

Colombia RECOVR Survey Round 2

Survey conducted by IPA
with technical assistance
from DNP and UNICEF



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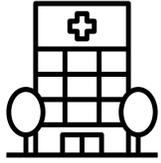
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RECOVR: Main Findings



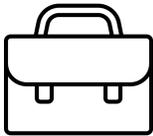
20% of respondents have tried to take a COVID-19 test and 80% would get a vaccine. The proportion of respondents who think they are at risk for COVID-19 and who are taking self-protection measures increased from Round 1 to Round 2.



Although more than one third of respondents have had to limit their food portions or number of meals in the last week, the proportion of respondents taking these measures has decreased from Round 1.



About 64% of respondents reported that their debts had increased during the quarantine, with informal workers more likely to report an increase.



Respondents with formal employment report maintaining their jobs in May and August in higher proportions than respondents with informal employment.



Between 35% and 50% of respondents (based on children's education levels) said they would not send their children back to educational institutions in the second half of 2020.



More than 40% of children (6-18 years) have developed additional anxieties or concerns since the beginning of quarantine.



7% of respondents who live with a partner report being more concerned about physical violence between partners since the beginning of quarantine.

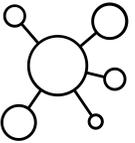
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Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses (RECOVR)



Rapid response surveys to respond to critical public policy questions (9 countries)



More than 80 studies to generate rigorous evidence on pandemic response



A global platform and hub that centralizes research results and policy updates



Technical assistance to 15+ governments on evidence-based strategies



Research to improve remote surveying and data collection

Information about the Survey

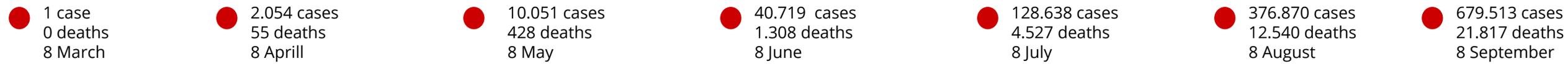
	Round 1	Round 2
Dates	May 8-15, 2020	August 13-22, 2020
Sample Selection	Random Digit Dialing	1,455 respondents from R1 consented to participating in R2
Sample Size	1,508 respondents from 6,984 call attempts	1,013 respondents

Information about the Survey

	RECOVR 1 (May 2020)	RECOVR 2 (August 2020)	2016 Household Survey (adults 18+)
Age	38 (14)	39 (14)	43 (17)
Age>=60	36% (.48)	37% (.29)	0.18 (.38)
% women	63% (.48)	63% (.64)	0.52 (.50)
Household Size	4.12 (1.97)	4.06 (1.83)	4.02 (2.03)
% ownership/access to a phone	1.00 (-)	1.00 (-)	0.76
% National Capital Region (Bogotá)	17% (.38)	17.2% (.38)	0.18 (0.39)
% completed secondary education	39% (.49)	72% (.45)	0.31 (0.46)

Survey Definitions

- **Socioeconomic strata (poverty proxy)**
 - What is the household's socioeconomic status? (3 ranges based on survey weights)
 - Strata 1: Low-Low
 - Strata 2 : Low
 - Between Strata 3 and 6: Low-Medium to High
- **School-age children**
 - How many children enrolled in primary or secondary education before the national quarantine live in the household?
- **Seniors (>60 years old)**
 - How many seniors (born before 1960) live in the household?
- **Pension fund contributions (proxy for formal employment)**
 - Did the head of household or plan participant contribute to a pension fund in February?
 - Formal: Employed and contributes to fund
 - Informal: Employed but does not contribute to fund
- **Error bars in each graph represent a 95% confidence interval**
 - If the error bars do **not** overlap, the difference between the groups is statistically significant ($p < .05$)



Mar 16 Mar 30 Abr 13 Abr 27 May 11 May 25 Jun 8 Jun 22 Jul 6 July 21 Ago 4 Ago 23 Sep 6 Sep 24

National Quarantine 16 March- 31 August

End of Quarantine
1 Sep

School Closures
16 March

RECOVR Round 1
8 May-15 May

RECOVR Round 2
13 Aug-22 Aug

Required use of facemasks in public areas
4 Apr

Launch of additional Social Protection Measures
16 March

RECOVR (3)
18 Nov- 27 Nov

Jóvenes en Acción and Familias en Acción: 1 additional transfer
Colombia Mayor: 3 additional transfers

Launch of the Devolución de IVA
31 March

Devolución del IVA (2nd wave)
8 May-2 June

Launch of the Ingreso Solidario
4 April

Launch of the Unidos por Colombia Guarantees
6 April

- COVID-19 Statistics
- Public Health Measures
- Economic Measures
- IPA RECOVR



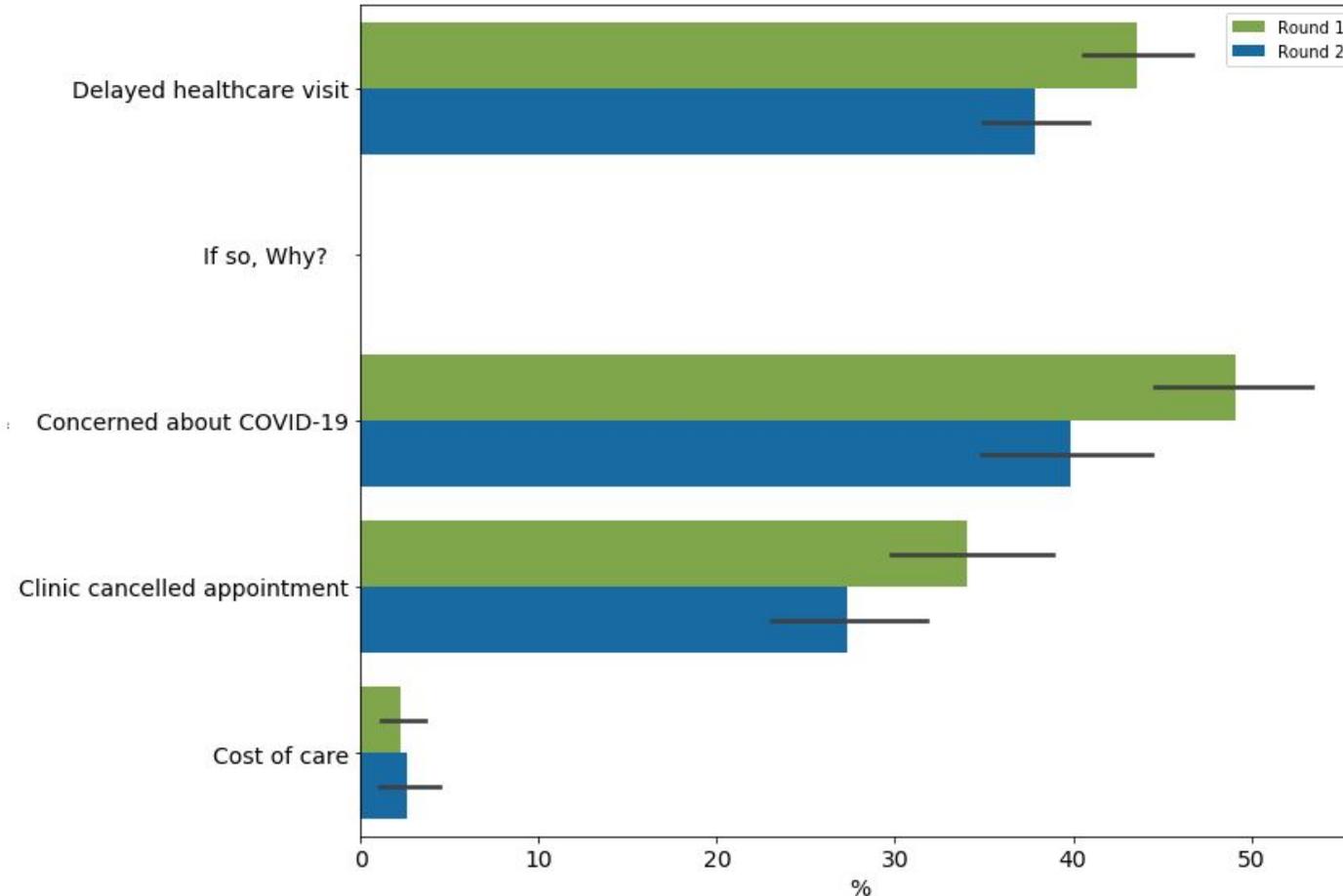
Health and COVID-19 Mitigation

Health and COVID-19 Mitigation: Key Findings

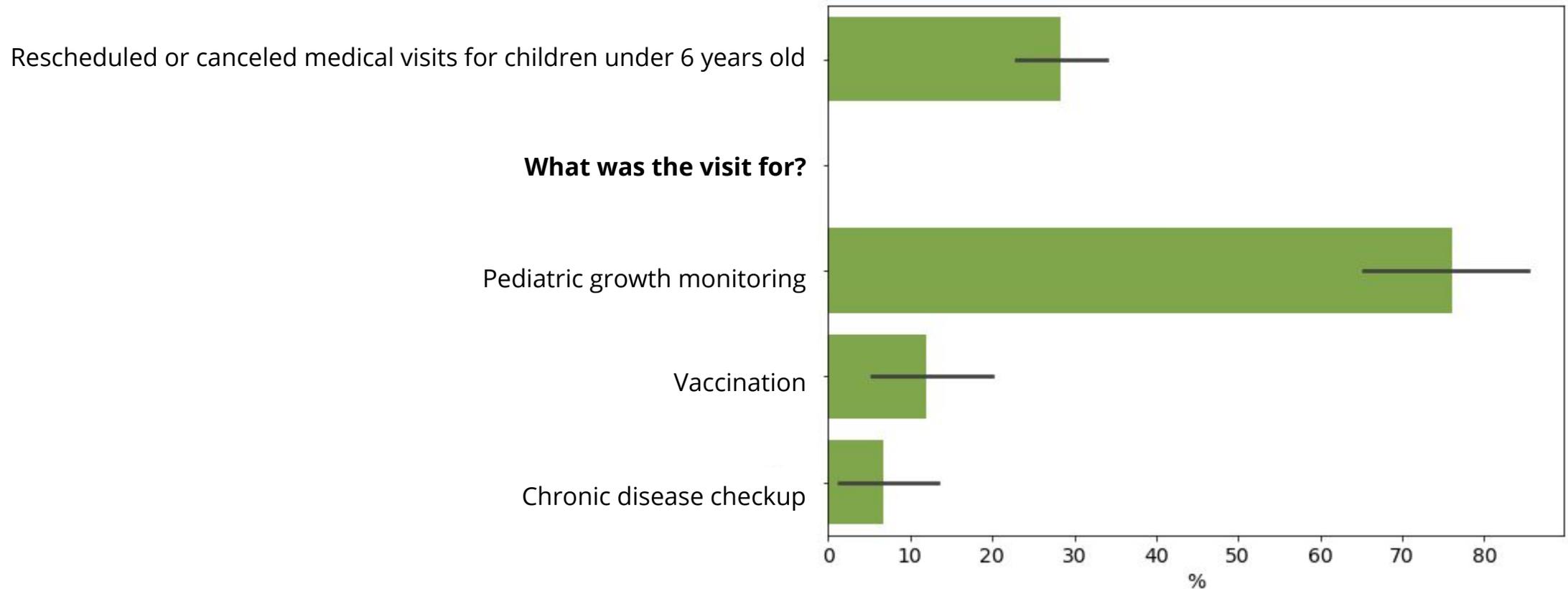
- Less than 20% of respondents have tried to get a COVID-19 test.
- Many more men than women left their homes every day in the last week.
- Slightly less than half of the respondents reported mental health challenges between May and August.
- Nearly 80% of respondents would get the vaccine if it were available in Colombia. For those who would not get the vaccine, more than 30% expressed concern about possible side effects.
- Respondents report being more concerned about the economic impact of COVID-19 than about their children's health, education or problems with other household members.
- More than 80% of respondents have a space where they/ a family member could isolate themselves if they had COVID-19 and almost 50% report that the main barrier to isolation is financial responsibilities.

More than 35% of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household had postponed or cancelled health visits since mid-May.

40% of the cancellations were due to concerns about the spread of COVID-19.

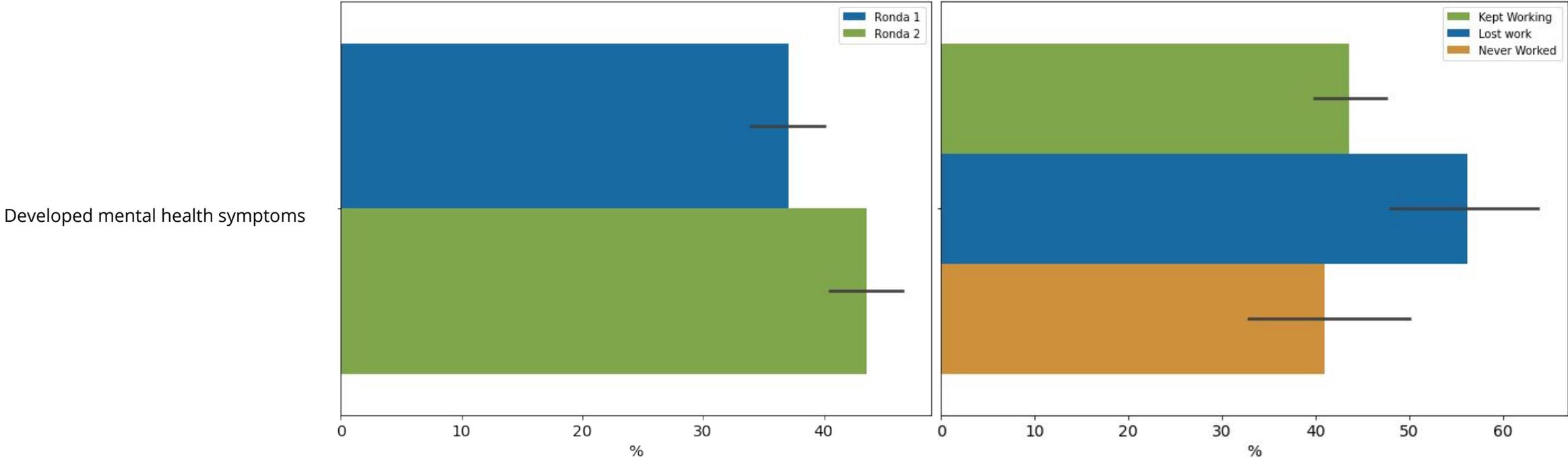


30% of respondents indicate rescheduling or canceling necessary medical visits for children under 6 years old in their home since mid-May, most of which were pediatric growth monitoring appointments.

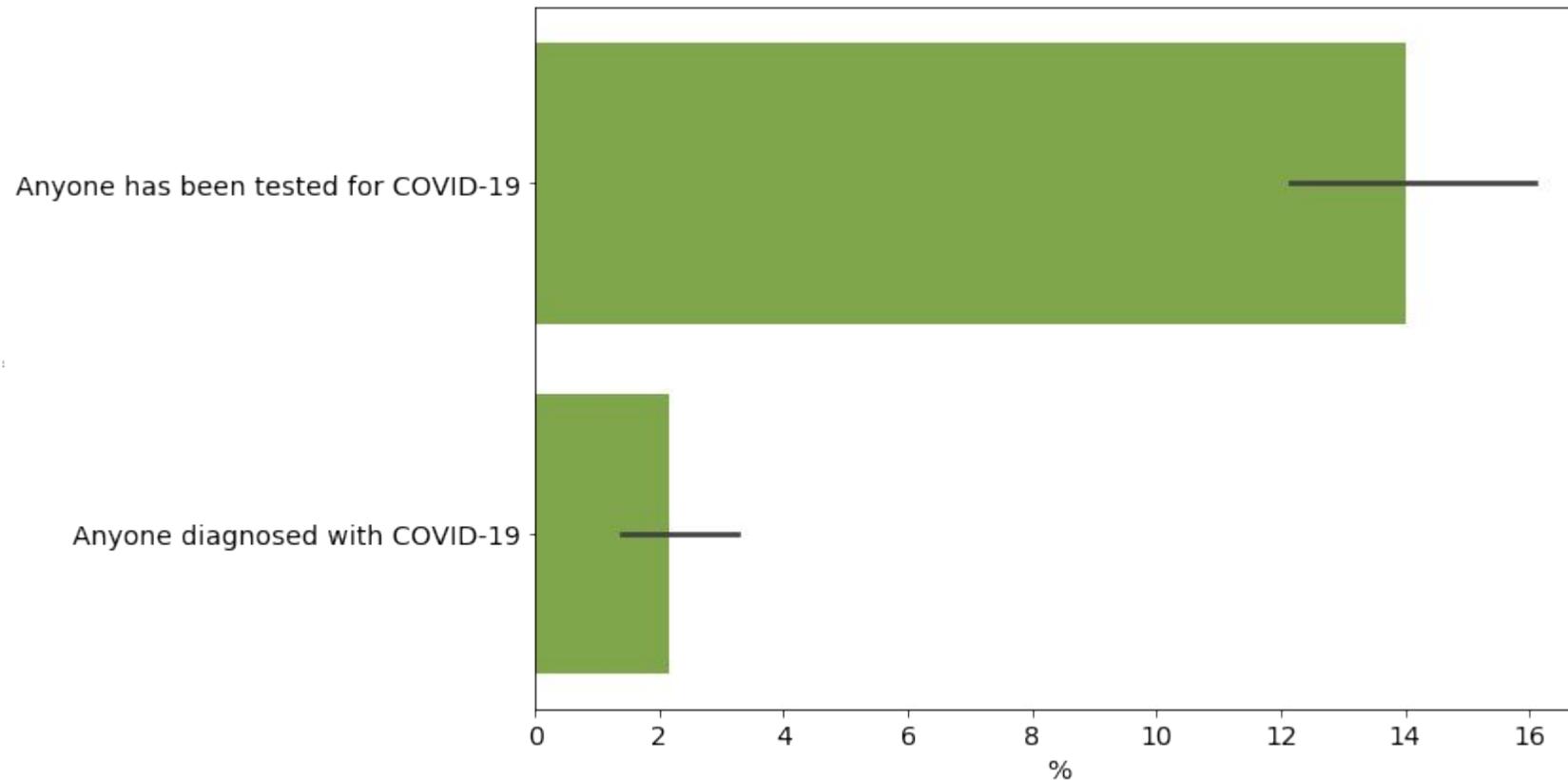


More than 40% of the households surveyed developed mental health symptoms.

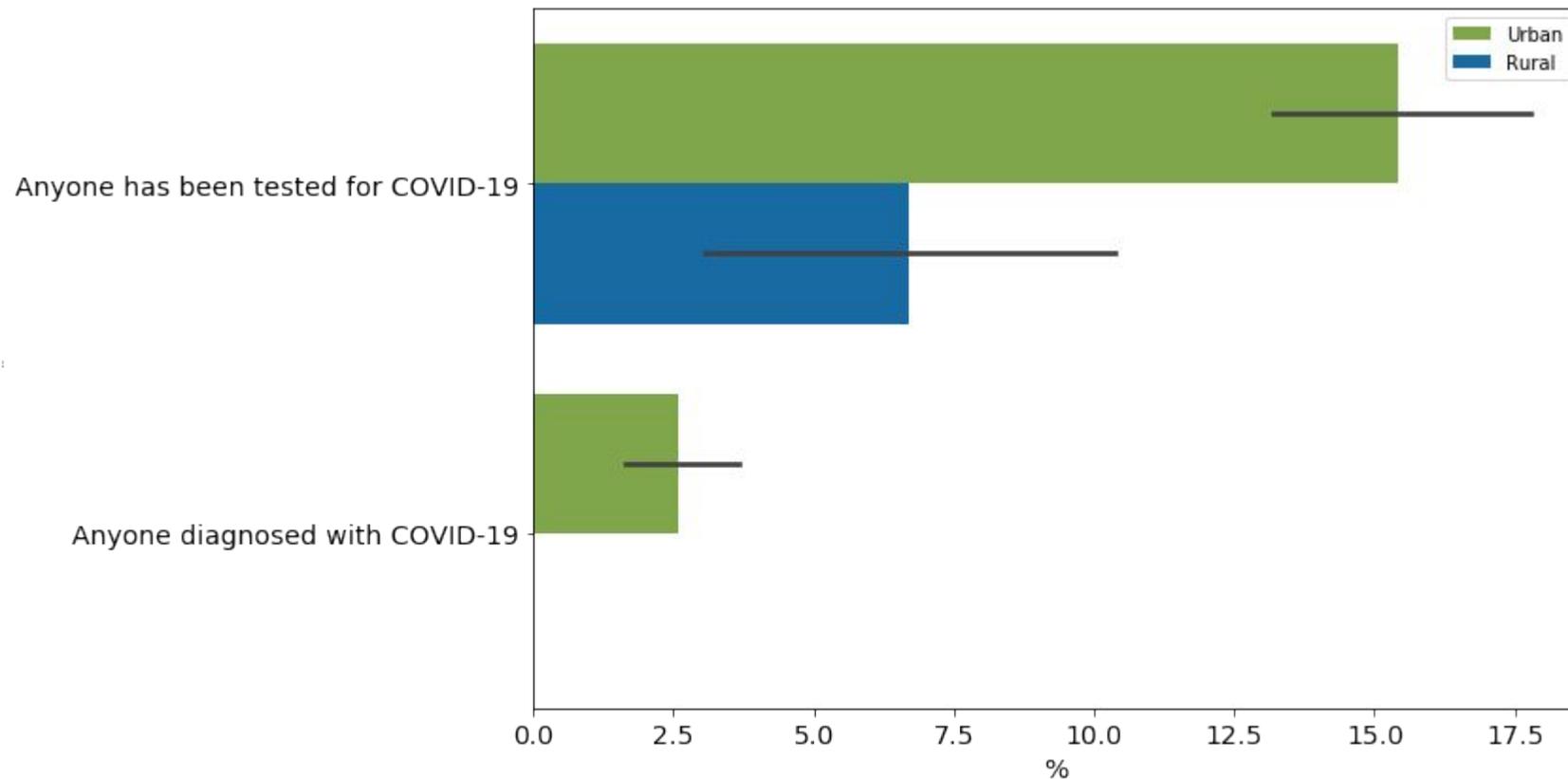
Households surveyed who lost their jobs were more likely than those who kept their jobs to have an adult develop mental health symptoms.



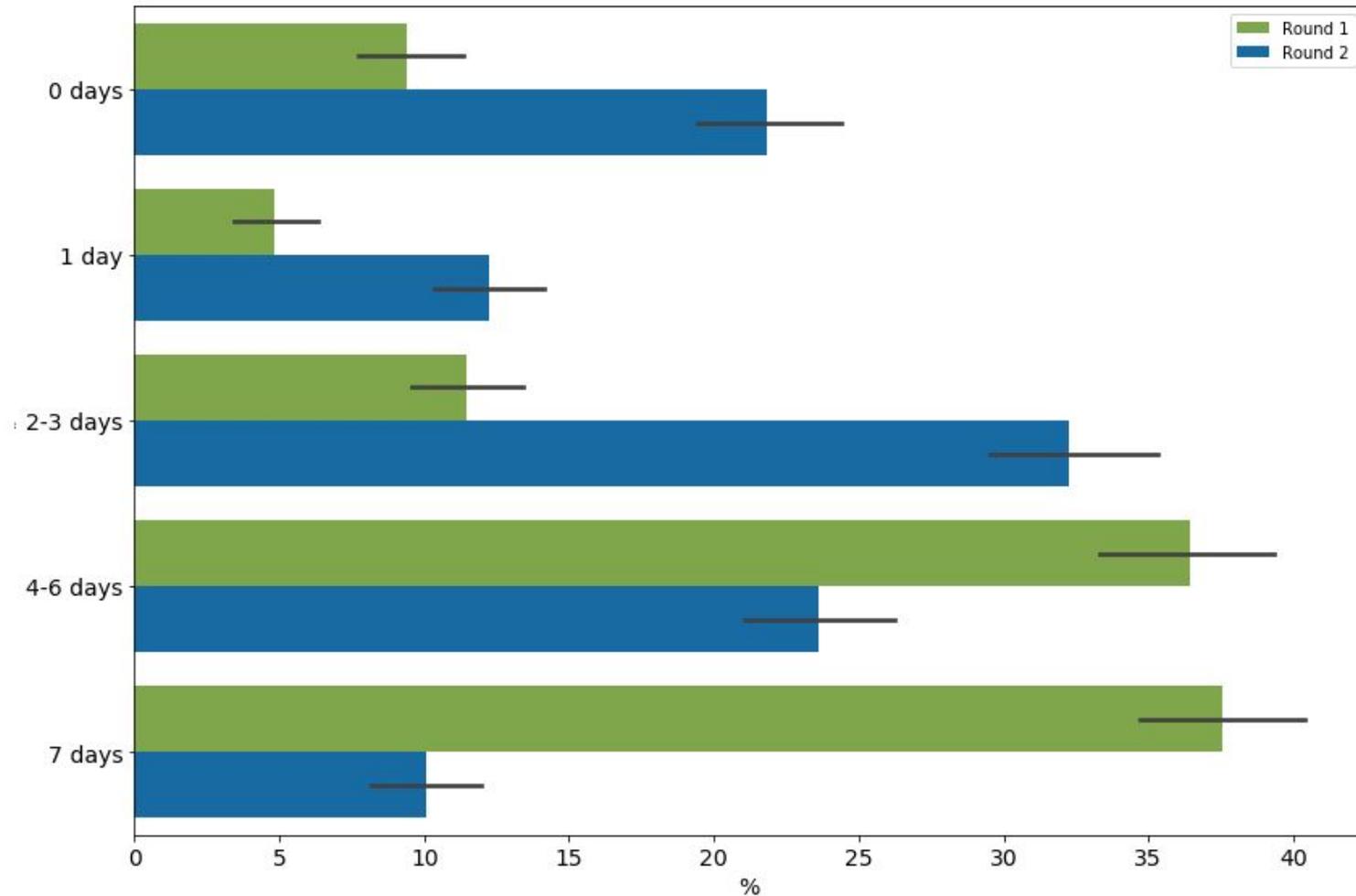
14% (N=142) of respondents have taken the COVID-19 test; of these 22 received a COVID-19 positive diagnosis through a test.



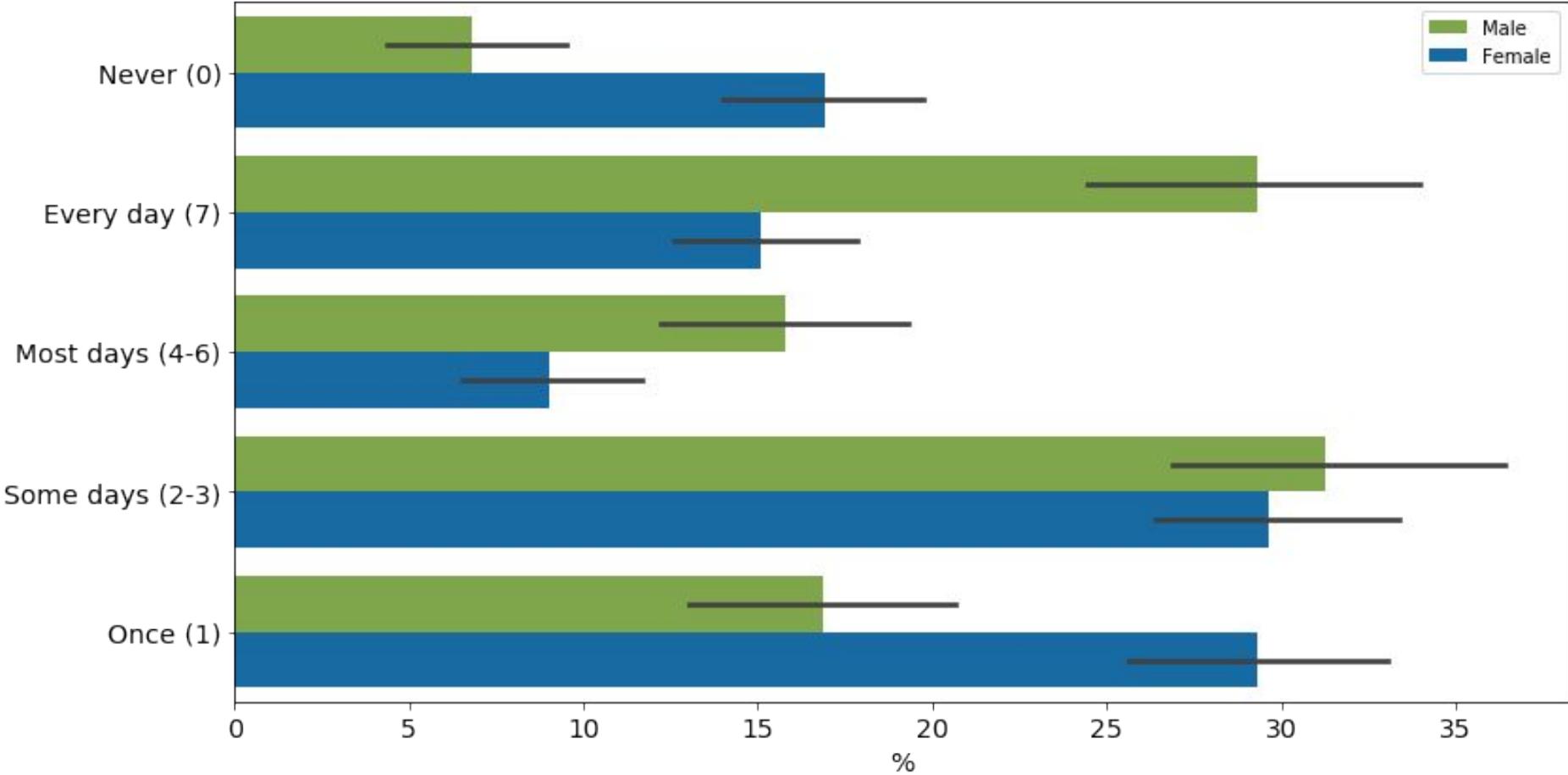
Of respondents who report having taken a test, those living in urban areas were twice as likely to have taken a test as those living in rural areas. No respondents in rural areas reported a positive diagnosis.



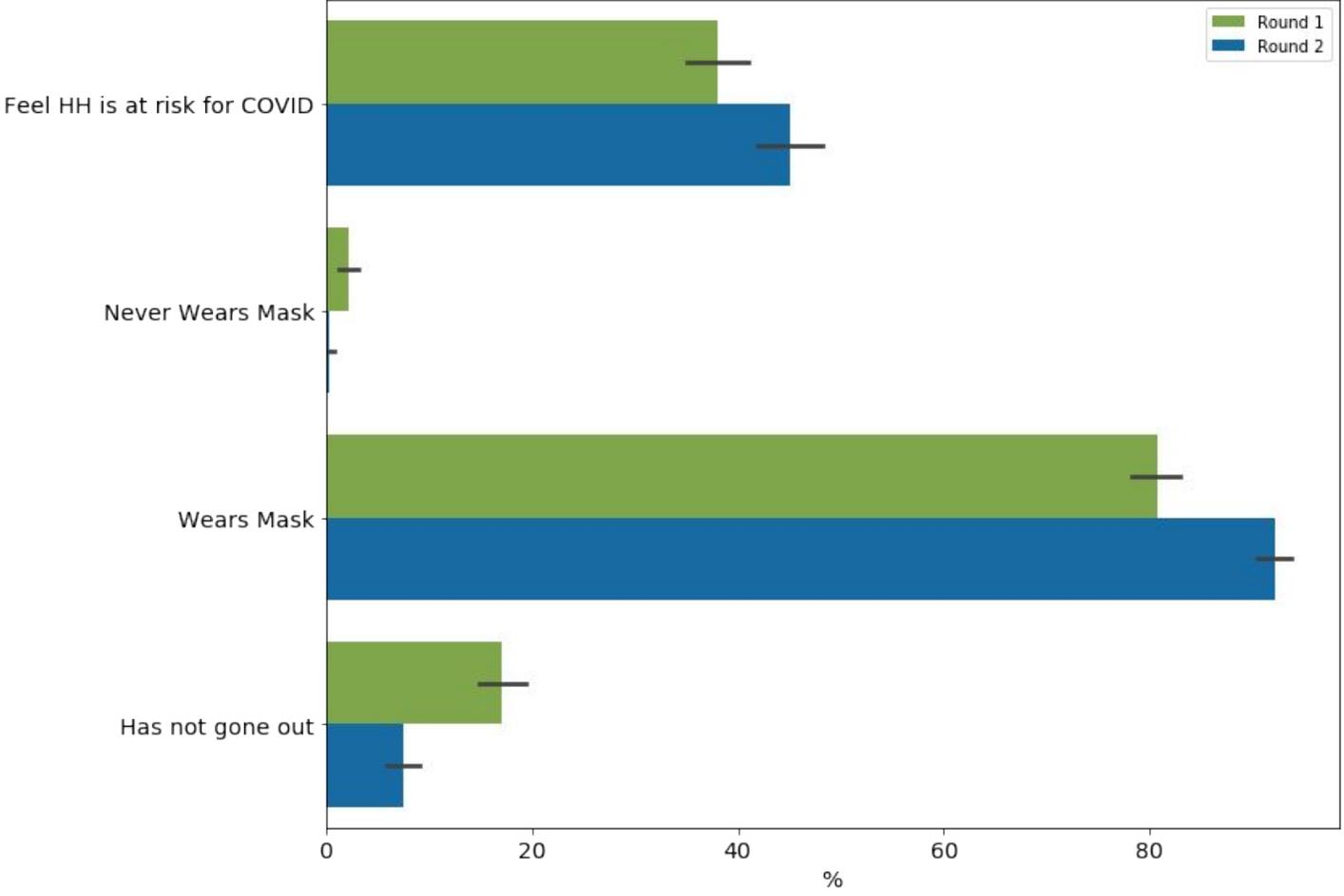
Between the two surveys, respondents who report staying home every day decreased by more than 25 percentage points.



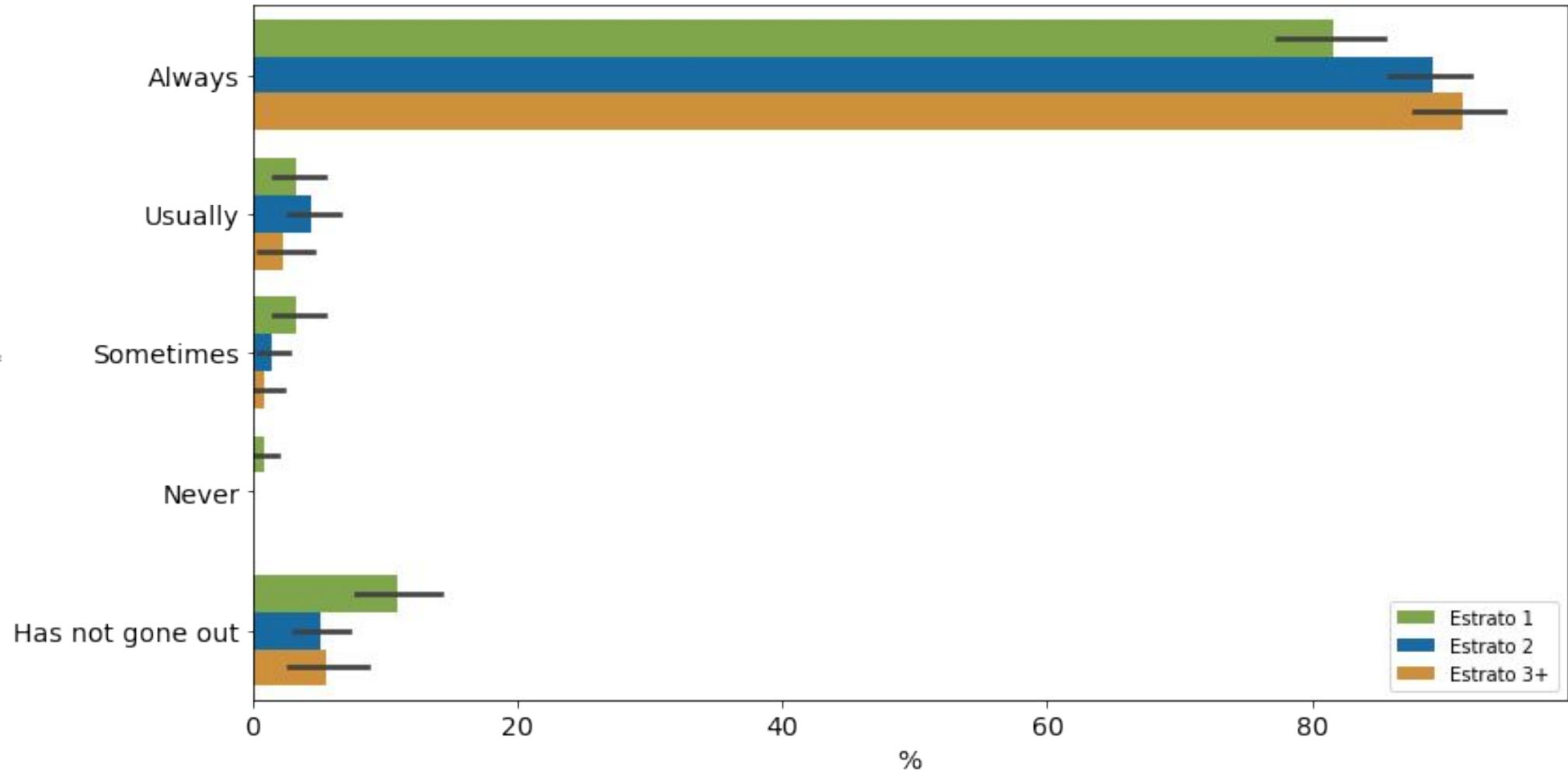
More men than women reported leaving their homes every day during the last week.



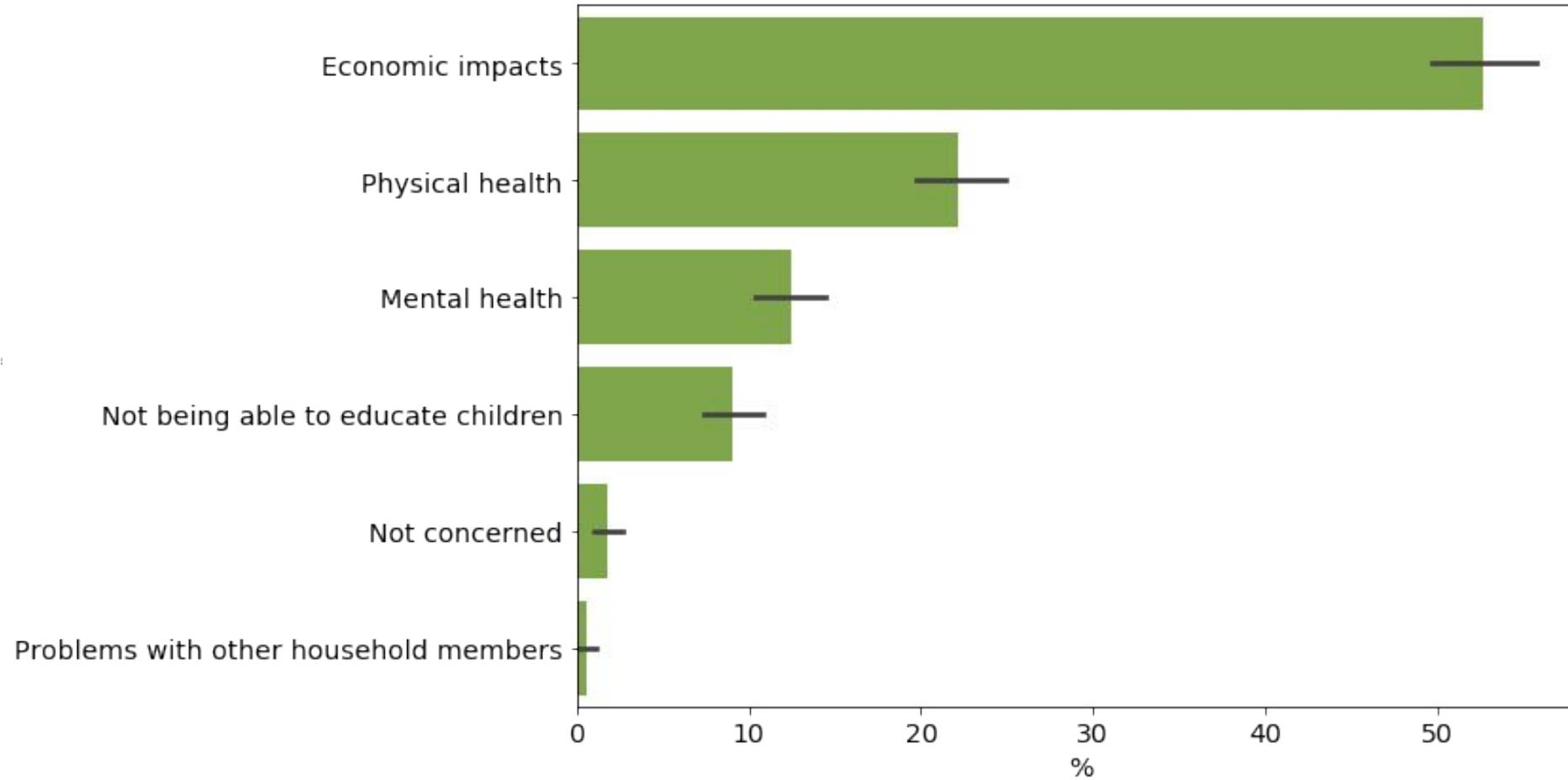
The proportion of respondents who consider their household to be at risk for COVID-19 increased between R1 and R2. Reported mask usage also increased between rounds.



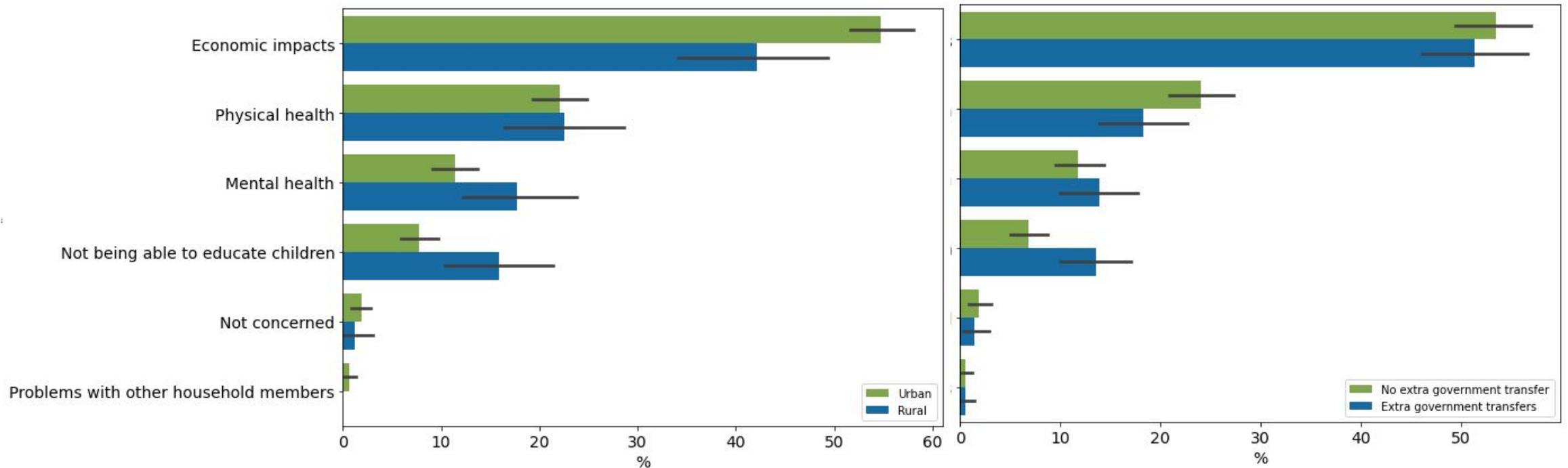
A majority of respondents (over 80%) say they always wear a mask when leaving the house.



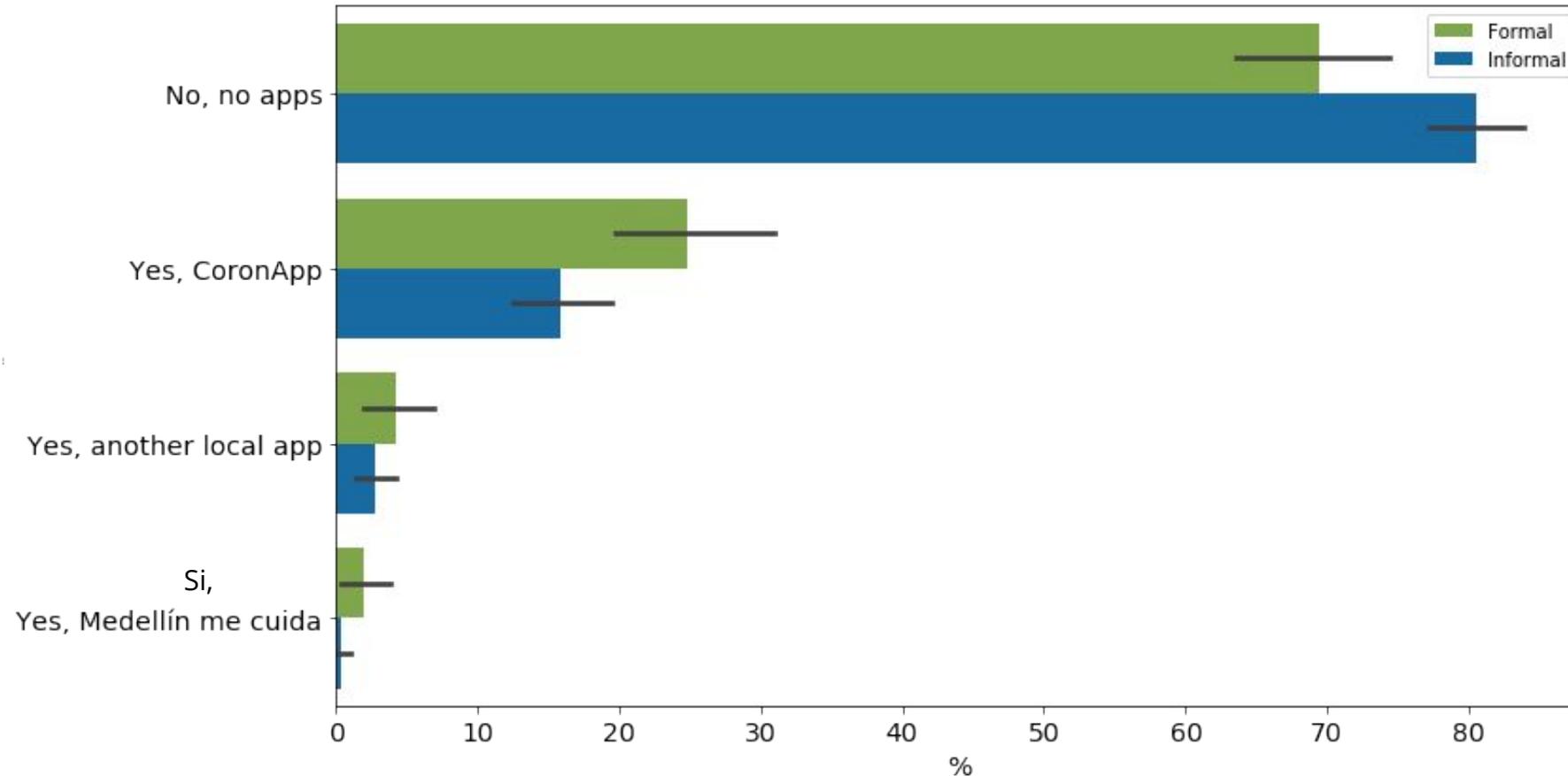
Respondents report being most concerned about the economic impact of COVID-19.



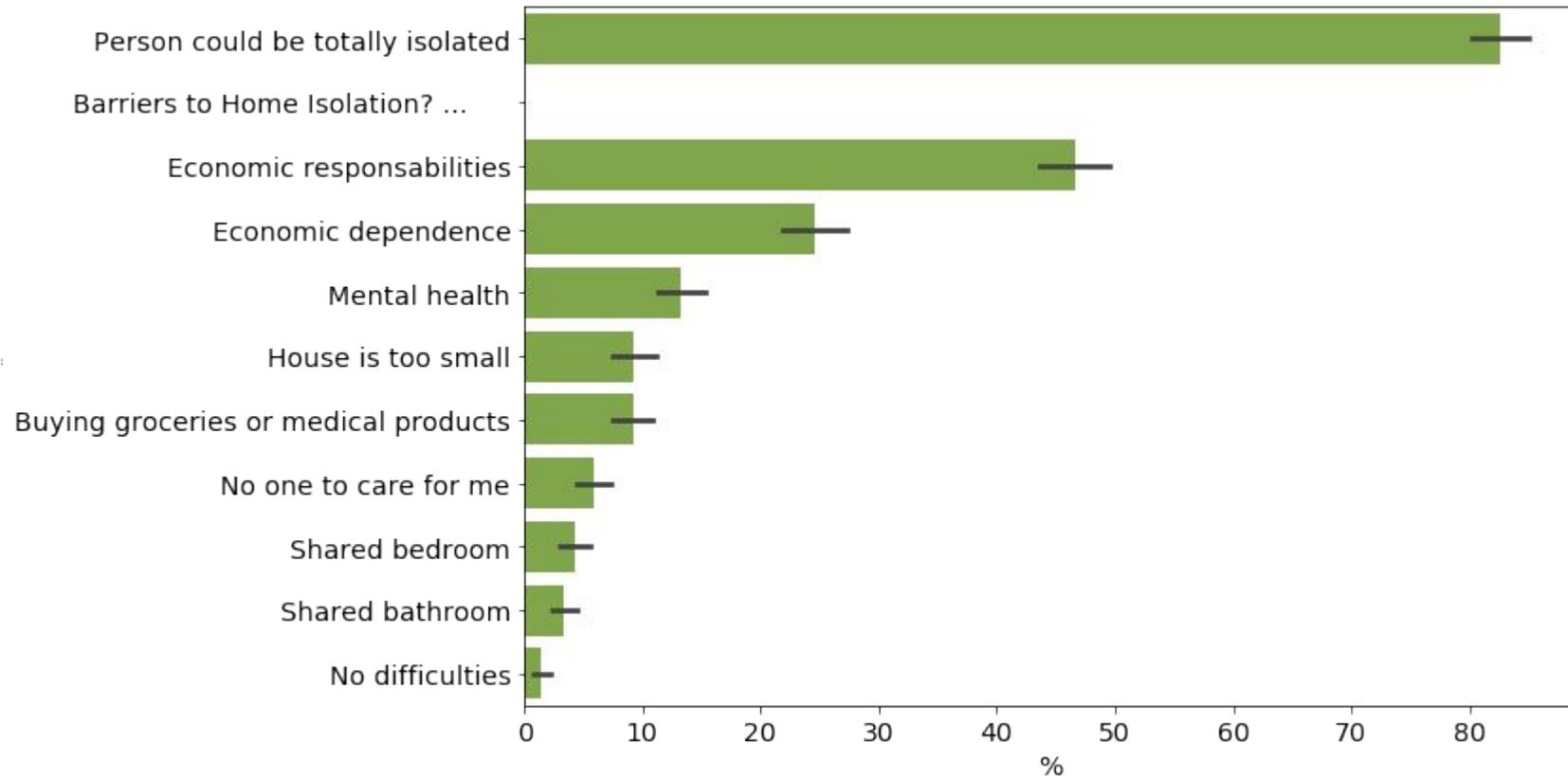
Respondents in rural areas and those who received additional government transfers during the quarantine are more concerned about not being able to educate their children than their counterparts.



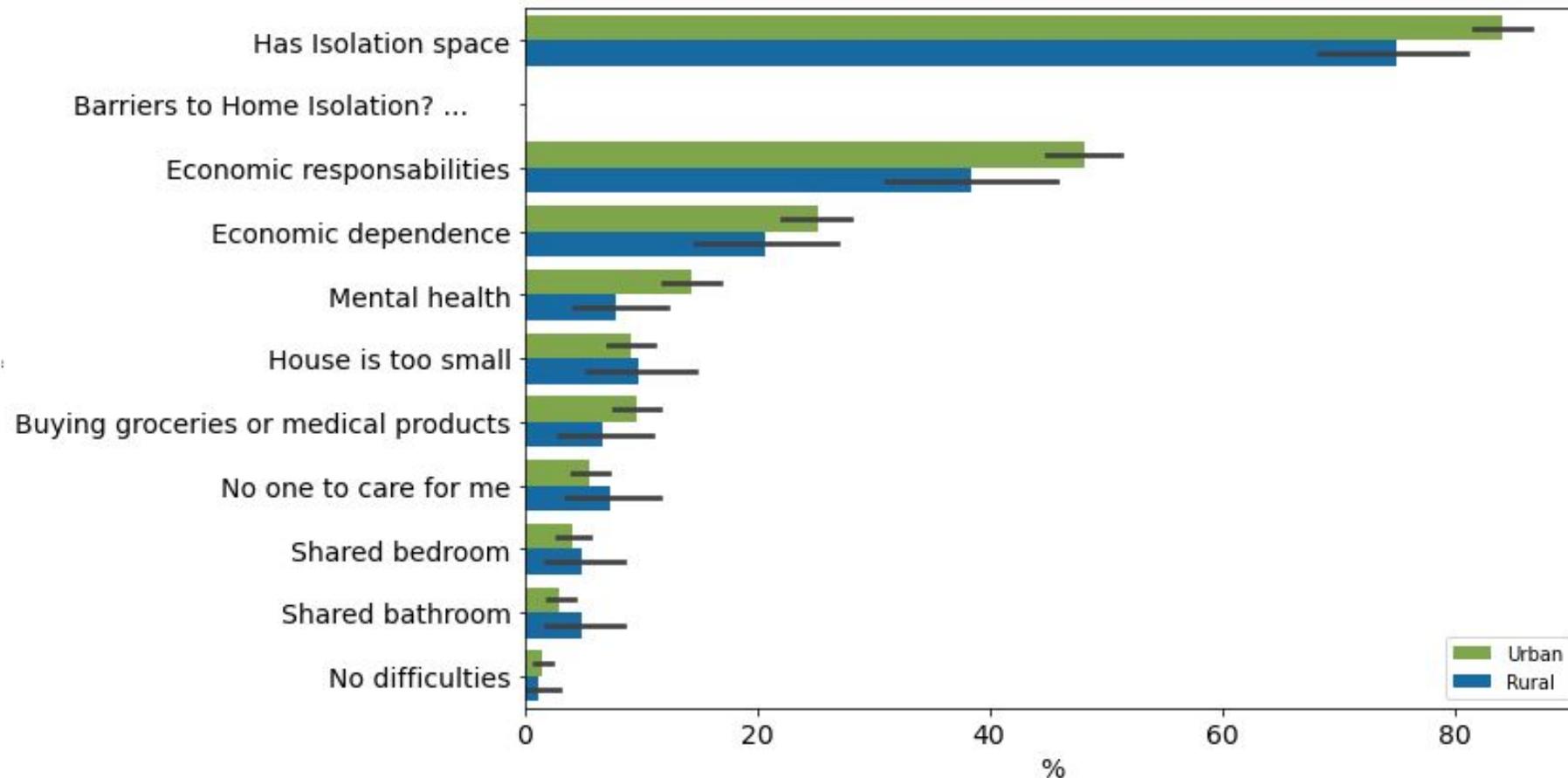
Although most respondents do not use mobile applications to monitor the crisis, almost 20% report using CoronApp. Respondents with informal jobs use these applications less than those with formal jobs.



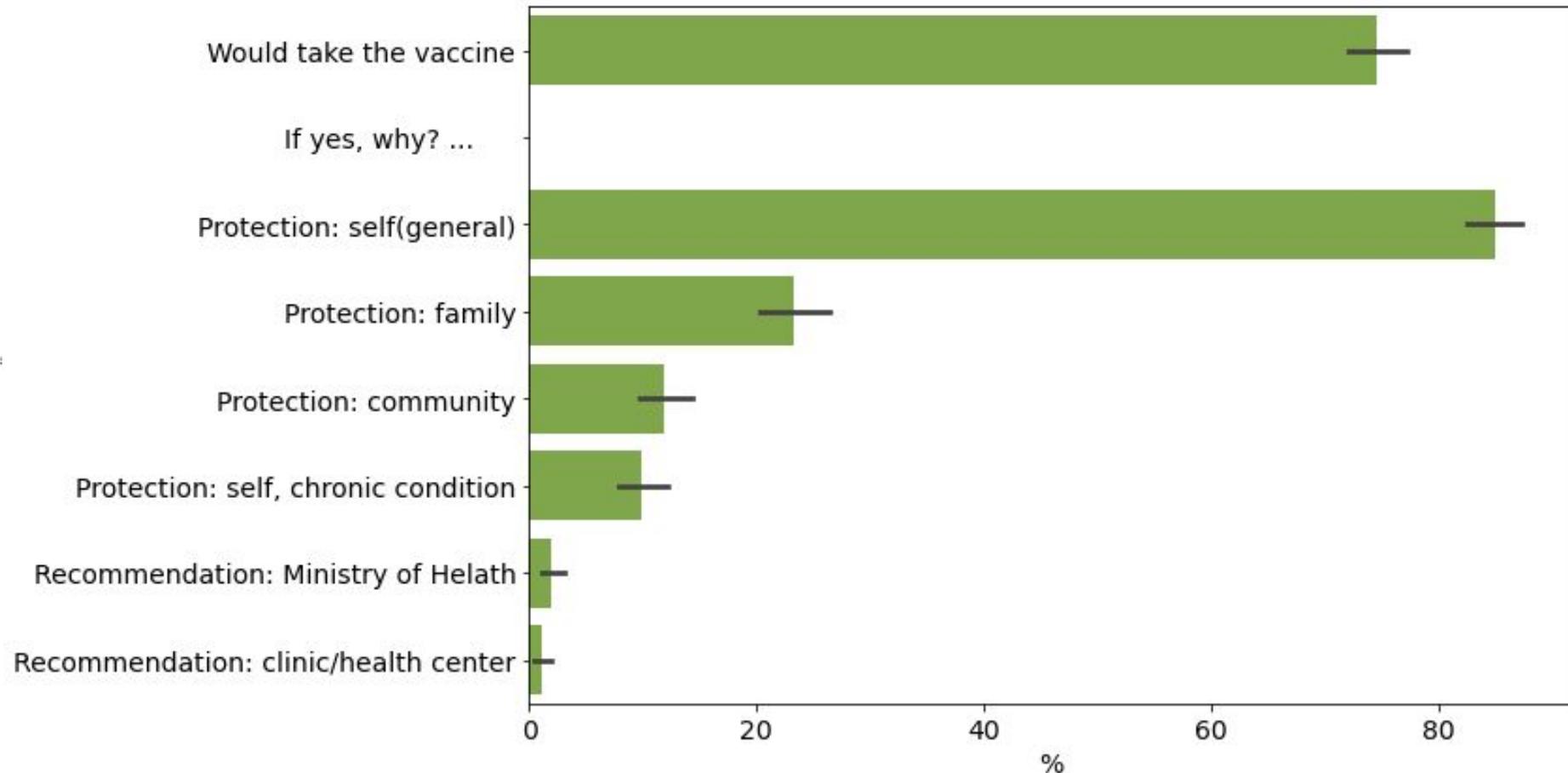
Over 80% of respondents have a space where they/a family member could isolate themselves if they had COVID-19.



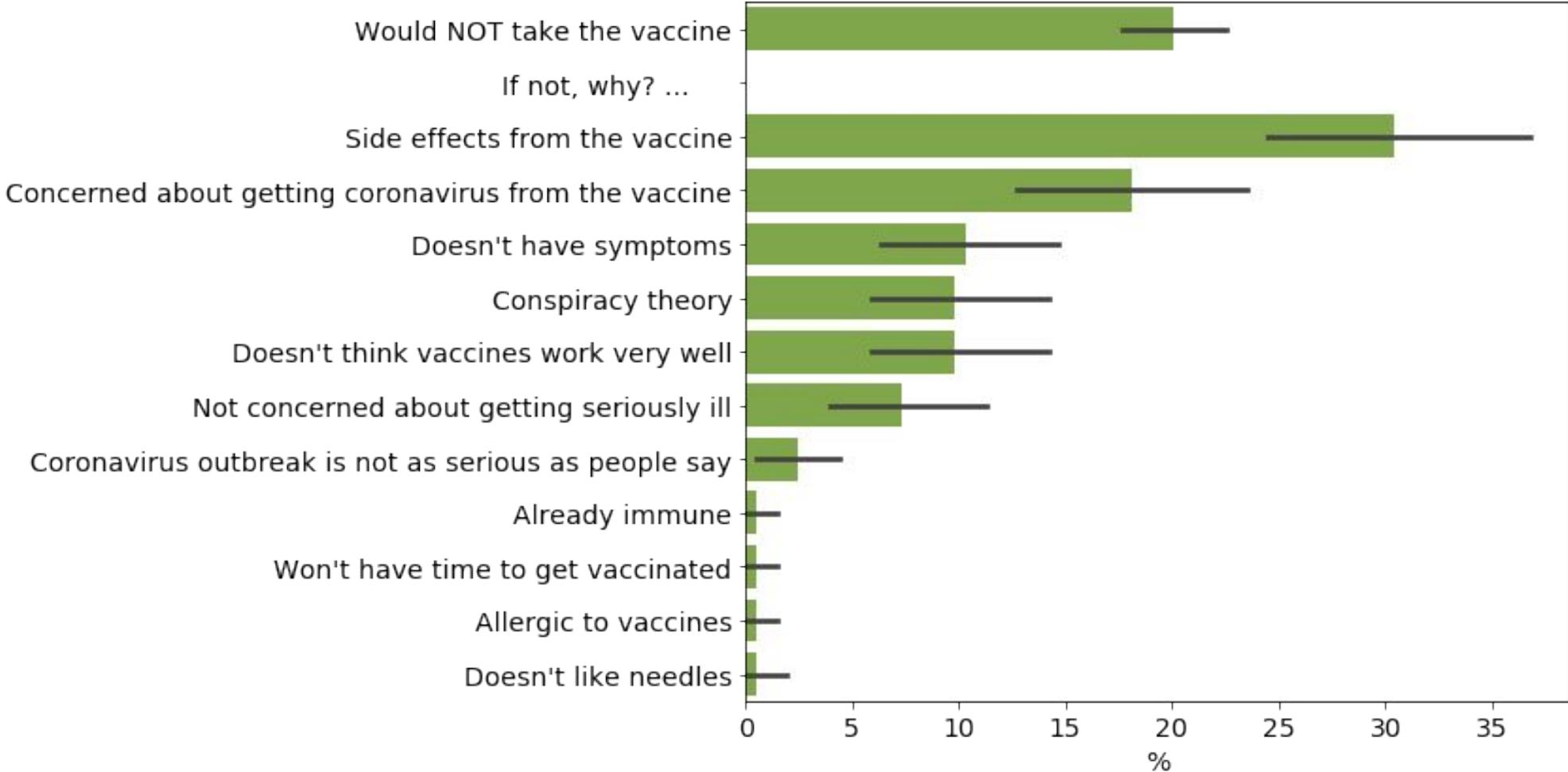
A larger proportion of respondents in urban areas report having space for self-isolation.



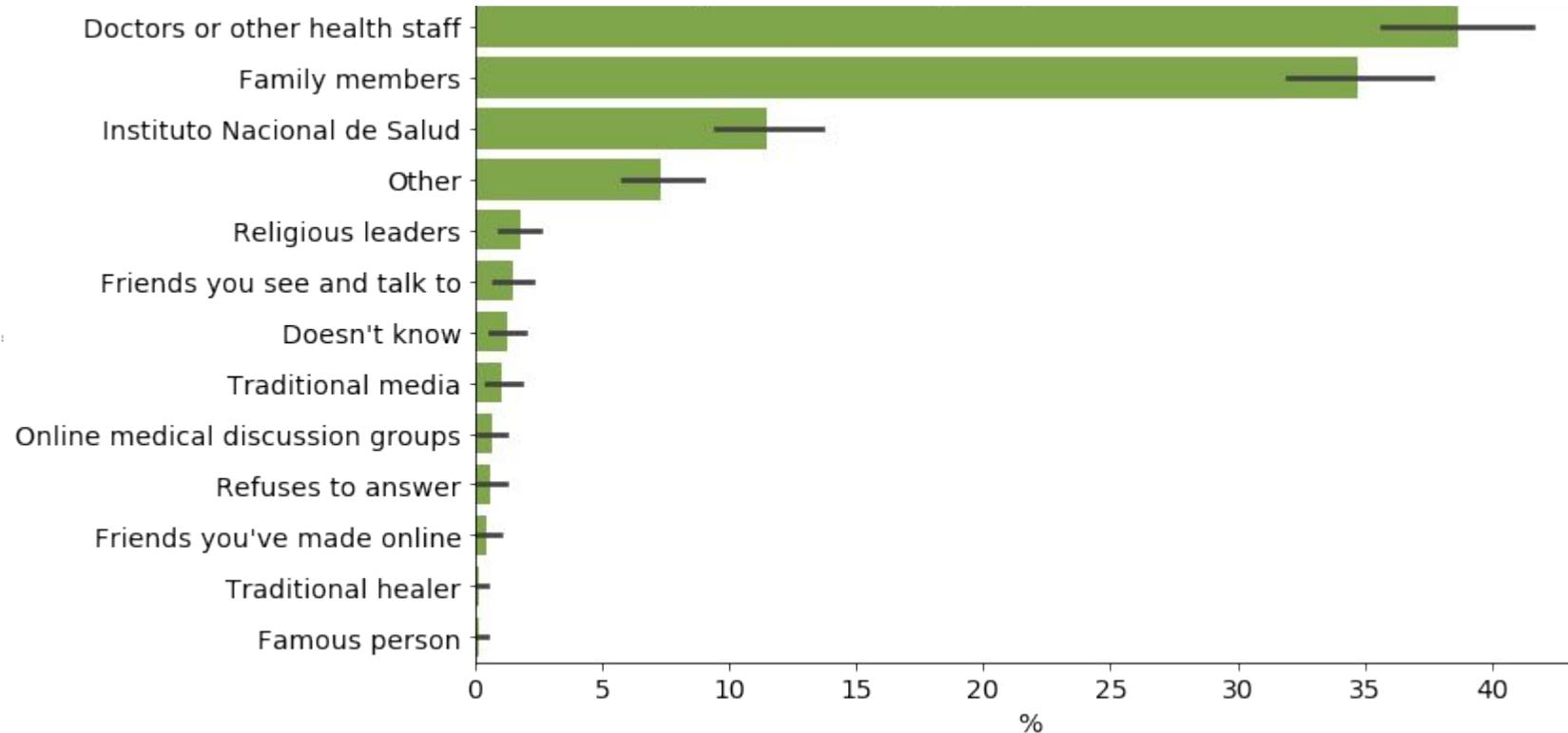
Almost 80% of respondents would get the vaccine if it were available in Colombia, and of those, more than 80% would do so for their own protection.



For those who would not get the vaccine (20%), over 30% say they are concerned about possible side effects.



Respondents most trust doctors, their families, and the National Institute of Health as information sources on a vaccine.



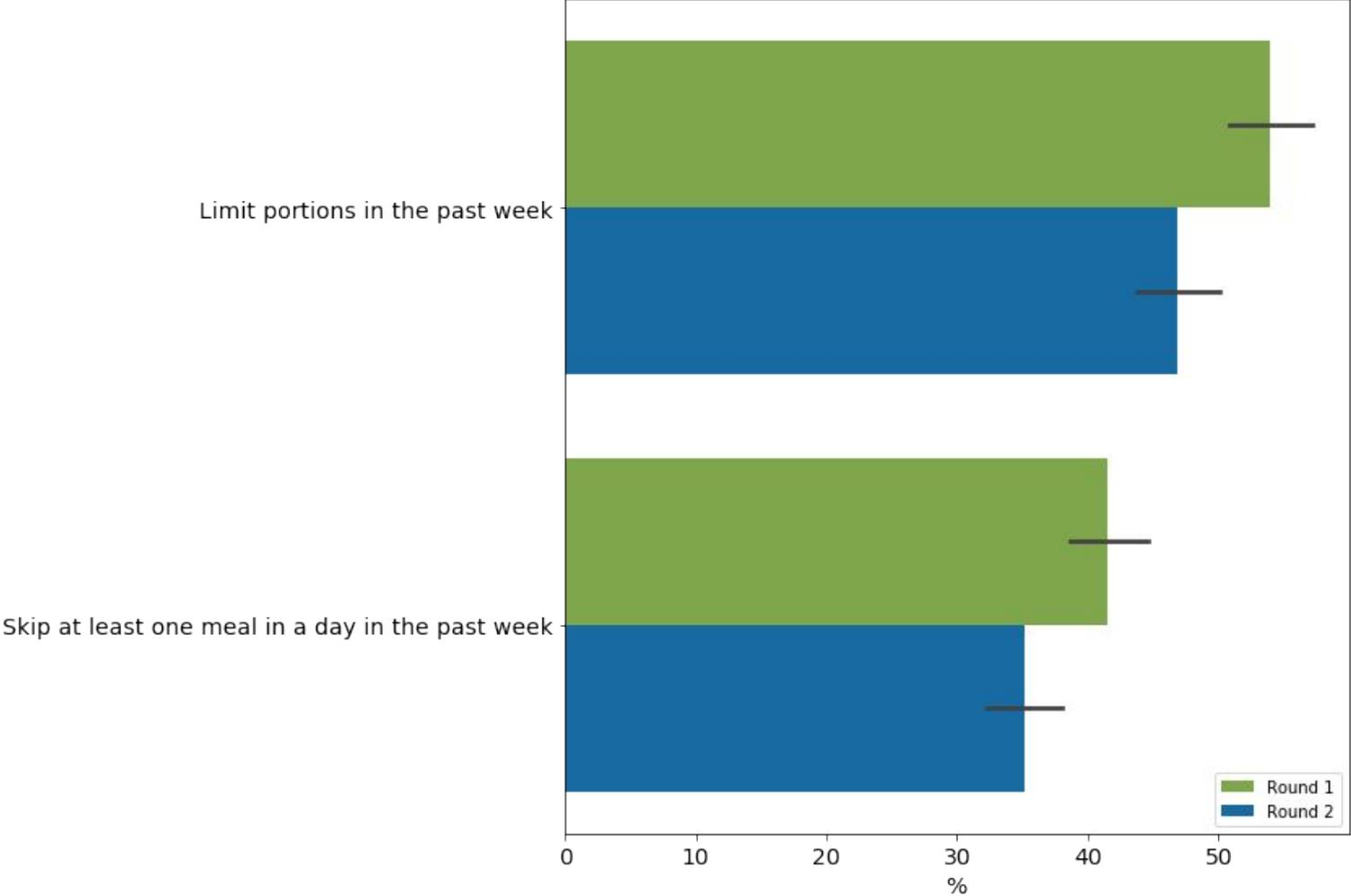


Social Protection and Financial Resilience

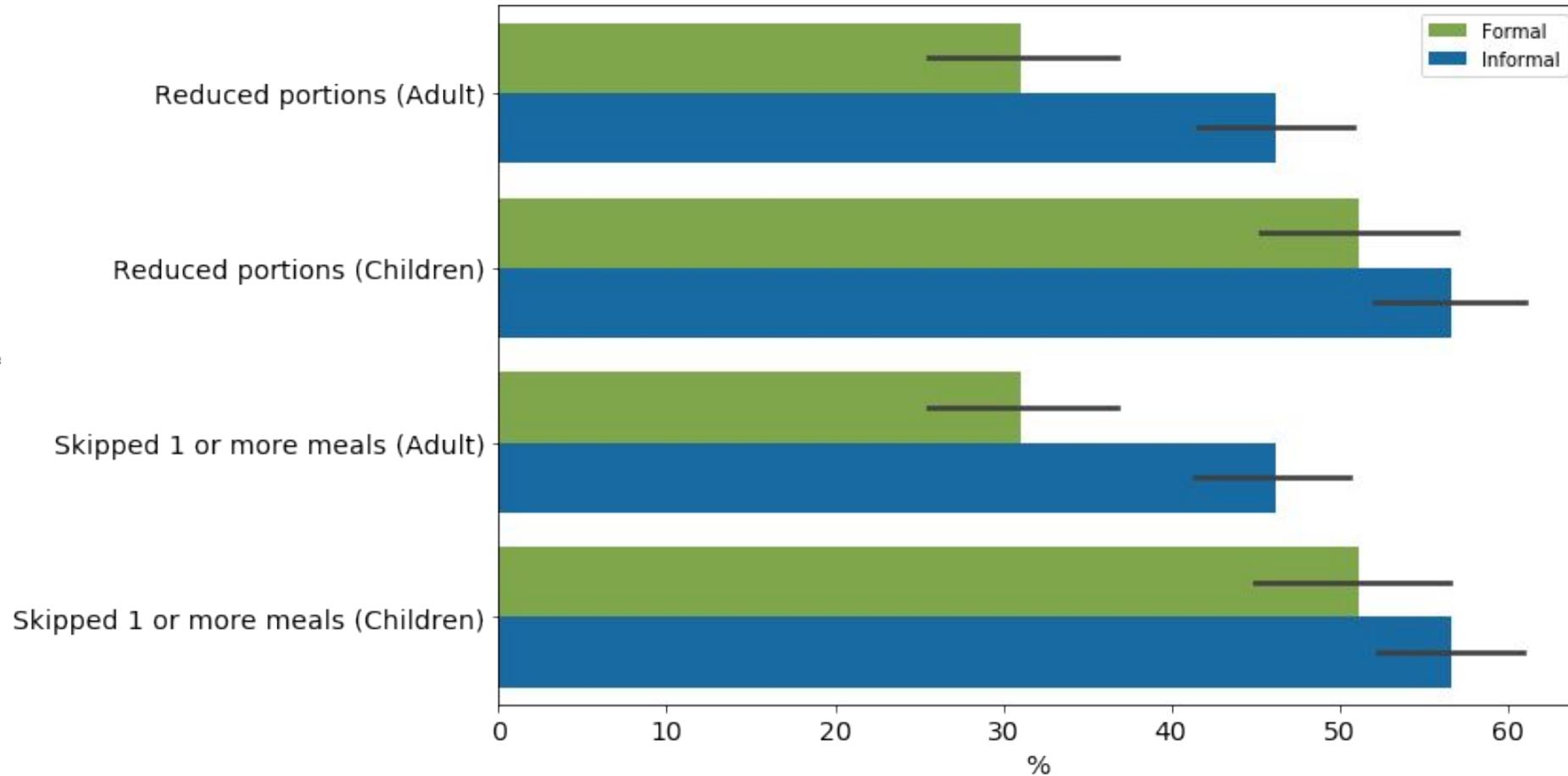
Social Protection and Financial Resilience: Key Findings

- Although more than one-third of respondents have had to limit their food portions or skip a meal in the last week, the proportion of respondents taking these measures since the first survey has declined.
- Children reduce their food portions or skip more than one meal in higher proportions than adults. Households that were unemployed before and during quarantine are more likely to reduce their children's portions and number of meals than those who kept their jobs.
- Respondents in rural areas are more likely to have sold their assets to cover food or health expenses.
- About 64% of respondents reported that their debts increased during the quarantine.
- About 27% of respondents reported opening a new bank account or money transfer application during quarantine. Women in Strata 1 report so in greater proportions than women in Strata 3+.

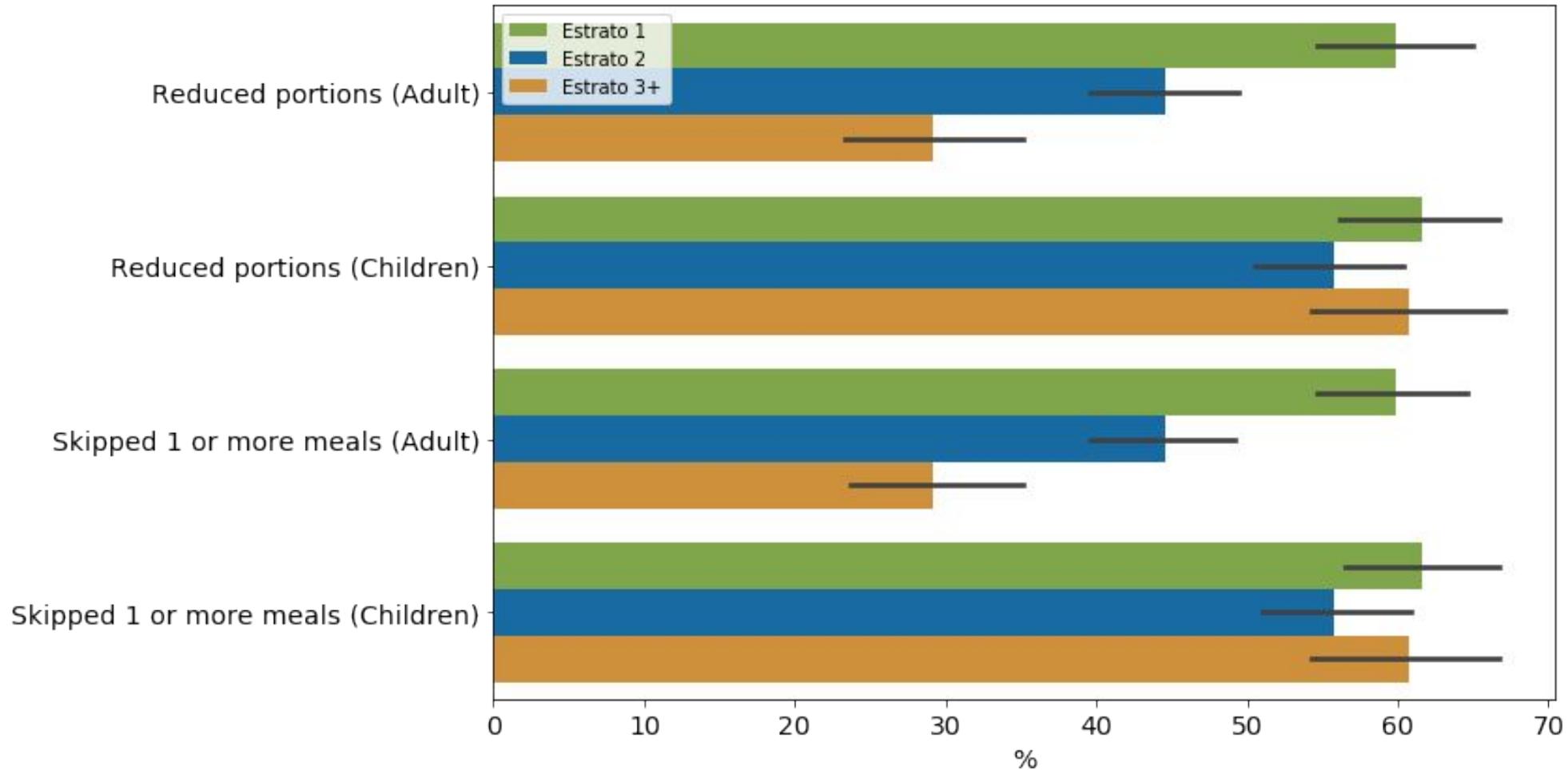
Although more than one-third of respondents have had to limit their food portions or reduce the number of meals in the last week, the proportion of respondents taking these measures since the first survey has declined.



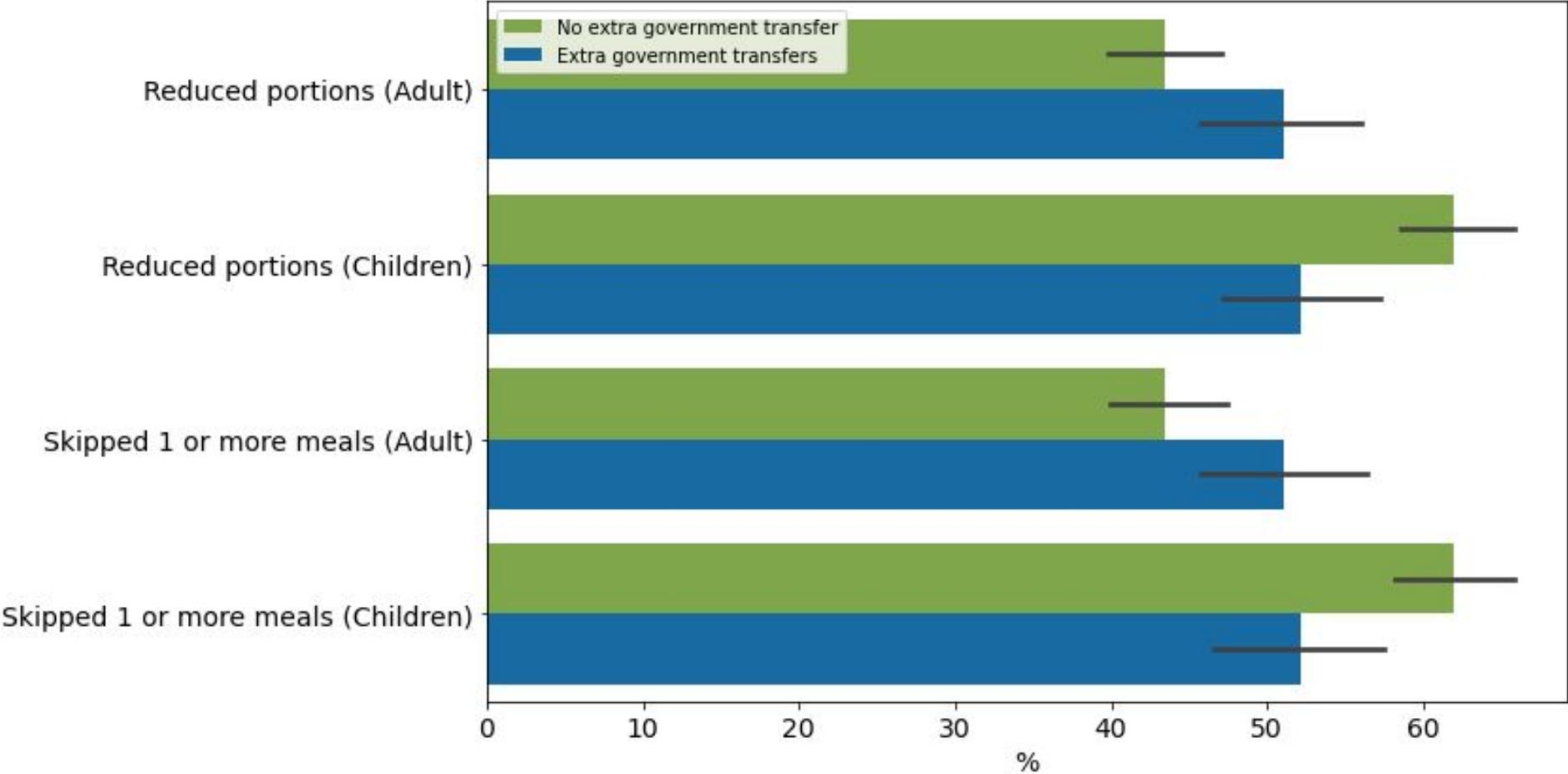
The rate of adults with informal employment who report having to reduce their portions or cut back on at least one meal exceeds the rate of adults with formal employment needing to do so by nearly 20pp.



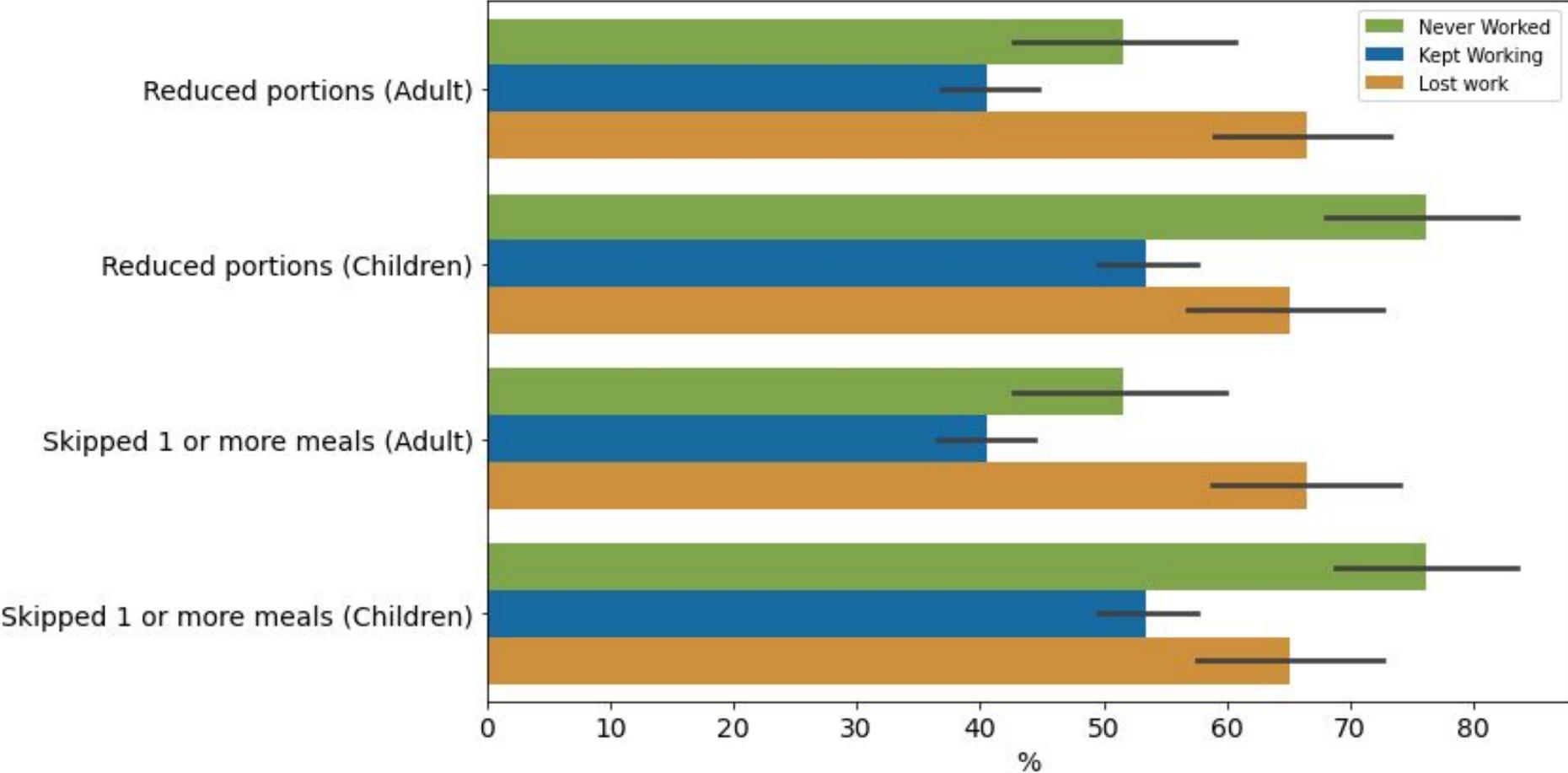
Adults in Strata 1 reduced their portions and number of meals more often.



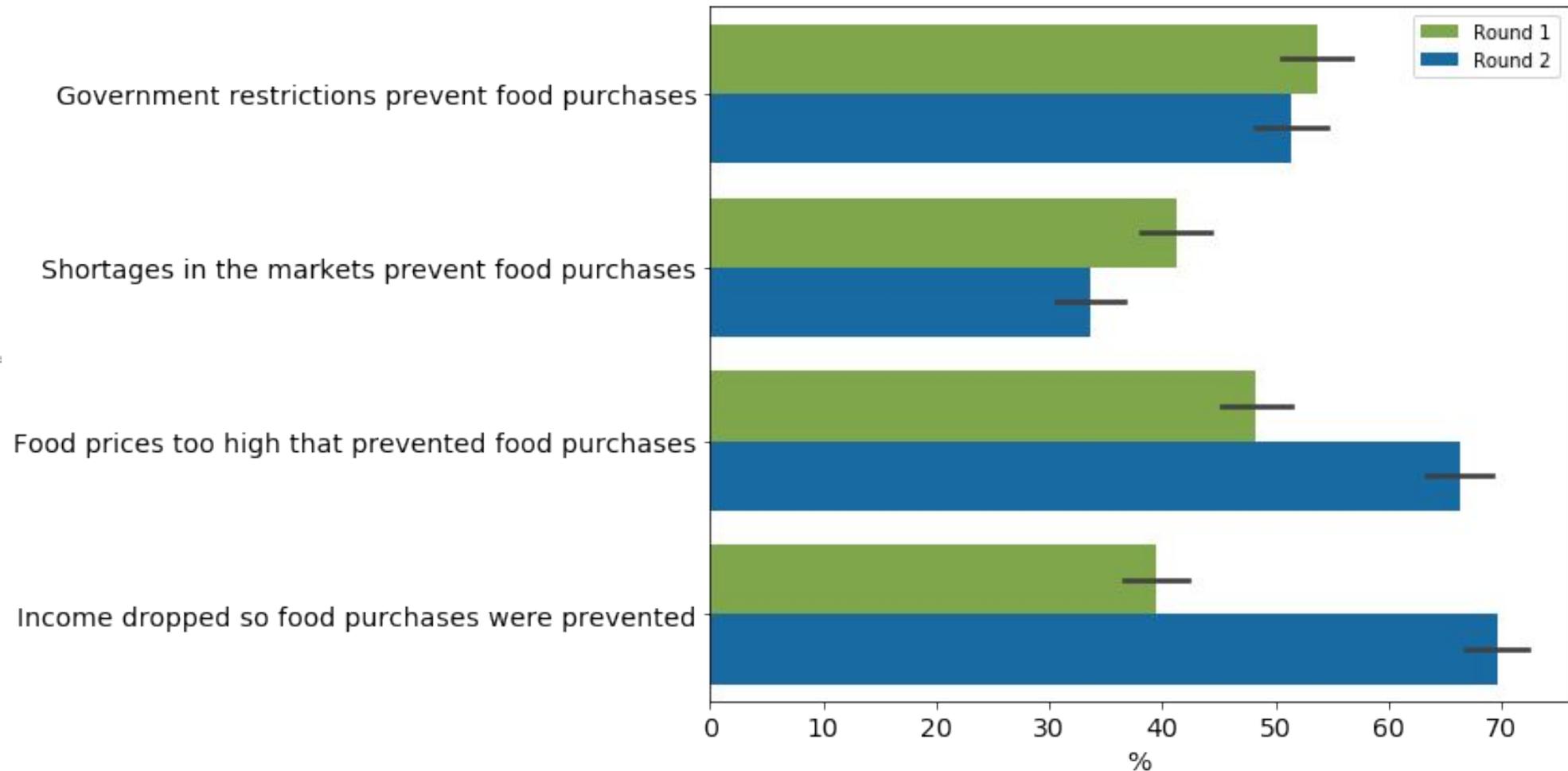
Fewer households that received additional government transfers during the pandemic report reducing food portions and the number of meals for children in the household.



Households that were unemployed before and during quarantine are more likely to reduce their children's meal portions and number of meals than those who kept their jobs.

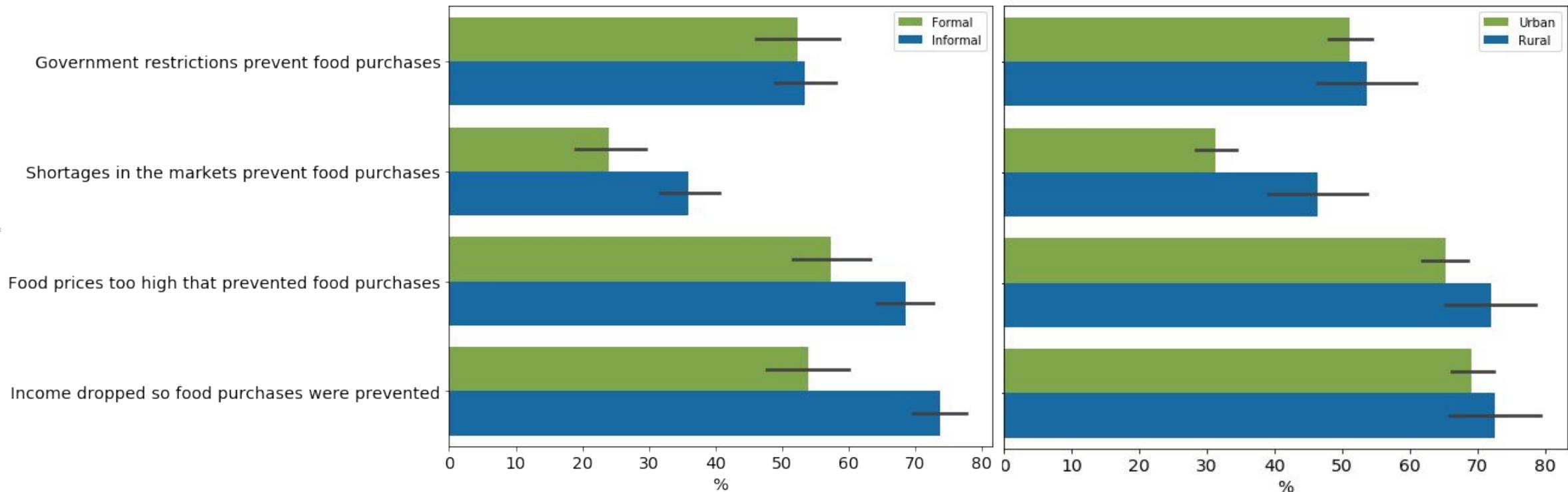


Between the two surveys, there was a 30pp increase in the proportion of respondents who had to buy less food due to a decrease in income.

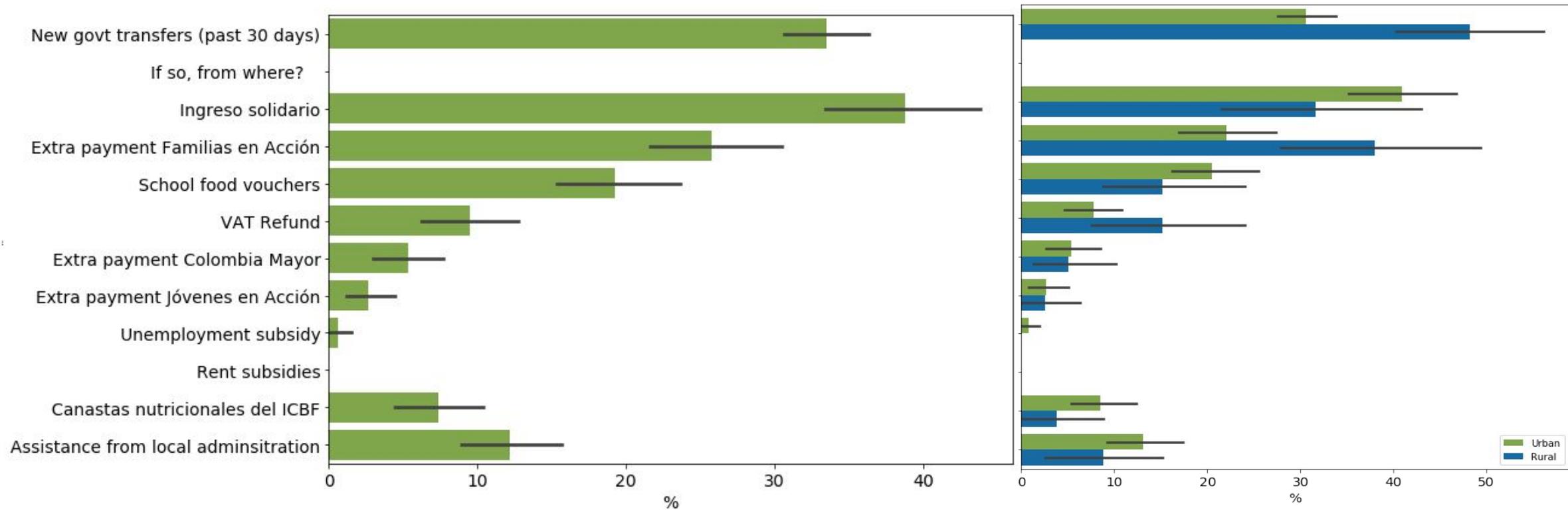


Respondents with informal employment have purchased less food due to lower income or because prices were too high in greater proportion than those with formal employment.

Respondents in rural areas are more affected by market shortages.

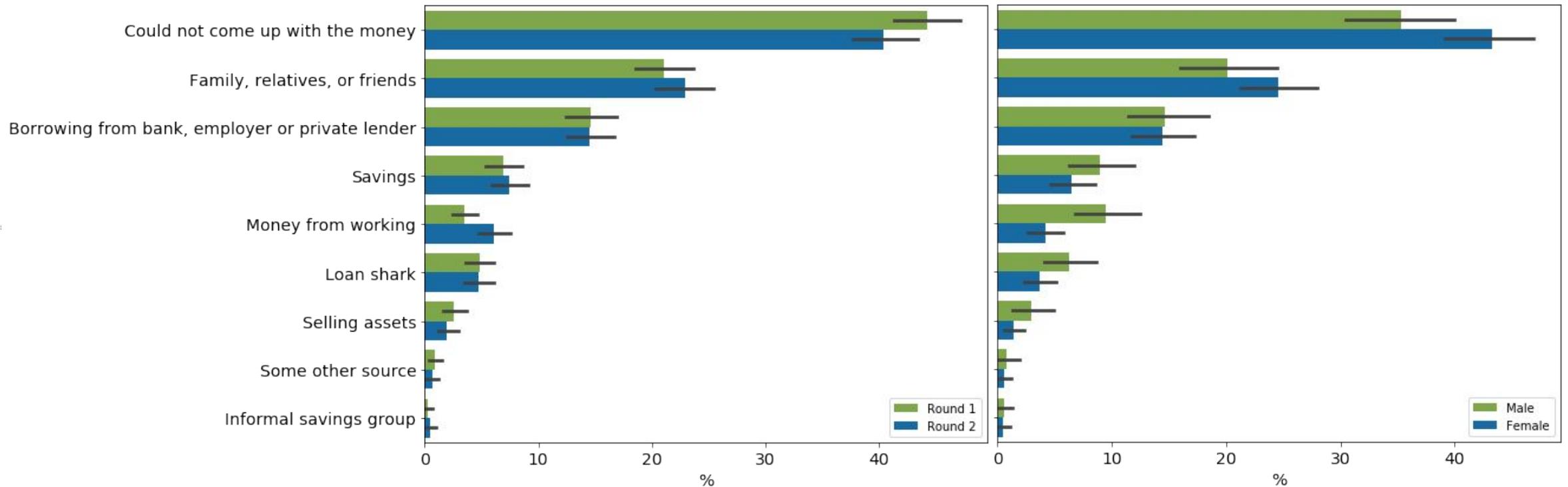


More than one-third of respondents have received transfers from the government in the last month that they did not receive before the quarantine.

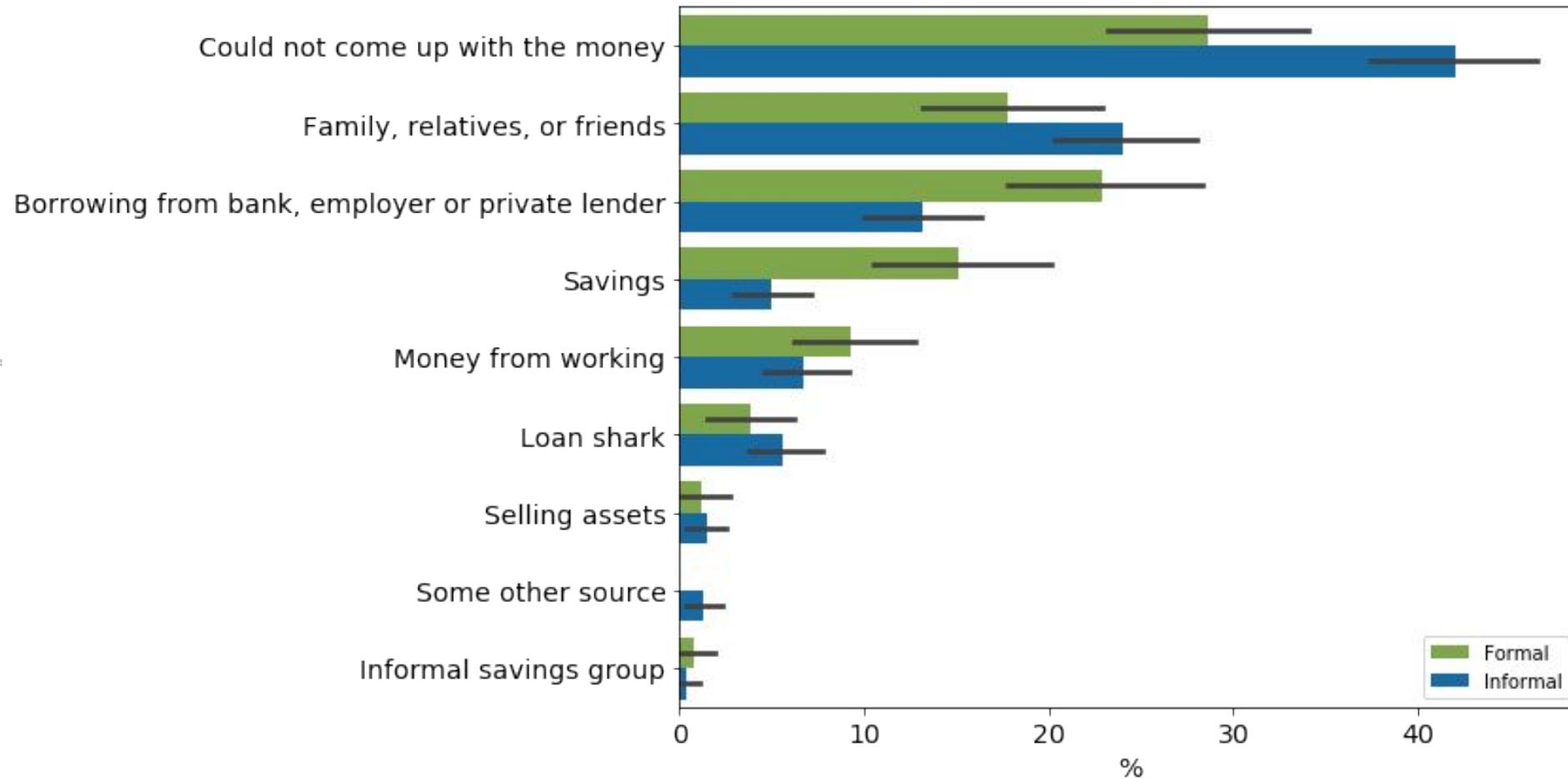


More than 40% of respondents report not being able to access COP 1,000,000 (USD \$266) for an emergency.

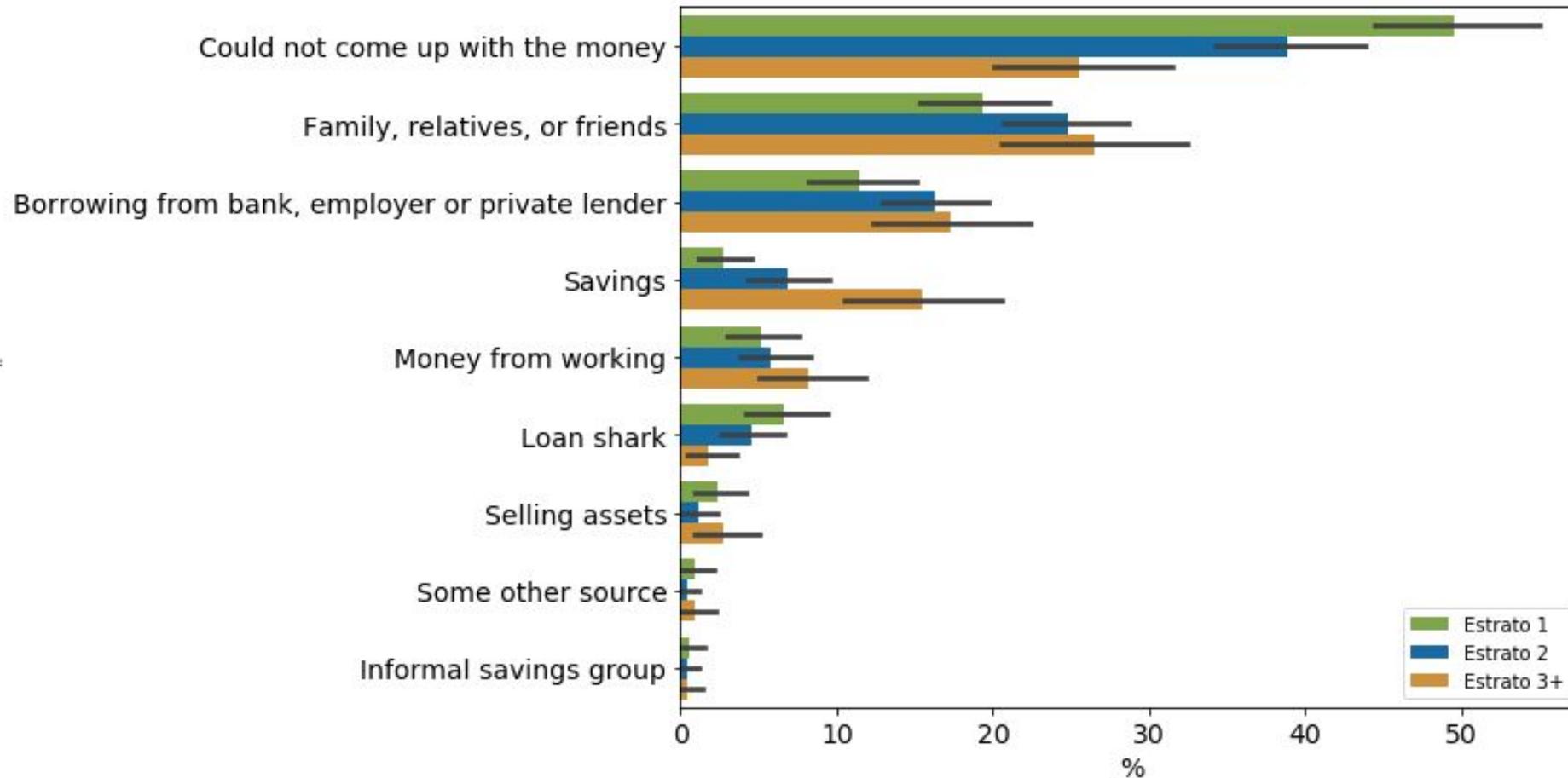
The most common sources for obtaining the funds are family and friends, and borrowing from a bank, employer or lender.



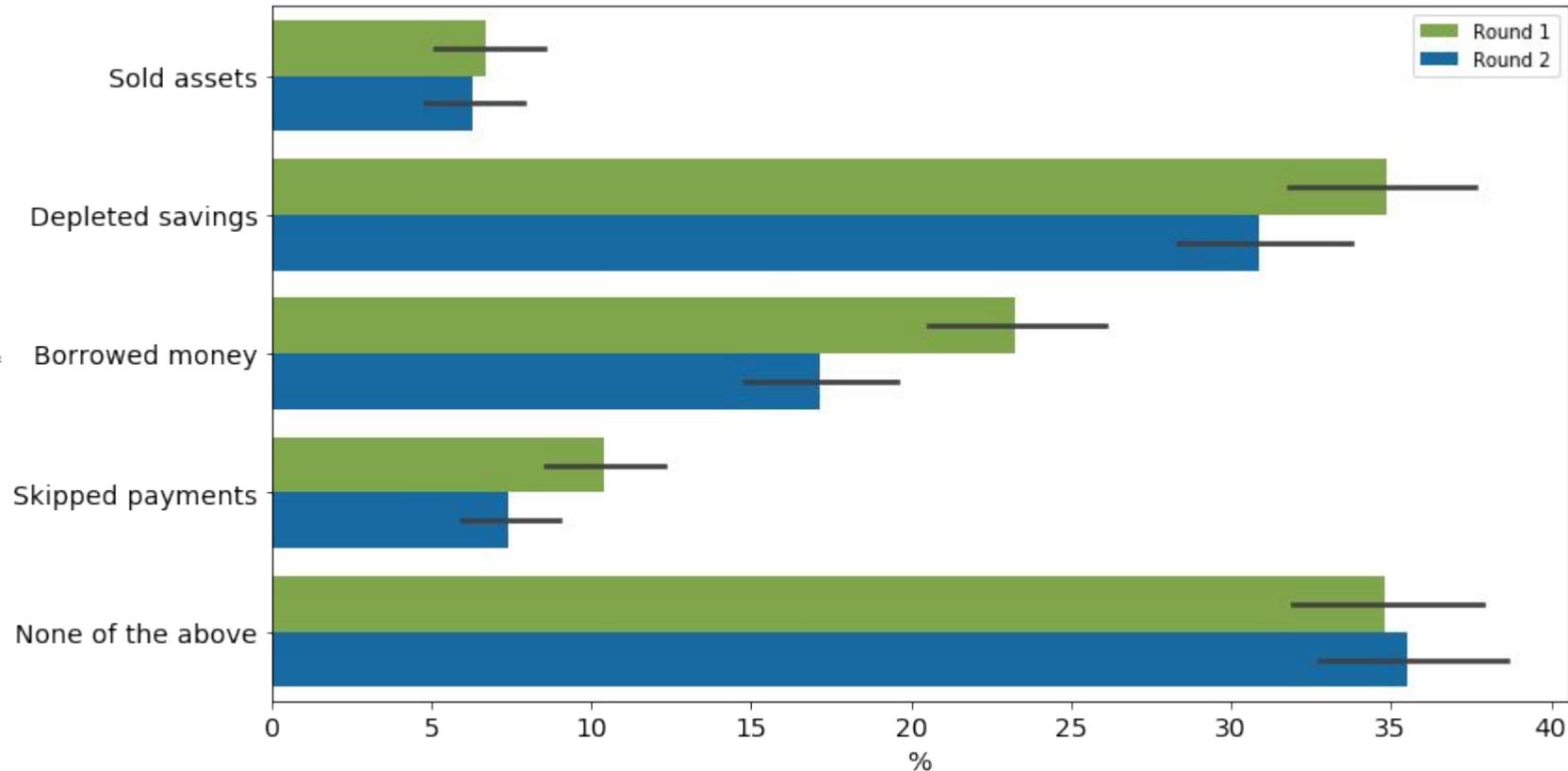
A higher proportion of respondents with informal employment said they would not be able to get the emergency funds.



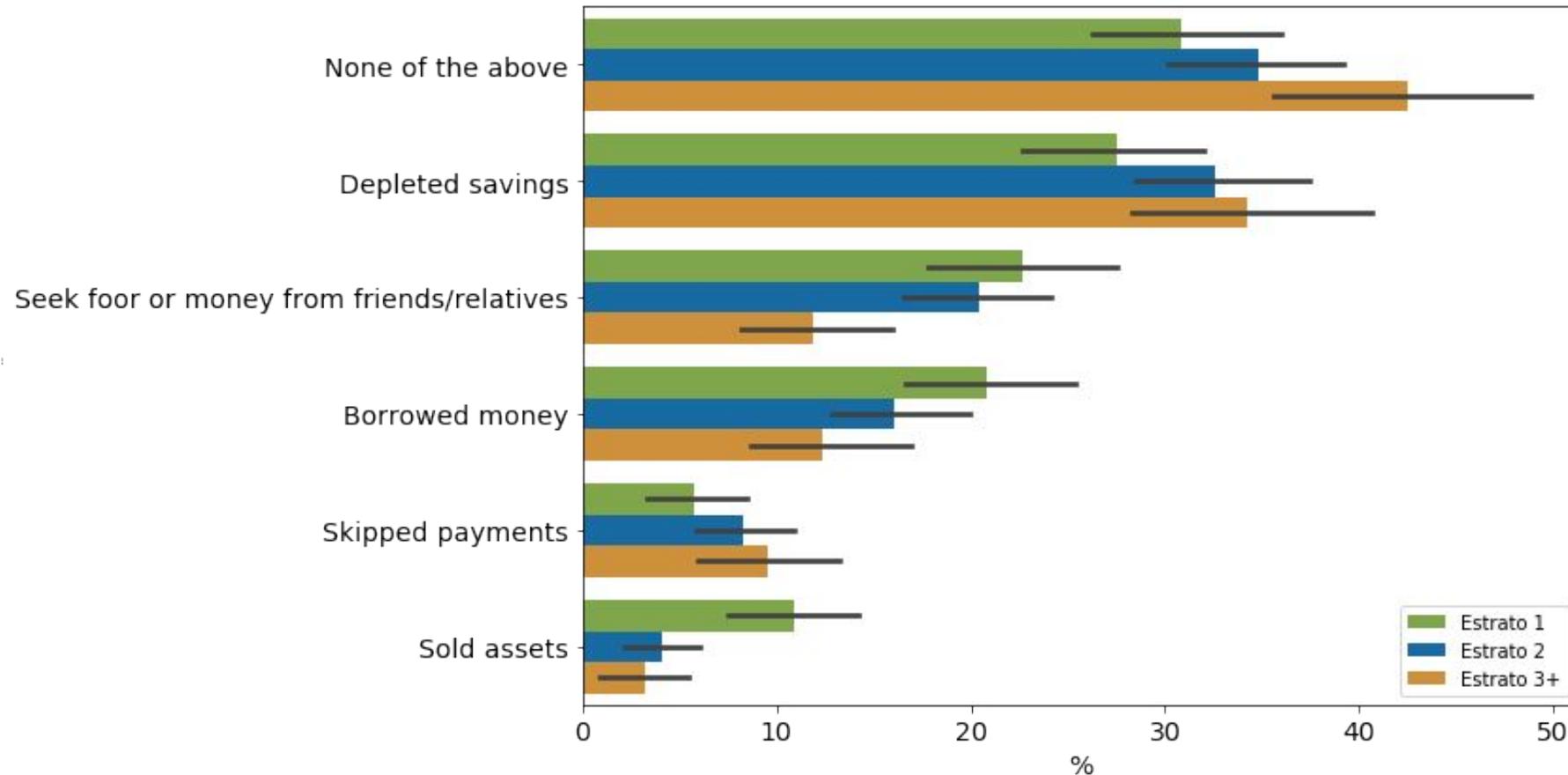
A greater proportion of people in Strata 1 said they could not obtain the funds. A greater proportion of people living in Strata 3+ could obtain the funds using their savings.



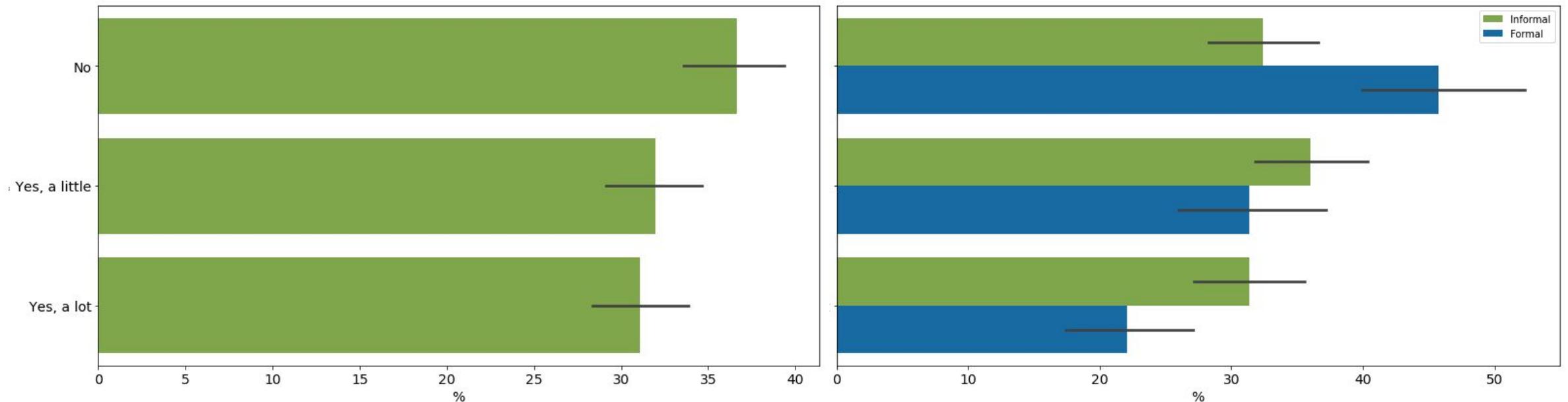
About 30% of respondents have had to use savings to pay for food, health care, or other expenses since mid-May.



A higher proportion of people living in Strata 1 have had to ask friends or relatives for money to pay for food, health services or other expenses since mid-May compared to people living in Strata 3+.

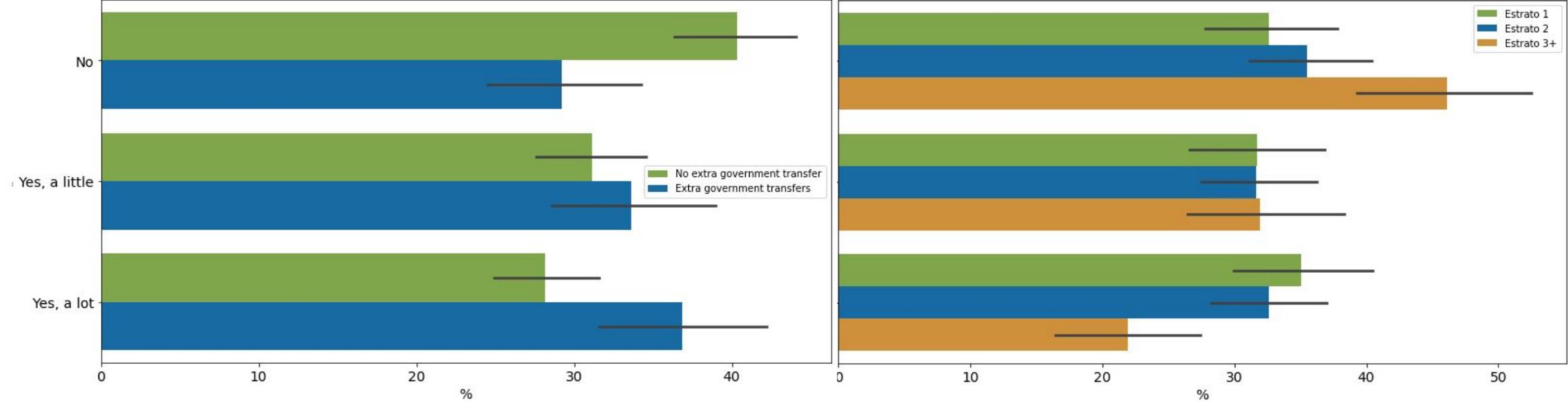


About 64% of respondents reported that their debts had increased during the quarantine. A greater proportion of respondents with formal employment reported no debt increases than respondents with informal employment.

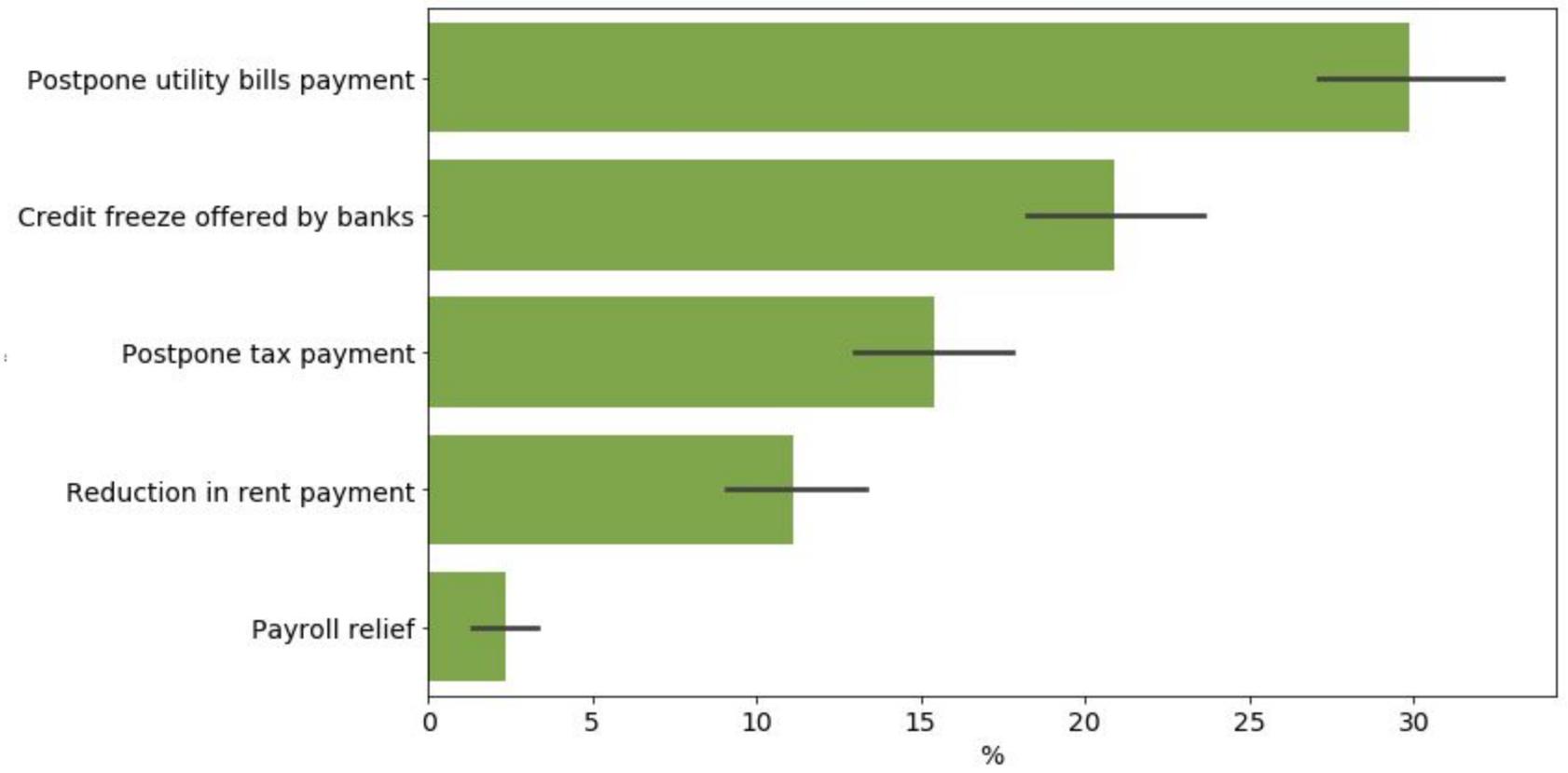


A greater proportion of people in Stratas 1 and 2 reported that their debt had increased greatly during the quarantine, compared to people in Strata 3+.

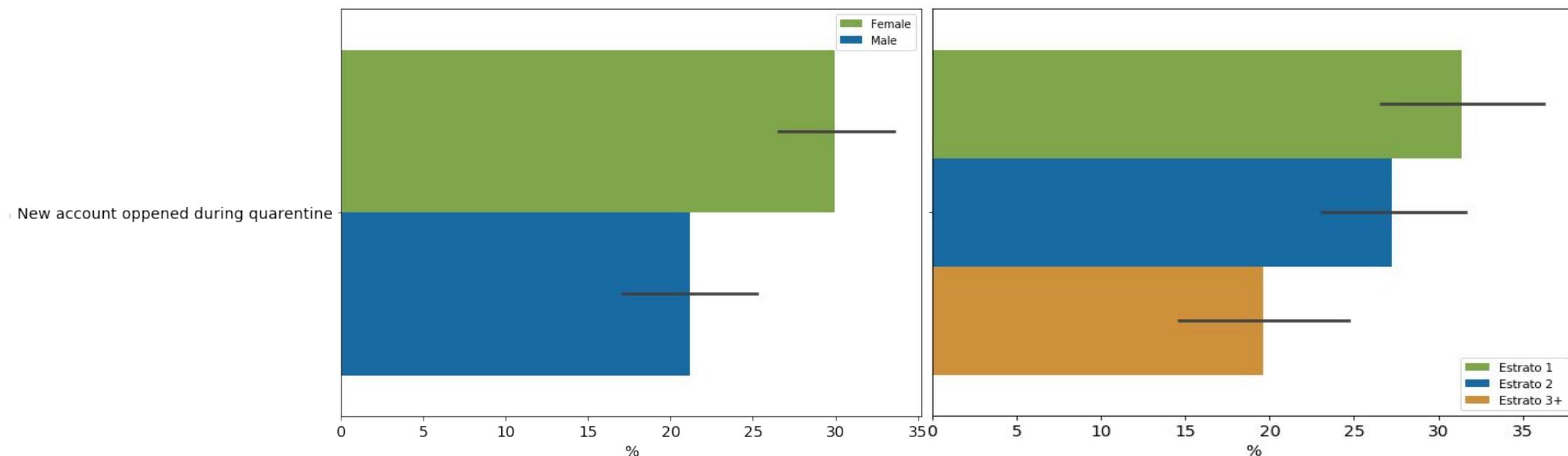
Households that received additional government support during the pandemic are more likely to have increased their debt.



About 52% of respondents reported using at least one special financial relief program during the quarantine.



About 27% of respondents reported opening a new bank account or money transfer application during quarantine. Women report doing so more often and those in Strata 1 more often than those in Strata 3+.



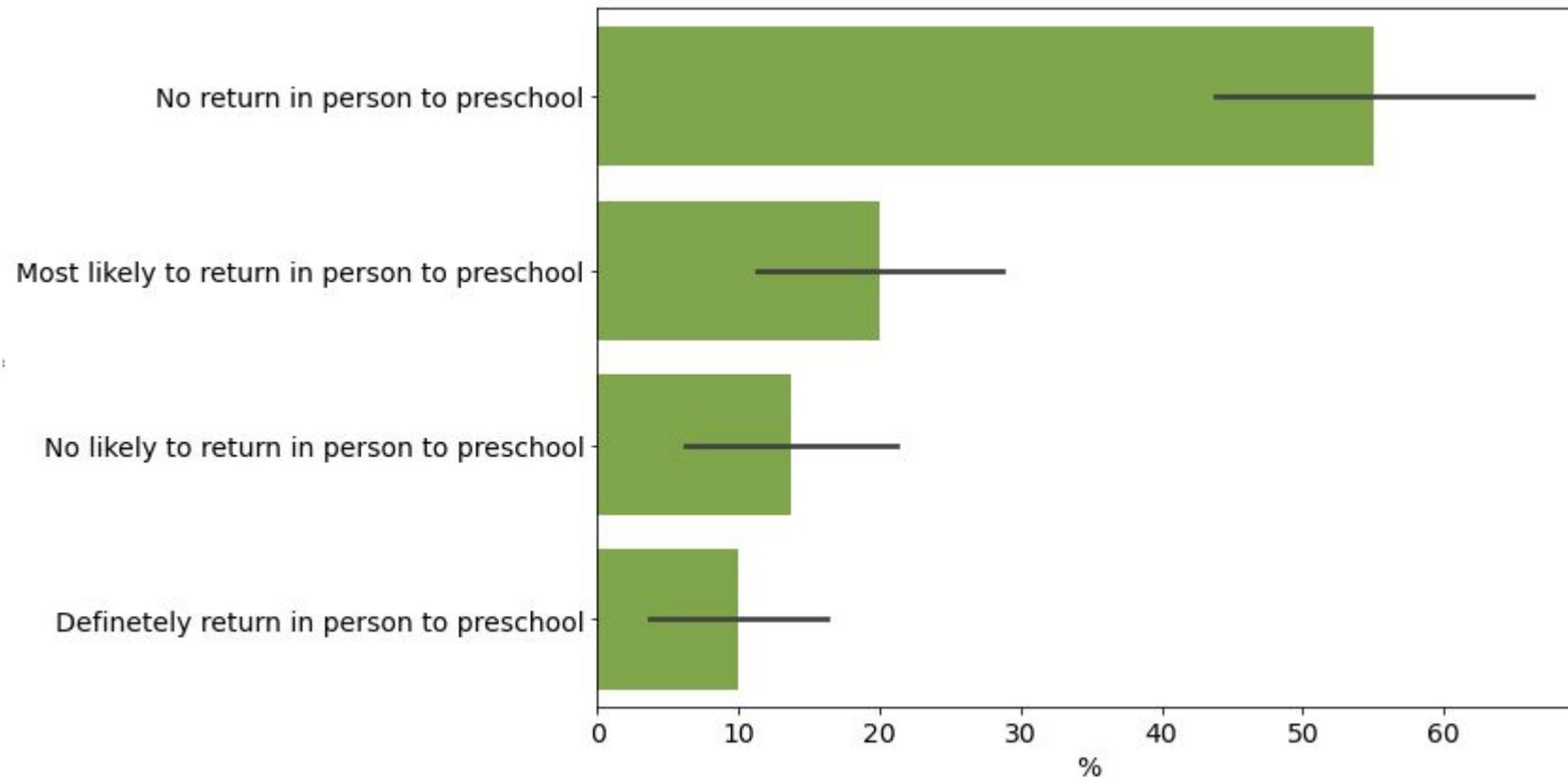
A large, bold, green number '3' is centered on the page. The number is a solid, vibrant green color and has a thick, rounded font style. It is positioned behind the word 'Education', which is written in white.

Education

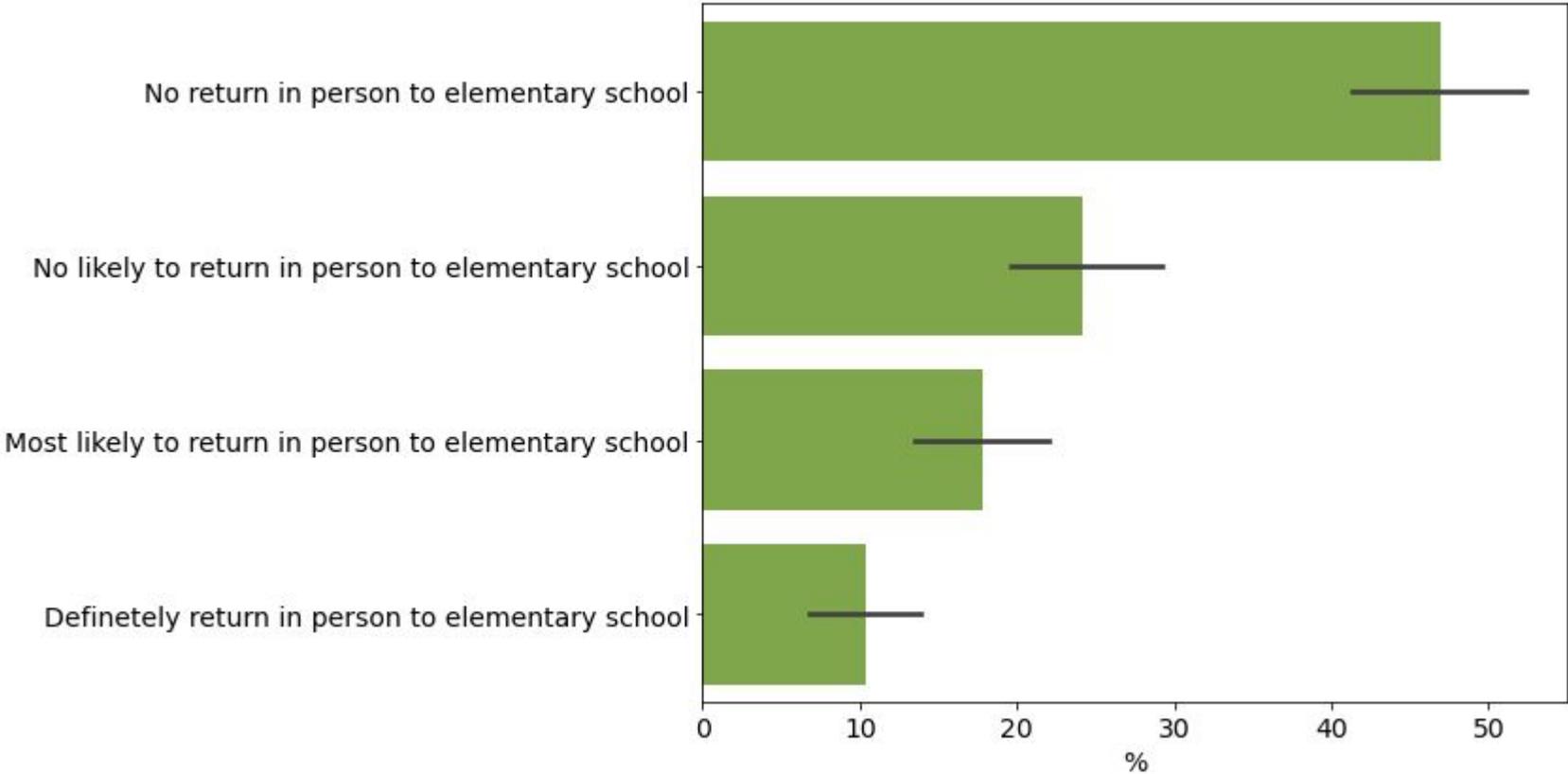
Education: Key Findings

- Between 45% and 50% of respondents said they would not send their children to educational institutions in the second half of 2020 if they were in preschool or primary school. Between 40% and 35% of respondents said they would not send their children to school if they were in high school or college.
- For those who do not want their children to return to educational institutions in person in the second half of 2020, more than 80% say they are concerned about the possibility of contagion in educational institutions.
- Less than 10% of households with children under 25 have acquired (purchased or received) electronic devices for education since the beginning of the national quarantine.

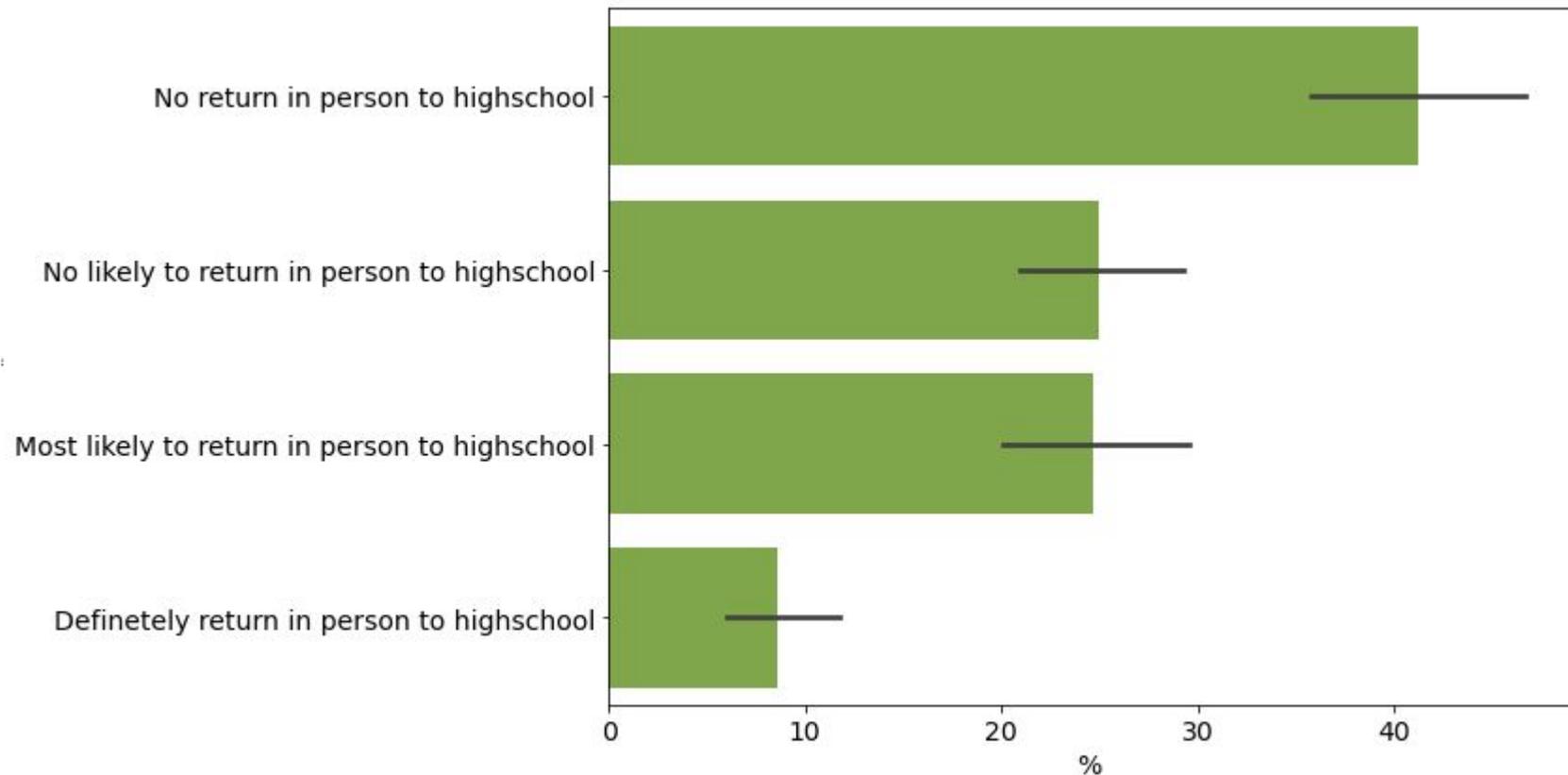
If educational institutions return to face-to-face instruction in the second semester, more than half of the respondents with preschool children would not send them.



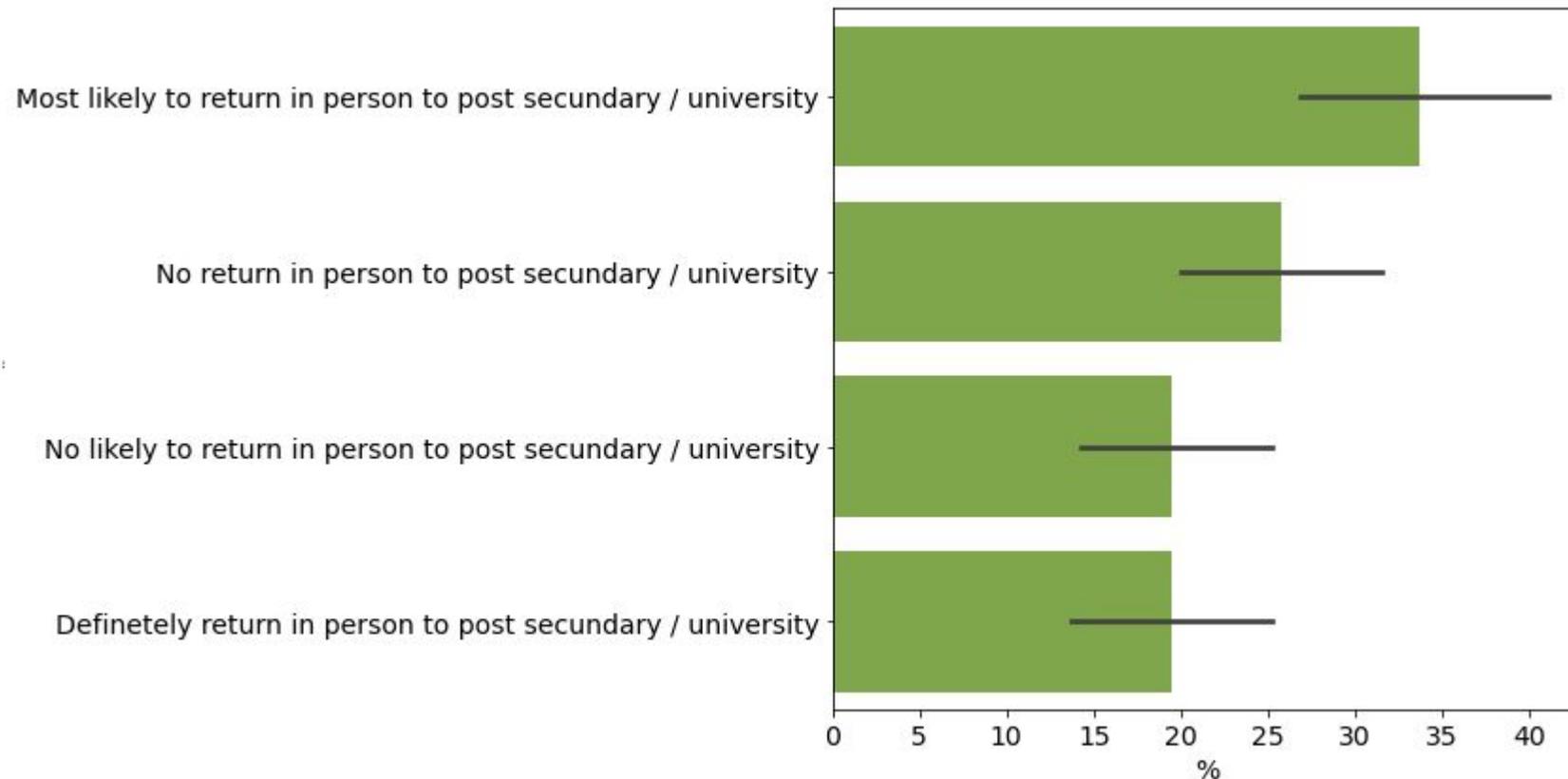
If educational institutions return to face-to-face instruction in the second semester, almost half of the respondents with children in primary education would not send them.



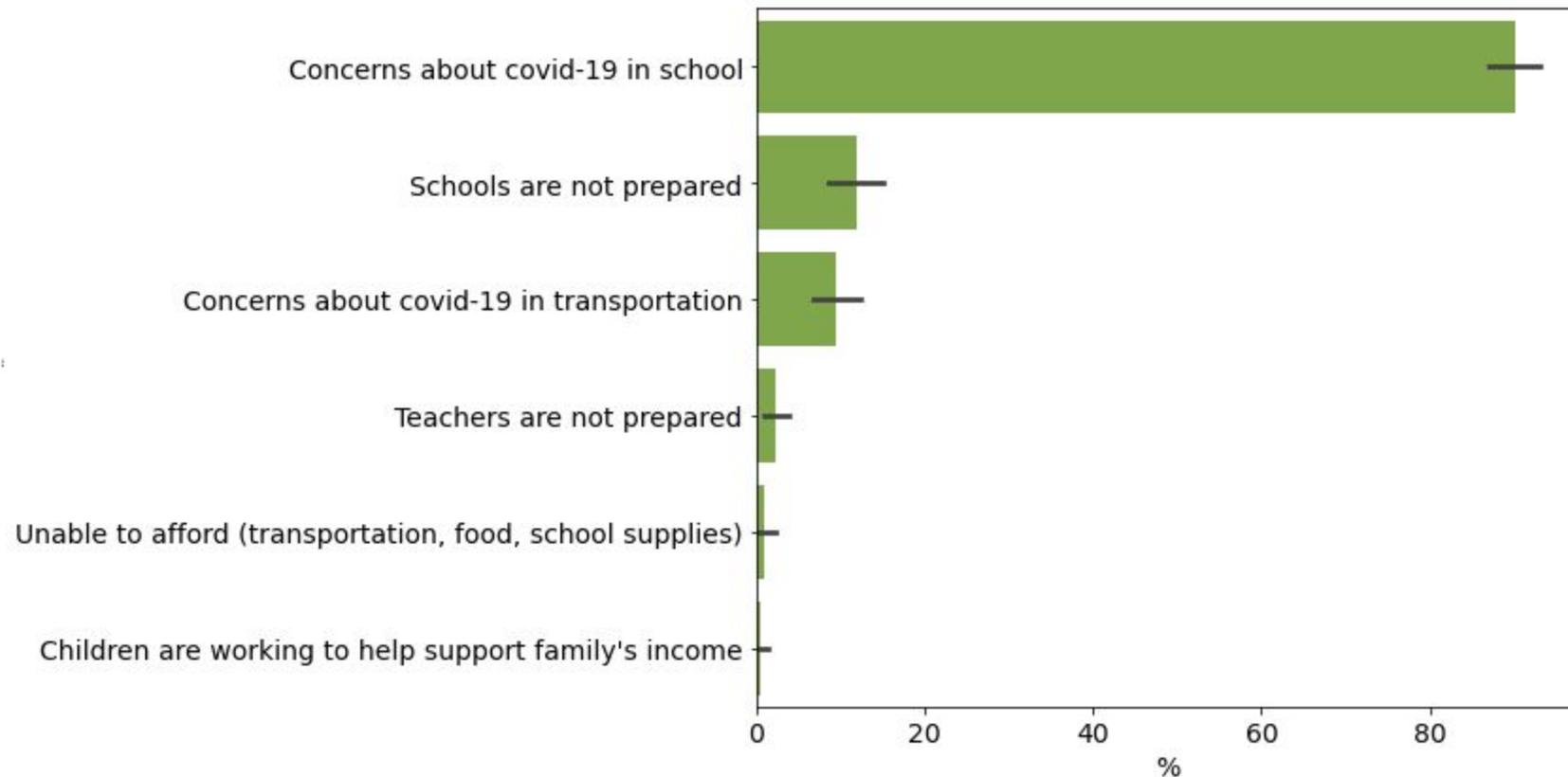
If educational institutions return to face-to-face instruction in the second semester, more than 40% of the respondents with children in secondary education would not send them.



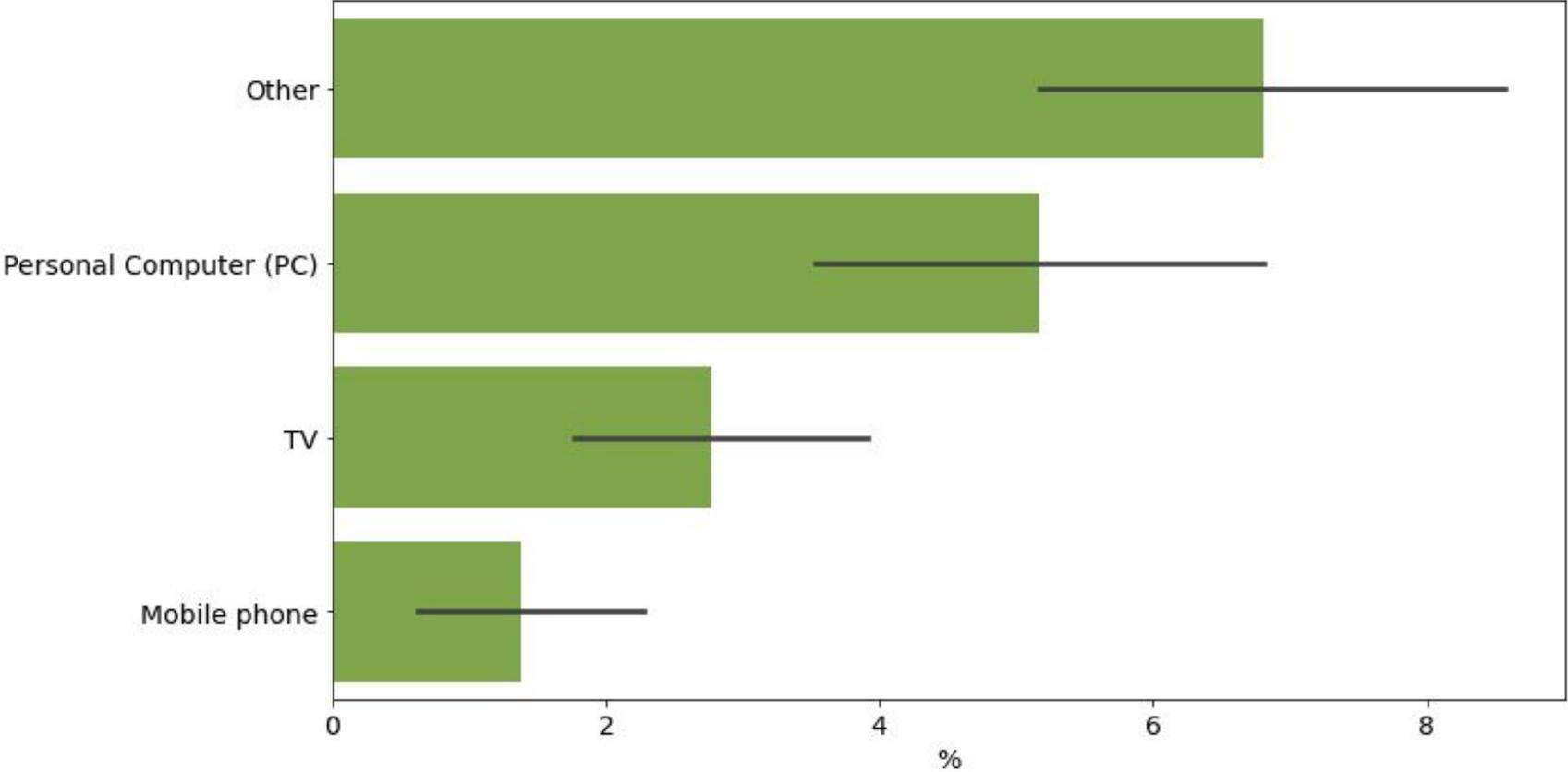
If educational institutions return to face-to-face instruction in the second semester, 35% of respondents with children in college believe they would probably attend in person.



For those who do not want children or youth to return to educational institutions in the second half of 2020, more than 80% say they are concerned about the possibility of contagion in schools.



Less than 10% of households with people under 25 have acquired (purchased or received) electronic devices for educational purposes since the beginning of the national quarantine



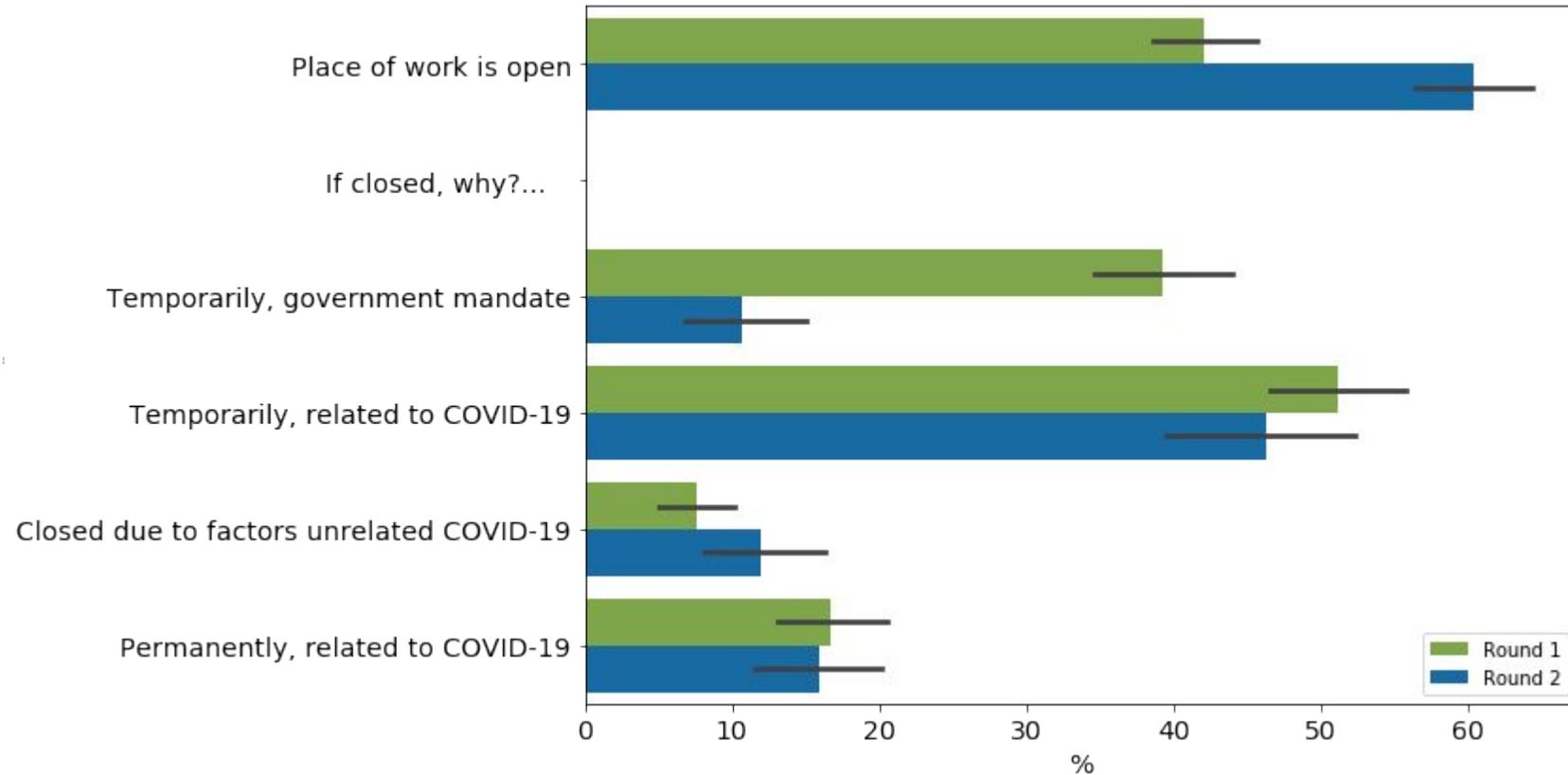
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Economic Activity and Employment

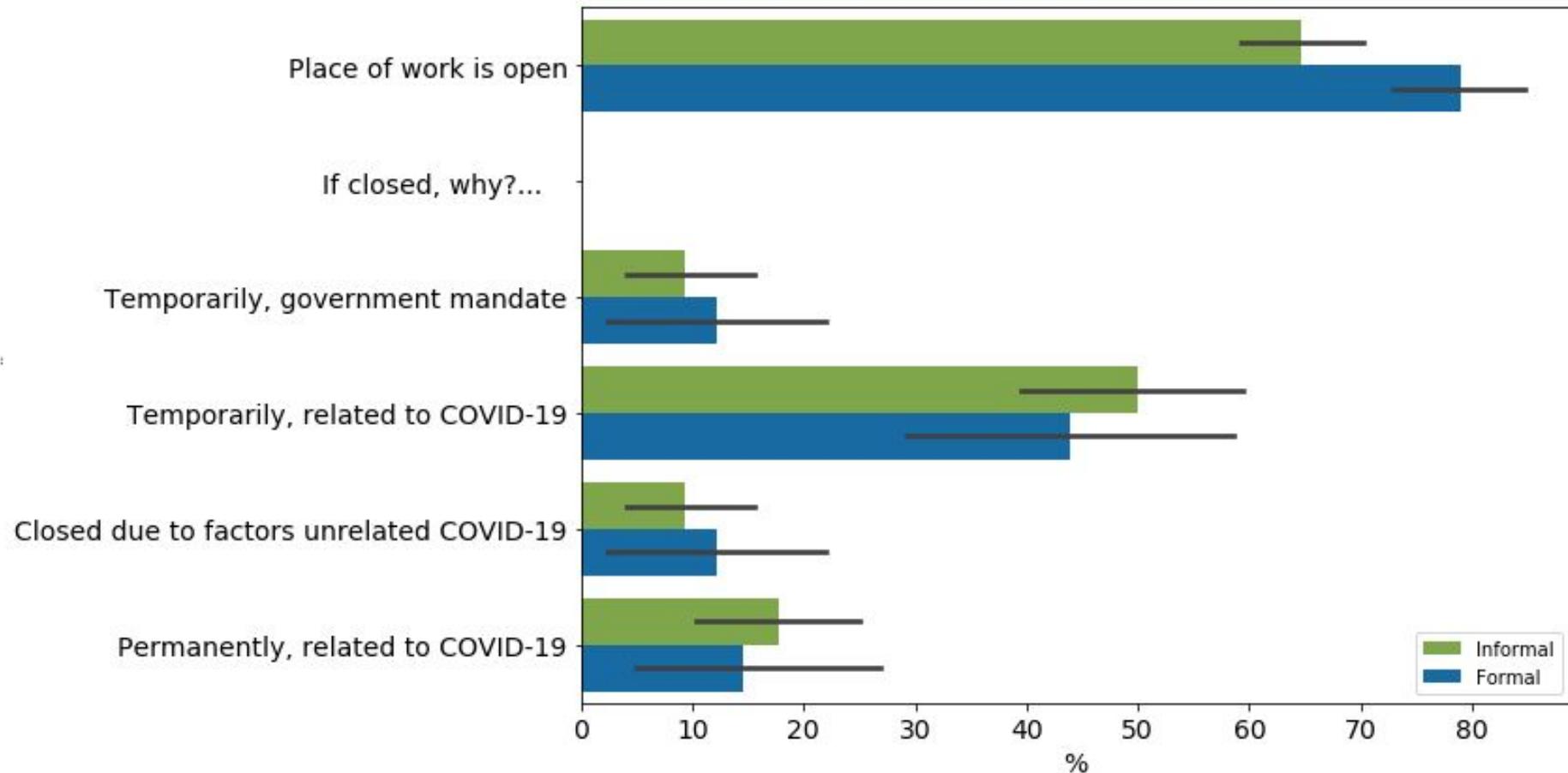
Economic Activity and Employment: Key Findings

- Over 60% of respondents indicate that their workplace is open, an increase of nearly 20pp.
- Respondents with formal employment are more likely to have worked in May and during the last week than respondents with informal employment.
- Women have had worse outcomes with respect formal employment since the national quarantine.
- 75% of households worked for one or more hours in February 2020, about the same proportion as in August 2020, although household income fell during the quarantine for 73% of households.
- Only 8% of households surveyed launched a business during the quarantine, and only 5% anticipate that it will remain open for the rest of 2020.

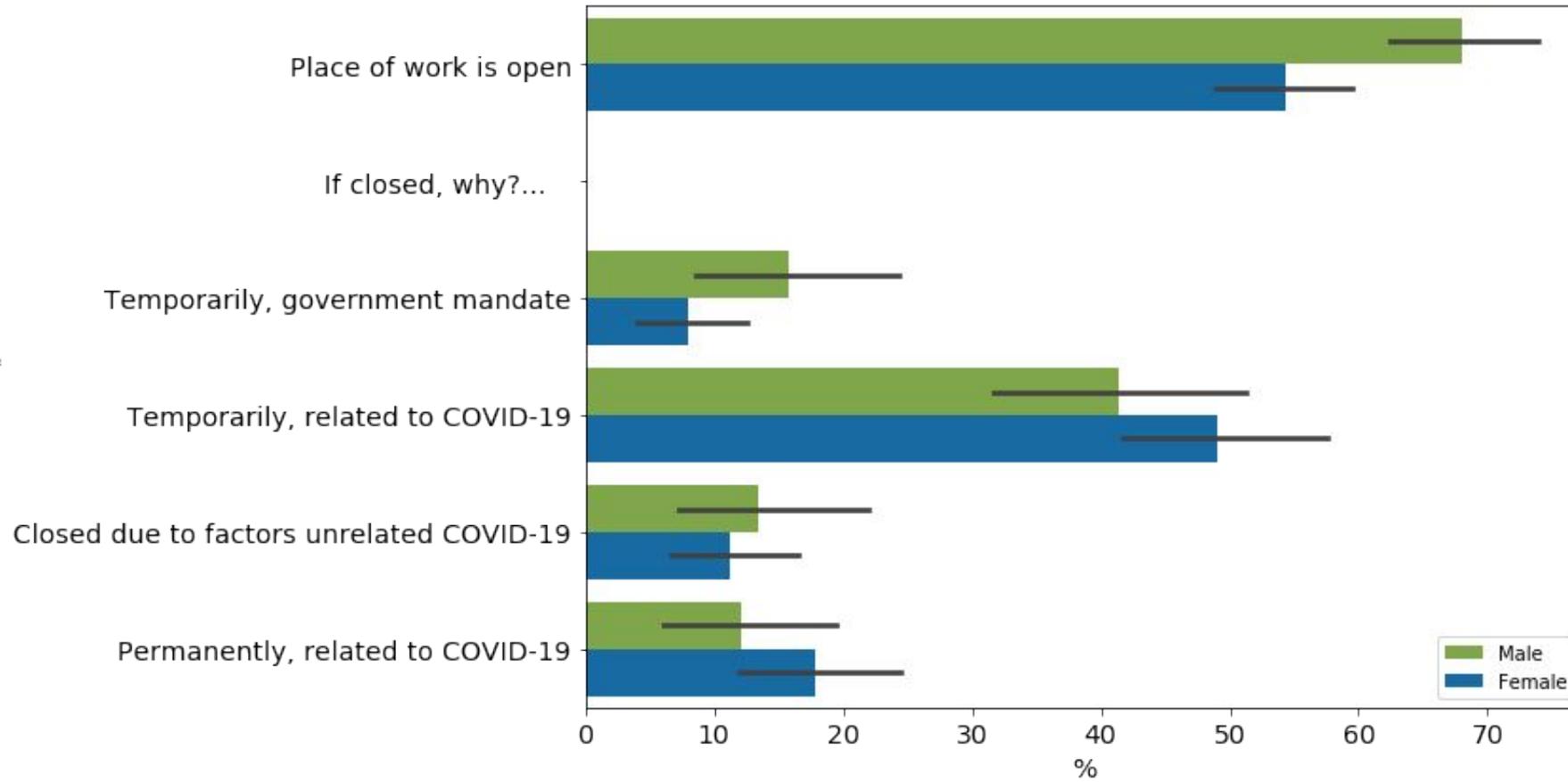
Over 60% of respondents indicate that their workplace is open, an increase of nearly 20pp.



80% of respondents with formal employment indicate that their workplace is operating, while less than 65% of respondents with informal employment indicate the same.

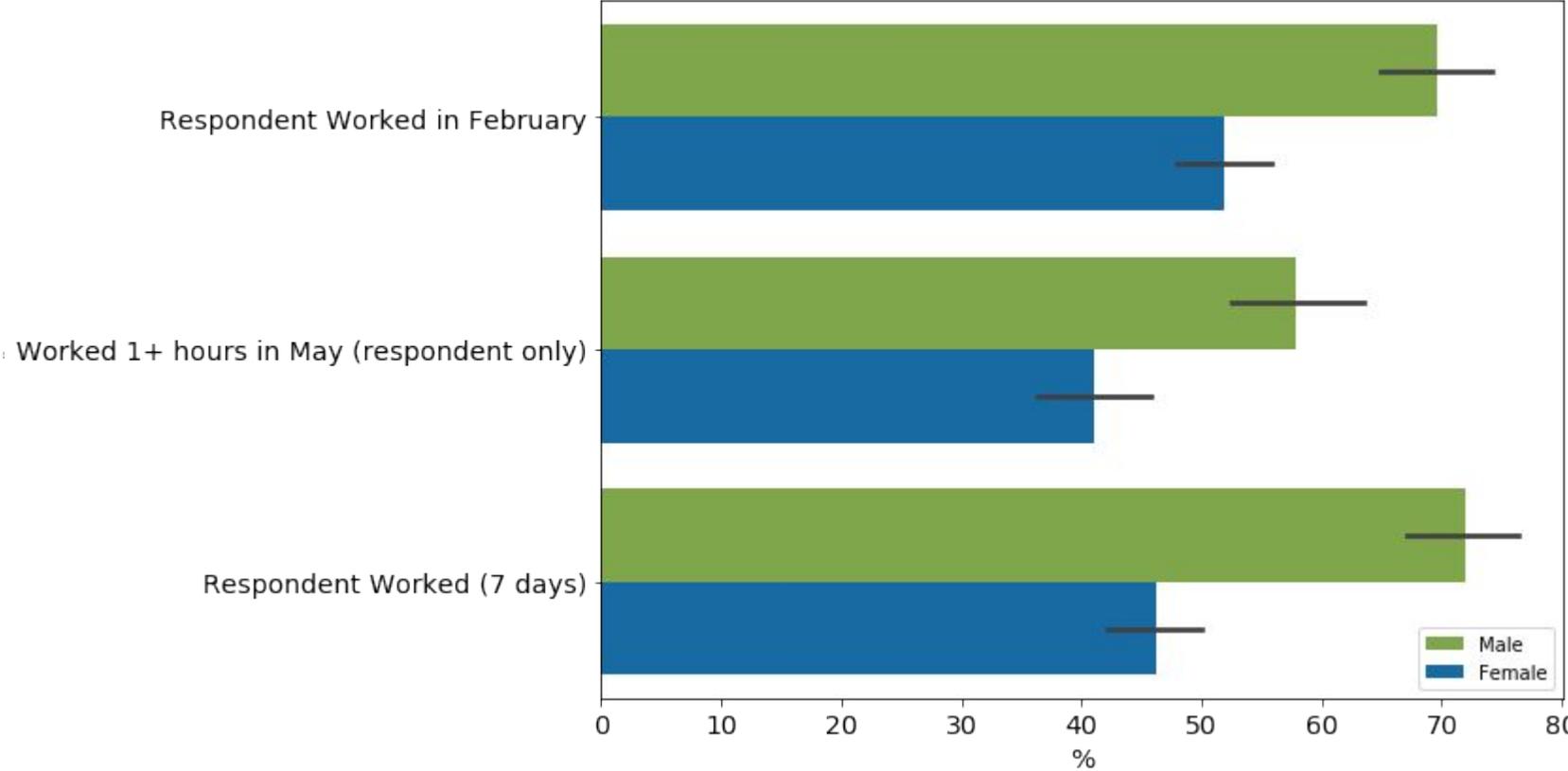


Workplaces for most respondents are open, but there is a gap of more than 10pp between men and women's workplaces being open.

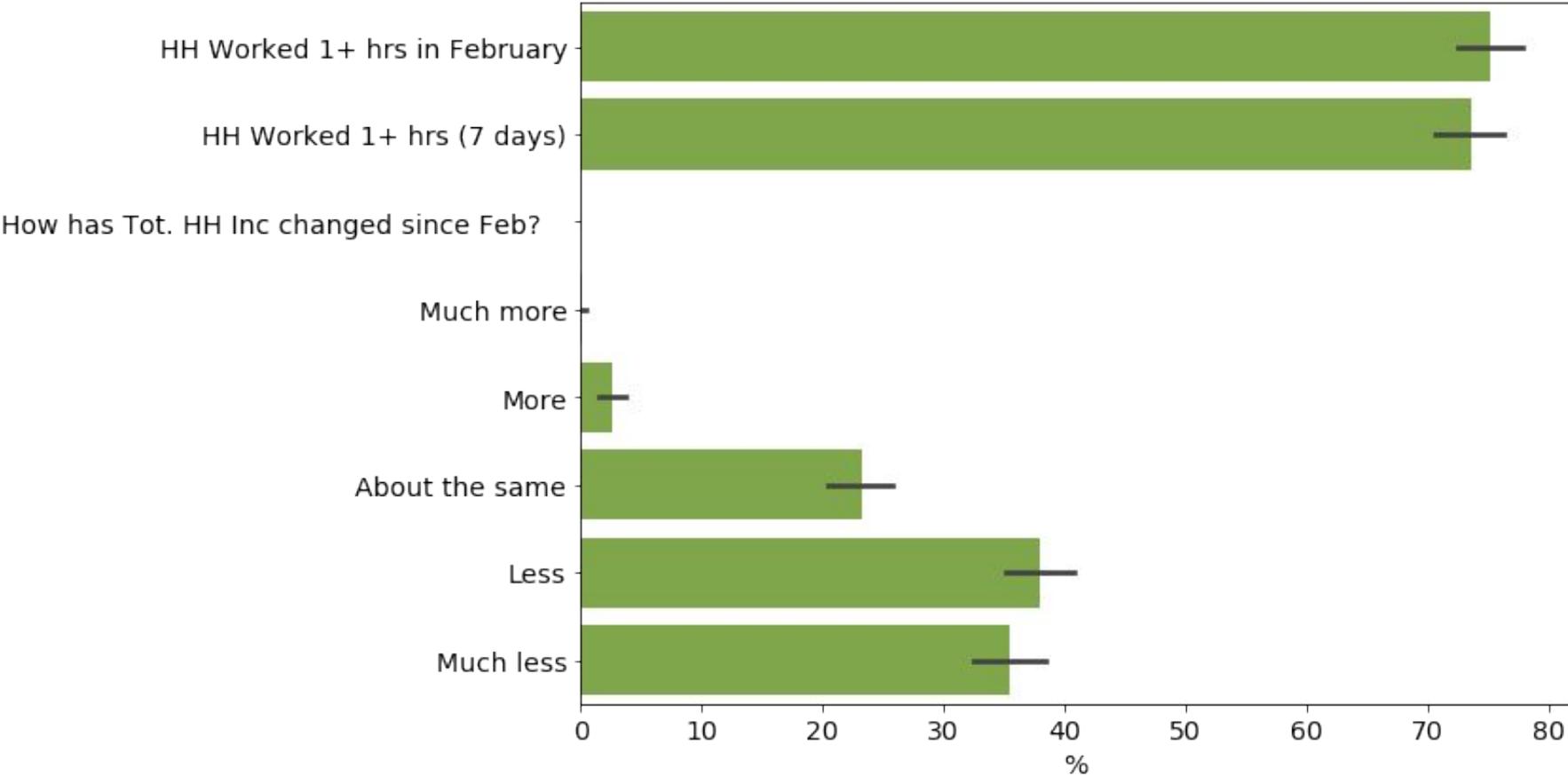


Nearly 70% of male respondents were working in February (pre-pandemic) - in May this proportion dropped by nearly 10pp and by August the proportion almost rebounded to the February level.

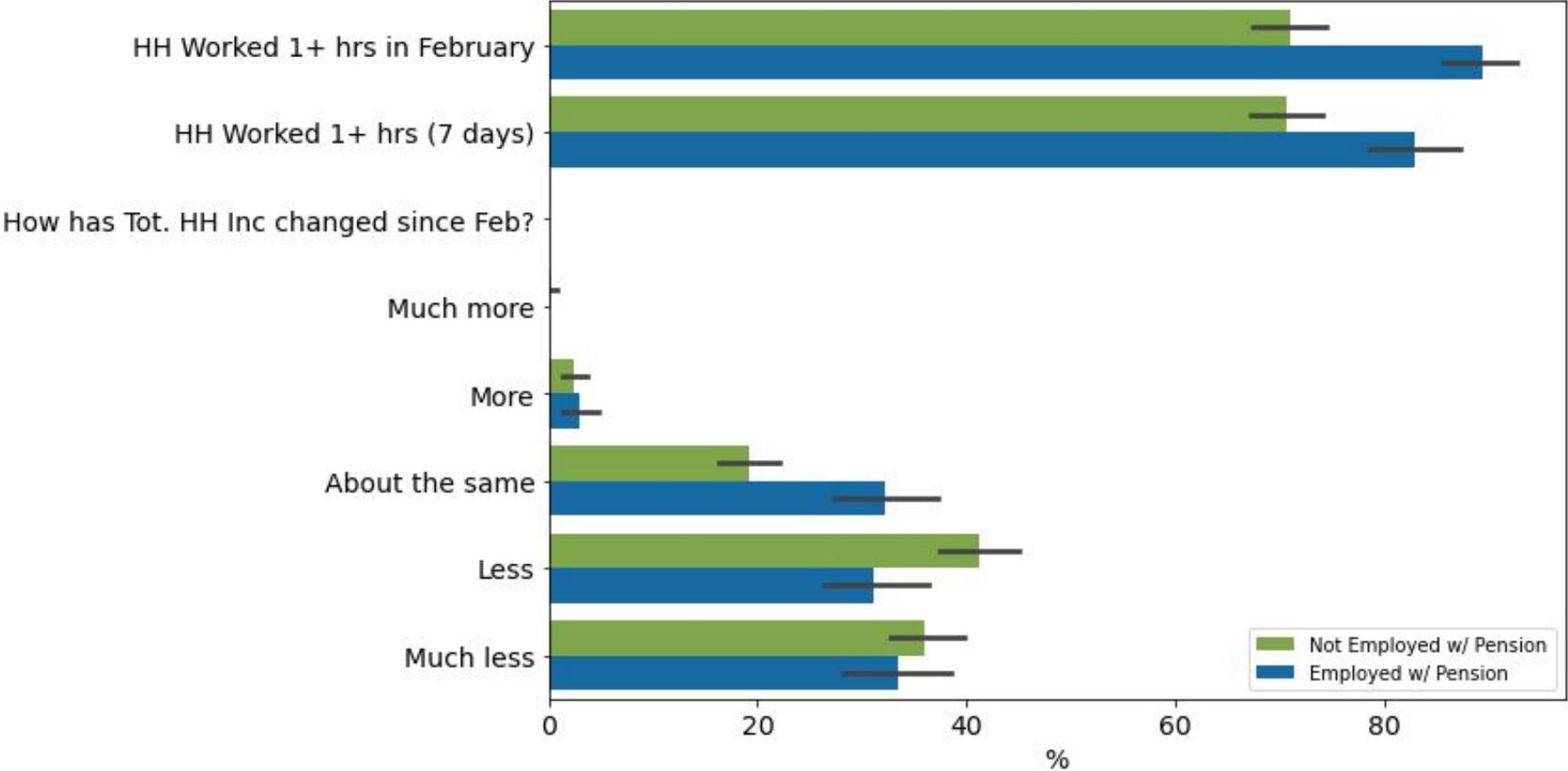
Men have been able to fully recover their employment levels between February and August.



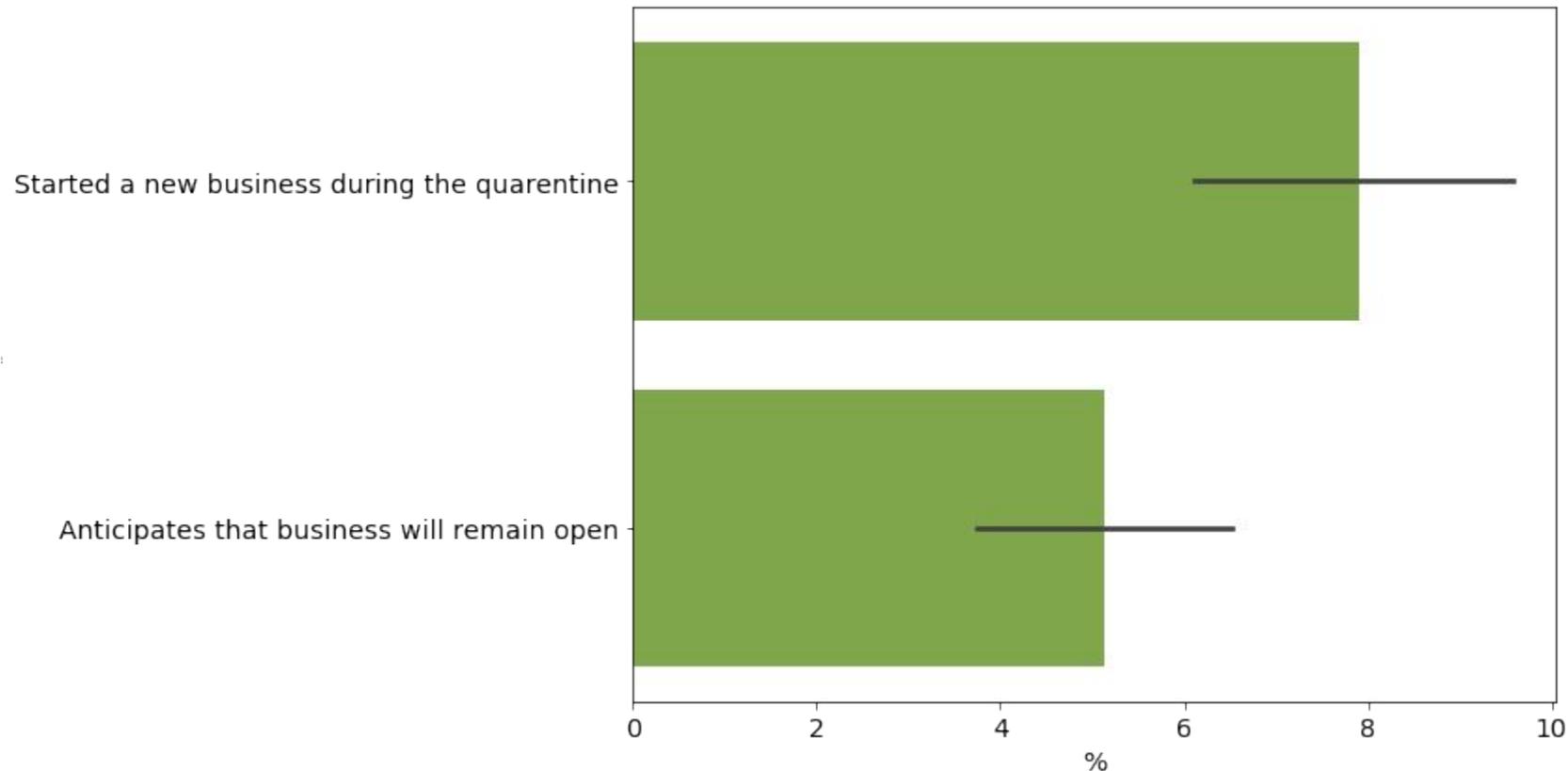
75% of households worked for one or more hours in February 2020, yet household income was reduced during the quarantine for 73% of households.



Households with family members with formal employment are more likely to have worked in February and during the last week. They are also less likely to have reduced their earnings during the quarantine.



8% of respondents' households launched a business during the quarantine, and only 5% anticipate that it will remain open for the rest of 2020.



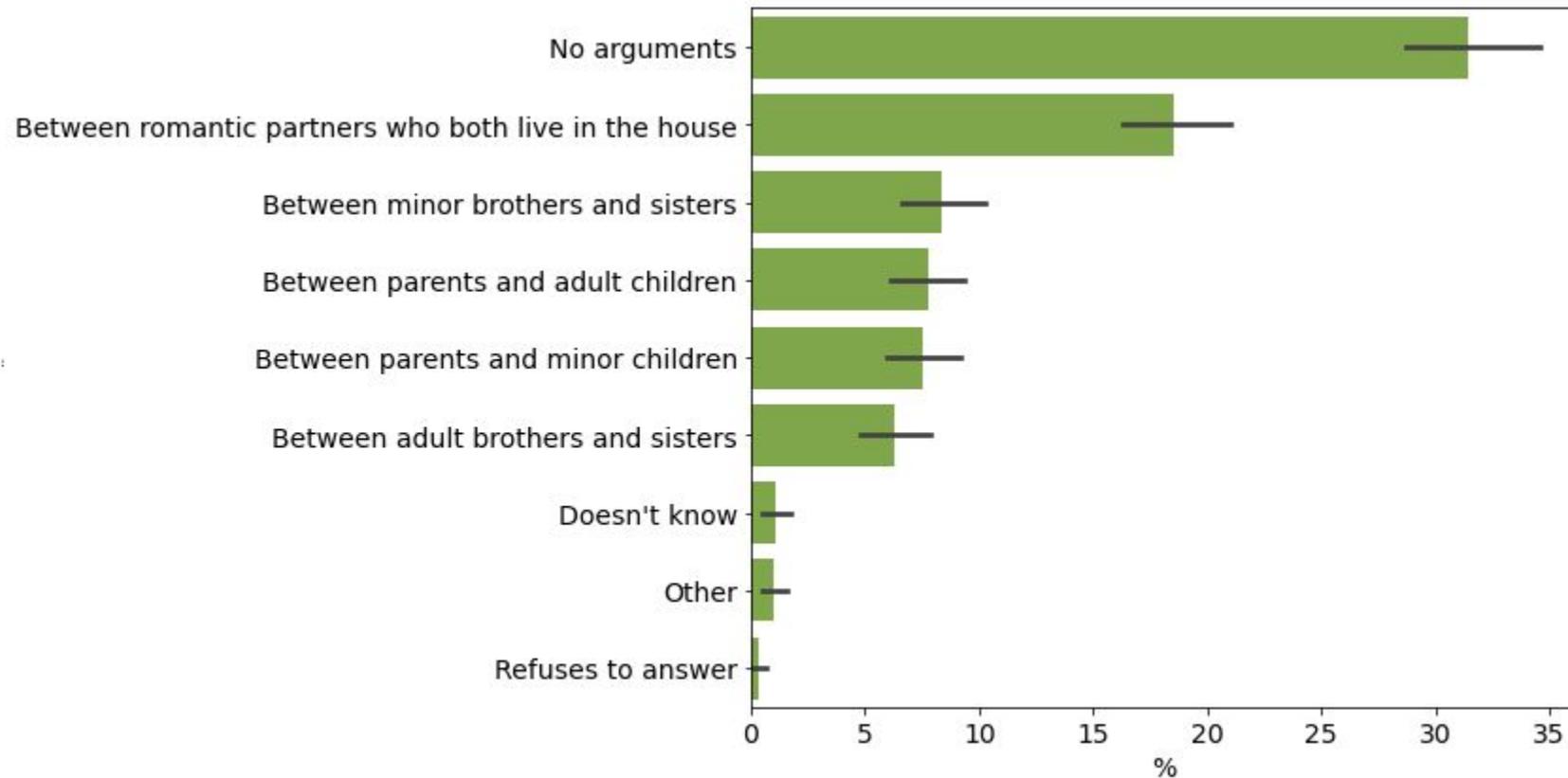


Family Relations and Child Welfare

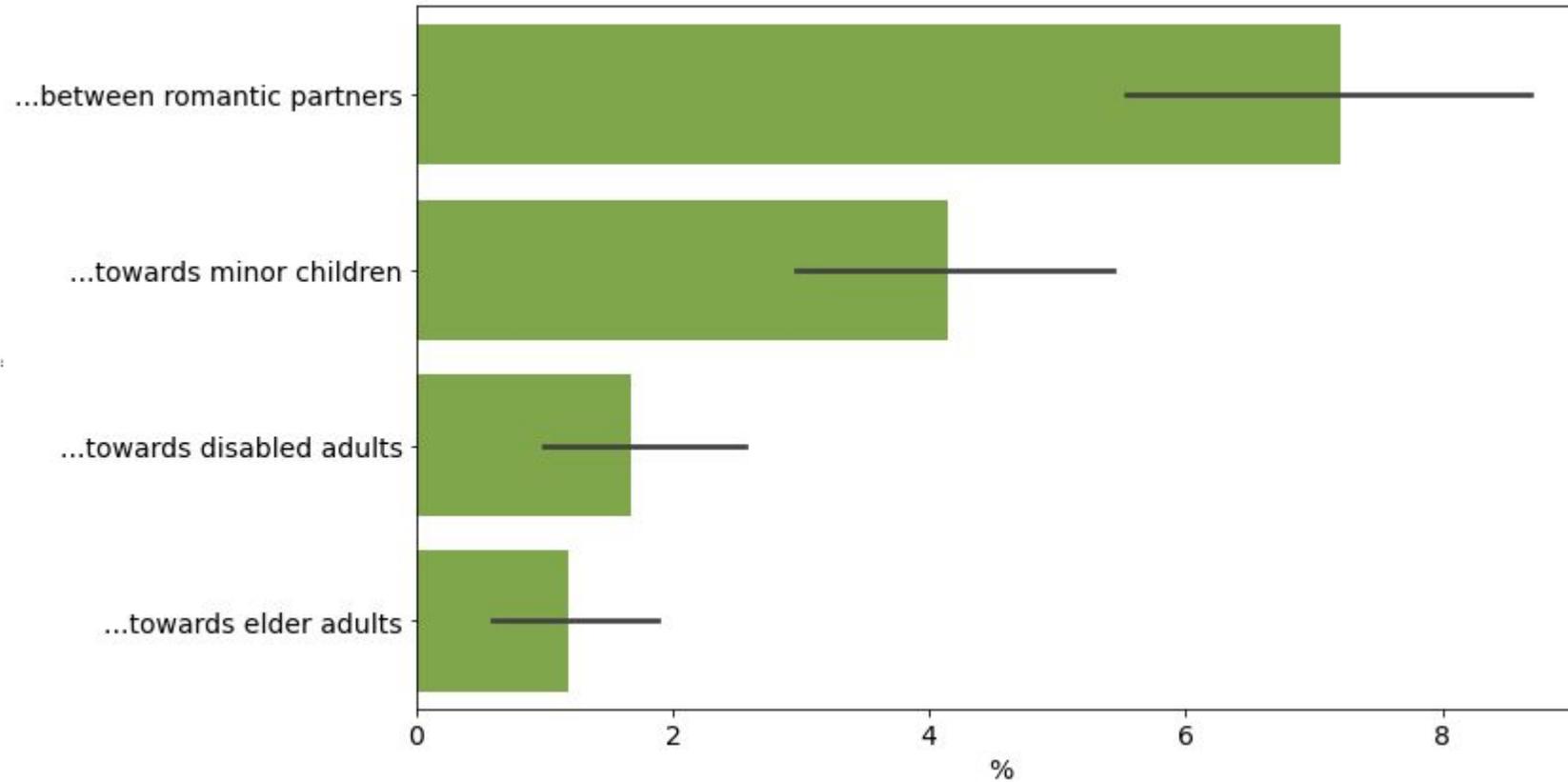
Family Relations and Child Welfare: Key Findings

- Nearly 20% of respondents indicate that the most frequent arguments in the home are between the couple living there.
- 7% of respondents who live with a partner report being more concerned about physical violence between partners since the beginning of quarantine.
- Apart from time dedicated to education and leisure, 42% of children between 6-18 years old spend most of their time in work activities (especially domestic activities).
- More than 40% of children (6-18 years) have developed additional anxieties or concerns since the onset of quarantine.
- 15% of respondents in households with children ages 6-18 perceive that during quarantine the recruitment of children/adolescents by armed groups/BACRIM in their community has increased.

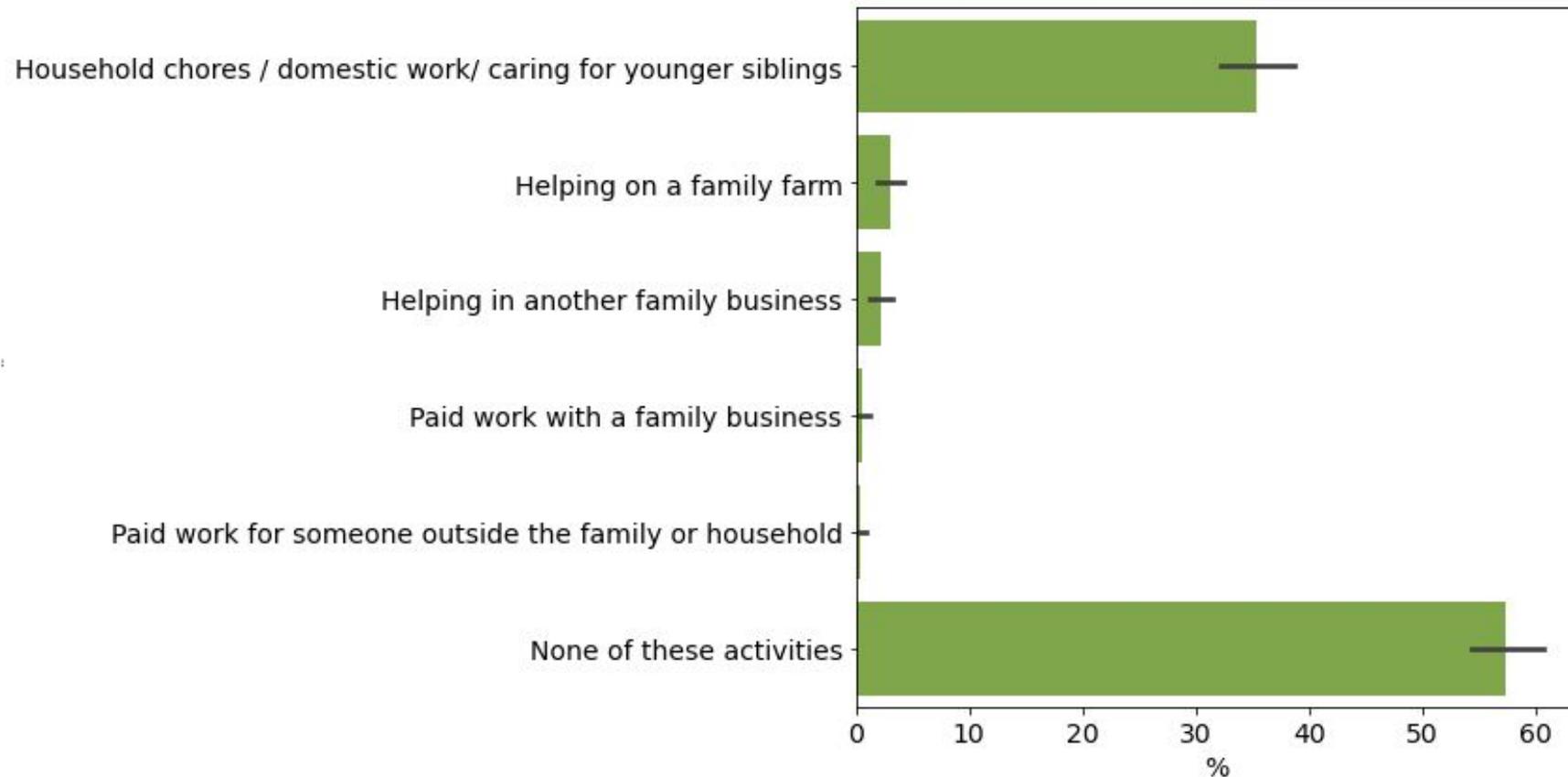
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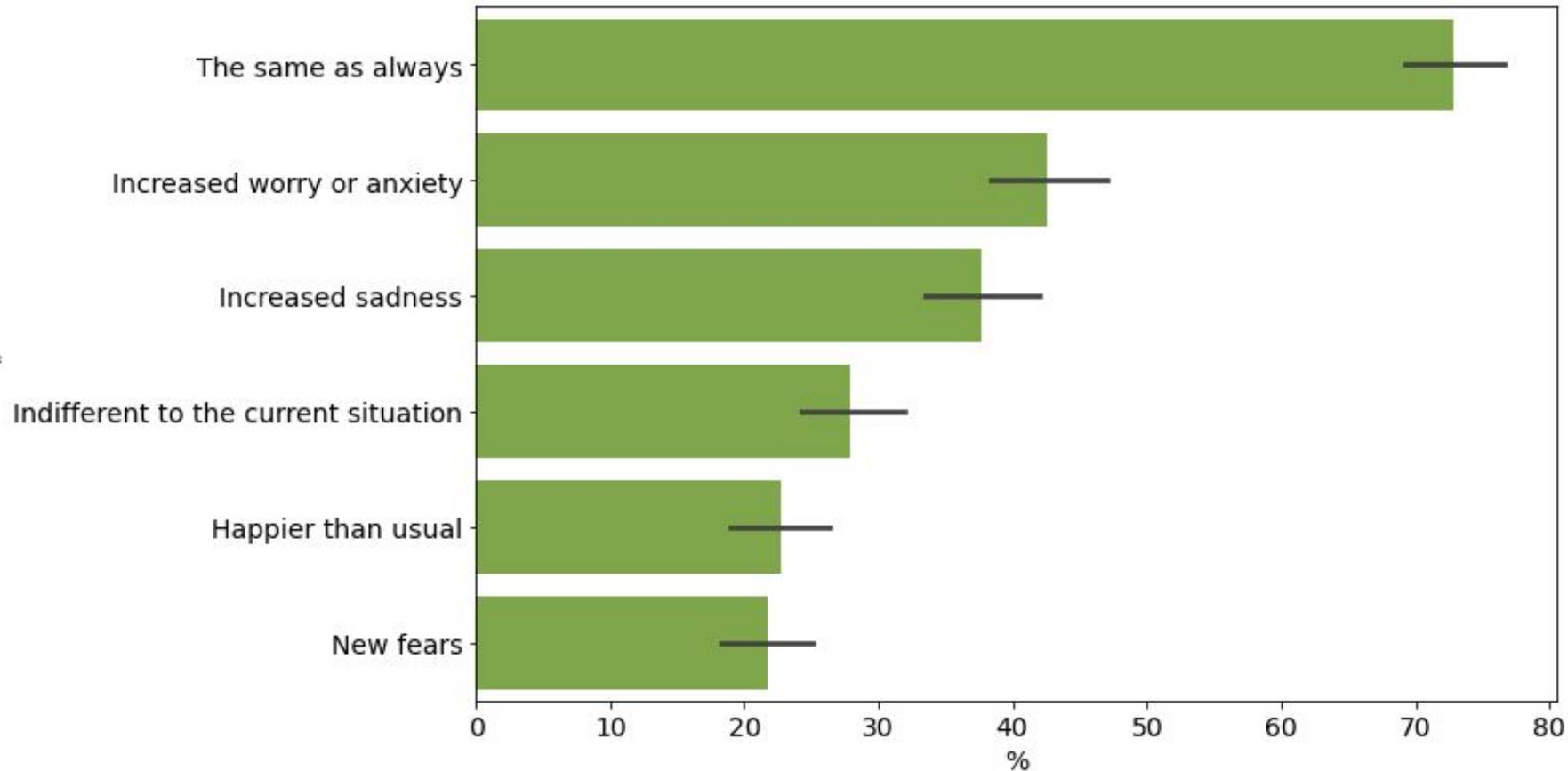
7% of respondents living with a partner report greater concern than before quarantine about physical violence in their home between partners.



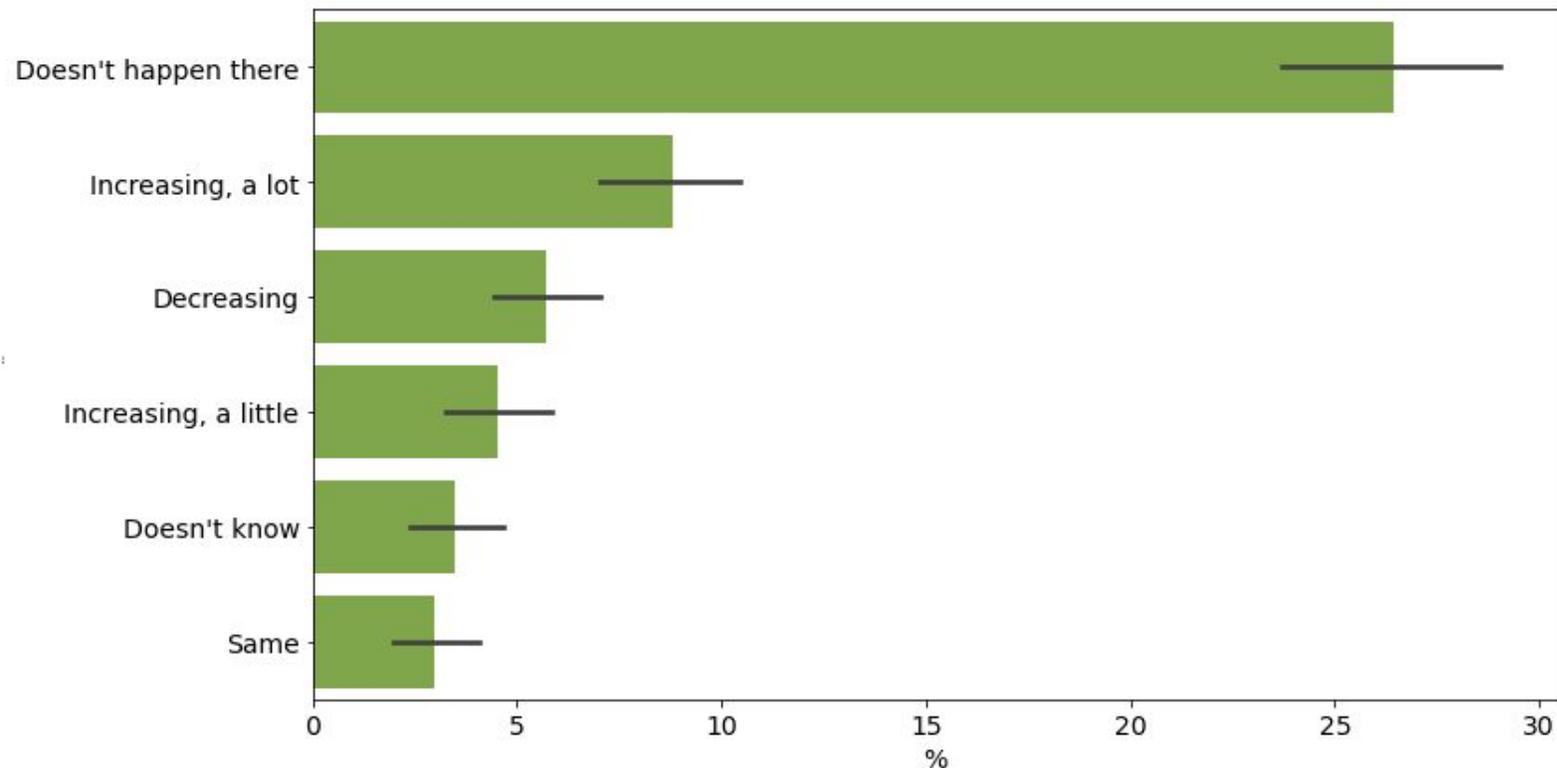
Without counting the time dedicated to education and leisure, 42% of children between 6-18 years old spend most of their time on work activities.



More than 40% of children (6-18 years) have developed additional anxieties or concerns since the onset of quarantine.

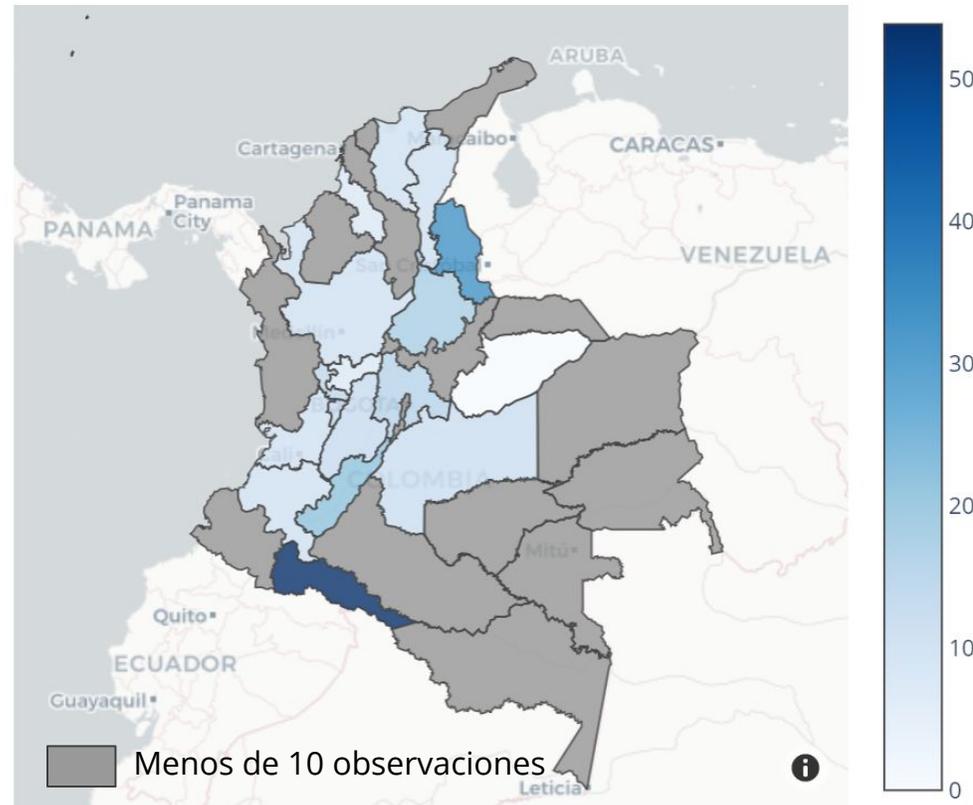


15% of respondents in households with children ages 6-18 perceive that during quarantine the recruitment of children/adolescents by armed groups/BACRIM in their community has increased.



Respondents in Putumayo and Norte de Santander report in higher proportions perceiving that the recruitment of children/adolescents by armed groups/BACRIM in their community has increased during the quarantine.

% of respondents who perceive that recruitment by armed groups is increasing



Thank you



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