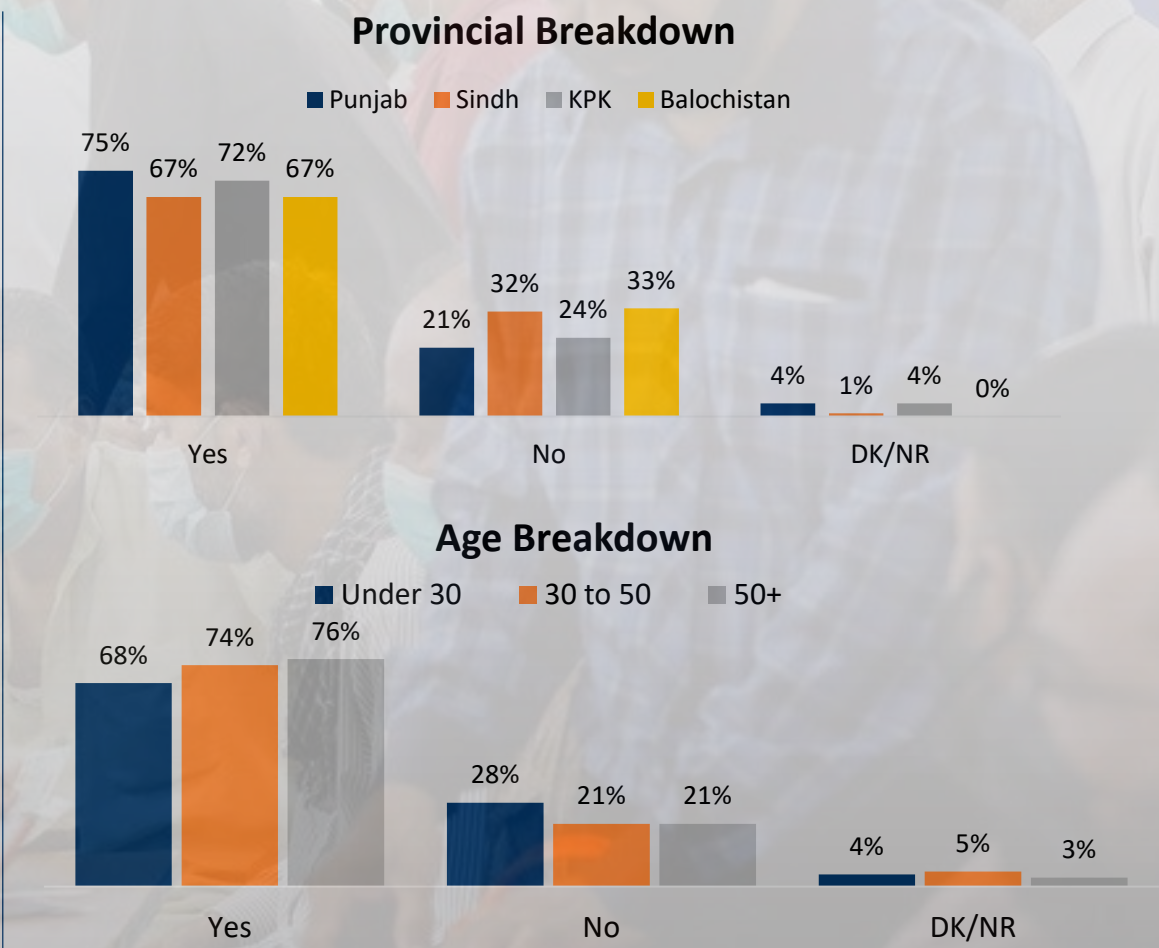
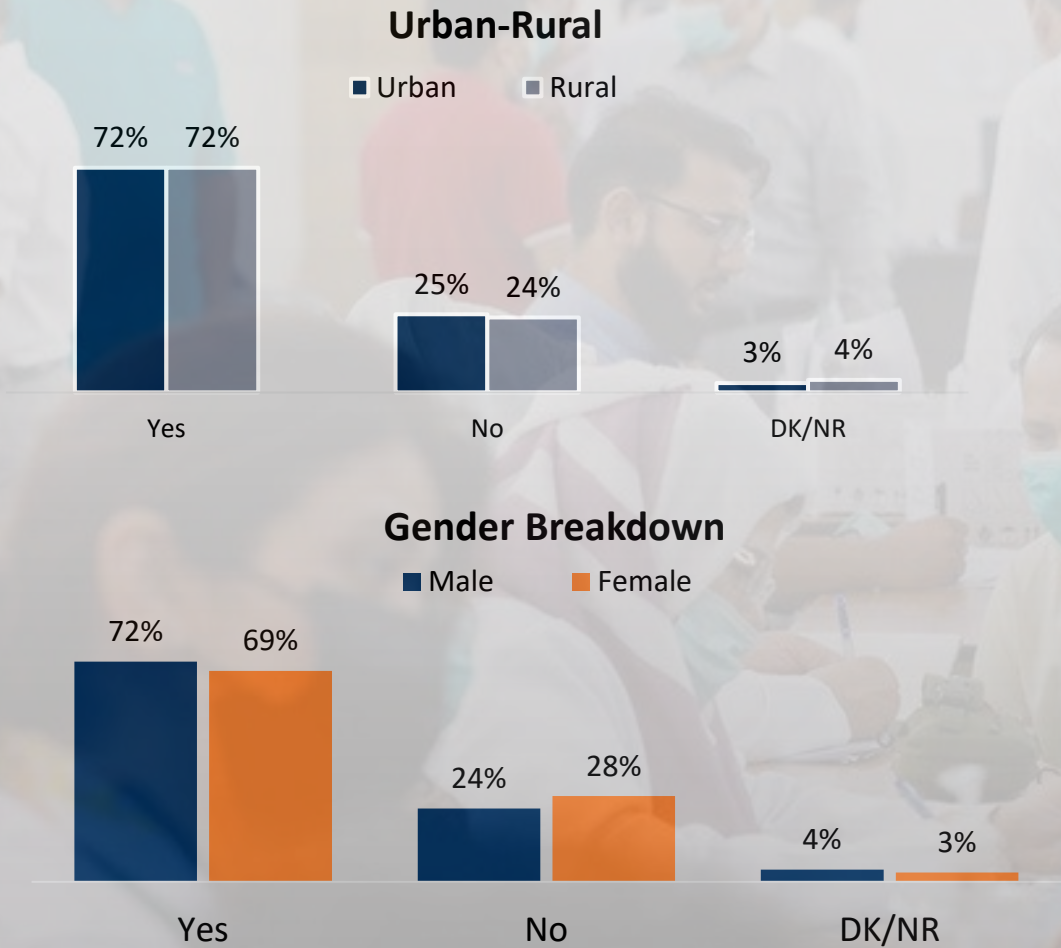
Percentage that disagreed in August 2021=25%

Percentage that disagreed in July 2021=29%



Compared to females (69%), slightly more males (72%) believe they would get vaccinated with a new COVID-19 vaccine in order to protect their friends, family and those at risk

Question: If a new COVID-19 vaccine is provided for the public, would you want to get vaccinated with it? - If it helps protect friends, family, and those most at risk



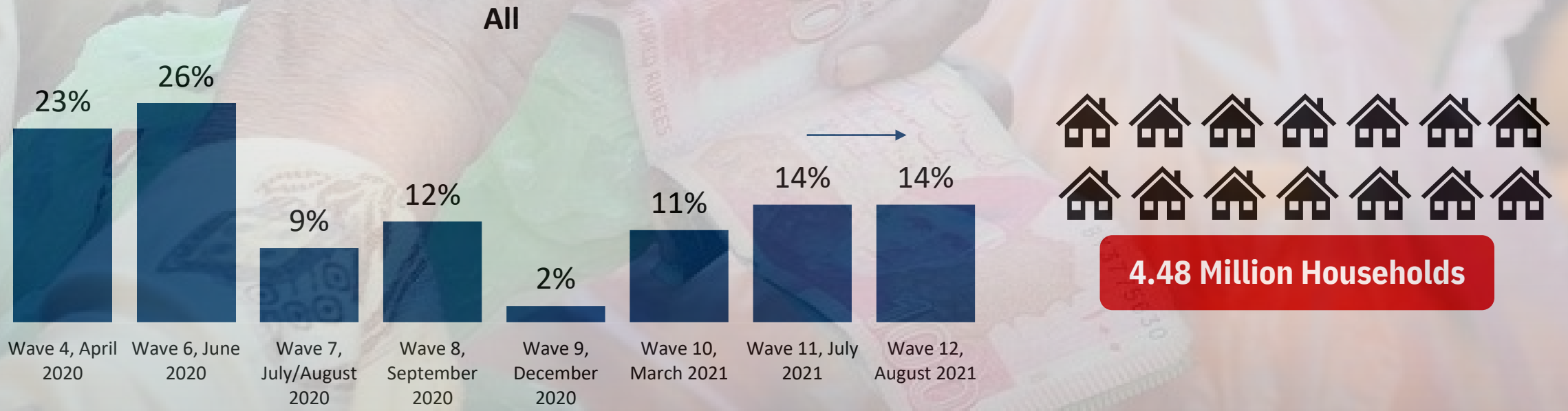
Caution: Findings below the national level have significantly different error margin calculations. We advise use of the below national numbers only as telling broad direction of the results and not as statistically significant numbers.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON HOUSEHOLDS



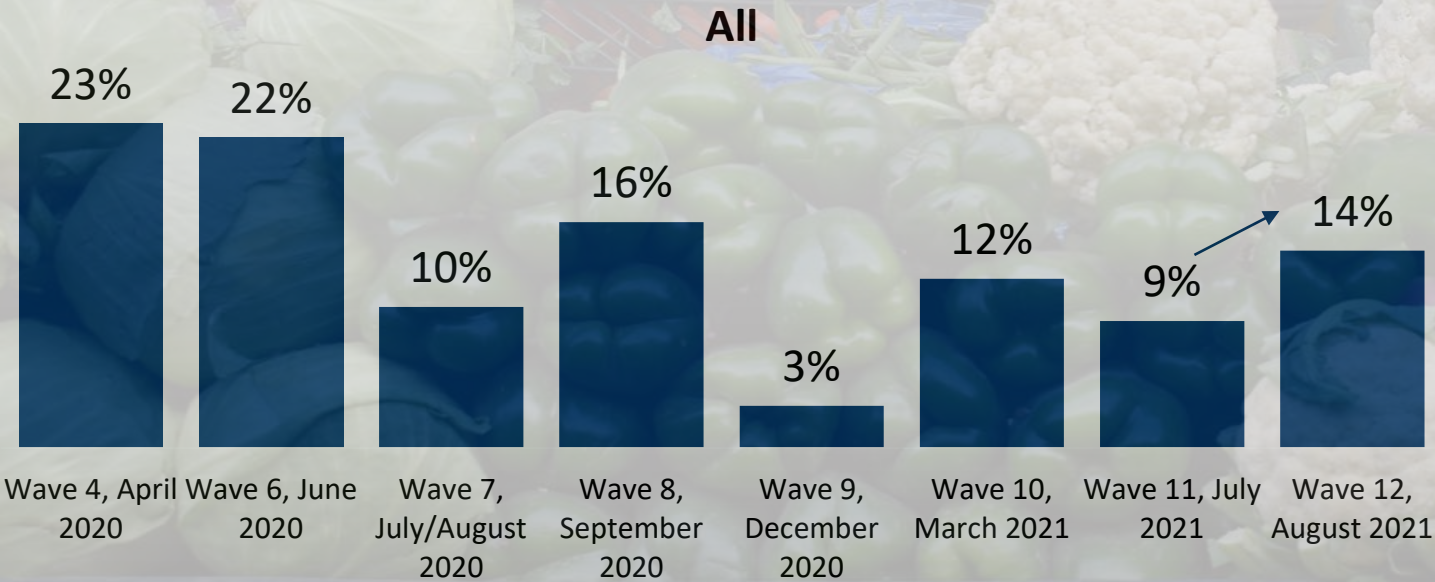
14% Pakistanis claim to have **reduced the number or size of meals** for some family members to cover their household's basic needs. This figure points towards the grave economic impact of COVID-19. Despite improvement from the months of April 2020 and June 2020, this figure still warrants concern.

Question: In the past 7 days, did you 'Reduced the number or size of meals for some household members' to cover your household's basic needs? (only reporting percentage of people who agreed)



After Wave 11, there has been an **increase** in the proportion of people who **relied on less preferred and less expensive foods** to cover basic household needs in wave 12 in August 2021.

Question: In the past 7 days, did you 'Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods' to cover your household's basic needs?
(only reporting percentage of people who agreed)

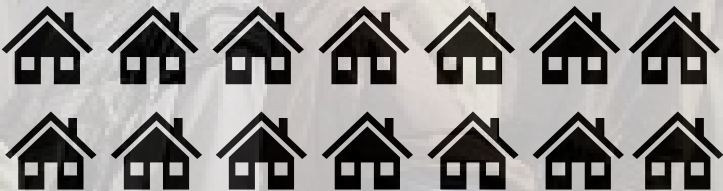
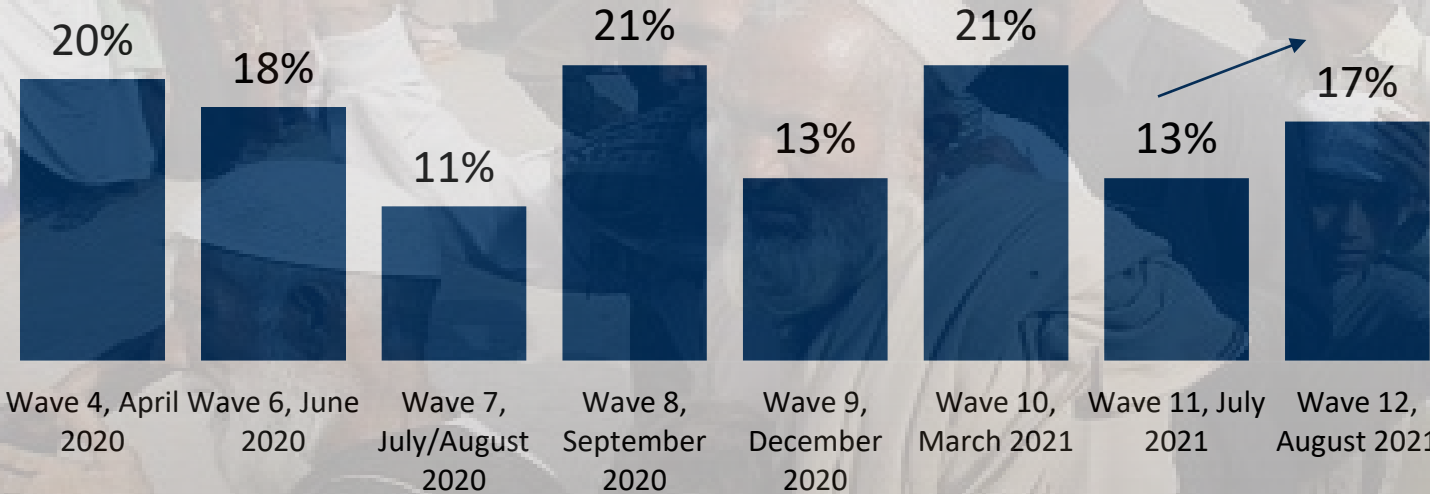


4.48 Million Households

Since July 2021, proportion of Pakistanis who say they have borrowed food or asked for help from a friend or relative in the past 7 days to cover their household's basic needs has increased by 4%

Question: In the past 7 days, did you 'Borrow food or ask for help from a friend or relative' to cover your household's basic needs?
(only reporting percentage of people who agreed)

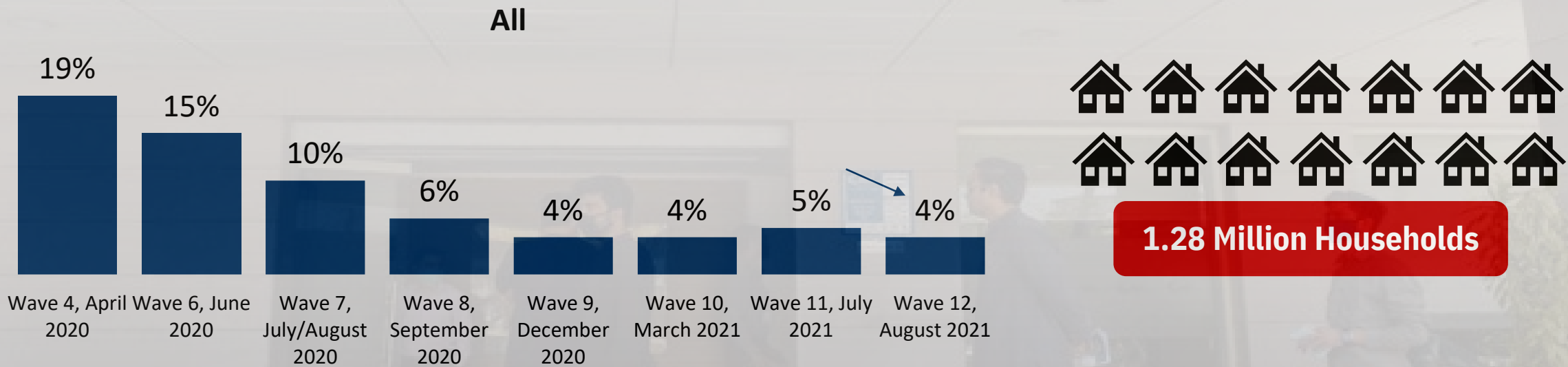
All



5.44 Million Households

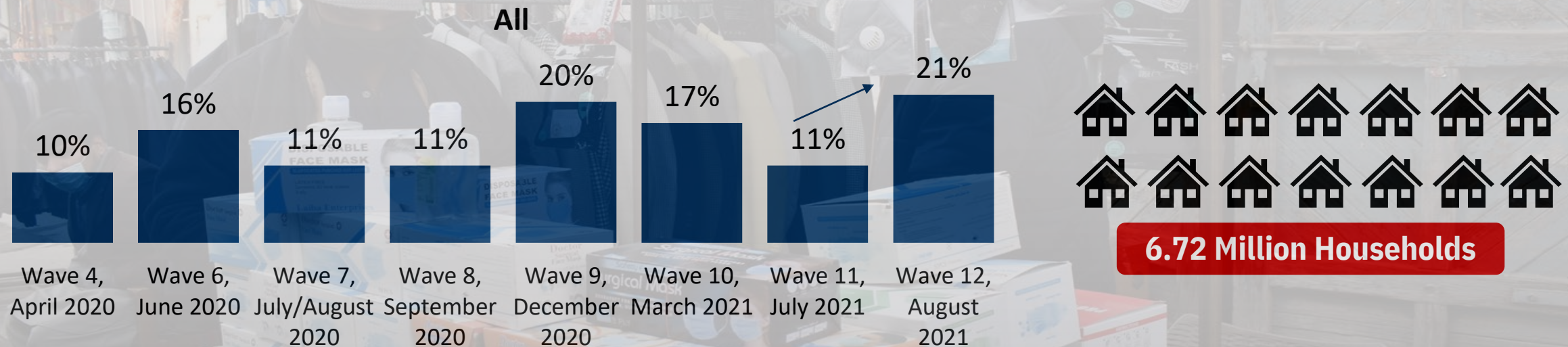
Compared to 19% in April 2020, 4% now claim to have used **cash or bank savings** to cover household needs; this figure has remained low since September 2020

Question: In the past 7 days, did you 'Use cash or bank savings' to cover your household's basic needs?
(only reporting percentage of people who agreed)



Compared to July 2021 (11%), more (21%) Pakistanis now report looking for ways to earn additional money to cover their household's basic needs; this is the highest figure since the beginning of the pandemic, indicating that even after the dust has settled, **COVID-19 economic impact is profound**

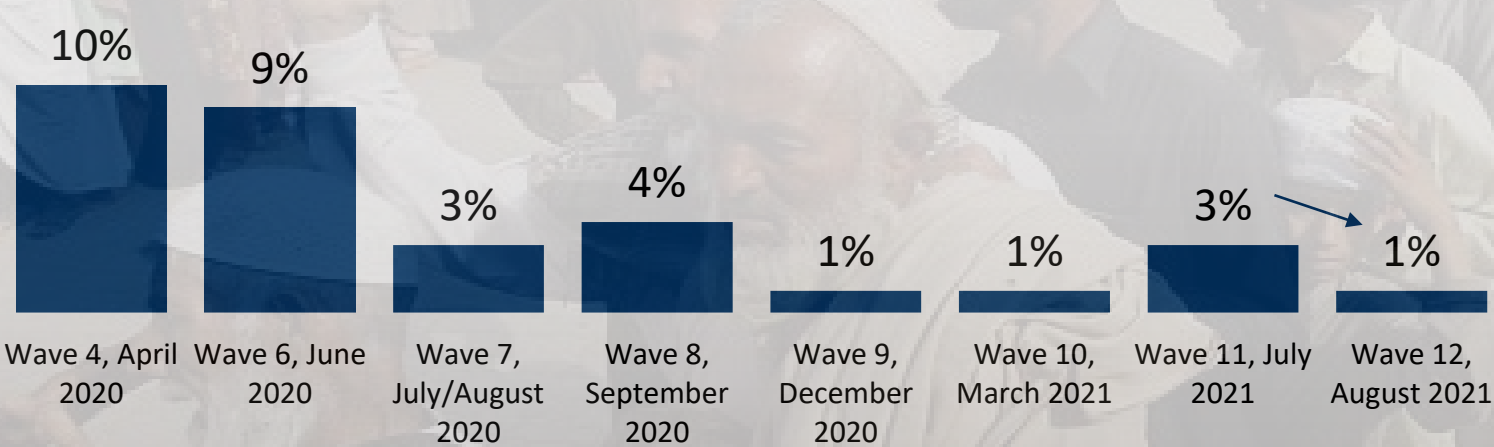
Question: In the past 7 days, did you 'Look for ways to earn additional money (e.g. work more hours, do an occasional job etc.)' to cover your household's basic needs? (only reporting percentage of people who agreed)



Reliance on NGO assistance to cover household's basic needs has consistently remained minimal except in the very initial days of the pandemic

Question: In the past 7 days, did 'rely on government or NGO assistance to cover your household's basic needs?
(only reporting percentage of people who agreed)

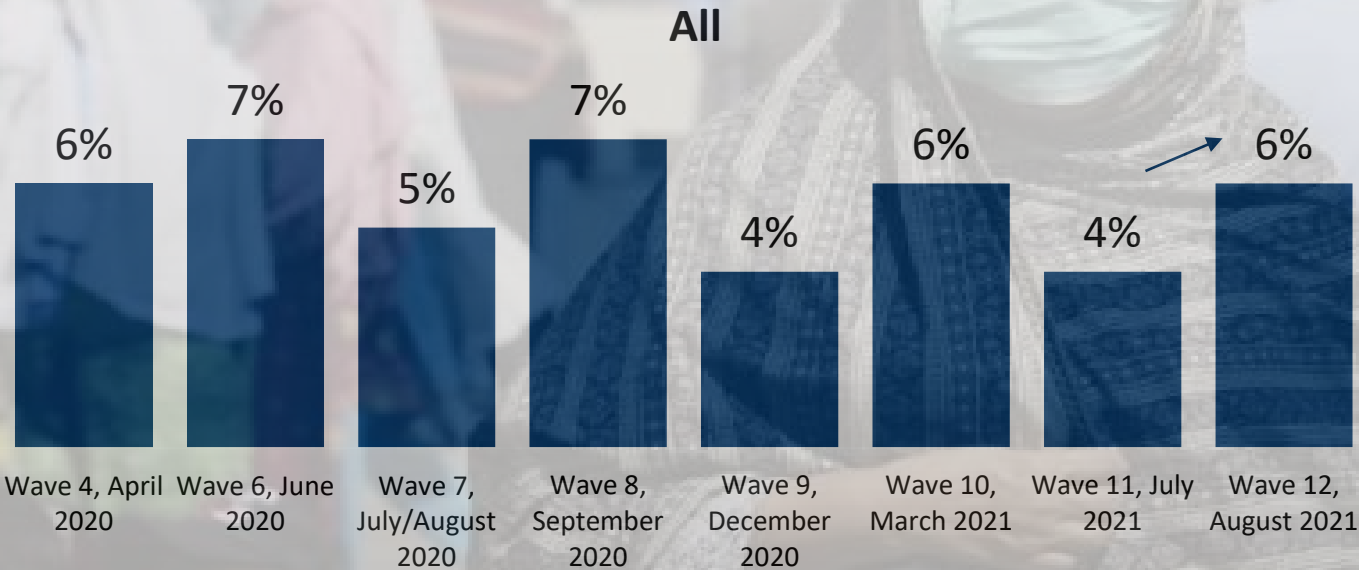
All



0.32 Million Households

6% in wave 12 say that they sold assets in the past 7 days to cover basic household needs. Overall, this figure has not seen significant change since the start of the pandemic and has remained on the lower end.

Question: In the past 7 days, did you 'Sell assets' to cover your household's basic needs?

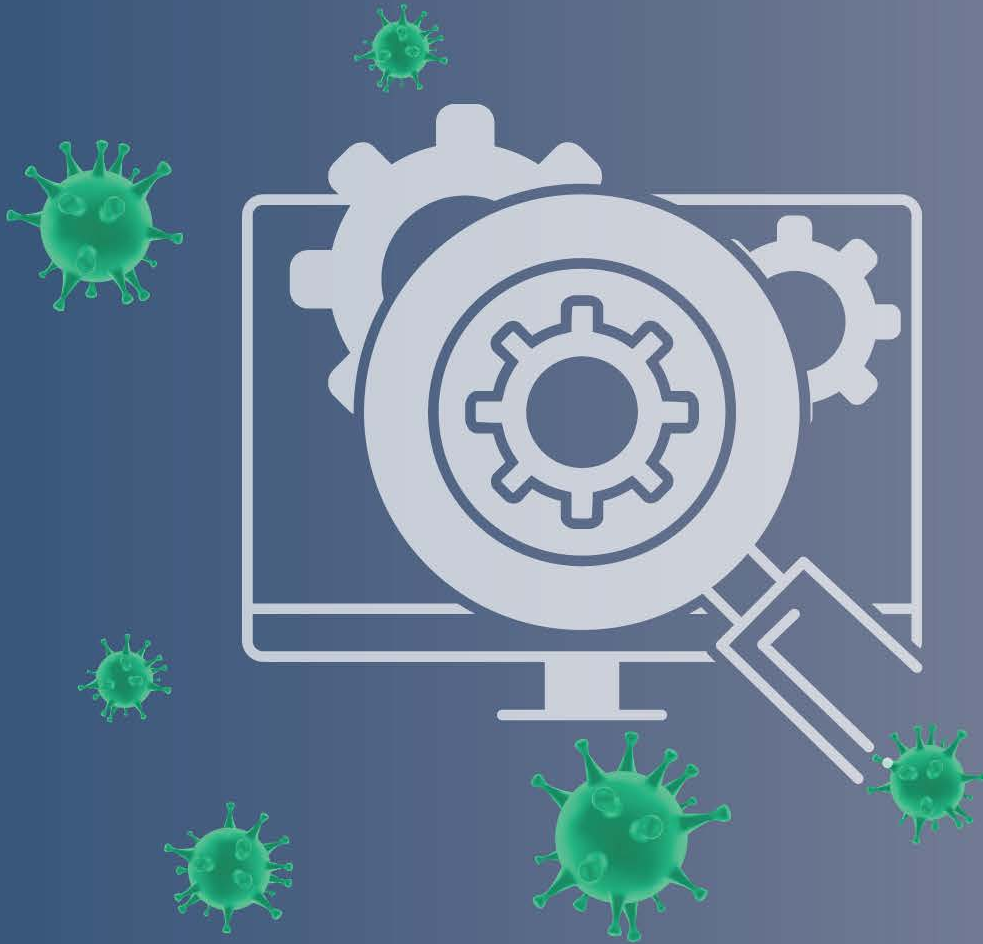


1.92 Million Households

GALLUP INDICATOR OF ECONOMIC WELL BEING DURING COVID 19 – Decline witnessed on 4 of 7 Indicators

<i>Sell assets to cover your household's basic needs</i>	WORSE
<i>Rely on government or NGO assistance to cover your household's basic needs</i>	IMPROVED
<i>'Look for ways to earn additional money (e.g., work more hours, do an occasional job etc.)' to cover your household's basic needs</i>	WORSE
<i>Use cash or bank savings to cover your household's basic needs</i>	IMPROVED
<i>Borrow food or ask for help from a friend or relative' to cover your household's basic needs? (only reporting percentage of people who agreed)</i>	WORSE
<i>Reduced the number or size of meals for some household members to cover your household's basic needs? (only reporting percentage of people who agreed)</i>	SAME
<i>Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods to cover your household's basic needs? (only reporting percentage of people who agreed)</i>	WORSE

DEMOGRAPHICS/ METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY



SAMPLE SIZE: 2407



CATI INTERVIEWS



ERROR MARGIN

±2 to 3% at 95% confidence level
for national level results



DATA COLLECTION

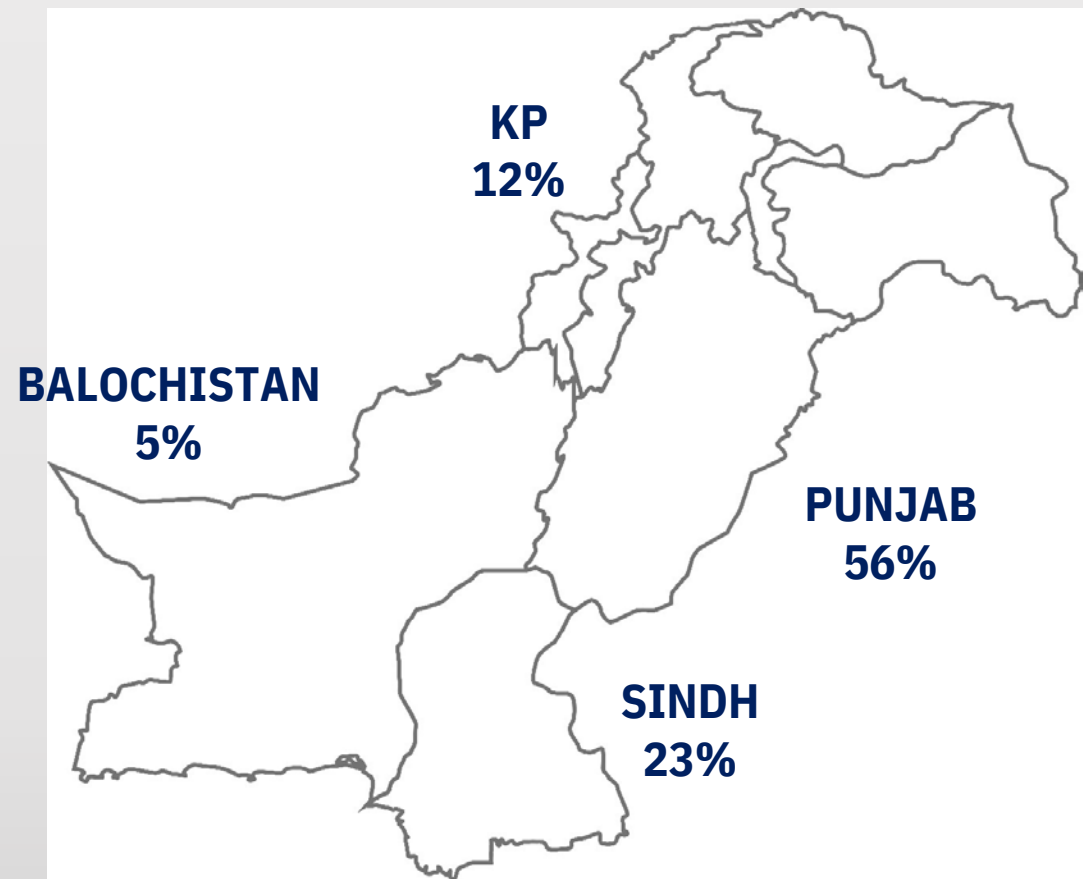
13 August 2021 – 5
September 2021

Detailed Note on Methodology

Gallup Pakistan's usual approach of fieldwork is conducting face-to-face interviews in households using geographical sampling. The sampling is done using the census as the frame. Due to coronavirus lockdown, as well as health and safety concerns, we have halted all face-to-face interviews, therefore CATI methodology has been employed.

This methodology uses Random Digit Dialling approach where all mobile phone numbers in Pakistan (130 million active sims) are the universe.

Exclusion in sample: According to PSLM (a government survey), 90% of households in Pakistan claim someone in their household owns a mobile phone. This means that 10% households are excluded from the sample.



RURAL
66%



URBAN
34%



FEMALE
14%



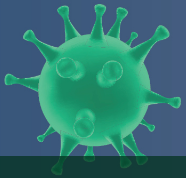
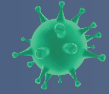
MALE
86%



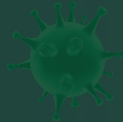
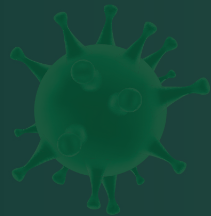
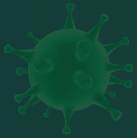
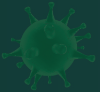
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