

Côte d'Ivoire RECOVR Survey Analysis

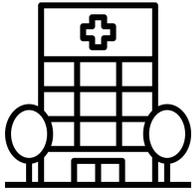
May 2021



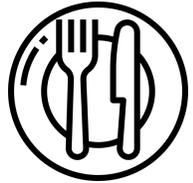
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RECOVR Survey: Key Takeaways



Nearly 40% of respondents report feeling that anyone in their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19, which stayed largely consistent across rounds. For those who do NOT feel at risk for COVID-19, 77% cite that it is because they follow protective measures.



13% of adults report limiting portion sizes due to an inability to buy food for all 7 days in the last week, compared to 9% of those under 18. The majority have not had to limit portions during the last week.



Almost one fifth of non-poor respondents can obtain 65,000 FCFA within 30 days through savings, compared to only one eighth of poor respondents. Male respondents are more likely to obtain 65,000 FCFA within 30 days from working or savings, whereas female respondents are more likely to rely on family or friends.



Heads of household both in and outside of Abidjan indicate similar employment rates as in February, but nearly half report earning less.



Only 25% of students in lycee were reported having taken their exams.

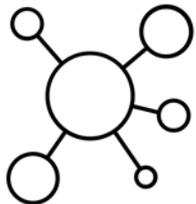
IPA's Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses (RECOVR)



Conducting a rapid response survey to answer key policy questions: IPA has built a rapid response panel survey to directly inform key government partners on the health, economic, and social ramifications of the pandemic, and is running it **in eight countries**.



Advising governments on evidence-based approaches: We are collaborating with dozens of governments and peer organizations to share information, resources, and data to inform global stakeholders and advocate for more funding to be allocated to economic responses, especially in the global south.



Curating a global hub that centralizes research and policy lessons: We are rapidly developing **more than 80 new individual evaluations** related to the COVID-19 response. Some build on existing studies, and others are new studies that have been quickly developed to inform the design of new programs aimed at **mitigating the impacts of the crisis on health, livelihoods, learning**, and other outcomes.

Côte d'Ivoire Survey Information

Dates of survey: October 22nd to 30th, 2020

Sampling method: Random sample from Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and in the Informal Sector (ERI-ESI 2017)

Sample size: 994 respondents out of 1287 (about 77%) call attempts/consent from R1.

Average respondent demographics:

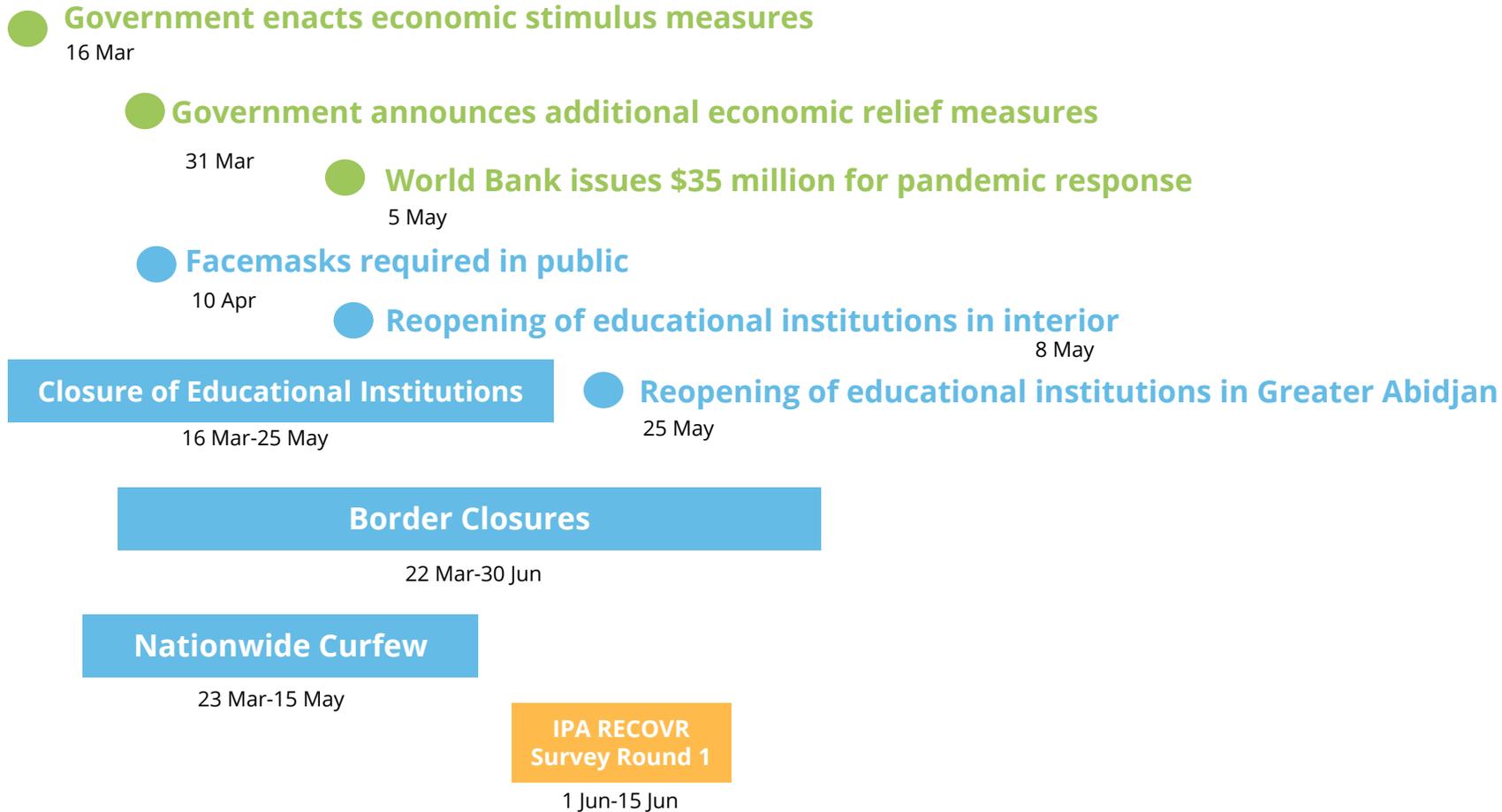
- Age: 40
- % women: 32%
- Household size: 6.4
- % that completed more than secondary school: 45%
- % Under national poverty line: 36% (Estimated with the [PPI](#))

Survey Definitions

- **Poor vs. non-poor**
 - Is this household most likely below the national poverty line?
 - Estimated using the [PPI](#), which uses a simple machine-learning algorithm to build a proxy means test estimating poverty rates using a set of household characteristics
 - Model based on the Enquête Multisectorielle Continue (EMC) Survey
- **School-age children**
 - “How many children who had been enrolled in primary/secondary school before the national quarantine live in your household?”
- **Employment Sectors**
 - 20+ occupations across agriculture, manufacturing, services, transport, mining, retail, etc.
- **Error Bars** in each graph represent the 95% confidence interval.
 - If error bars do not overlap, the difference between groups is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Côte d'Ivoire RECOVR: Survey and Policy Timeline

Mar 16 Apr 16 May 16 Jun 16 Jul 16 Aug 16 Sep 16 Oct 16 Nov 16 Dec 16



Legend

-  Public Health Measures
-  Economic Measures
-  IPA RECOVR



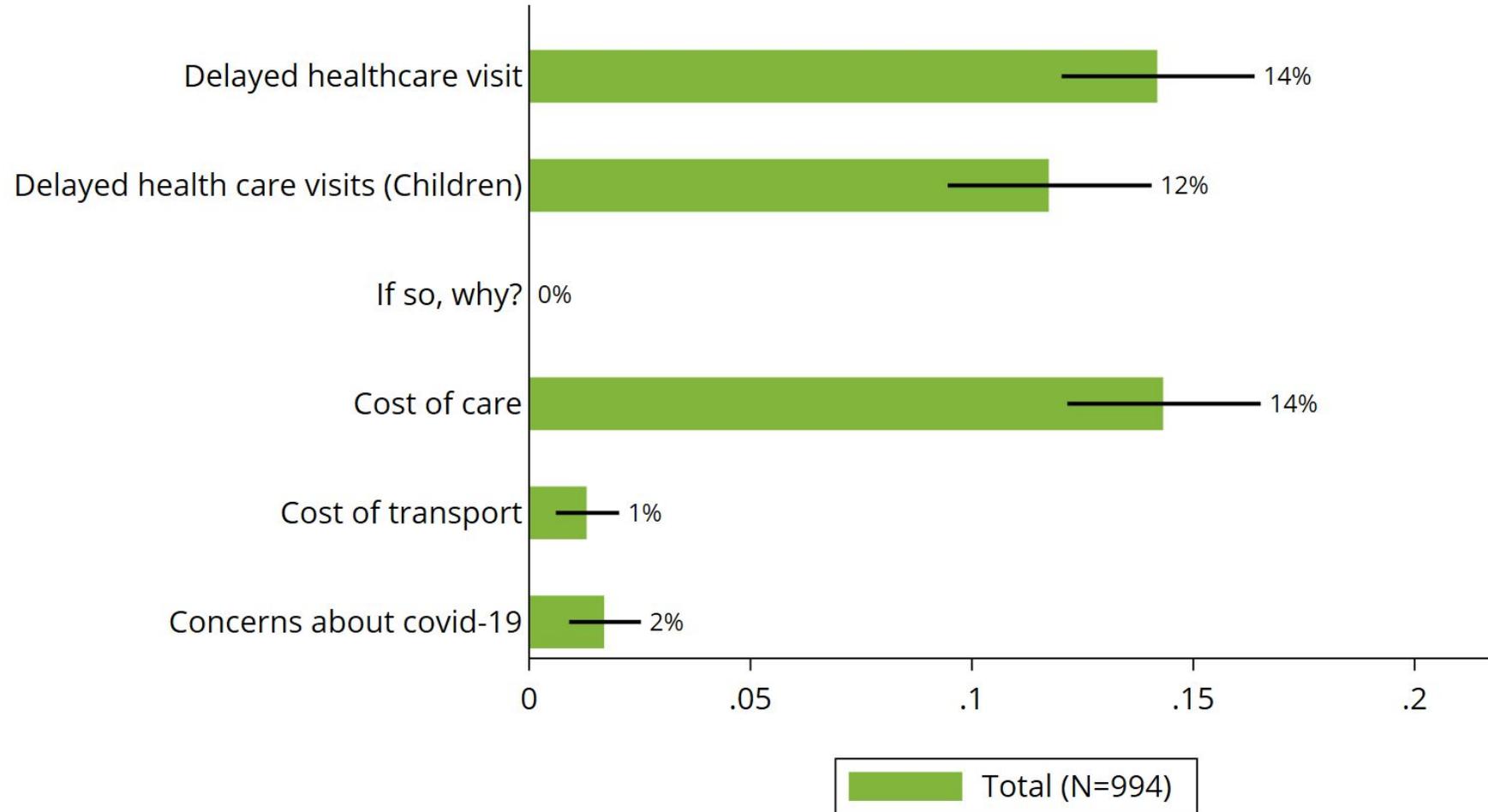


Health & COVID-19 Mitigation

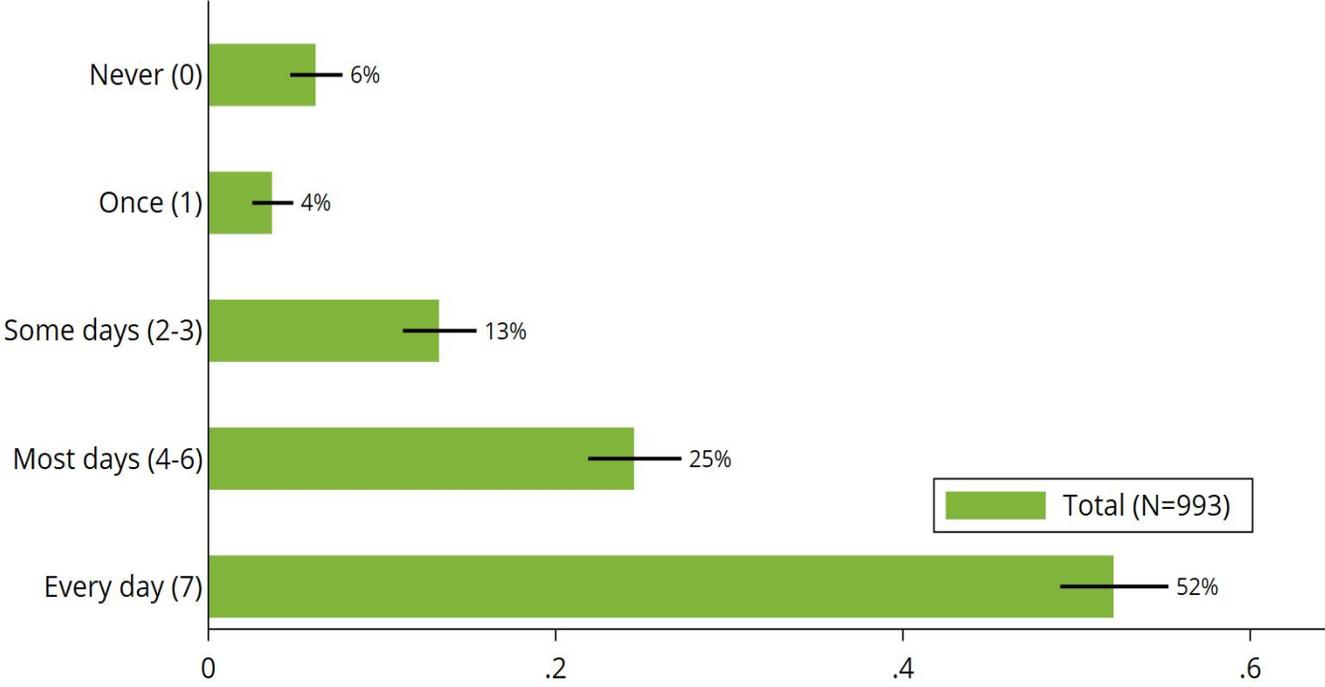
Health & COVID-19 Mitigation: Key Takeaways

- Nearly 40% of respondents report feeling that anyone in their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19, which stayed largely consistent across rounds. For those who do NOT feel at risk for COVID-19, 77% cite that it is because they follow protective measures.
- The portion of respondents who would get the vaccine does not vary significantly by poverty status.
- Only one third of respondents trust doctors and other health staff for vaccine information.

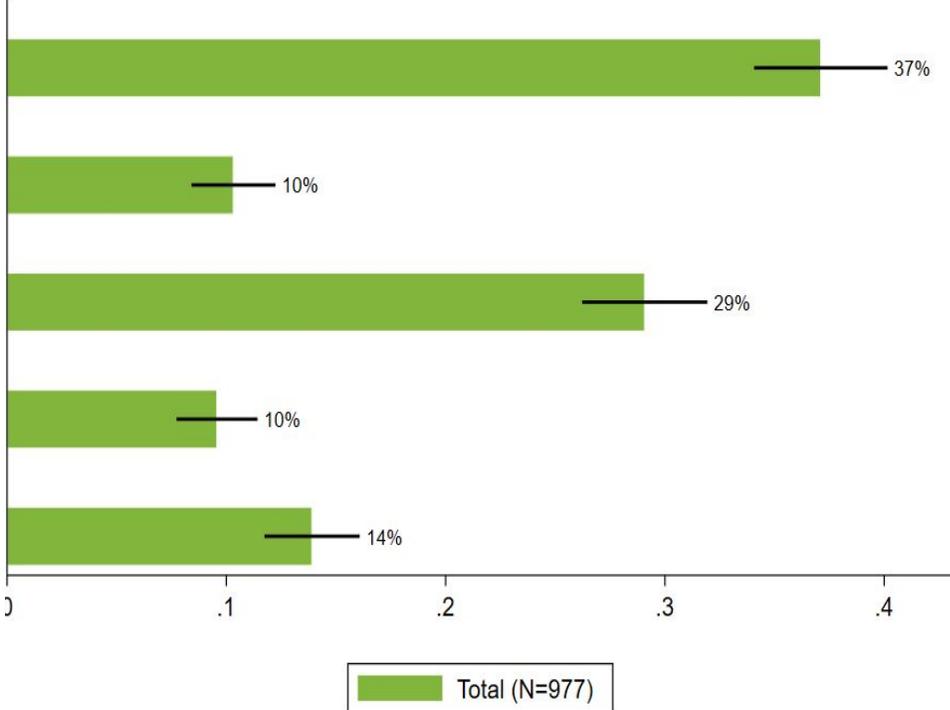
Cost of care was the most frequently cited reason for delaying healthcare visits.



52% of respondents report leaving their homes every day, and under one third report receiving visitors 2-3 days in the last week.

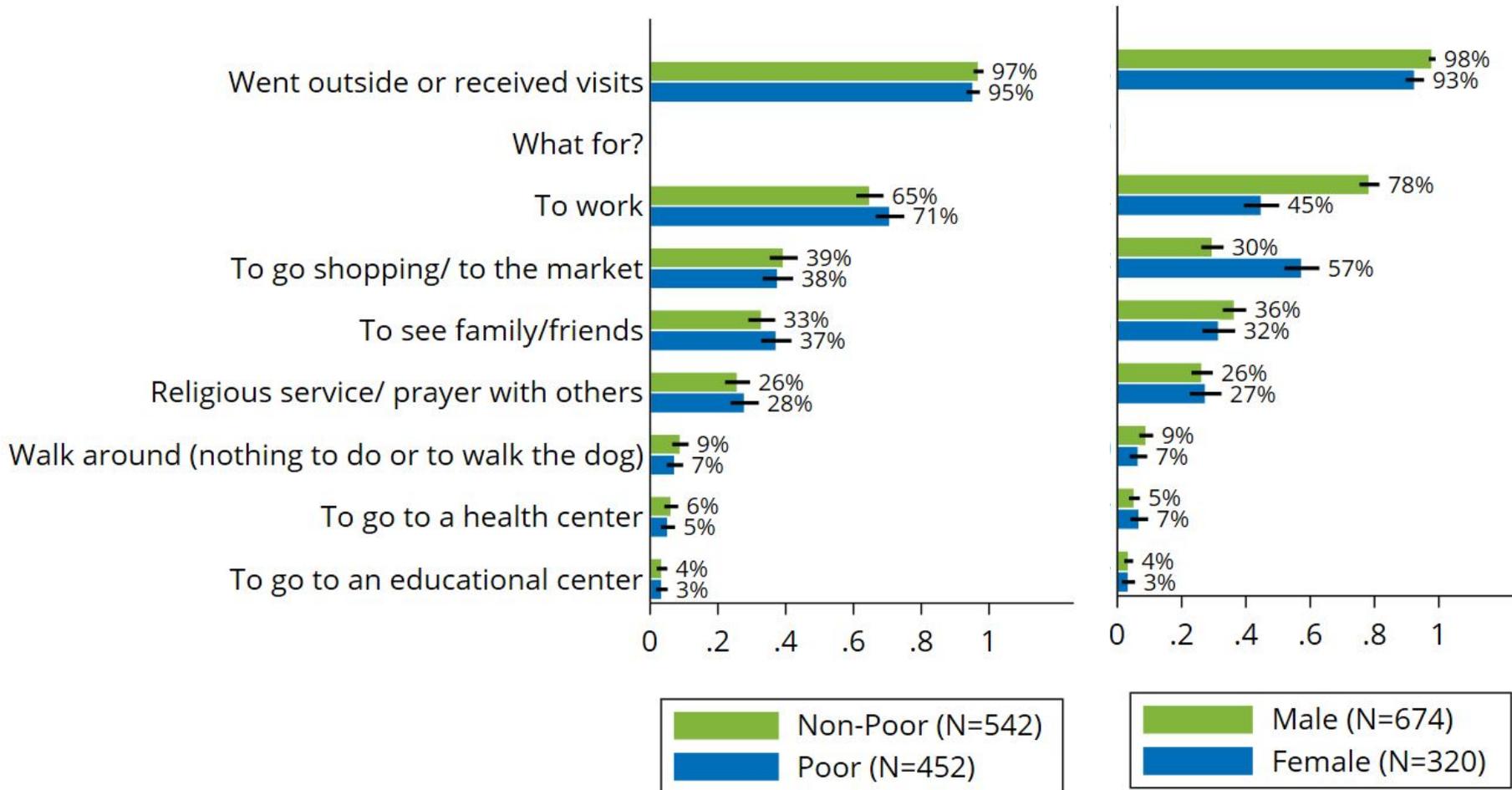


Gone Outside

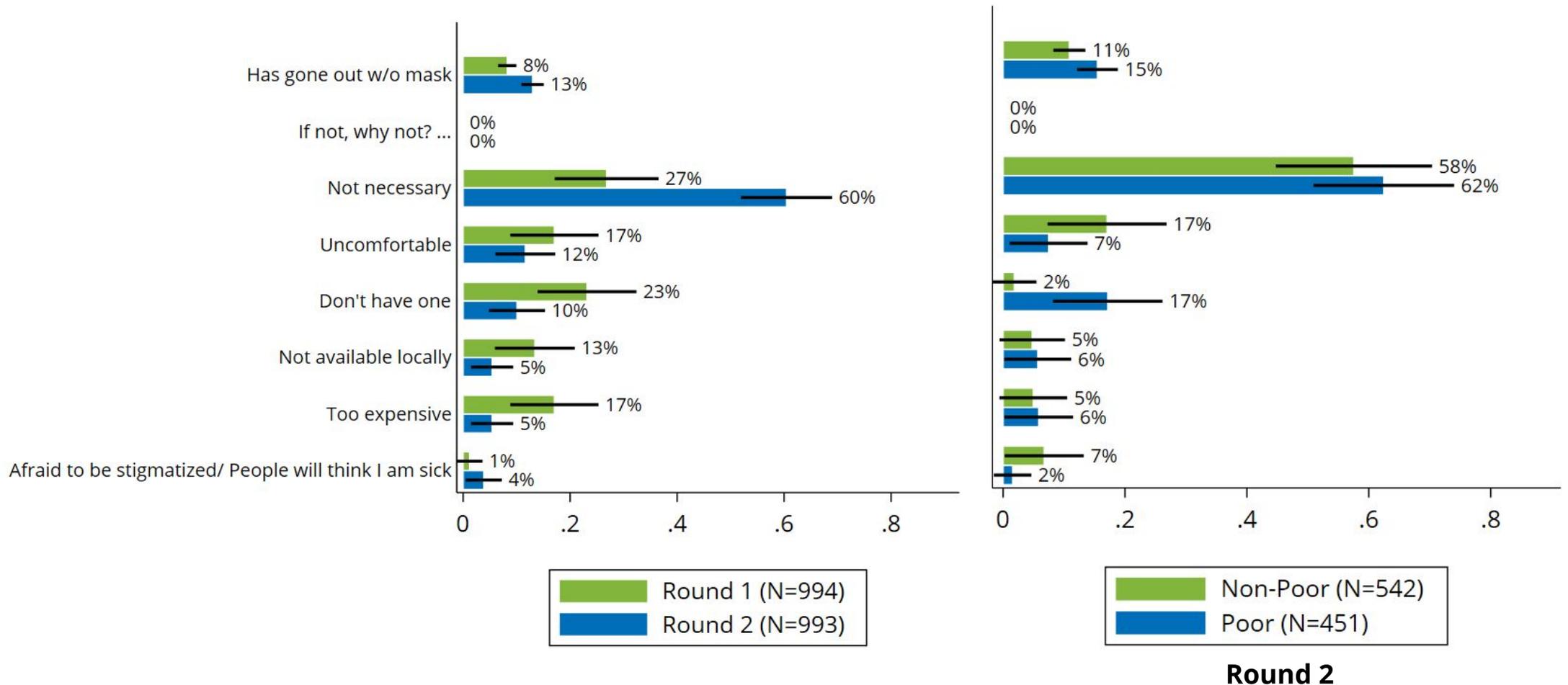


Received Visitors

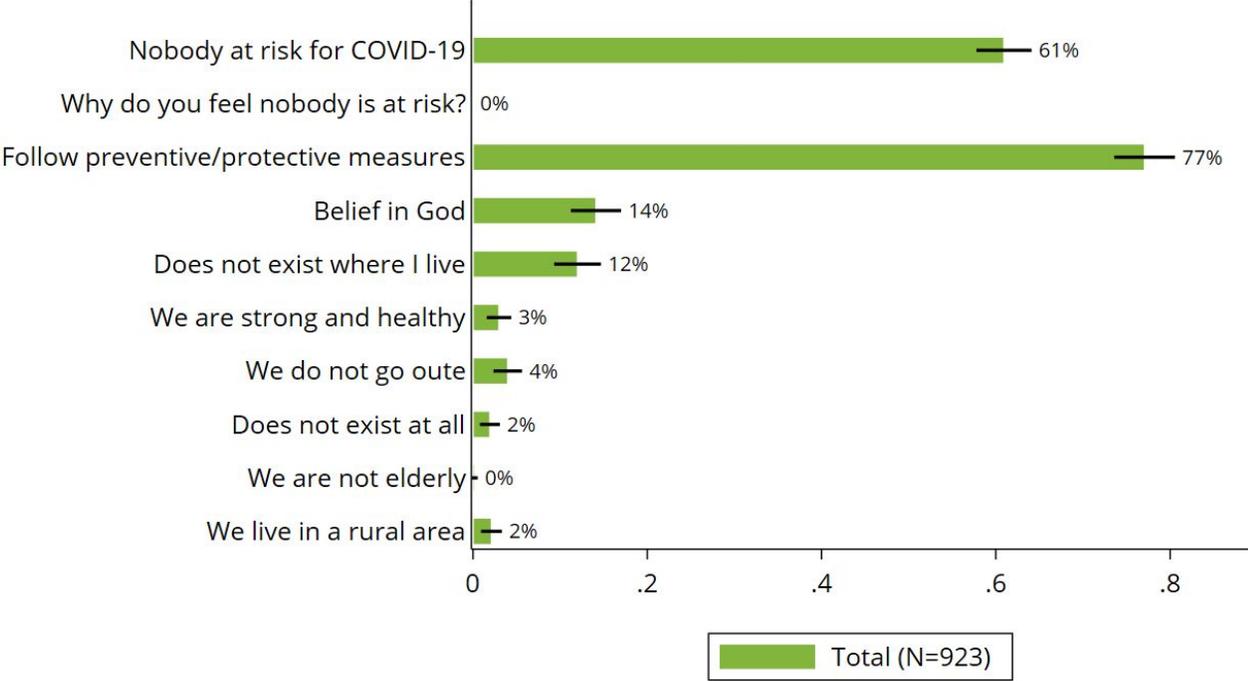
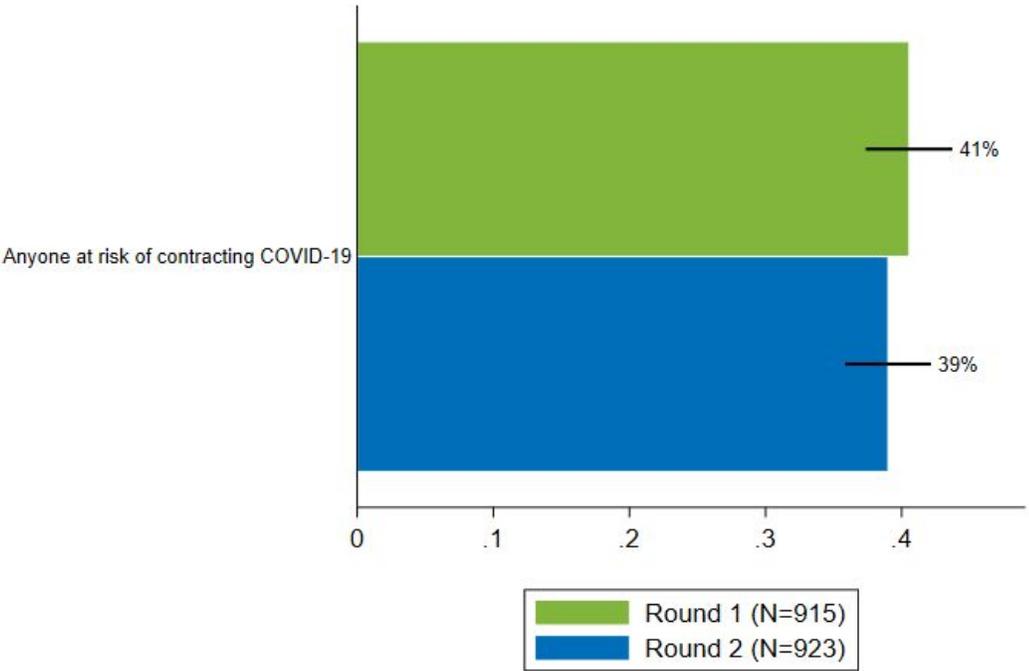
Of those who went outside or received visits, poor respondents were marginally more likely to do so to go to work. Men were more likely to leave home to go to work and women were more likely to go to the market.



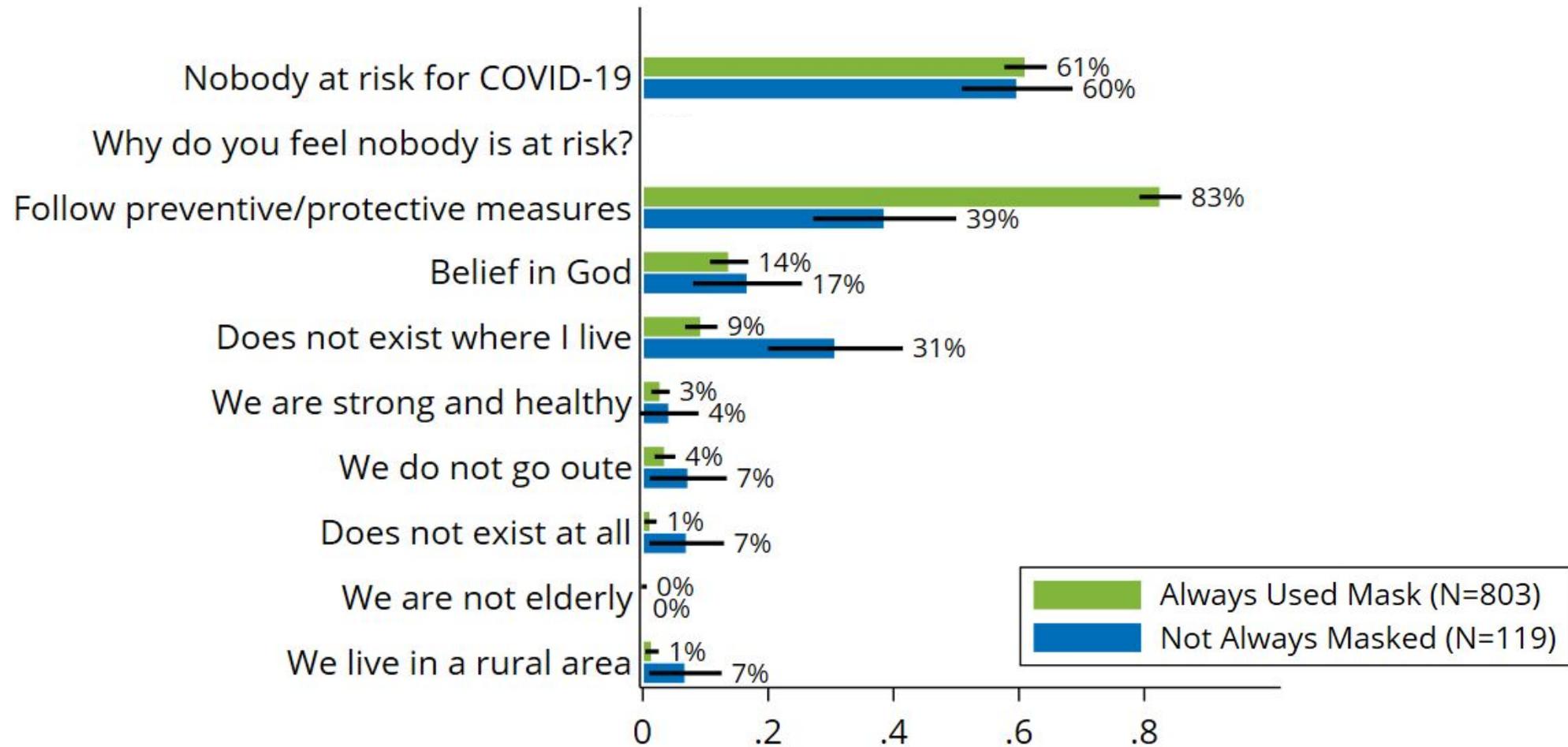
There was a 5pp increase from Round 1 to Round 2 of respondents reporting they go out without masks. Of those who do not use masks, the majority that think it is not necessary. A slightly larger proportion of poor respondents reports not always using a face mask to go out. Poor respondents are also less likely to have a mask.



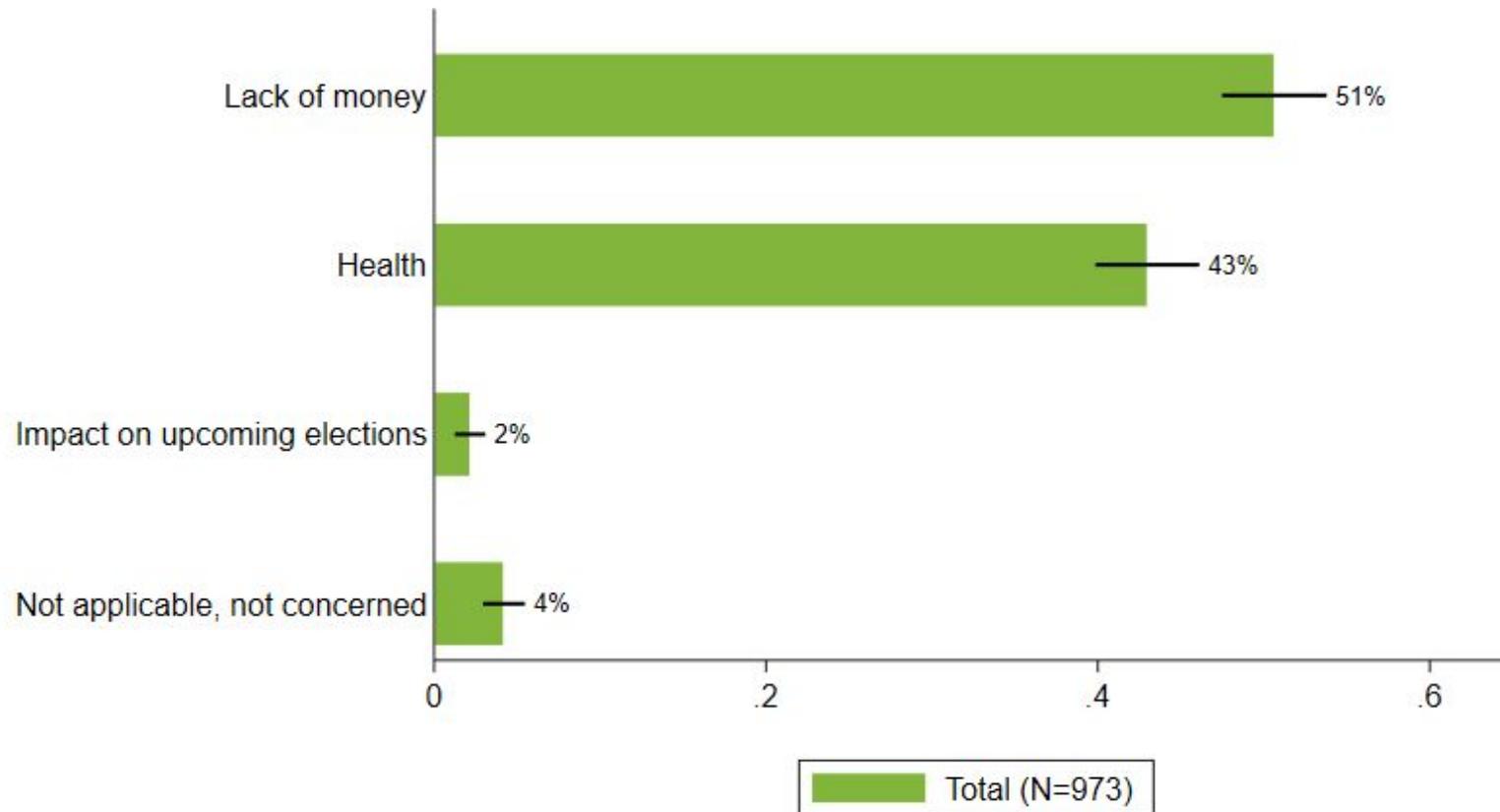
Risk perceptions and fear of COVID-19 were mostly consistent across rounds. For those respondents who do NOT feel at risk for COVID-19, 77% cite that it is because they follow protective measures.



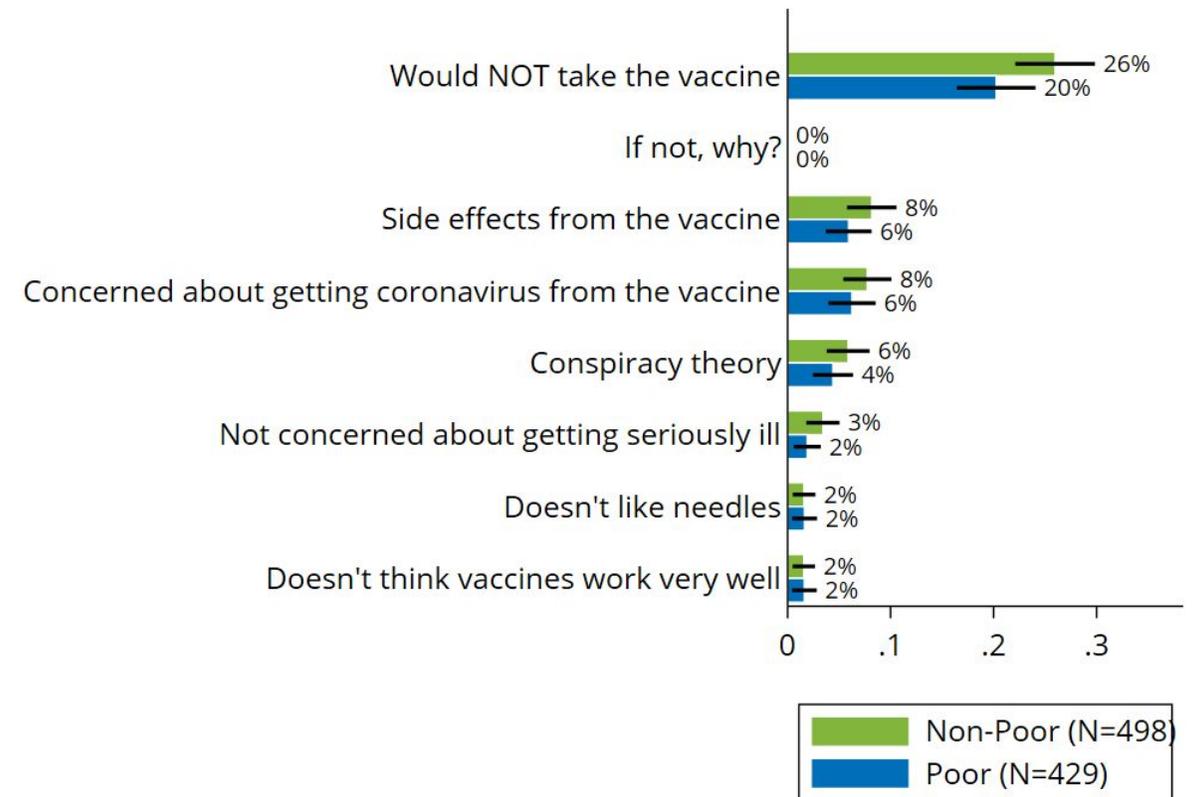
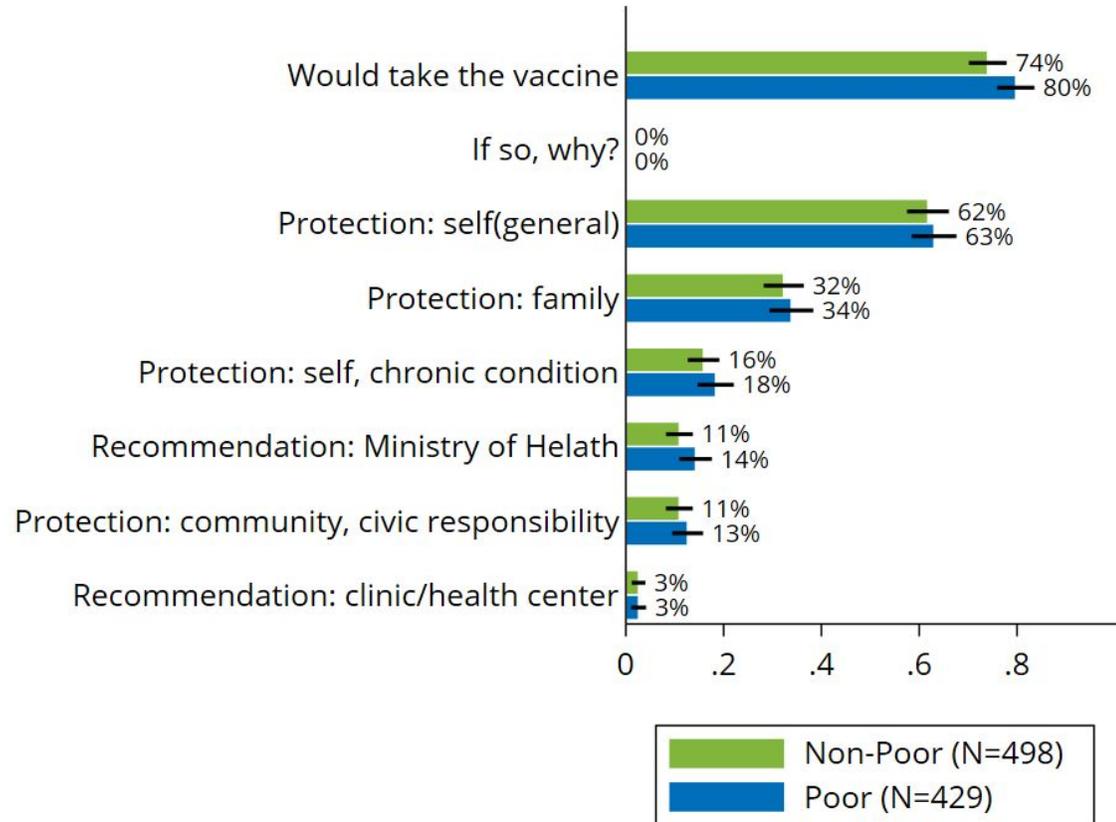
Though respondents differ with respect to mask usage, both those who use masks and those who do not feel similarly about their risk for the disease. For those who use masks and do not feel at risk, 83% report it is because they follow protective measures.



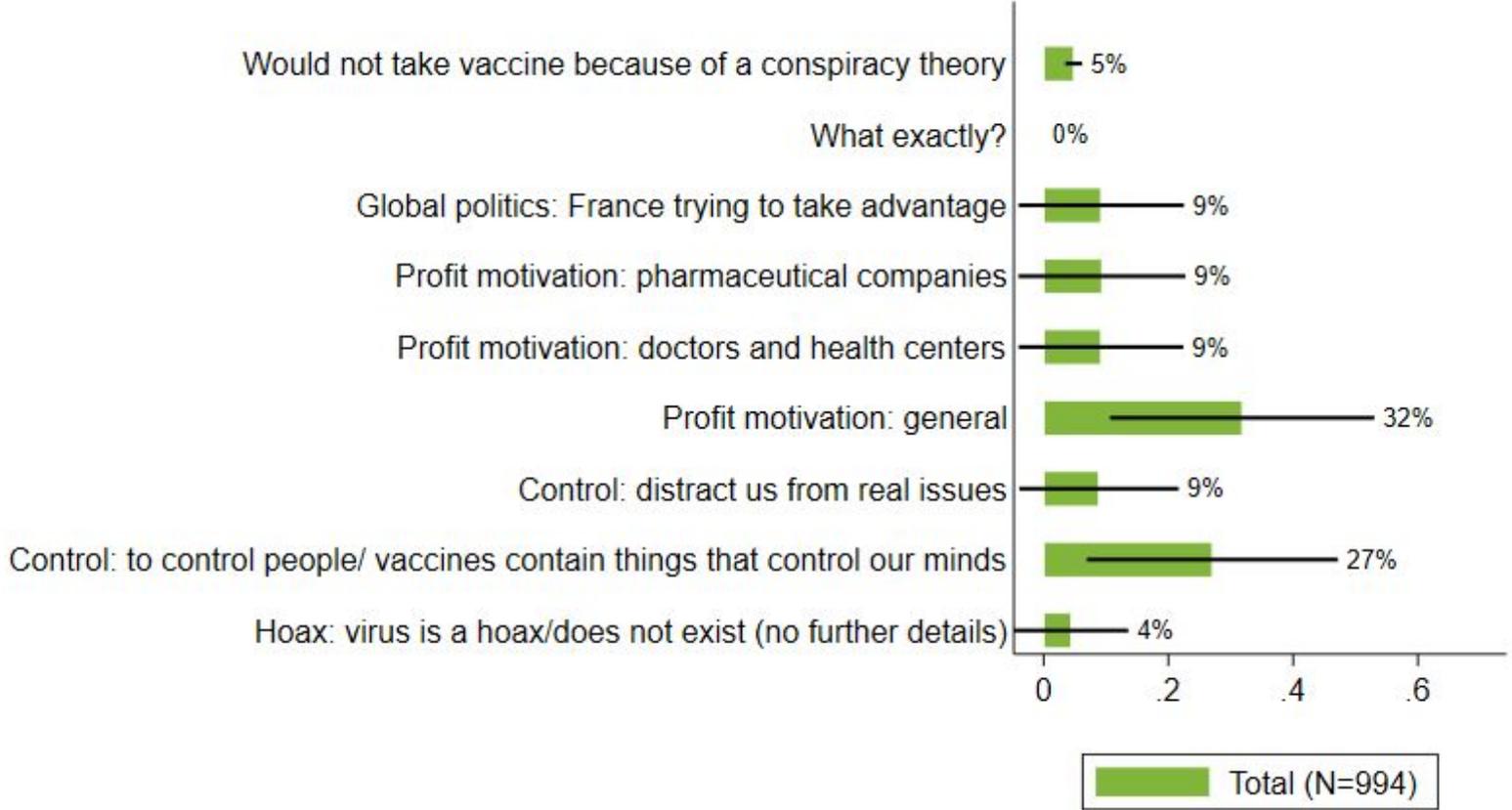
Respondents are more concerned about finances than health regarding the impacts of COVID-19.



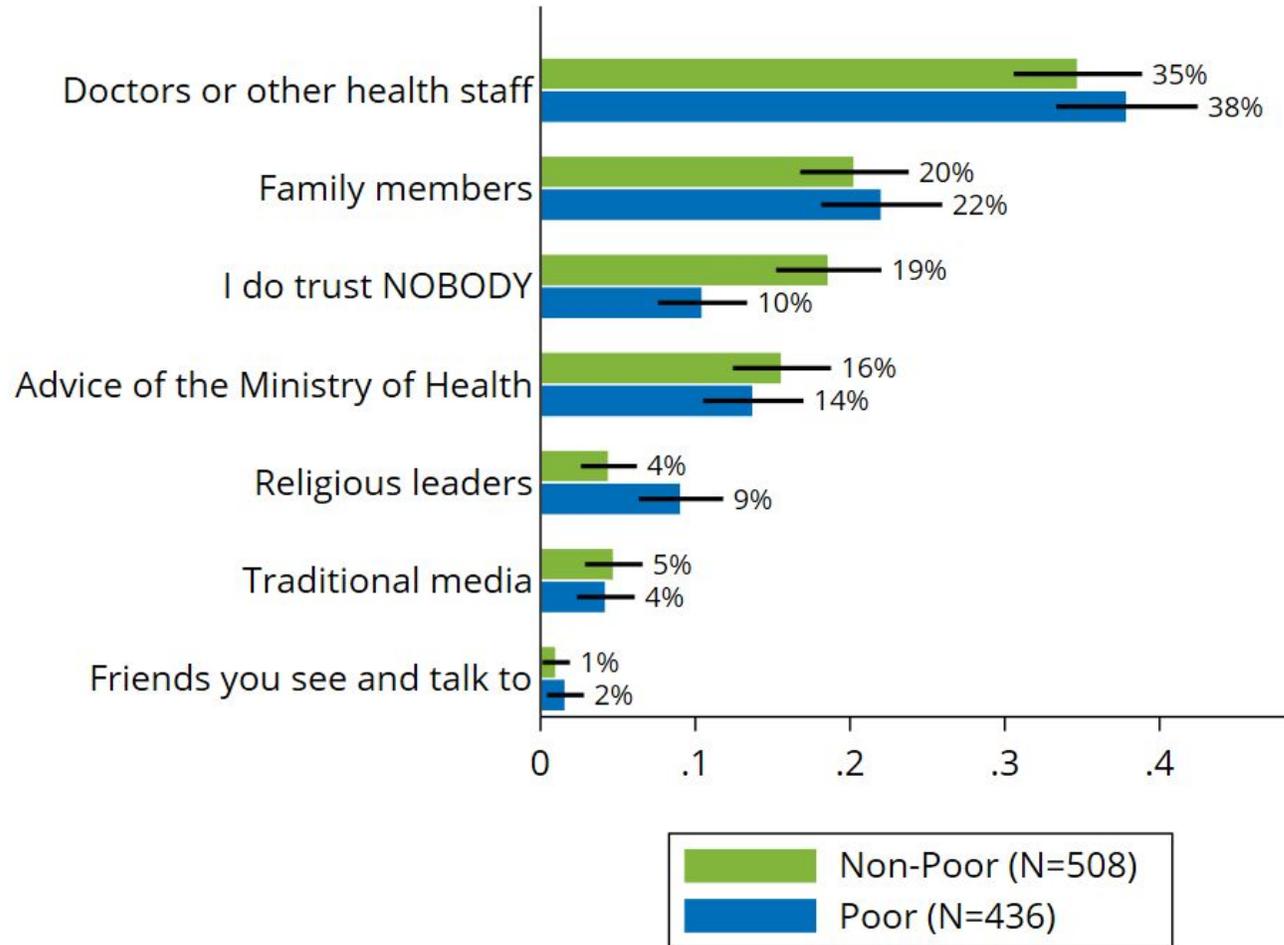
The portion of respondents who would get the vaccine does not vary significantly by poverty status.



Those who cite conspiracy theories as a reason for not getting the vaccine are most concerned with perceived profit motives.



Only one third of respondents trust doctors and other health staff for vaccine information.



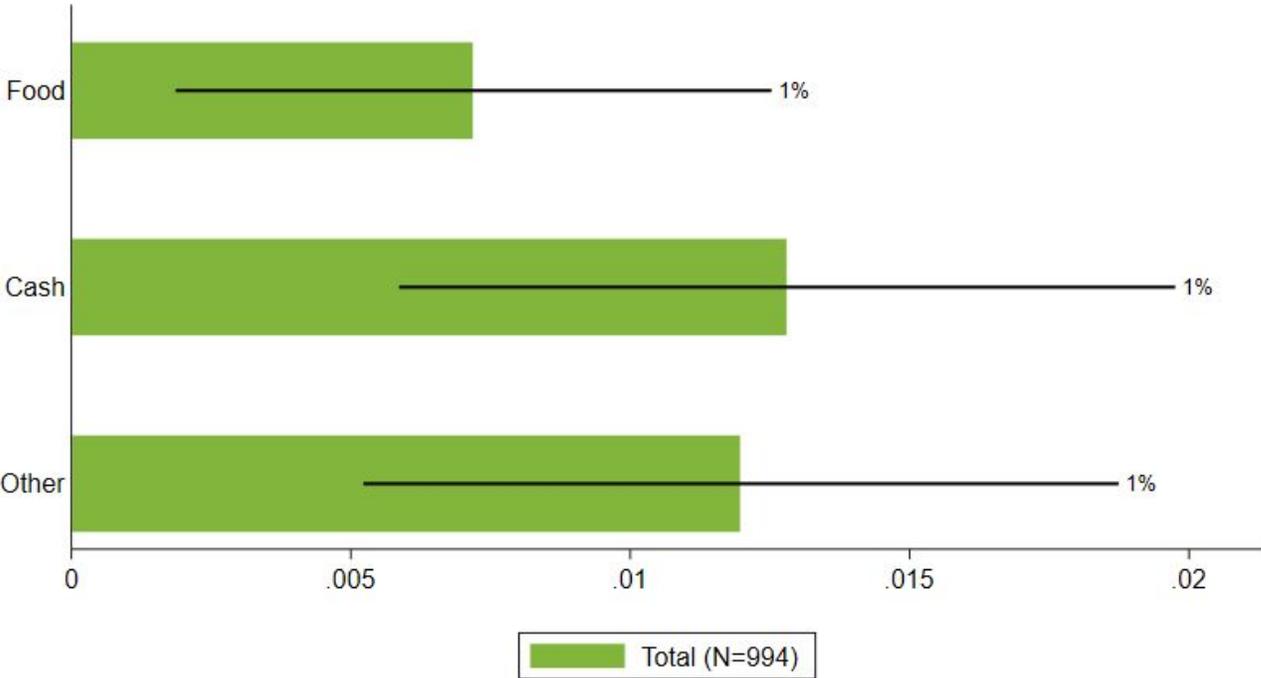


**Social Protection, Food
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Resilience**

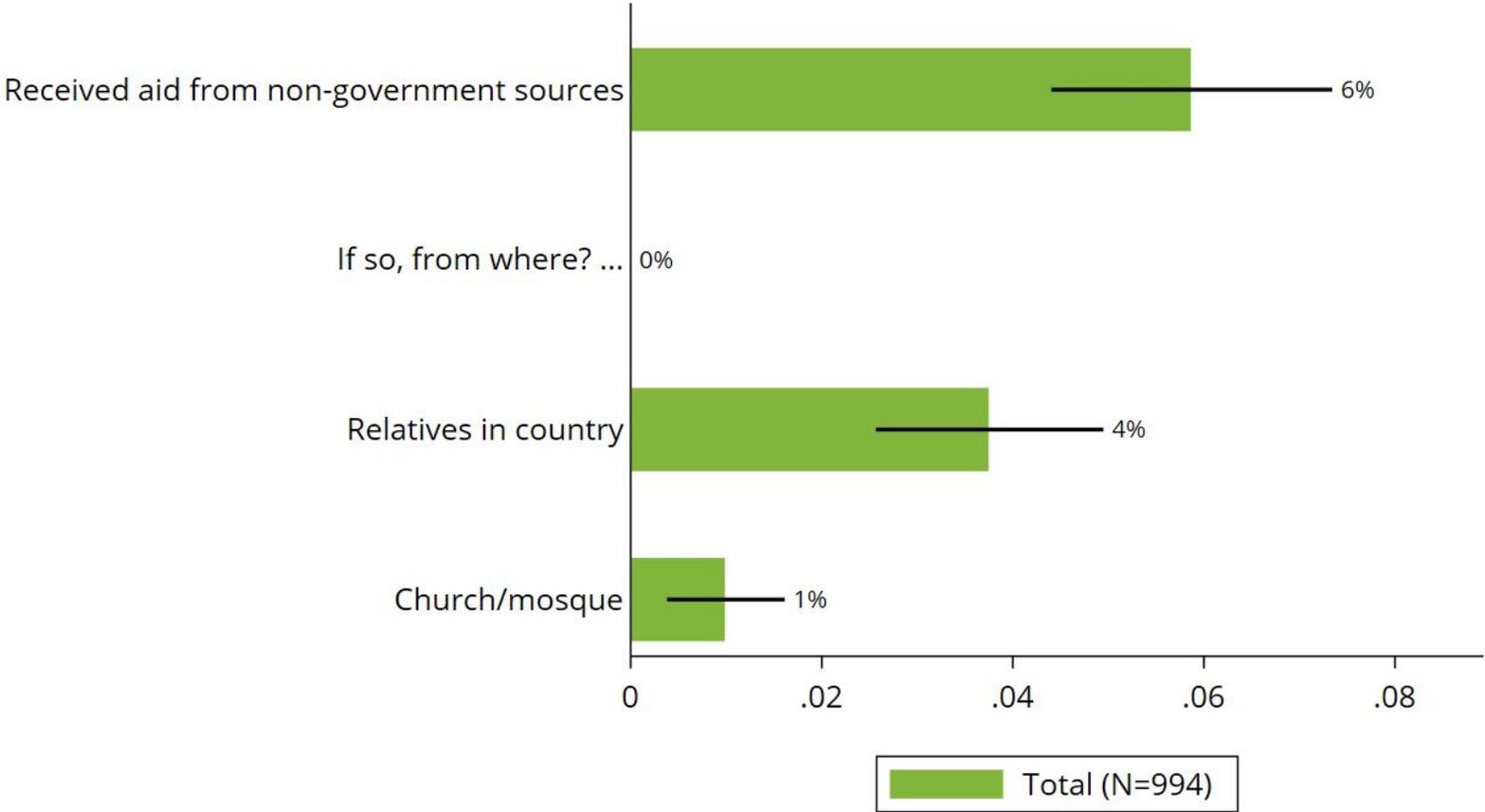
Social Protection, Food Security, and Financial Resilience: Key Takeaways

- 97% of respondents indicated receiving no government assistance, while 6% of respondents indicate receiving aid from non-government sources that they did not receive before March 2020.
- 13% of adults report limiting portion sizes due to an inability to buy food for all 7 days in the last week, compared to 9% of those under 18. The majority have not had to limit portions during the last week.
- 20% of respondents report that their children would eat at least one meal per day through a school feeding program before schools closed. Since schools have closed, 31% of respondents with children indicate that their children's diets are less healthy.
- 54% of respondents report being unable to buy the usual amounts of food from markets because of reduced income.

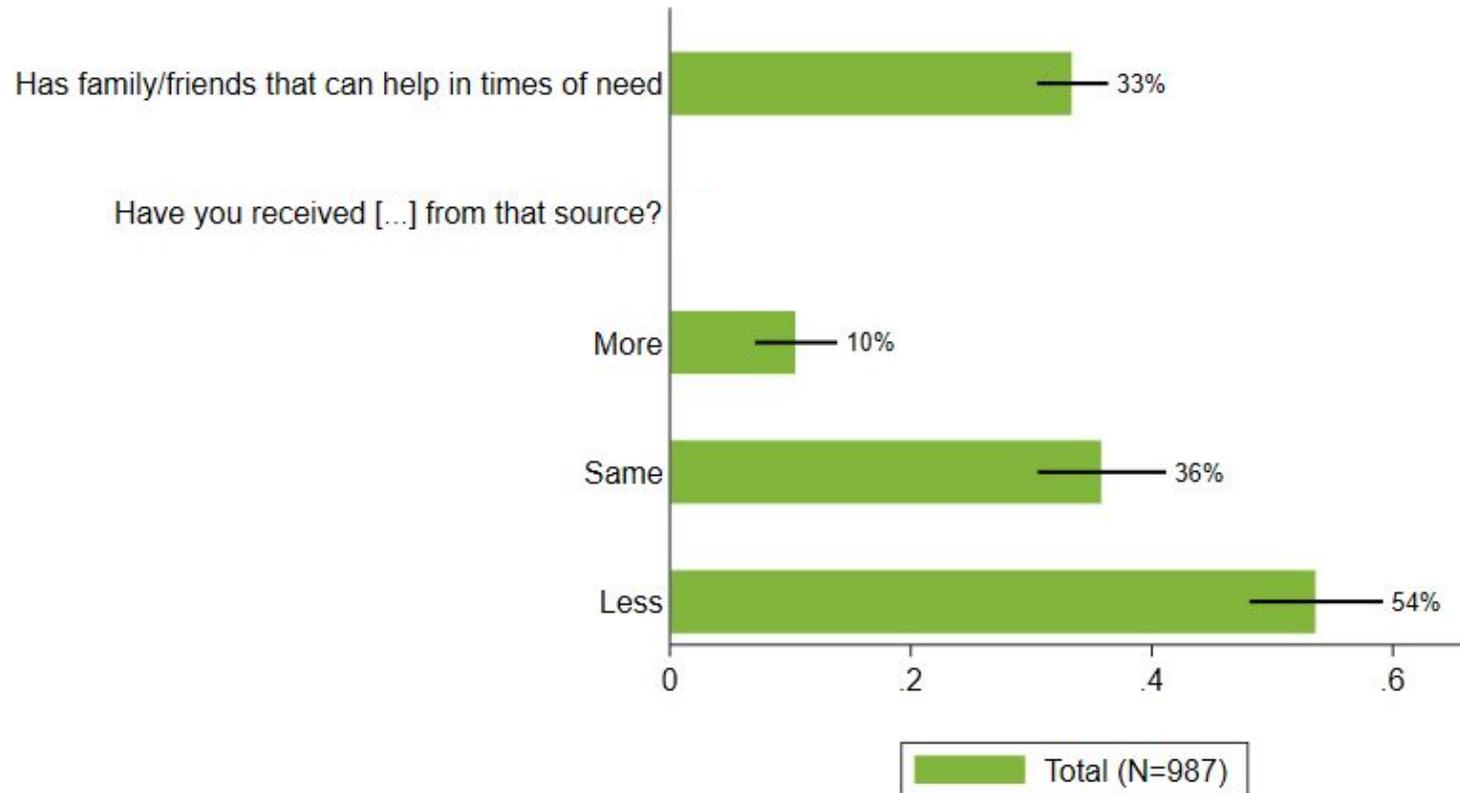
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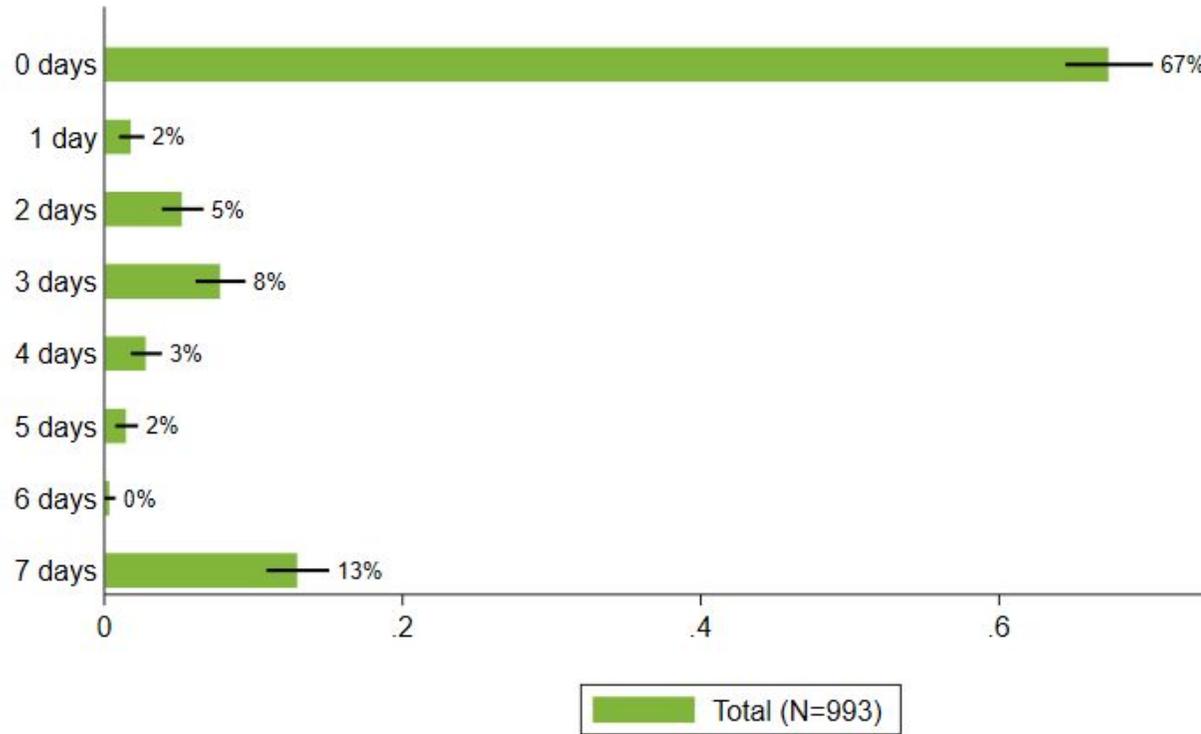
6% of respondents indicate receiving aid from non-government sources that they did not receive before March 2020.



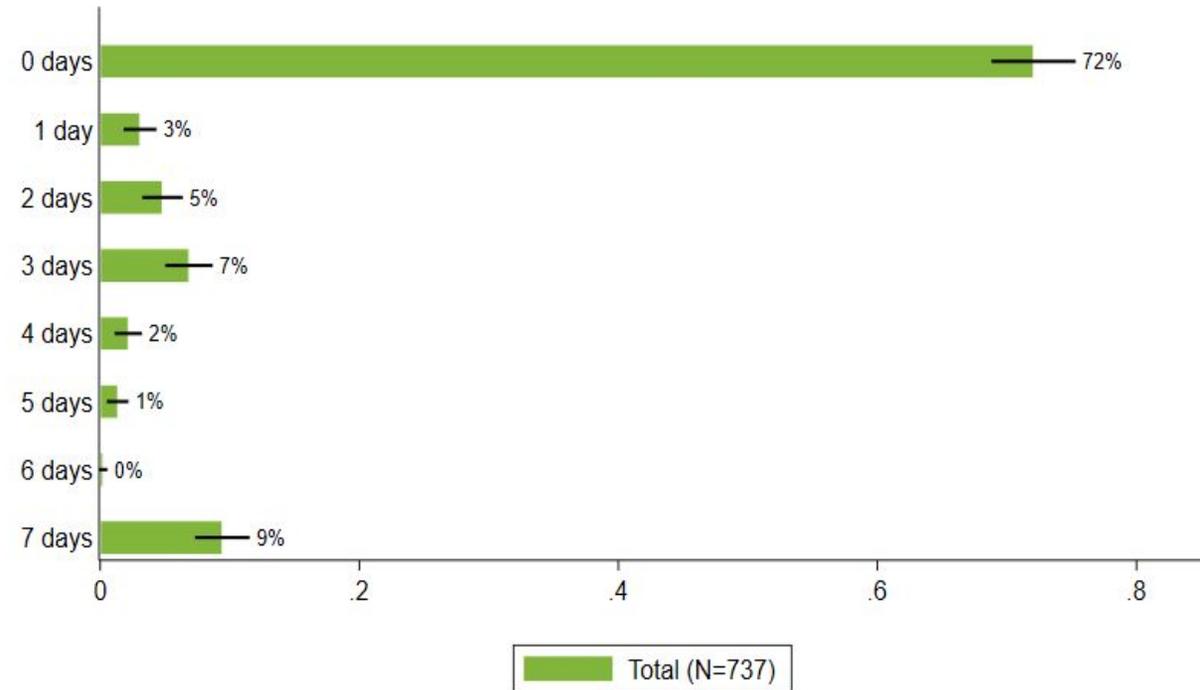
Of those who typically receiving help from family or friends, 54% have received less from these sources since March 2020 than during a typical six-month period.



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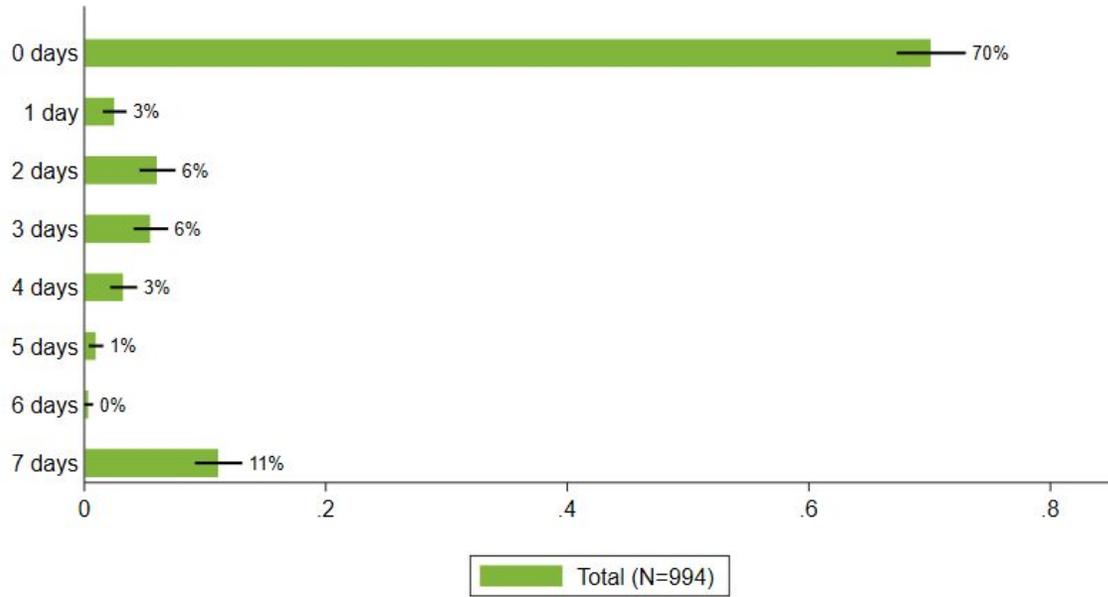


Adults

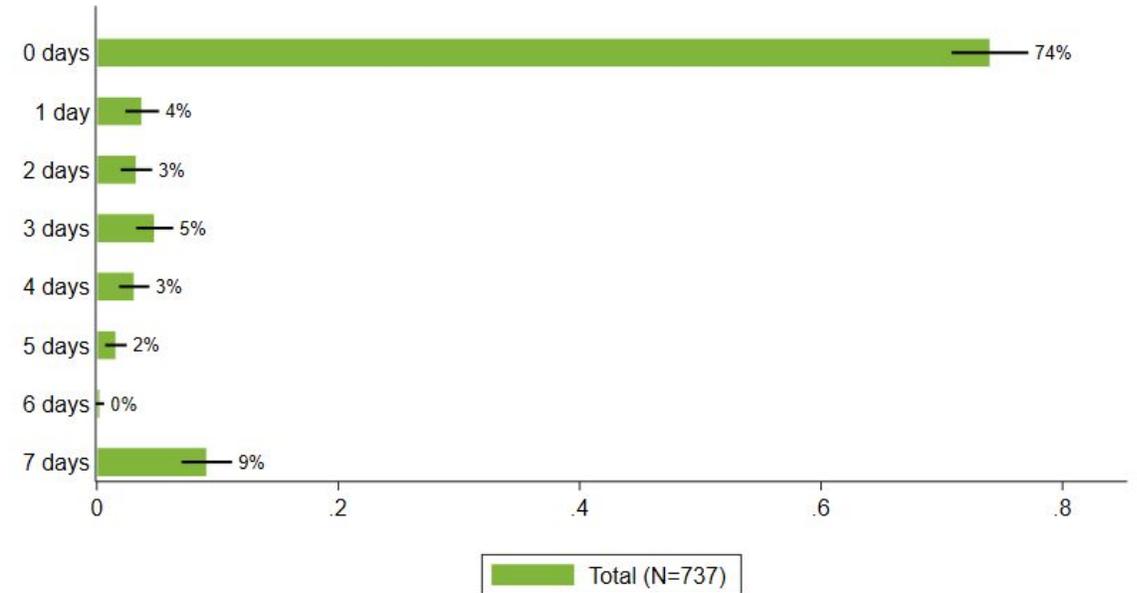


People under 18

11% of adults report reducing the number of meals due to an inability to buy food for all 7 days in the last week, compared to 9% of those under 18. The majority have not had to reduce the number of meals during the last week.

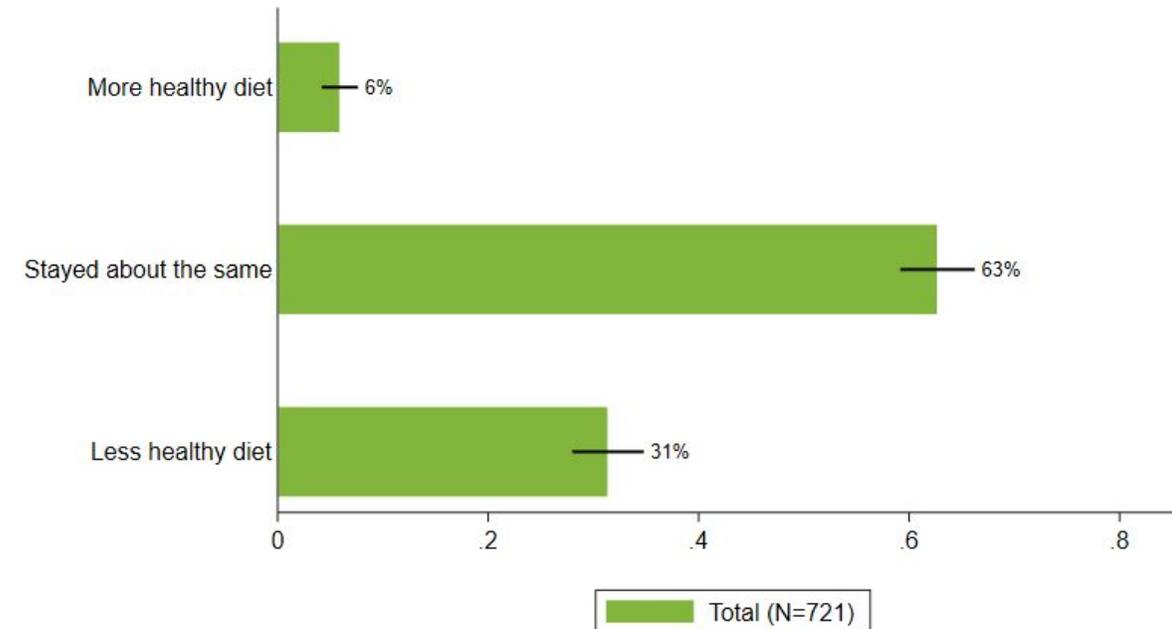


Adults

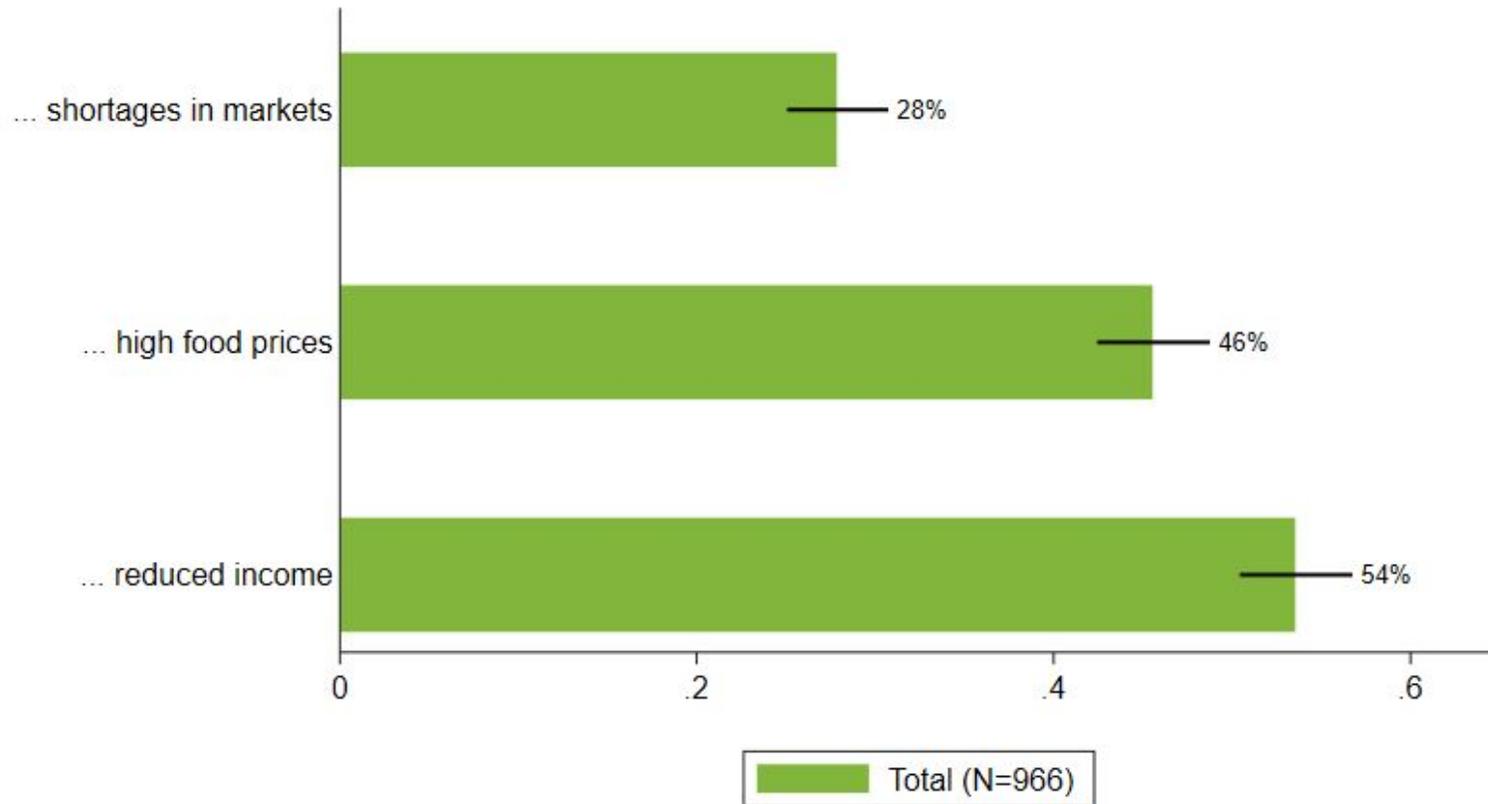


People under 18

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54% of respondents report being unable to buy the usual amounts of food from markets because of reduced income.



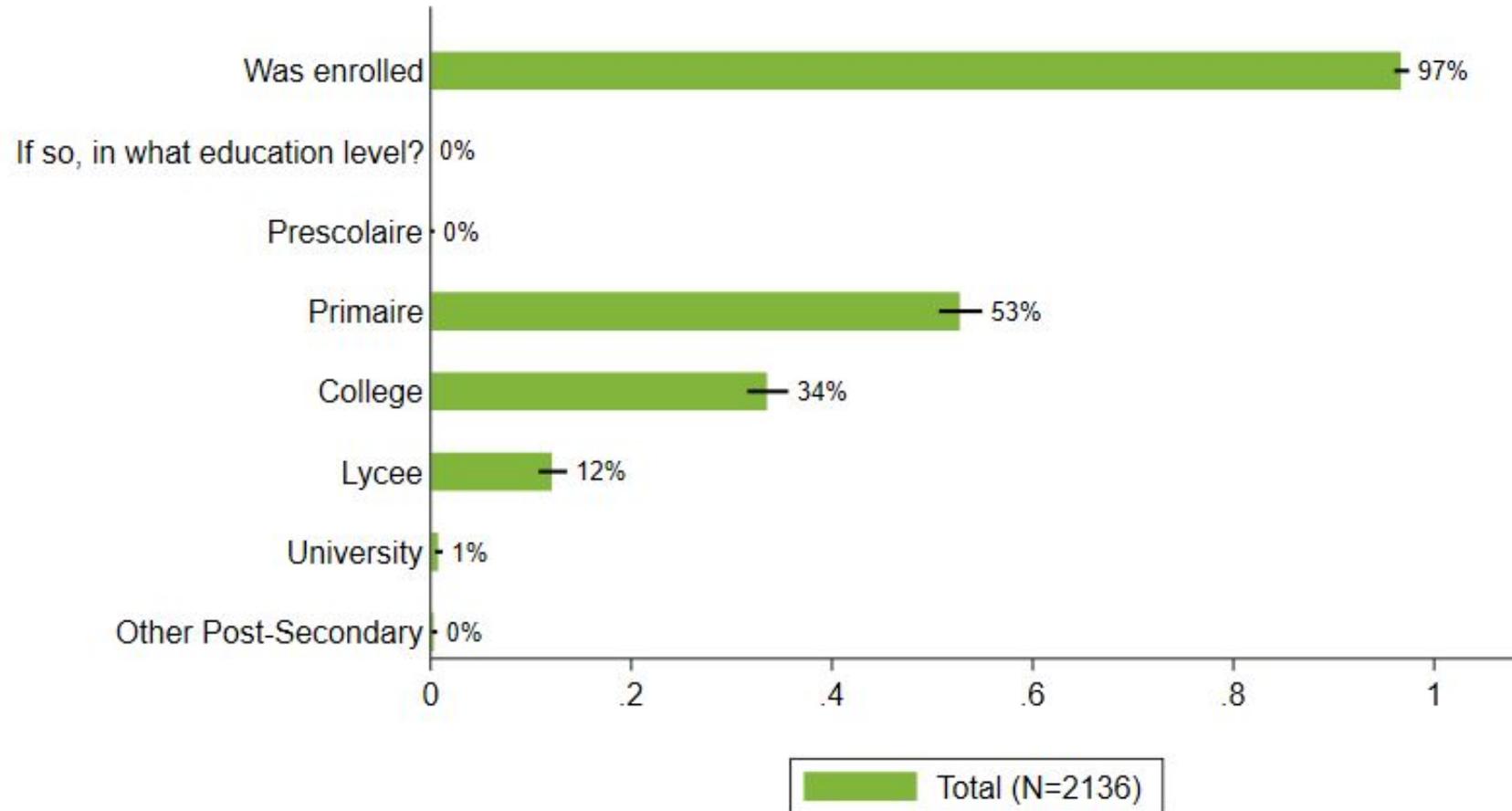
A large, bold, green number '3' is centered on the page. The number is a solid, vibrant green color and has a thick, rounded font style. It is positioned behind the word 'Education', which is written in white.

Education

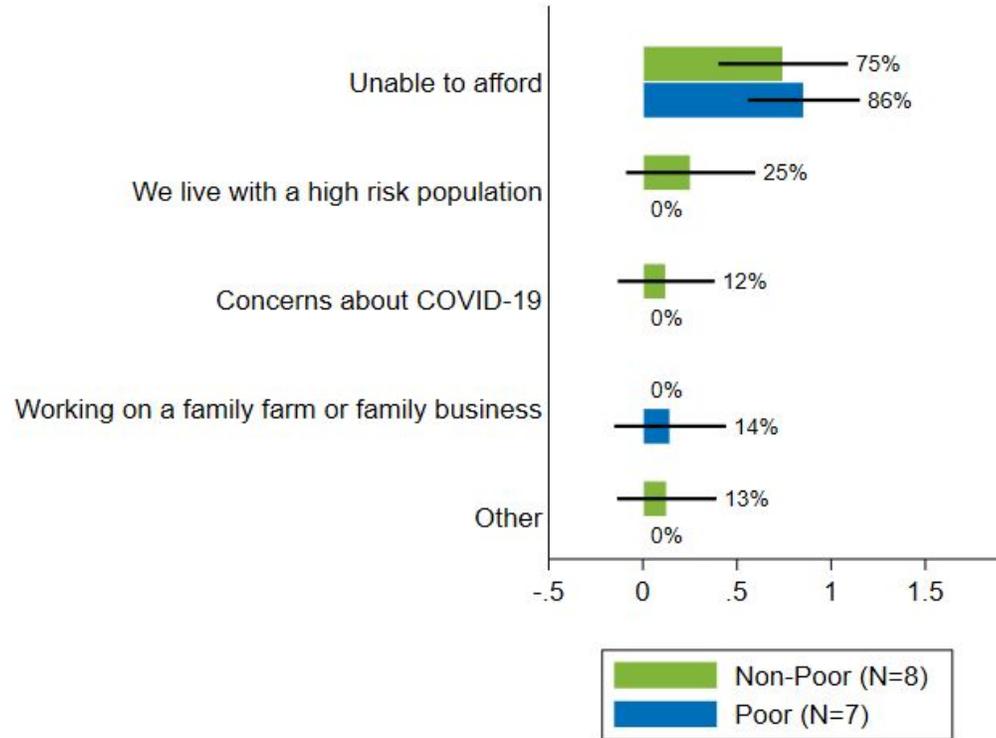
Education: Key Takeaways

- Students most frequently use textbooks to continue their educations at home. A slightly higher proportion of poor students uses textbooks to continue their education at home.
- Only 25% of students in lycee were reported having taken their exams.
- 67% of parent respondents considered the October "periode de revision" to be the appropriate length.
- 32% of respondents report that their children's teachers have been in touch with the parents at least once during lockdown.
- 31% of respondents have heard of the "Ma radio, mon école avec Tonton Joe" radio program, though more than half of those never listen to it.

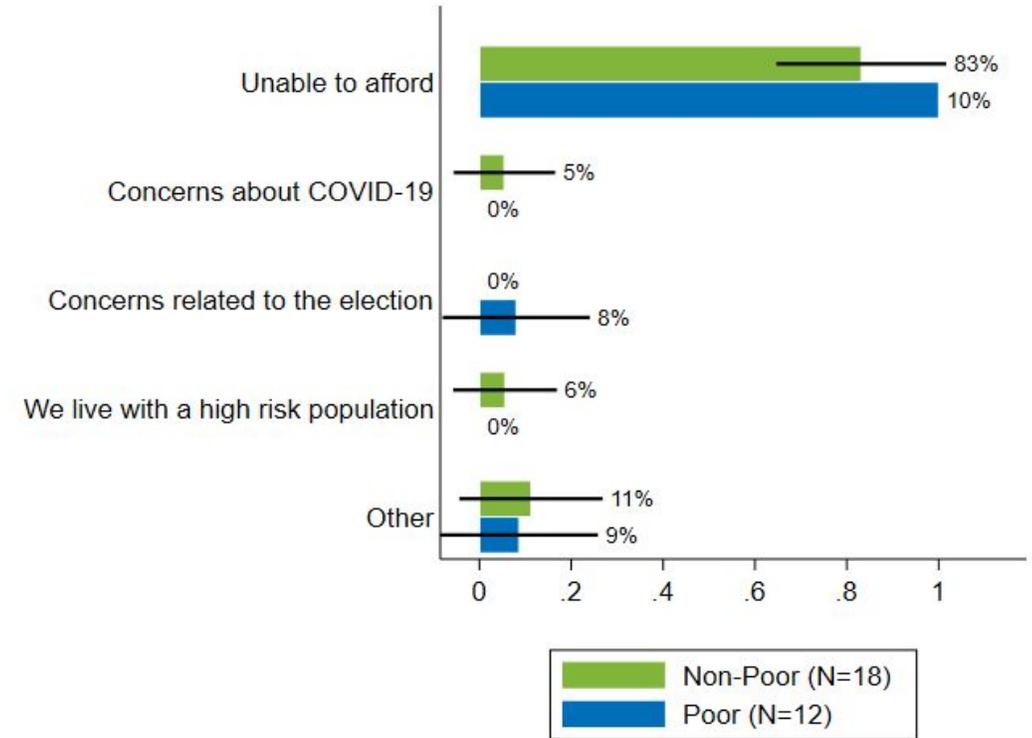
97% of respondents' children were enrolled in school before schools closed in March 2020.



Reasons for which students have not returned to school

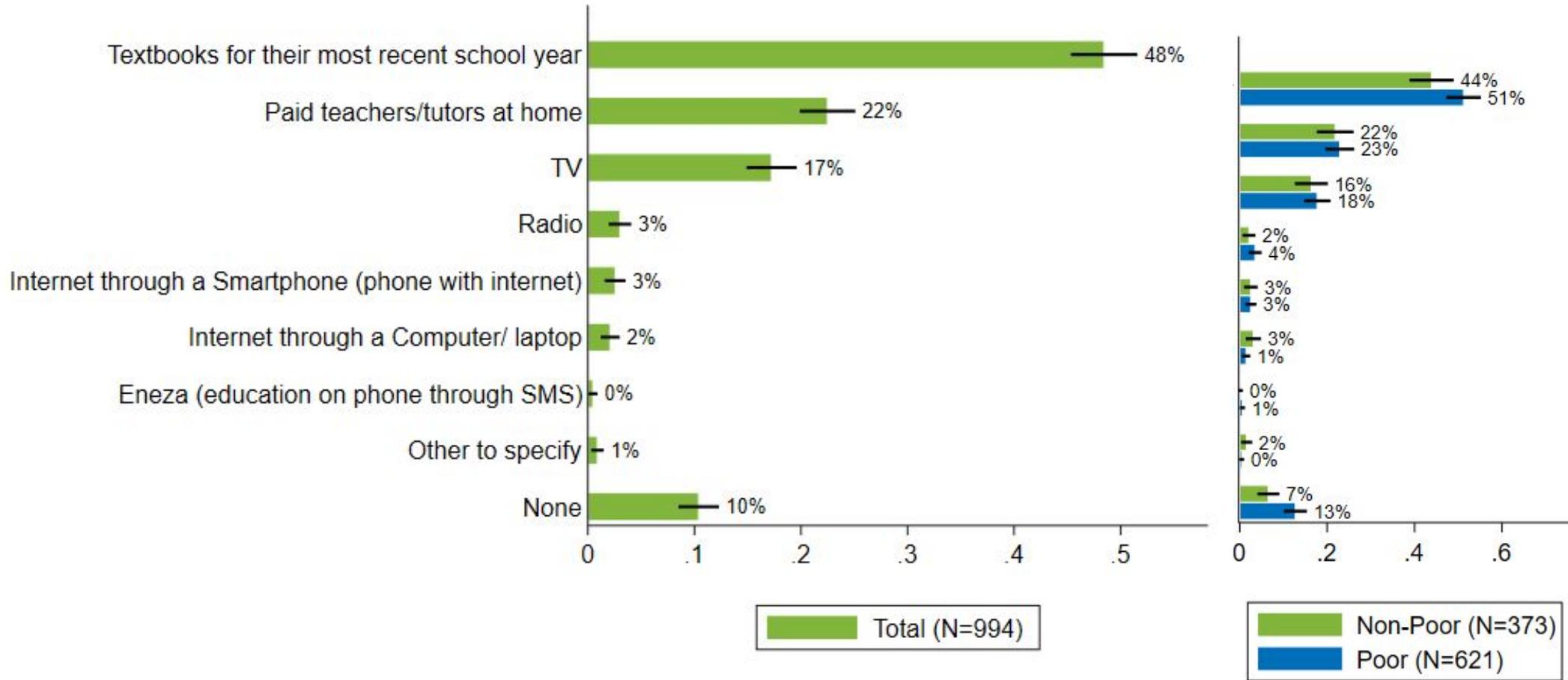


Primary

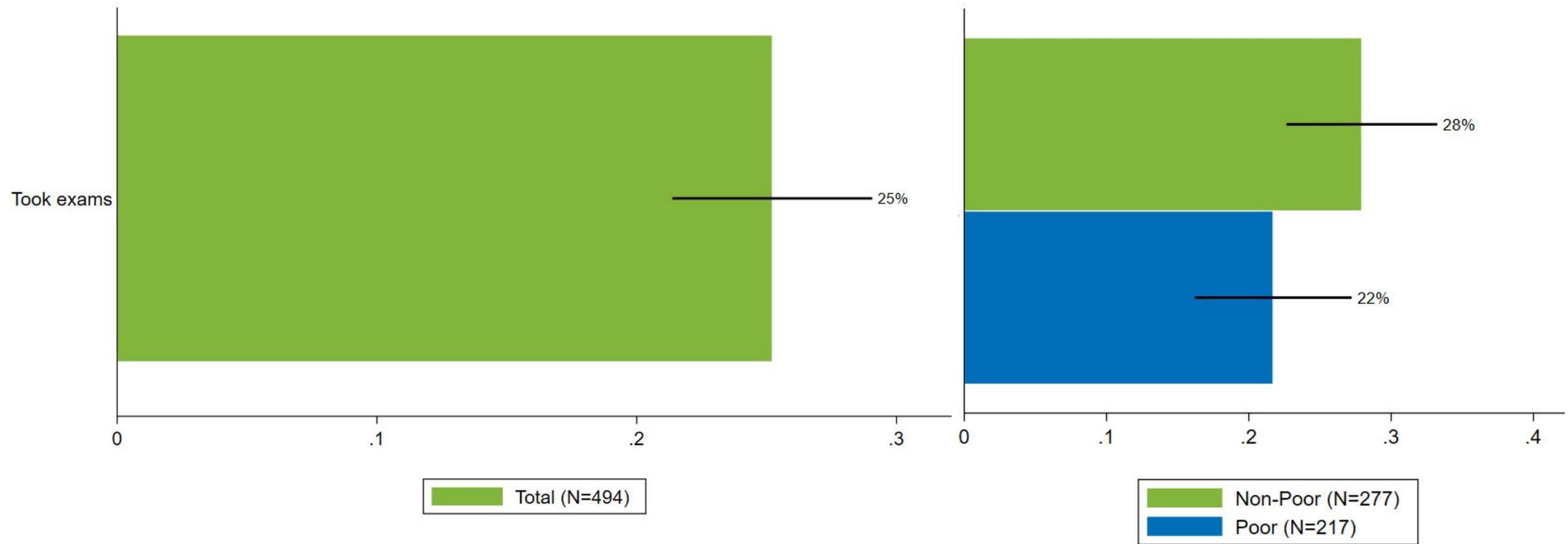


Secondary

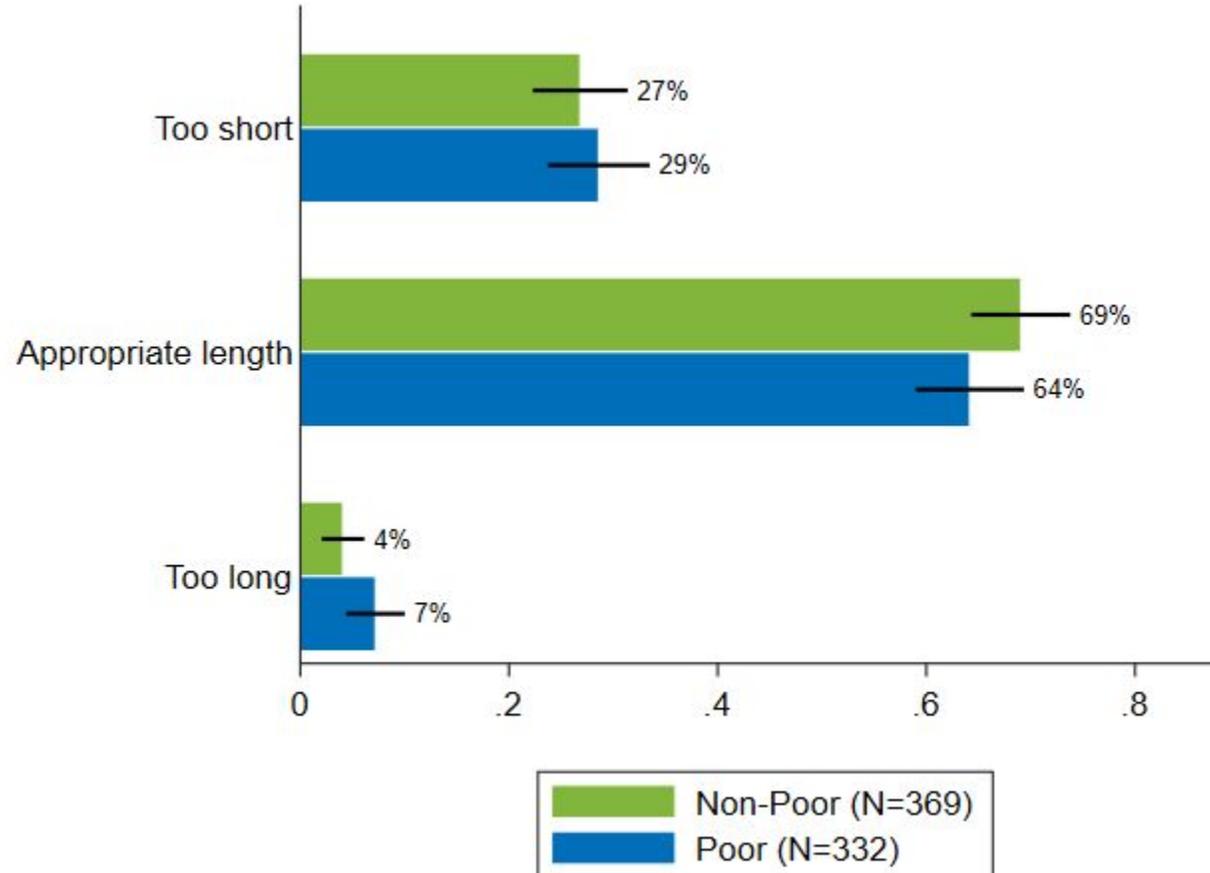
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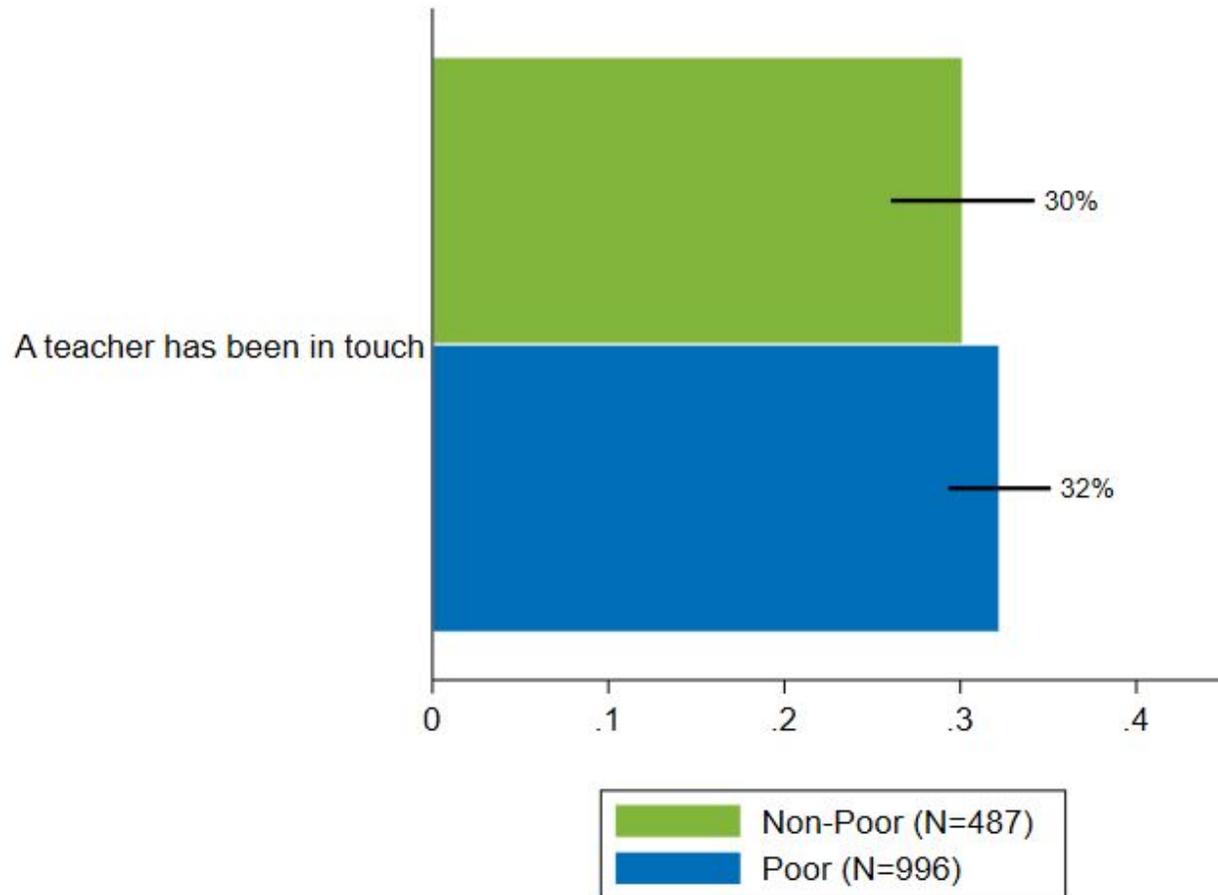
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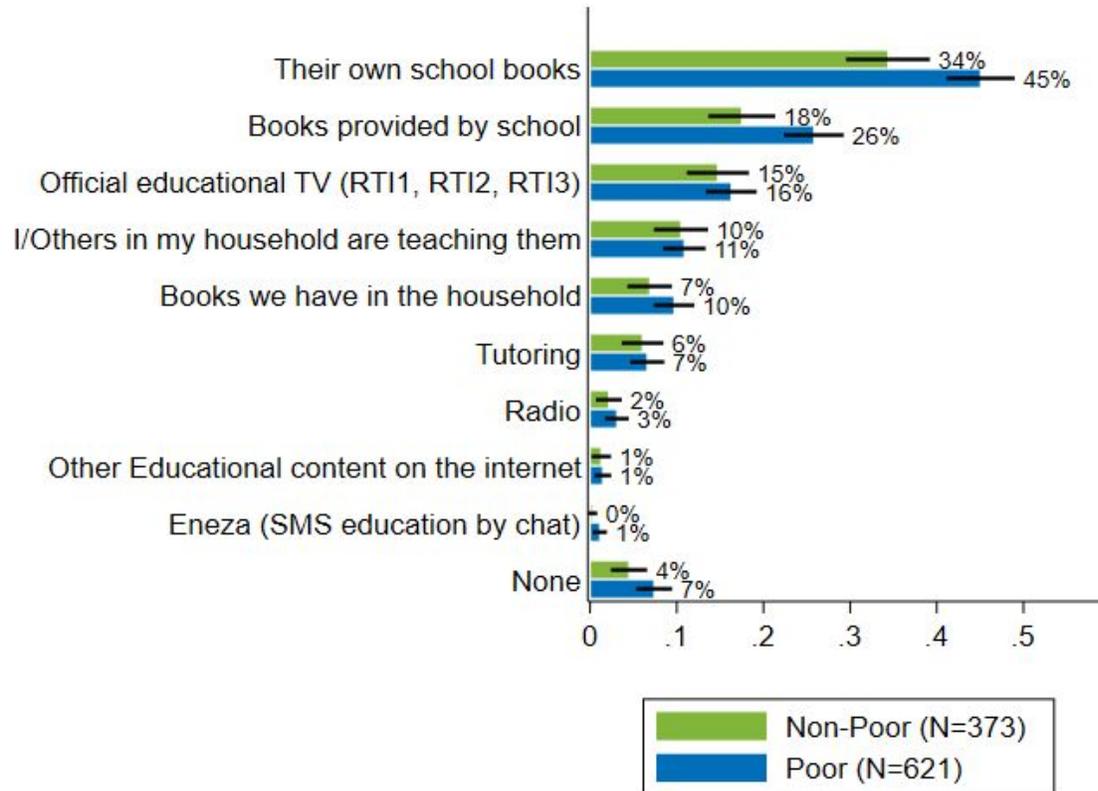
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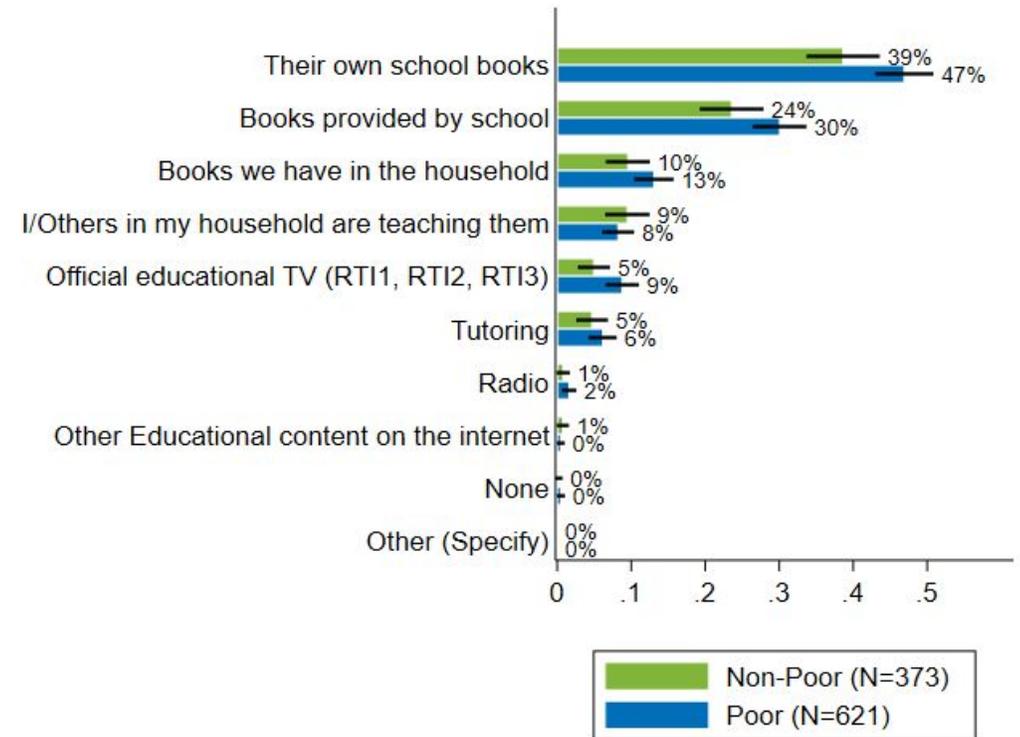
32% of respondents report that their children's teachers have been in touch with the parents at least once during lockdown.



Primary school-aged children are mostly using their own school books, and will likely continue doing so, to keep up with their education.

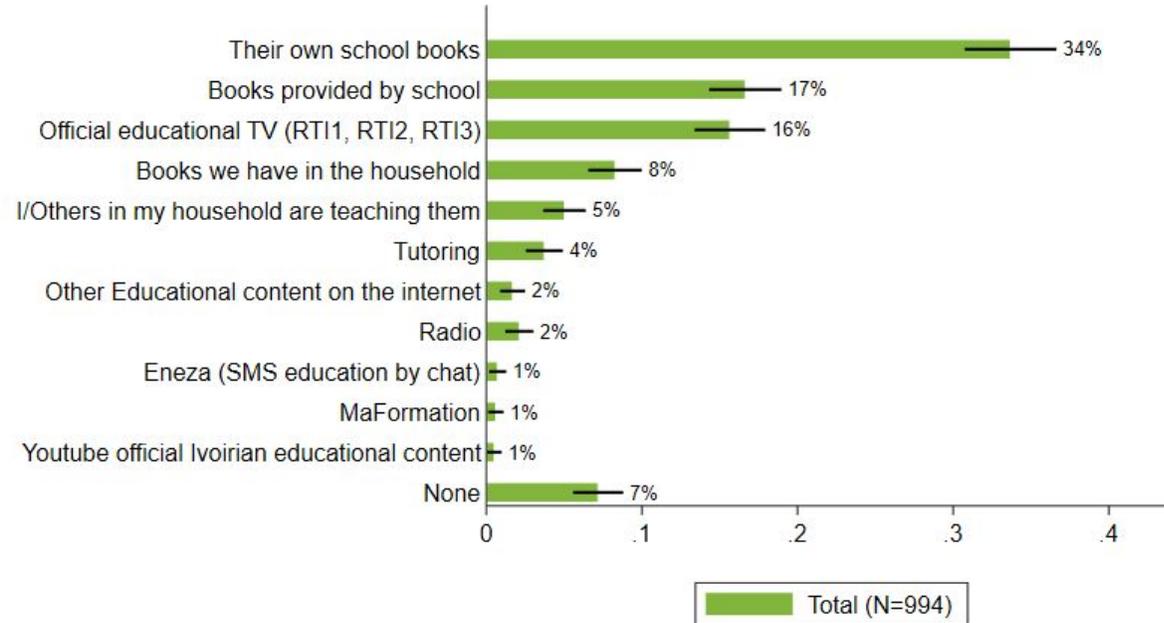


Tools children **have** used

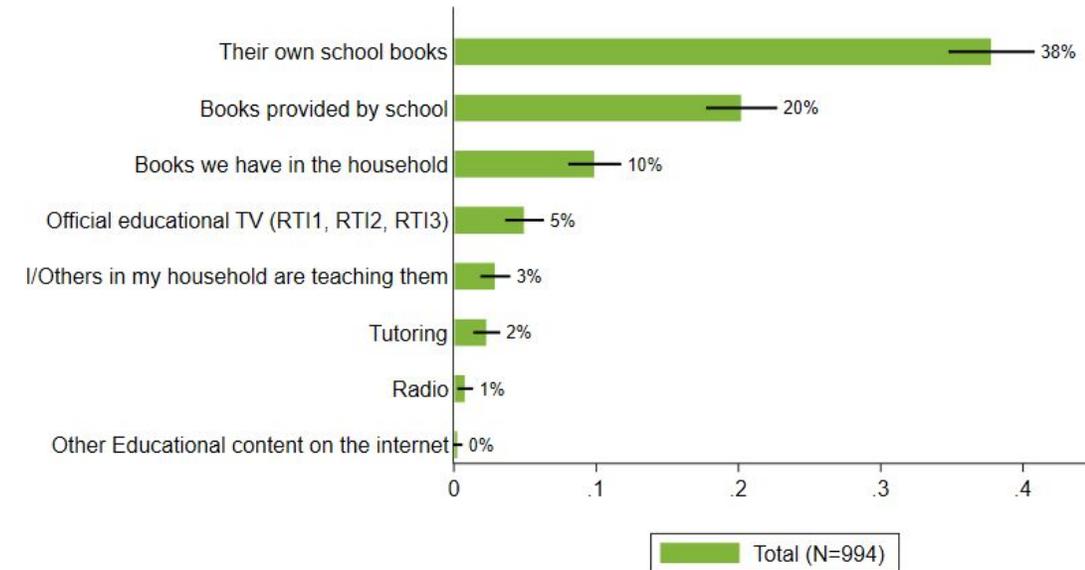


Tools children **will continue** using

Lycee-aged students are mostly using their own school books to help continue their education.

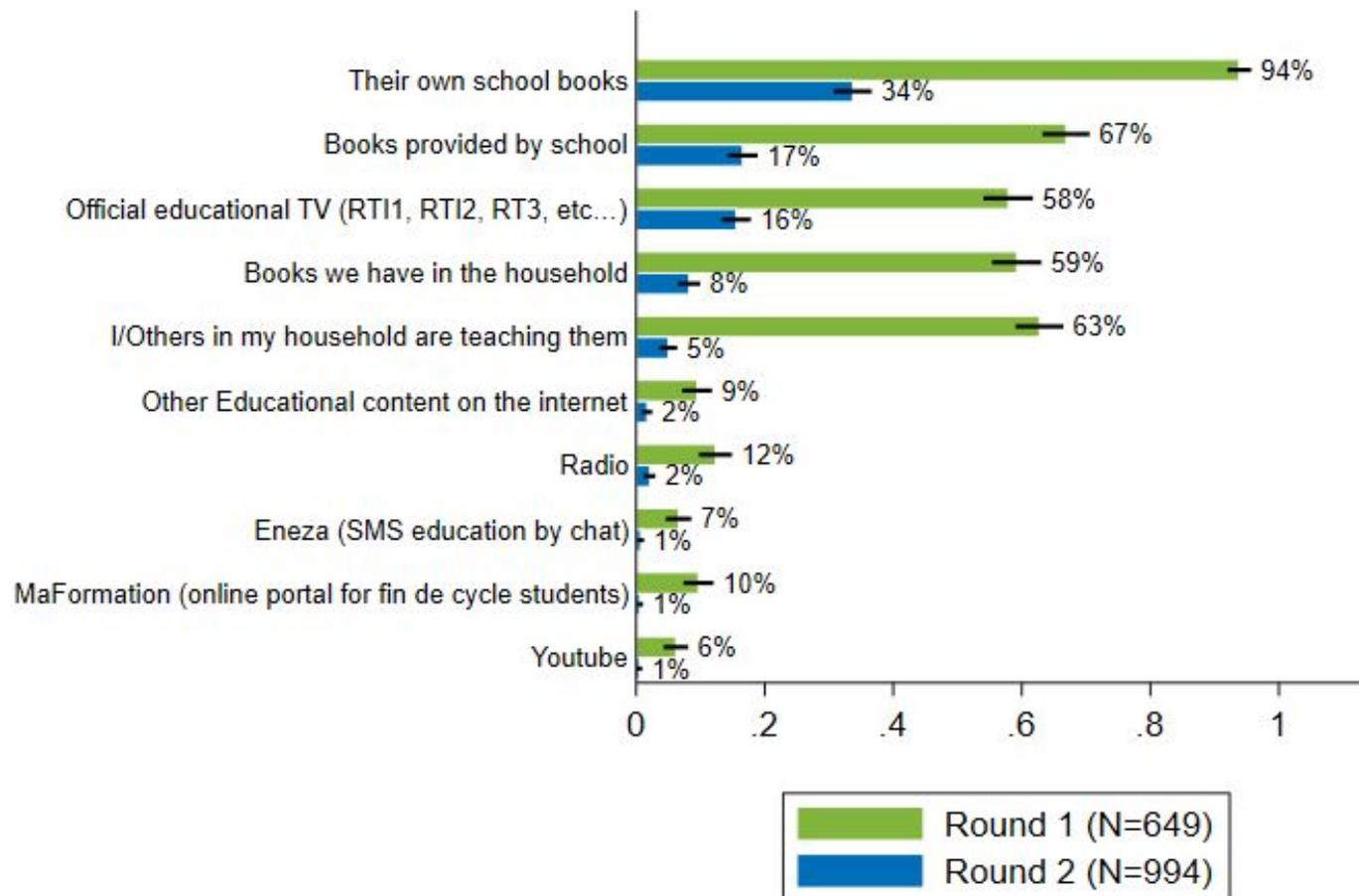


Tools students **have** used

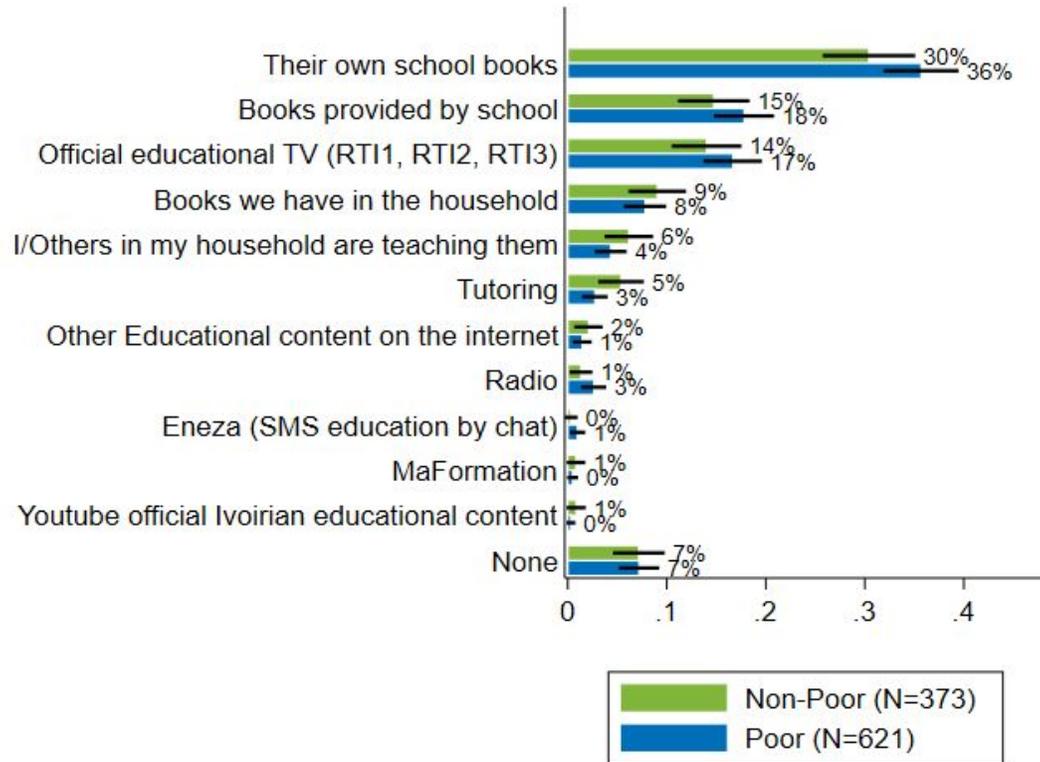


Tools students **will continue** using

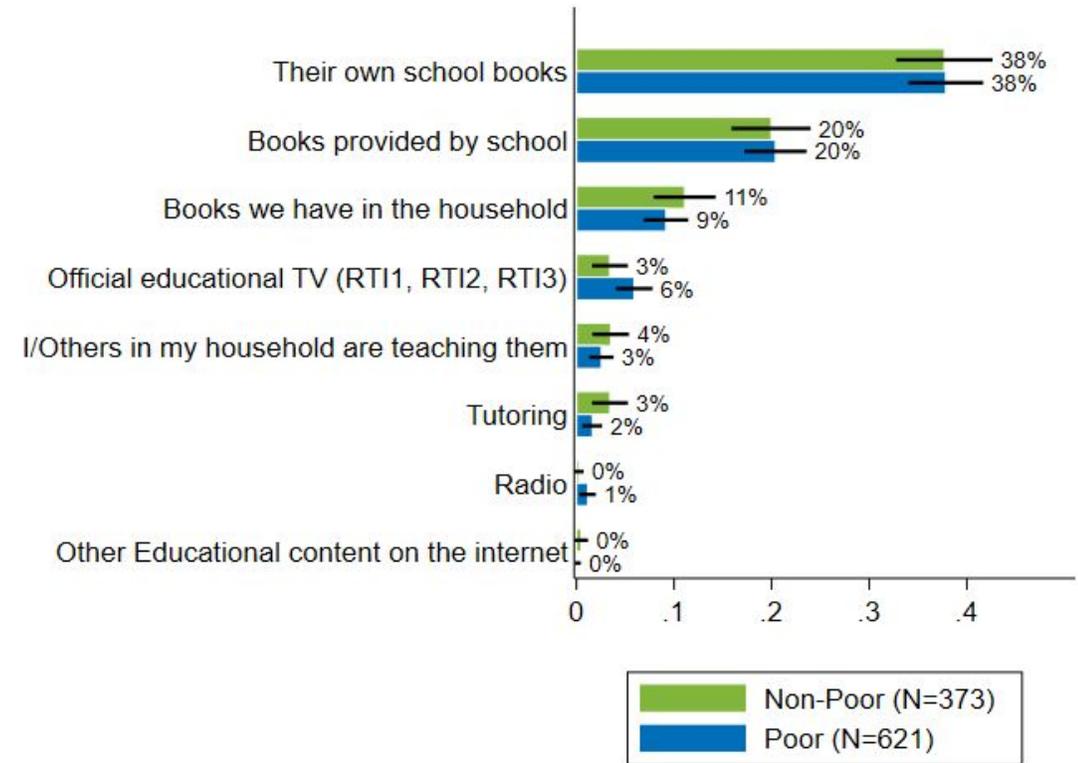
Across rounds, there were significant decreases in the proportion of respondents indicating that lycee-aged school children would use certain tools to continue their education.



Poor and non-poor lycee-aged children use, and will continue to use, tools to continue their education at similar rates.

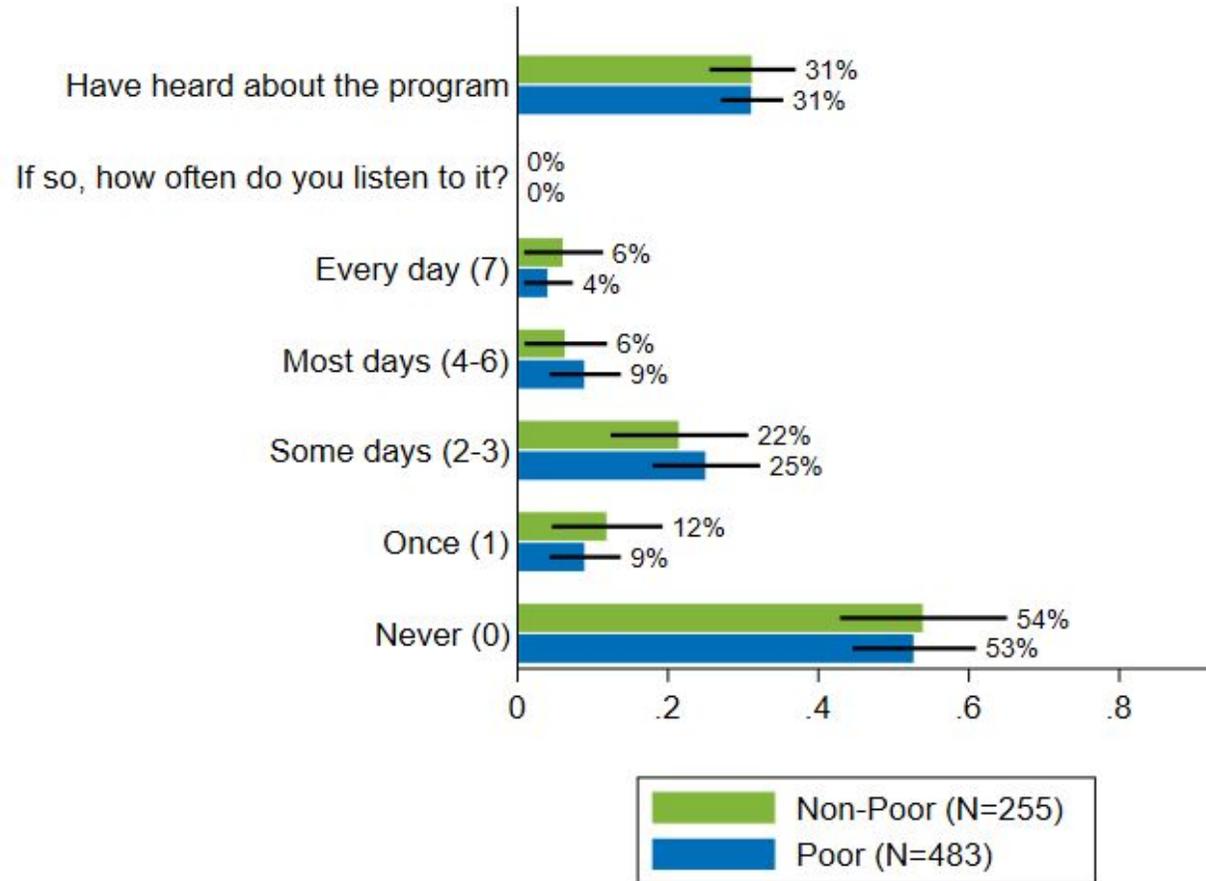


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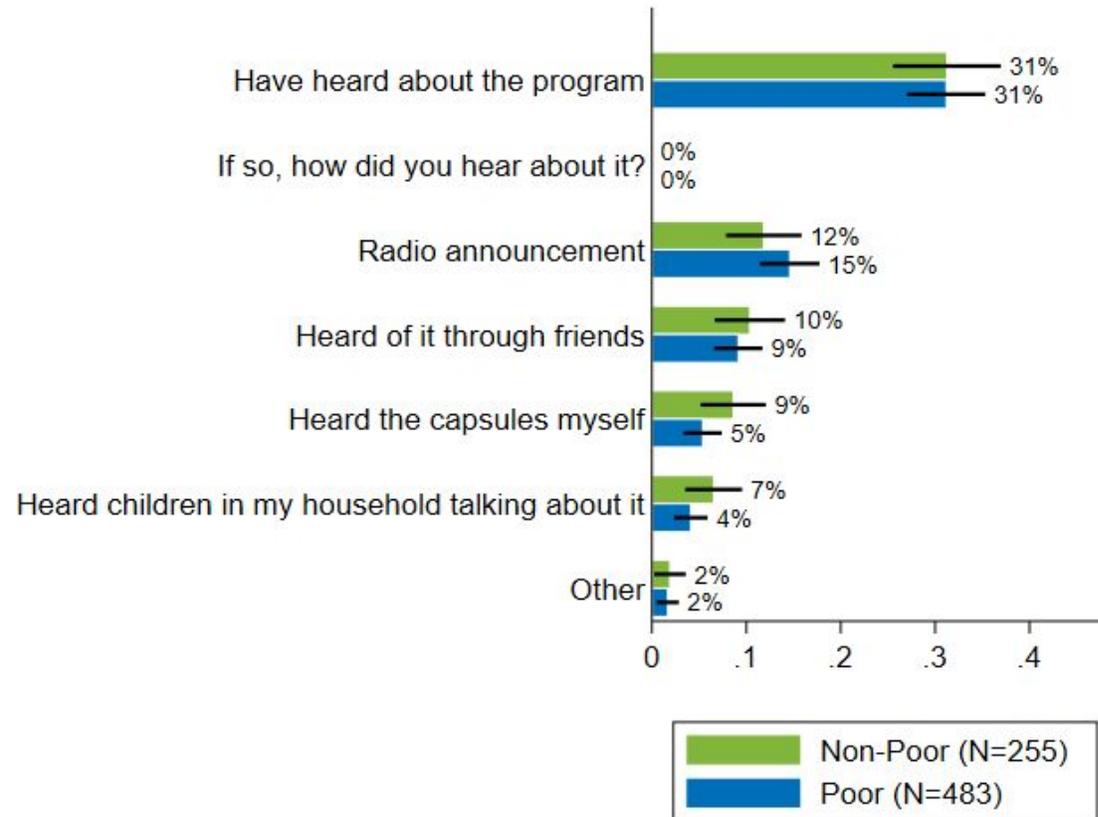


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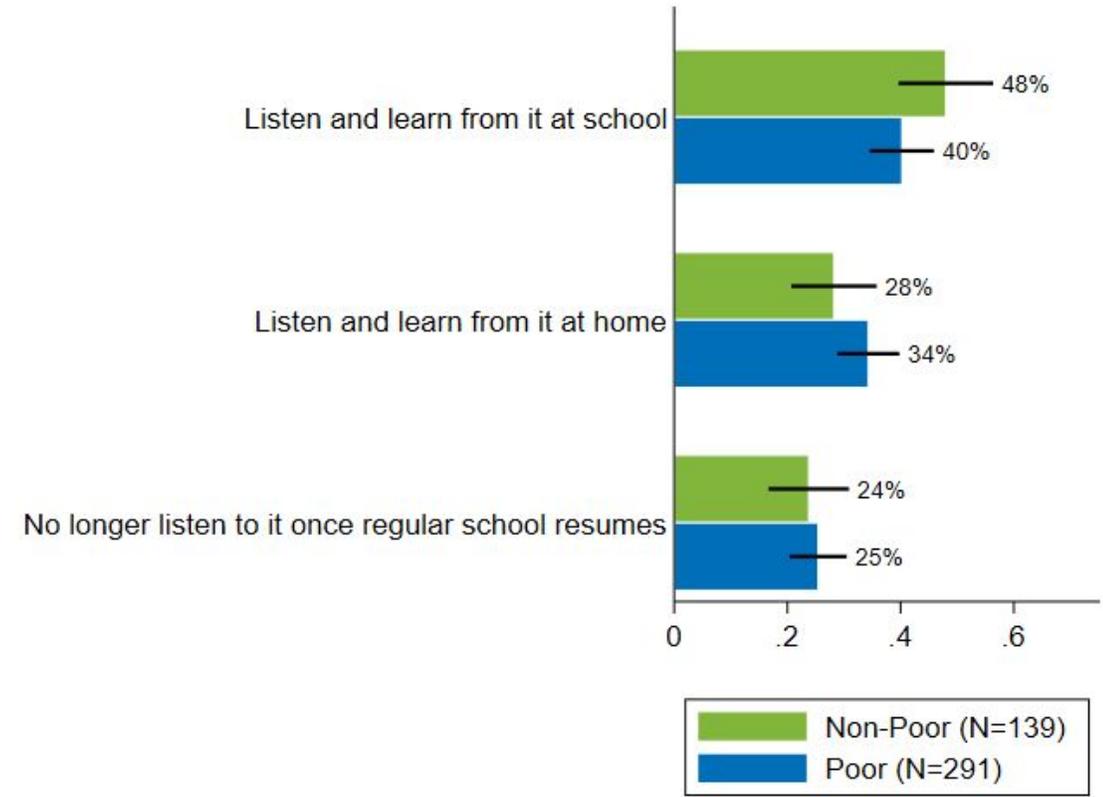
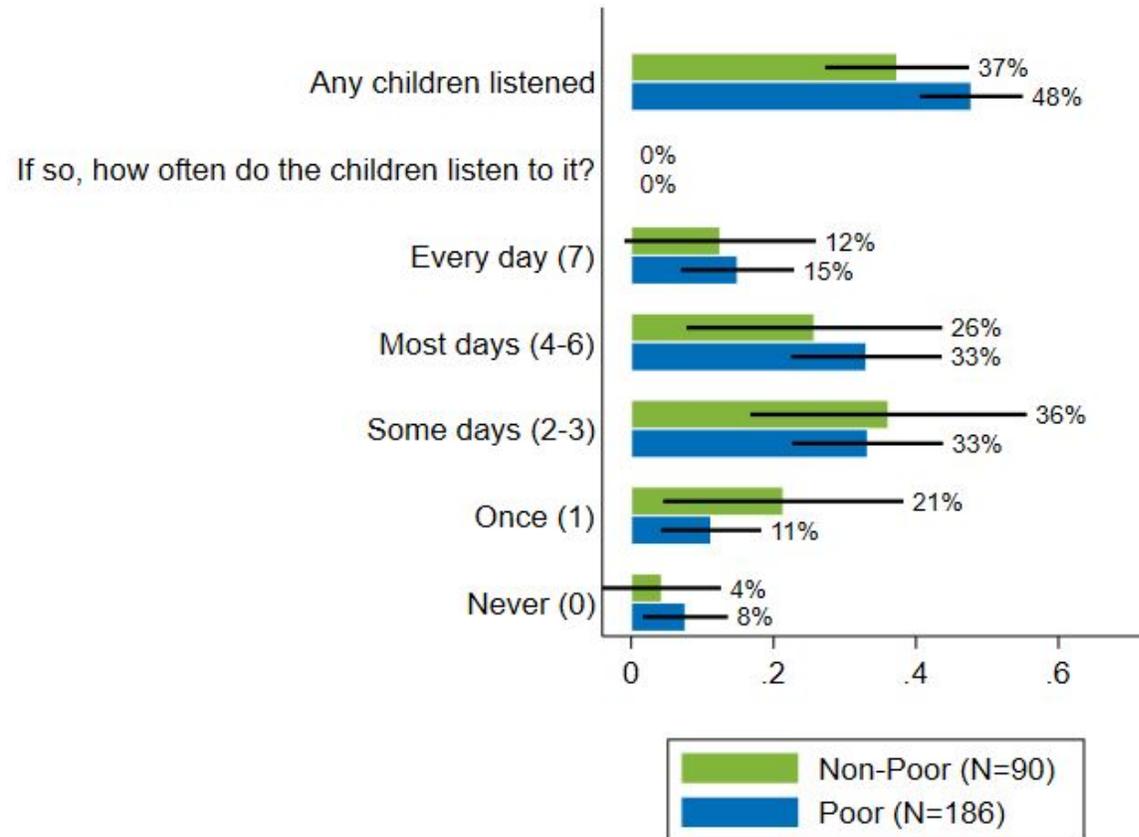
31% of respondents have heard of the "Ma radio, mon école avec Tonton Joe" radio program, though more than half of those never listen to it.



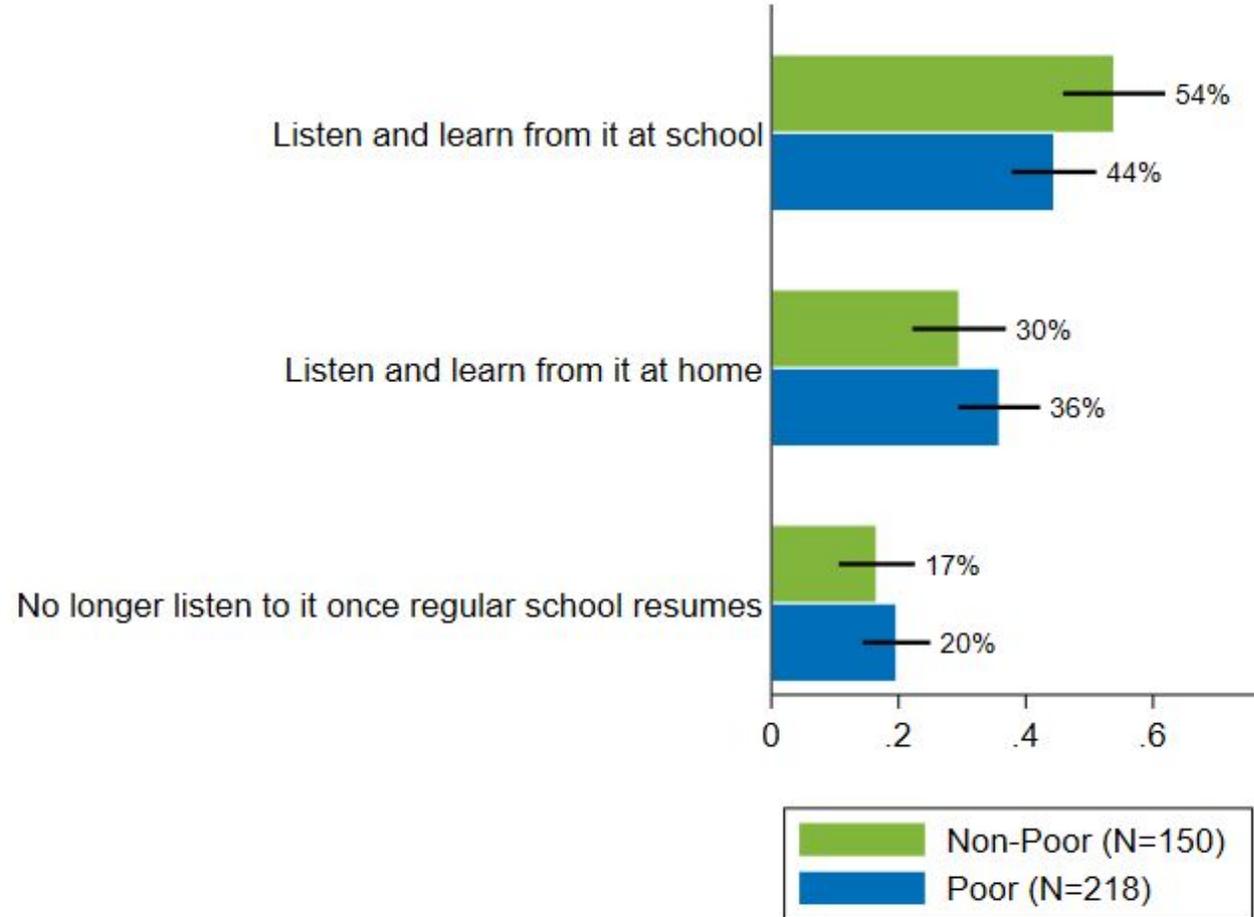
Of the respondents that have heard of the "Ma radio, mon école avec Tonton Joe" radio program, nearly one quarter heard about it over the radio or through friends.



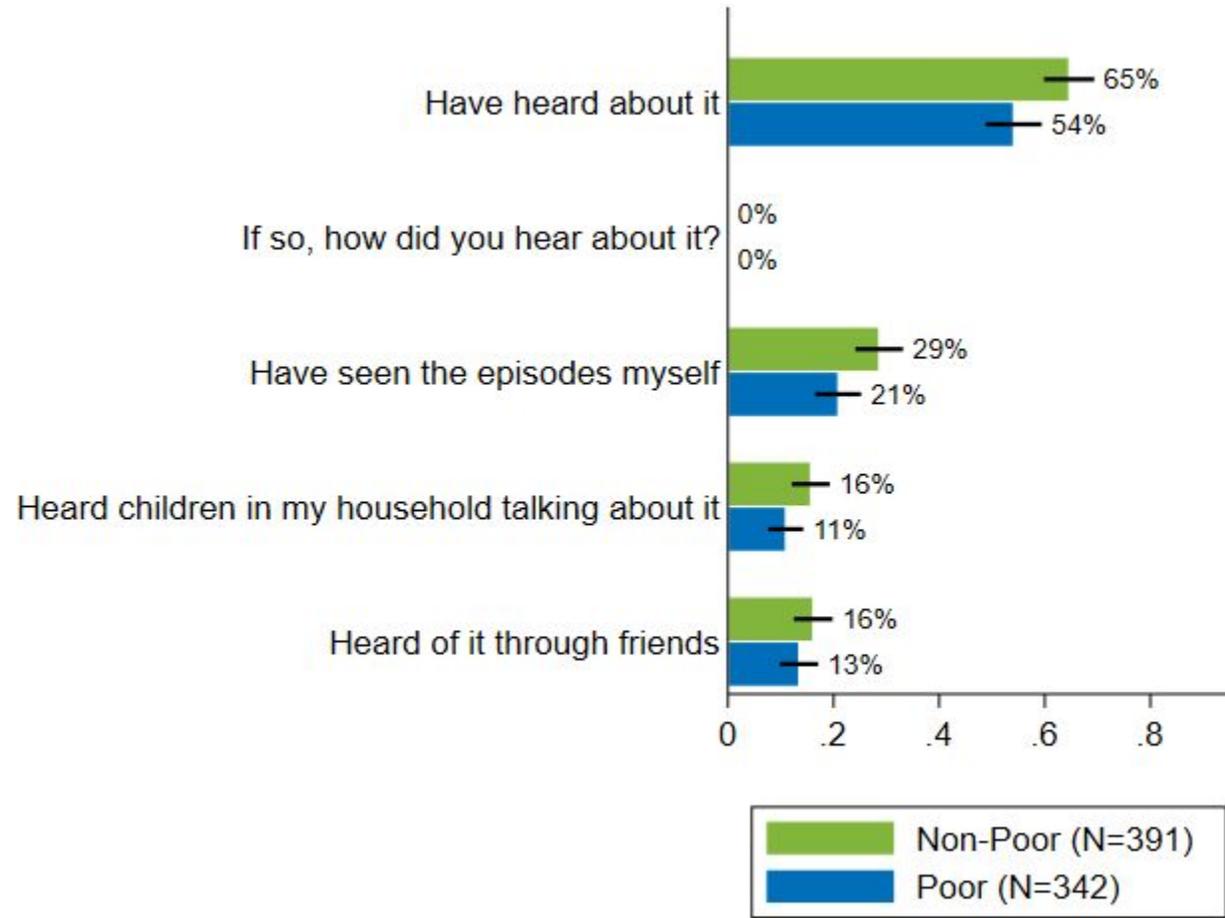
44% of respondents' children that have listened to "Ma radio, mon école avec Tonton Joe" & 65% listen to it some or most days. There are no statistical differences between poor and non-poor parents' preferences for their primary school students to listen to the show once school resumes.



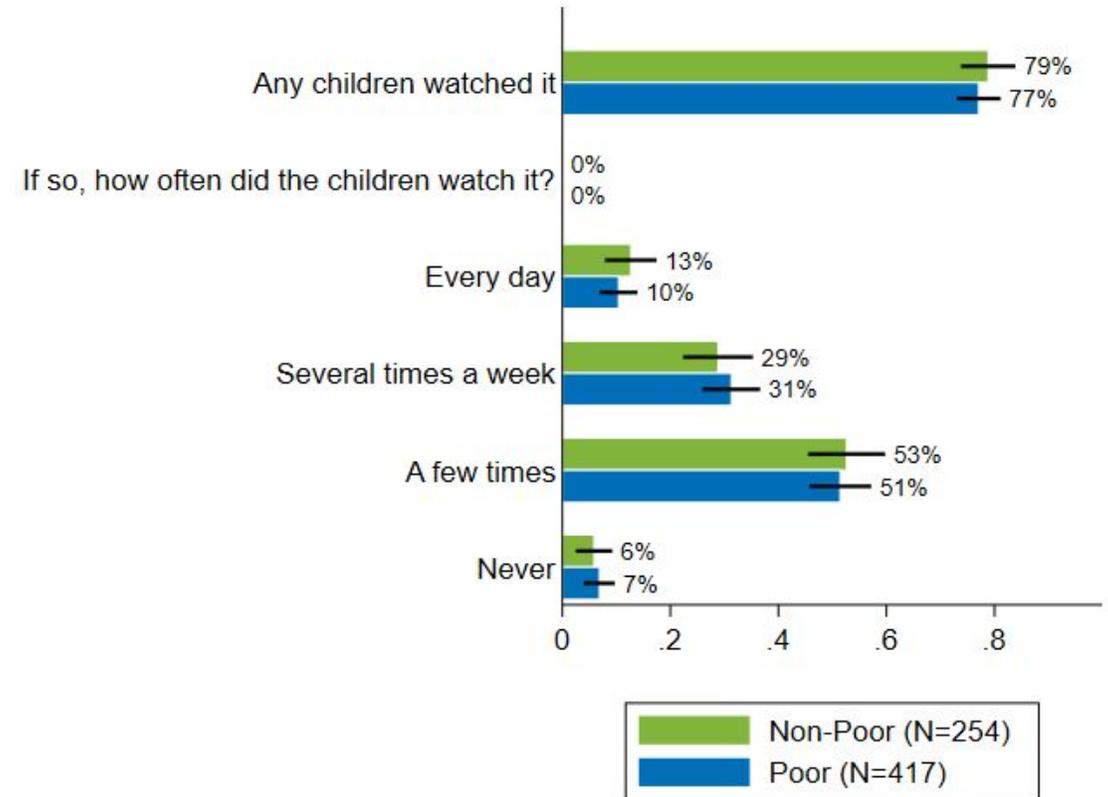
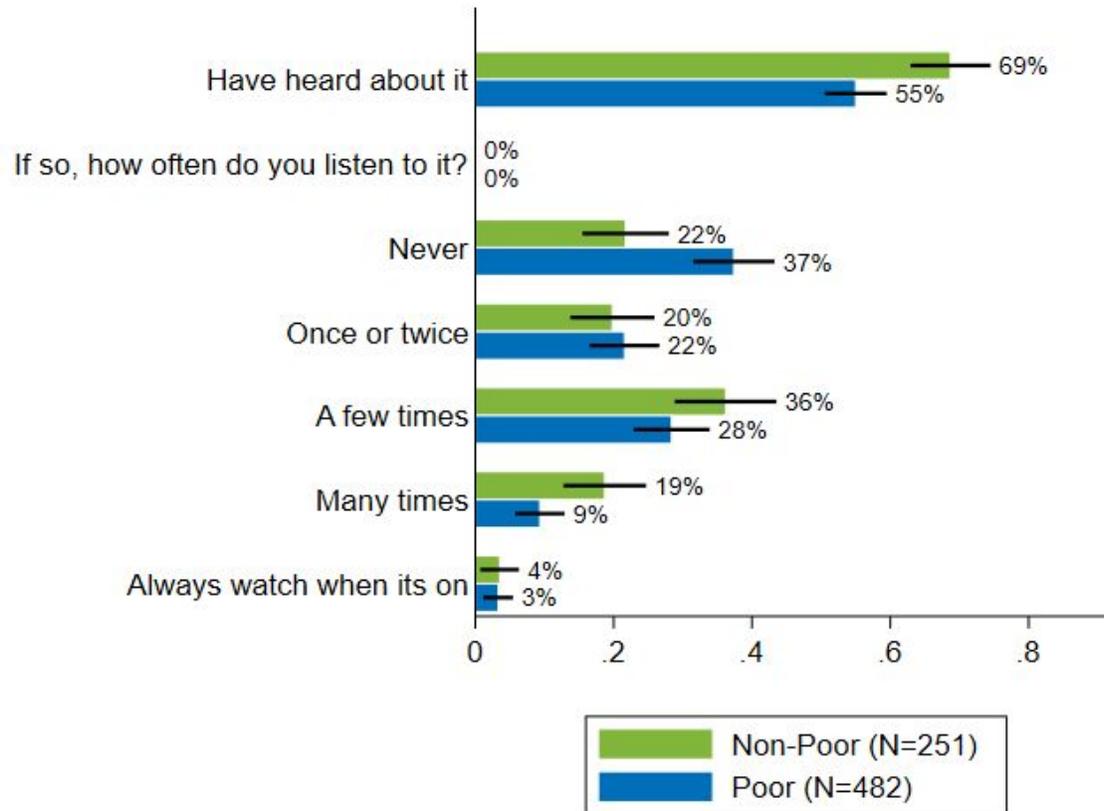
Nearly half of parents prefer for secondary school students to continue with the TV show at school once school resumes.



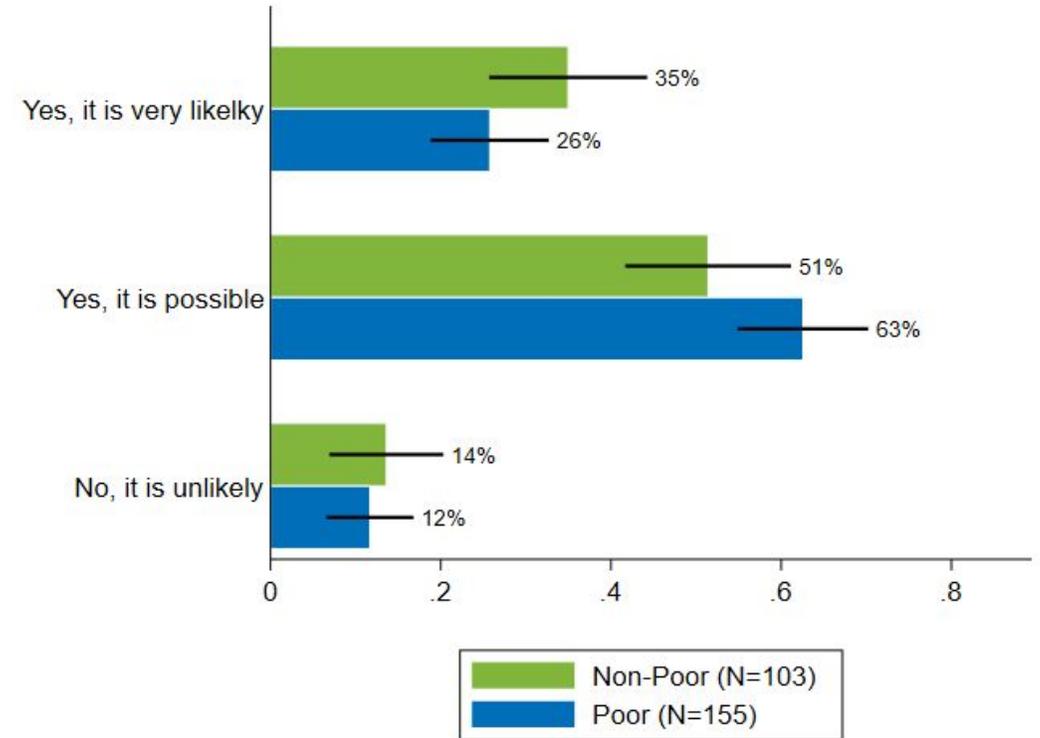
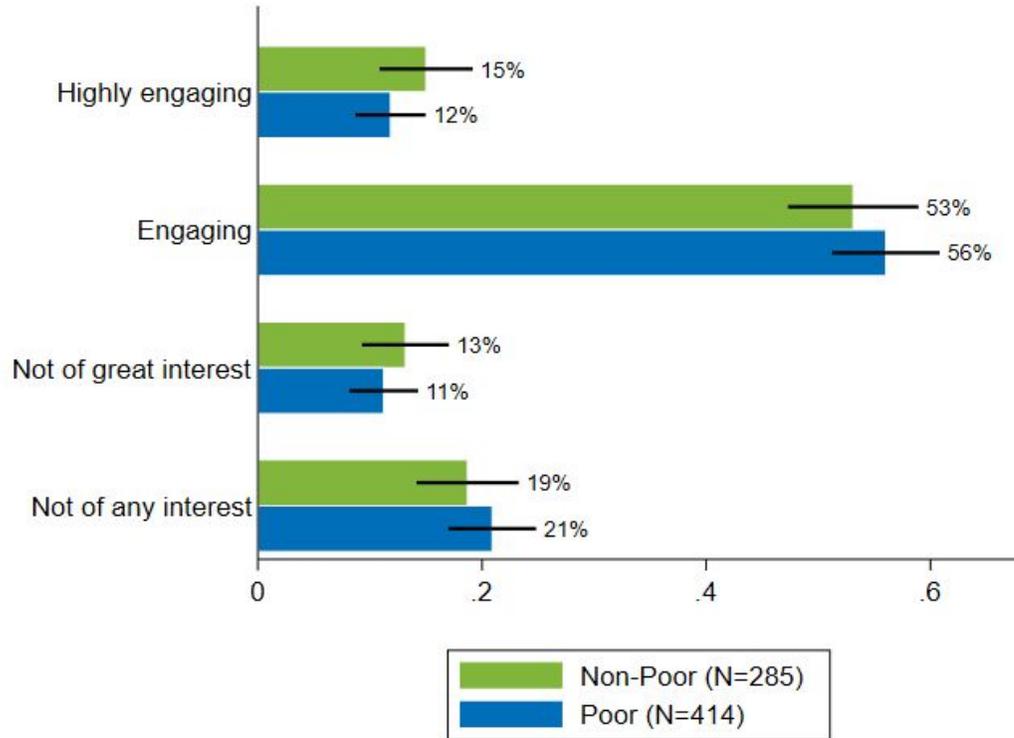
60% of respondents with children have heard of TV show "Mon école a la maison, classes fermées, cahiers ouverts" & a quarter have seen episodes themselves.



Of parent respondents that have heard of the show, more than half have seen the show between once and a few times with their children. 78% of respondents' children watch the show, and, of those, 30% watch several times a week.



More than half of respondents find the show engaging and nearly one third would likely recommend it to others.



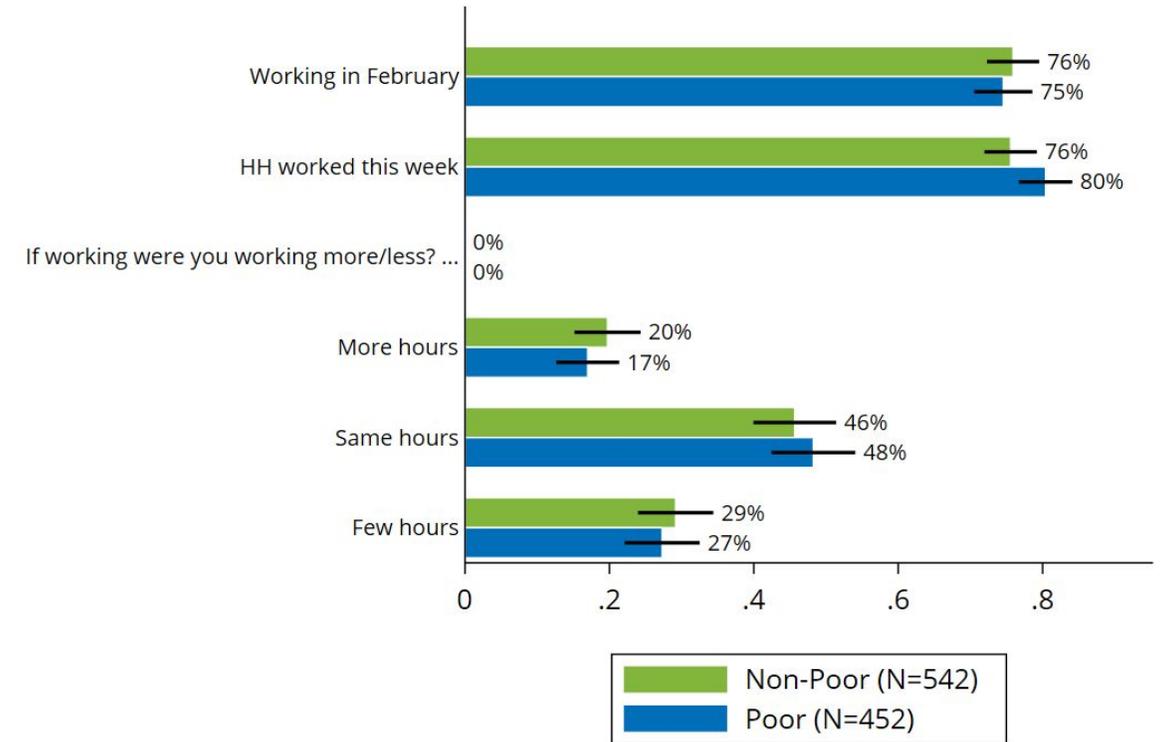
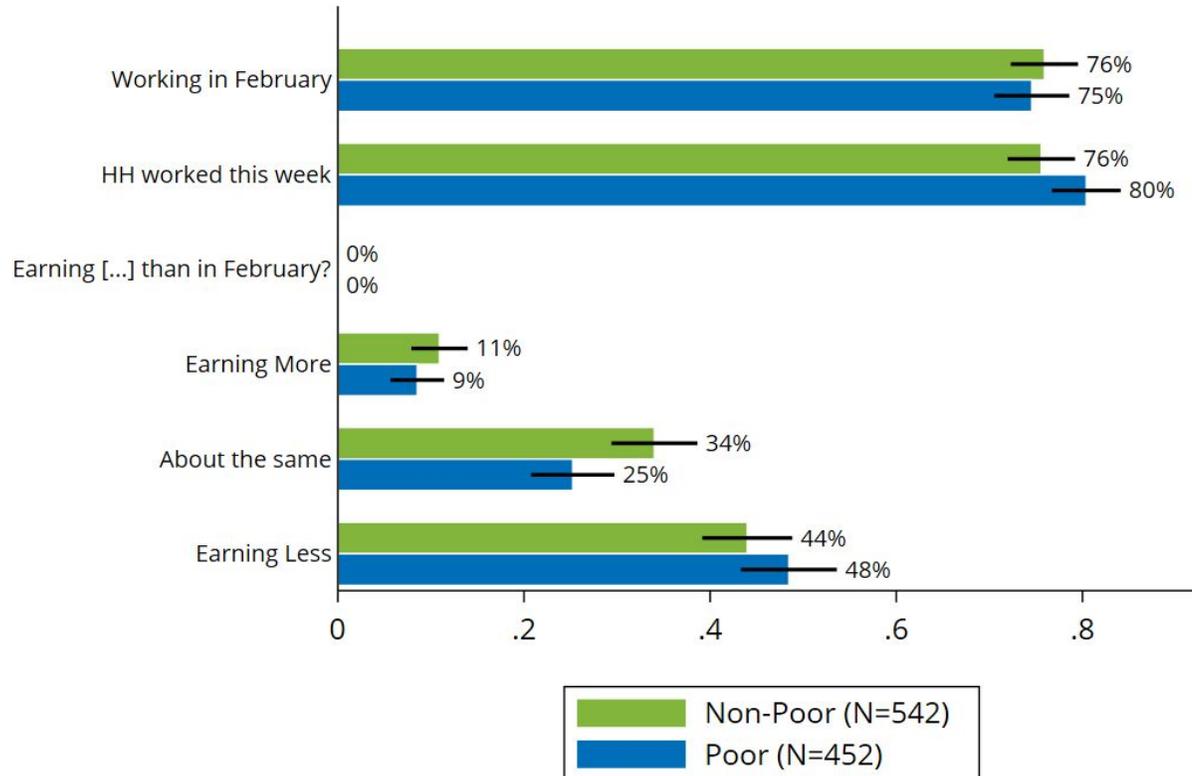
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Economic Activity & Employment

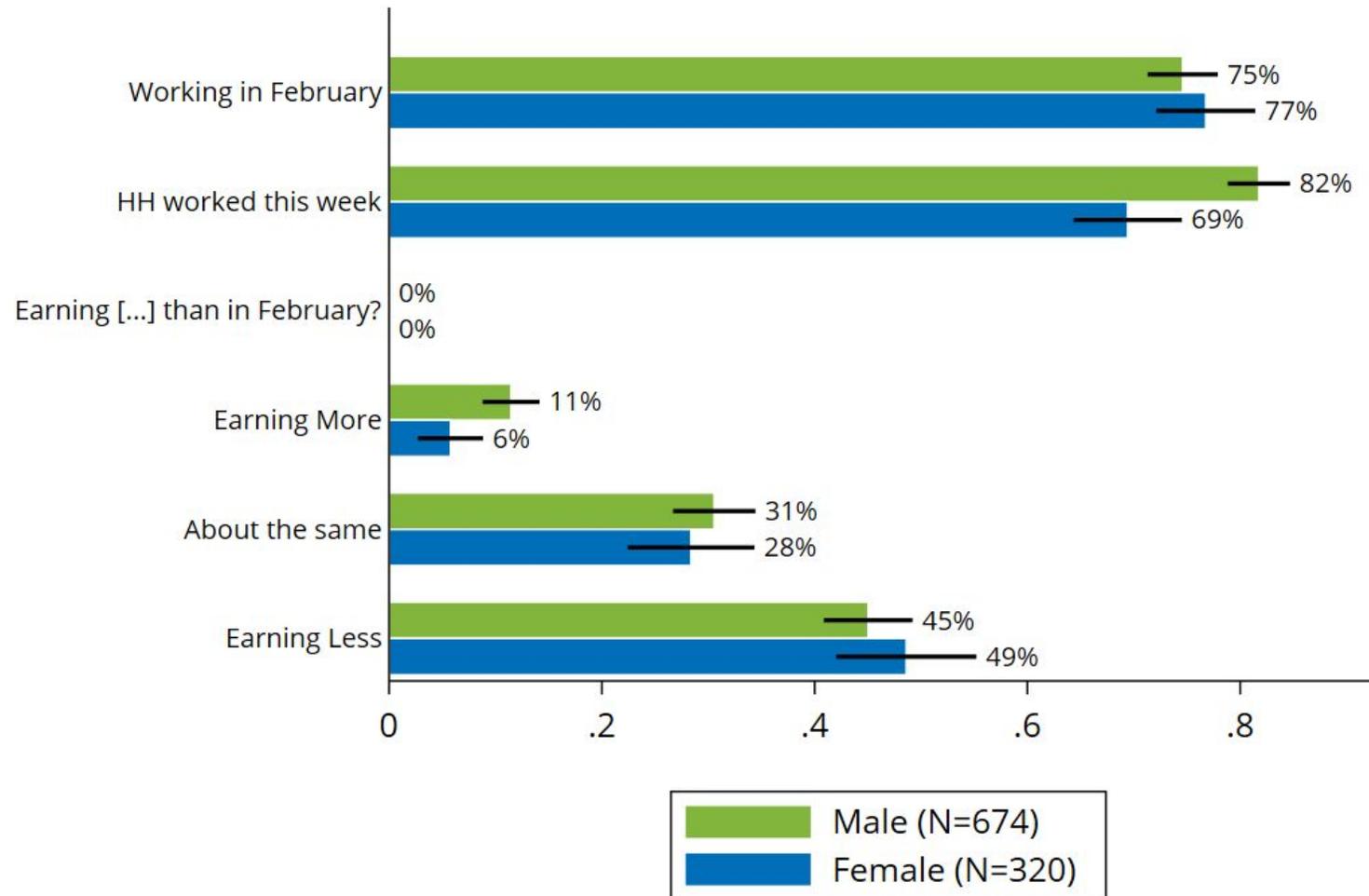
Economic Activity & Employment: Key Takeaways

- Heads of household both in and outside of Abidjan indicate similar employment rates as in February, but nearly half report earning less.
- In the past seven days, male heads of household were more likely to be working, and more likely to either maintain earnings or earn more.
- Poor respondents were more likely to be self-employed or work for a family business in the past 7 days.
- 54% of heads of household outside Abidjan run a business or farm, but those outside of Abidjan are much less likely to have it formally registered. Male respondents are more likely to run a business/farm, and more likely to register this business.
- Compared to February, respondents have largely spent the same amount of hours doing household work and caring for children. Male respondents were more likely to spend less additional time on housework and childcare. Female respondents were more likely to maintain time spent on these activities.

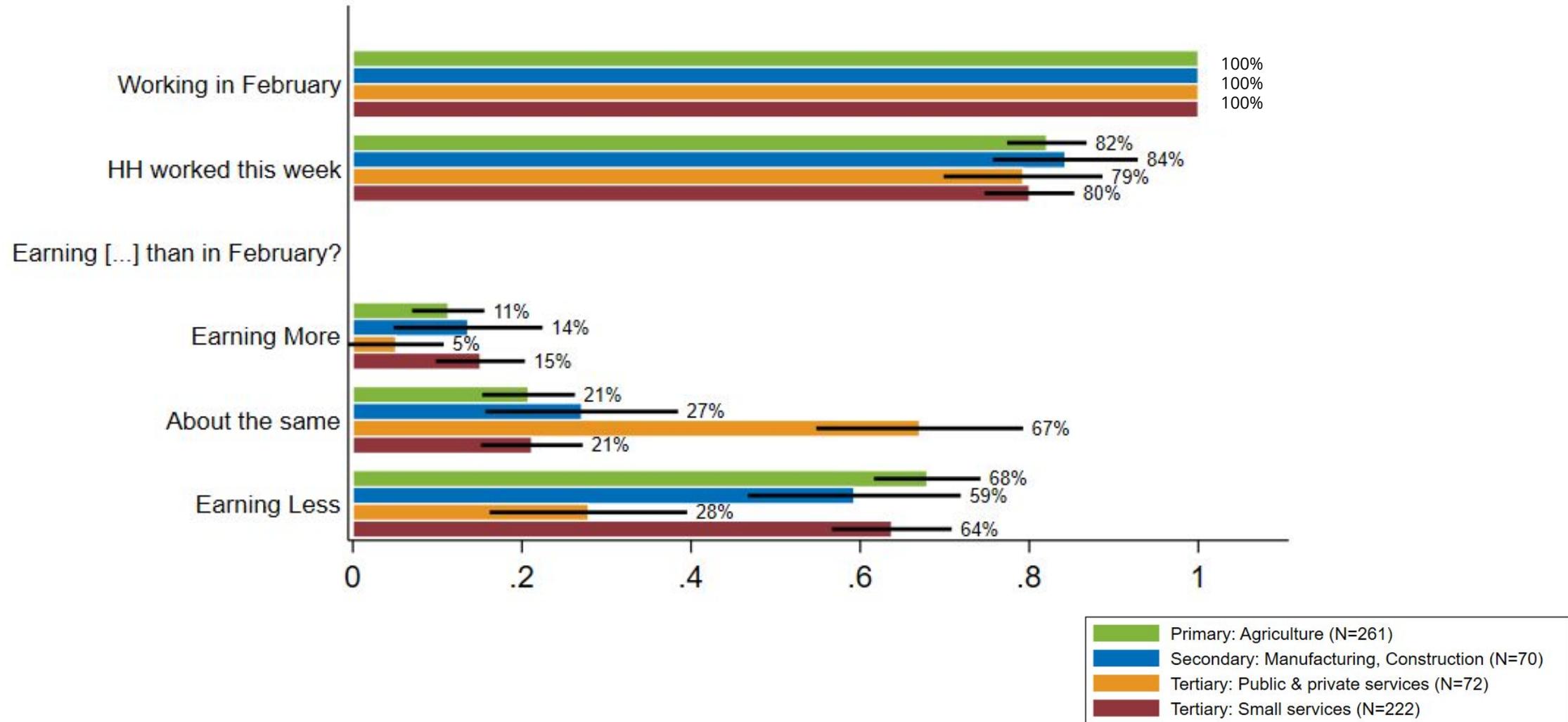
78% of heads of household worked in the week the survey was administered and, of those, 46% are earning less and 47% maintain the same hours.



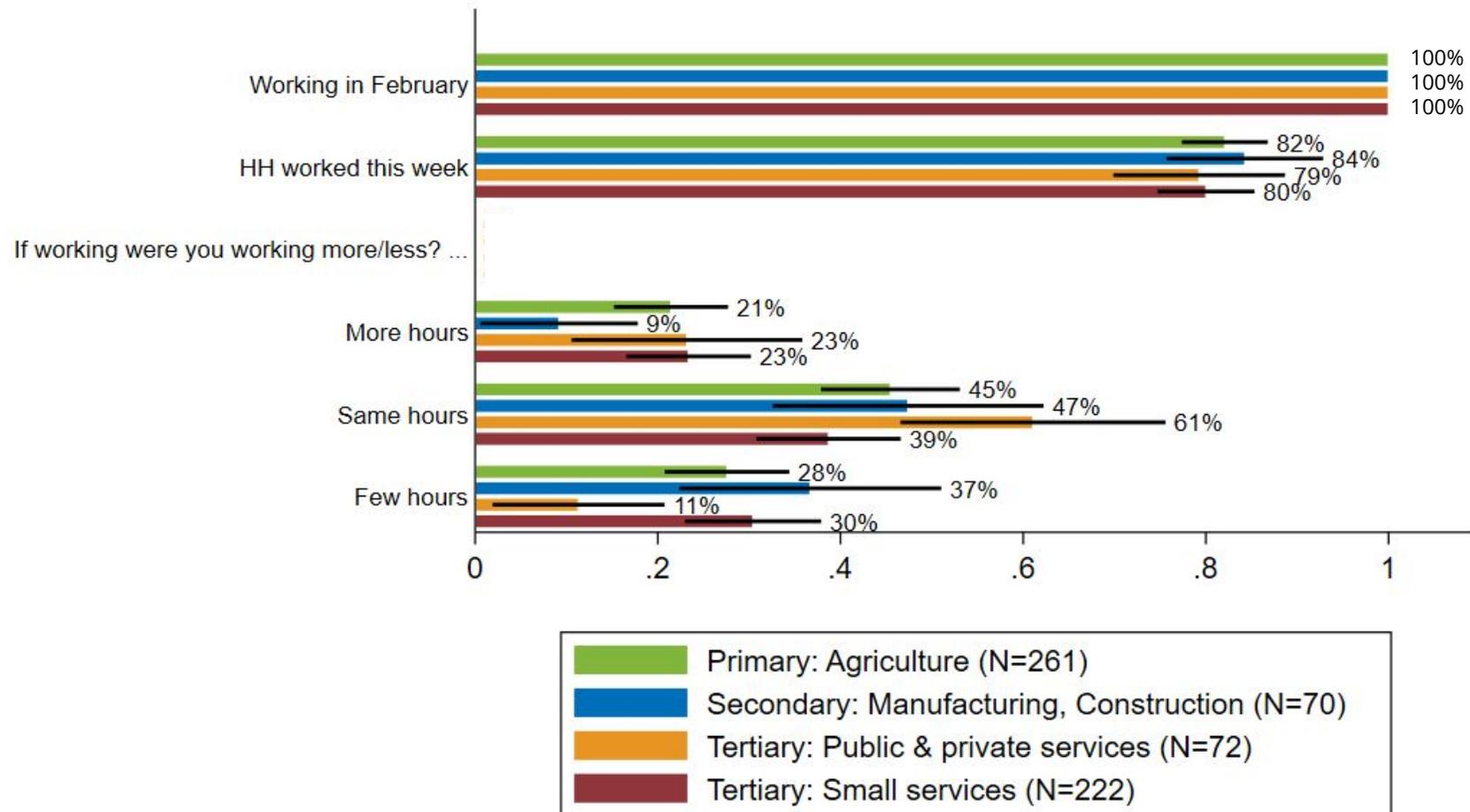
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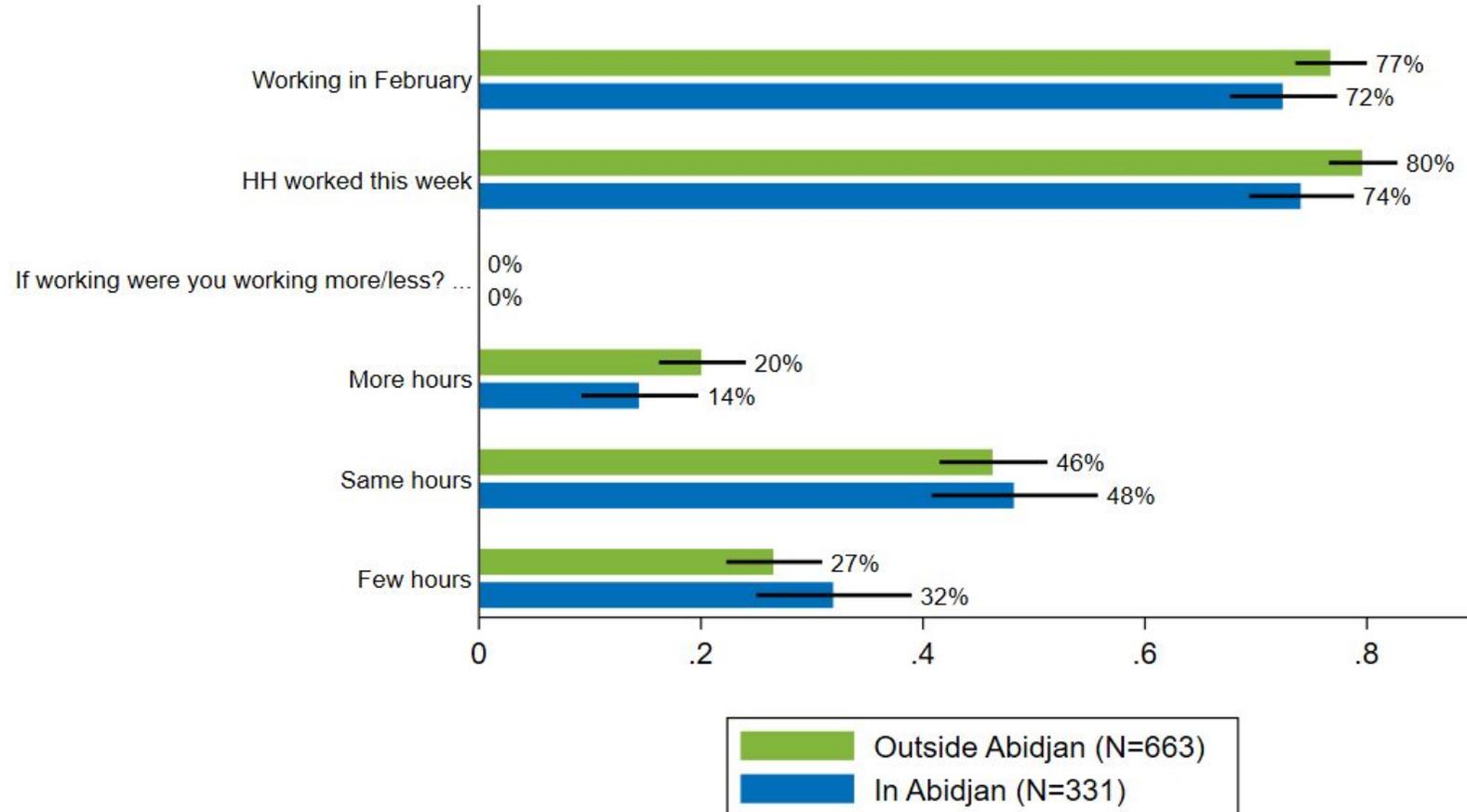
While employment levels have decreased similarly across sectors, public and private services is the only sector where a majority have maintained their earnings compared to February.



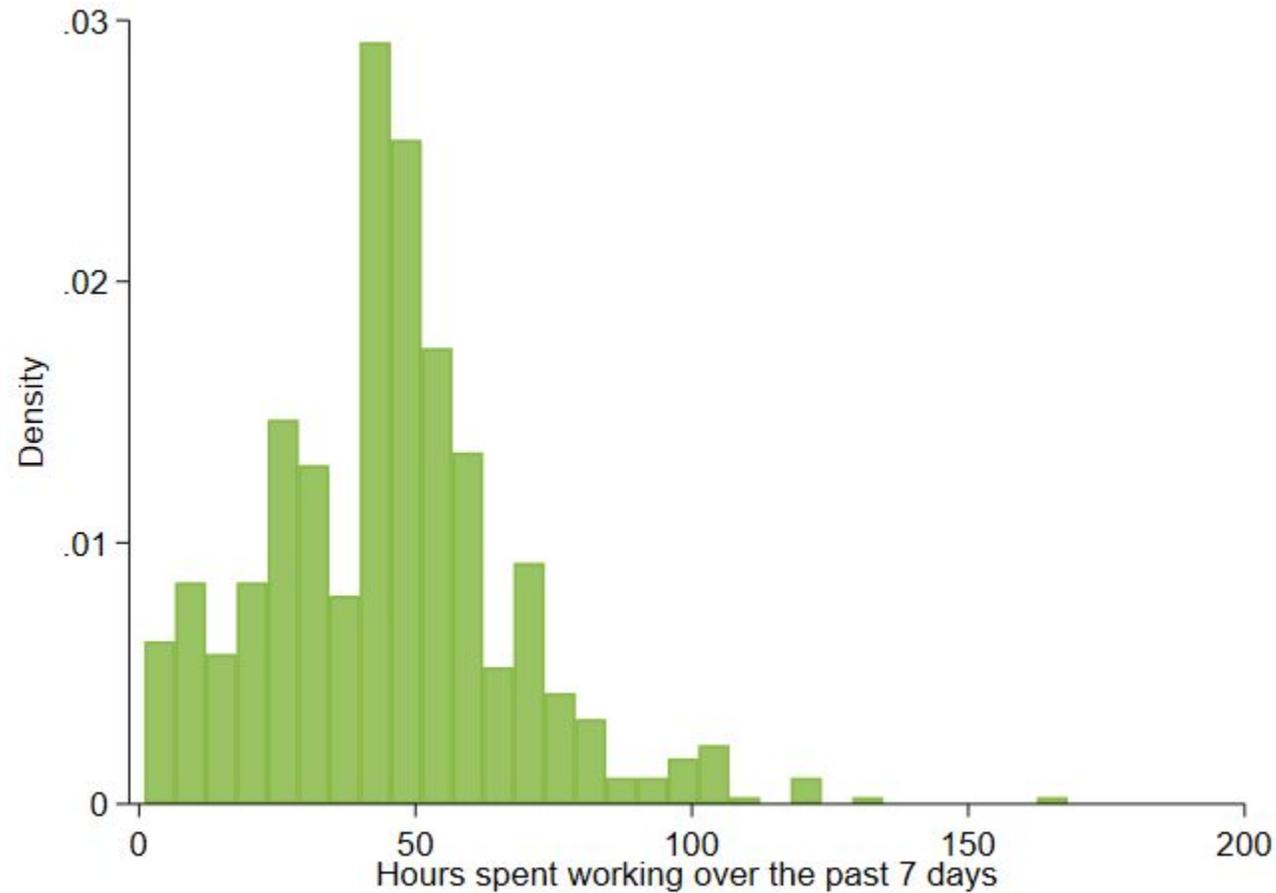
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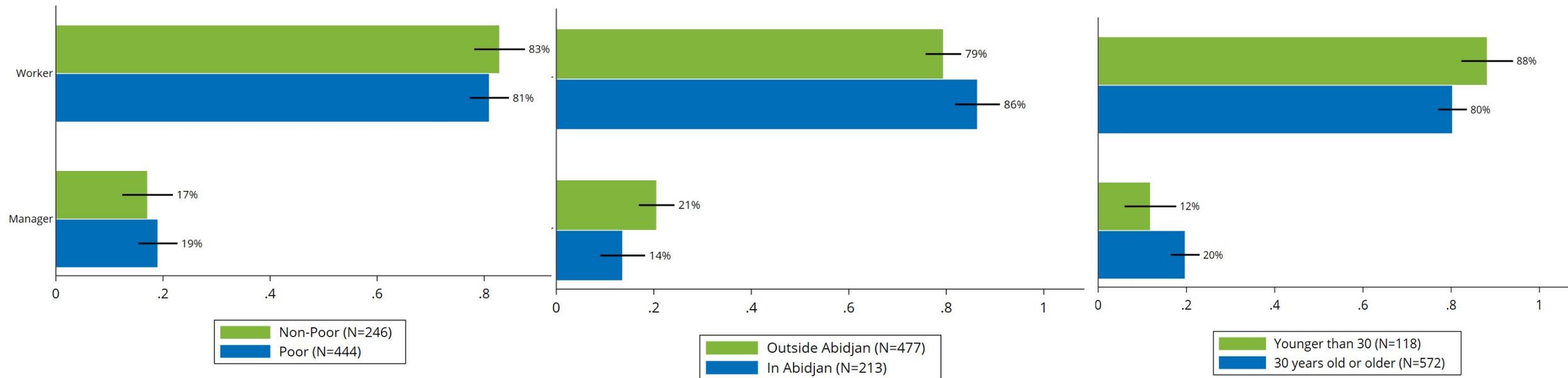
Heads of household both in and outside of Abidjan indicate similar employment rates as in February, and nearly half report working the same amount of hours.



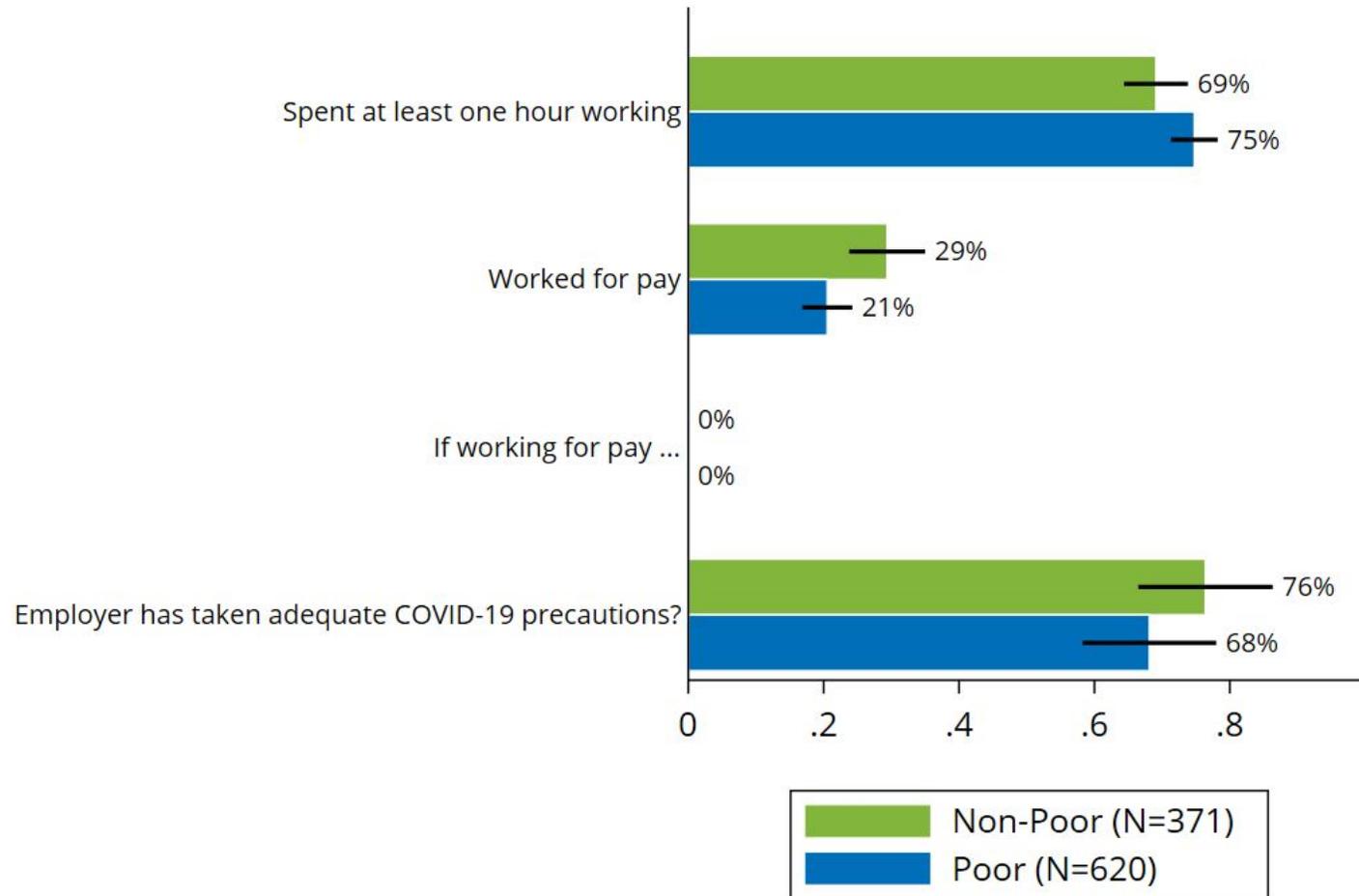
In the last 7 days, nearly one third of respondents report working 50 hours.



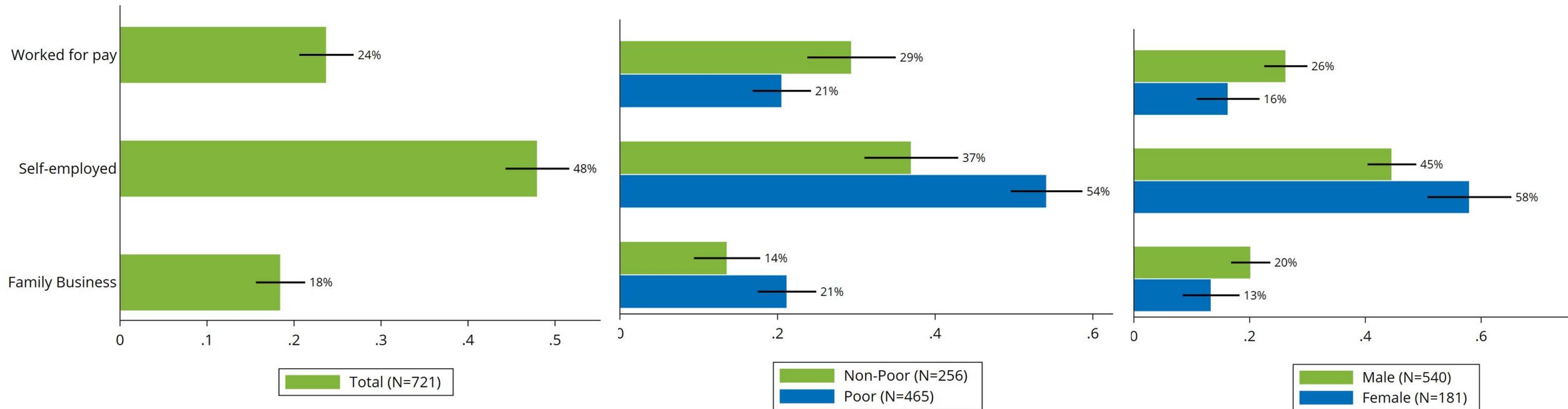
The majority of respondents are workers rather than managers. Respondents living in Abidjan were more likely to report being workers than managers. A larger share of respondents older than 30 years old holds managerial positions.



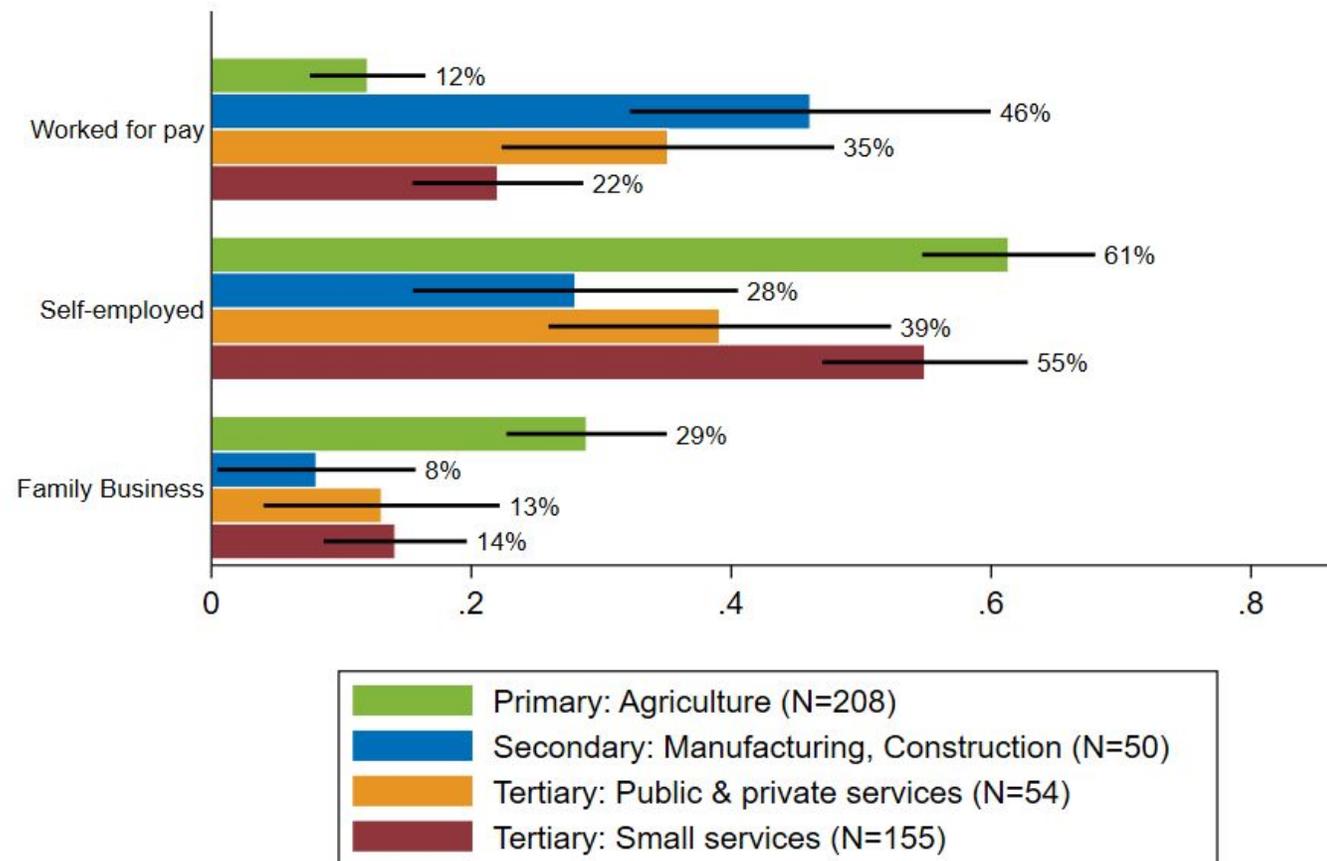
Regardless of socioeconomic status, among those working, a majority consider their employer has taken adequate COVID-19 precautions.



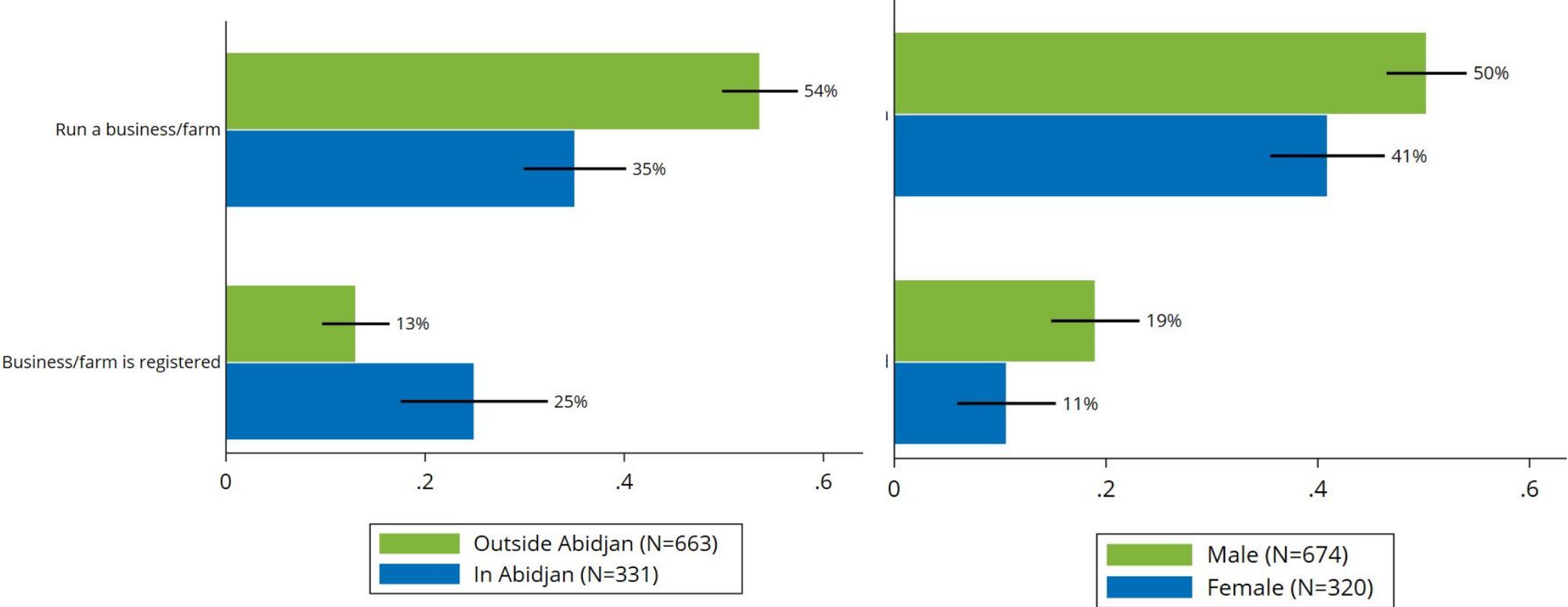
48% of respondents indicate being self-employed in the last week. Poor respondents were more likely to be self-employed or work for a family business in the past 7 days. Female respondents are more likely to be self-employed and less likely to work for pay than male respondents in the past 7 days.



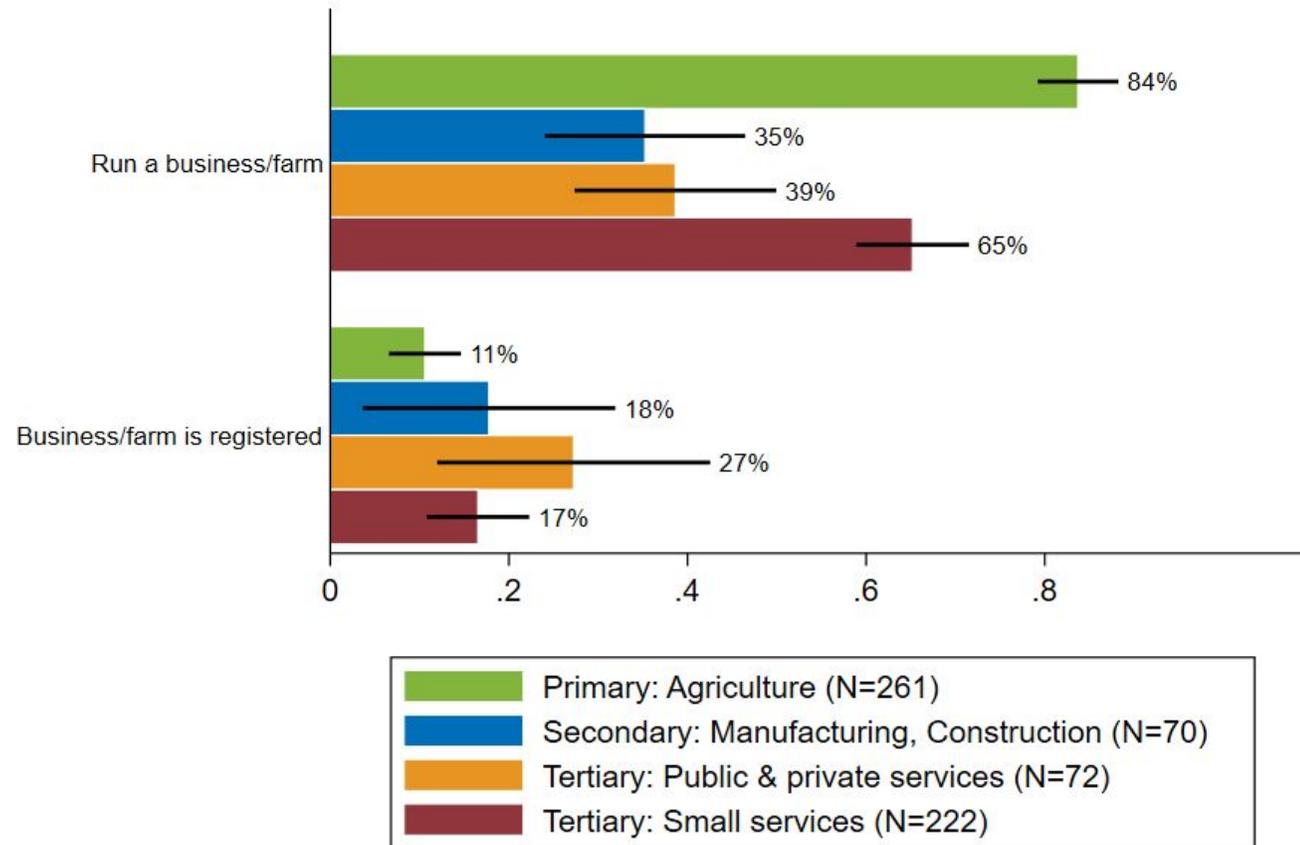
Respondents who work in agriculture are most likely to report being self-employed.



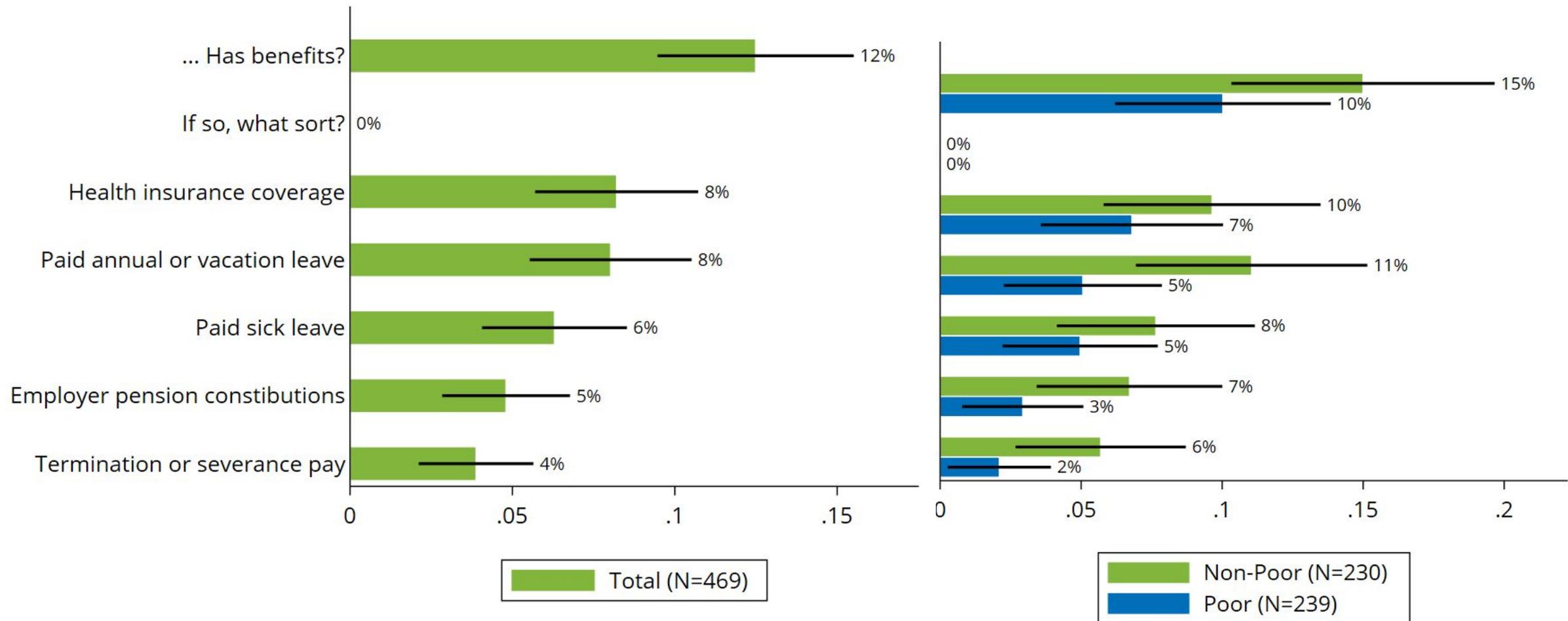
54% of heads of household outside Abidjan run a business or farm, but those outside of Abidjan are much less likely to have it formally registered. Male respondents are more likely to run a business/farm, and more likely to register this business.



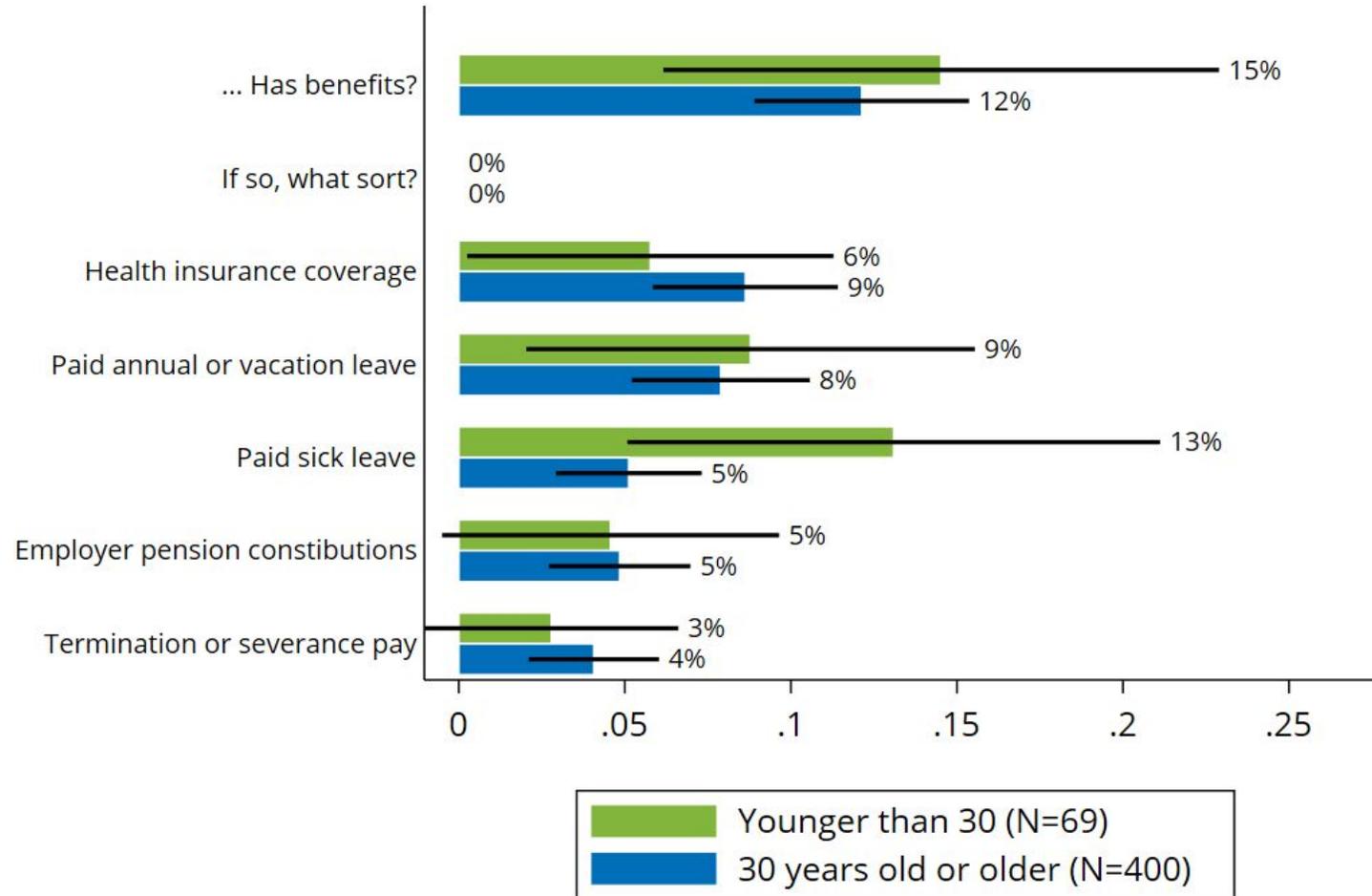
Households in the agriculture sector are least likely to register their business/farm, though the difference is not statistically significant.



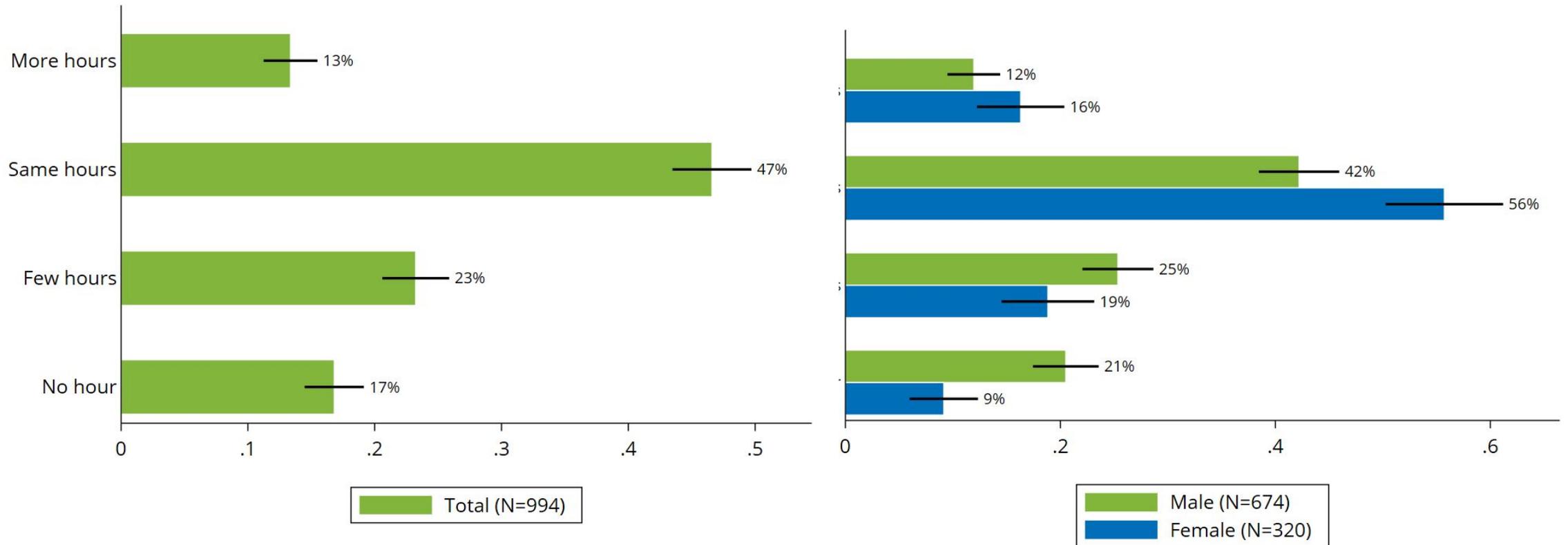
12% of respondents' main job offers formal benefits. A larger proportion of non-poor respondents' main job offers benefits, though the difference is not statistically significant and the proportion is small (15%).



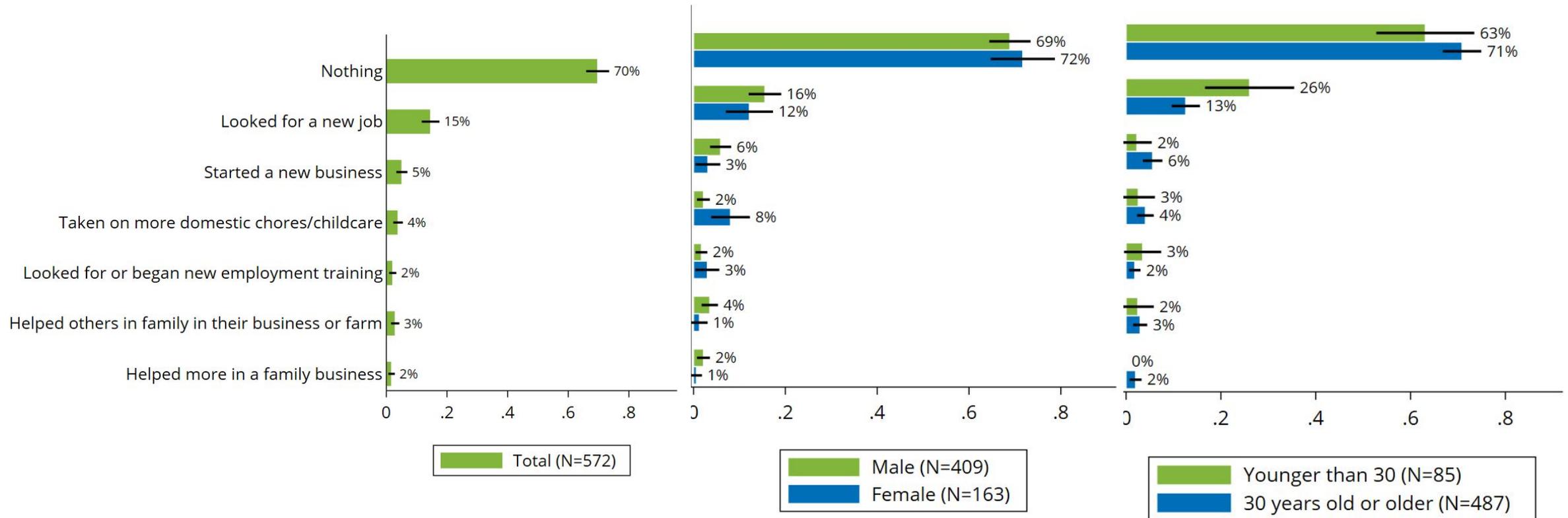
A higher proportion of respondents younger than 30 has a main job that offers formal benefits.



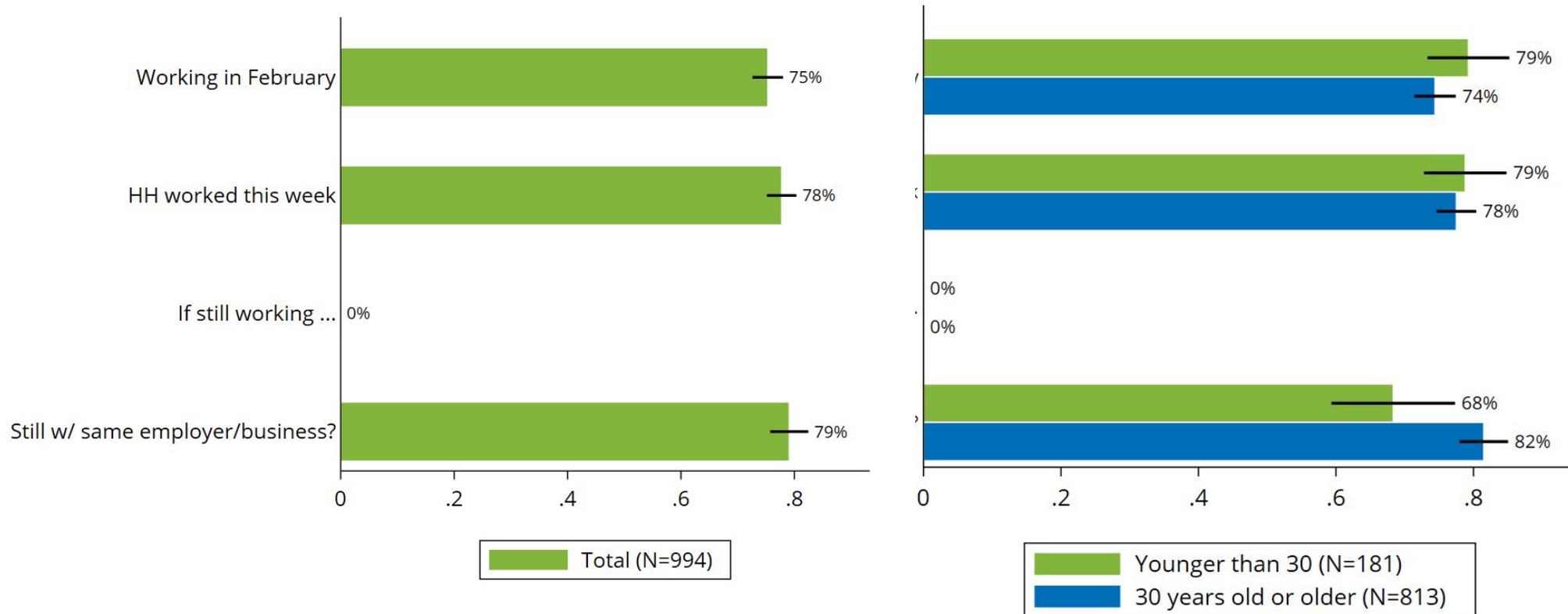
Compared to February, respondents have largely spent the same amount of hours doing household work and caring for children. Male respondents were more likely to spend less additional time on housework and childcare. Female respondents were more likely to maintain time spent on these activities.



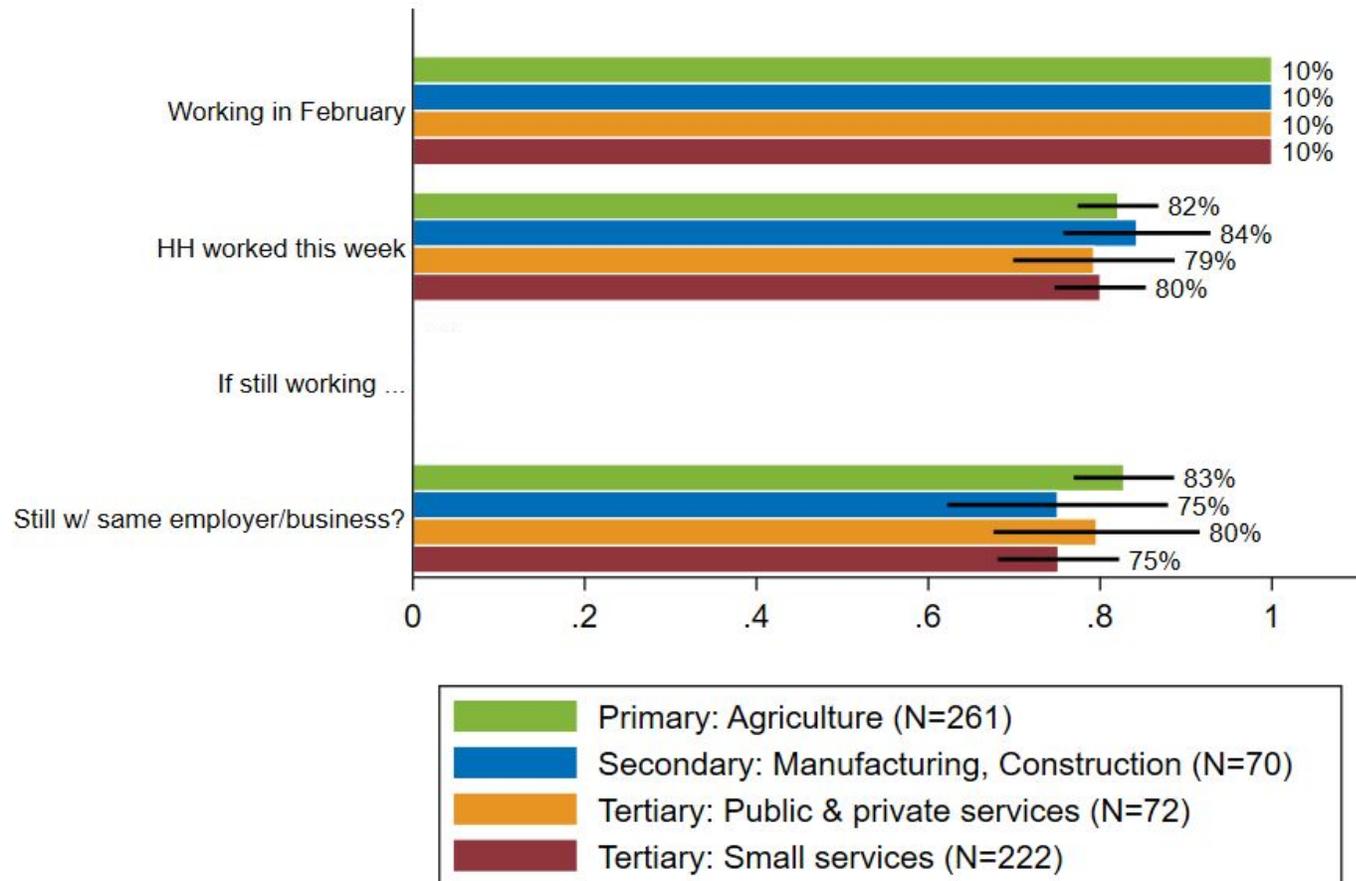
Among respondents working less than in February 2020, only 15% reported looking for a new job. Female respondents were more likely to take on more domestic chores/childcare. Respondents younger than 30 were more likely to look for a new job.



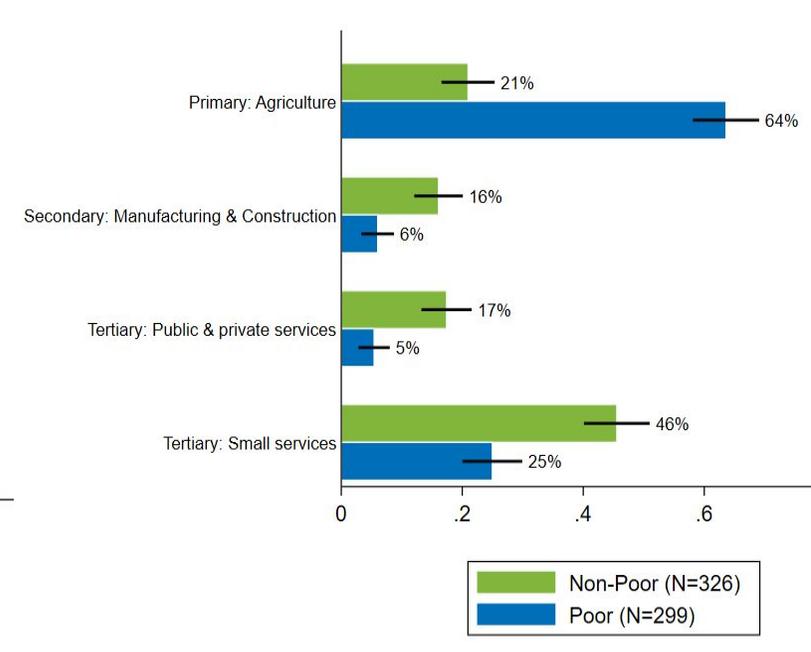
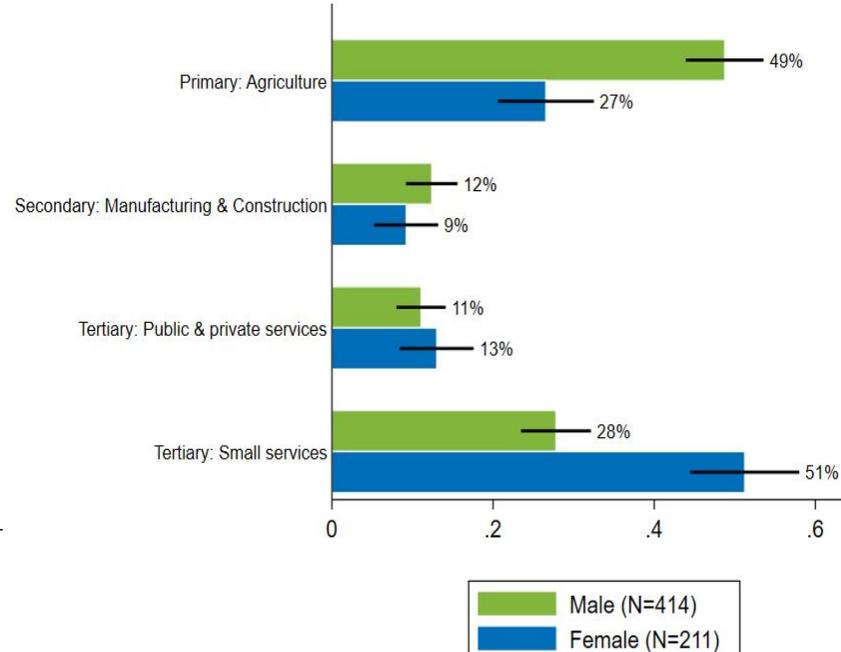
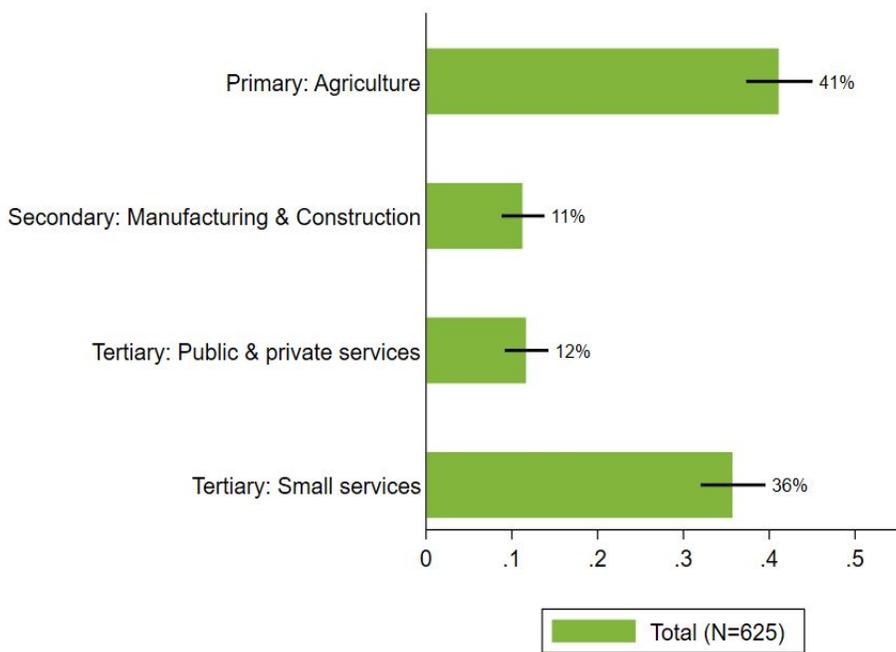
Among those still working when the survey was administered, the majority work for the same employer. A larger share of respondents 30 years old or older are still working are with the same employer.



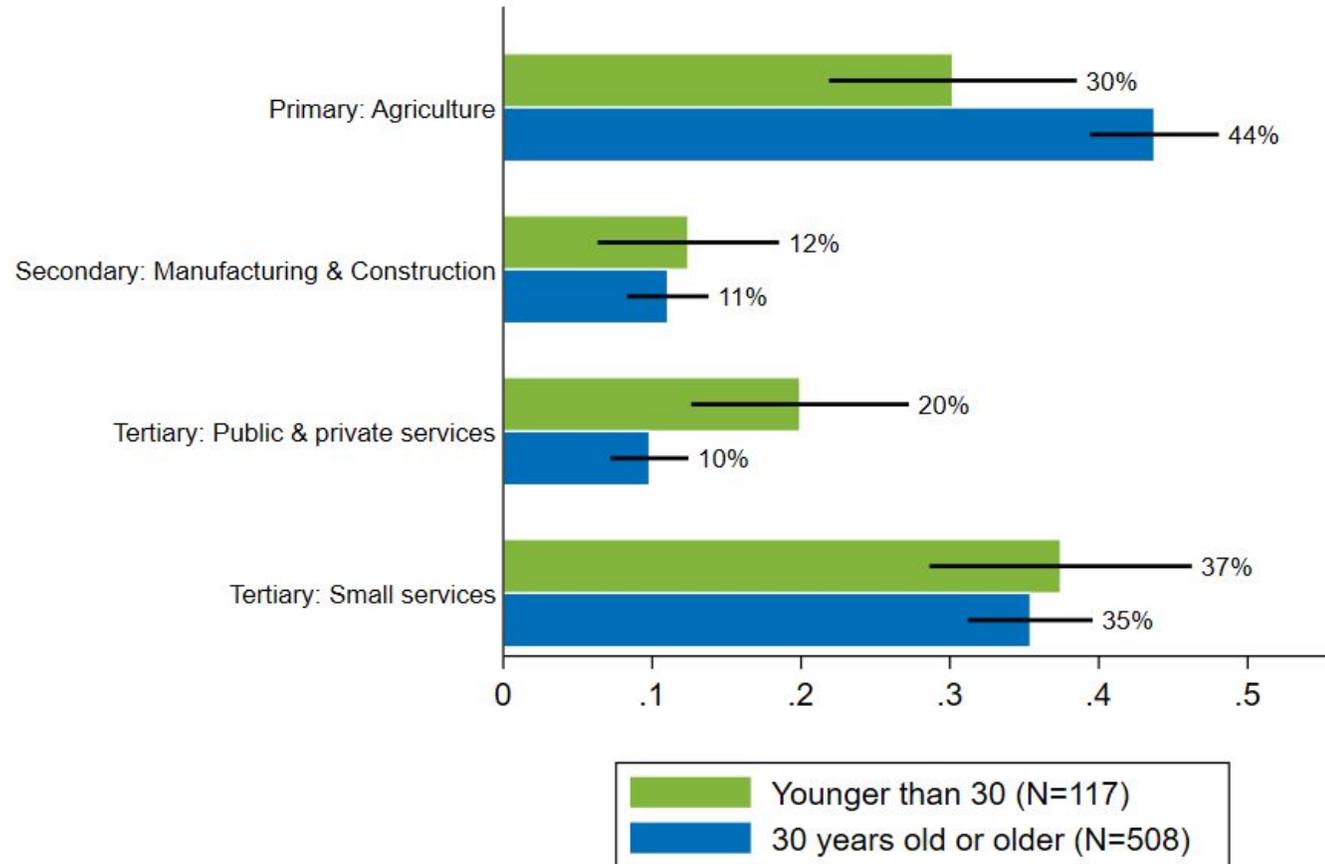
Among respondents still working, a majority within each sector reported still working with the same employer/business.



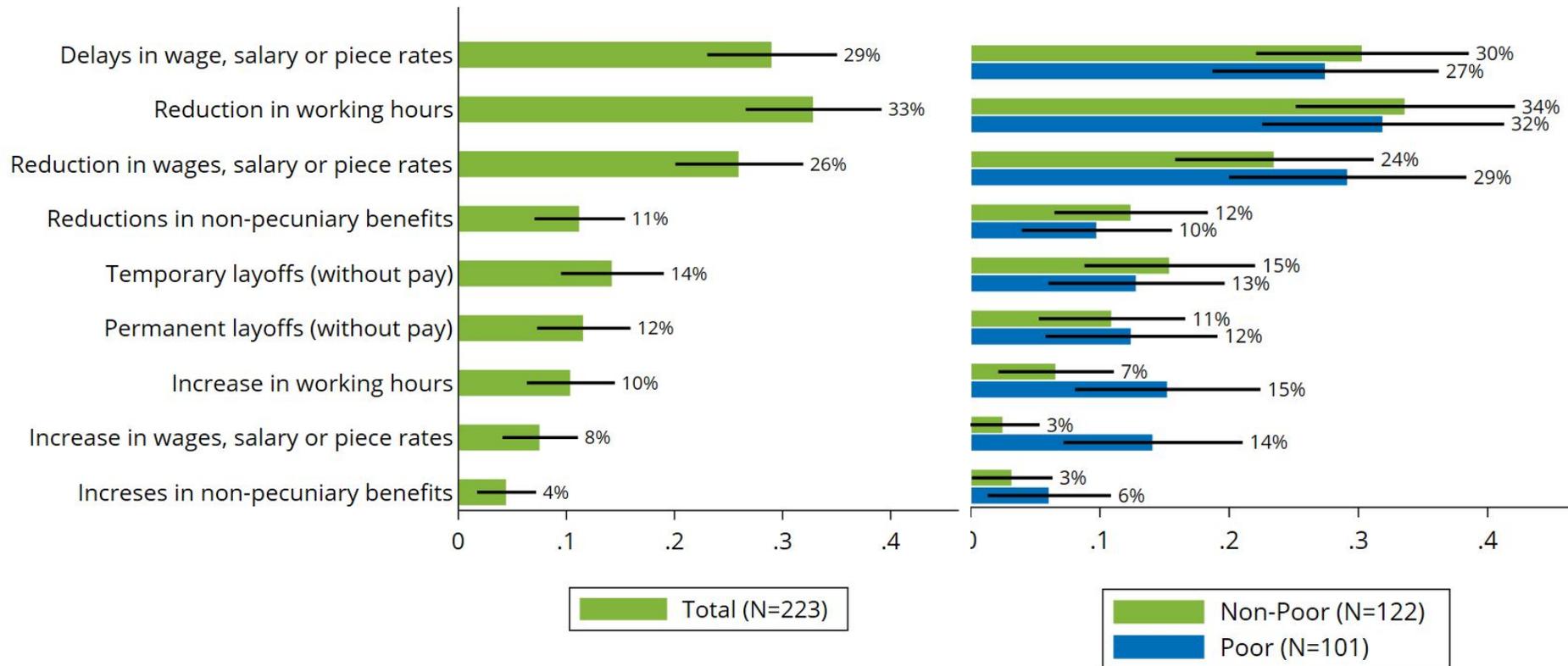
Agriculture is the leading employment sector among heads of household. Nearly two thirds of poor respondents work in agriculture. Male respondents are more likely to work in agriculture while female respondents are more likely to work in small services.



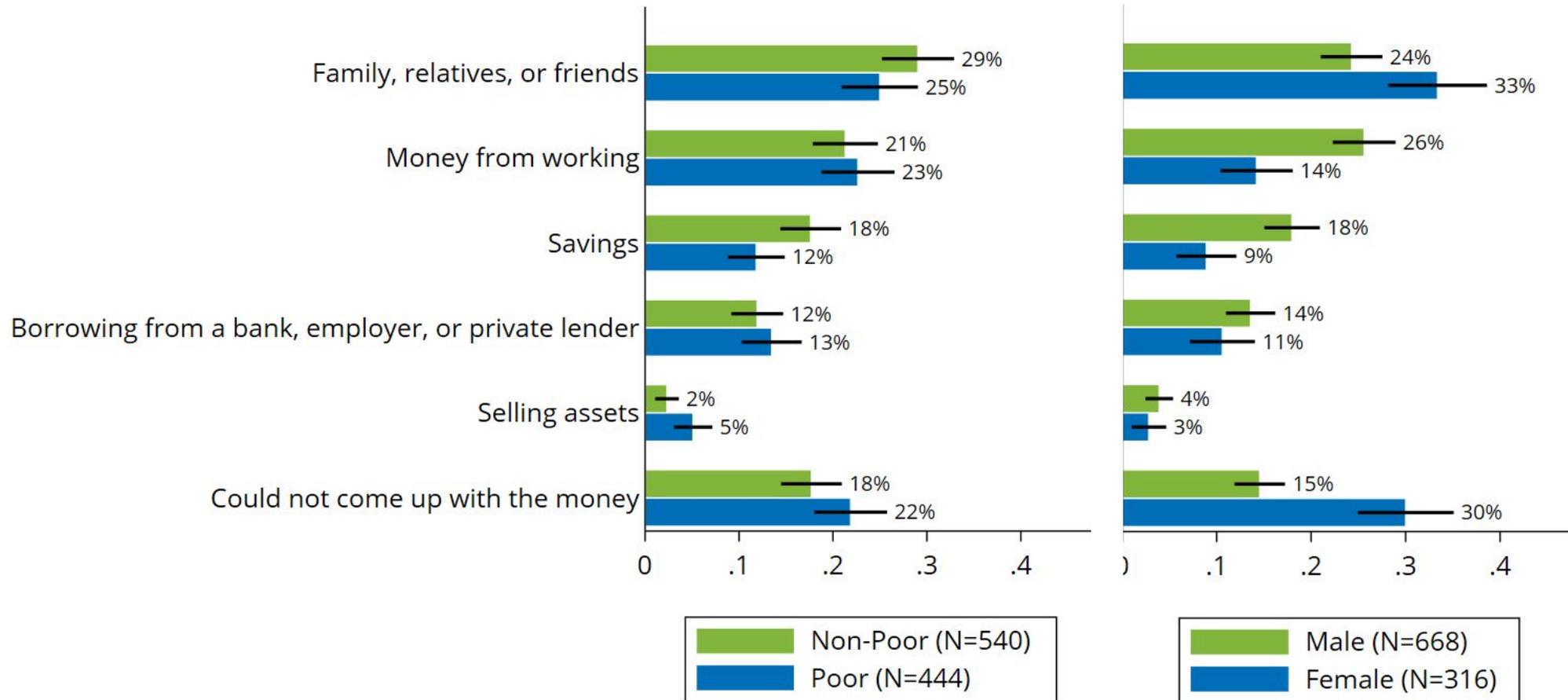
Heads of household 30 years or older are more likely to work in agriculture



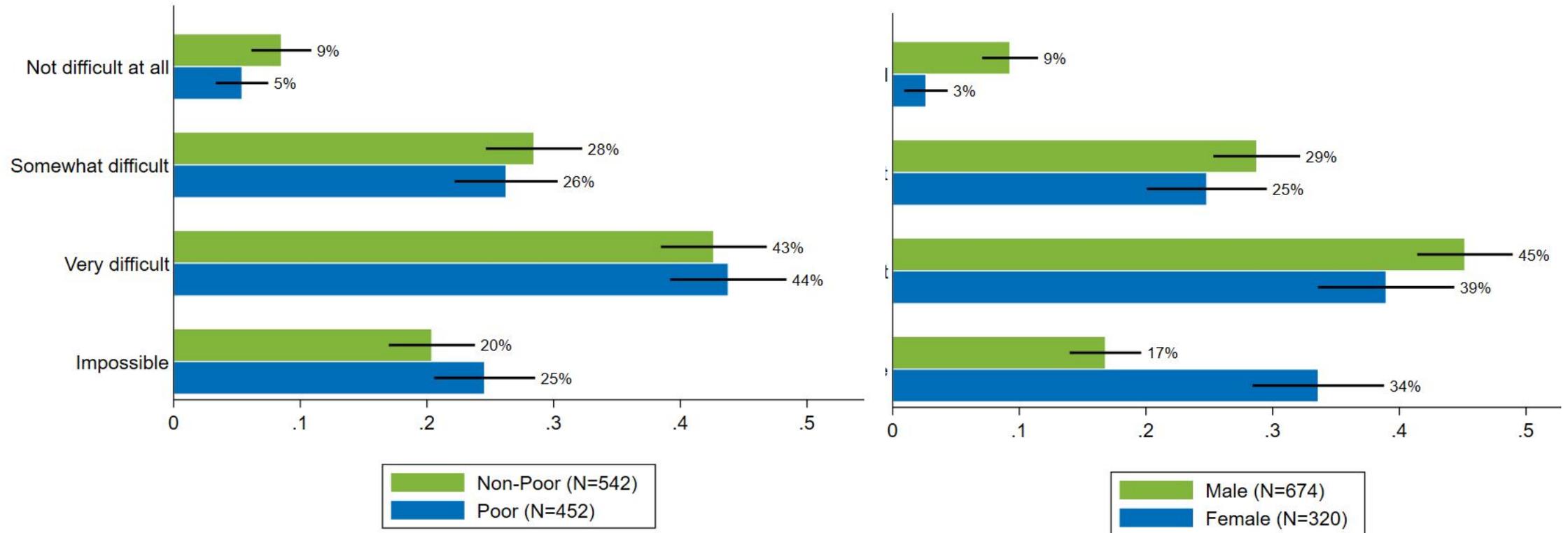
In response to COVID-19, respondents report that businesses delayed wages, reduced working hours, and delayed wages/piece rates. The only significant difference between poor and non-poor respondents' reporting of businesses' responses to COVID-19 was that poor respondents were more likely to report wage or price rate increases.



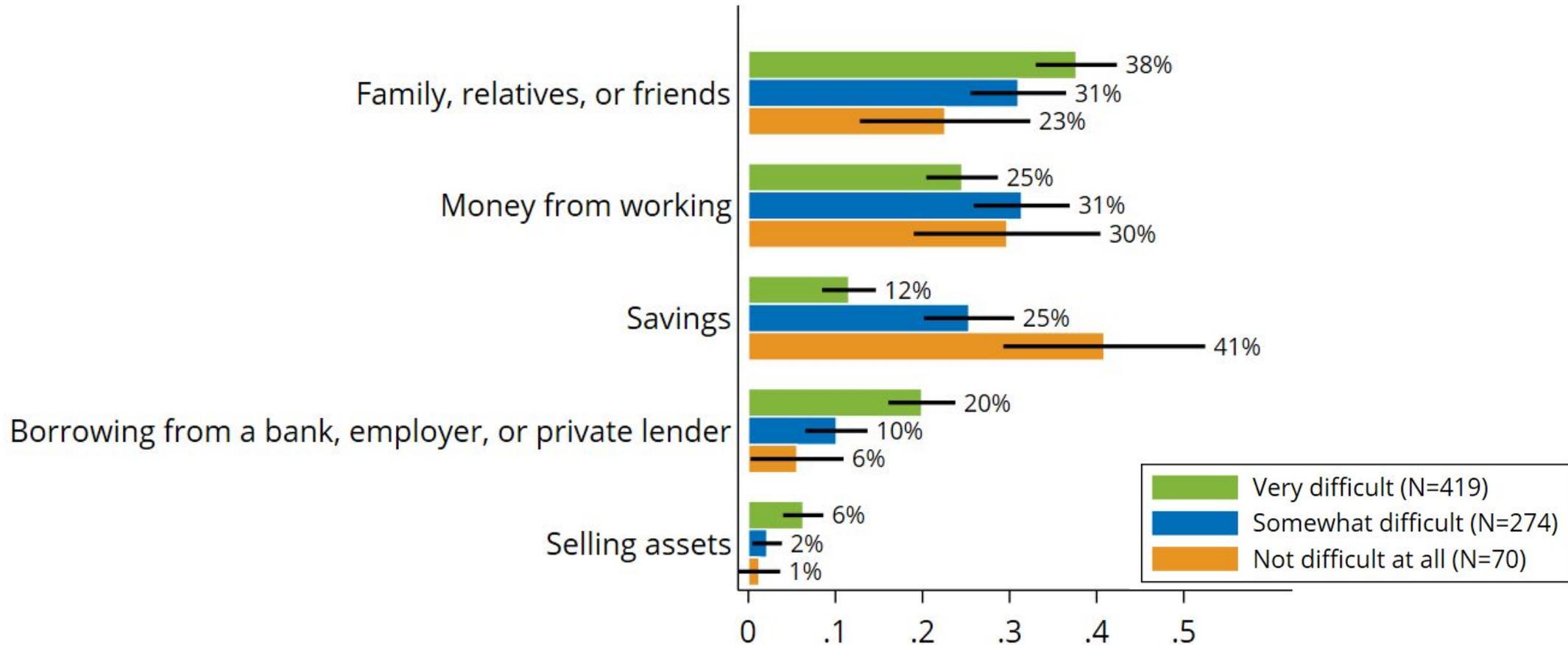
Almost one fifth of non-poor respondents can obtain 65,000 FCFA within 30 days through savings, compared to only one eighth of poor respondents. Male respondents are more likely to obtain 65,000 FCFA within 30 days from working or savings, whereas female respondents are more likely to rely on family or friends.



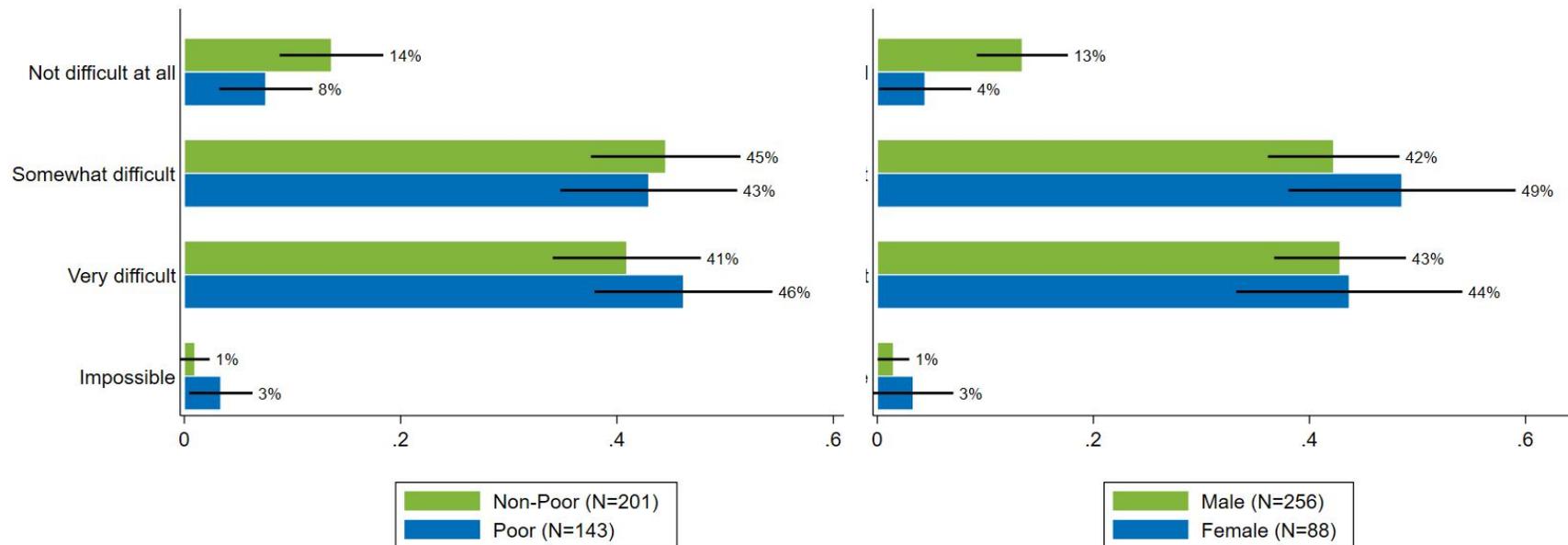
Poor and non-poor respondents report facing similar levels of difficulty in obtaining 65,000 FCFA within 30 days. Male respondents are more likely to report it is not difficult at all to obtain 65,000 FCFA within 30 days, though almost half would still find it to be very difficult.



Family & friends are the most significant sources of emergency funds for those who expect access to be difficult, while savings are the most common among those with easy access.



Poor and non-poor respondents report difficulty obtaining 65,000 FCFA within 7 days at similar rates. Male respondents are more likely than female respondents to report that obtaining 65,000 FCFA within 7 days is not difficult at all, though nearly half still say it would be somewhat difficult. 57% of youth respondents would find it very difficult to obtain 65,000 FCFA within 7 days.



Poor households are 9pp more likely to have to sell off assets to pay for food, healthcare, and other expenses since June 2020. Male heads of household are 11pp more likely to have to sell off assets to pay for food, healthcare, and other expenses.

