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The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Jamaican Children

> Preliminary Results September 8, 2020

Research Objectives



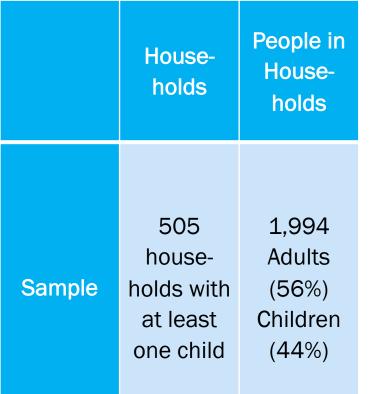
- The impact of the pandemic on children in Jamaica
- The capacity to respond to the situation

Sources



- Desk review
- Key informant interviews
- Representative survey

The Survey



- June 23 to July 13
- 30% reached by an online platform, 70% interviewer-assisted telephone interviews
- Stratified random sample (socioeconomic status and location)
- 95% Confidence interval is <u>+</u> 4%

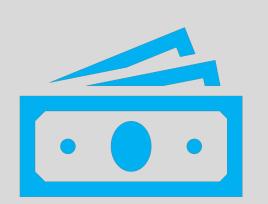
Channels of Impact



Loss of Income



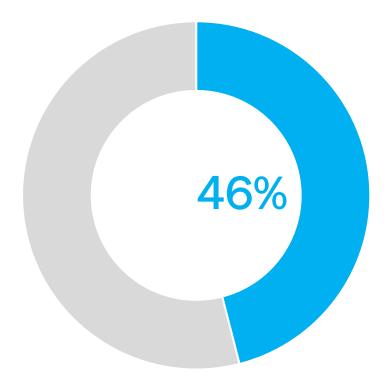
Closure of Schools



Loss of Income

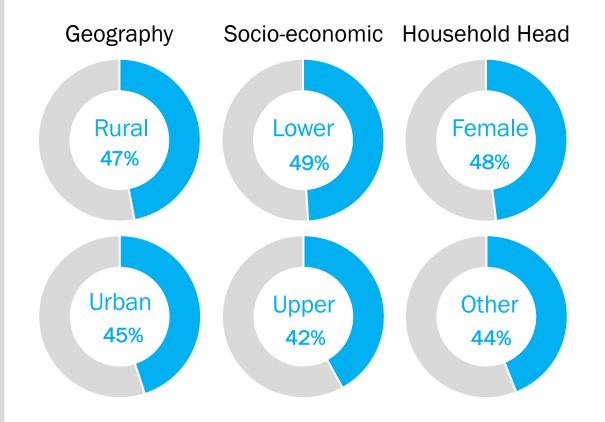


Average share of income lost



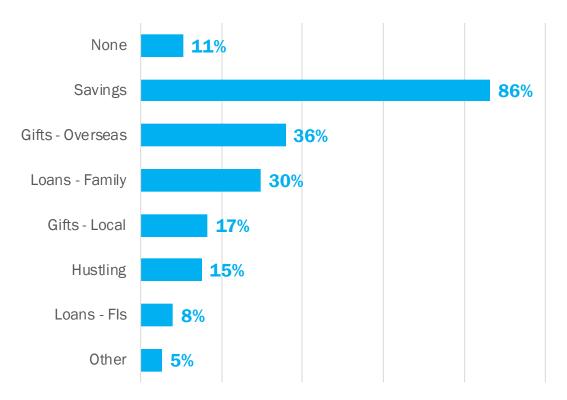
Income Loss

Average share of income lost

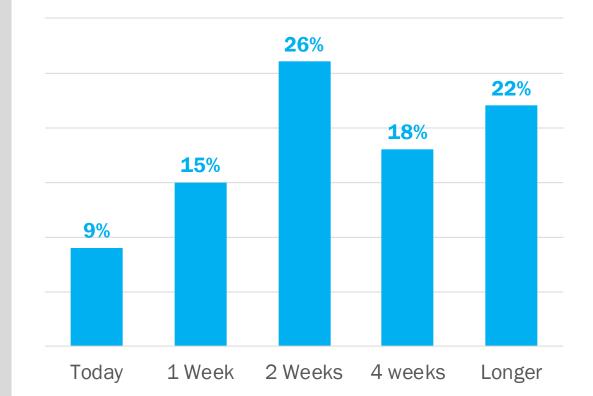


Coping Strategies

How have you made up for lost income?



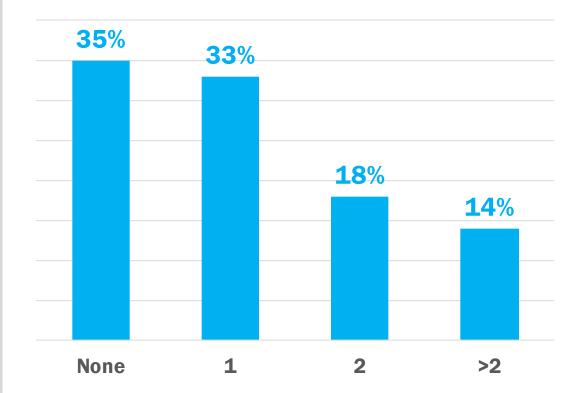
Resilience



How long can your savings last?

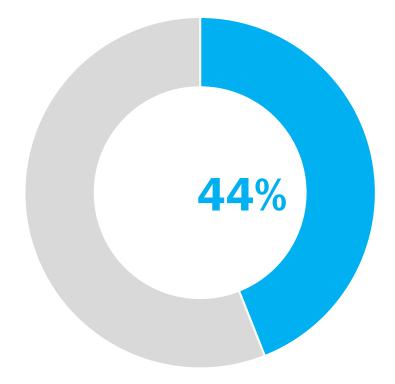
Social Protection

How many assistance programmes have you applied for?



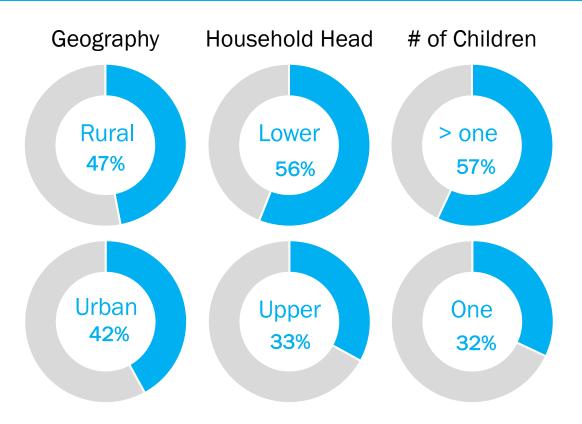
Nutritional Effect

Share of households that have experienced food shortages



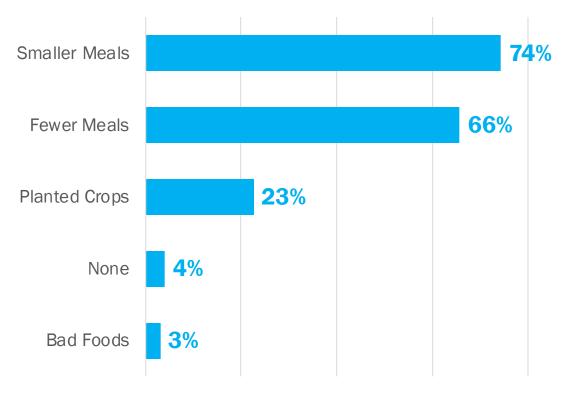
Nutritional Effect

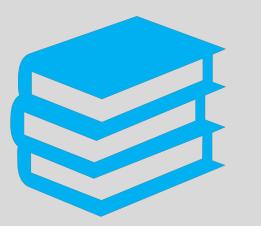
Share of households that have experienced food shortages



Nutritional Effect

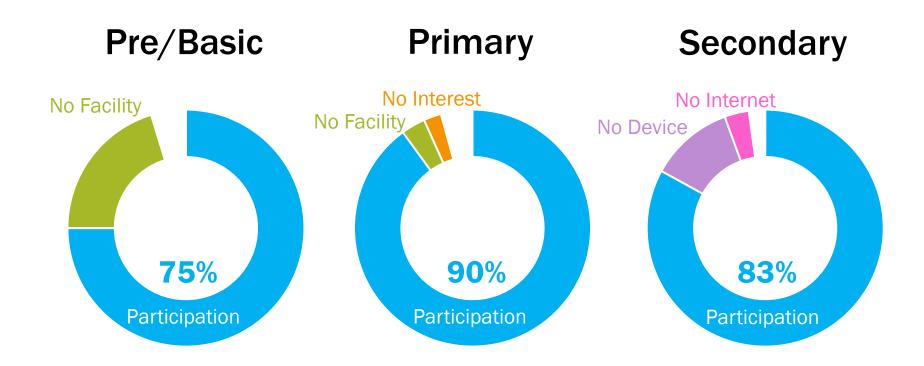
How have you coped with the food shortages?



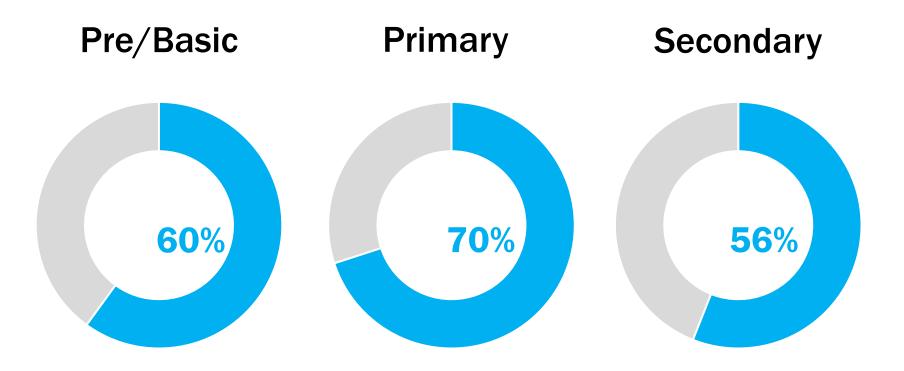


Closure of Schools

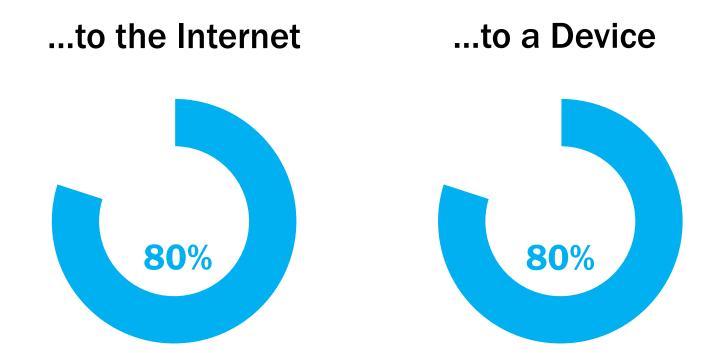
Participation in Distance Learning



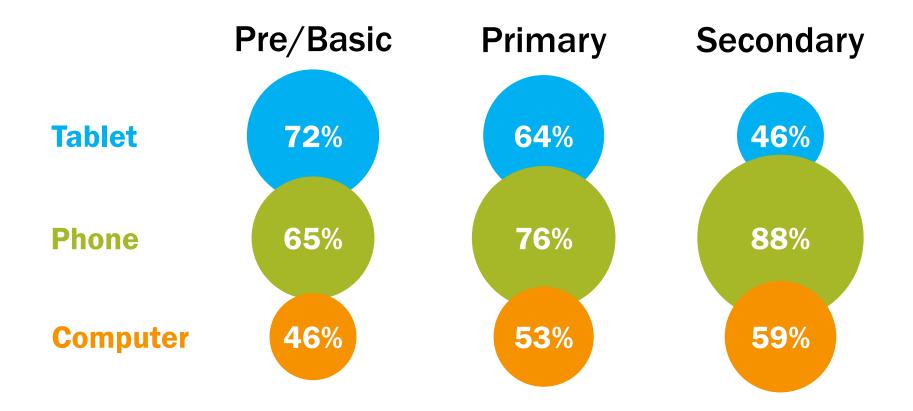
Satisfaction with Distance Learning





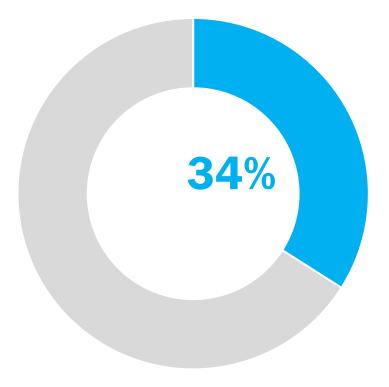


Devices Used

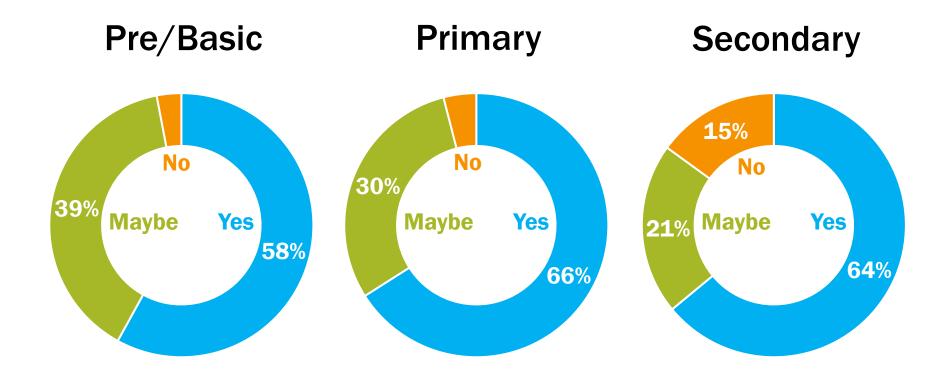


Devices Used

Share of households in which each child does not have exclusive access to a device for educational purposes



Return to School



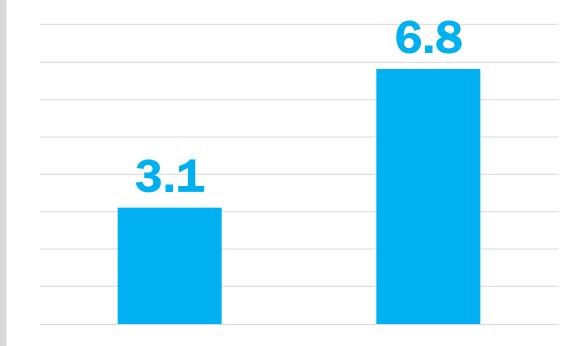
Return to School

Reasons for Reluctance

- Fear of infection
- No resources
- Asthmatic children
- Waiting to see situation

Screen Time

Hours per day



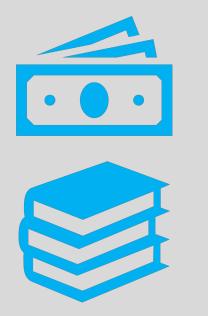
Before Covid Since Covid

Online

Degree of supervision

| Never S | eldom C | ften | V | ery often |
|---------------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----------|
| | | | | |
| <mark>2%10</mark> % | <mark>38</mark> % | | 49% | |

Emotional Impact of the Combination

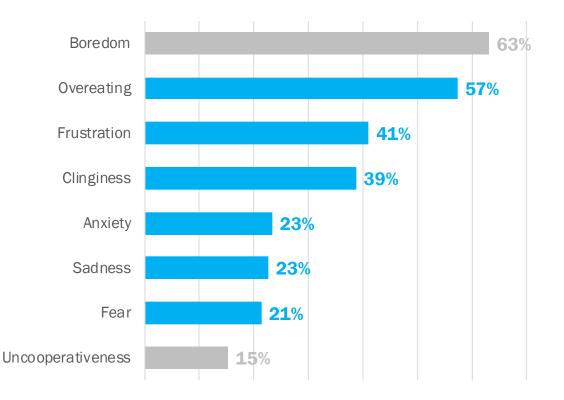


Loss of Income

Closure of Schools

Emotional Impact

Share of households with children that experienced increases in the following



Emotional Impact

Changes in frequency of shouting and spanking

| Shouting | 8% 51% | | | 41% | |
|----------|---------|-----|------|-----|---------|
| | Less of | ten | Same | Mor | e often |
| Spanking | 22% | | 63% | | 15% |
| | | | | | |

Implications



- Worse food insecurity
- Learning loss and regression
- Increases in mental health issues
- Greater exposure to physical and sexual abuse

What We Need

- Strict bio-secure protocols in schools
 - To keep children safe
 - To reassure parents
- Financial support for families
 - Specifically for nutritional support for children
- Universal internet access for school children
- Flexible work and leave arrangements for workers
- Psychosocial support services for children and parents
- Stronger mechanisms to detect and report child abuse

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