

RISKS TO CHILDREN'S SAFETY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

A STUDY THAT CAPTURES
CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS
(2020-2021)



If you have any questions about the study or if you would like to use the data given in the report, please contact us first at mudita@muditafoundation.in

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Section 1

About the Study

Why was the Study Conducted?

The Covid-19 pandemic has had far-reaching and disastrous consequences on the health and well-being of people around the world, and there are several emerging studies on the impact of the pandemic on children. The idea of this study is to document the voices of children during the pandemic, in order to understand their needs, priorities and their conceptualization of their own well-being. This study also attempts to probe into emotional, physical, cognitive, and social risks that may have been aggravated by the pandemic, which can make children more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. This study aims to be of support to organizations working with children, towards strengthening measures of child protection during (and after) the period of the Covid-19 pandemic.

How was the Data Collected?

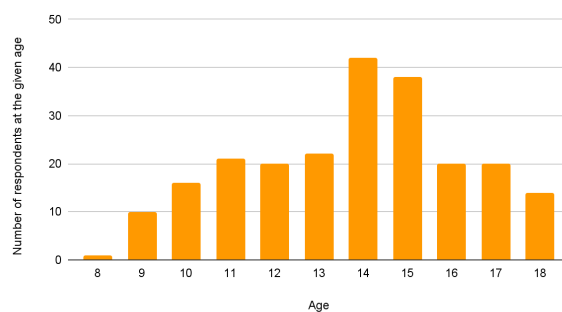
Data for this study was gathered through the use of a structured survey tool with children between 10 and 18 years of age. The survey format had around 50 close-ended questions that aimed to gather information around children's perception of their physical and emotional well-being, as well as to capture information around the risks that they faced from issues such as child marriage, child labour, school drop-outs, and online abuse. The survey tool developed for this study is very easy to administer and record. The questions have been piloted and validated in multiple geographical contexts. The survey questionnaire currently exists in Hindi and English, and is easily amenable to translation into multiple other languages. Surveys were conducted by around 20 field staff members of the partner organizations. Care was taken to ensure that consent of all participants and their parents/guardians was obtained before beginning the survey process. Surveyors went through a process of orientation and training by the Mudita Foundation team before initiating the surveys in the communities. All the survey questionnaires with children were facilitated by an adult; and the formats were not filled by children independently to ensure better understanding of questions and accurate responses.

Along with the data collected directly from children, data on the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on children and communities was also conducted through semi-structured interviews with field facilitators and social workers. Insights from those interviews have also been included in this report.

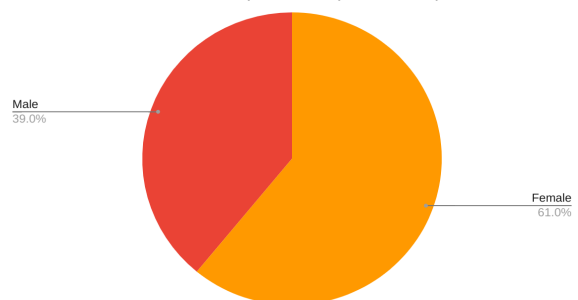
Data for the first phase of this study was collected between November 2020 to July 2021, and analyzed in August 2021. Data for the second phase was collected in November 2021 and analyzed in December, 2021.

Total number of respondents in the survey	224
Age range of children responding to the survey	8-18 years
Number of field team members interviewed	15
Geographies covered	Delhi, Kolkata (West Bengal), Faridabad (Haryana), Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
Number of partner organizations	4

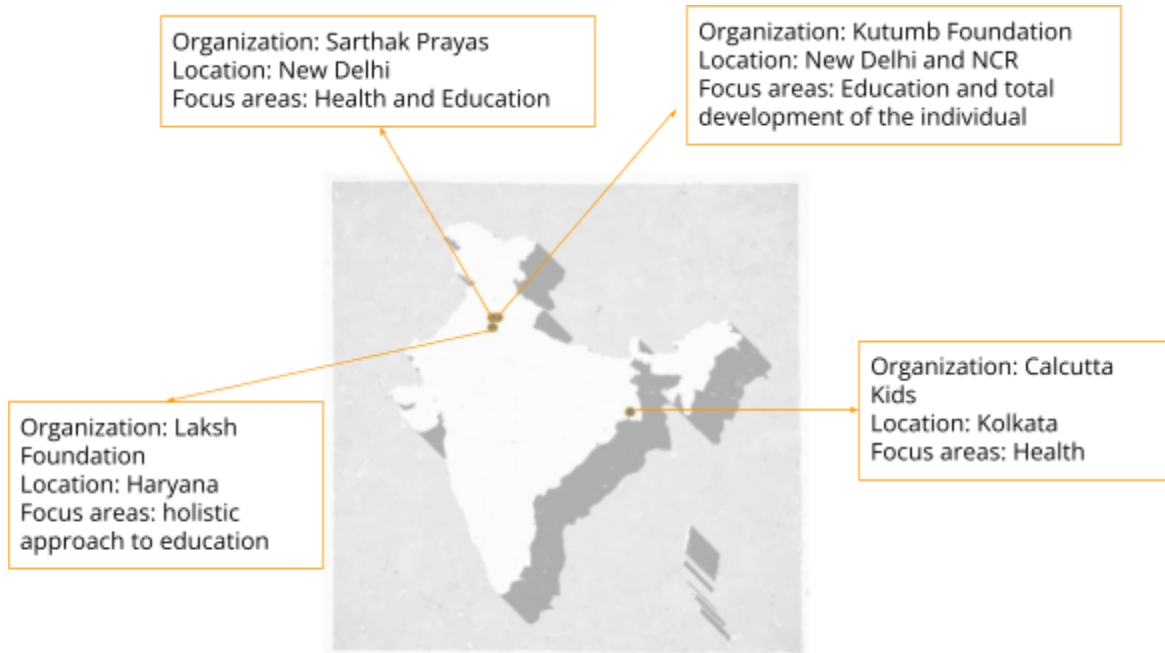
Age distribution of all the respondents



Gender Distribution of Respondents (cumulative)



Which Organizations Participated in this Study?



How was the Data Analyzed?

Survey responses given by children were analyzed using numerical methods (using MS Excel) to categorize respondents into three categories: those at high risk, moderate risk, and low risk. In absence of concrete data on risks to abuse and exploitation in the Indian context, the categorization of children at high-moderate-low risk was done heuristically. Survey format had a number of questions targeted around each of the different kinds of risks--dropping out of education, child labour, child marriage and so on. Personal and socio-economic factors addressed by each of these questions was given equal weightage to calculate the overall level of risk.

Data collected from the interview of field coordinators was analyzed qualitatively using methods of thematic analysis.

Any Limitations of this Survey?

While reading the data, one must remember that this information represents what children have shared as their perception of their reality. Therefore, this survey tool alone may not be sufficient in understanding the full picture. Children may also have a limited understanding of the risks to their safety, thereby the organizations may need to have community awareness campaigns in order to raise the level of overall awareness. The accuracy of data obtained in a survey such as the one used in this study also depends on the manner in which these questions are asked, and how comfortable respondents felt in sharing their honest responses. Another limitation of the survey method is inaccuracies resulting from different interpretations of the same question by different respondents, or due to unfilled or inaccurately filled entries. One must also keep in mind that since this data was collected during the Covid-19 pandemic, it put serious limitations in being able to reach participants who did not have access to phones or internet facilities. A key limitation in the analysis of the survey results is the lack of concrete research in the Indian contexts that identifies and measures risk factors for children to different kinds of abuse and exploitation; and thus the analysis was done largely heuristically assuming equal weightage for the response to each question.

How can this Data be Used?

We thank all the organizations, the field team members and all the children who participated in this survey. We hope that this exercise has provided value to the organization and that it will benefit in ensuring the safety of children in their care.

Data collected during this study can be used by the partner organizations primarily for two key purposes:

1. To understand which children are at high, moderate and low levels of risk from different kinds of abuse and how they can be supported
2. To understand what are some key issues of child protection that seem to be prevalent for children affiliated to the organization, and how can these issues be addressed through systemic interventions.

Can individuals or organizations use this survey tool?

If you would like to use this tool in your own context to assess risks that children in your area face to abuse and exploitation, we recommend that you get in touch with the Mudita Foundation team at <https://muditafoundation.in/>. Mudita team can conduct an orientation of a team of field facilitators to enable them to conduct this survey with children in their communities.

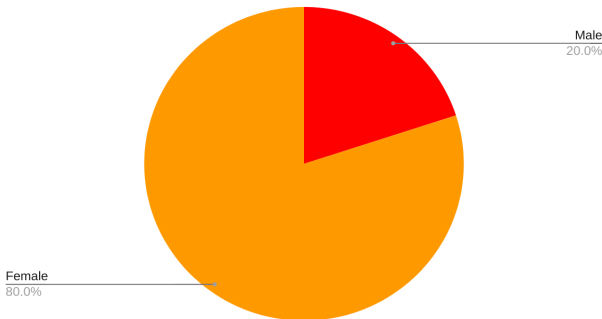
Section 2

Organization- Specific Reports

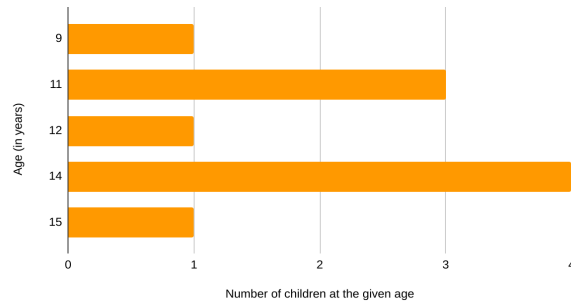
Organization: Sarthak Prayas

No. of children surveyed: 10

Gender distribution of respondents in Sarthak Prayas



Age distribution of respondents in Sarthak Prayas



Risks in each category:

No	Type of risk	Extent
1	Risk to physical well-being	Low
2	Risk to health and covid-related well-being	Low
3	Risk of child labour	Moderate
4	Risk of child marriage	Low
5	Risk of discontinuing education	Moderate
6	Risk of online abuse	Low
7	Risk to emotional well-being	Moderate

*These overall levels of risks were arrived at by averaging over the responses of all the respondents from this organization.

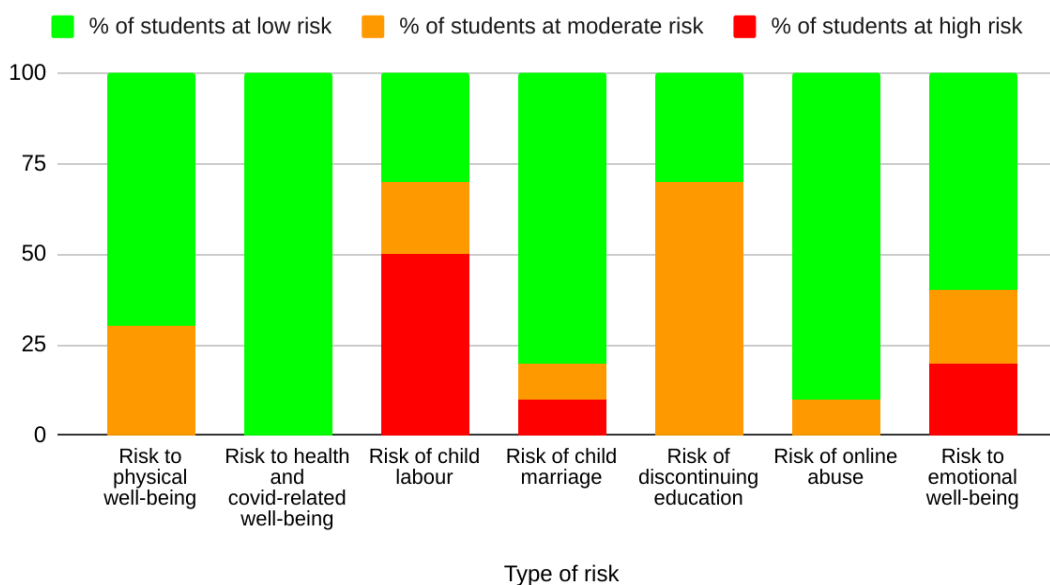
It can be seen that there are certain areas in which children have reported to have **low risk** of abuse, violence and exploitation: **risk to physical well-being, risk to health and well-being, risk to child marriage, and risk of online abuse**. It is likely that Sarthak Prayas’s consistent work in the community has led to reduction

of these risks to children’s safety. At the same time, it is important to note that there are individual students who have expressed a moderate/high risk in these areas, and thus, continuing efforts in this direction are needed.

In the areas of **child labour, discontinuation of education, and damage to emotional well-being**, on average, respondents have expressed a **moderate level of risk**. Therefore, it is important to amplify efforts to work on these issues at the individual, community, as well as systemic level.

The data was analyzed to arrive at the percentage of students who have expressed high, moderate and low level of risk of abuse in each category covered in the survey questionnaire (physical well-being, health/covid related well-being, child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being). The following figure visually represents this analysis.

Distribution of children and extent of risks in various areas



Recommendations to the organization:

Based on the data collected in the study, we can provide some recommendations that can help the organization to mitigate risks to children’s safety in various forms:

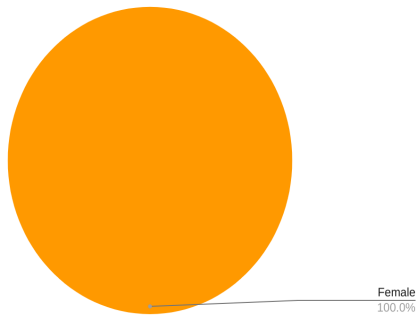
1. A follow-up study to understand the nature of risks faced by children--by involving local stakeholders, parents, field workers, and government duty bearers

2. Conducting similar studies annually so that the organization is informed of the child protection issues in their area of work
3. Community-level campaigns and other intervention strategies to address the risks of child labour and discontinuation of education
4. Individual support to students who are at moderate or high risk of child labour, child marriage, school drop-outs, emotional burn-outs, and online abuse
5. Awareness programs on online abuse and cyber safety (especially for 15-18 year old students)
6. Individual as well as group counseling support, psycho-social well-being sessions

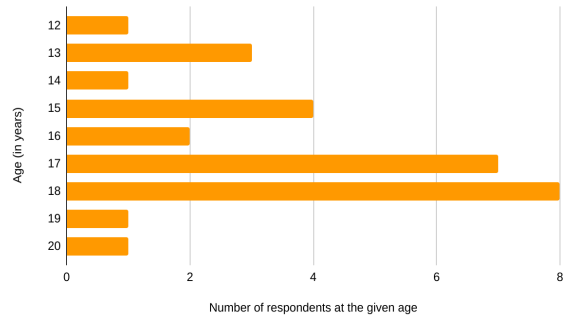
Organization: Calcutta Kids

No of children surveyed: 28

Gender distribution of respondents in Calcutta Kids



Age distribution of respondents in Calcutta Kids



Risks in each category:

No	Type of risk	Extent
1	Risk to physical well-being	Low
2	Risk to health and covid-related well-being	Low
3	Risk of child labour	Moderate
4	Risk of child marriage	Moderate
5	Risk of discontinuing education	Moderate
6	Risk of online abuse	Low
7	Risk to emotional well-being	Low

*These overall levels of risks were arrived at by averaging over the responses of all the respondents from this organization.

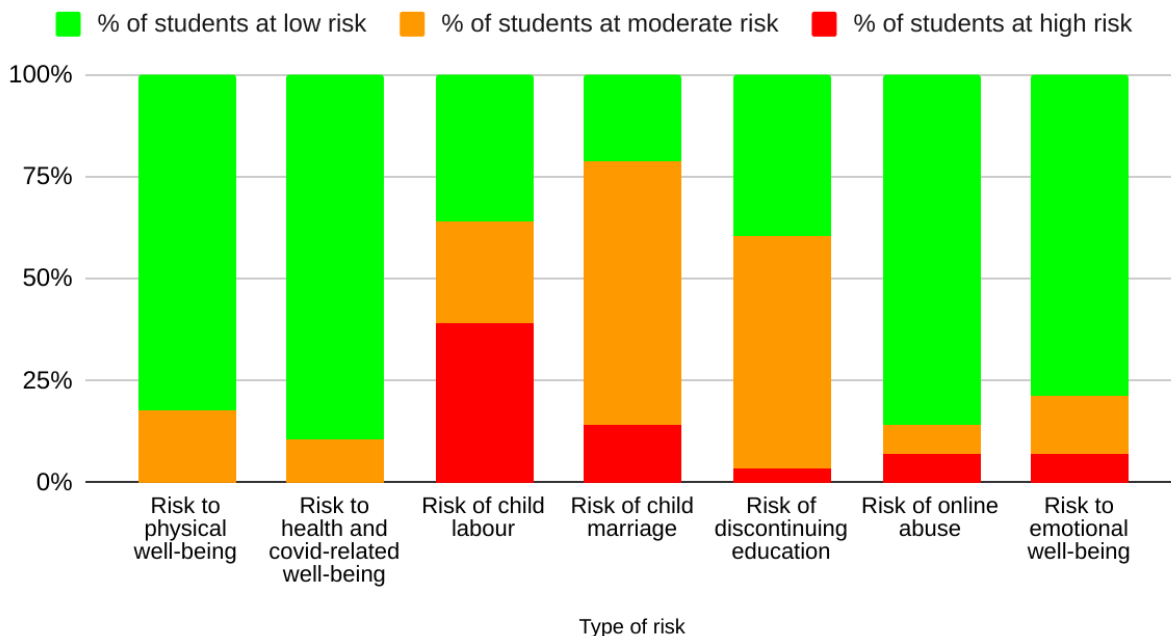
It can be seen that there are certain areas in which children have reported to have **low risk** of abuse, violence and exploitation: **risk to physical well-being, risk to**

health and well-being, risk of online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being. It is likely that Calcutta Kid’s consistent work in the community has led to reduction of these risks to children’s safety. At the same time, it is important to note that there are individual students who have expressed a moderate/high risk in these areas, and thus, continuing efforts in this direction are needed.

In the areas of **child labour, child marriage** and **discontinuation of education**, on average, respondents have expressed a **moderate level of risk**. Therefore, it is important to amplify efforts to work on these issues at the individual, community, as well as systemic level.

The data was analyzed to arrive at the percentage of students who have expressed high, moderate and low level of risk of abuse in each category covered in the survey questionnaire (physical well-being, health/covid related well-being, child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being). The following figure visually represents this analysis.

Distribution of children with extent of risk in various areas



Information gathered from field coordinators:

In addition to the data gathered from survey questionnaires facilitated with children, insights on the impact of Covid-19 on the community were also gathered through semi-structured interviews with the organization’s field staff. The following table summarizes data gathered in this process.

Impact on various aspects of life during Covid-19	
Life and Livelihood	Migration of families back to villages, income has reduced drastically, debt borrowing increased, high food insecurity, electricity cut off due to water logging, Children who have lost parents (or mother) are being taken care of by extended family
Health and well-being	Access to hospitals for non-Covid related health needs hampered, Hygiene issues due to flooding, Hampered access to toilets for women, fake news related to vaccines
Children’s education	Lack of access to phone/internet, adolescent girls not able to attend sessions regularly,
Violence, Abuse, Exploitation	Increased frequency of domestic violence, Cases of child marriage (if a girl is found to be talking with a boy using her phone, she is forced to get married), Cases of trafficking not noticed, Online safety concerns--hacking of accounts etc,

Recommendations to the organization:

Based on the data collected in the study, we can provide some recommendations that can help the organization to mitigate risks to children’s safety in various forms:

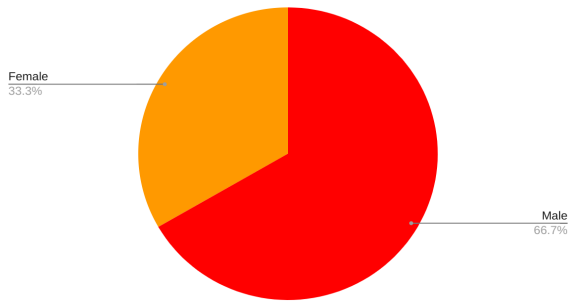
1. A follow-up study to understand the nature of risks faced by children--by involving local stakeholders, parents, field workers, government duty bearers and so on
2. Conducting similar studies annually so that the organization is informed of the child protection issues in their area of work
3. Community-level campaigns and other intervention strategies to address the risks of child labour, child marriage, and discontinuation of education
4. Individual support to students who are at moderate or high risk of damage to physical well-being, risks to health, child labour, child marriage, school drop-outs, emotional burn-outs, and online abuse

5. Individual as well as group counseling support, psycho-social well-being sessions

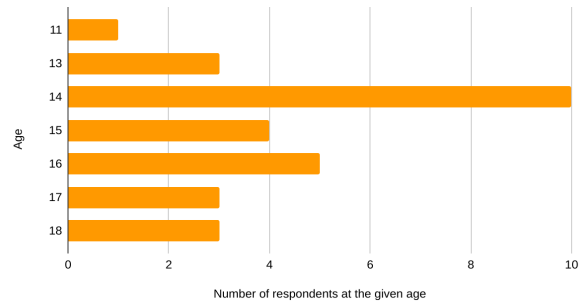
Organization: Kutumb Foundation

No of children surveyed: 30

Gender distribution of respondents in Kutumb Foundation



Age distribution of respondents in Kutumb Foundation



Risks in each category:

No	Type of risk	Extent
1	Risk to physical well-being	Low
2	Risk to health and covid-related well-being	Low
3	Risk of child labour	Low
4	Risk of child marriage	Low
5	Risk of discontinuing education	Low
6	Risk of online abuse	Low
7	Risk to emotional well-being	Low

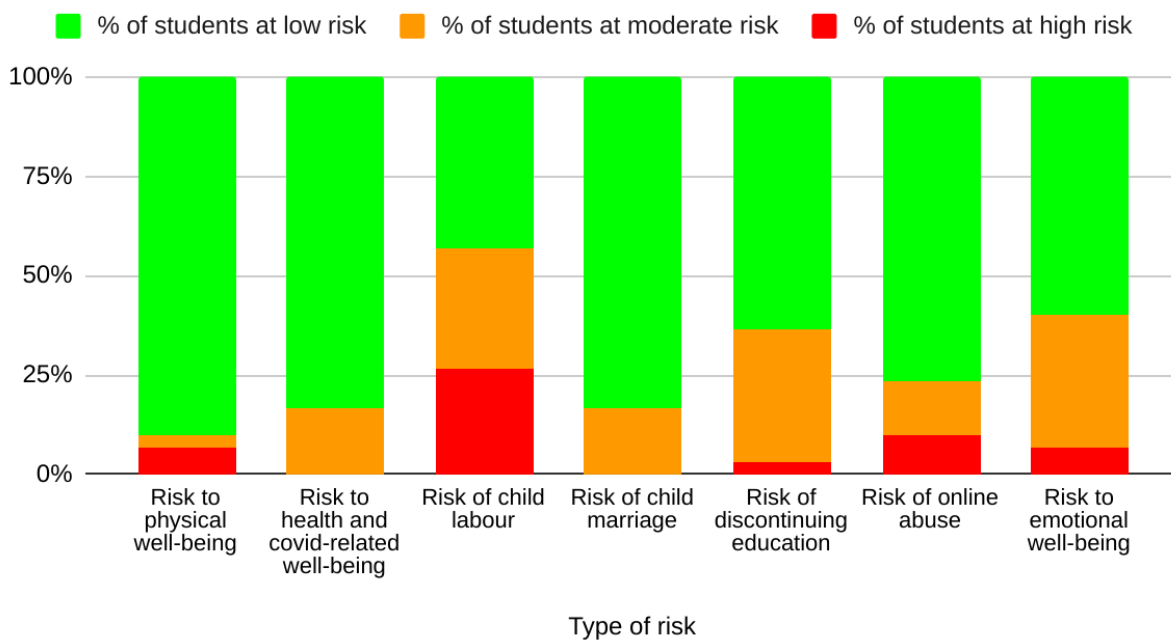
*These overall levels of risks were arrived at by averaging over the responses of all the respondents from this organization.

It can be seen that there are certain areas in which children have reported to have **low risk** of abuse, violence and exploitation: **risk to physical well-being, risk to health and well-being, child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being.** It is likely that Kutumb Foundation’s consistent work in the community has led to reduction of

these risks to children’s safety. At the same time, it is important to note that there are individual students who have expressed a moderate/high risk in these areas, and thus, continuing efforts in this direction are needed.

The data was analyzed to arrive at the percentage of students who have expressed high, moderate and low level of risk of abuse in each category covered in the survey questionnaire (physical well-being, health/covid related well-being, child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being). The following figure visually represents this analysis.

Distribution of children with extent of risk in various areas



Information gathered from field coordinators:

In addition to the data gathered from survey questionnaires facilitated with children, insights on the impact of Covid-19 on the community were also gathered through semi-structured interviews with the organization’s field staff. The following table summarizes data gathered in this process.

Impact on various aspects of life during Covid-19	
Life and Livelihood	<p>Food insecurity. Ration cards are not available for migrant laborers in Delhi, thus most people lack access to ration. Nutritional deficiency. People are eating fewer meals and in less quantity.</p> <p>Loss of livelihood, great financial stress, inability to pay rent Children with/without families have gone back to their villages.</p>
Health and well-being	<p>Lack of knowledge or inability to follow Covid-19 protocols Taboo of Covid, No testing, Men may have got Covid more since they went out to work more. Covid deaths. Lack of systematic awareness campaigns around Covid and vaccine hesitancy, cannot register for vaccines through the app since it is very complex/in english/requires access to smartphones</p> <p>Mental well-being of children impacted, they do not know how to handle their energy, lack of enthusiasm, lack of energy, children's mannerisms have changed since they are only exposed to the culture at home, depression, lack of mental growth, stress/tension/frustration/fear</p>
Children's education	<p>Online classes are difficult since access to phones is not there for all family members, especially younger ones. Delay in results and exams. In schools, focus has shifted on completing syllabus and no life skills kind of education. Children have lost exposure to the outside world, there will be long term impact on learning</p>
Violence, Abuse, Exploitation	<p>Domestic violence cases have gone up, children are beaten up or verbally abused. Sexual abuse not been reported, but maybe it happens inside homes. Children play games online which involve gambling and interacting with strangers. Sexual harassment on the streets is rampant.</p>

Recommendations to the organization:

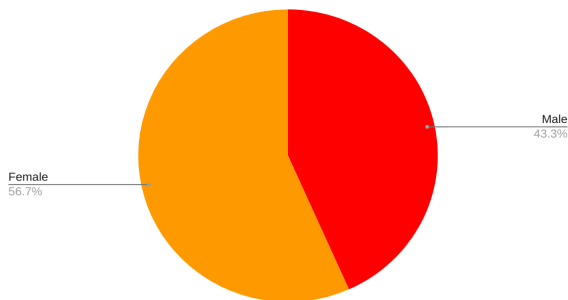
Based on the data collected in the study, we can provide some recommendations that can help the organization to mitigate risks to children's safety in various forms:

1. A follow-up study to understand the nature of risks faced by children--by involving local stakeholders, parents, field workers, government duty bearers and so on
2. Conducting similar studies annually so that the organization is informed of the child protection issues in their area of work
3. Community-level campaigns and other intervention strategies to address the risks of child labour, child marriage and discontinuation of education
4. Individual support to students who are at moderate or high risk of child labour, child marriage, school drop-outs, emotional burn-outs, and online abuse
5. Awareness programs on online abuse and cyber safety (especially for 15-18 year old students)
6. Individual as well as group counselling support, psycho-social well-being sessions
7. Immediate support to respondents who have expressed a high degree of risk to personal safety from other individuals

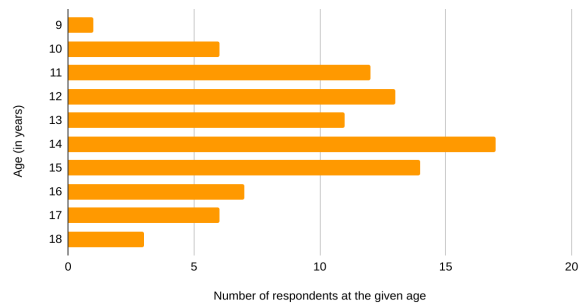
Organization: Laksh Foundation

No of children surveyed: 90

Gender distribution of respondents in Laksh Foundation



Age distribution of respondents in Laksh Foundation



Risks in each category:

No	Type of risk	Extent
1	Risk to physical well-being	Low
2	Risk to health and covid-related well-being	Low
3	Risk of child labour	Low
4	Risk of child marriage	Moderate
5	Risk of discontinuing education	Moderate
6	Risk of online abuse	Low
7	Risk to emotional well-being	Low

*These overall levels of risks were arrived at by averaging over the responses of all the respondents from this organization.

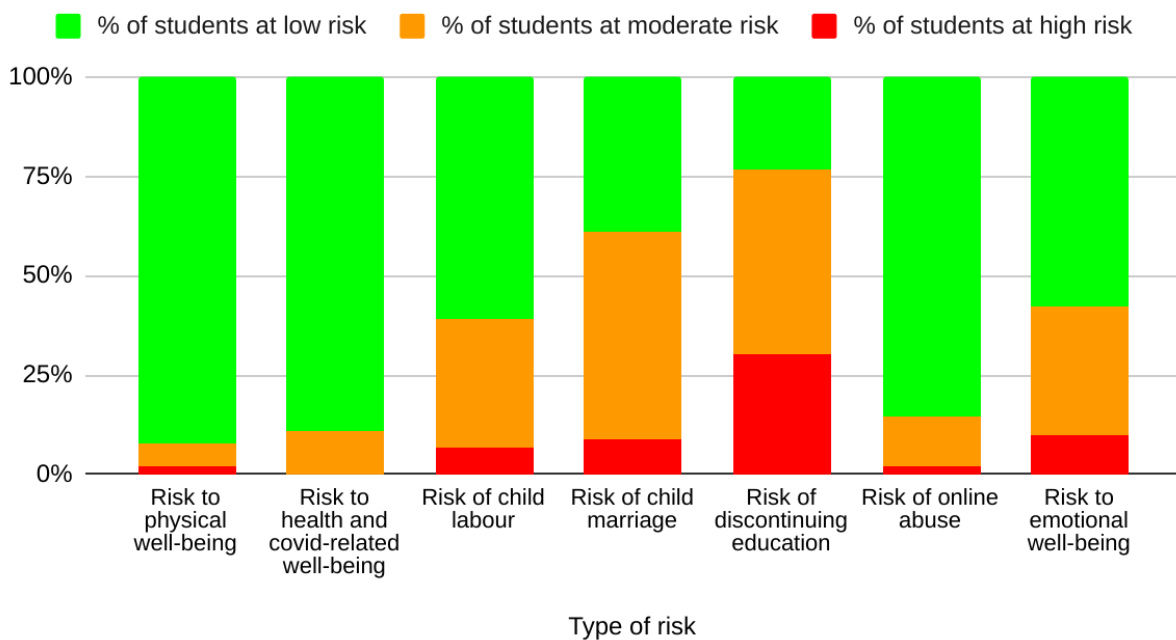
It can be seen that there are certain areas in which children have reported to have **low risk** of abuse, violence and exploitation: **risk to physical well-being, risk to**

health and well-being, child labour, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being. It is likely that Laksh Foundation’s consistent work in the community has led to reduction of these risks to children’s safety. At the same time, it is important to note that there are individual students who have expressed a moderate/high risk in these areas, and thus, continuing efforts in this direction are needed.

In the areas of **child marriage** and **discontinuation of education**, on average, respondents have expressed a **moderate level of risk**. Therefore, it is important to amplify efforts to work on these issues at the individual, community, as well as systemic level.

The data was analyzed to arrive at the percentage of students who have expressed high, moderate and low level of risk of abuse in each category covered in the survey questionnaire (physical well-being, health/covid related well-being, child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being). The following figure visually represents this analysis.

Distribution of children with extent of risk in various areas



Information gathered from field coordinators:

In addition to the data gathered from survey questionnaires facilitated with children, insights on the impact of Covid-19 on the community were also gathered through semi-structured interviews with the organization's field staff. The following table summarizes data gathered in this process.

Impact on various aspects of life during Covid-19	
Life and Livelihood	Livelihoods have been impacted, working youth have also lost jobs, daily wage laborers have taken up alternative jobs at the village level, youth have lost a sense of purpose--loiter time having hookah
Health and well-being	Villages have poor health care system, No testing for Covid, Covid cases being ignored as typhoid or viral fever, People do not wear masks, Communication regarding Covid norms is low, People are wary of going to city hospitals, Vaccination related myths
Children's education	Children do not have access to smartphones (in smaller villages they are seen to take help from neighbors, but not able to manage in bigger villages) children have started shifting from private schools to government schools, girls not allowed to use phones, about 20% are able to do online classes properly, last year (2020) govt schools made effort to teach but this year (2021) they have not been doing a good job, some masjids have started teaching kids, children have lost interest- quite disconnected from education
Violence, Abuse, Exploitation	domestic violence is an existing issue- it has increased since men are at home and more frustrated, children are more stressed about not being able to access education, isolation, alcoholism in men, fights/hurling abuses/violence in the community has increased (at the community level between neighbours etc), dowry and wedding expenses have decreased, if girls do not

	continue to study they will be married off (some in grade 10th and 12th got married as well), some cases of 14-15 year old boys made to work.
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Recommendations to the organization:

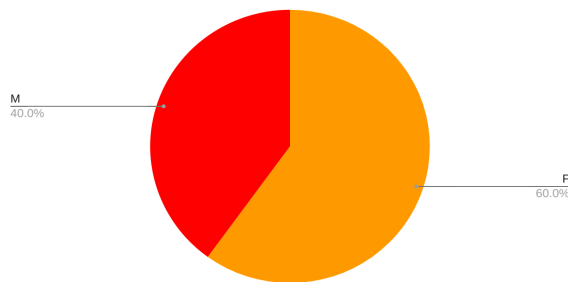
Based on the data collected in the study, we can provide some recommendations that can help the organization to mitigate risks to children’s safety in various forms:

1. A follow-up study to understand the nature of risks faced by children--by involving local stakeholders, parents, field workers, government duty bearers and so on
2. Conducting similar studies annually so that the organization is informed of the child protection issues in their area of work
3. Community-level campaigns and other intervention strategies to address the risks of child marriage and discontinuation of education
4. Individual support to students who are at moderate or high risk of child labour, child marriage, school drop-outs, emotional burn-outs, and online abuse
5. Awareness programs on online abuse and cyber safety (especially for 15-18 year old students)
6. Individual as well as group counseling support, psycho-social well-being sessions

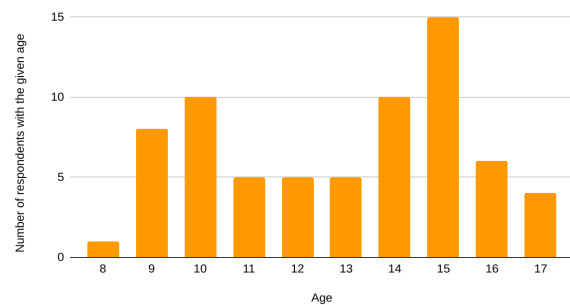
Organization: Kutumb Foundation (Noida)¹

No of children surveyed: 70

Gender Distribution of Respondents in Kutumb Foundation (Noida)



Age Distribution of Respondents in Kutumb Foundation (Noida)



Risks in each category:

No	Type of risk	Extent	
1	Risk to physical well-being	Low	
2	Risk to health and covid-related well-being	Low	
3	Risk of child labour	Low	Moderate ²
4	Risk of child marriage	Moderate	
5	Risk of discontinuing education	Moderate	
6	Risk of online abuse	Low	
7	Risk to emotional well-being	Low	

*These overall levels of risks were arrived at by averaging over the responses of all the respondents from this organization.

¹ This data was collected in the phase 2 of the study in November and December, 2021.

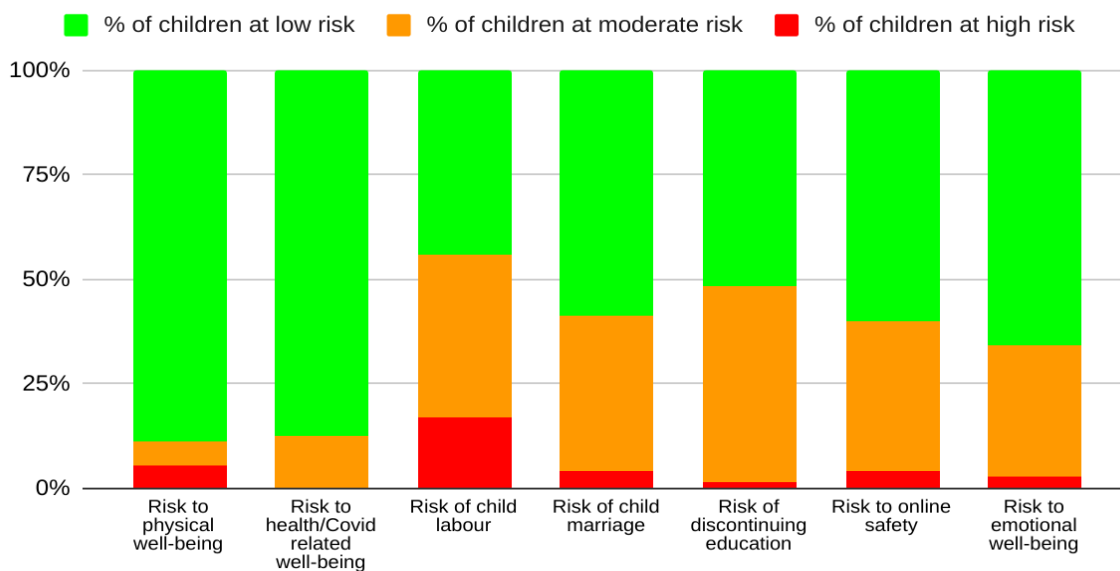
² The risk to child labour is low-moderate; as it is just below the cut-off for moderate risk.

It can be seen that there are certain areas in which children have reported to have **low risk** of abuse, violence and exploitation: **risk to physical well-being, risk to health and well-being, risk to child labour, risk to child marriage, and risk of online abuse, and risk to emotional well-being.** It is likely that Kutumb Foundation’s consistent work in the community has led to reduction of these risks to children’s safety. At the same time, it is important to note that there are individual students who have expressed a moderate/high risk in these areas, and thus, continuing efforts in this direction are needed.

In the area of **discontinuation of education,** respondents have expressed a **moderate level of risk.** Therefore, it is important to amplify efforts to work on these issues at the individual, community, as well as systemic level.

The data was analyzed to arrive at the percentage of students who have expressed high, moderate and low level of risk of abuse in each category covered in the survey questionnaire (physical well-being, health/covid related well-being, child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, online abuse, and damage to emotional well-being). The following figure visually represents this analysis.

Distribution of children and extent of risk in various areas



Recommendations to the organization:

Based on the data collected in the study, we can provide some recommendations that can help the organization to mitigate risks to children’s safety in various forms:

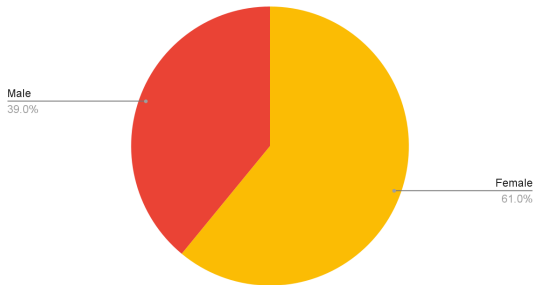
1. Community-level campaigns and other intervention strategies to address the risks of child labour, child labour, and discontinuation of education
2. Individual support to students who are at moderate or high risk of child labour, child marriage, school drop-outs, emotional burn-outs, and online abuse
3. Awareness programs on online abuse and cyber safety (especially for 15-18 year old students)
4. Individual as well as group counseling support, psycho-social well-being sessions to those at high risk

Section 3

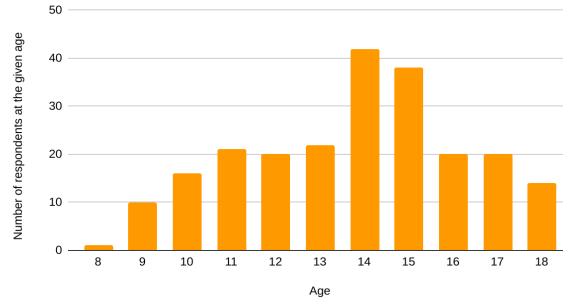
Discussion

Cumulative Results

Gender distribution of all the respondents



Age distribution of all the respondents



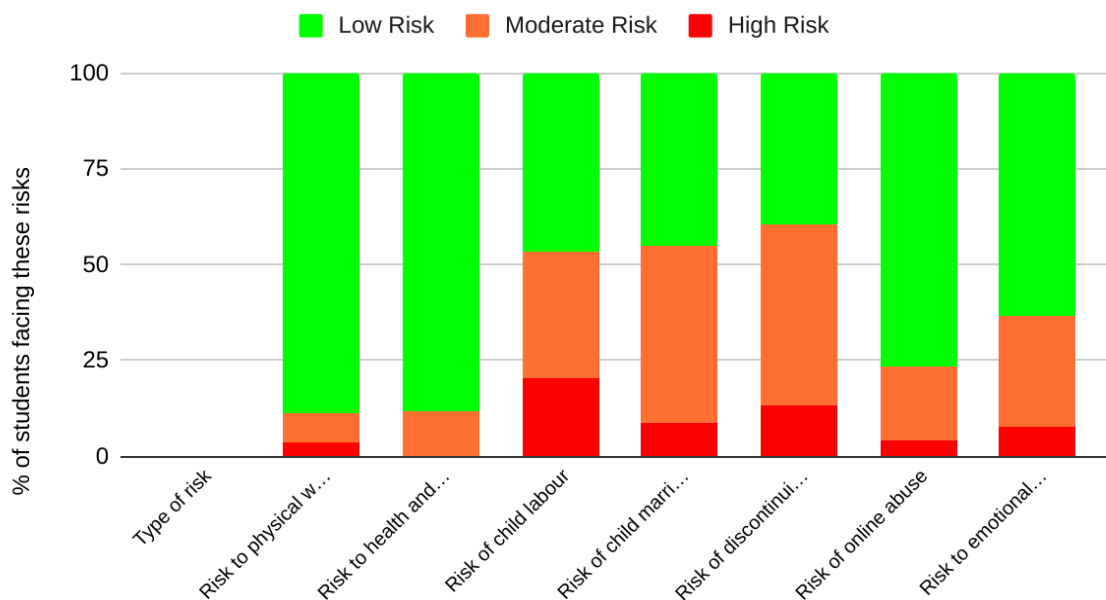
Risks in each category (cumulative):

No	Type of risk	Extent of risk	
1	Risk to physical well-being	Low	
2	Risk to health and covid-related well-being	Low	
3	Risk of child labour	Low	Moderate
4	Risk of child marriage	Low	
5	Risk of discontinuing education	Moderate	
6	Risk of online abuse	Low	
7	Risk to emotional well-being	Low	

*These overall levels of risks were arrived at by averaging over the responses of all the 224 respondents of the study

Among the respondents involved in the survey, the risk to discontinuation of education is moderately high; and the risk of child labour is low-moderate. The respondents expressed a low level of risk in all the other domains--physical well-being, health, child marriage, online abuse and emotional well-being.

Types of risks faced by respondents (cumulative)



However, disaggregating responses in each domain shows that there is a significant proportion of students facing moderate and high risk of abuse in each category--significant areas of risk in this manner being child labour, child marriage, discontinuation of education, emotional well-being and online abuse.

The process of conducting the surveys and their analysis underscores the necessity of conducting such studies by all organizations working with children.

- In our experience, the survey format and its accompanying analysis mechanism are a very effective way for an organization working with children to get a bird's eye view of risks existing in the lives of children they engage with.
- The process of conducting the survey creates a space for organizational staff to interact with children on issues of safety. Feedback received from children overwhelmingly stated the value that they felt when an adult engaged with them to understand how safe they felt on a day to day basis.
- Since this survey documents children's perceptions of their own safety, it cannot be used as a stand-alone research instrument. It is possible that children are not fully aware of the risks they face or are not willing to or able to communicate with another person. This can affect the evaluation of how serious the risks are in reality. Therefore, it is important to obtain this data from various sources, using a range of different research instruments.

- The results of the survey can be used by the organization facilitating the survey directly. The survey has been designed specifically with the purpose of being immediately relevant at the field level. The organization can use this data to:
- Monitor and support individual children that they work with. It can be especially useful to identify those students who are at high risk in any particular category and create a holistic support plan for prevention of abuse.
- Throw light upon various risks that children in a particular area are facing. This can help an organization to develop strategic programming for prevention approaches.
- Gain reliable and consistent information on the changing nature of risks if the survey is conducted regularly and across a large number of students in one's area of work.

Organizations should also invest energy and time to design and conduct awareness programs on these risks, including child sexual abuse, human trafficking, child labour, child marriages and online abuse amongst others, as a part of their regular programming. Increase in awareness is likely to positively impact the extent to which risk factors to these abusive and exploitative practices get identified in surveys.

Section 4

Appendix

Survey Questionnaire

Think of the time since the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting lockdowns, and answer the following questions.

Options: Yes, No, Sometimes/Somewhat, Don't want to answer/Not applicable

Food, water, hygiene, health

1. Have you been able to get a regular and adequate supply of food?
2. Have you been able to get clean drinking water?
3. Do you have access to water for cleaning and bathing?
4. Do you have access to soap to regularly wash your hands?
5. Do you have access to clean face masks?
6. **(If applicable)** Are you able to get access to menstrual hygiene products?
7. Did you fall sick anytime?
8. Would you say, you were *very* sick at any point?
9. Did any of your friends or family members fall *very* sick?
10. Do you have access to a separate room and bathroom, if anyone needs to be quarantined in your family?
11. Did you ever need to be quarantined alone?
12. Did your parents ever need to be quarantined away from you?
13. Did you or your family members have any difficulties going to a hospital, or getting the necessary treatment, when you needed to? (Tick no, if you did not need to go to the hospital.)
14. Did you ever have to be separated from your parents for a long time (>1 month)?
15. Did you lose a parent or a guardian during the pandemic?
16. Did you ever have to move from one house/place (different village, town or a city) to another?

Child labour and child marriages

17. Has anyone in your family lost their job?
18. Has anyone mentioned or asked that you should start working to earn money for the family?
19. Have you started doing a job or started working somewhere?
20. And what about marriage? Have any of your family members mentioned about your marriage?
21. Have you seen anyone in your community getting married at a young age in the last few months?
22. Do you know if a child or an adolescent from your community was sent to another place for work and no longer stays with their family?

Education and online classes

23. Do you go to school?
24. Does your school conduct classes online?
25. Do you have access to any device to connect to the internet?
26. Do your teachers conduct video classes online? (using google meet, zoom etc.?)
27. Do your teachers send you study material or worksheets using messaging services (SMS, WhatsApp etc?)
28. Are you able to attend online classes regularly?
29. Do you like online classes?
30. Do you think you are able to learn well in the online classes?
31. Your schools have shut down. But, have you been able to go to tuition classes?
32. Did your school conduct any exams or assessments?
33. Did you face any difficulties in giving any exams?

Work at home

34. Are you spending more time than usual in domestic chores (washing clothes, utensils, mopping, sweeping, cooking etc.)?
35. Are you spending more than usual time taking care of the elderly or the sick in your family?
36. Are you spending more than usual time caring for younger siblings, if you have any?
37. Are you able to get enough time to attend classes and study?

Behavior in online spaces

38. Do you access the internet for entertainment?
39. Do you have accounts on social media such as tiktok, facebook, instagram etc.?
40. Do you play games online?
41. Do you access chat rooms online with your friends or others?
42. In the recent past, have you made any friends online, who you do not know in real life?
43. Have you been asked by anyone to share your photo or video online?
44. Have you been asked by anyone on the internet to share your phone number?
45. Have you been asked to share your address by anyone online?
46. Has an unknown person online asked you to meet them in person?
47. Has anyone sent you messages, pictures or videos that made you feel unsafe or uncomfortable?

Emotional well-being

48. Have you been able to be in touch with your friends--either online or over the phone?
49. In the last few months, have you felt very lonely?

50. Did you find yourself feeling very stressed, nervous, scared or anxious? (underline the one that is relevant)
51. Did you face any of these issues: not being able to sleep well, bed-wetting, nightmares, feeling irritable, feeling angry or aggressive, feeling more withdrawn or silent? (underline the one that is relevant)
52. Was there an increase in conflicts or fights in your family or neighborhood?
53. Did you, at any point, feel that you were at risk of harm from anyone else?
54. Were you able to share your emotions with a trusted friend or family member, to seek support?

Post Questions:

1. How do you feel now, after answering these questions?
 - a. It was difficult for me to answer these questions.
 - b. It was very stressful, and I feel very bad right now.
 - c. It was neither very difficult nor very easy to answer these questions.
 - d. I feel fine.
2. Would you like to talk more with me, at any point, regarding any of the questions that were asked in the survey?