Critical needs during Covid-19 lockdown: Job, food, cash, medicines—Who needs what?

Population Council Institute

Government of India’s 40-day national lockdown was a necessary step towards protecting people from getting the COVID-19 infection and breaking the chain of viral transmission. However, such strict lockdown brings halt to economic activities in any place triggering loss in livelihood and bringing some hardships to the population. Often, these effects are disproportionate and most marginalised feel the effects most.

Population Council Institute's telephone survey with participants of longitudinal studies has helped understand critical needs of households and provides supportive data for Government of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.¹

**Challenges**

About two-thirds (Uttar Pradesh: 64% vs. Bihar: 67%) reported that either themselves or their family members lost jobs/livelihood due to lockdown.

More individuals from the informal sectors in rural areas reported loss of jobs, than those in urban areas.

Loss of jobs was higher for females than males in the informal sectors, while more males lost jobs in the private sector.

In the survey conducted in the first two weeks of April, 54% from UP and 61% from Bihar reported having resources that may last for less than 1 month and around one-third had resources to survive for less than 2 weeks.

**Critical needs**

Food (88%), money (44%) and medicine (17%) were the three most critical needs, irrespective of gender, state and area where the respondent lived.

Food items most needed were: rice, pulses, fruits, vegetables, milk.

**Money needs by household CONDITIONS**

- Households with job/income loss
- Households with availability of >1 month resources
- Households with family member stranded elsewhere

The cash needs were greater among households where family members lost jobs/livelihood, households with non-availability of >1 month resources at home, and households where family member is stranded elsewhere.

**Medicine Needs**

- Households with medical conditions
- Households with no medical conditions
- Presence of elderly member (60+) in the household
- No elderly in the household

Similarity, households with elderly members and individuals with pre-existing medical conditions reported greater needs of medicine.

Survey Methodology: Details can be accessed at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/RZVOKW

¹The study builds on the UDAYA longitudinal study of adolescents; to know more about UDAYA longitudinal surveys, please visit at: https://www.projectudaya.in/

For more information on this brief, please write to: info@pcinstitute.org or skpatel@popcouncil.org

Note: This brief presents findings from the first round of the COVID-19 KAP study (N=2041), and results from follow-up rounds will be shared in due course.