

NCAER-COVID-19 Telephonic Survey

***Longitudinal Study on “Economic, Social and Health Impact
of COVID-19 in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Odisha”***

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&
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Objectives and Research Questions

Objective:

- To assess the impact of COVID-19 on households' economic circumstances, and access to healthcare and schooling

Research questions:

- How has coronavirus pandemic impacted the economic condition of the households?
 - Occupational structure
 - Financial hardship and coping strategies
 - Access to government assistance
 - In-migration and out-migration from households
 - Household economic outlook
- Effects on access to healthcare services
- Effects on schooling of children, including participation in online education

Sample and Procedure

- **Sample frame:**
 - Longitudinal survey with participants from 4IS study sampling frame
 - 65% households from the first round; additional 35% composed of new households
 - Sub-samples of households participating in 4IS study (pre-COVID baseline)
- **Sample size:**
 - First round-2,068 households;
 - Second round-1,989 households
- **Panel data:** 1,340 households (65% of first round households; 35% attrition rate)
- **Telephonic survey :**
 - First round: June 9-18, 2020
 - Second round-Oct 7-21, 2020
- **Interview duration:** Average 15.3 minutes (Ranging from 11 minutes to 26 minutes);
- **Quality checks:** Clarification/follow-up via continuous WhatsApp communication and telephone
- **Overall response rate:** 99%, among the *contacted* respondents.

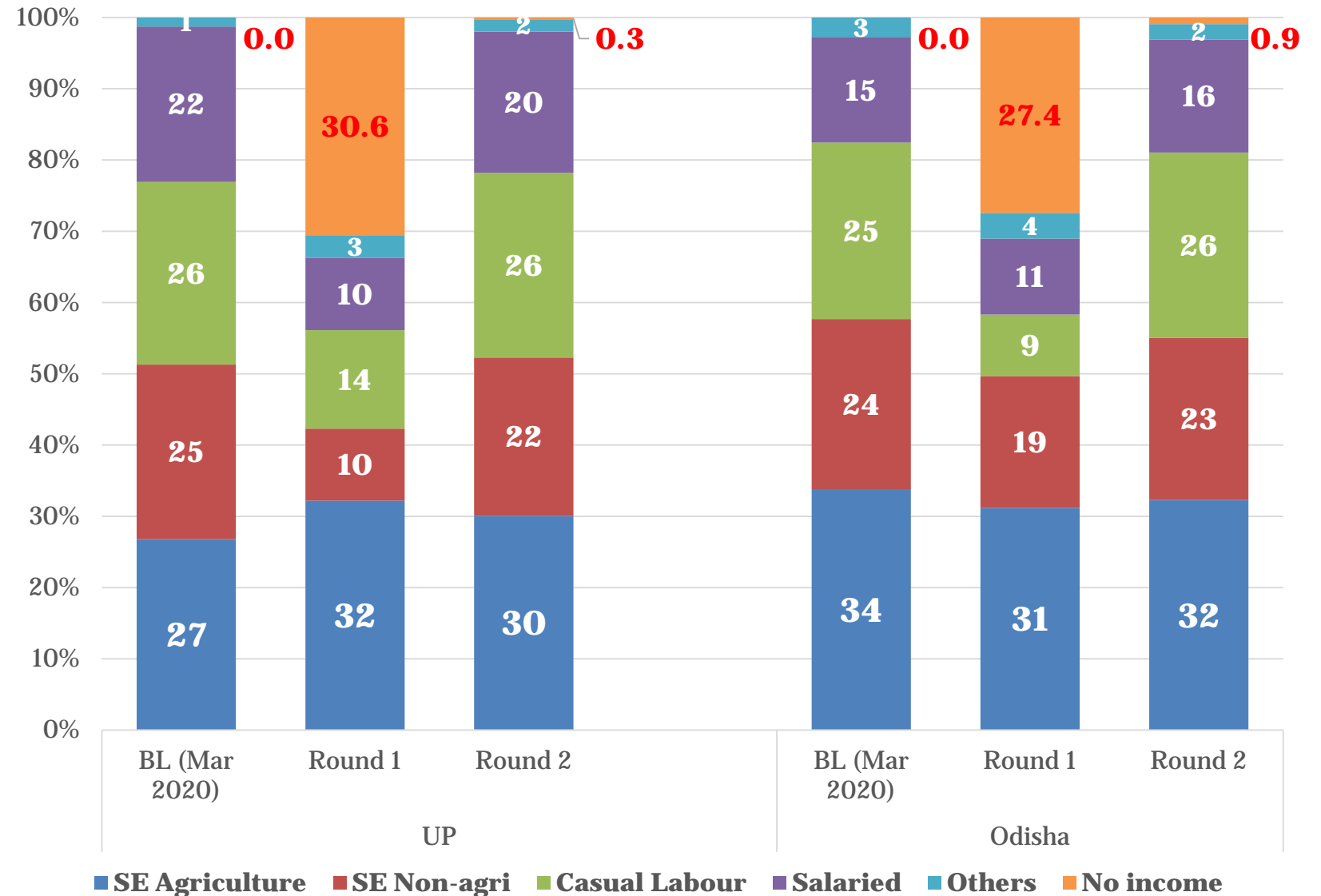
Sample characteristics

Characteristics	Round 1		Round 2	
	UP	Odisha	UP	Odisha
Rural (%)	75.6	75.4	74.2	76.1
Average age of respondents (in years)	37.0	39.3	36.3	38.1
Male respondents (%)	80.6	78.5	82.9	74.6
Average household size	6.5	4.5	6.7	4.7
Education of the respondents (%)				
Illiterate	14.6	2.1	13.1	2.0
Up-to Primary	13.8	29.6	14.6	31.0
Middle-HS	52.3	54.7	54.0	53.9
Graduate+	19.3	13.6	18.3	13.1
Distribution of households classified by main source of income (%)				
SE Agriculture	35.0	29.5	35.6	34.4
SE Non-agriculture	9.2	19.2	20.4	23.4
Casual Labour	13.4	8.3	23.7	25.8
Salaried	8.8	12.1	18.2	13.5
Others	3.7	3.6	1.6	2.3
No income	29.9	27.4	0.5	0.7

**Major findings and focus points:
Economic, Health and Education Impact**

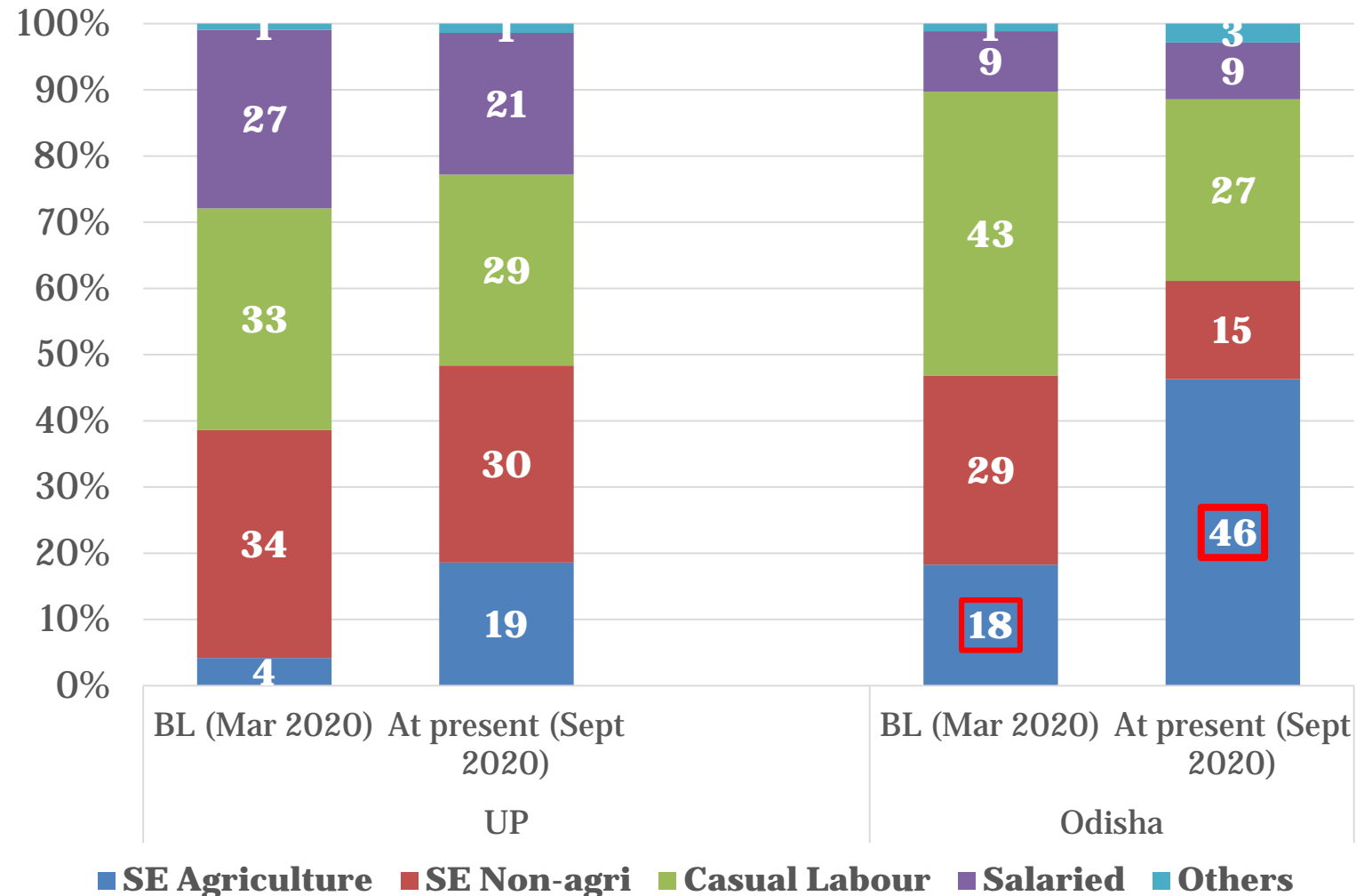
Change in household occupation by main source of income (% households)

- The distribution of households by occupation categories has reached pre-lockdown levels.
- Almost all the households who lost their income during lockdown (30%) have returned to economic activities.

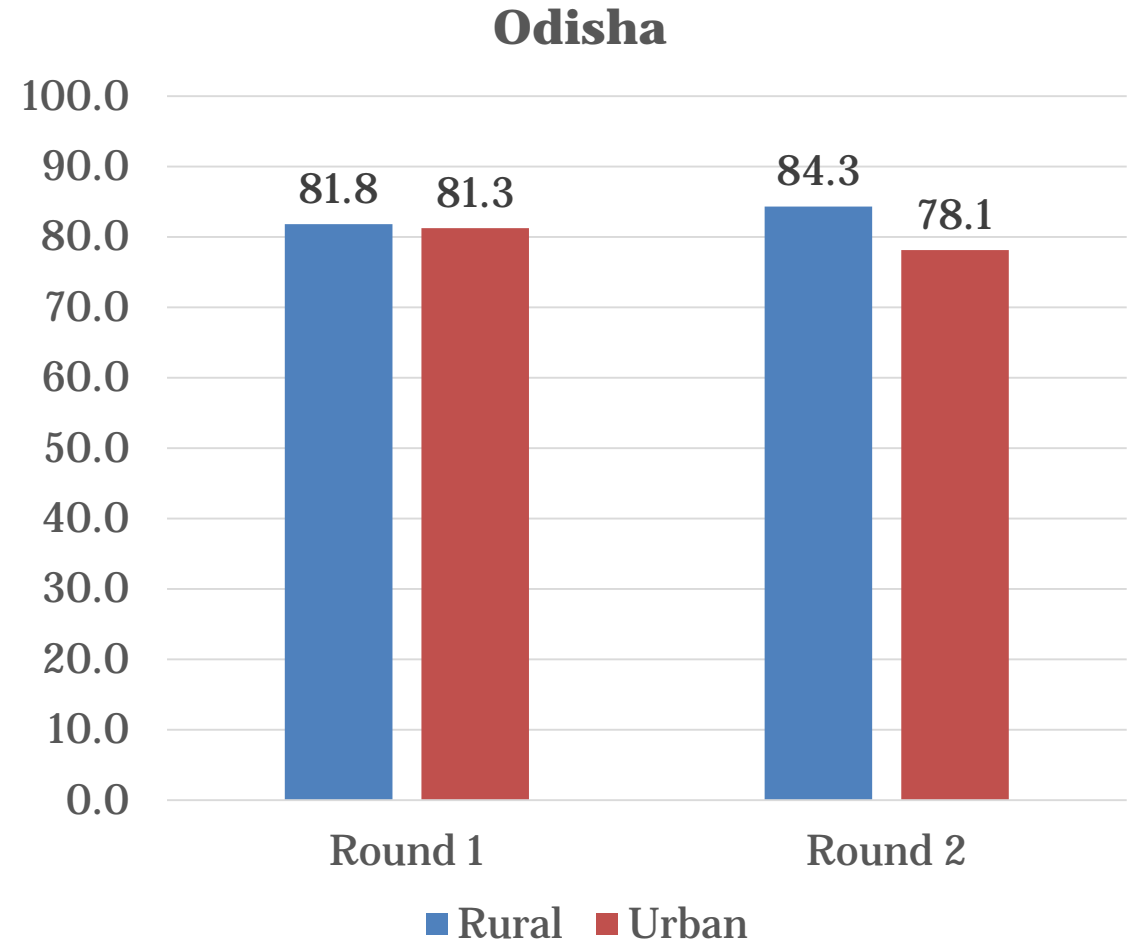
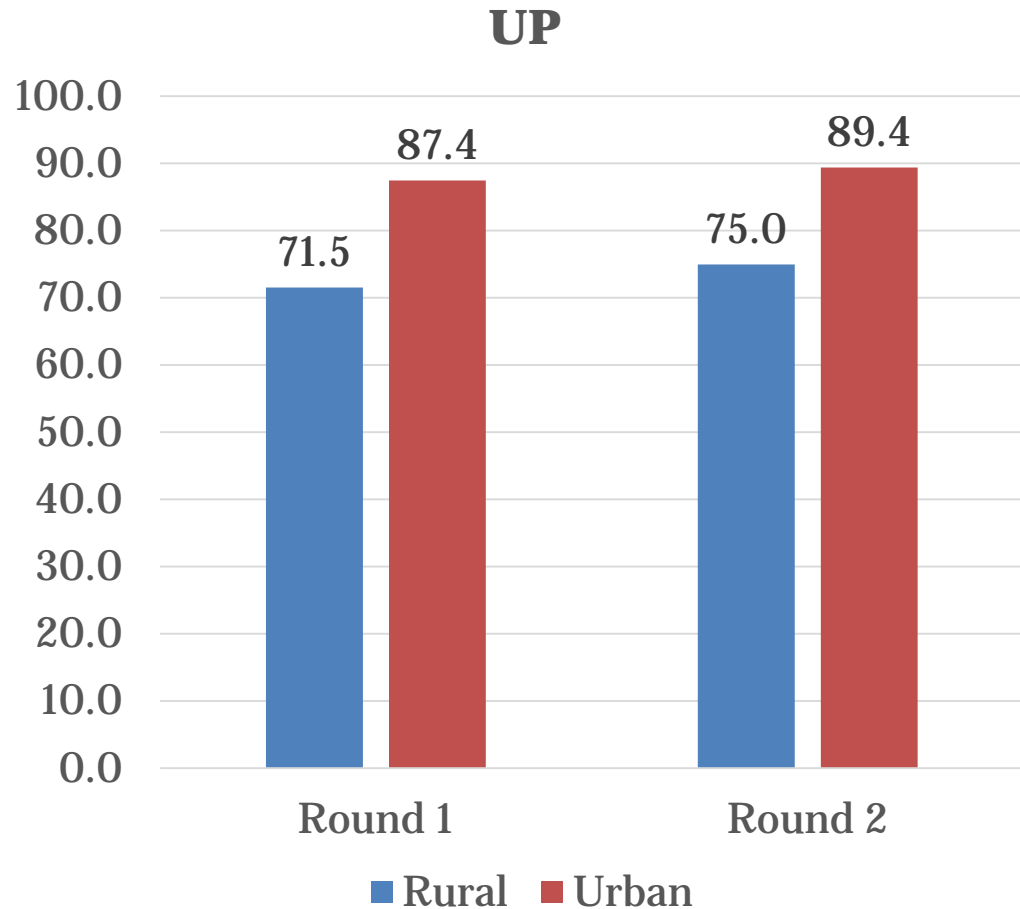


Return to work by 'No income' households: Distribution by main source of income (% households) - Before lockdown & at present

- The absorption of no-income households is higher in the self-employed in agriculture category
- Among no income households in Odisha, 46% households got engaged as self-employed in agriculture. These households were mostly involved either in self-employed in non-agriculture or casual labour.



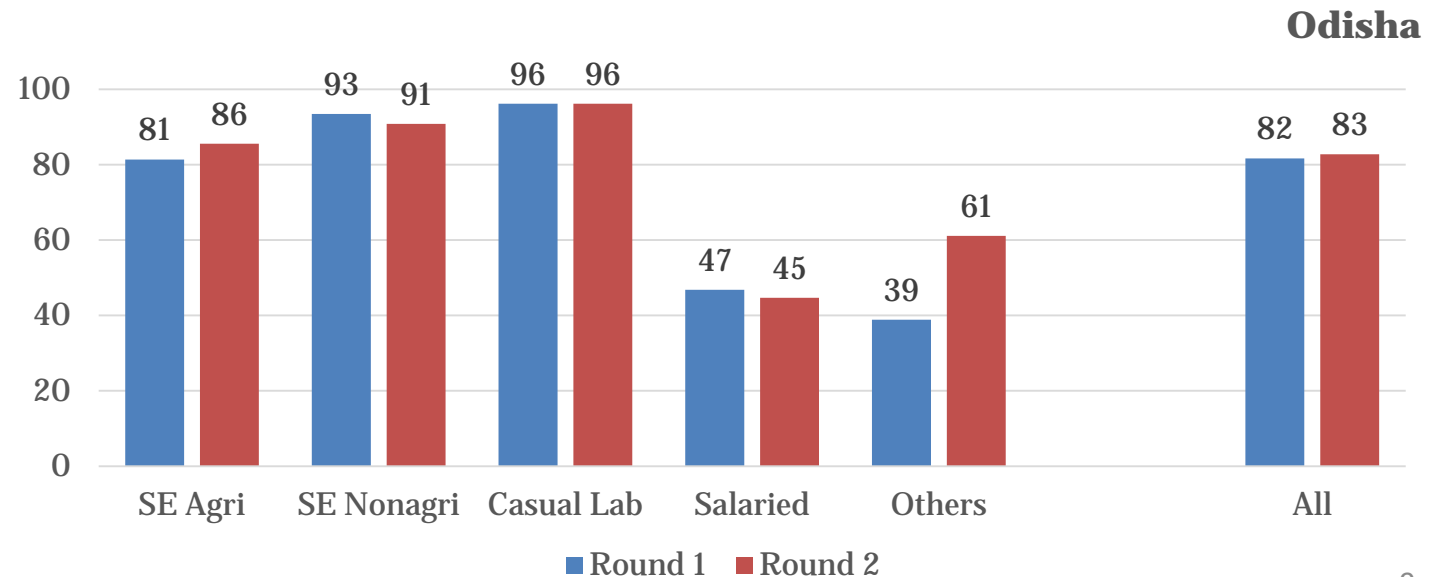
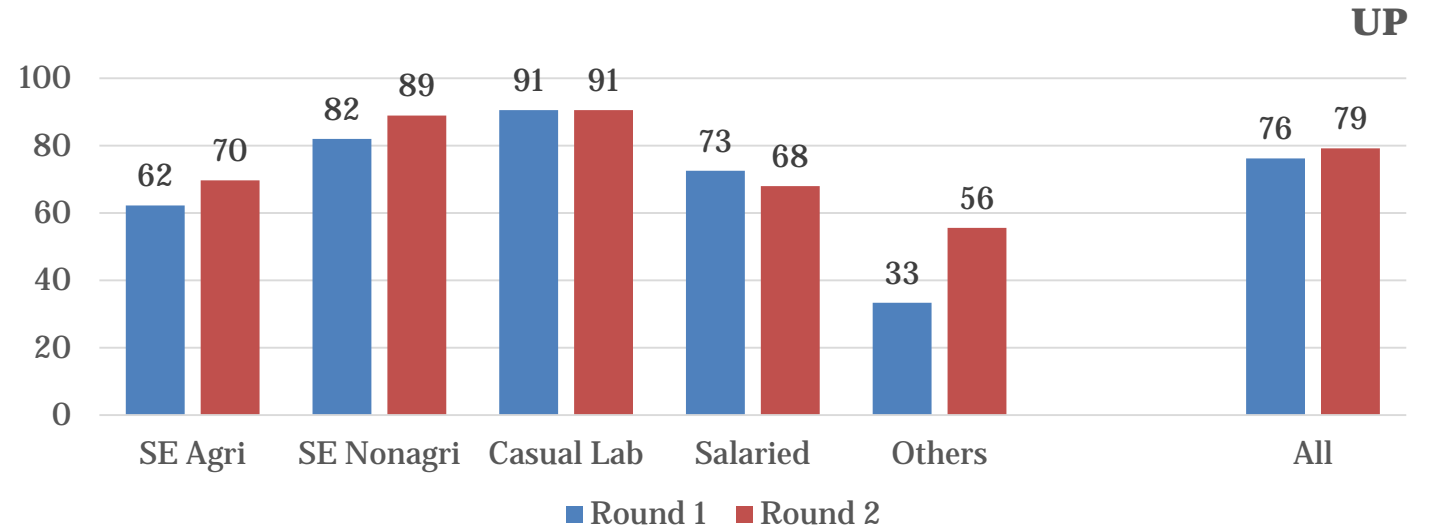
Income reduction across households by level of residence



- A larger share of urban households reported income declines in UP

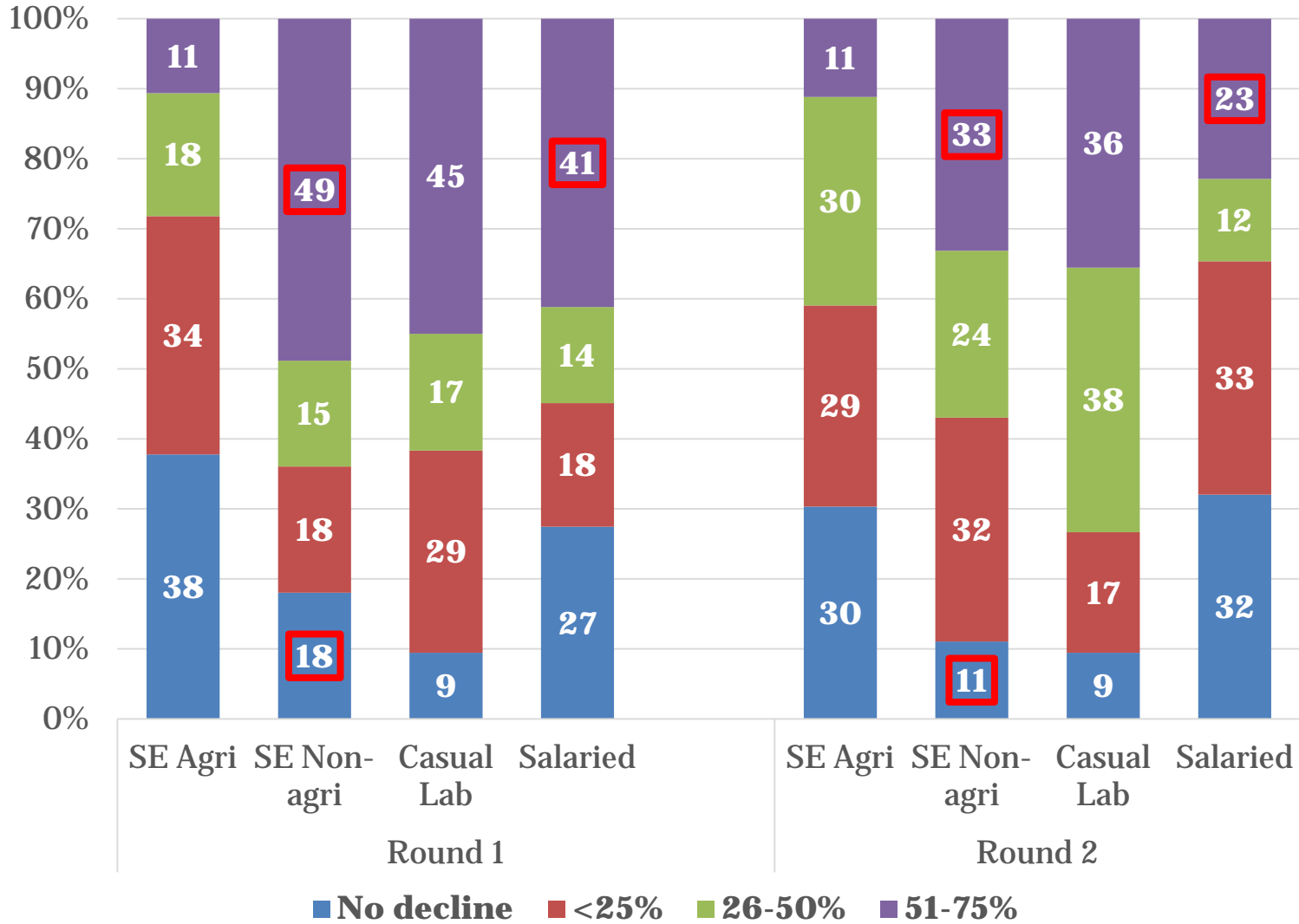
Income Reduction, By Main Source of Pre-COVID income

- Reduction in income reported by almost 80 per cent of households in both the states in both rounds.
- Households reliant on *casual labour* and *self-employment in non-agriculture activities* appear worst affected in both periods.
- Larger share of agriculture dependent households in Odisha reported reduced income reduction, compared to UP.
- Salaried households were less affected in Odisha as compared to their counterparts in UP.



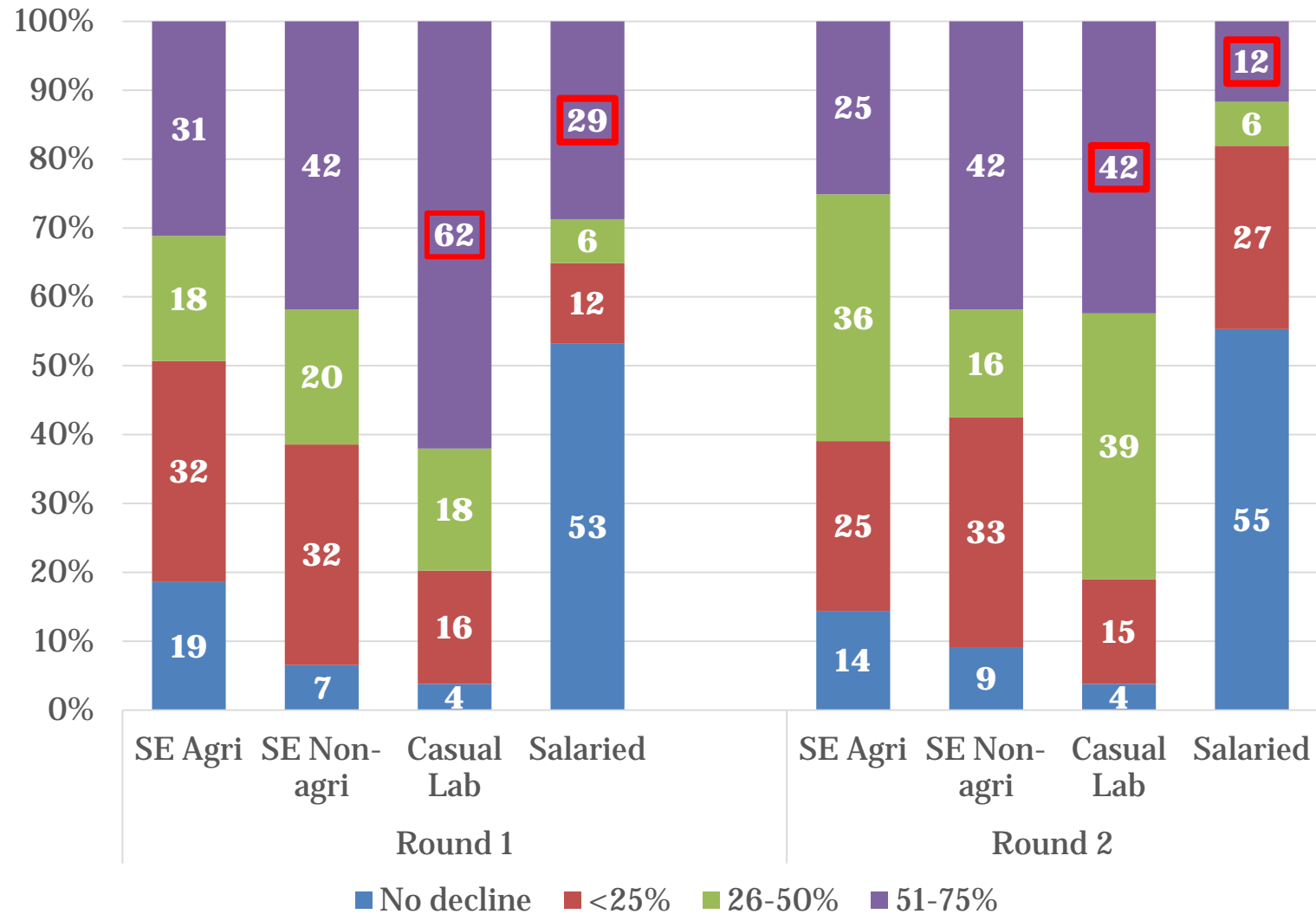
Income Reduction (% of pre-COVID income) by pre-COVID occupation group in UP

- Proportion reporting declines of more than 50% fell in second round
- Households reliant on self-employment in non-agriculture and casual workers reported largest shares of income losses between 51-75%.



Reduction in income as % to total income by state and occupation groups-Odisha

- Decline in the shares of population reporting income losses of 51-75% in most occupation groups
- As in UP, also self-employed non-agriculture and casual workers have the highest proportion reporting income losses between 51-75%.

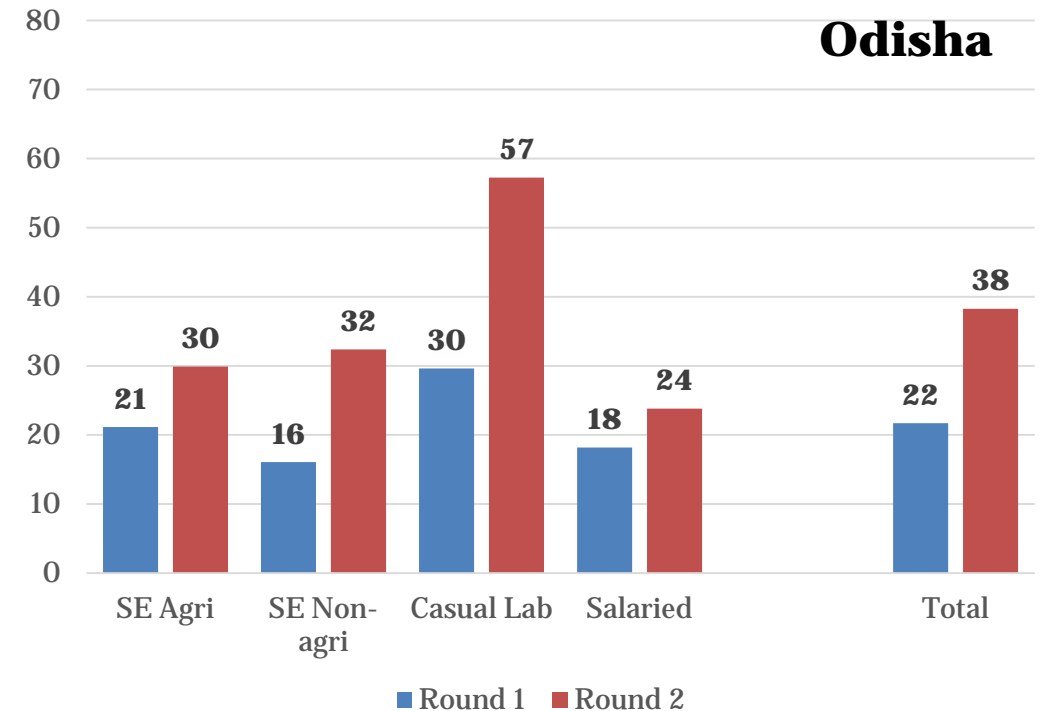
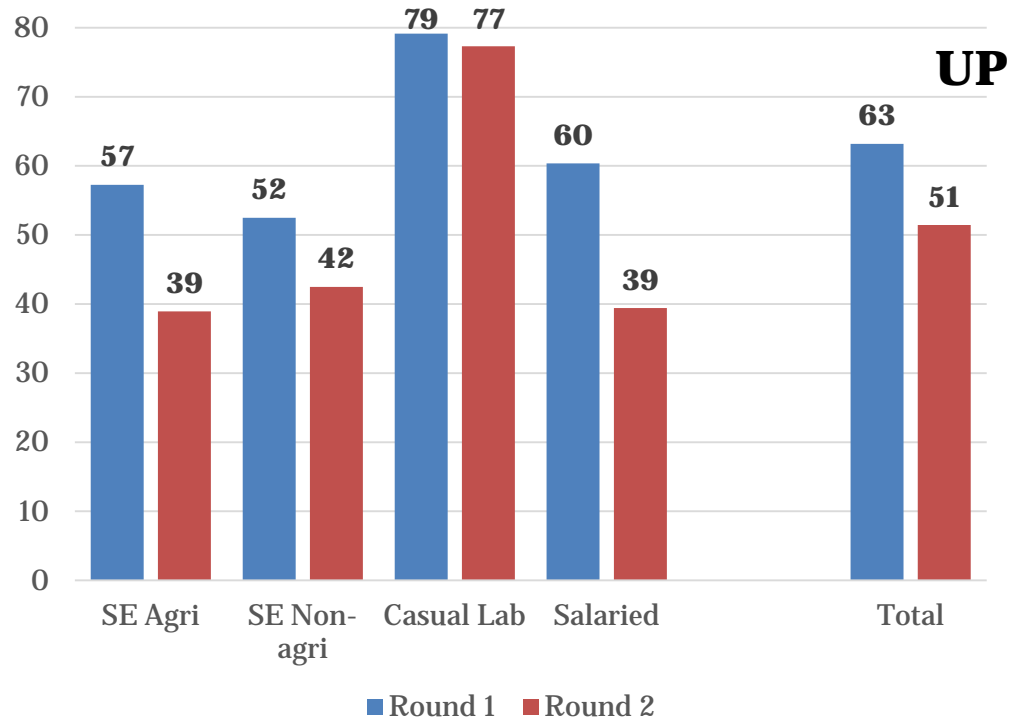


Coping Strategies (% households reporting)

- The proportion of households borrowing money and reducing expenditure by buying less food has decreased in UP while in Odisha it has increased.
- The proportion of households reporting receipt of government assistance has increased in both UP and Odisha.

	UP		Odisha	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
Used current saving	53	58	58	65
Borrowed money	63	51	22	38
Received assistance from Government	45	79	59	87
Received assistance from friends/relatives	44	40	11	16
Reduced expenditure by buying less food	31	21	5	17

Borrowing by Pre-COVID Main Source of Income (Occupation)



- High proportion of casual labour households reported borrowing accumulation of debt in both the states.

Share of households reporting supply shortages of essential commodities

- The proportion of households reporting shortages of supply has decline in UP for major items.
- In Odisha, the share of households reporting shortages of cooking fuel and medicines has declined; but shortages of food items has increased.

	UP		Odisha	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
Shortage of any item	25.1	18.0	29.8	26.3
Food items	19.4	13.1	10.8	16.8
Vegetables and Fruits	18.7	14.3	10.8	15.4
Milk and milk products	12.4	8.3	12.4	12.5
Egg, Meat, fish	13.0	5.8	16.5	16.8
Cooking fuel	9.3	5.0	20.2	13.6
Medicines	6.8	1.3	10.3	5.8

Future Economic Outlook

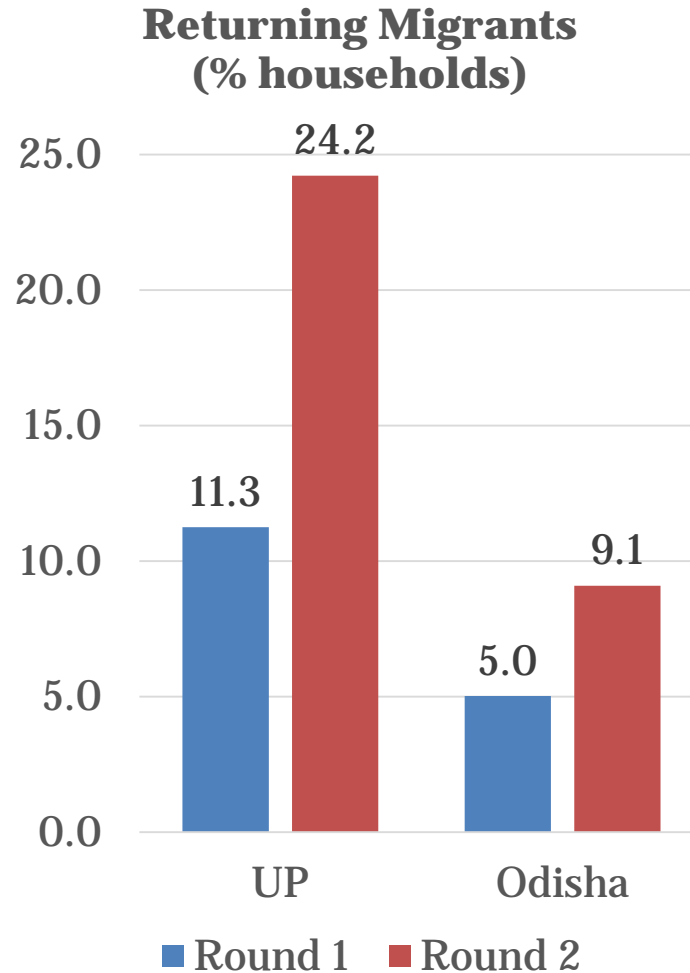
- The proportion of households perceiving likely improvement in their financial situation has declined in both the states
- Increased uncertainty: a much larger proportion of households were unable to comment about the future financial status in both the states in the second round (relative to the first)

	UP		Odisha	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
Likely to improve	27	10	33	16
Likely to get worse	43	36	21	15
About the same	16	19	34	24
Can't say/no comments	15	35	13	44
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Q: How do you expect that the **financial situation of your household** will change over the coming 12 months?

Returning Migrants and Reasons for Returning

- The proportion of households reporting in migration has increased in UP and Odisha
- Top two reasons driving migration: “Fear of infection” and “loss of job/wages” in UP. For Odisha, it was “closure of academic institution/office/work place” and “loss of job”.



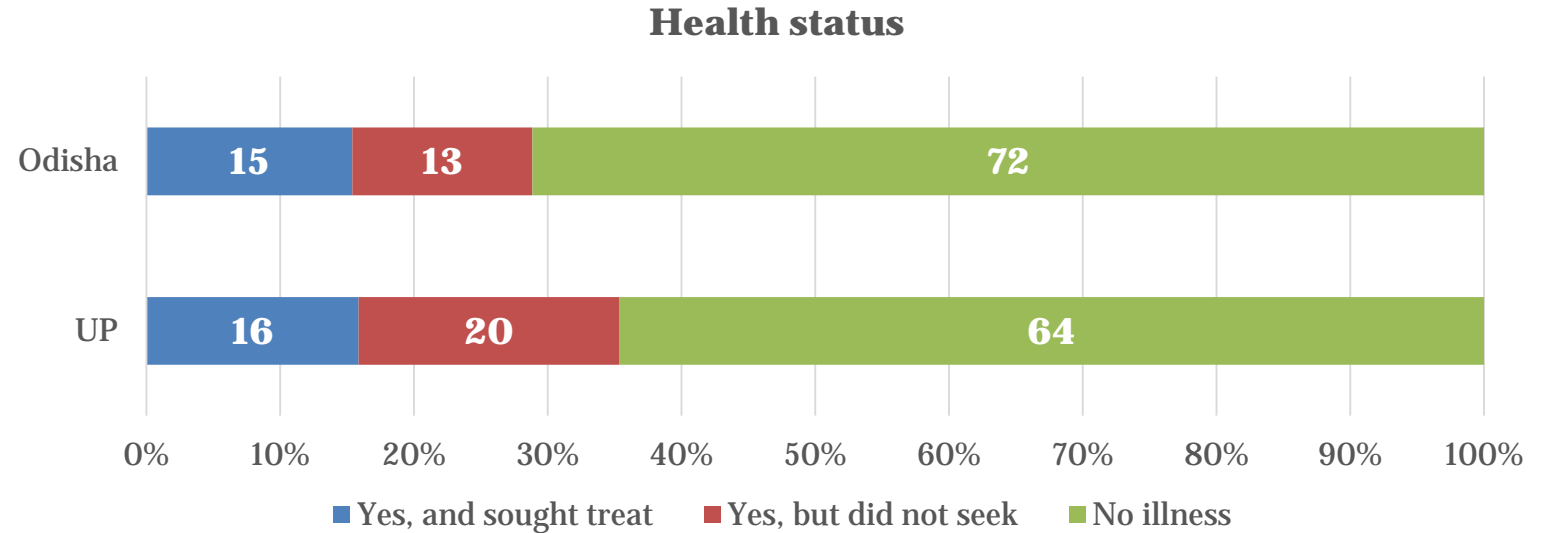
Reasons for in-migration		
	UP	Odisha
Fear of the disease	41.2	12.1
Wanted to be near family	30.0	5.2
Academic institution/office/ work place closed	16.5	55.2
Lost job/wages	48.2	24.1
Essential items were not available	10.0	8.6

Out-migrants and reasons for going

States	% households reported	Reasons for outmigration		
		Return to workplace	For new jobs/ activity	Return to academic institution
UP	8.8	83.2	41.6	6.7
Odisha	1.1	72.7	27.3	0.0
All	5.0	82.0	40.0	6.0

Health impact: Health status during the last 6 months and treatment

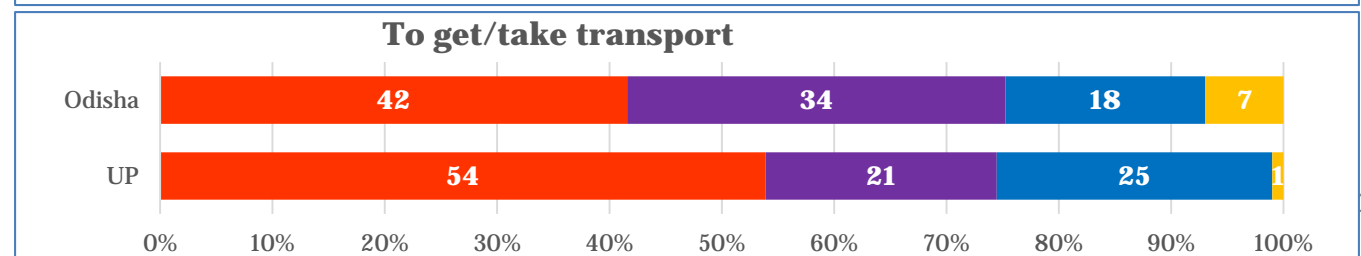
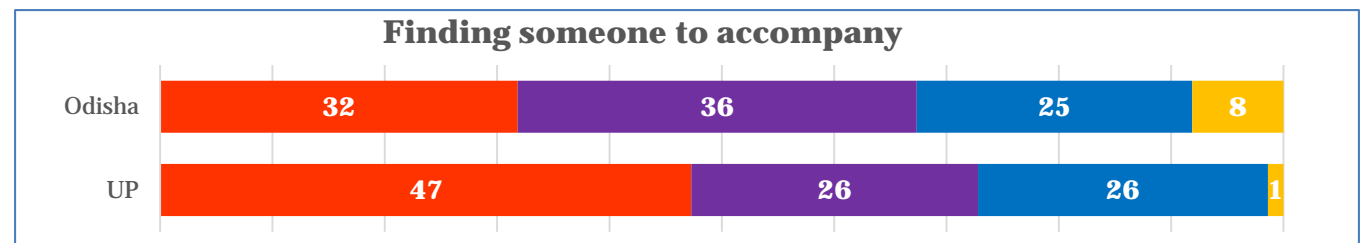
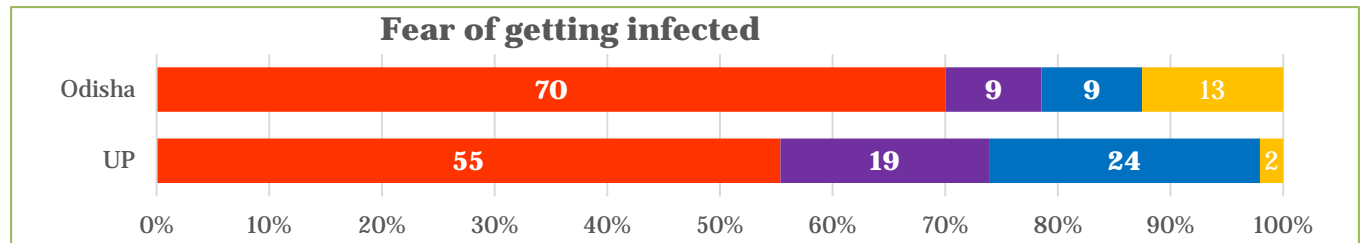
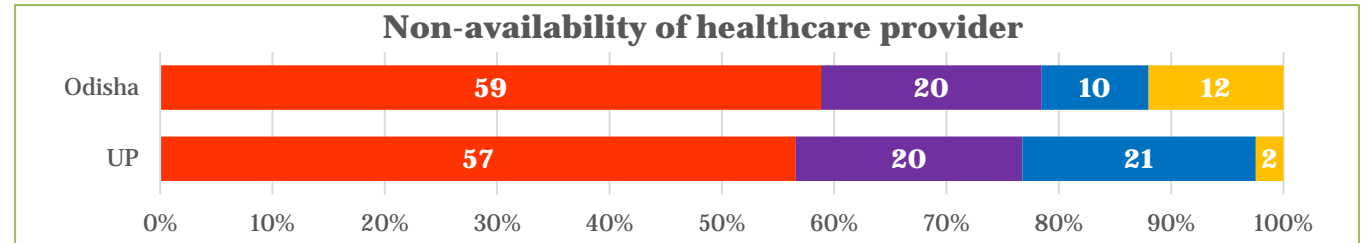
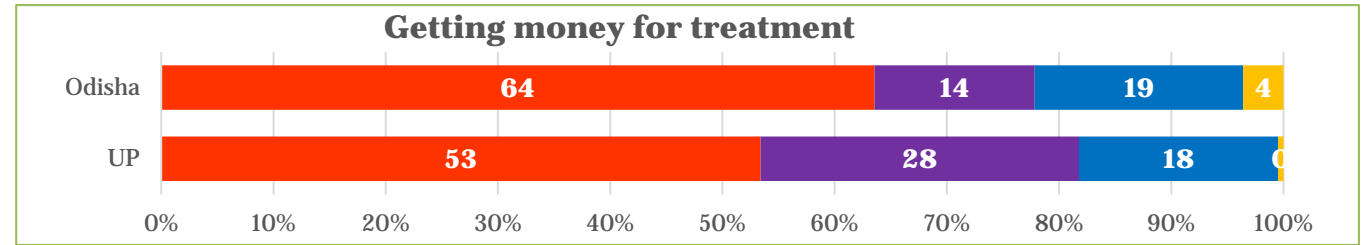
- About one third of the households reported of being ill during last six months
- Among the sick households, 44% in UP and 53% in Odisha sought treatment
- For both the states, the most commonly cited difficulty in accessing healthcare was to get **money** for treatment followed by **distance** to the health facility and availability of **transport**.



Households reported difficulties in accessing health treatment (%)		
	UP	Odisha
Getting money for treatment	69	58
The distance to the health facility	50	37
To get/take transport	39	29
To finding someone to go with you	38	20
Accessibility of govt. healthcare facility	38	13
Availability of private doctor/hospital	36	21

Health and Health Care

- 64% households in UP reported that arranging finances for healthcare would be highly problematic
- Around 60% of households in both states perceived non-availability of health care provider as a problem
- 70% of households in Odisha were highly concerned about being infected with COVID-19.
- In UP, finding someone to accompany to healthcare provider a major issue for 47 % of households.
- Both the states also reported transport accessibility for healthcare as problematic.
- **Red: Big problem**
- **Violet: Small problem**
- **Blue: No problem**
- **Yellow: Don't know**



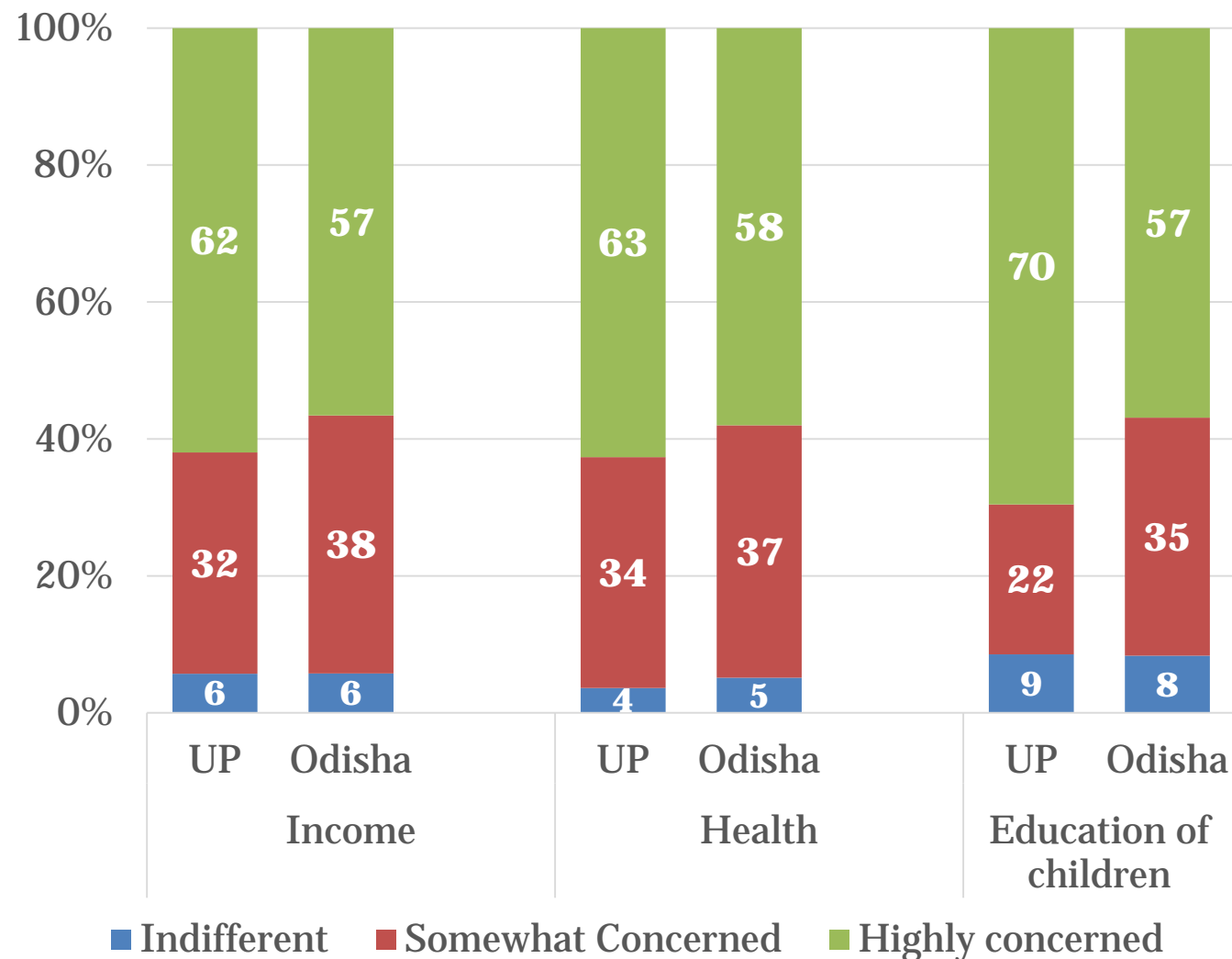
Concerns about income, health status and education

- In UP, higher proportion of households in UP reported more concerned about education of children than in health and income.

Q: Considering the present situation of corona virus, please state the degree of concern with respect to income, health and education of children.

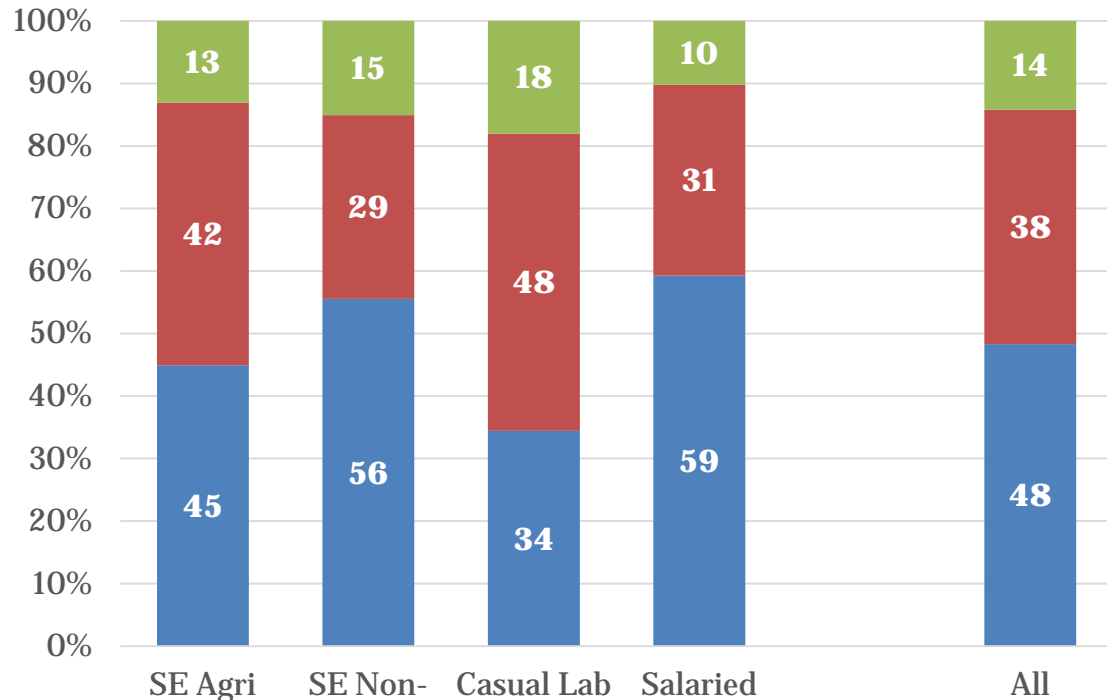
- Indifferent
- Somewhat Concerned
- Highly concerned
- Very highly concerned

Note: In case of no children who are in school/college, don't ask for c, i.e. education of children

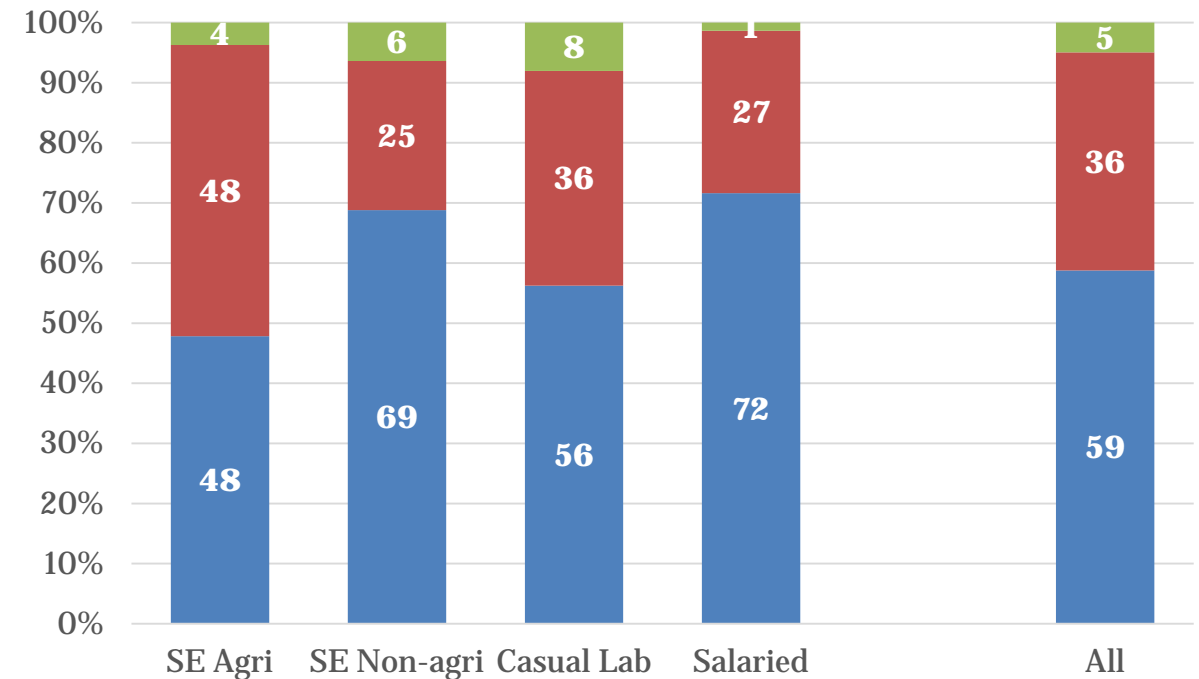


Education impact: Effect on schooling and education of the children (% households)

UP



Odisha



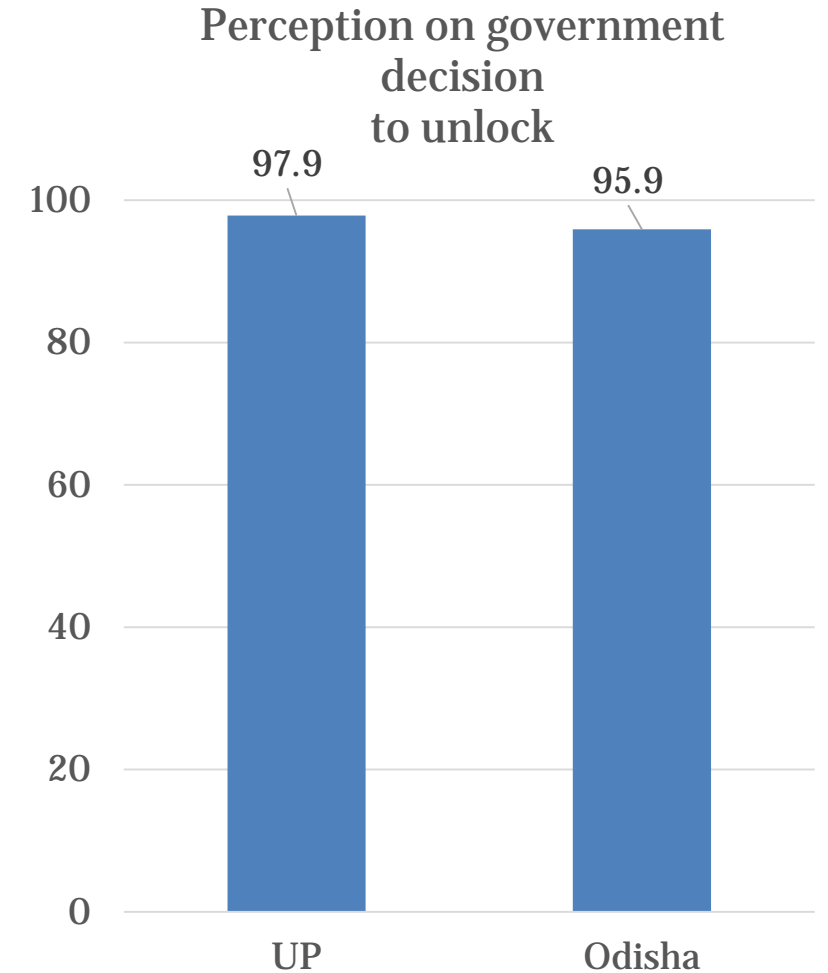
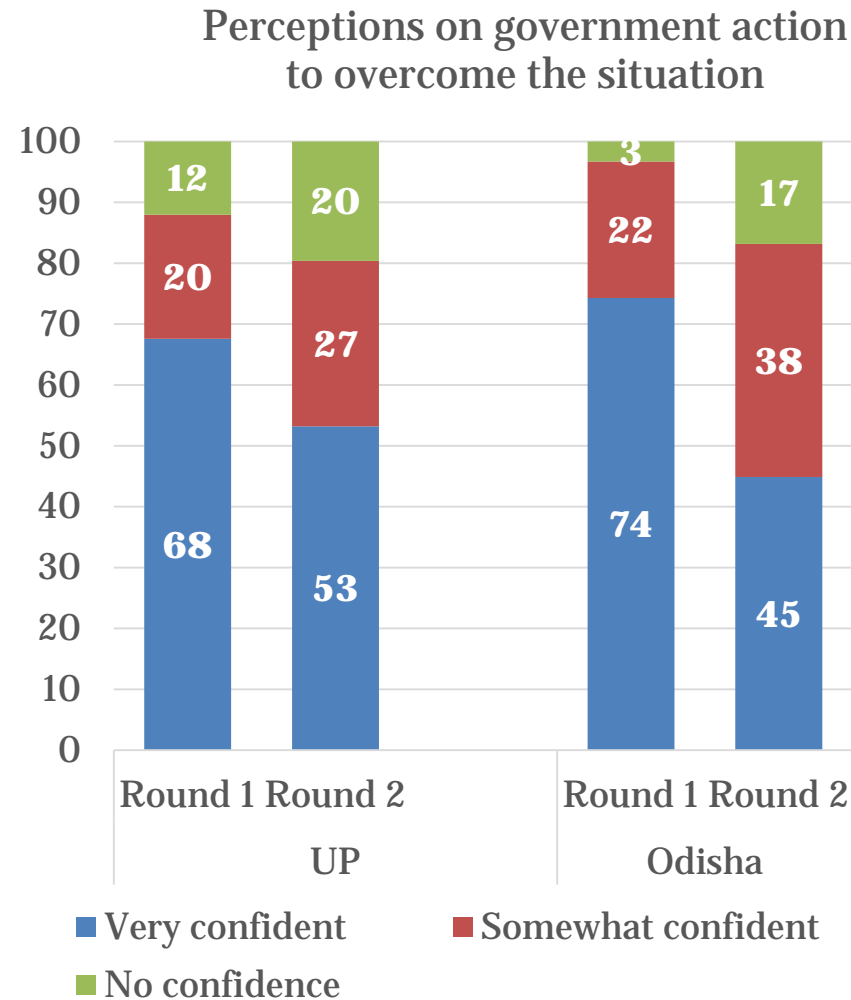
■ Dropped/ engaged in economic activity
■ Not able to attend
■ No effect/ attending online

■ Dropped/ engaged in economic activity
■ Not able to attend
■ No effect/ attending online

- Only about half of the children are attending school online in UP and it is slightly higher in Odisha (59%).
- The proportion of school going children dropping out or engaging in economic activity is higher for households engaged in self-employed in non-agriculture and in casual labour
- Households in salaried occupational category have the highest proportion of school going children with no effect or attending online education.

Household perceptions on government action

- The proportion of households reposing their confidence in the ability of the government to overcome the situation has come down in both UP and Odisha though more than 95% of the households have supported the decision of the government to unlock.



THANK YOU