



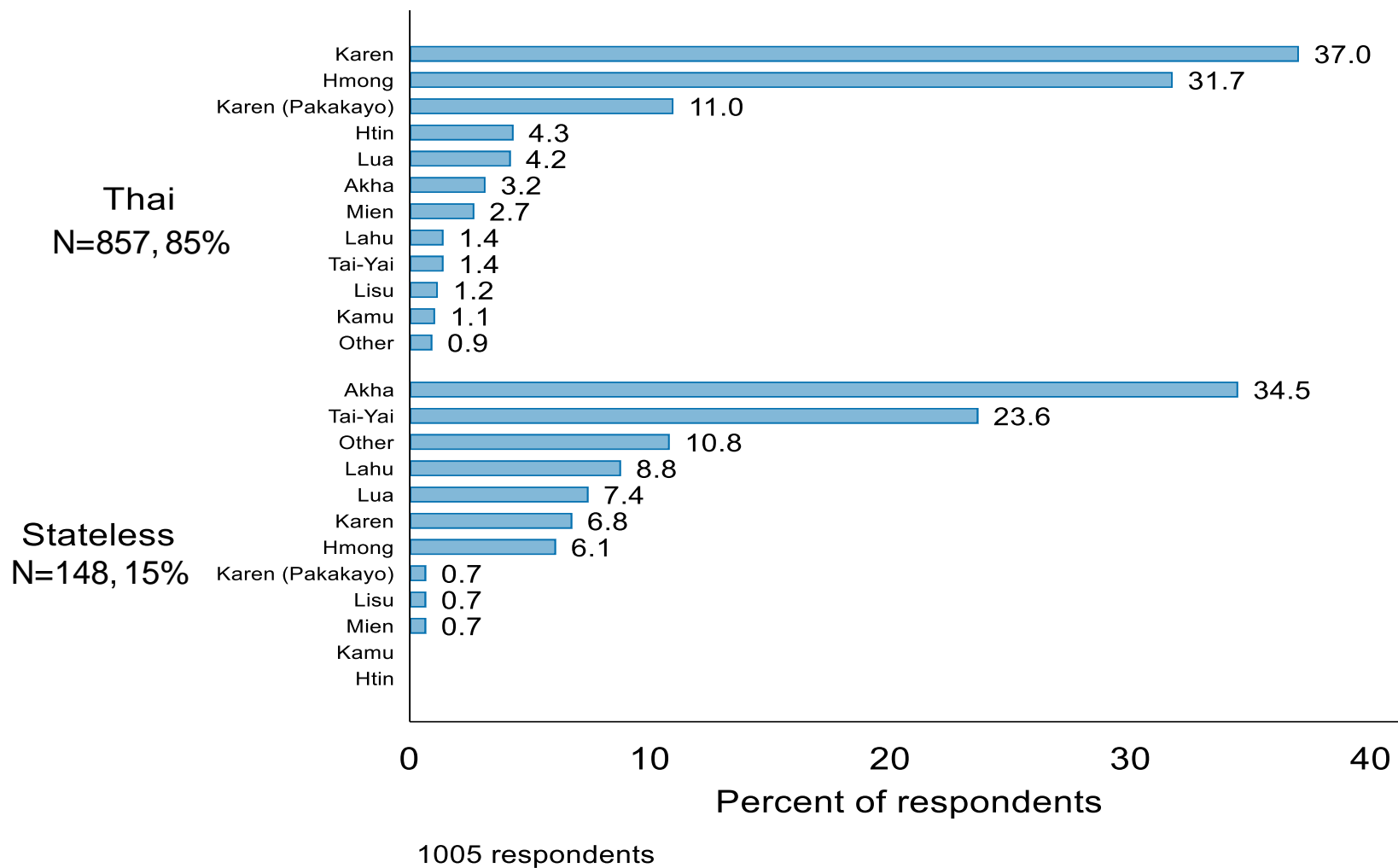
# **Ethnic and stateless youth and Covid-19 impact online survey**

23.6.2020

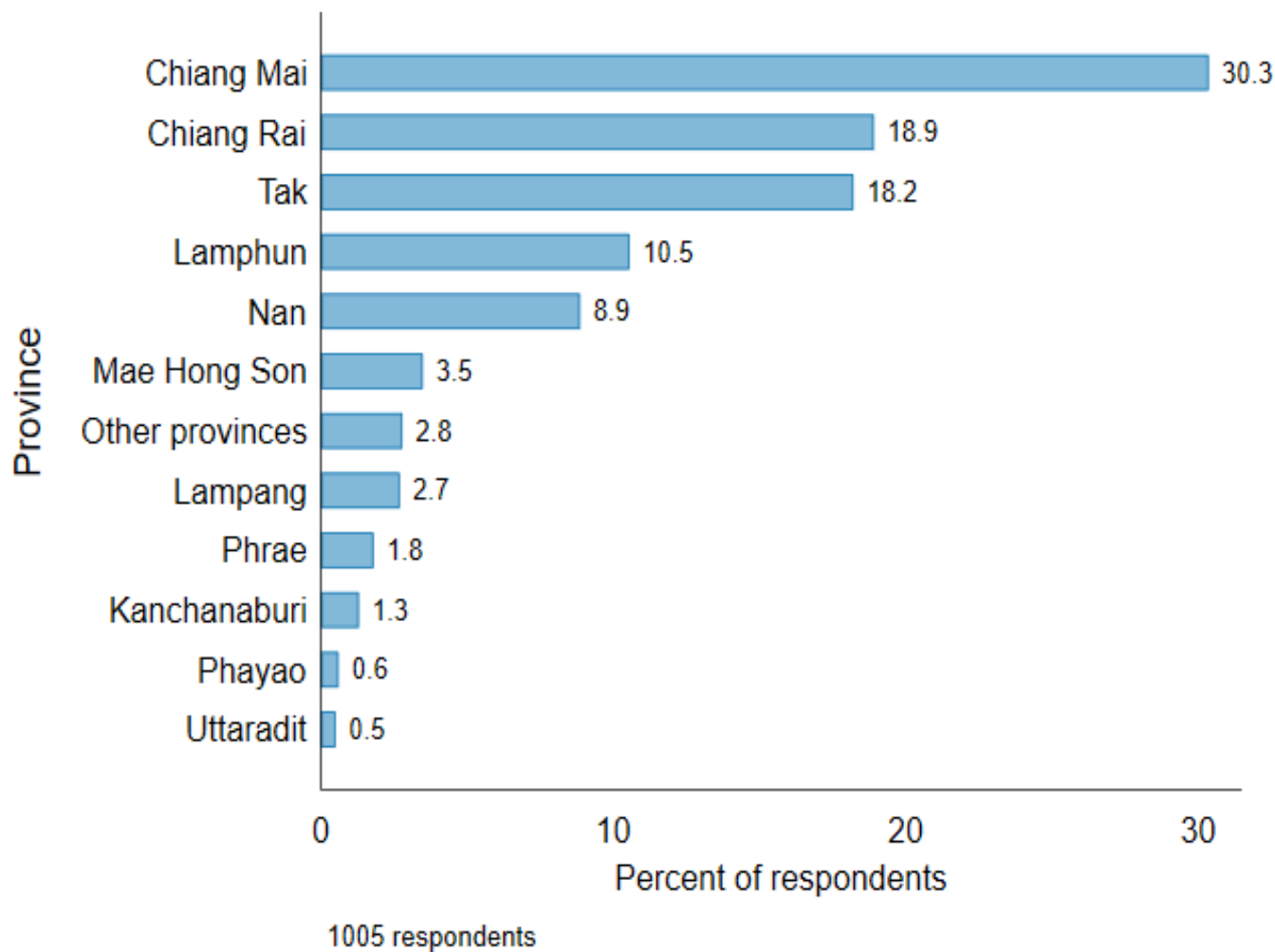
# Survey population

- 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

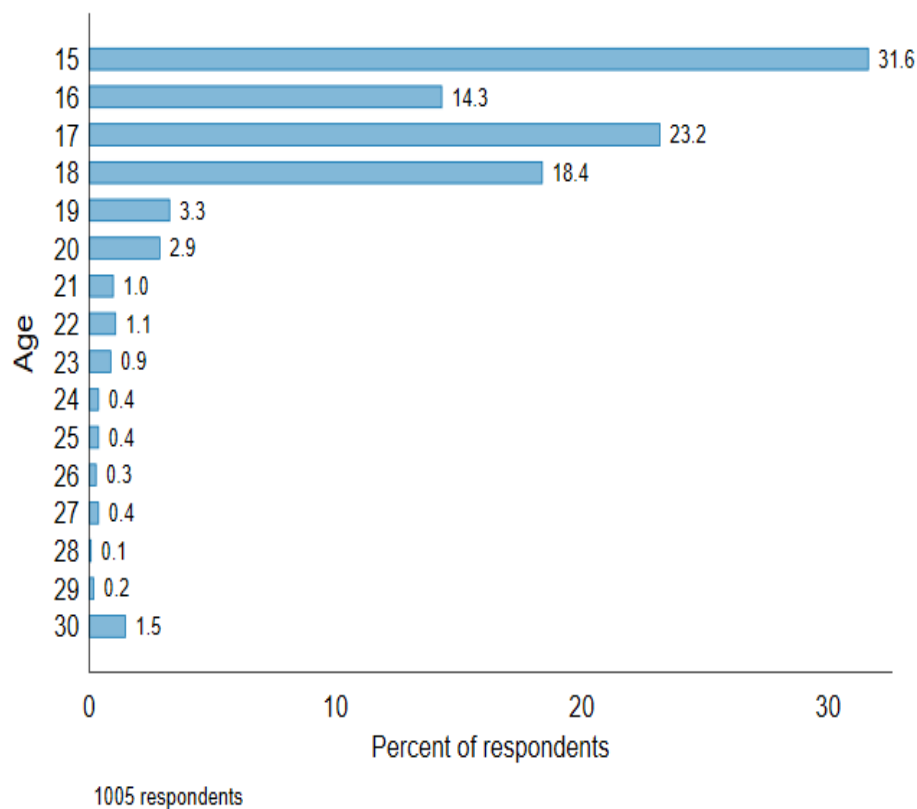
# Most Thai ethnic respondents were Karen and Hmong, while most stateless respondents were Akha and Tai-Yai



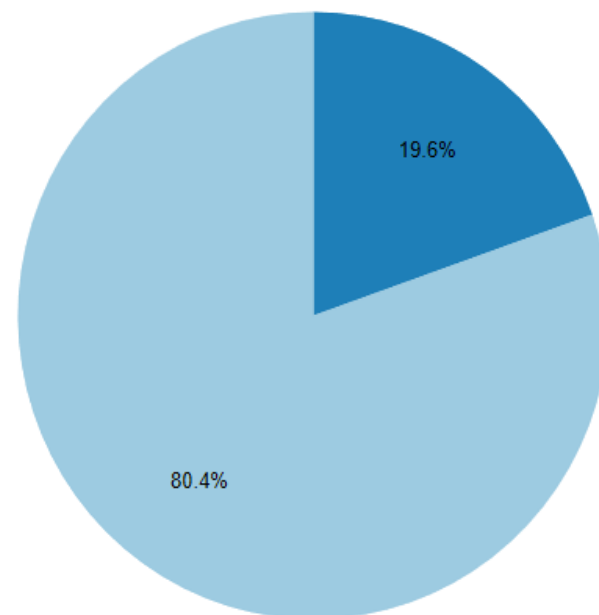
## Two-thirds of respondents were from Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Tak



## Majority of respondents were female (80%) aged 15-19 years (90%)

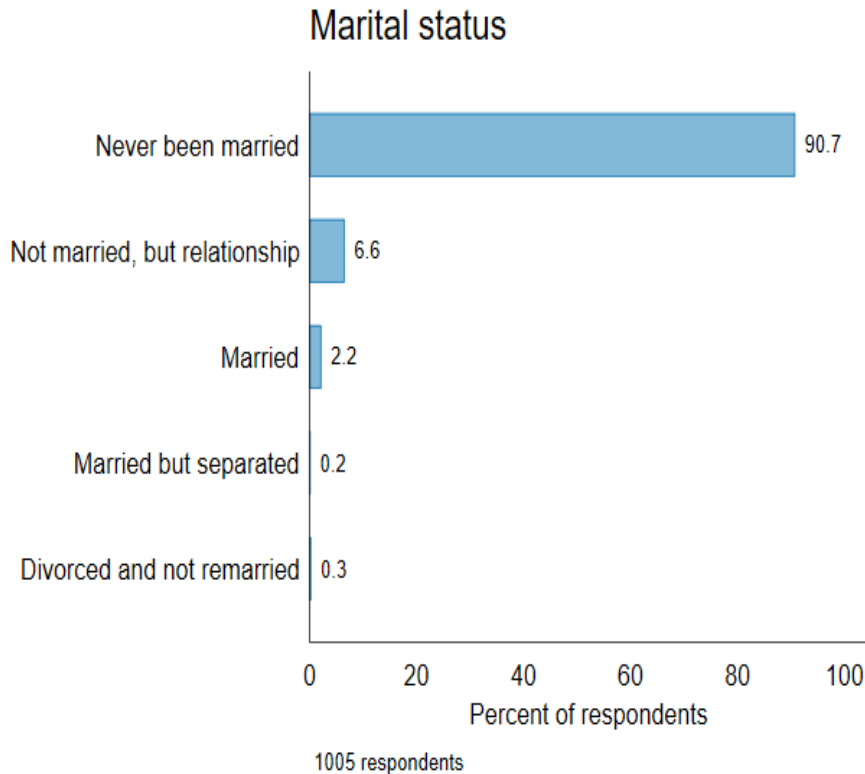


Male Female



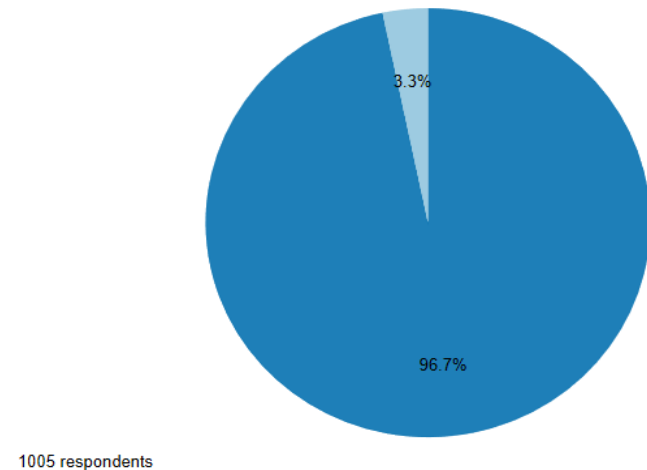
# Majority of respondents had never been married

## Only 3% ever had children



Do you have children?

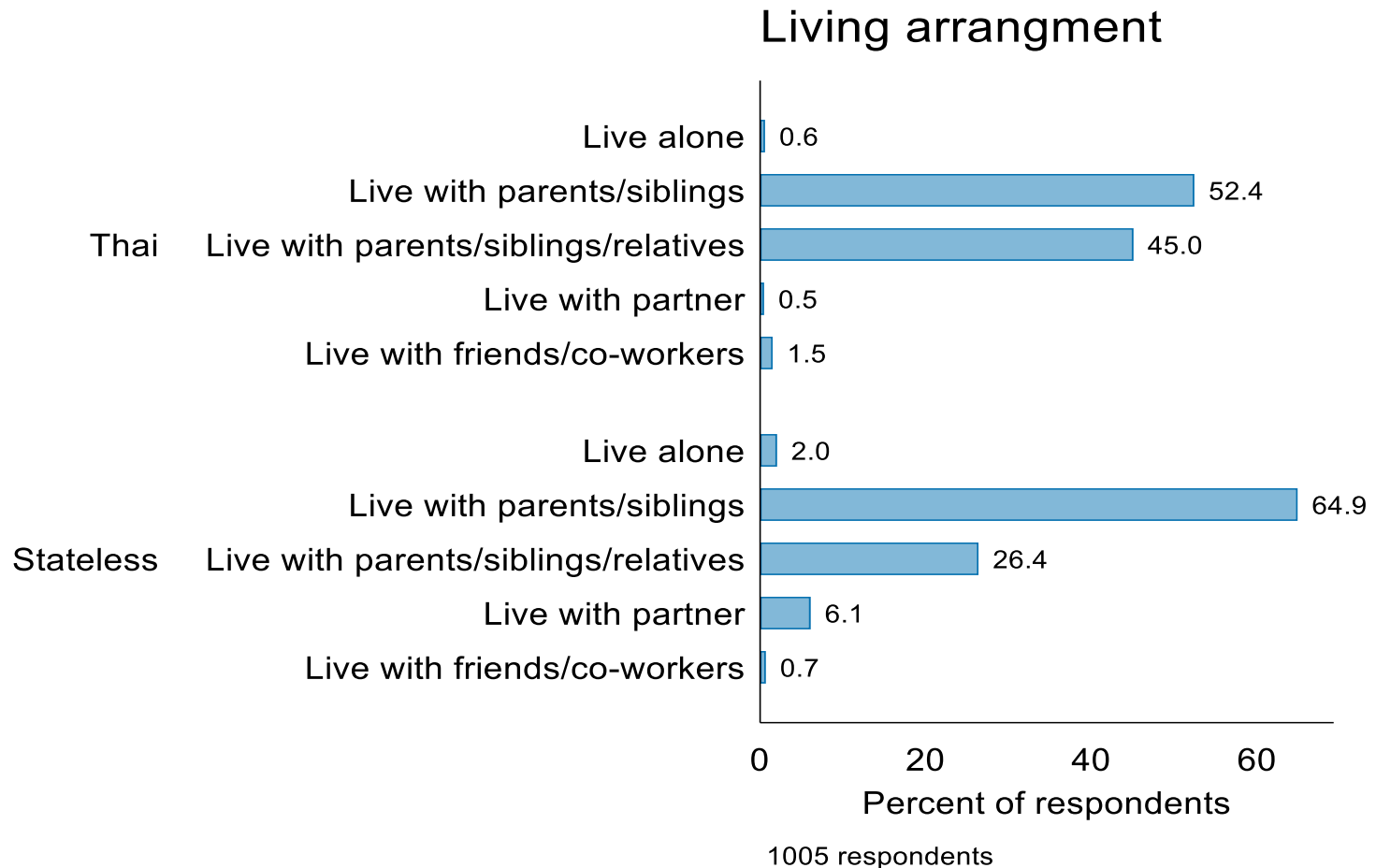
No Yes



Only 33 respondents had children  
15 of them were teen parents

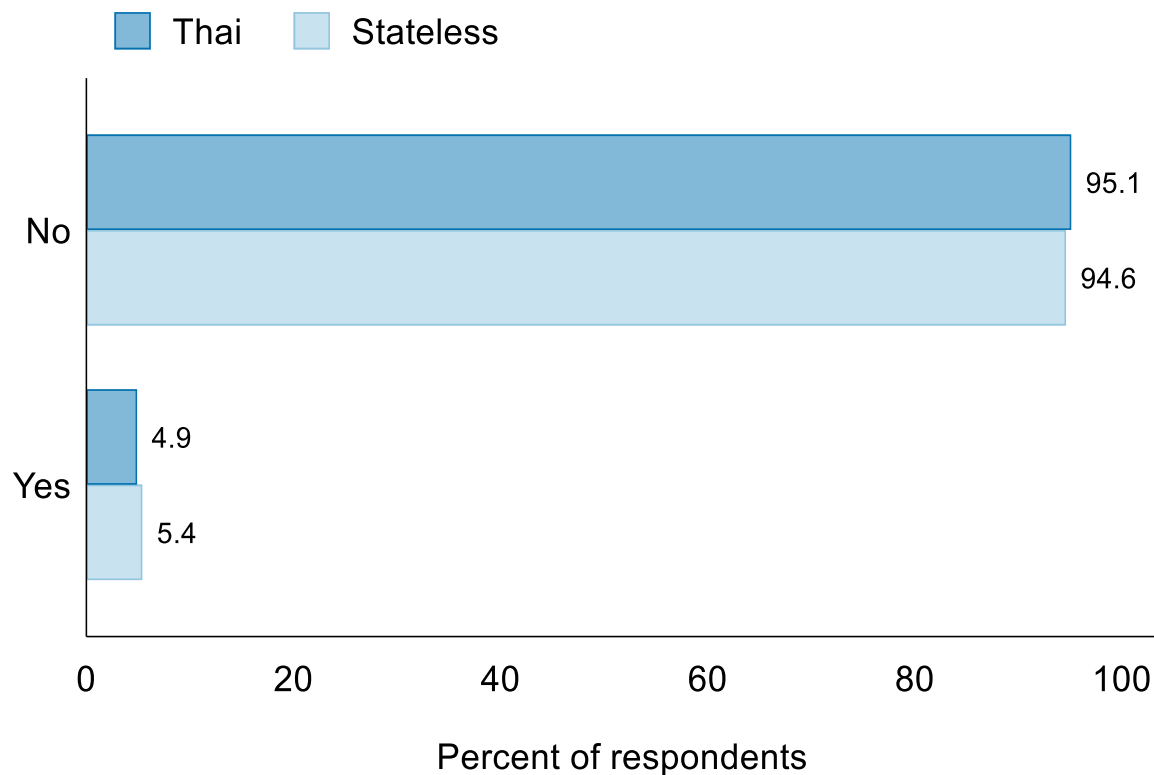
## Living Arrangement

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



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

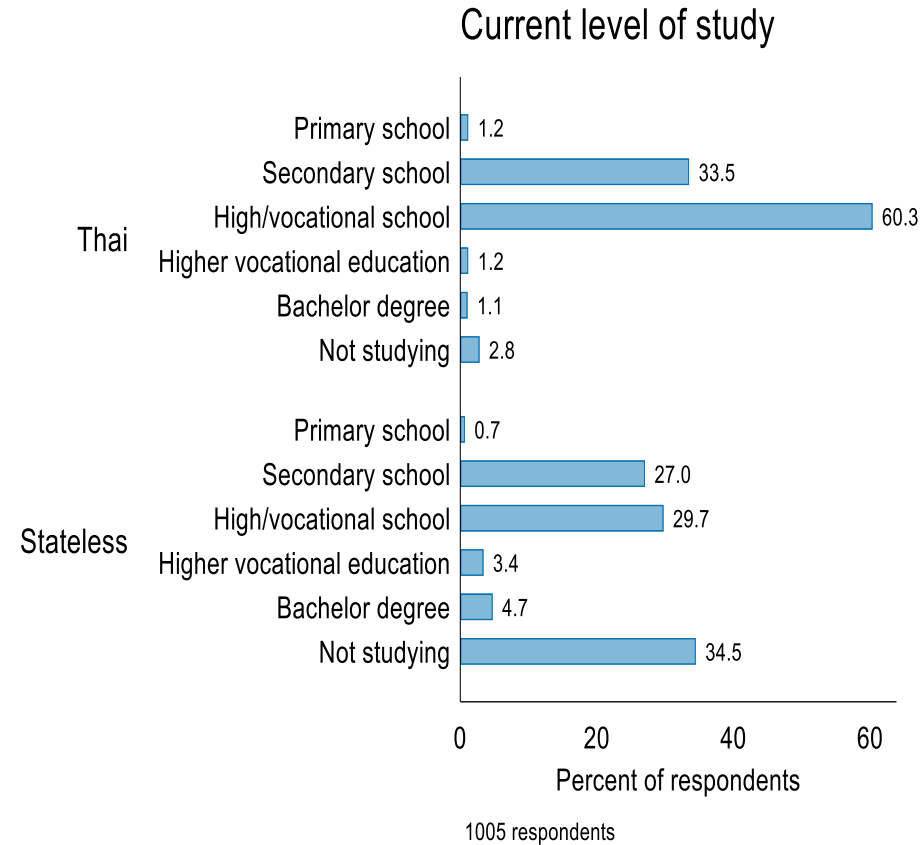
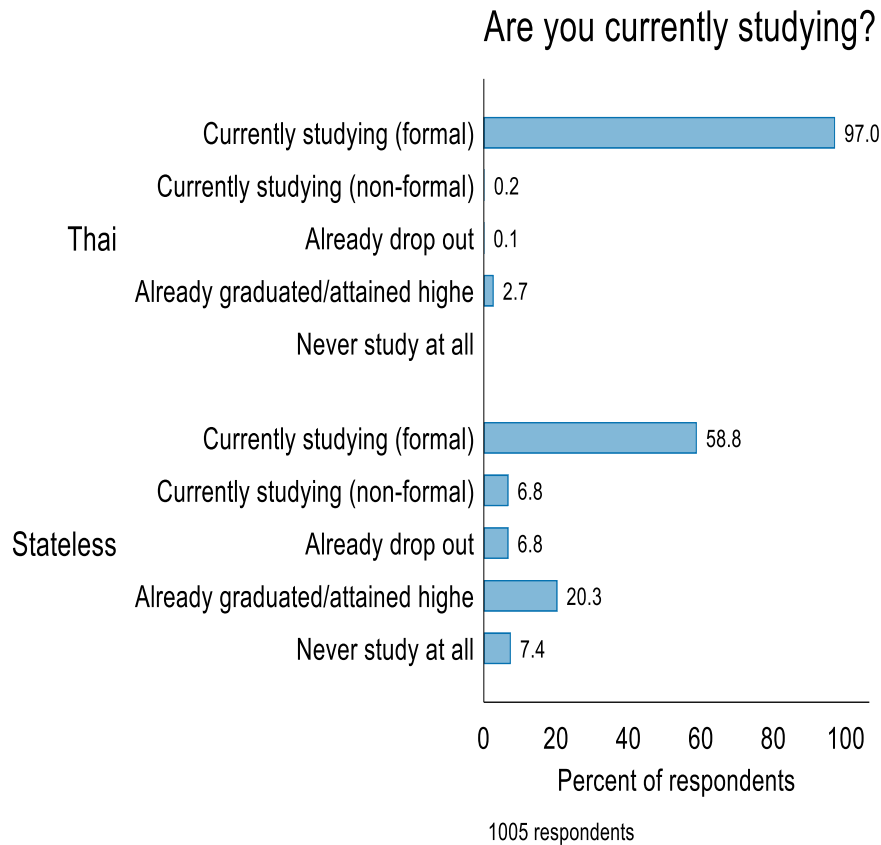
Due to the Covid-19 outbreak,  
has your living arrangement changed?



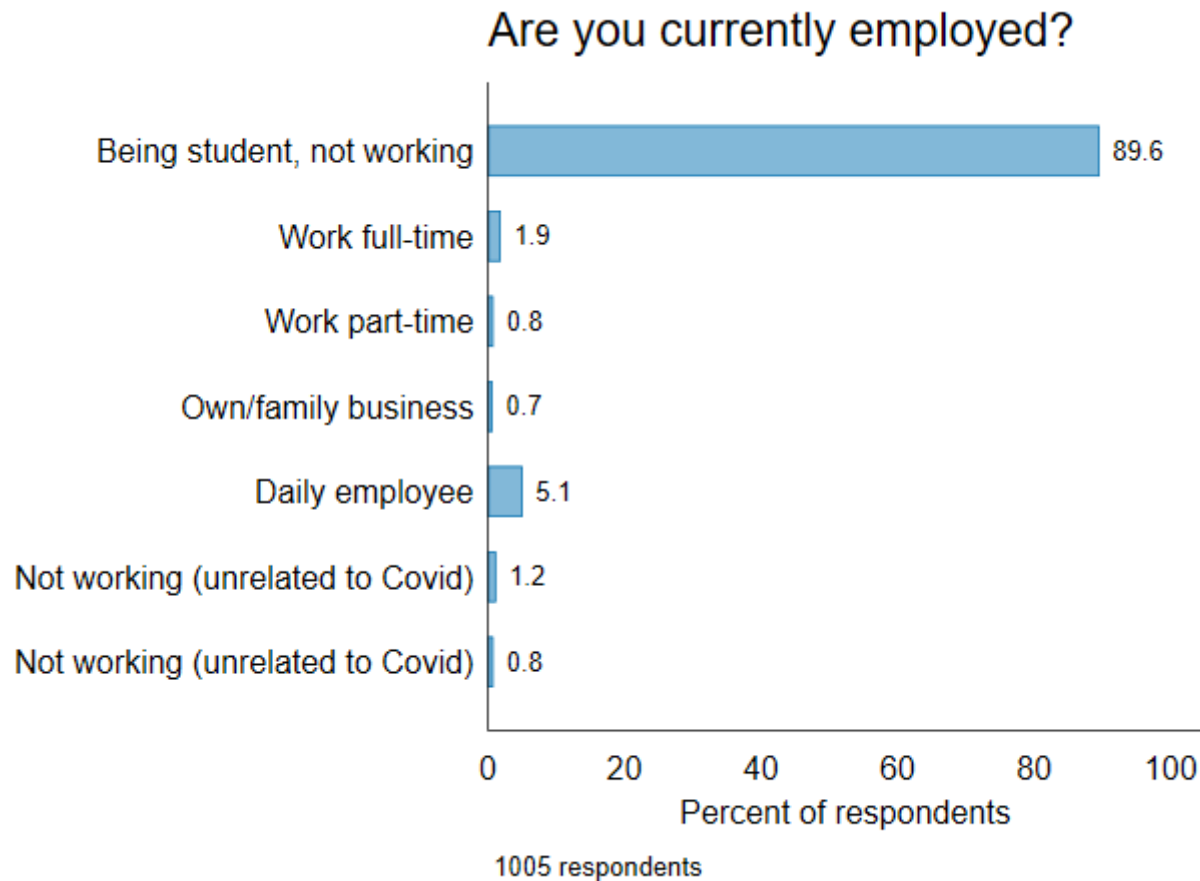
1005 respondents



# Majority of Thai respondents in formal education, while about 20 % of stateless already graduated,

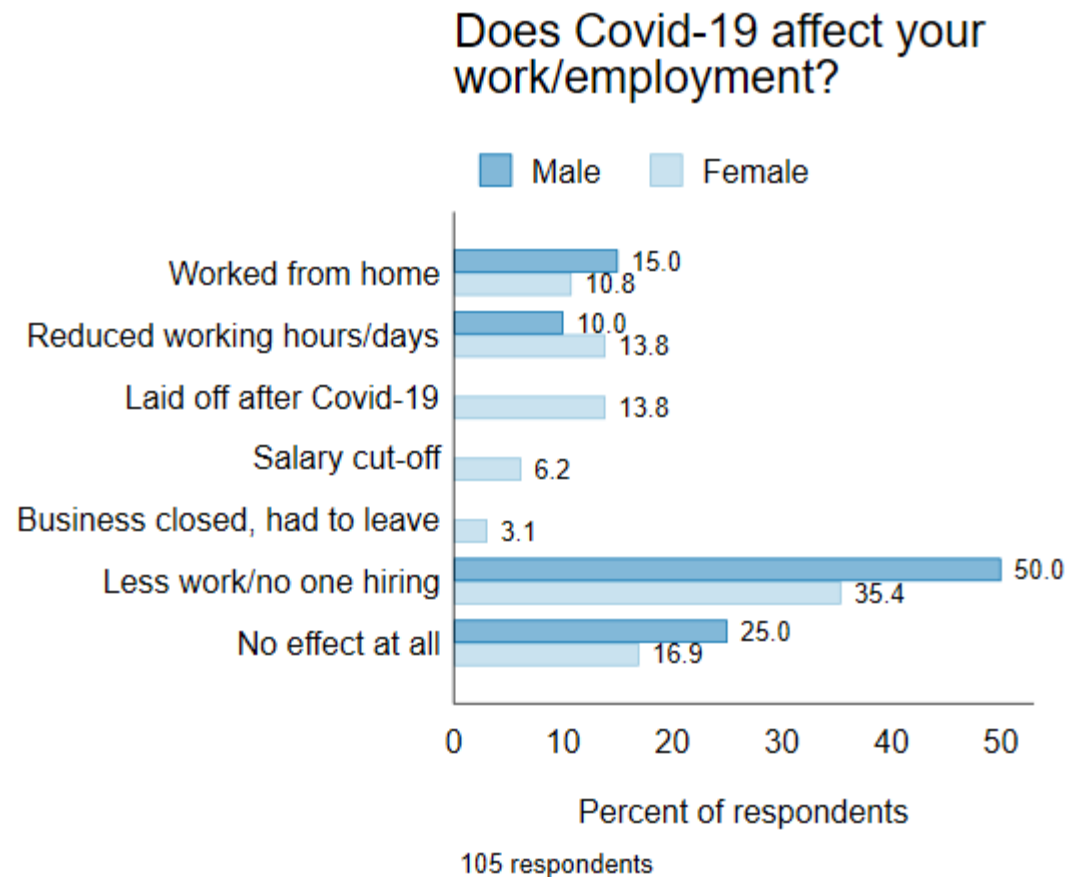


# Majority of respondents were students, not working

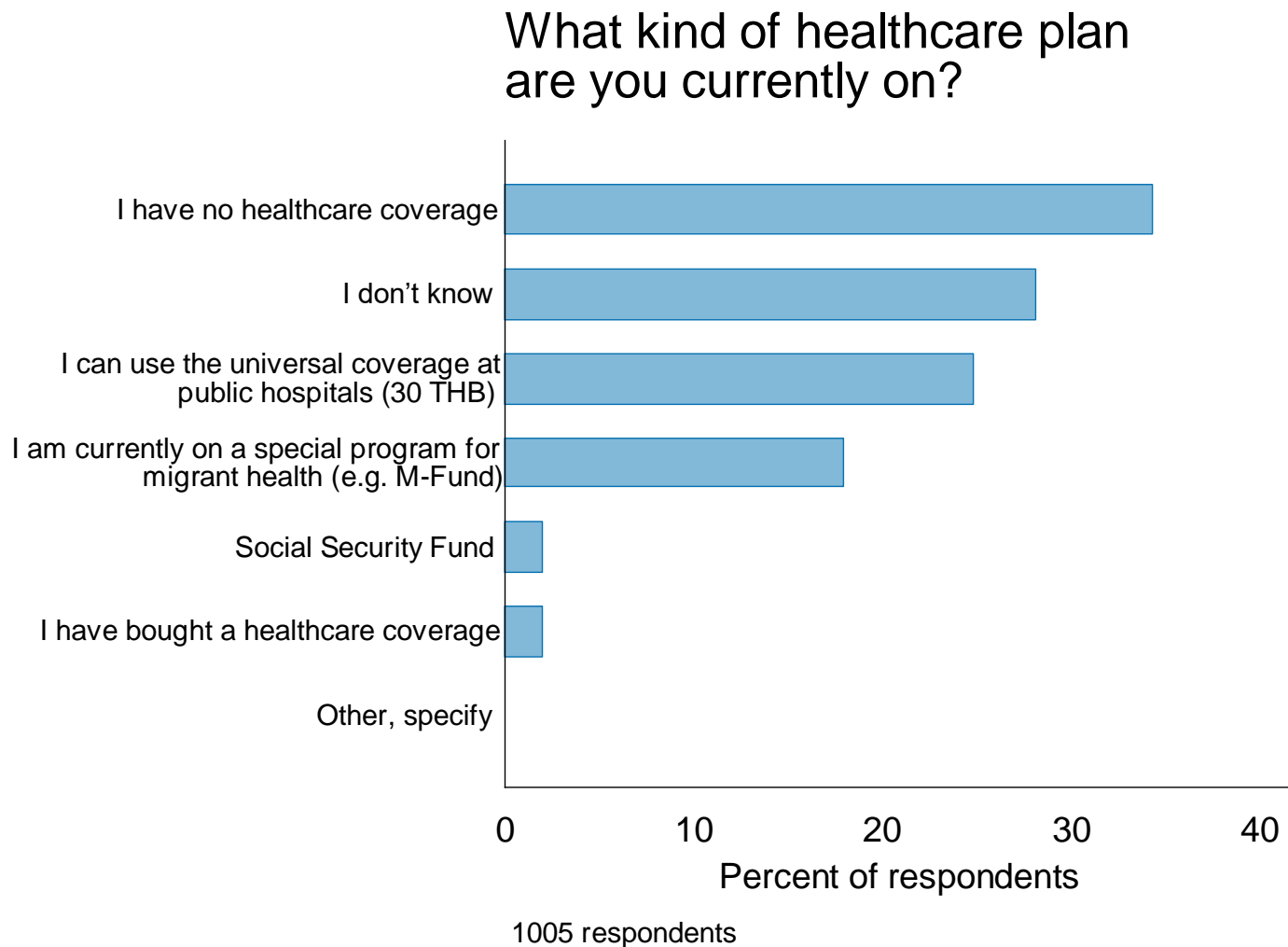


# COVID-19 impacts on work/employment

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.

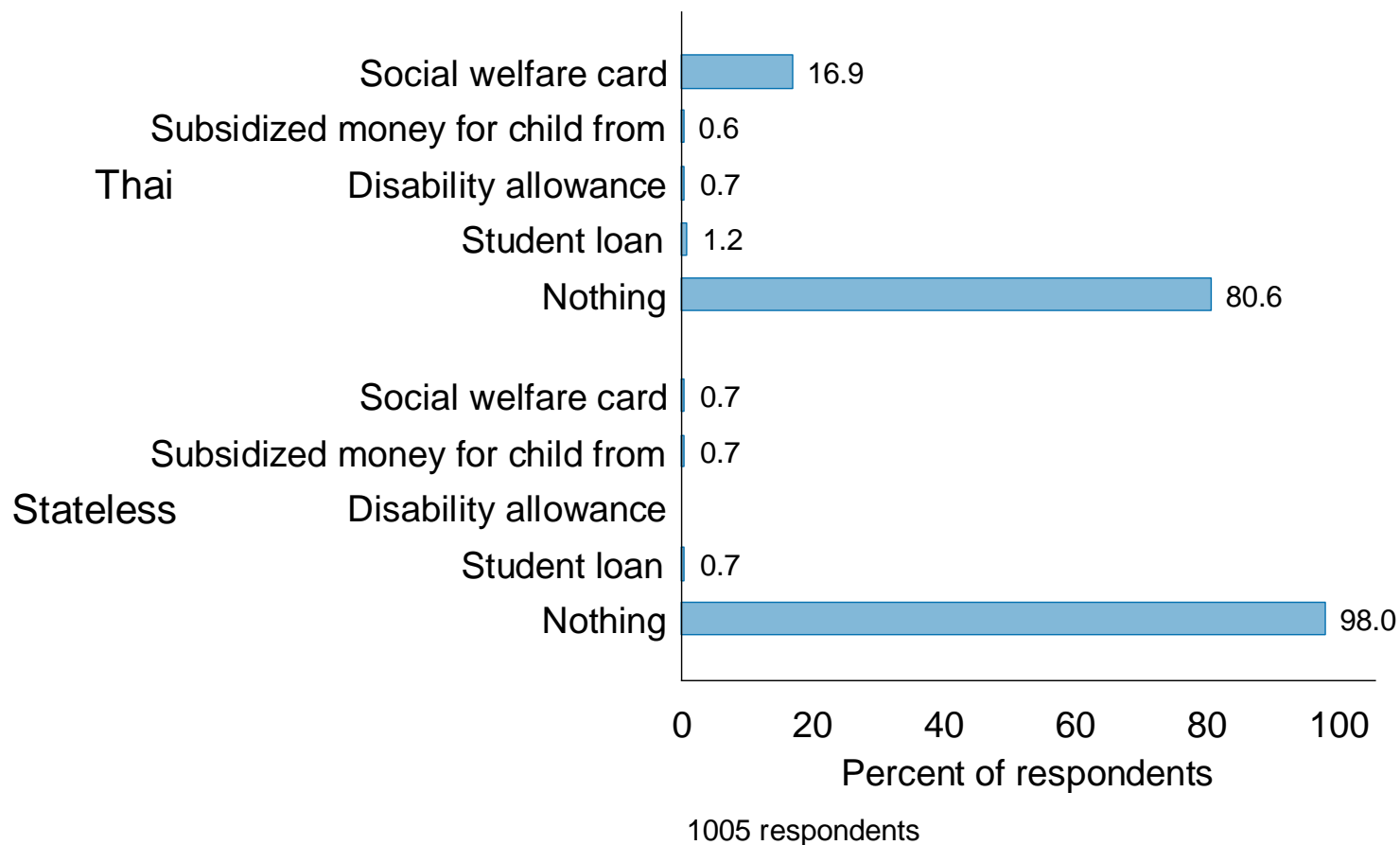


# One third of ethnic minority and stateless youth had no healthcare coverage while another 20% were on migrant health scheme



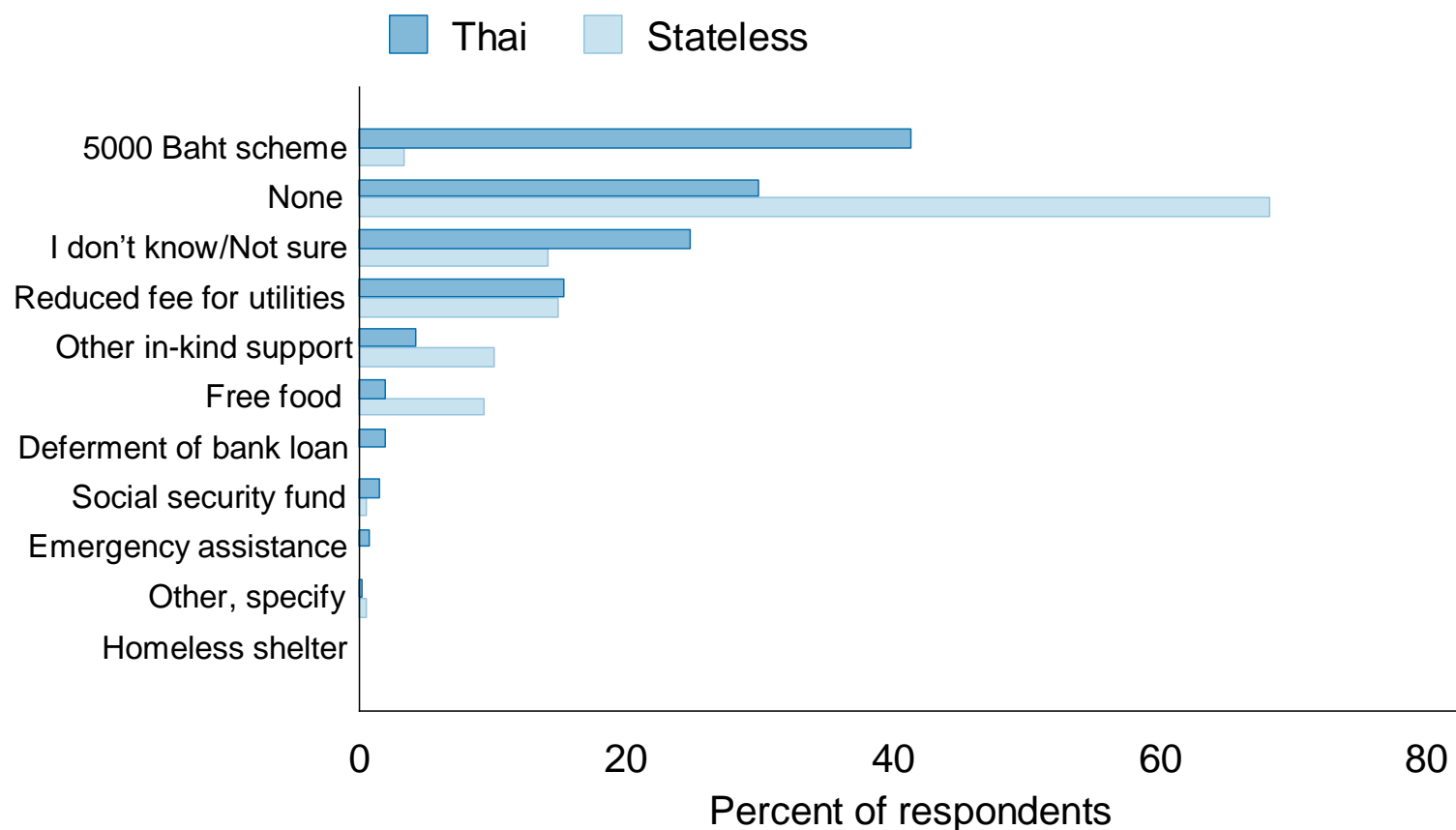
# Vast majority of respondents usually does not receive any social welfare during the COVID-19 lockdown

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



# 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?

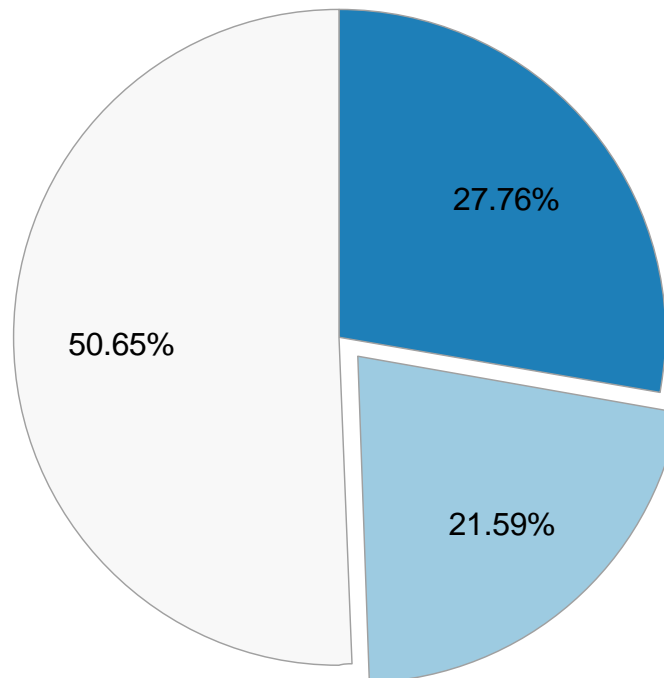


1005 respondents

# Increased debt experienced by more than a fifth of youth

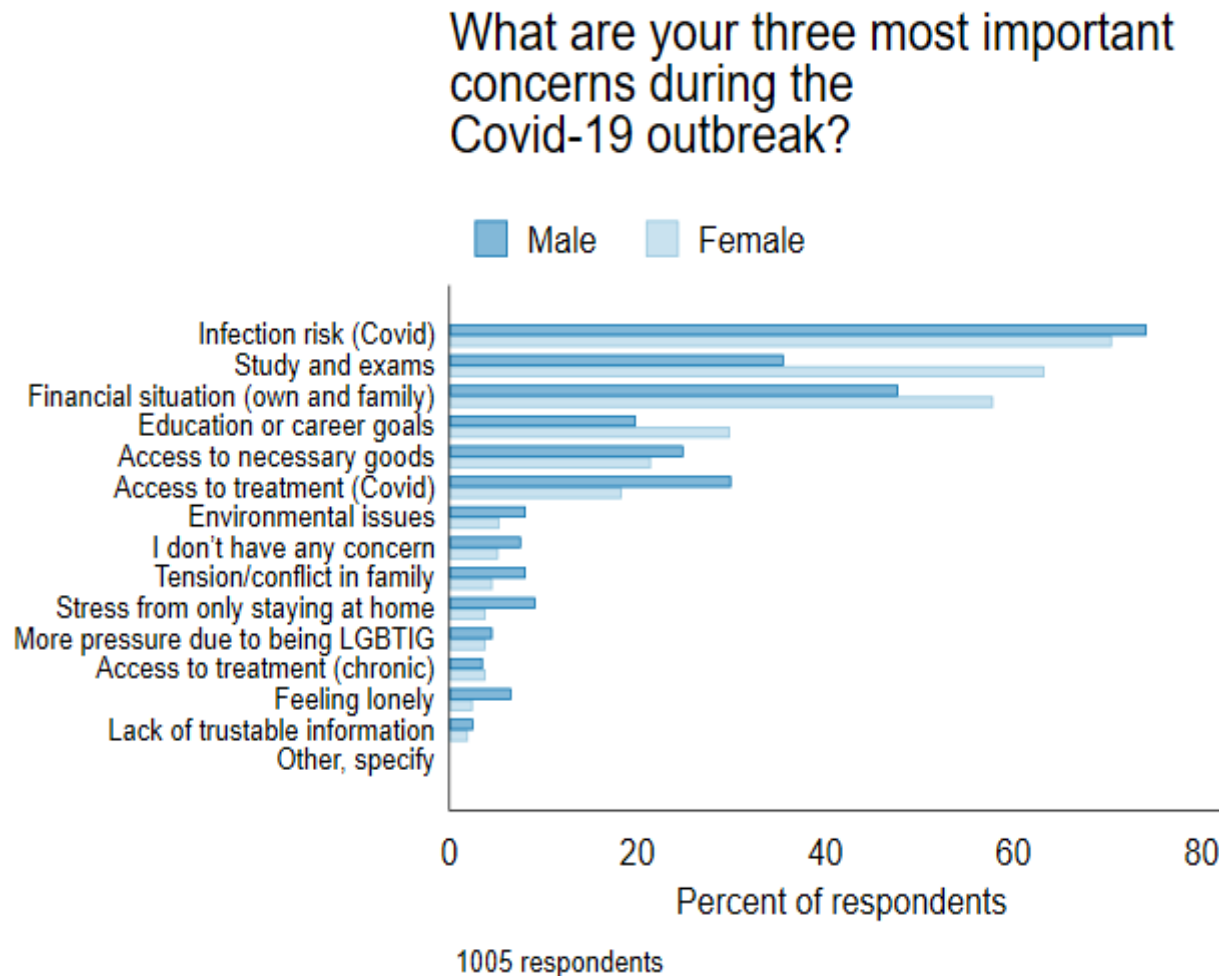
Have you or your family become more indebted because of the Covid-19 outbreak?

■ No      ■ Yes  
■ Don't know



1005 respondents

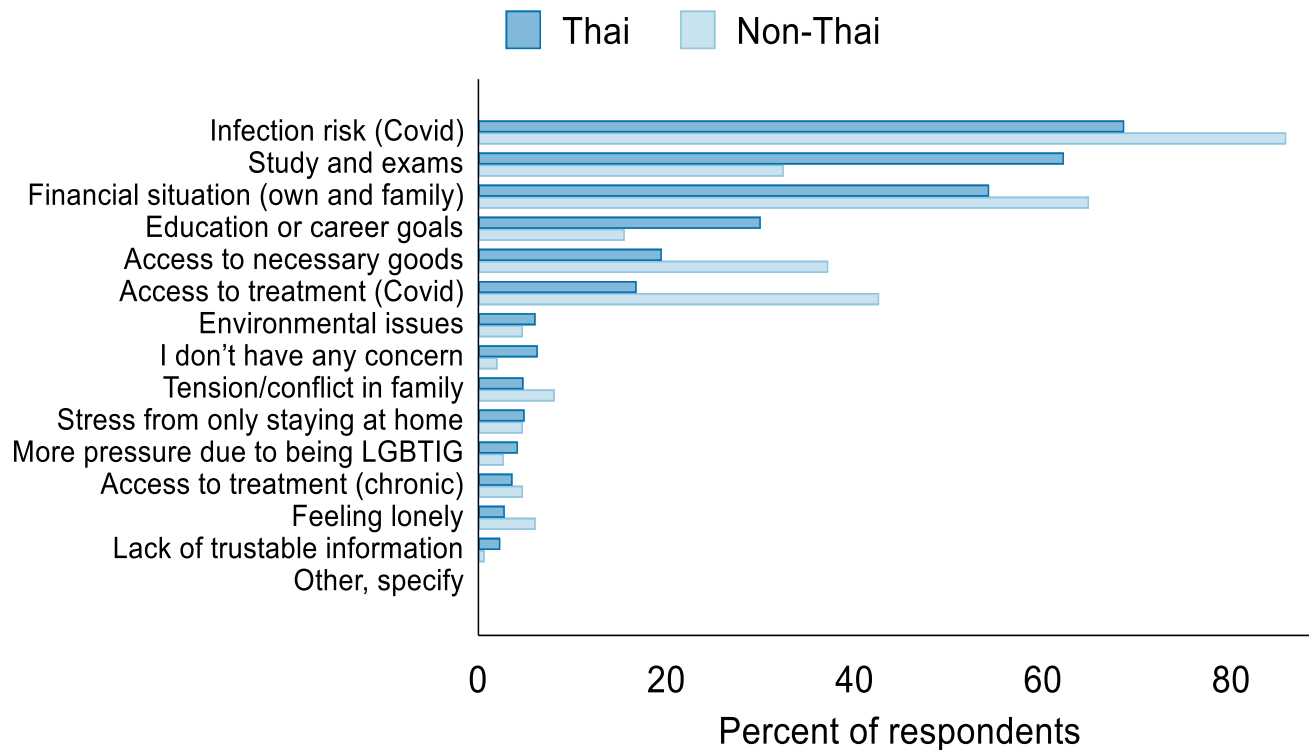
# Female youth were more concerned about education/finances while male youth worried more about access to treatment





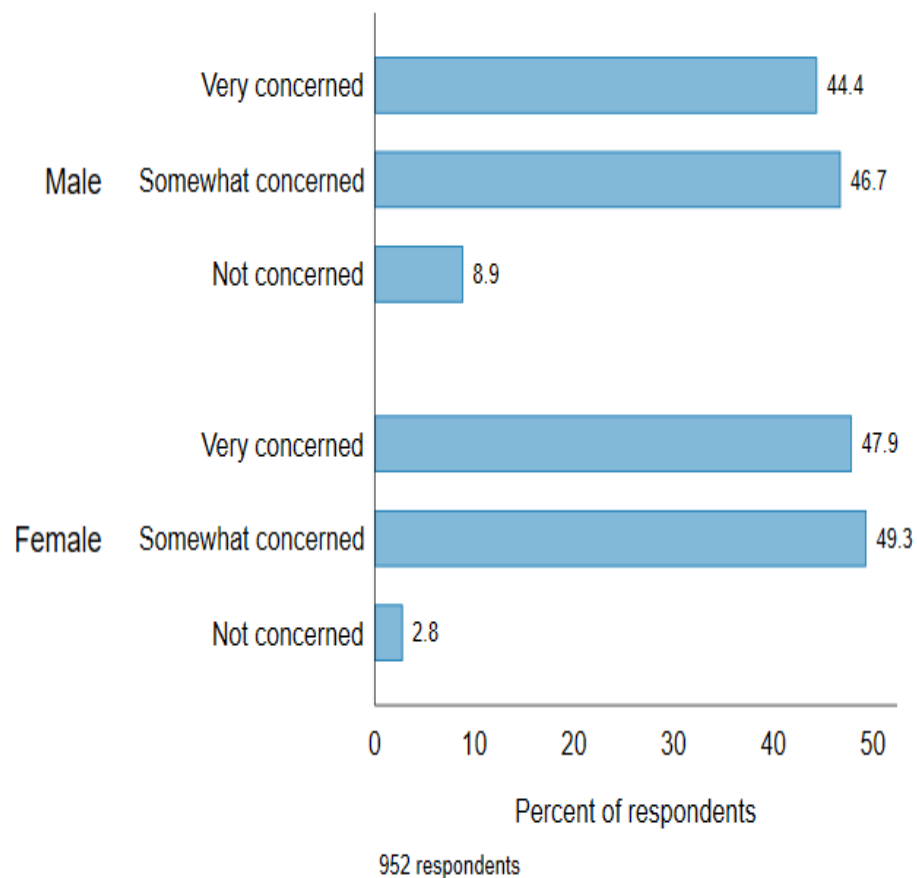
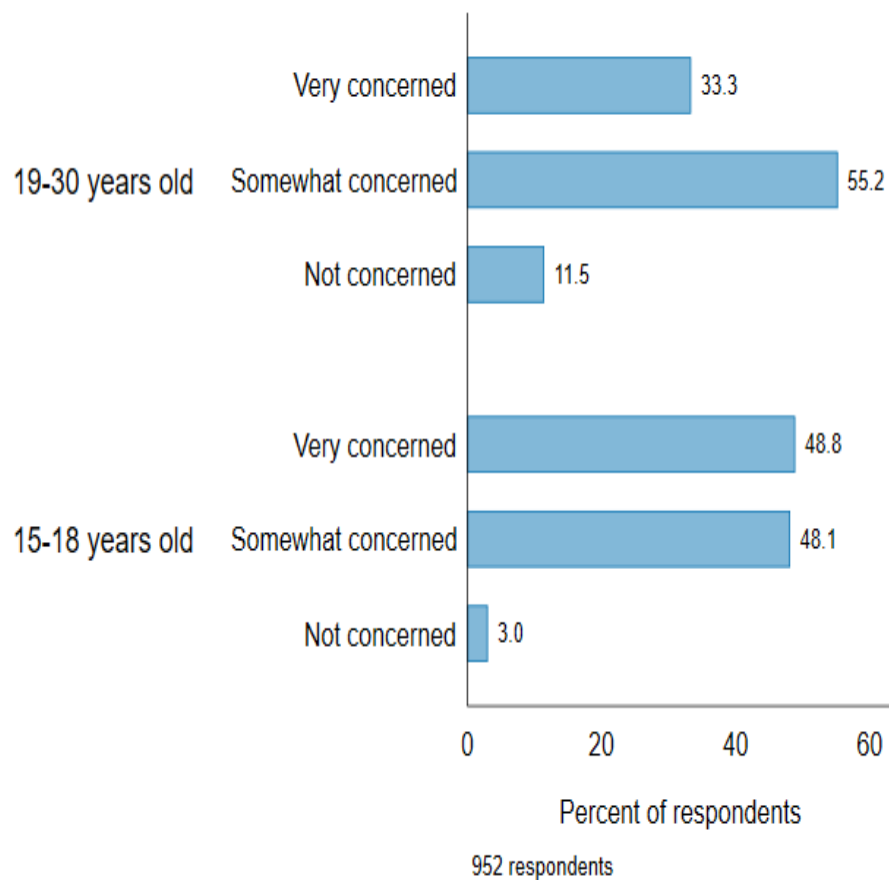
# Stateless youth were more concerned about infection risk and access to goods and treatment

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

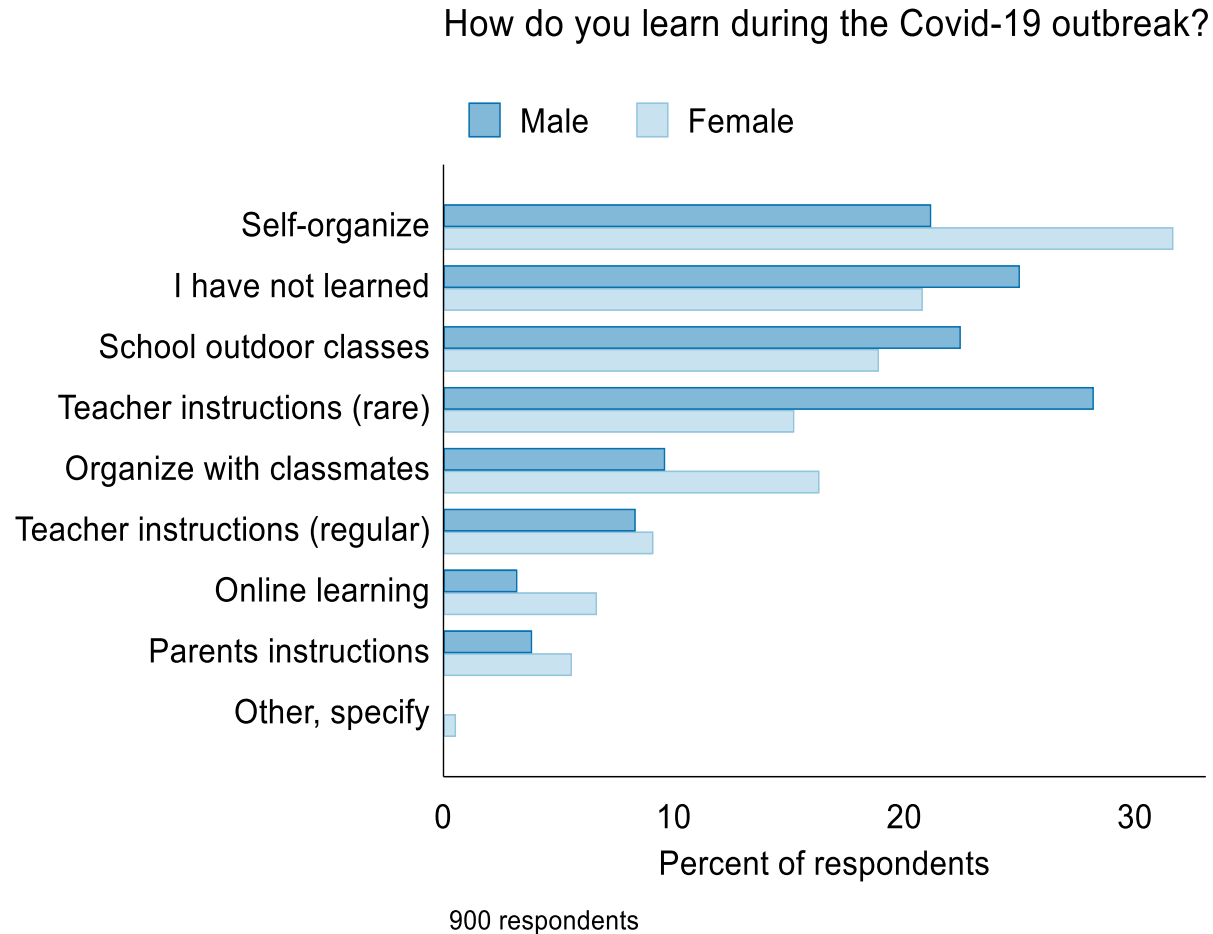


1005 respondents

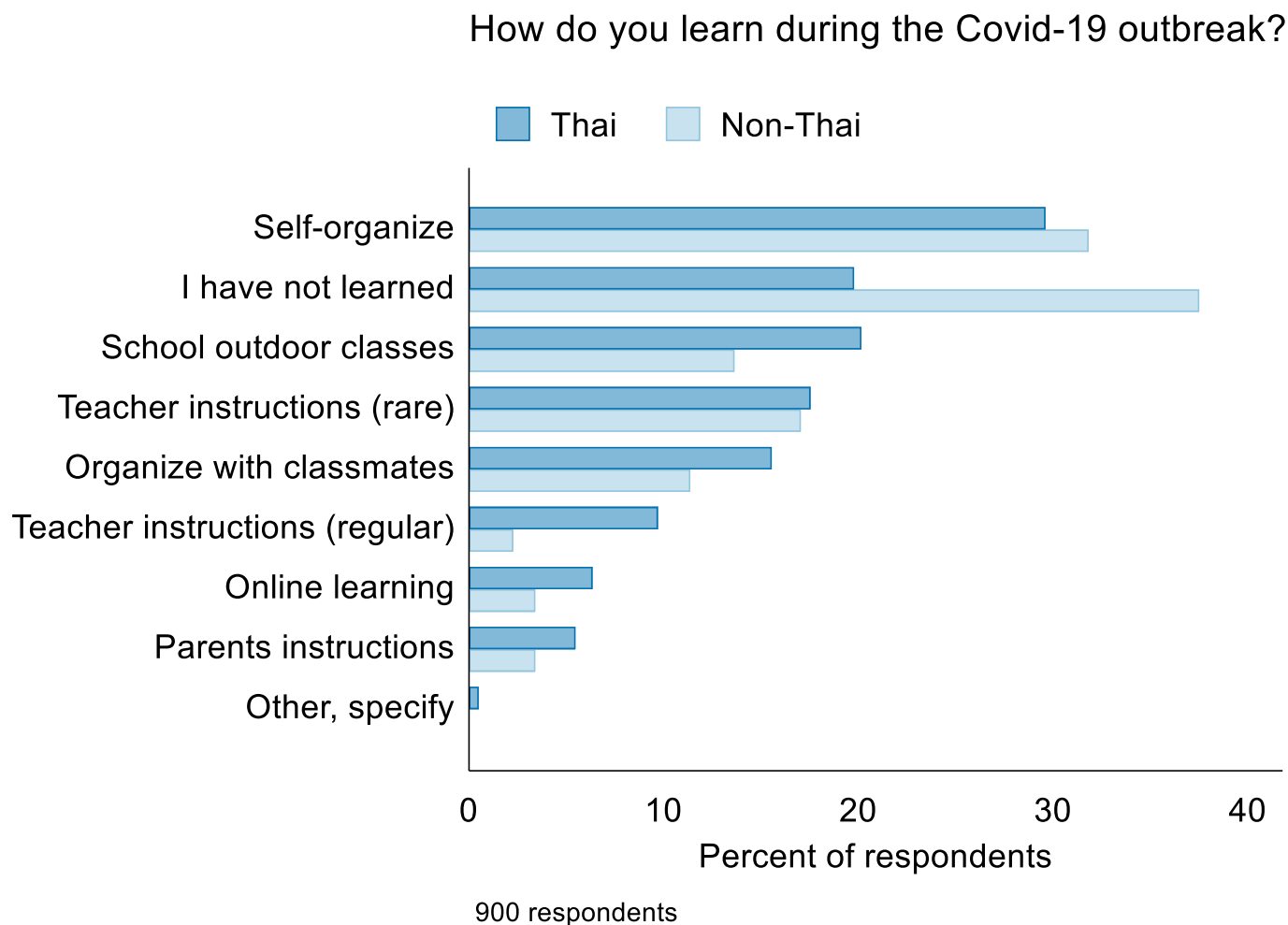
## Female youth and youth aged 15-18 years were more concerned about their education



# Female youths were more engaged in self-organizing learning than male youths

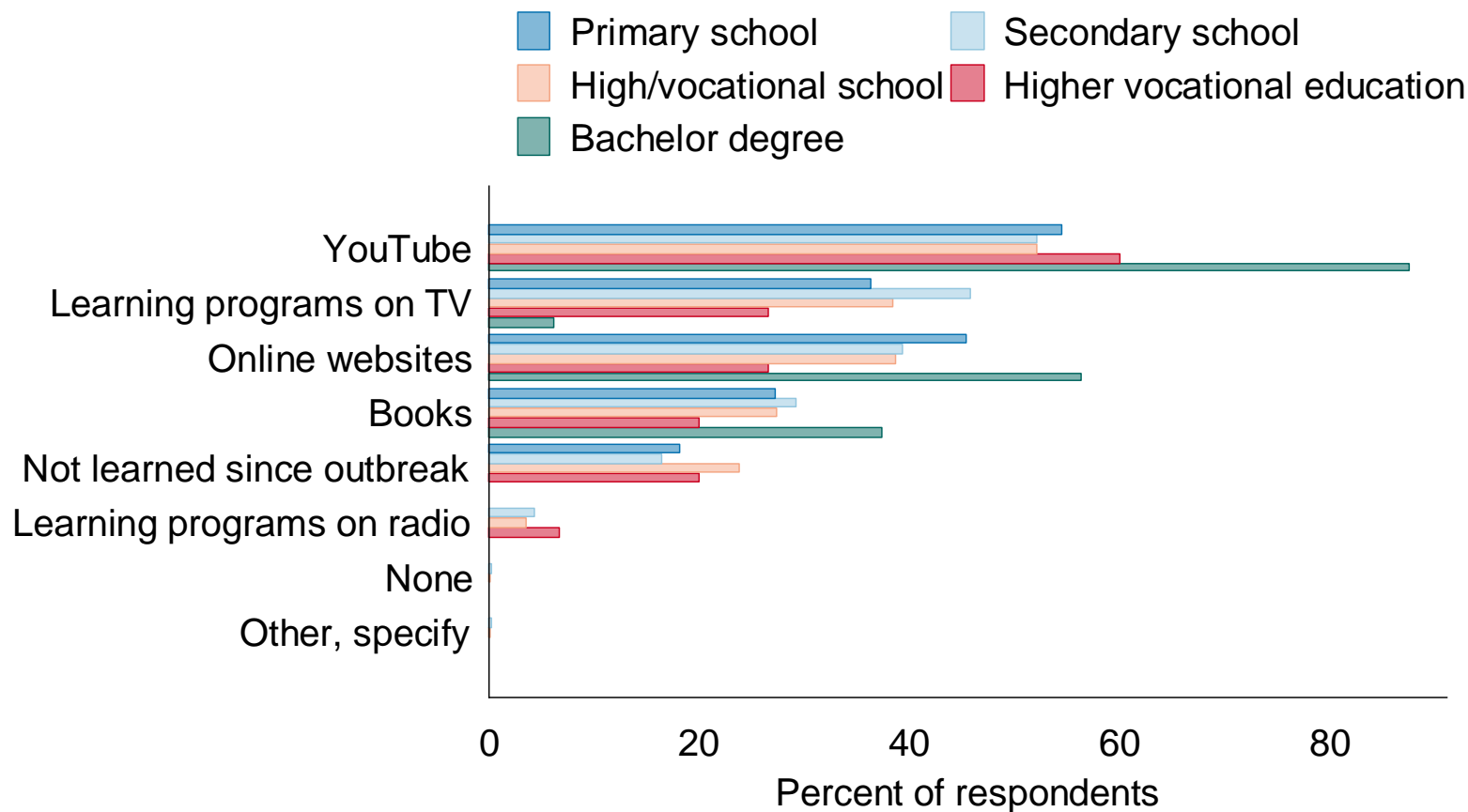


# A high share of stateless youth did not learn during the COVID-19 outbreak



# Online learning was most common at the Bachelor level

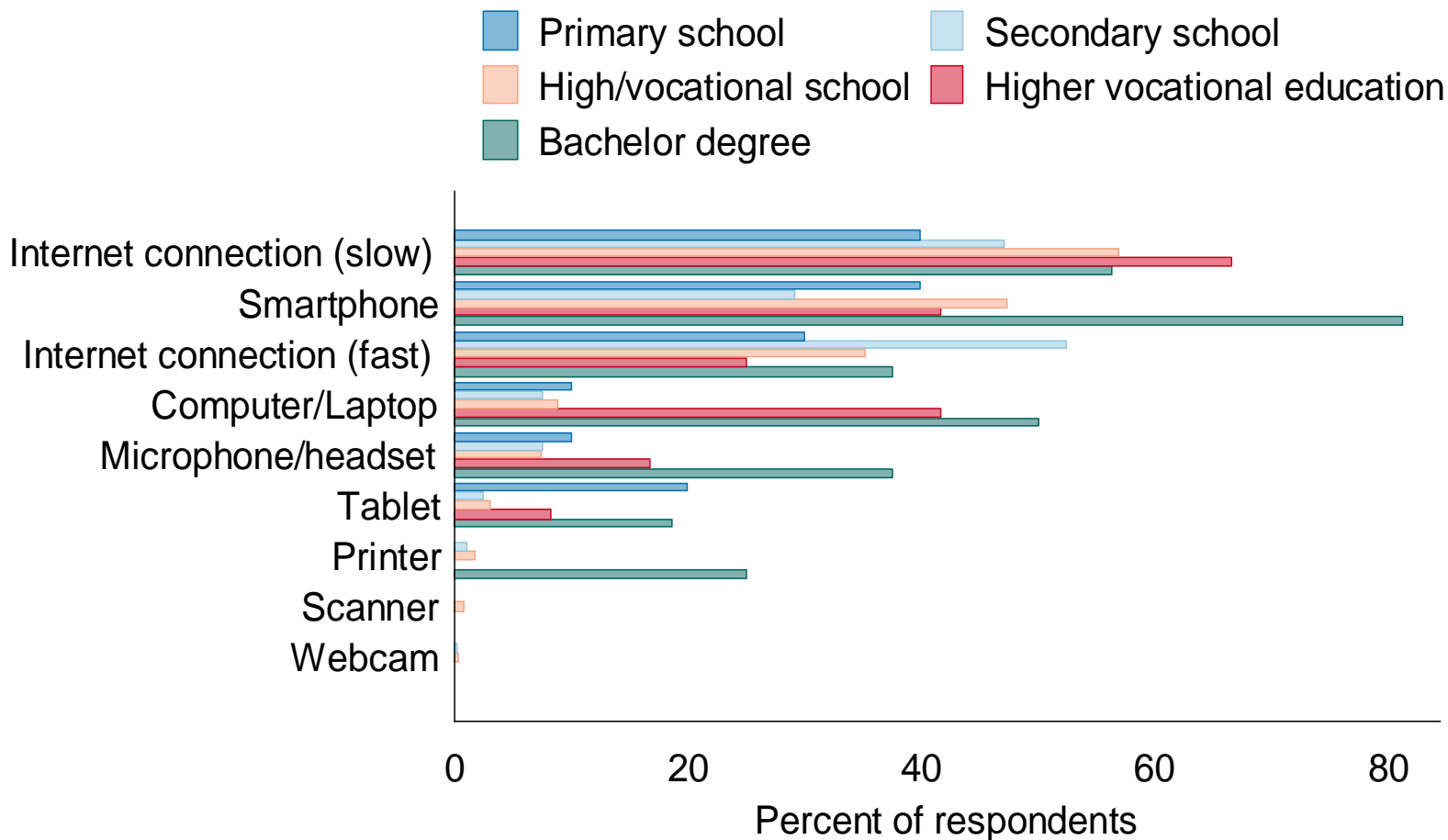
What learning resources do you use during the Covid-19 outbreak?



930 respondents

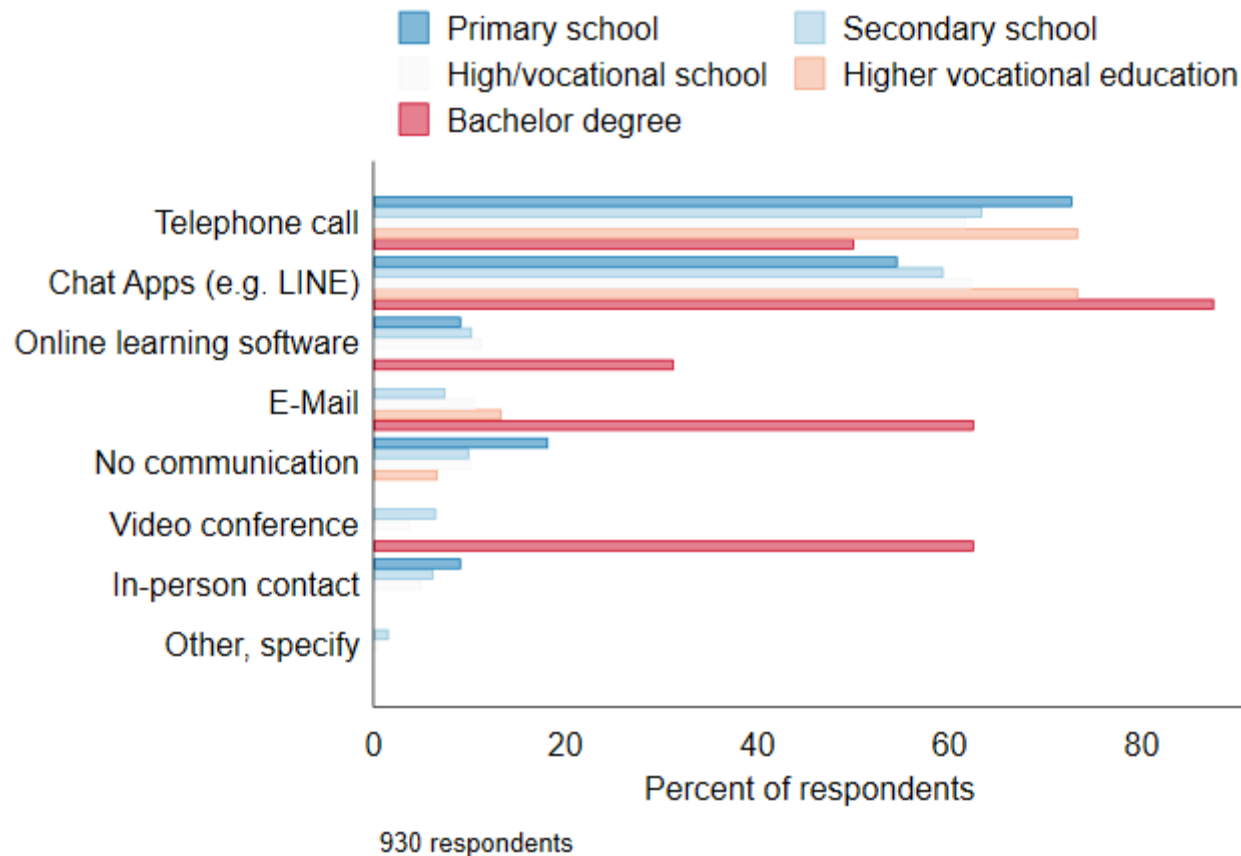
# Widespread lack of necessary equipment for online learning

What equipment for online learning do you have at home?

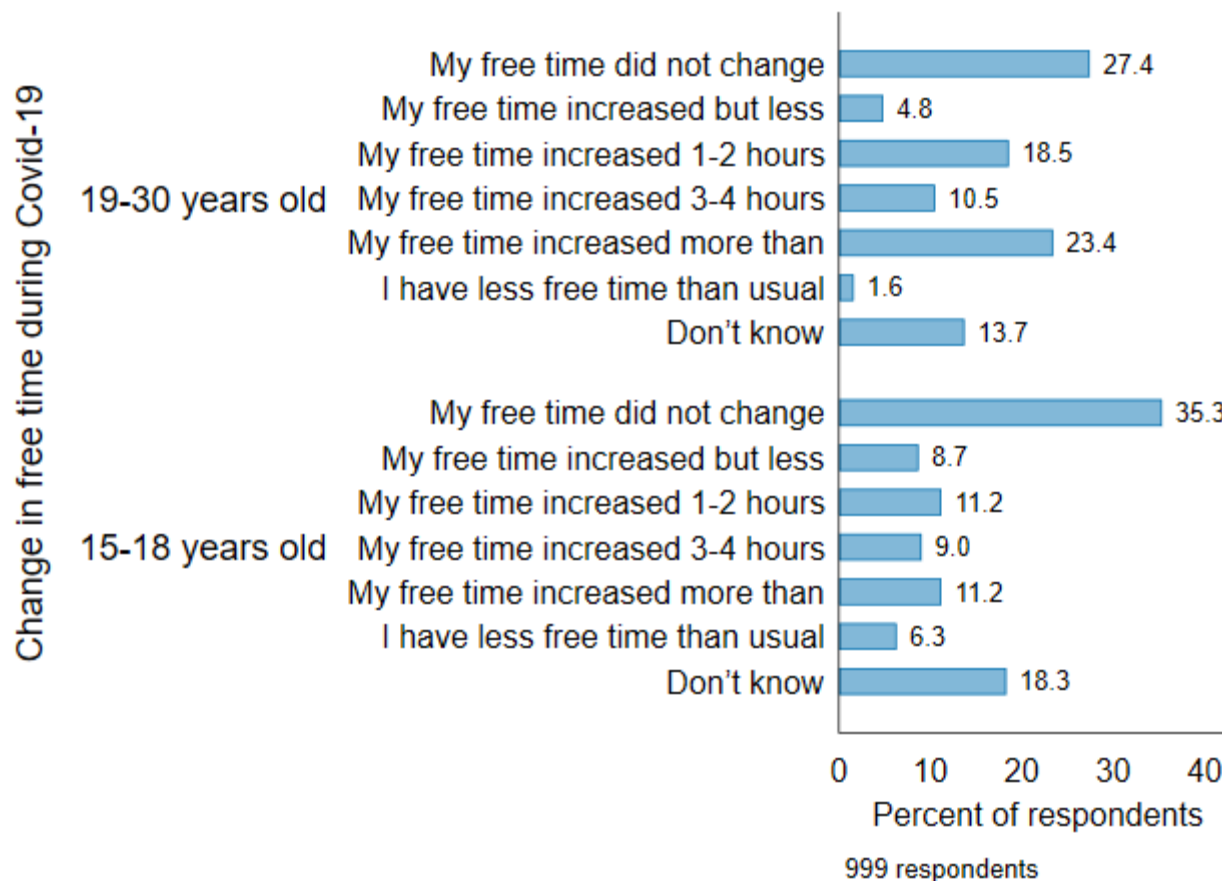


847 respondents

# Communication with teachers was mostly through phone and chat apps, while emails and videoconferences were common only among Bachelor students

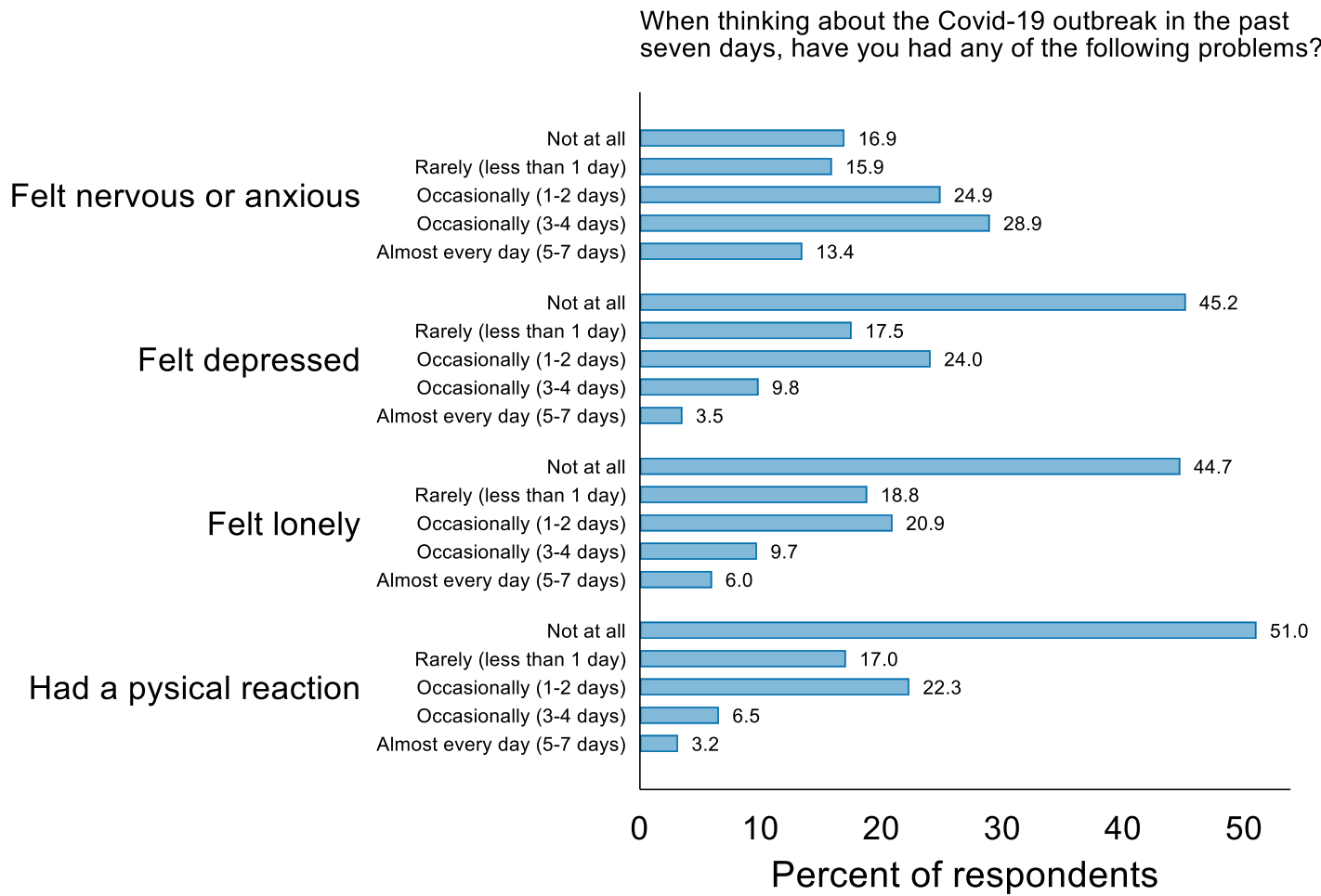


# Many youth experienced an increase in free time, in particular youth aged 19-30 years



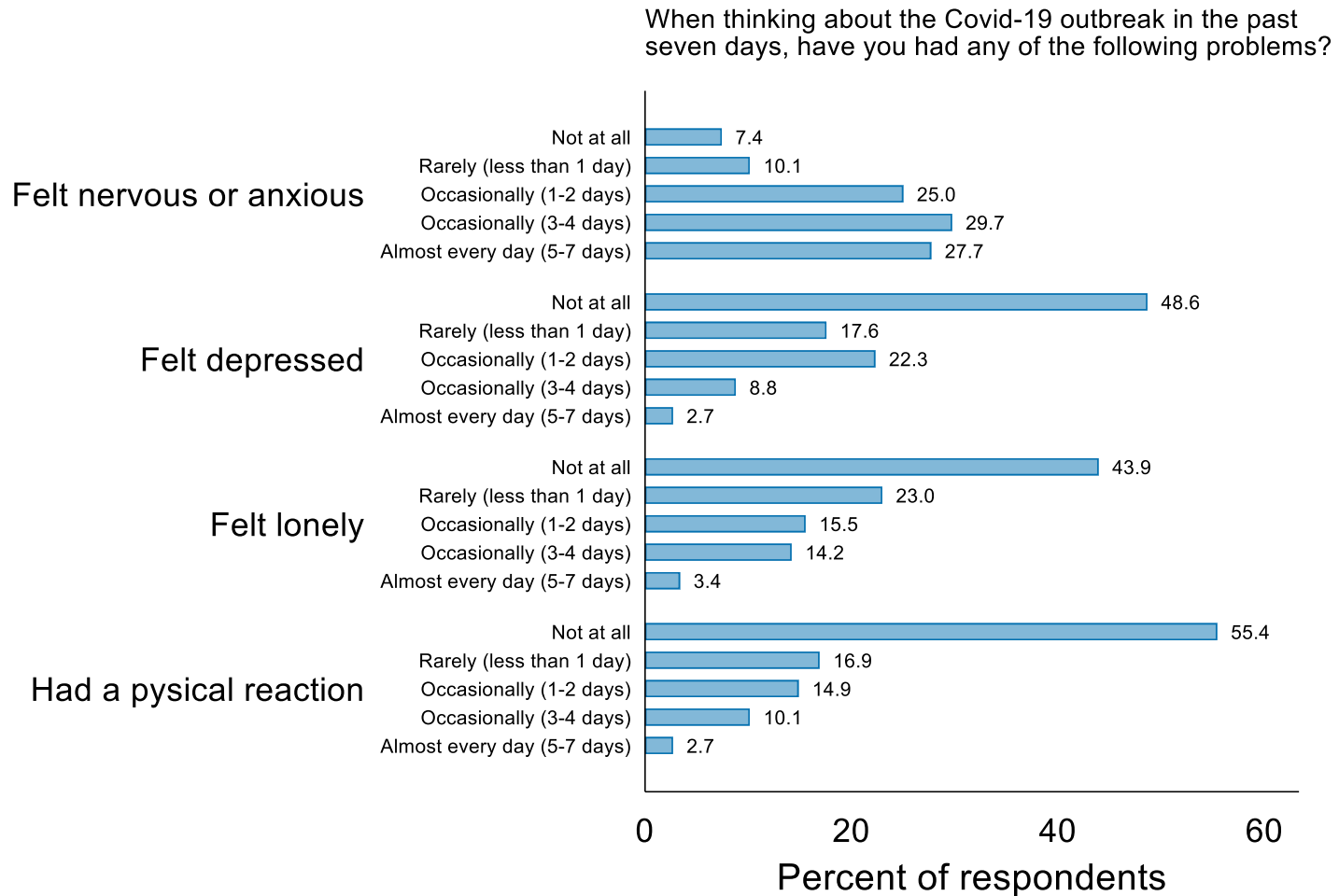


# Feeling nervous or anxious was common among youth with Thai nationality...



N=??

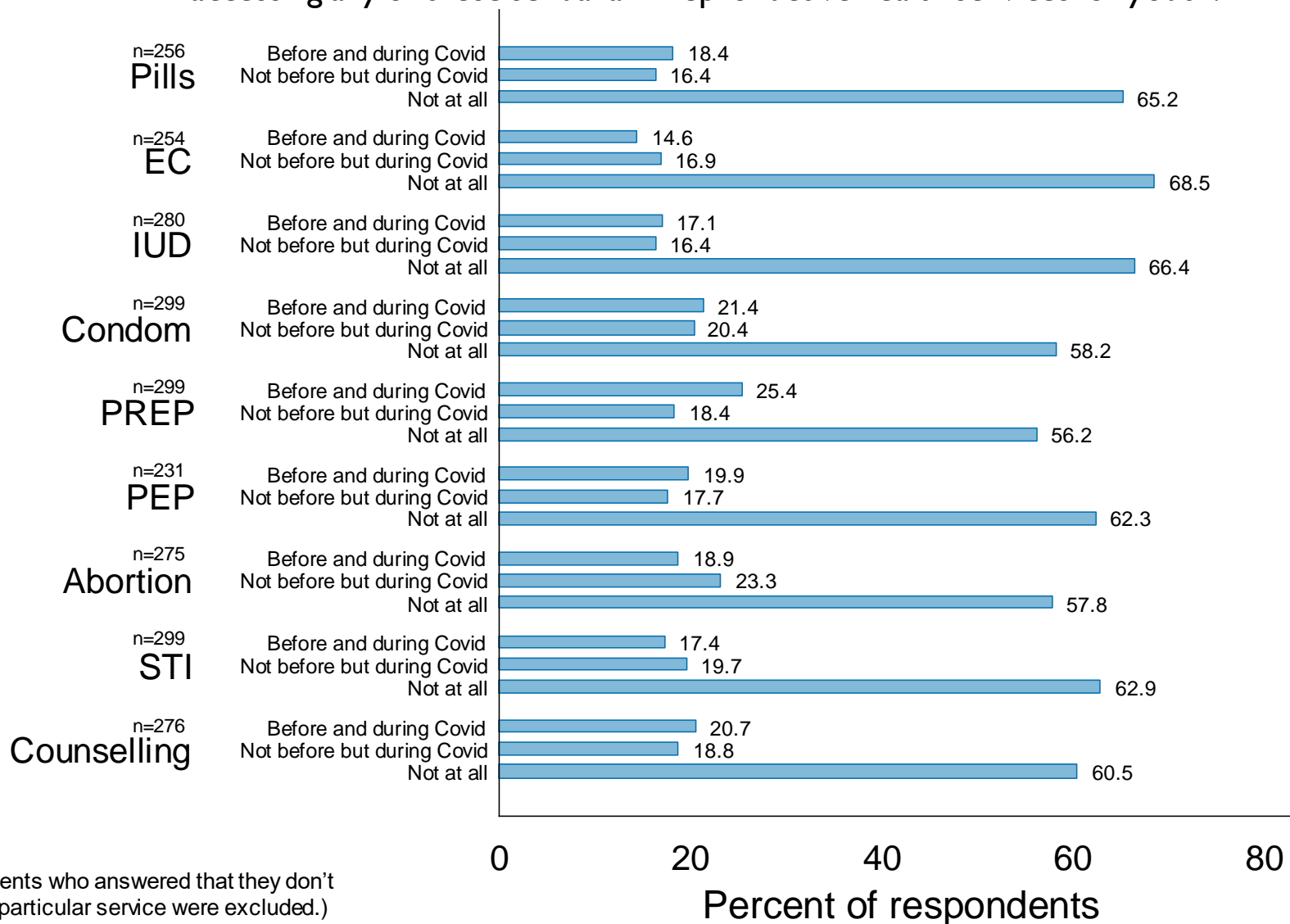
# ...but even more pronounced among youth without Thai nationality



N=??

# Covid-19 disrupted access to SRH services for some

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



# Explanations of abbreviations from previous slides

Pills

Contraceptive pills

EC

Emergency contraception

IUD

Long-acting  
reversible contraception

Condom

Condom

PREP

Pre-exposure Prophylaxis

PEP

Post-exposure Prophylaxis

Abortion

Medical abortion

STI

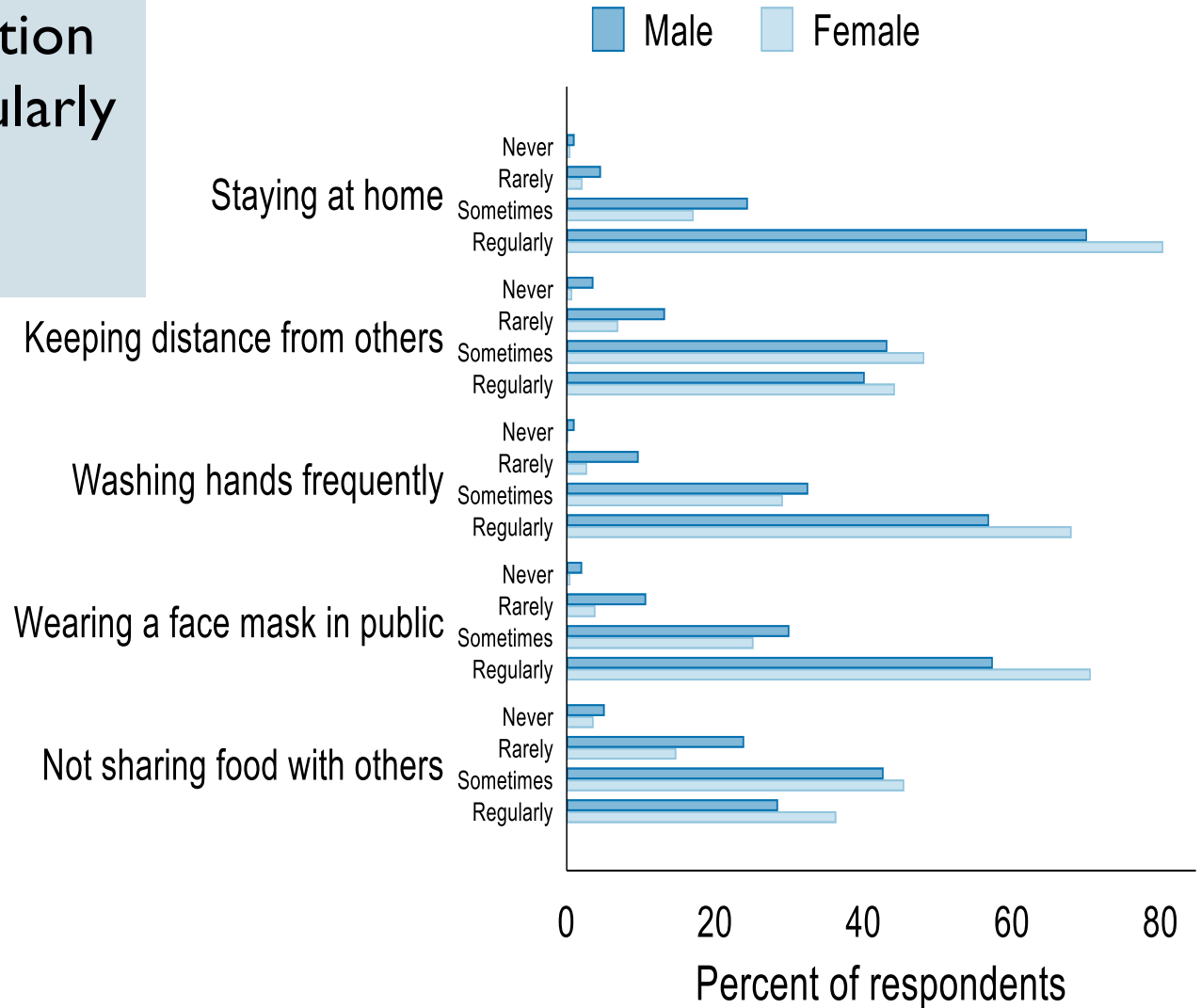
Screening and/treatment of  
sexually transmitted  
infection

Counselling

Counselling on sexual  
health

Female youth adhered to Covid-19 prevention practices more regularly than their male counterparts

Which forms of Covid-19 prevention do you currently practice?



## 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