KEY FINDINGS OF SURVEY FOR EVALUATING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19
Sequence of Presentation

- Background/Methodology
- Economic Impact on wellbeing of Population
- Lockdown Impact on Food Security
- Sources of Assistance during first wave
- Coping Strategies adopted to tackle the shock
- Mitigation Measures- Covid-19
- Access/use to Health Services
Main Sectors/ Indicators

- Measure the magnitude/level of Impact of COVID-19 on National /Provincial Level on:
  1) Work Situation/ Employment
     i. Impact on jobs/ working situation of individuals
     ii. Most vulnerable employees
     iii. Affected Industries/Occupations
     iv. Earned Income of individuals
     v. Financial conditions of Households( Earned/ unearned Income)

  2) Food Security
  3) General wellbeing of the population during COVID-19
     i. Water Sanitation & Hygiene
     ii. Assets ( for wealth quintiles)
     iii. Financial/in Kind Assistance
     iv. Coping strategies used to tackle the shock
     v. Mitigation measures
     vi. Use of Health Facilities
Background and Methodology

- Finalization of Questionnaire & Methodology after consultation with relevant stakeholders i.e. FAO, World Bank, UNDP, WHO, Independent researchers and M/O (PD&SI)
- Nationally/Provincially Representative Survey covering 6000 households (500 blocks)
- 70% of Urban and 30% of Rural areas
- Virtual training – Tablet based data collection
- Field work - 20th October 2020 to 5th November 2020
- Reference Period (First Wave)
  - Pre Covid (January to March 2020)
  - Covid Period (April to July 2020)
  - Post Covid (August to Interview time)
- Panel Survey Option is inbuilt using CATI Approach
Impact of Lock down on Working Population--10 years & above (160 million)

- Pre-Covid (Jan-March): 55.74 million
- Covid Period (April-July): 35.04 million
- Post-Covid (August-October): 52.56 million

- Total Working Population Affected: 27.31 Million

Survey to Evaluate Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19_PBS
Situation Analysis of Affected Working Population

- Working Population Affected due to Lockdown: 27.31 Million
- Job Loss/Could not work due to Lockdown: 20.6 Million
- Decrease in income: 6.7 Million
Distribution of Effected Workers by Job Status

- Regular paid employee with fixed wage: 19%
- Casual paid employee: 29%
- Paid worker by piece rate or work performed: 15%
- Paid non-family apprentice: 2%
- Employer: 2%
- Own Account Worker (non-Agriculture): 30%
- Others (Agriculture Workers): 3%

Out of Workers who lost their jobs/could not work mostly (74 percent) pertains to informal sector.
Distribution of Affected Working Population - by Industry(%)
Affect on Households Income (Earned Or Un Earned)(%) (April – July 2020)

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

- Rural: 49%
- Urban: 57%

17.07 Million Households were affected

Earned Income from Employment, Un Earned Income Remittances (Domestic, Foreign), Rent, Zakat, Gift & Assistance
Affected Working Population by Industry (Incidence)

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

Affected means either lost job/could not work or faced decrease in **income**

OTHERS INCLUDES INFORMATION, TECHNOLOGY, FINANCE, REAL ESTATE etc.
## Most Affected Industry by Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Affected Workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>5353</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Storage</td>
<td>6445</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>8613</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</td>
<td>10428</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; Quarrying</td>
<td>17258</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>28369</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Others includes Information, Technology, Finance, Real Estate and Community, Social & Personal Services*
Recovery of Working Population (Job Lost/ Could not work) by Industry (incidence%) (August - 5th November 2020)

- **Total Affected**
- **Effected_recovered**
- **Not_recovered**

### Affected Working Population/ Job lost/could not work

- **20.6 Million**
  - (April-July 2020)

### Recovered (on job/ started working)

- **18.4 Million**
  - (August to 5th November 2020)
Food Security- (%) Households

- **60%**
  - Food Security: Adequate access to food in both quality and quantity

- **30%**
  - Moderate Food Insecurity: People experiencing moderate food insecurity face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food, and have been forced to compromise on the quality and/or quantity of the food they consume.

- **10%**
  - Severe Food Insecurity: People experiencing severe food insecurity have typically run out of food and, at worst, gone a day (or days) without eating.
Financial Assistance- (%) Households

- **Private** 18% (Rs. 20904)
- **Government** 19% (Rs. 12000)
- **NGO/Others** 2% (Rs. 27458)

Received assistance from both (Government & Private)

Total 33% households i.e., approximately 10.56 million
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

Survey to Evaluate Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19_PBS
Population Practicing Mitigation Measures For Protection against Covid-19(April-July)(%)

SOCIAL DISTANCE

- Always while outside: 48%
- Sometimes when outside: 27%
- Rarely when Outside: 15%
- Never: 10%

WEARING MASK

- Always while outside: 49%
- Sometimes when outside: 26%
- Rarely when Outside: 15%
- Never: 8%

HAND WASHING

- Always while outside: 51%
- Sometimes when outside: 26%
- Rarely when Outside: 16%
- Never: 8%
# Health Facility Usage & Problems Faced

## Reasons for not using the Health facilities during Covid-19 Period (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesser need due to staying at home-less exposure</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of employment during COVID 19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of availability/purchasing ability of mask or protective gloves</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of COVID 19 infection</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of affordability</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor mobility due to lack of transport</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure of services</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockdown restrictions</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Households Faced Problem If Used Any Health Facility During Covid-19 Period (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPD Closed/No facility Available</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due Fear of Covid-19 not properly treated</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Queue</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Issues</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine was not available at centre</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortage of Medicines etc</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOPs not followed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff non-cooperative</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unviability of Service Provider</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence Based Recommendations

- Casual workers, Piece rate workers & Self Employed (Non Agriculture) are the most vulnerable. Mechanism for provision of Social Protection Measures may be devised for these vulnerable groups.

- Most affected Sectors are Manufacturing, Construction and Transport, although recovery has been observed but these sectors need continued policy support for sustaining their recovery.

- Food Insecurity was observed to have increased during Lock down period therefore a system like Ehsaas Emergency Cash must be in place to support food insecure households. In case need arises again, more funds will be required for Social Assistance Programs.

- Problems faced by people in access/use of health facilities suggest need to strengthen Health Systems to Cope with emergencies.

- Livelihood of 17.07 Million Households affected due to lock down restrictions, evidence suggests that if strict lock down had continued, devastating impacts may have been observed on the livelihoods of vulnerable groups of workers and their families.