

Philippines RECOVR Survey Analysis



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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



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Advising 15+ governments on evidence-based approaches



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

Survey Information

Dates of survey: 18 June - 1 July

Sampling method: *Random Digit Dialing of a nationally representative sample of phone numbers in the TNT network*

Sample size: 1389 respondents out of 8378 call attempts

Average respondent demographics:

- % women: 69%
- Age: 32 years old
- % finished secondary school: 78%
- Household size: 4.7 people
- % Under national poverty line: 38%
 - Estimated with the [PPI](#)

Survey Demographics and Representativeness

- Sampling Frame covers registered phones with service coverage in the TNT network
 - As such, this is **not** nationally representative
- Survey averages compare to the 2015 Census of Population as follows:
 - **Younger**: 32 y.o. vs. 52 y.o.
 - There are also fewer elderly people (>60)
 - More **Female**: 30% vs. 23%
 - More **Urban** (NCR): 19% vs. 13%
 - More **Educated** (completed secondary school): 52% vs. 25%
 - Comparable Household Size: 4.8 vs. 4.6

Survey Information

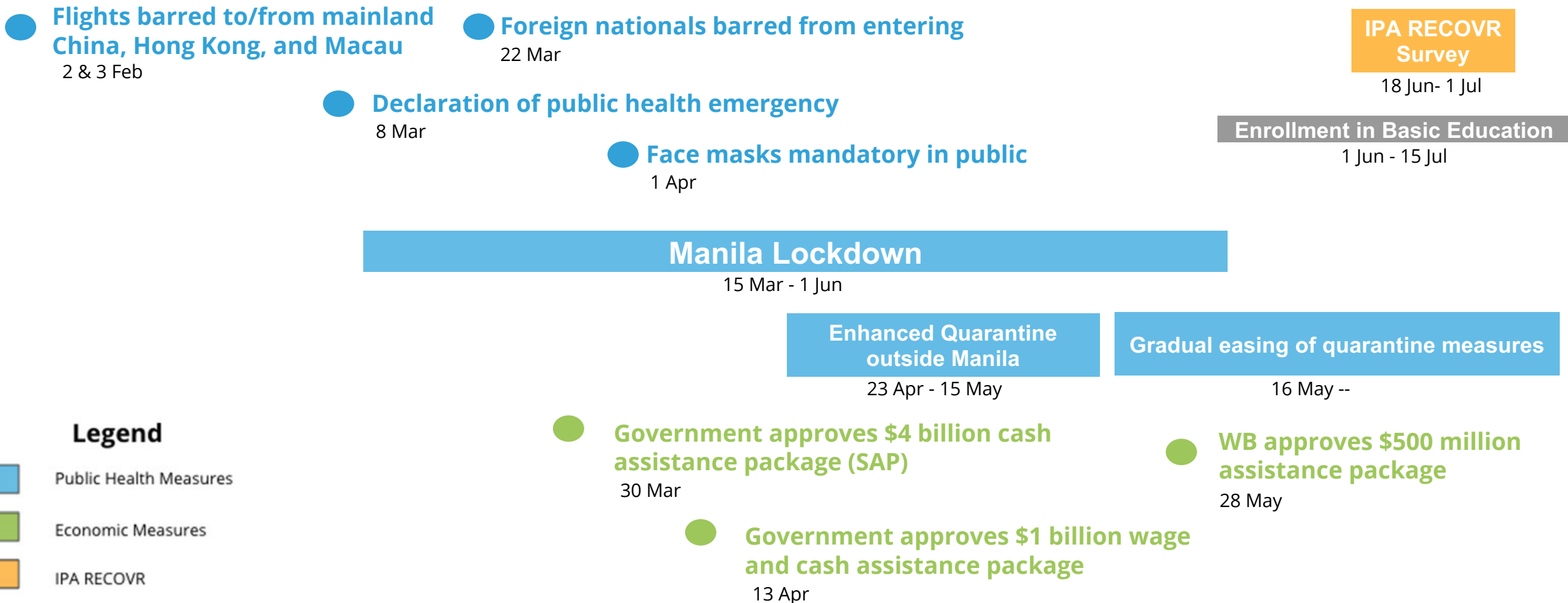
Region	Philippines Population Distribution	Sample Population Distribution
National Capital Region	14%	19%
IV-A - Calabarzon	13%	17%
III - Central Luzon	11%	11%
VII - Central Visayas	7%	5%
VI - Western Visayas	7%	9%
V - Bicol	6%	5%
I - Ilocos	5%	5%
XI - Davao	5%	8%
X - Northern Mindanao	5%	3%
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5%	5%
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4%	1%
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	4%	0.4%
IX - Zamboanga	4%	4%
II - Cagayan Valley	3%	0.4%
MIMAROPA Region	3%	2%
XIII - Caraga	3%	5%
Cordillera Administrative Region	2%	1%
		Sample size: 1389

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 2015 Philippines Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)
- **School-age children**
 - “Is at least one child still in Grade 12 or below?”
- **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 ($p < 0.05$).

Philippines RECOVR: Survey and Policy Timeline

Feb 3 Feb 17 Mar 2 Mar 16 Mar 30 Apr 13 Apr 27 May 11 May 25 Jun 8 Jun 22 Jul 6



RECOVR Survey: Key Takeaways



62% of respondents say they stayed home most days or every day in the last week



64% 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



89% of households have received support from the government in response to COVID-19. Of those that are receiving support, 97% are receiving food and 45% are receiving cash



26% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times more than once in the past week



Respondents cited lack of access to internet, devices, and learning materials as major barriers children will face if schools do not open in August and instead offer distance learning



Health & COVID-19 Mitigation

Key public health measures to stop spread of COVID-19

- Mandatory wearing of face masks in public (IATF Resolution No. 18; DILG MC No. 2020-071, 9 April)
- Government placed areas under Enhanced Community Quarantine and Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine (latest until August 18th) to contain spread of COVID-19:
 - Strict observance of home quarantine
 - Temporary closure of establishments
 - Movement of people limited to accessing basic necessities and health services
 - Suspended mass public transport facilities
 - Restricted land, air, sea travel

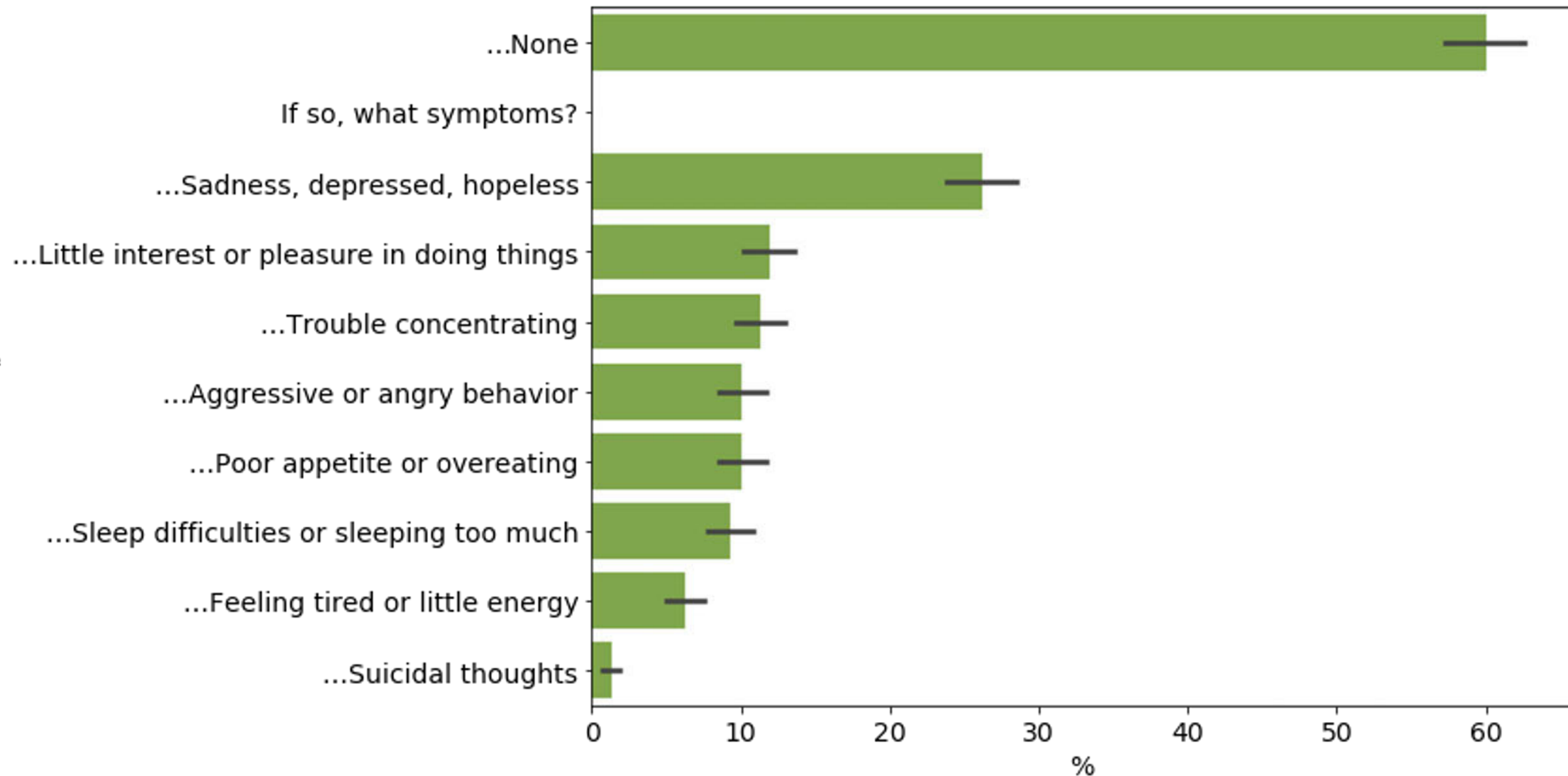
Health and COVID-19 Mitigation: Key Questions

- Are people following preventive measures against COVID 19?
- How do people perceive the level of risk of contracting COVID 19?
- To what extent do people have to reduce food intake?
- How prevalent are mental health symptoms? Who are more likely to develop mental health symptoms?

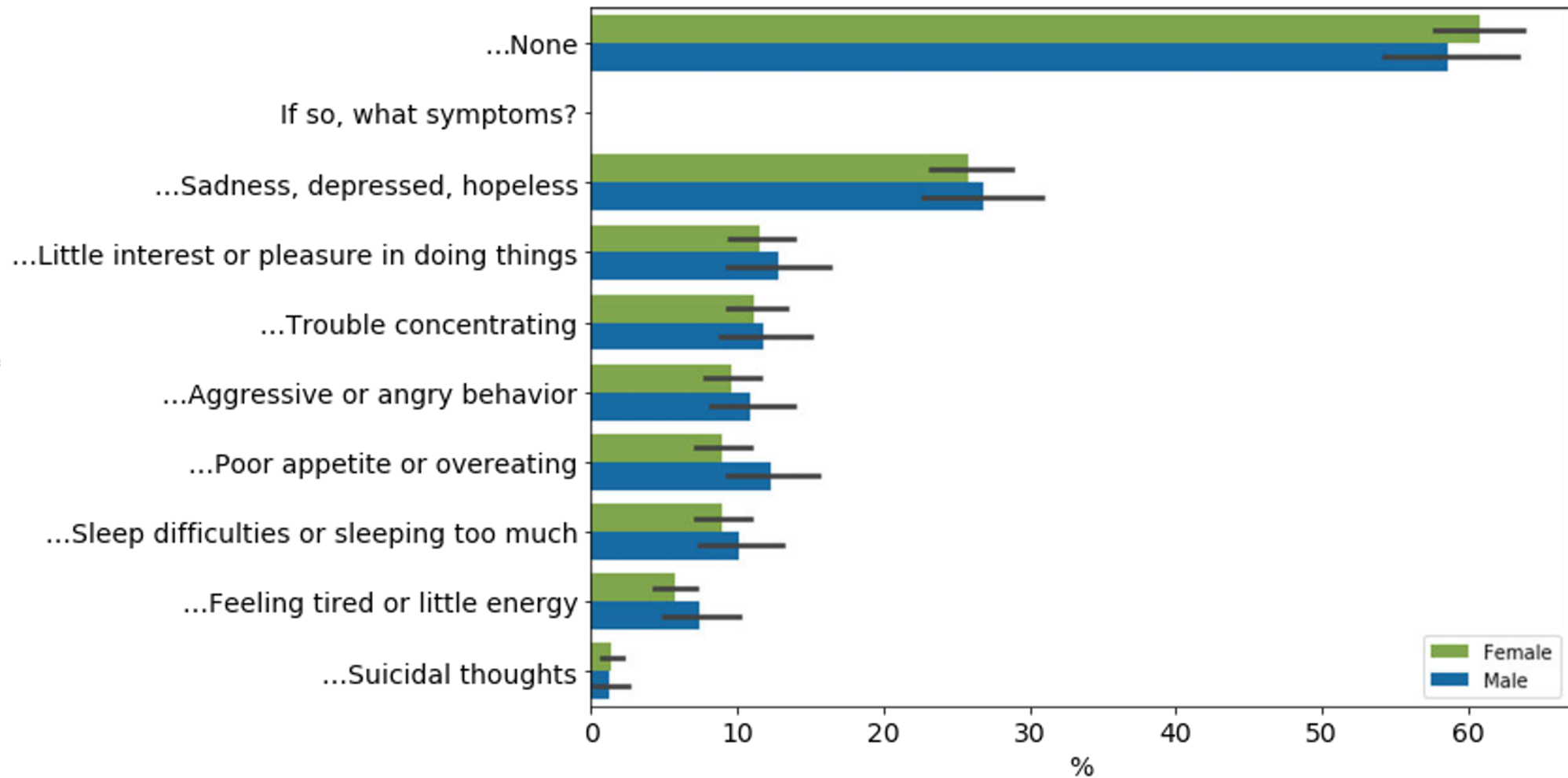
Health & COVID-19 Mitigation: Key Takeaways

- Almost 30% of respondents or someone in their household have developed mental health symptoms since the quarantine began
- 62% of respondents say they stayed home most days or every day in the last week
- All respondents (99.7%) have access to soap & water, and 80% of respondents say they washed their hands more often this week than before the end of February
- 98% of respondents report having used a face mask when going out in public
- Over 25% of respondents say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19. For those who do not feel at risk, almost 70% of respondents say that it is because they are following preventive measures

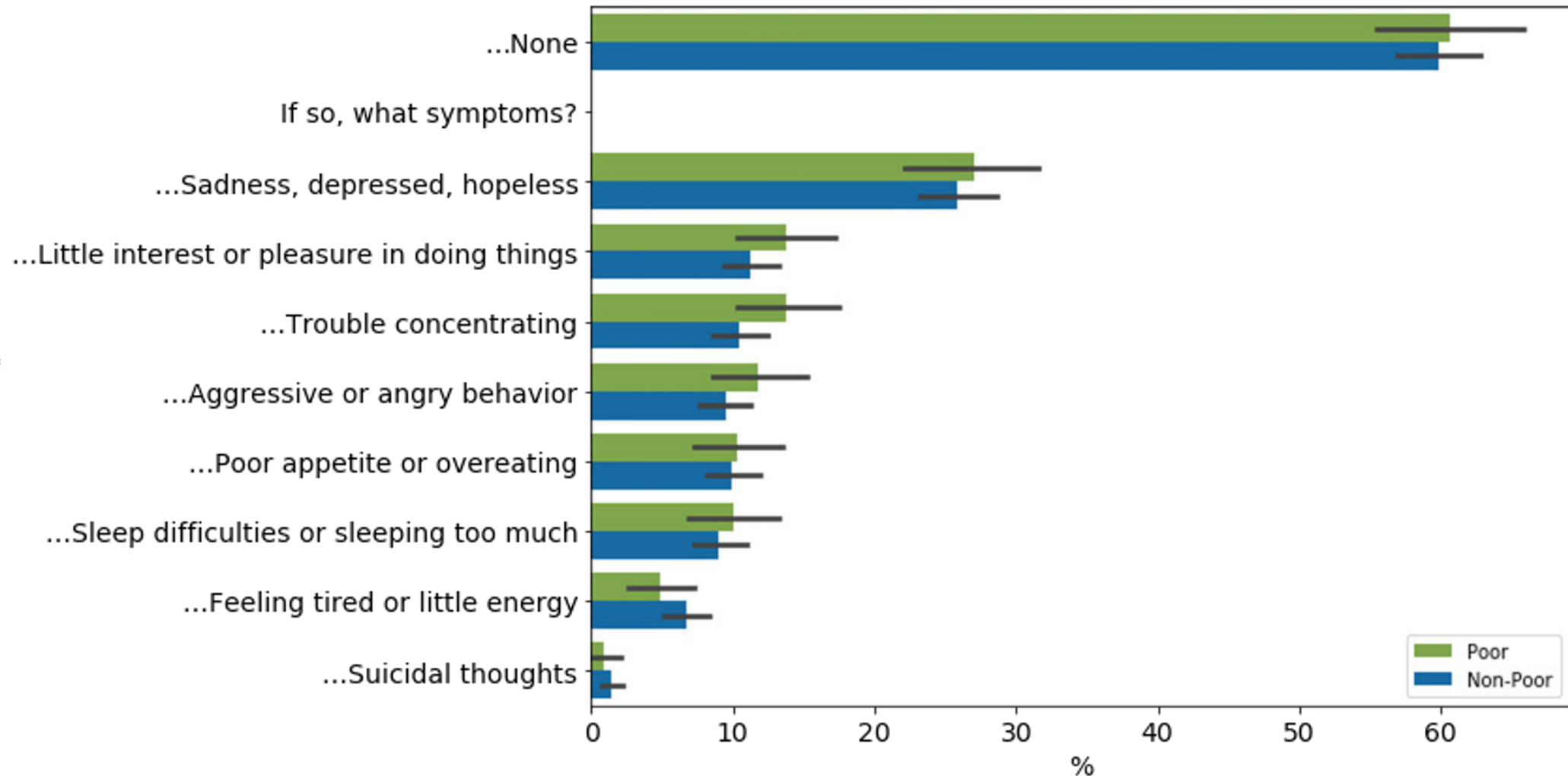
Almost 30% of respondents or someone in their household have developed mental health symptoms since the quarantine began



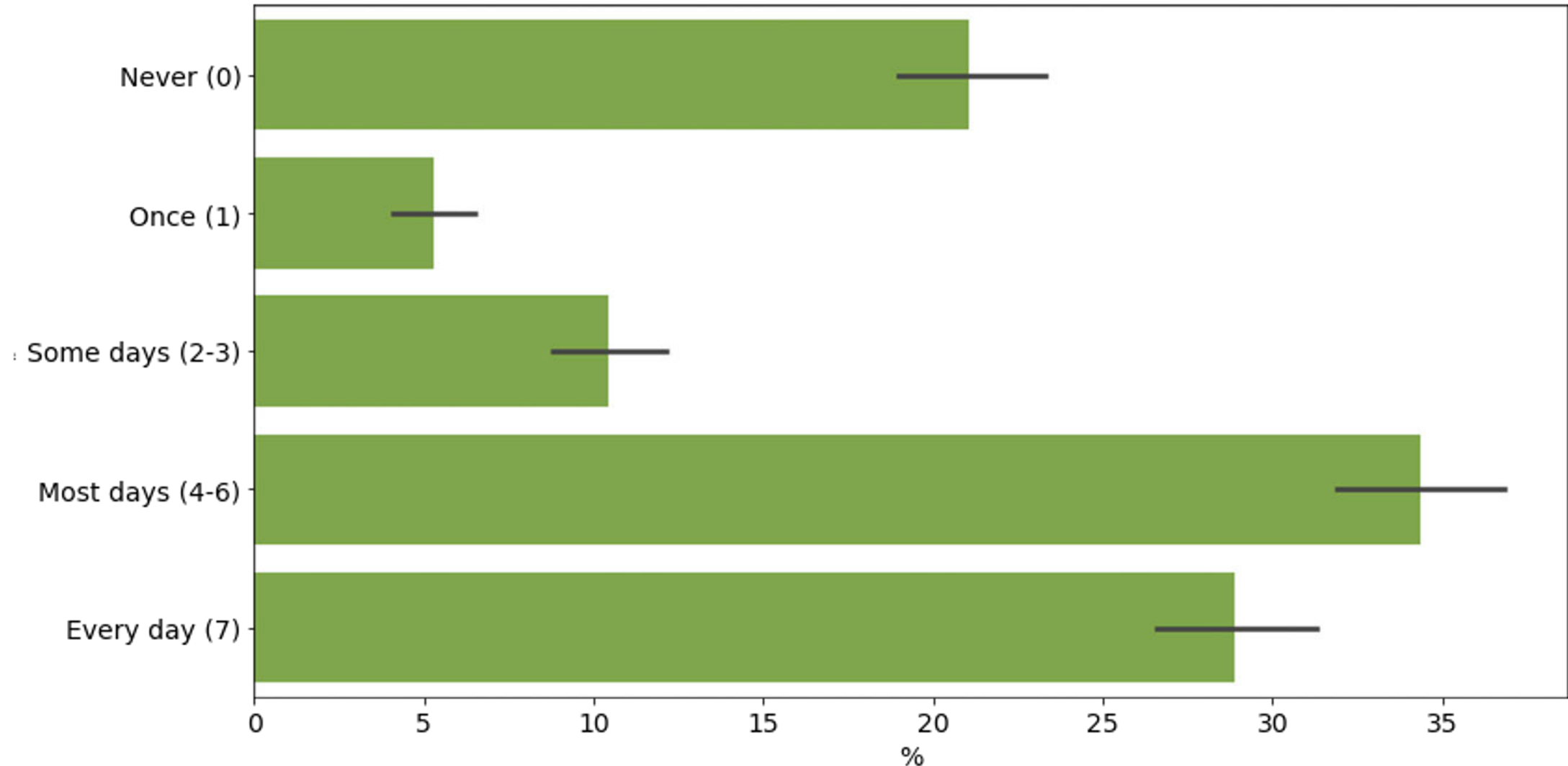
Women & men experience mental health symptoms at similar rates



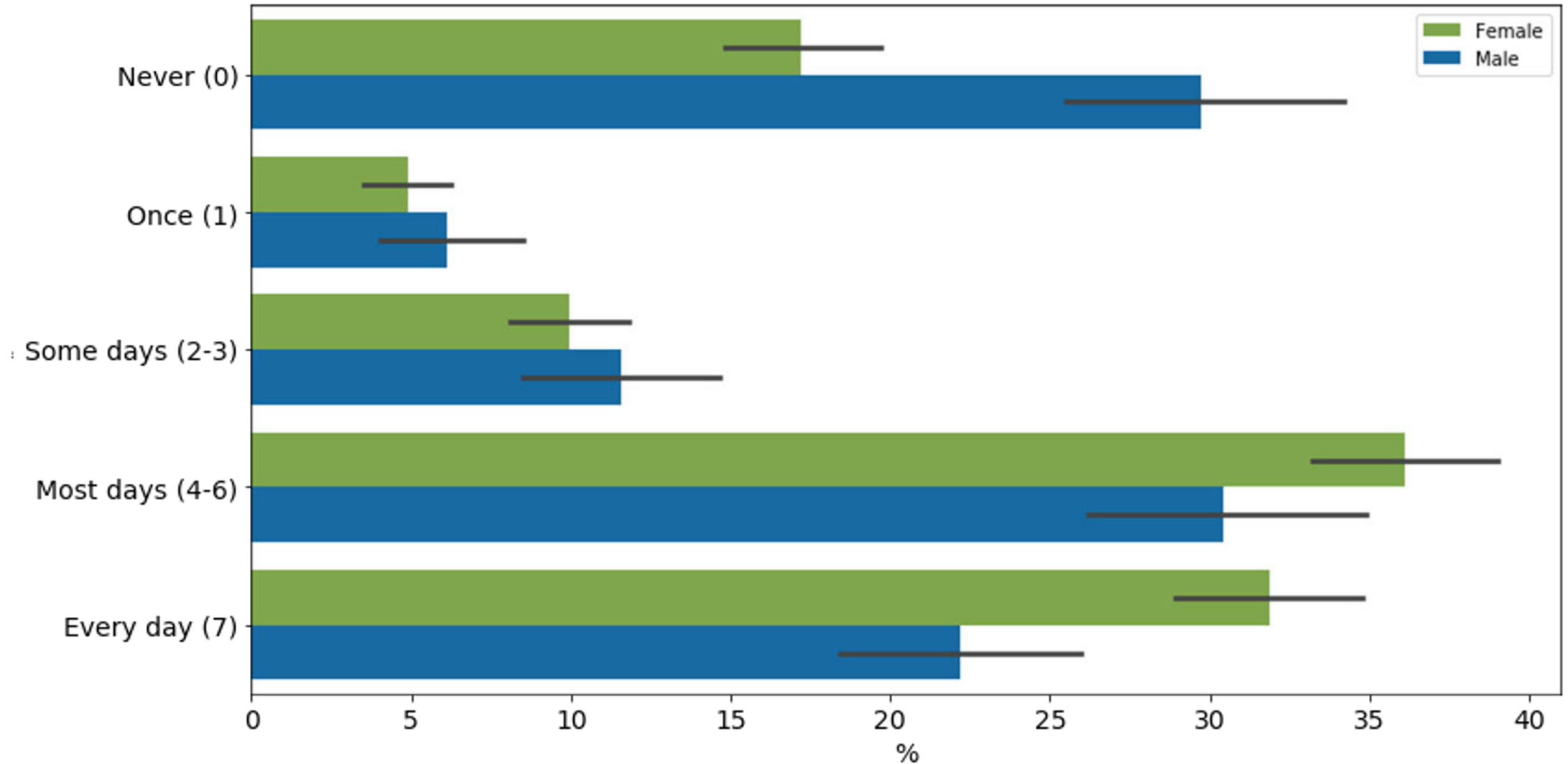
Mental health may not vary significantly across the national poverty line



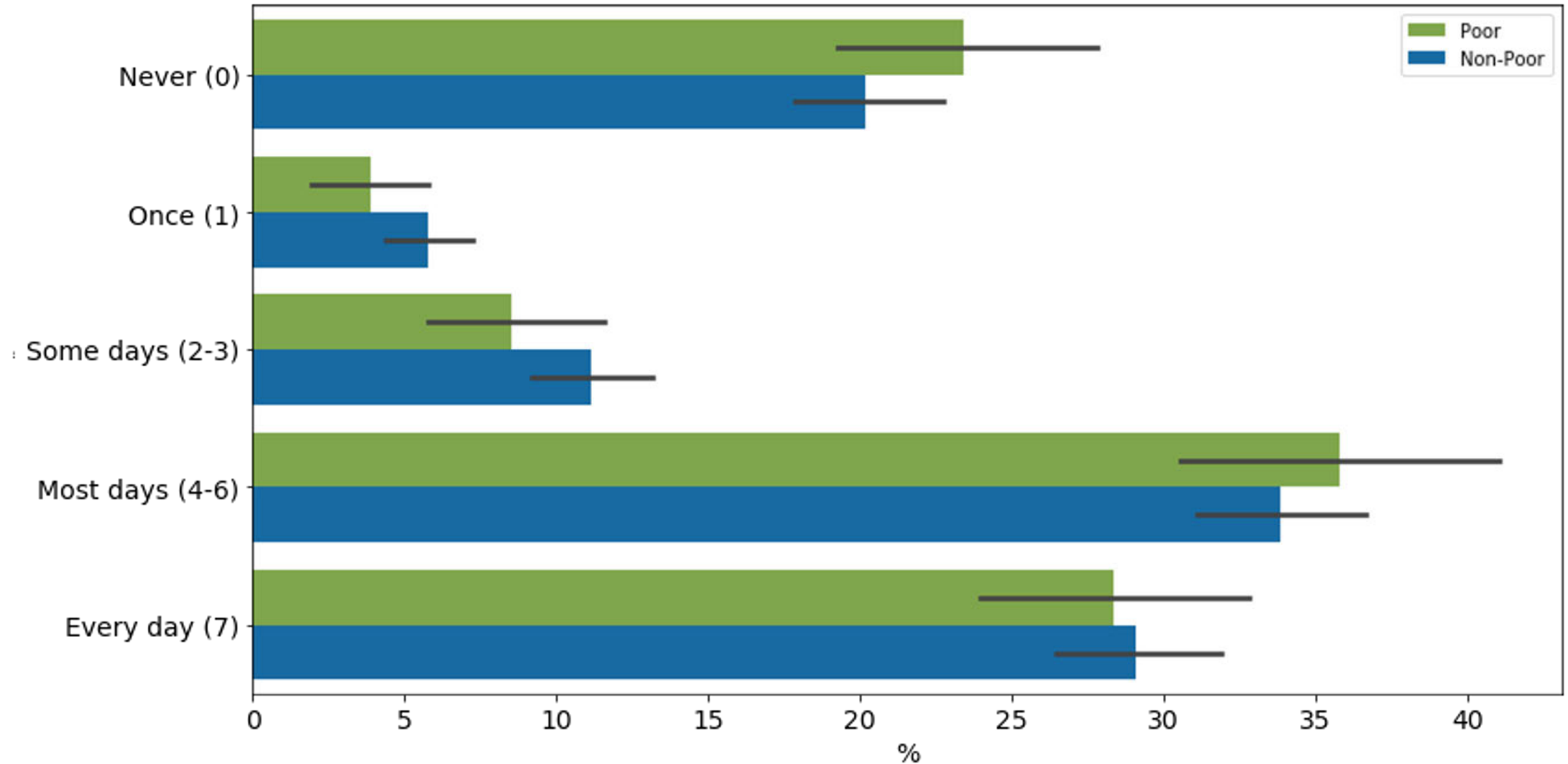
62% of respondents say they stayed home most days or every day in the last week



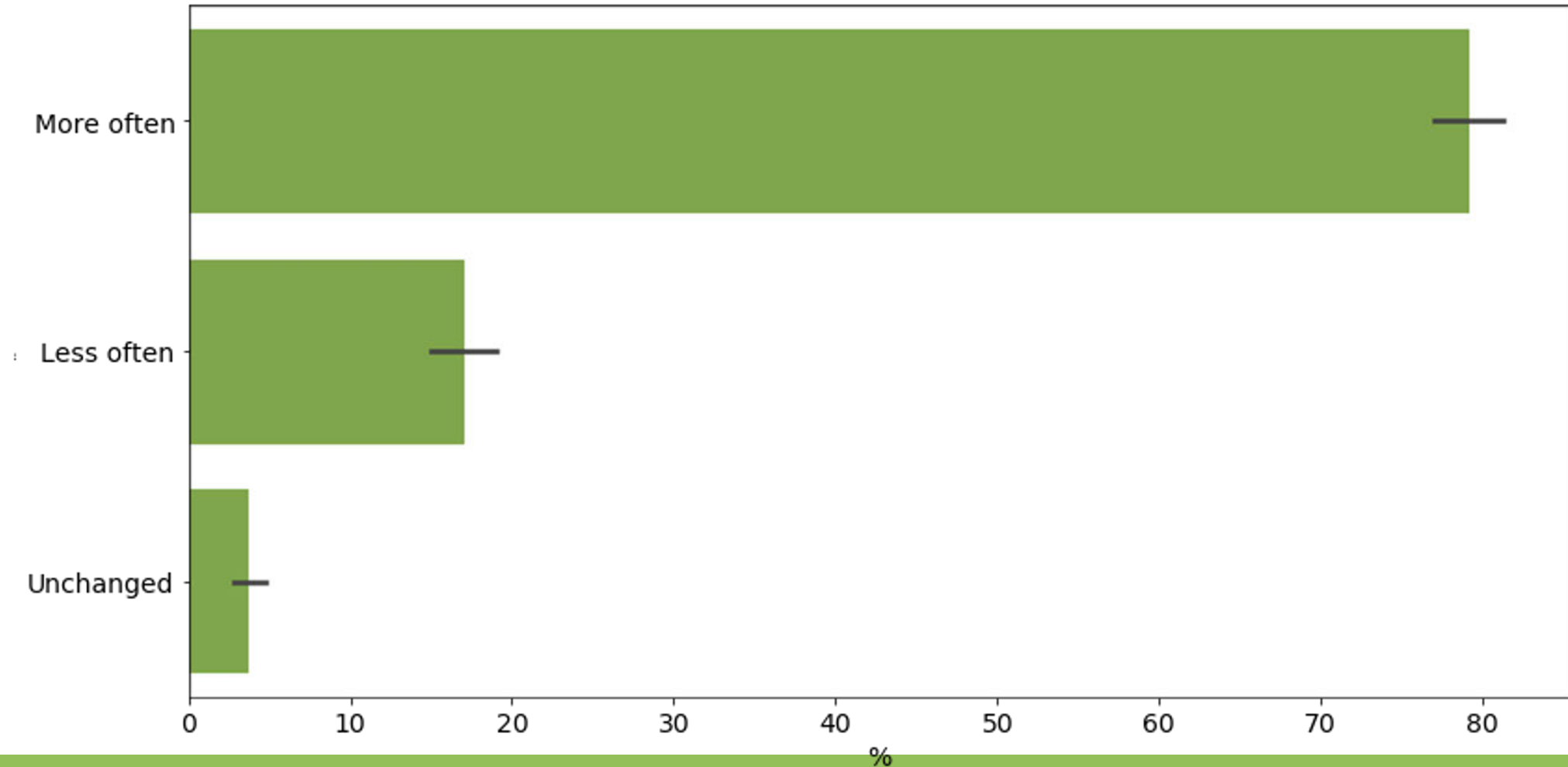
Men are much less likely to have stayed home all day in the past week



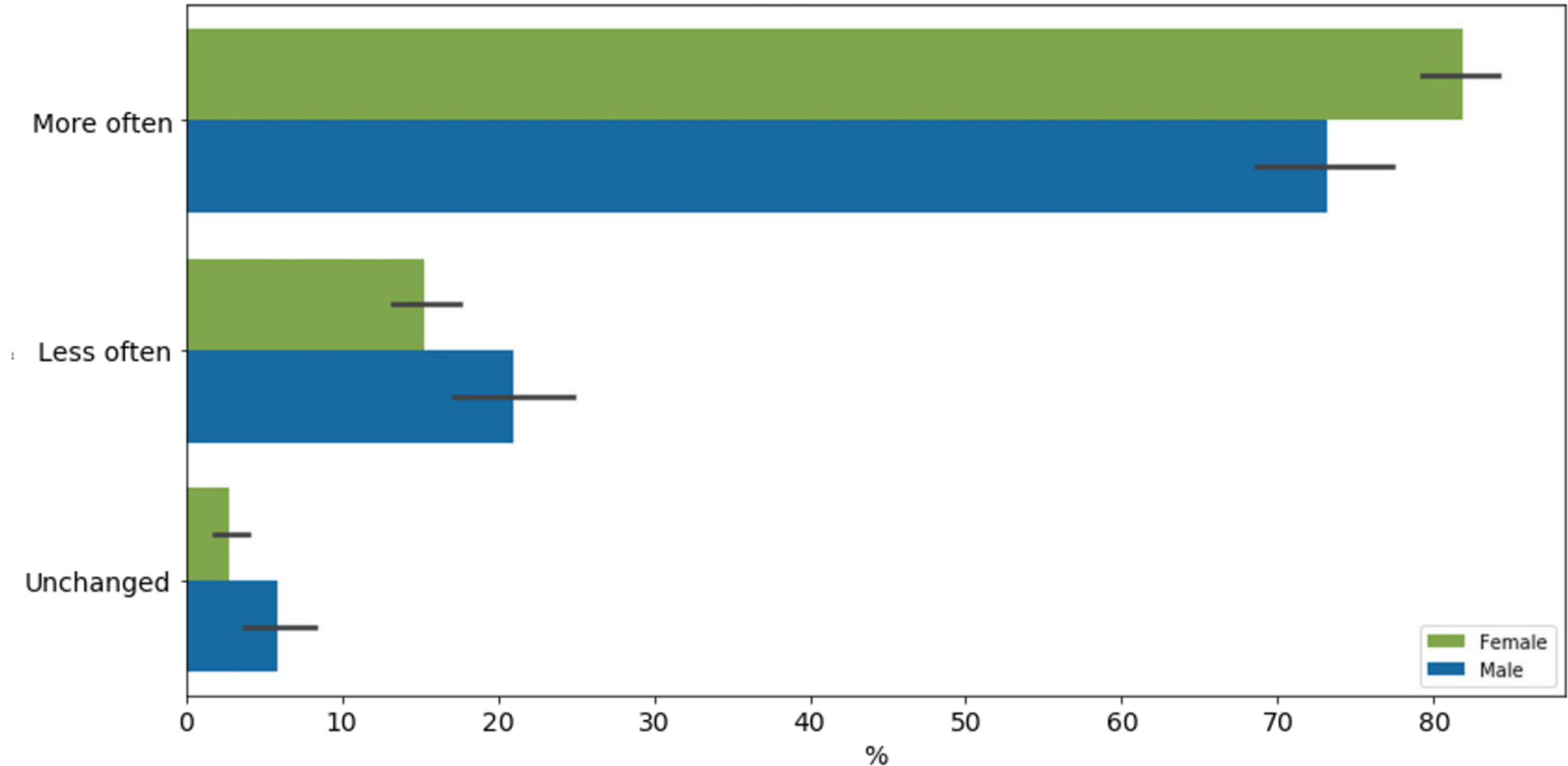
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to have stayed home all day in the past week



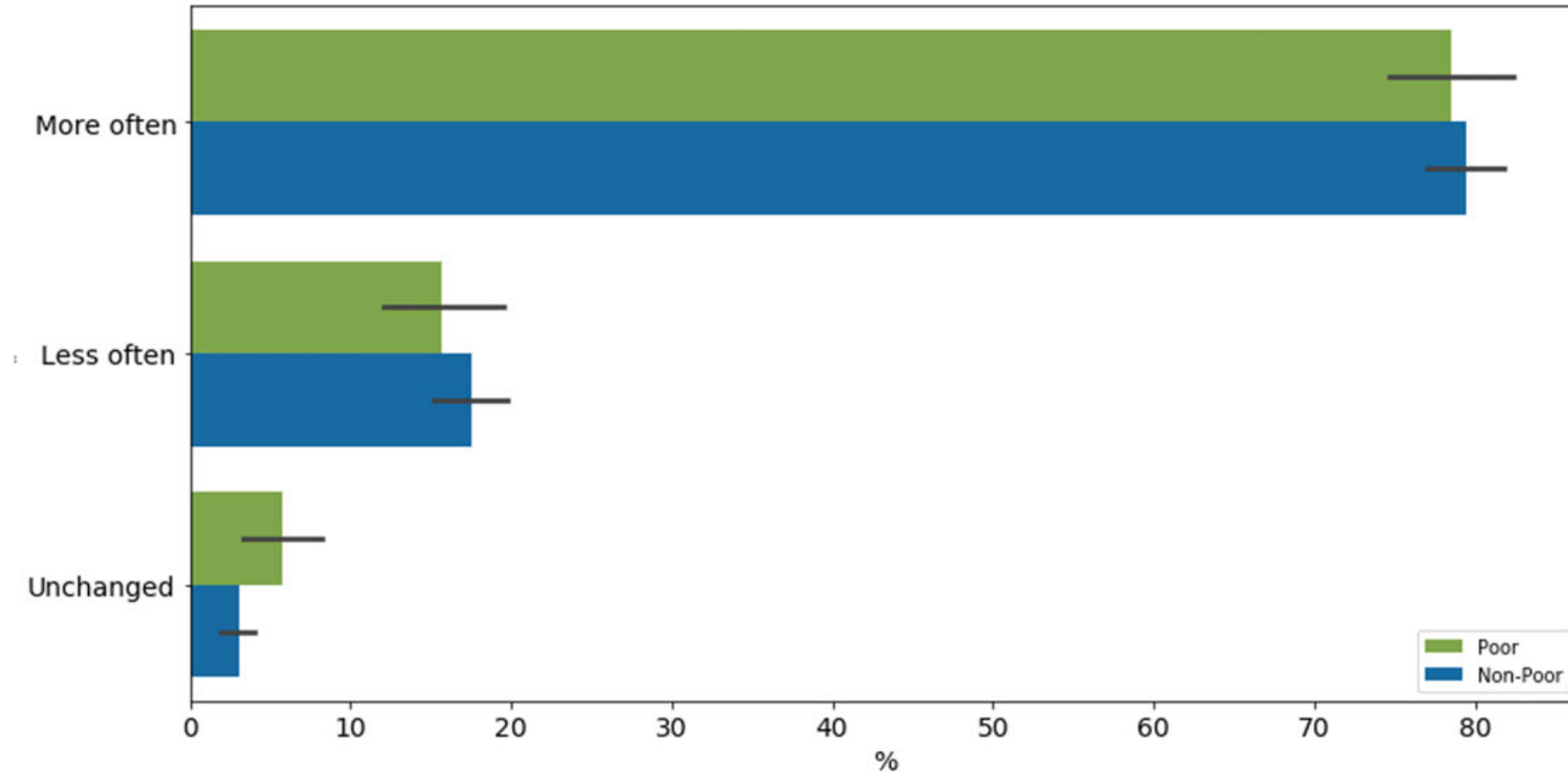
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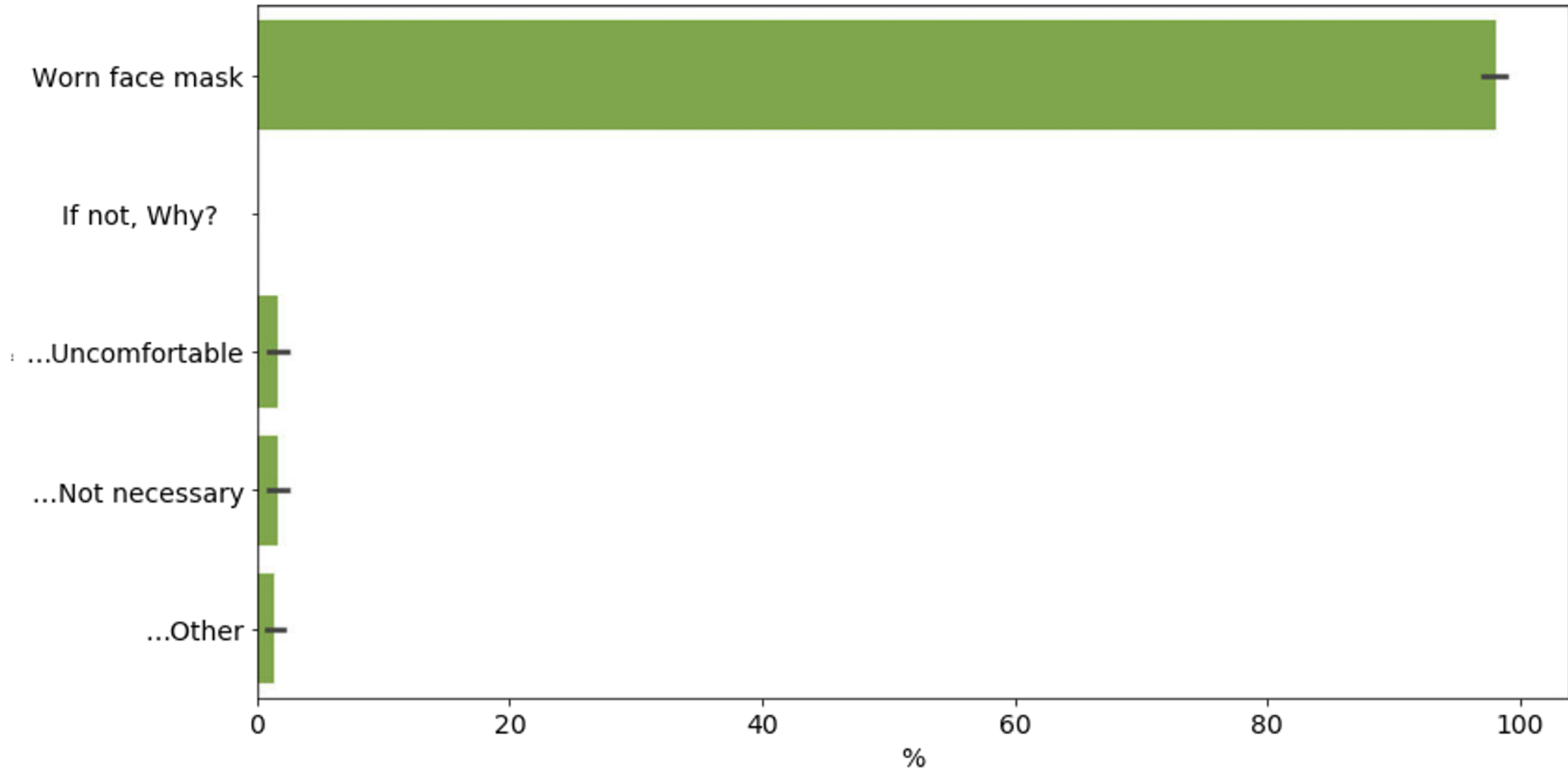
Women are more likely than men to say they washed their hands more often this week than before the end of February



Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say they washed their hands more often this week than before the end of February



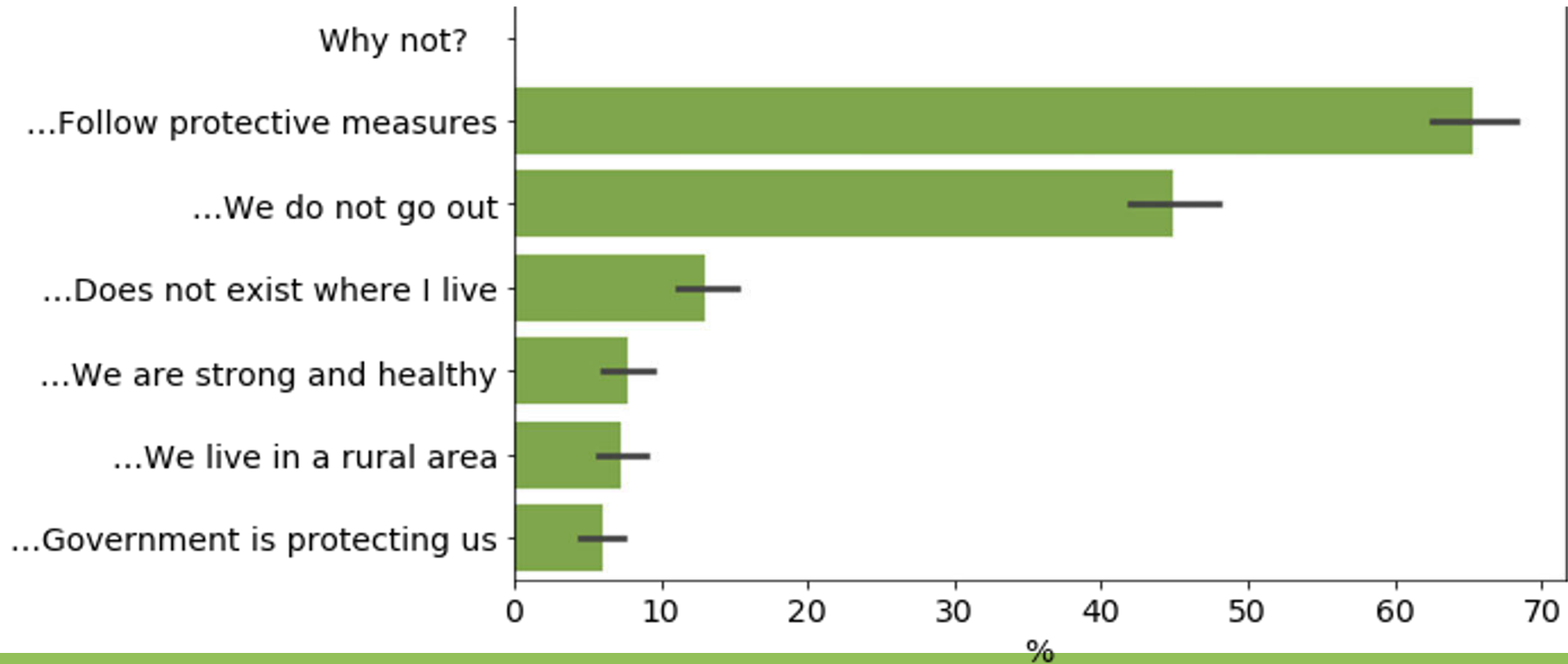
98% of respondents report having used a face mask when going out in public



Over 25% of respondents say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19



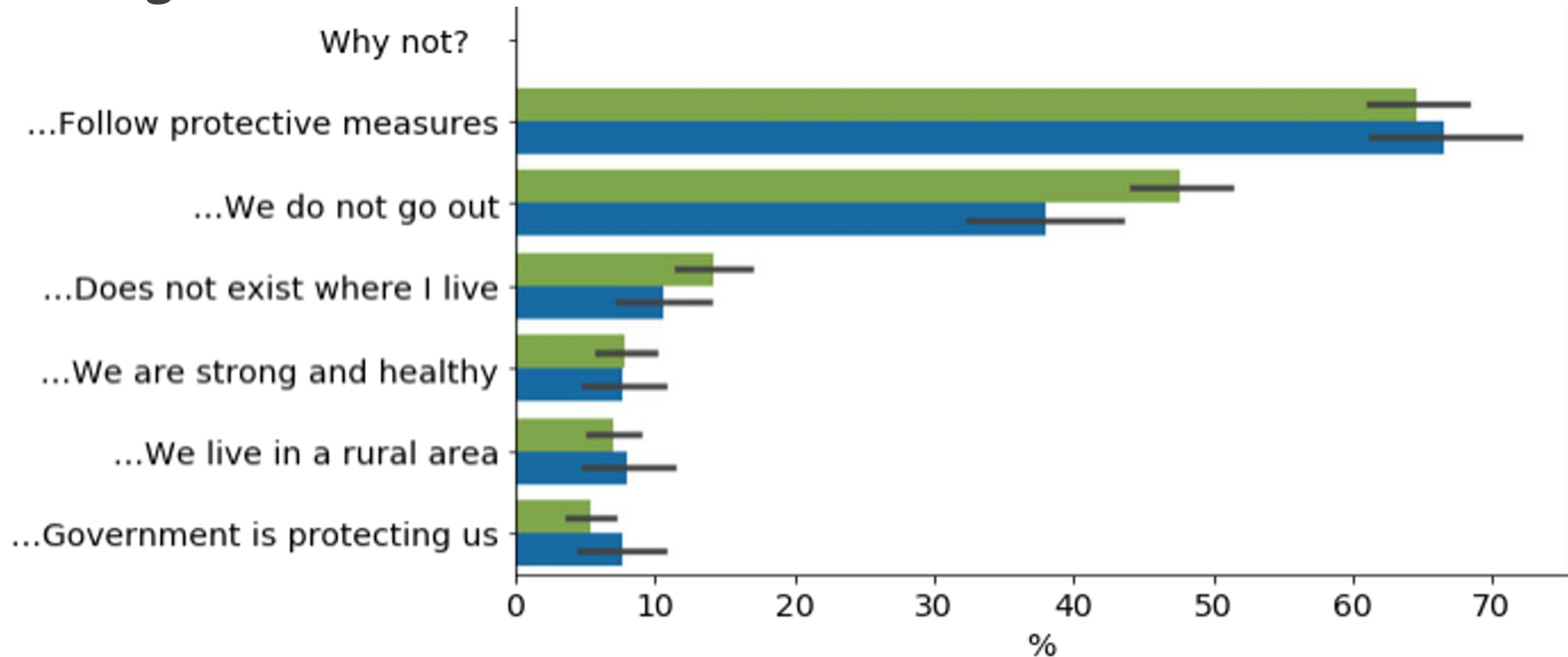
For those who do not feel at risk, almost 70% of respondents say that it is because they are following preventive measures



Men and women are similarly likely to say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19



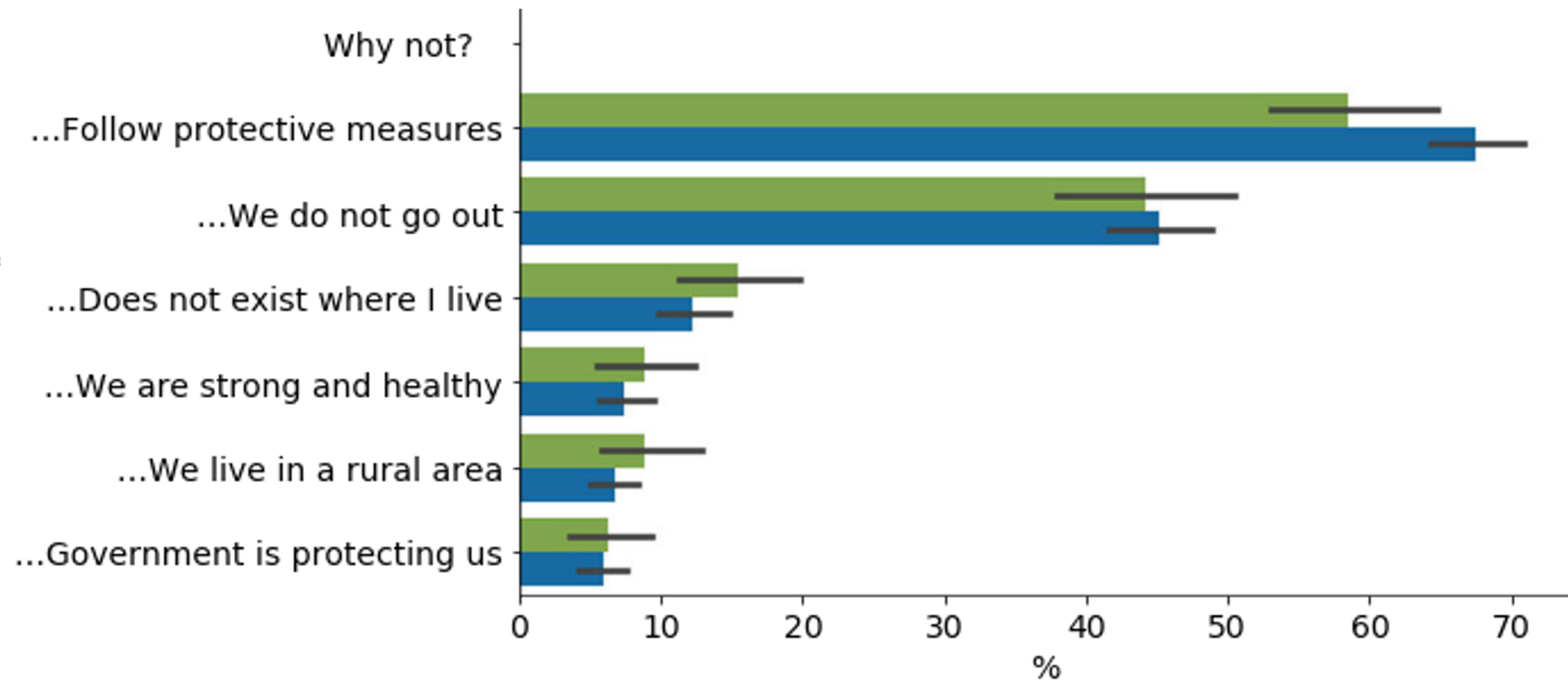
For those who do not feel at risk, men and women similarly cite compliance with preventive measures. Women are more likely to say that they do not go out



Wealthier and poorer respondents are similarly likely to say they feel their household is at risk of contracting COVID-19



For those who do not feel at risk, wealthier respondents are slightly more likely to cite compliance with preventive measures



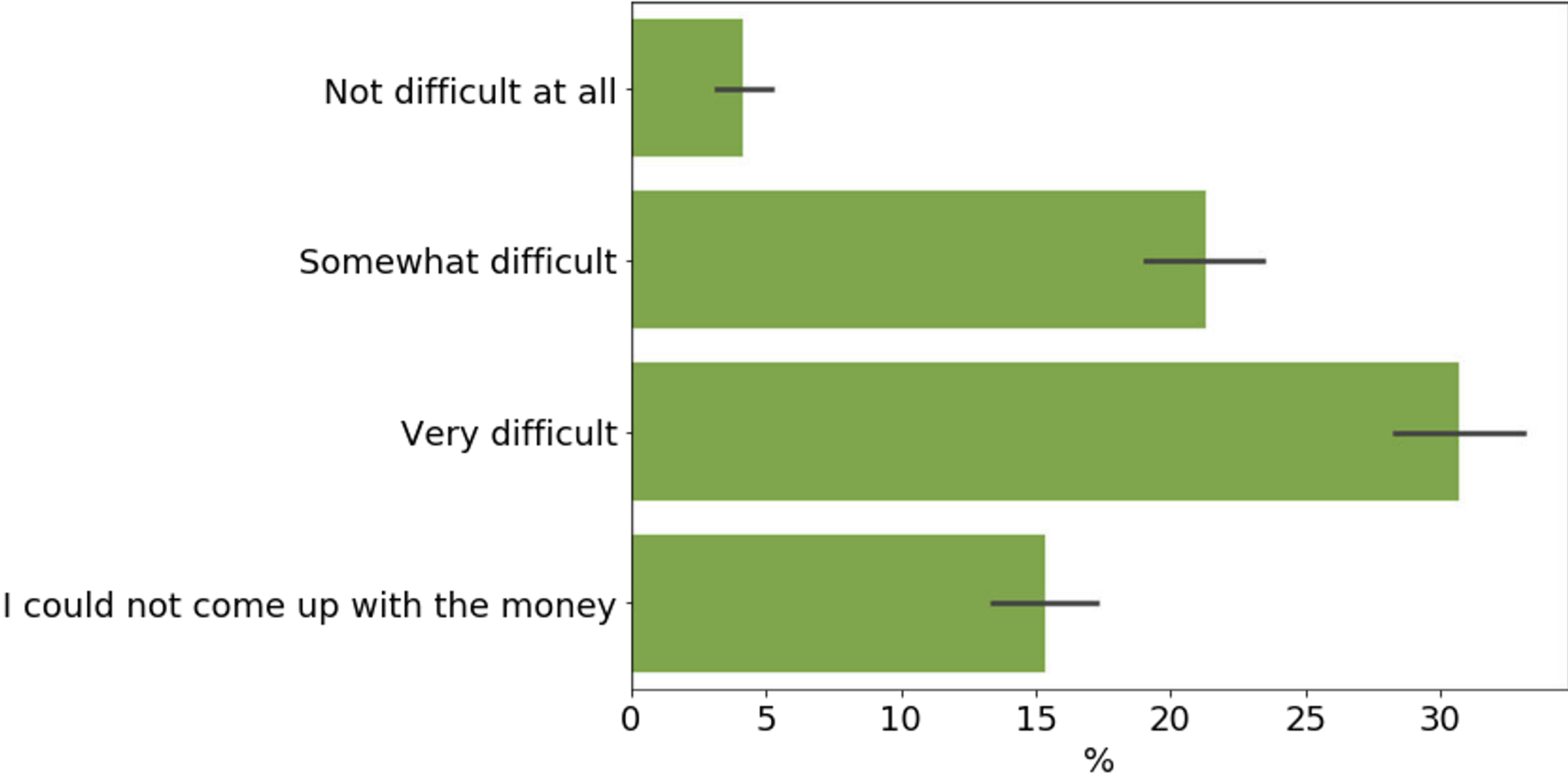


Social Protection & Financial Resilience

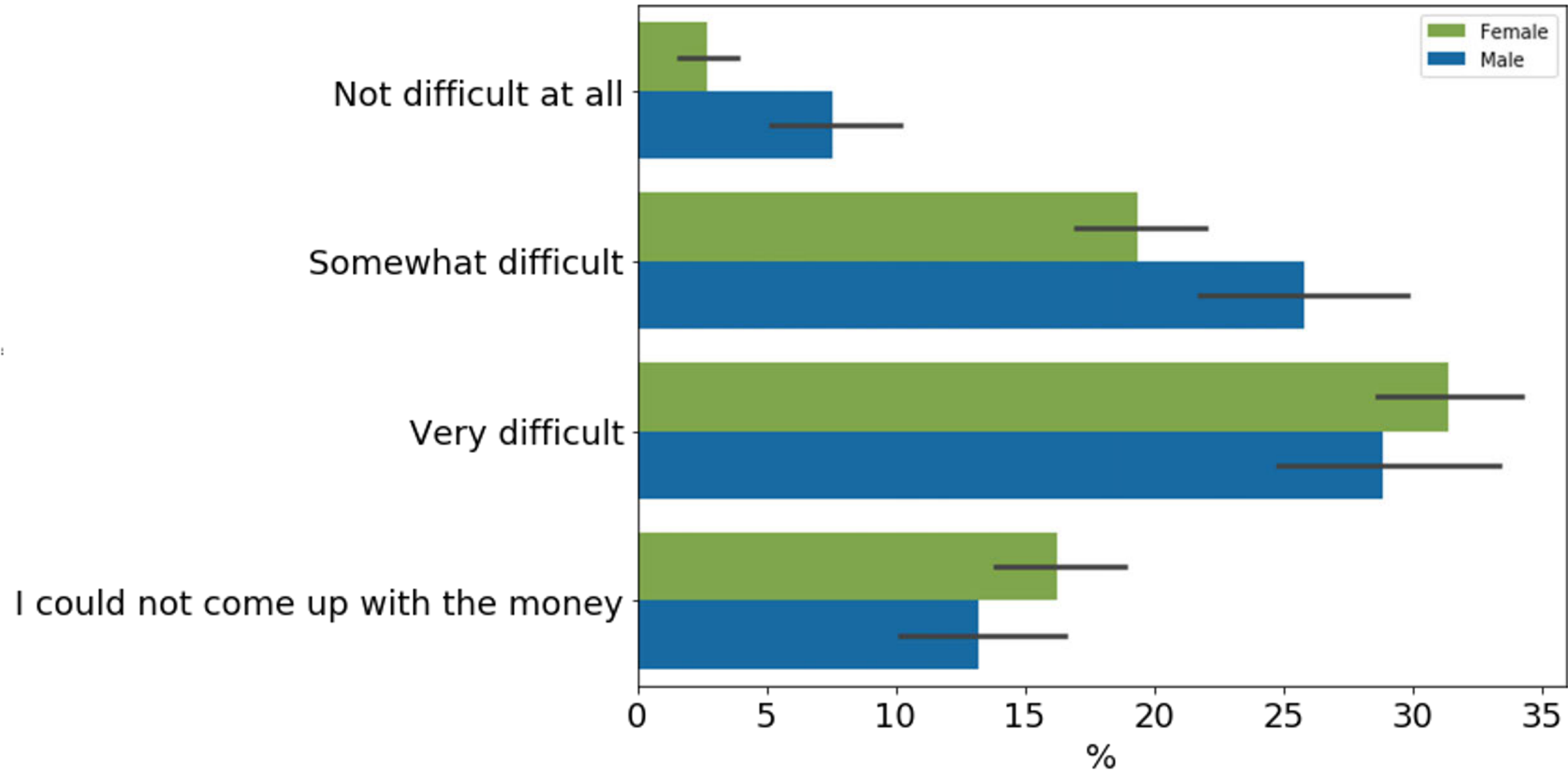
Social Protection & Financial Resilience: Key Takeaways

- 70% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020
- 26% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, more than 20% have had to reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, and more than 35% have reduced the kinds of food eaten in a day more than once in the past week
- Over 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped
- 89% of households have received support from the government in response to COVID-19. Of those that are receiving support, 97% are receiving food and 45% are receiving cash

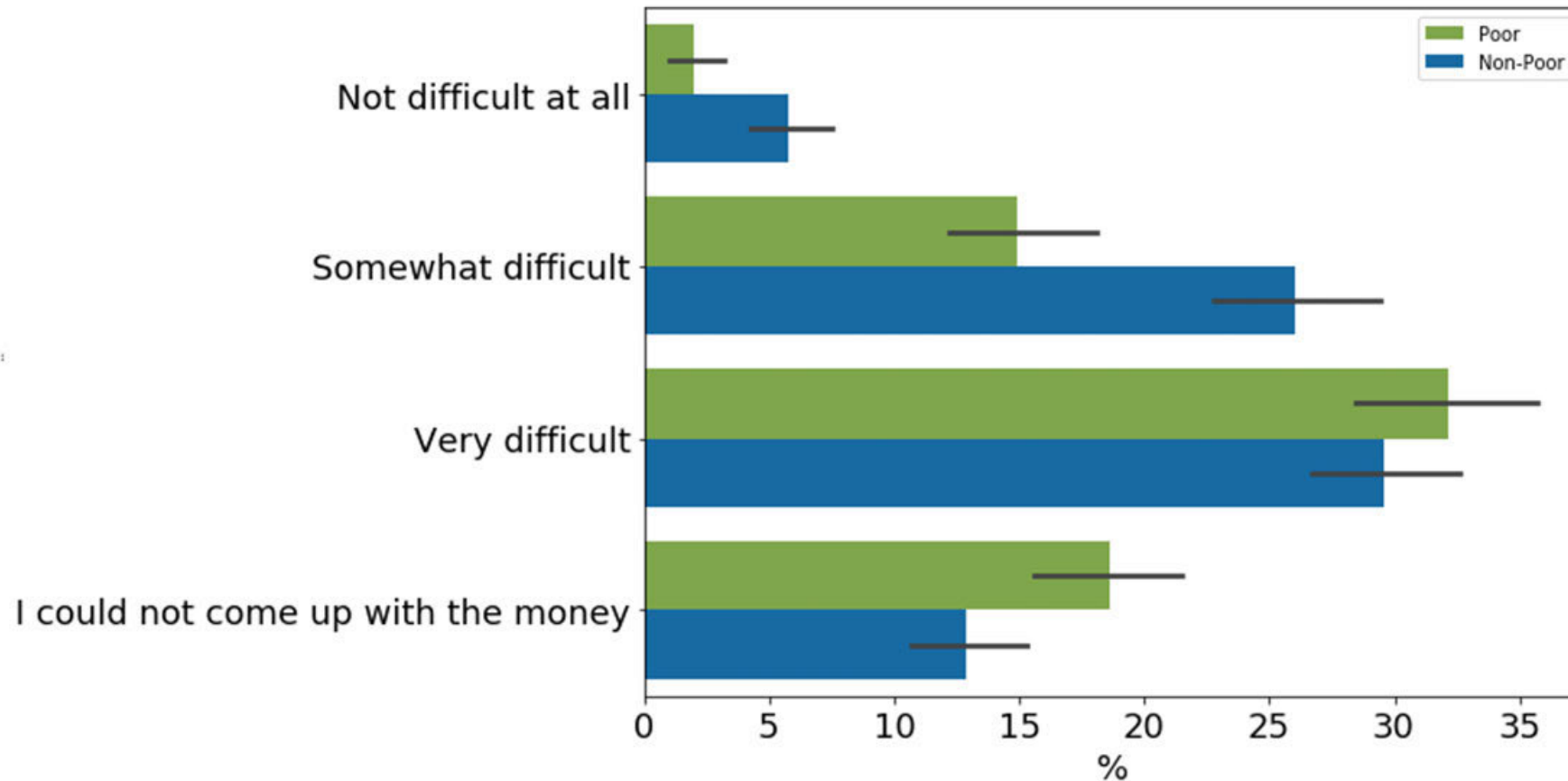
15% of respondents say they would not be able to find 10,000 pesos to pay for an emergency within the next 30 days, 30% say they could but it would be very difficult



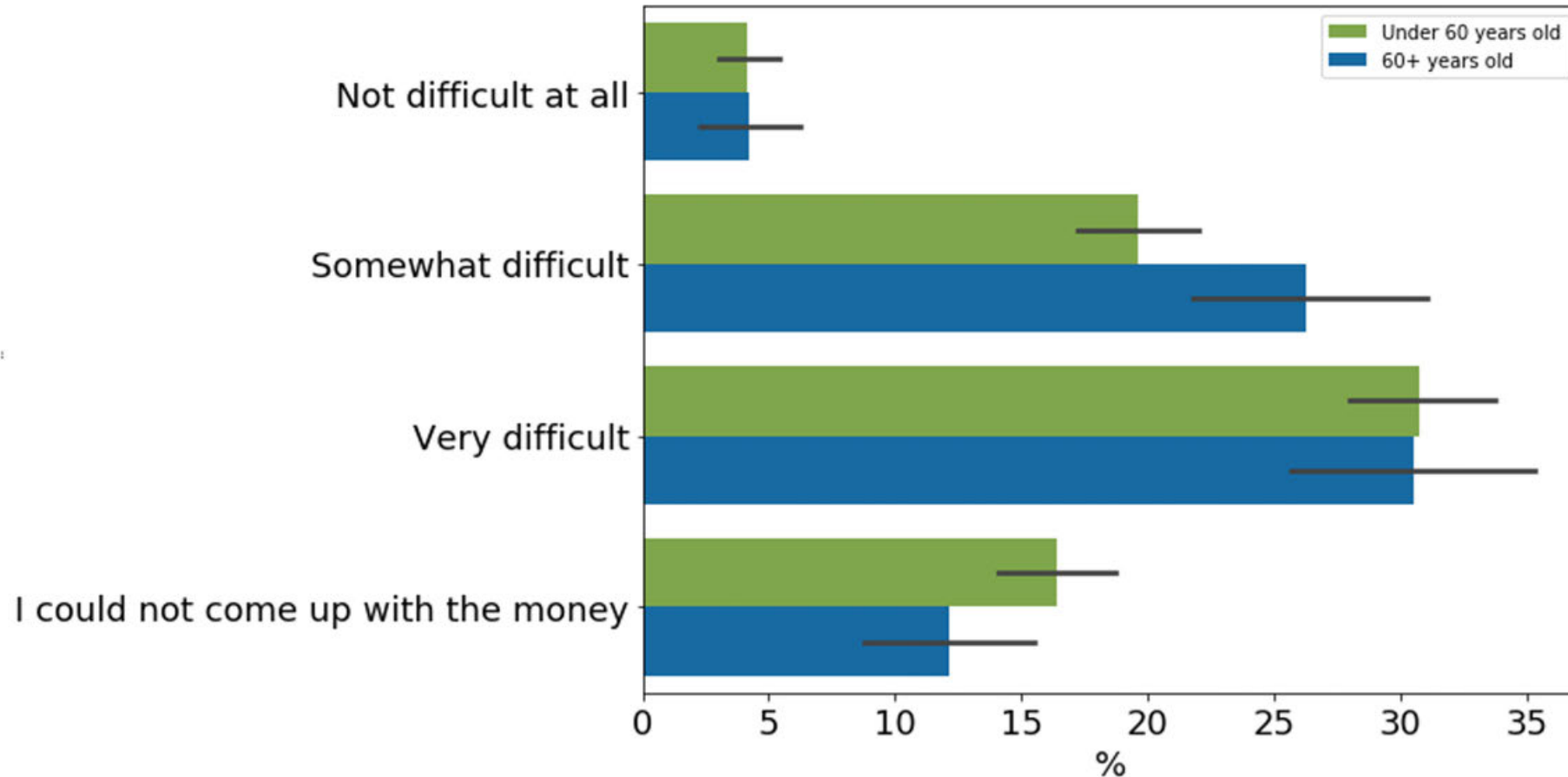
Women report somewhat less access to emergency funds than men



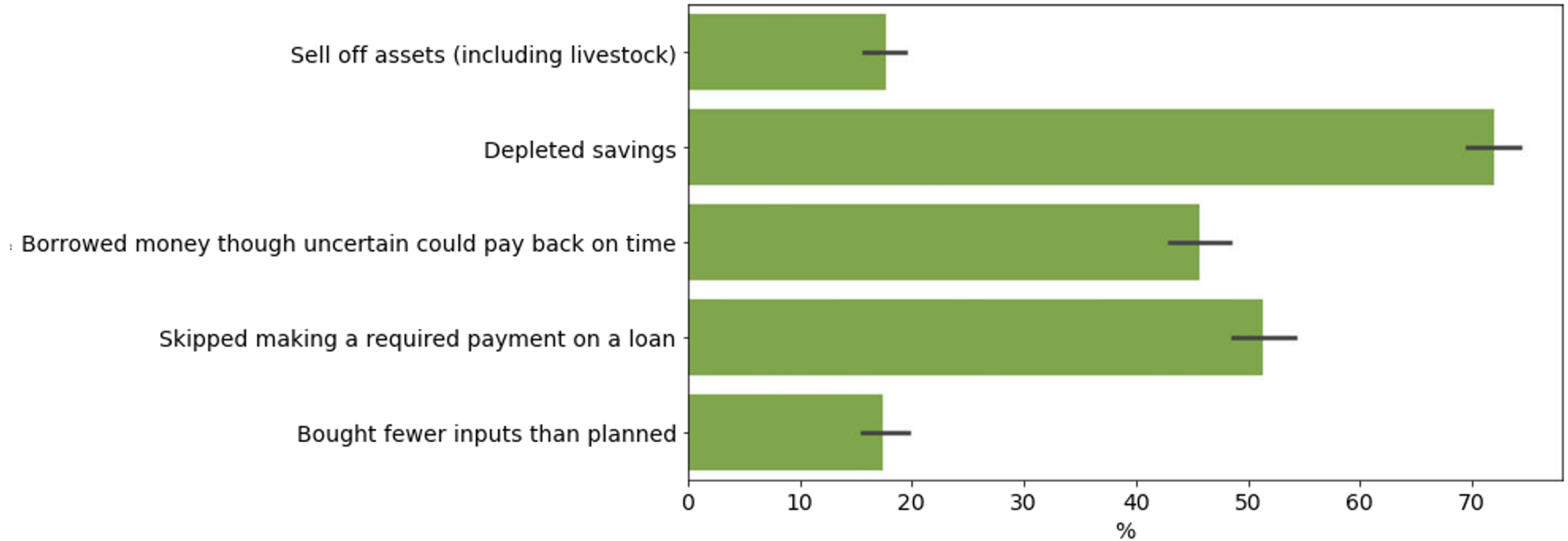
Poorer respondents were more likely to report that they could not find 10,000 pesos to pay for an emergency within the next 30 days



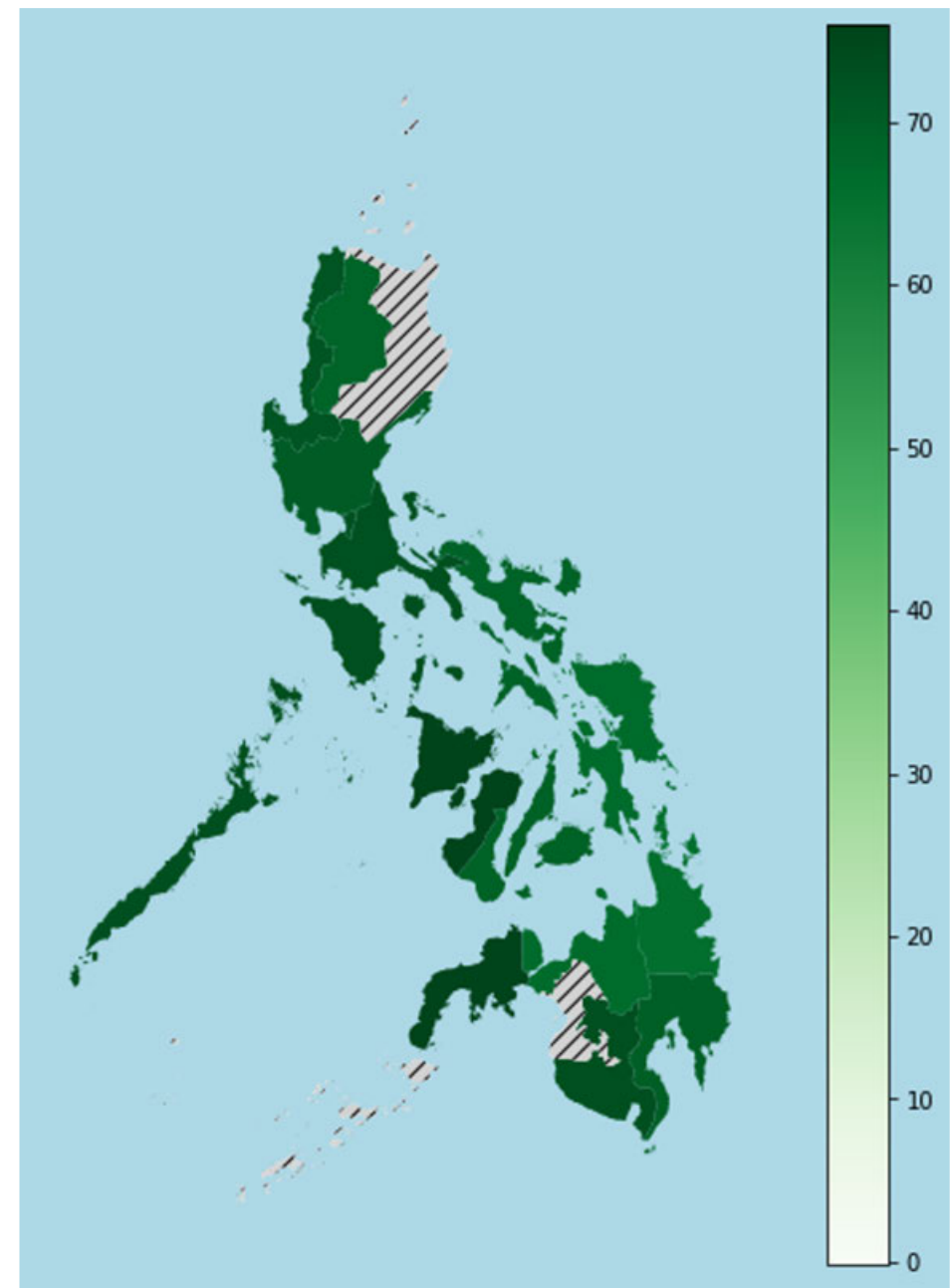
Respondents over 60 were more likely to report that it was somewhat difficult to find 10,000 pesos to pay for an emergency within the next 30 day



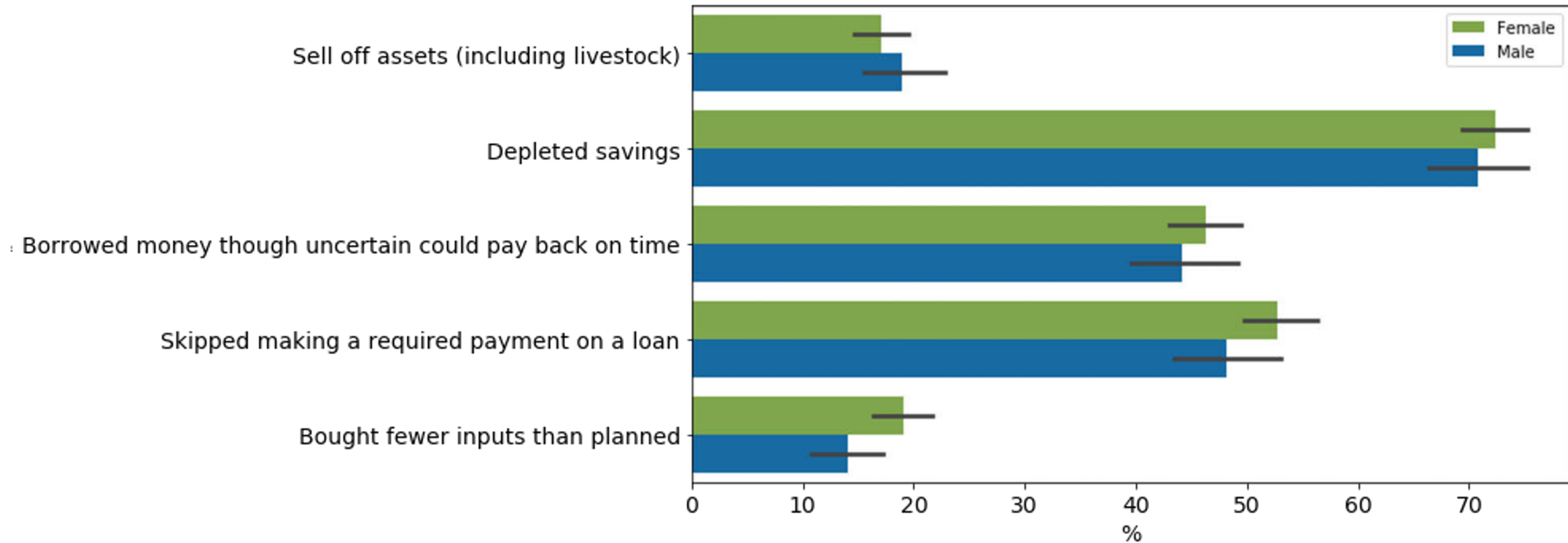
70% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020



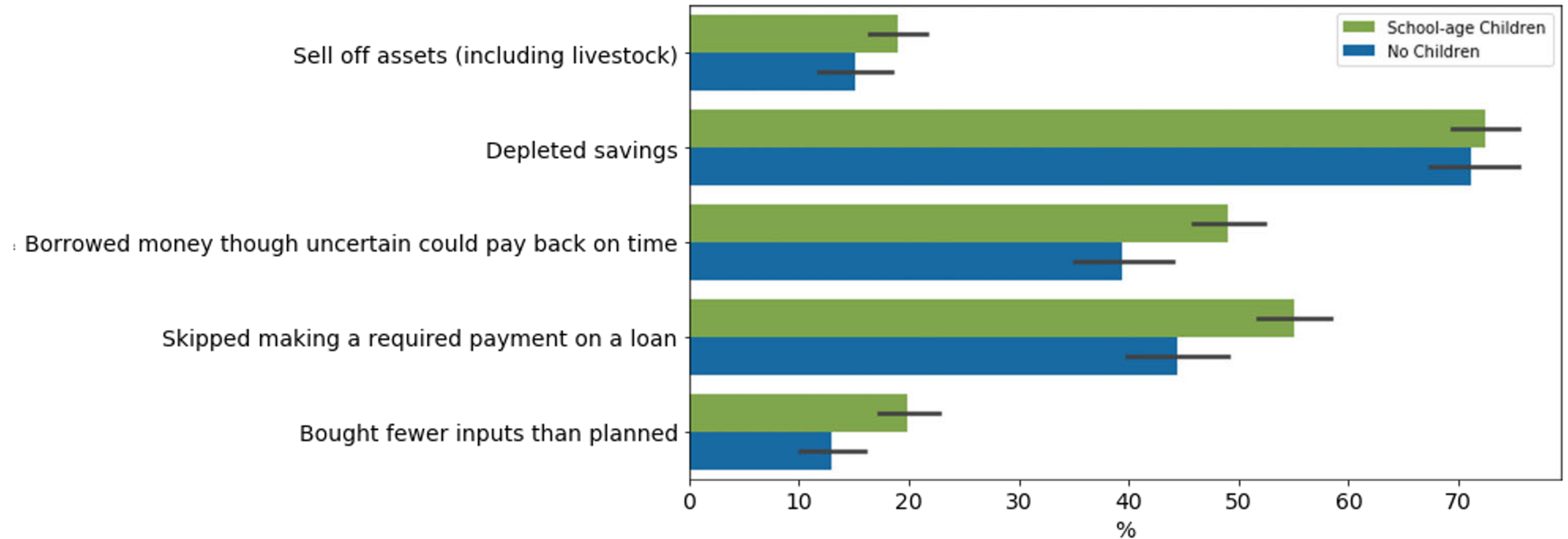
Depletion of savings is common among households across the country



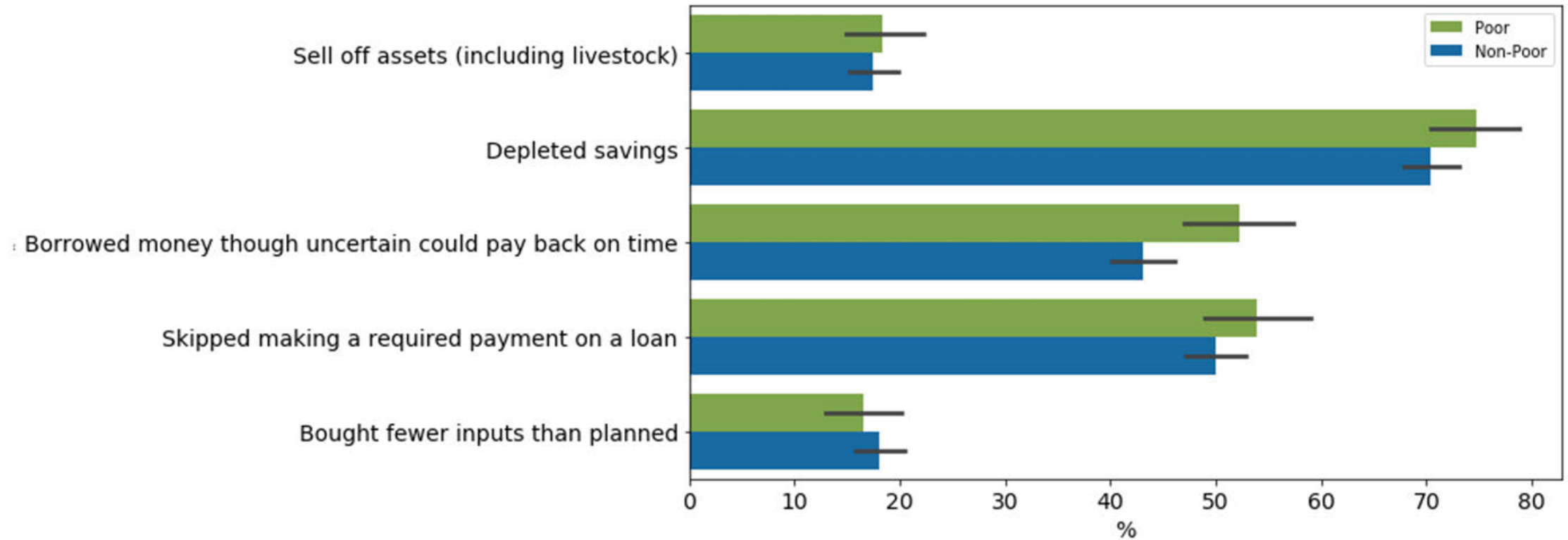
Men and women are similarly likely to say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020



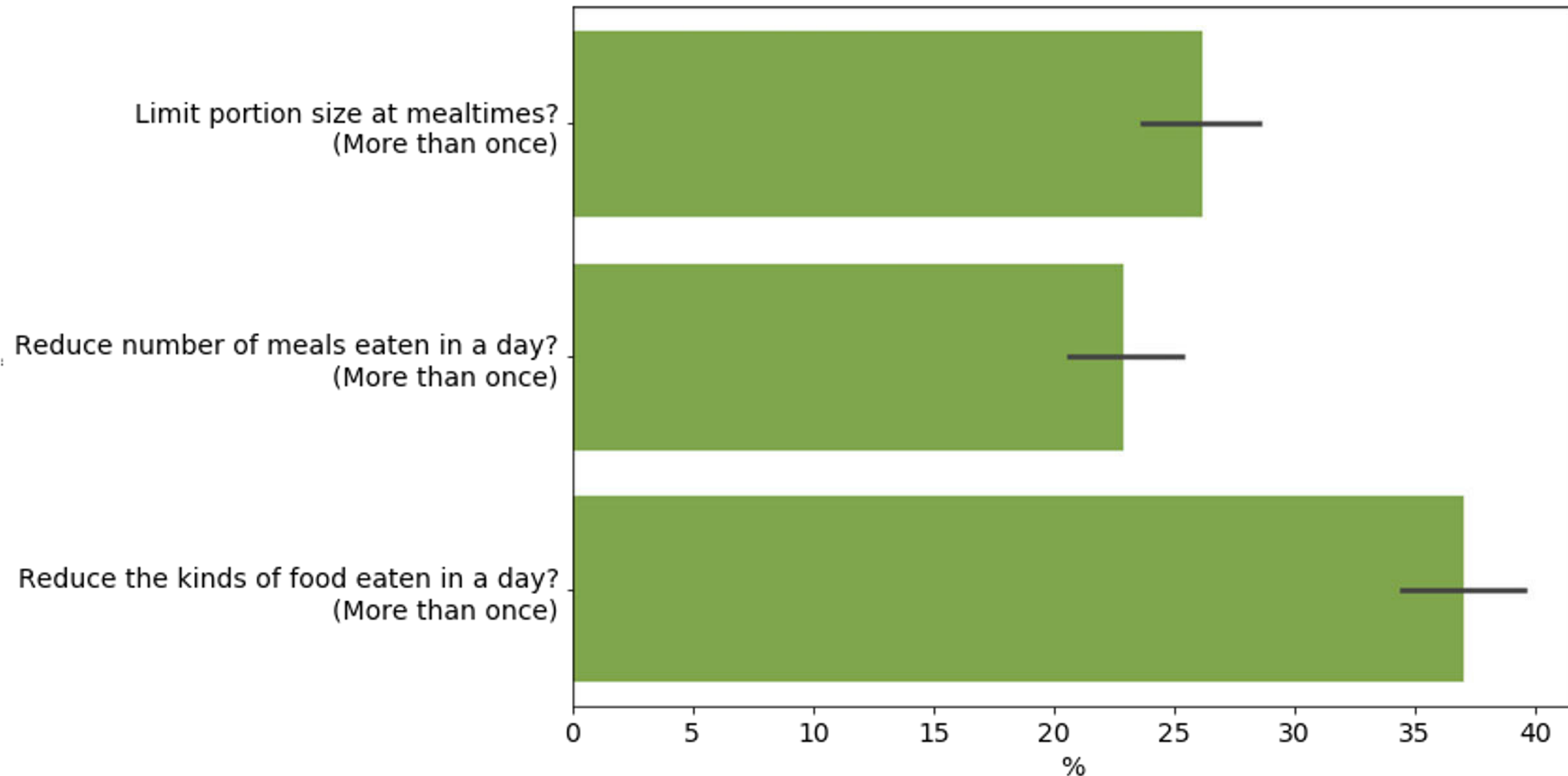
Respondents with school-age children are more likely to say they borrowed money they were not certain they could pay back on time, skipped making a required payment on a loan, or bought fewer inputs than planned to pay for food since February 2020



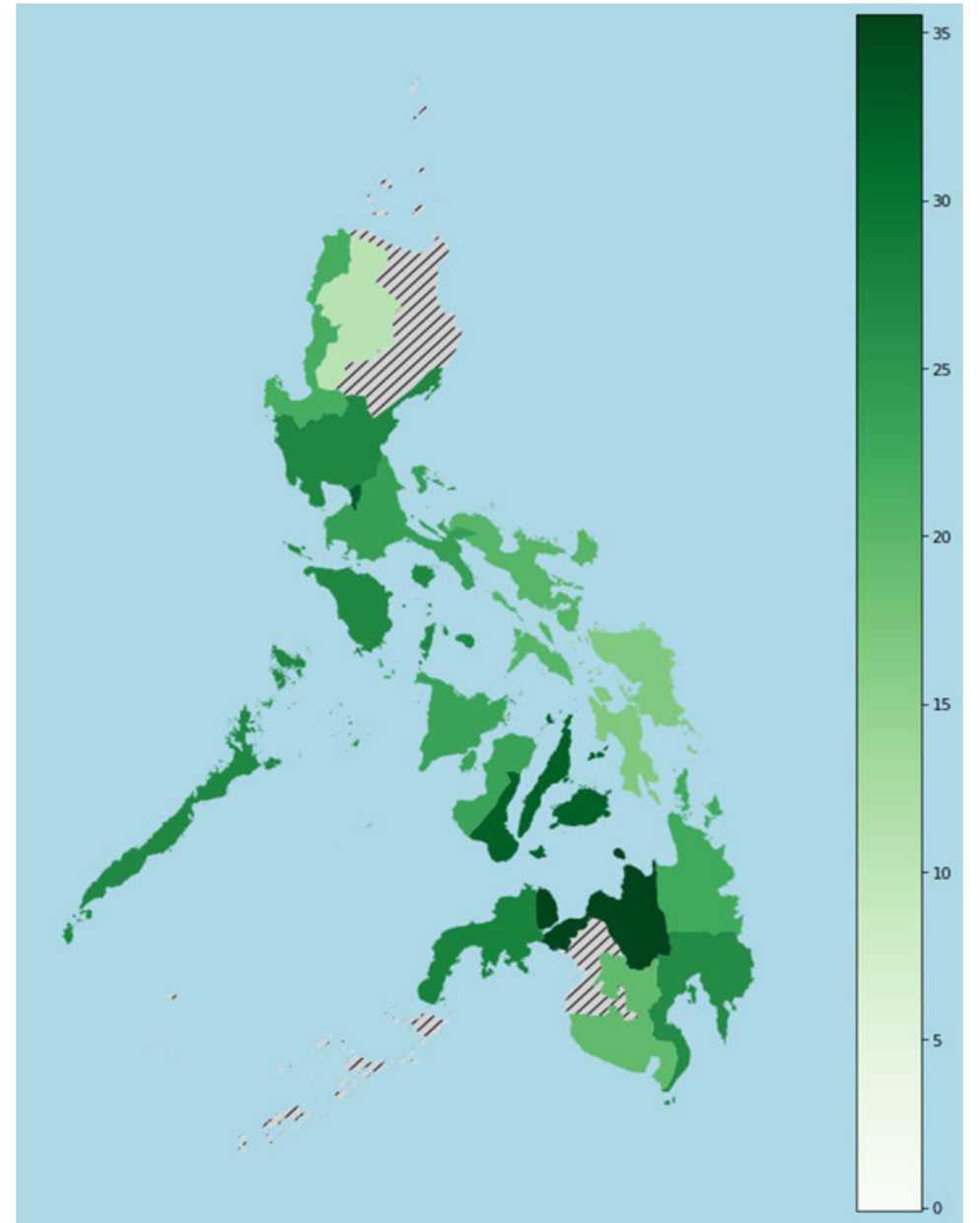
Poorer respondents are more likely to say they borrowed money they were not certain they could pay back on time to pay for food since February 2020



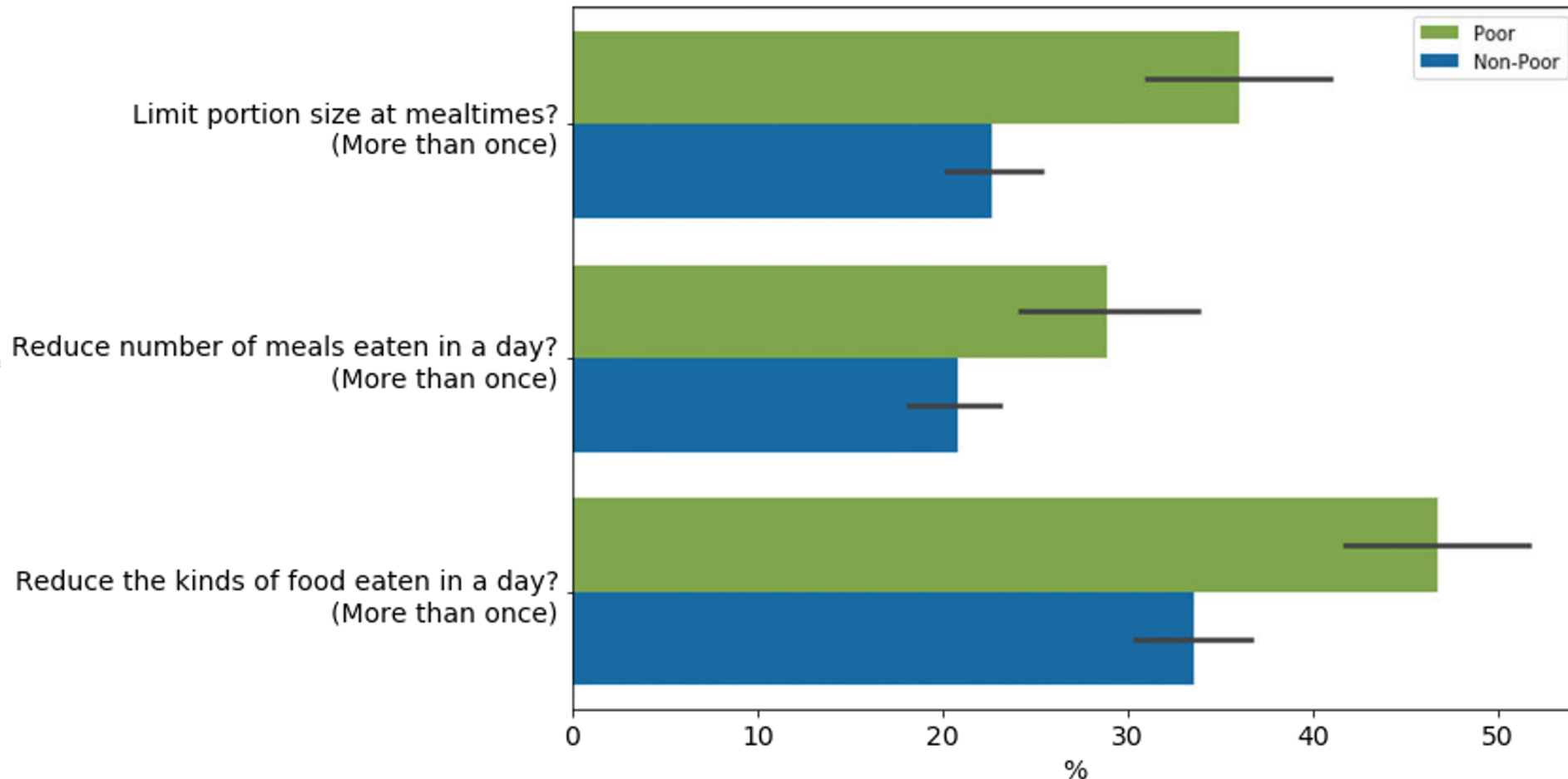
26% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, more than 20% have had to reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, and more than 35% have reduced the kinds of food eaten in a day more than once in the past week



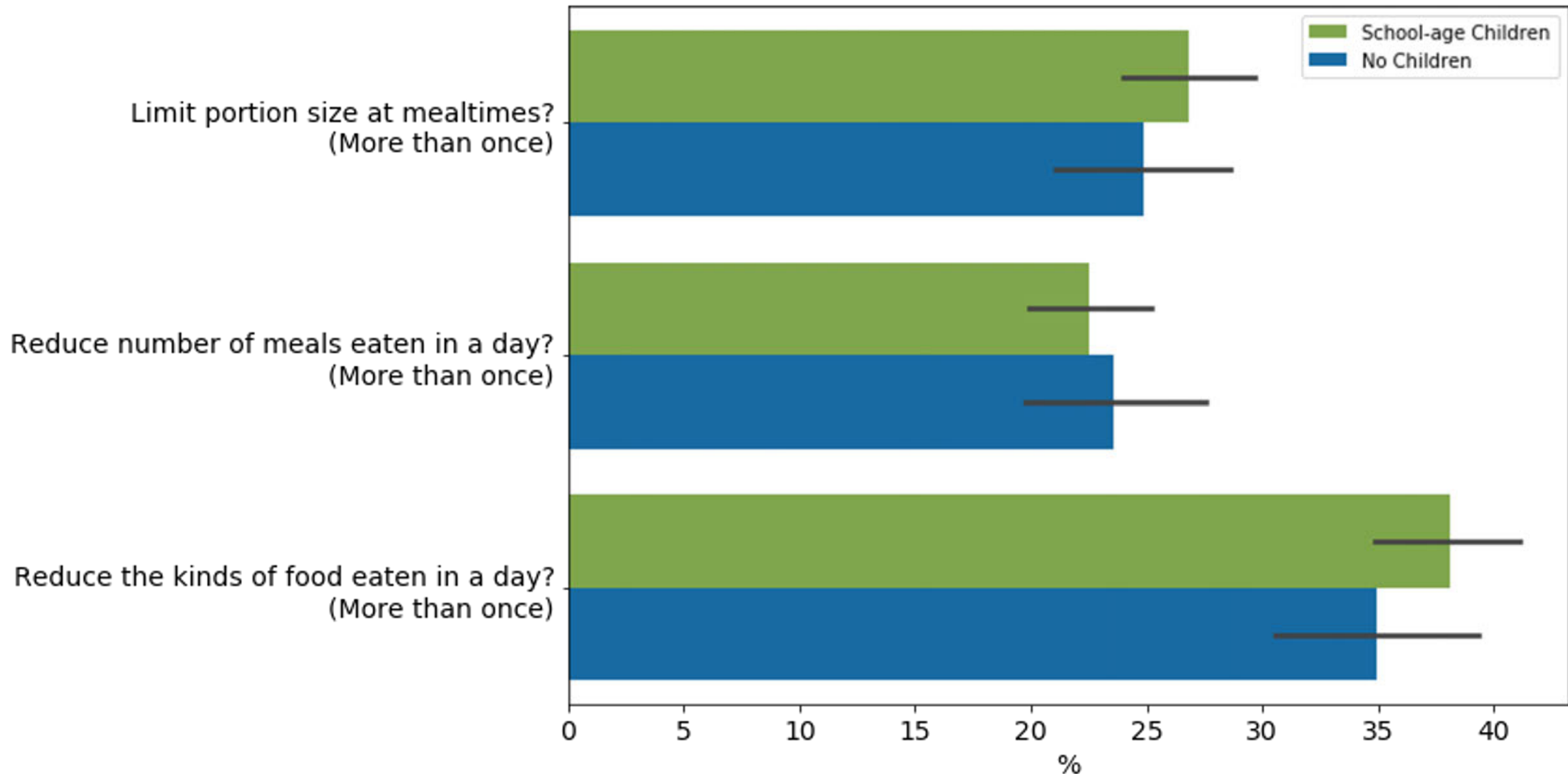
Limiting portion sizes at meal times is particularly common in some parts of Mindanao



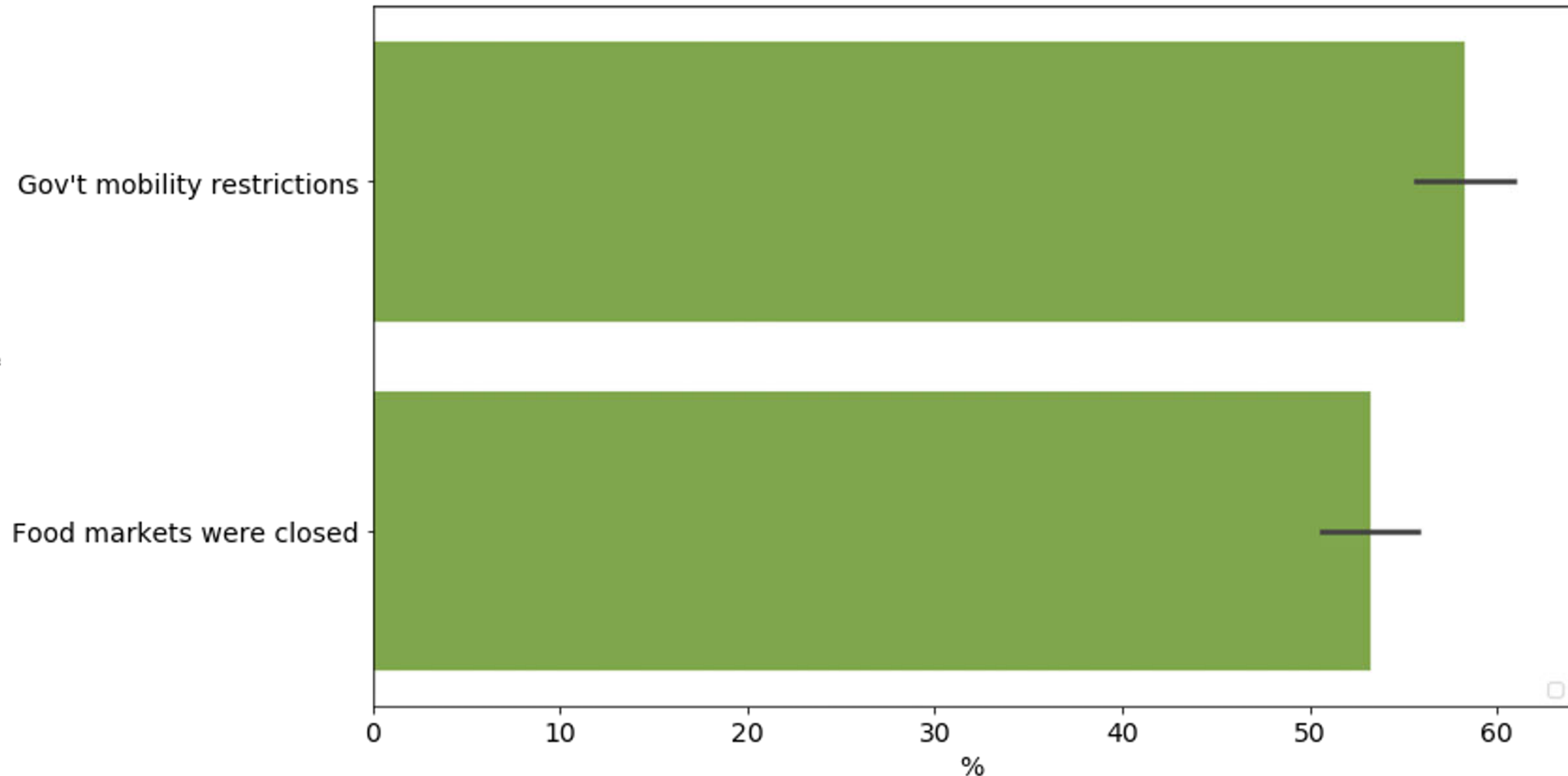
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, or reduce the kinds of food eaten in a day more than once in the past week



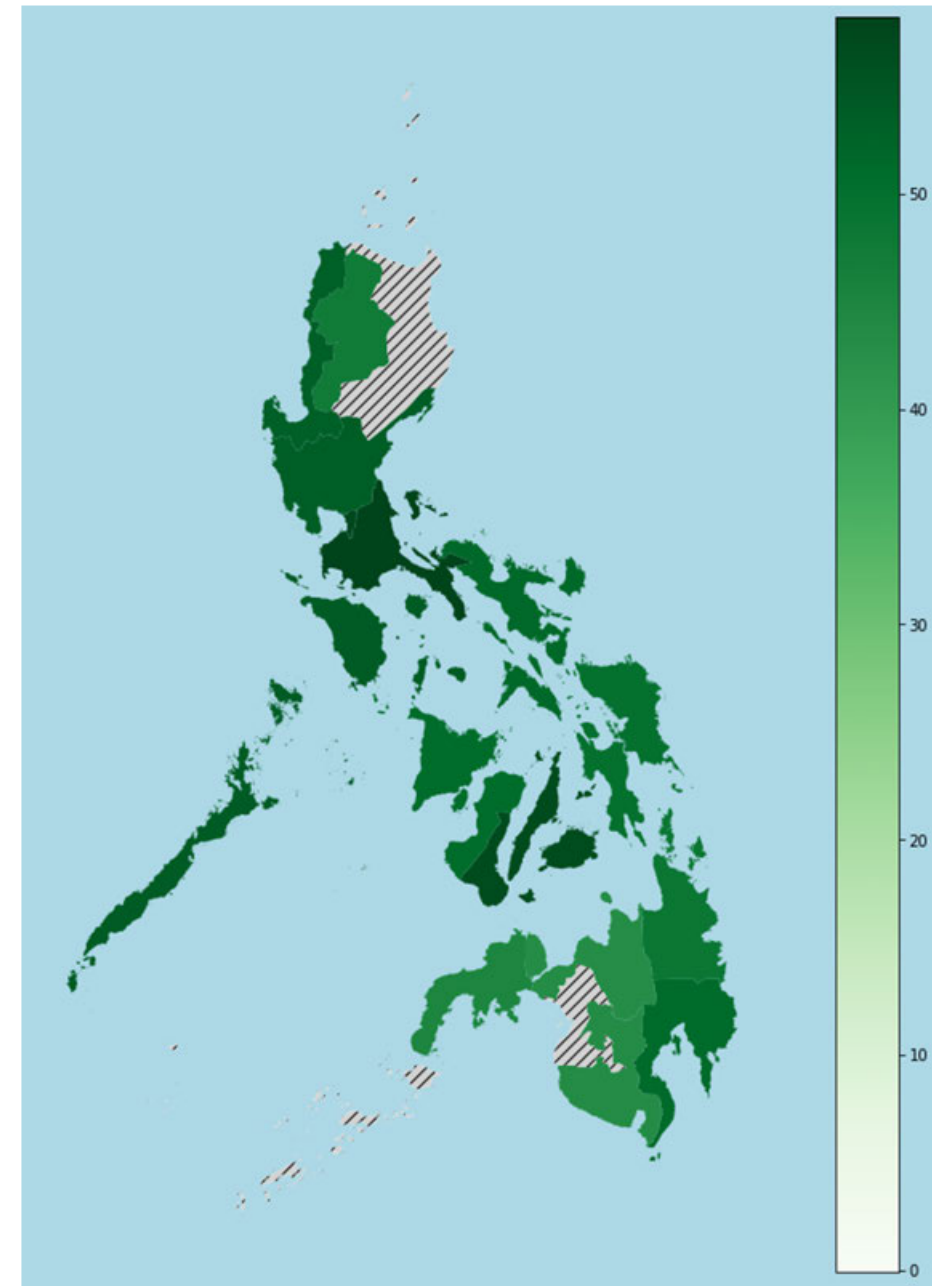
Respondents with and without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, or reduce the kinds of food eaten in a day more than once in the past week



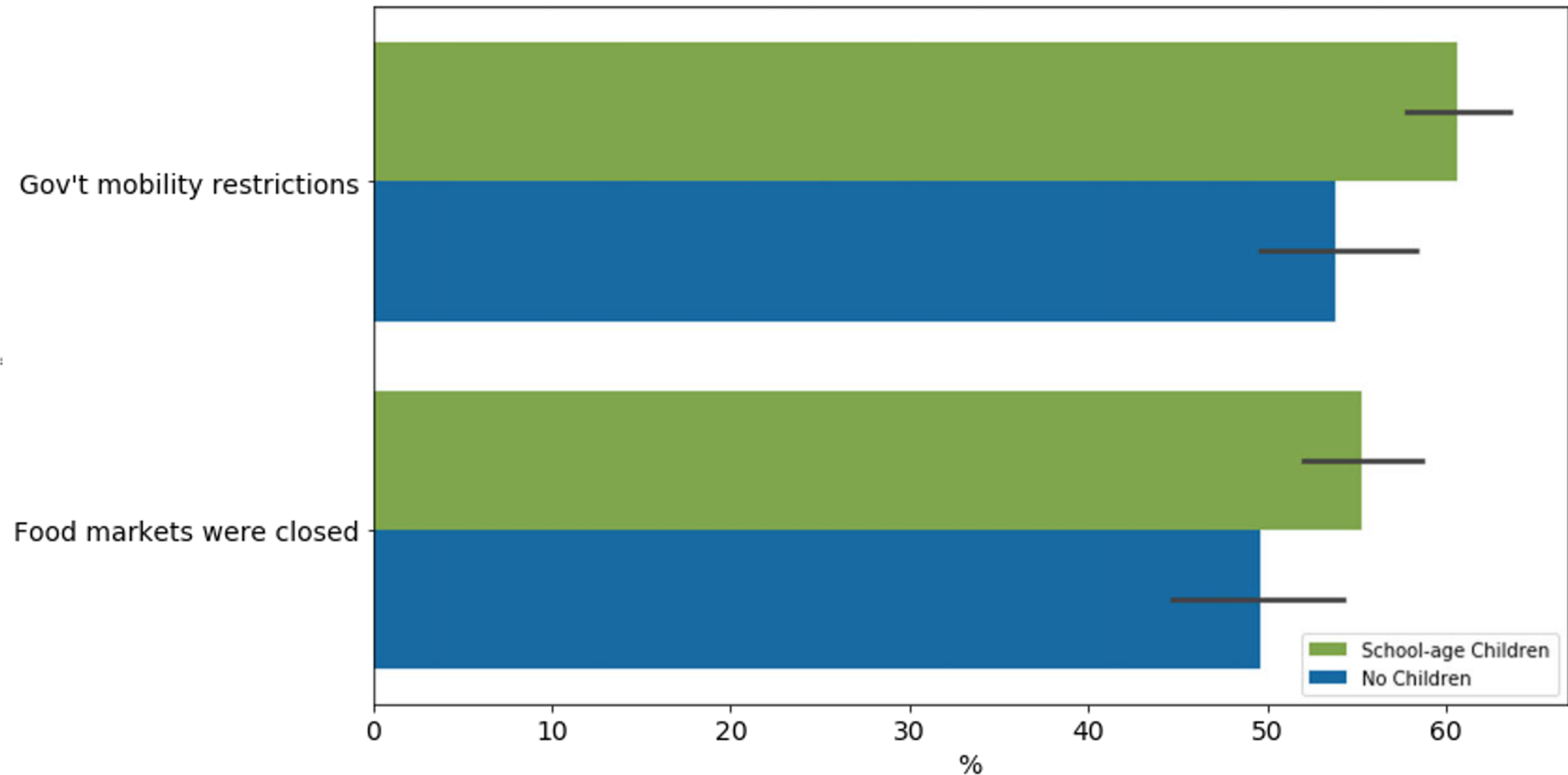
Almost 60% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to government mobility restrictions, and more than 50% due to food markets being closed



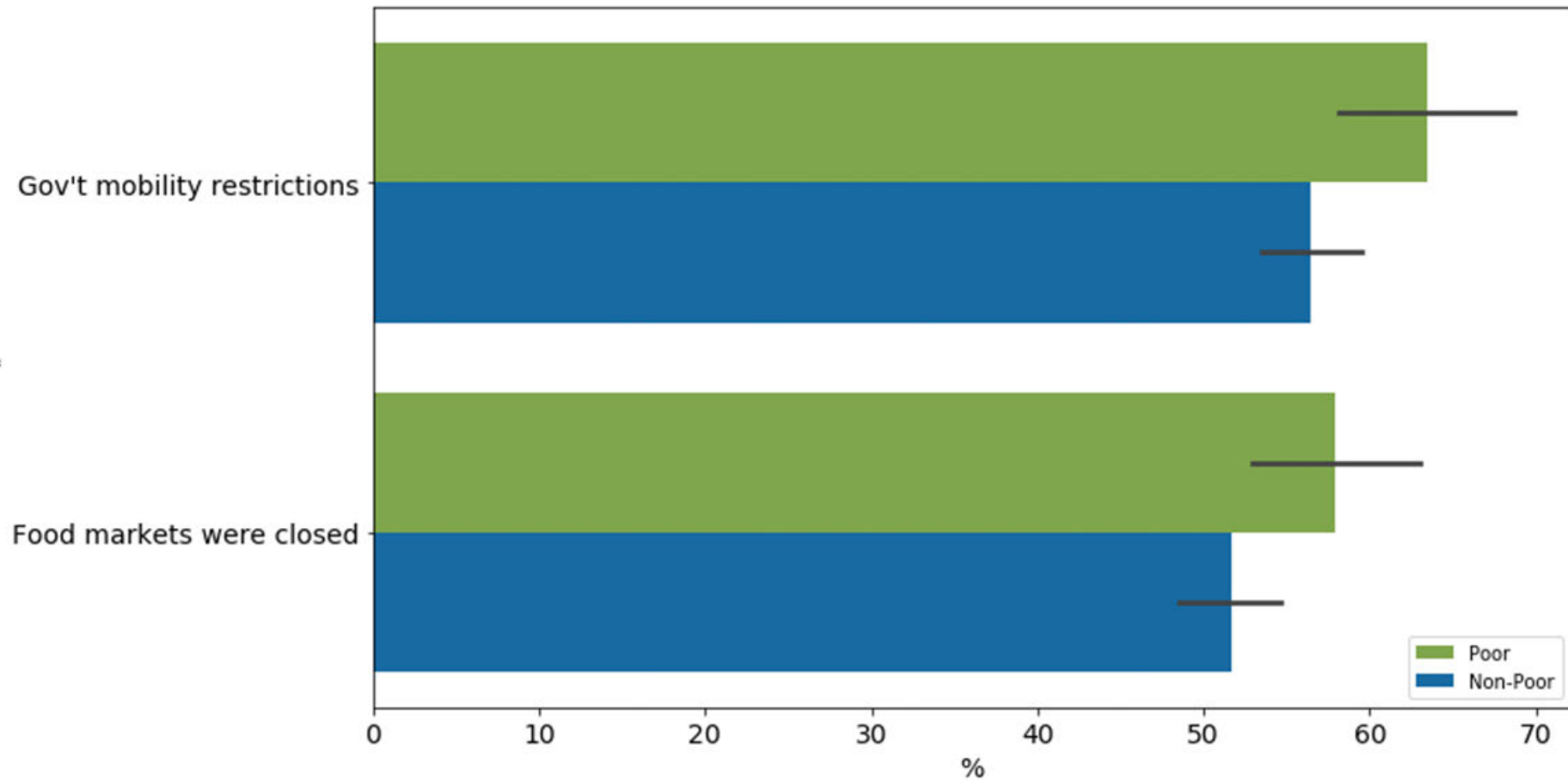
Households across the country experienced difficulty going to food markets due to market closures



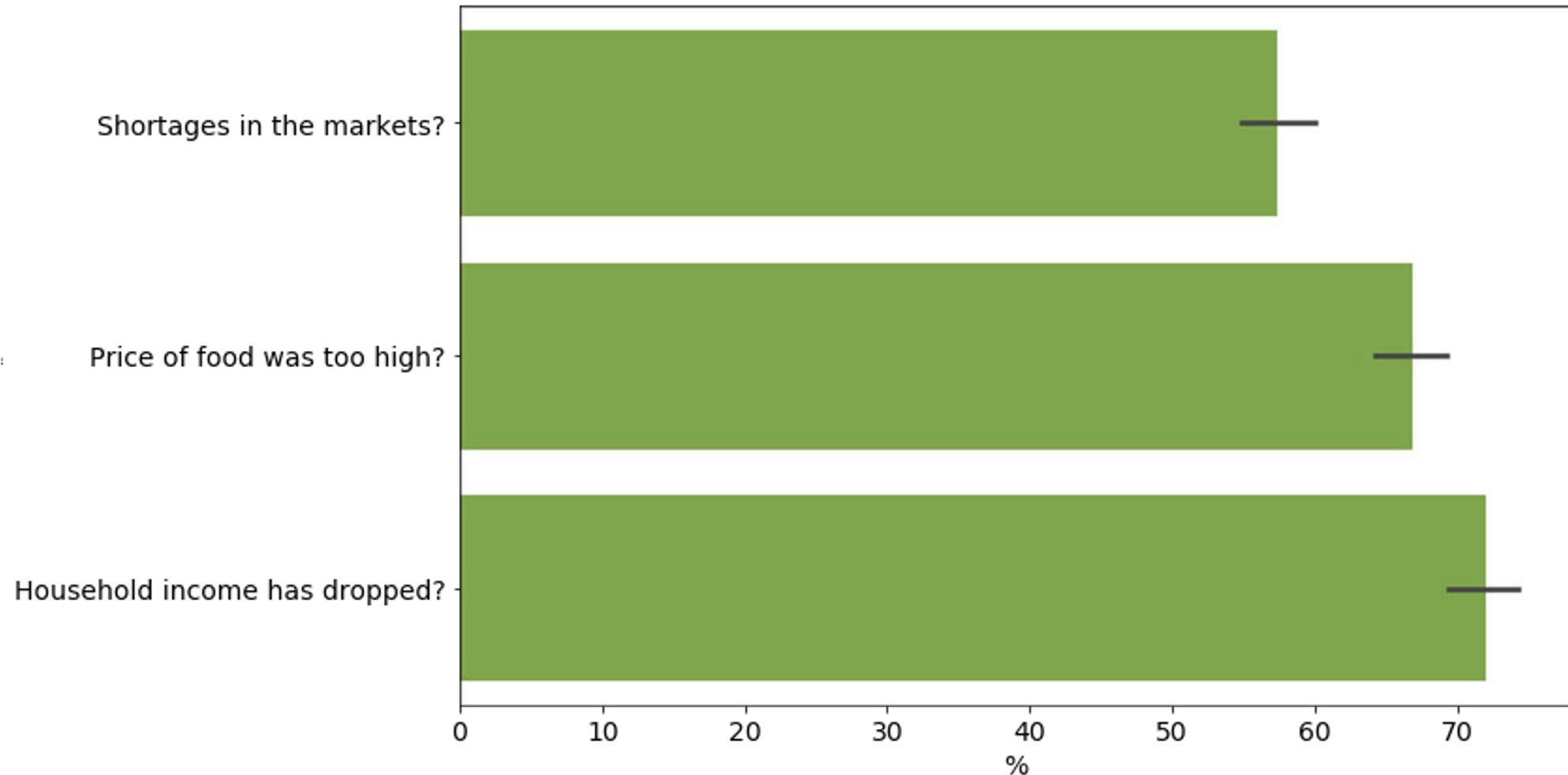
Respondents with/without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to government mobility restriction or due to food markets being closed



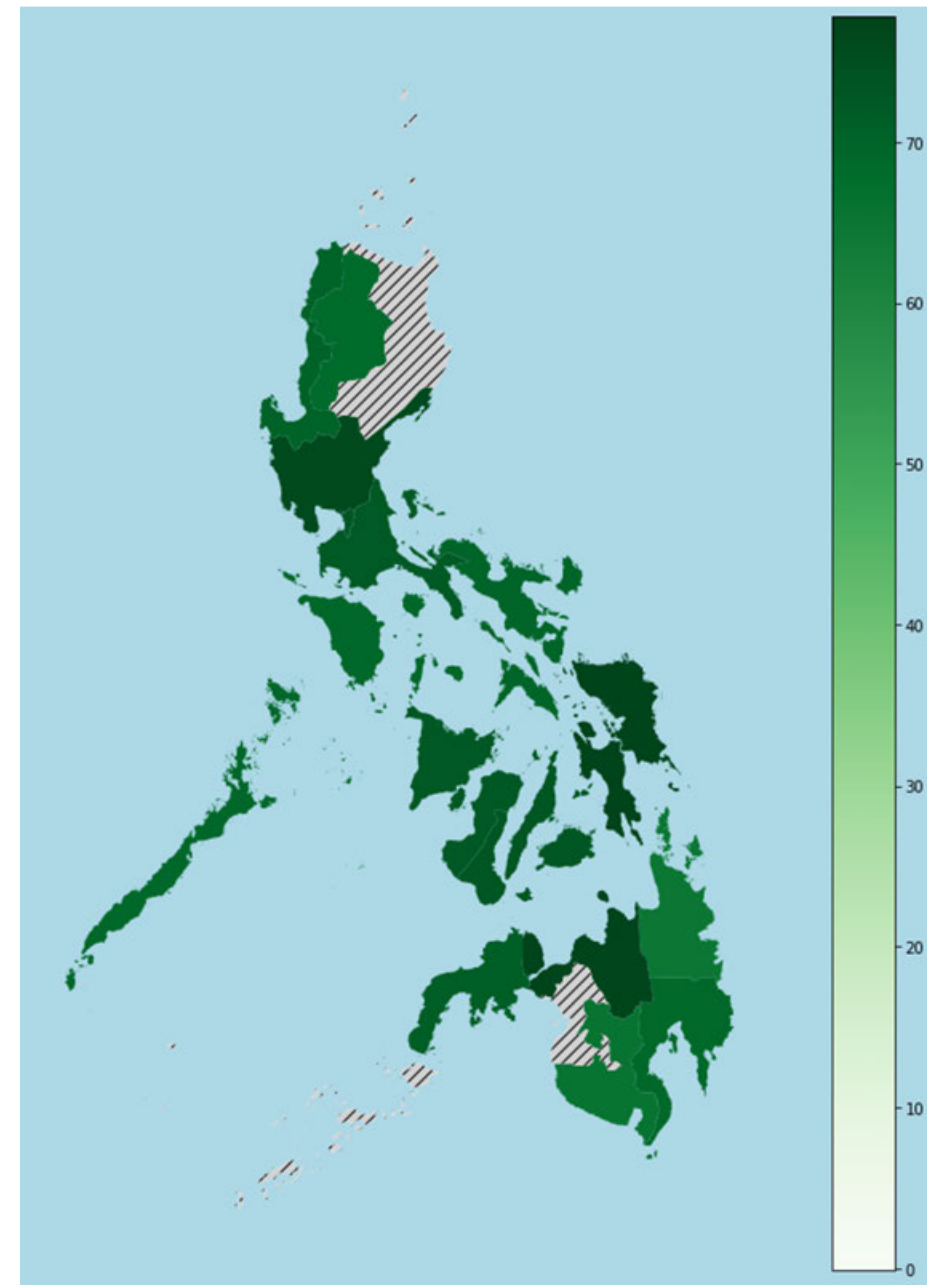
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to government mobility restriction or due to food markets being closed



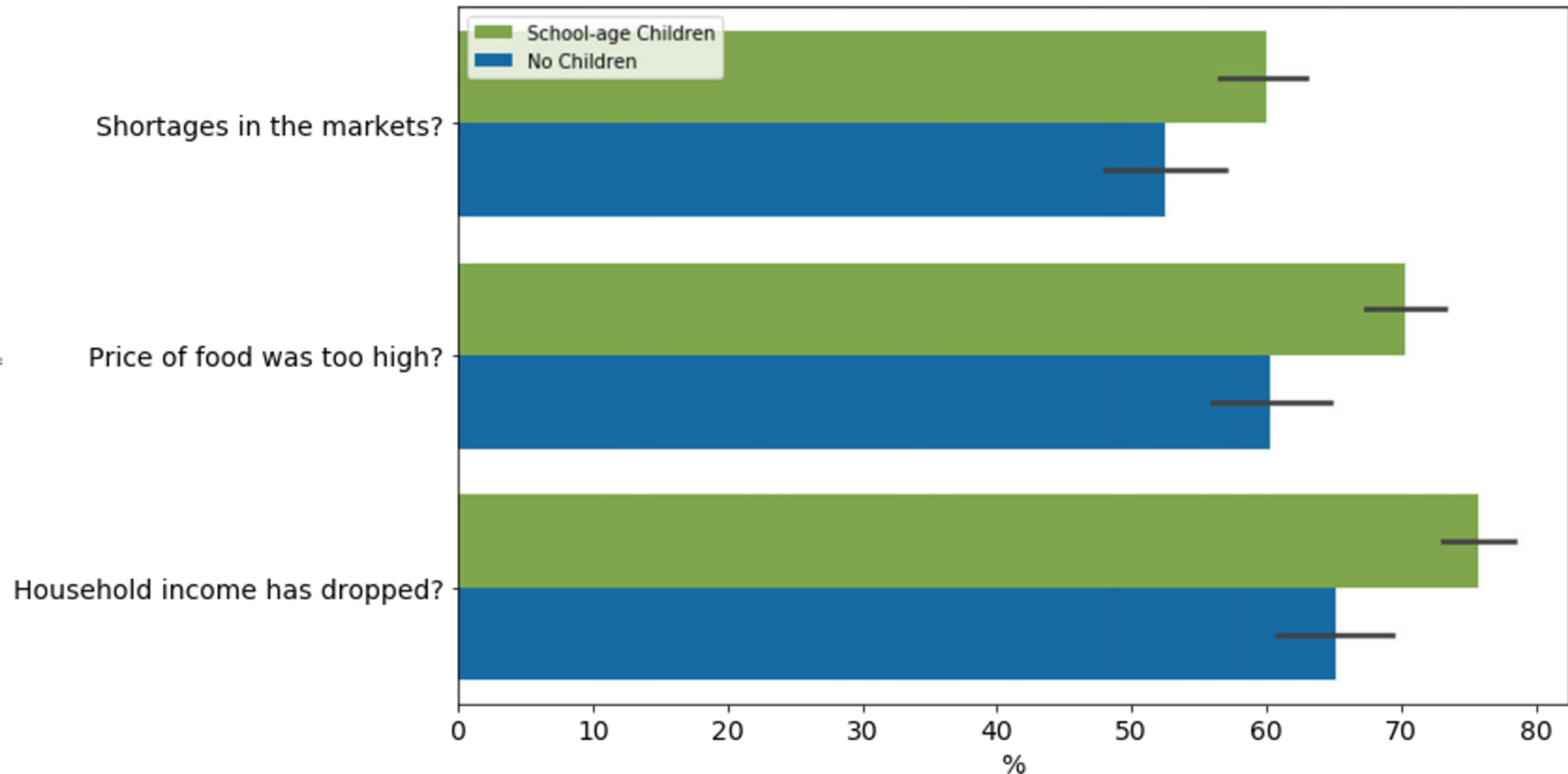
Over 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



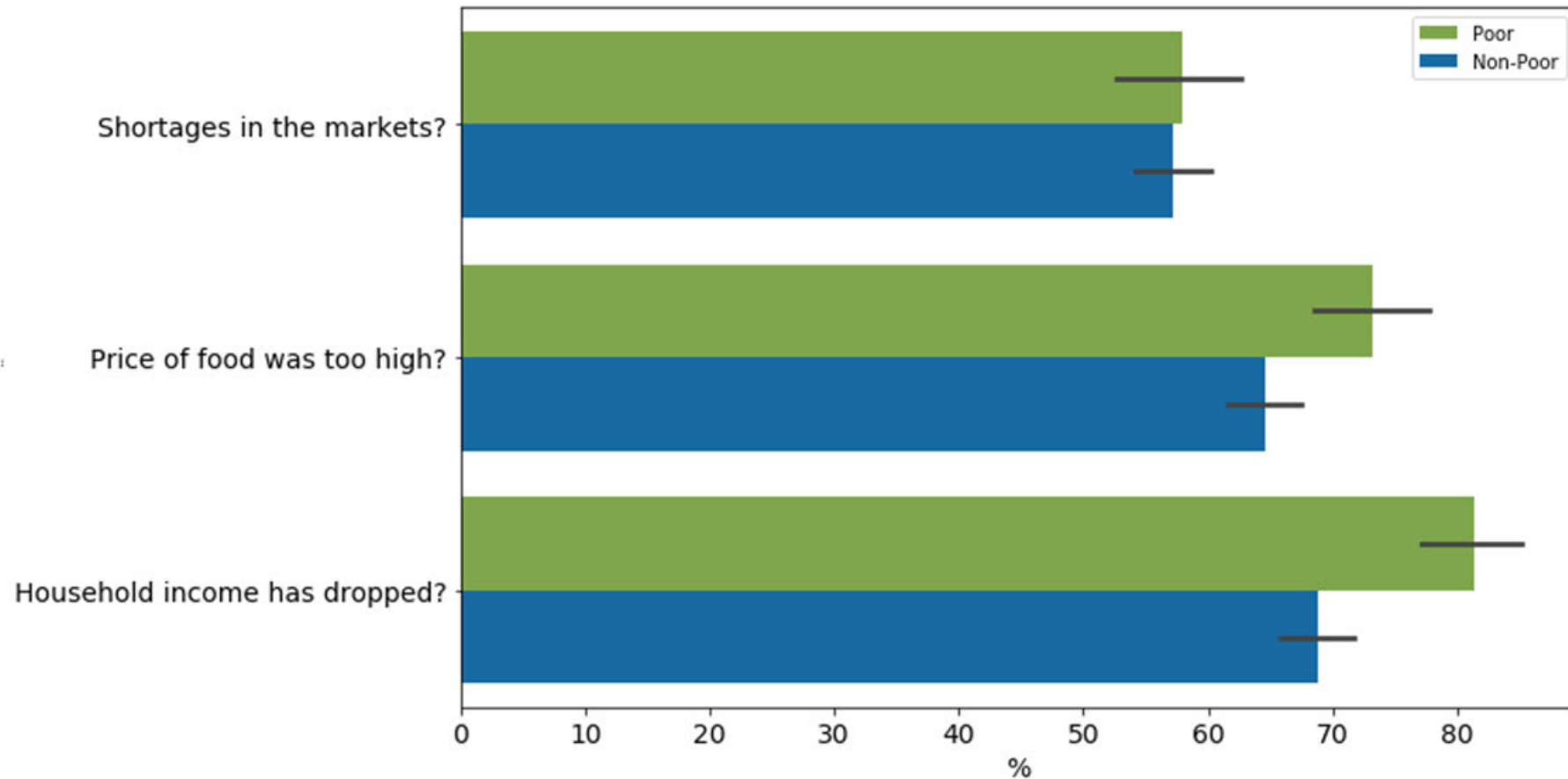
75% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because of a drop in income



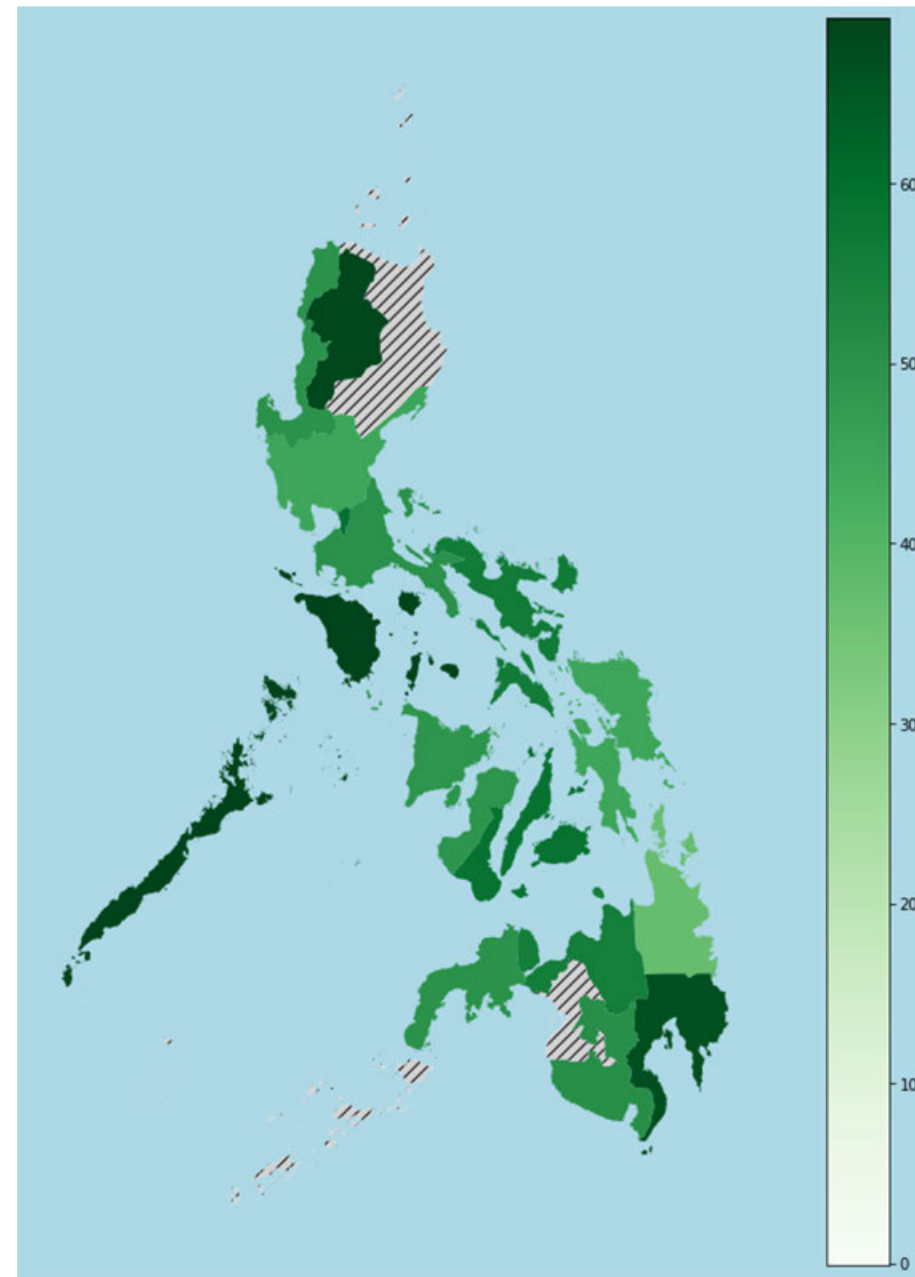
Respondents with school-age children are more likely than those without to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



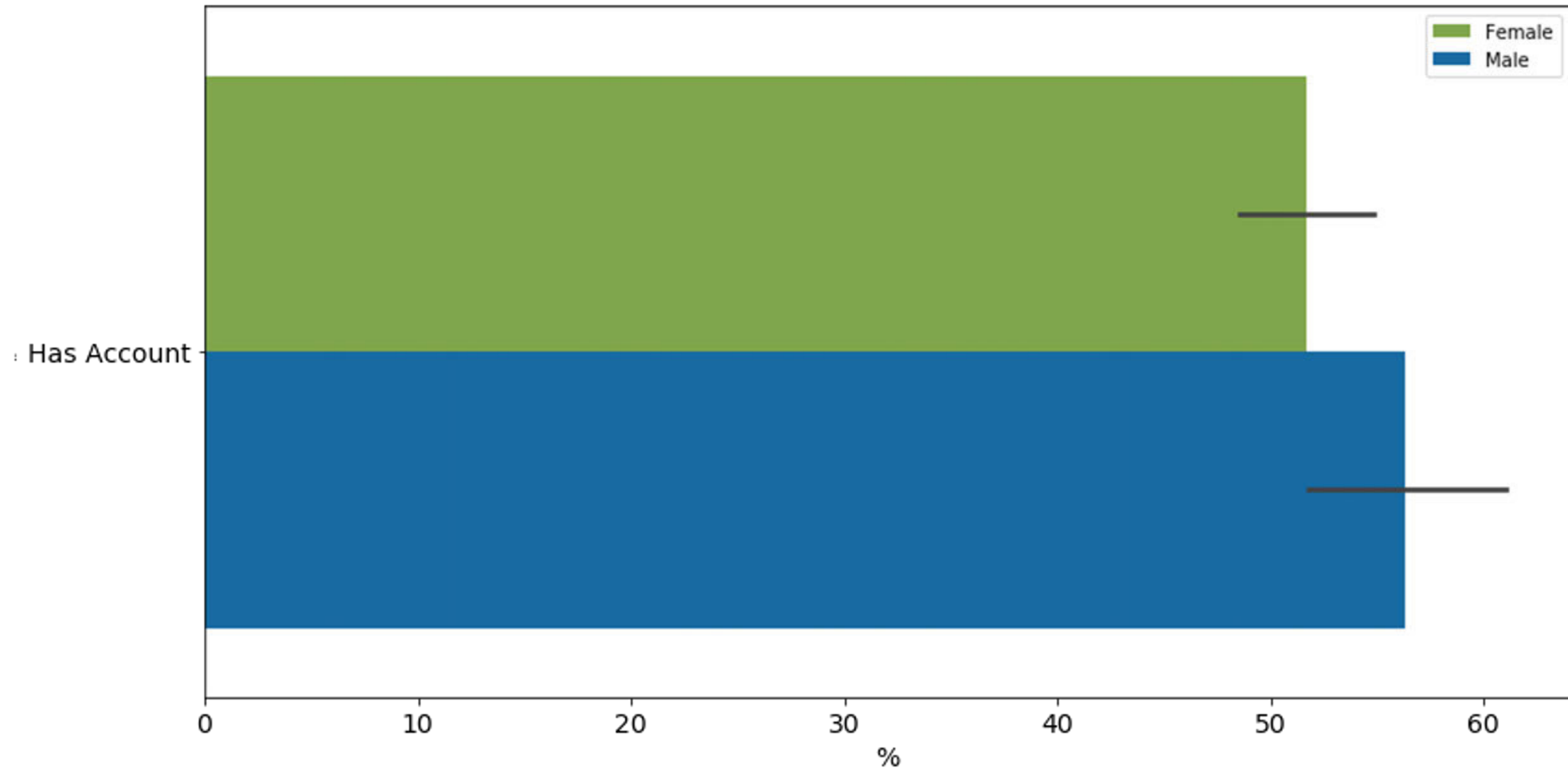
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped or the price of food was too high



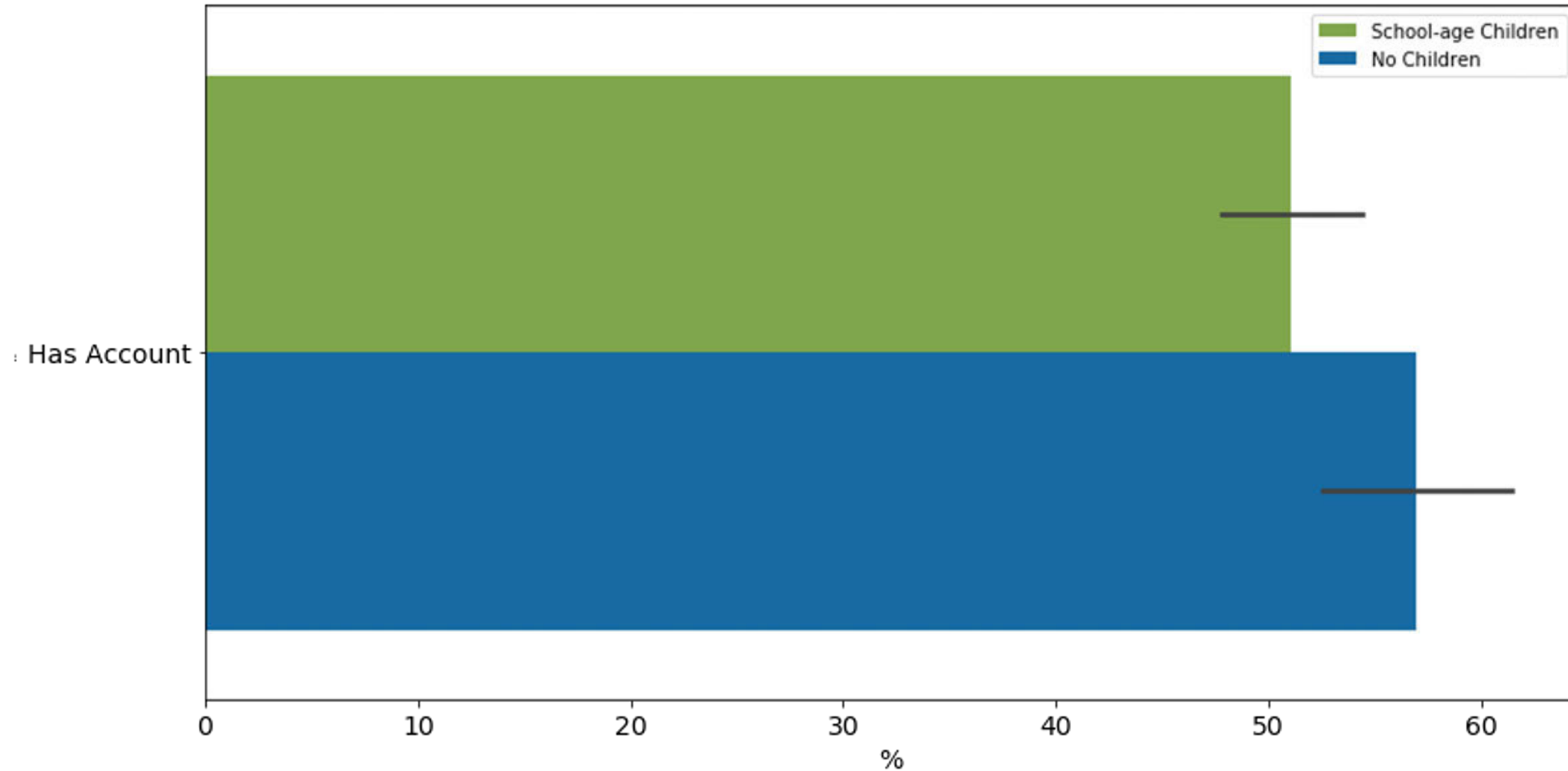
Regions CAR, 4B, and 11 were most likely to report having access to an account where they can make and receive payments



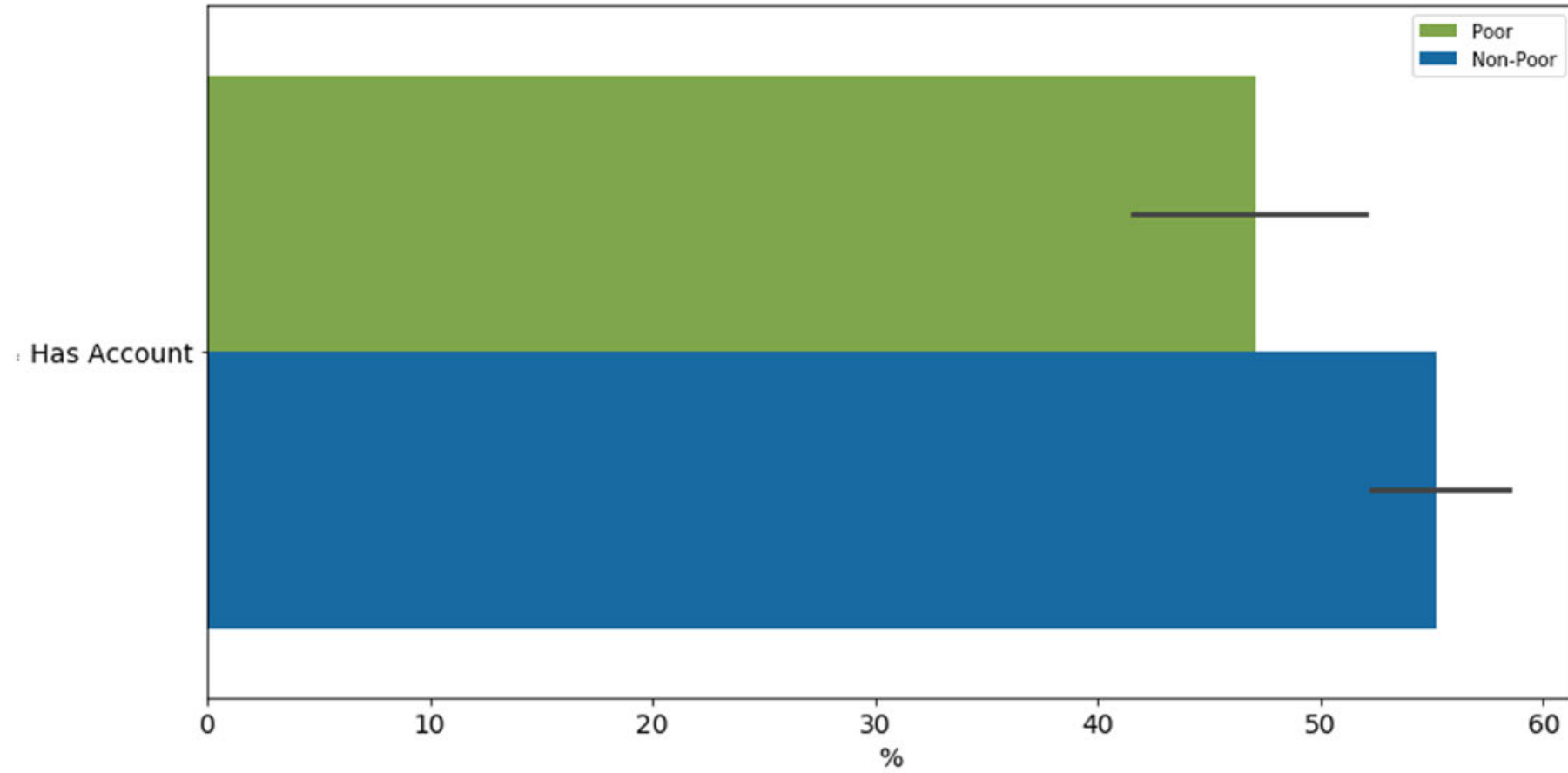
Men and women similarly say they have access to an account where they can make and receive payments



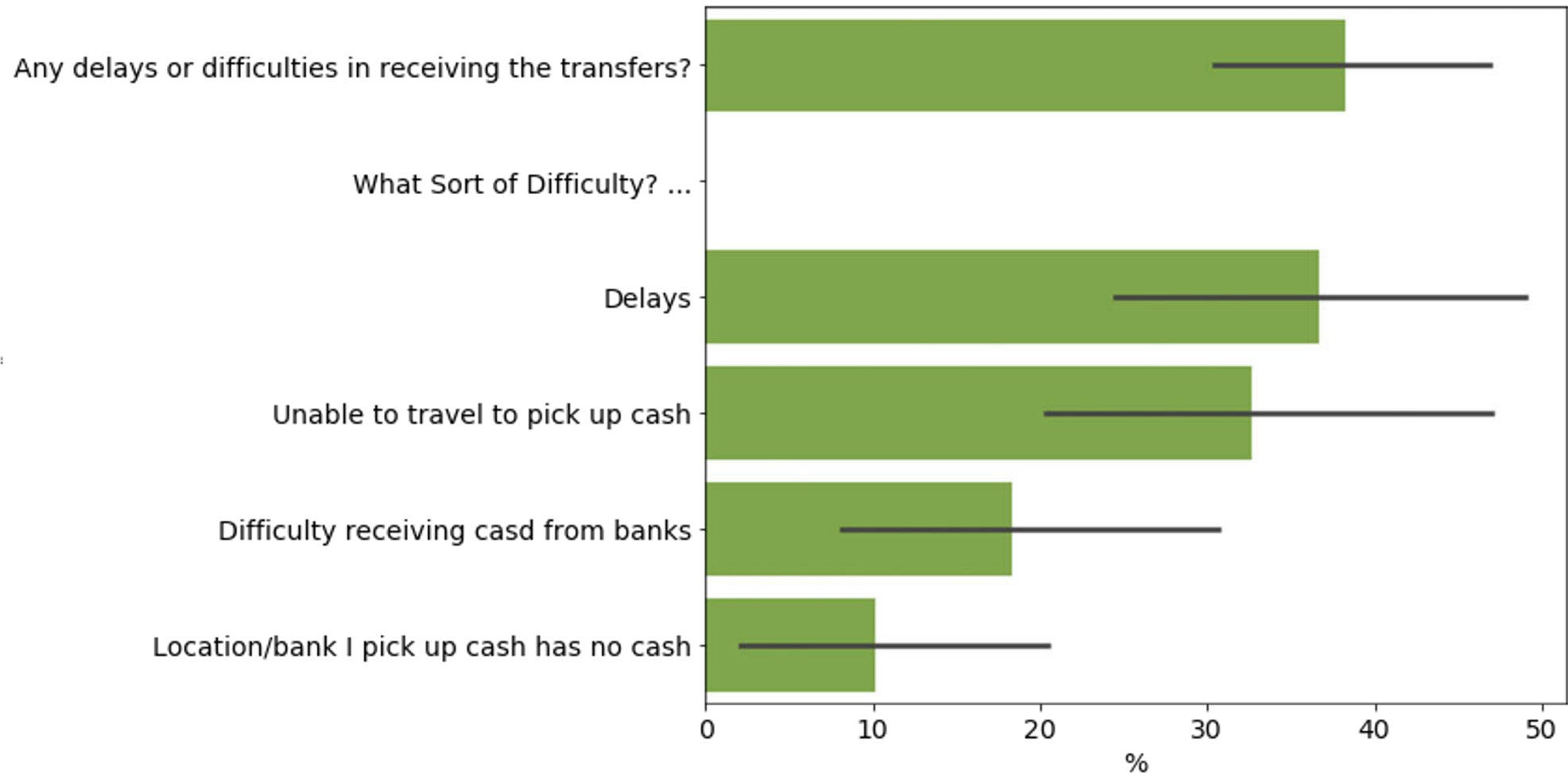
Respondents with/without school-age children similarly say they have access to an account where they can make and receive payments



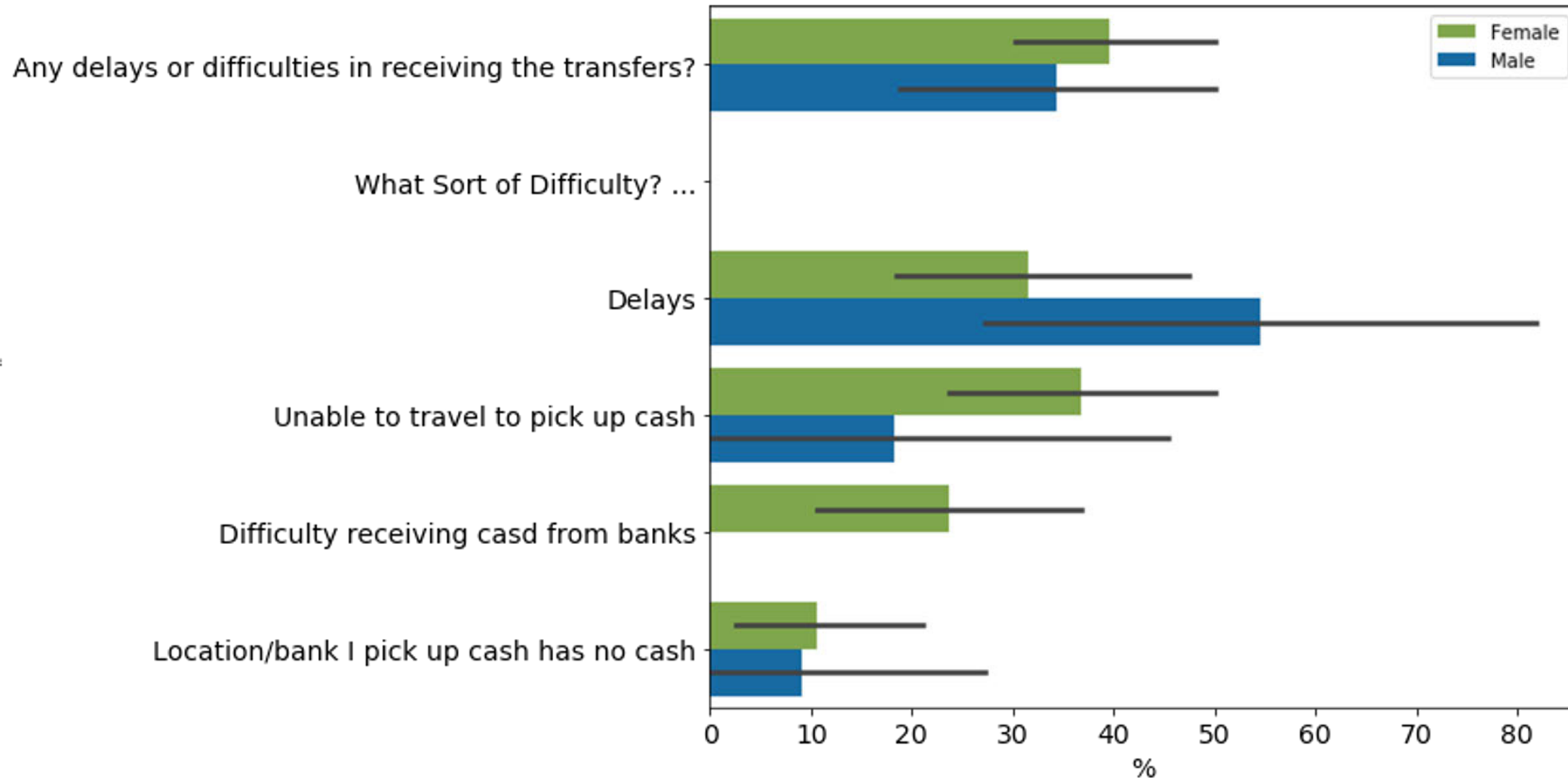
Poorer respondents are less likely to say they have access to an account where they can make and receive payments



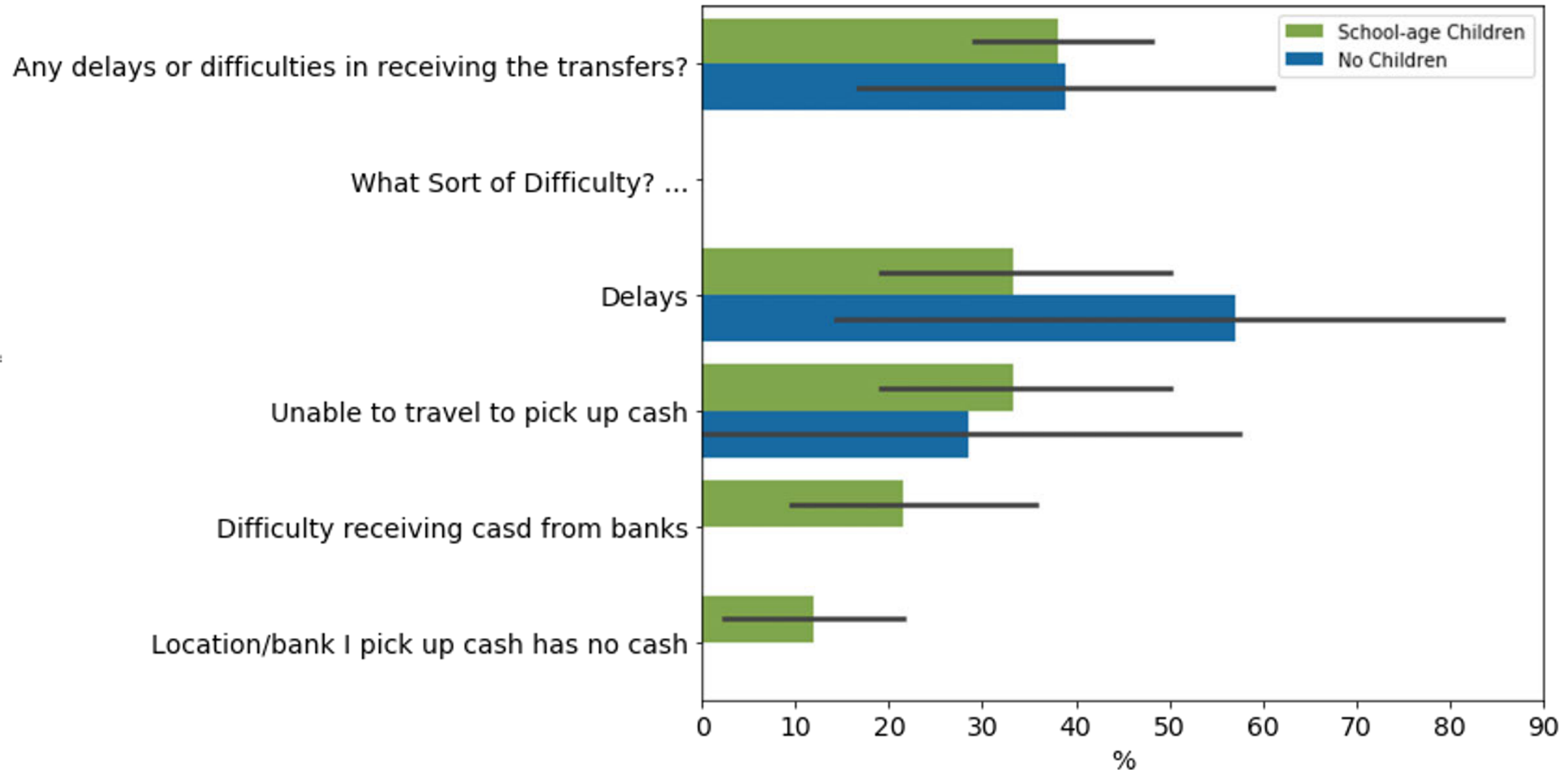
Of respondents that receive regular government transfers (n=128), 38% have experienced difficulties in accessing payments



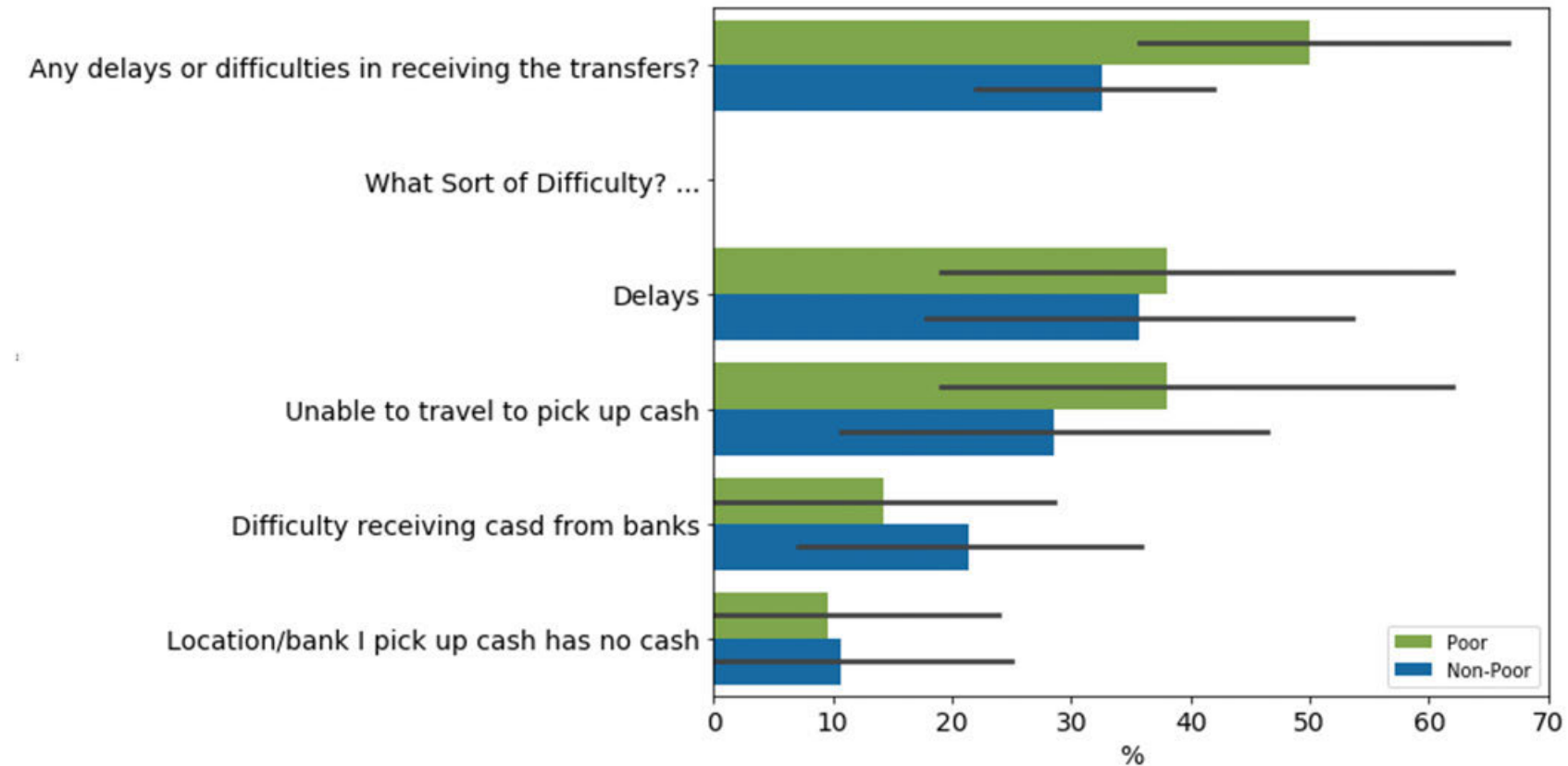
Of respondents that receive regular government transfers (n=128), men and women have similarly experienced difficulties in accessing payments



Of respondents that receive regular government transfers (n=128), respondents with/without school-age children have similarly experienced difficulties in accessing payments



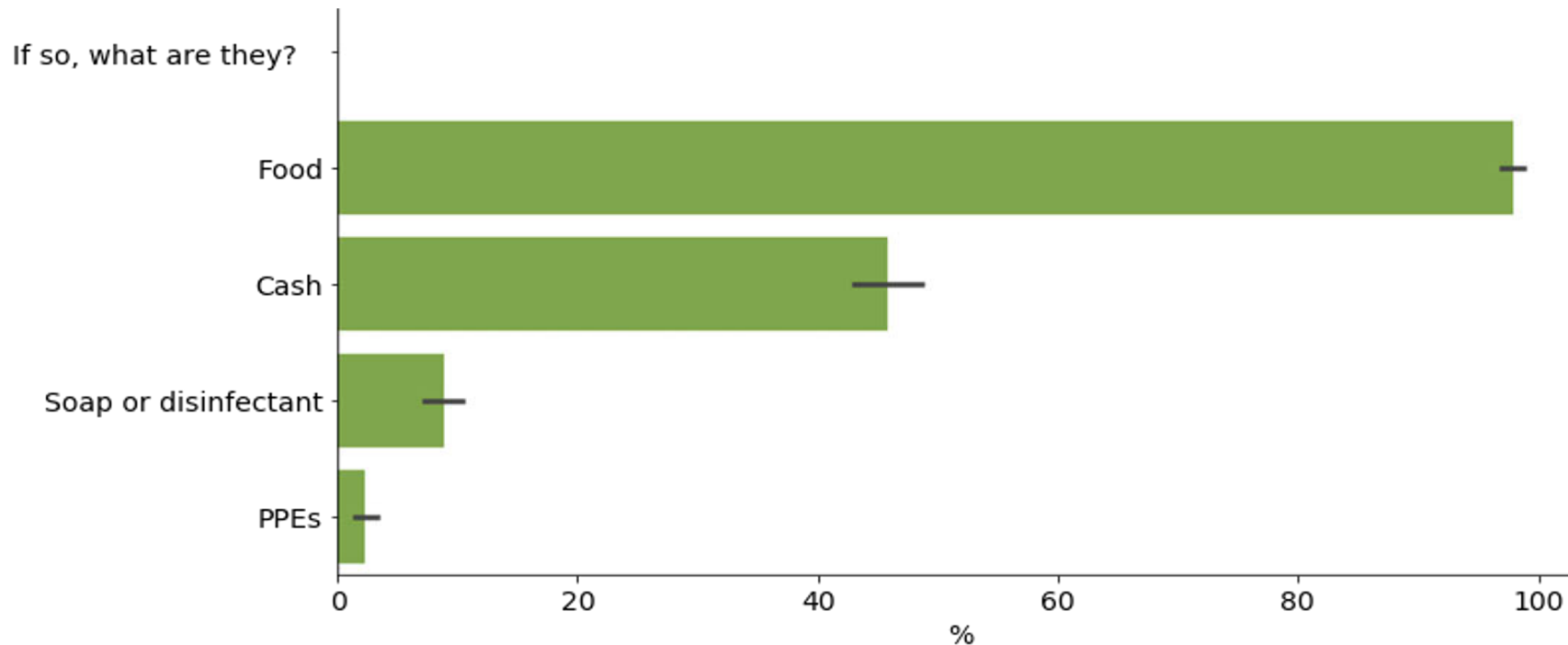
Of respondents that receive regular government transfers (n=128), poorer and wealthier respondents have similarly experienced difficulties in accessing payments



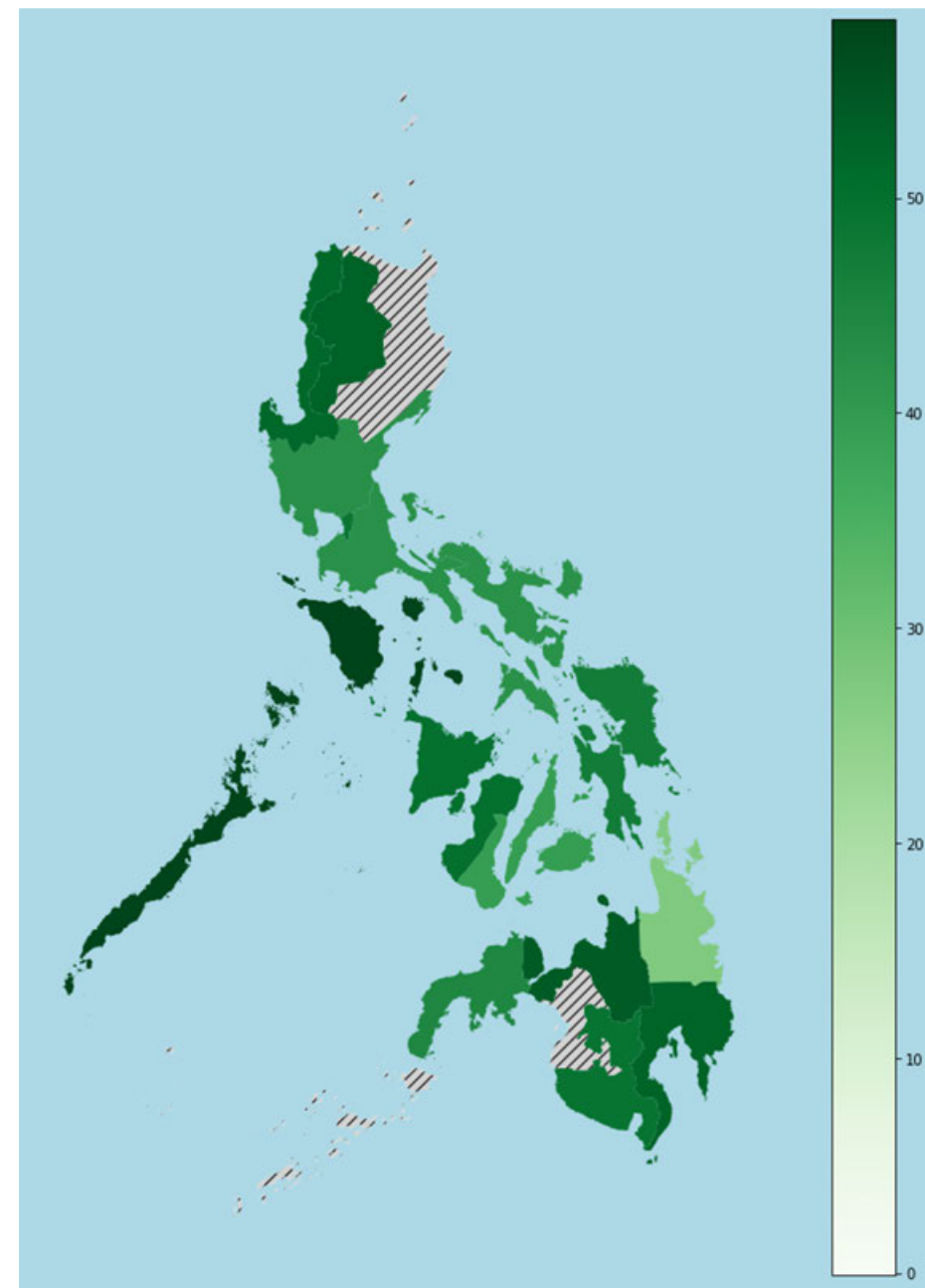
89% of households have received support from the government in response to COVID-19



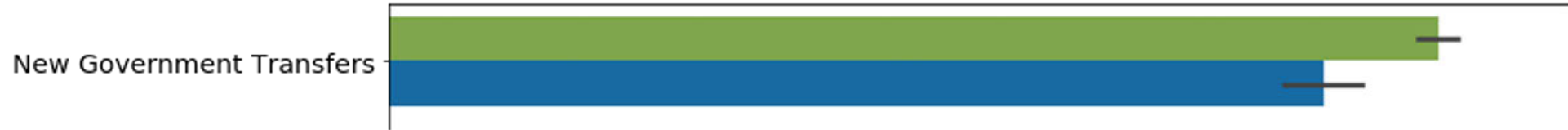
Of those that are receiving support from the government in response to COVID-19, 97% are receiving food and 45% are receiving cash



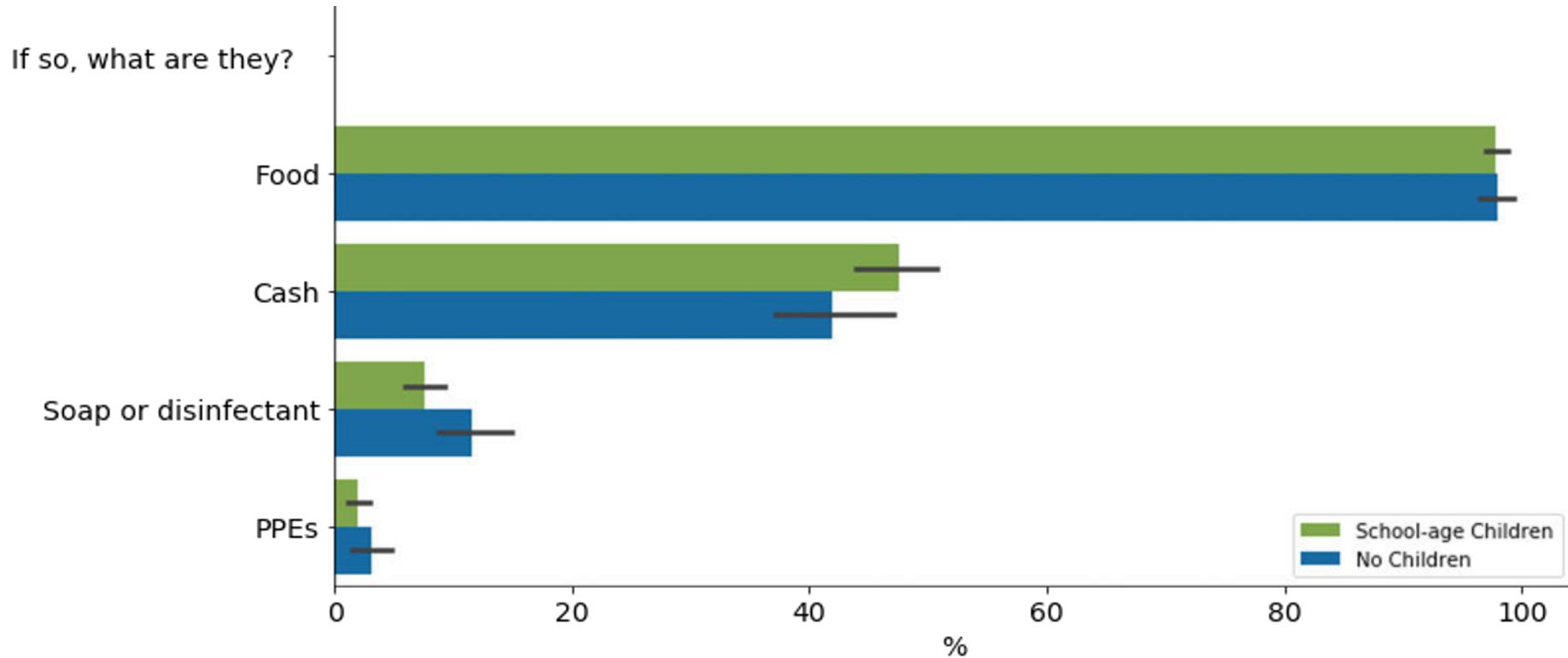
45% of households report receiving cash payments from the government that they do not usually receive



Households with school-age children are more likely to have received support from the government in response to COVID-19



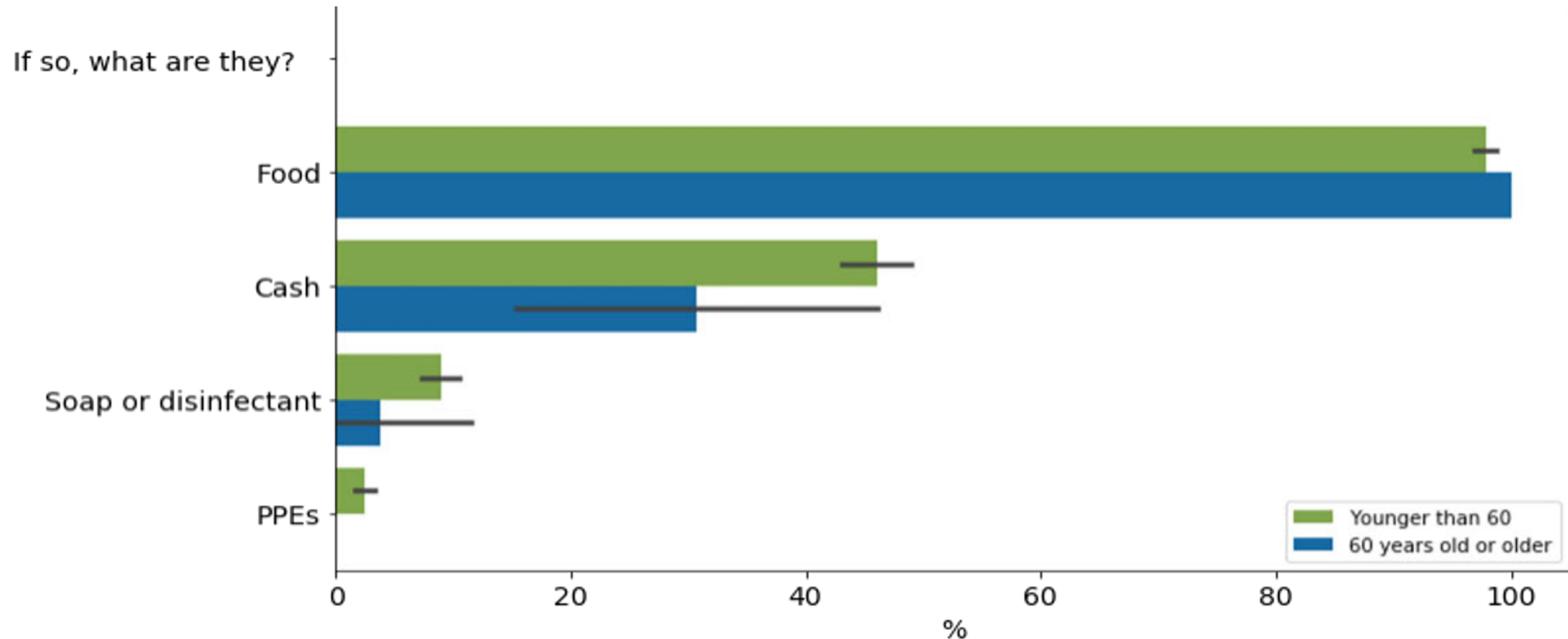
Of those that are receiving support from the government in response to COVID-19, households with/without school-age children are similarly likely to have received food and cash



Households older/younger than 60 are similarly likely to have received support from the government in response to COVID-19



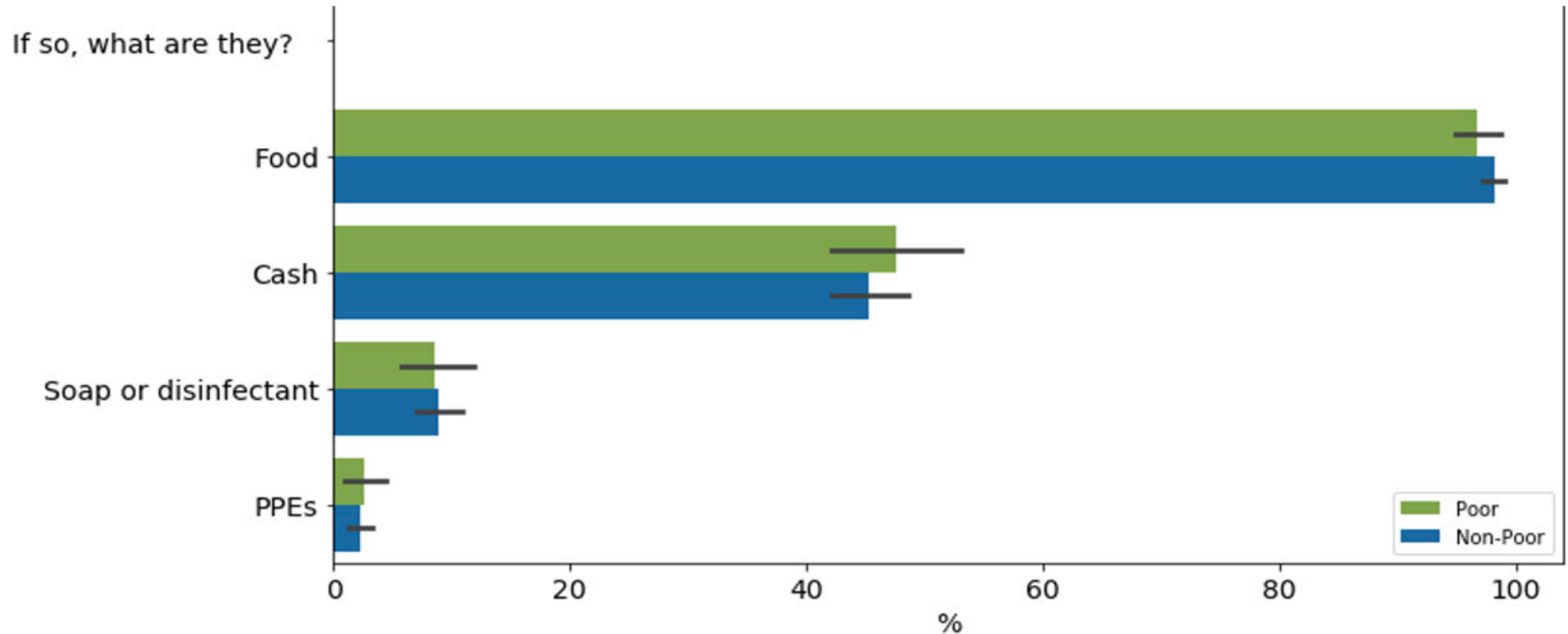
Of those that are receiving support from the government in response to COVID-19, households older/younger than 60 are similarly likely to have received food and cash



Poorer/wealthier respondents are similarly likely to have received support from the government in response to COVID-19



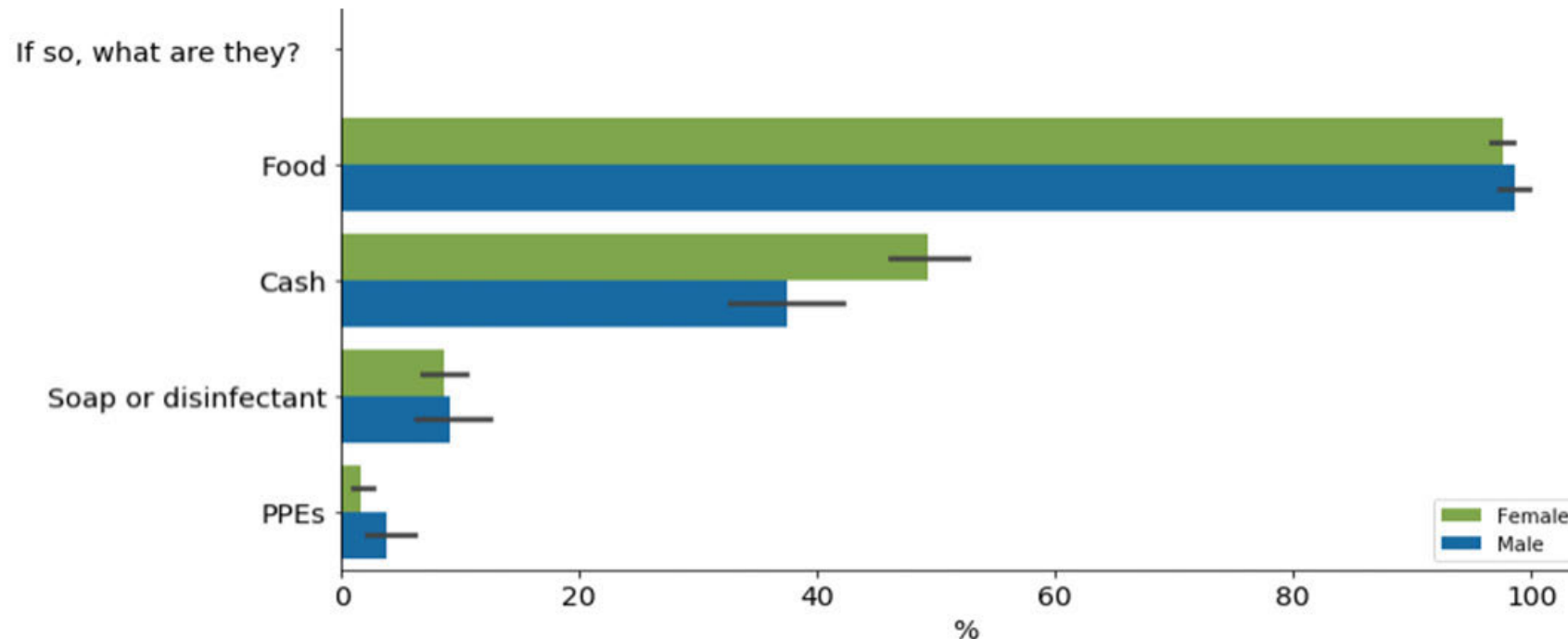
Of those that are receiving support from the government in response to COVID-19, poorer/wealthier respondents are similarly likely to have received food and cash



Women are slightly more likely than men to have received support from the government in response to COVID-19



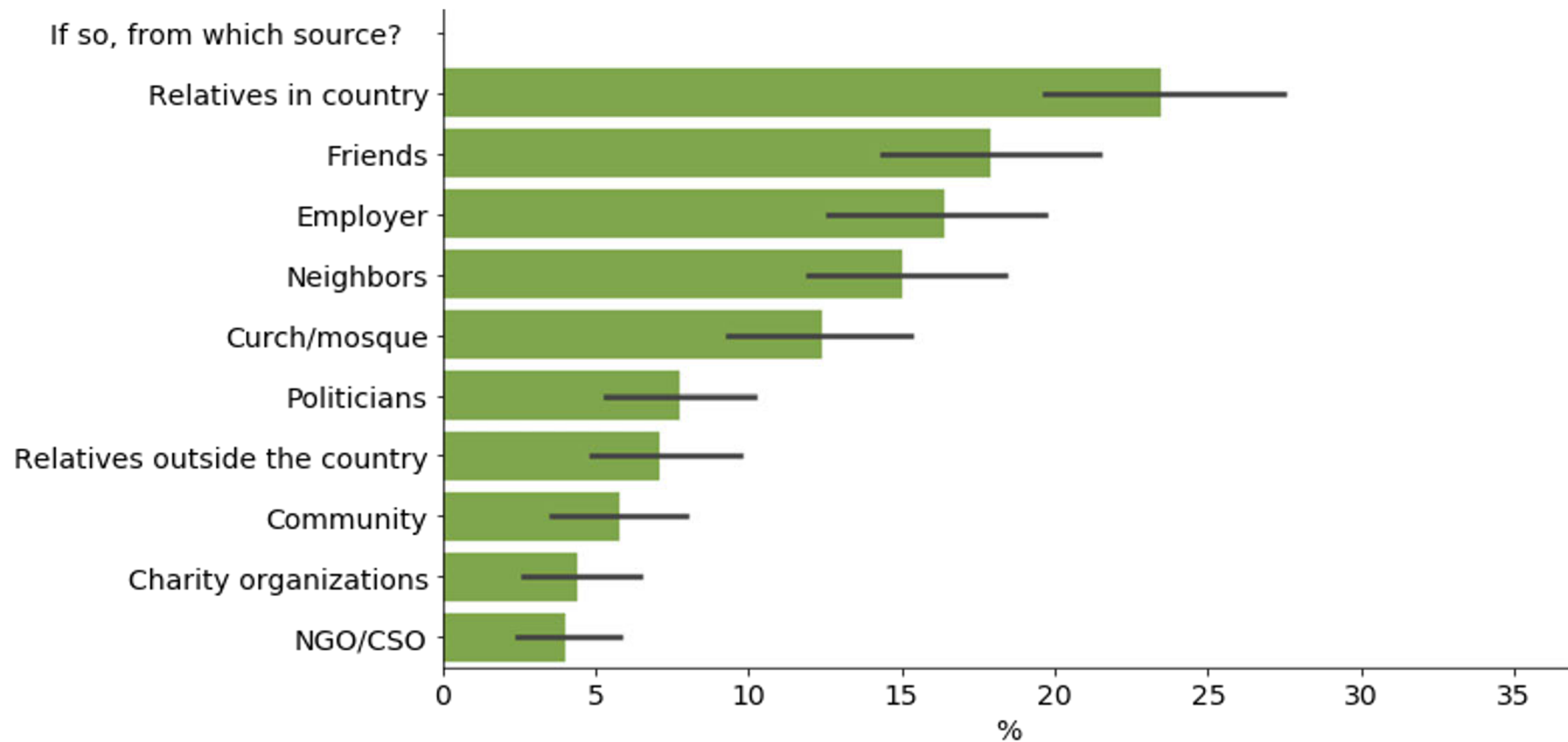
Of those that are receiving support from the government in response to COVID-19, women are more likely than men to have received cash



33% of households have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19



Of those who have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19, almost 25% have received this support from relatives in country



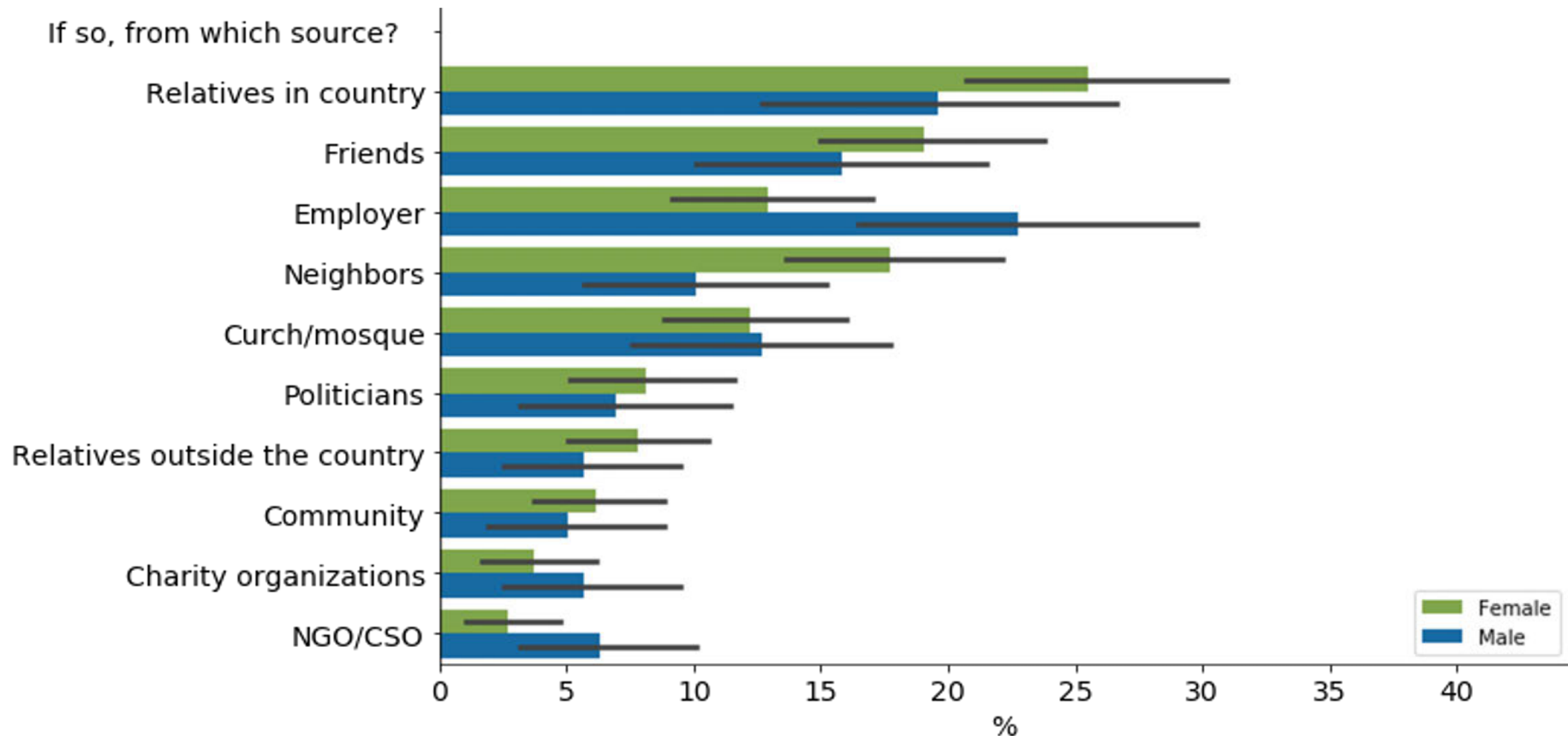
Men are more likely than women to have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19

Received non-governmental support



Of those who have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19, men and women are similarly likely to receive this support from relatives in country

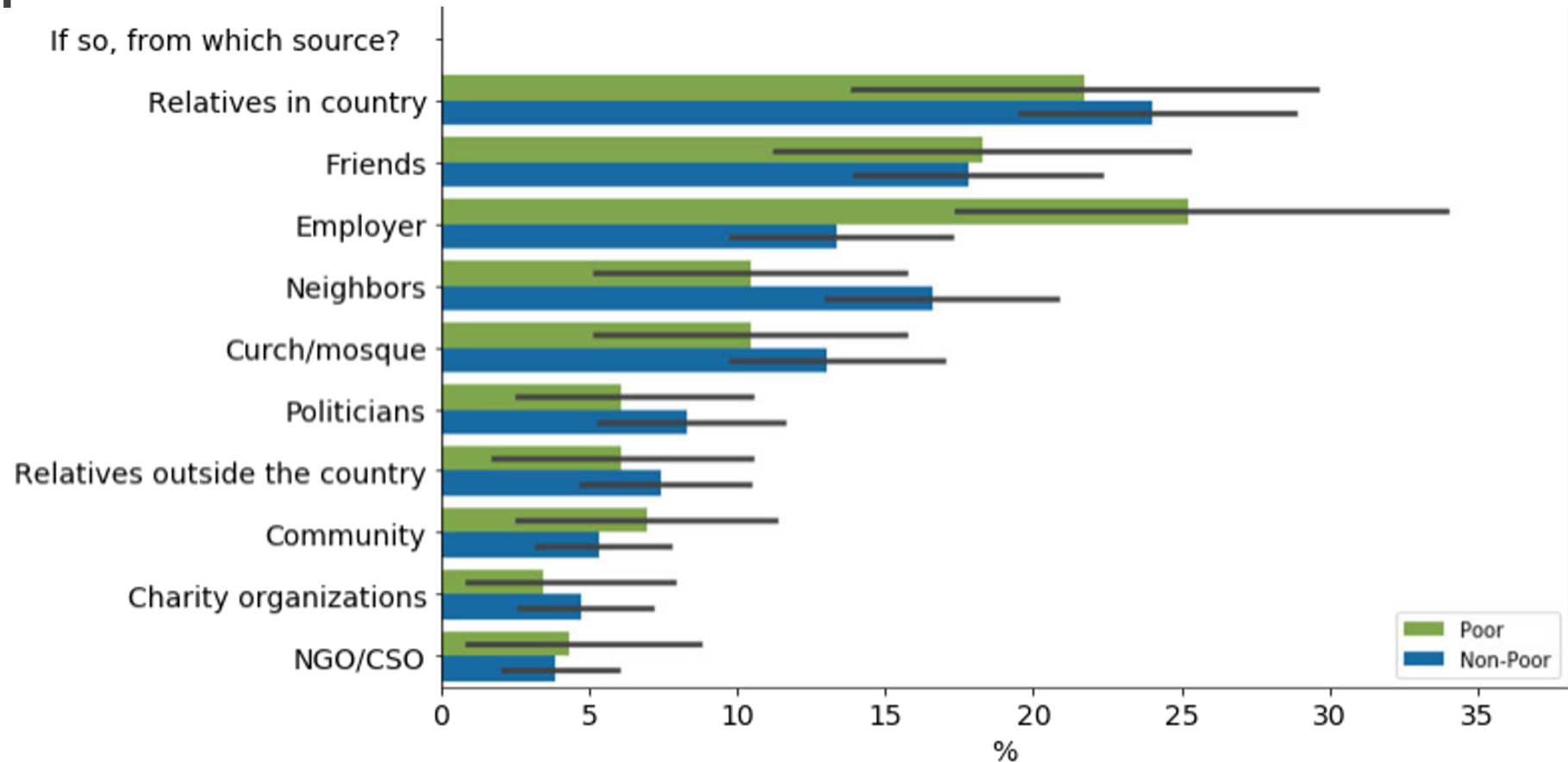
If so, from which source?



Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19

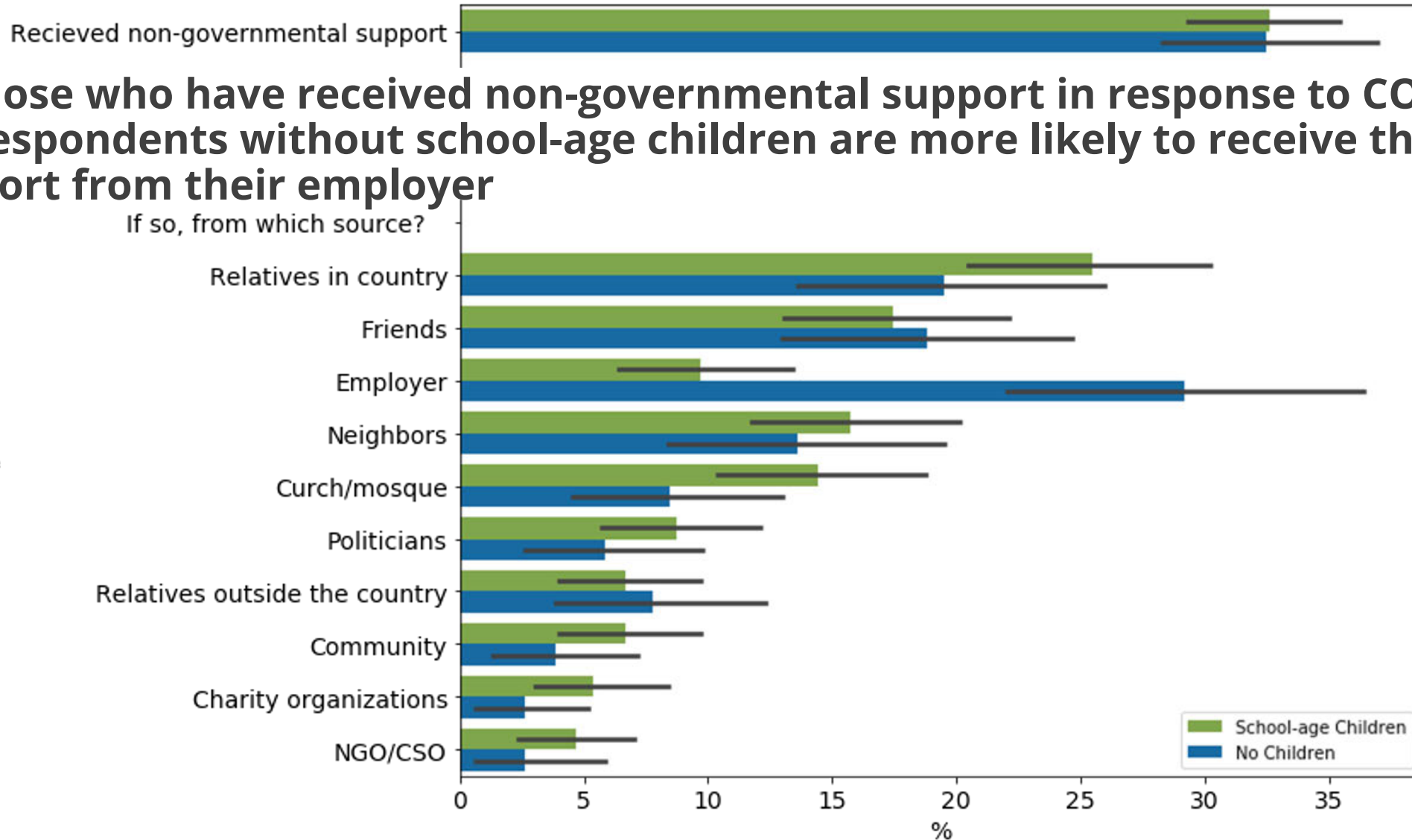


Of those who have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19, poorer respondents are more likely to receive this support from their employer



Respondents with/without school-age children are similarly likely to have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19

Of those who have received non-governmental support in response to COVID-19, respondents without school-age children are more likely to receive this support from their employer



3 Education

Key education policies for the continuity of learning

- DepEd issued the Basic Education Learning Continuity Plan (BE-LCP) for SY 2020-2021
- BE-LCP outlines the guidelines for the adoption of distance learning modalities:
 - modular distance learning, online distance learning, TV/Radio-based instruction
- Opening of classes in basic education public schools moved to Aug 24
- No face to face (F2F) classes until COVID-19 vaccine is available but may allow limited F2F classes by Jan 2021 in low-risk areas
- Enrollment in basic education was held from June 1 to July 15, but late enrollment allowed until last week of Sept 2020

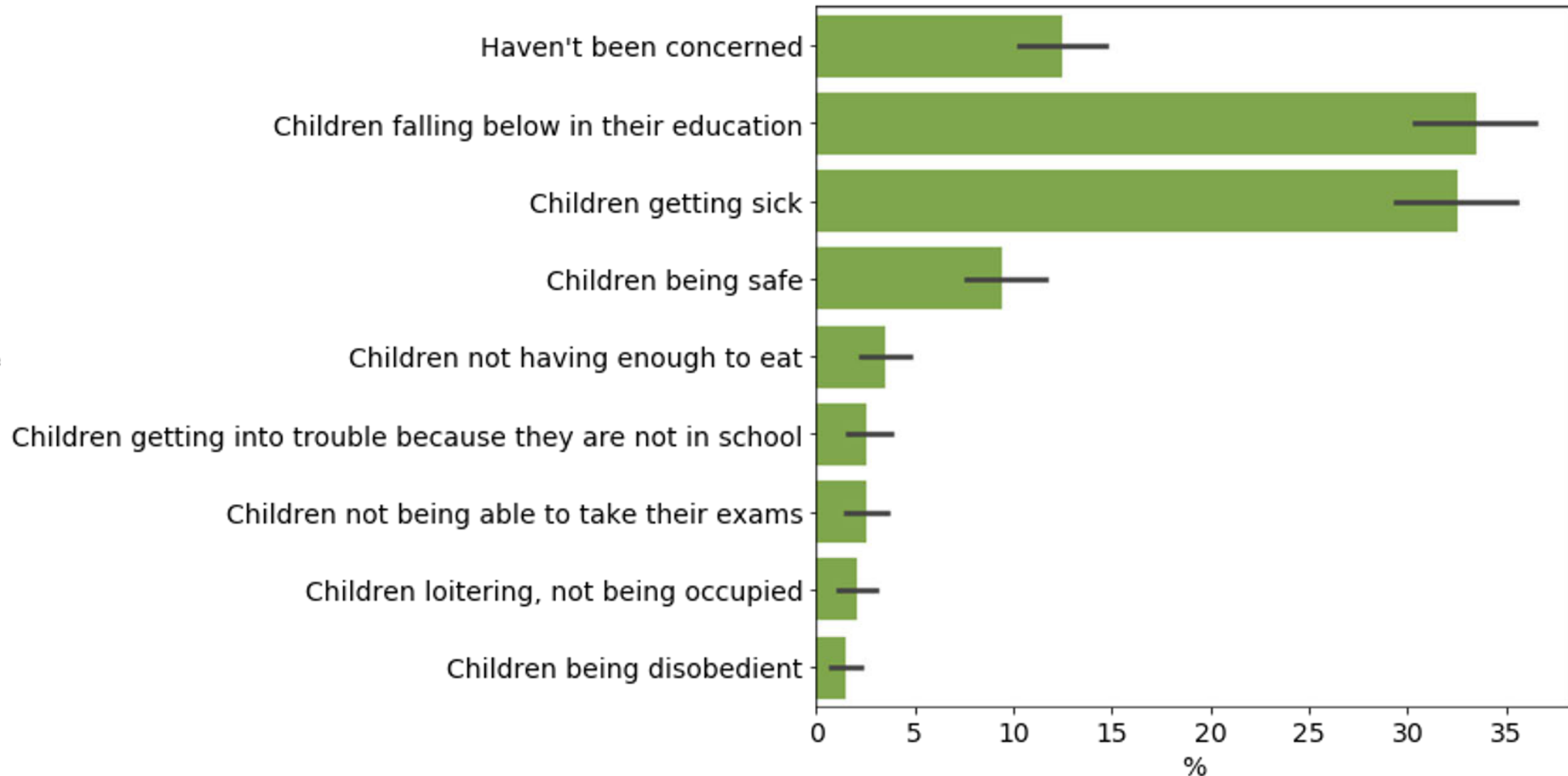
Education: Key Questions

- What are the main concerns of respondents with school-age children at home in the current context?
- What are the main barriers to school enrolment?
- What do respondents perceive as the main challenges in distance learning?
- What do respondents think Deped should do to tackle these challenges?
- What are the preferred distance learning modalities?
- What are the challenges experienced by respondents with school-age children?

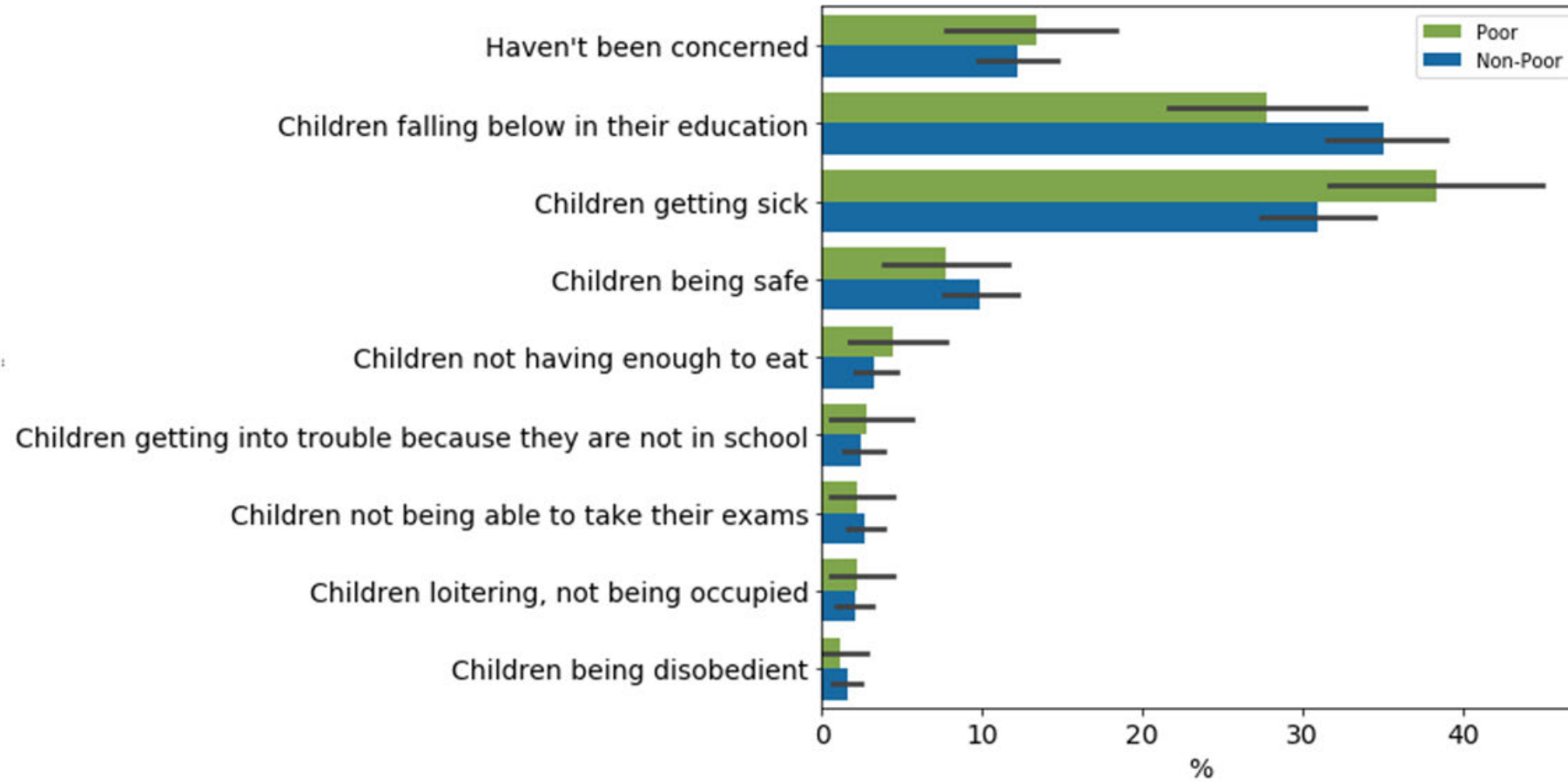
Education: Key Takeaways

- Respondents say their main concerns regarding children in their household are children falling behind in their education (34%) and children getting sick (33%)
- 60% of respondents indicated that their children have already enrolled in school
- 20% of respondents indicated that their children would not enroll in school if schools are reopened in August. Of those who would not enroll their children in school, 88% cited concerns over school safety
- Respondents cited lack of access to internet, devices, and learning materials as major barriers children will face if schools do not open in August and instead offer distance learning
- Most respondents indicate that the Department of Education can help with internet access & virtual classes to support children
- Respondents prefer online learning and homeschooling using school modules as their preferred distance learning modalities for their children

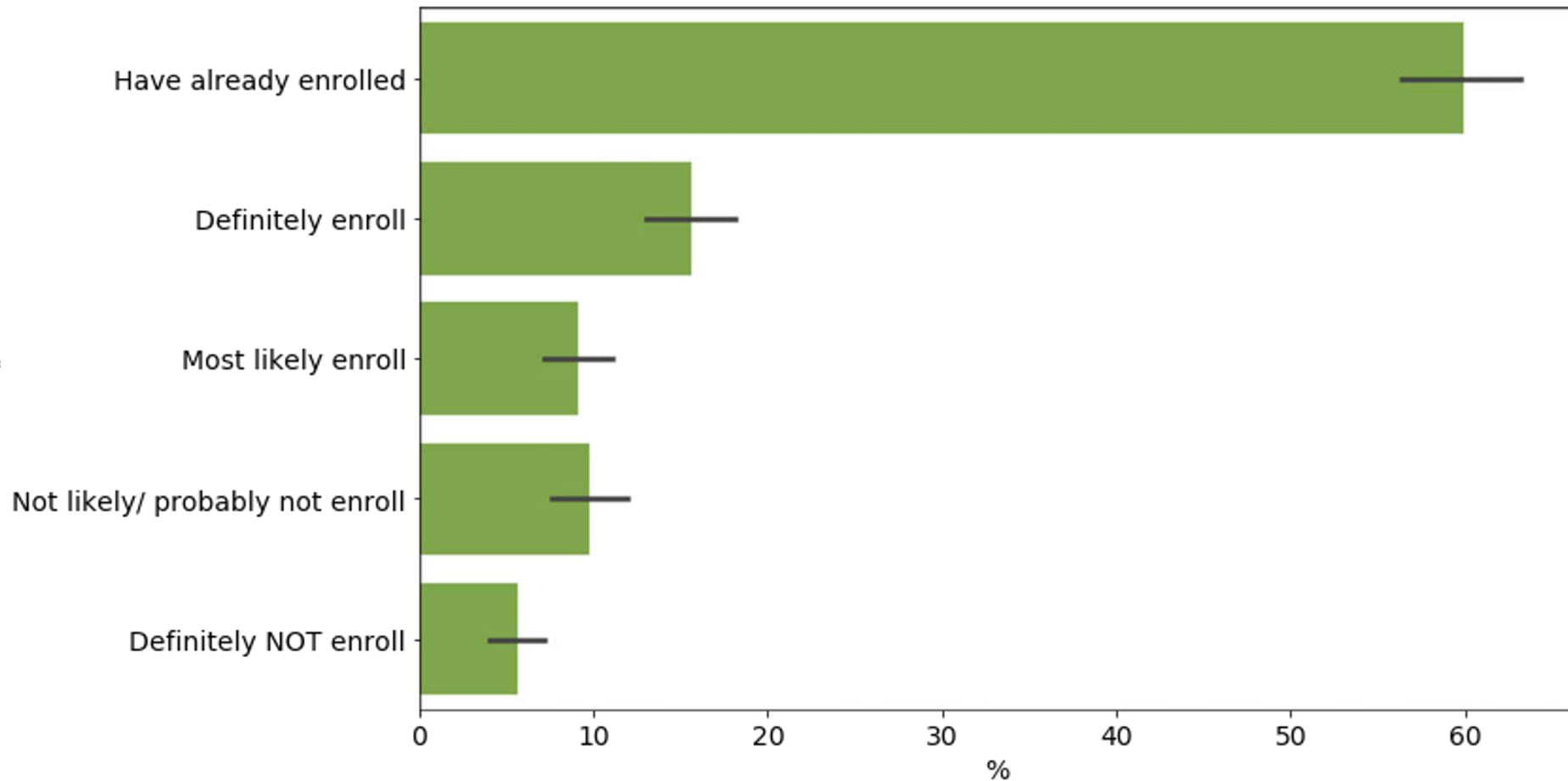
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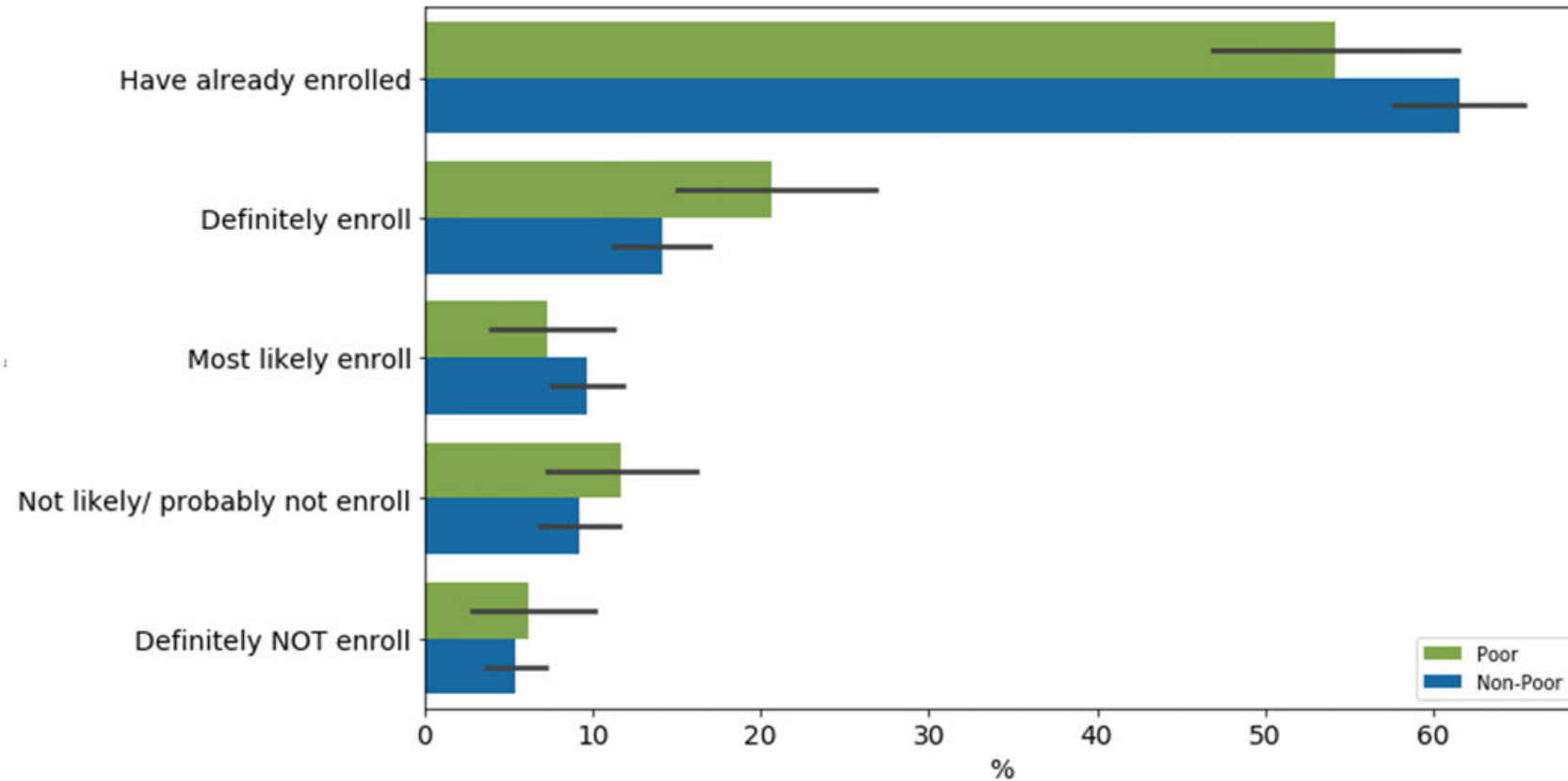
Men and women similarly say their main concerns regarding children in their household are children falling behind in their education and children getting sick



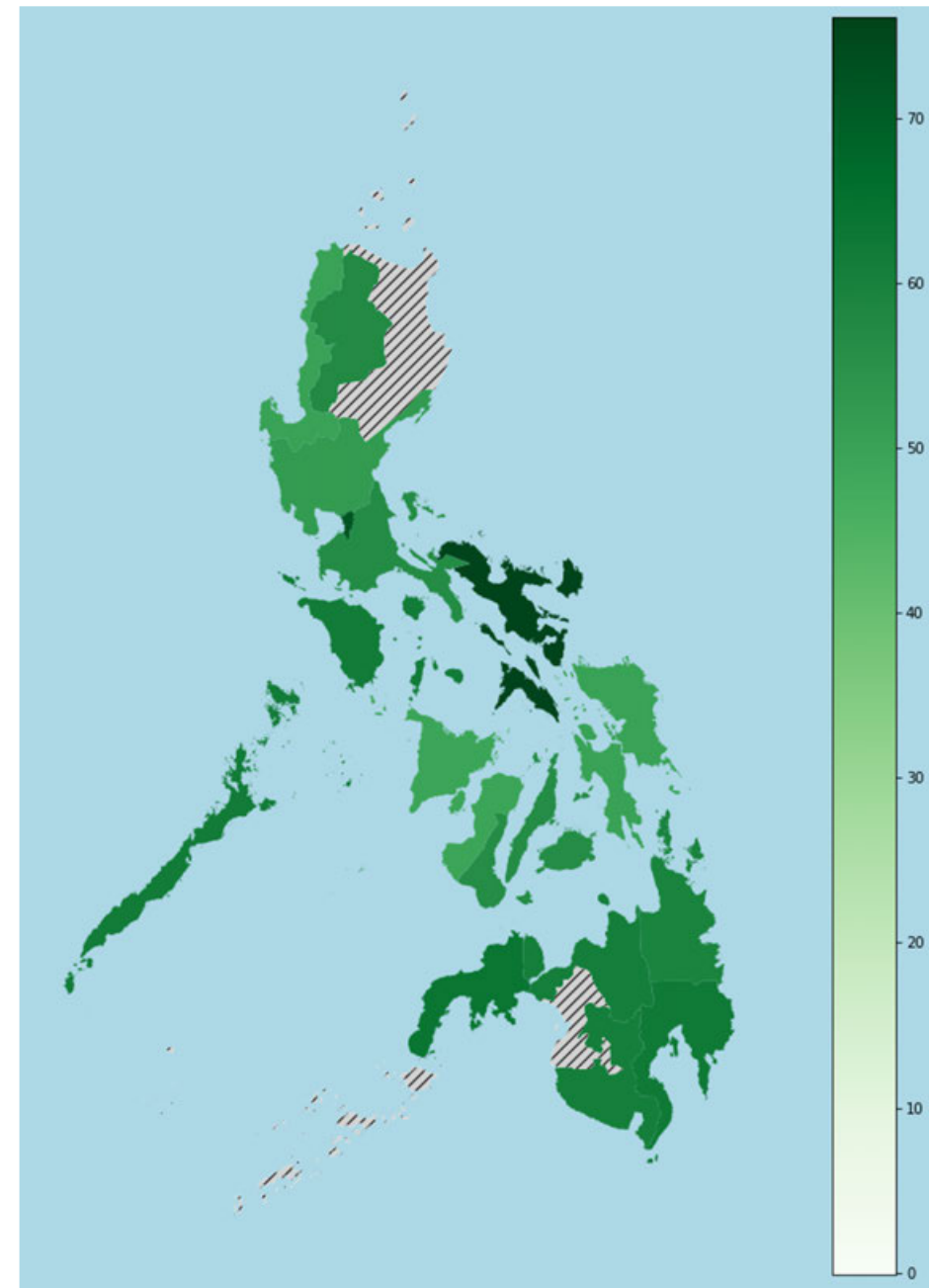
60% of respondents indicated that their children have already enrolled in school



Poorer and wealthier respondents were similarly likely to indicate that their children have already enrolled in school



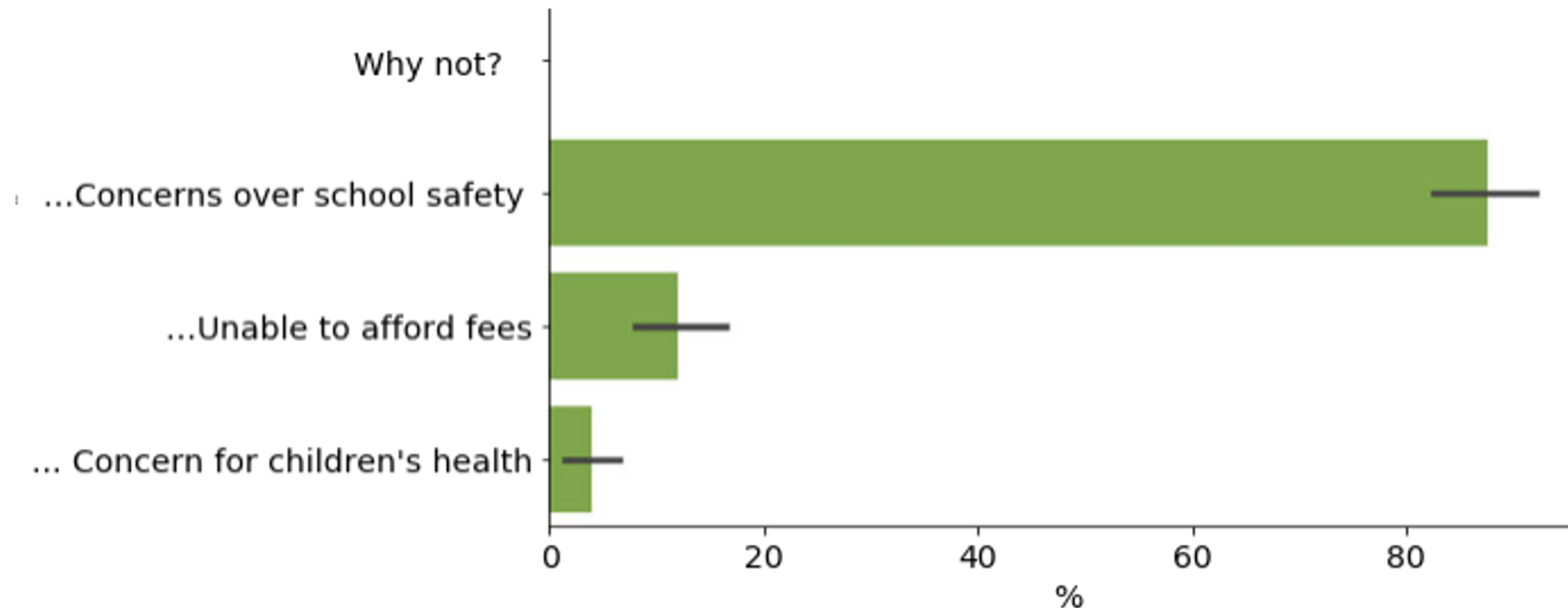
60% of respondents indicate that children in their household have already enrolled in school



20% of respondents indicated that their children would not enroll in school if schools are reopened in August



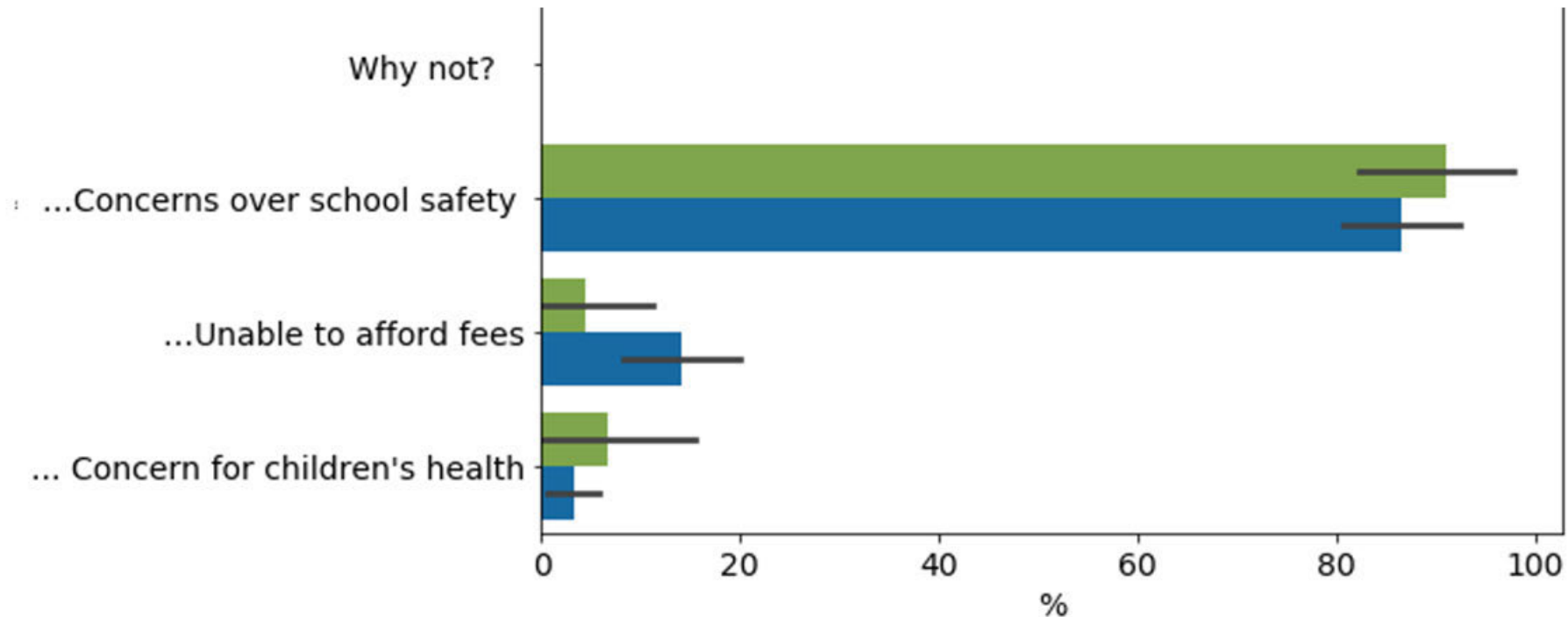
Of those who would not enroll their children in school, 88% cited concerns over school safety



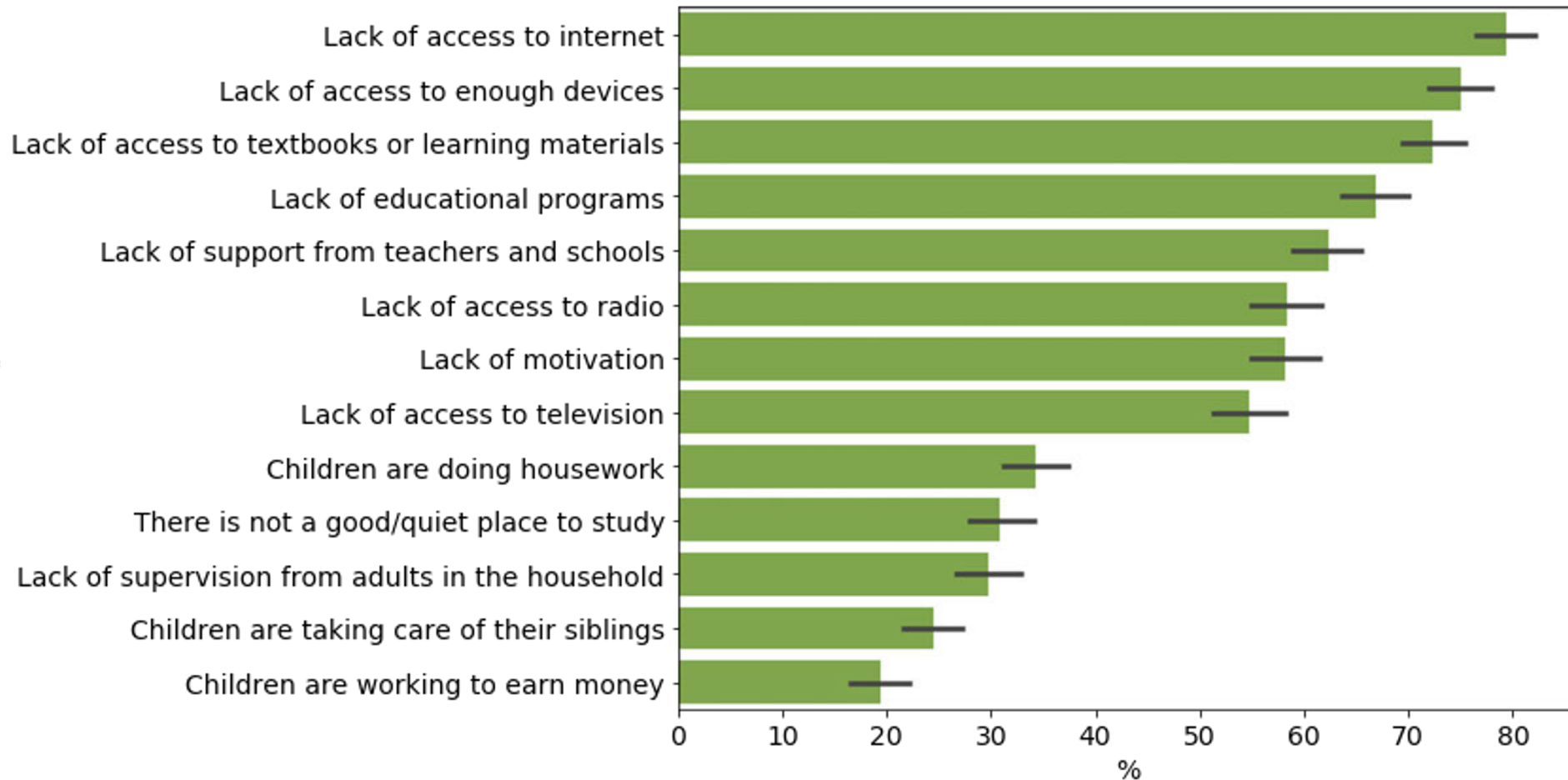
Poorer and wealthier respondents were similarly likely to indicate that their children would not enroll in school if schools are reopened in August



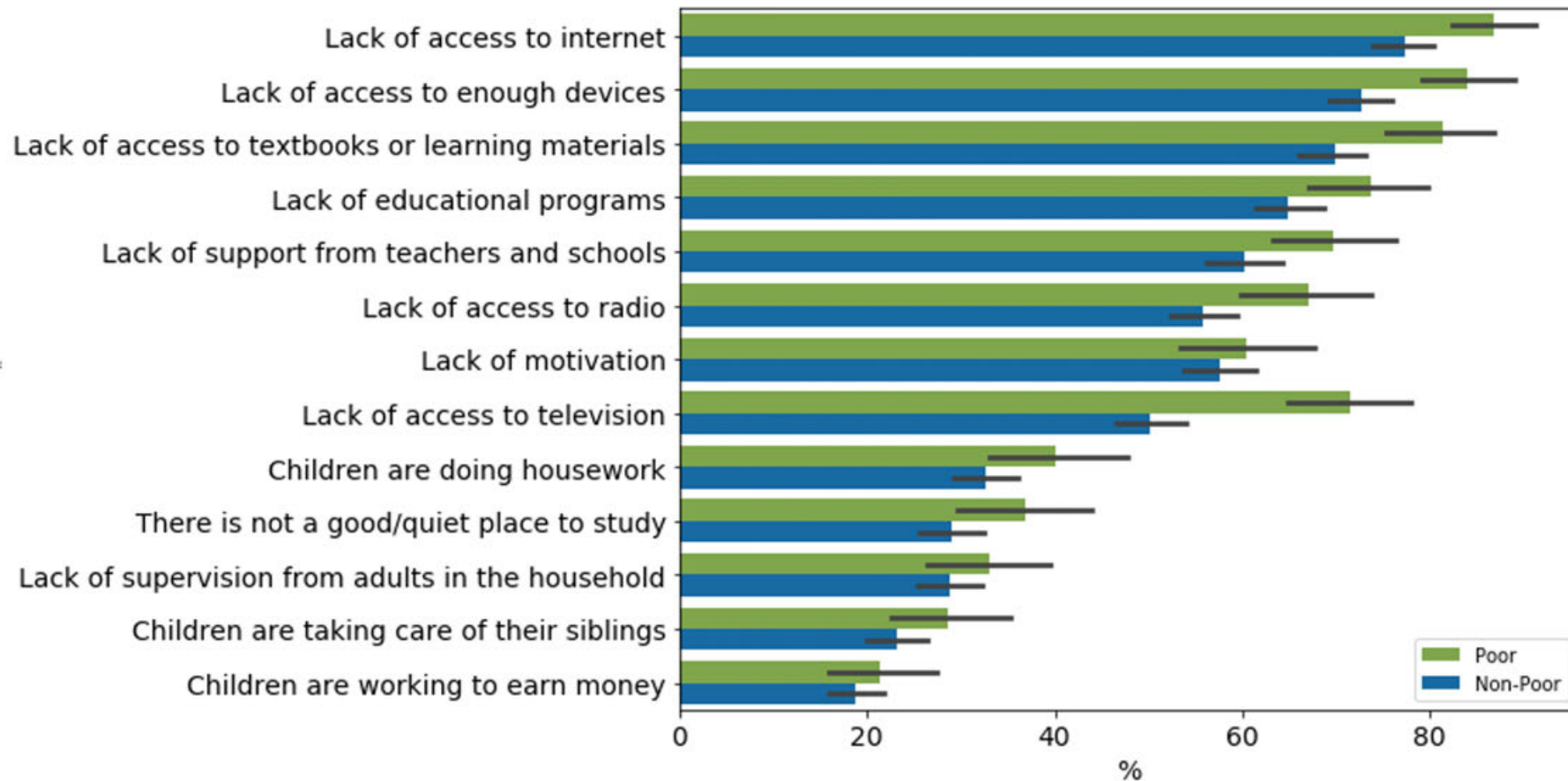
Of those who would not enroll their children in school, poorer and wealthier respondents similarly cited concerns over school safety



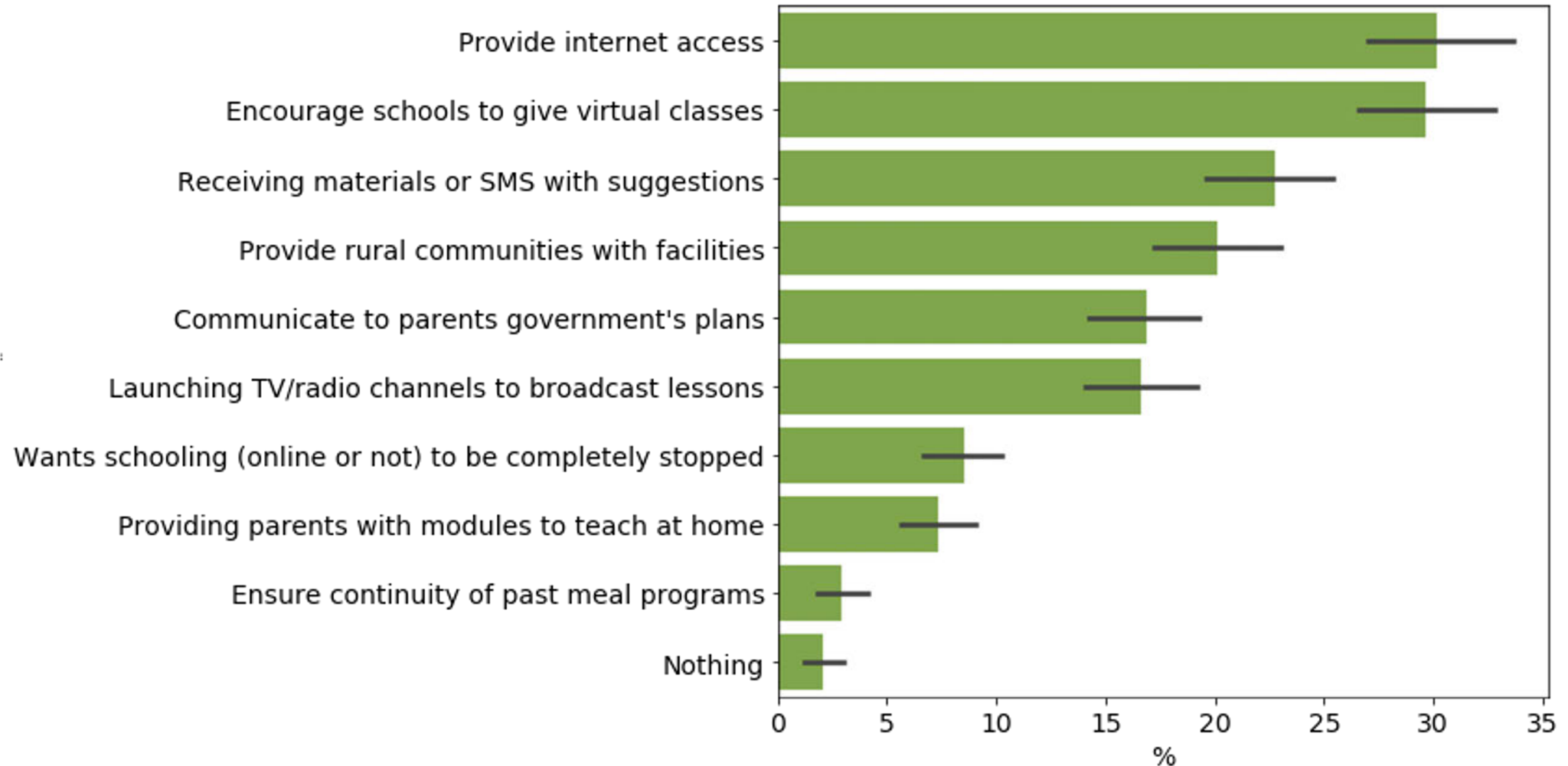
Respondents cited lack of access to internet, devices, and learning materials as major barriers children will face if schools do not open in August and instead offer distance learning



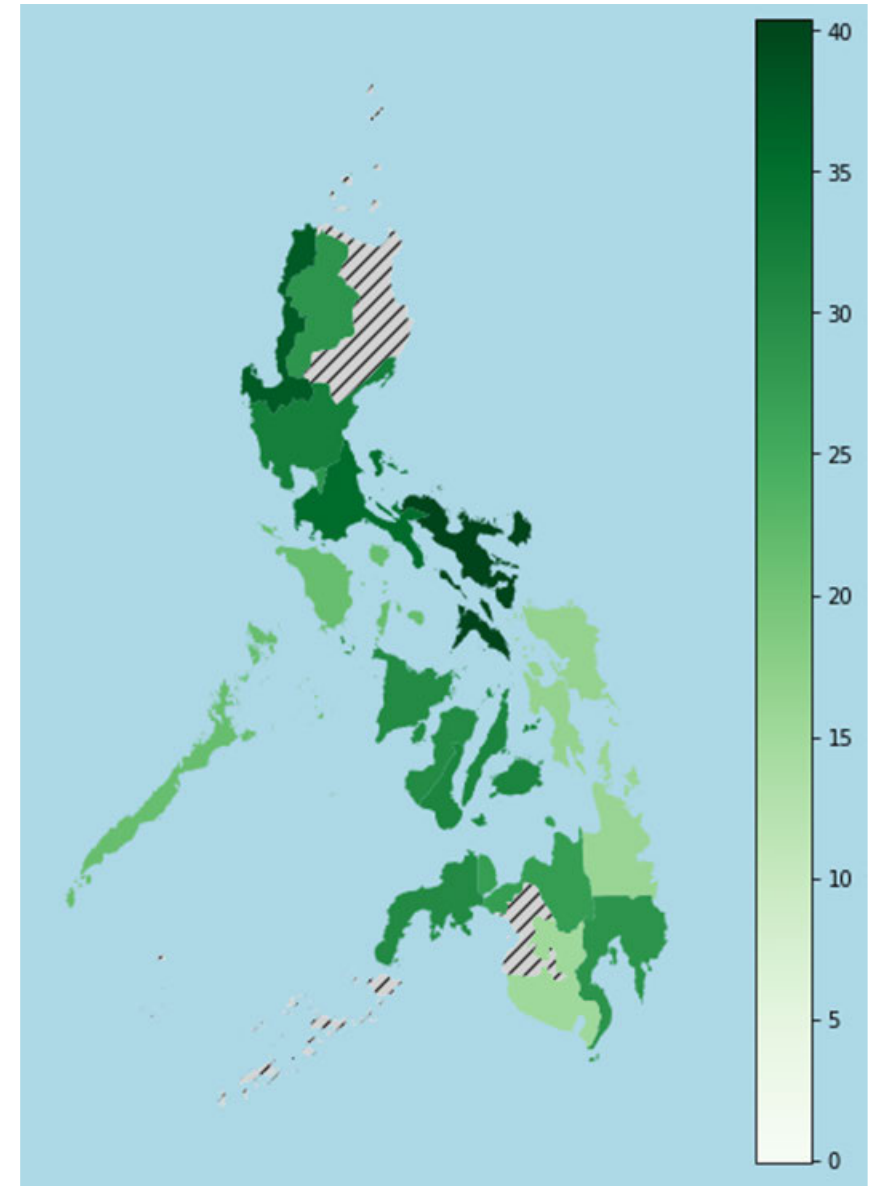
Poorer respondents were more likely to cite lack of access to internet, devices, and learning materials as major barriers children will face if schools do not open in August and offer distance learning



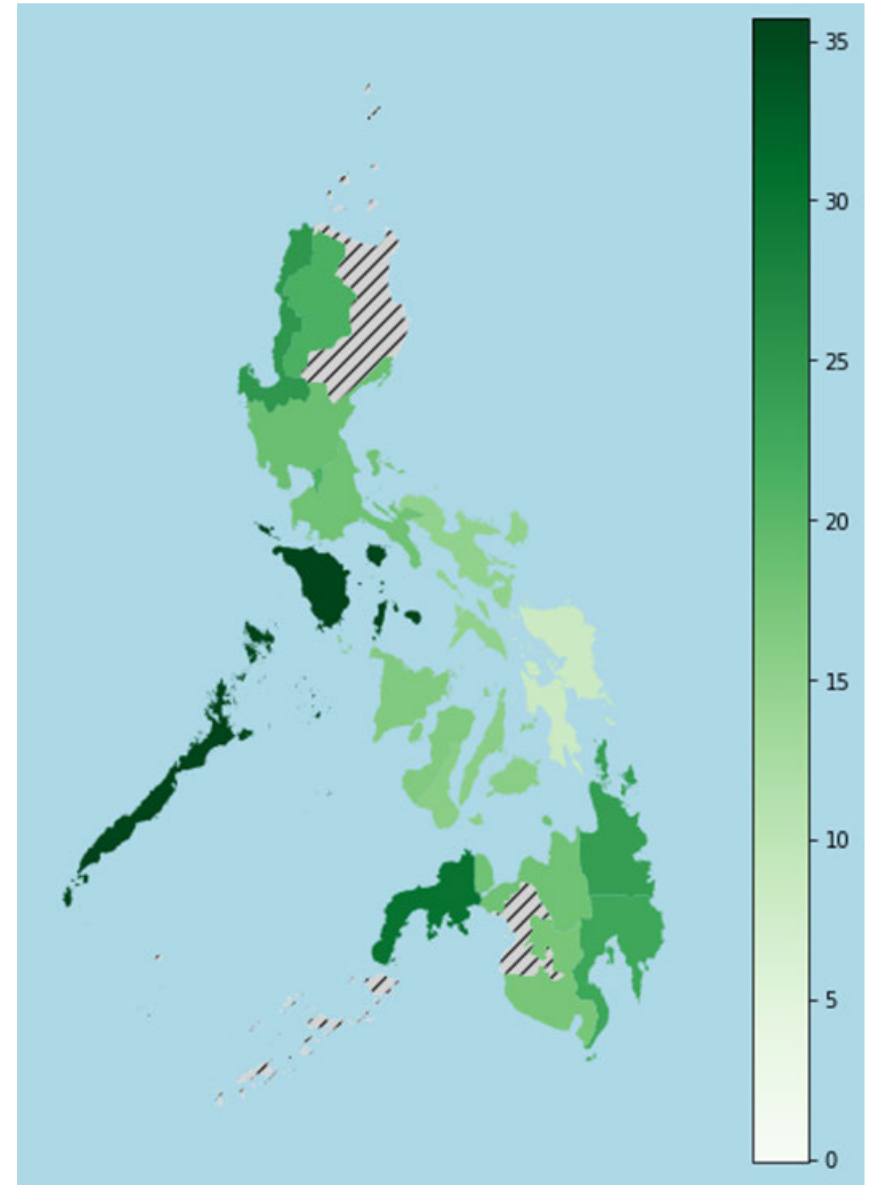
Most respondents indicate that the Department of Education can help with internet access & virtual classes to support children



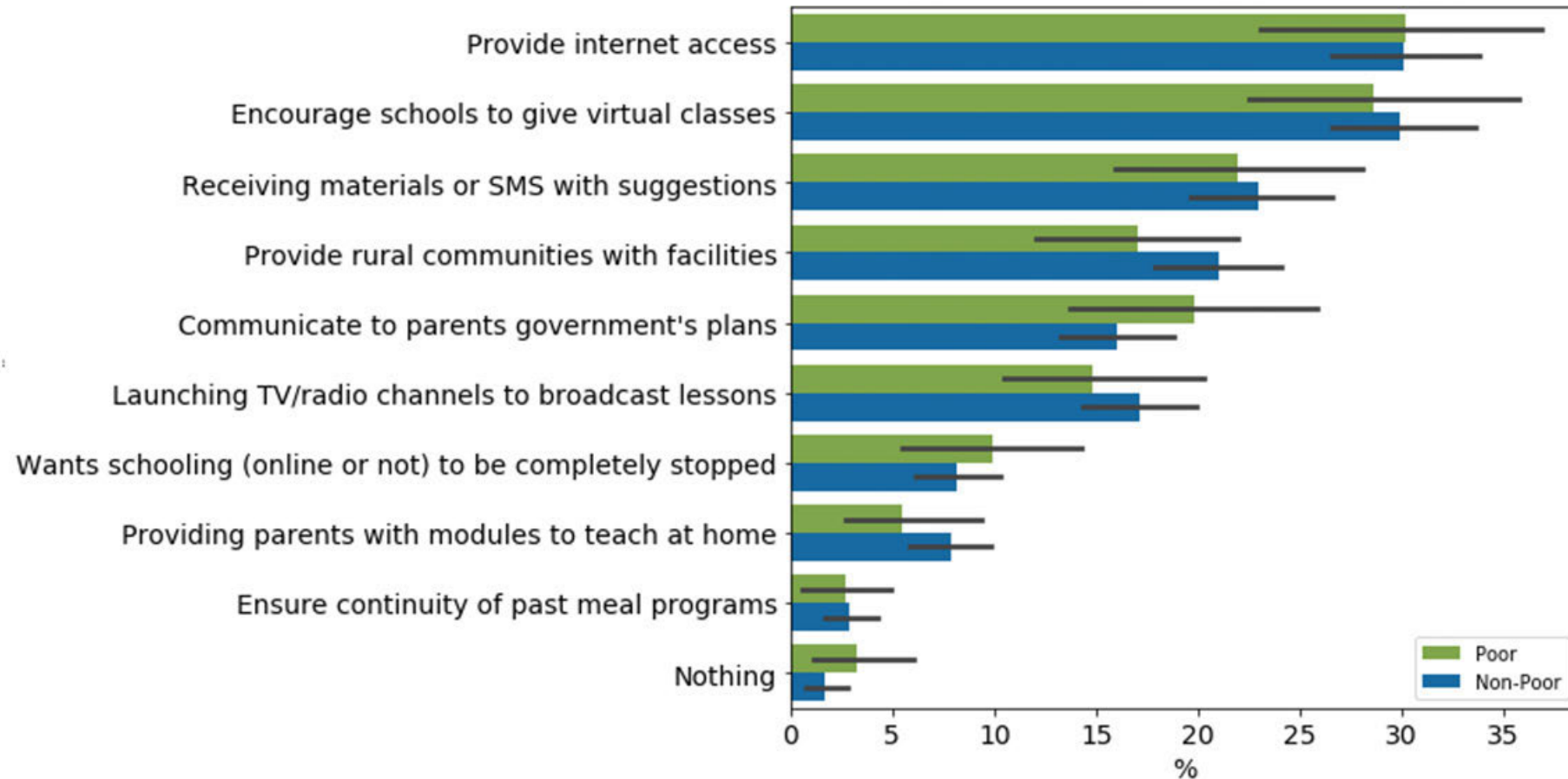
Most respondents indicate that DepEd can help with internet access to support children



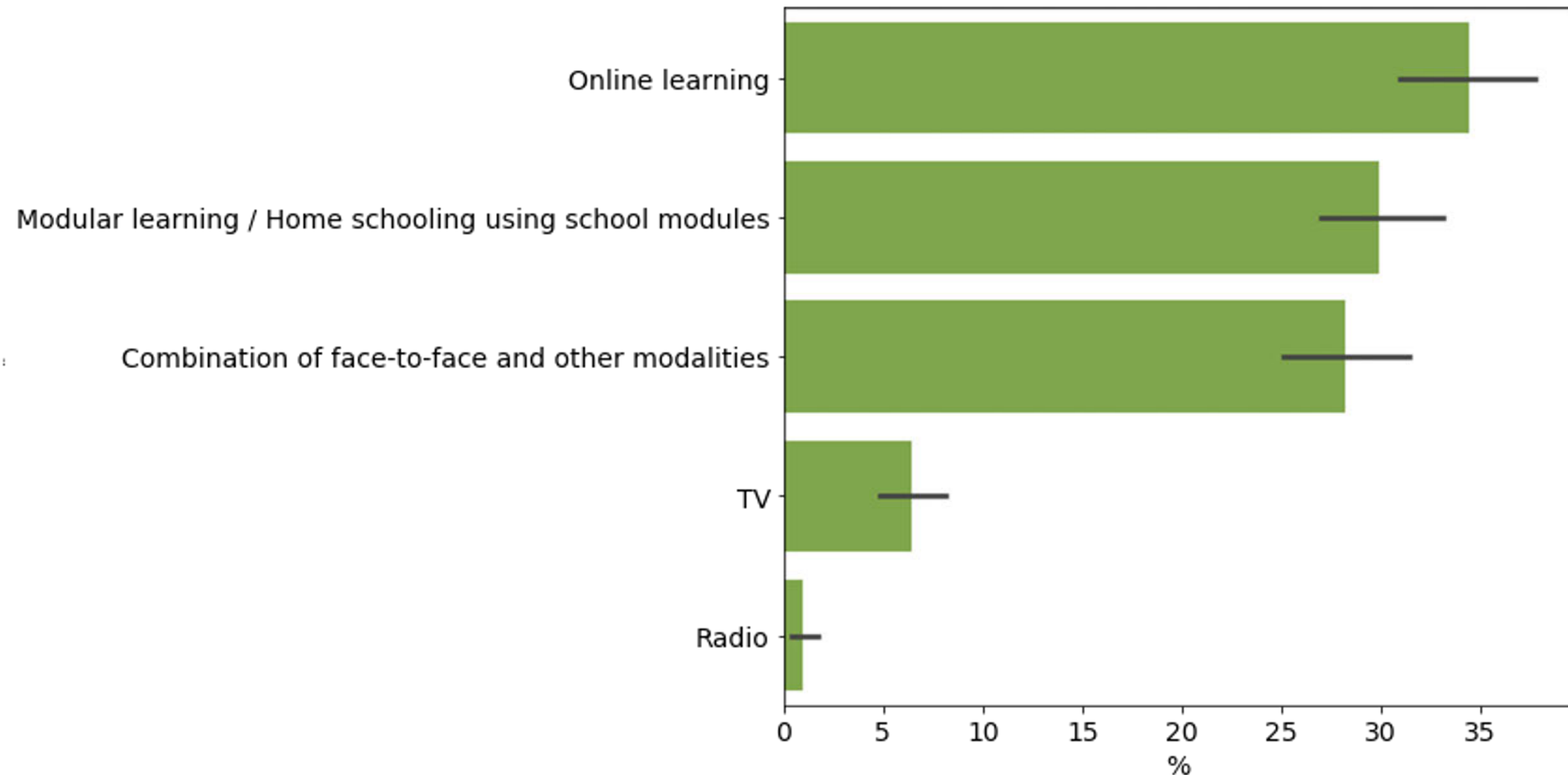
Region 4B most respondents indicate that DepEd can help with providing rural communities with facilities to support children



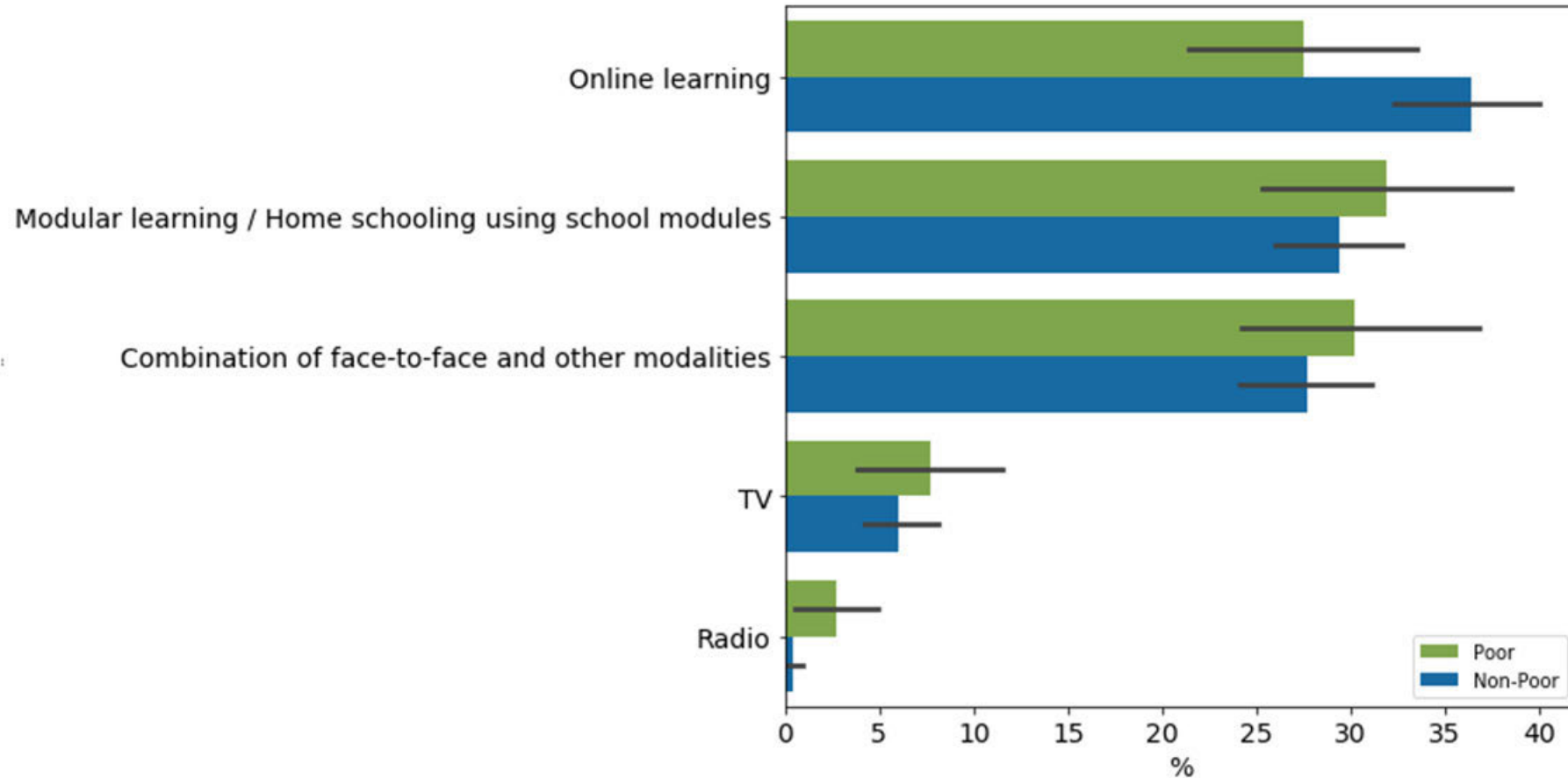
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to indicate that the Department of Education can help with internet access & virtual classes to support children



Respondents prefer online learning and homeschooling using school modules as their preferred distance learning modalities for their children



Wealthier respondents are more likely than poorer respondents to cite online learning as their preferred distance learning modality for their children



4

Economic Activity & Employment

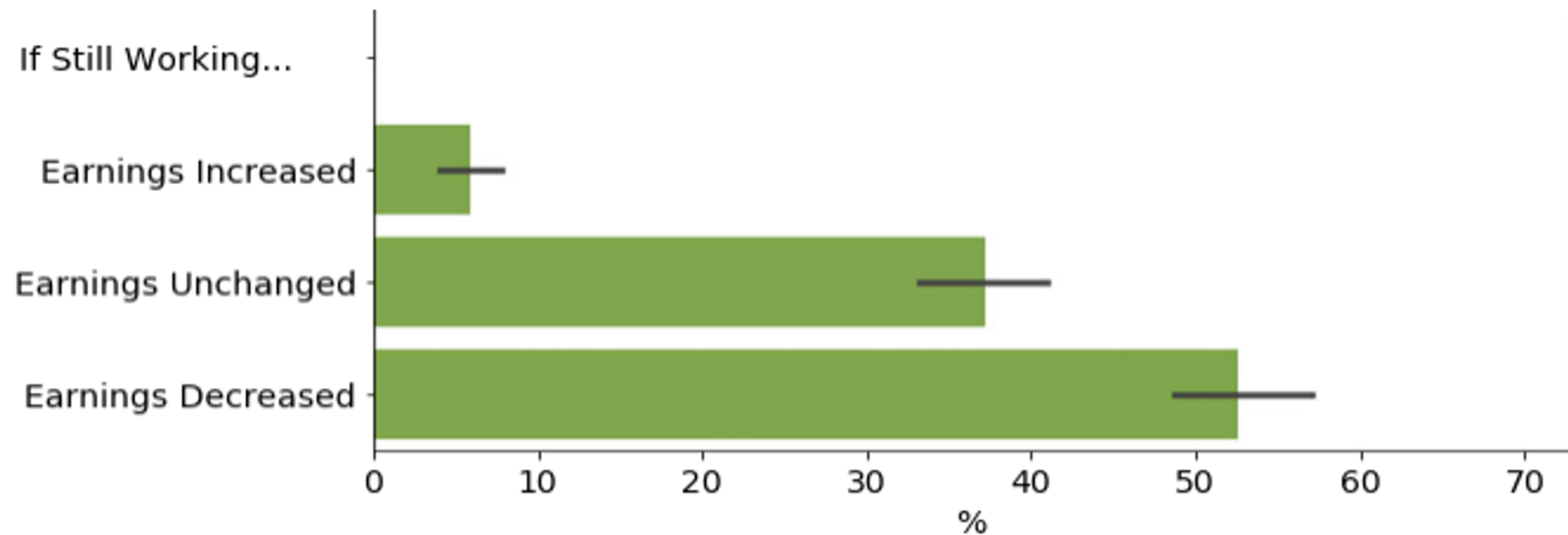
Economic Activity & Employment: Key Takeaways

- 67% of respondents worked at least one hour during February 2020, but only 40% worked at all last week. Of those still working, over 50% of respondents reported decreased earnings
- Of those who did not work in the past week, 58% cited their business being closed
- Most respondents who worked in the past week worked from home or used flexible work arrangements
- 64% 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
- 68% of households relied on remittances before COVID-19. Of those who received remittances in the past 7 days, 26% report receiving less than usual

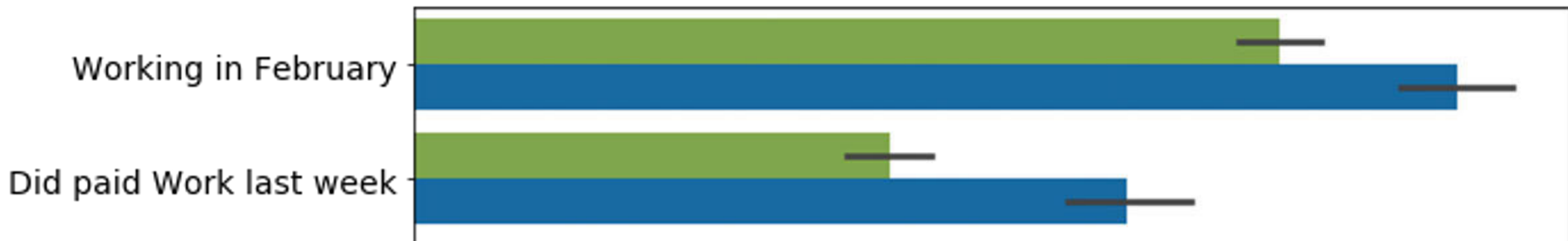
67% of respondents worked at least one hour during February 2020, but only 40% worked at all last week



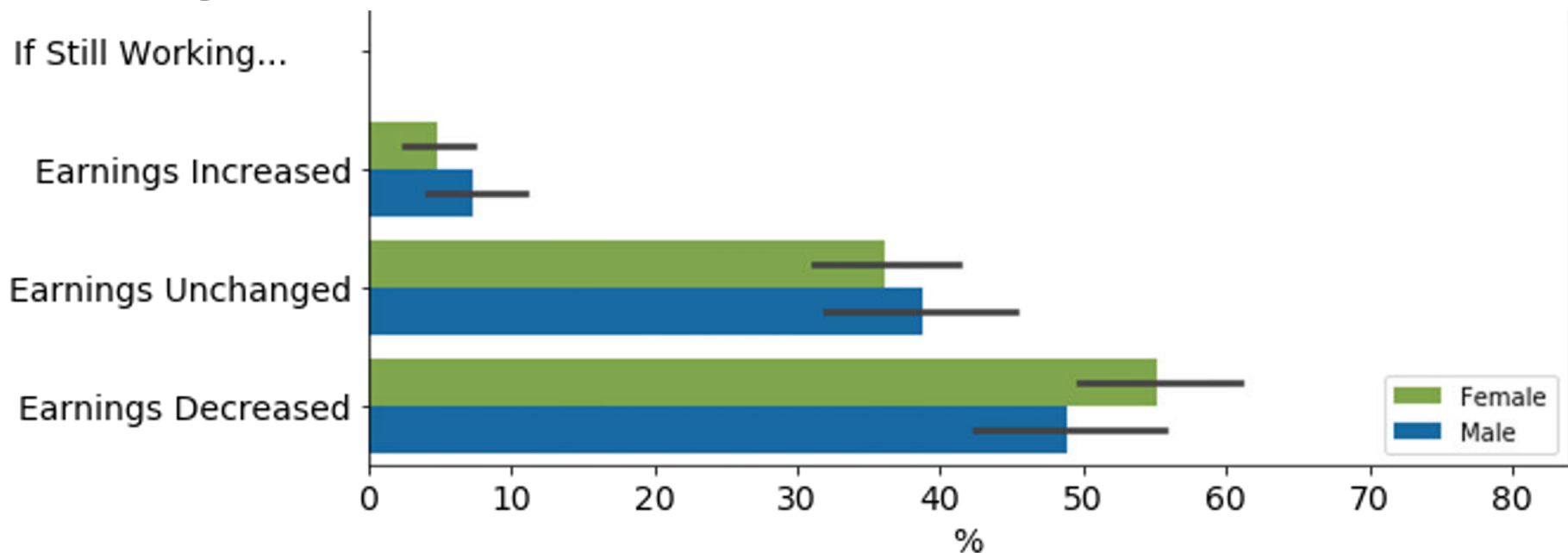
Of those still working, over 50% of respondents reported decreased earnings



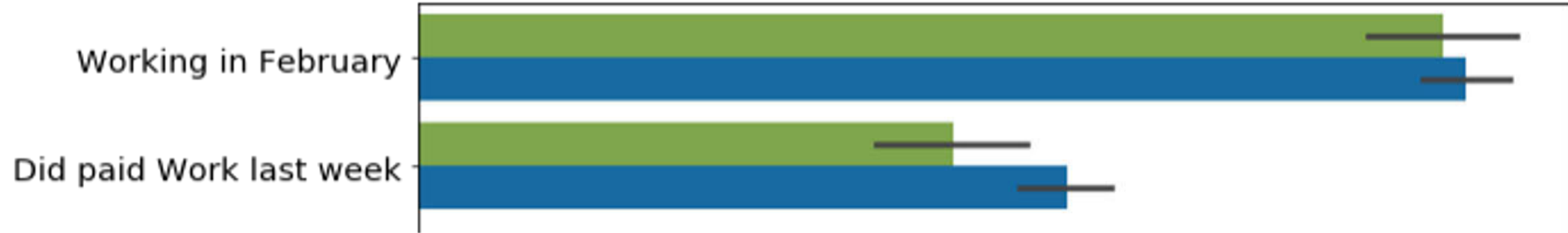
Men were more likely than women to have worked at least one hour during February 2020, and the employment gap between men and women has grown when looking at those who have worked in the past week



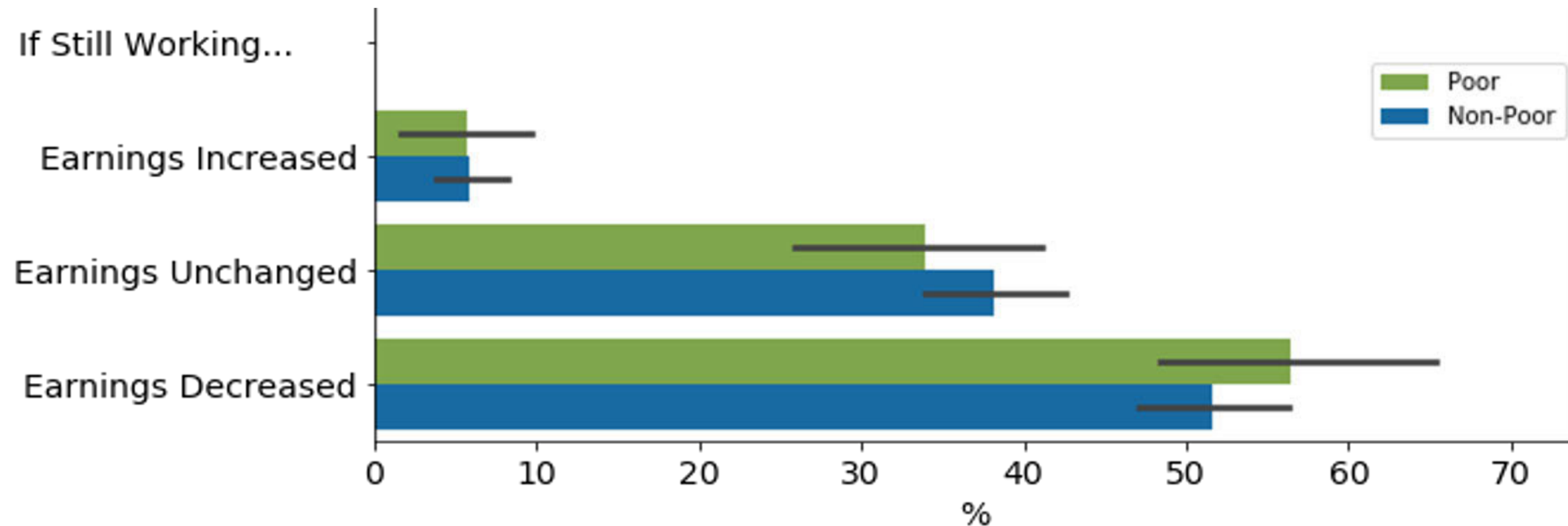
Of those still working, men and women were similarly likely to report decreased earnings



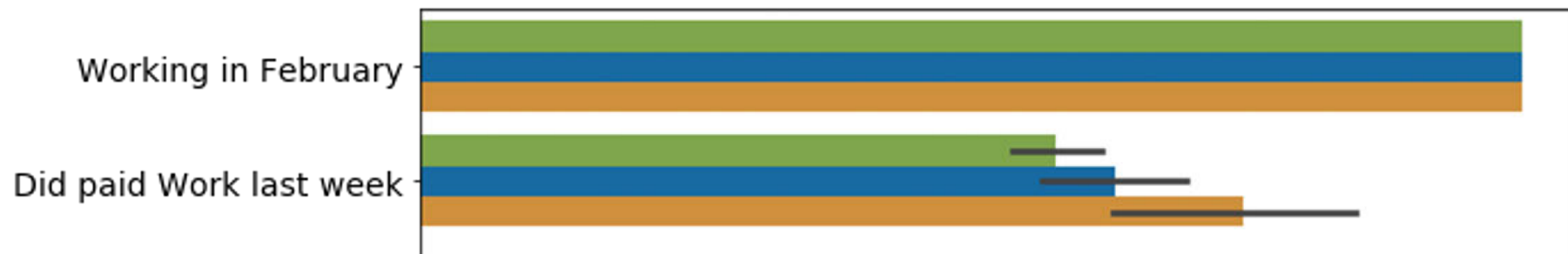
Wealthier and poorer respondents were similarly likely to have worked at least one hour during February 2020. Wealthier respondents are more likely to have worked in the past week



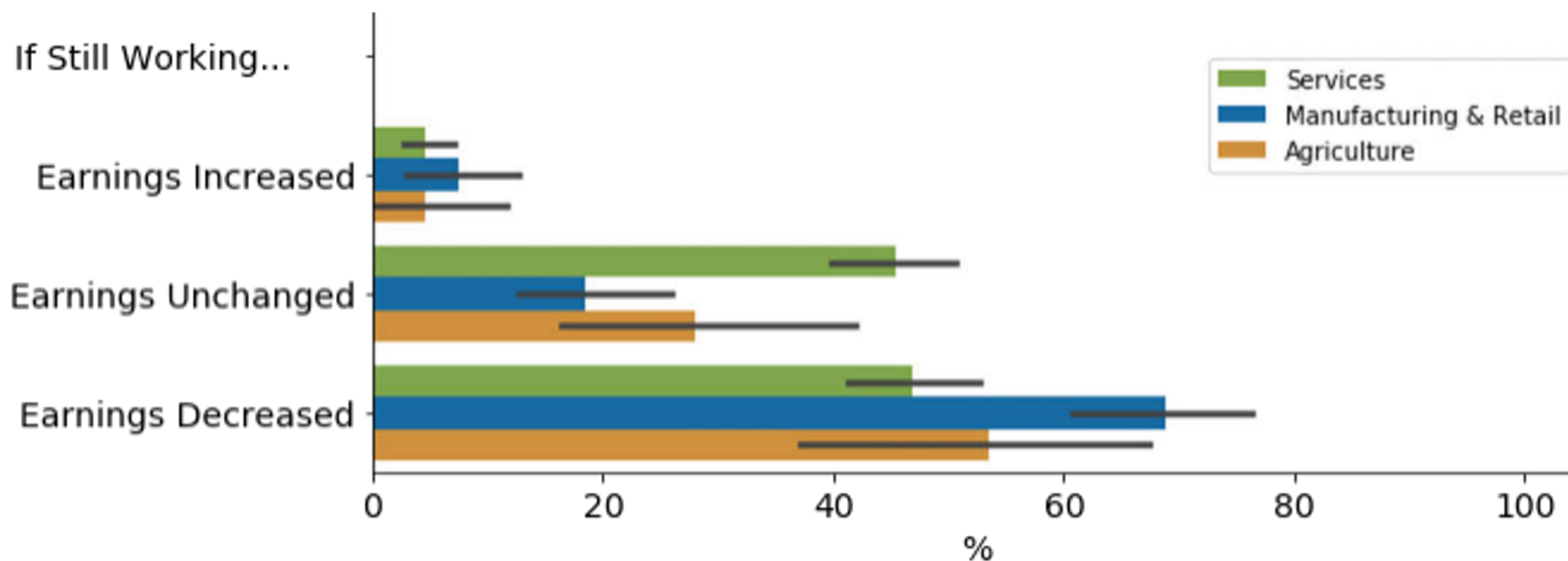
Of those still working, wealthier and poorer respondents were similarly likely to report decreased earnings



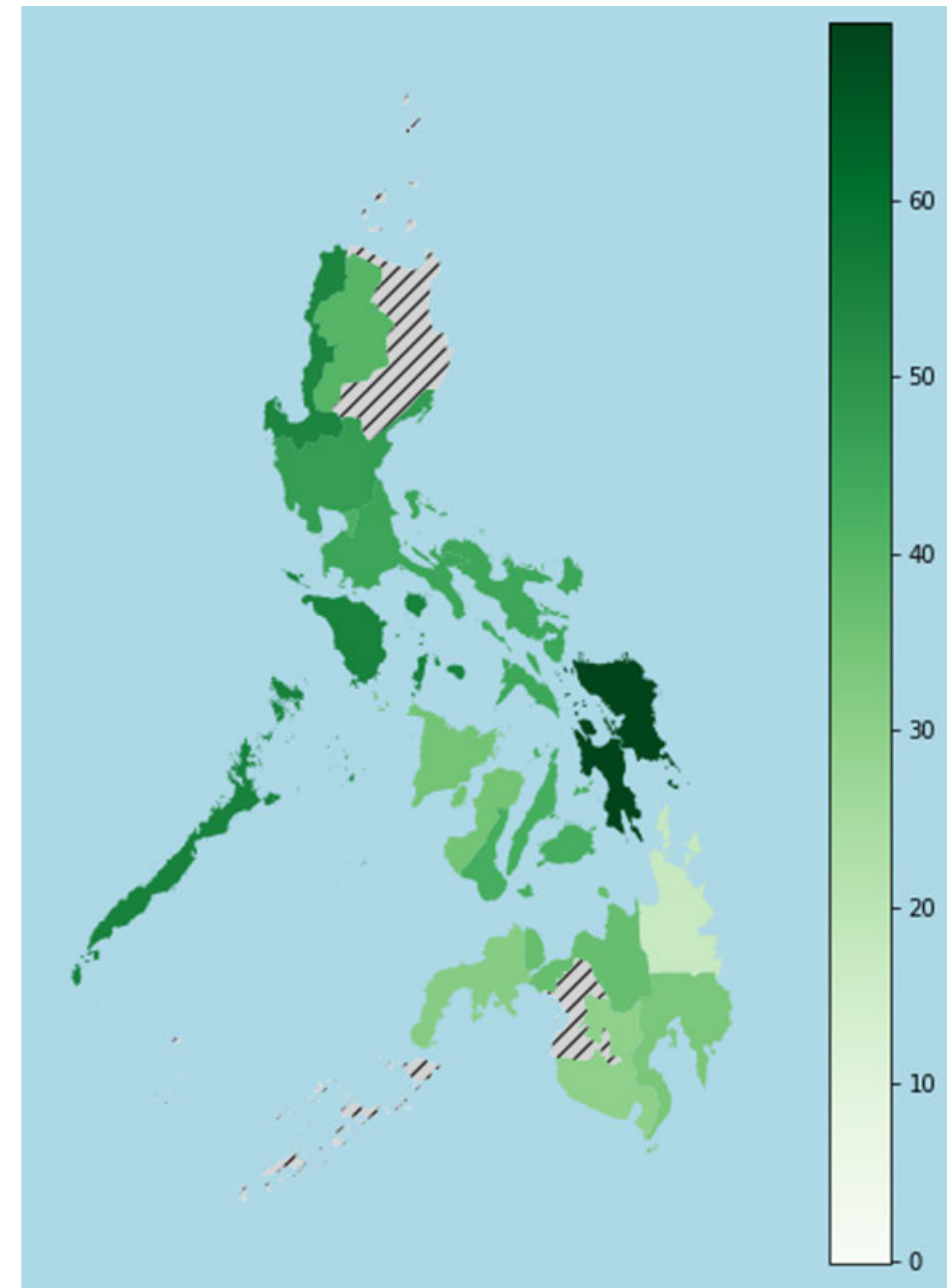
Respondents in all sectors were similarly likely to have worked at least one hour during February 2020. Respondents working in agriculture were more likely to have worked in the past week



Of those still working, respondents working in manufacturing and retail were slightly more likely to report decreased earnings



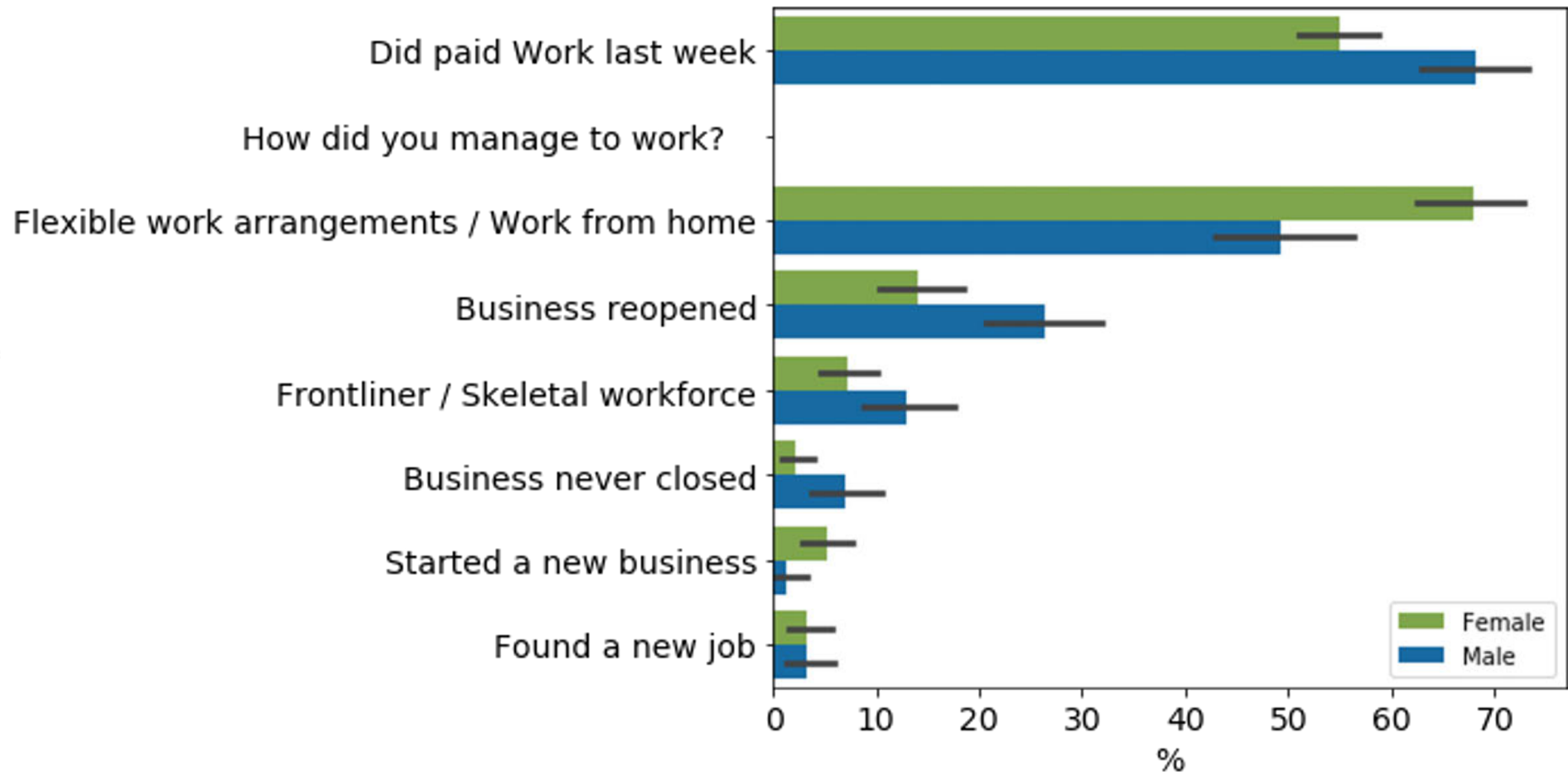
Respondents in Region 8 mostly report that were no longer working in the week before the survey



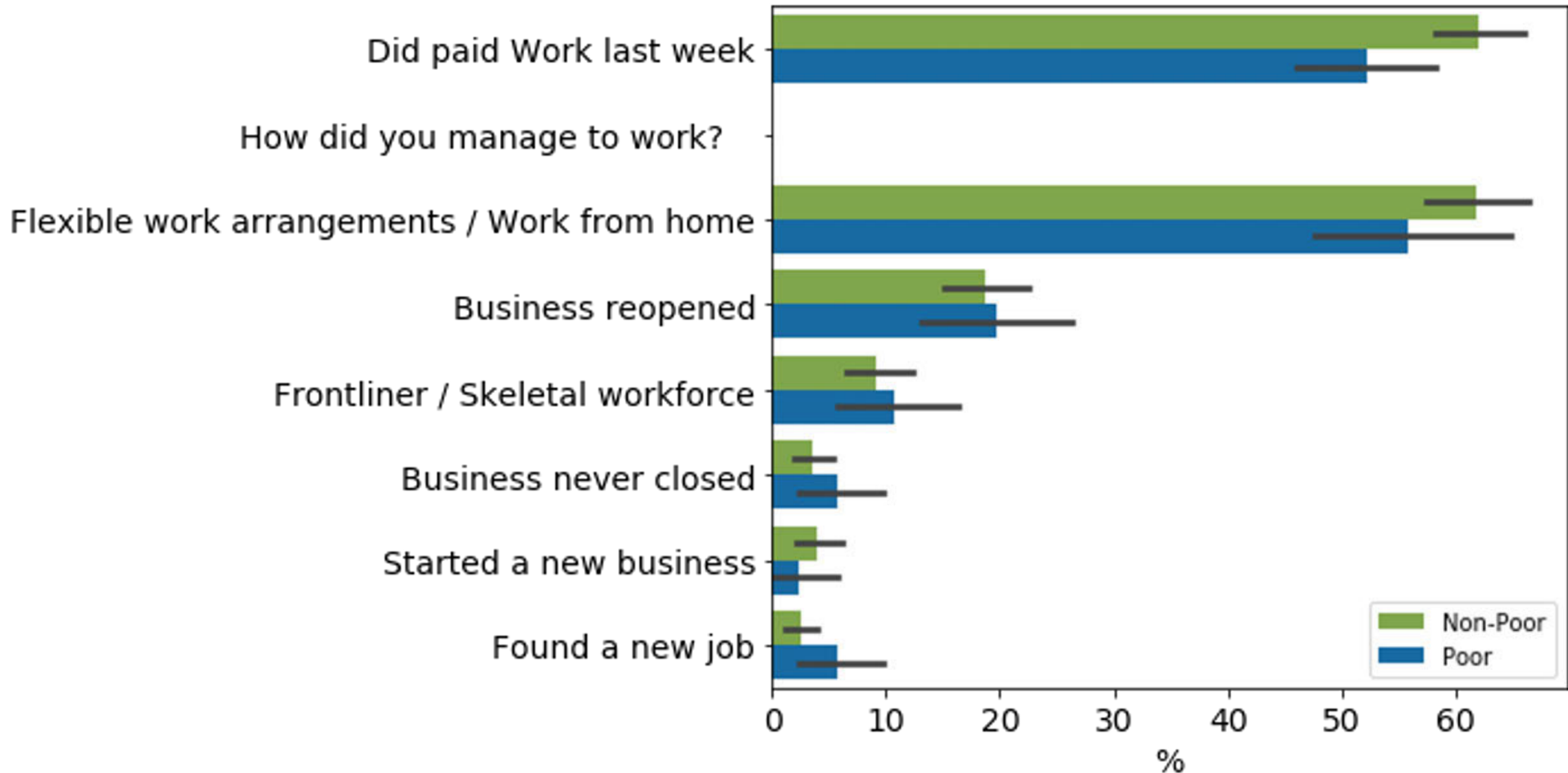
Most respondents who worked in the past week worked from home or used flexible work arrangements



Of those who worked in the past week, women were more likely than men to work from home or use flexible work arrangements



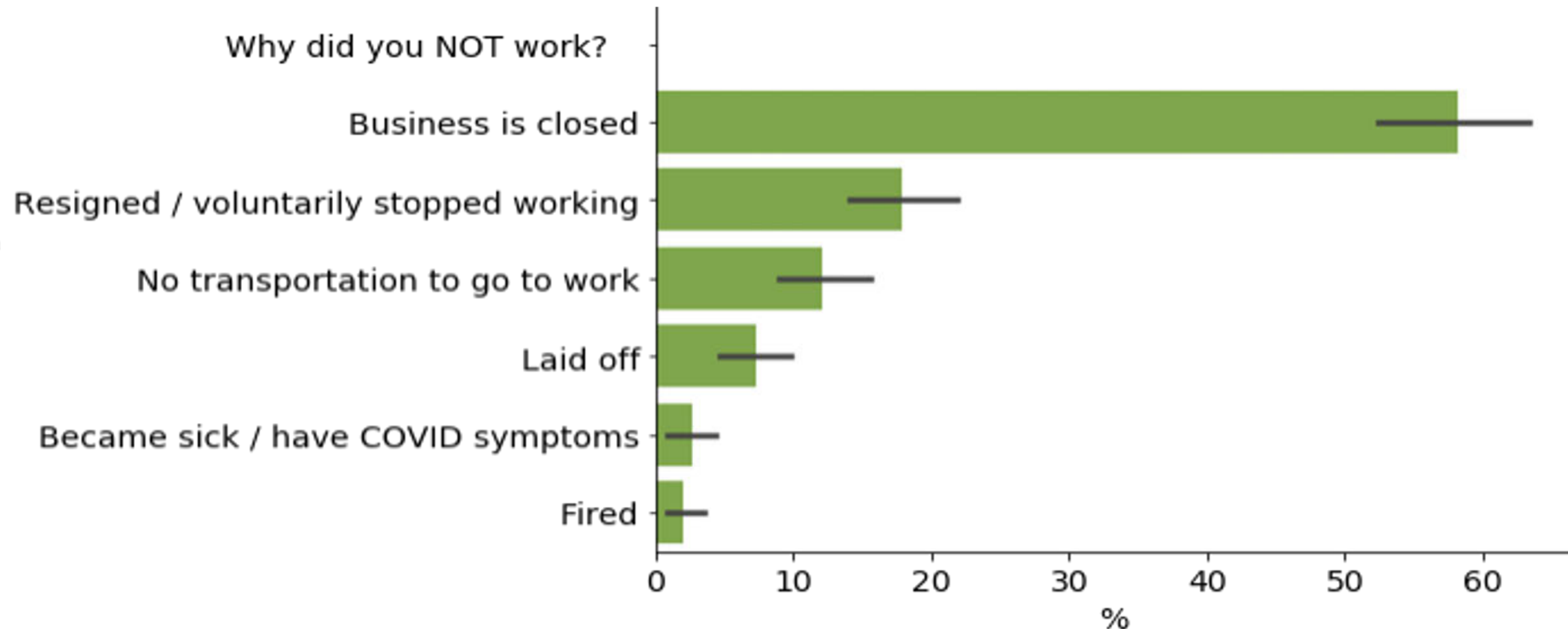
Of those who worked in the past week, poorer and wealthier respondents were more likely to work from home or use flexible work arrangements



Of those who worked in February, 41% did not work in the past week



Of those who did not work in the past week, 58% cited their business being closed



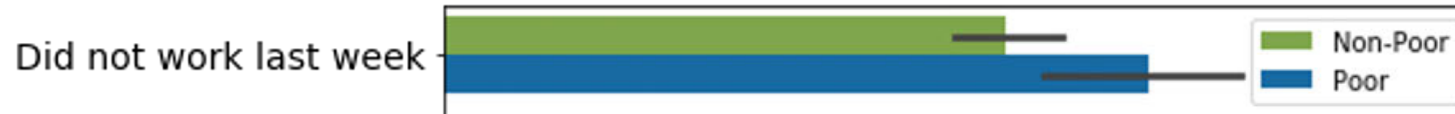
Of those who worked in February, women were less likely than men to work in the past week



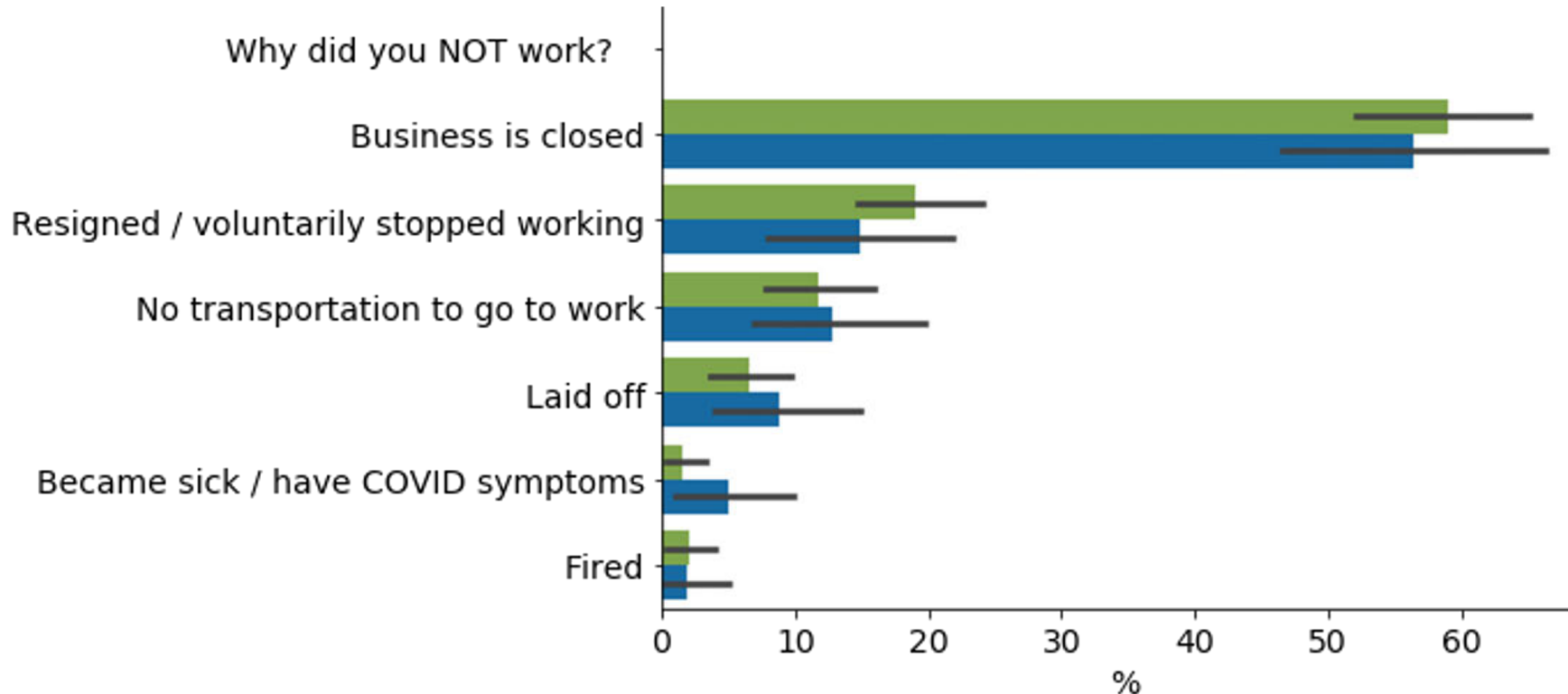
Of those who did not work in the past week, men and women were similarly likely to cite their business being closed



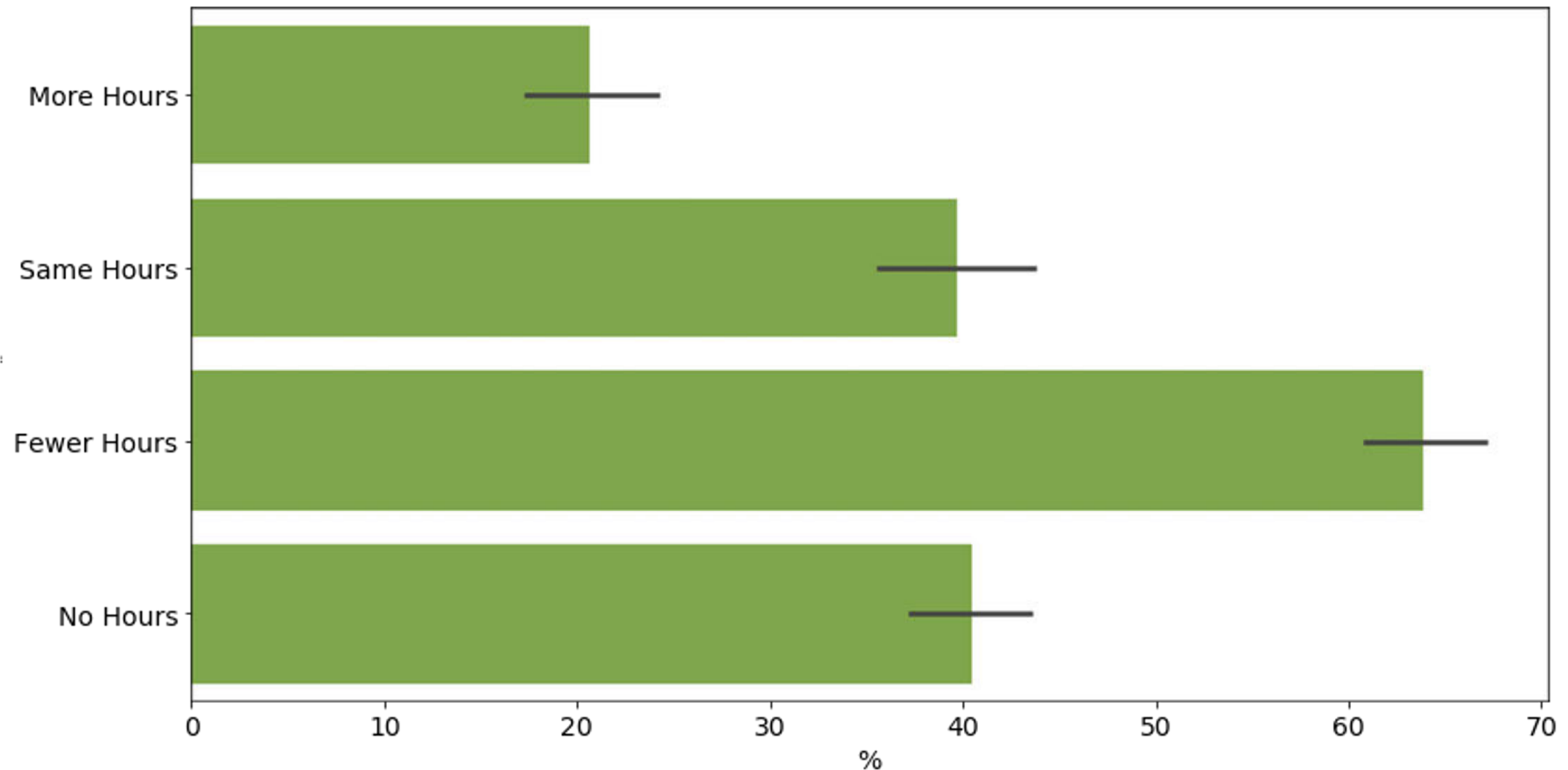
Of those who worked in February, poorer respondents were slightly less likely than wealthier respondents to work in the past week



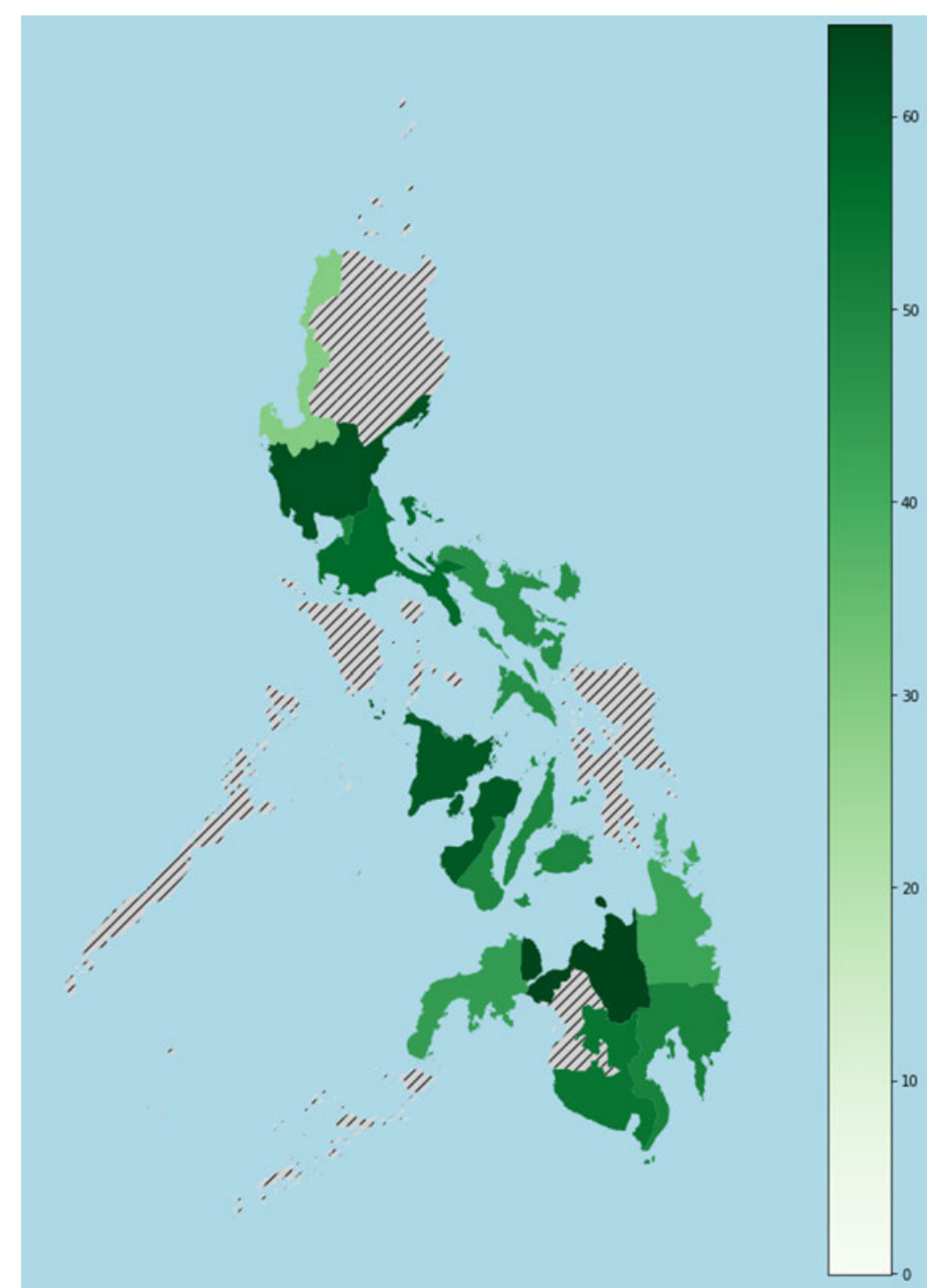
Of those who did not work in the past week, poorer and wealthier respondents were similarly likely to cite their business being closed



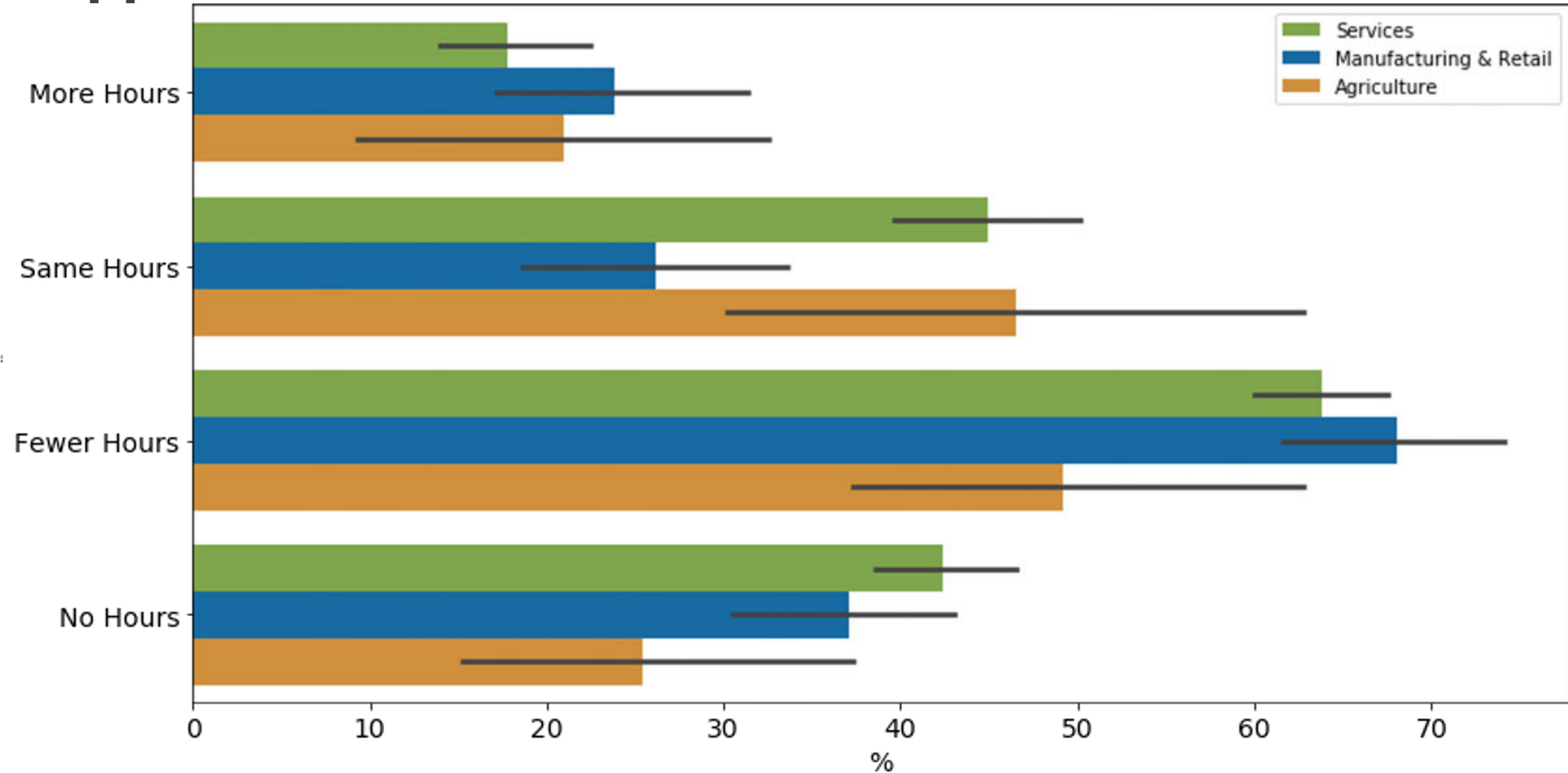
64% of employed individuals have spent fewer hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before COVID-19 started to affect the Philippines



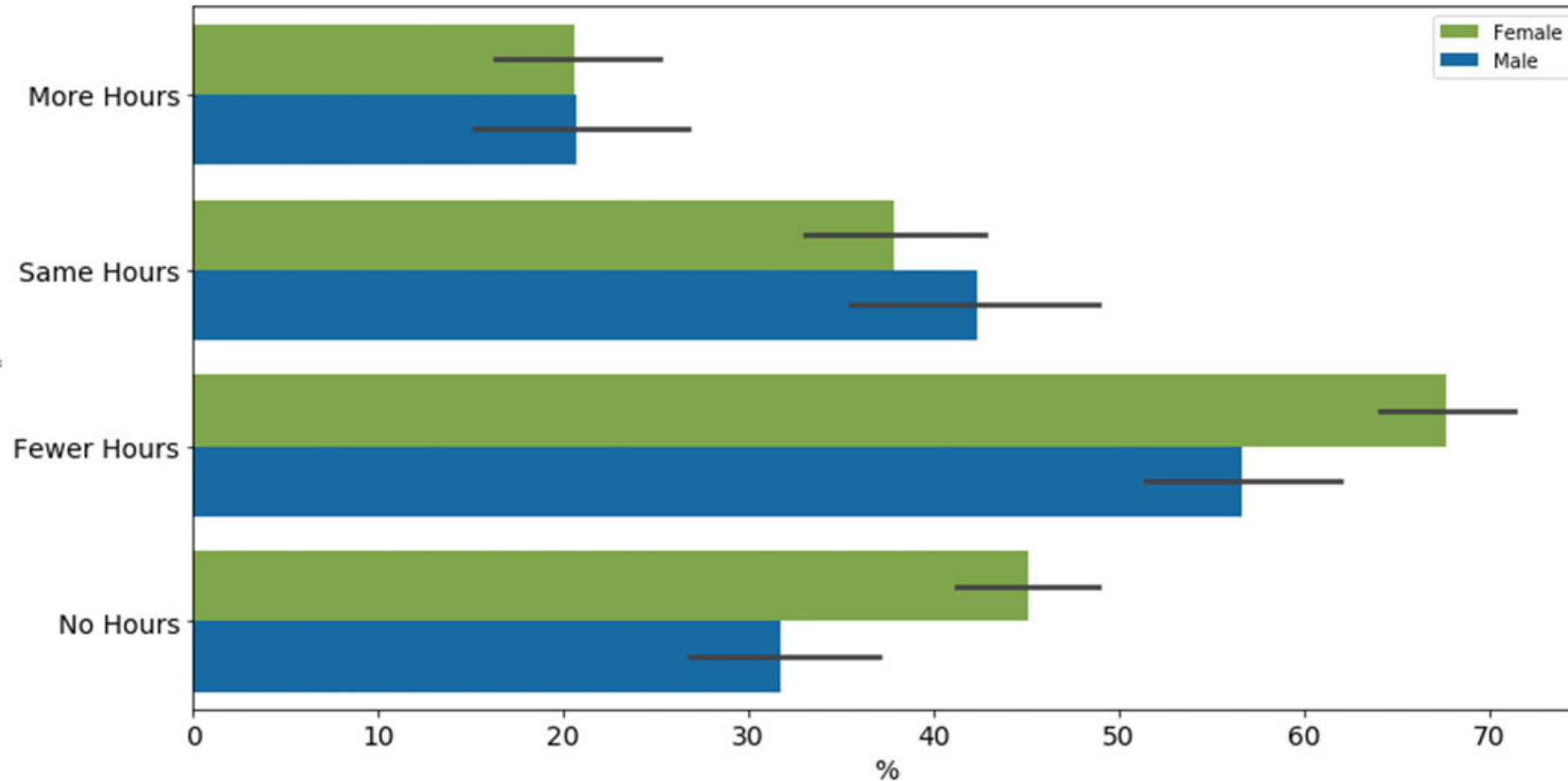
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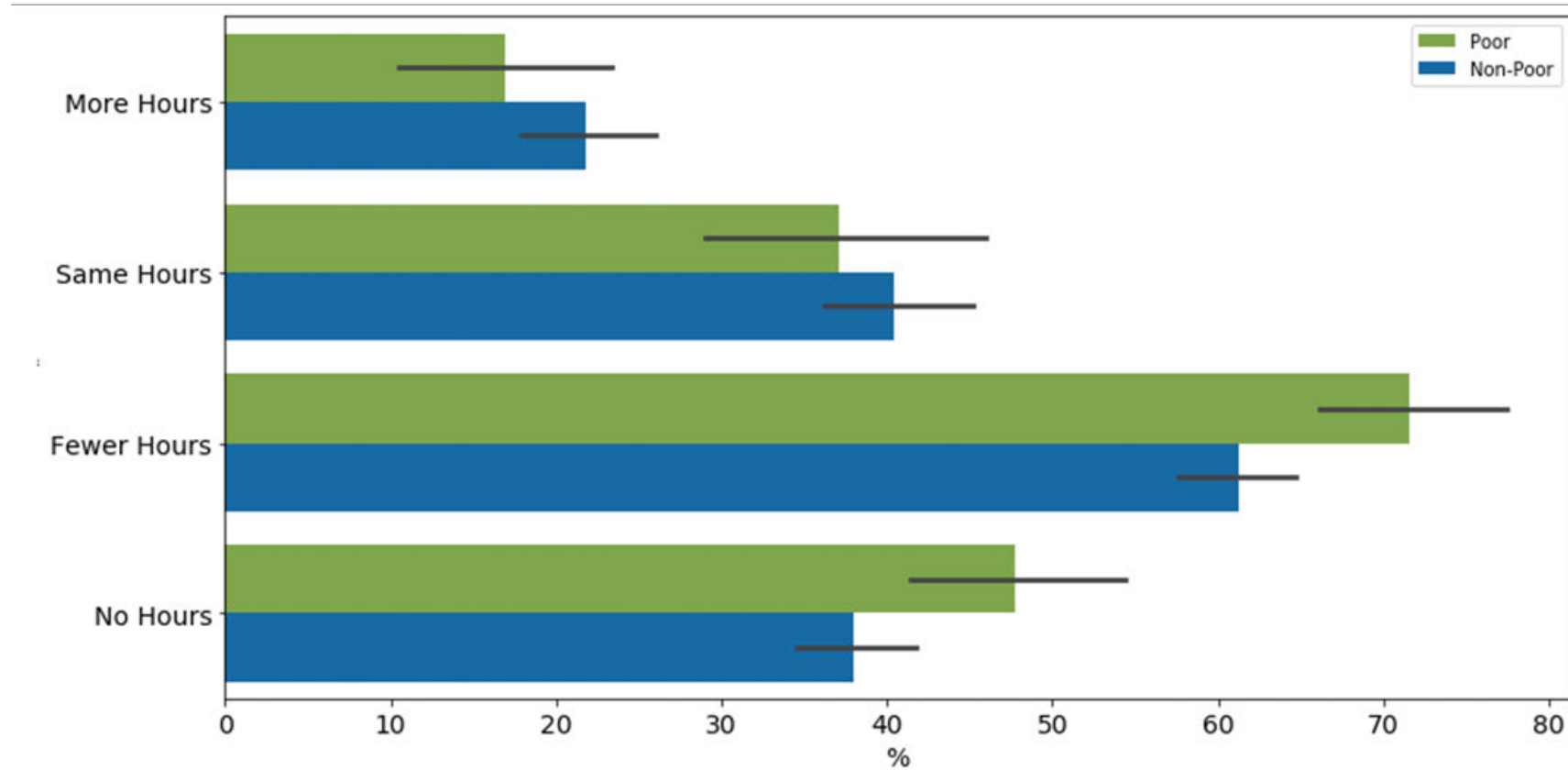
Respondents working in services and manufacturing & retail were more likely to have spent fewer hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before COVID-19 started to affect the Philippines



Women more likely than men to have spent fewer hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before COVID-19 started to affect the Philippines



Poorer respondents more likely to have spent fewer or no hours working for pay/running a business/helping on a family business than they did in a typical week before COVID-19 started to affect the Philippines



68% of households relied on remittances before COVID-19



Of those who received remittances in the past 7 days, 26% report receiving less than usual

