Ethnic and stateless youth and Covid-19 impact online survey

23.6.2020
Survey population

• Data collected from 4 May – 1 June 2020
• The survey was shared through the members of Children and Youth Council of Thailand and the networks of UNFPA, UNHCR and Raks Thai Foundation. This included sharing the survey via Facebook pages, community leaders and volunteers. Division of Special Education of M. of Education was approached to distribute the survey to schools for ethnic youth.
• 1,005 respondents aged 15-30 years
• 11 ethnic groups, 60% Karen and Hmong, 14% stateless youth
• 96% living with parents/relatives
• 90% being student/not working
• 88% studying at the secondary school level
• 91% never been married and not in a relationship
• 97% not having children
Most Thai ethnic respondents were Karen and Hmong, while most stateless respondents were Akha and Tai-Yai.

Thai
N=857, 85%

- Karen: 37.0%
- Hmong: 31.7%
- Karen (Pakakayo): 11.0%
- Htin: 4.3%
- Lua: 4.2%
- Akha: 3.2%
- Mien: 2.7%
- Lahu: 1.4%
- Tai-Yai: 1.4%
- Lisu: 1.2%
- Kamu: 1.1%
- Other: 0.9%

Stateless
N=148, 15%

- Akha: 34.5%
- Tai-Yai: 23.6%
- Other: 10.8%
- Lahu: 8.8%
- Lua: 7.4%
- Karen: 6.8%
- Hmong: 6.1%
- Karen (Pakakayo): 0.7%
- Lisu: 0.7%
- Mien: 0.7%
- Kamu: 0.7%
- Htin: 0.7%
Two-thirds of respondents were from Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Tak.
Majority of respondents were female (80%) aged 15-19 years (90%)
Majority of respondents had never been married
Only 3% ever had children

Only 33 respondents had children
15 of them were teen parents
Living Arrangement

Majority of respondents lived with parents and other family members. Nuclear families more common among stateless.

Living arrangement

- **Live alone**: 0.6
- **Live with parents/siblings**: 52.4
- **Live with parents/siblings/relatives**: 45.0
- **Live with partner**: 0.5
- **Live with friends/co-workers**: 1.5

Thai:
- **Live alone**: 2.0
- **Live with parents/siblings**: 64.9
- **Live with parents/siblings/relatives**: 26.4
- **Live with partner**: 6.1
- **Live with friends/co-workers**: 0.7

Stateless:

1005 respondents
Only a small minority of both Thai and stateless youth changed their living arrangement during COVID-19 lockdown.

Due to the Covid-19 outbreak, has your living arrangement changed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thai</th>
<th>Stateless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>94.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of respondents

1005 respondents
Majority of Thai respondents in formal education, while about 20% of stateless already graduated.
Majority of respondents were students, not working

- Being student, not working: 89.6%
- Work full-time: 1.9%
- Work part-time: 0.8%
- Own/family business: 0.7%
- Daily employee: 5.1%
- Not working (unrelated to Covid): 1.2%
- Not working (unrelated to Covid): 0.8%

1005 respondents
Among those who worked, only 25% of male and 17% of female had no effect of COVID-19 on their work. Half of male and one-third of female had less work or no hiring.
One third of ethnic minority and stateless youth had no healthcare coverage while another 20% were on migrant health scheme.

What kind of healthcare plan are you currently on?

- I have no healthcare coverage
- I don’t know
- I can use the universal coverage at public hospitals (30 THB)
- I am currently on a special program for migrant health (e.g. M-Fund)
- Social Security Fund
- I have bought a healthcare coverage
- Other, specify

1005 respondents
Vast majority of respondents usually does not receive any social welfare during the COVID-19 lockdown

What kind of social welfare do you receive from the government?

- Social welfare card
- Subsidized money for child from Thai
- Disability allowance
- Student loan
- Nothing

Thai:
- Social welfare card: 0.6
- Subsidized money for child from Thai: 0.6
- Disability allowance: 0.7
- Student loan: 1.2
- Nothing: 80.6

Stateless:
- Social welfare card: 0.7
- Subsidized money for child from Thai: 0.7
- Disability allowance: 0.7
- Student loan: 0.7
- Nothing: 98.0

1005 respondents
In terms of support received during Covid-19, big gap between youth with and without Thai nationality

Have you or your family received financial or social support during the outbreak?

Thai

Stateless

5000 Baht scheme

None

I don’t know/Not sure

Reduced fee for utilities

Other in-kind support

Free food

Deferment of bank loan

Social security fund

Emergency assistance

Other, specify

Homeless shelter

Percent of respondents

0 20 40 60 80

1005 respondents
Increased debt experienced by more than a fifth of youth

Have you or your family become more indebted because of the Covid-19 outbreak?

- No: 50.65%
- Yes: 27.76%
- Don't know: 21.59%

1005 respondents
Female youth were more concerned about education/finances while male youth worried more about access to treatment.
Stateless youth were more concerned about infection risk and access to goods and treatment during the Covid-19 outbreak.

What are your three most important concerns during the Covid-19 outbreak?

- Infection risk (Covid)
- Study and exams
- Financial situation (own and family)
- Education or career goals
- Access to necessary goods
- Access to treatment (Covid)
- Environmental issues
- I don't have any concern
- Tension/conflict in family
- Stress from only staying at home
- More pressure due to being LGBTIG
- Access to treatment (chronic)
- Feeling lonely
- Lack of trustable information
- Other, specify

1005 respondents
Female youth and youth aged 15-18 years were more concerned about their education.

- **19-30 years old**
  - Very concerned: 33.3%
  - Somewhat concerned: 55.2%
  - Not concerned: 11.5%

- **15-18 years old**
  - Very concerned: 48.8%
  - Somewhat concerned: 48.1%
  - Not concerned: 3.0%

- **Male**
  - Very concerned: 44.4%
  - Somewhat concerned: 46.7%
  - Not concerned: 8.9%

- **Female**
  - Very concerned: 47.9%
  - Somewhat concerned: 49.3%
  - Not concerned: 2.8%

952 respondents
Female youths were more engaged in self-organizing learning than male youths.

How do you learn during the Covid-19 outbreak?

- Self-organize
- I have not learned
- School outdoor classes
- Teacher instructions (rare)
- Organize with classmates
- Teacher instructions (regular)
- Online learning
- Parents instructions
- Other, specify

Percent of respondents

900 respondents
A high share of stateless youth did not learn during the COVID-19 outbreak

How do you learn during the Covid-19 outbreak?

- Self-organize
- I have not learned
- School outdoor classes
- Teacher instructions (rare)
- Organize with classmates
- Teacher instructions (regular)
- Online learning
- Parents instructions
- Other, specify

Percent of respondents

900 respondents
Online learning was most common at the Bachelor level

What learning resources do you use during the Covid-19 outbreak?

- YouTube
- Learning programs on TV
- Online websites
- Books
- Not learned since outbreak
- Learning programs on radio
- None
- Other, specify

Percent of respondents

930 respondents
Widespread lack of necessary equipment for online learning

What equipment for online learning do you have at home?

- Internet connection (slow)
- Smartphone
- Internet connection (fast)
- Computer/Laptop
- Microphone/headset
- Tablet
- Printer
- Scanner
- Webcam

Primary school
Secondary school
High/vocational school
Higher vocational education
Bachelor degree

847 respondents
Communication with teachers was mostly through phone and chat apps, while emails and videoconferences were common only among Bachelor students.
Many youth experienced an increase in free time, in particular youth aged 19-30 years.
Feeling nervous or anxious was common among youth with Thai nationality...

Felt nervous or anxious

- Not at all: 16.9%
- Rarely (less than 1 day): 15.9%
- Occasionally (1-2 days): 24.9%
- Occasionally (3-4 days): 28.9%
- Almost every day (5-7 days): 13.4%

Felt depressed

- Not at all: 45.2%
- Rarely (less than 1 day): 17.5%
- Occasionally (1-2 days): 24.0%
- Occasionally (3-4 days): 9.8%
- Almost every day (5-7 days): 3.5%

Felt lonely

- Not at all: 44.7%
- Rarely (less than 1 day): 18.8%
- Occasionally (1-2 days): 20.9%
- Occasionally (3-4 days): 9.7%
- Almost every day (5-7 days): 6.0%

Had a physical reaction

- Not at all: 51.0%
- Rarely (less than 1 day): 17.0%
- Occasionally (1-2 days): 22.3%
- Occasionally (3-4 days): 6.5%
- Almost every day (5-7 days): 3.2%

N=??
...but even more pronounced among youth without Thai nationality

When thinking about the Covid-19 outbreak in the past seven days, have you had any of the following problems?

- **Felt nervous or anxious**
  - Not at all: 7.4%
  - Rarely (less than 1 day): 10.1%
  - Occasionally (1-2 days): 25.0%
  - Occasionally (3-4 days): 29.7%
  - Almost every day (5-7 days): 27.7%

- **Felt depressed**
  - Not at all: 48.6%
  - Rarely (less than 1 day): 17.6%
  - Occasionally (1-2 days): 22.3%
  - Occasionally (3-4 days): 8.8%
  - Almost every day (5-7 days): 2.7%

- **Felt lonely**
  - Not at all: 43.9%
  - Rarely (less than 1 day): 23.0%
  - Occasionally (1-2 days): 15.5%
  - Occasionally (3-4 days): 14.2%
  - Almost every day (5-7 days): 3.4%

- **Had a physical reaction**
  - Not at all: 55.4%
  - Rarely (less than 1 day): 16.9%
  - Occasionally (1-2 days): 14.9%
  - Occasionally (3-4 days): 10.1%
  - Almost every day (5-7 days): 2.7%

N=??
Either before or during the COVID-19 outbreak, have you had difficulties accessing any of these sexual and reproductive health services for youth?

(Respondents who answered that they don't need the particular service were excluded.)
### Explanations of abbreviations from previous slides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pills</td>
<td>Contraceptive pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Emergency contraception</td>
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<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>Long-acting reversible contraception</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condom</td>
<td>Condom</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREP</td>
<td>Pre-exposure Prophylaxis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP</td>
<td>Post-exposure Prophylaxis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>Medical abortion</td>
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<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Screening and/treatment of sexually transmitted infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>Counselling on sexual health</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Female youth adhered to Covid-19 prevention practices more regularly than their male counterparts.
Summary of key findings

• Only a minority of ethnic minority/stateless youth changed their living arrangement during the Covid-19 outbreak.

• Most working ethnic minority/stateless youth experienced an impact of Covid-19 on their work.

• Majority of stateless youth did not receive financial or social support during the Covid-19 outbreak.

• Rising indebtedness due to Covid-19 among a fifth of ethnic/stateless youth.

• Gender gap among ethnic/stateless youth in terms of concern for education and learning strategies during the Covid-19 outbreak.

• Online learning most common among ethnic/stateless youth studying at the Bachelor level.

• Lack of equipment for online learning among ethnic/stateless youth.
Summary of key findings

• Considerable share of ethnic/stateless youth experienced anxiety/nervousness as well as difficulties in access to sexual and reproductive health services during the Covid-19 outbreak.

• Discrepancy between female and male ethnic/stateless youth with regards to Covid-19 prevention practices.

• Stateless youth were more concerned about infection risk and access to goods and treatment and more often experienced anxiety.

• A high share of stateless youth did not learn.

• Increase in free time experienced by many ethnic/stateless youth, in particular youth aged 19-30 years.

• About 40% of ethnic youth had difficulties accessing sexual and reproductive health services. About half of them faced the difficulties prior to the COVID-19 outbreak and another half did so during the COVID-19 time.