

NCAER-COVID-19 Telephonic Survey

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

July 21, 2020

National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi

Objectives and Research Questions

Major objective:

- To assess the impact of COVID-19 on households' economic, social, and health status

Research questions:

- How has COVID-19 impacted the socio-psychological, health and economic well being of households?
- How are households coping with the economic and healthcare challenges due to COVID-19?

Sample and Procedure

- **Sample frame:** Drawn from the participants of 4IS study. These are the households with someone with a chronic respiratory illness, or a chronic gynecological problem, or a child with an acute respiratory illness.
- **Sample size: 2,068**, distributed proportionate to the prevalence of each condition i.e.
 - Adults with chronic respiratory illness (776)
 - Women with chronic gynecological problems (751)
 - Child with a respiratory illness (541)
- **Telephonic survey** : June 9-18, 2020
- **Interview duration:** about 12-15 minutes; clarification of doubts and confusion through non-stop WhatsApp communication and telephone
- **Overall response rate:** 98%, among the contacted respondents.
- **Noncontact rate:** 40% (various reasons)

Sample characteristics

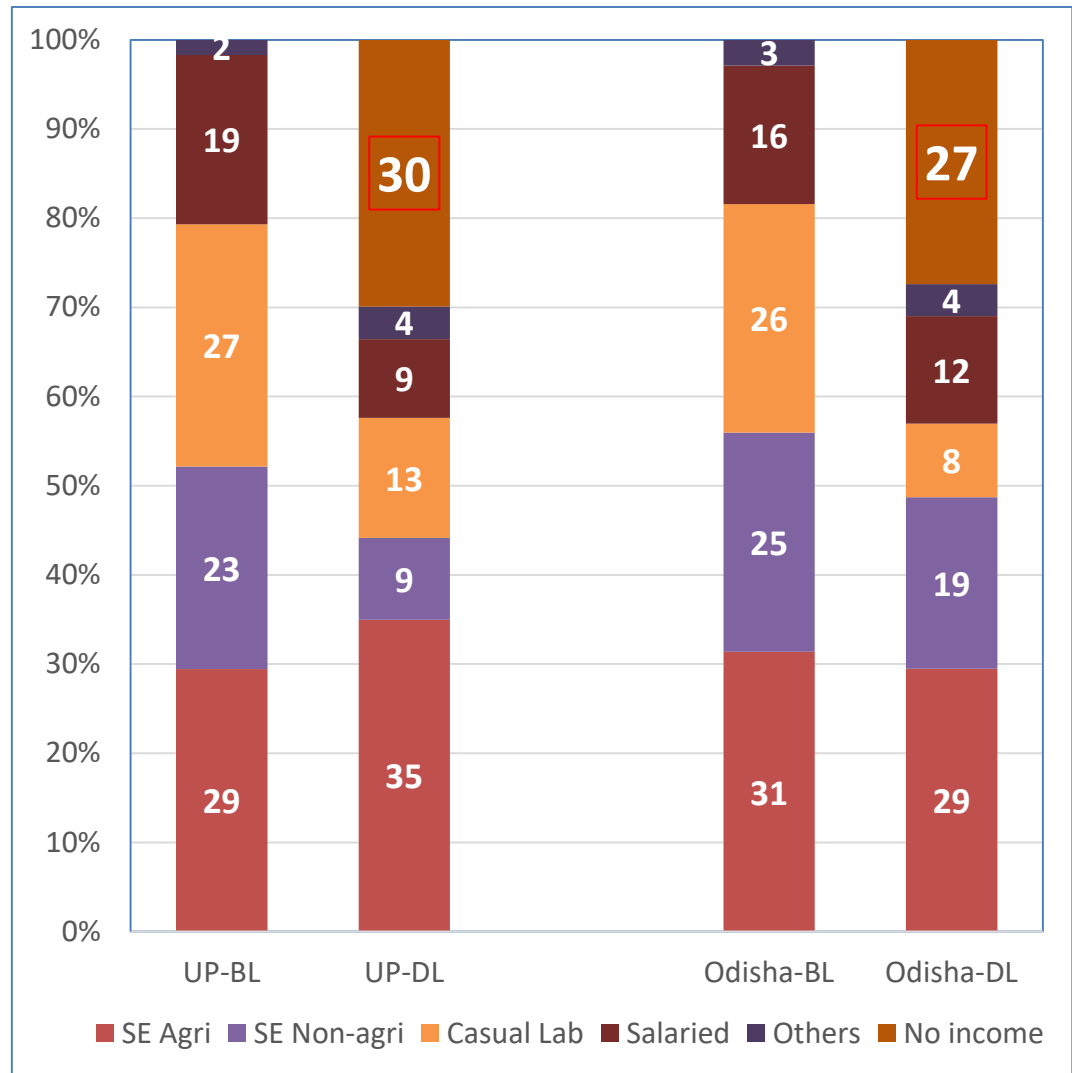
Characteristics	UP	Odisha	All
Rural sample (% hhs)	75.6	75.4	75.5
Average age of the respondents (in years)	37.0	39.3	38.1
Male respondents (% hhs)	80.6	78.5	79.6
Average size of the households	6.5	4.5	5.5
Education of the respondents (% hhs)			
Upto Primary	28.4	31.7	30.0
Middle-HS	52.3	54.7	53.5
Graduate+	19.3	13.6	16.5
Occupation in terms of major source of household income (% hhs)			
Self-Employed Agriculture	35.0	29.5	32.3
Self-Employed Non-agriculture	9.2	19.2	14.1
Casual Labour	13.4	8.3	10.9
Salaried	8.8	12.1	10.4
Others	3.7	3.6	3.6
No income	29.9	27.4	28.7

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

Sources of income

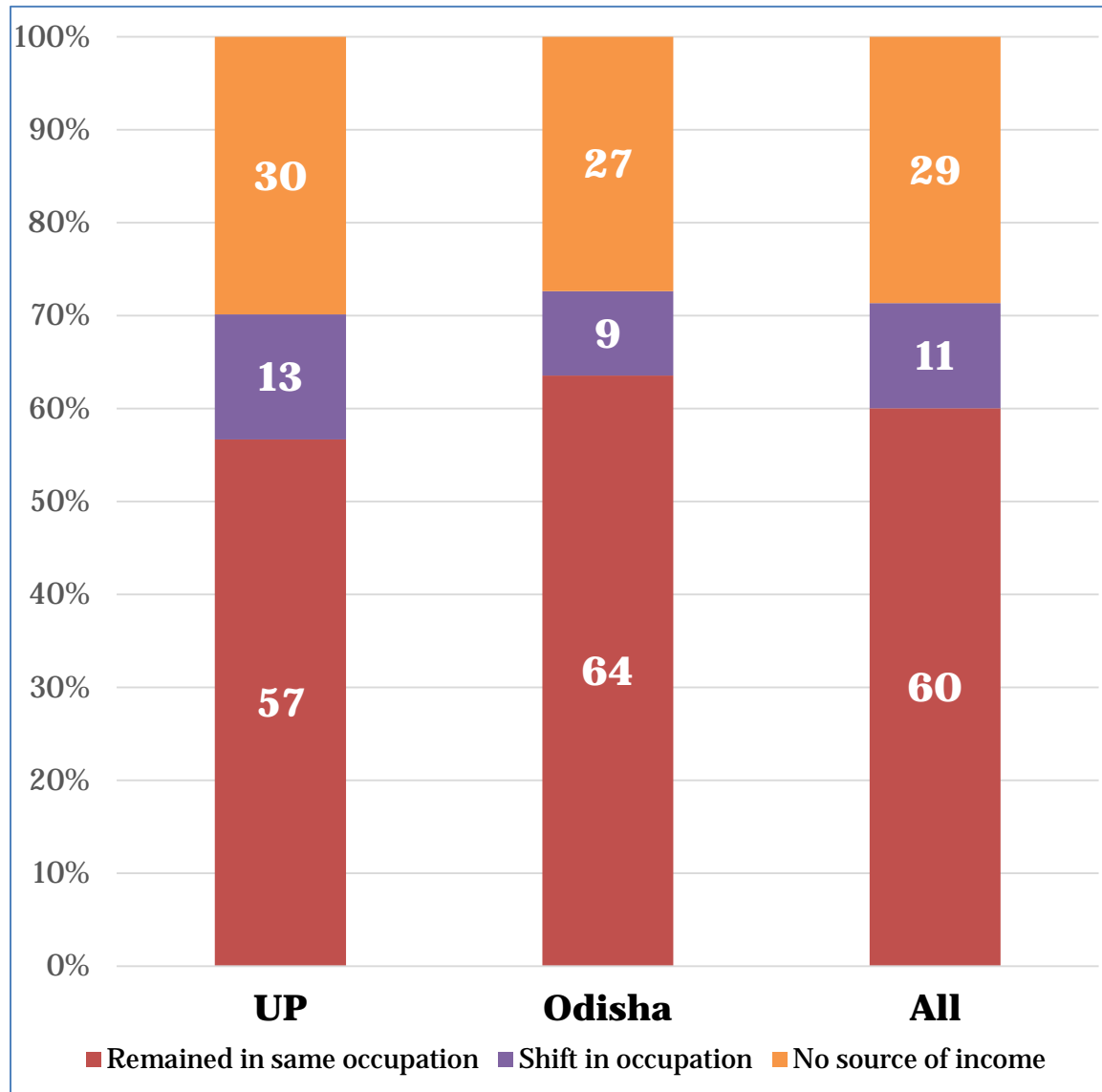
Before Lockdown (BL) & During Lockdown (DL)

- About 30% HHs in UP and 27% in Odisha had no income during the lockdown;
- Impact on urban HHs more severe: 43% with no income amongst urban HHs versus 24% with no income rural HHs .
- Sharp fall: casual labor and non-agricultural self employed in both the states.
- Small change: SE Agricultural households



Shift in occupation (Before lockdown to During lockdown)

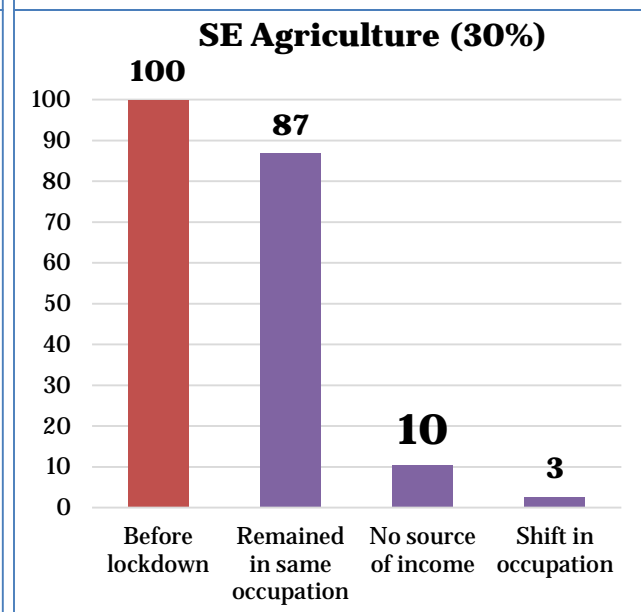
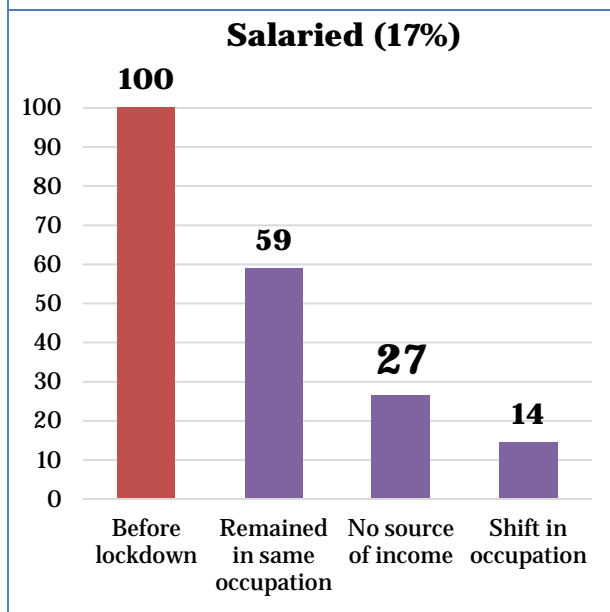
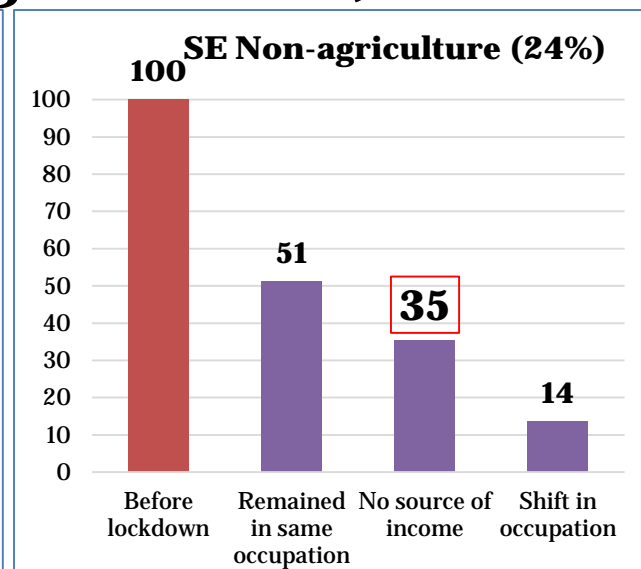
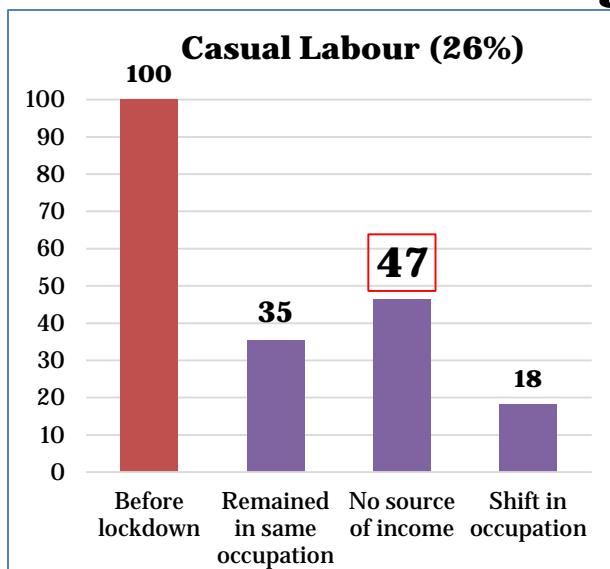
- About 40% of the HHs have witnessed a disruption in their major income sources.
- About 29% of the HHs had lost income sources during the lockdown period and 11% of the total HHs have reported shift in their occupation.
- Shifting occupation was more in UP (13%) than in Odisha (9%)
- 'No income' HHs also reported more by UP



Shift in occupation across occupation groups (Before lockdown to During lockdown)

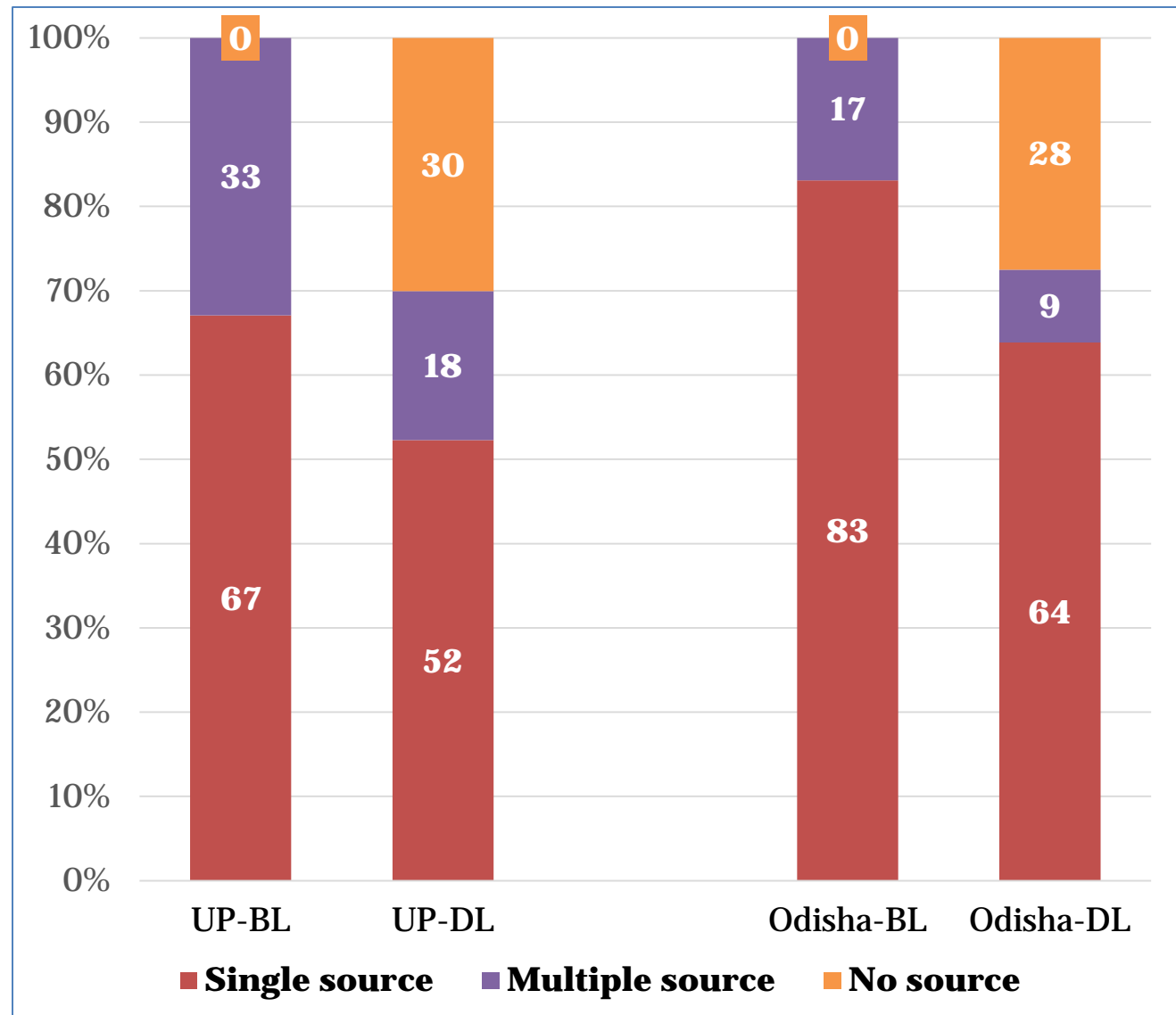
- The casual labourers and those who are self-employed in non-agriculture appear to be the hardest hit, while the salaried and the self-employed in agriculture were relatively less affected.

Red: Before lockdown
Violet: During lockdown



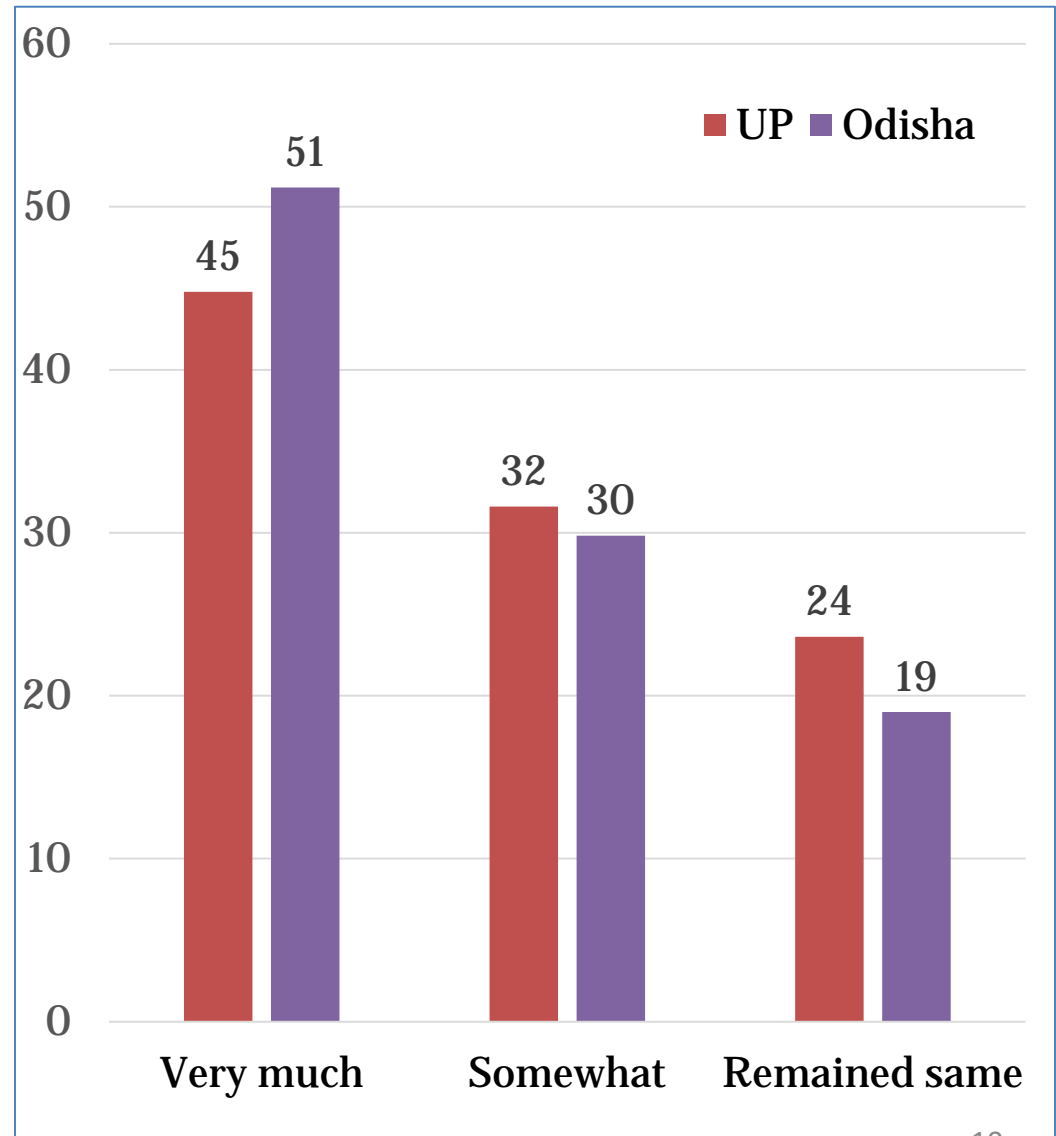
Impact by Number of income sources: Single versus Multiple

- Large impacts on both single income -source and multiple income source households



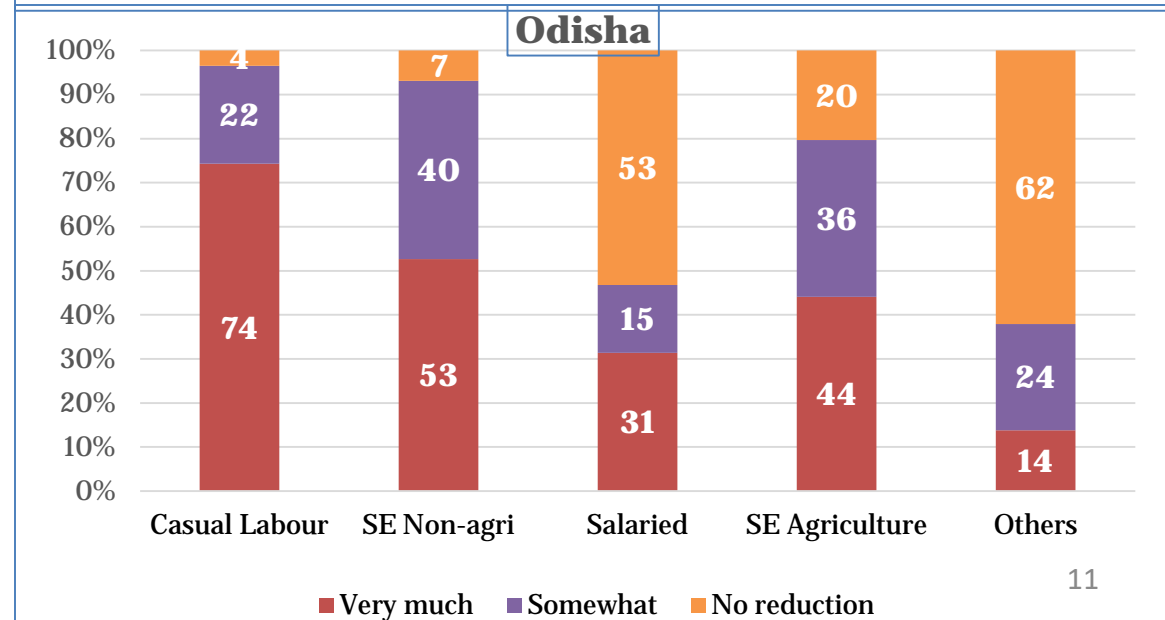
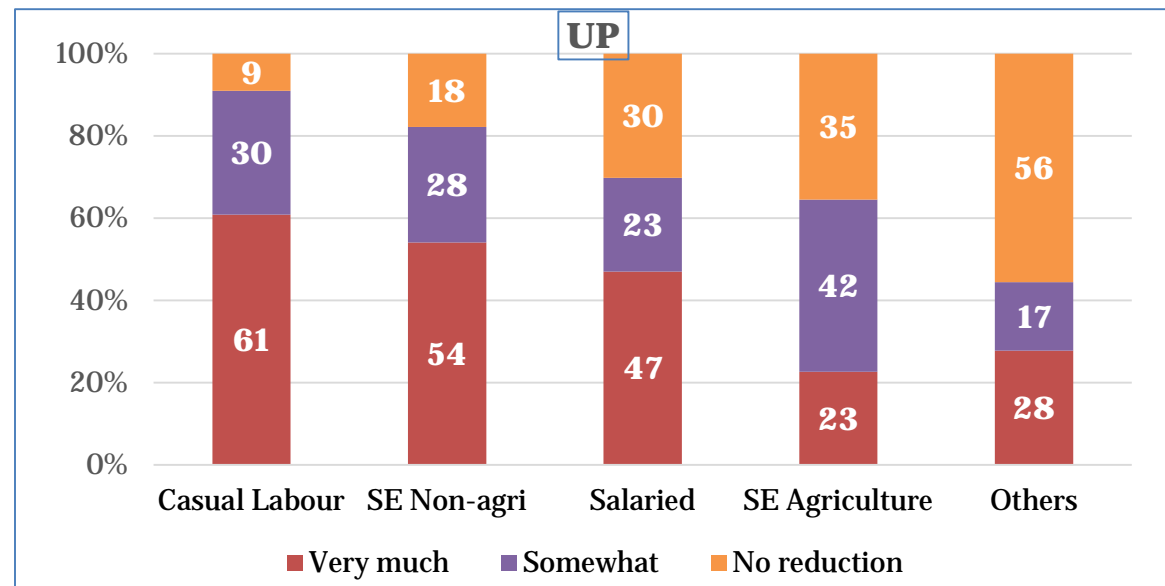
Share of Households Reporting Reduced Income

- With respect to impact of lockdown on income: 81% of the households in Odisha and 77% of the households in UP reported some reduction in income.
- No major rural-urban difference in the share of households reporting reduced income in Odisha.
- In UP, a higher proportion of urban households (88%) reported reduced income compared to rural households (73%).



Income Reduction across Households, Classified by Main Source of Income

- Casual labourer and those that are self-employed in non-agriculture appear to be the worst hit, while those engaged in salaried job and other occupation were relatively less affected..
- Larger share of agriculture households in Odisha reported reduced income compared to UP.
- But salaried households in Odisha were less affected to their counterparts in UP.

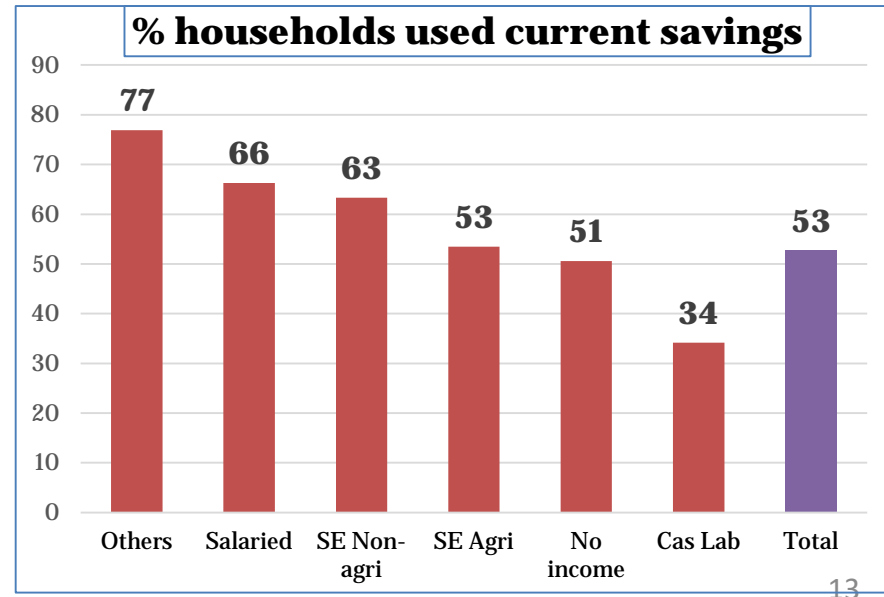
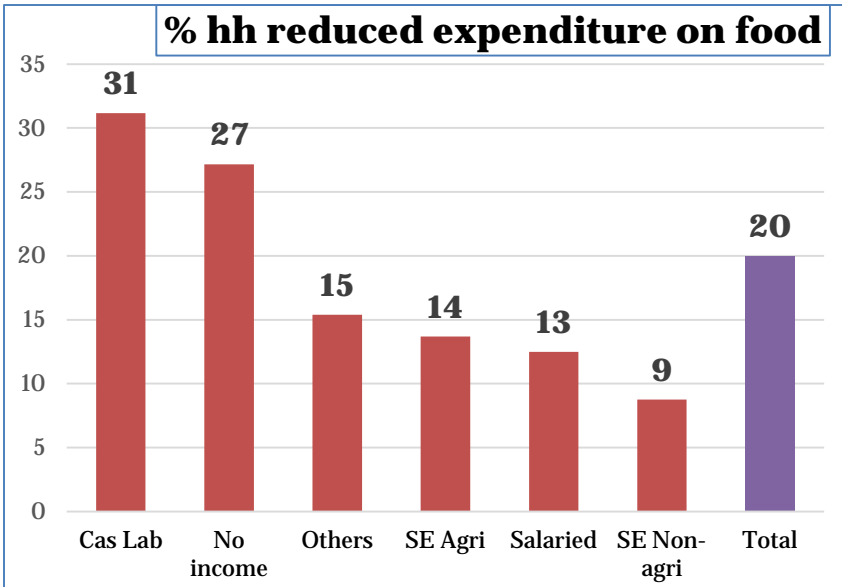
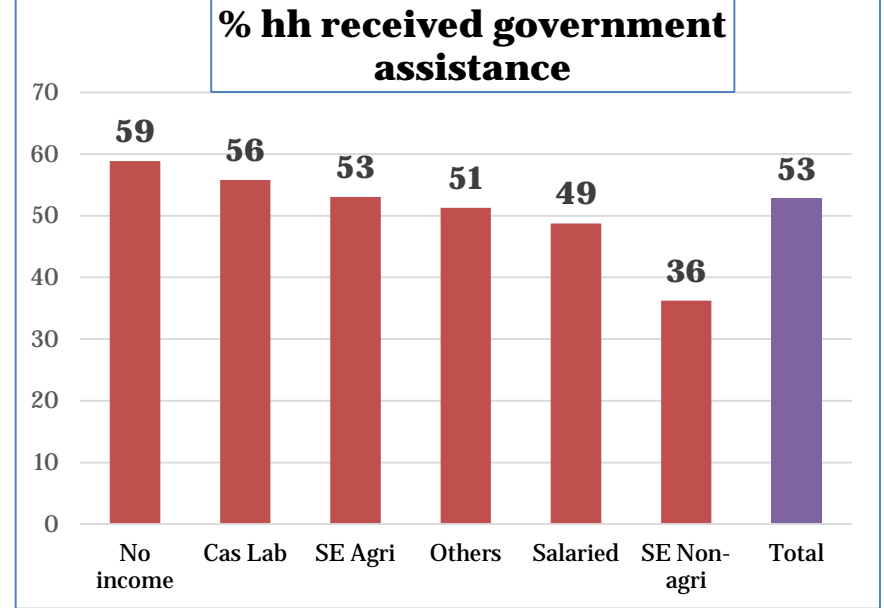
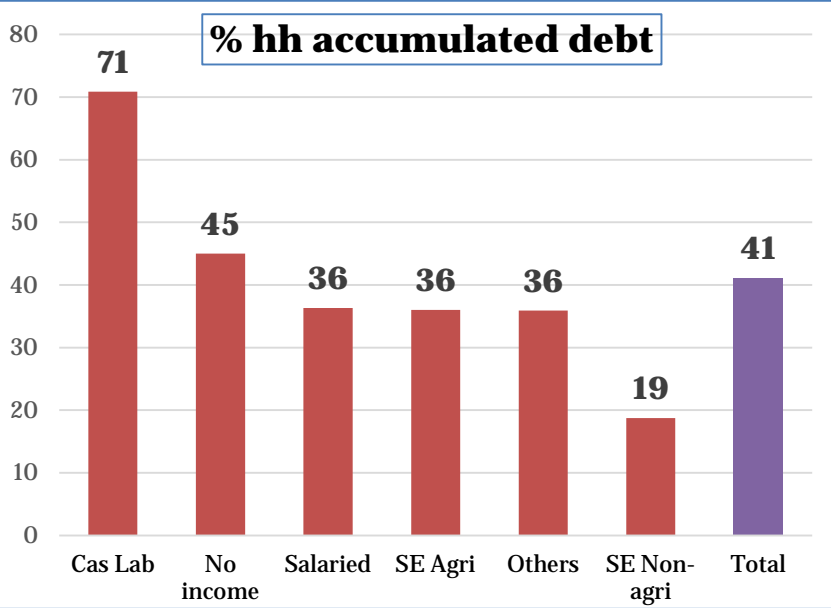


Household Coping Strategies

- About 56% households used savings/sold assets to manage daily expenses; Odisha reported higher than UP.
- Government assistance (53%) and borrowing money (41%) were other two major sources of finances.
- 65% of UP households reported borrowing, compared to 17% in Odisha.
- 35% of UP households reduced food expenditure compared to 5% households in Odisha.

How households managed the daily expenses on essential commodities? (% hhs)			
	UP	Odisha	All
From current saving/selling assets	52.0	59.3	55.6
Reduced expenditure by buying less food	35.1	4.9	20.0
Borrowed money	65.3	16.9	41.1
Received assistance from friends/relatives	46.7	15.8	28.0
Received assistance from Government	46.2	59.4	52.7

Coping mechanisms by different occupation groups



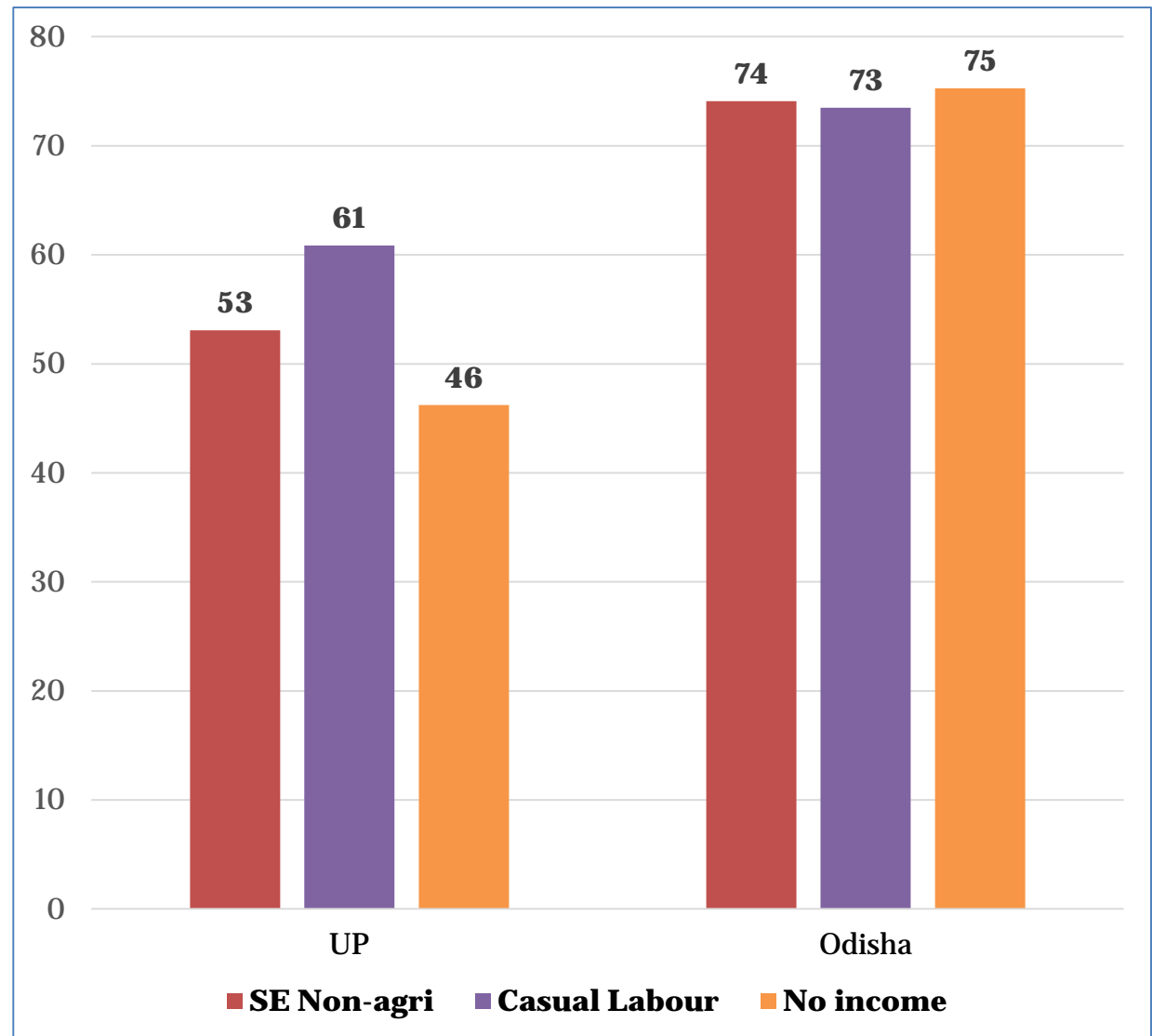
Supply Shortages

- Supply shortages affected about 30% of households (at least one item); 34% in Odisha and 27% in UP
- Shortage of cooking fuel in Odisha (24 %) higher than UP (10%).
- Larger share of households reporting food shortages in UP, compared to Odisha.
- Larger share of households reporting medicine shortages in Odisha compared to UP

Could not buy because of short supply			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Food items	19.6	12.2	16.0
Vegetables and Fruits	18.5	13.1	15.9
Milk and milk products	12.8	13.7	13.2
Egg, Meat, fish	14.7	18.5	16.5
Cooking fuel	10.2	23.6	16.7
Medicines	8.1	14.7	11.3

Return to Work in Post-Lockdown I

- Overall, in 72% HHs, people started going to work places in unlock-1.
- High proportion of HHs reported resumption of economic activities in Odisha as compared to UP.



Future Economic Outlook

- 36% of households expect no change in their future financial situation in Odisha, much higher than in UP.
- 33% of Odisha households expect an improvement in their financial situation, higher than in UP (26%).
- 45% of UP households expect a deterioration in their financial situation, compared to 20% in Odisha.

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

	UP	Odisha	Total
Likely to improve	25.9	32.6	29.2
Likely to get worse	44.5	19.6	32.4
About the same	14.5	36.1	25.0
Can't say	15.1	11.8	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

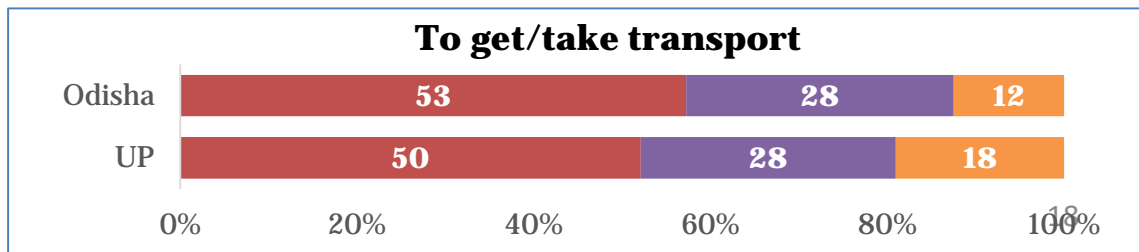
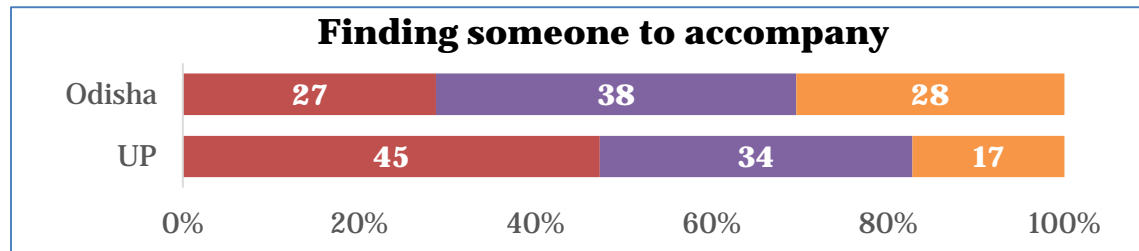
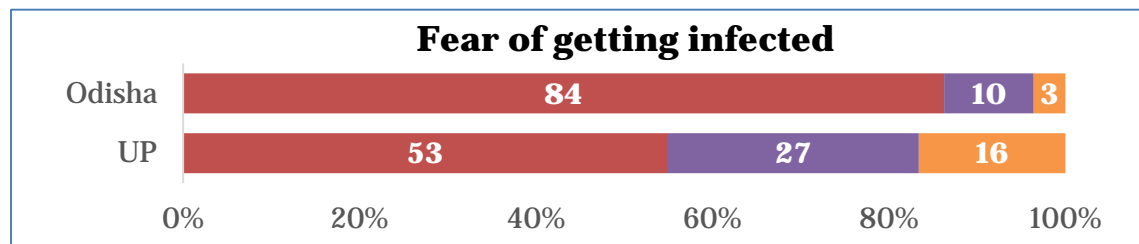
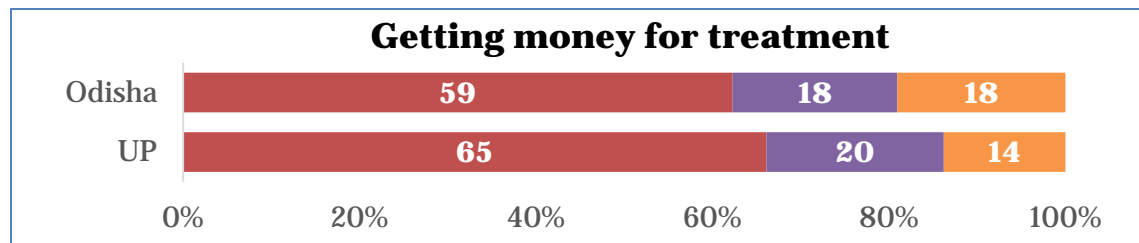
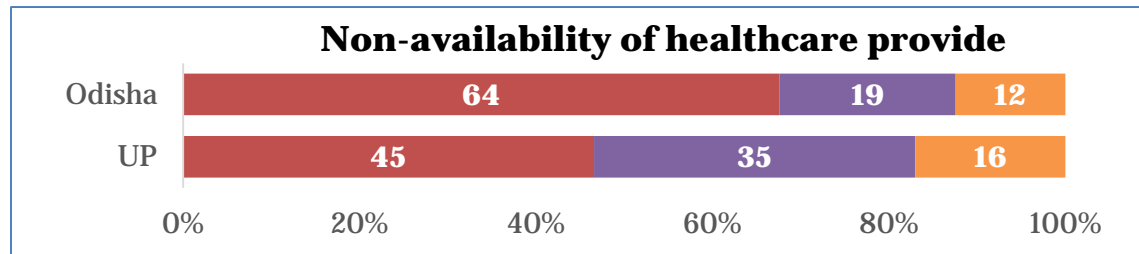
Returning Migrants and Reasons for Returning

	UP	Odisha	Total
Fear of the disease	56.7	6.8	39.1
Wanted to be near family	17.9	4.1	13.0
Academic institution/ office/ work place closed	49.3	69.9	56.5
Lost job/wages	41.0	16.4	32.4
Essential items were not available	10.4	16.4	12.6

- About 10% of households reported a member who had returned during the lockdown period: UP-13%; Odisha-7%
- Major reasons: (a) closure of academic institution/work place/office, (b) fear of COVID-19, (c) job loss

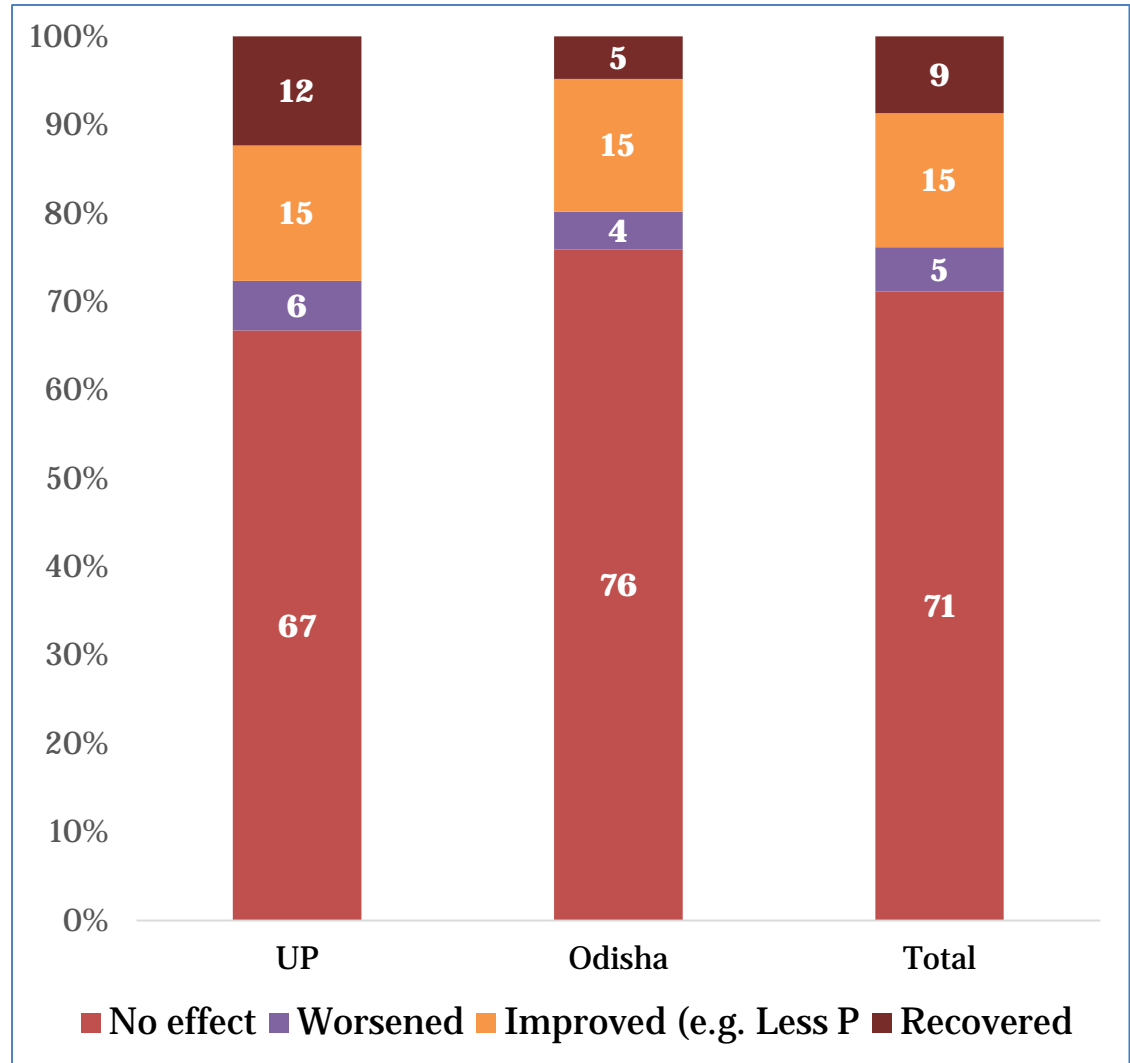
Health and Health Care

- 80% of households perceived non-availability of health care provider as a problem
- Households in both states reported that arranging finances for healthcare would be highly problematic
- 84% of households in Odisha were highly concerned about being infected with COVID-19.
- Both the states reported transport accessibility for healthcare as problematic.
- In UP, finding someone to accompany to healthcare provider a major issue for 45 % of households.
- Red: Big problem**
- Violet: Small problem**
- Orange: No problem**



Health impact: Effects on existing health problem

- Around 71% cases reported no health effects during COVID-19.
- Only 5% reported deterioration of health status during the pandemic.
- About 15% of cases reported an improvement.



Psycho-social Concerns

- Around 95% HHs are afraid of being infected by the virus.

Fear of being infected			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Always	46.5	97.5	71.3
Very Likely	44.4	2.5	23.9
Somewhat/Not Likely	9.1	0.0	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- About 86% of HHs have fear of losing their lives.

Fear of dying			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Always	38.8	93.3	65.3
Very Likely	37.8	3.3	21.0
Somewhat/Not Likely	23.4	3.4	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- About 79% of HHs are stressed of being isolated which could be a reason of anxiety and depression.

Fear of isolation			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Always	36.5	77.3	56.3
Very Likely	34.1	10.5	22.6
Somewhat/Not Likely	29.5	12.2	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Socio-Economic Concerns

- 79% of the HHs are concerned about losing their jobs/source of income.
- 74% of the HHs are worried about their losing family savings
- 69% of the HHs are anxious about how they will repay their loans and meet other financial liabilities.

Fear of losing job/family income			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Always	55.7	70.1	62.7
Very Likely	21.4	11.6	16.6
Somewhat Likely	19.6	5.9	12.9
Not likely at all	3.0	10.0	6.4
Don't Know	0.4	2.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fear of losing family saving			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Always	45.7	46.5	46.0
Very Likely	28.7	17.6	23.3
Somewhat Likely	17.5	12.2	14.5
Not likely at all	6.2	19.9	13.4
Don't Know	1.9	3.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fear of repaying loans			
	UP	Odisha	Total
Always	44.9	54.1	49.4
Very Likely	16.9	22.0	19.3
Somewhat Likely	21.0	8.1	14.7
Not likely at all	10.5	13.7	12.0
Don't Know	6.8	2.2	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Social Capital: Concern for Neighbours

- During lockdown, 81% of the households in Odisha were concerned about the well-being of their neighbors (only 41% in UP)
- Before the lockdown, the figures were: 77% for Odisha and 29% for UP.

BL= before lockdown
DL=during lockdown

	UP		Odisha		Total	
	BL	DL	BL	DL	BL	DL
Concerned	29.0	41.2	77.4	81.2	52.6	60.7
Indifferent	48.1	49.7	16.2	6.1	32.6	28.5
Not at all	22.9	9.0	6.4	12.7	14.9	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Social Capital: Perceived Support and Willingness to Help

- 84% of respondents could rely on at least one person for support. Odisha (97%) higher than UP (72%).

How many people <i>can you rely on</i> for help during the COVID19 crisis, if you need it?			
	UP	Odisha	Total
No-one	27.7	3.0	15.7
One person	11.4	31.2	21.0
2-5 people	41.1	55.3	48.0
More than 5 people	19.9	10.5	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- 81% of respondents were open to support others: Odisha (90%); UP (72%).

<i>How many people can rely on you for help during the COVID19 crisis?</i>			
	UP	Odisha	Total
No-one	27.7	10.3	19.3
One person	14.4	12.2	13.4
2-5 people	31.4	55.4	43.0
More than 5 people	26.6	22.1	24.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Household Perceptions on Government Action

Confidence on government's ability to overcome the Corona virus outbreak (% hh)

	UP	Odisha	Total
Very confident	67.6	74.3	70.8
Somewhat confident	20.3	22.5	21.4
No confidence	12.1	3.3	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- 95% of HHs were in favor of the lockdown
- 92% of the HHs were confident about the government's ability to tackle COVID-19.

THANK you all