

# Azim Premji University

# COVID-19 Livelihoods Survey

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Voices from Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha,  
Madhya Pradesh



# How did we do the survey ?

Purposive sampling (using our collaborators networks)

Phone Survey |

Broad sections of the questionnaire:

Impact on livelihoods

Impact on households

Reach and effectiveness of schemes





# Bihar (Rural)

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Findings from phone surveys  
Collaborating CSO: Aga Khan Rural support programme





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## Survey Coverage

- 173 respondents
- 42% of respondents were males and 58% were females.
- Hindus comprised 89% of respondents, and Muslims 10%.
- 56% of respondents were from the OBC community.
- 79% of the households were vulnerable i.e. they earned less than Rs 10,000 in February.





## Key Findings

**46%**

reported that they had **lost their employment**.

**8 in 10**

casual workers **lost their employment**.

**37%**

**did not have enough money** to buy even a **week's worth** of essentials.

**69%**

households reported **consuming less food** than before.

**79%**

of vulnerable households **received ration**.

**4 in 10**

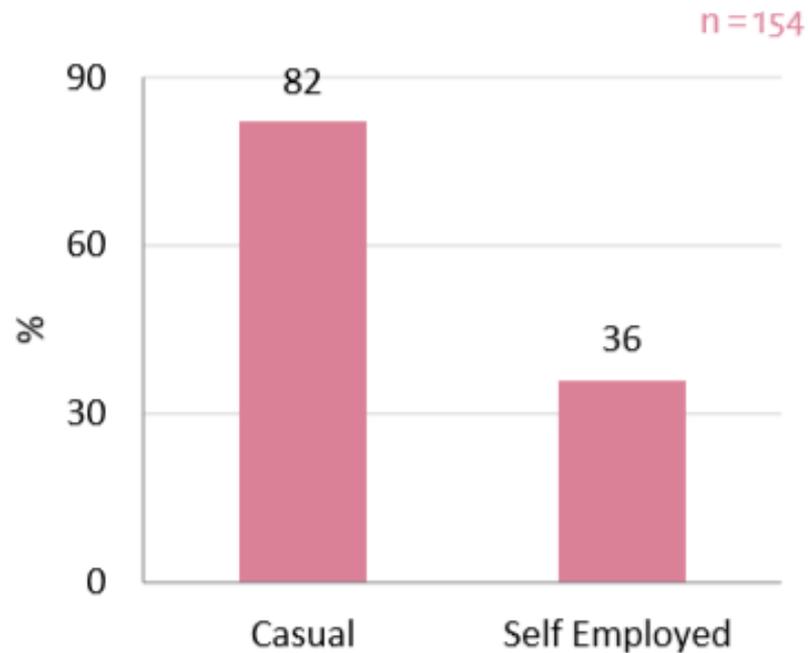
vulnerable households received **no cash transfer**.





## Impact on livelihoods

Figure 1: Workers who lost employment by activity status reported in February (%)



**46%** reported that they had **lost their employment** during the lockdown.

**51%** from **vulnerable households** lost their employment.

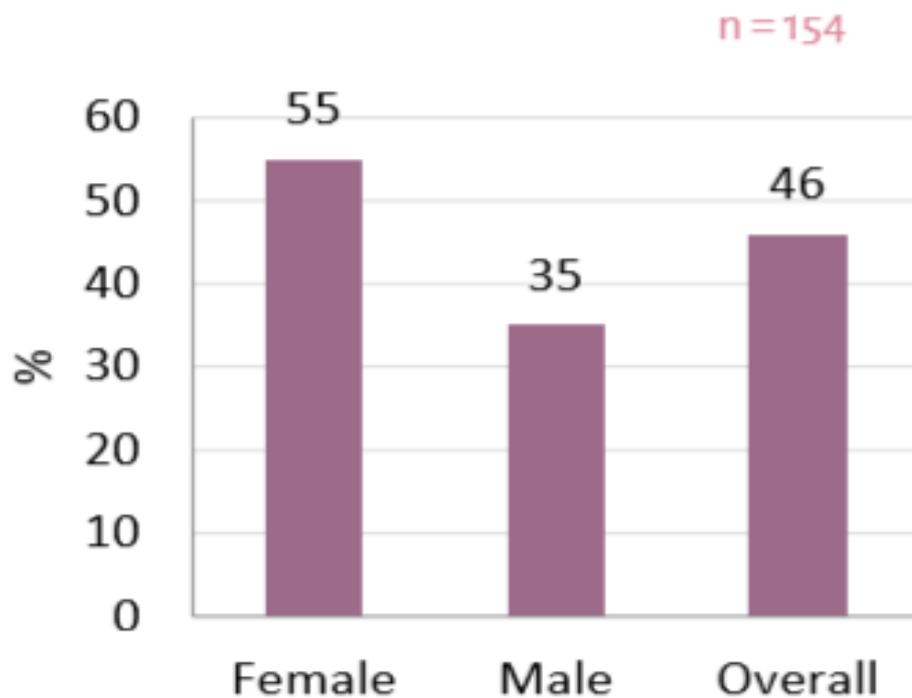
**58%** of **SC/ST workers** lost their employment compared to OBC (35%).





## Impact on livelihoods

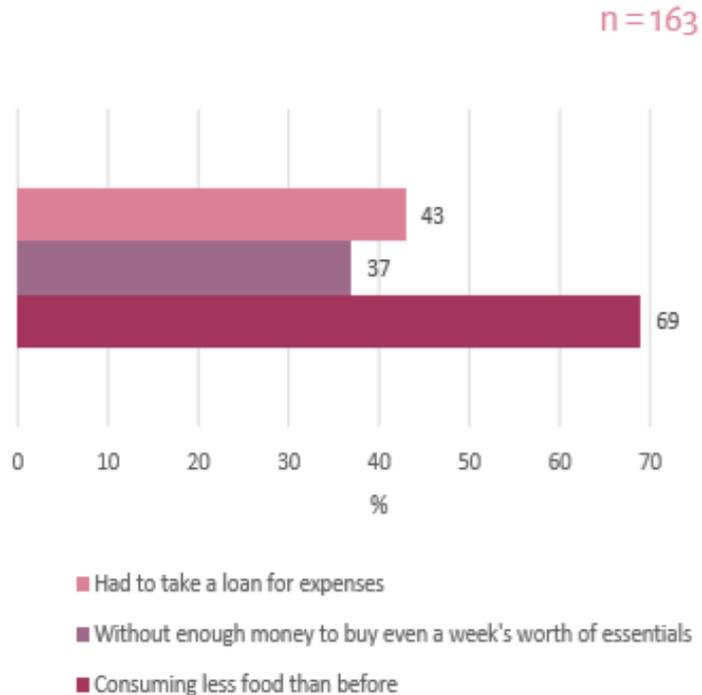
Figure 2: Workers who lost employment by sex (%)





## Impact on households

Figure 3: Impact on households (%)



- SC and ST were the worst affected when it came to levels of food consumption during the lockdown. 85% of SC and ST households were consuming less food than before.
- Half of SC and ST households did not have enough money to buy more than a week's worth of essential items.





## Access to relief measures

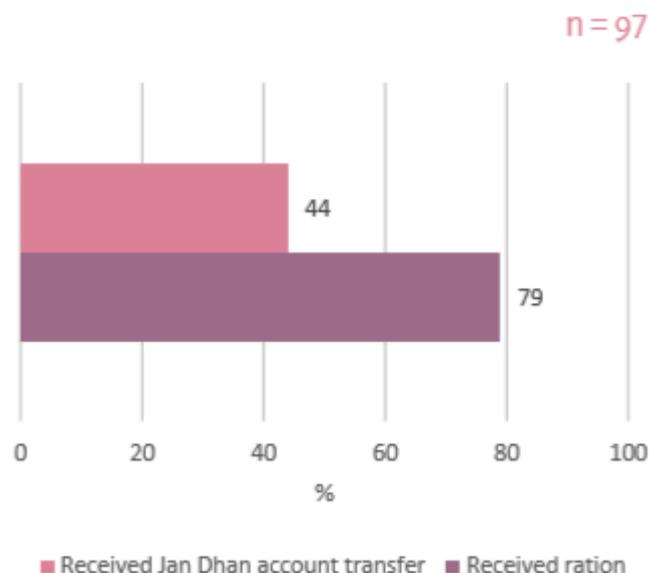
Nearly **8 in 10** vulnerable households received ration.

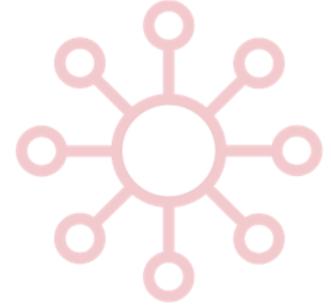
**52%** of vulnerable households did **not** have a Jan Dhan account, **92%** of account holders received a cash transfer.

**40%** of vulnerable households did **not** receive any cash transfer.

Nearly **half of the farmers** received a PM-KISAN transfer.

Figure 4: Vulnerable households who received ration and Jan Dhan account transfer (%)





# Jharkhand (Rural)

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Findings from phone surveys  
Collaborating CSO: Pradan





## Survey Coverage

- Sample size: 458
- 75% of our respondents were females
- Hindus comprised 61% of our respondents, followed by Christians at 12% and Muslims at 3%
- 90% of the households were vulnerable i.e. they earned less than 10,000 in February.
- 57% respondents were scheduled tribes, and 11% were scheduled castes





## Key Findings



58%

reported that they had **lost their employment**.

65%

**fall in average earnings** of casual workers and self-employed non agricultural workers.

27%

of households **did not have enough money** to buy even a **week's worth** of essentials.

77%

of the households reported **consuming less food** than before.

8 in 10

vulnerable households **received ration**.

46%

of vulnerable households reported as having received at **least one cash transfer**.





## Impact on livelihoods

Workers who lost employment by activity status reported in February (%)



**58%** reported that they had **lost their employment** during the lockdown.

Casual wage workers were the worst hit with **76% losing their jobs**.

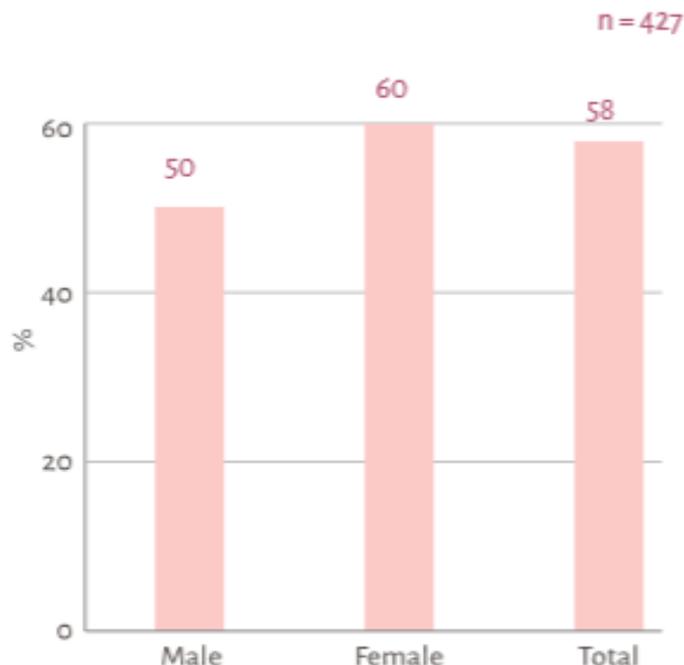
**89% of farmers** reported that they were **unable to sell their produce at full prices**.





## Impact on livelihoods

Wage workers who lost their employment by sex (%)



**42% of salaried wage workers** reported that they had **not been paid their salaries or they had received reduced salaries** during the lockdown.

**Fall in average weekly earnings** of casual workers and self employed non agricultural workers was **65%**.





## Impact on households

- 77% of households reported consuming less food than before during the lockdown.
- 27% of households were without enough money to buy even a week's worth of essentials
- Compared to general (11%) and OBC (22%) households, a relatively higher number of SC/ST households (29%) were without enough money to buy more than a week's worth of essential items.
- More than **one-fifth** of all households had to take a loan as a result of this lockdown
- **8 in 10** households said that they cannot pay next month's rent.





## Access to relief measures

- **8 in 10** vulnerable households received ration during the lockdown.
- **56%** of vulnerable households did not have a Jan Dhan account; **90%** of those who did have a Jan Dhan account received a cash transfer.
- **46%** of vulnerable households reported as having received at least one cash transfer.
- Only **16%** of farmers received a PM-KISAN transfer.



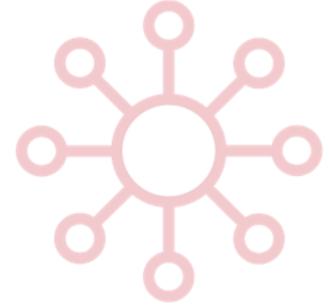


# Odisha

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Findings from phone surveys

Collaborating CSO: Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR)  
and Pradan





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## Survey Coverage

- Around 60% of the respondents worked in rural areas.
- 28% of the respondents were males, 71% were females and 1% were transgenders
- Hindus comprised 92% the respondents, Christians 6% and Muslims 1%.
- Migrants constituted 15% of the sample, most of whom were located in urban areas.
- Nearly 60% of the respondents were from the SC/ST community.
- 91% of the sample households were vulnerable i.e. they earned less than 10,000 in February





## Key Findings

67%

reported that they had **lost their employment.**

80%

**fall in average earnings** of casual workers and self-employed non agricultural workers.

43%

of households **did not have enough money** to buy even a **week's worth** of essentials.

82%

of the households reported **consuming less food** than before.

89%

vulnerable households **received ration.**

25%

of vulnerable households **did not receive even a single cash transfer.**





## Impact on livelihoods

Workers who lost employment by activity status reported in February (%)



**Urban Odisha** has been more severely affected with **77%** respondents having **lost their employment**.

Self employed workers in urban areas were the worst hit with **96%** losing their jobs.

**Fall in average weekly earnings** of casual workers and self employed non agricultural workers was **80%**.





## Impact on livelihoods

**33% of salaried wage workers** reported that they had **not been paid their salaries or they had received reduced salaries** during the lockdown.

**9 in 10 of farmers** reported that they were **unable to sell their produce at full prices**.

*Wage workers who lost their employment by sex (%)*





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## Impact on households

- Urban households have been particularly affected with 92% consuming less food than before.
- 9 in 10 migrants reported reduced intake of food.
- 43% of the households did not have enough money to buy even a week's worth of essentials, the situation being worse off in urban households (66%).
- 87% of the households said that they cannot pay next month's rent.

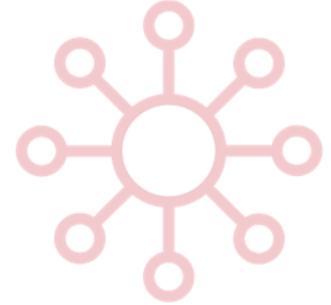
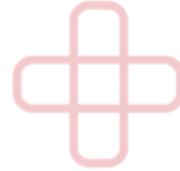




## Access to relief measures

- Nearly **9 in 10** vulnerable households received ration.
- **15%** of vulnerable households in urban areas were unable to get ration.
- **65%** of vulnerable households did not have a Jan Dhan account
- **36%** of vulnerable households located in urban areas did not receive even a single cash transfer, compared to **17%** of households in rural areas.
- Only **13%** of farmers received a PM-KISAN transfer.





# Madhya Pradesh (Rural)



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Findings from phone surveys  
Collaborating CSO: Pradan and Srijan





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## Survey Coverage

- 525 respondents
- 37% of the respondents were males and 63% were females
- Hindus comprised 86% of the respondents, the 'Others' 12%.
- 58% respondents were from the SC/ST community





## Key Findings

48%

reported that they had **lost their employment**.

25%

households **did not have enough money** to buy even a week's worth of essentials.

36%

of vulnerable households received **no cash transfer**.

7 in 10

reported **consuming less food** than before.

66%

of vulnerable households **received ration**.





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## Impact on livelihoods

- 48% reported that they had lost their employment during the lockdown.
- Casual workers were the worst hit with 65% losing their jobs.
- More than 7 in 10 farmers reported that they were unable to sell their produce at full prices.
- 44% of salaried wage workers reported that they had not been paid their salaries or they had received reduced salaries during the lockdown

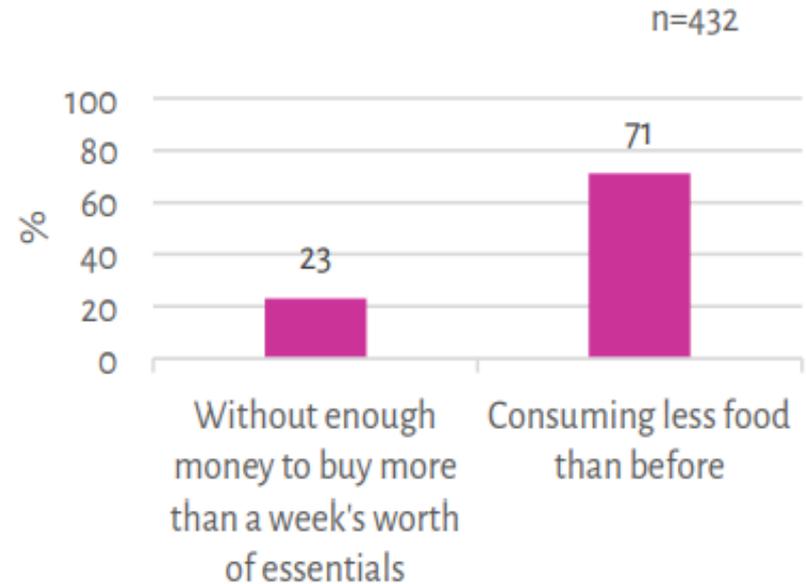




## Impact on households

- Compared to General (19%) and OBC (17%) households, a relatively higher number of SC/ST households (25%) were without enough money to buy more than a week's worth of essential items.
- One-fourth of households surveyed had to take a loan as a result of this lockdown
- More than half of the households (52%) said that they cannot pay next month's rent.

Figure 3 : State of vulnerable households with respect to food intake and savings(%)





## Access to relief measures

- Two-thirds of vulnerable households received ration.
- 39% of vulnerable households did not have a Jan Dhan account, 89% of account holders received a cash transfer.
- 36% of vulnerable households did not receive any cash transfer.
- Only one-fourth of farmers received a PMKISAN transfer



## Data Dashboard

Survey continues and the first round should get over later this week.

Follow up with same respondents to check on status after a month.

Data regularly updated and presented for further exploration on our website.

