

THE EFFECTS OF COVID 19 ON GENERATIONAL ECONOMY: EVIDENCES FROM NIGERIA

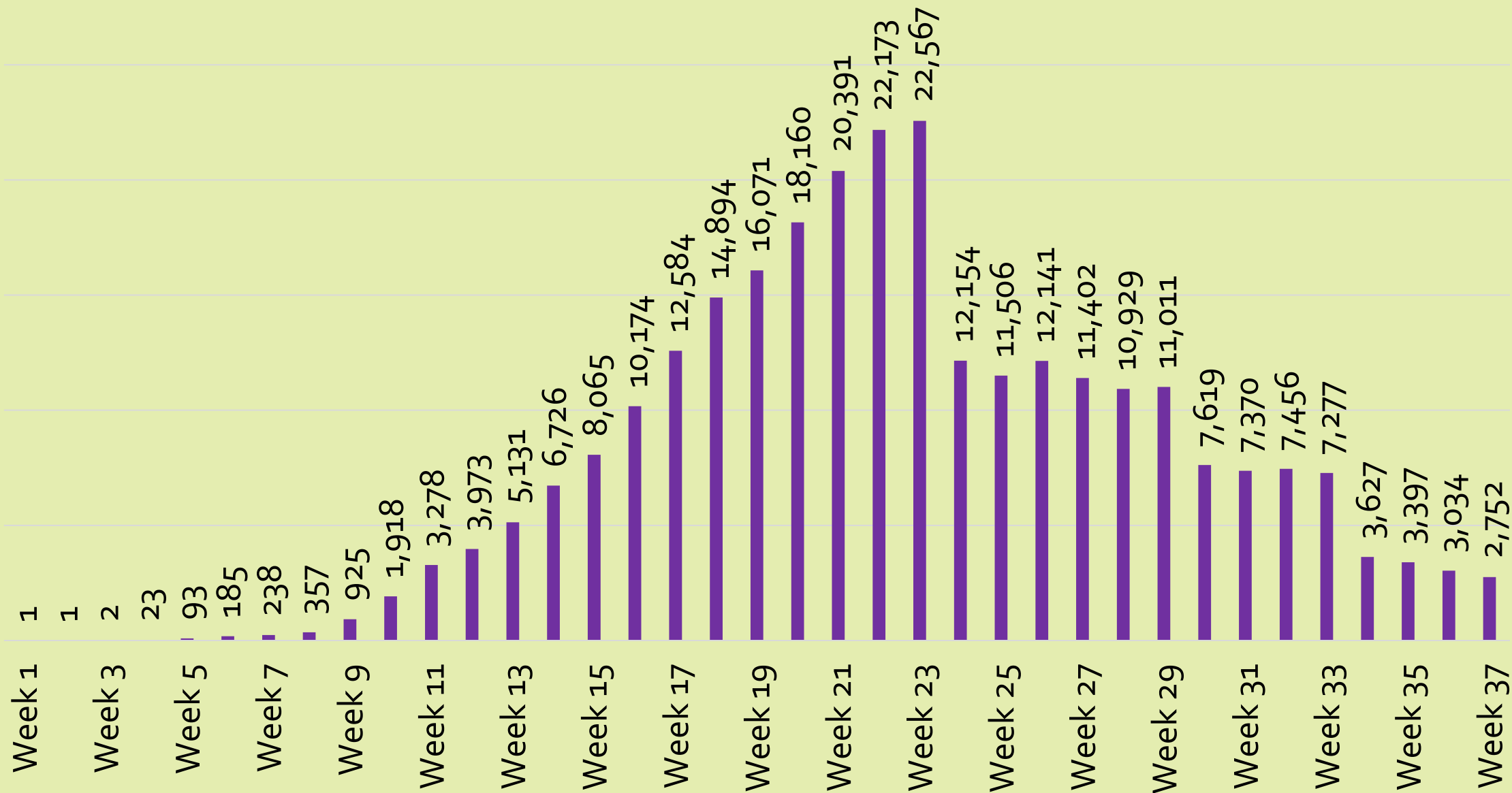
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Presented at the at the Virtual Think Tank and Experts Meeting organised by the
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24-25 November, 2020

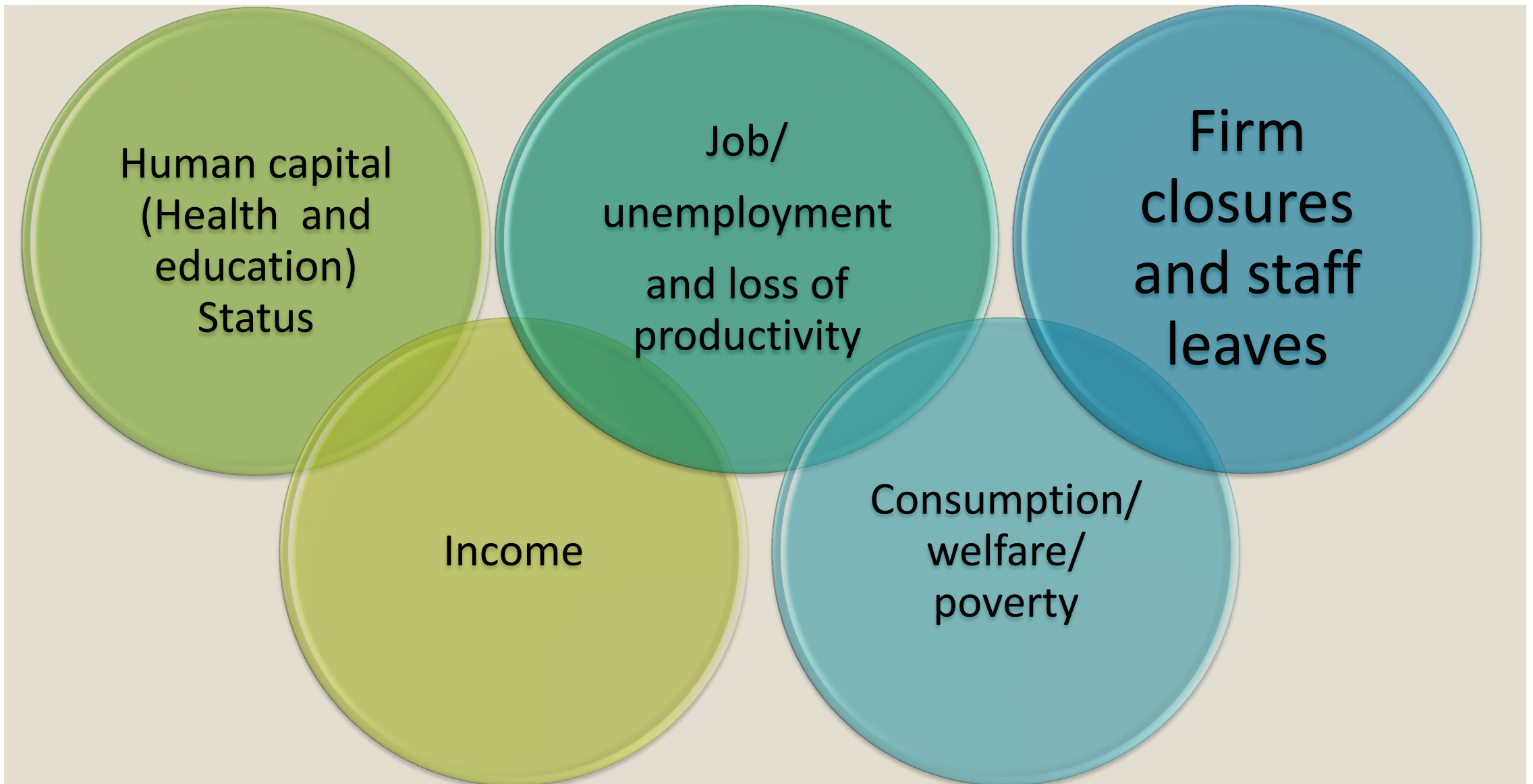
Introduction and background

- First case of COVID 19 in Nigeria was February 27, 2020 and it was imported
- The types of uncertainty and economic shocks associated with the illness had been unprecedented
- The pandemic has reminded us of
 - Global health security
 - Weaknesses in health systems, social protection and public services.
 - Weakness of the economic systems and dependence on social systems
 - Laying bare the way in which the formal economy of developing countries including Nigeria has been sustained on the back of an informal economy and invisible and unpaid care labour.

Monthly Epidemic Curve of Confirmed Cases in Nigeria, February - October



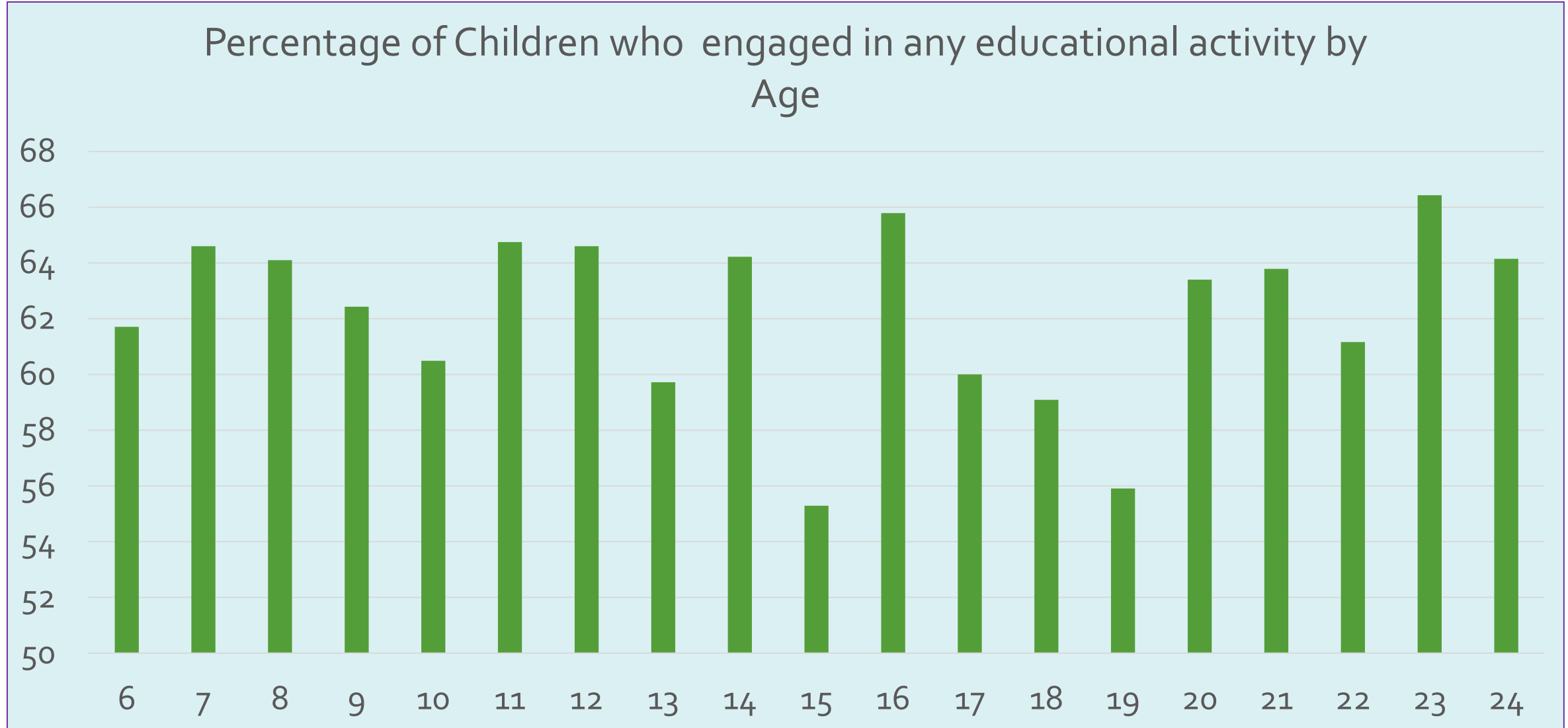
Effects on Generational Economy



Methods and Data

- Data was obtained from Nigeria COVID-19 National Longitudinal Phone Survey (COVID-19 NLPS) collected by the National Bureau of Statistics
- COVID-19 NLPS households were drawn from the sample of households interviewed in 2018/2019 for Wave 4 of the General Household Survey—Panel (GHS-Panel).
- Nationally representative sample of 1,950 households.
- The survey was conducted between April 20 and May 11, 2020 and coincided with a federally mandated lockdown that was initiated on March 30, 2020.
- As much as allowed by the data, the analysis was done by the different age categories of the population

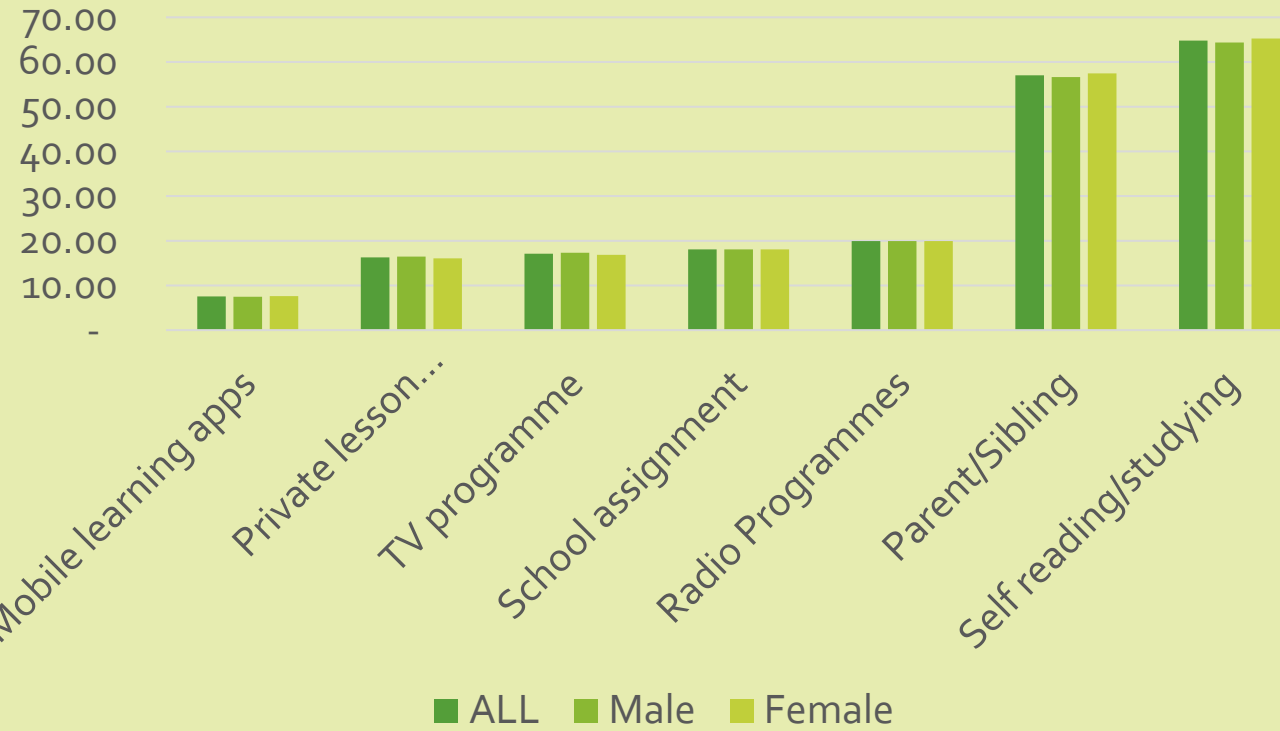
Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Education



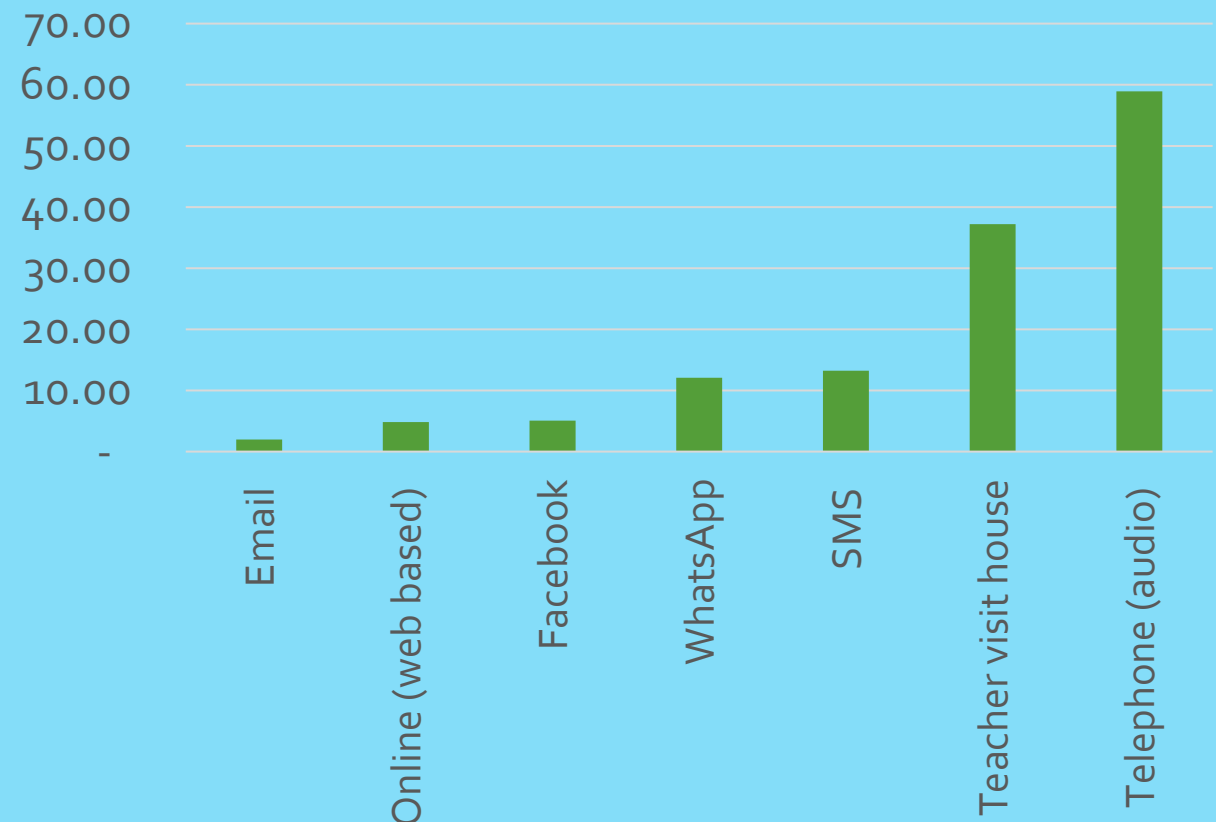
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Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Education

Types of learning activities children engaged in during COVIDS, March - May, 2020

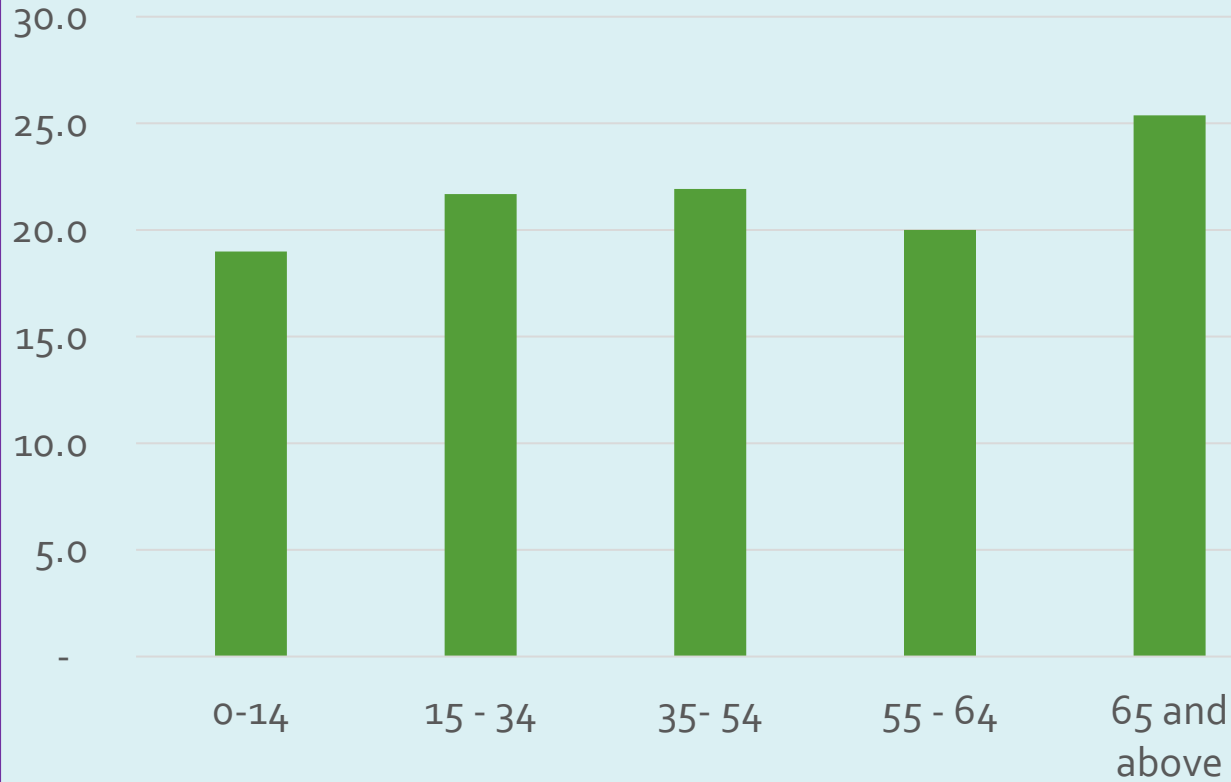


Mode of engagement with Teachers

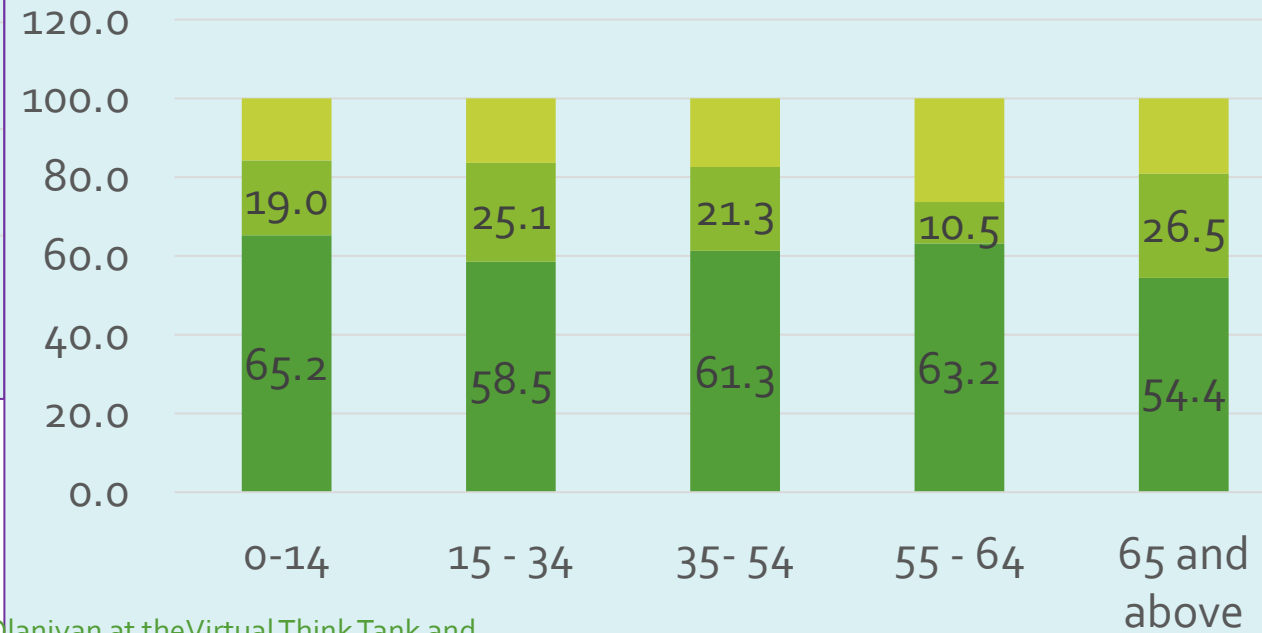


Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Health

Proportion of individuals who are unable to access medical treatment

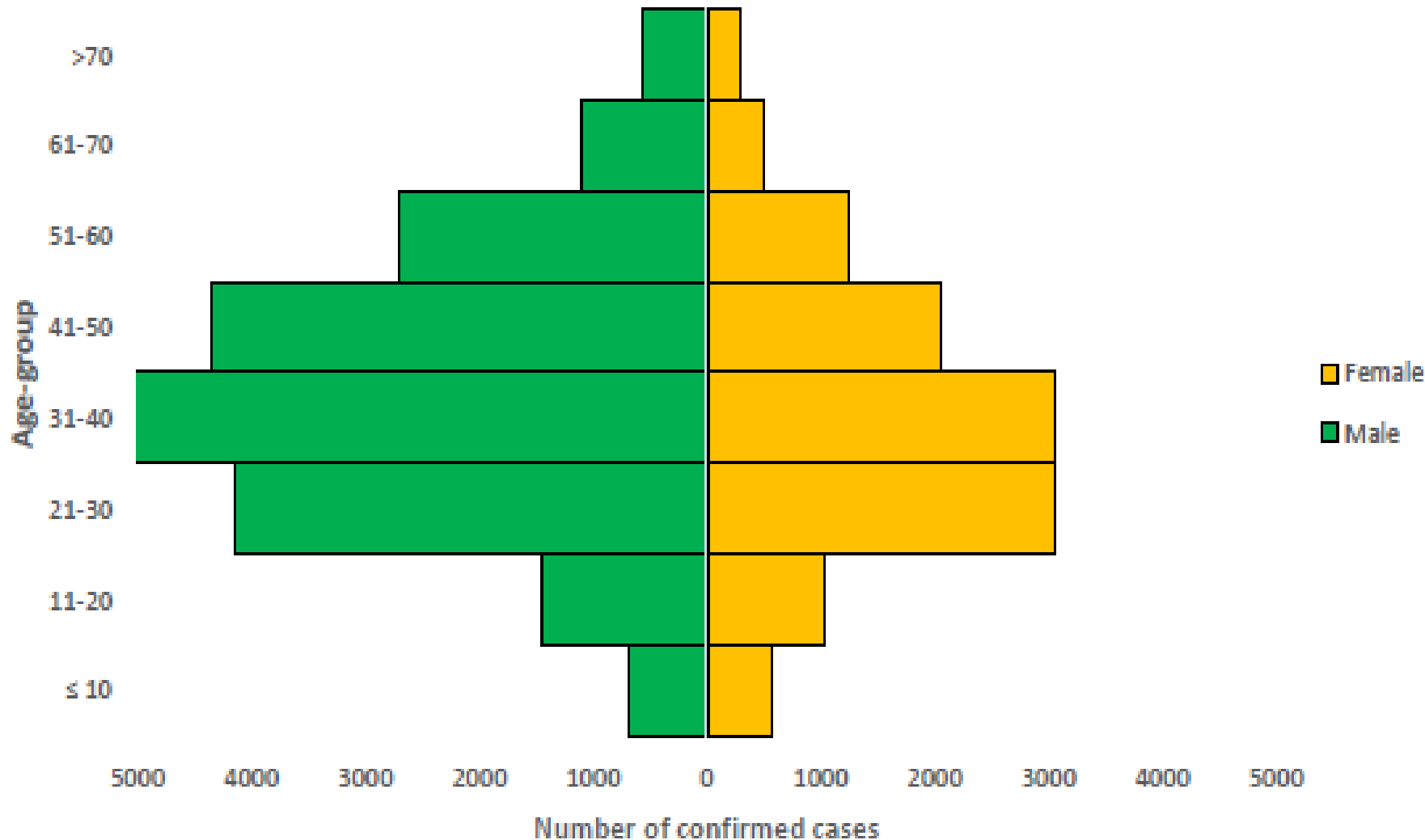


Reasons Why Respondents could not Access Healthcare during the Pandemic



Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Employment and Income

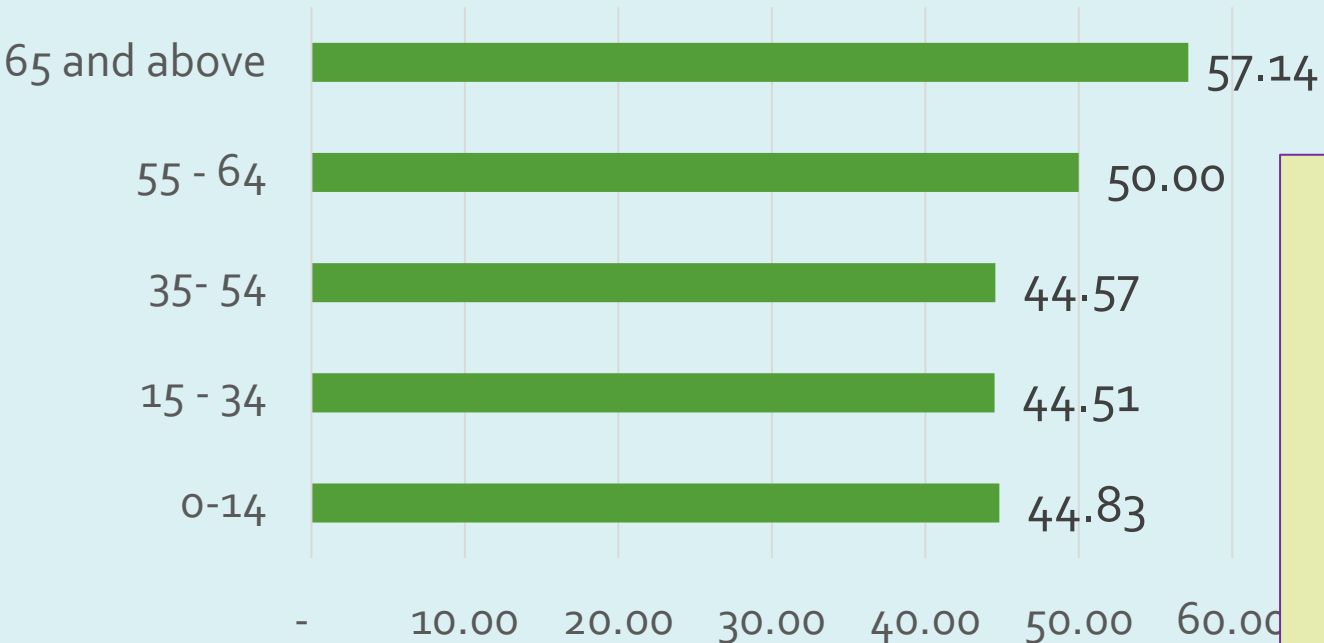
Age-Sex Distribution of Confirmed Cases (WK9 – WK 30)



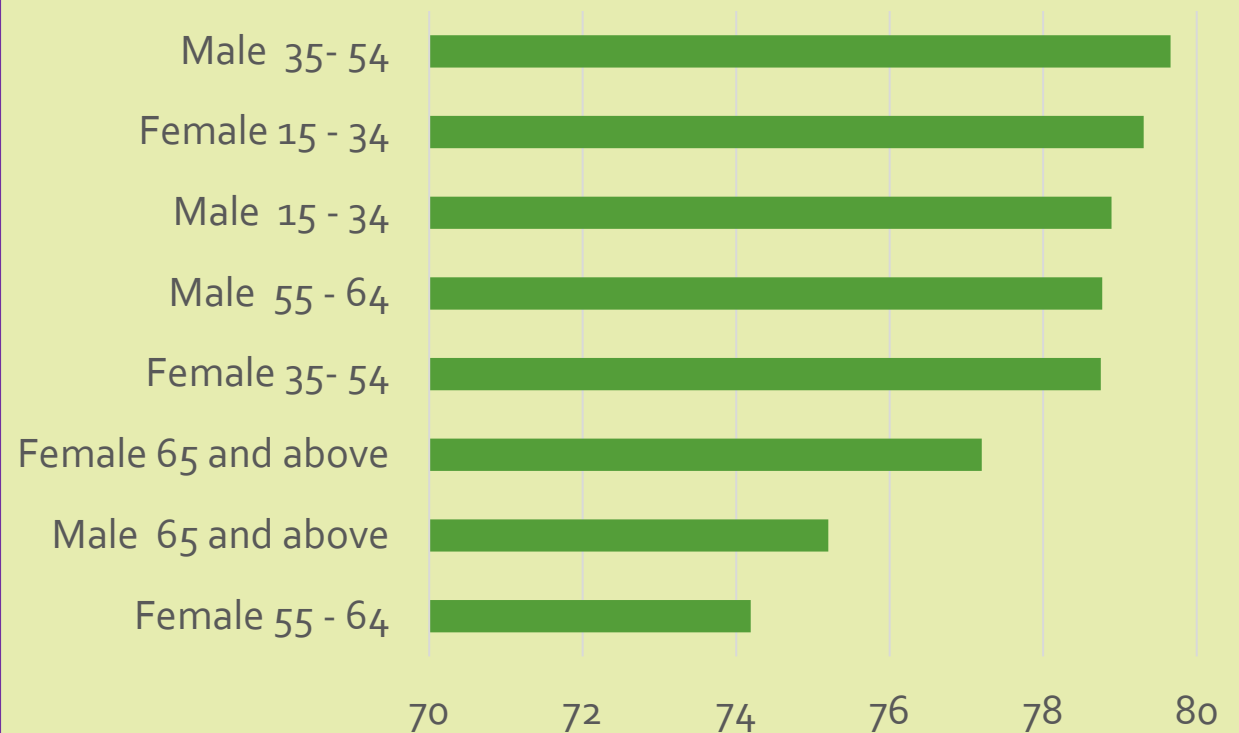
- Loss of Productivity and production
- Most of the affected persons falls within the working age population
- 76% of the confirmed cases are between 20 and 60 years old (25% are with 31-40 years old)
- 64% are male while 36% are female Cost of health system strengthening due to the pandemic
- Cost of testing, treatment and isolation
- Direct and indirect costs to the patient (morbidity and mortality costs)
- Attendant implications of loss of income, livelihood and possible poverty

Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Employment and Income

Proportion of Individuals who were not able to work between mid-March and May 2020

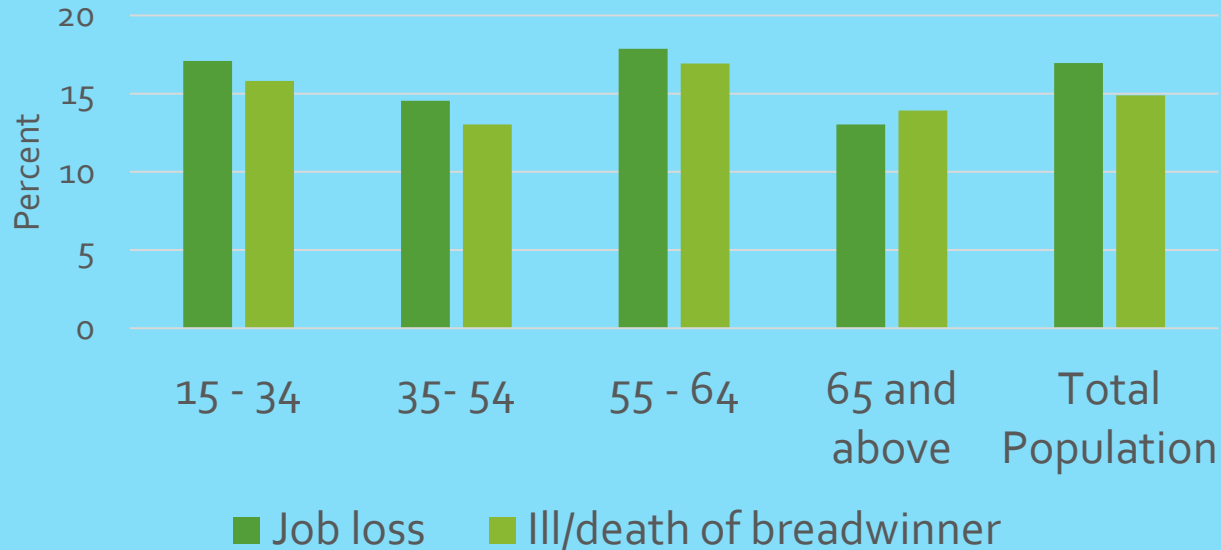


Proportion of Individuals whose Income reduced between Mid March and May 2020

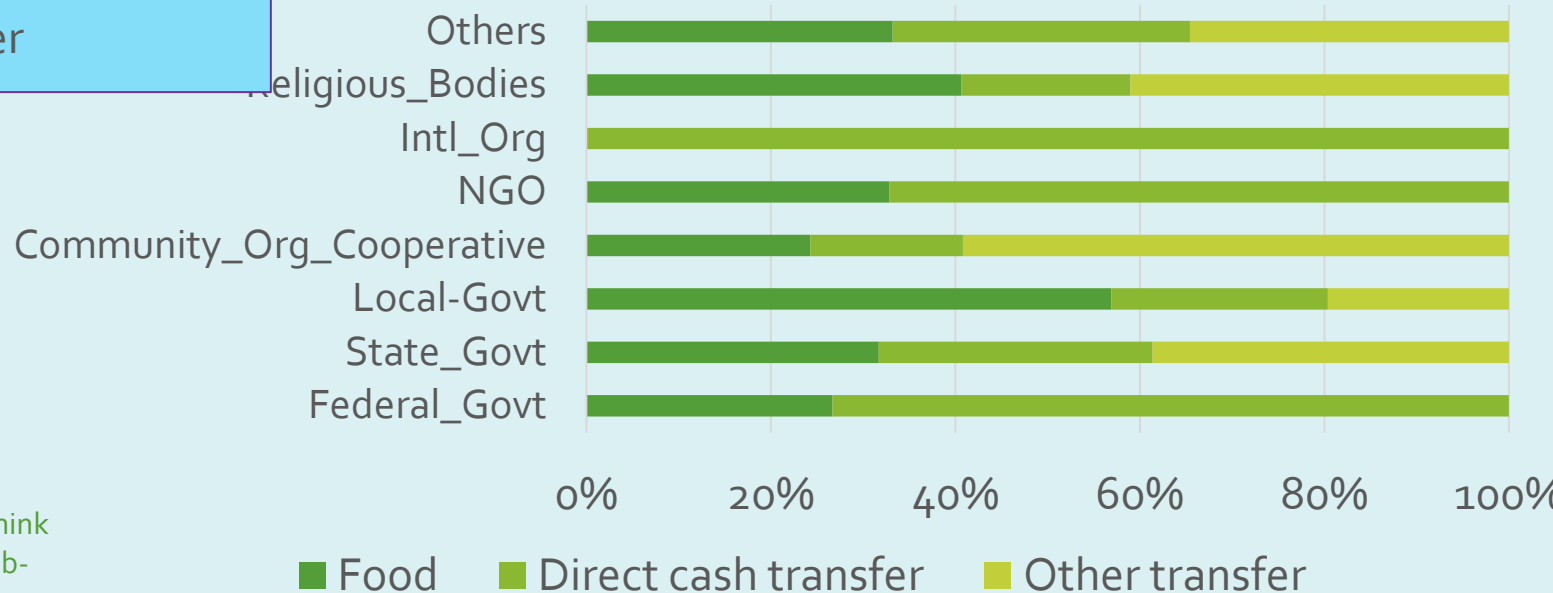


Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Shocks and Coping Strategy

Proportion who experienced shocks during COVID, March - April 2020



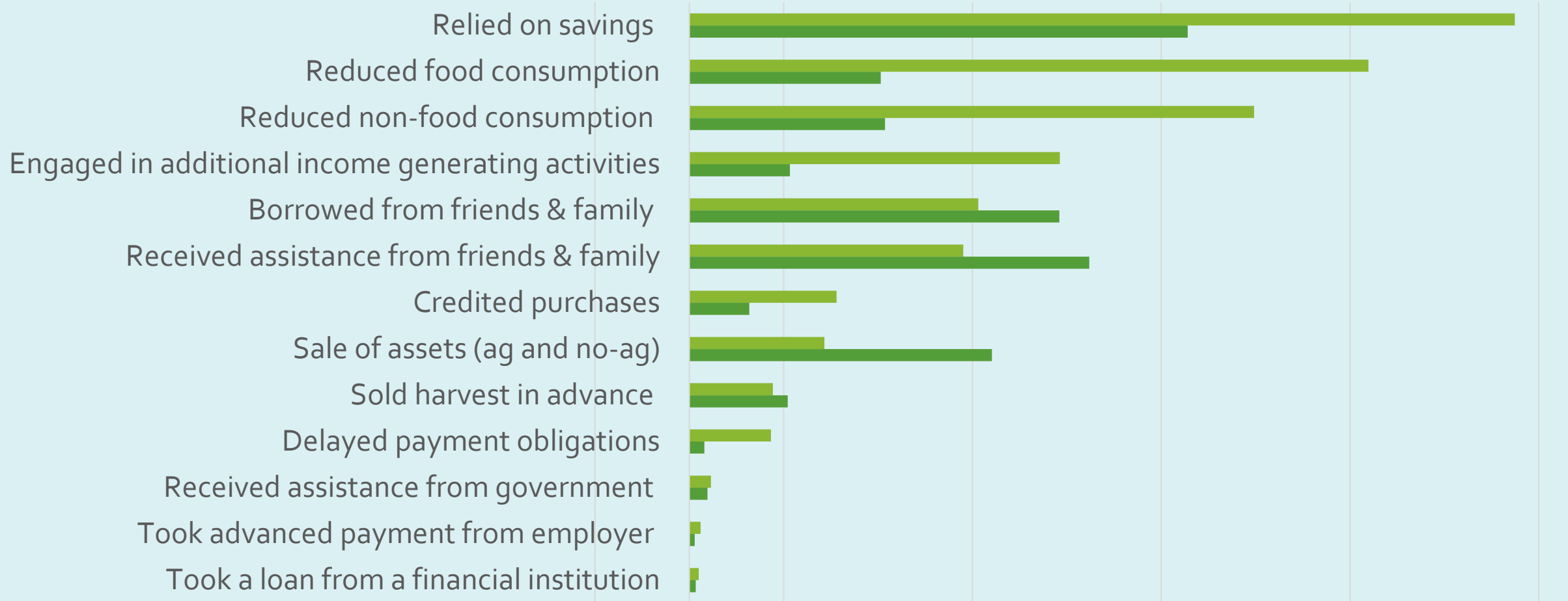
Proportion of Transfer received by Individuals as Safety net during the COVID 19 pandemic



Effects of COVID 19 on Generational Economy: Safety Nets and Coping Strategies

Coping Strategy by Individuals against Shocks during COVID, March - April

2020



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■ Job loss ■ Illness/death of breadwinner

Percent

5.0 15.0 25.0 35.0 45.0

Conclusion

- This post COVID era is the time of understanding how connected everyone and every generation is
- All the generations were negatively affected in one way or the other
- Children and early retirees are the most affected
- Coping strategies is savings and reduction for job loss.
- This is different from Illness/death where the coping strategies are more of savings and familial transfers

Moving Forward...

- **The pandemic was however able to develop:**
 - Stronger sense of ownership and support among people at the grassroots level, who are often the ones left the furthest behind,
 - A strong sense of responsibility among every economic actors and governments at all levels.
 - Government support differs by levels of government as well as type of transfer given to the vulnerable groups by generation

Moving Forward...

- Build and strengthen the capability of the population
 - Strengthen human capital of the people
 - Strengthen the human capital of businesses to operate efficiently and boost productivity
 - Human capital is often strengthened through education and health investments
- Develop Economic and Social Resilience
 - Build resilience into the economic fabric
 - Enhance social resilience
 - Create and harness the demographic window of opportunity or demographic dividend

Thank you

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