

Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses (RECOVR) Survey Analysis



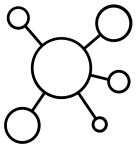
Table of Contents

- Key Takeaways
- RECOVR Overview
- Survey Information
- Health & COVID-19 Mitigation
- Social Protection & Financial Resilience
- Education
- Economic Activity & Employment

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



Rapid response surveys to answer critical policy questions (8+ countries)



A global hub that centralizes research and policy lessons



A portfolio of IPA studies to generate rigorous evidence (80+ studies)

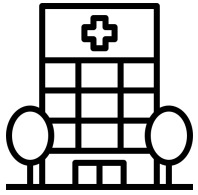


Advising 15+ governments on evidence-based approaches



Research-on-Research to strengthen the quality of remote data collection

RECOVR Survey: Key Takeaways



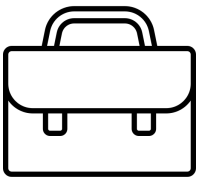
More than 70% of respondents say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19. For those who don't feel at risk, almost 30% report it is because they follow preventive measures



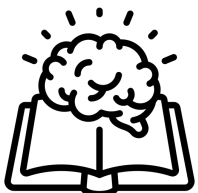
More than 50% of households say they have had to reduce food consumption in the past week



Almost 80% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



80% of employed individuals have earned less pay than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



Households report that 80% of children in primary and secondary school are spending time on education at home since schools were closed

Acknowledgements

- IPA Global Principal Investigators / Survey Analysis team

Shana Warren, Elliot Collins, Doug Parkerson

- IPA Global RECOVR/Policy team

Sebastian Chaskel, Patrick Malone, Bethany Park, Shahana Hirji,
Luciana Debenedetti

- IPA RWANDA team

Doug Kirke Smith, Leodomir Mfura, Jean Aime Nsabimana

Rwanda Survey Information

Dates of survey: 4th -12th June

Sampling method: *Random Digit Dialing of a nationally representative sample of phone numbers*

Sample size: 1482 respondents out of 4234 call attempts

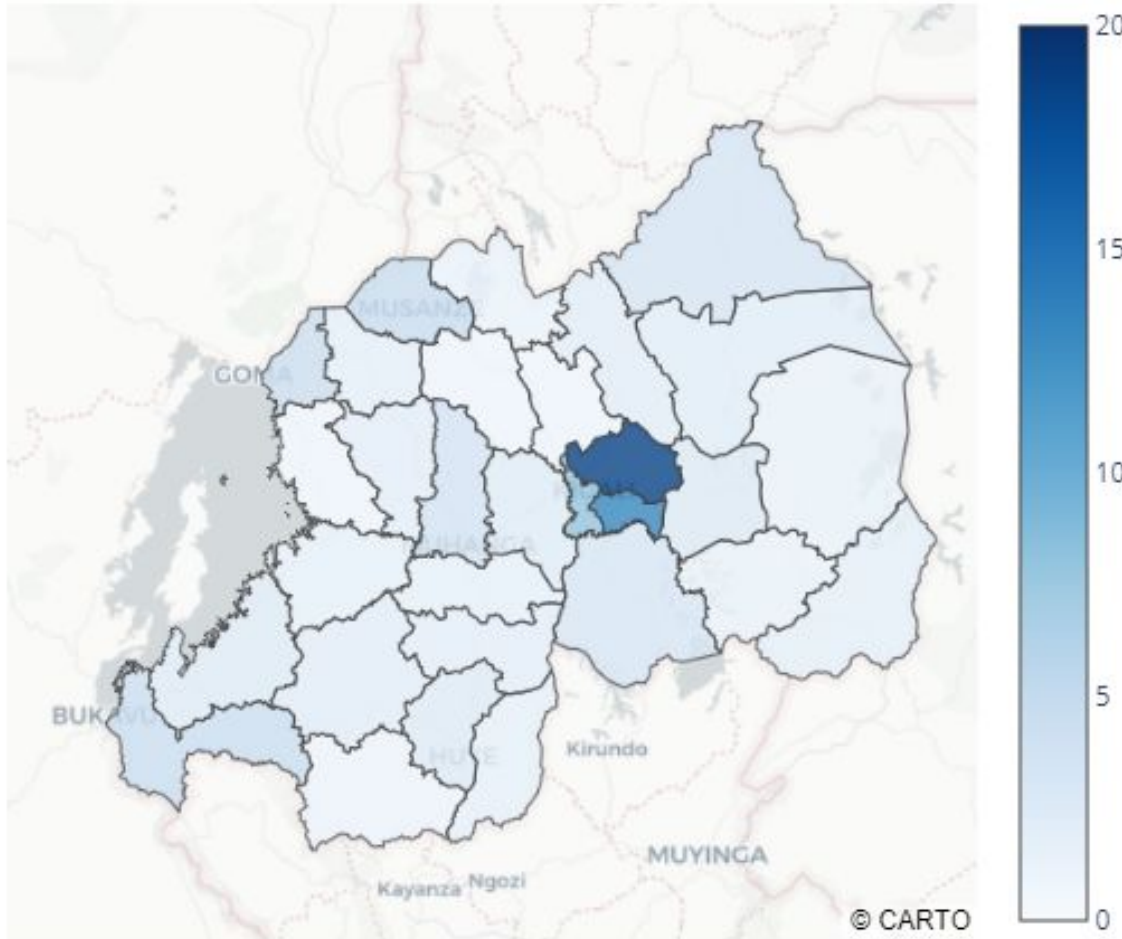
Average respondent demographics:

- % women: 37%
- Age: 30
- Household size: 4.9
- % that completed more than secondary school: 60%
- % Under national poverty line: 14% (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.
 - Based on NISR's 2017 EICV5 dataset.
- **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 ($p < 0.05$).

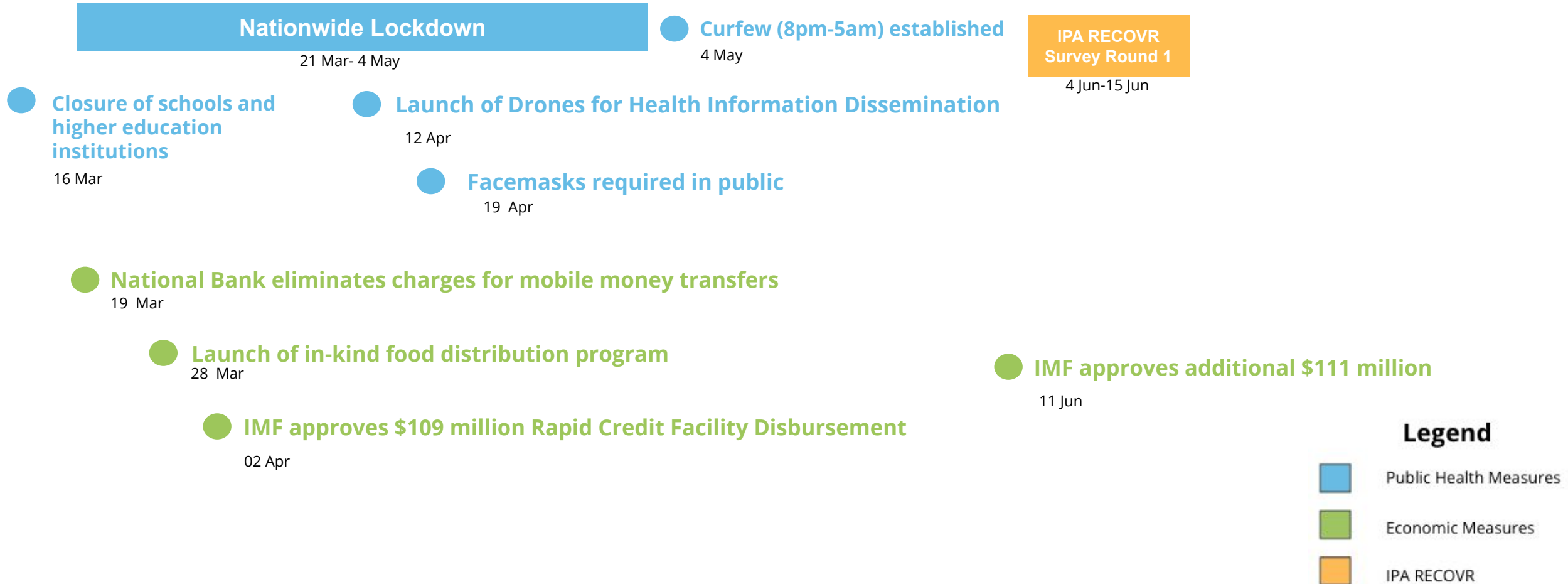
Sample is heavily concentrated in Kigali



Region	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Sample
Kigali City	590	39.80%
West	258	17.40%
South	245	16.50%
East	239	16.10%
North	150	10.10%

Rwanda RECOVR Survey: Survey and Policy Timeline

Mar 16 Mar 30 Apr 13 Apr 27 May 11 May 25 Jun 8 Jun 22 Jul 6





Health & COVID-19 Mitigation

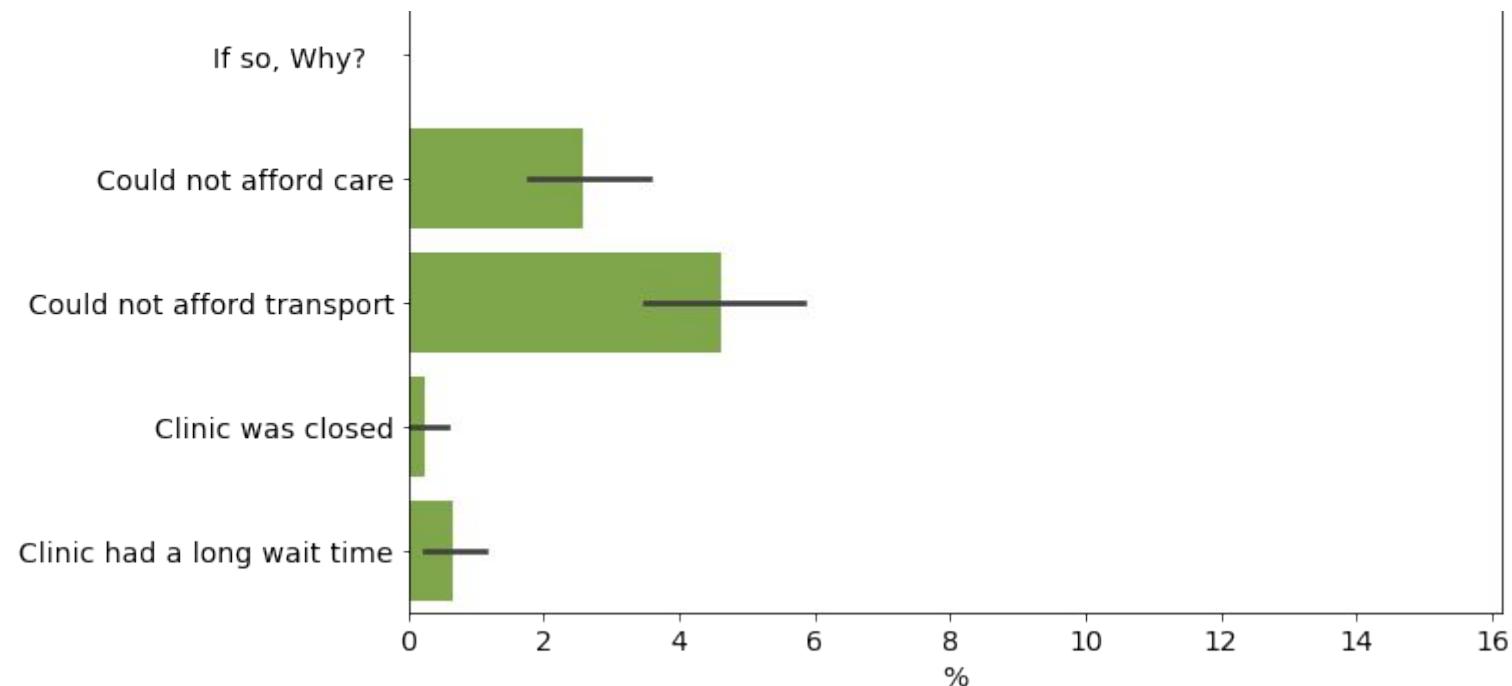
Health & COVID-19 Mitigation: Key Takeaways

- 13% of respondents say they delayed or skipped needed healthcare visits since 21 March. For those who delayed or skipped healthcare, most said it was because they could not afford transport.
- 25% of respondents say they did not stay home any days in the last week, while 15% report staying home every day
- More than 80% of respondents say they washed their hands more often this week than before mid-March
- More than 70% of respondents say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19. For those who don't feel at risk, almost 30% report it is because they follow preventive measures

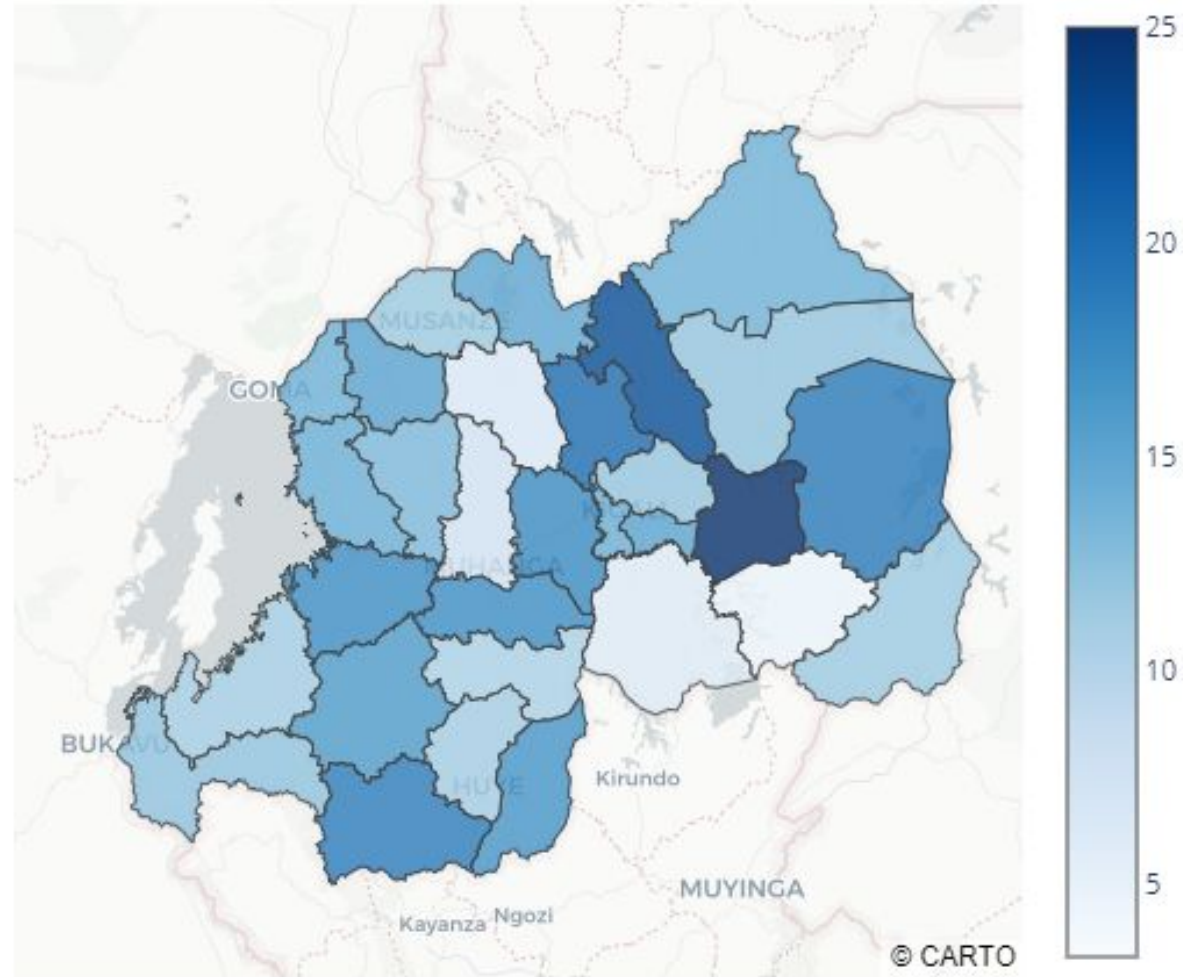
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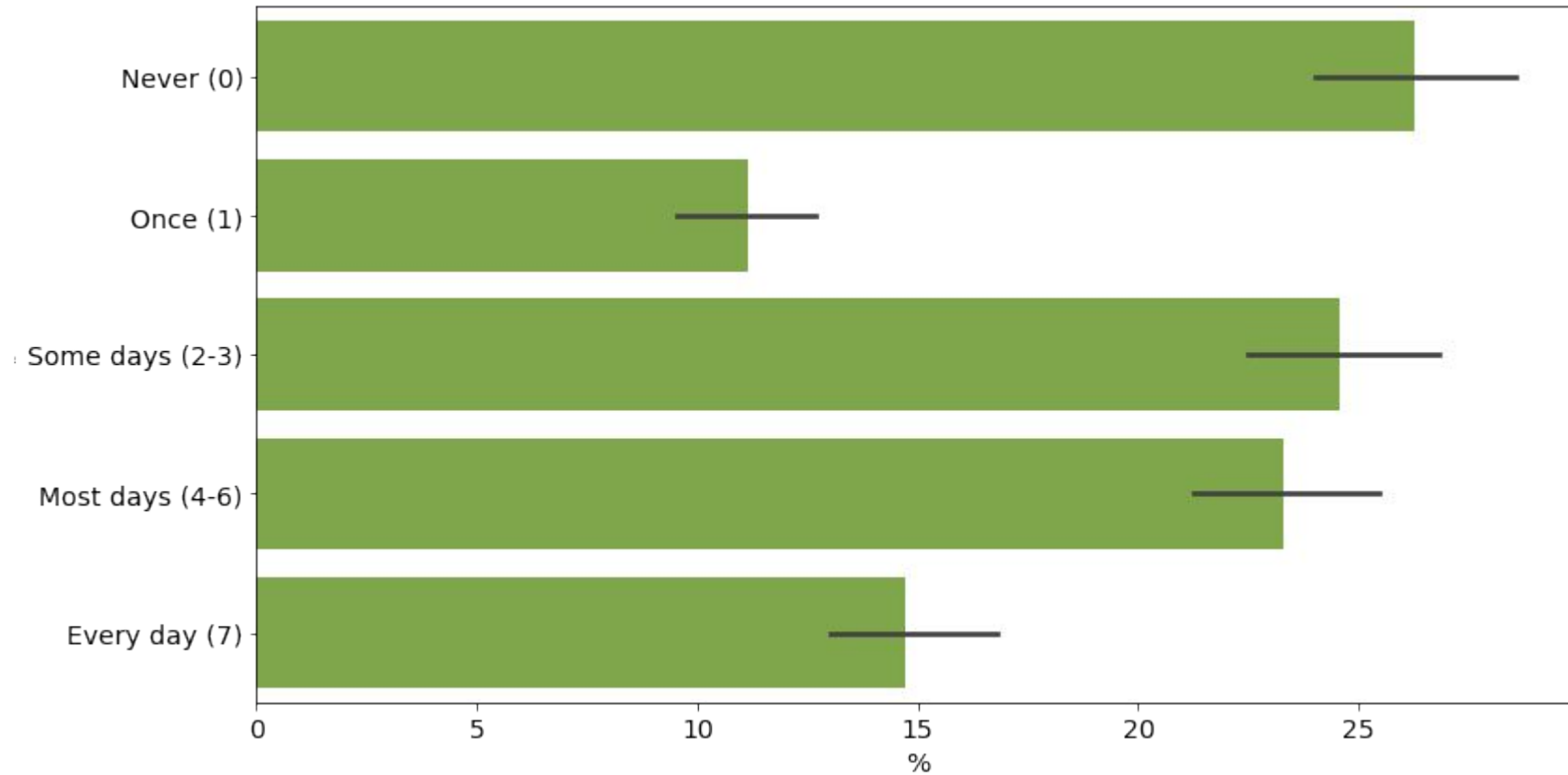
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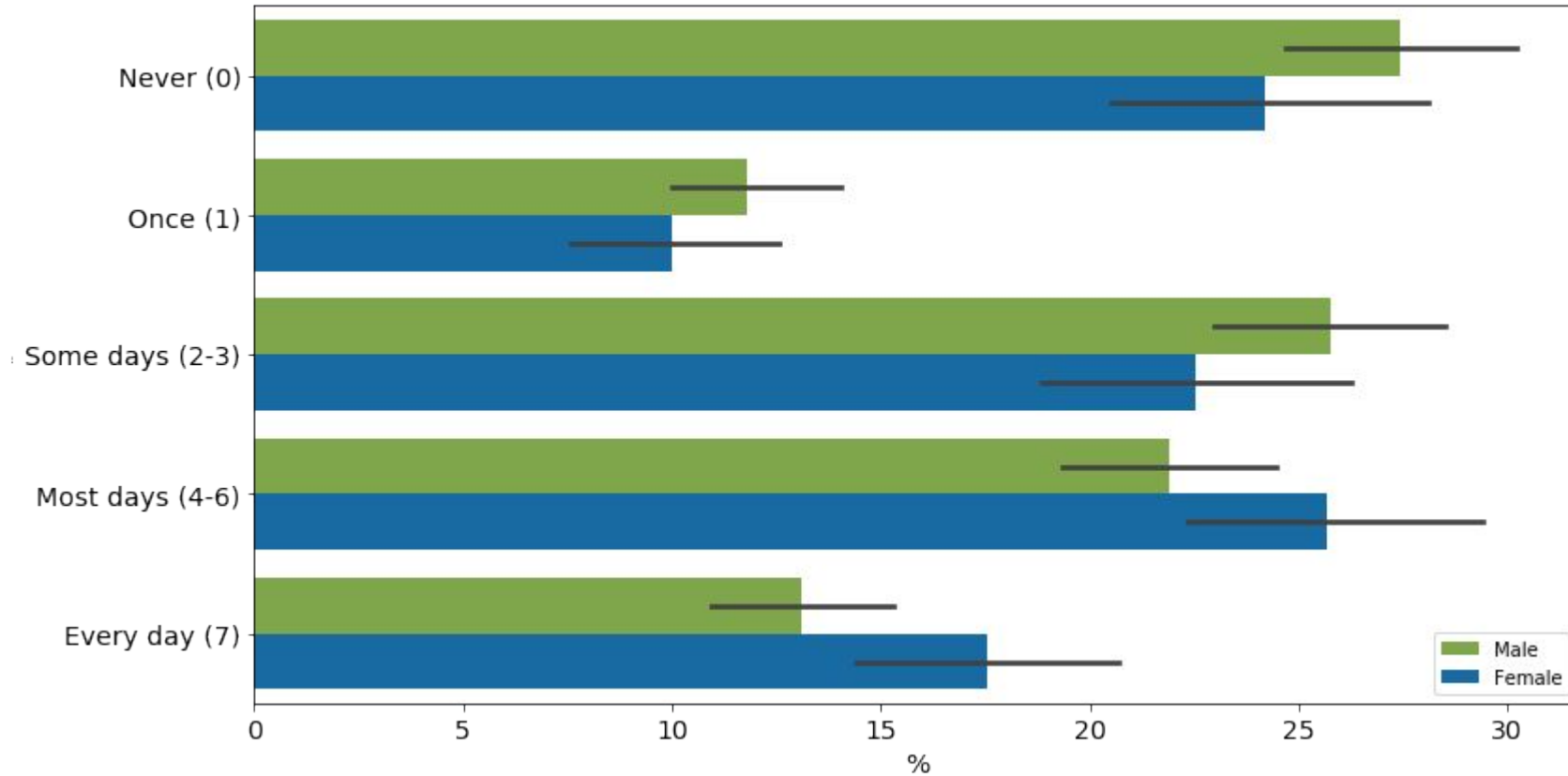
13% of respondents say they delayed or skipped needed healthcare visits since 21 March with a high rate in Gicumbi (20%) and Rwamagana (25%)



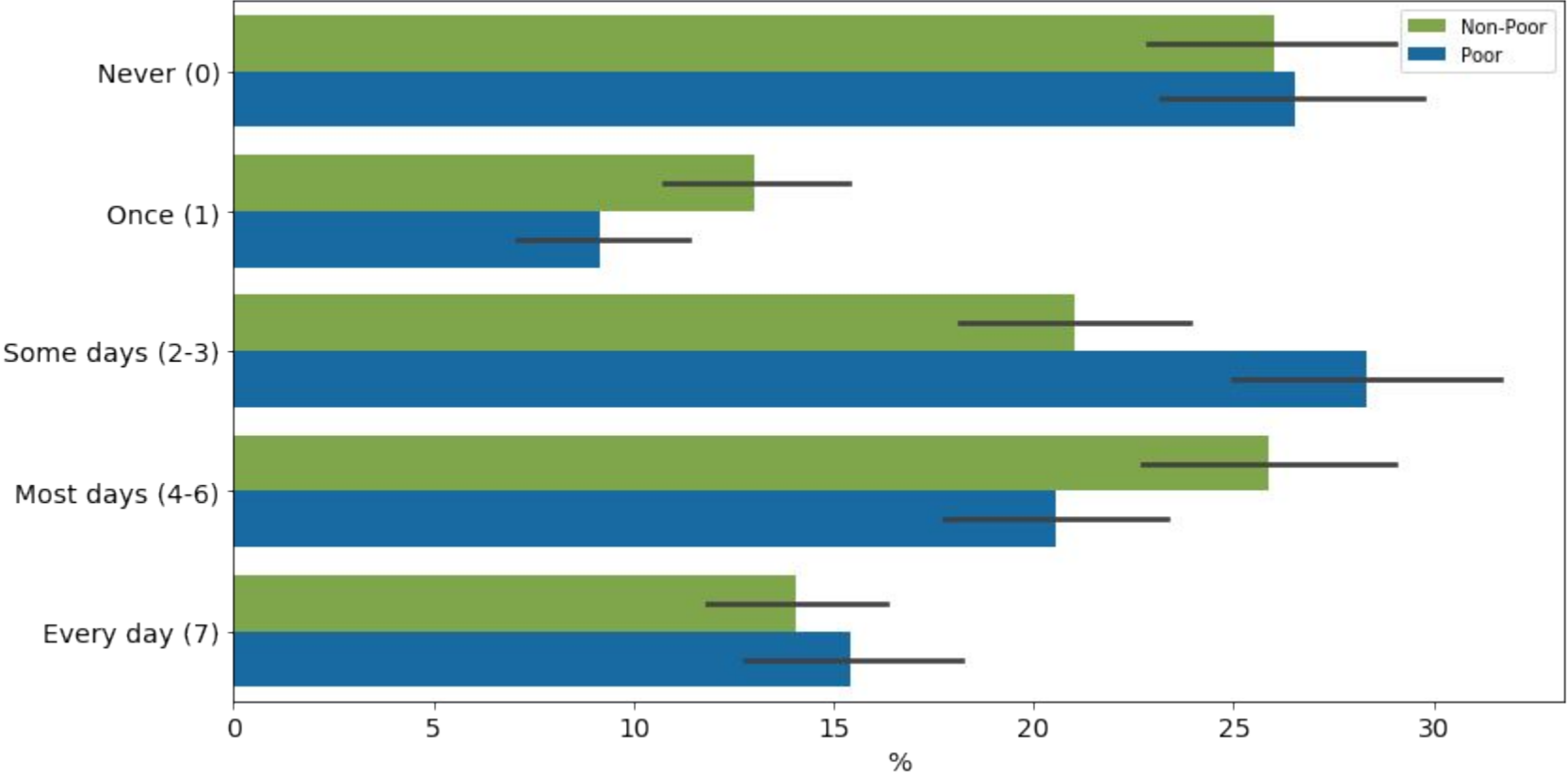
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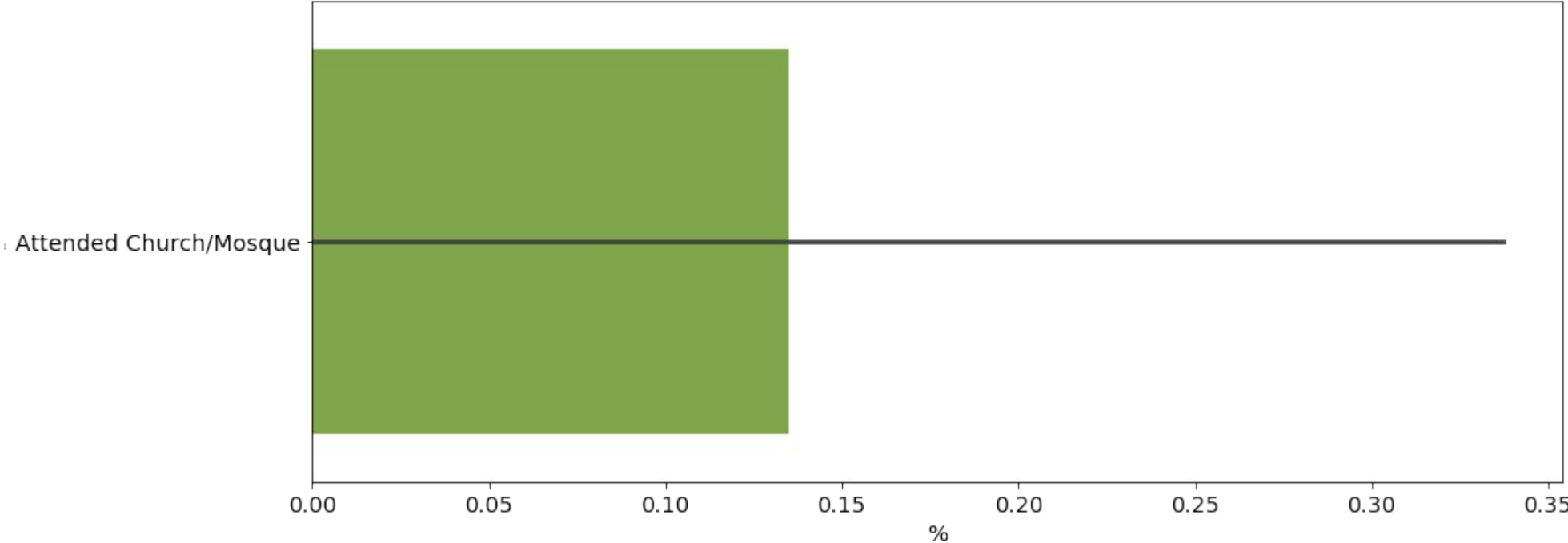
Men and women are similarly likely to stay home in the past week



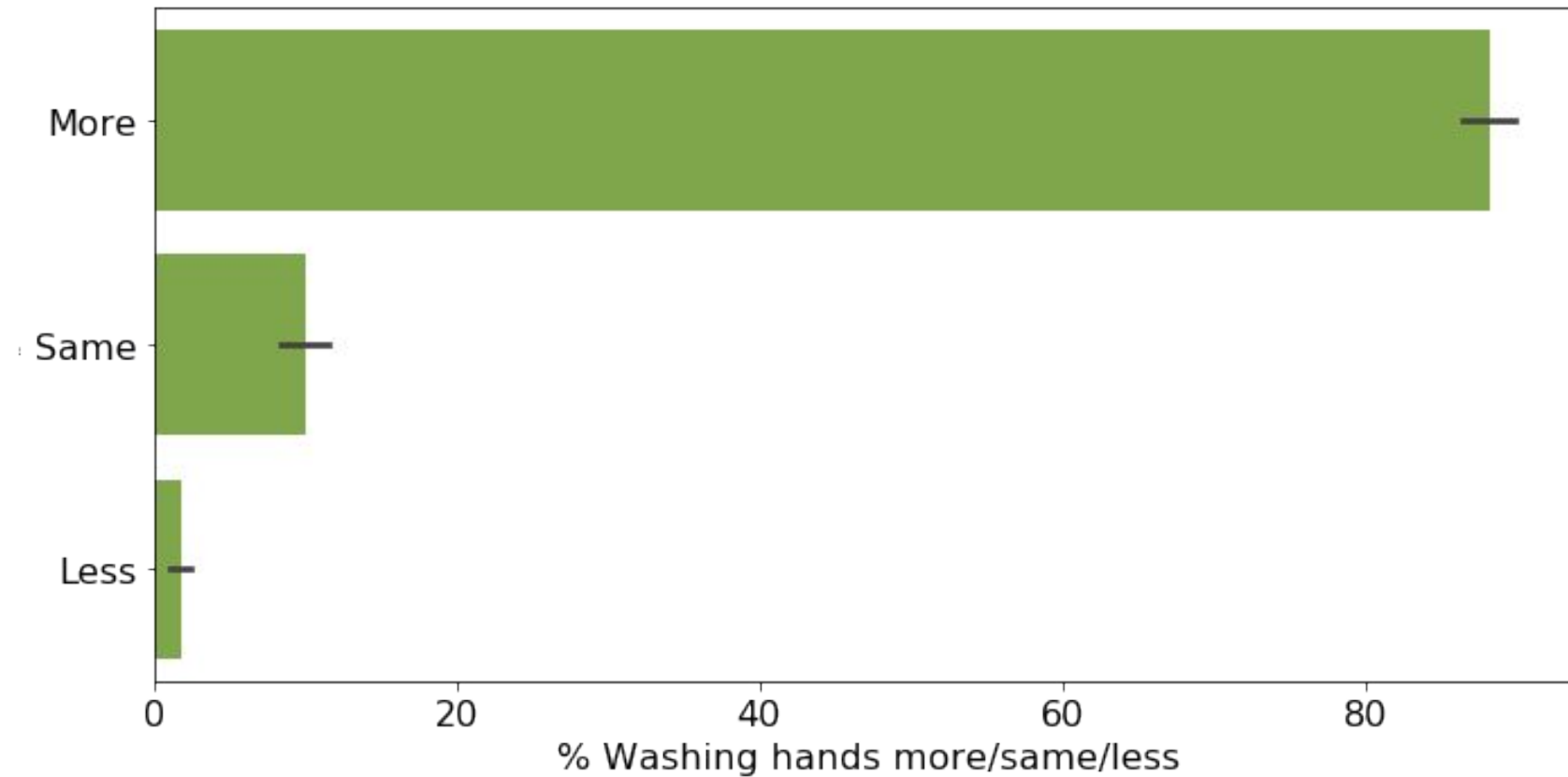
Wealthier respondents are more likely to say they stayed home most days in the last week



In the past week, 2 respondents have attended church or mosque, or gathered with people outside their household to pray



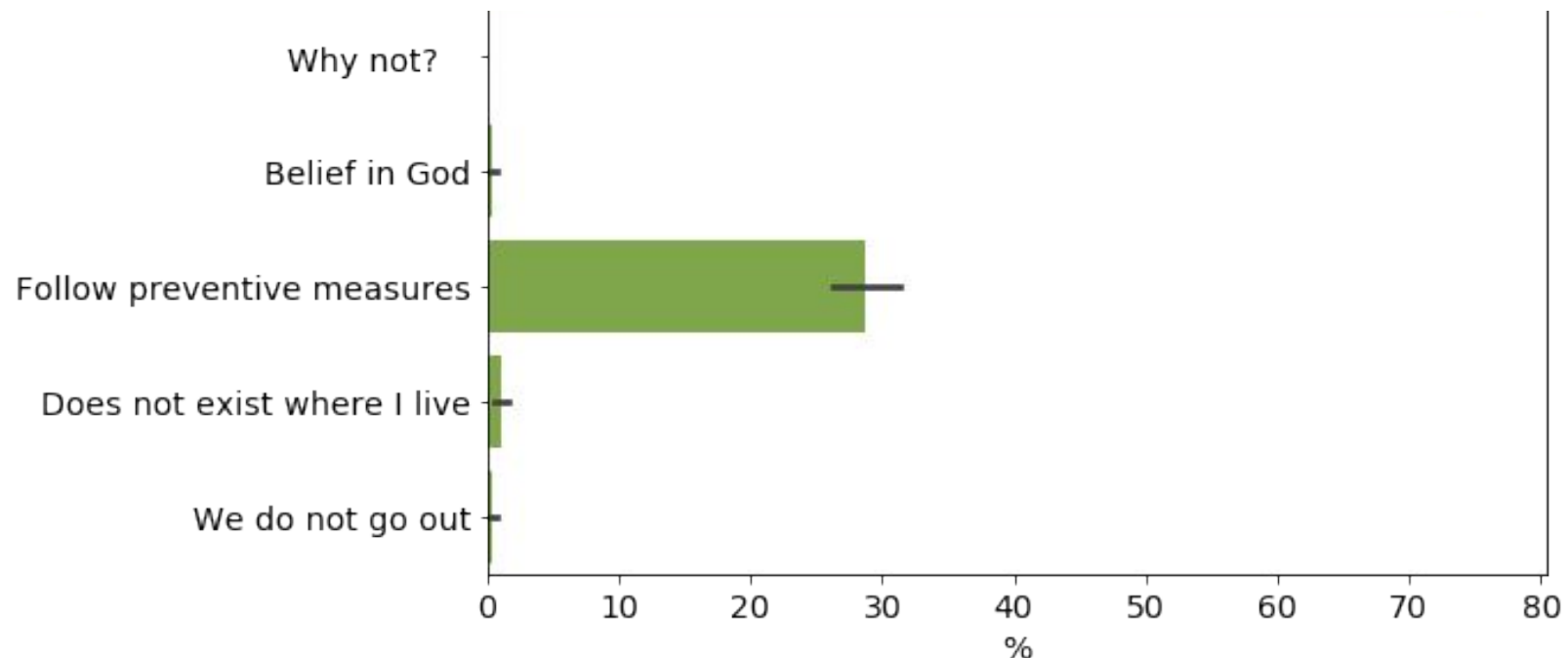
More than 80% of respondents say they washed their hands more often this week than before mid-March



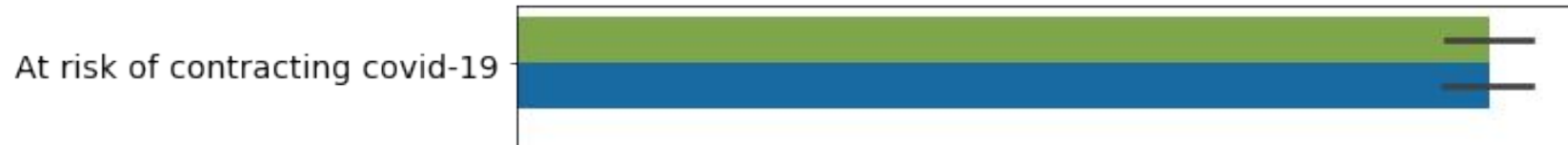
More than 70% of respondents say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19



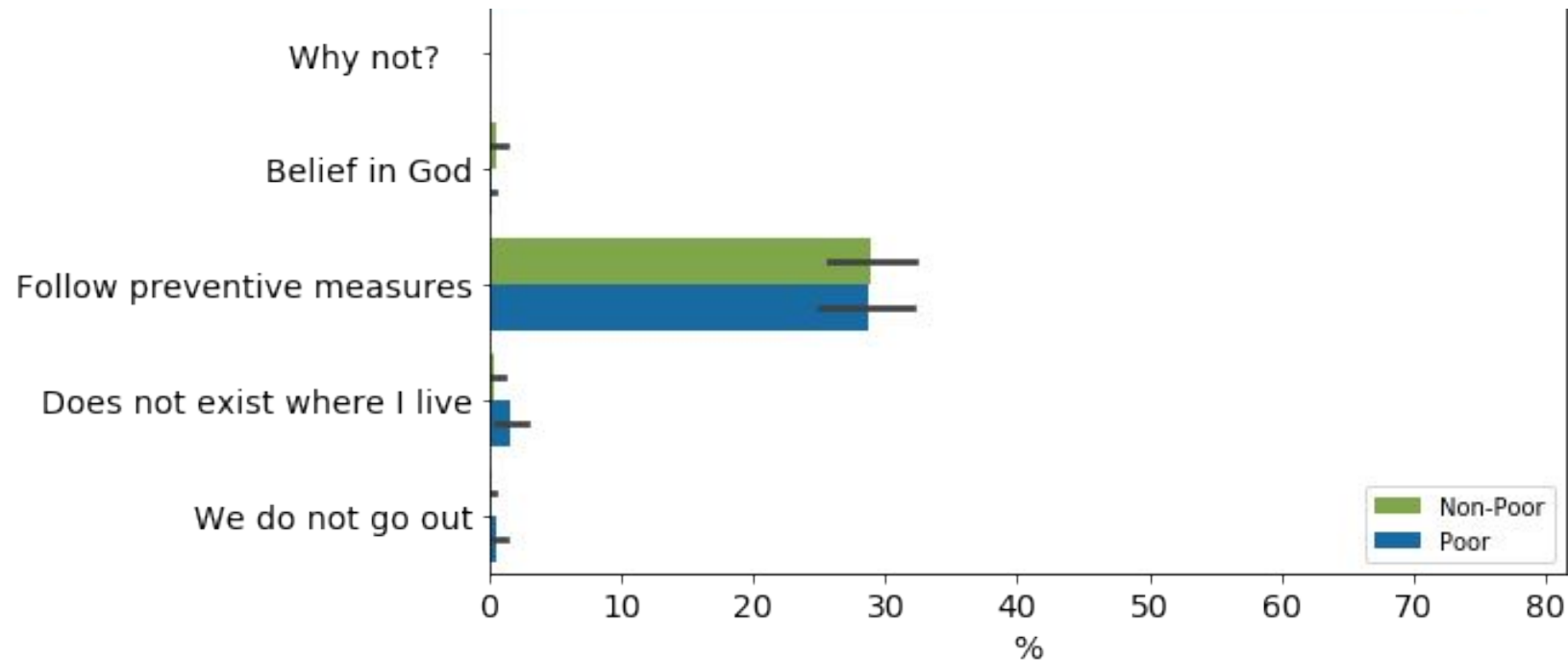
For those who don't feel at risk, almost 30% report it is because they follow preventive measures



Poorer and wealthier respondents similarly say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19



For those who don't feel at risk, poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say it's because they are following preventive measures



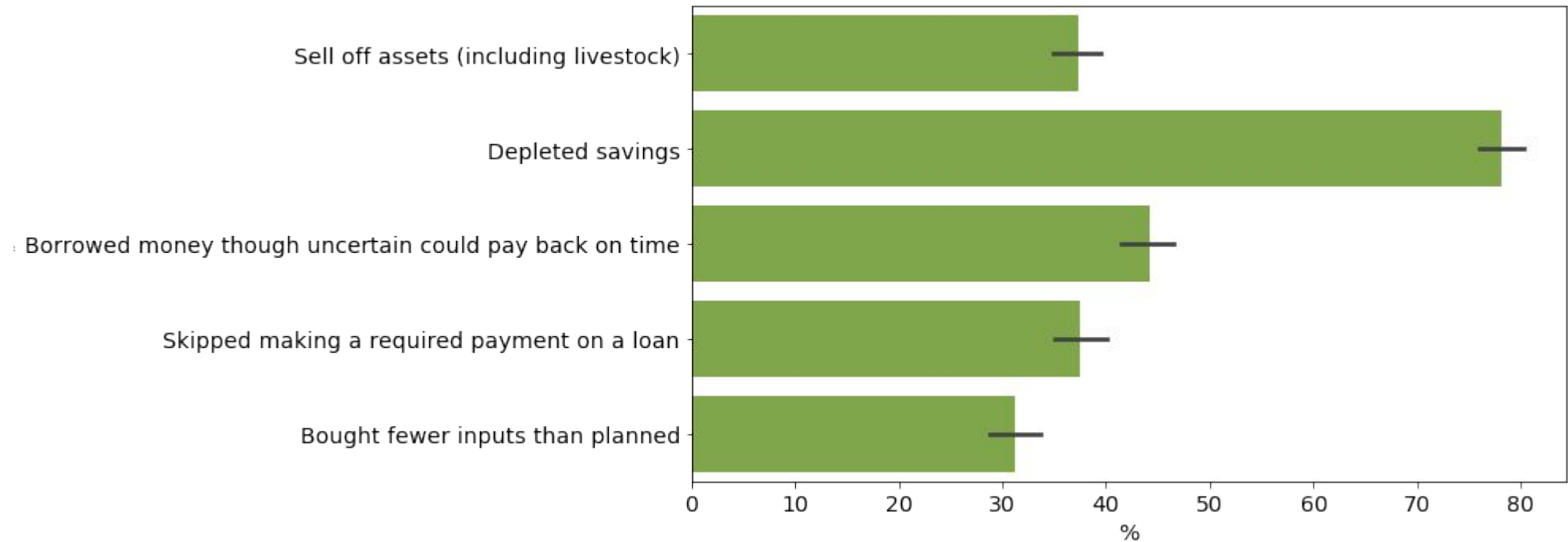


Social Protection & Financial Resilience

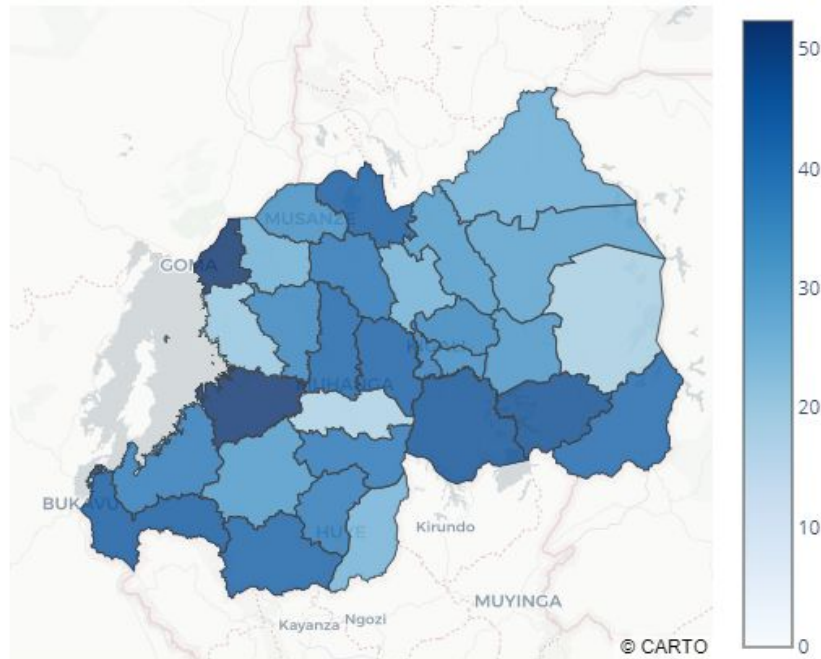
Social Protection & Financial Resilience: Key Takeaways

- Almost 80% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020
- More than 50% of households say they have had to reduce food consumption in the past week
- More than 25% of households say they have had difficulty buying food due to restricted mobility and food markets being closed
- More than 60% of respondents say they have access to a bank account and almost 100% have access to a mobile money account
- 10% of respondents have received food or a reduction in utility charges from the government in response to COVID-19
- Almost 20% of respondents have received food, cash, or other support from relatives outside the country or friends/neighbors in response to COVID-19

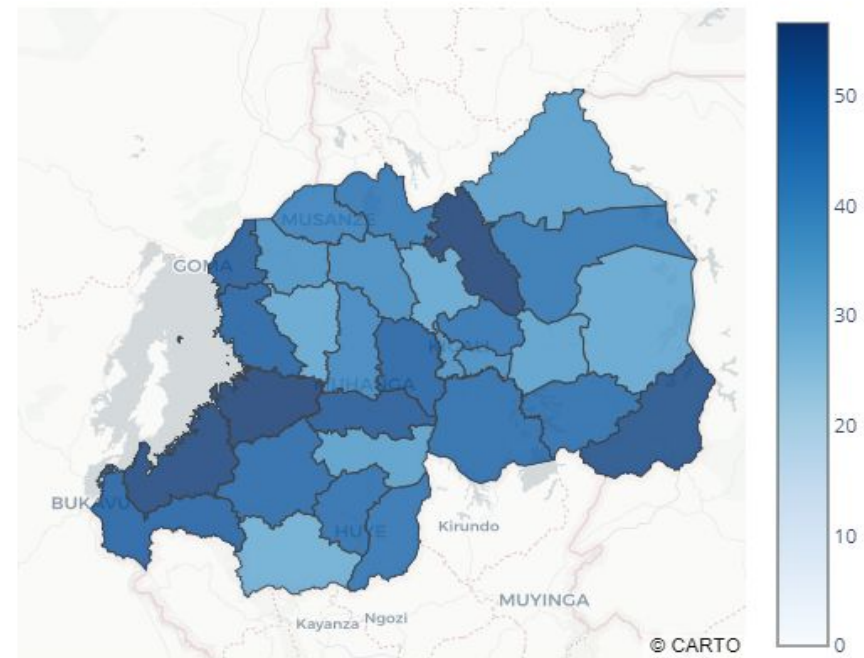
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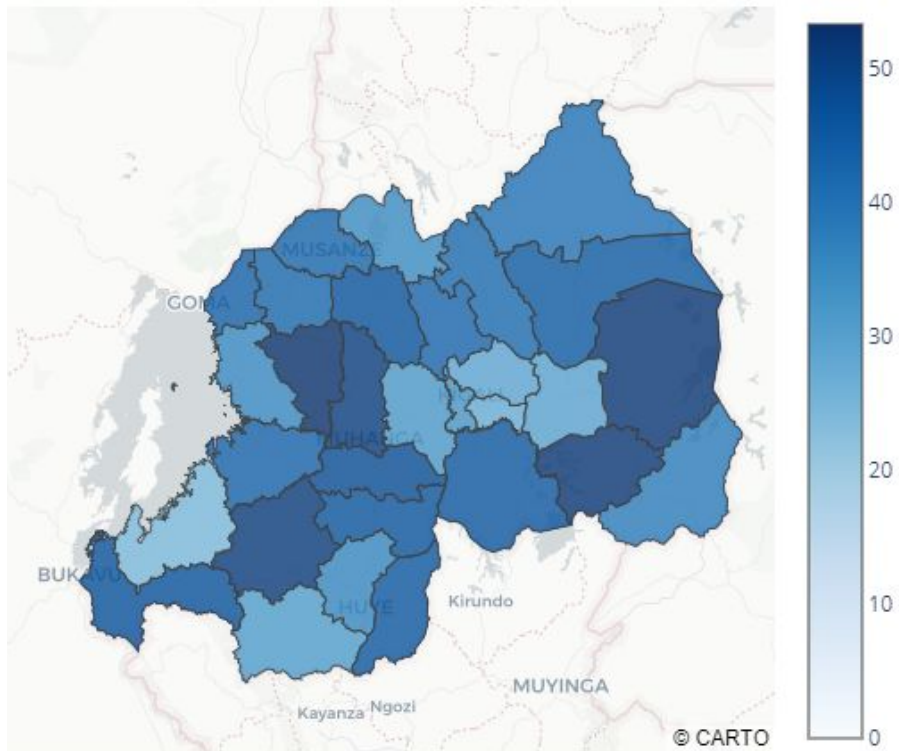
Almost 50% of respondents in Rubavu and Karongi districts reported to have skipped a required payment loan



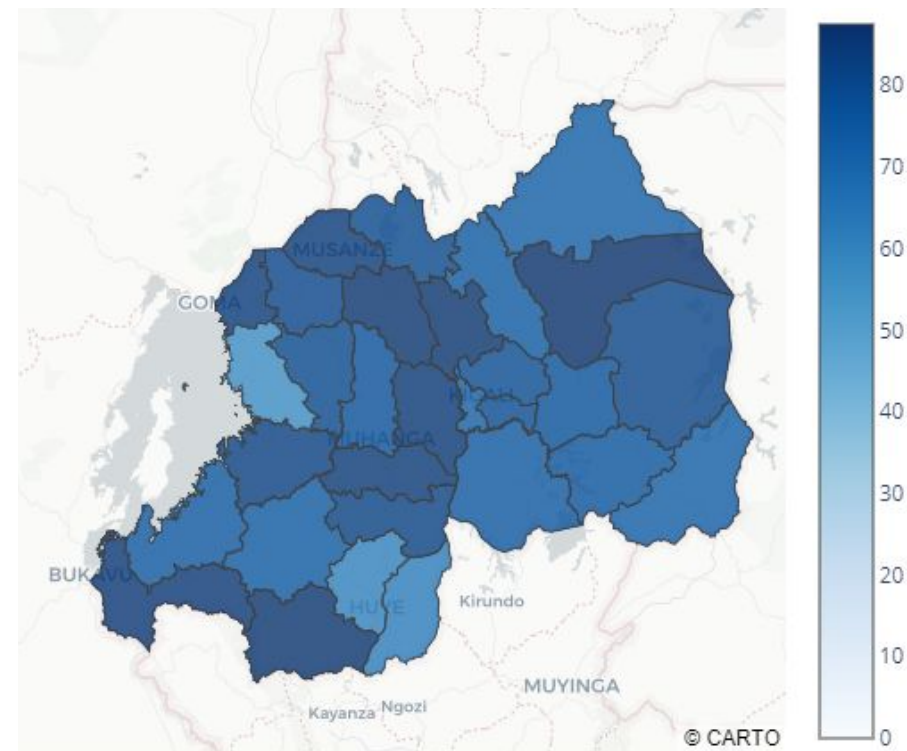
Almost 60% of respondents in districts of Nyamasheke, Rutsiro, Gicumbi and Kirehe reported having borrowed money though uncertain could pay back on time are



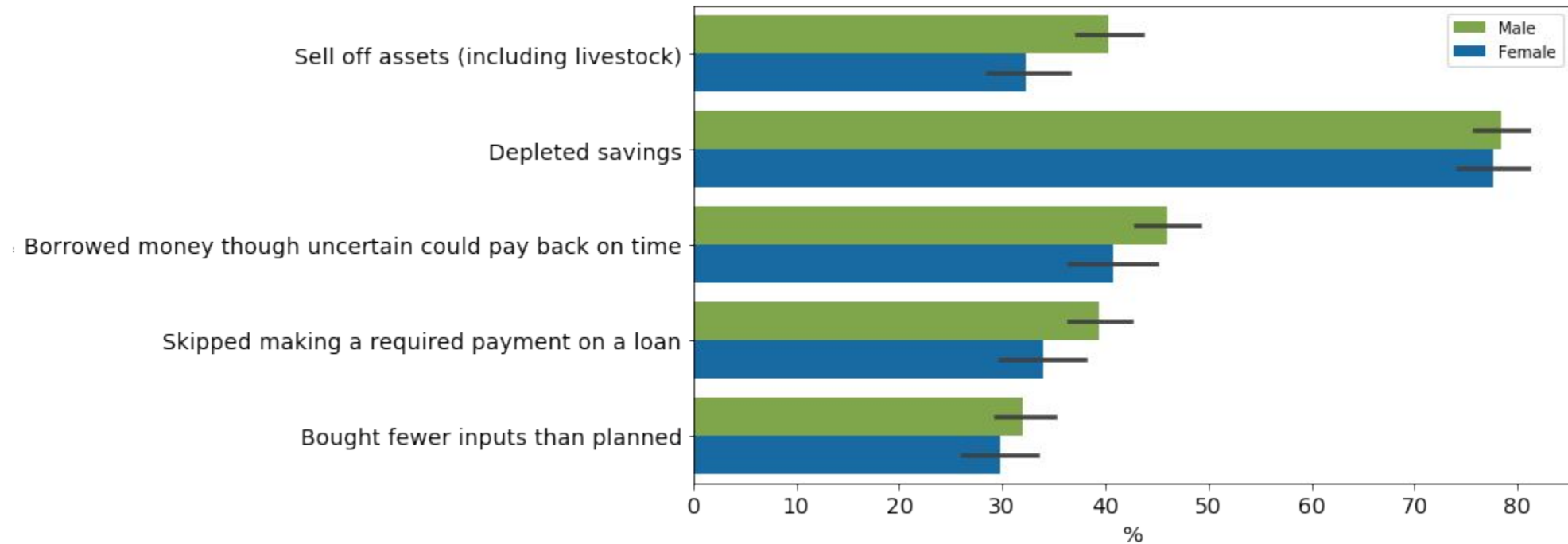
Respondents in Kayonza and Ngoma districts were more likely to report selling off assets (including livestock) to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020



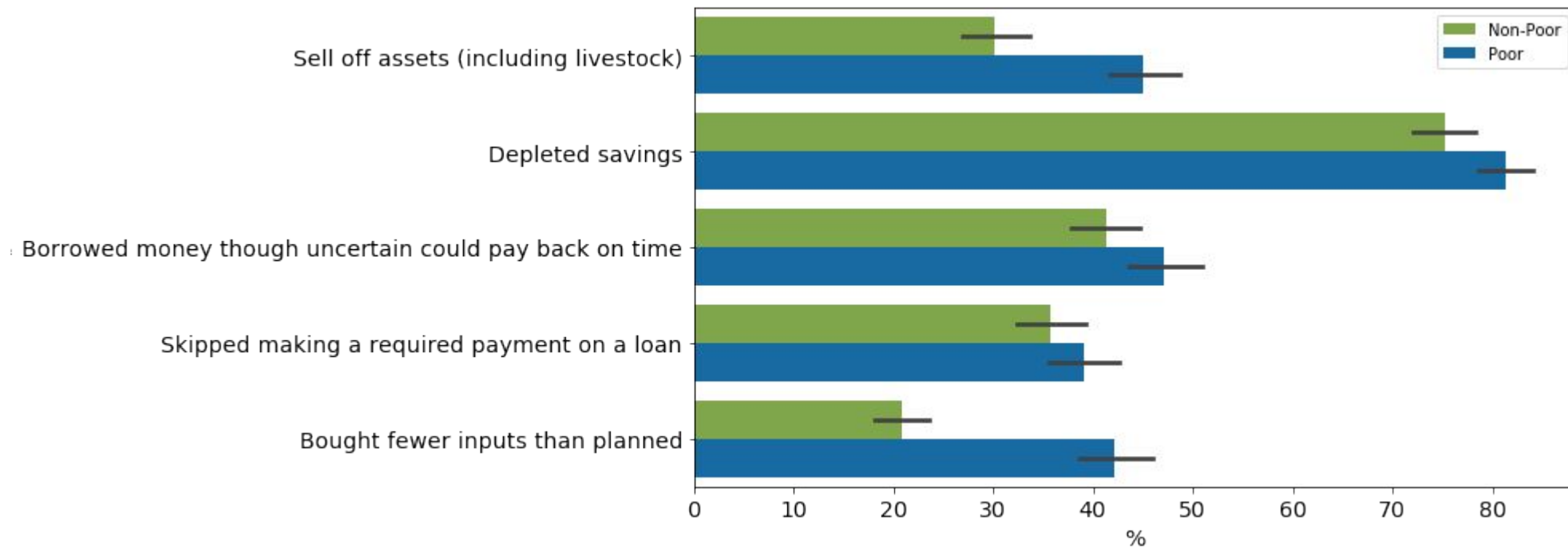
Almost 80% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020 mainly in Gatsibo district and southern province



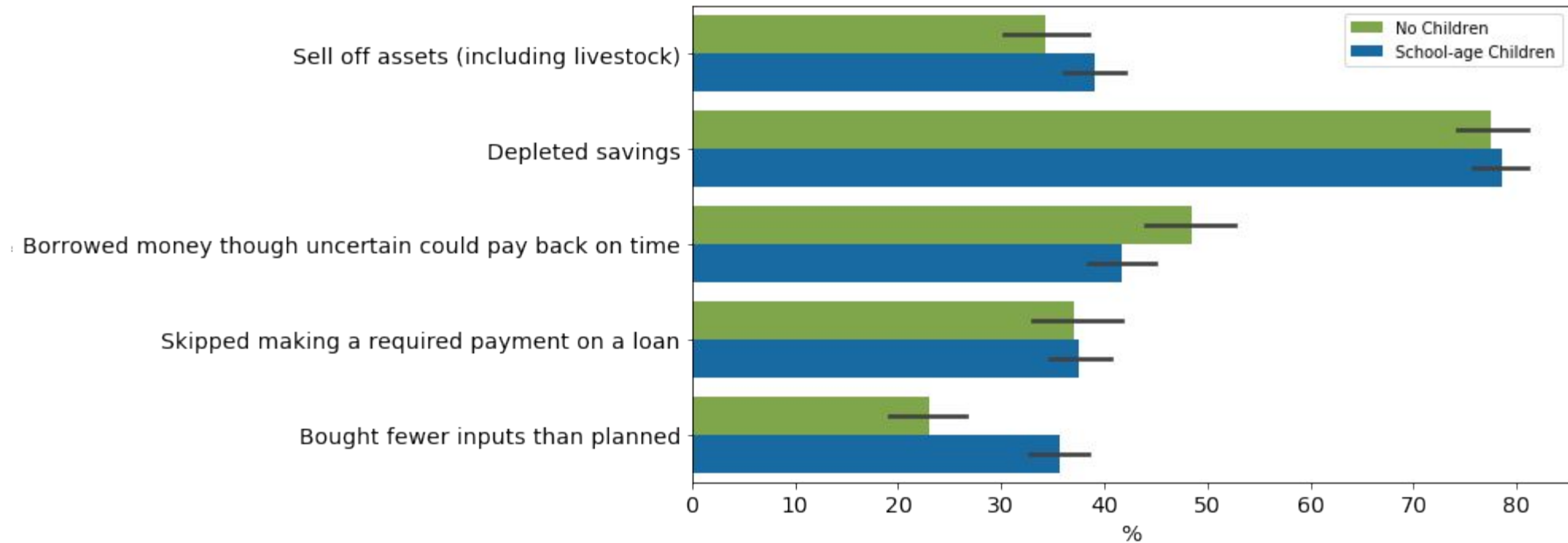
Men are more likely than women to say they have had to sell off assets to pay for food since February 2020



Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to report having to sell off their assets to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



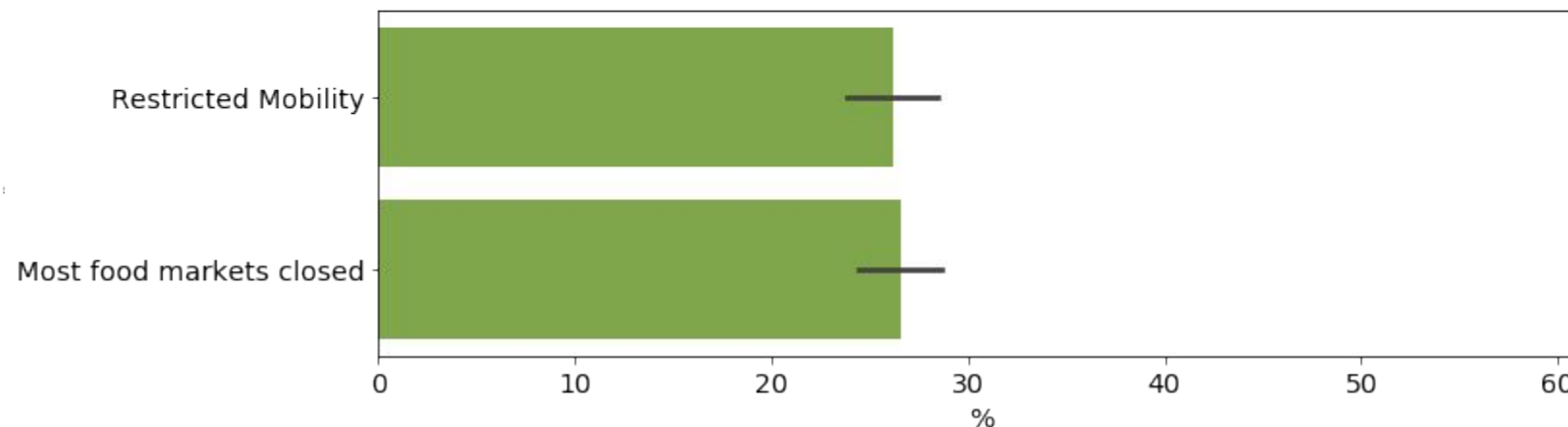
Respondents with school-age children are more likely than those without to say they have had to buy fewer inputs than planned to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020



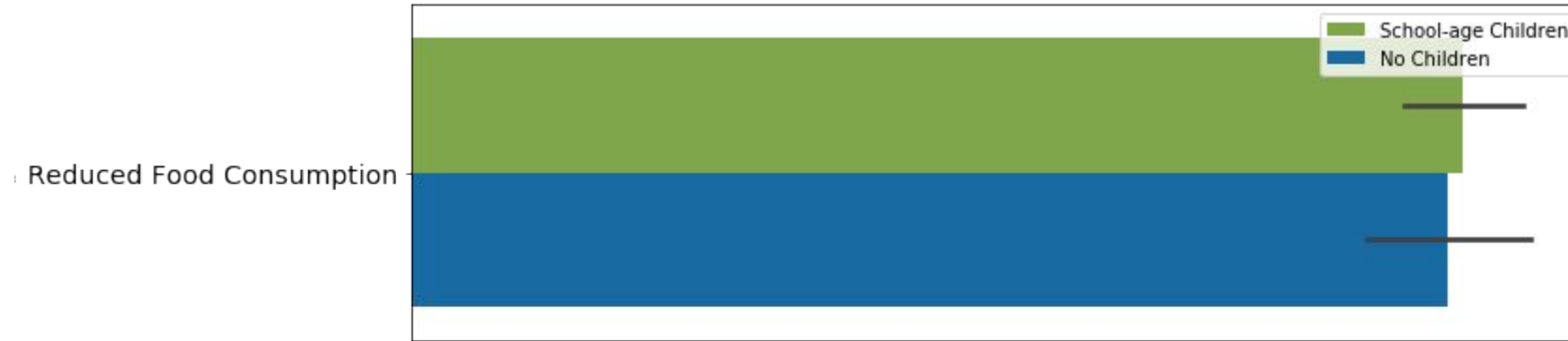
More than 50% of households say they have had to reduce food consumption in the past week



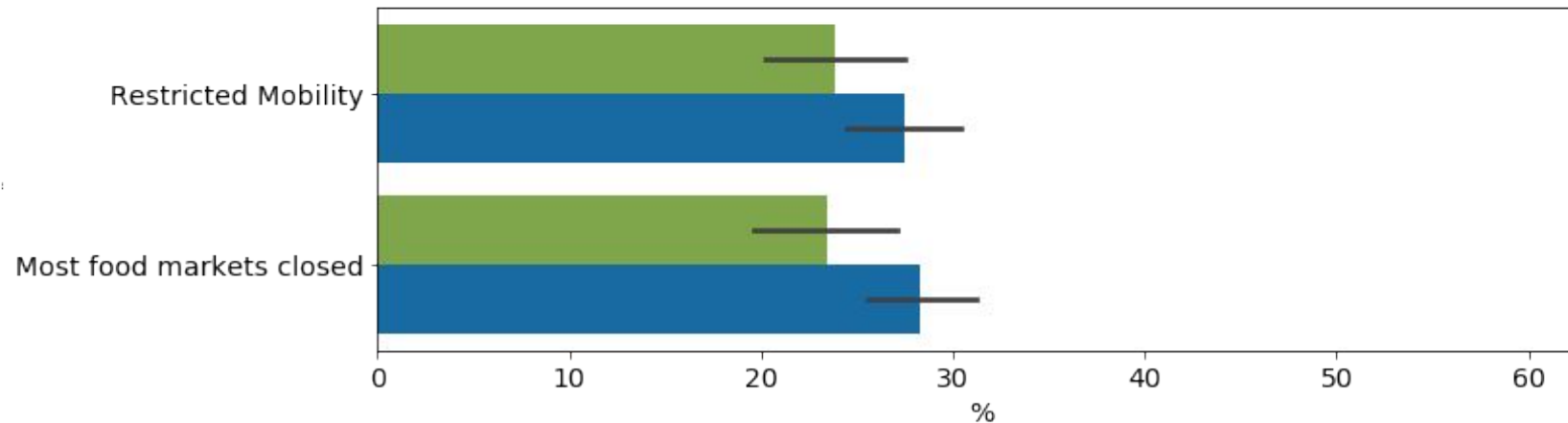
More than 25% of households say they have had difficulty buying food due to restricted mobility and food markets being closed



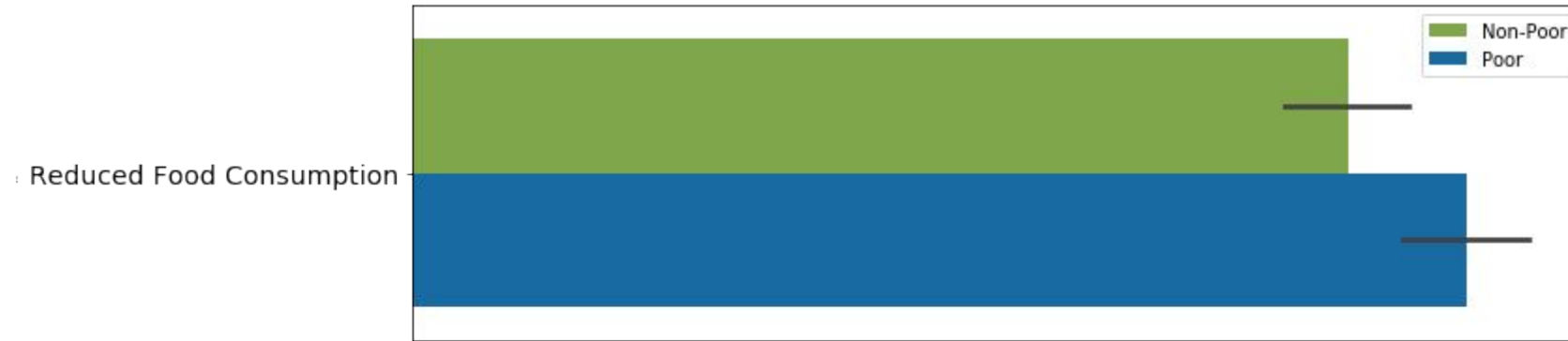
Households with school-age children and those without similarly say they have had to reduce food consumption in the past week



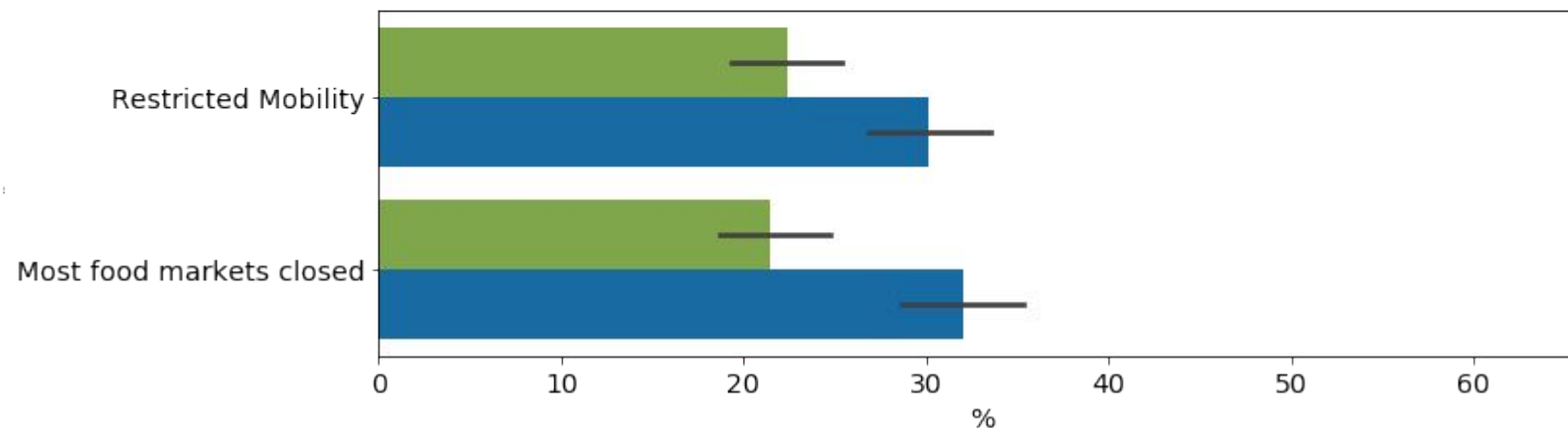
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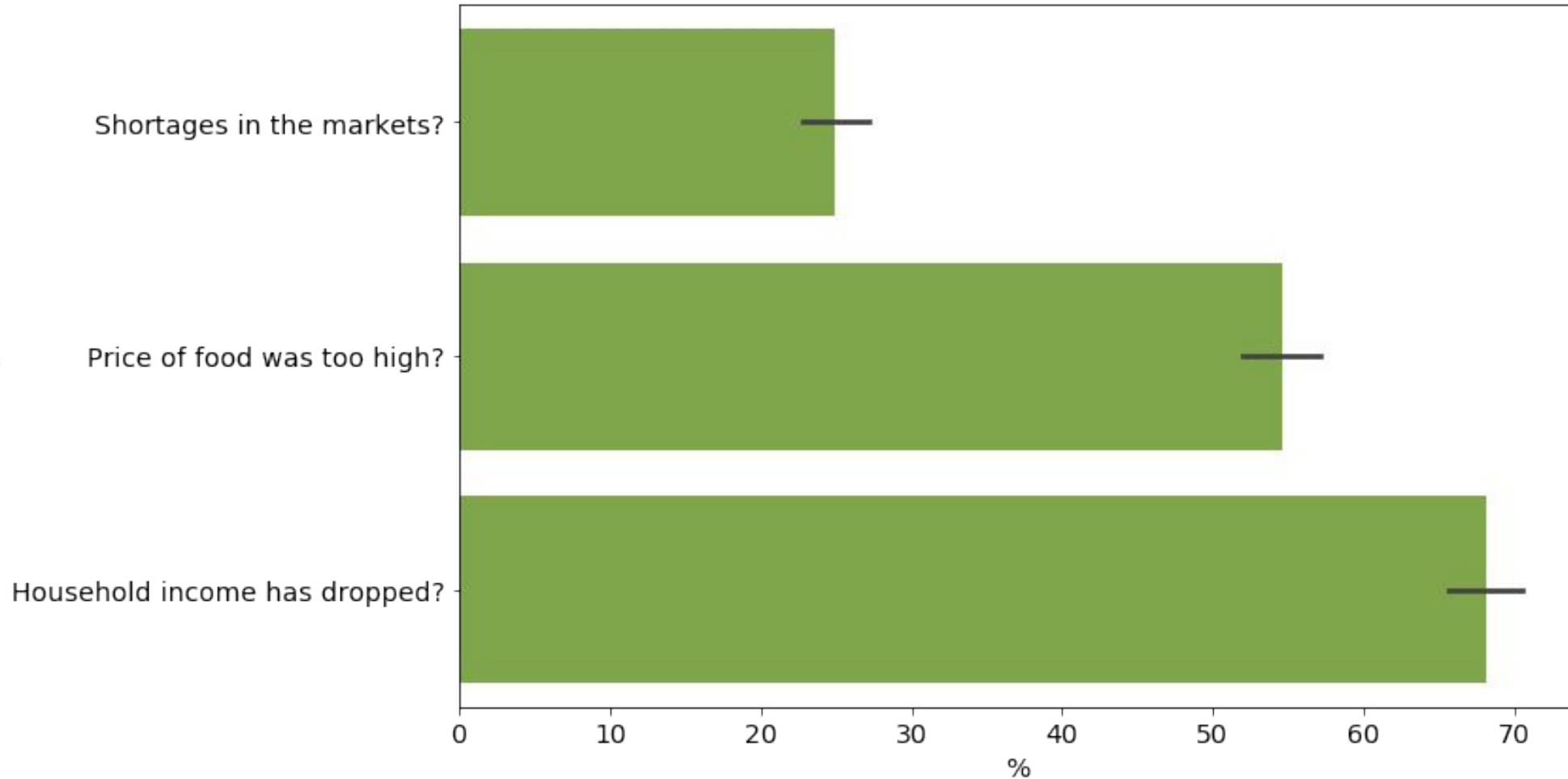
Poorer households are slightly more likely than wealthier households to say they have had to reduce consumption in the past week



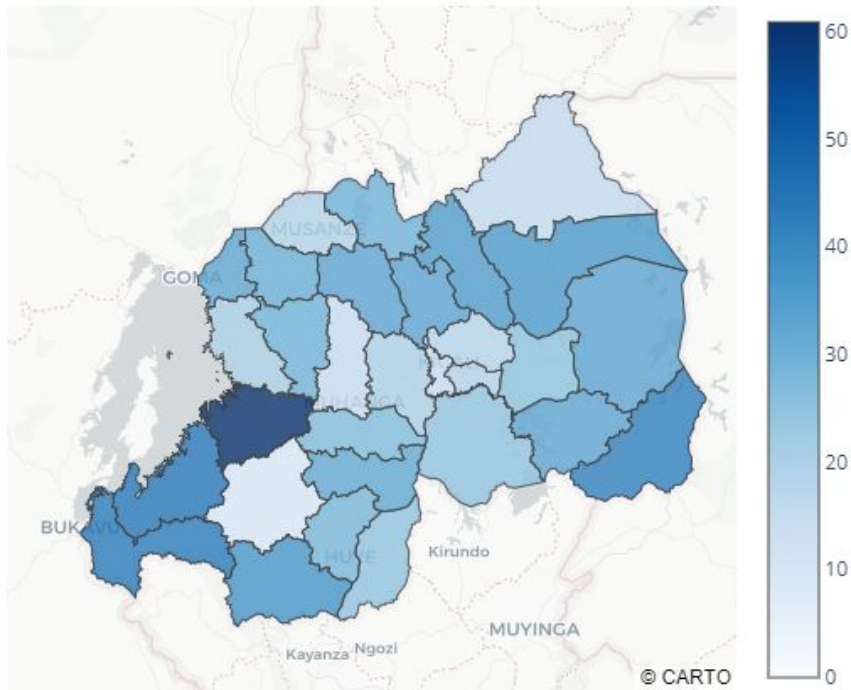
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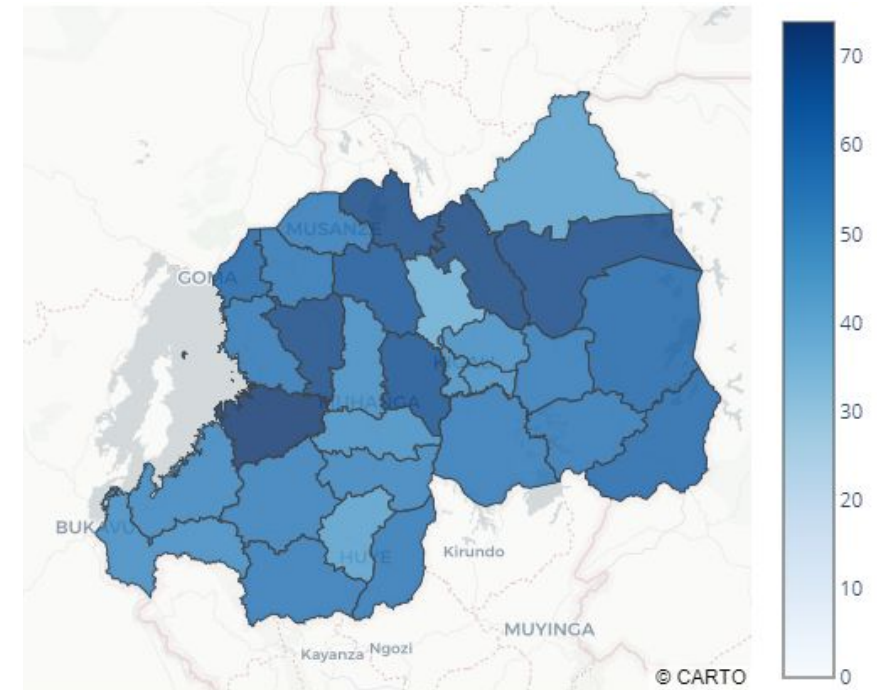
Almost 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



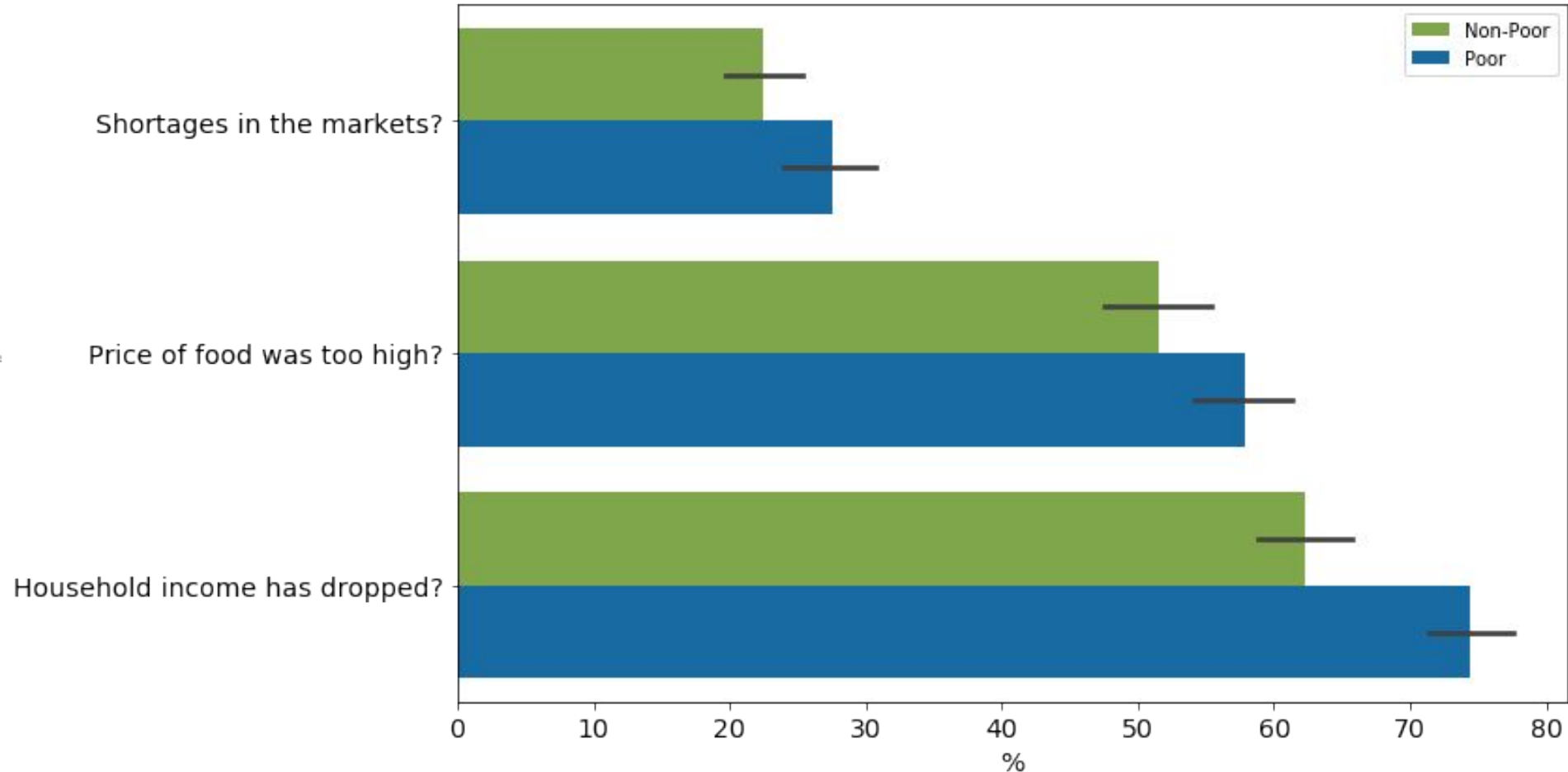
60% of respondents in Karongi district say they have had difficulties buying the amount of food they usually buy because of shortages in the market



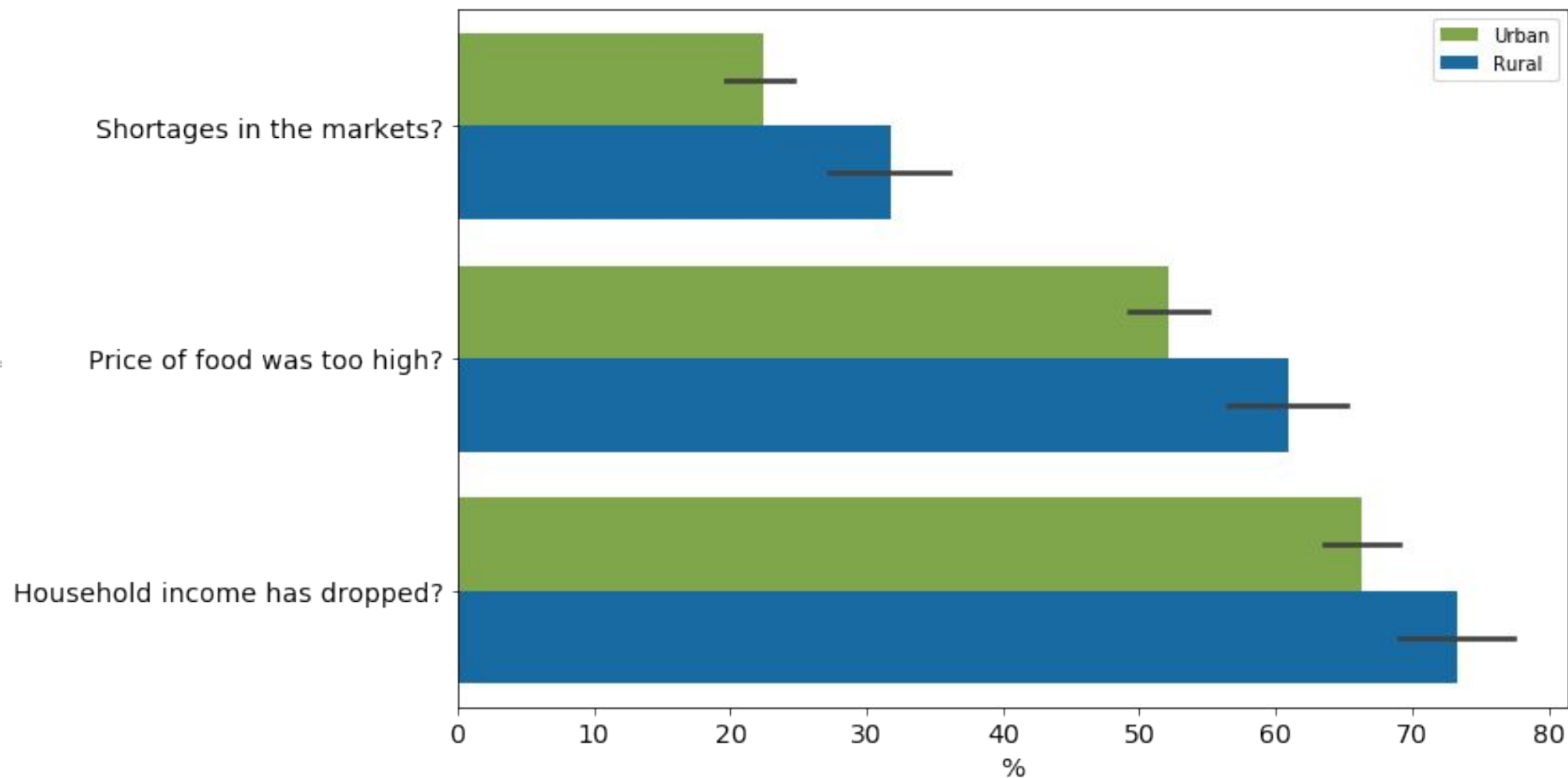
Almost 70% of respondents in Gicumbi, Gatsibo and Karongi districts say they have had difficulties buying the amount of food they usually buy because price of food was too high



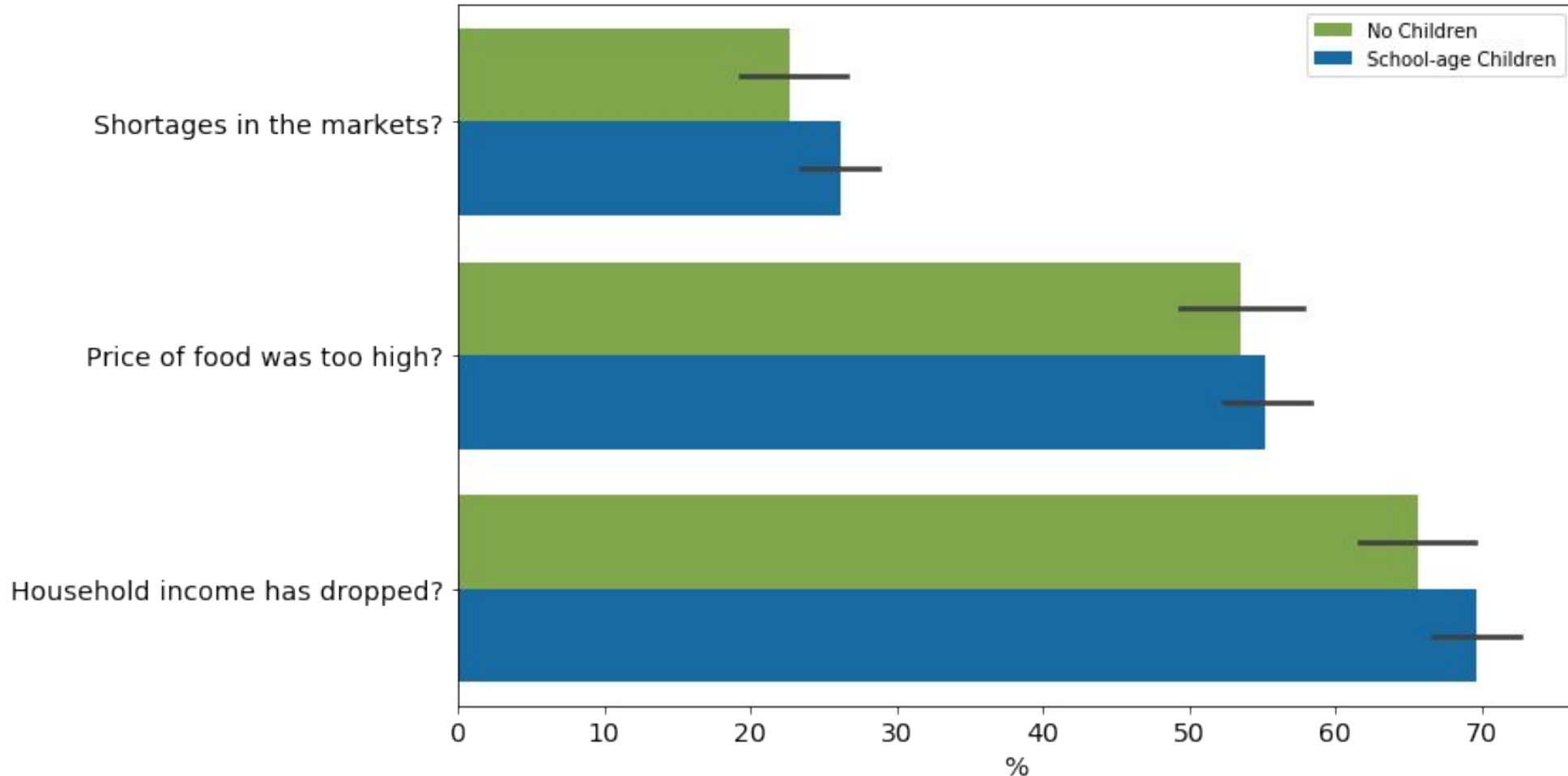
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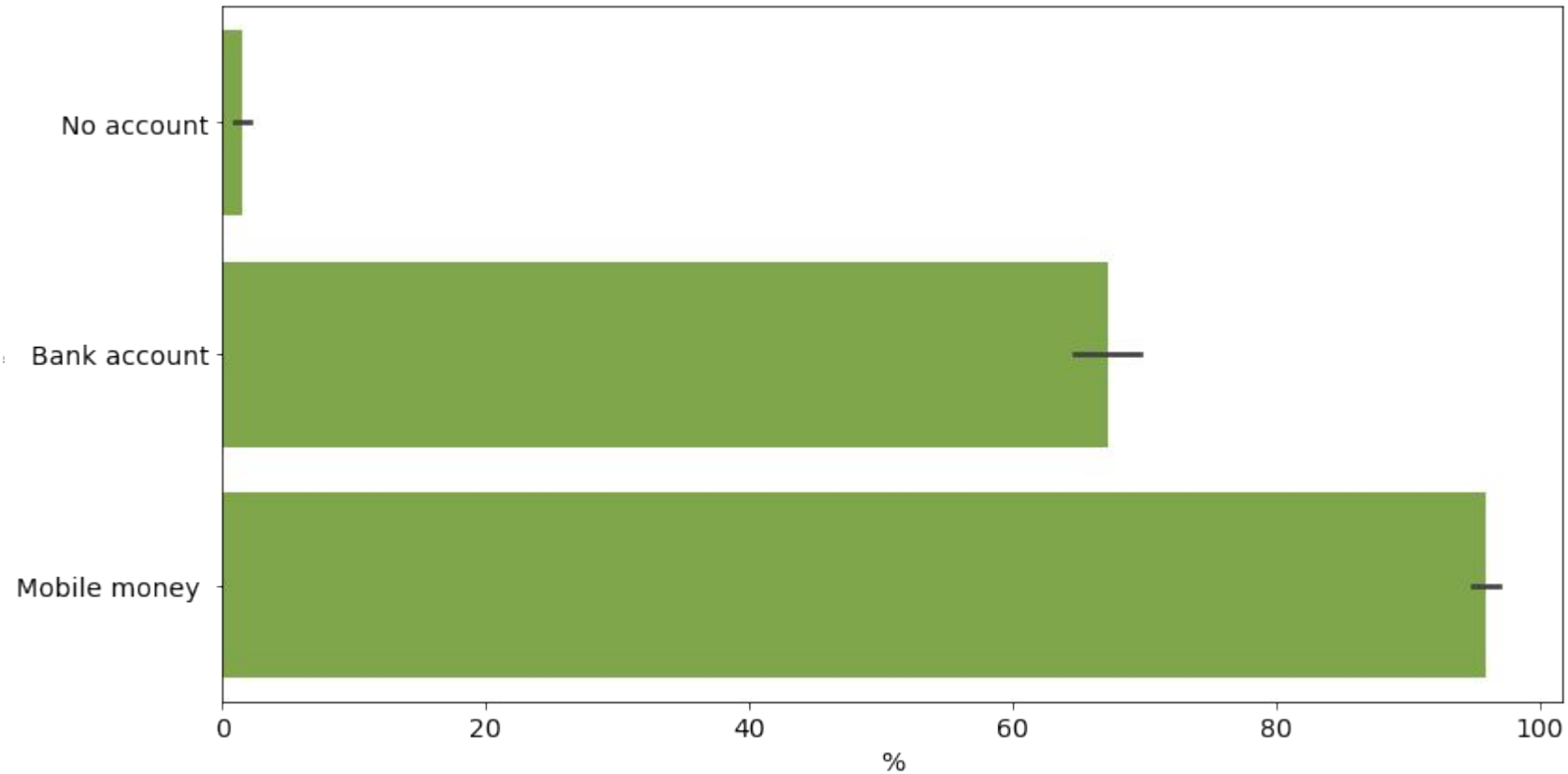
Rural respondents are more likely than urban respondents to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high or because there were shortages in the markets



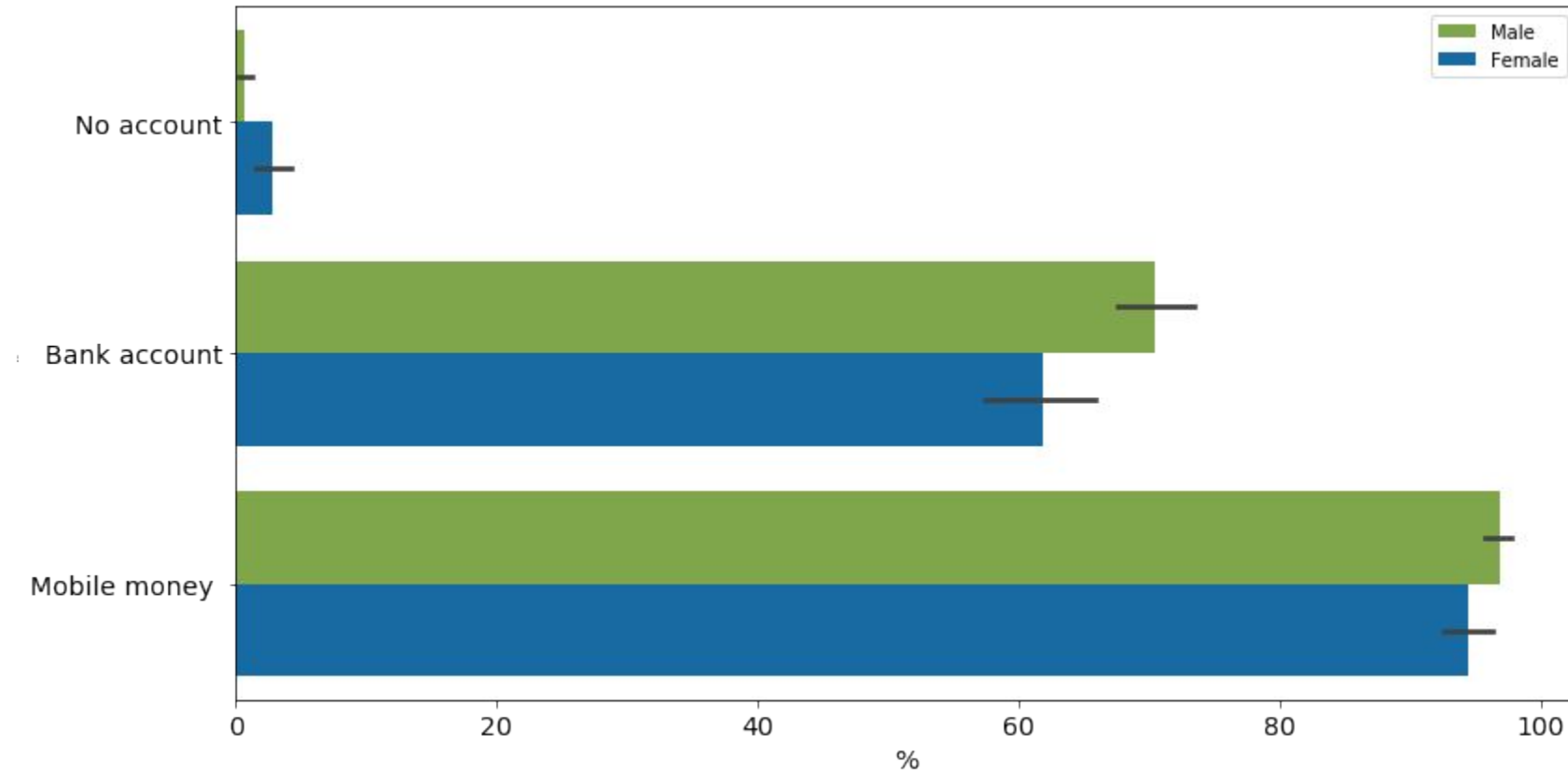
Respondents with/without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



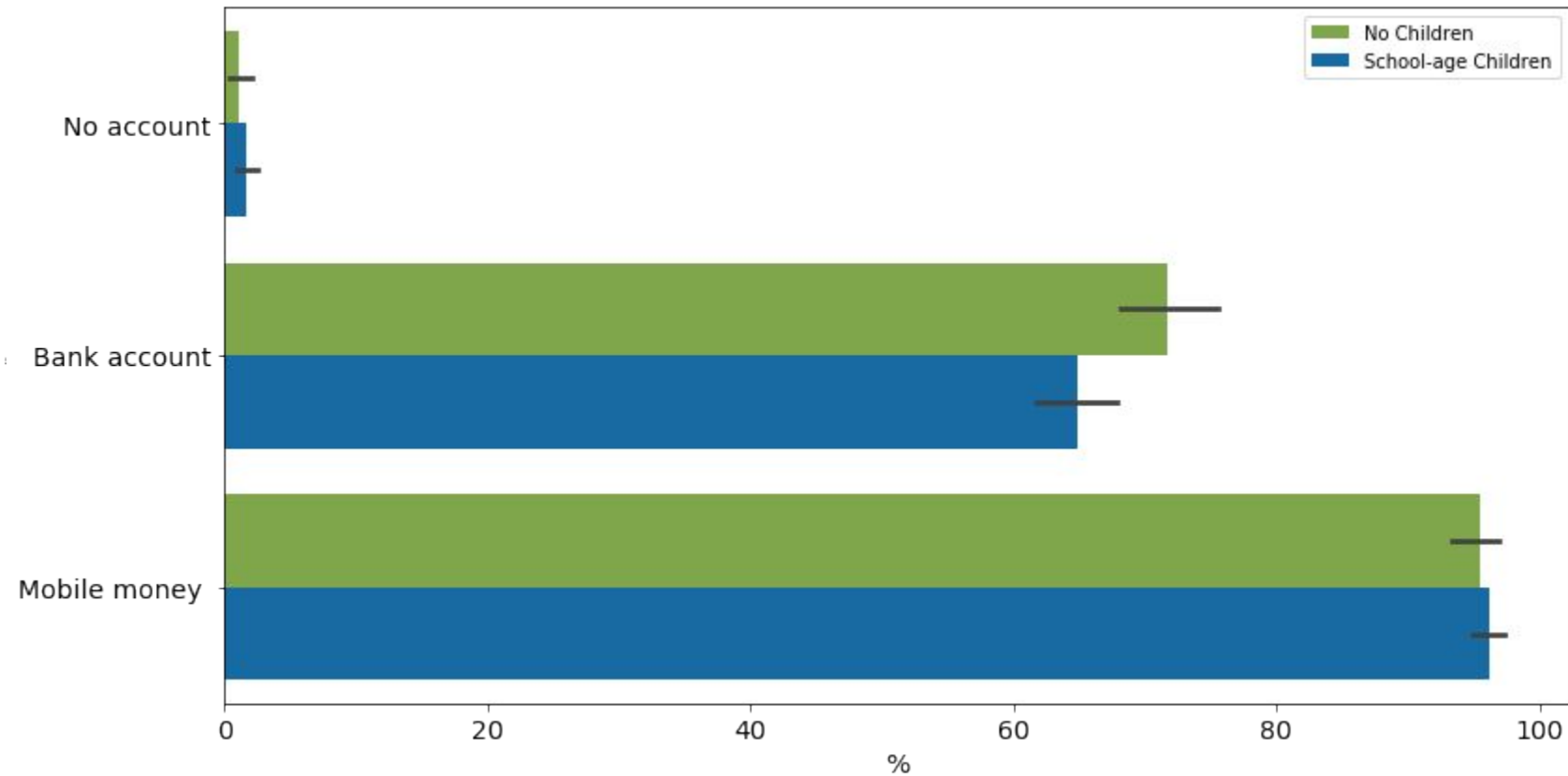
More than 60% of respondents say they have access to a bank account and almost 100% have access to a mobile money account



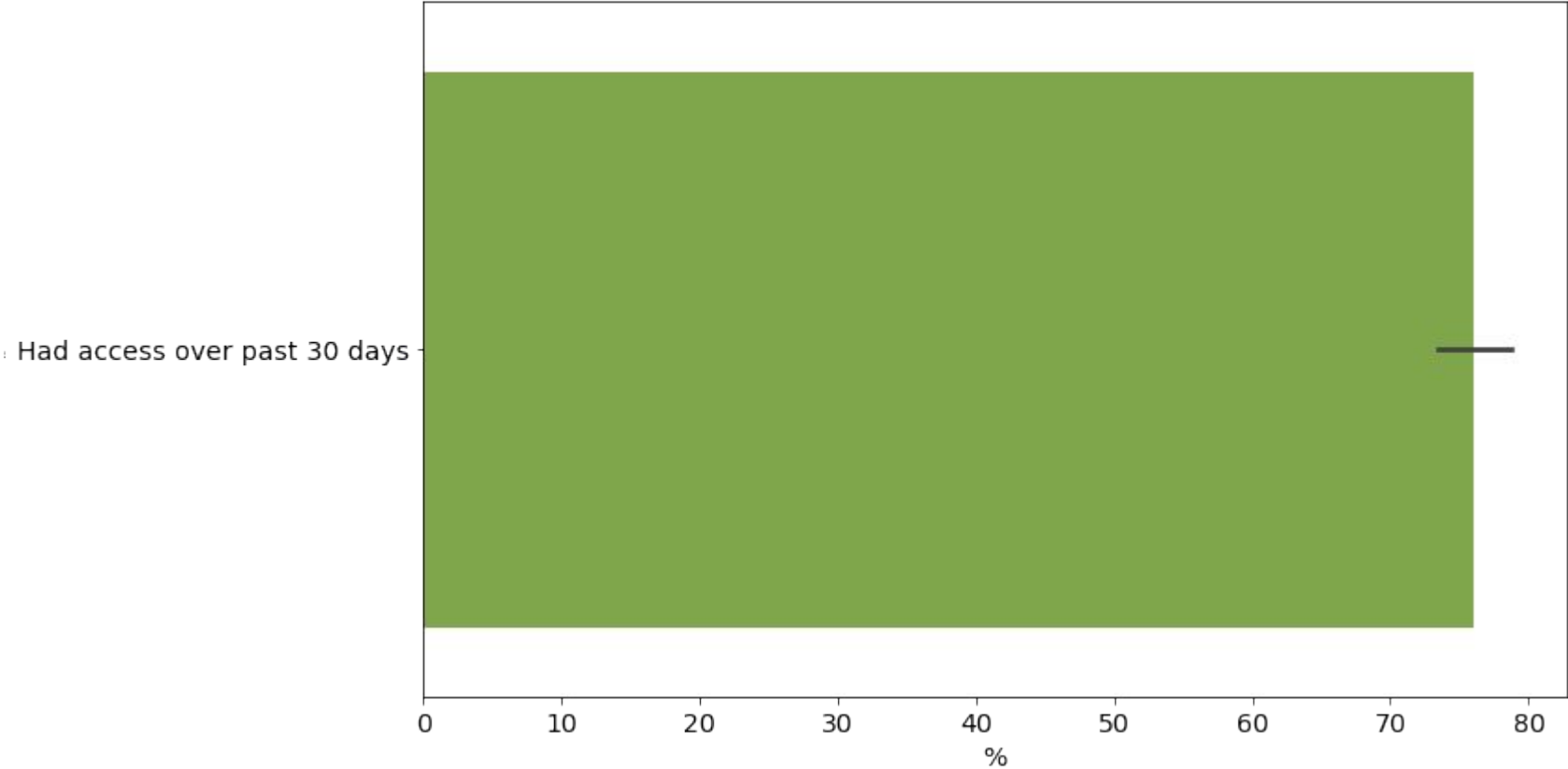
Men are more likely than women to have access to a bank account. Men and women are similarly likely to have access to a mobile money account



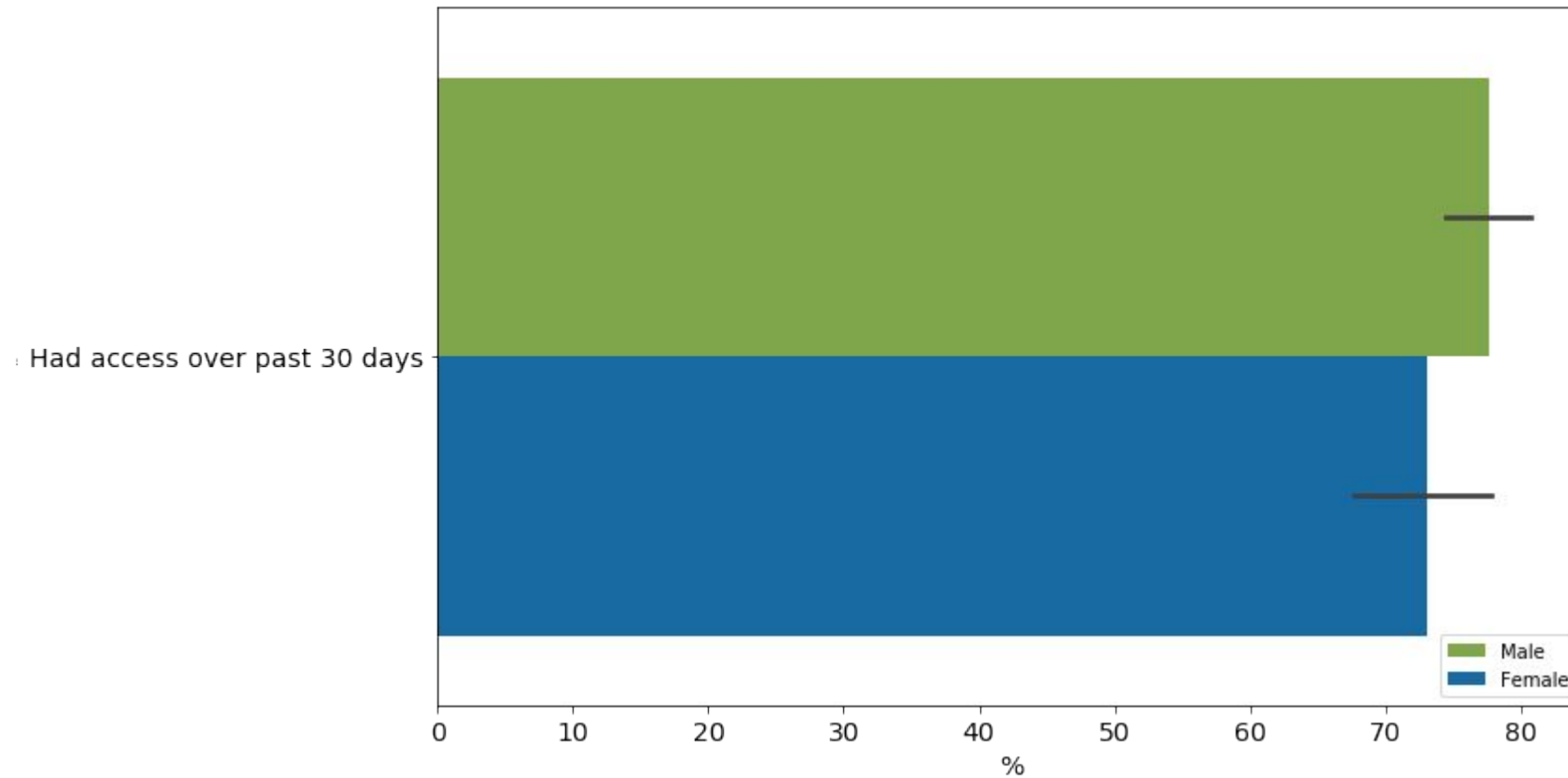
Respondents with/without school-age children are similarly likely to have access to a bank account or mobile money account



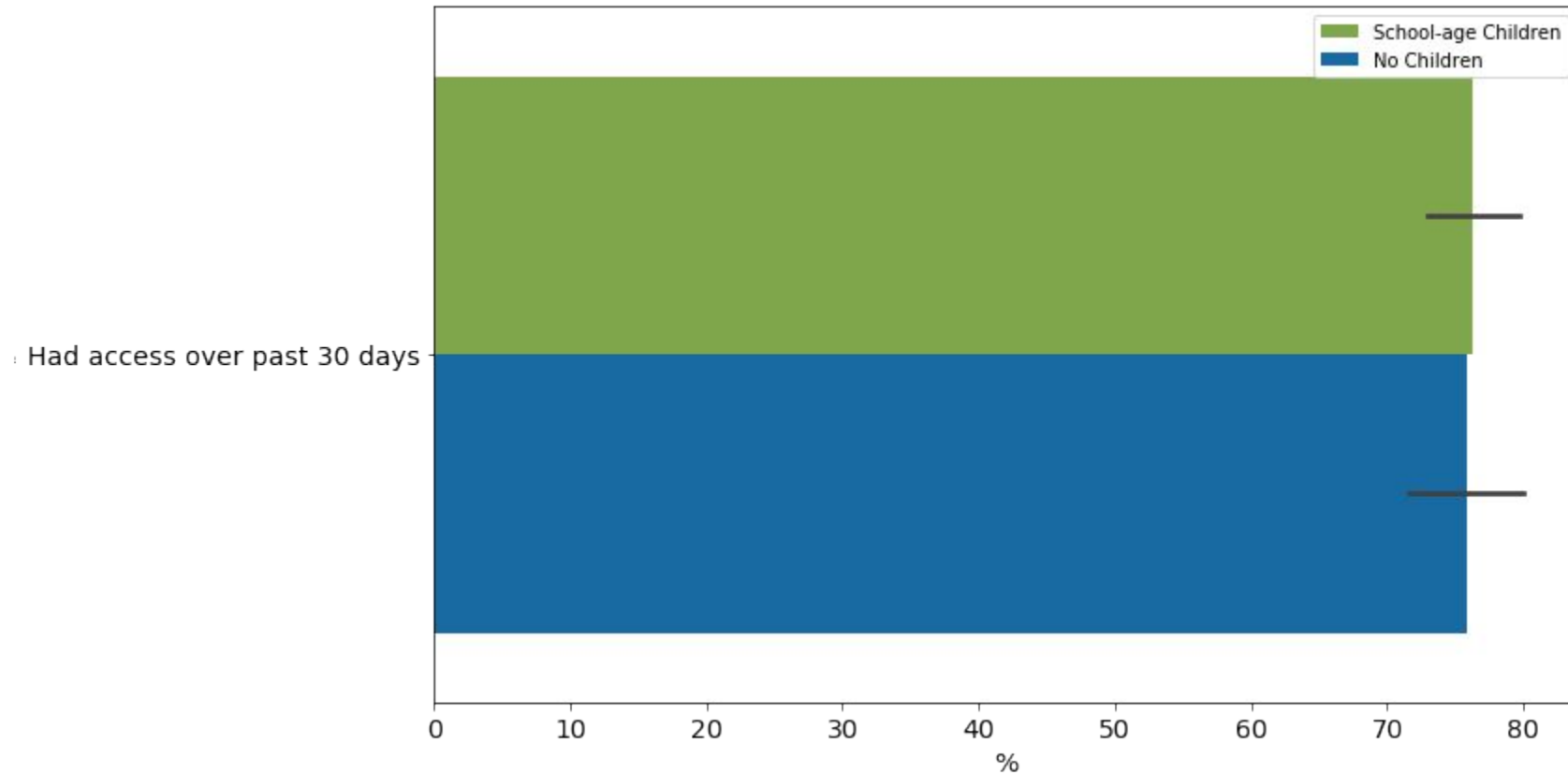
75% of respondents have been able to access their bank accounts over the past 30 days



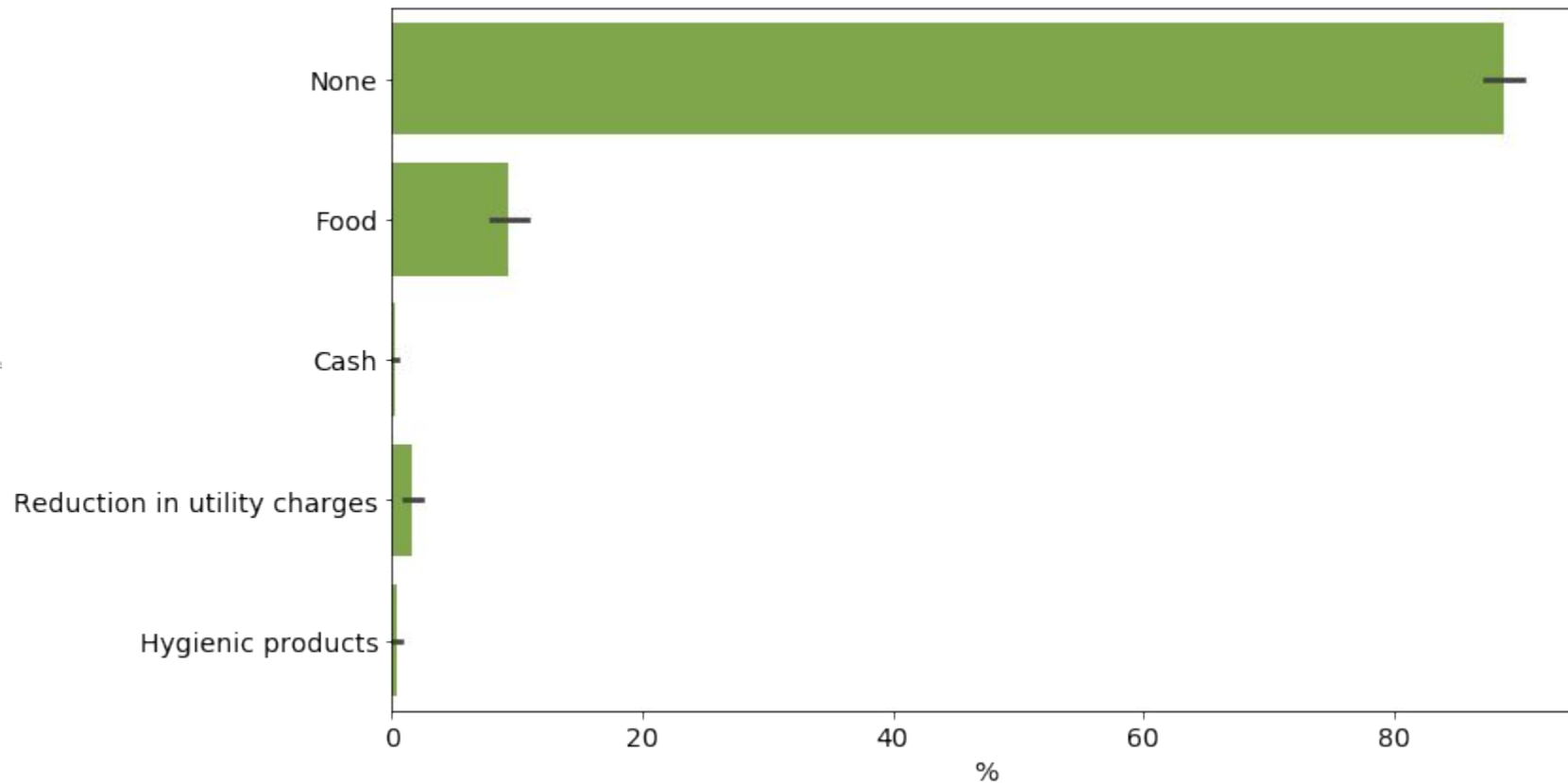
Men and women have similarly been able to access their bank accounts over the past 30 days



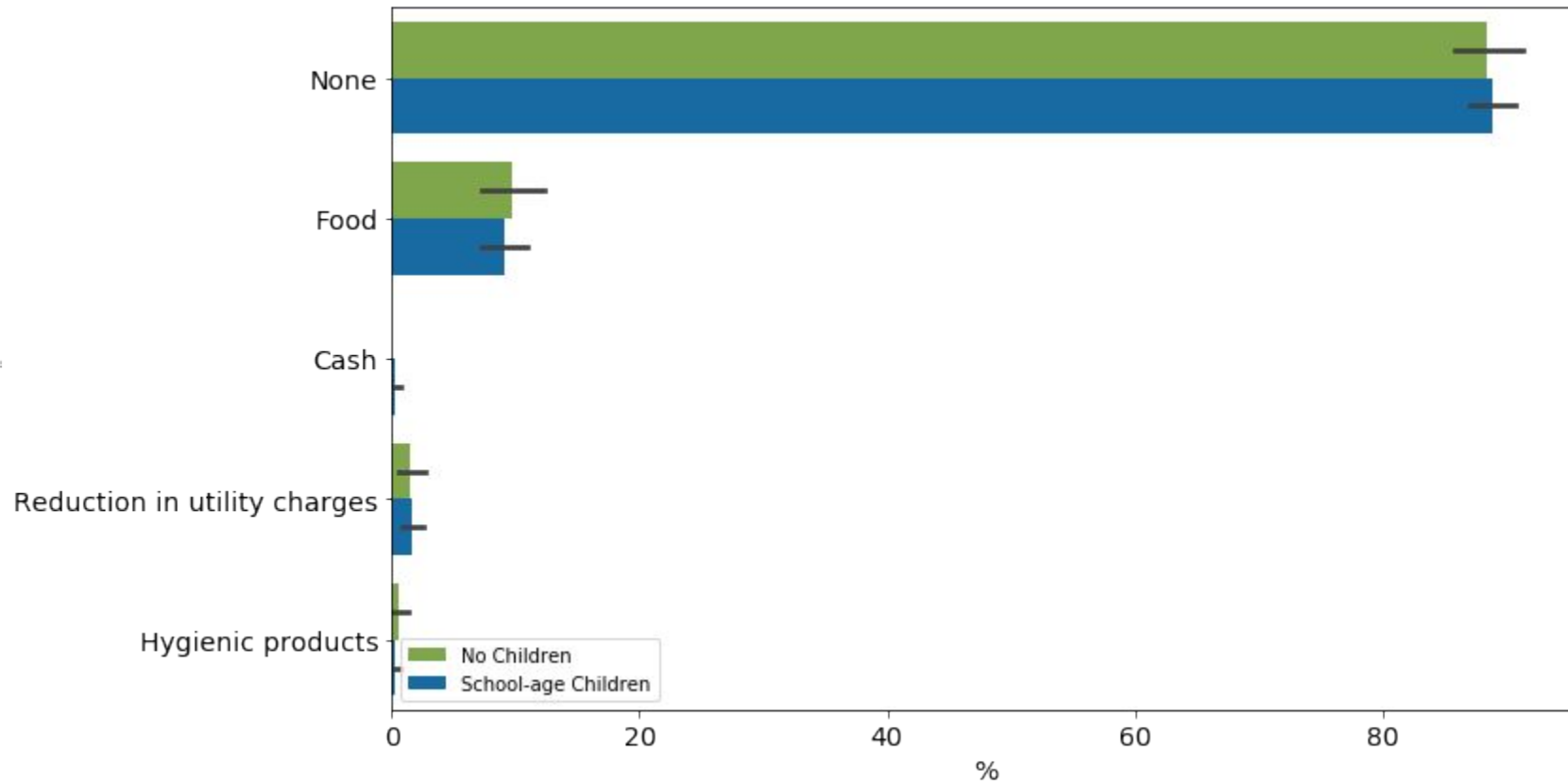
Respondents with/without school-age children have similarly been able to access this account over the past 30 days



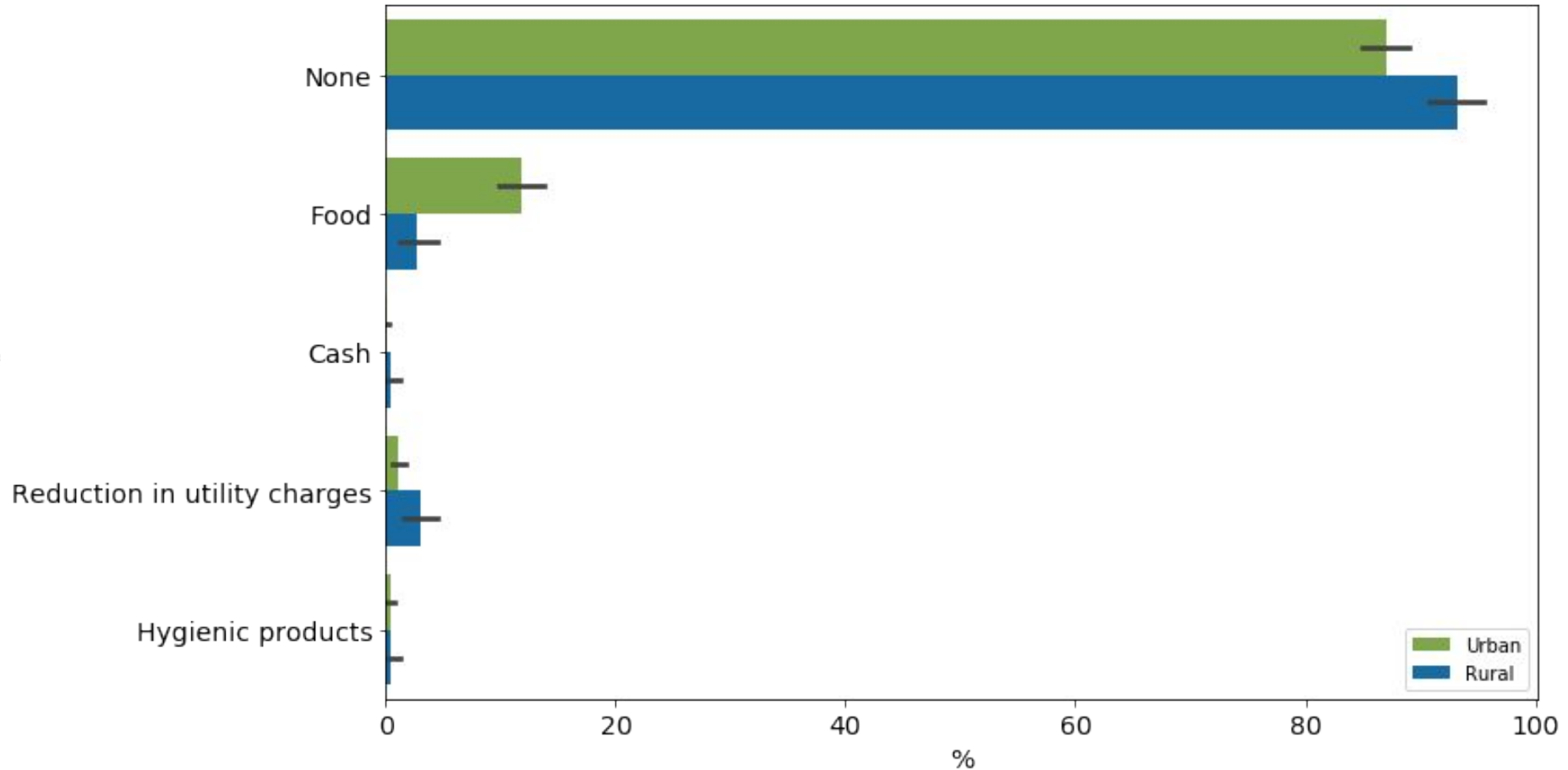
10% of respondents have received food or a reduction in utility charges from the government in response to COVID-19



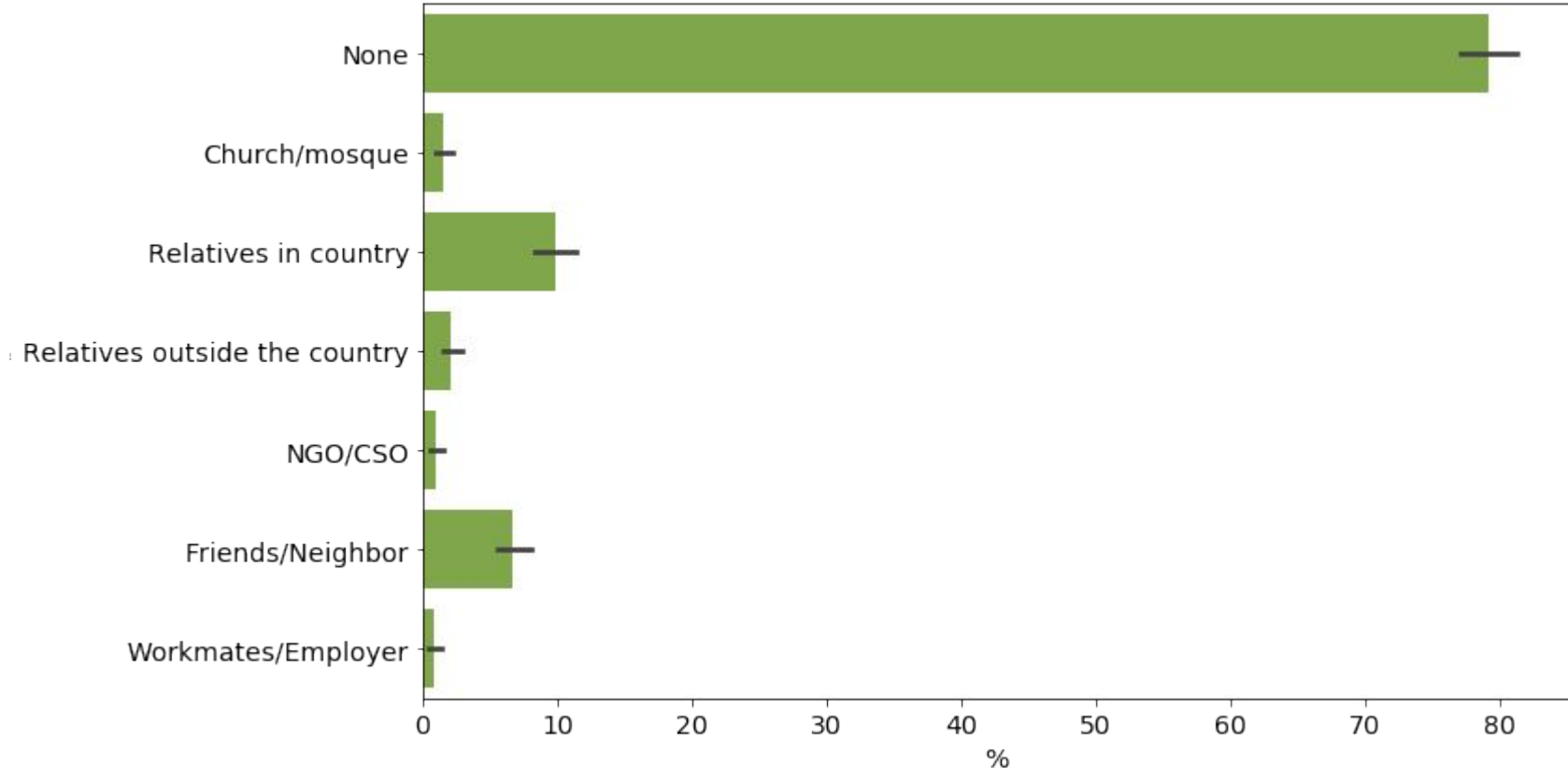
Respondents with/without school-age children have similarly received food, cash, or other support from the government in response to COVID-19



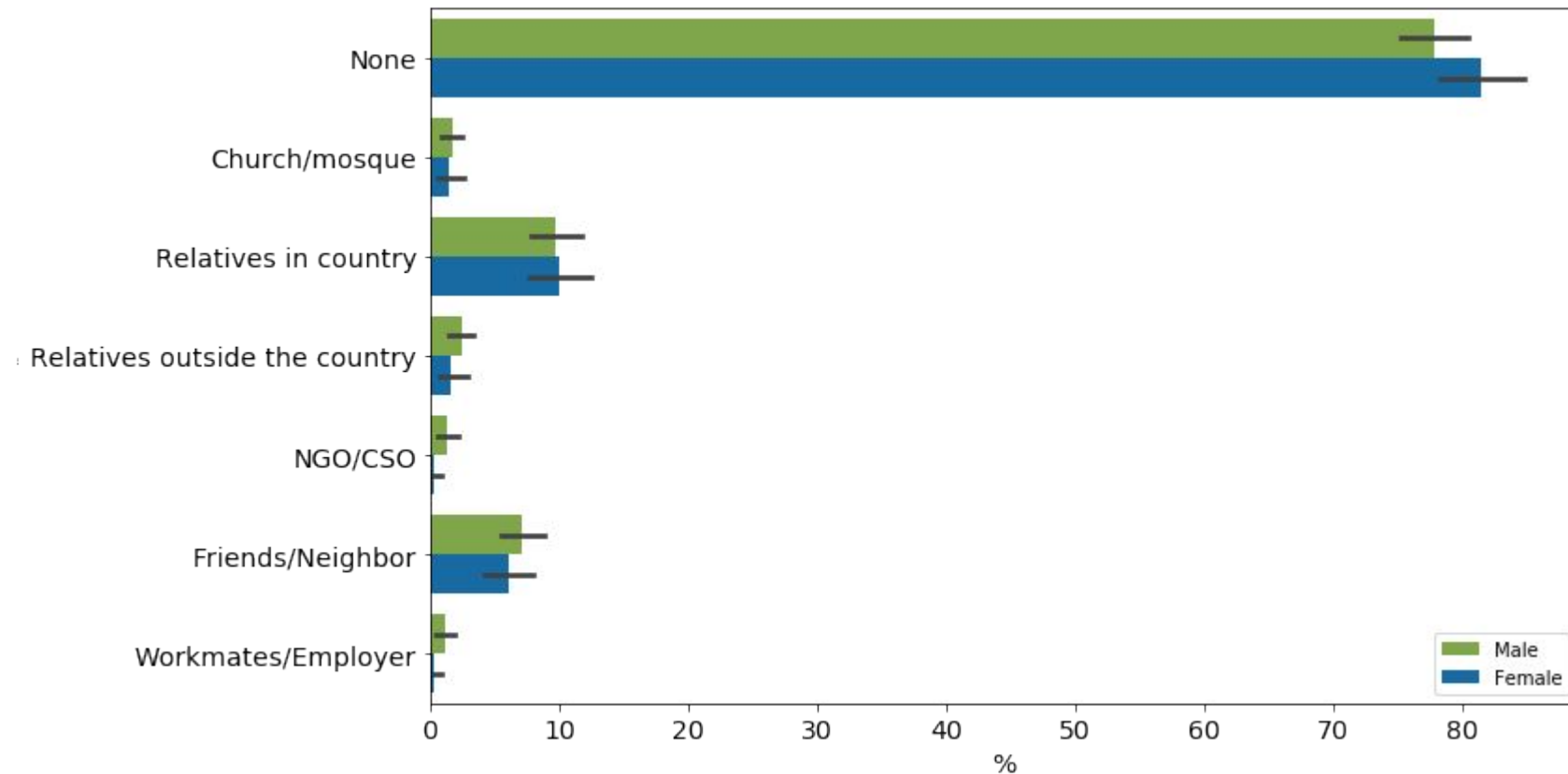
Urban respondents are more likely than rural respondents to have received food/cash from the government in response to COVID-19



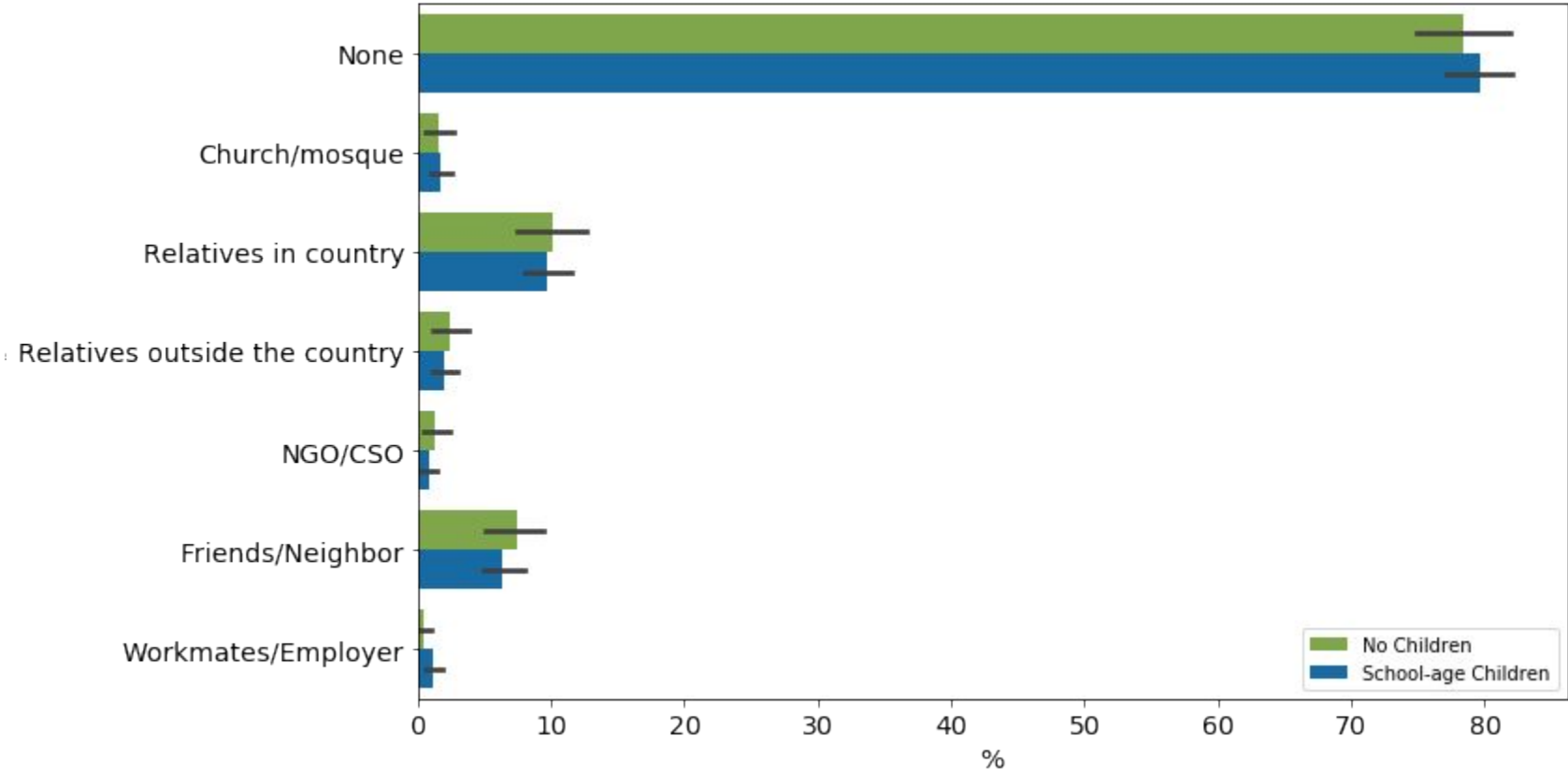
Almost 20% of respondents have received food, cash, or other support from relatives outside the country or friends/neighbors in response to COVID-19



A small percentage of men and women are similarly likely to have received food, cash, or other support from relatives outside the country or friends/neighbors in response to COVID-19



A small percentage of respondents with/without school-age children have received food, cash, or other support from someone else in response to COVID-19



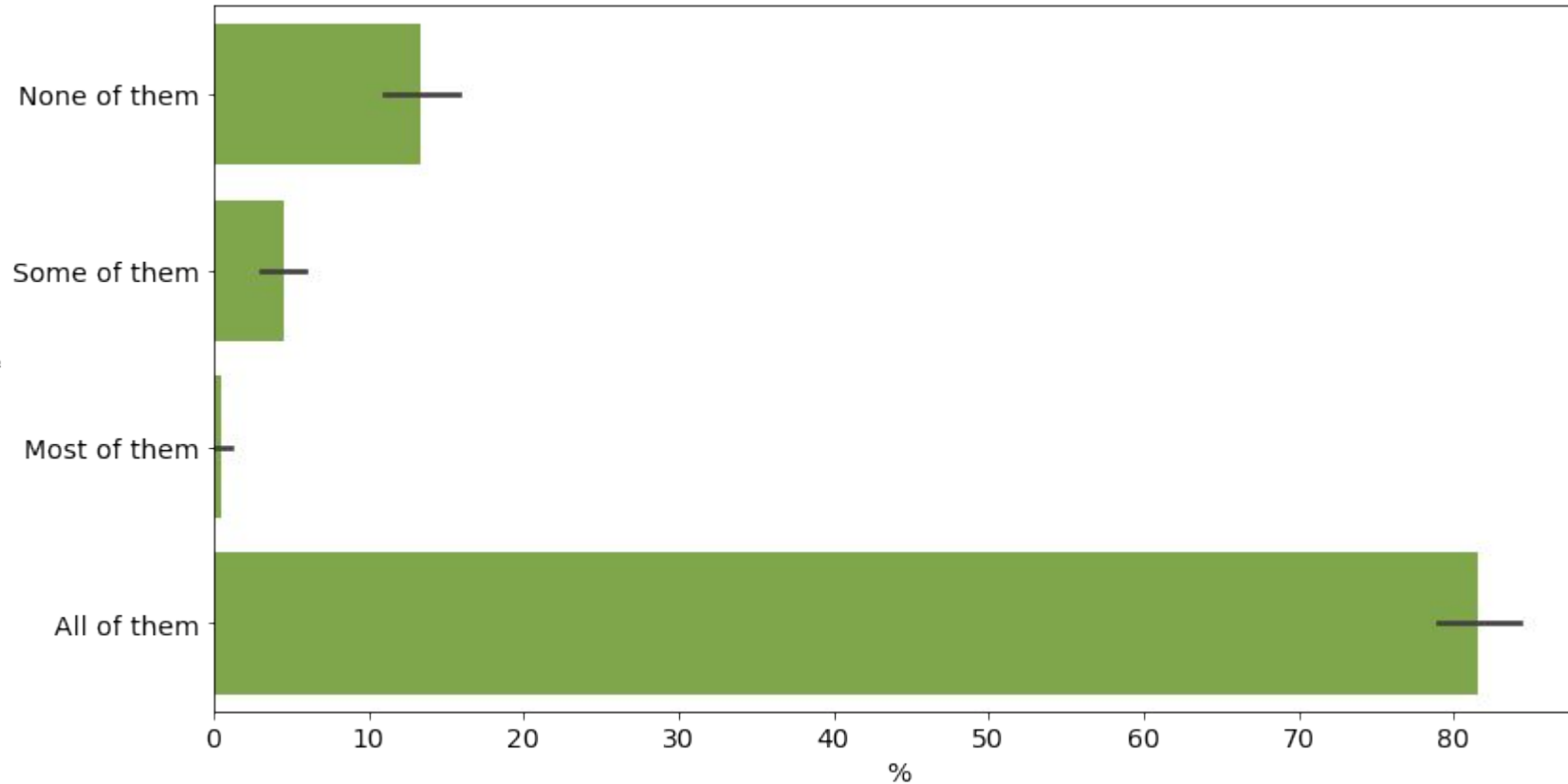
A large, bold, green number '3' is centered on the page. The number is a solid, vibrant green color and has a thick, rounded font style. It is positioned behind the word 'Education'.

Education

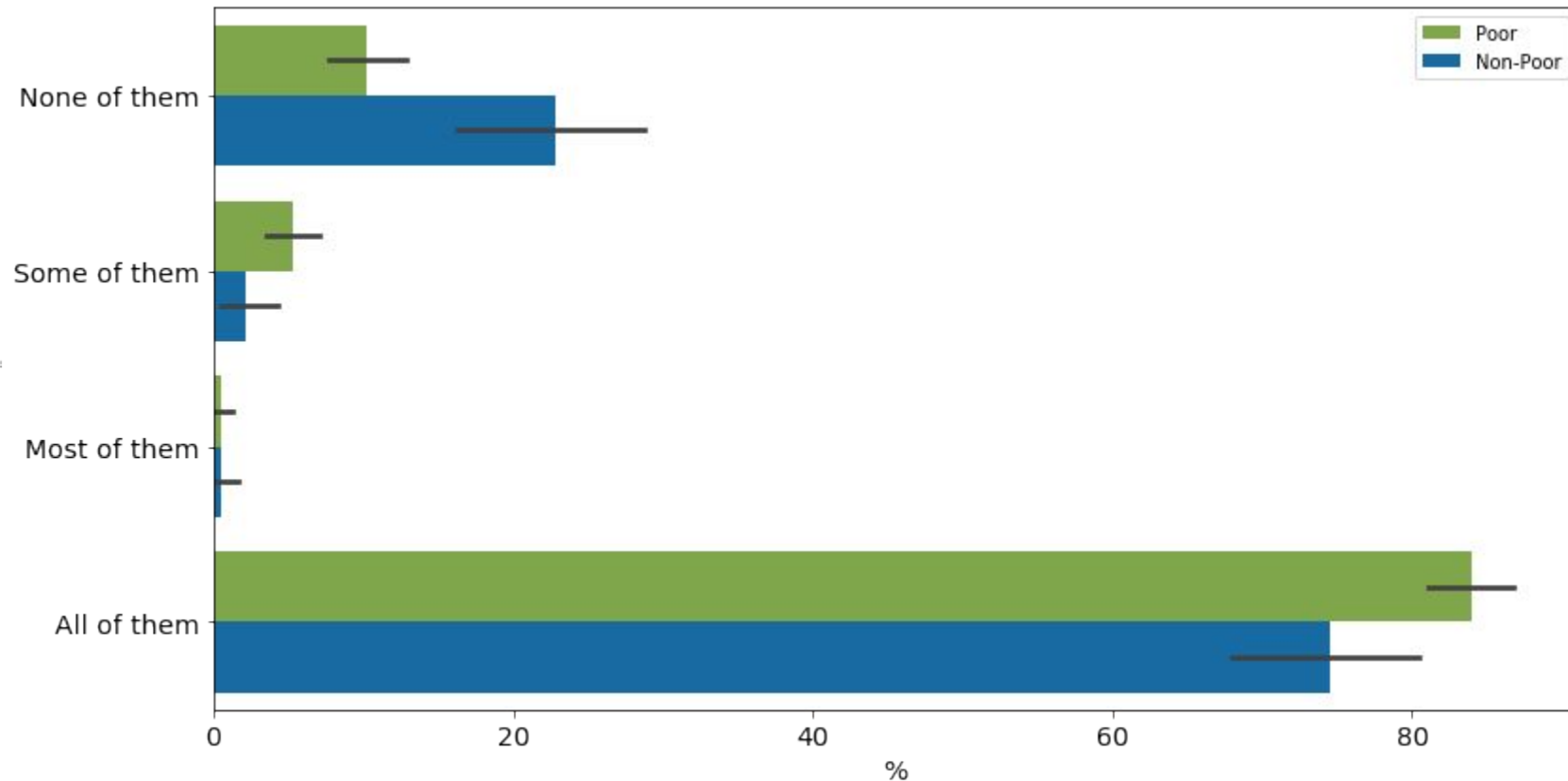
Education: Key Takeaways

- Households report that 80% of children in primary and secondary school are spending time on education at home since schools were closed
- Among children in primary and secondary school engaged in distance learning, 40-50% are using radio learning programs
- Among primary school children following radio and TV learning programs, the most followed radio and TV stations are Radio Rwanda and a Rwanda TV learning program
- More than 30% of respondents are encouraging children to do distance learning to support children's education while schools are closed
- More than 80% of households have received communication from the Ministry of Education and Rwanda Education Board

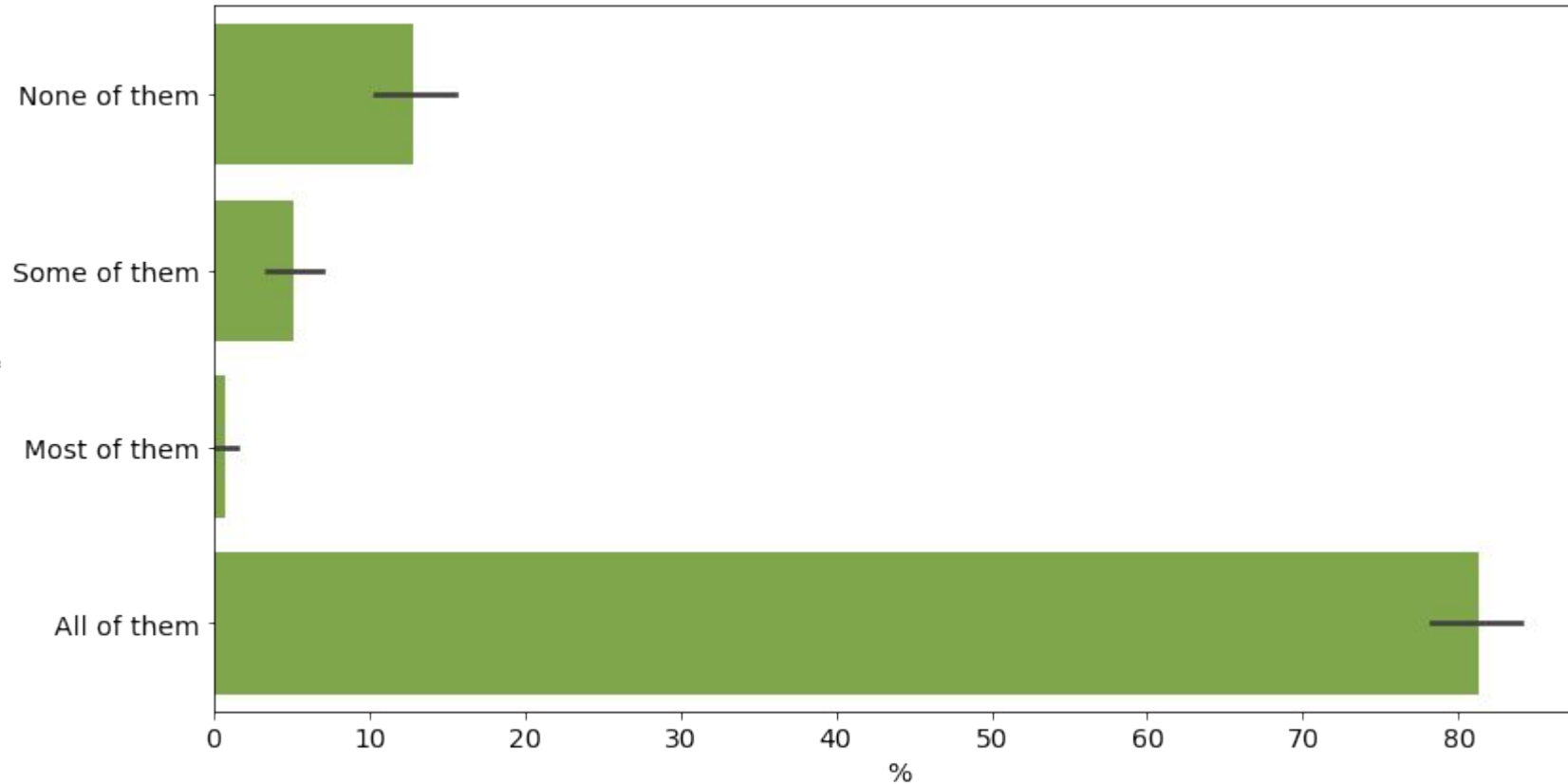
Households report that 80% of children in primary school are spending time on education at home since schools were closed



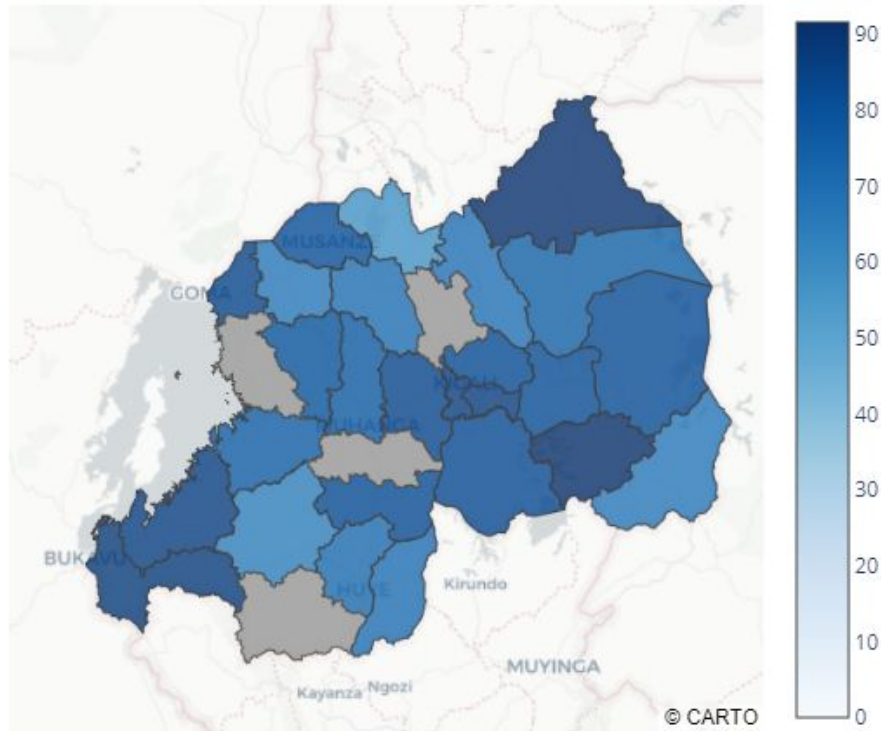
Poorer households are more likely than wealthier households to report that children in primary school are spending time on education at home



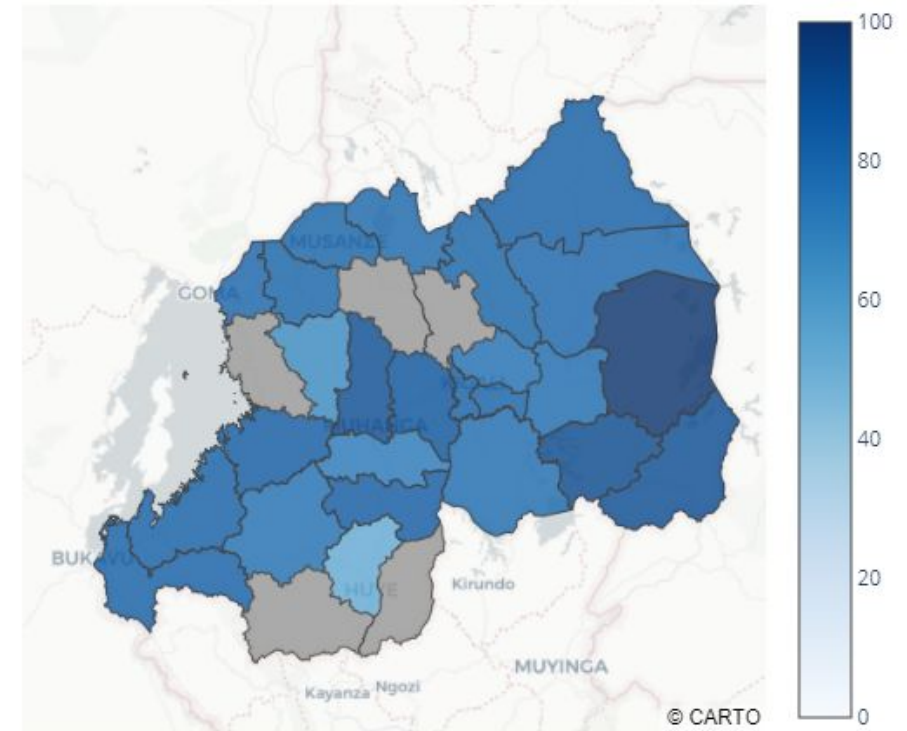
Households report that 80% of children in secondary school are spending time on education at home since schools were closed



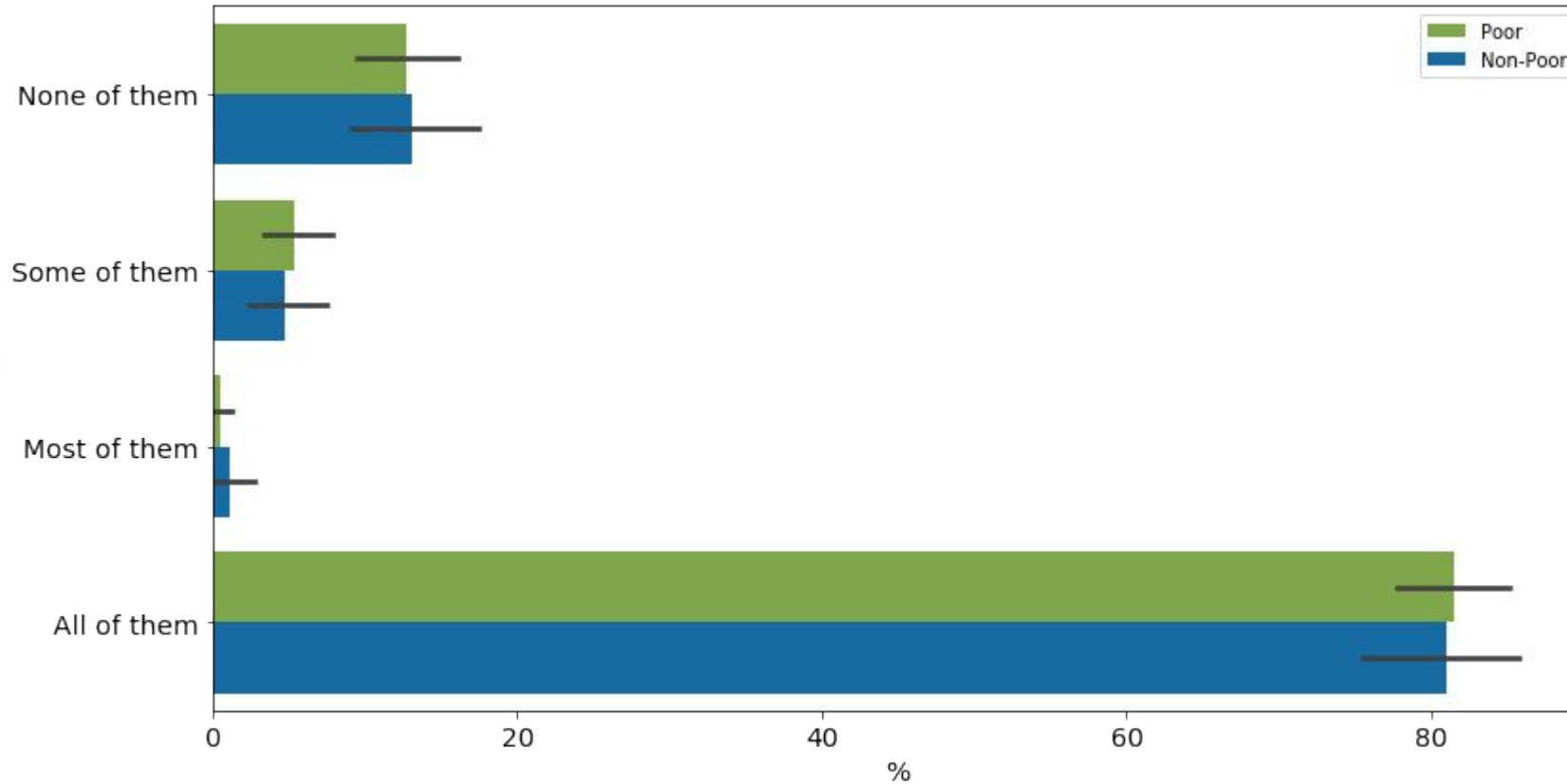
In Nyagatare and Ngoma districts
Households reported that almost 90% of
children in primary school are spending
time on education at home since schools
were closed



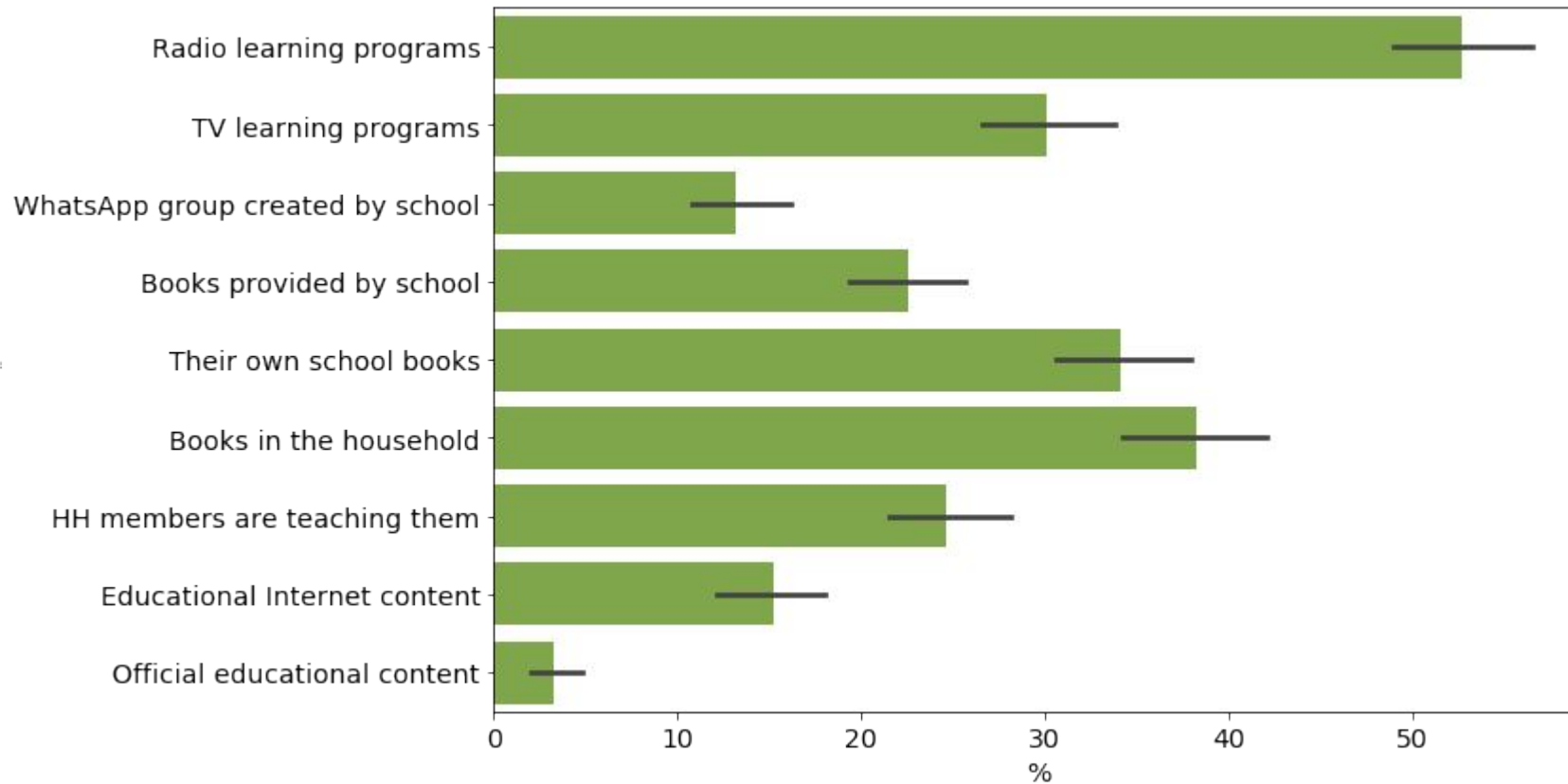
In Kayanza district Households reported that
almost 100% of children in secondary school
are spending time on education at home
since schools were closed with none in
Rulindo and Gakenke



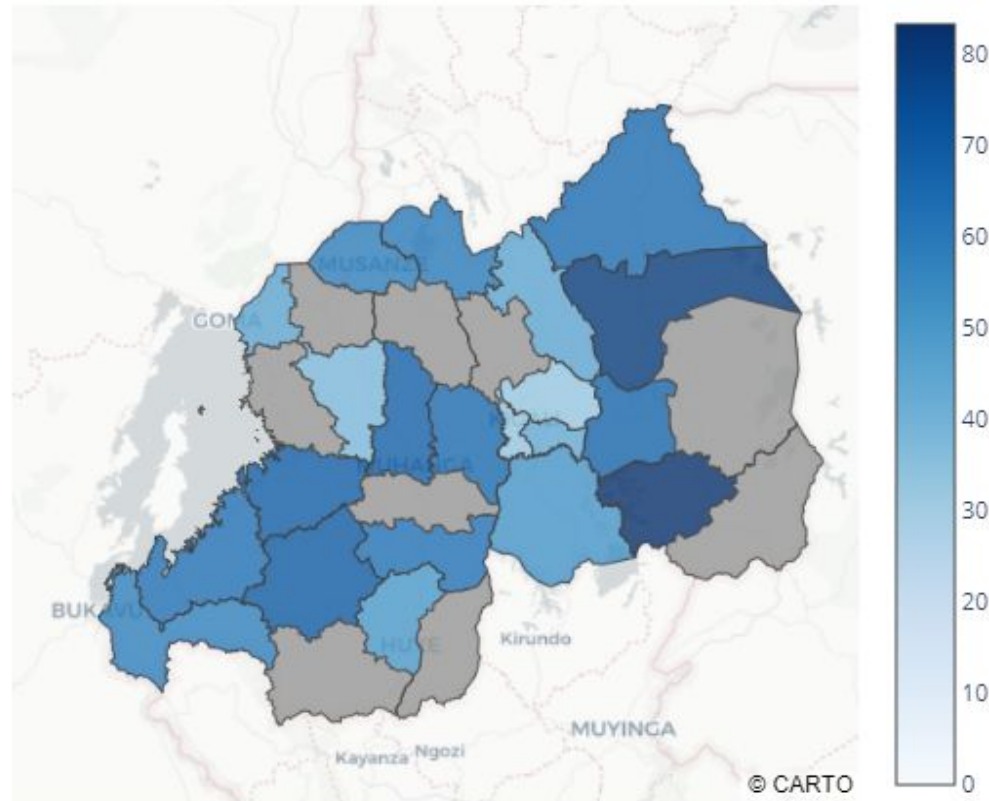
Poorer and wealthier households are similarly likely to report that children in secondary school are spending time on education at home



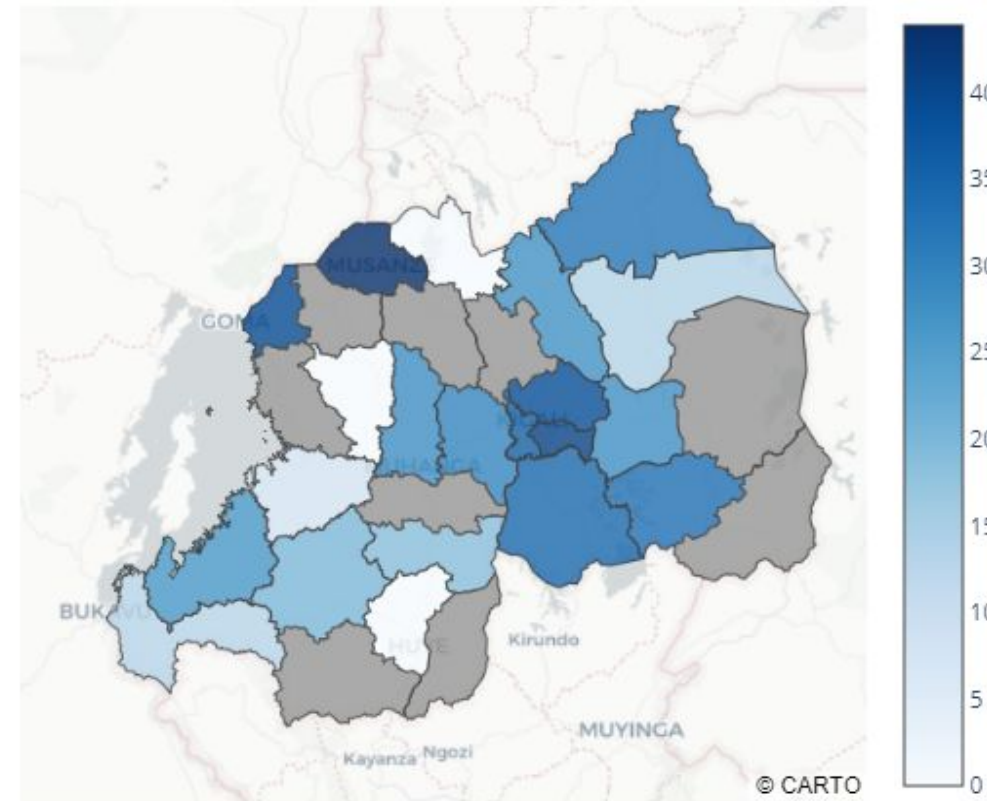
Among children in primary school engaged in distance learning, over 50% are using radio learning programs



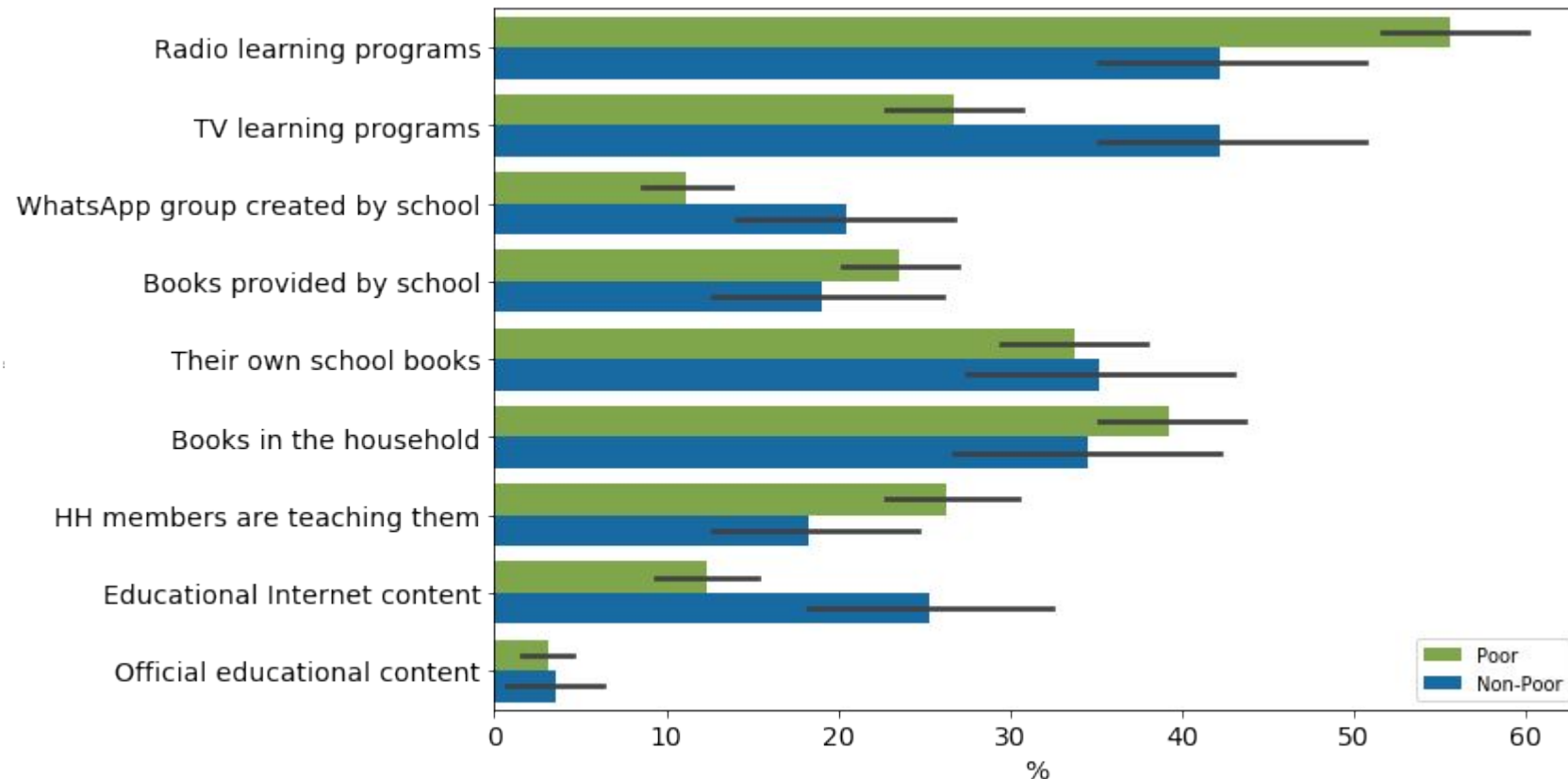
Among children in primary school engaged in distance learning, over 50% are using radio learning programs, especially in Ngoma and Gatsibo



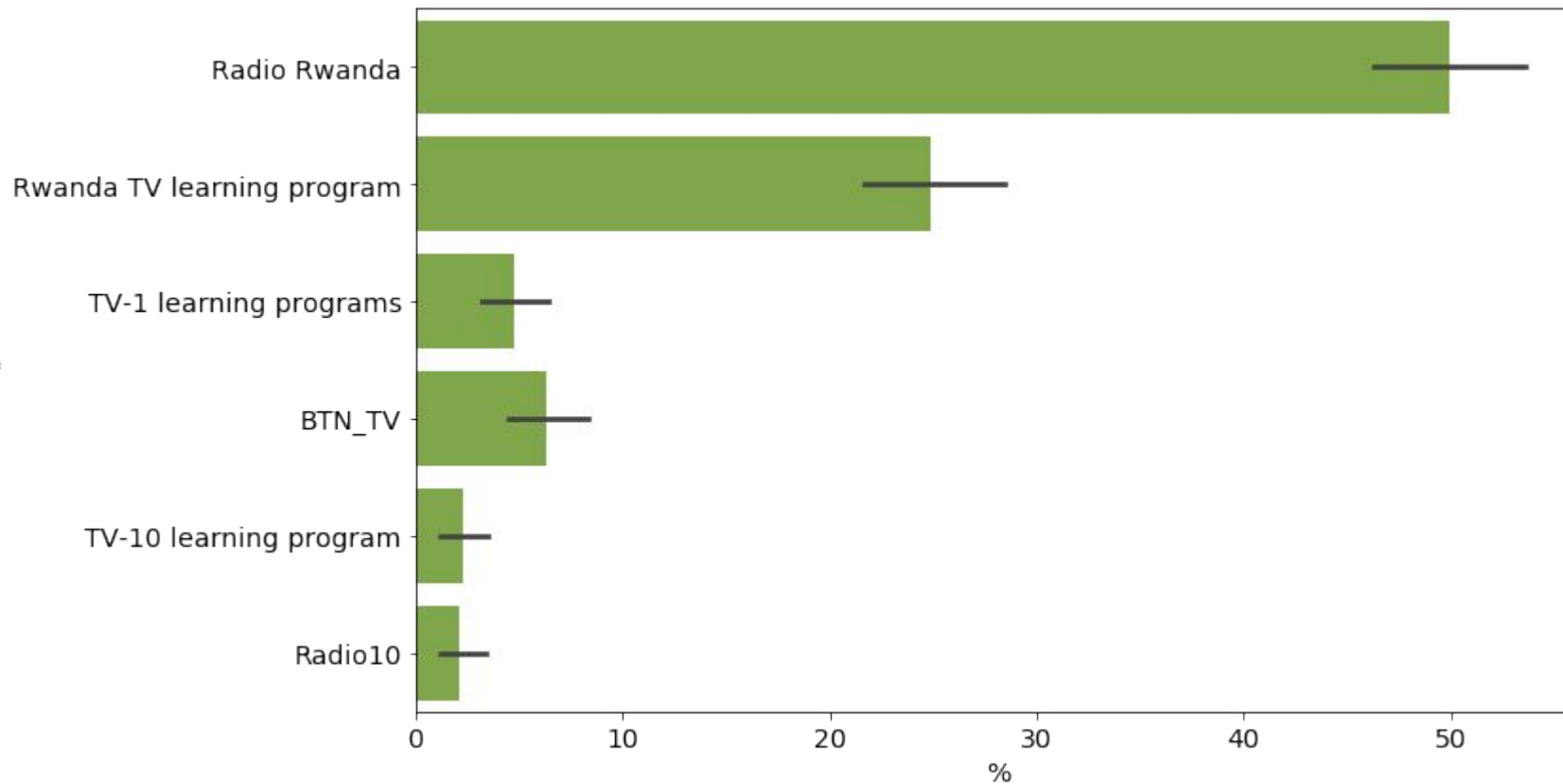
TV learning programs are most popular in Kicukiro and Musanze



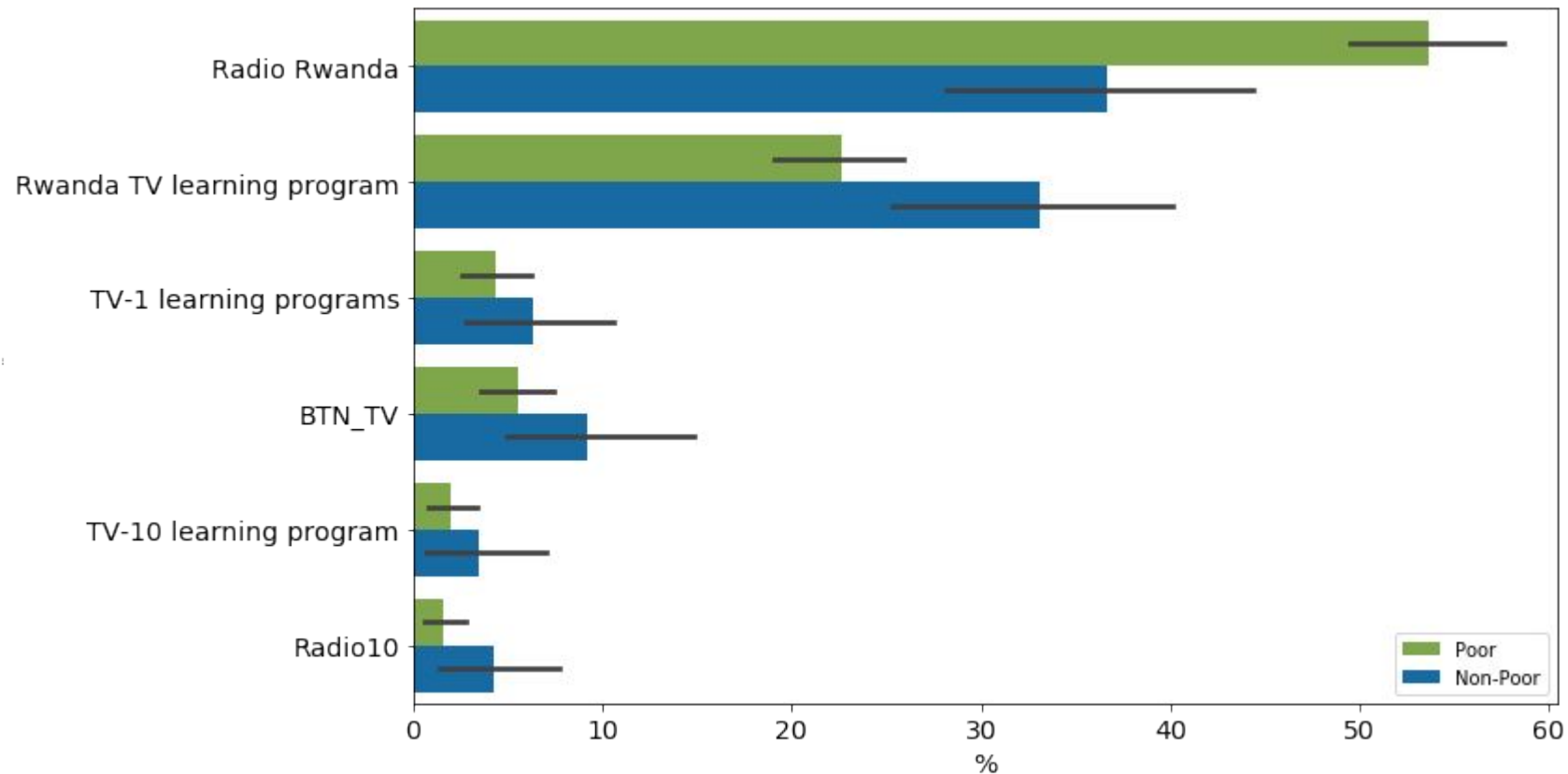
Poorer primary school children are more likely to use radio learning programs to engage in distance learning, while wealthier primary school children are more likely to use TV learning programs, WhatsApp groups created by the school, and educational internet content



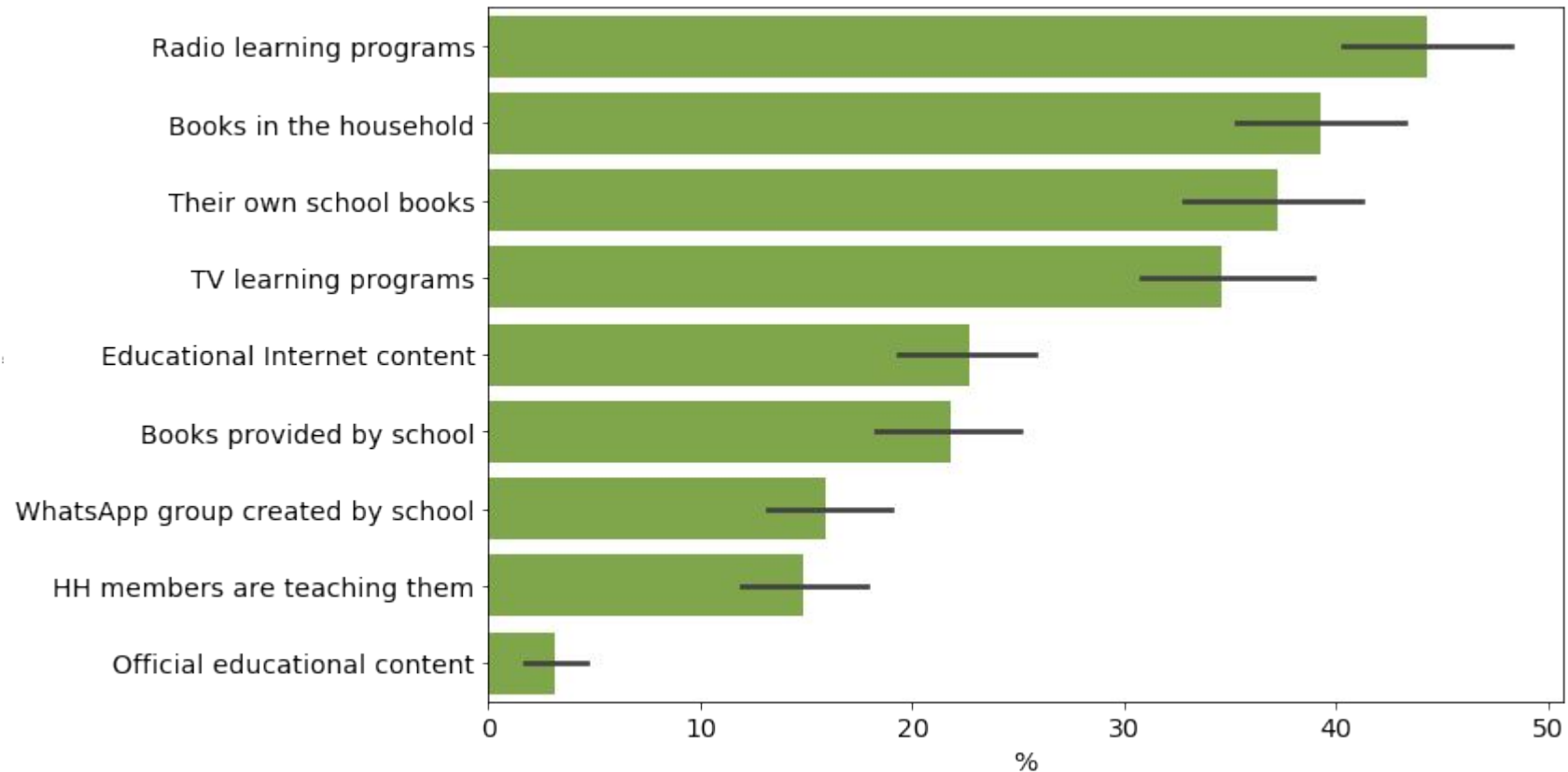
Among primary school children following radio and TV learning programs, the most followed radio and TV stations are Radio Rwanda and a Rwanda TV learning program



Among primary school children following radio and TV learning programs, children in poorer households are more likely to follow Radio Rwanda while children in wealthier households are more likely to follow the Rwanda TV learning program

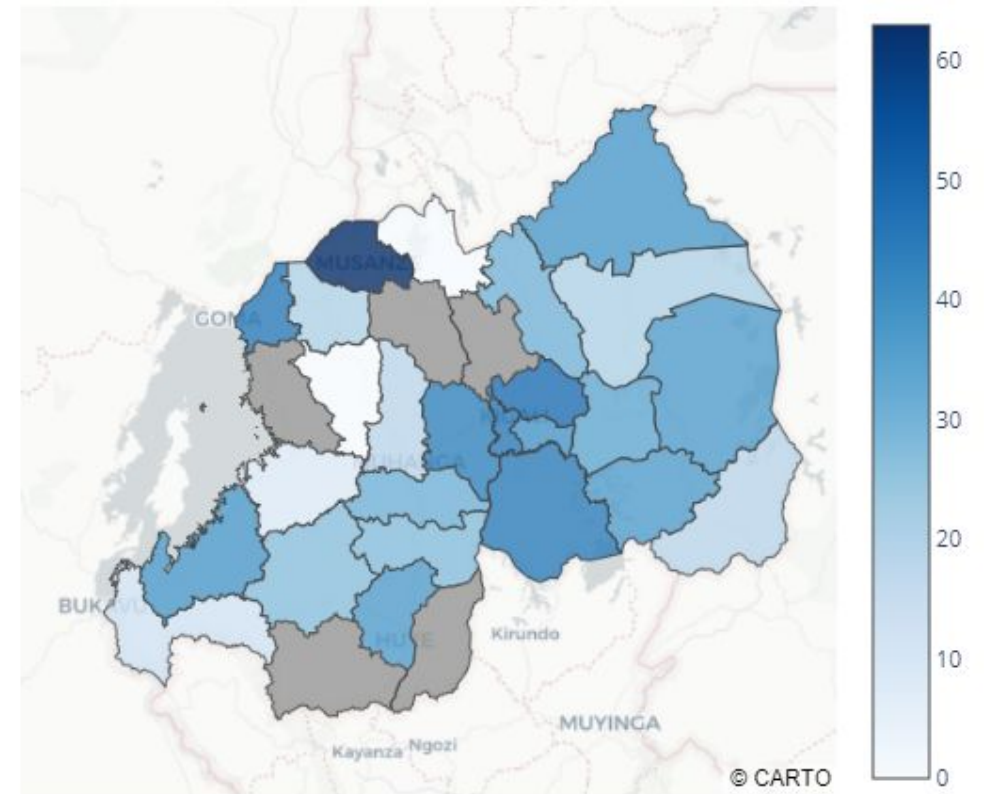
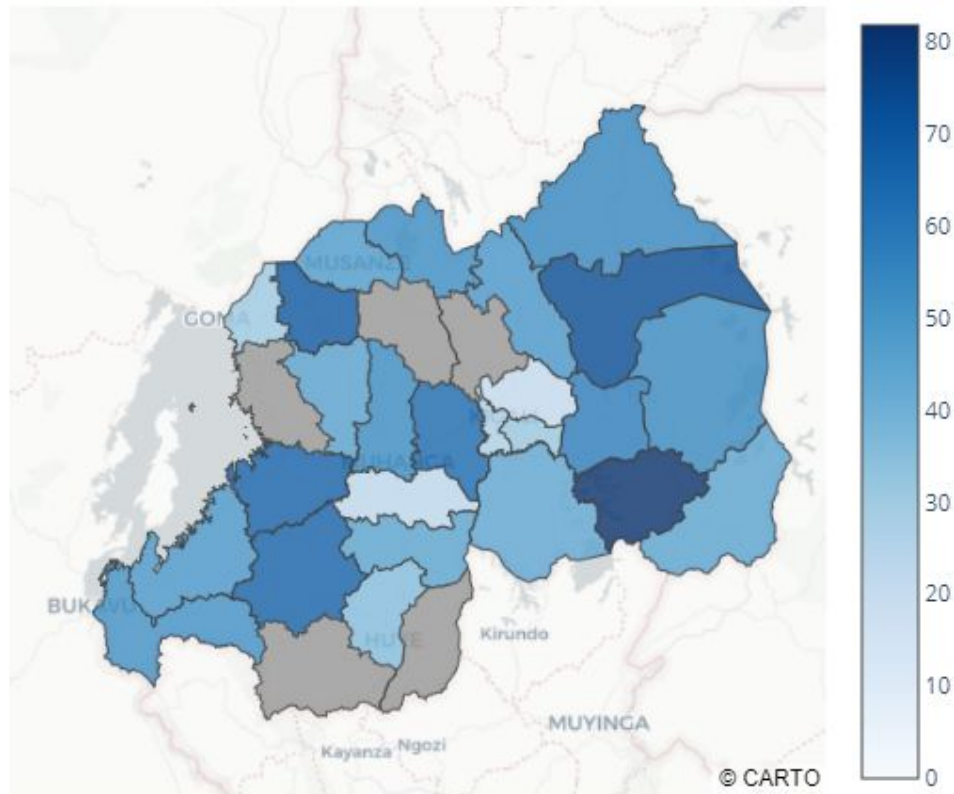


Among children in secondary school engaged in distance learning, over 40% are using radio learning programs

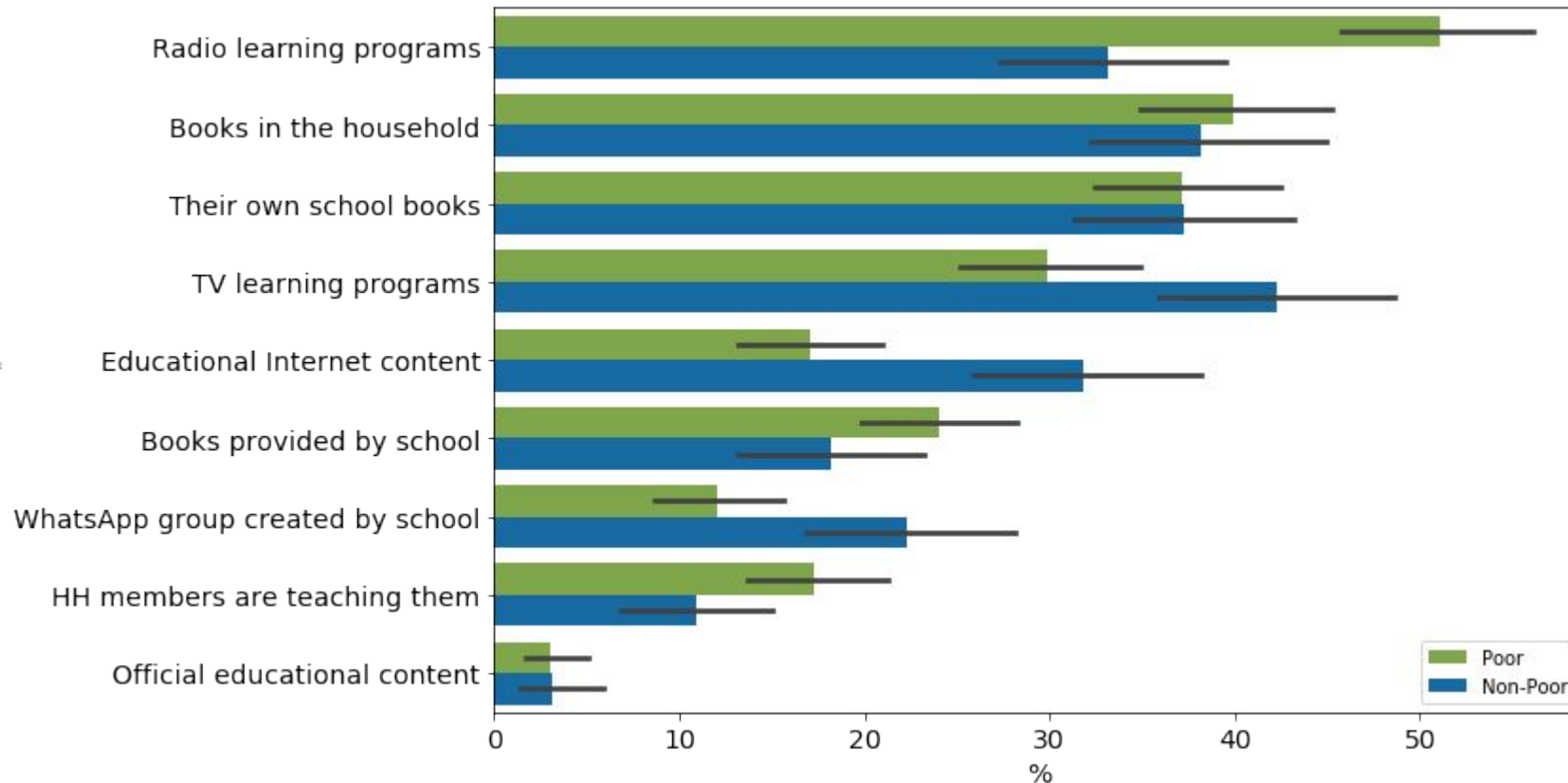


Among children in secondary school engaged in distance learning, over 40% are using radio learning programs, around 80% of children in Ngoma

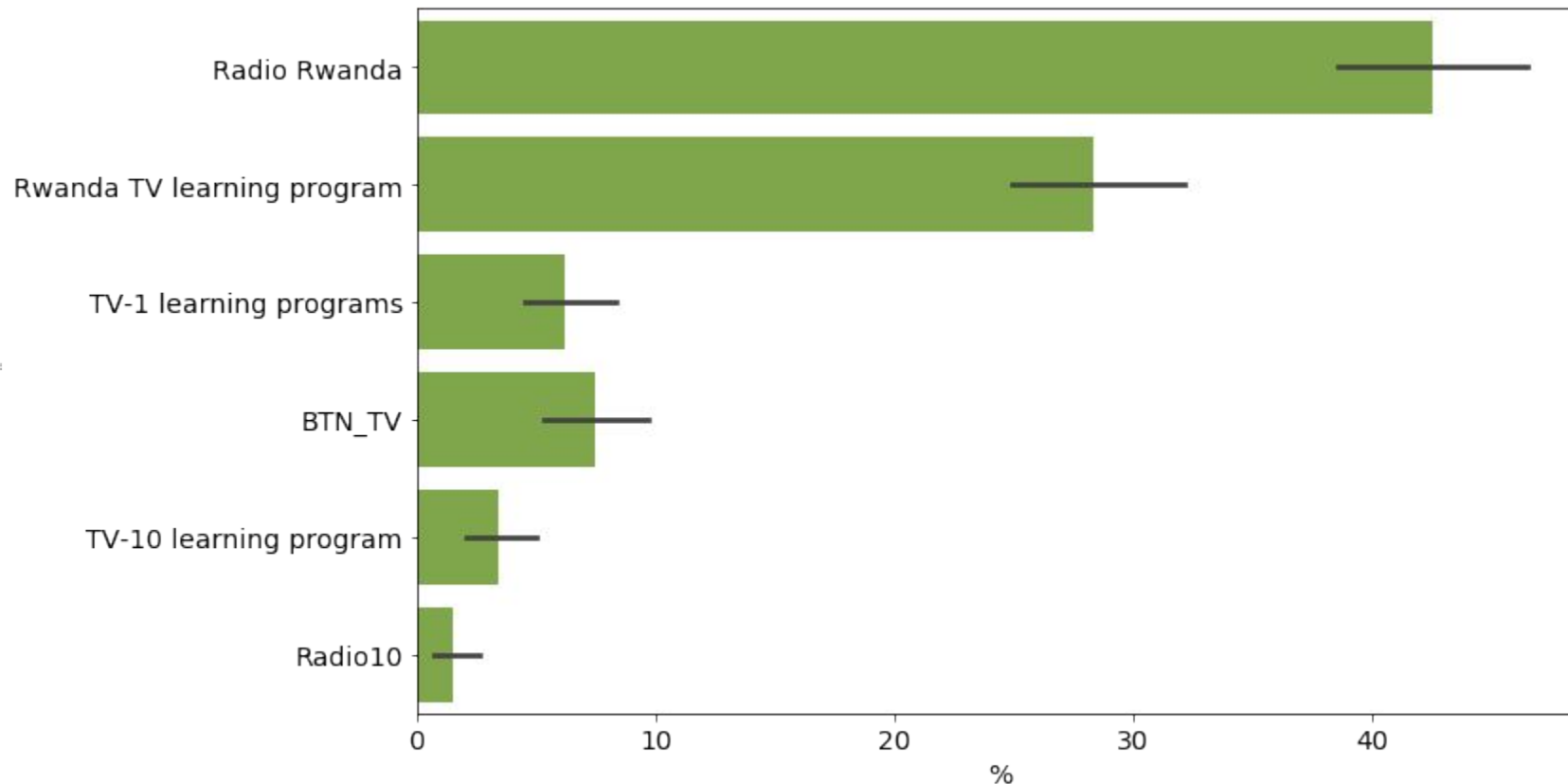
TV learning programs are most popular in Musanze



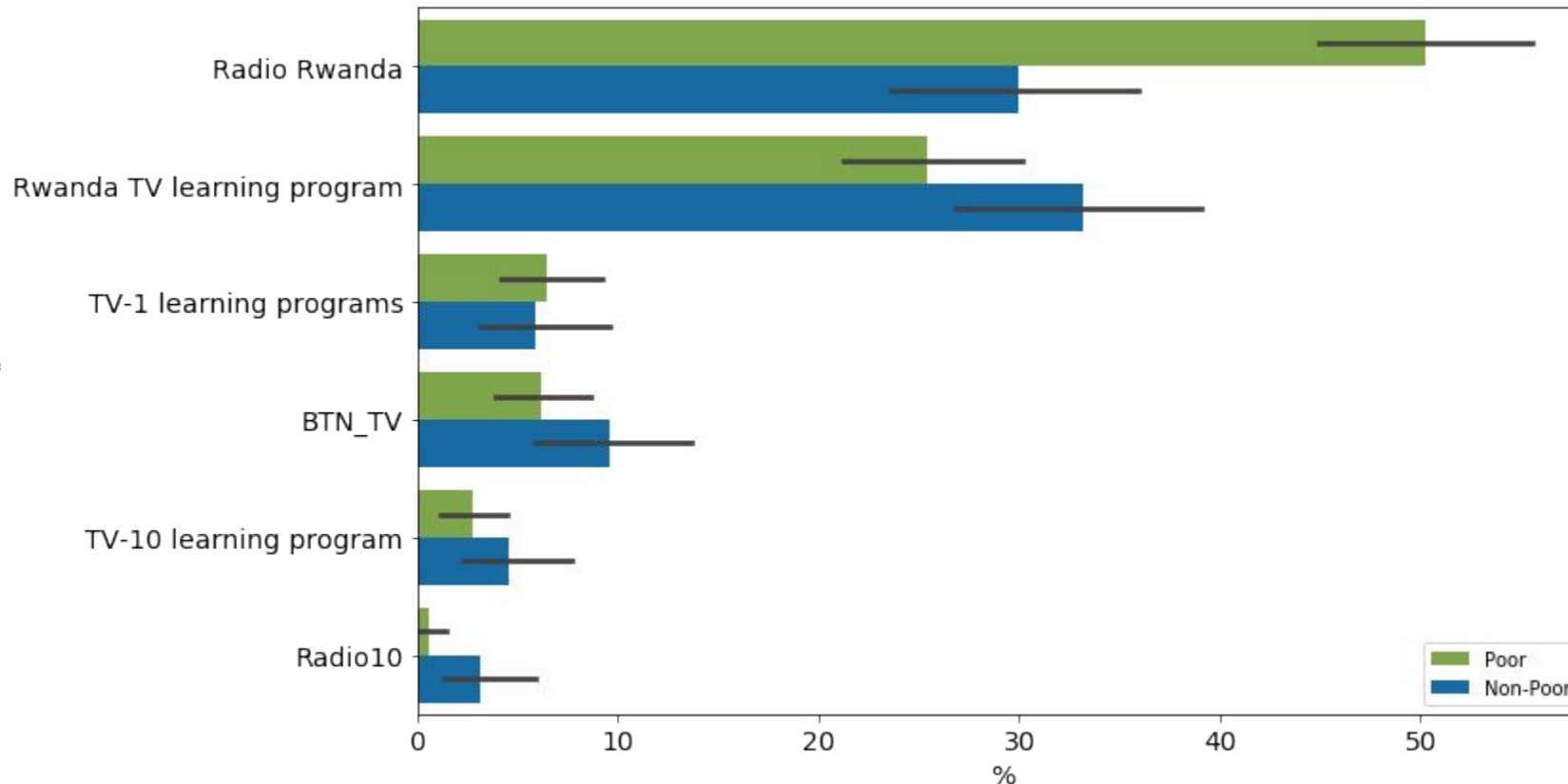
Poorer secondary school children are more likely to use radio learning programs to engage in distance learning, while wealthier secondary school children are more likely to use TV learning programs, WhatsApp groups created by the school, and educational internet content



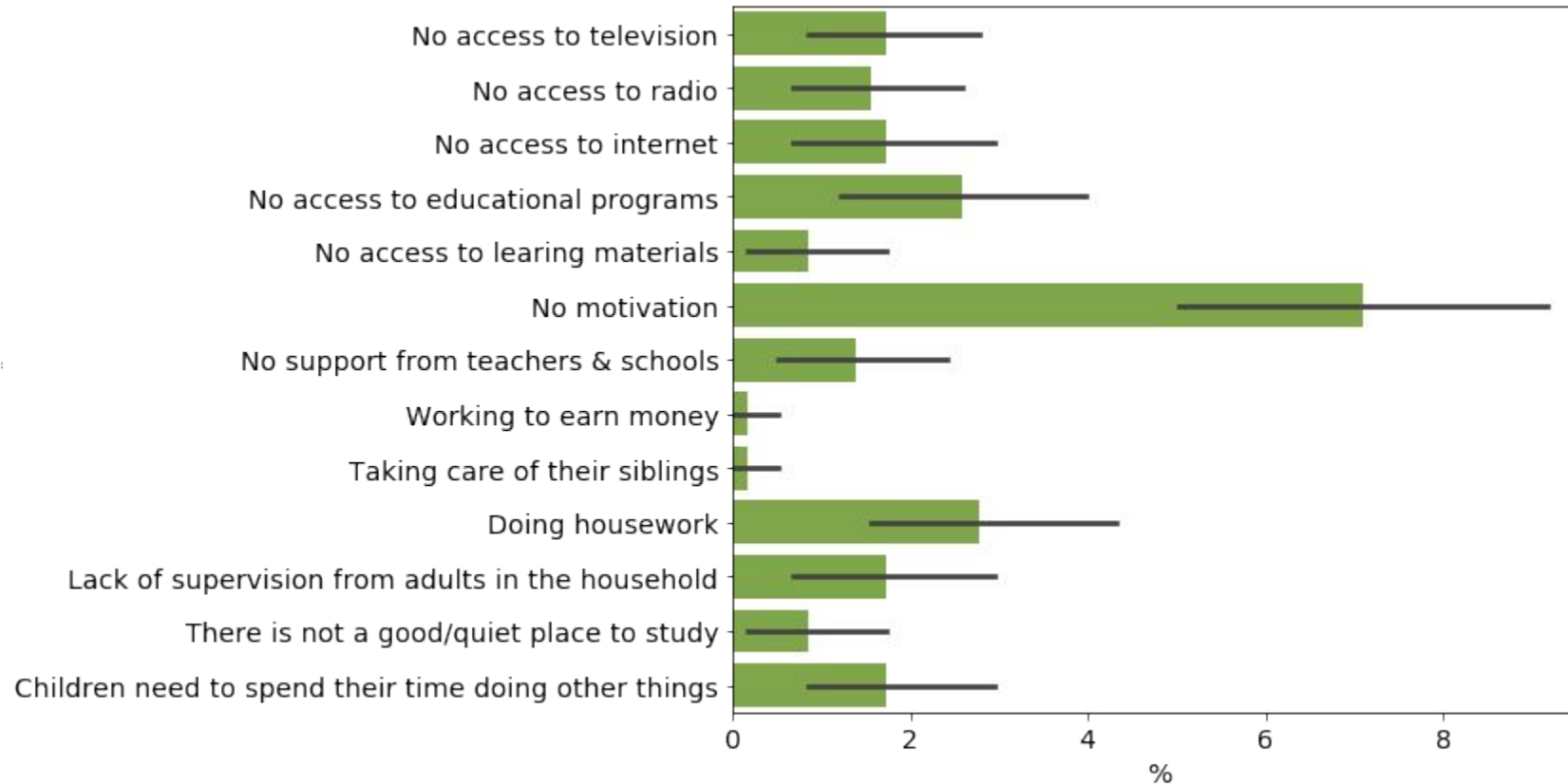
Among secondary school following radio and TV learning programs, the most followed TV and radio stations are Radio Rwanda and the Rwanda TV learning program



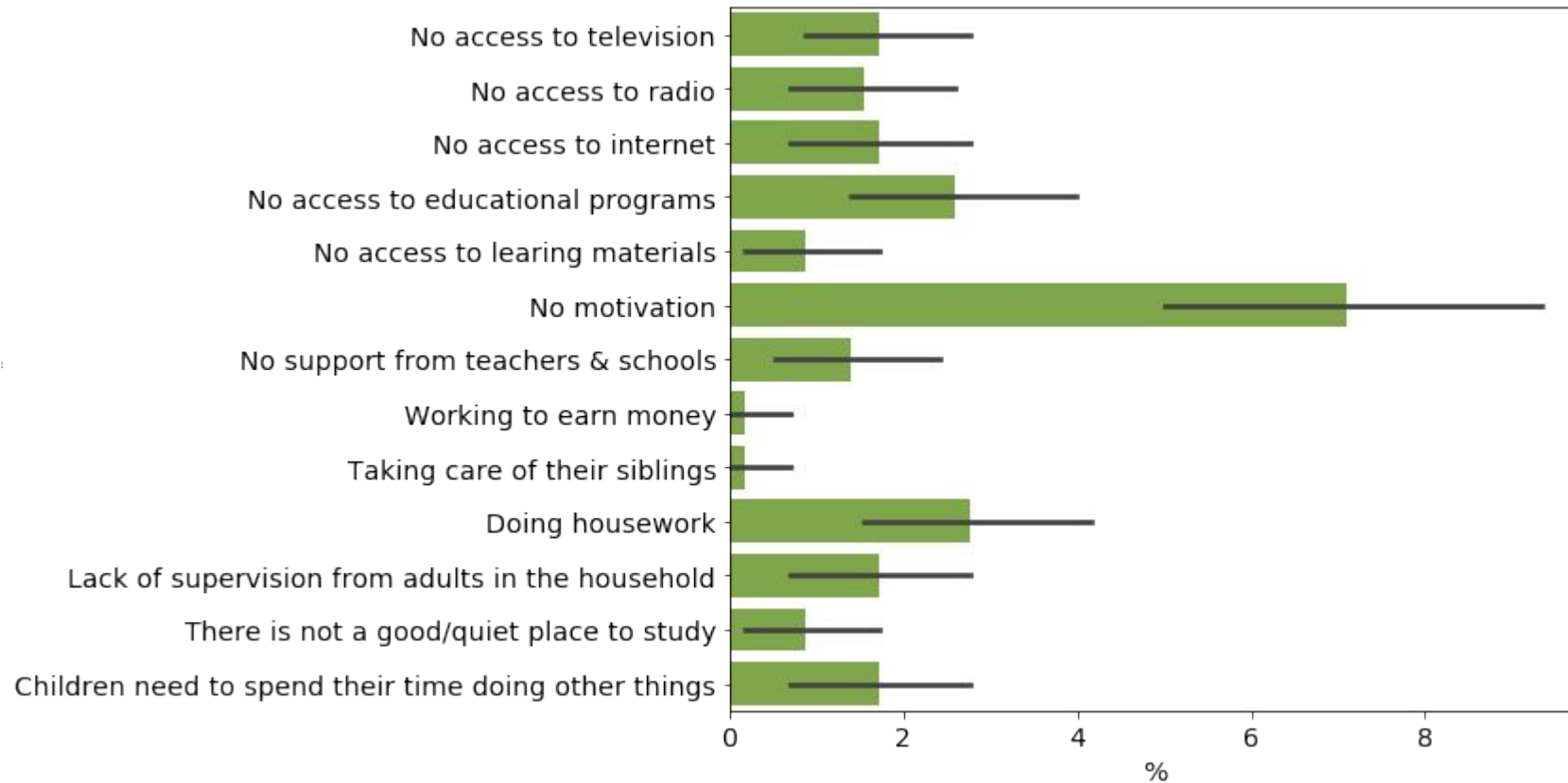
Among secondary school children following radio and TV learning programs, children in poorer households are more likely to follow Radio Rwanda. Secondary school children in poorer and wealthier households are similarly likely to follow the Rwanda TV learning program



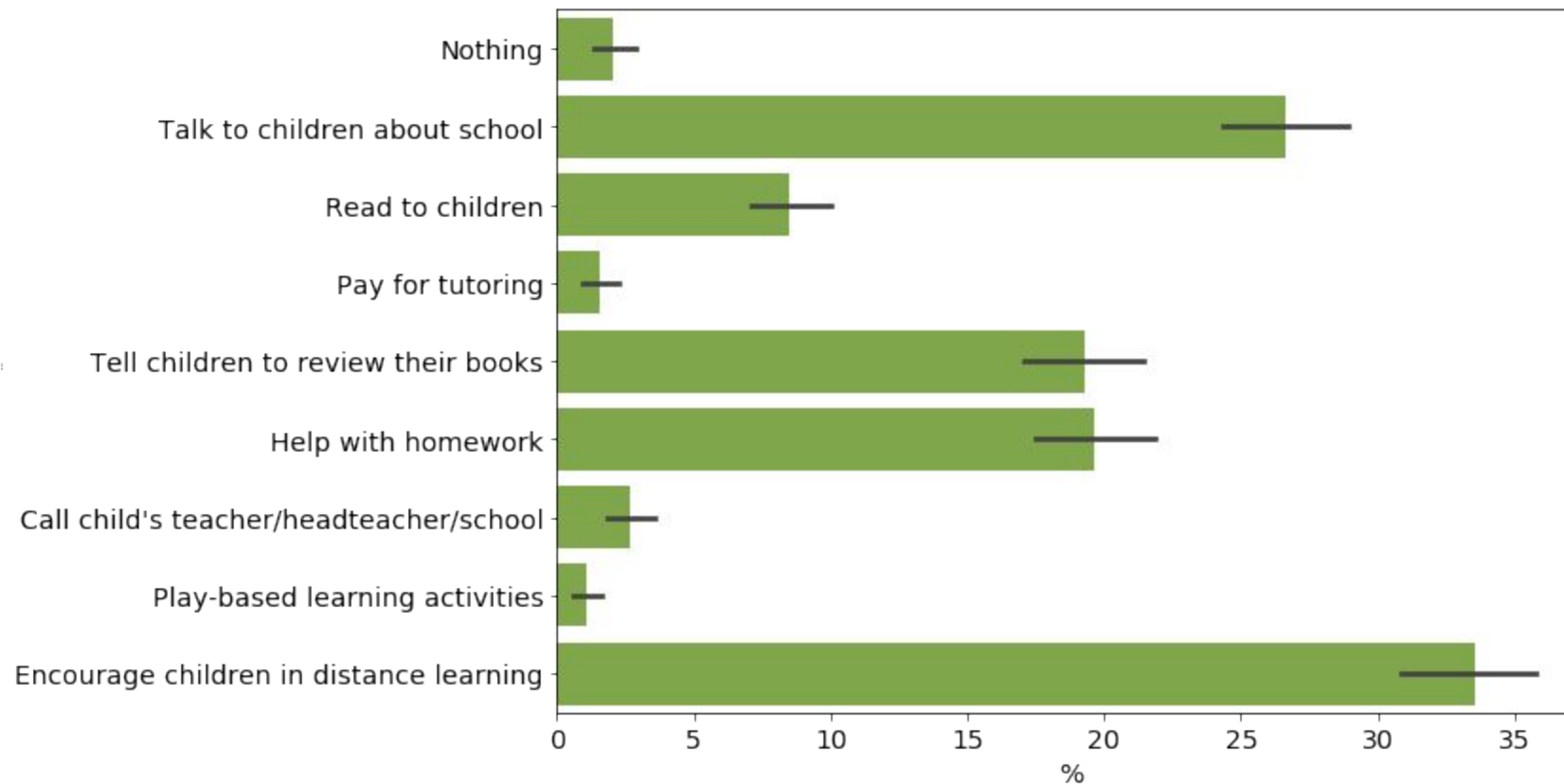
There is no singular main barrier children in primary school face to spending time on education at home



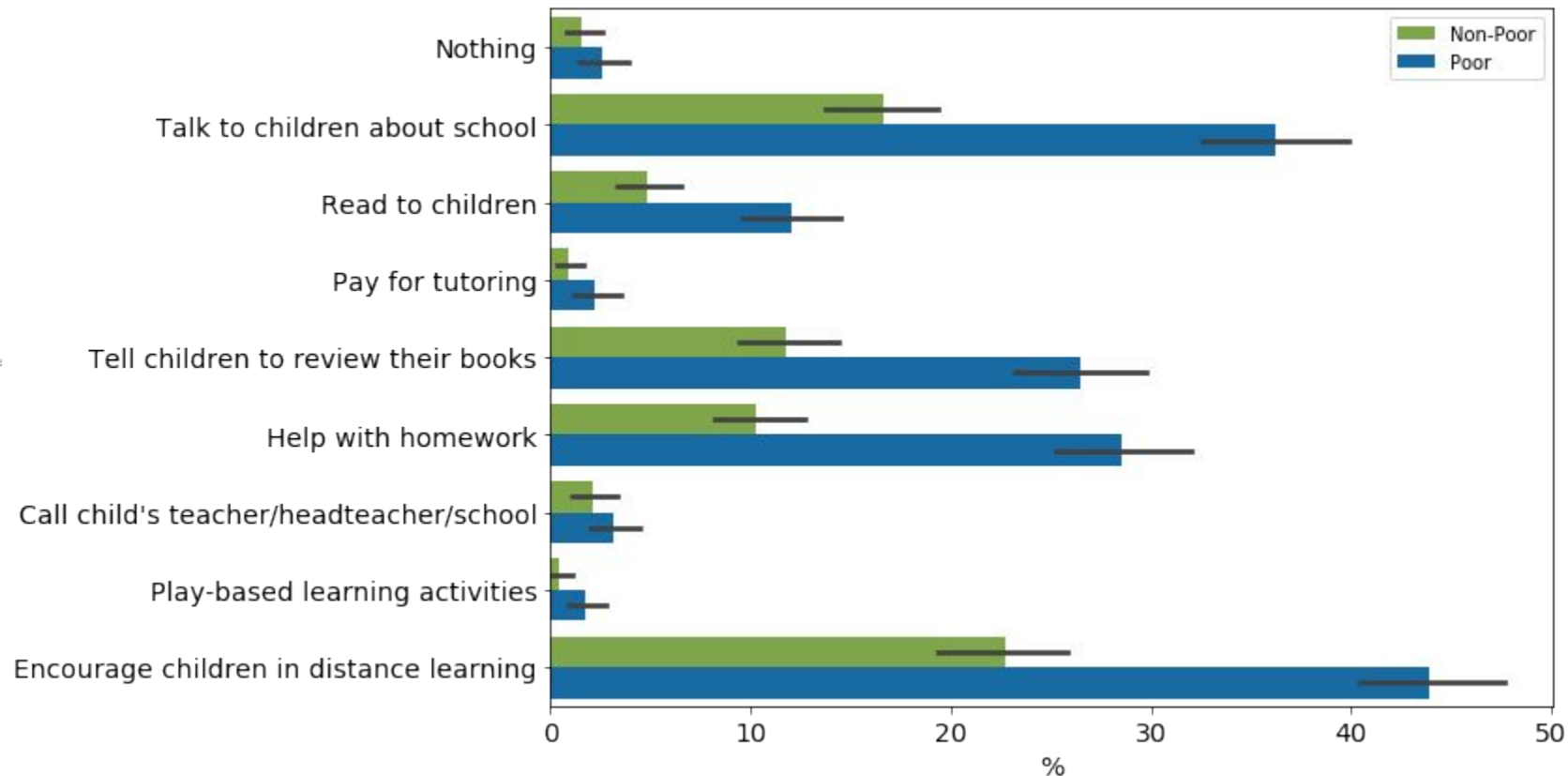
There is no singular main barrier children in secondary school face to spending time on education at home



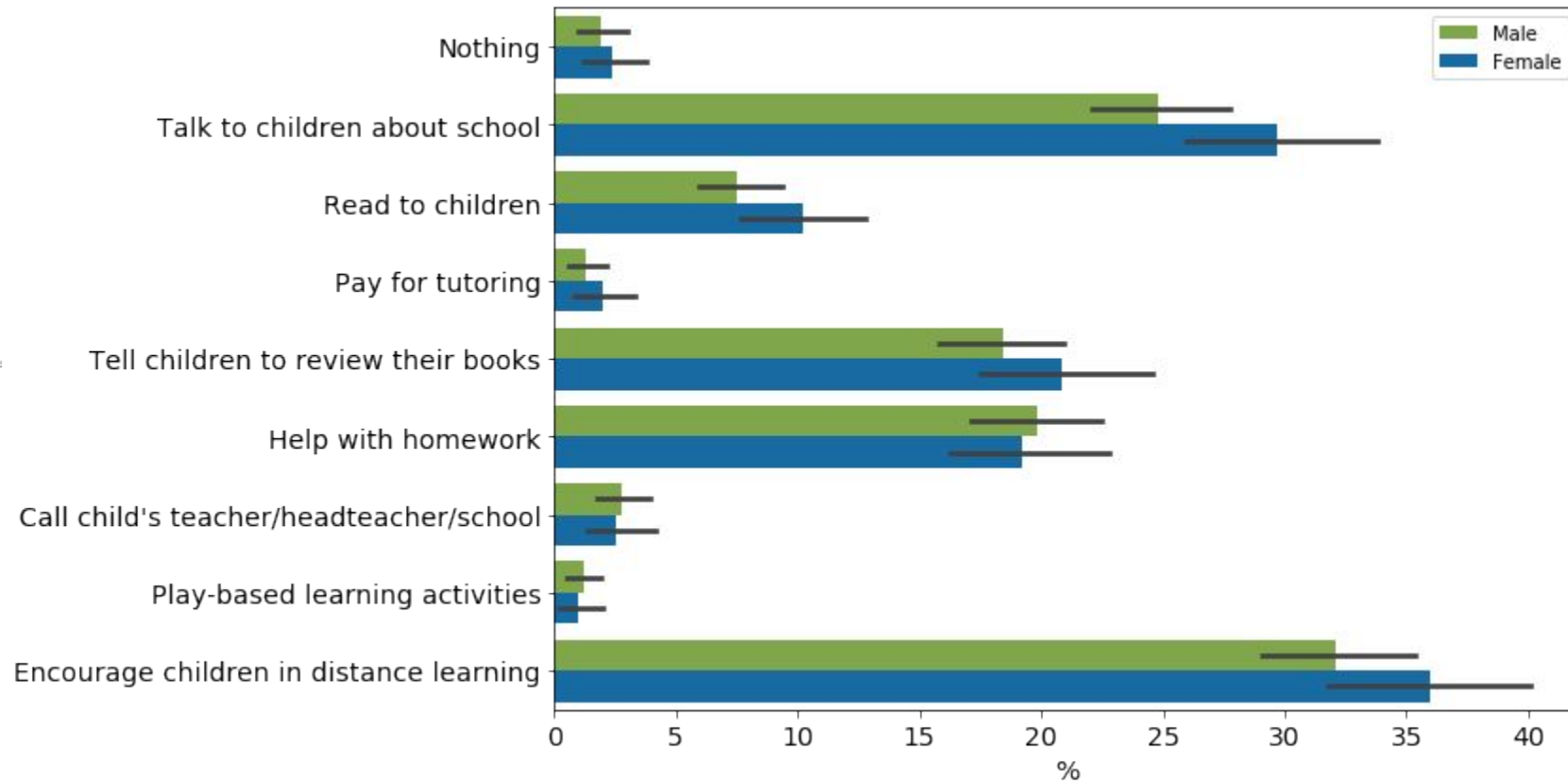
More than 30% of respondents are encouraging children to do distance learning to support children's education while schools are closed



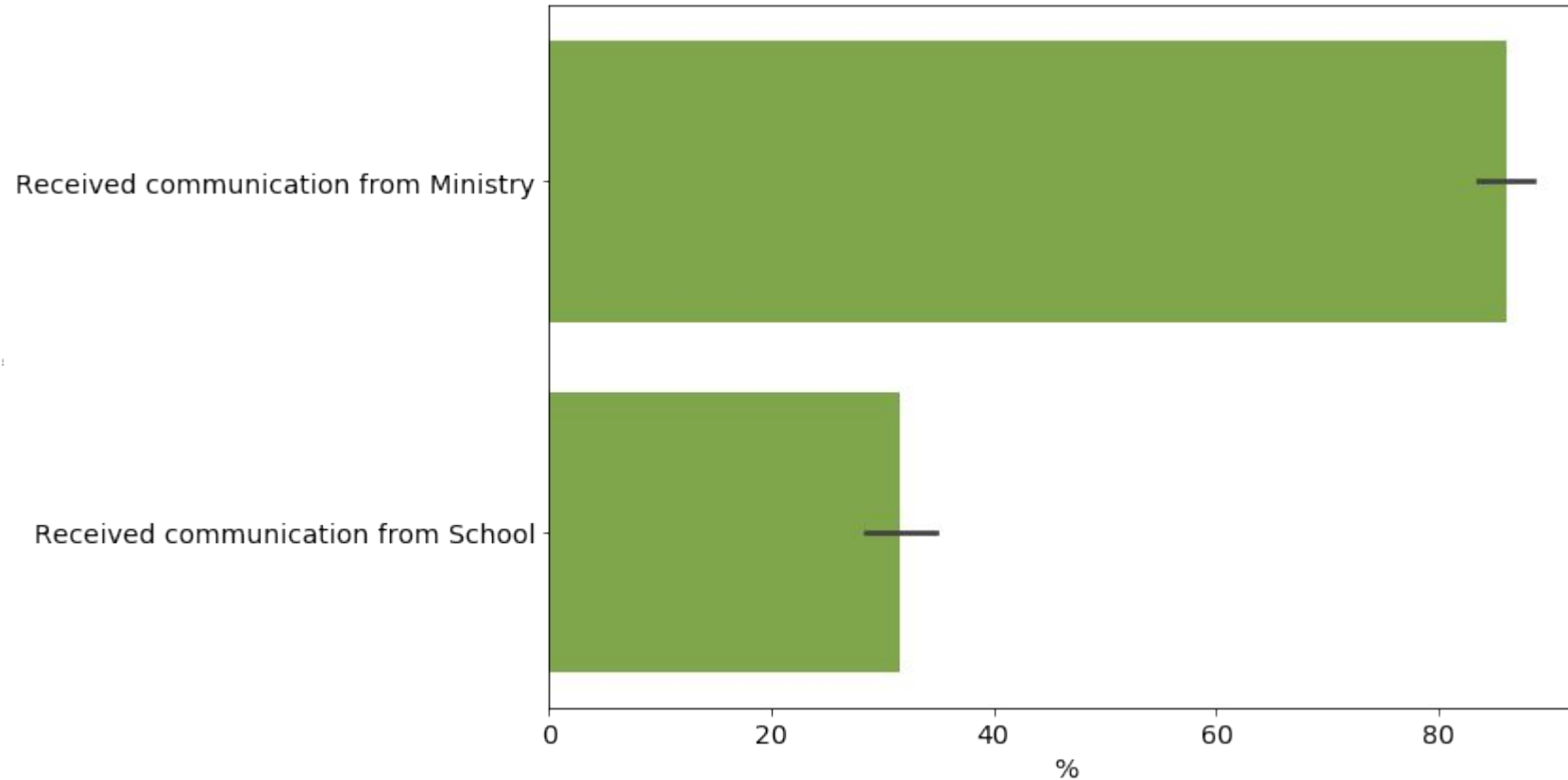
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to talk to children about school, read to children, tell children to review their books, help with homework, and encourage children to do distance learning to support children's education while schools are closed



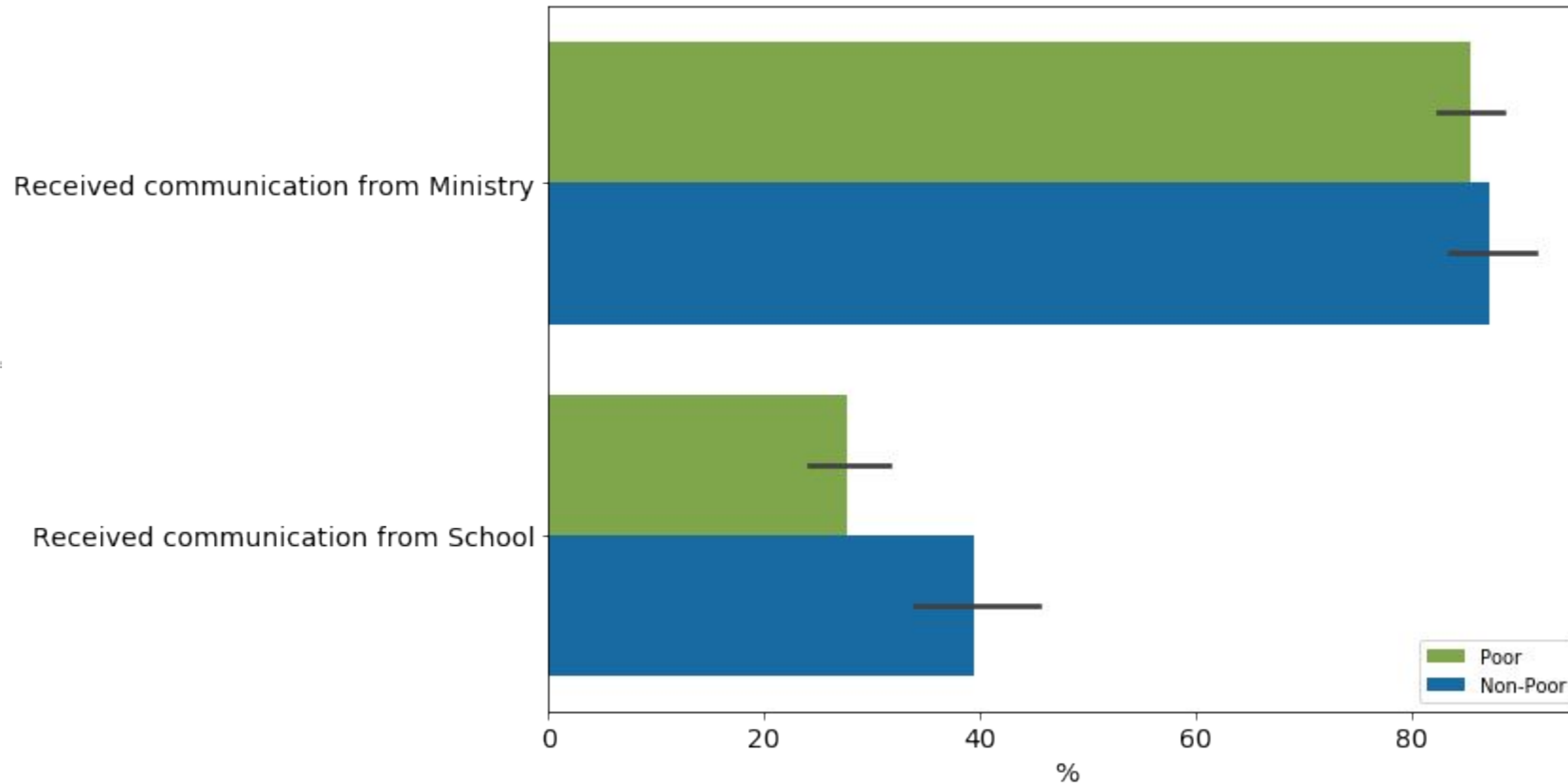
Men and women are similarly likely to encourage children to do distance learning to support children's education while schools are closed



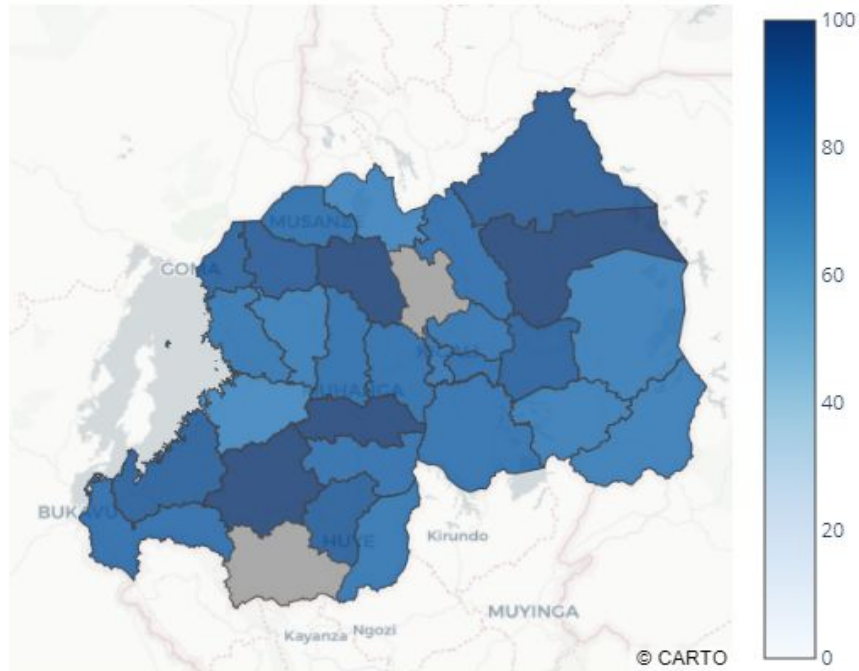
More than 80% of households have received communication from the Ministry of Education, Rwanda Education Board, and Workforce Development Authority. 30% have received communication from schools.



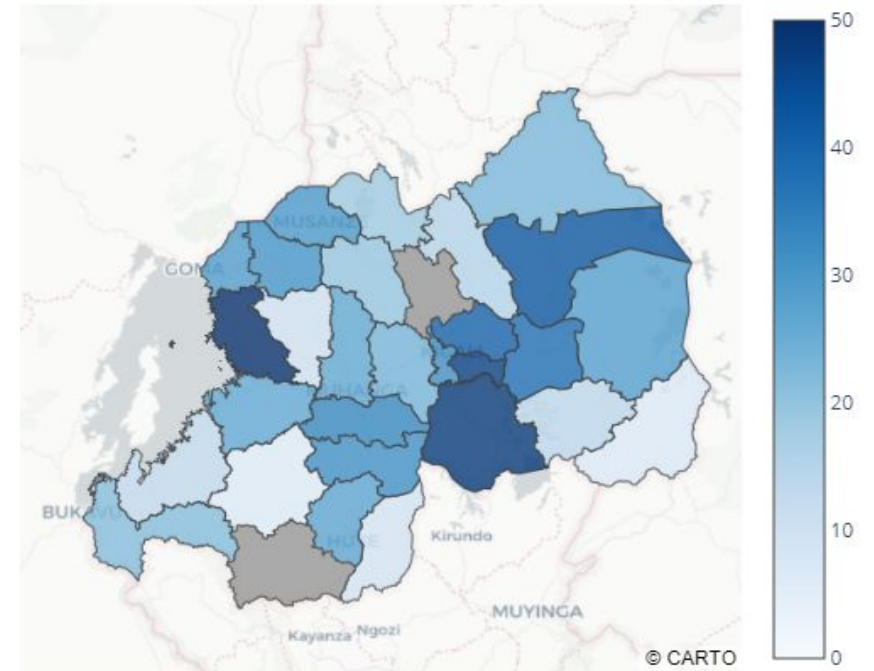
Poorer and wealthier households are similarly likely to have received communication from the Ministry of Education, Rwanda Education Board, or Workforce Development Authority. Wealthier households are more likely to have received communication from schools.



More than 80% of households have received communication from the Ministry of Education, Rwanda Education Board, and Workforce Development Authority



30% have received communication from schools with the highest rates in Bugesera and Rutsiro



4

Economic Activity & Employment

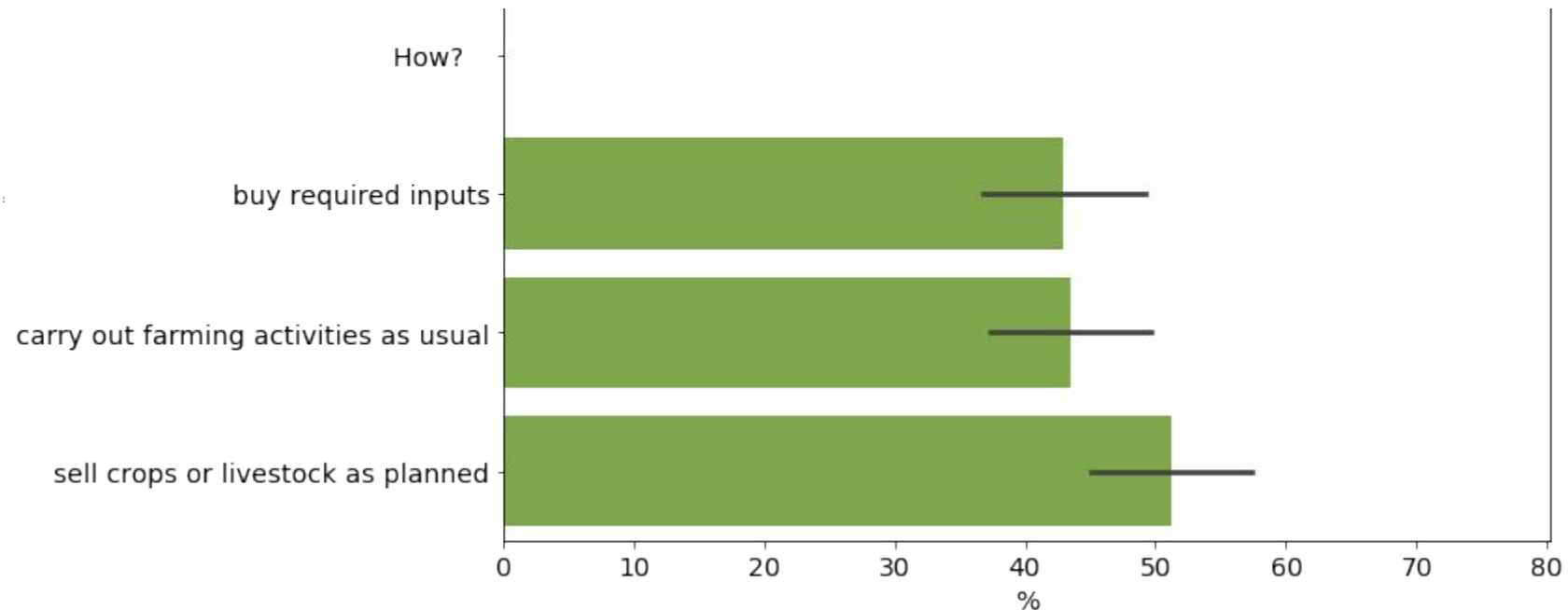
Economic Activity & Employment: Key Takeaways

- More than 70% of respondents working in agriculture have altered planting, harvesting, or marketing of agricultural products because of COVID-19-related restrictions. These respondents have primarily faced challenges in selling crops or livestock as planned
- Almost 15% of respondents' places of work are closed temporarily due to government mandate, another 15% are open and partially working from home, and almost 14% are open with workers facing a salary cut
- More than 60% of employed individuals have spent fewer hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools
- 80% of employed individuals have earned less pay than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools

More than 70% of respondents working in agriculture have altered planting, harvesting, or marketing of agricultural products because of COVID-19-related restrictions



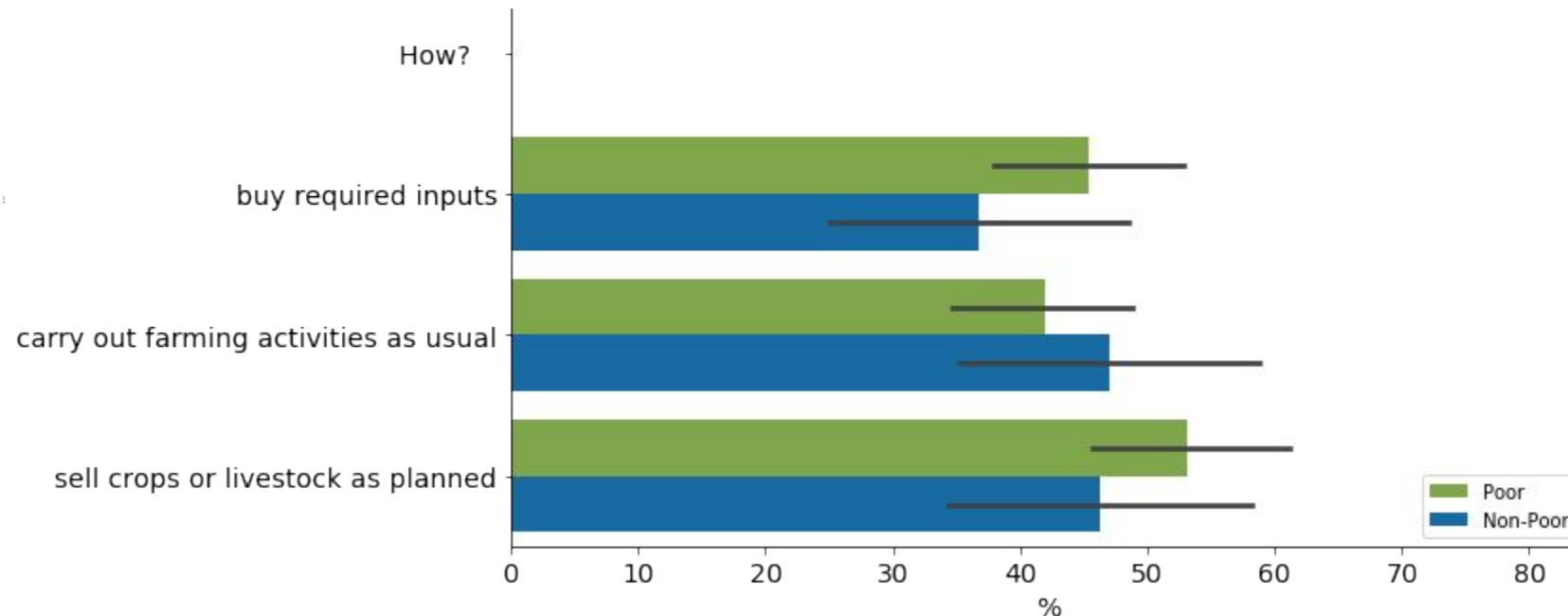
These respondents have primarily faced challenges in selling crops or livestock as planned



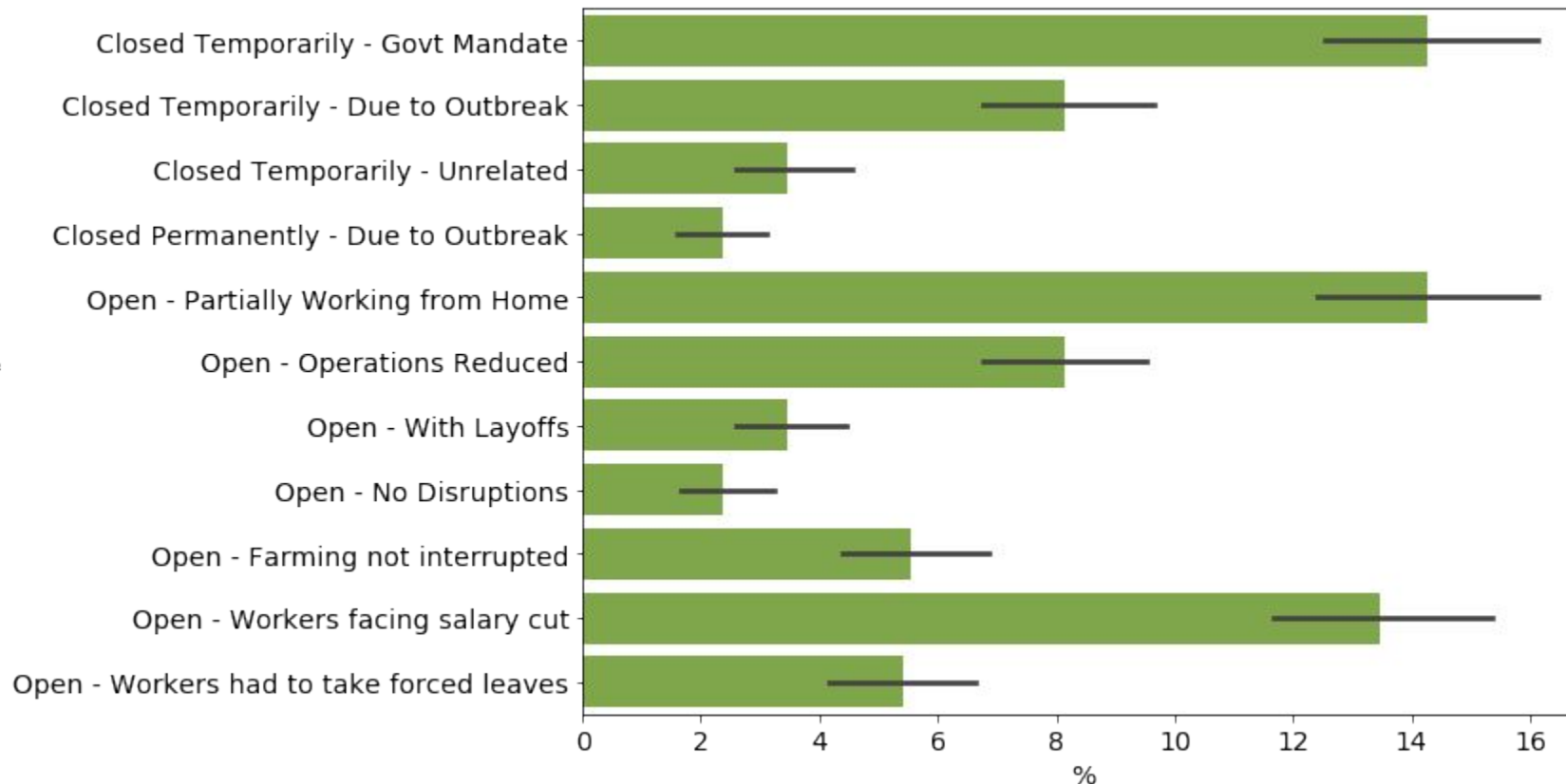
Poorer and wealthier respondents working in agriculture have similarly altered planting, harvesting, or marketing of agricultural products because of COVID-19-related restrictions



Poorer and wealthier respondents have similarly faced challenges in selling crops or livestock as planned



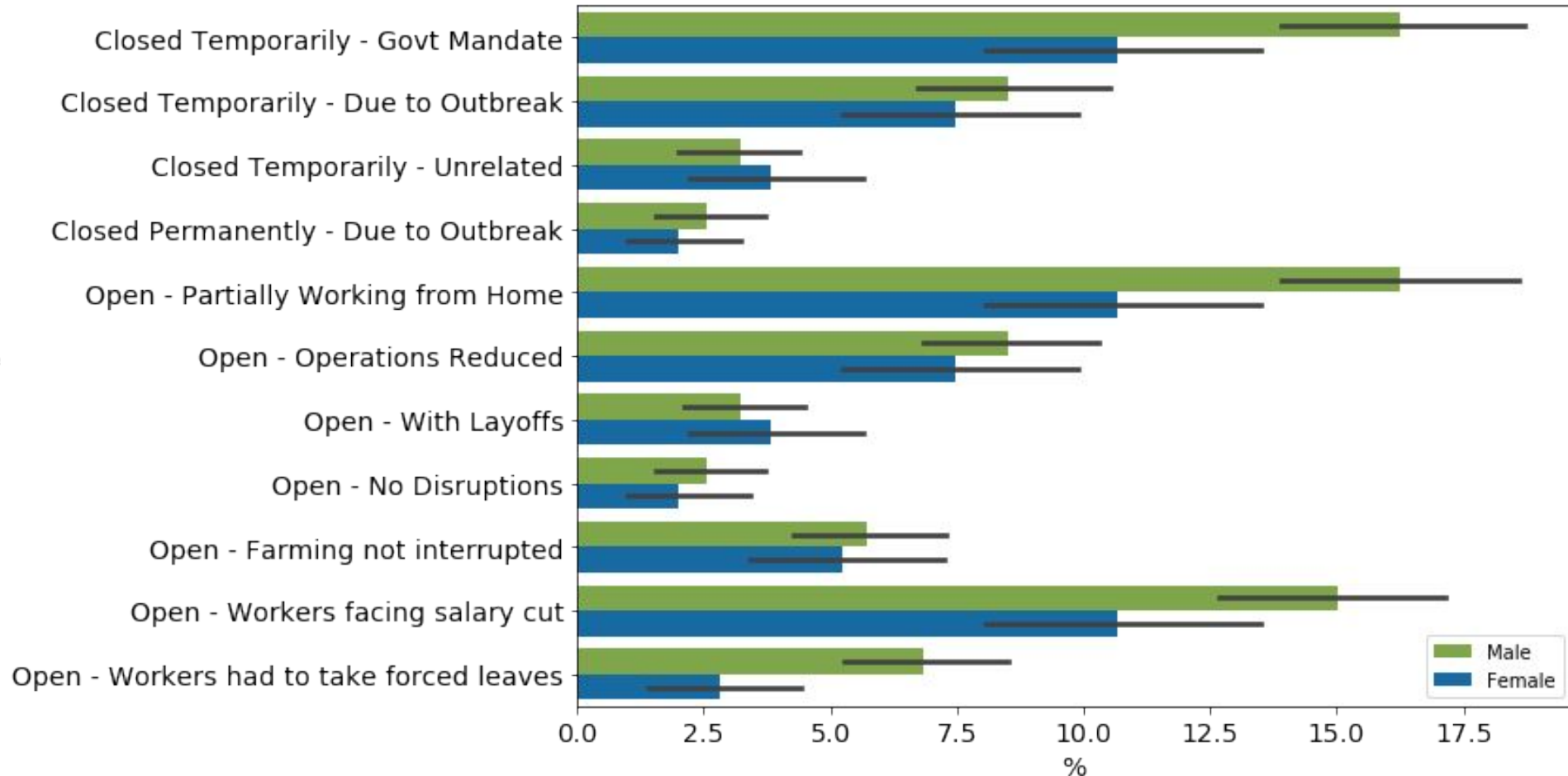
Almost 15% of respondents' places of work are closed temporarily due to government mandate, another 15% are open and partially working from home, and almost 14% are open with workers facing a salary cut



30% of individuals employed in the services sector report that their workplaces are closed temporarily due to the outbreak. Another 30% are open but partially working from home. 25% of individuals working in the manufacturing and retail sector report that their workplaces are open with workers facing a salary cut



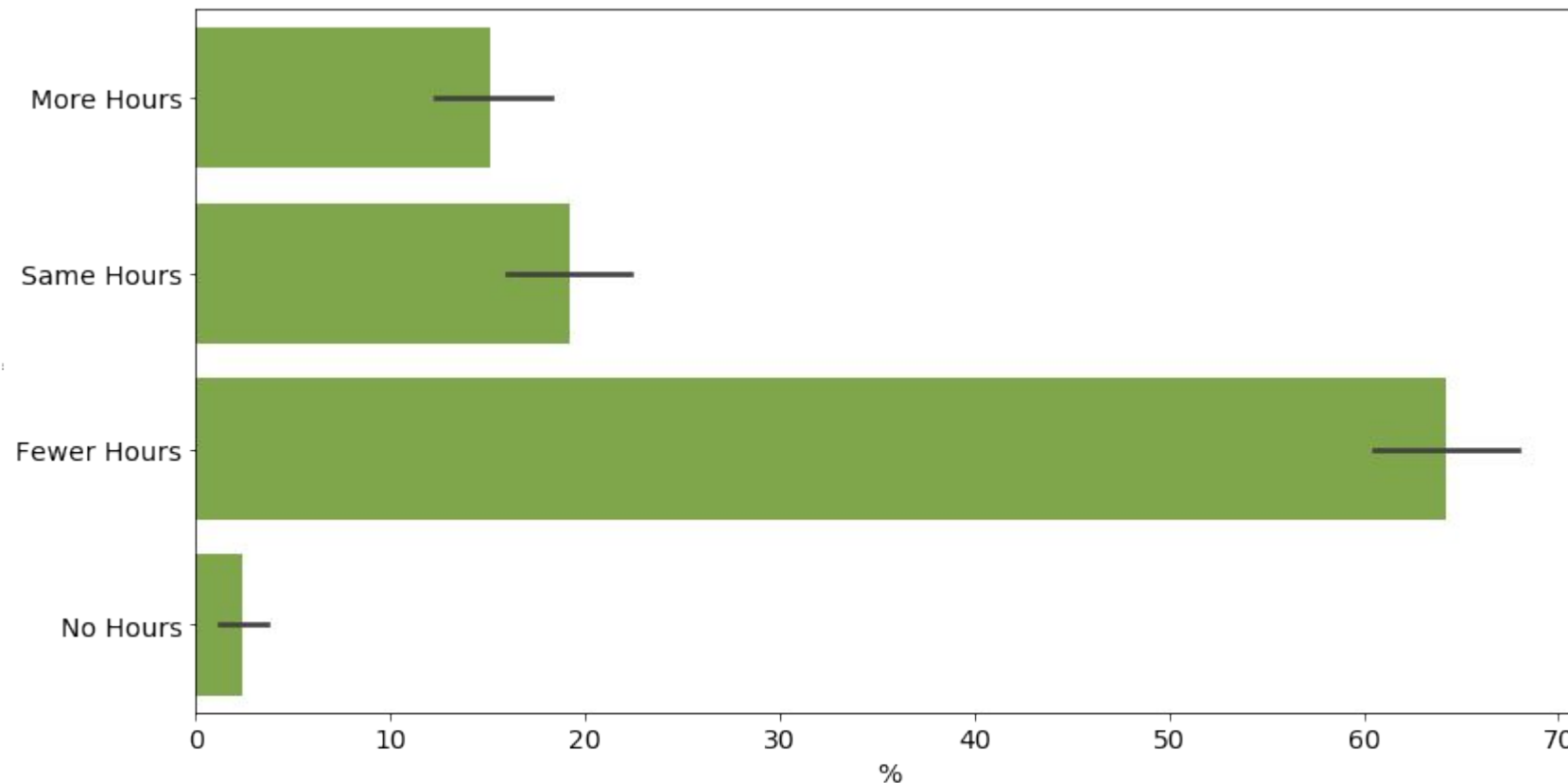
Men are more likely than women to report that their workplaces are closed temporarily due to government mandate, or open but partially working from home



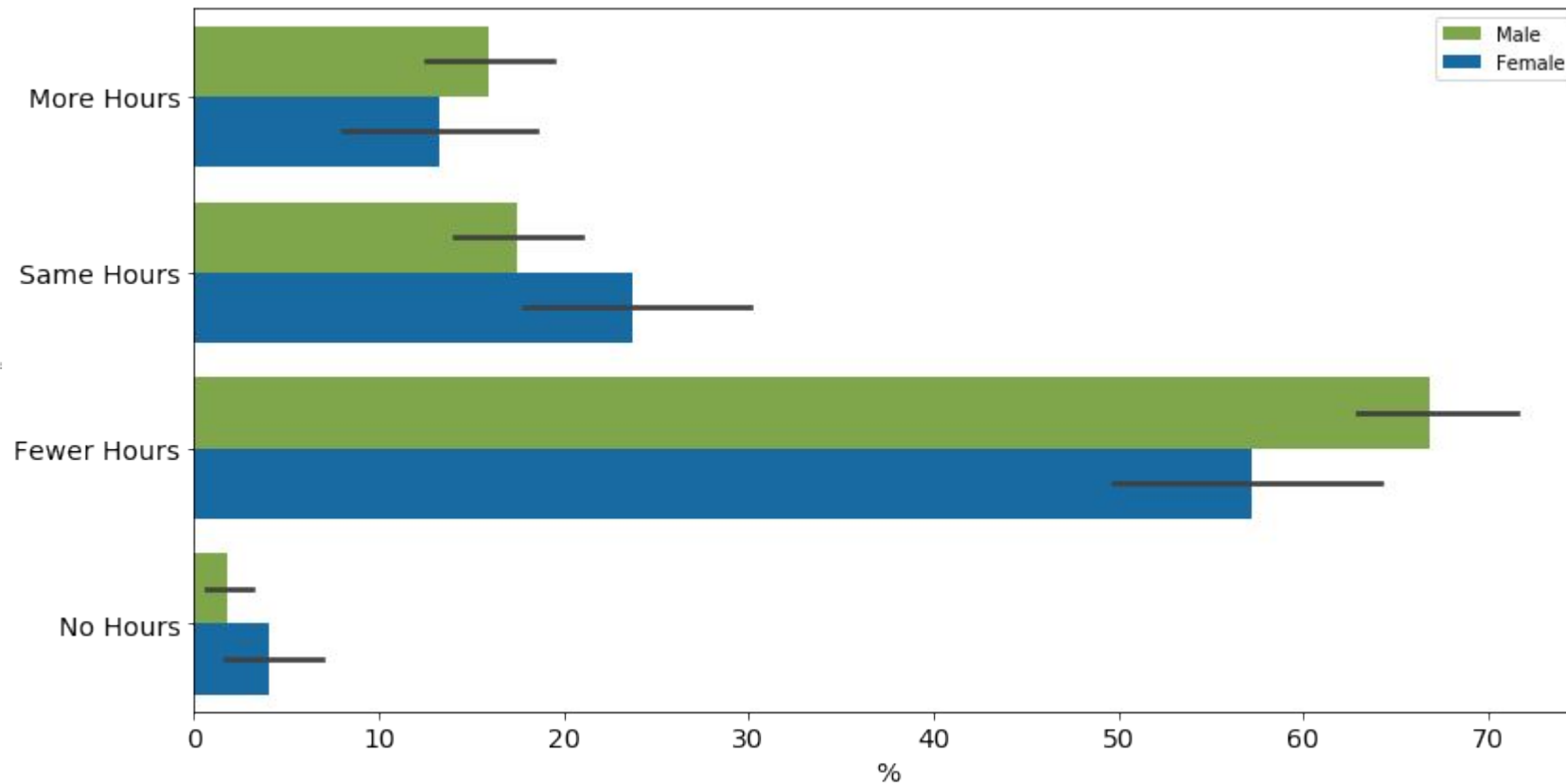
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to report that their places of work are currently open



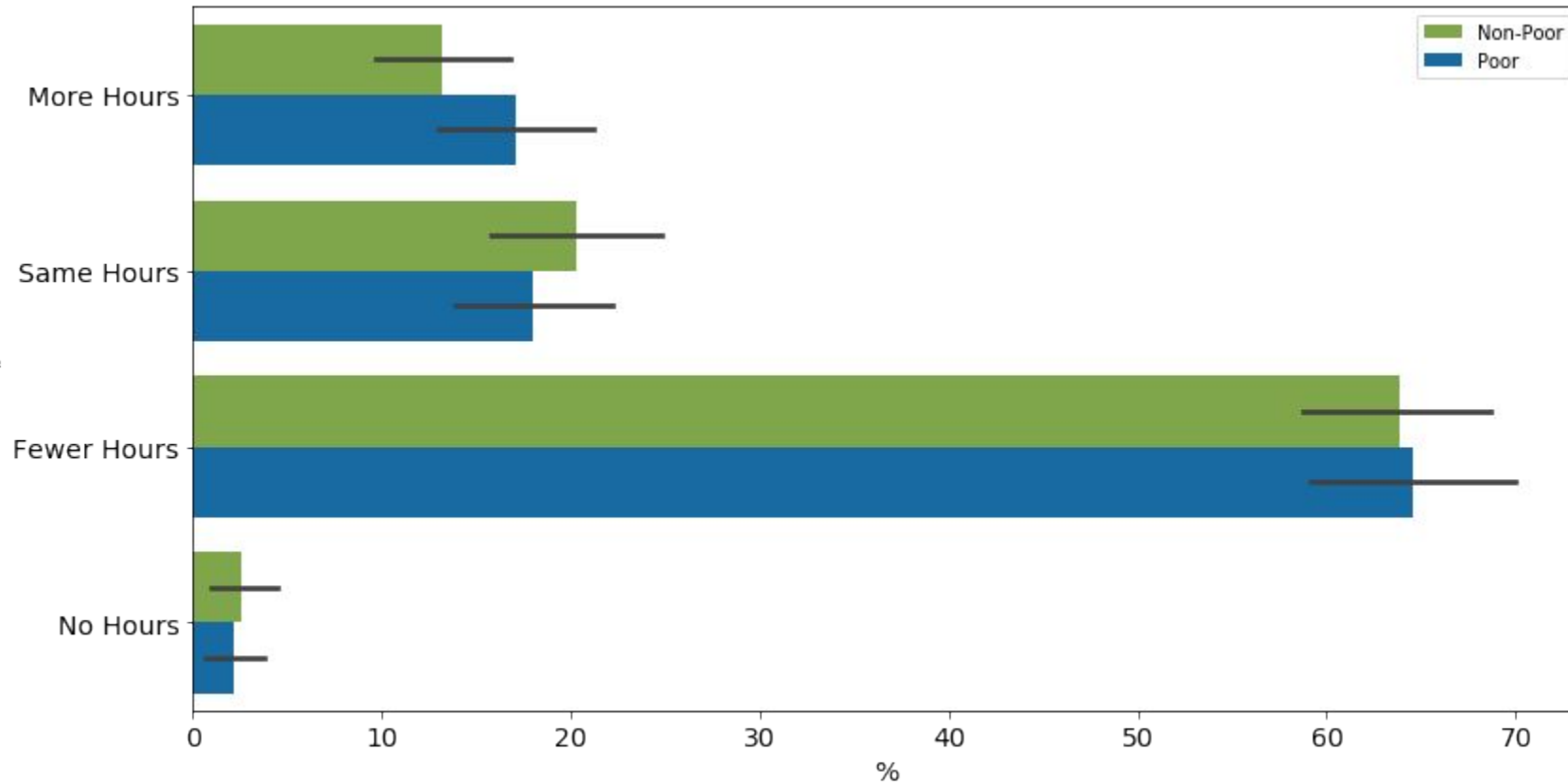
More than 60% of employed individuals have spent fewer hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



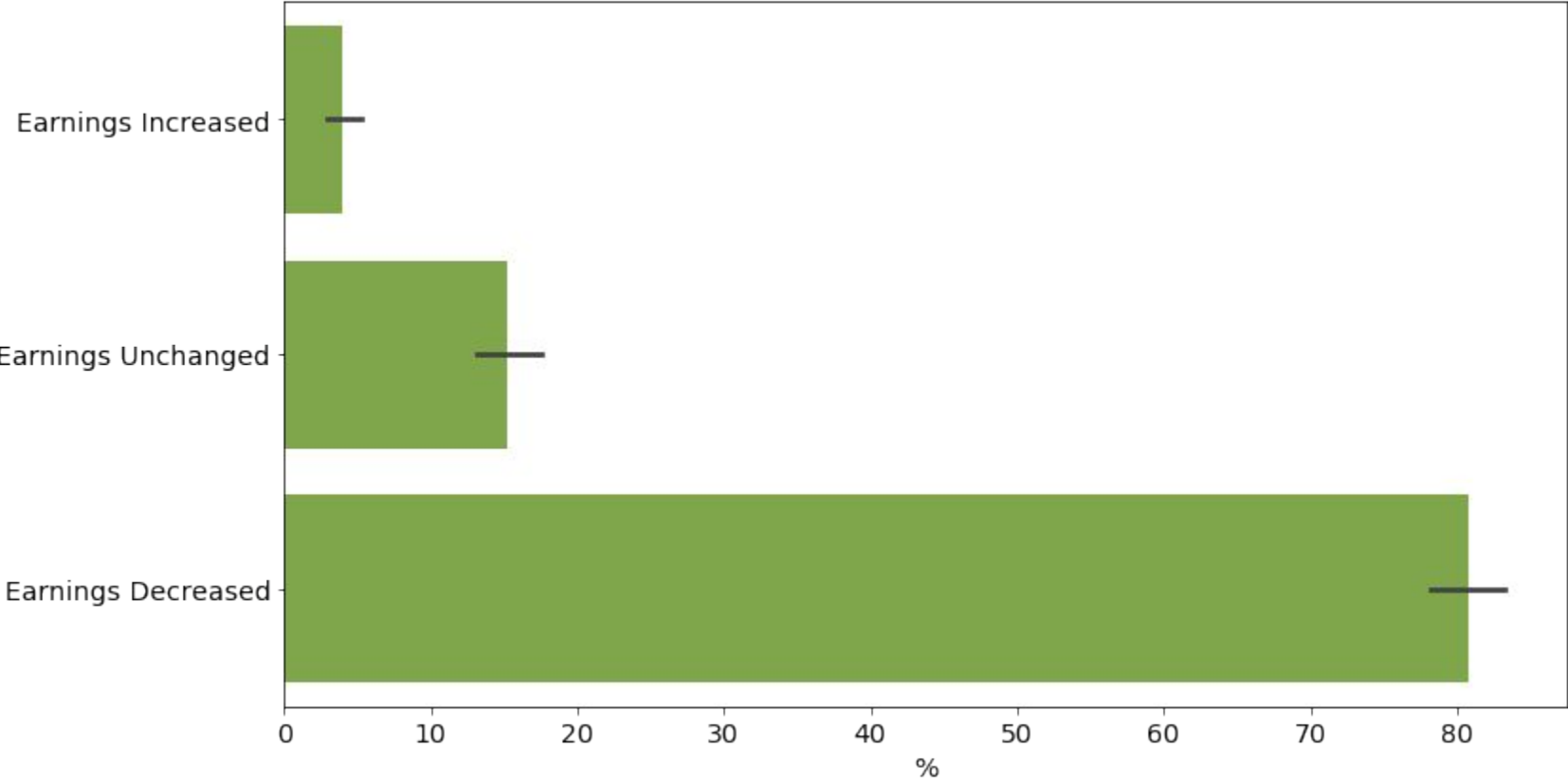
Men and women are similarly likely to have spent fewer hours working for pay/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



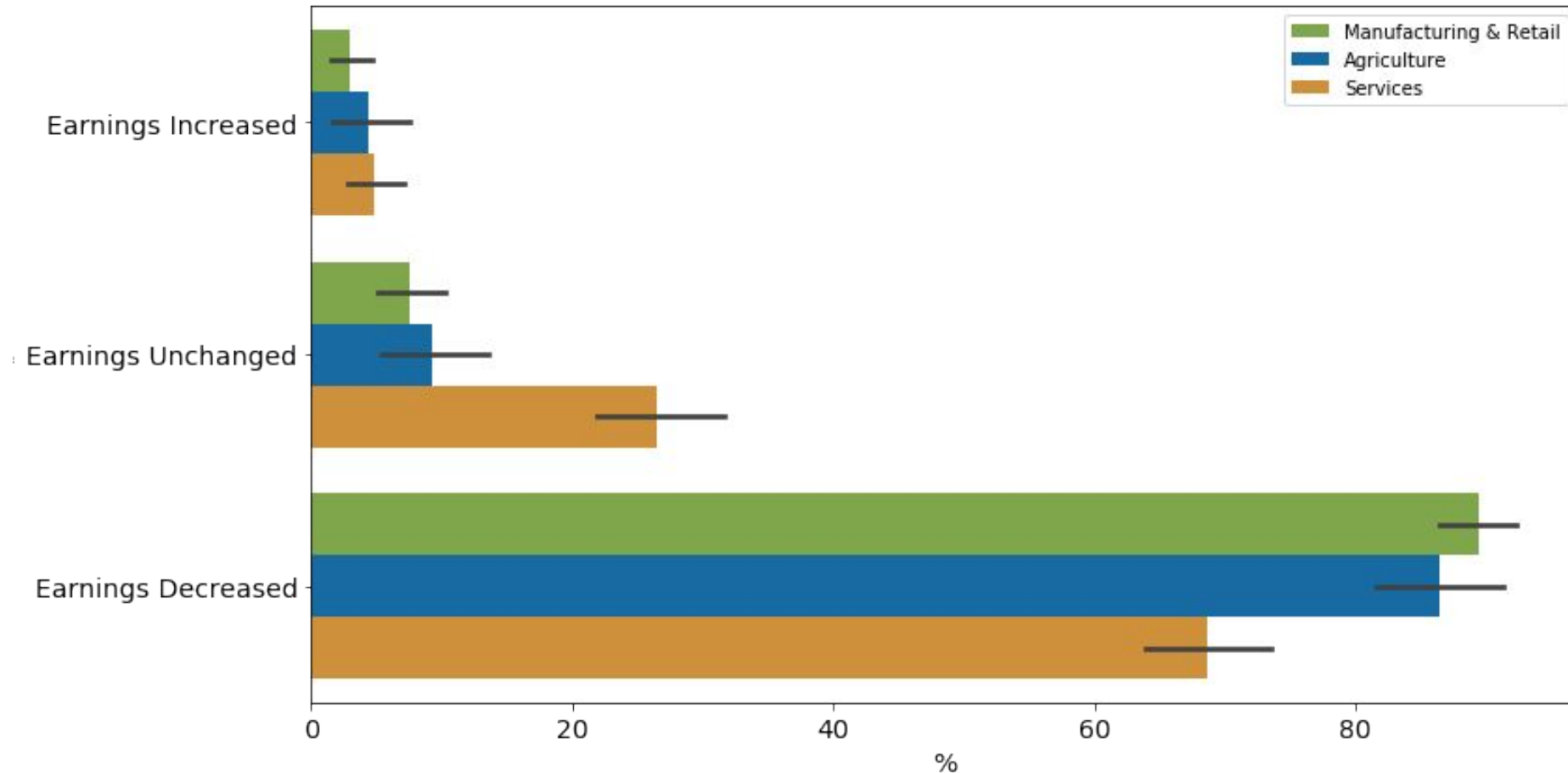
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to have spent fewer hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



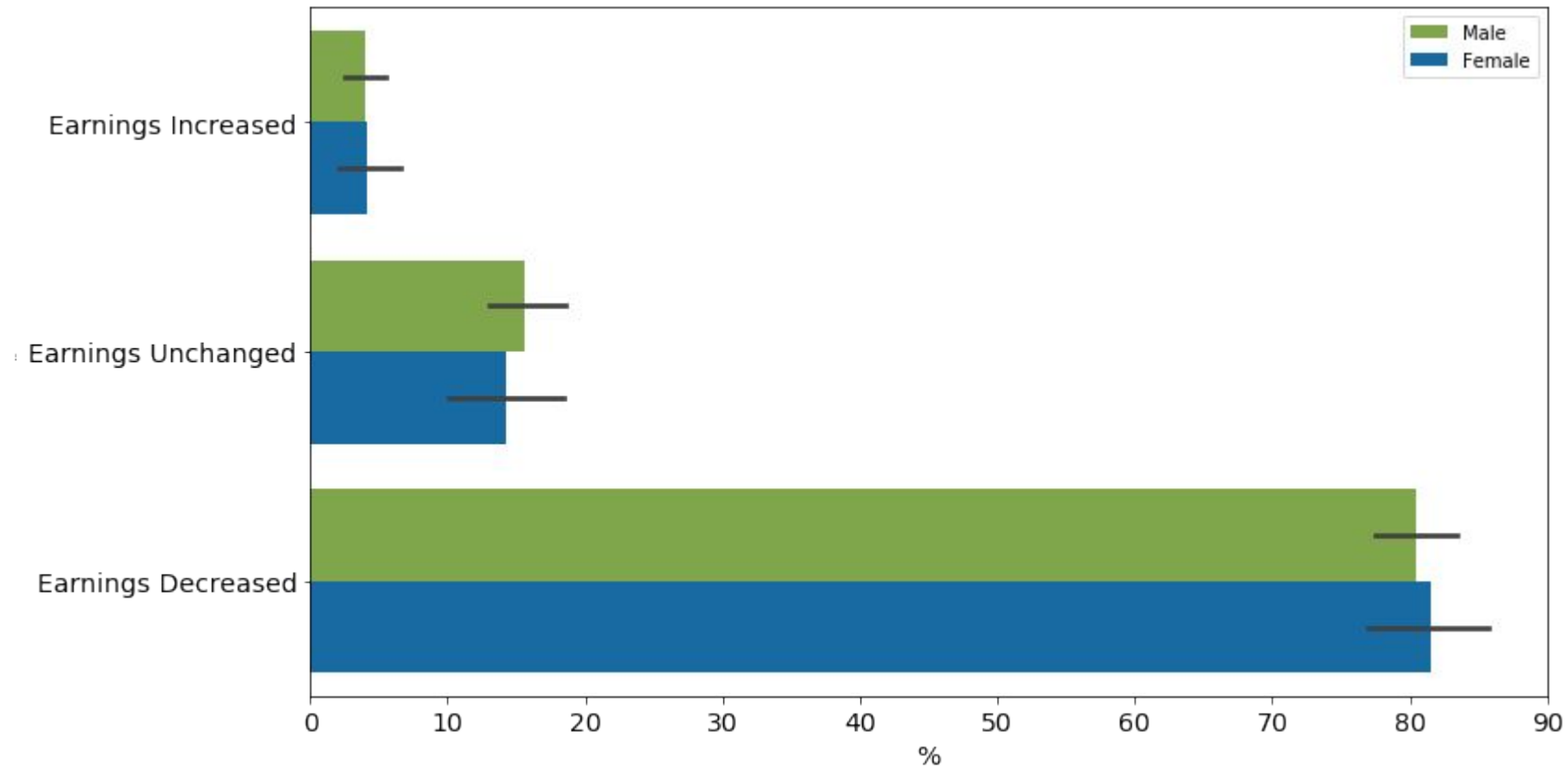
80% of employed individuals have earned less pay than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



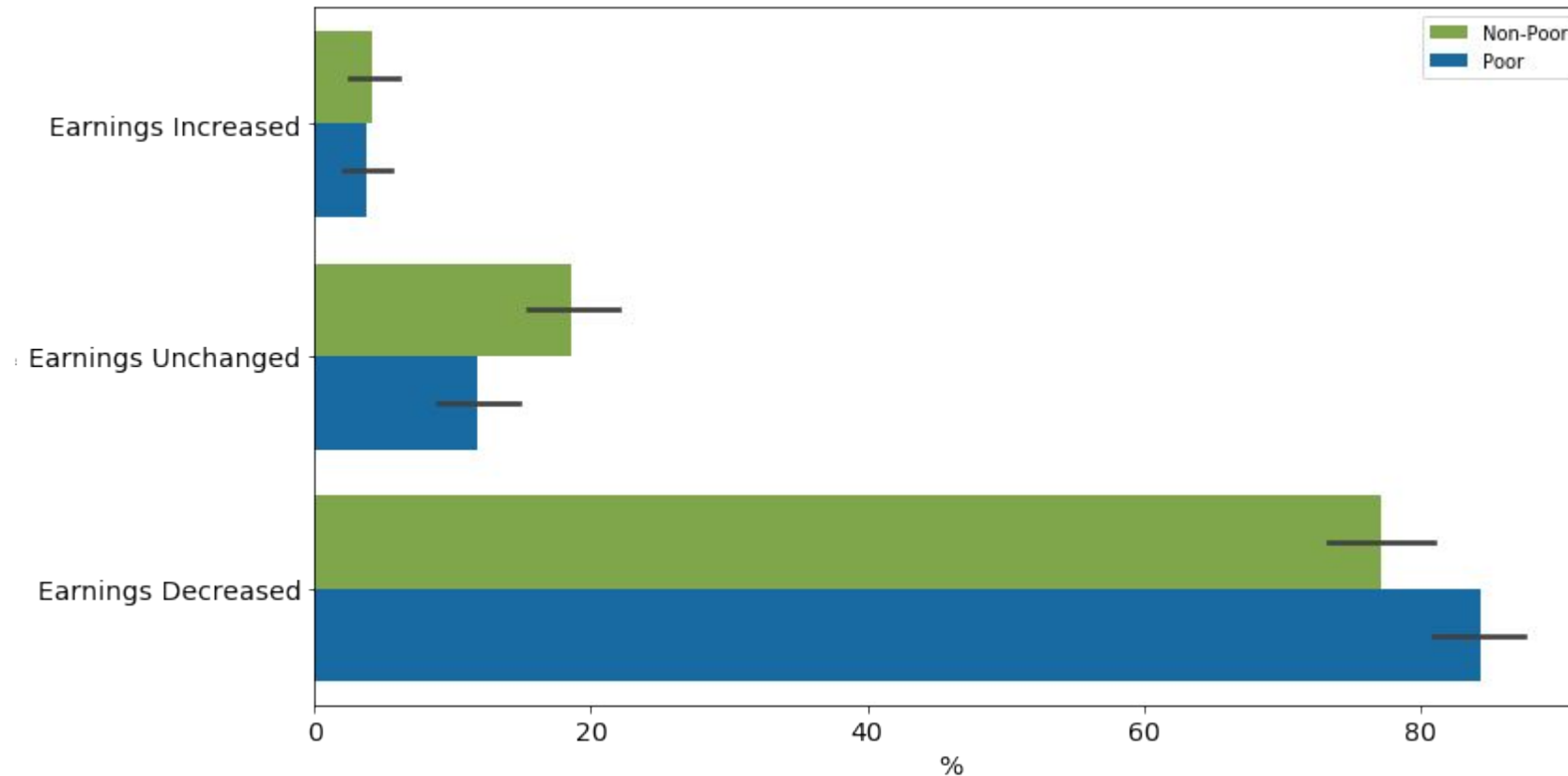
Respondents in the agriculture and manufacturing and retail sectors are more likely to report earning less pay than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



Men and women have similarly earned less pay than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools



Poorer and wealthier respondents have similarly earned less pay than they did in a typical week before the government closed schools. Wealthier respondents are slightly more likely to report that their earnings have not changed



Thank you



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POVERTY ACTION

<https://www.poverty-action.org/recover>