To access the impact of COVID-19 and its future implications, governments do not have any updated and representative nationwide data. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics as the key government agency responsible for providing official statistics for Pakistan, has taken initiative to conduct special survey for evaluating impact of COVID-19 on wellbeing of people to provide representative results at national/provincial level to inform government on the magnitude/level of effects of this crises on Employment, Food security and general wellbeing of the population for informed decision making. Questionnaire & methodology was finalized with consultation of all relevant stake holders like FAO, World Bank, UNDP, WHO, independent renowned researches and M/O Planning Development & Special Initiatives (PD&SI).

**Main Sector Covered**
- Employment
- Income
- Remittances
- Food Insecurity
- Access/use to Health Facilities
- Housing Characteristics Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- Assistance obtained from Organizations

### Sample size of COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINDH</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALOCHISTAN</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJK</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GILIT-BALTISTAN</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAKISTAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>349</strong></td>
<td><strong>151</strong></td>
<td><strong>500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Design

Data of 500 blocks comprising of 6000 households was collected from all over Pakistan during 20th October 2020 to 5th November 2020 electronically through tablets. As impact of crises was more in Urban areas therefore 70 percent sample taken from Urban and 30 percent from rural areas. Reference period for survey was January to March 2020 for Pre Covid, April to July 2020 during Covid and August to 5th November 2020 for after First wave of Covid.

### Economic impact on wellbeing of Population

#### Impact of Lock down on Working Population--10 years & above (160 million)

- **55.74 million**: 35% Pre-Covid
- **35.04 million**: 22% Covid Period
- **52.56 million**: 33% Post-Covid

#### Effected Population in Million

- **Working Population Affected due to Lock down**: 27.31 Million
- **Job Loss/Could not work due to Lock down**: 20.6 Million
- **Decrease in income**: 6.7 Million

In Pakistan **55.74 Million Population** was economically active that was around **35 percent** of population age 10 years and older before Covid-19. But due to the Shock of Pandemic, It is observed that that the economically active population decline to **22 percent** (35.04 Million Population approx).

Most Affected province was Sindh for which the working population has been reduced to 23 percent during COVID Period (April-July) as compared to 38 percent before the shock followed by Punjab with 14 percent decline and Balochistan with 11 percent.

However, its worth mentioning that economy of country shown almost V shape recovery from August to October 2020.
Distribution of Affected Workers by Job Status

- Own Account Worker (non-Agriculture): 30%
- Employer: 2%
- Paid non-family apprentice: 2%
- Others (Agriculture Workers): 3%
- Regular paid employee with fixed wage: 19%
- Casual paid employee: 29%
- Paid worker by piece rate or work performed: 15%
- Out of Workers who lost their jobs/could not work mostly (74 percent) pertains to informal sector

Distribution of Affected Working Population - by Industry (%)

- MANUFACTURING: 26%
- CONSTRUCTION: 20%
- TRANSPORT, STORAGE: 17%
- WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: 16%
- COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES: 11%
- AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY HUNTING, AND FISHING: 5%
- OTHERS: 5%

Affected Working Population by Industry (Incidence)

- CONSTRUCTION: 80%
- MANUFACTURING: 72%
- TRANSPORT: 67%
- WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: 63%
- MINNING & QUARRING: 38%
- SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES: 36%
- OTHERS: 18%

Affected means either lost job or faced decrease in income.

OTHERS INCLUDES INFORMATION, TECHNOLOGY, FINANCE, REAL ESTATE etc.
Recovery of Working Population (Job Lost/ Could not work) by Industry (incidence%)
(August - 5th November 2020)

- MANUFACTURING: 58%
- CONSTRUCTION: 59%
- TRANSPORT, STORAGE etc: 55%
- WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: 44%
- MINING AND QUARRYING: 31%
- COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES: 27%
- Others: 11%

Recovered (on job/ started working)
20.6 Million
(April-July 2020)

Recovered (on job/ started working)
18.4 Million
(August to 5th November 2020)

Affect on Households Income (Earned Or Un Earned)(%)

- 64%
- 59%
- 51%
- 49%

17.07 Million Households were affected
53%

Rural: 49%
Urban: 57%

Experience of Household Regarding Food Insecurity During COVID Period (APRIL TO JULY)

- 60% Food Security
- 30% Moderate Food Insecurity
- 10% Severe Food Insecurity

Earned Income from Employment,
Un Earned Income Remittances(Domestic, Foreign), Rent, Zakat, Gift & Assistance
Coping Strategies adopted by Households

- 54% Reduced non food expenses i.e. health, clothing etc.
- 50% Switched to lower quality/Quantity of Food
- 47% Spent savings or investment/Sold Property
- 30% Loans from relatives/friends
- 12% Delayed payment of loans
- 8% Discontinuation of Education

Financial Assistance- (%) Households

- NGO/Others 2%
- Government 19%
- Private 18%

Health Facility Usage & Problems Faced

**Reasons for not using the Health facilities during Covid-19 Period (%)**
- Lesser need due to staying at home- less exposure 29
- Loss of employment during COVID 19 7
- Lack of availability/purchasing ability of mask or protective... 5
- Fear of COVID 19 infection 52
- Lack of affordability 19
- Poor mobility due to lack of transport 12
- Closure of services 13
- Lockdown restrictions 28

**Households Faced Problem If Used Any Health Facility During Covid-19 Period (%)**
- OPD Closed/No facility Available 17
- Due Fear of Covid-19 not properly treated 6
- Long Queue 3
- Transport issues 14
- Vaccine was not available at centre 3
- Shortage of Medicine etc 7
- SOPs not followed 4
- Staff non-cooperative 7
- Unvailability of Service Provider 5