

RECOVR Survey and Hunger Analysis

November 2020



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INNOVATIONS FOR
POVERTY ACTION

Using rigorous
research to reduce
poverty & improve
lives



More than just RCTs: A Nobel Prize-Winning Approach



1: Create Stronger Evidence

To deepen knowledge on how to reduce poverty



2: Share Evidence Strategically

To influence conversations & inform decisions

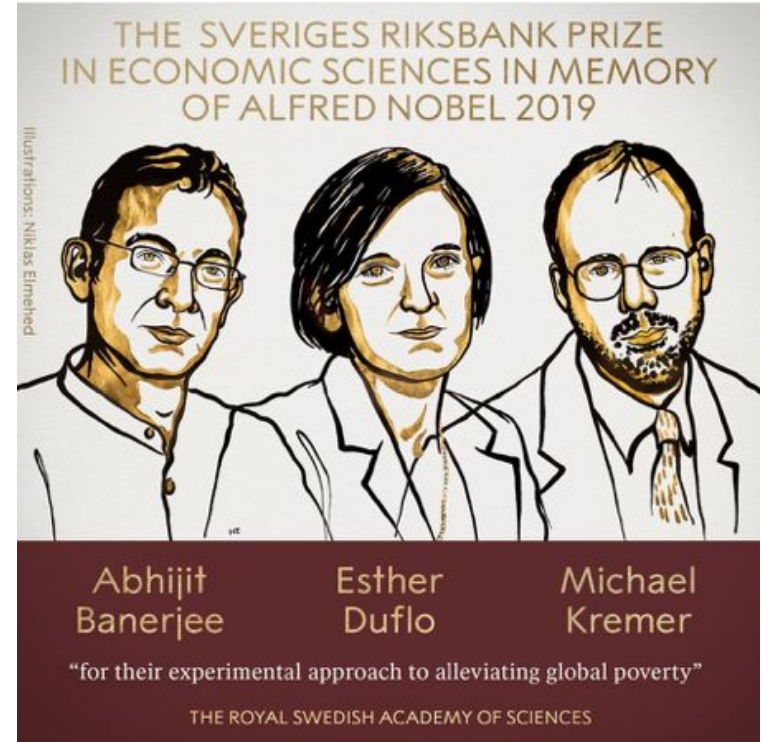


3: Equip Decision-Makers to Use Evidence

To improve the lives of the global poor

“IPA plays a crucial role in assisting researchers to run and implement experiments throughout the world.”

—Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel



IPA at a Glance



22 Country Offices



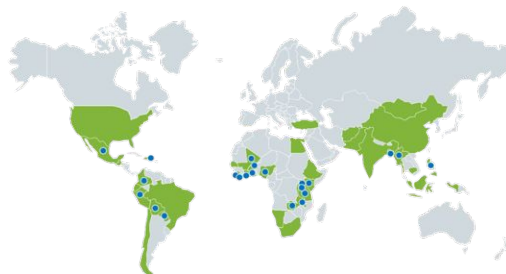
8 Program Areas



700+ Partners



600+ Researchers
in our network



850+ Evaluations to date
in 51 countries

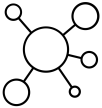


17 Years of generating
evidence and moving
evidence to policy

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

1
Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso Survey Information

Dates of survey: June 6-26, 2020

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

Sample size: 1,356 respondents out of 2,284 call attempts

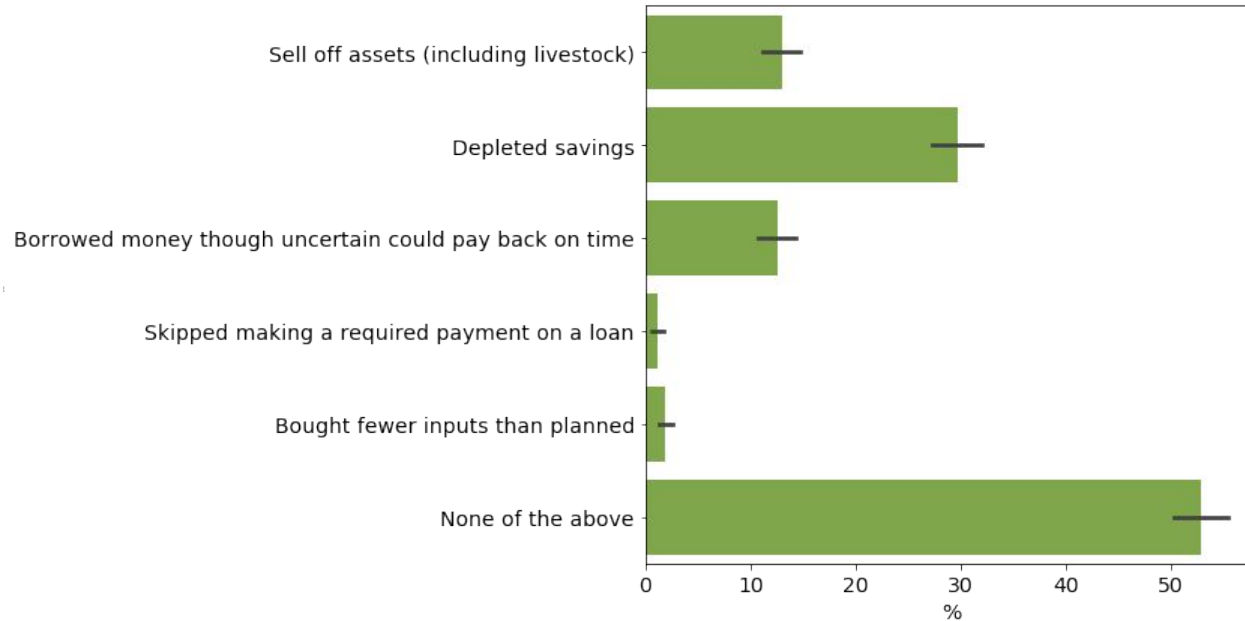
Average respondent demographics:

- Age : 31
- % women : 31%
- Household Size : 5.7
- % completed more than secondary school : 38%
- % below the national poverty line : 11% (Estimated with the PPI)

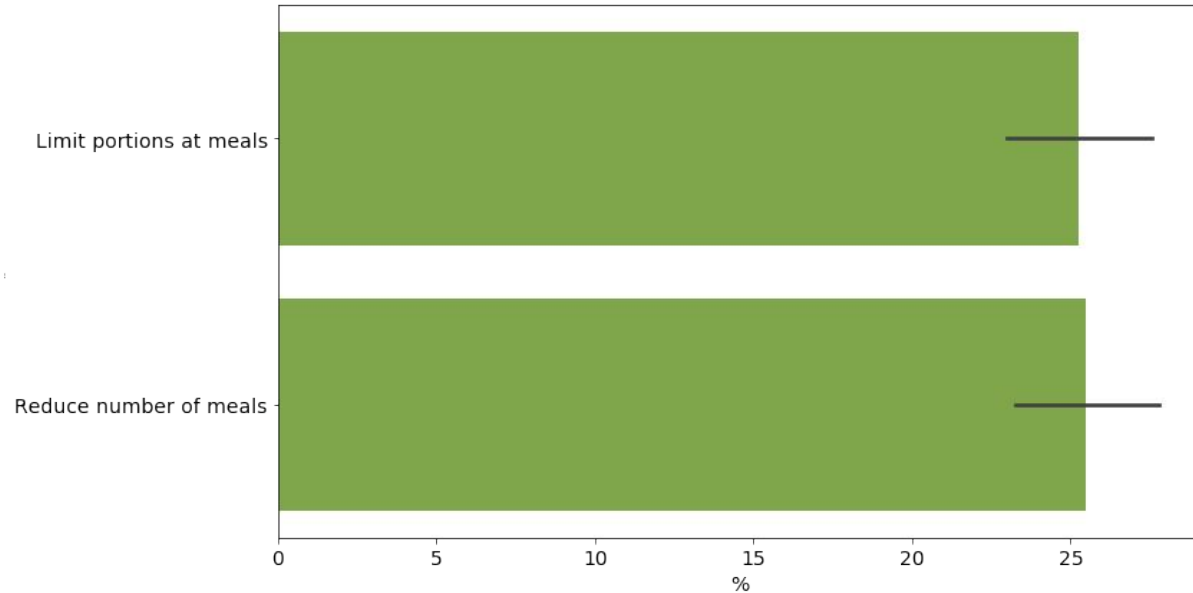
Burkina Faso: Key Findings

- 30% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020
- 25% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week
- 50% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high

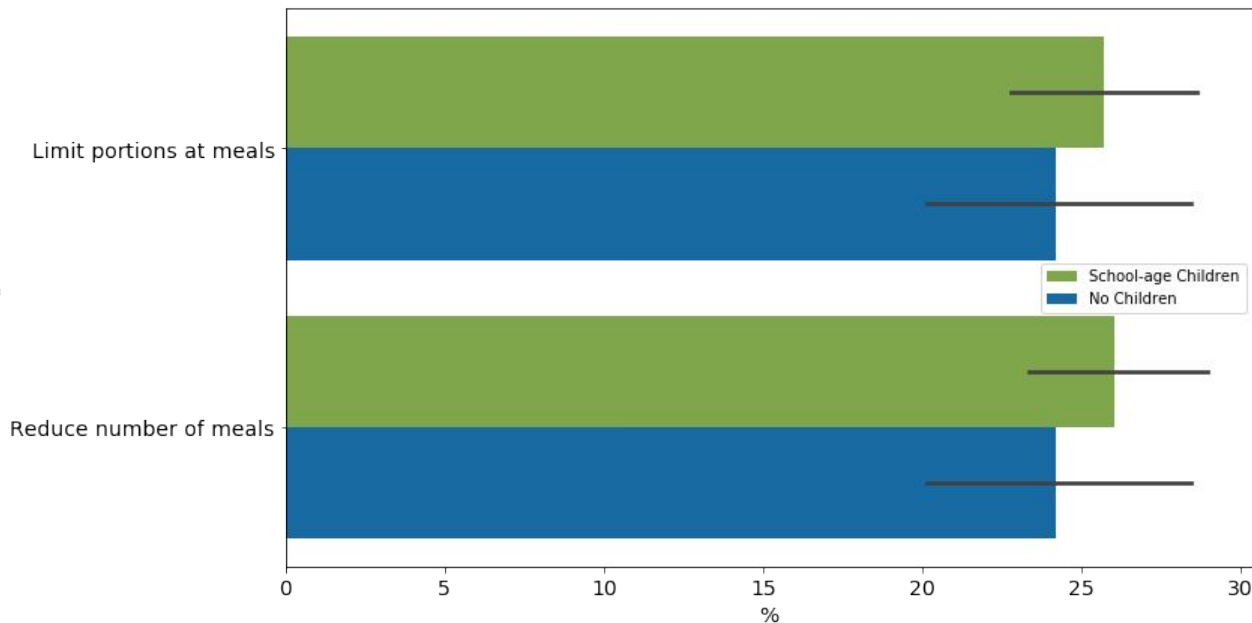
30% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



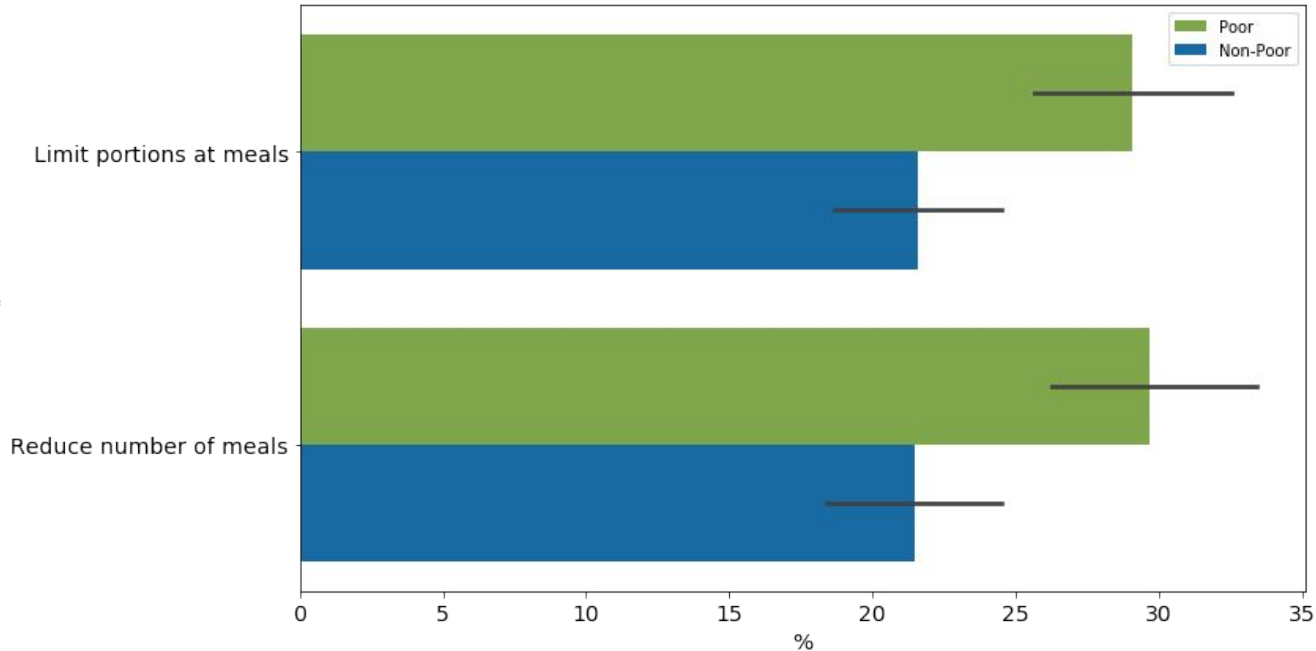
25% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



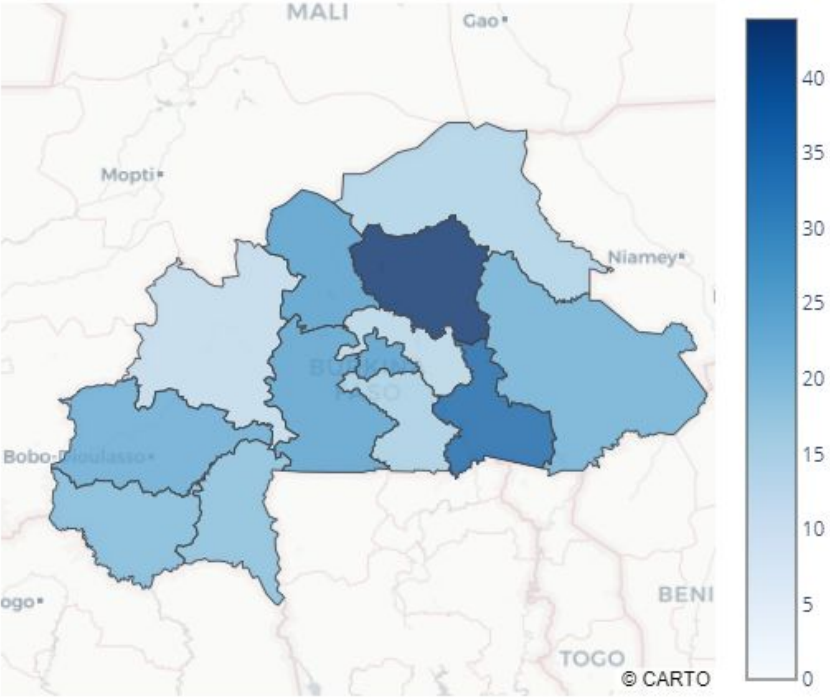
Households with/without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



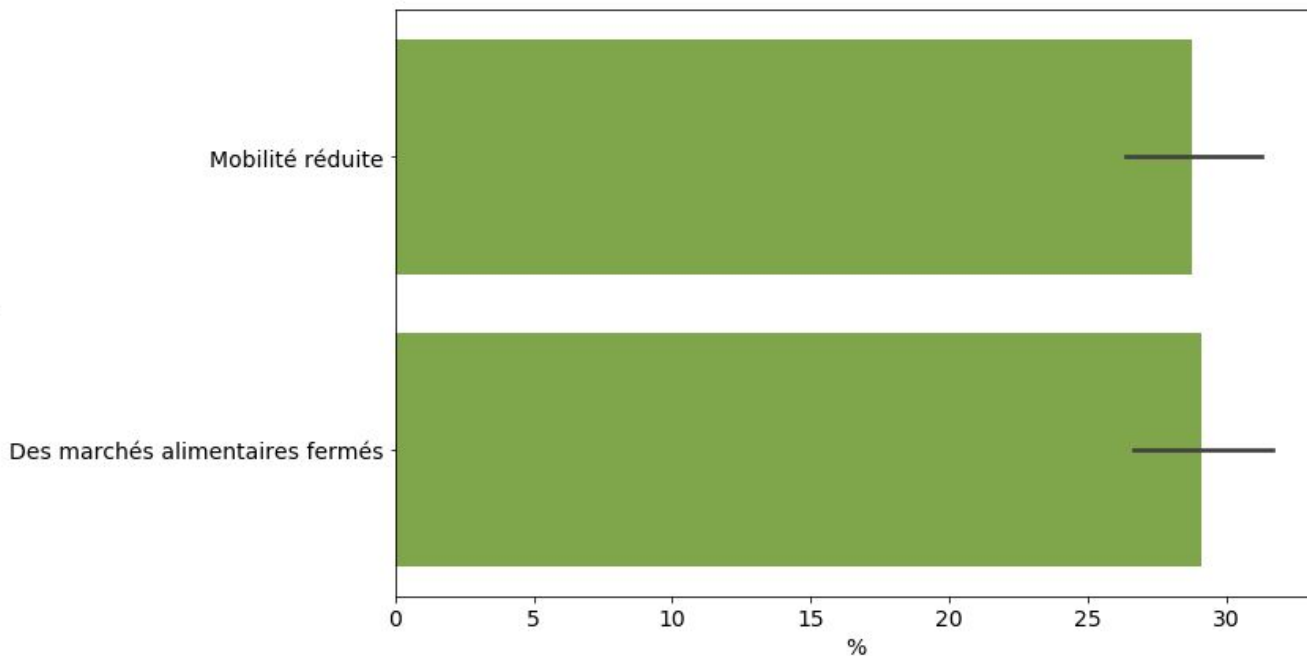
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



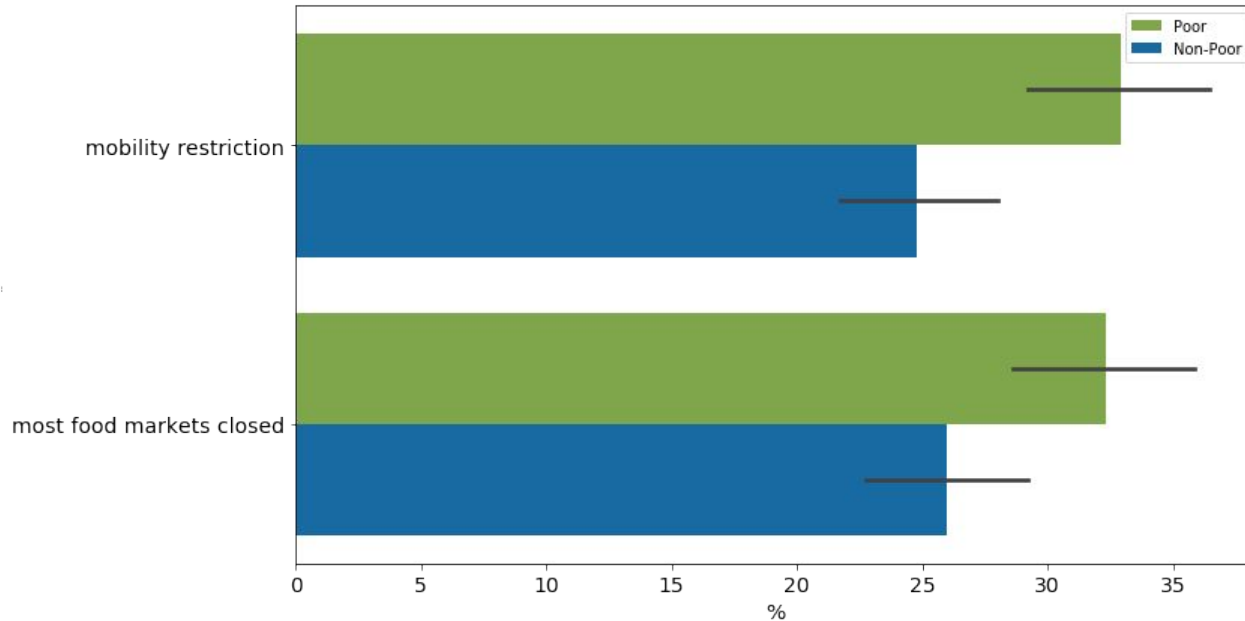
25% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, a particular concern in the Centre-Nord and Centre-Est regions



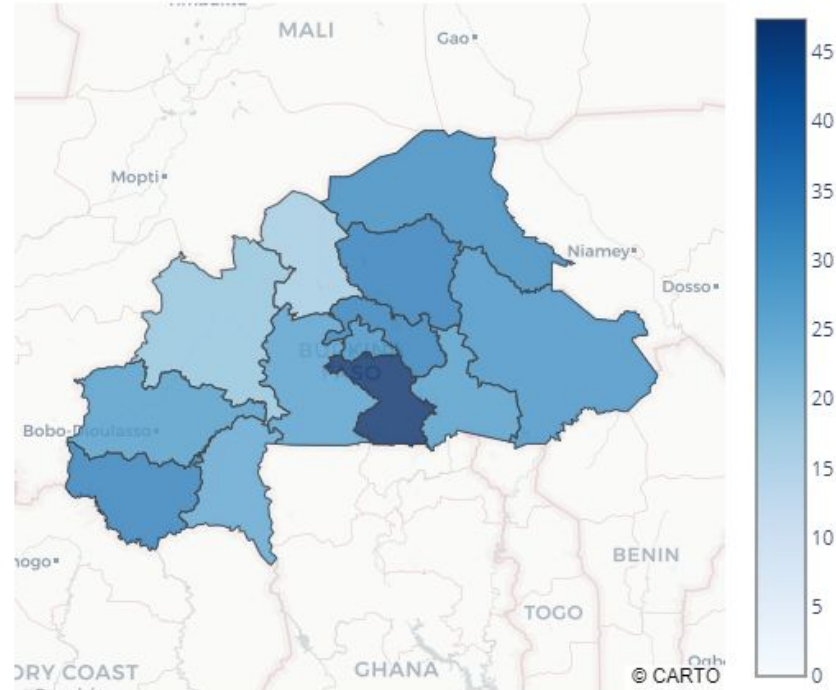
28% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to mobility restrictions imposed by the government and almost 40% due to most food markets being closed



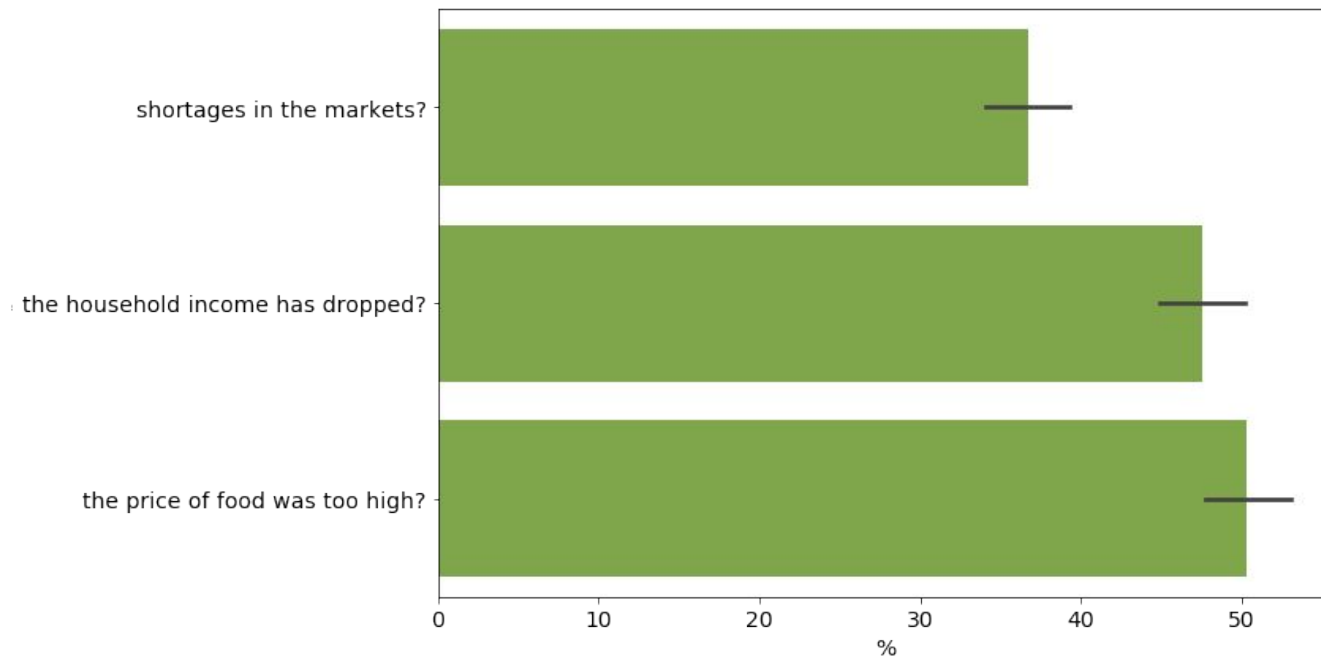
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to mobility restrictions



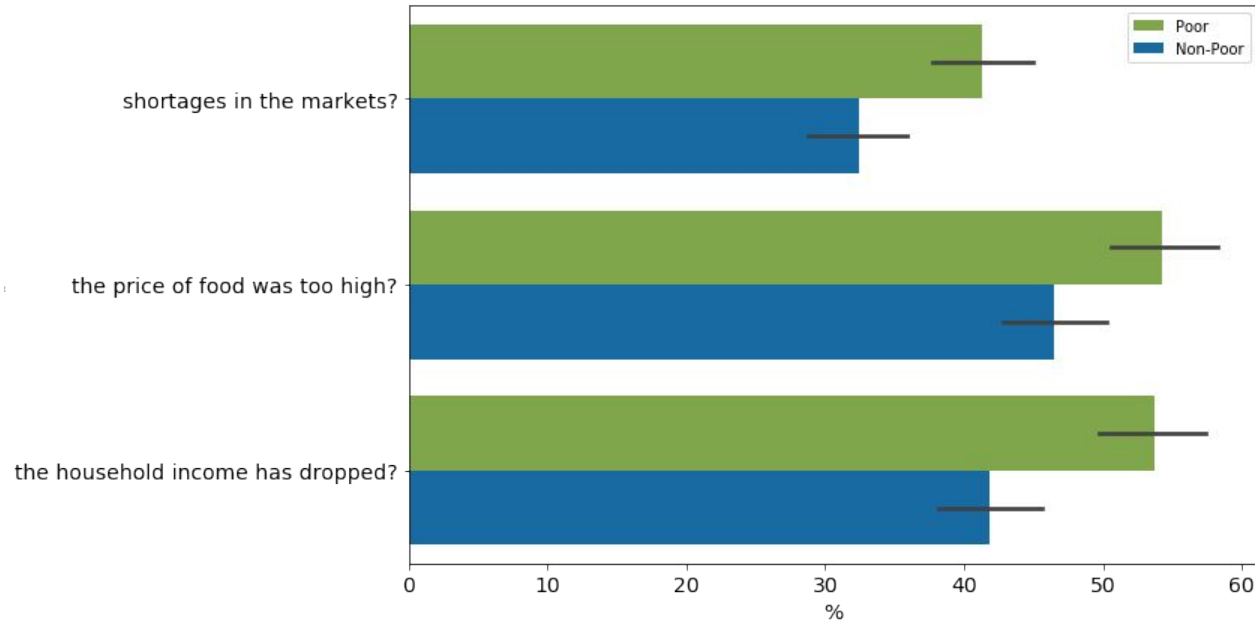
28% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to market closures, mobility restrictions, lack of funds, and having children out of school, although slightly less so in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Nord regions



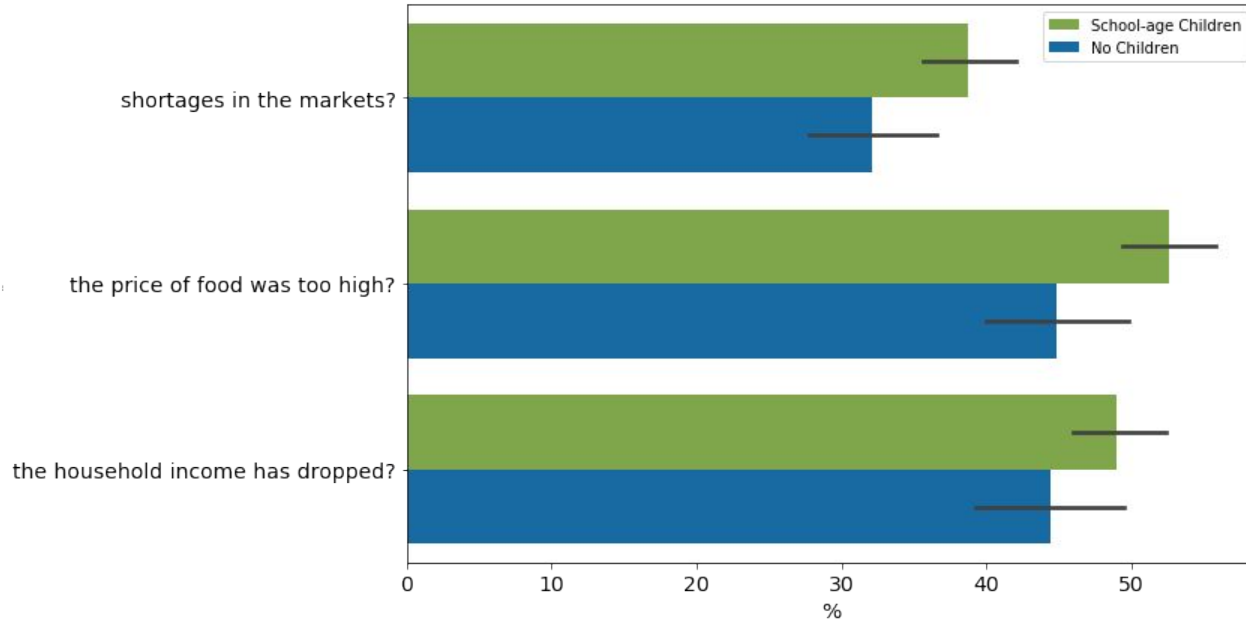
50% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high



Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because of shortages in the markets, the high price of food, or a drop in household 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 the price of food was too high



A large, bold, blue number '2' is centered on the page. The text 'Côte d'Ivoire' is overlaid on the middle of the number.

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire Survey Information

Dates of survey: June 1-15, 2020

Sampling method: Random sample from Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and in the Informal Sector (ERI-ESI 2017)

Sample size: 1,329 respondents out of 3,022 call attempts

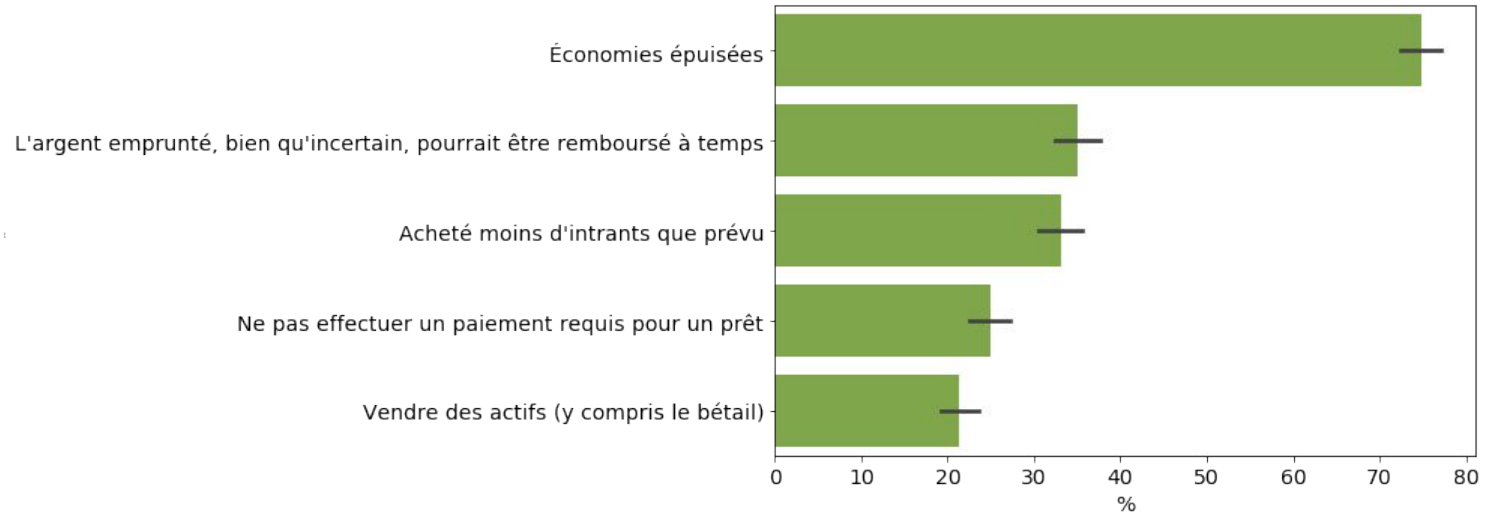
Average respondent demographics:

- Age: 40
- % women: 32%
- Household size: 6.4
- % that completed more than secondary school: 37%
- % Under national poverty line: 36% (Estimated with the [PPI](#))

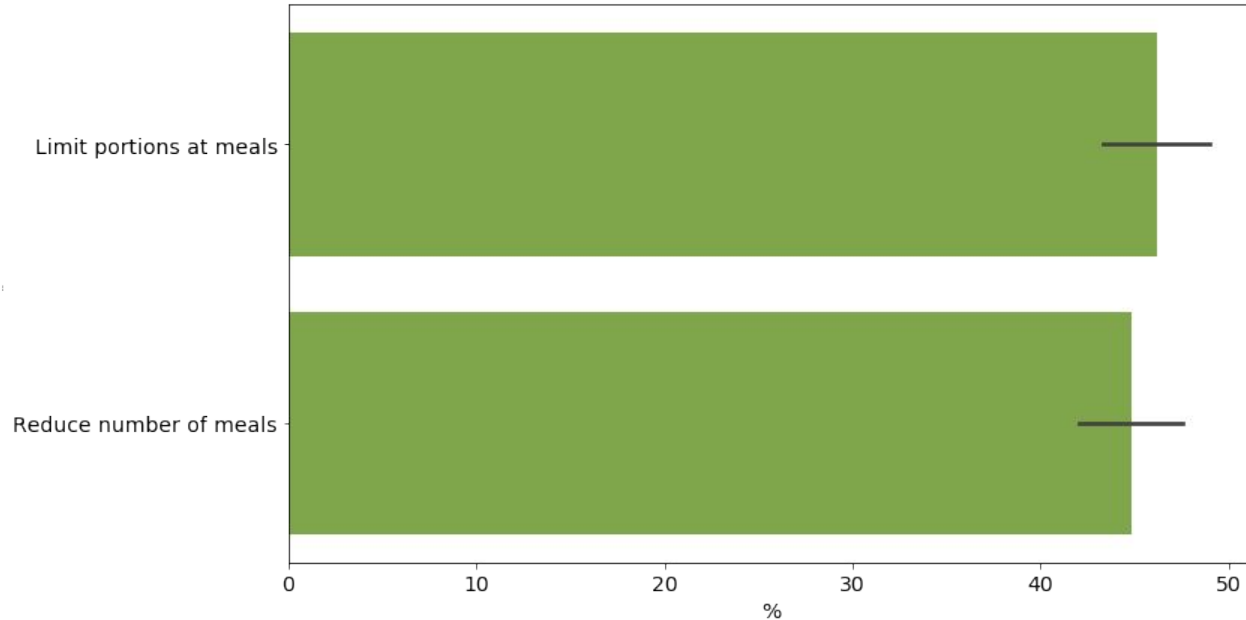
Côte d'Ivoire: Key Findings

- More than 70% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020
- 61% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped
- More than 40% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week

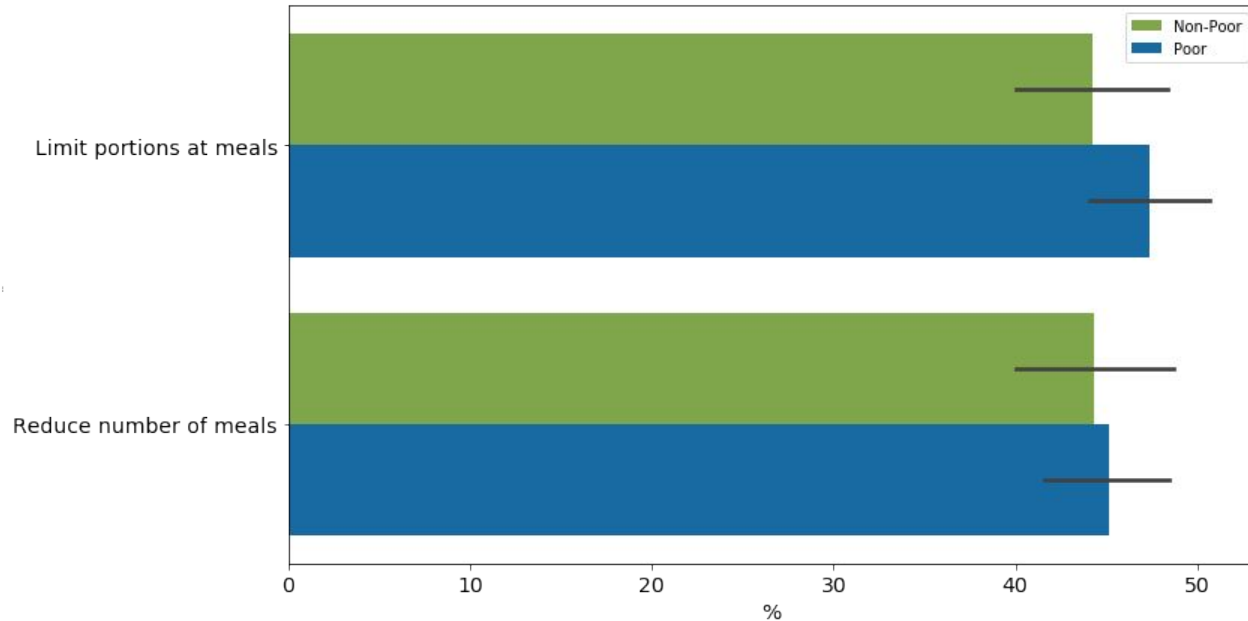
More than 70% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020



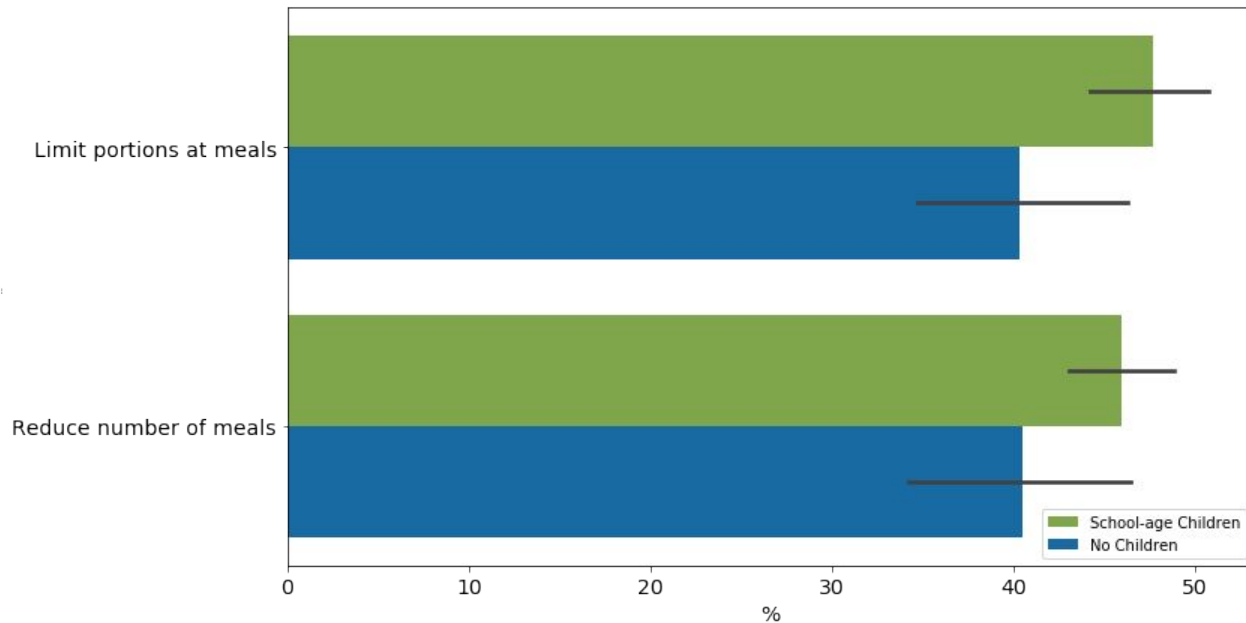
More than 40% of households say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



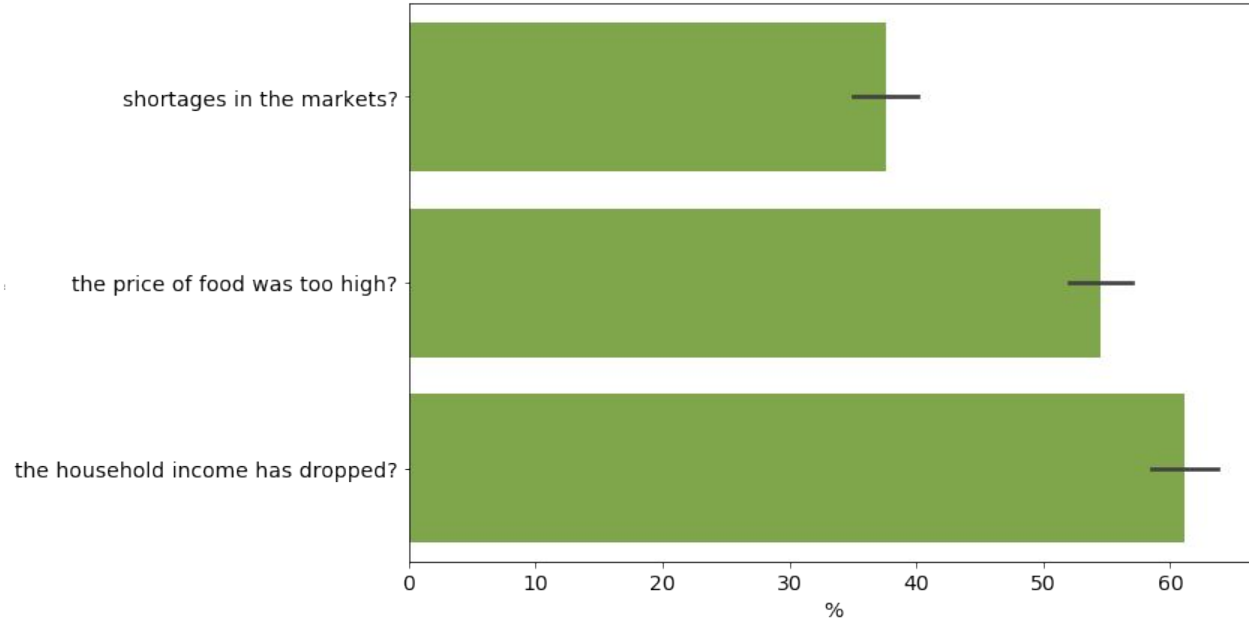
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



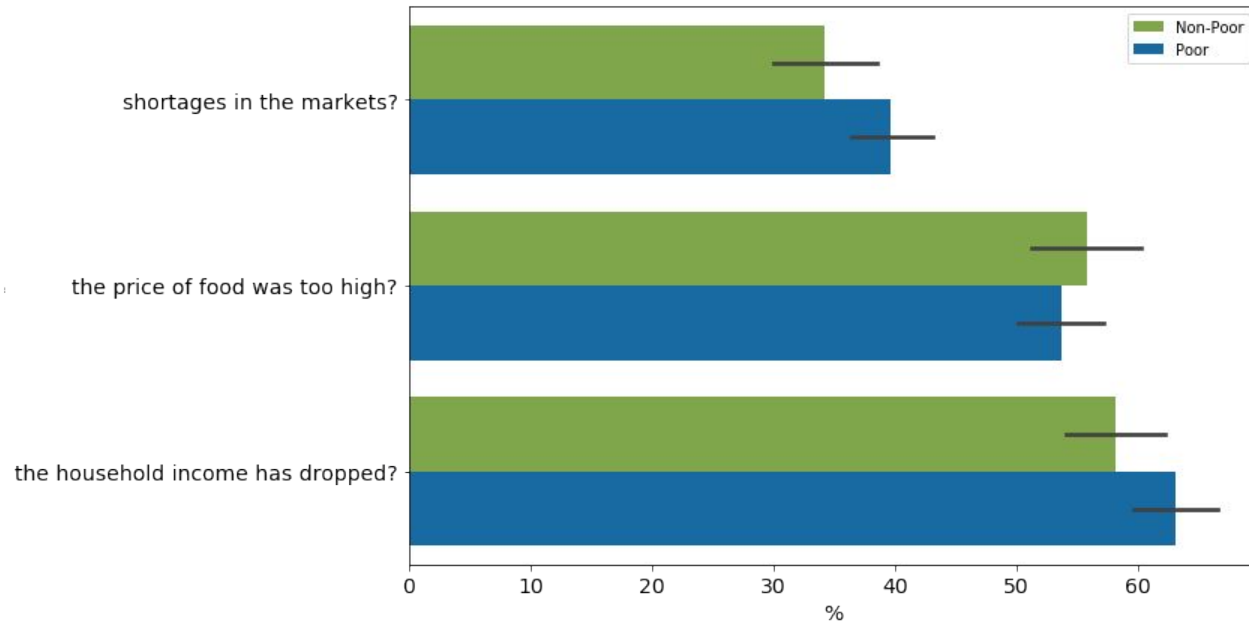
Households with/without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



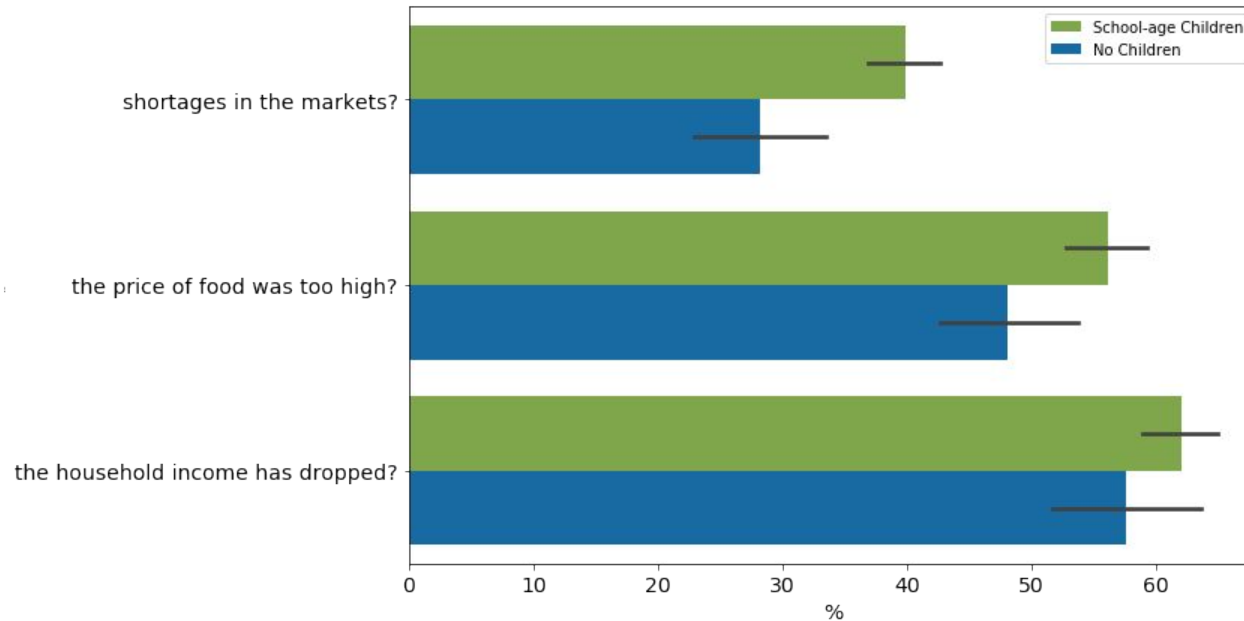
61% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because of shortages in the markets, the high price of food, or a drop in household 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 of shortages in the markets



3
Ghana

Ghana Survey Information

Dates of survey: May 6 to 26, 2020

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

Sample size: 1,357 respondents out of 10,781 call attempts

Average respondent demographics:

- Age: 32
- % women: 38%
- Household size: 5
- % that completed more than secondary school: 30%
- % Under national poverty line: 11% (Estimated with the [PPI](#))

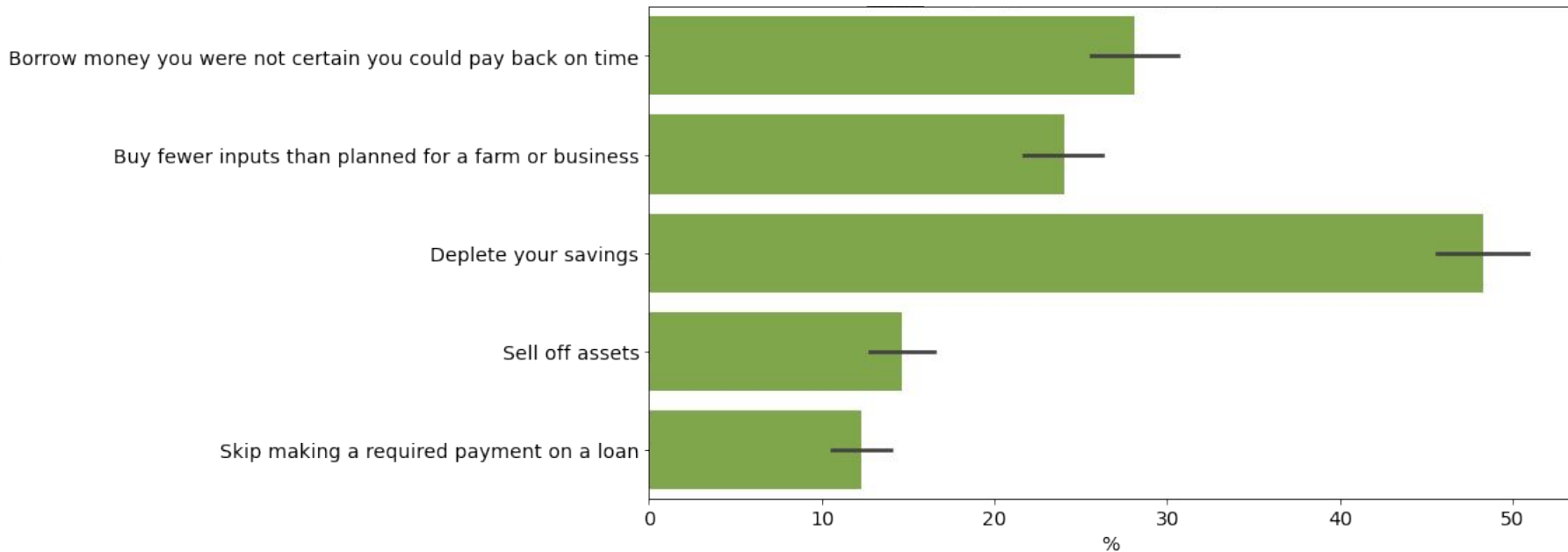
Survey Demographics

- Sampling Frame covers registered phones with service coverage
 - As such, this is **not** nationally representative
- Survey averages compare to the 2016-2017 Ghana Statistical Services' Living Standards Survey (GLSS7) as follows:
 - **Younger**: 32 y.o. vs. 40 y.o.
 - There are also fewer elderly people (>60)
 - More **Male**: 61% vs. 46%
 - More **Urban** (Greater Accra): 34% vs. 18%
 - More **Educated** (completed secondary school): 36% vs. 15%
 - Comparable Household Size: 5.3 vs. 5

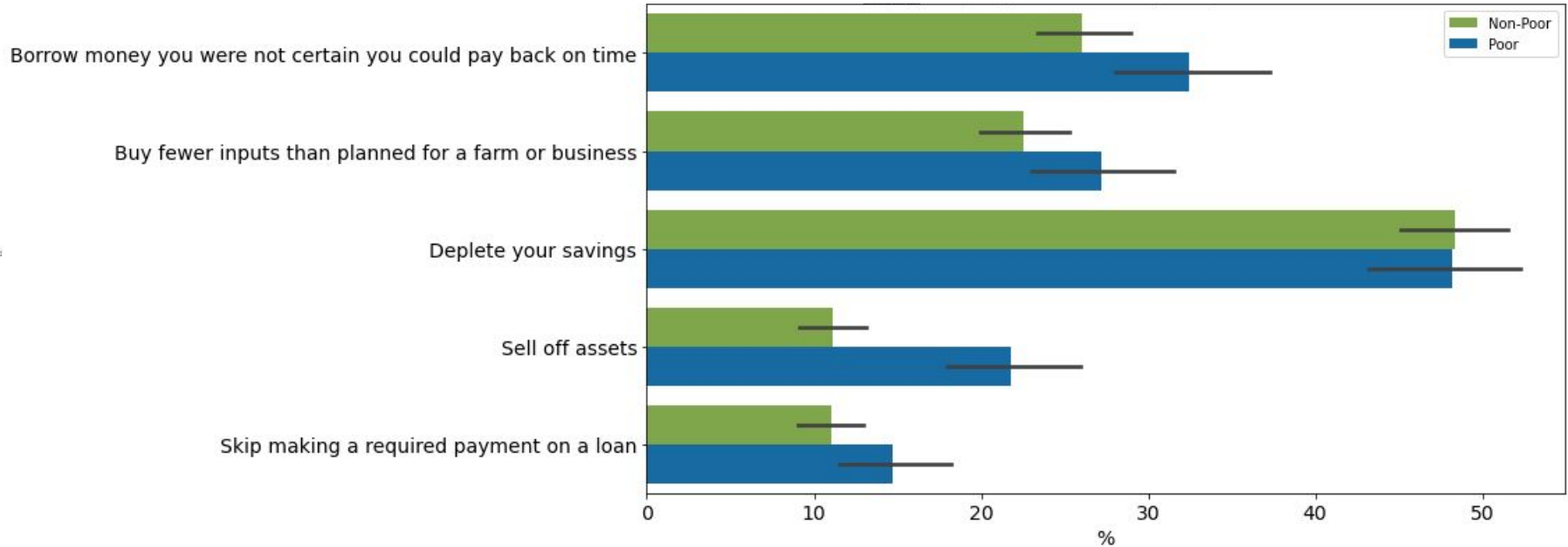
Ghana: Key Findings

- Almost half of respondents say they have had to deplete their savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020
- More than 40% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week
- Over 60% of respondents say they have been unable to buy the usual amount of food because the price of food was too high

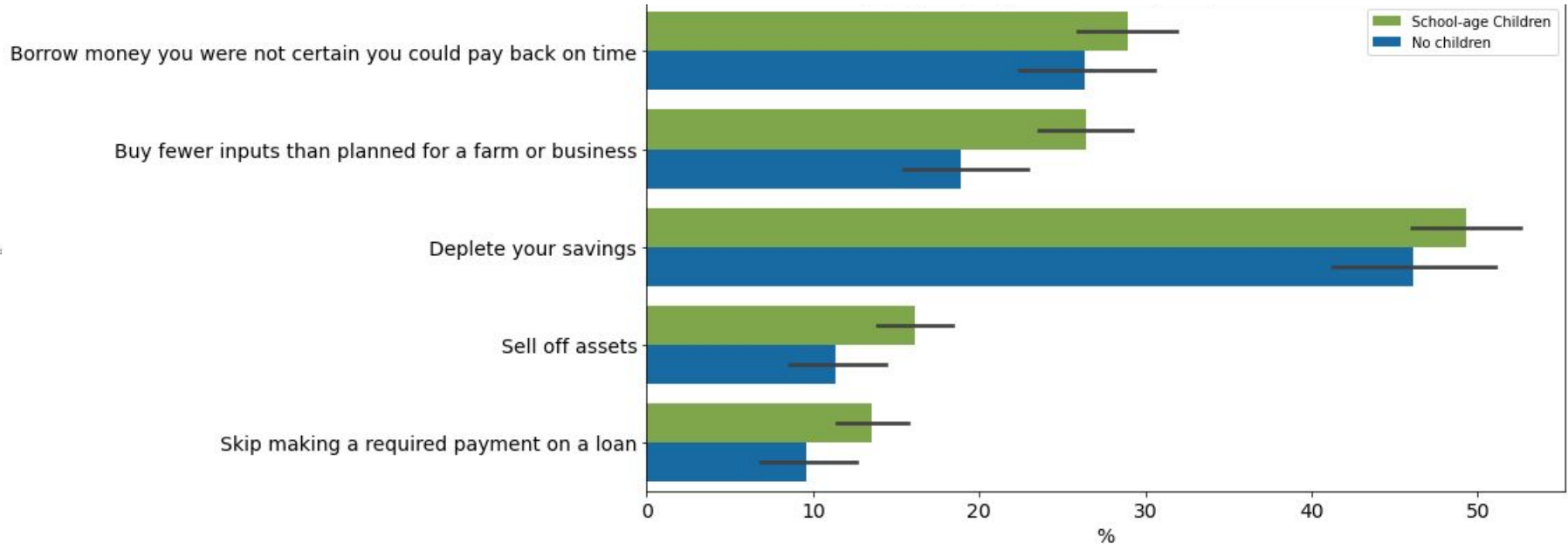
Almost half of respondents say they have had to deplete their savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



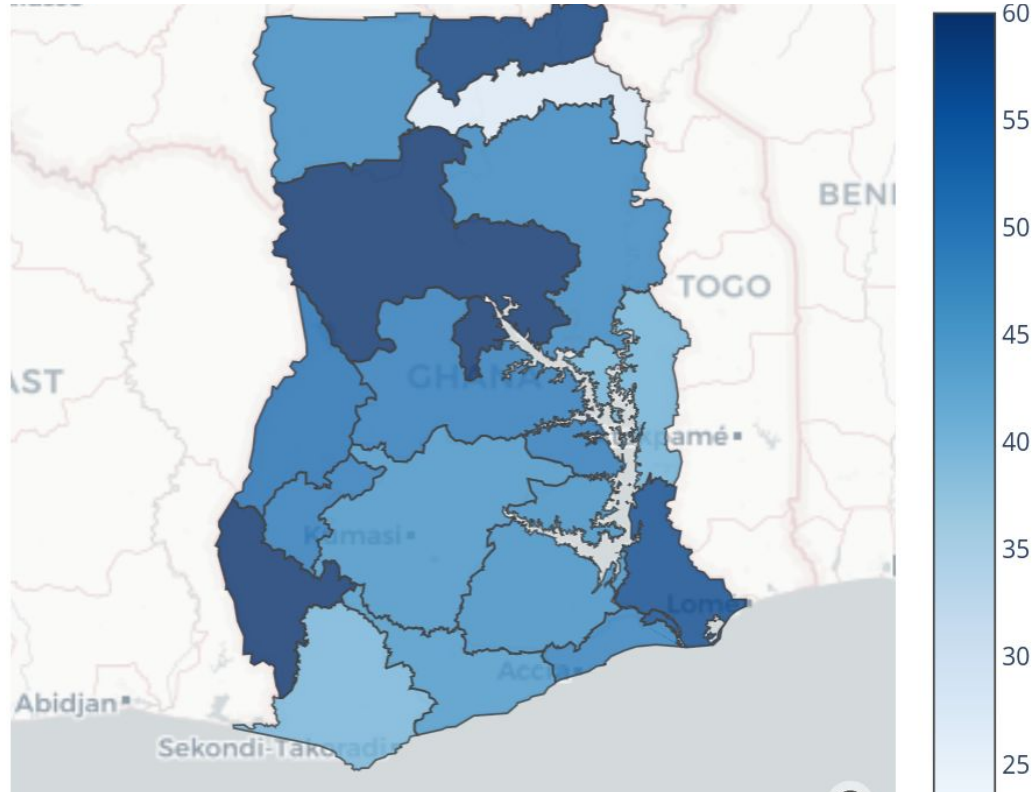
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to report having to sell off their assets to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



Households with school-age children are more likely than those without children to report buying fewer inputs than planned for a farm or business in order to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



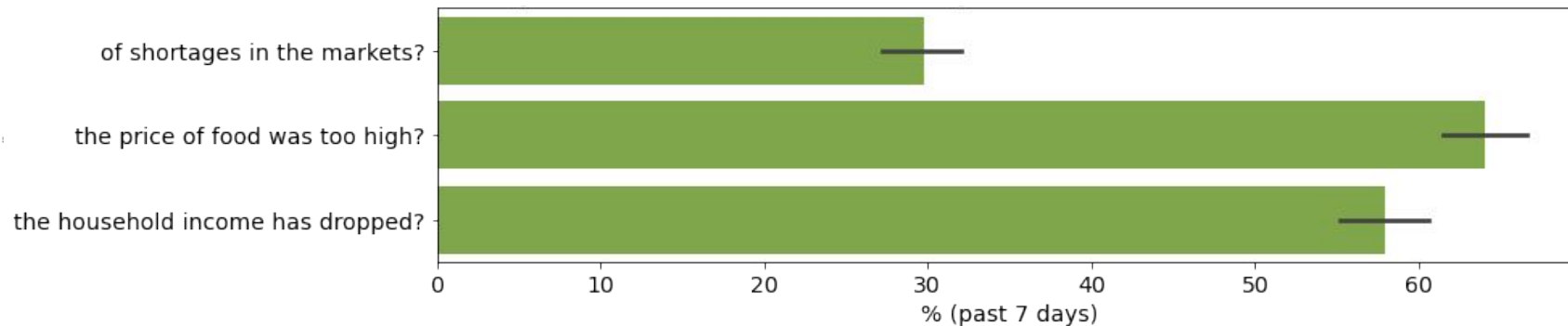
The three regions with households most likely to report having to deplete savings are Savannah (62.5%), Western North (61.1%), and Upper East (58.6%)



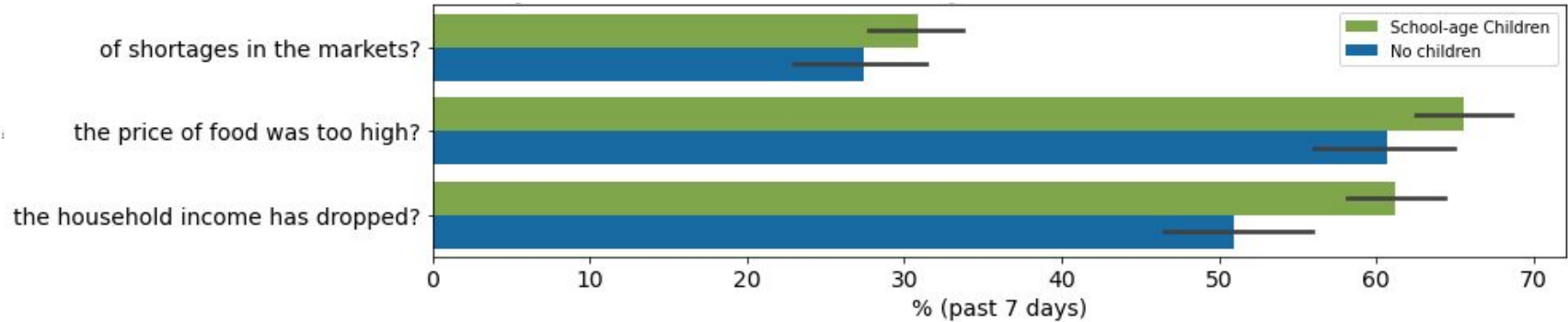
More than 40% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals in the past week



Over 60% of respondents say they have been unable to buy the usual amount of food because the price of food was too high



Households with school-age children are more likely than those without children to report being unable to buy the usual amount of food because household income has dropped



4
Rwanda

Rwanda Survey Information

Dates of survey: 4th -12th June, 2020

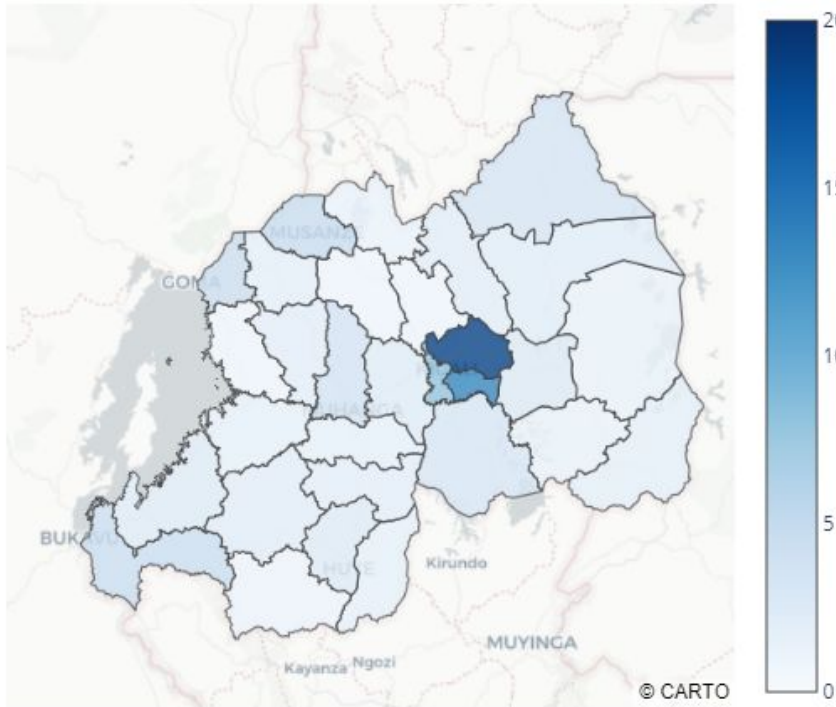
Sampling method: Random Digit Dialing of a nationally representative sample of phone numbers

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](#))

Sample is heavily concentrated in Kigali

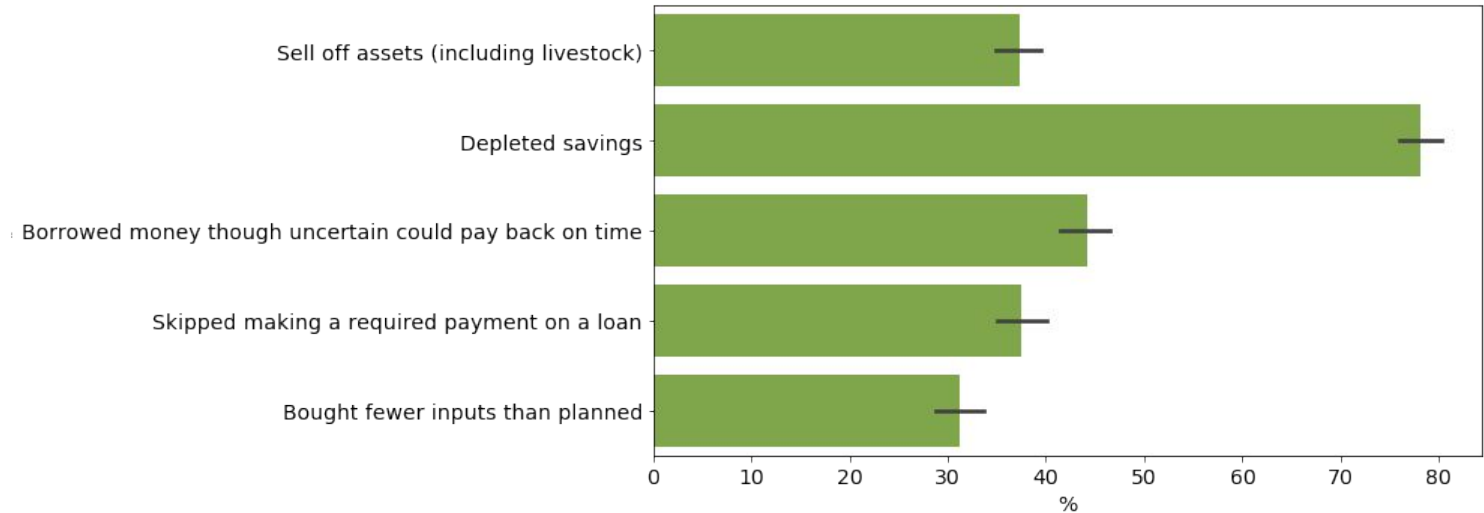


Region	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Sample
Kigali City	590	39.80%
West	258	17.40%
South	245	16.50%
East	239	16.10%
North	150	10.10%

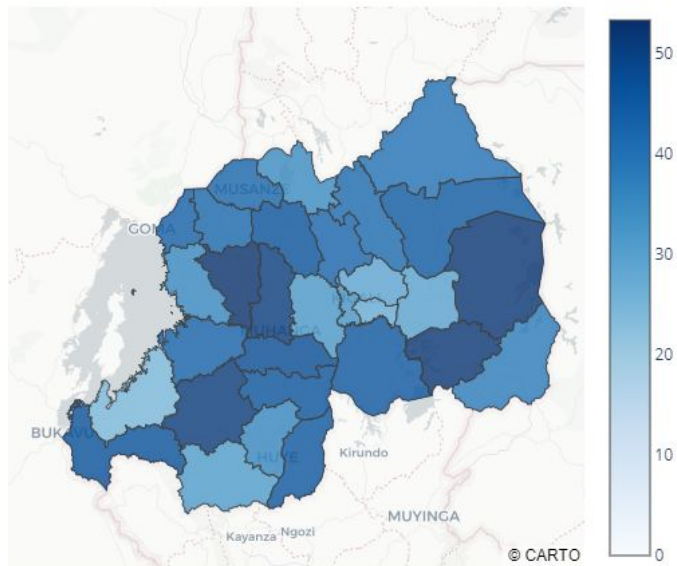
Rwanda: Key Findings

- 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

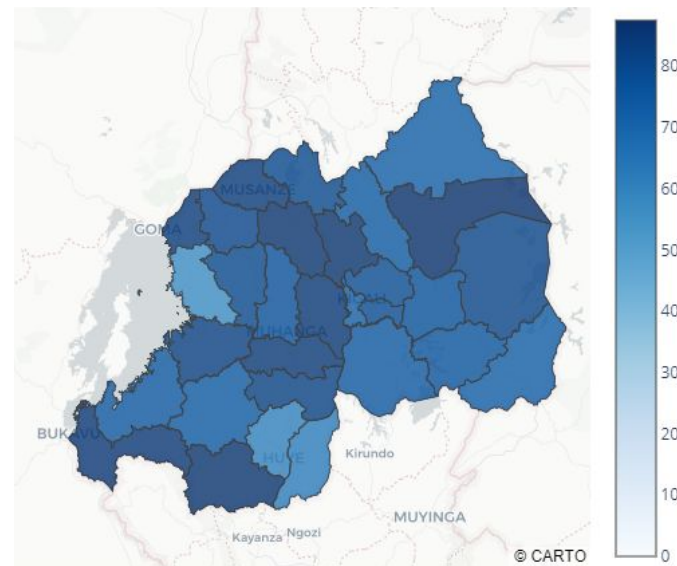
Almost 80% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020



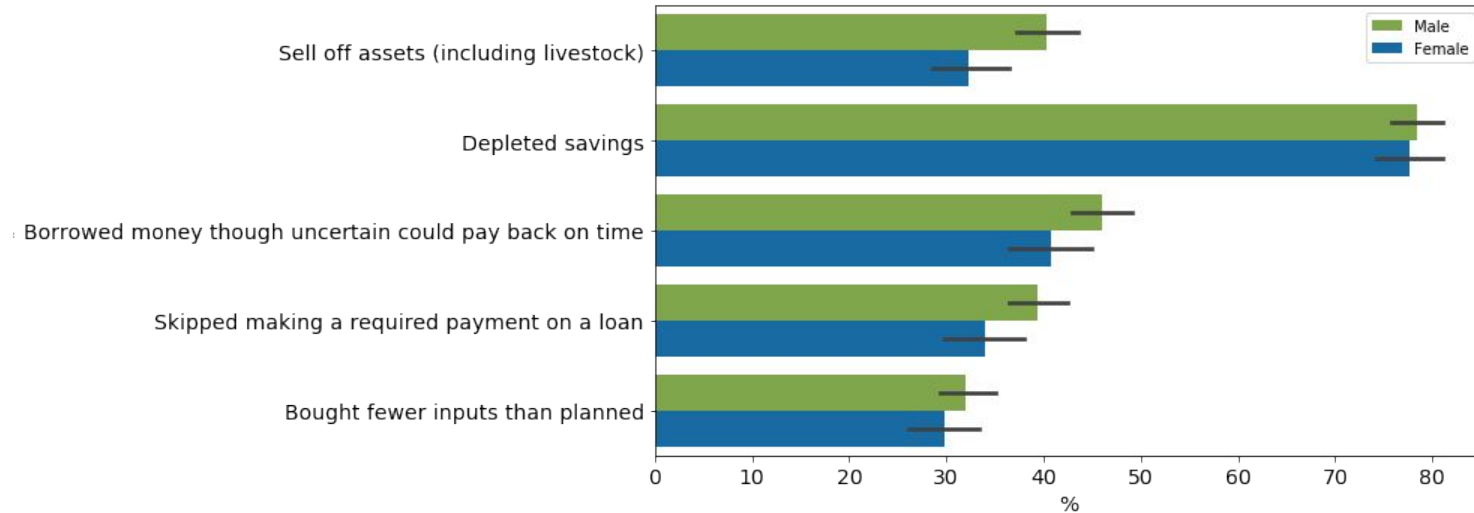
Respondents in Kayonza and Ngoma districts were more likely to report selling off assets (including livestock) to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020



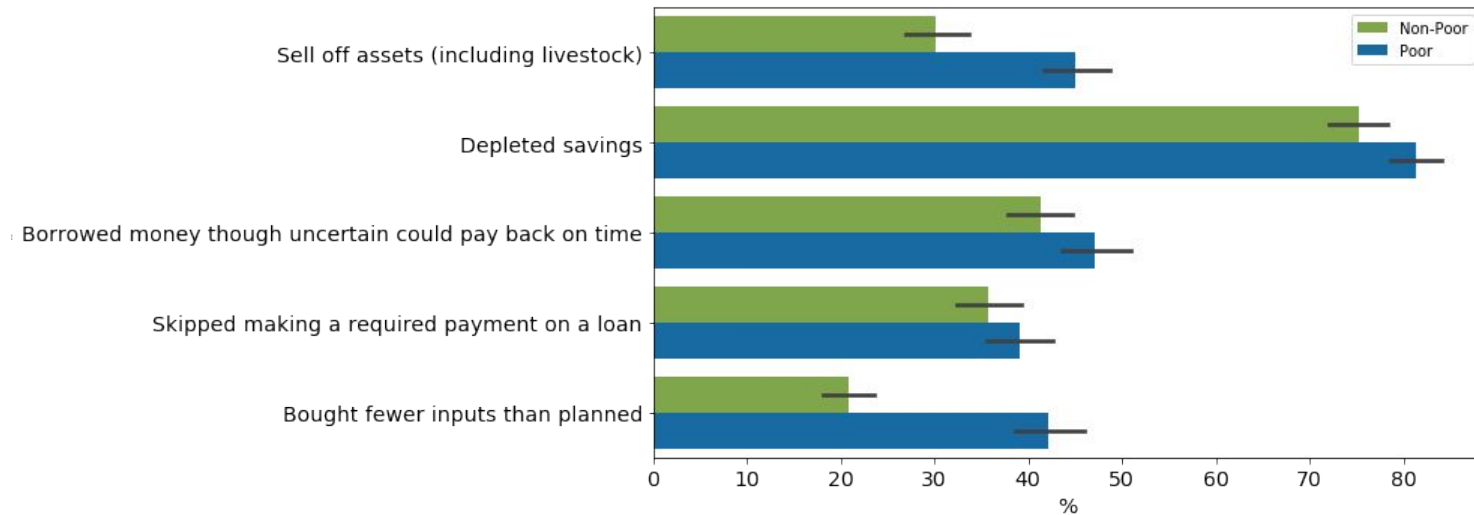
Almost 80% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020 mainly in Gatsibo district and southern province



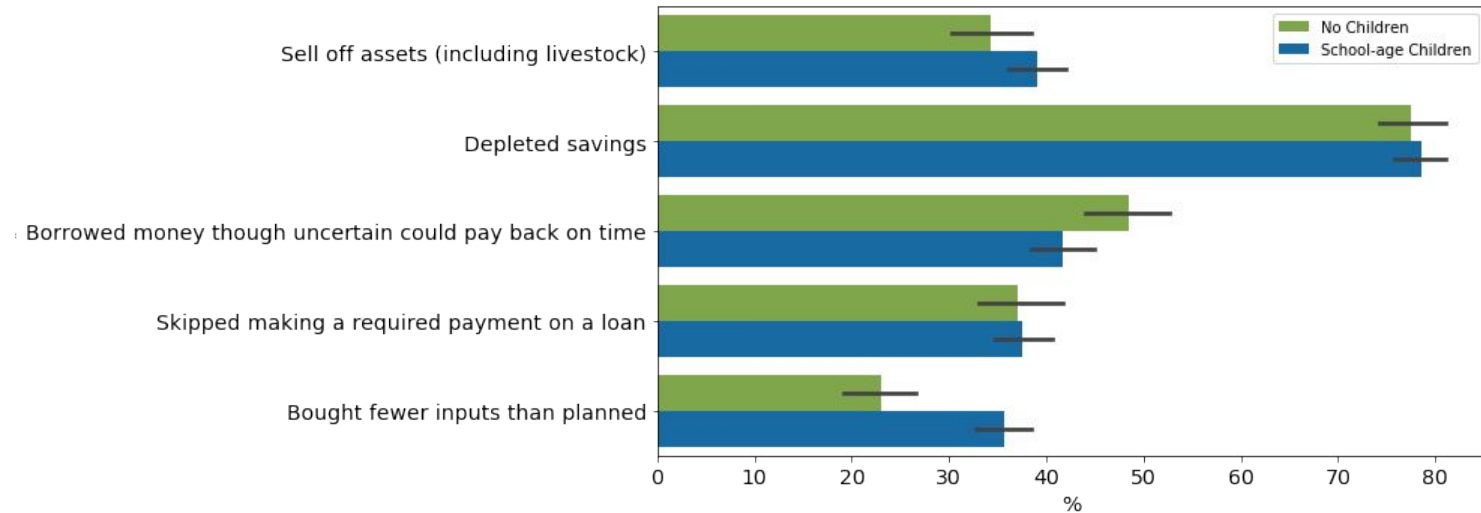
Men are more likely than women to say they have had to sell off assets to pay for food since February 2020



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



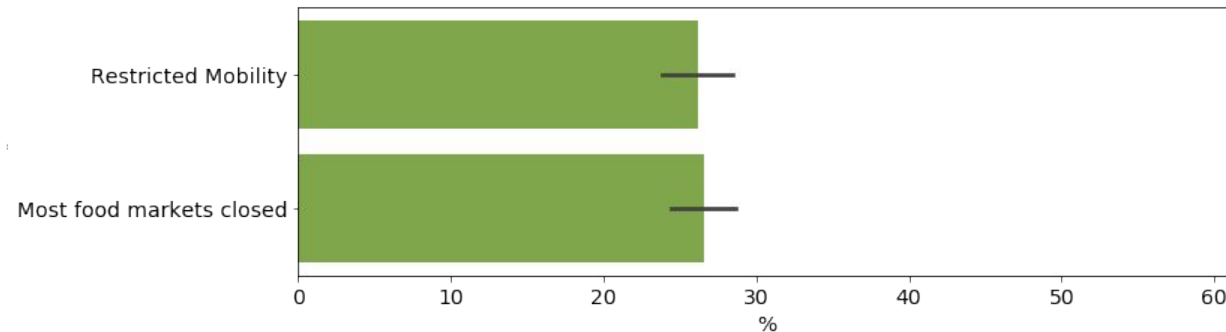
Respondents with school-age children are more likely than those without to say they have had to buy fewer inputs than planned to pay for food, healthcare or other expenses since February 2020



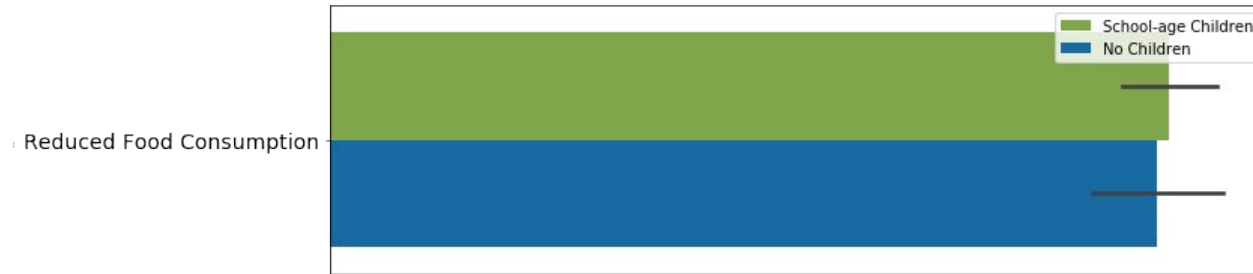
More than 50% of households say they have had to reduce food consumption in the past week



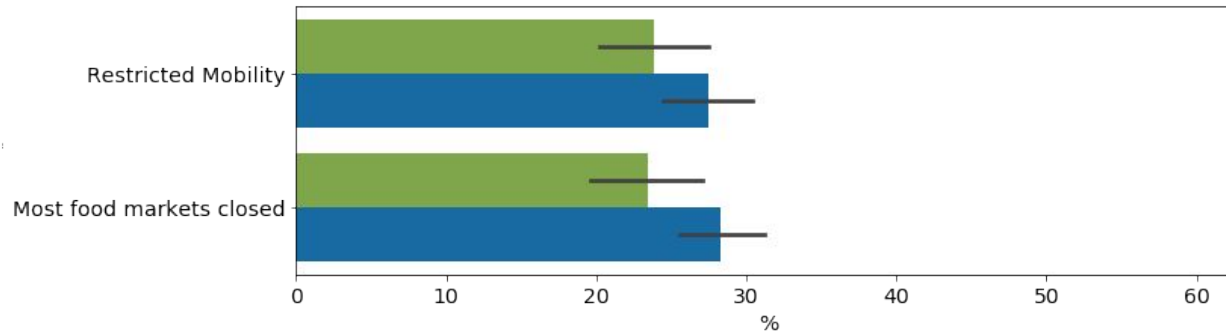
More than 25% of households say they have had difficulty buying food due to restricted mobility and food markets being closed



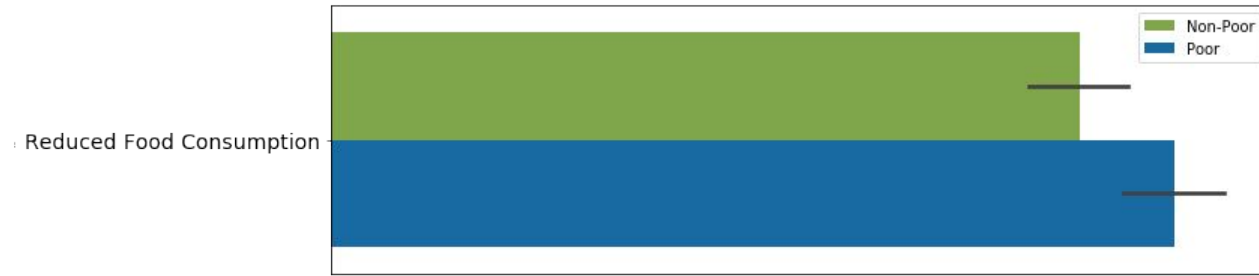
Households with school-age children and those without similarly say they have had to reduce food consumption in the past week



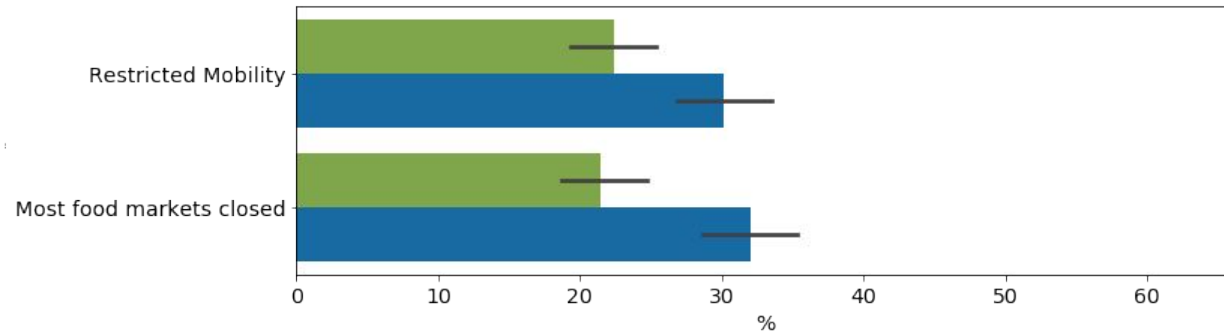
Households with school-age children and those without similarly say they have had difficulty buying food due to restricted mobility and food markets being closed



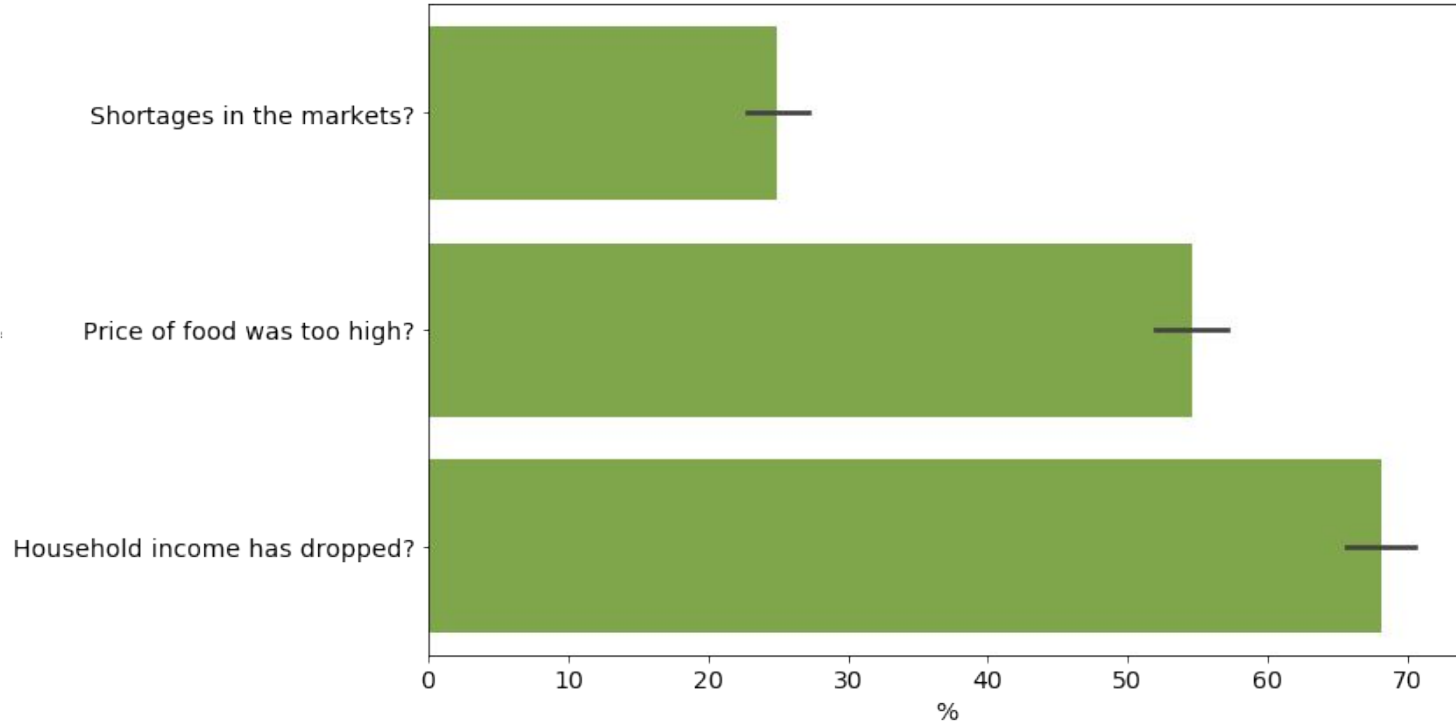
Poorer households are slightly more likely than wealthier households to say they have had to reduce consumption in the past week



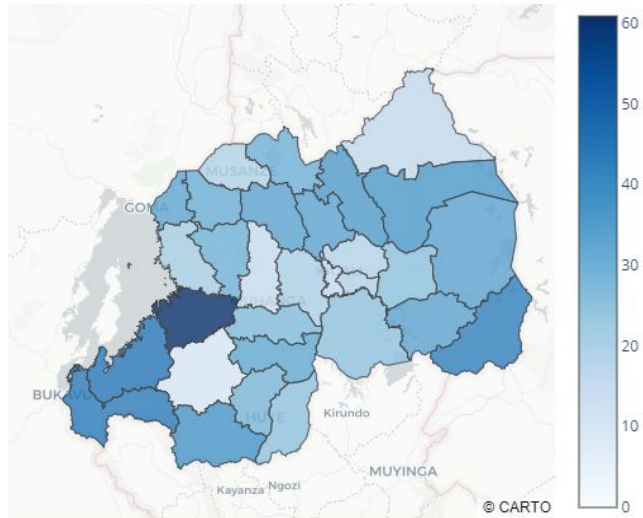
Poorer households are more likely to say they have had difficulty buying food due to restricted mobility and food markets being closed



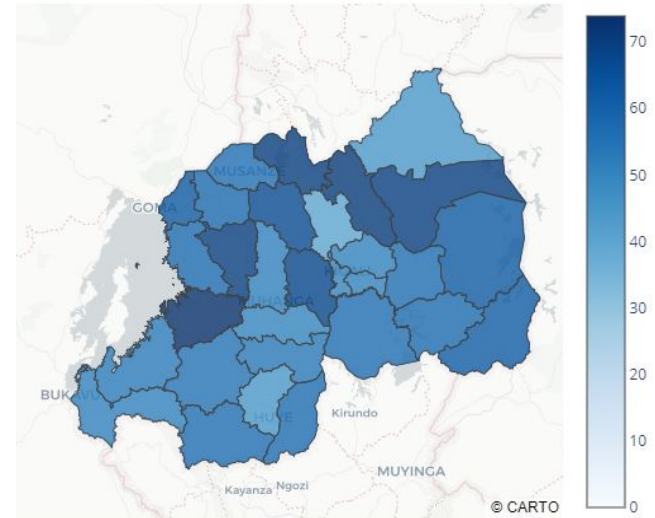
Almost 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



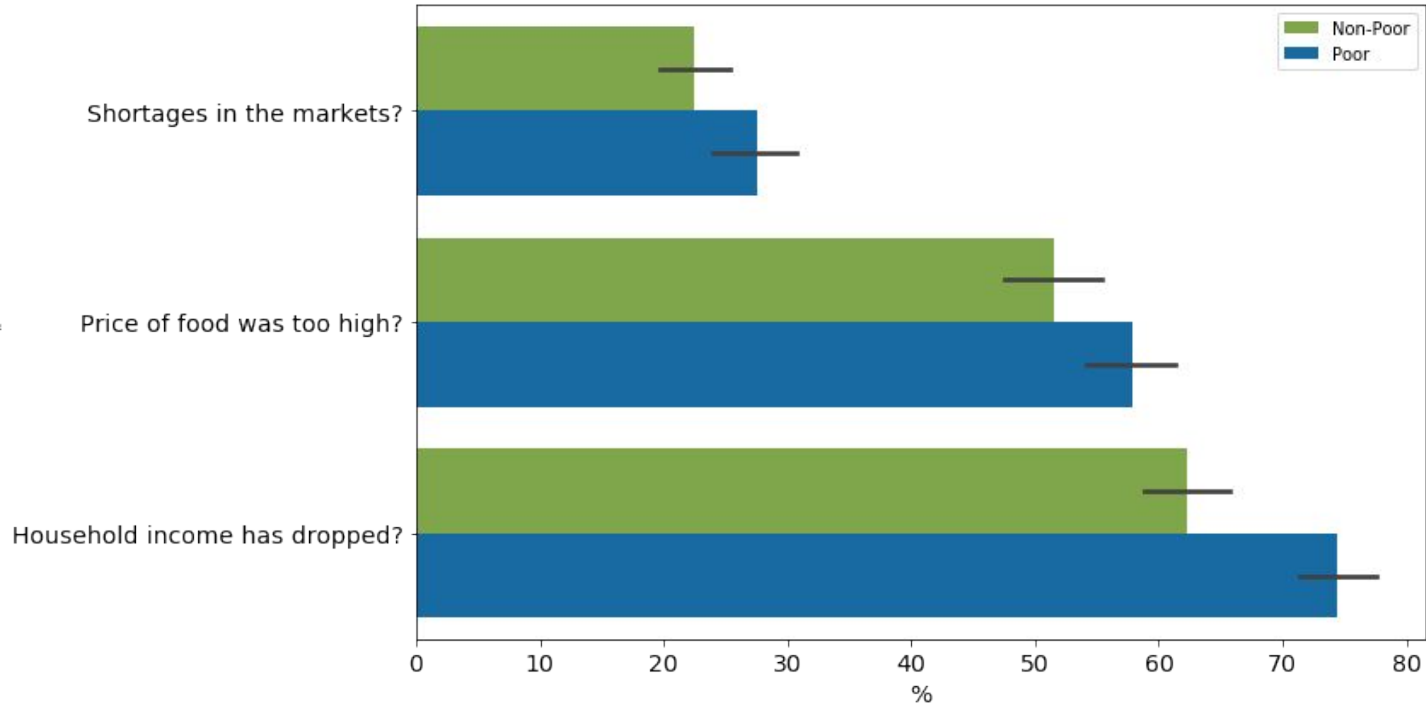
60% of respondents in Karongi district say they have had difficulties buying the amount of food they usually buy because of shortages in the market



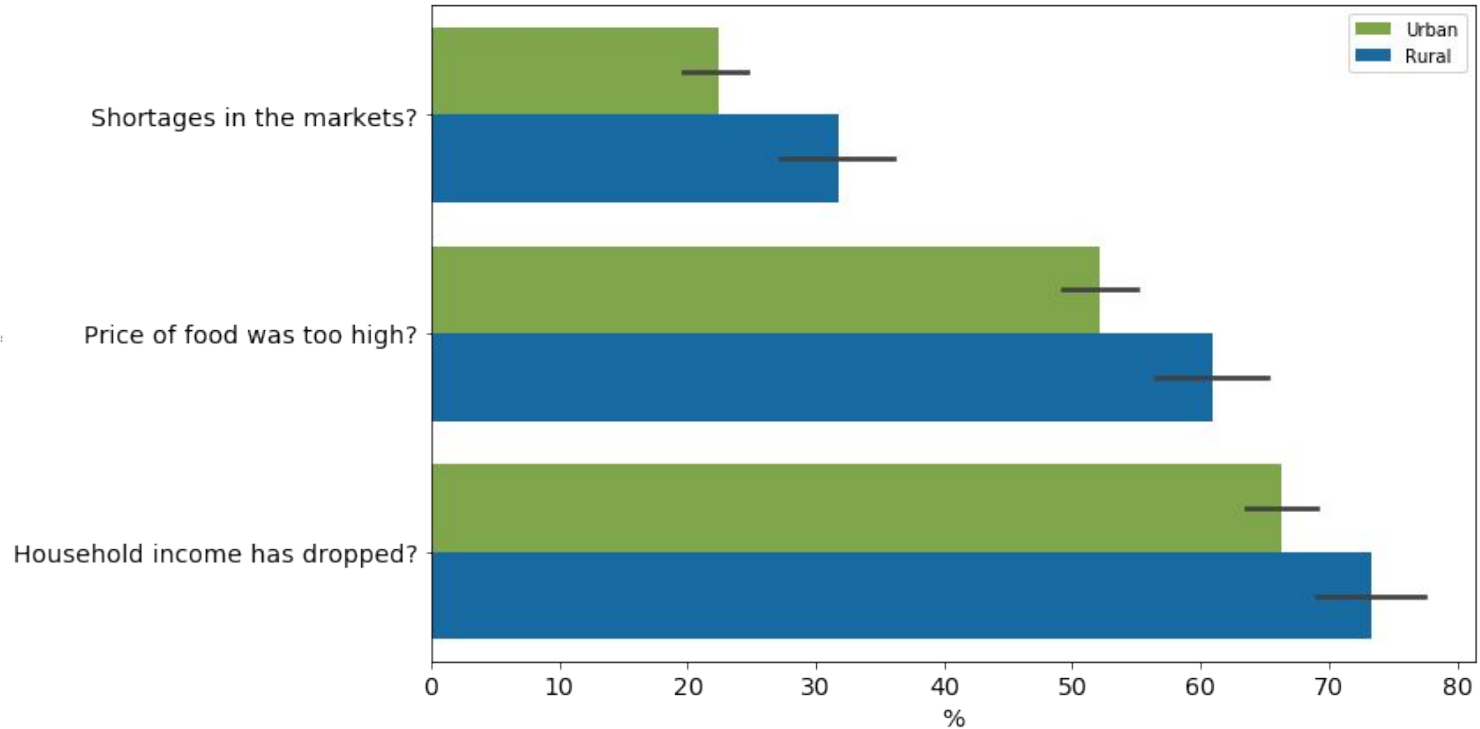
Almost 70% of respondents in Gicumbi, Gatsibo and Karongi districts say they have had difficulties buying the amount of food they usually buy because price of food was too high



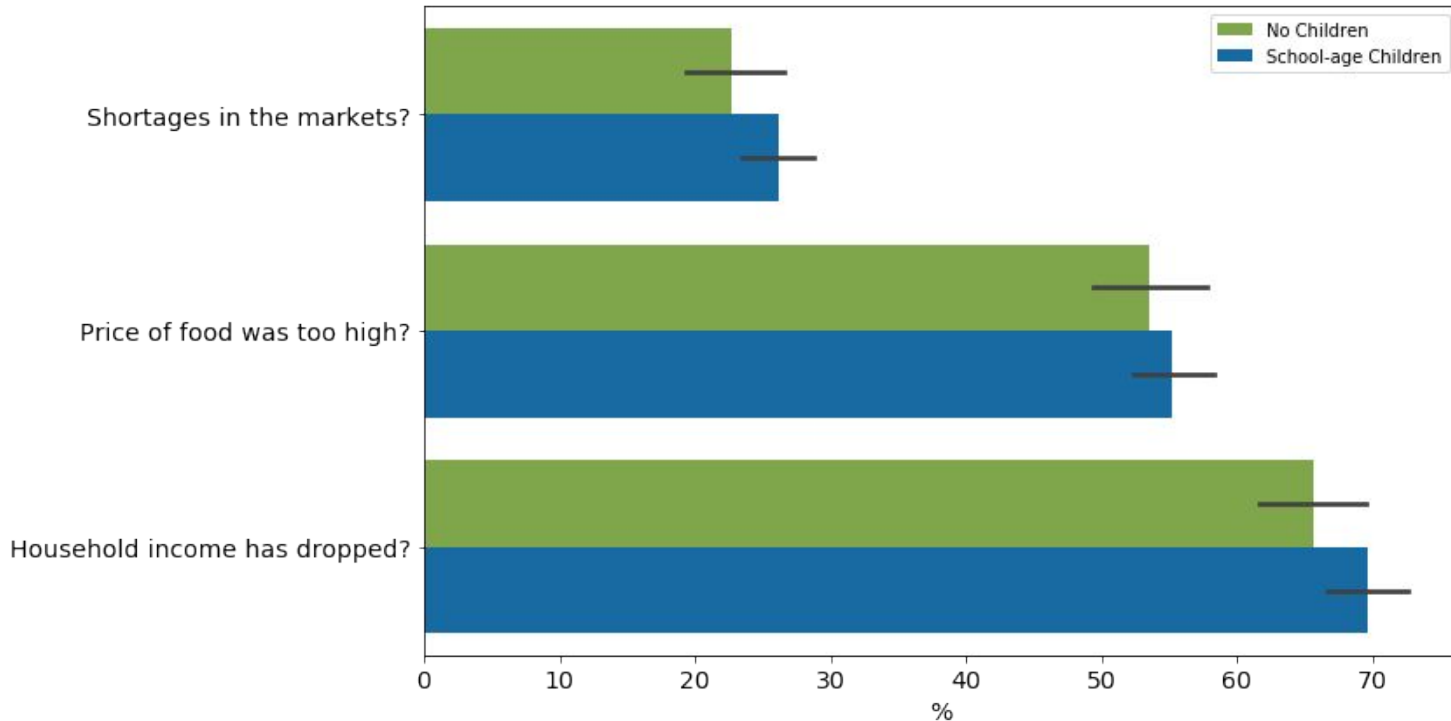
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



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



5
Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone Survey Information

Dates of survey: May 27 - June 19, 2020

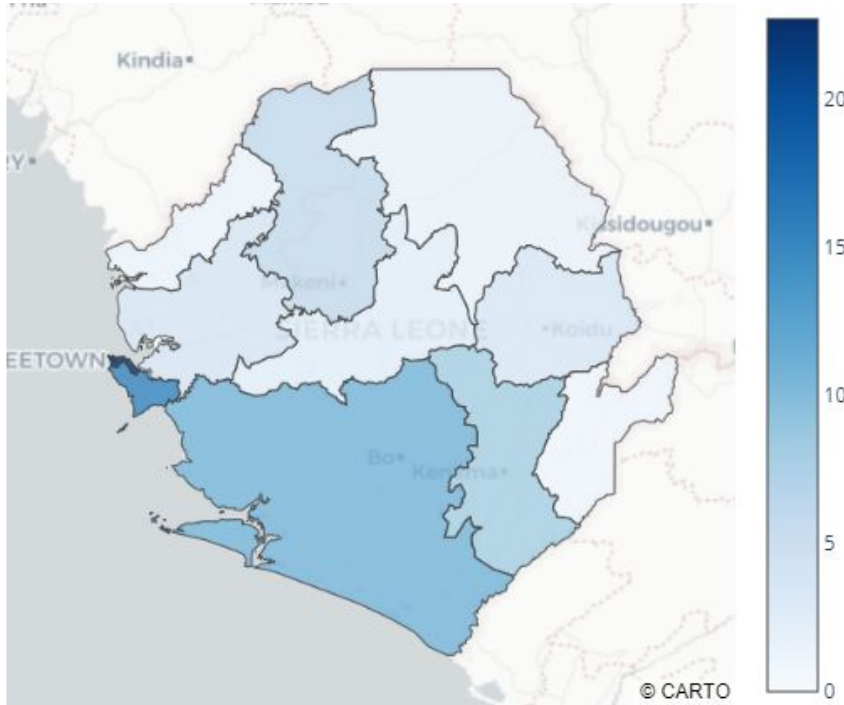
Sampling method: Random Digit Dialing of a nationally representative sample of phone numbers

Sample size: 1,304 respondents out of 3,831 call attempts

Average respondent demographics:

% women	35%
Age	32.5 years old
% that completed more than secondary school	22%
Household size	5.6
% Under national poverty line:	24% (Estimated with the PPI)

Sample is heavily concentrated in the capitol district

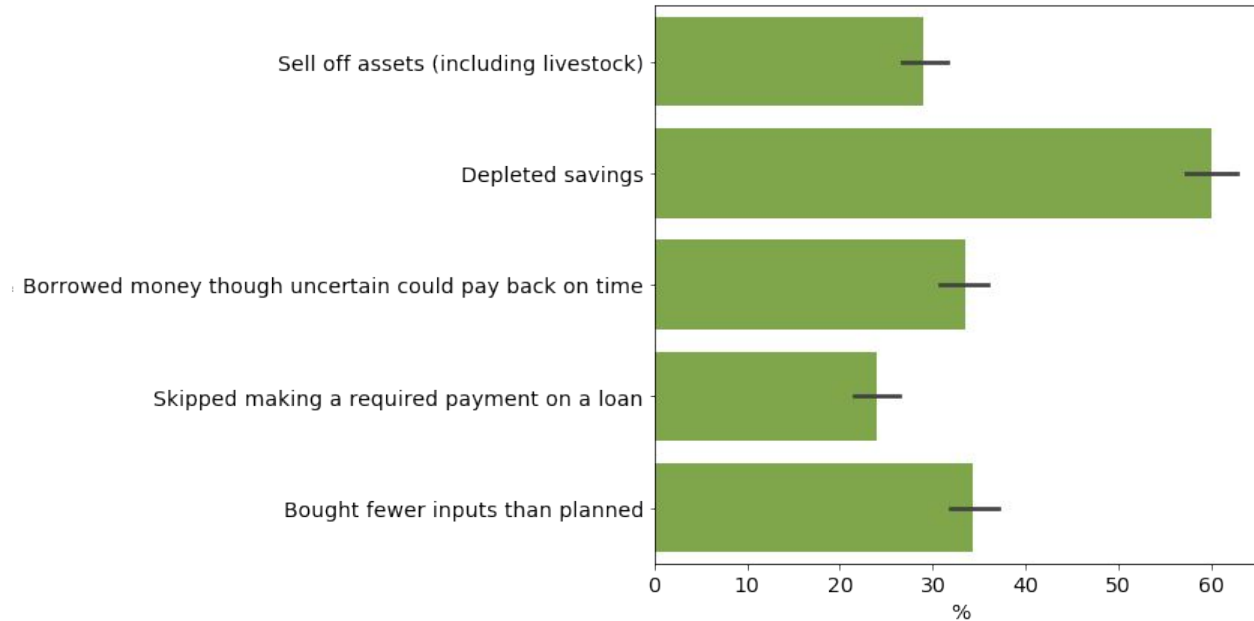


Region	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Sample
Western Area Urban	592	45.40%
Western Area Rural	203	15.60%
Southern Province	142	10.90%
Kenema	105	8.10%
Bombali	78	6.00%
Port Loko	51	3.90%
Kono	48	3.70%
Tonkolili	32	2.50%
Koinadugu	21	1.60%
Kambia	19	1.50%
Kailahun	13	1.00%

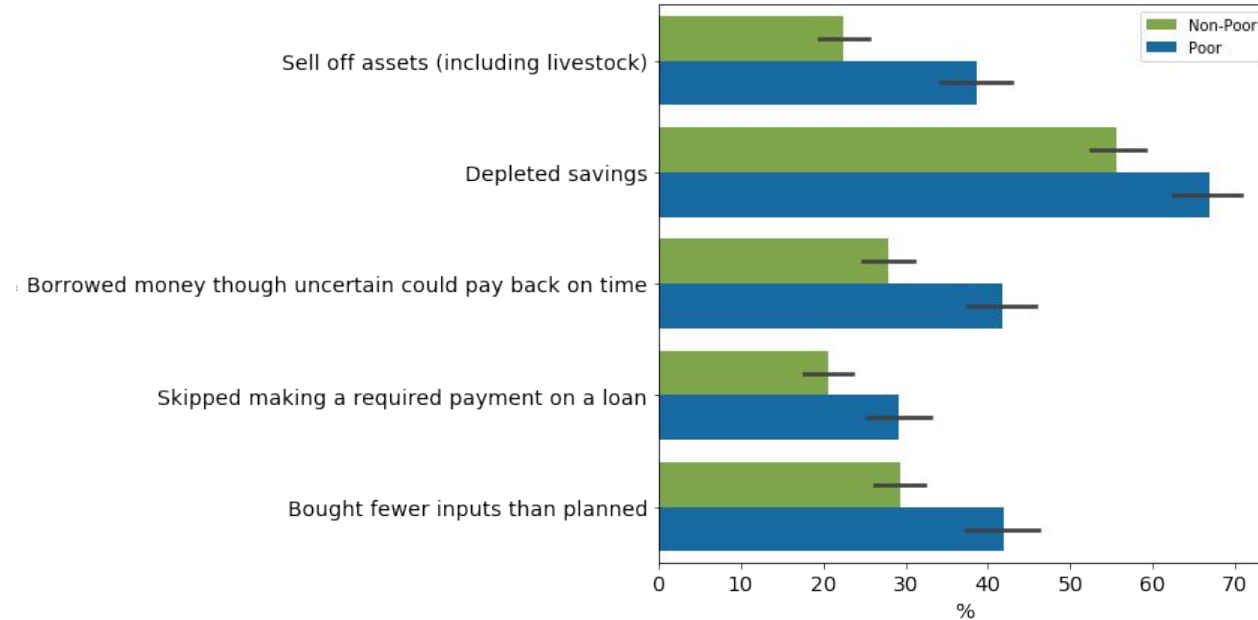
Sierra Leone: Key Findings

- 60% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020.
- More than 40% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals they eat.
- Nearly 80% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets because the price of food was too high. 70% indicate it is because household income has dropped.

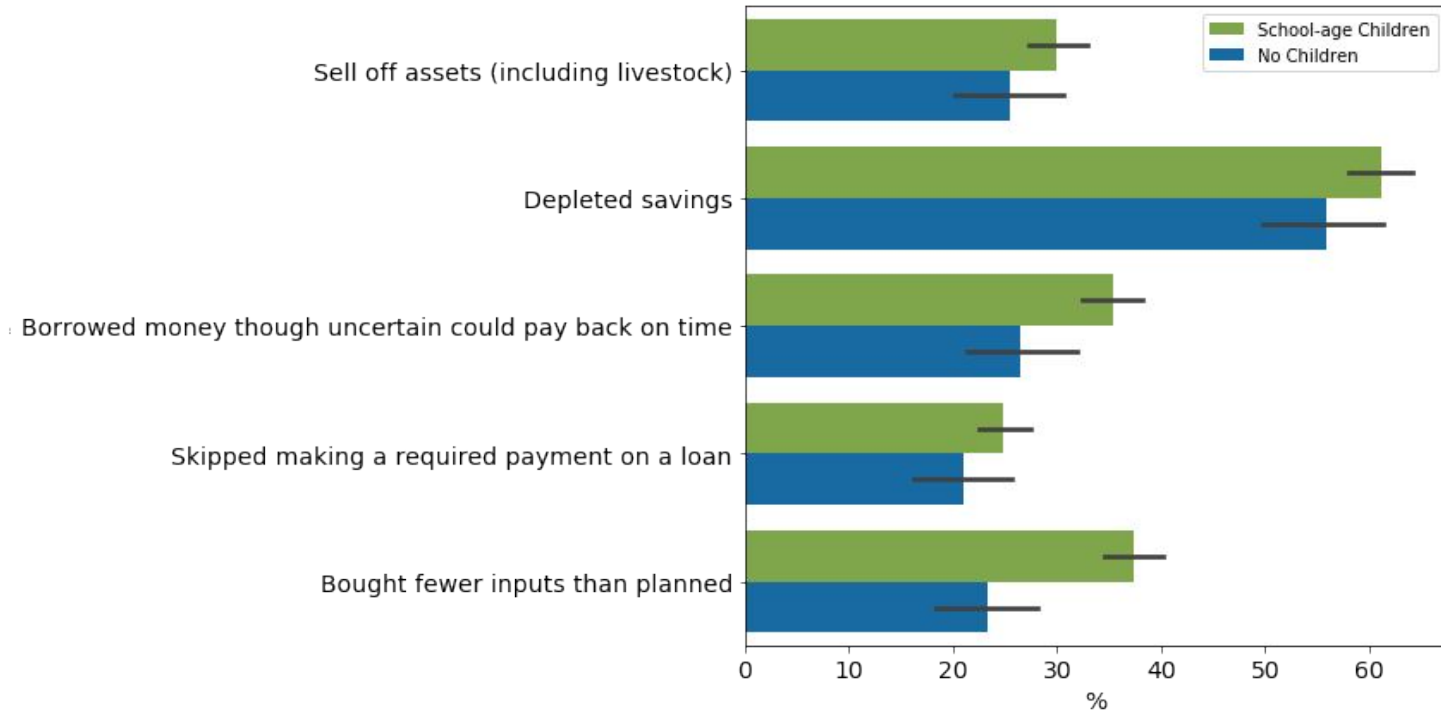
60% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020



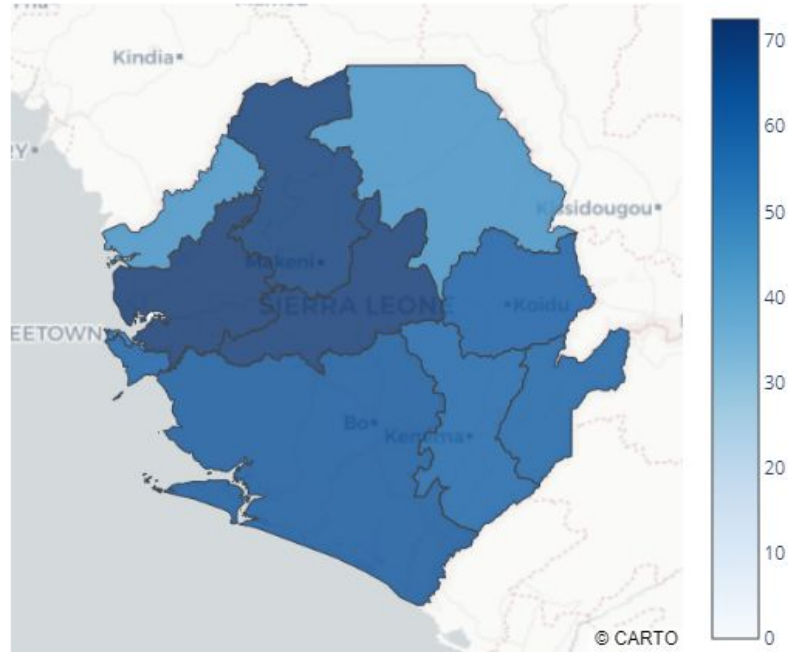
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to resort to selling off assets, depleting savings, borrowing money, and adjusting spending to pay for food since February 2020



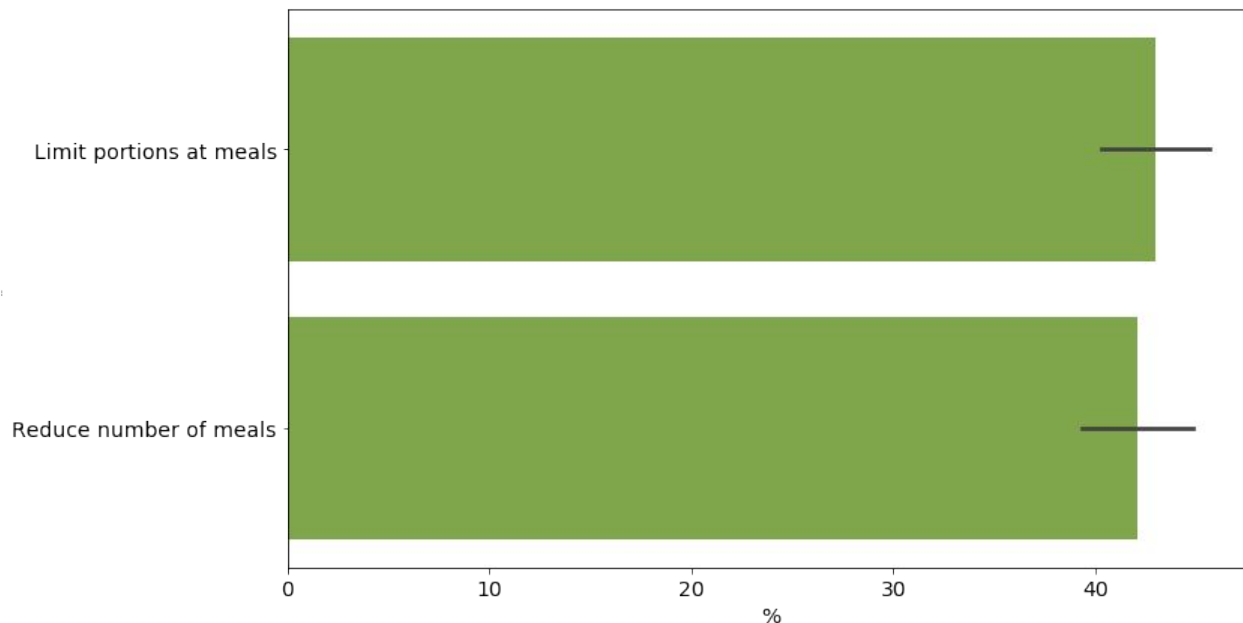
Respondents with school-age children are more likely than those without to resort to buying fewer inputs than planned to pay for food since February 2020



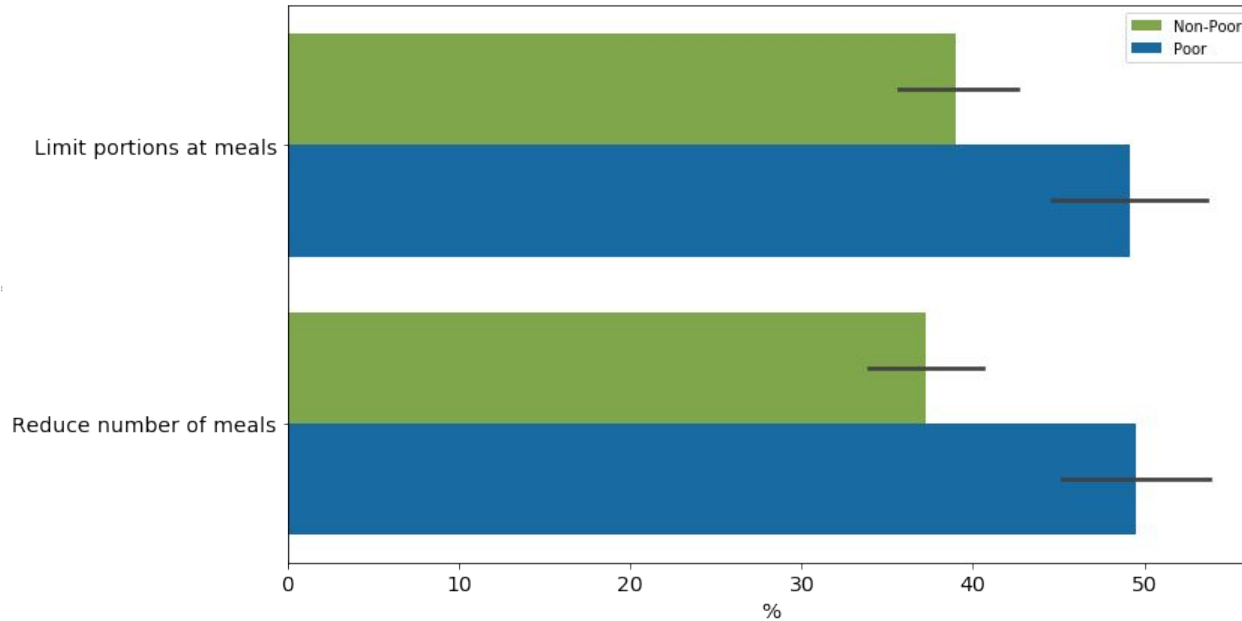
60% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food since February 2020, a problem especially prevalent in the districts of Bombali, Tonkolili, and Port Loko



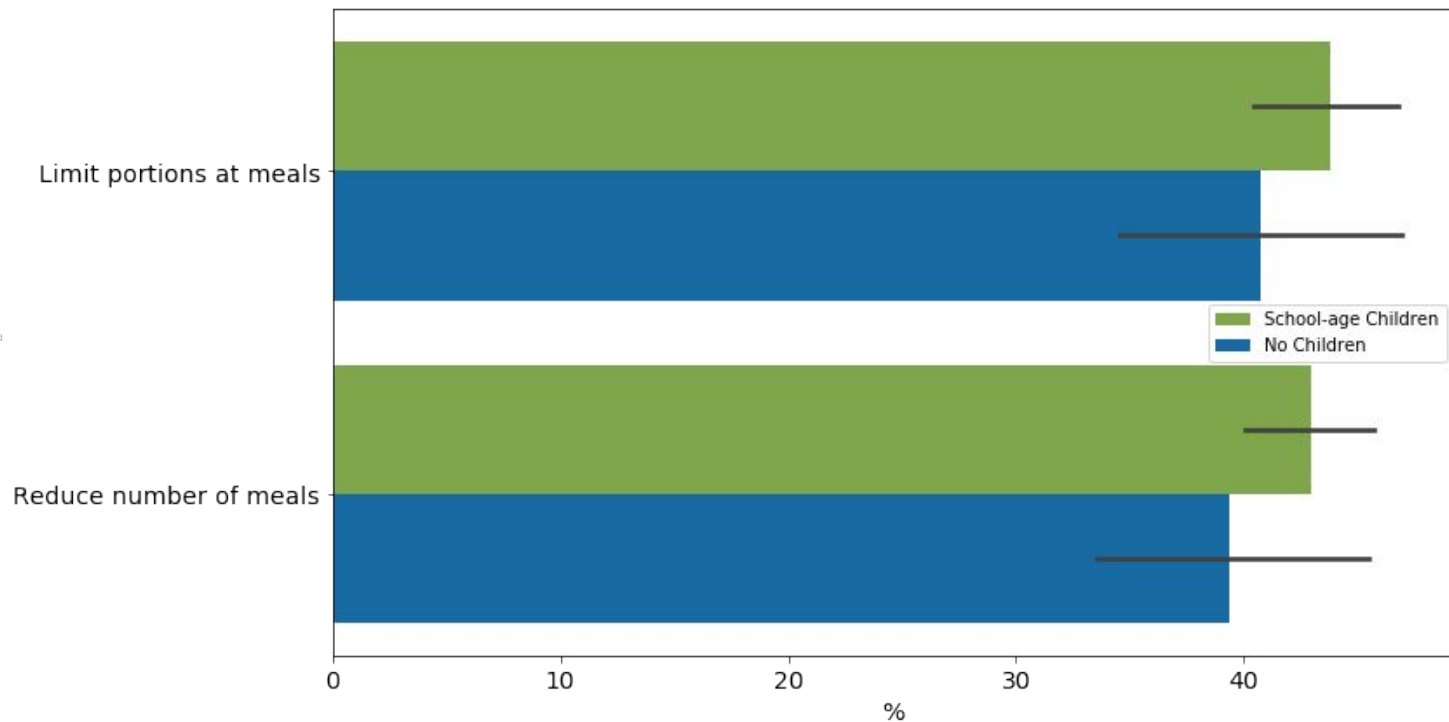
More than 40% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals they eat



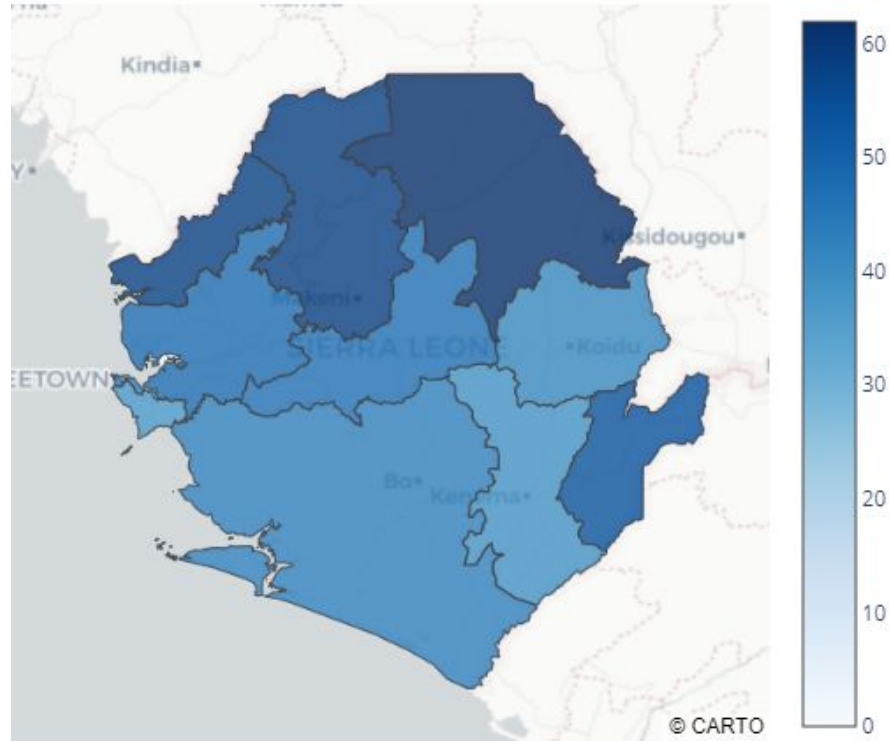
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce number of meals



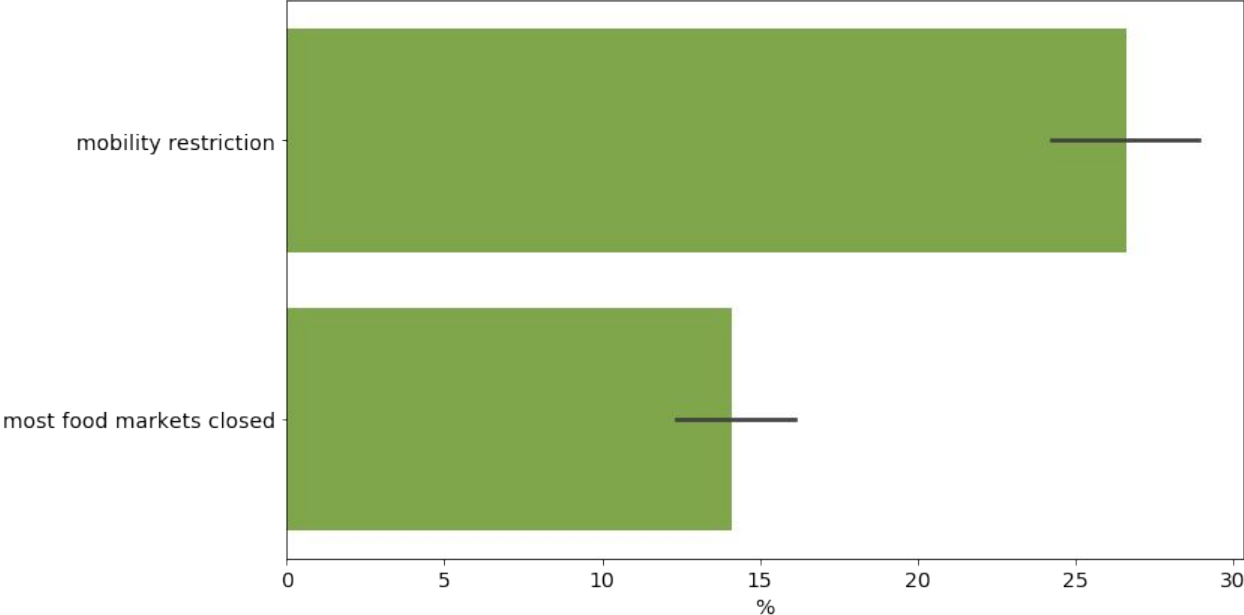
Respondents with/without school-age children similarly say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times in the past week



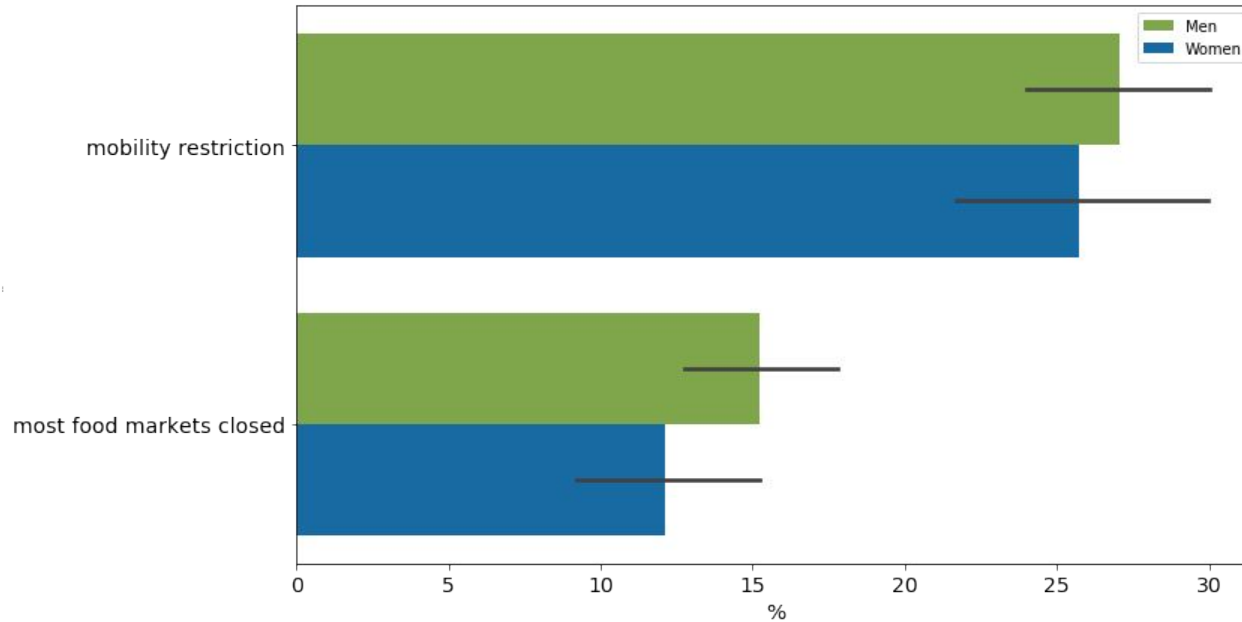
More than 40% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals they eat, particularly in the northern district of Koinadugu



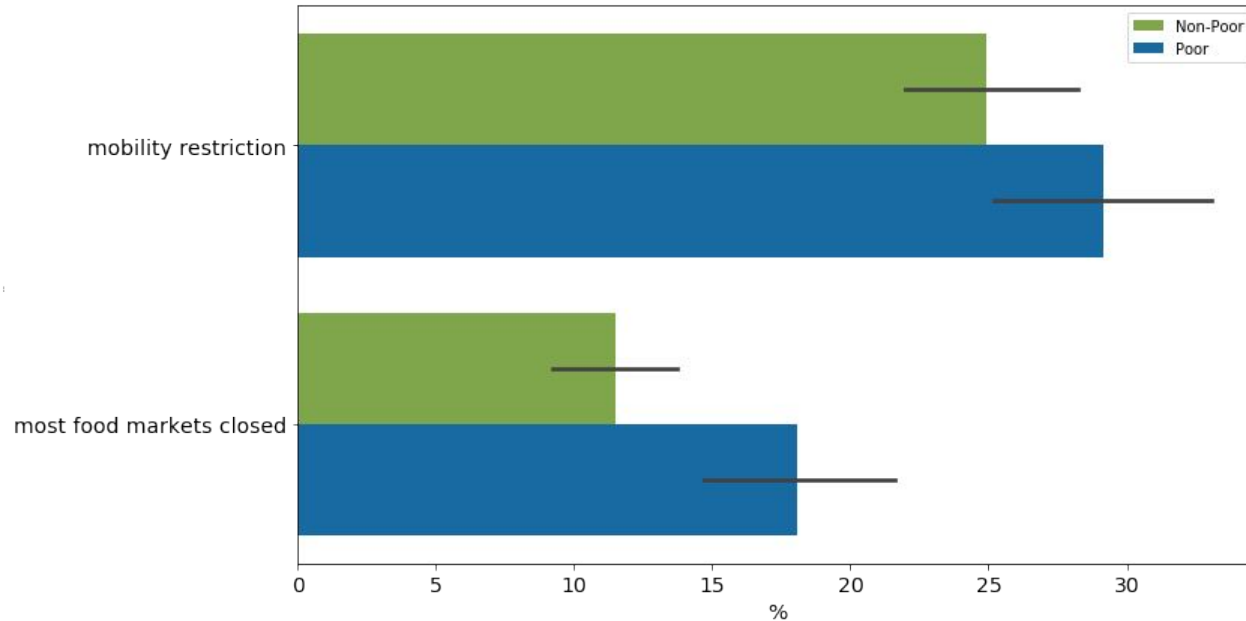
27% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to mobility restrictions



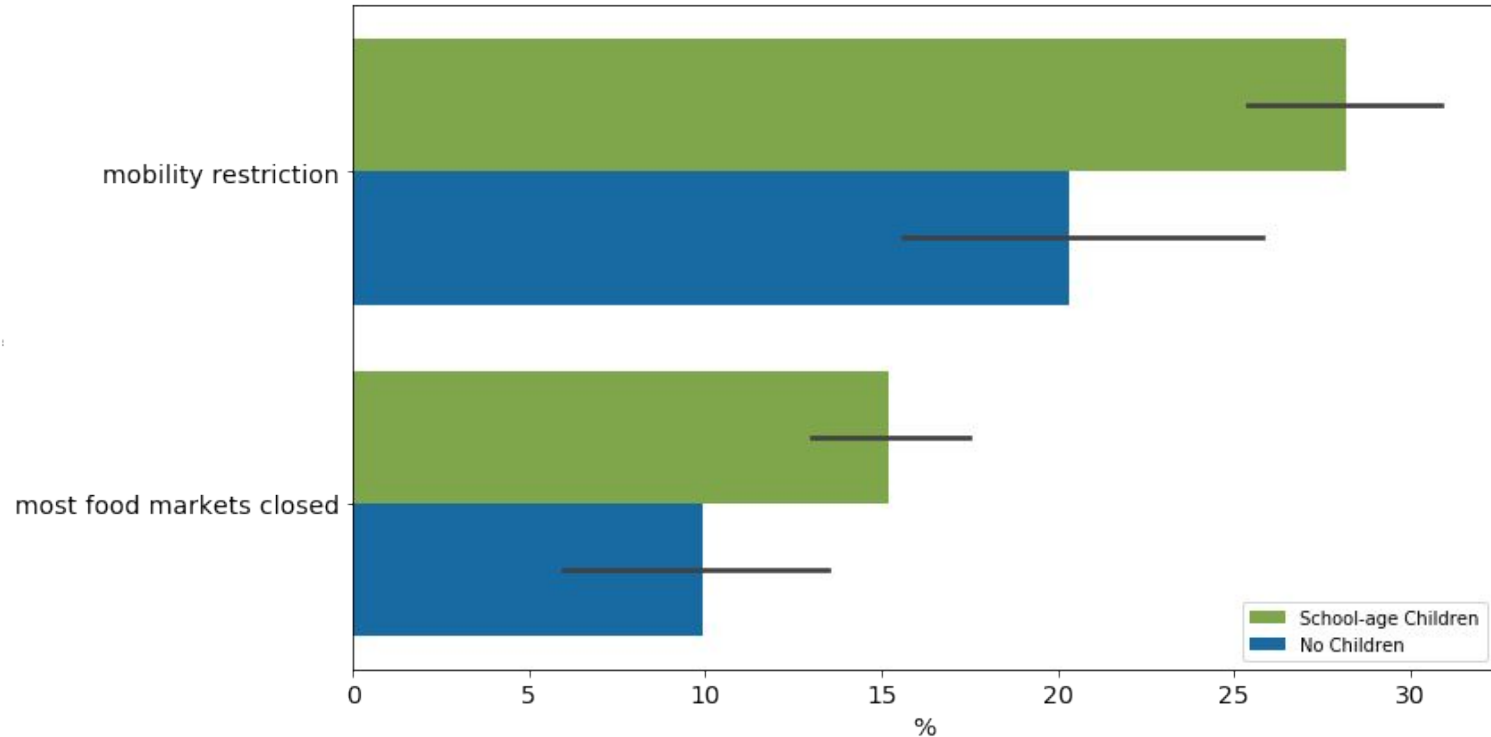
Men and women report similar mobility restrictions for accessing food markets



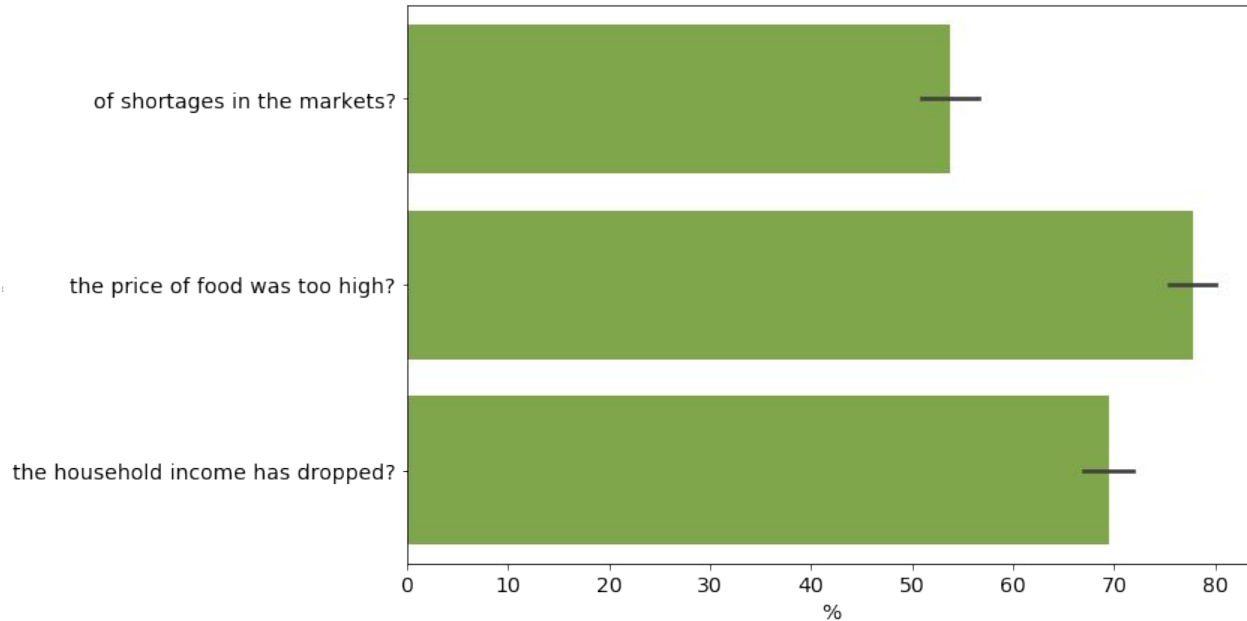
Poor respondents are more likely to report that they have had difficulty going to food markets due to market closures



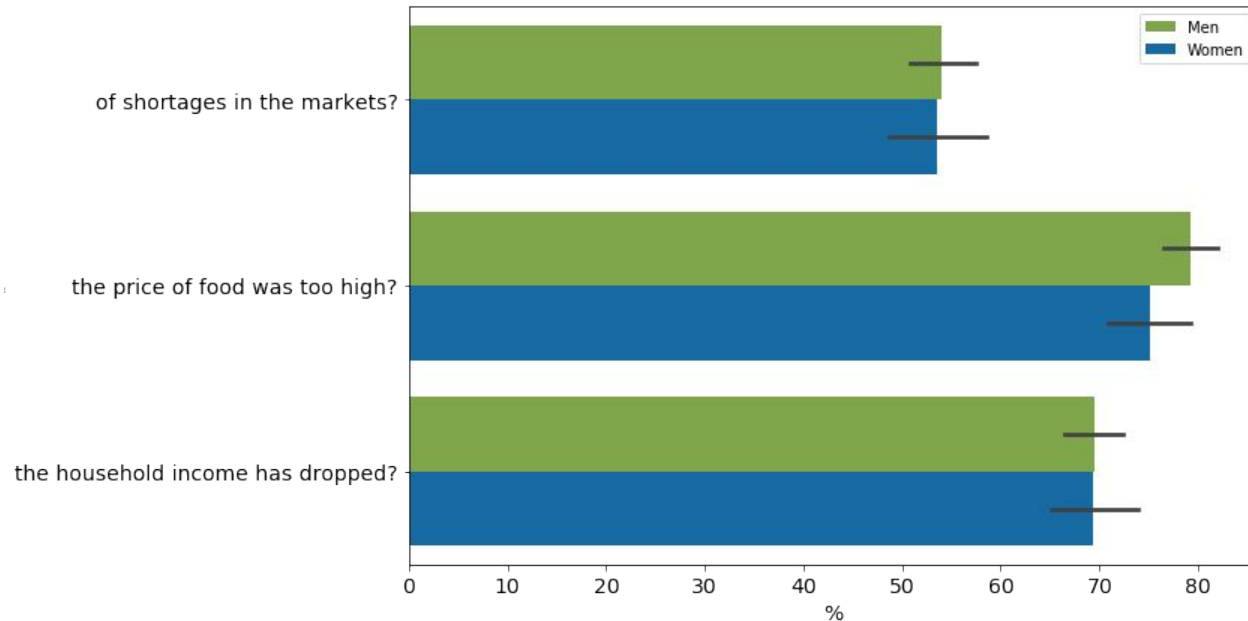
Households with school-aged children are more likely to have faced market access challenges



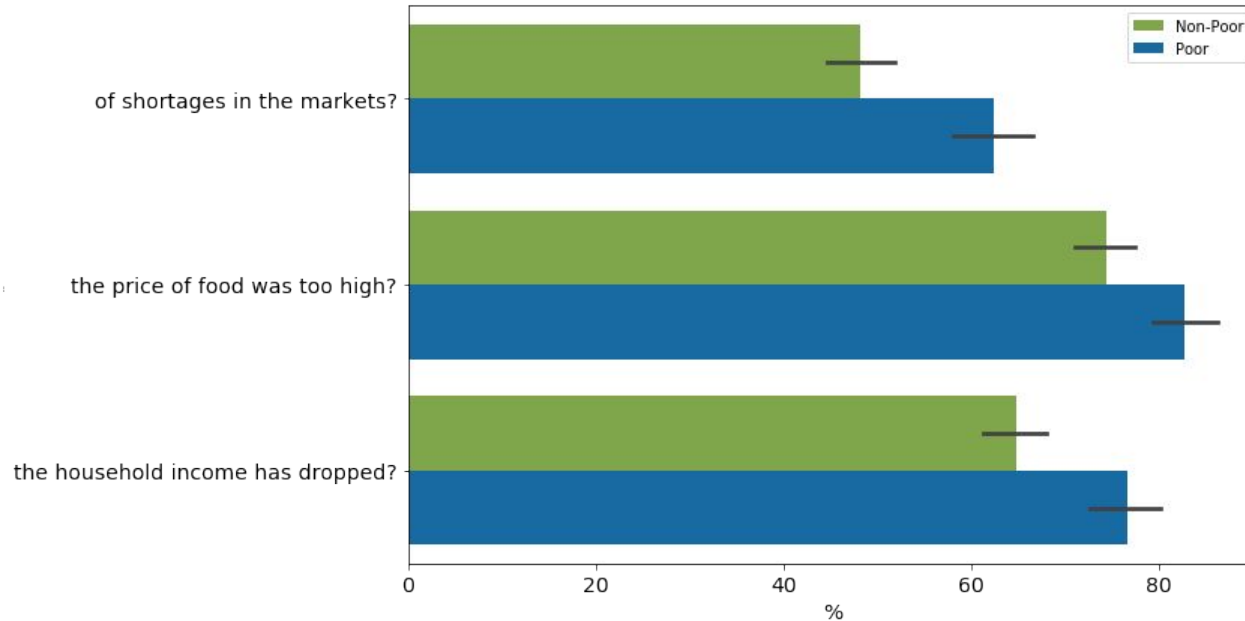
Nearly 80% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets because the price of food was too high. 70% indicate it is because household income has dropped



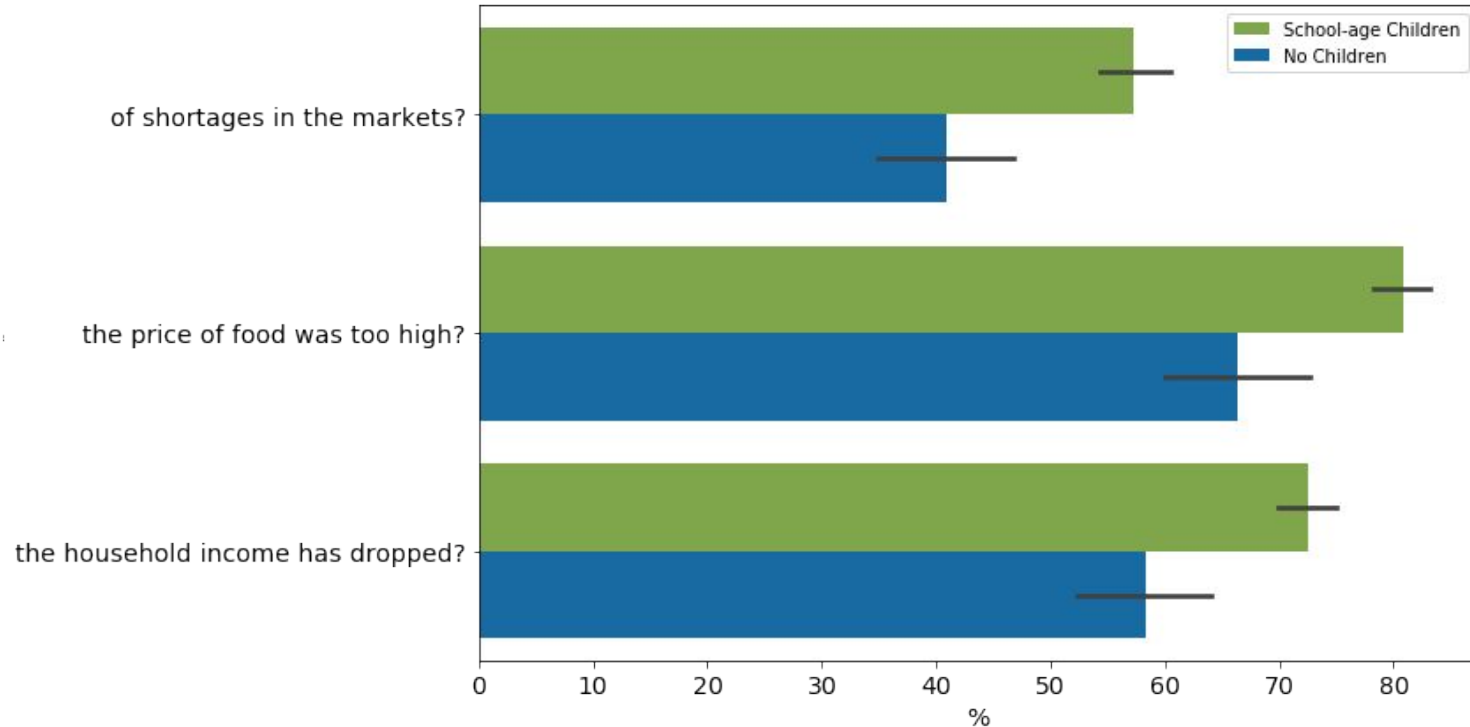
Men and women cite similar difficulties in going to food markets between shortages, high prices, and lower household incomes



Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to report difficulty going to food markets due to shortages in the markets, high food prices, and lower household incomes

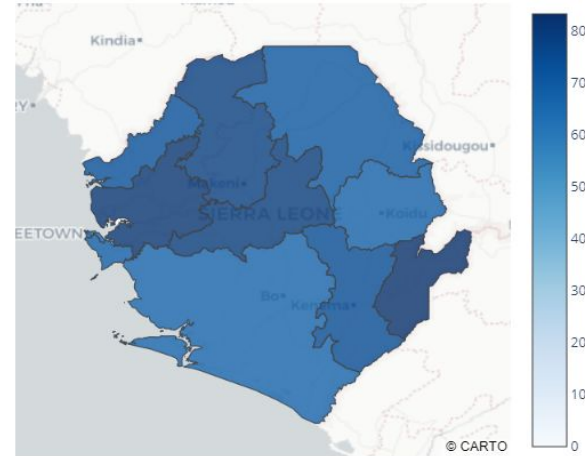
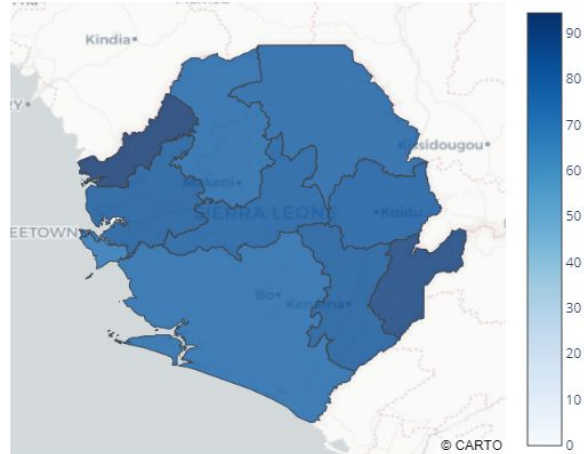


Households with school-age children are more likely to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to market shortages, the high price of food, and lower household incomes



Nearly 80% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets because the price of food was too high, especially in Kambia and Kailahun

70% indicate it is because household income has dropped. We see this in the east in Kailahun, and in the west in Port Loko



6 Zambia

Zambia Survey Information

Dates of survey: June 15-July 6, 2020

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

Sample size: 1,278 respondents out of 3,213 call attempts

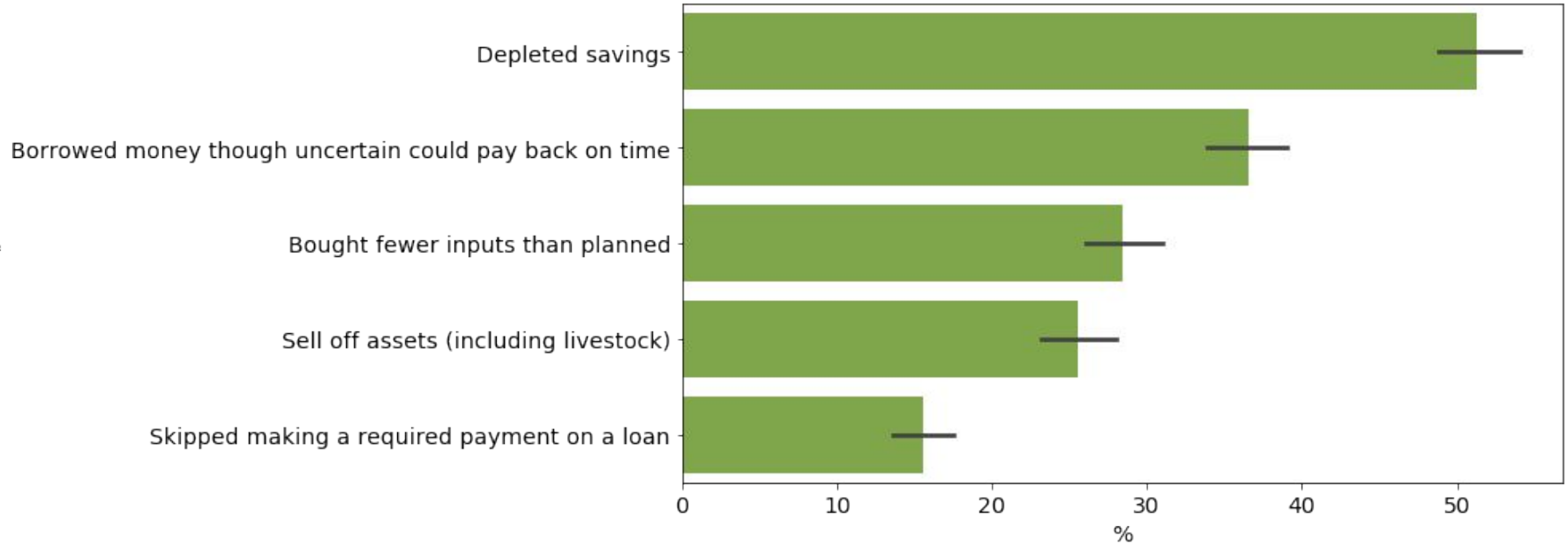
Average respondent demographics:

- % Women: 43%
- Age: 31.9 years old
- % that completed secondary school: 80%
- Household size: 5.2 people
- % Under national poverty line: 31%
(Estimated with the [PPI](#))

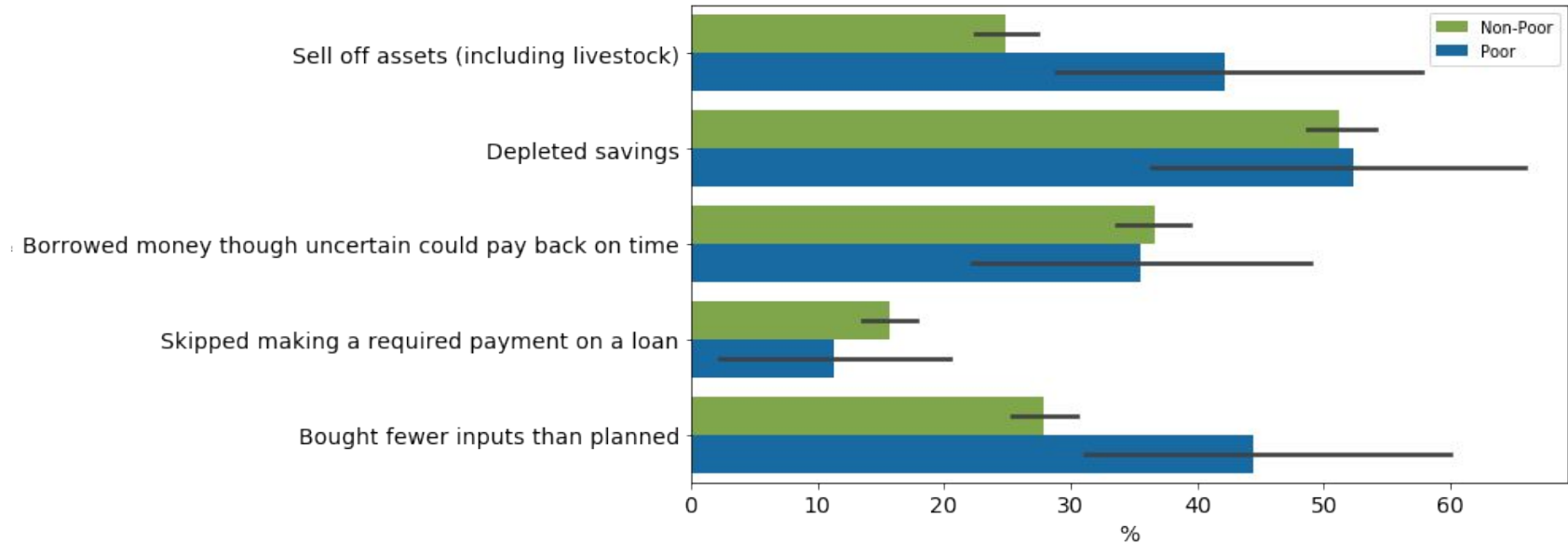
Zambia: Key Findings

- Over 50% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020.
- More than 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high.
- Over 35% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals at least once in the past week.

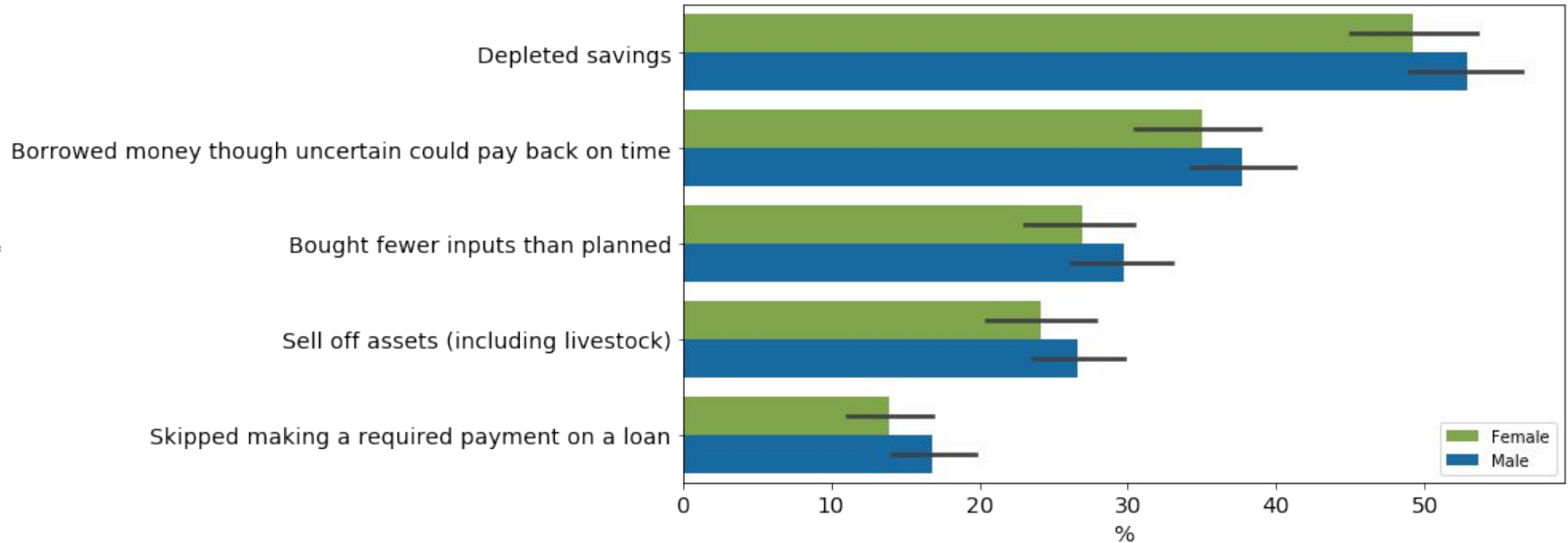
Over 50% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



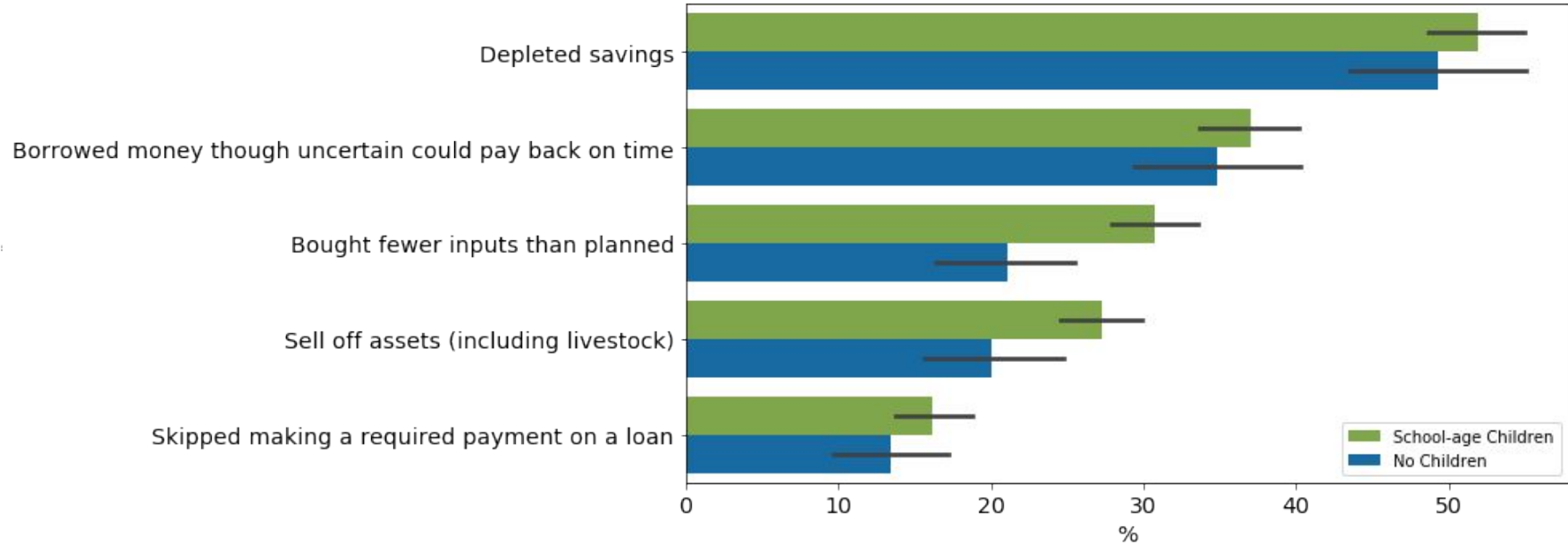
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had to sell off assets or buy fewer inputs than planned to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



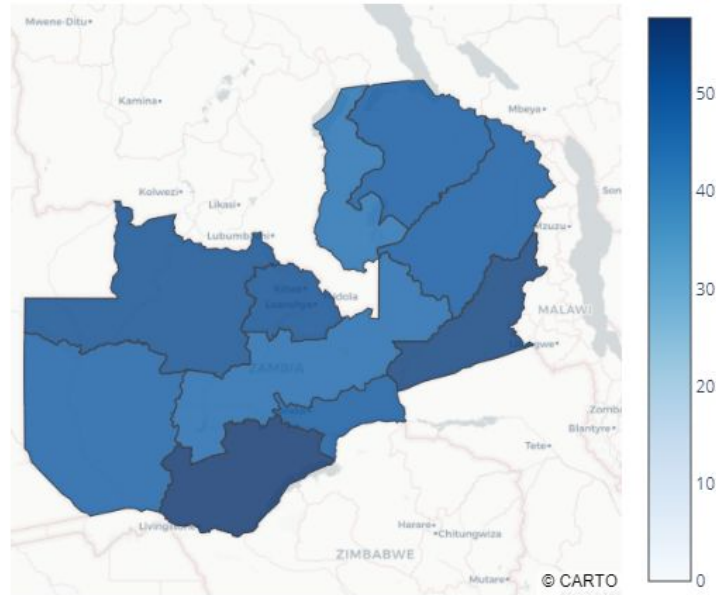
Men and women similarly say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



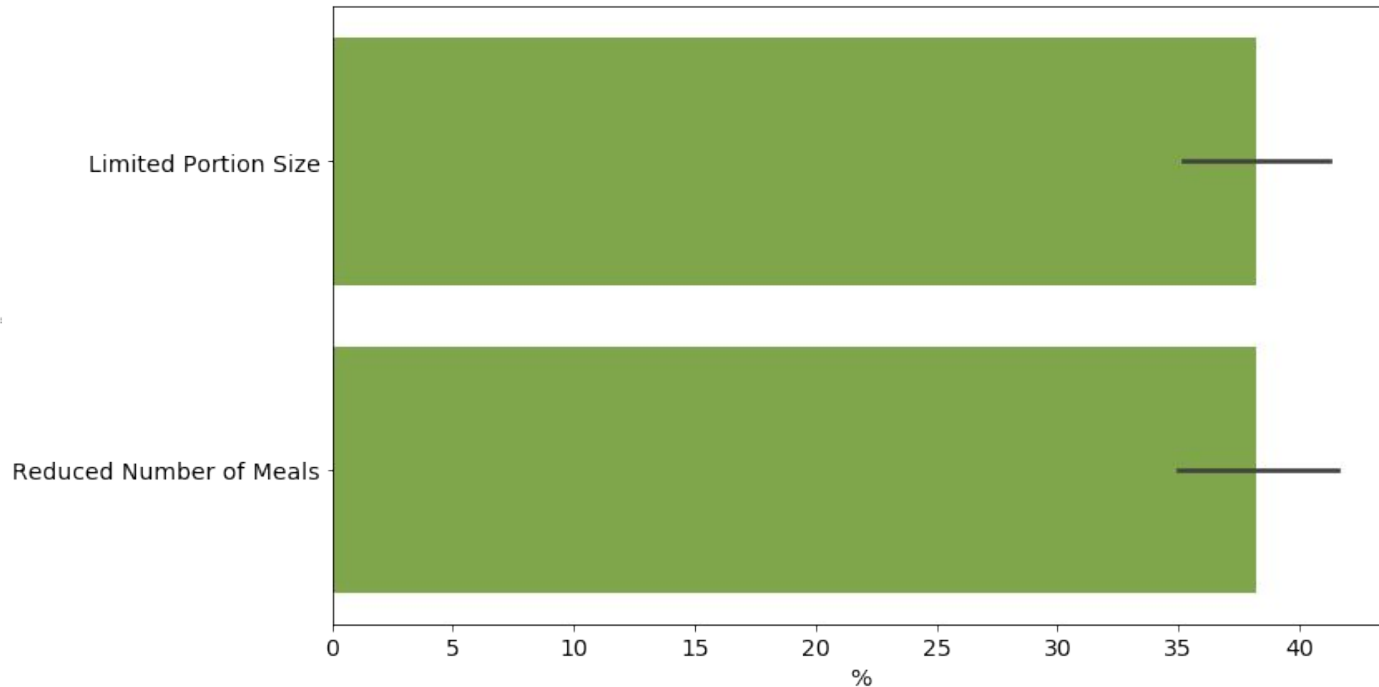
Respondents with school-age children were more likely to say they have had to sell off assets or buy fewer inputs than planned to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



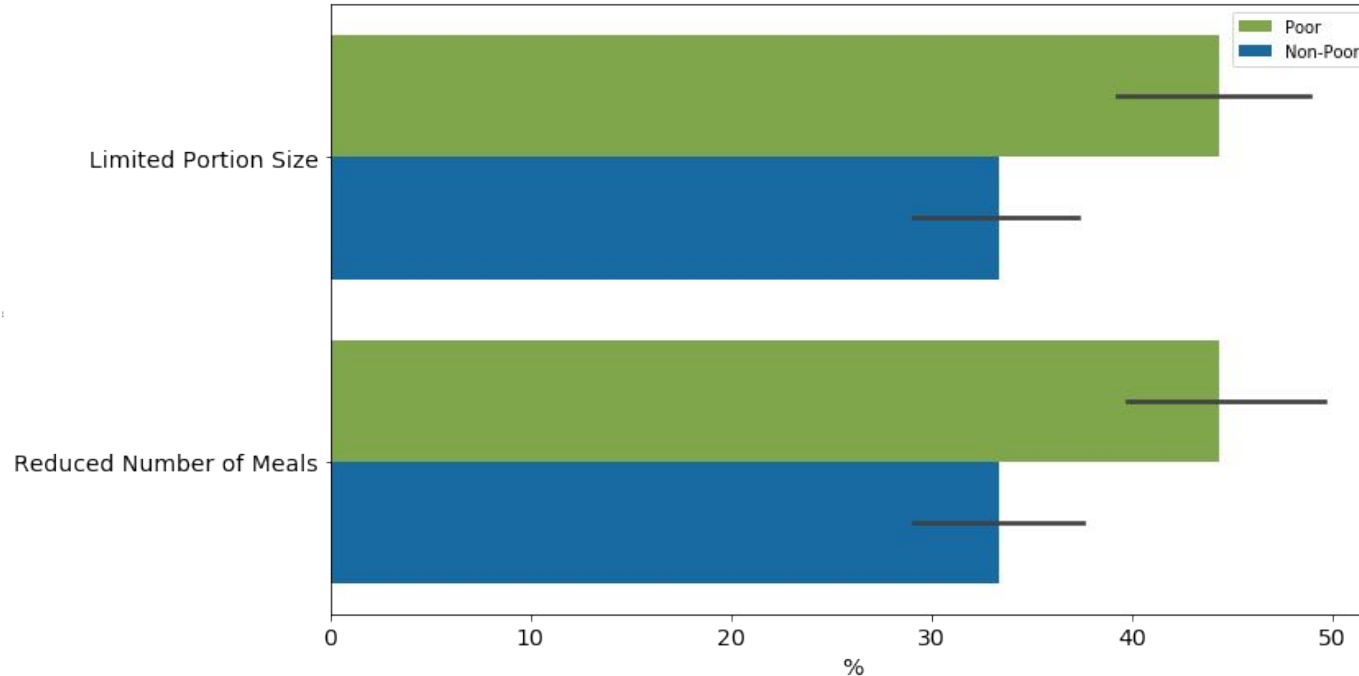
Over 50% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, or other expenses since February 2020



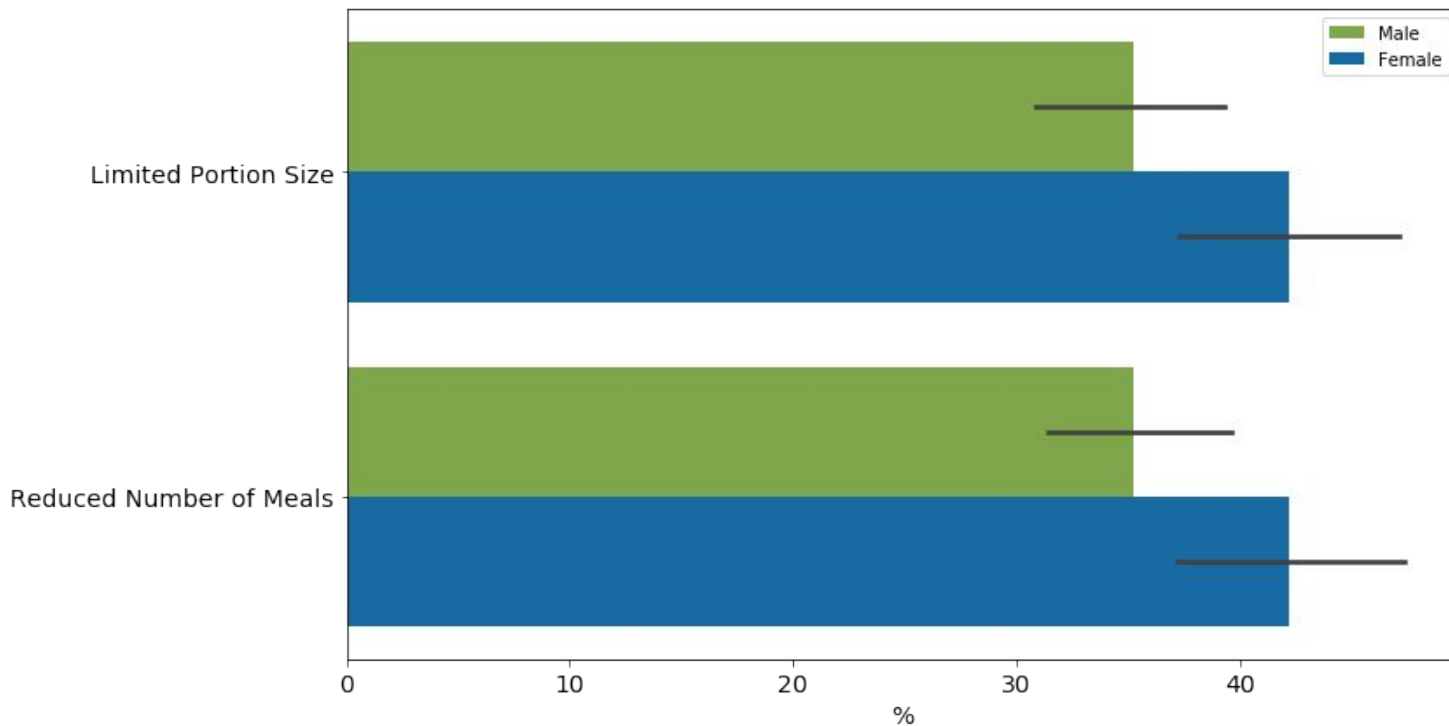
Over 35% of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals at least once in the past week



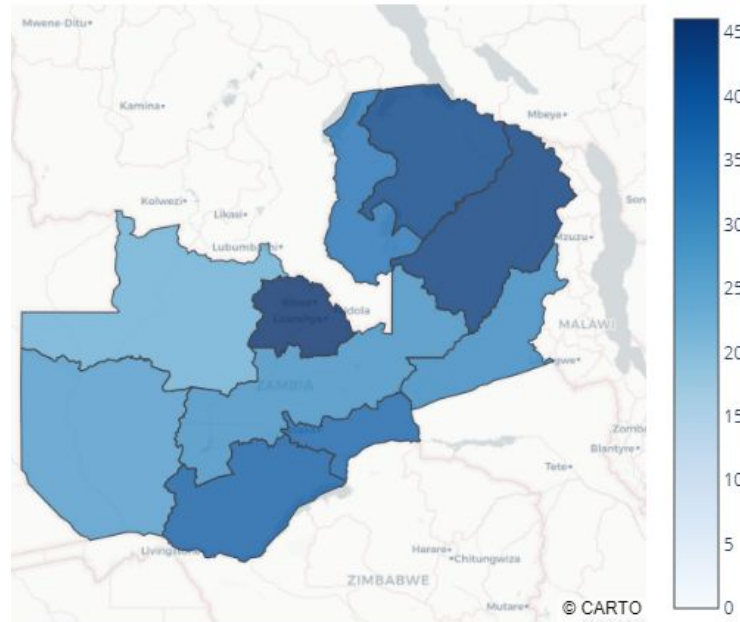
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals at least once in the past week



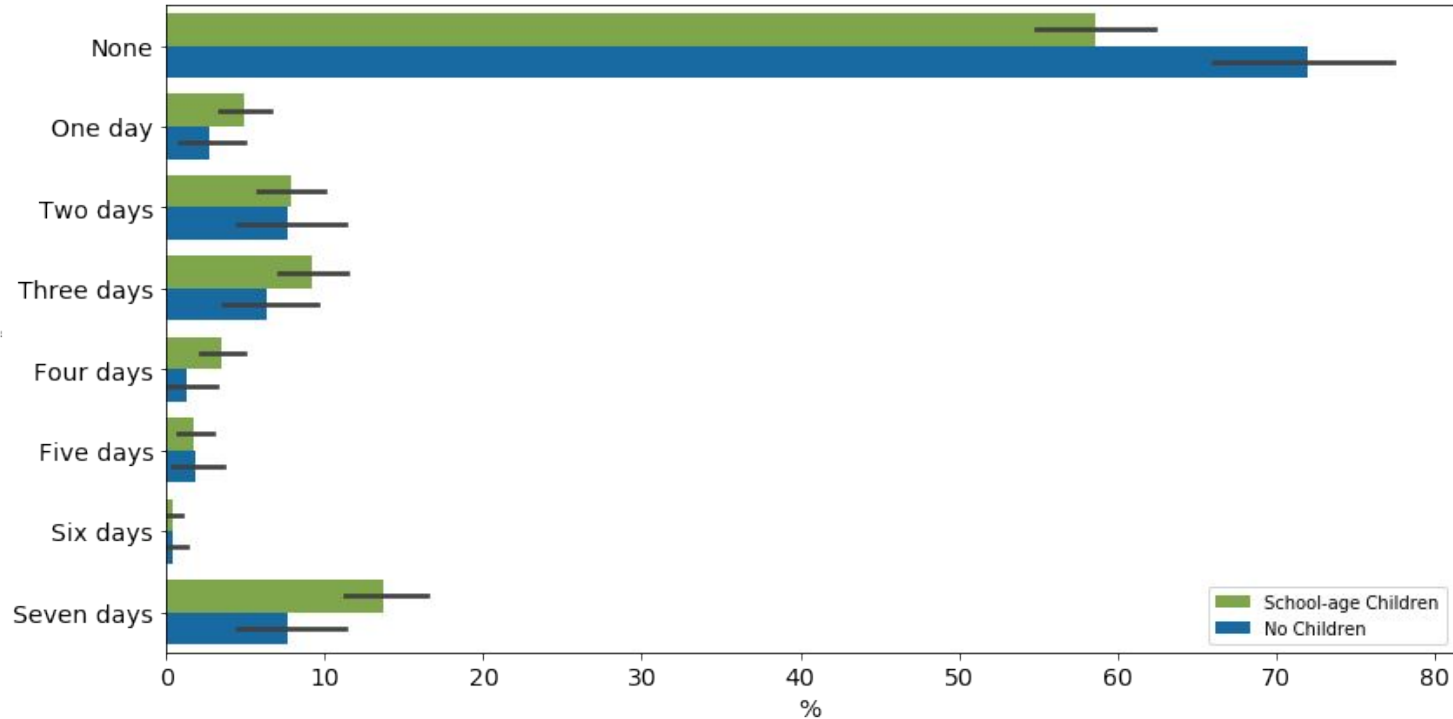
Men and women similarly say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals at least once in the past week



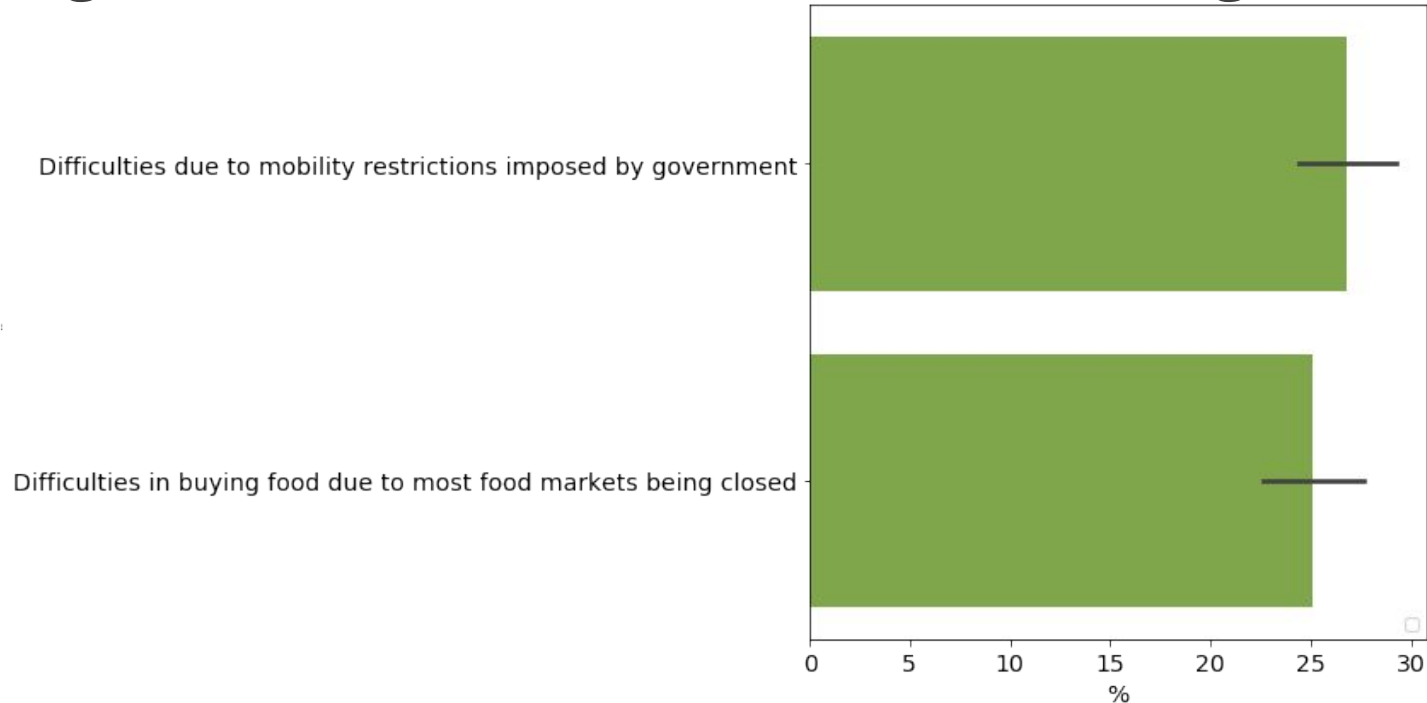
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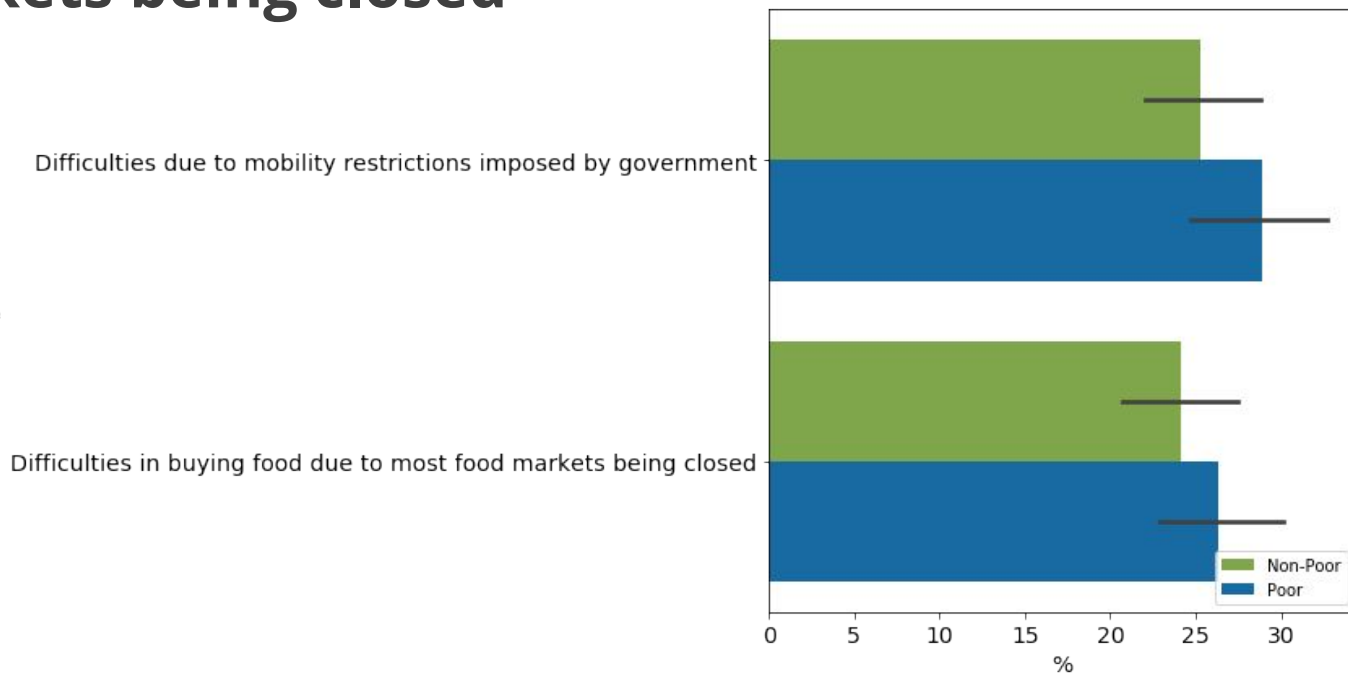
Respondents with school-age children were more likely than those without to limit portion sizes at meal times or reduce the number of meals all seven days in the past week



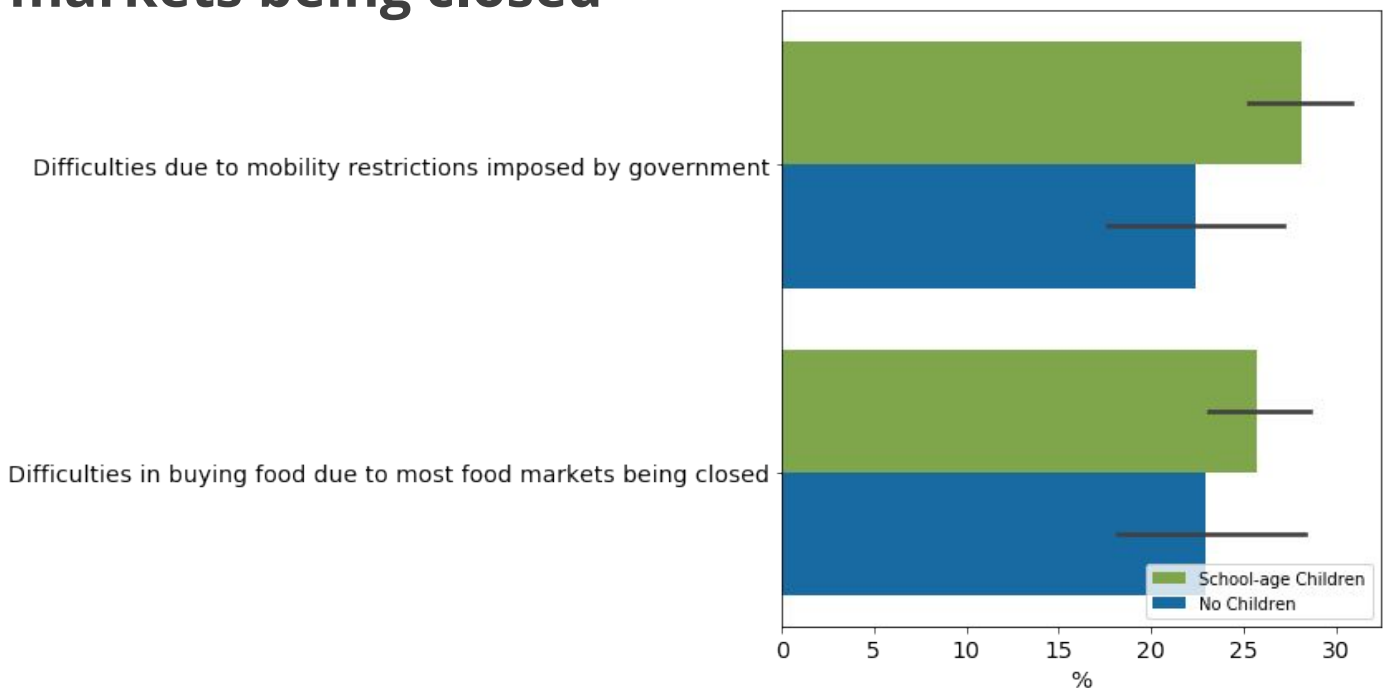
25% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to mobility restrictions imposed by the government and difficulties in buying food due to most food markets being closed



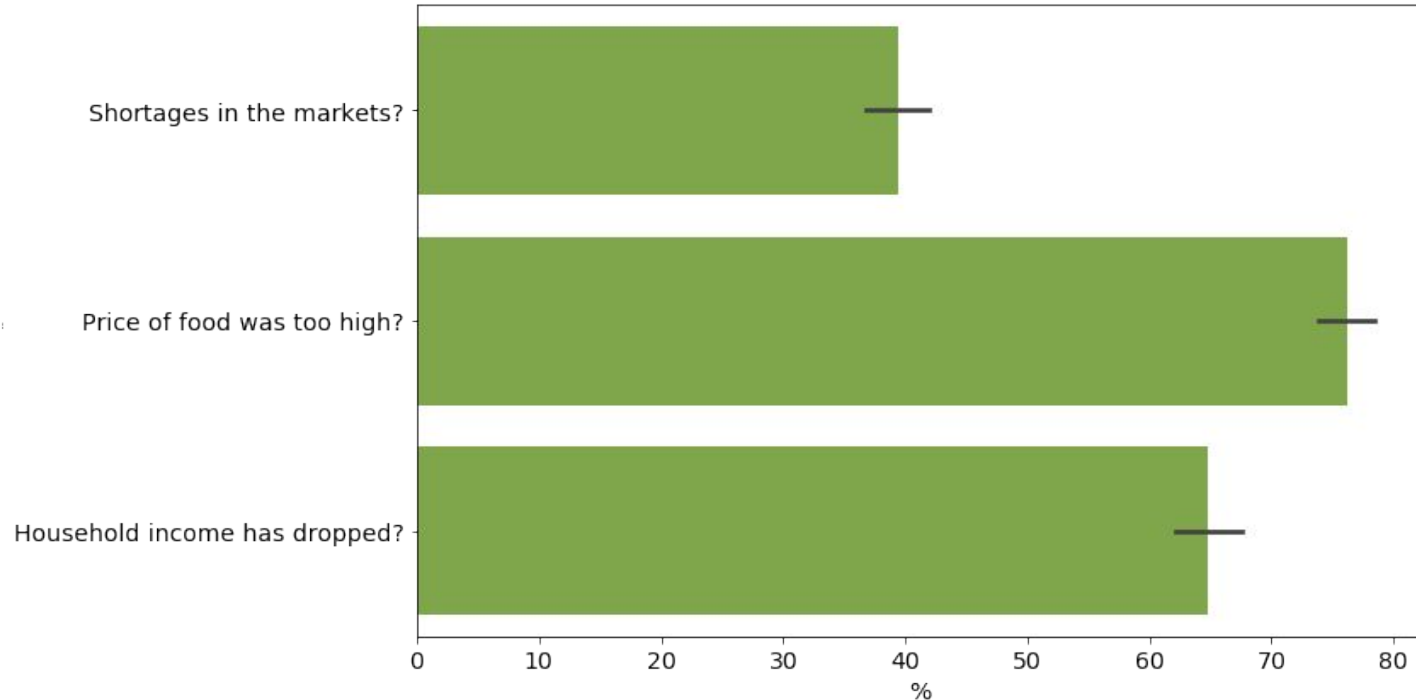
Poorer and wealthier respondents similarly say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to mobility restrictions imposed by the government and difficulties in buying food due to most food markets being closed



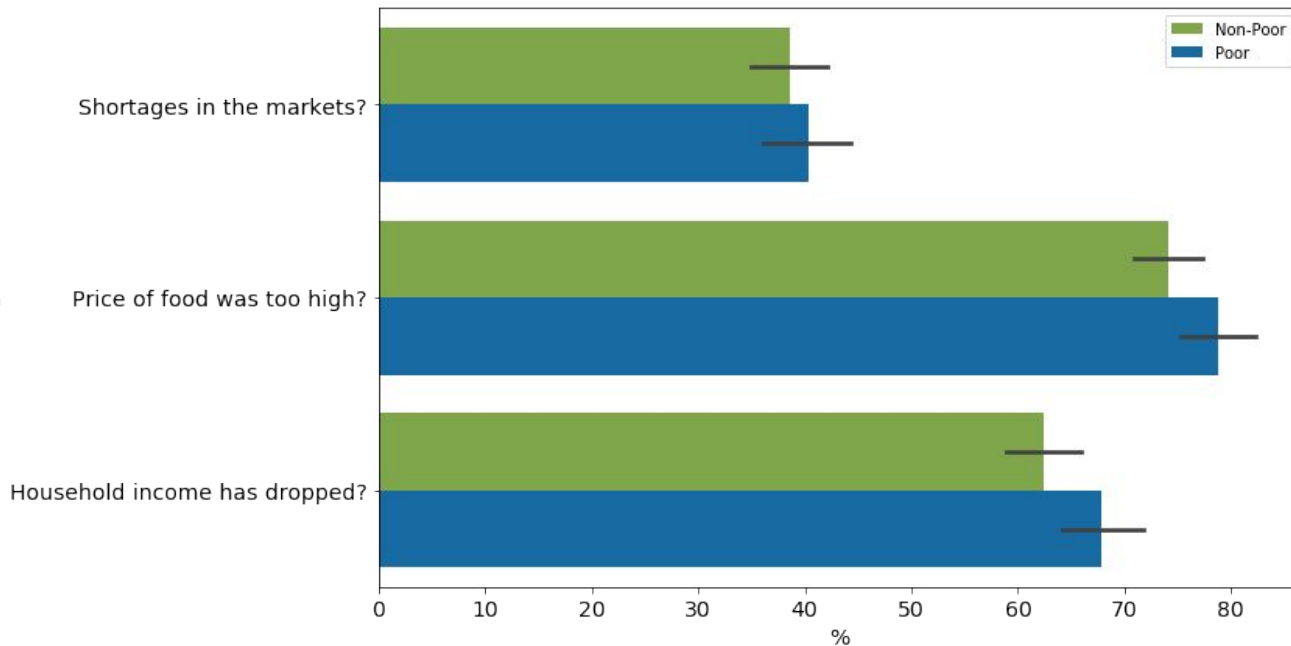
Respondents with/without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to mobility restrictions imposed by the government and difficulties in buying food due to most food markets being closed



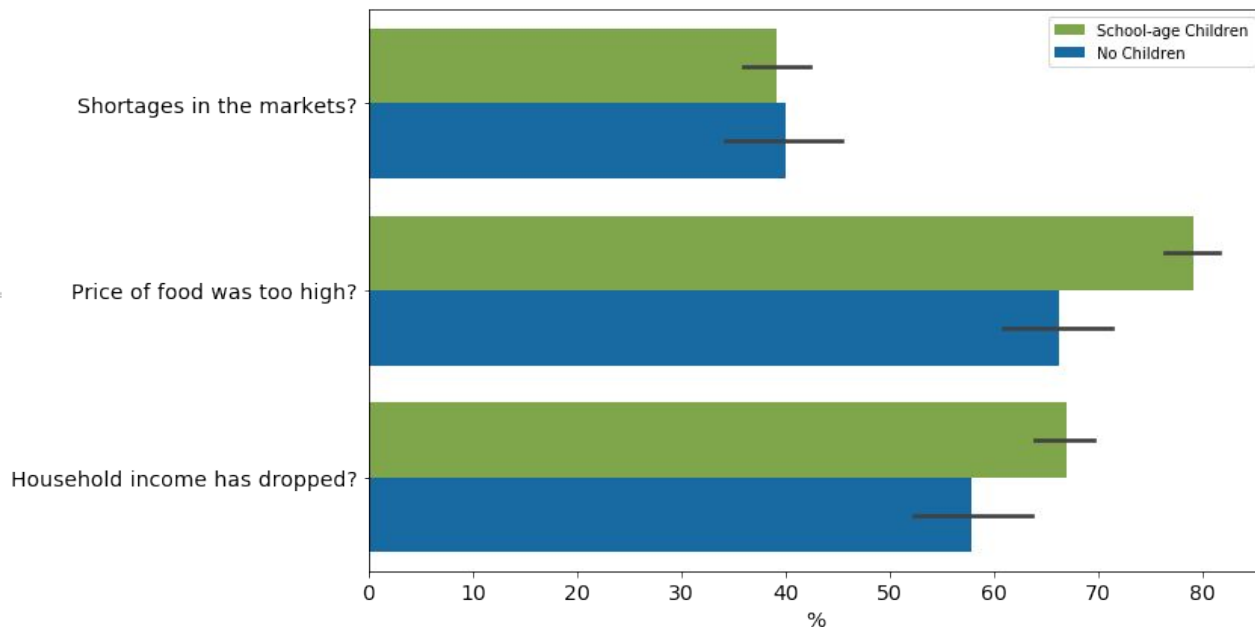
More than 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high



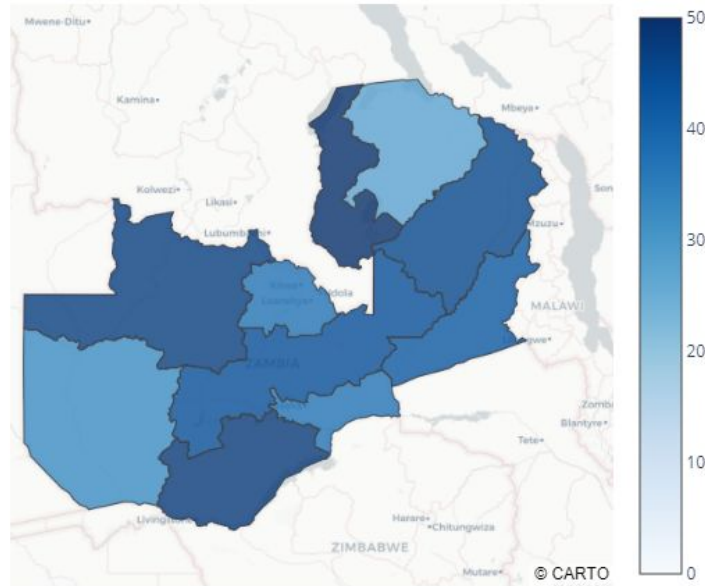
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high or because household income has dropped



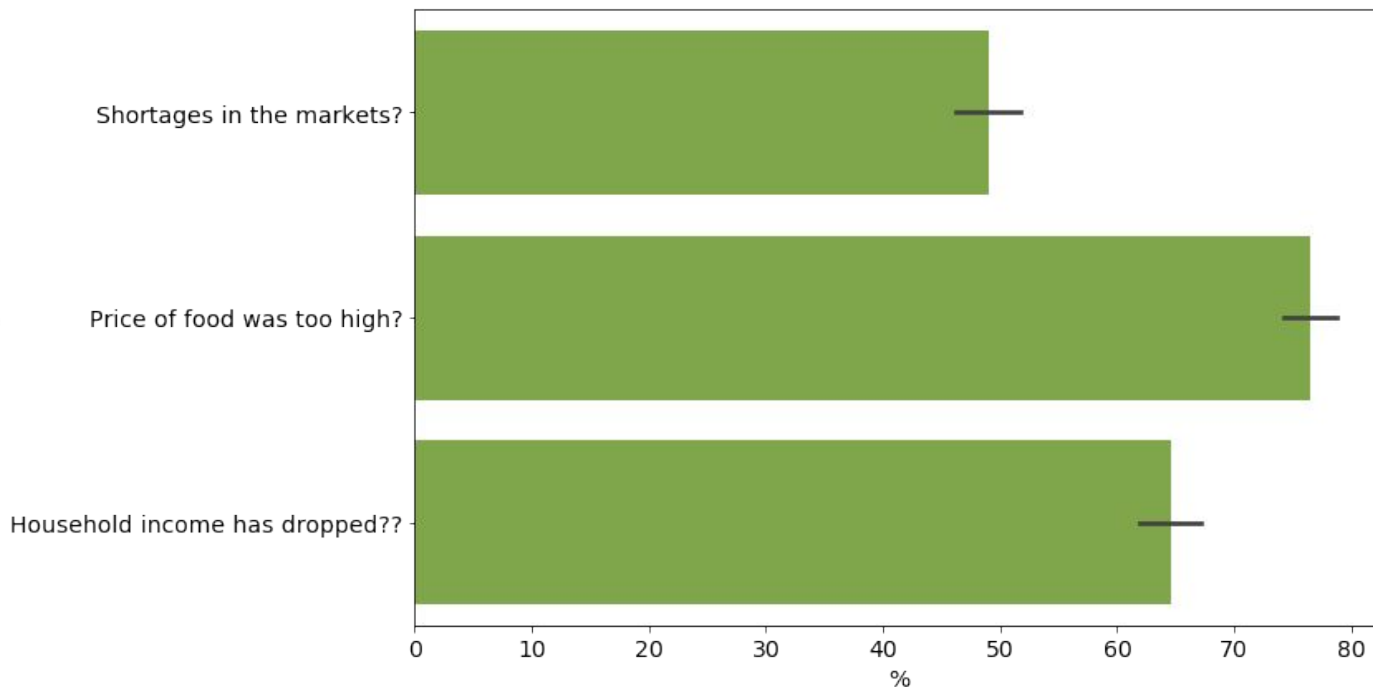
Respondents with school-age children are more likely to say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high or because household income has dropped



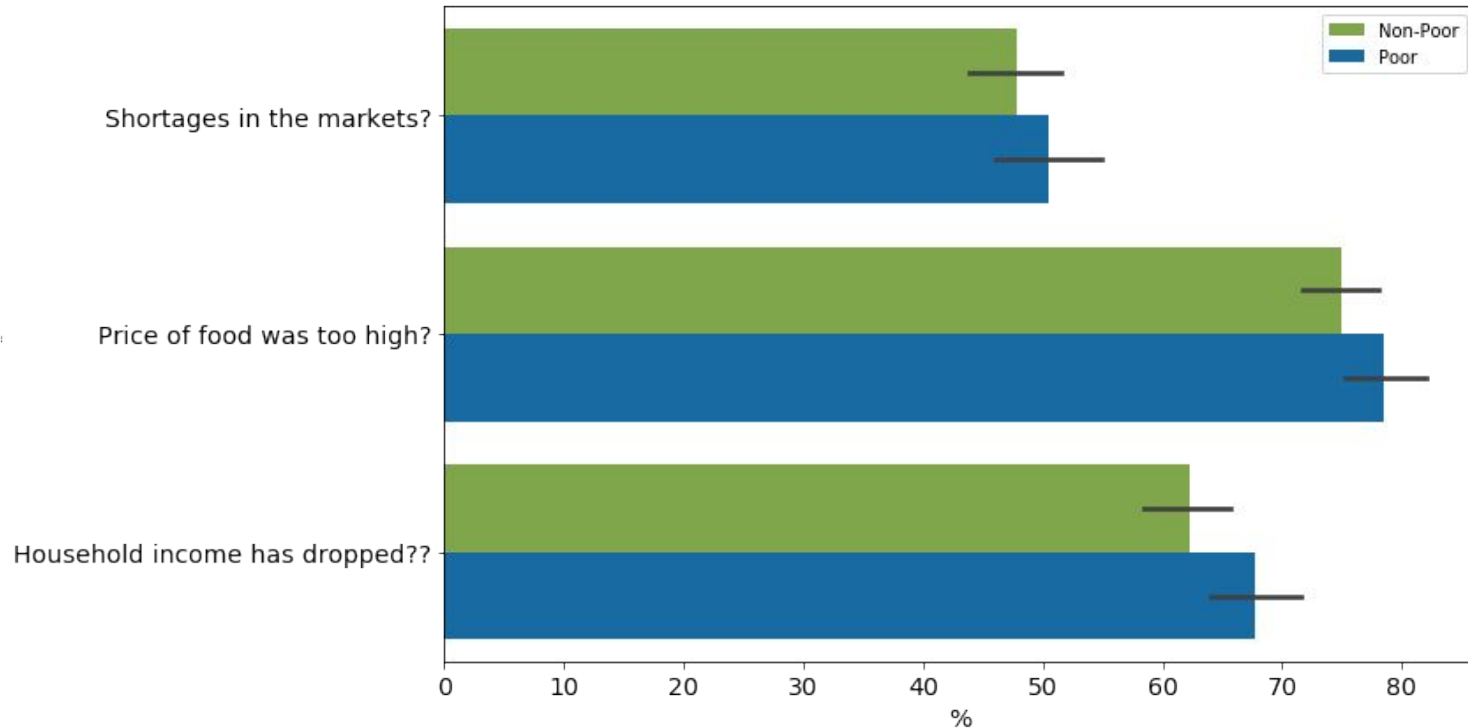
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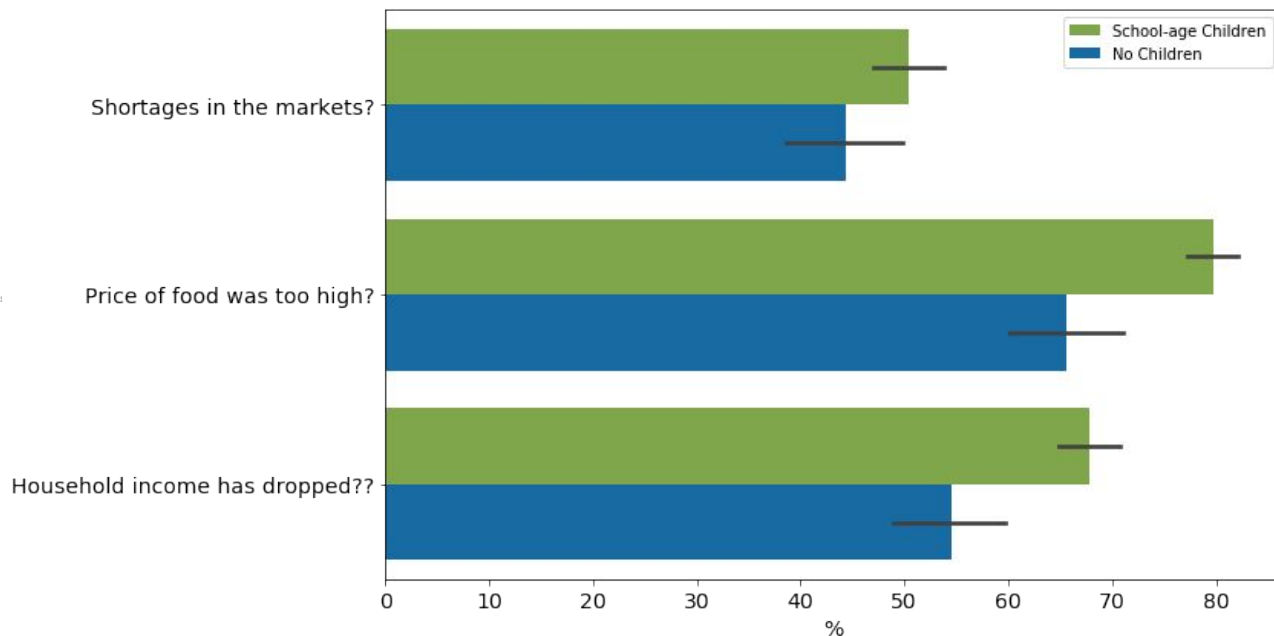
Almost 80% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the variety of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high



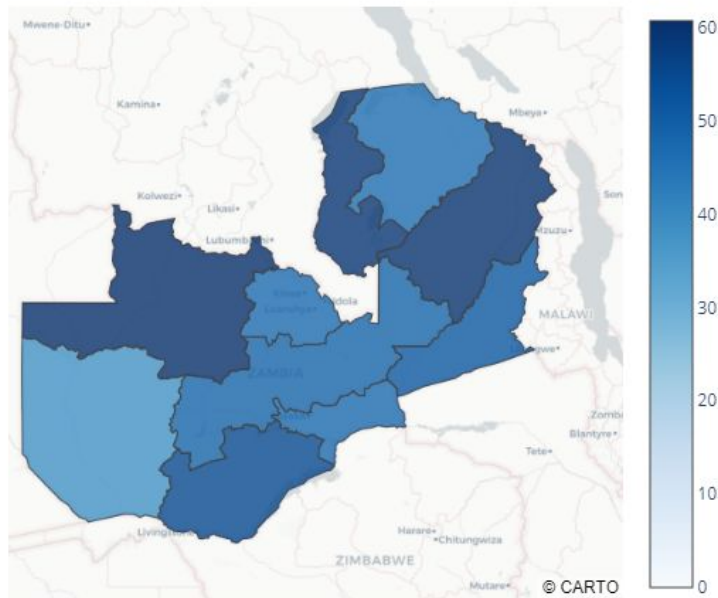
Poorer and wealthier respondents similarly say they have had difficulty buying the variety of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high



Respondents with school-age children are more likely to say they have had difficulty buying the variety of food they usually buy because the price of food was too high or because household income has dropped



Almost 80% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the variety of food they usually buy because of shortages in the markets



7
Colombia

Survey Information

Dates of survey: May 8 to May 15, 2020

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

Sample size: 1,507 respondents out of 6,984 call attempts

	RECOVR Survey (May 2020)	Nationally Representative Survey 2016 (age 18+)
Age	38 (14)	43 (17)
Age >=60	0.36 (.48)	0.18 (.38)
% women	0.63 (.48)	0.52 (.50)
Household size	4.12 (1.97)	4.02 (2.03)
% Own or access a phone	1.00	0.76
% National Capital Region (Bogotá)	0.17 (0.38)	0.18 (0.39)
% Completed secondary school	0.39 (0.49)	0.31 (0.46)

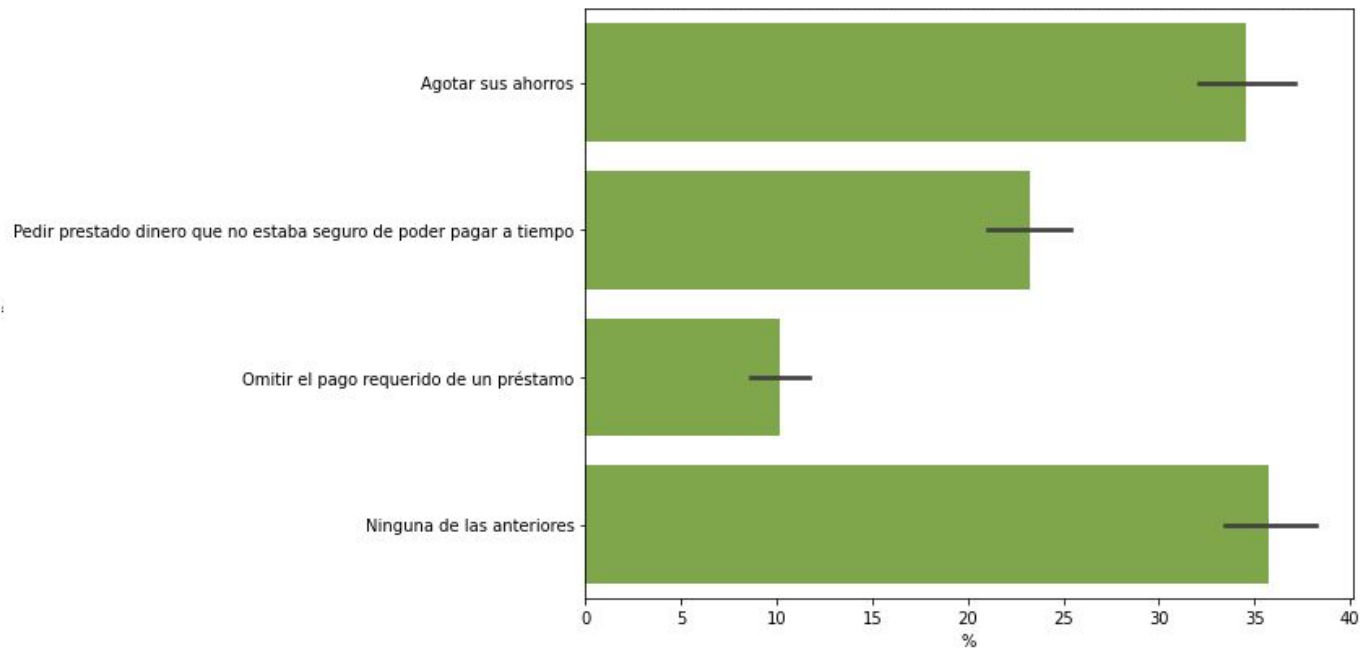
Using the Poverty Probability Index (PPI)

- 71% of the total study population reported having a SISBEN score (in line with national average), but of those, only half were willing to share their score.
- For those observations where a SISBEN score was reported, we are not observing the expected correlation between their SISBEN score and individuals reporting receiving government transfers.
- As a result, for this survey, we are relying on the PPI to differentiate between poor and non-poor households. The PPI is a simple proxy means test built using nationally representative data (2016 Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares Survey).
- The PPI model is correlated with SISBEN, and as such, the results in this presentation are robust to using SISBEN or PPI.
- Two advantages of the PPI in this context are 1) it is more robust to misreporting and 2) it provides us with a value for all respondents in the sample.
- For the second round survey, we could consider asking individuals for cedula numbers, which would allow us to match individuals to SISBEN scores.

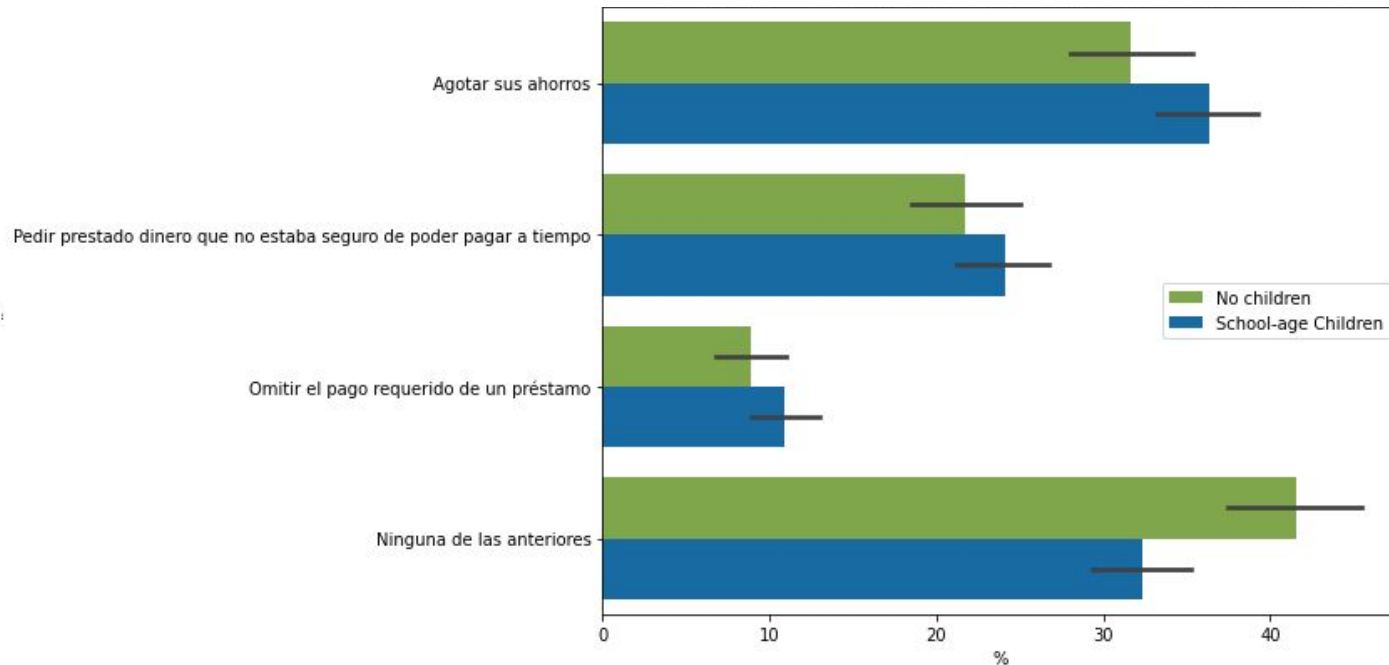
Colombia: Key Findings

- Over a third of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times more than three times in the last week
- Over half of respondents say they reduced their number of meals in the last week
- 87% of respondents have had difficulty buying food. For those who have had difficulty buying food, it was primarily due to the price of food and lower incomes.

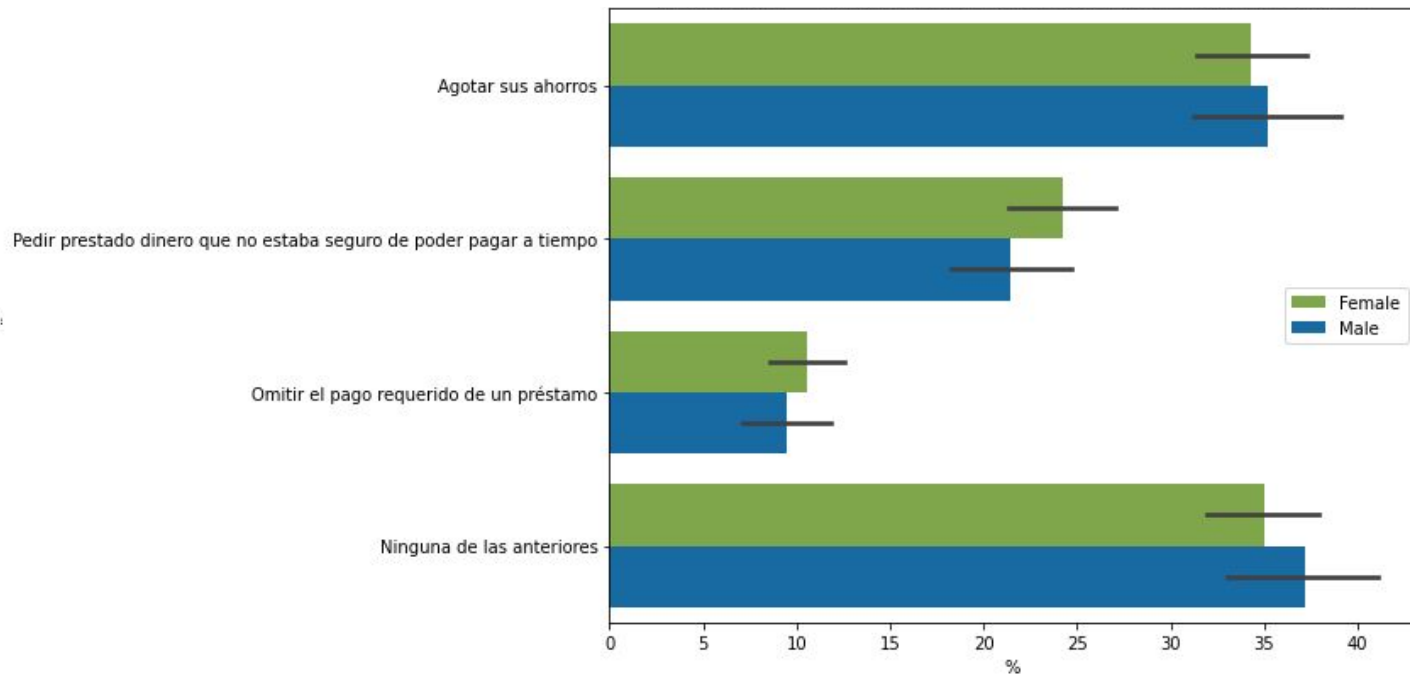
59% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings, ask for money they anticipate they can't pay back, or forgo paying a required debt payment to pay for necessary expenses since February 2020



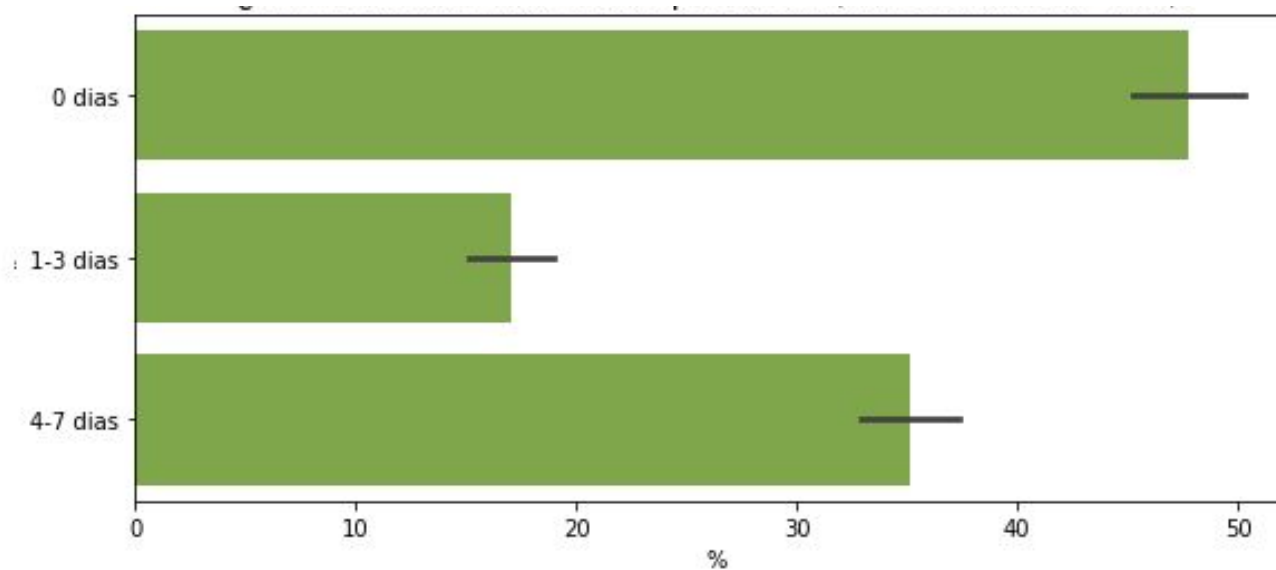
Respondents living with school-aged children are more likely to have experienced these financial difficulties



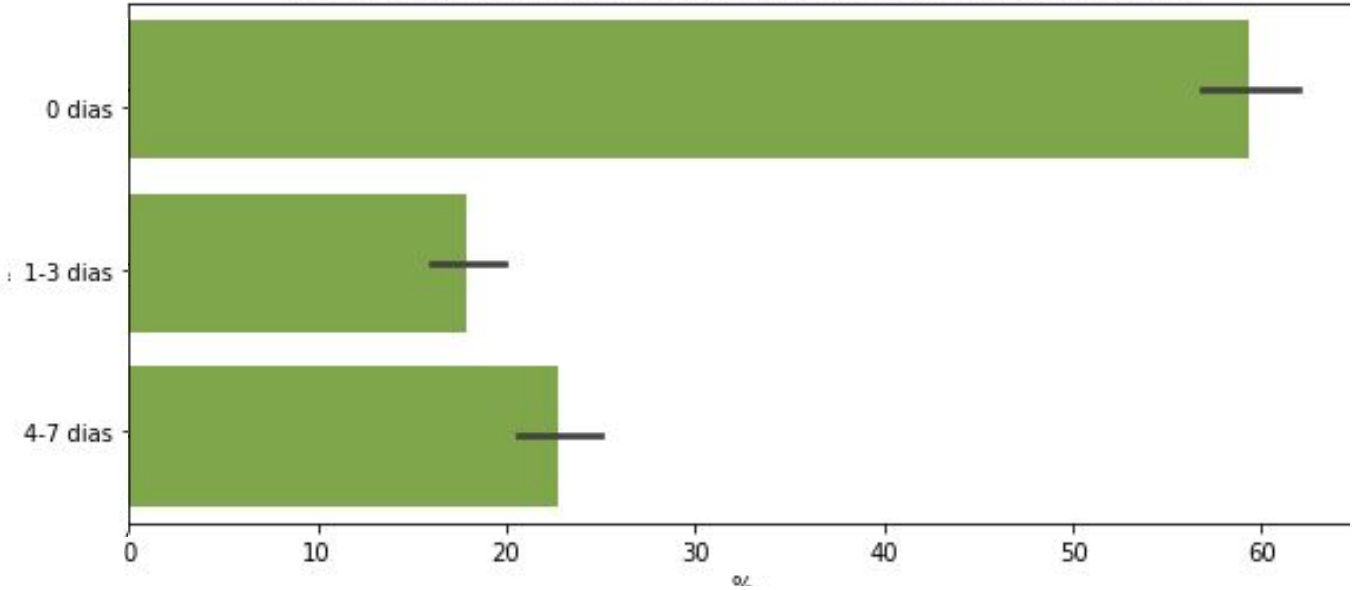
Women are not more likely than men to report that they or someone in their household have experienced these financial difficulties



Over a third of respondents say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times more than three times in the last week

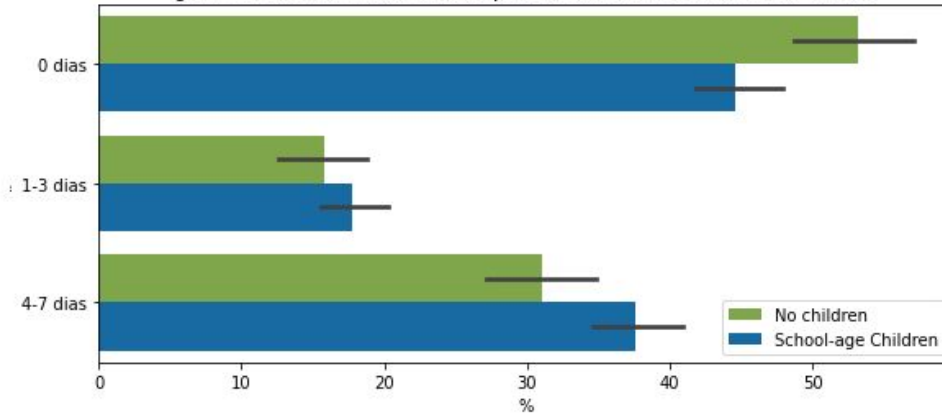


40% of respondents say they have had to reduce their number of meals in the last week

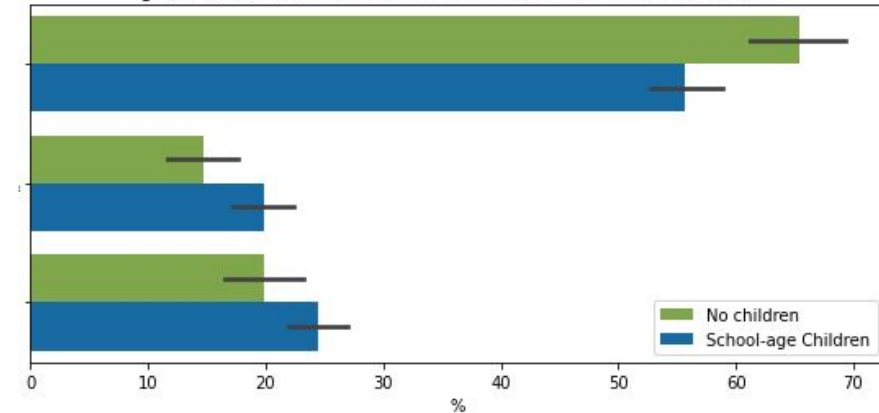


Households with school-aged children are more likely than others to report having to reduce their portion sizes and number of meals in the last week

¿Limitado el tamaño de las porciones (en los últimos 7 días)?

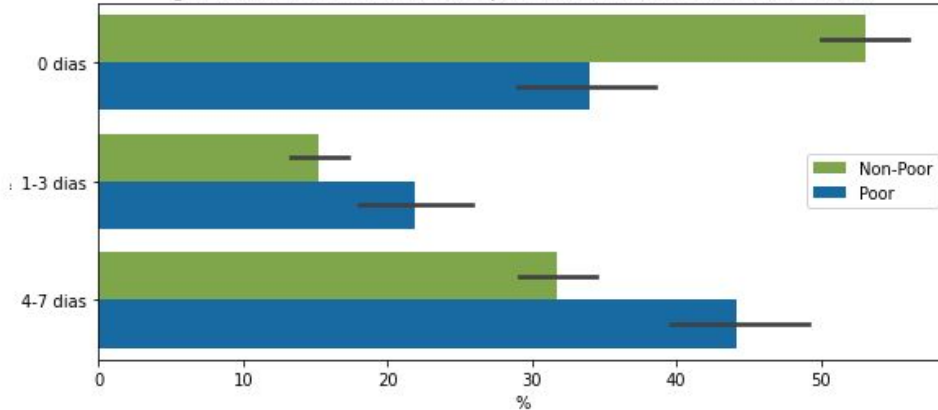


¿Reducir el número de comidas (en los últimos 7 días)?

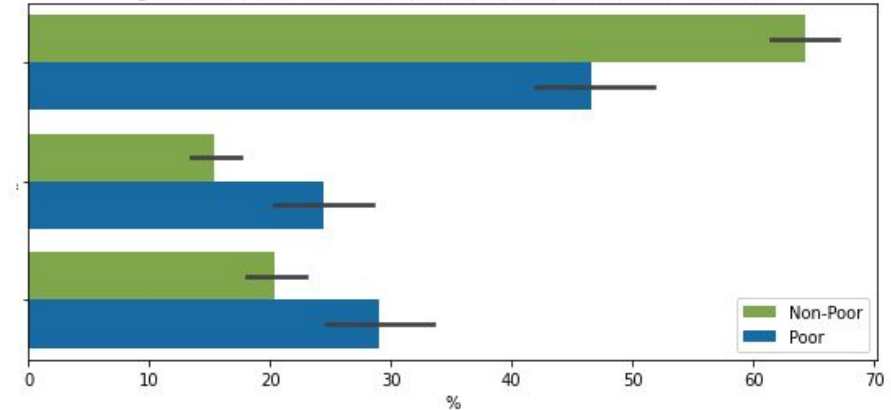


Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to report having to reduce their portion sizes and number of meals in the last week

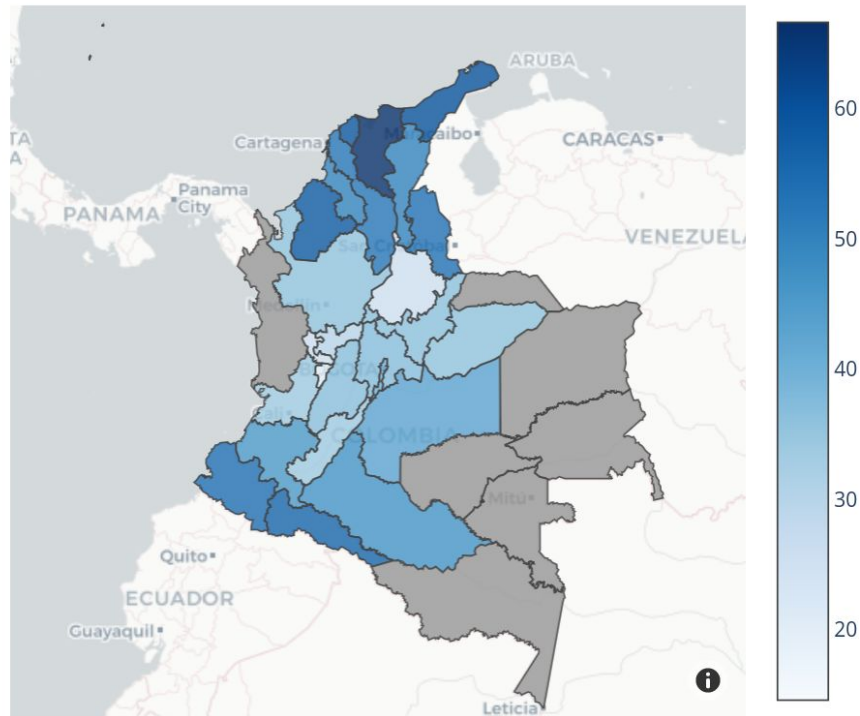
¿Limitado el tamaño de las porciones (en los últimos 7 días)?



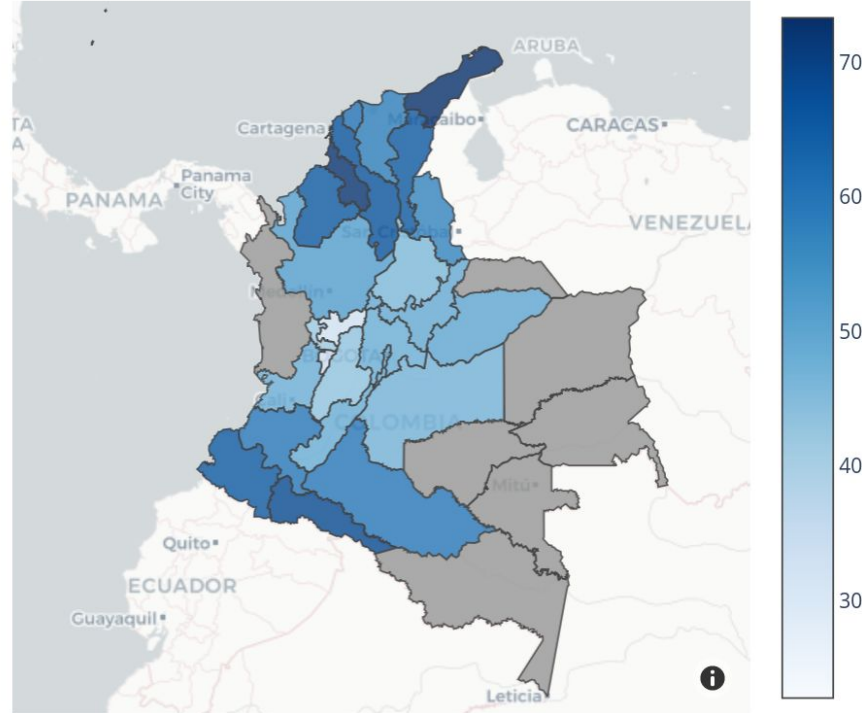
¿Reducir el número de comidas (en los últimos 7 días)?



% of households that have had to reduce the number of meals: Departments along the Atlantic Coast and the Southwest report the largest reductions in the number of meals



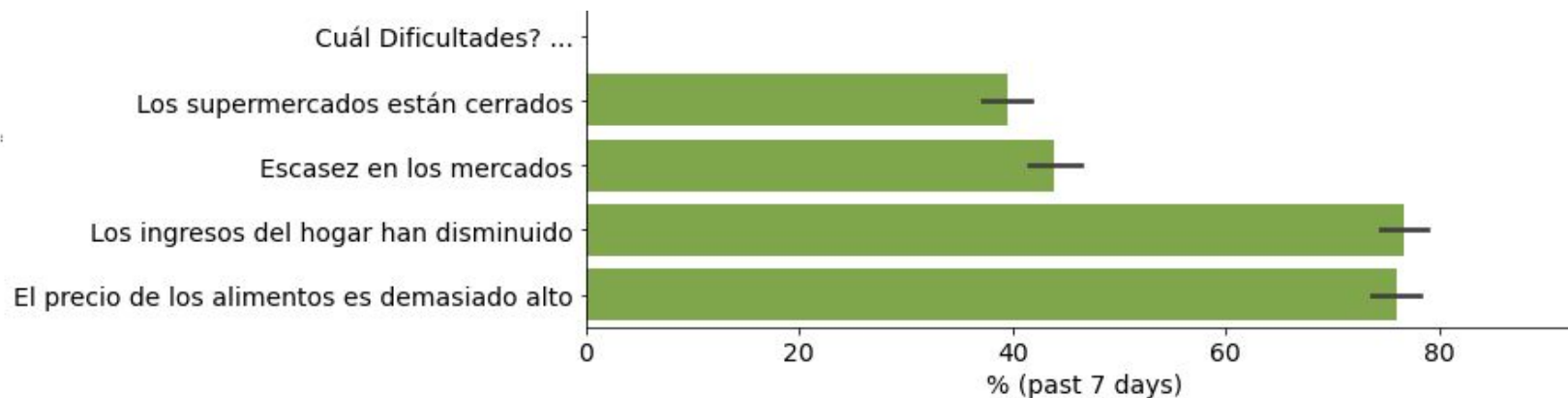
% of households that have limited meal portions: Households within departments in the Center and East part of the country report limiting meal portions to the largest extent



87% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying food



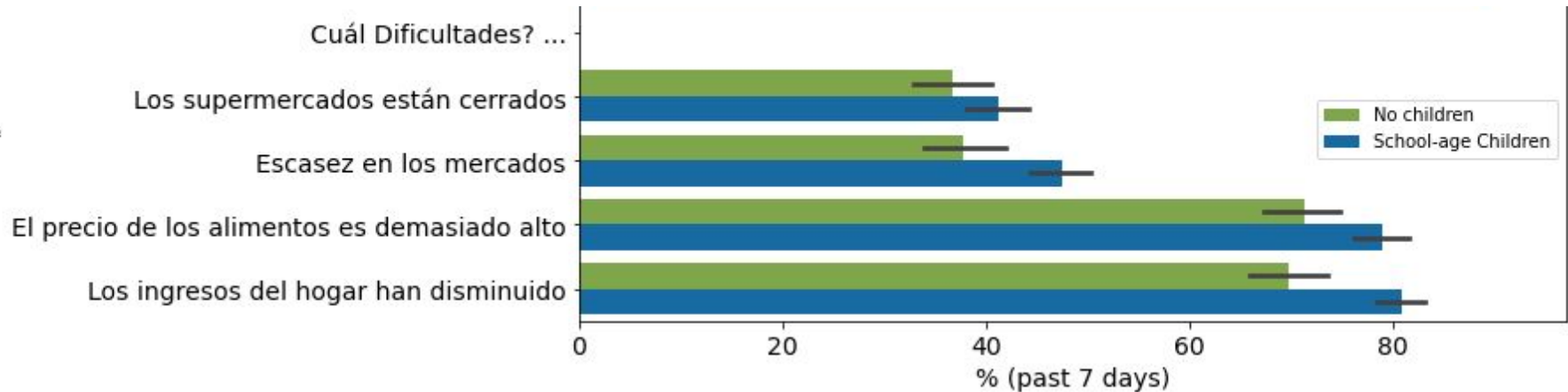
For those who have had difficulty buying food, it was primarily due to the price of food and lower incomes



Households with school age children are more likely than others to report having had difficulty buying food in the past week



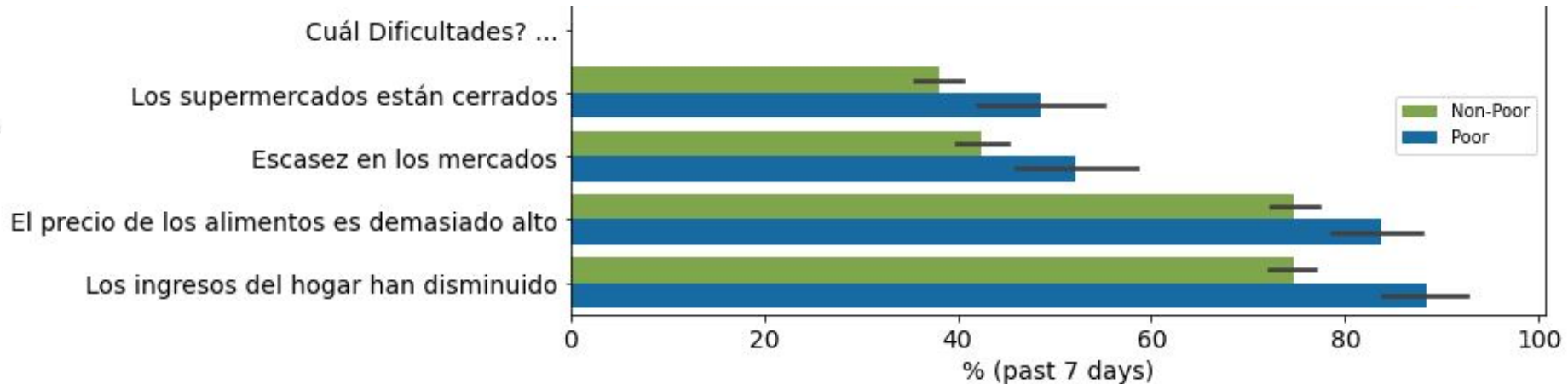
They are more likely than others to report having had difficulty buying food in the past week due to shortages in the markets, the price of food, and lower incomes



Poorer respondents report having had more difficulty buying food than wealthier respondents



Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to report having had difficulty buying food in the past week due to shortages in the markets, the price of food, lower incomes, and markets being closed





Mexico

Mexico Survey Information

Dates of survey: June 5-29, 2020

Sampling method: Random Digit Dialing of a representative sample of phone numbers from the Mexico City Metropolitan Area (beginning with 55 and 56)

Sample size: 1,330 respondents out of 29,876 call attempts

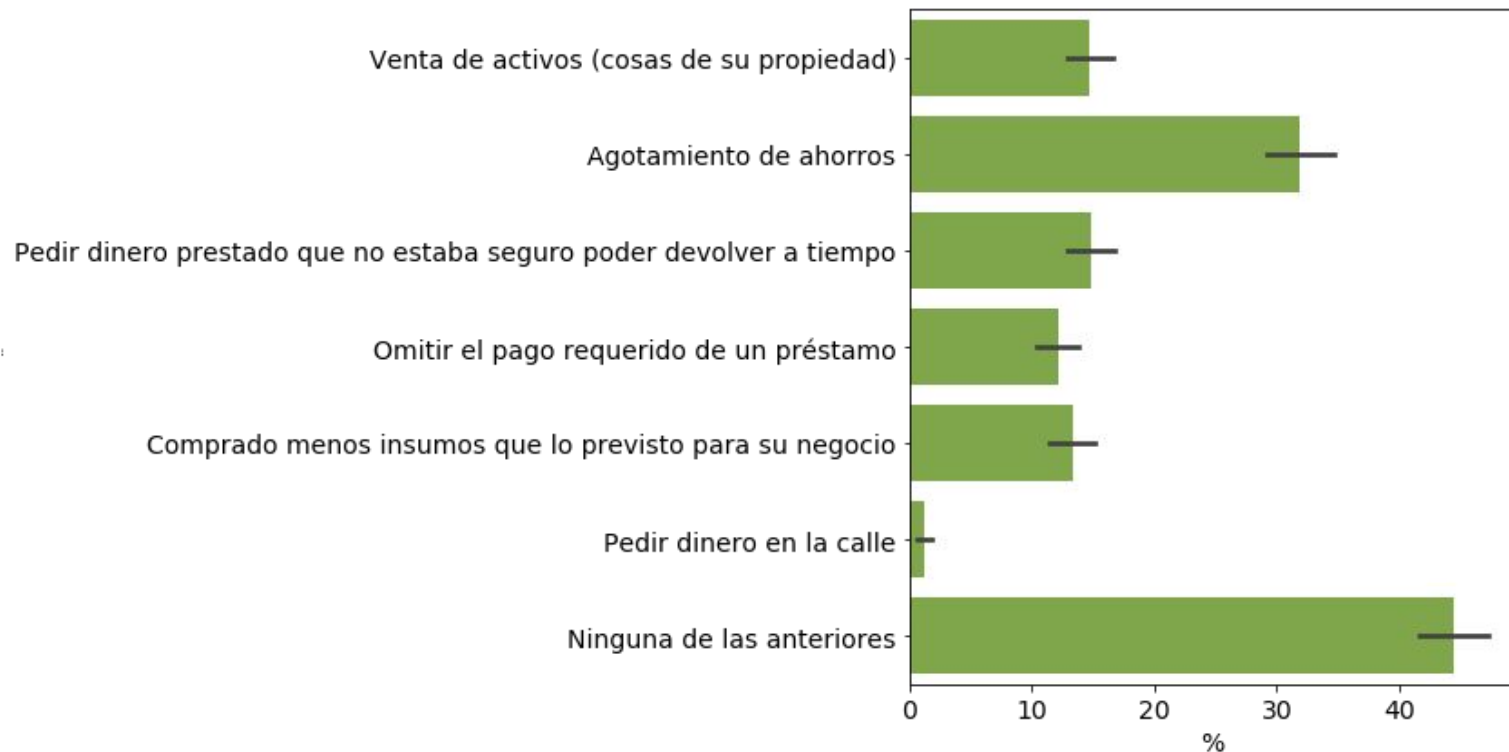
Average respondent demographics:

- % Women: 52%
- Age: 39.5 years old
- % that completed more than secondary school: 60%
- Household size: 4 people
- % Under national poverty line: 42.6%
(Estimated with the [PPI](#))

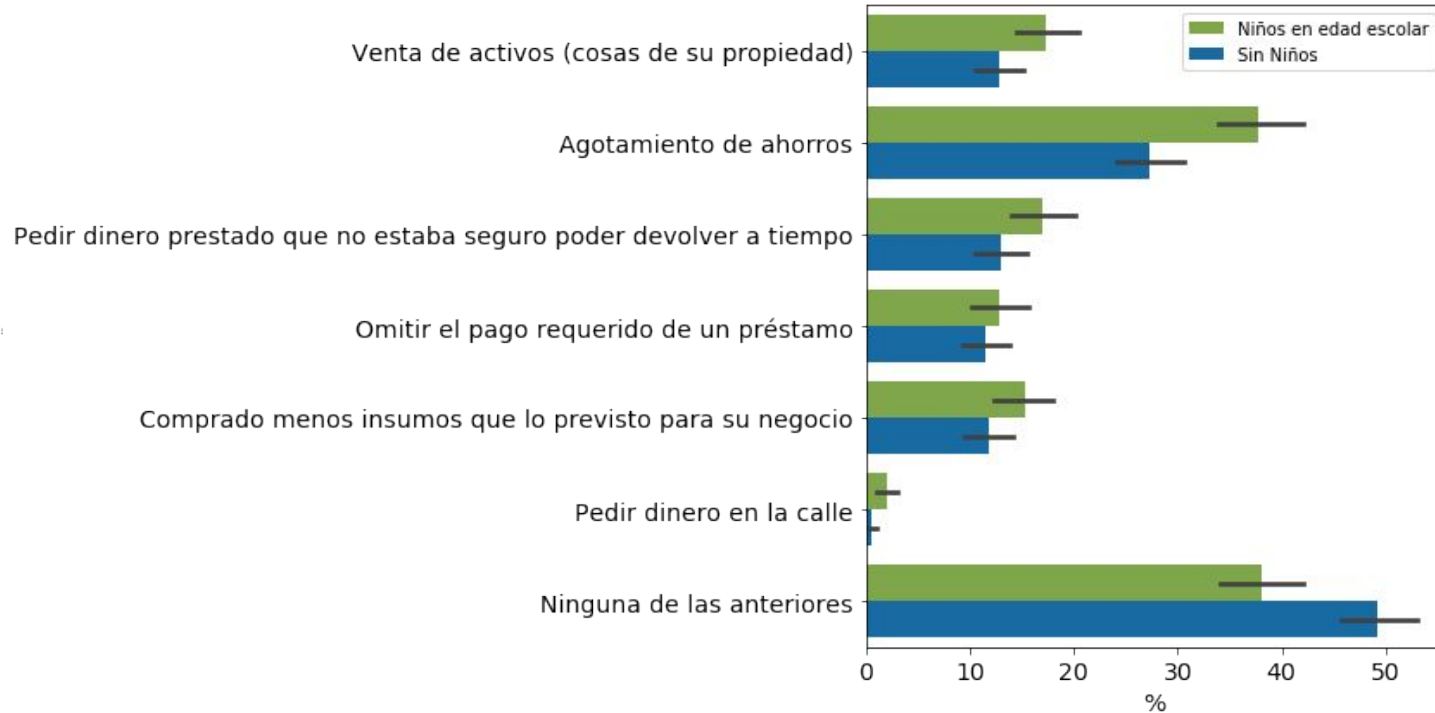
Mexico: Key Findings

- More than 30% of respondents say they have exhausted their savings to cover essential expenses (including food) since February 2020.
- 25% of respondents report having to limit daily meal portions since February 2020
- More than 60% of respondents indicate that they cannot afford the amount of food they used to buy before the pandemic because household income has decreased or because the price of food is now too high.

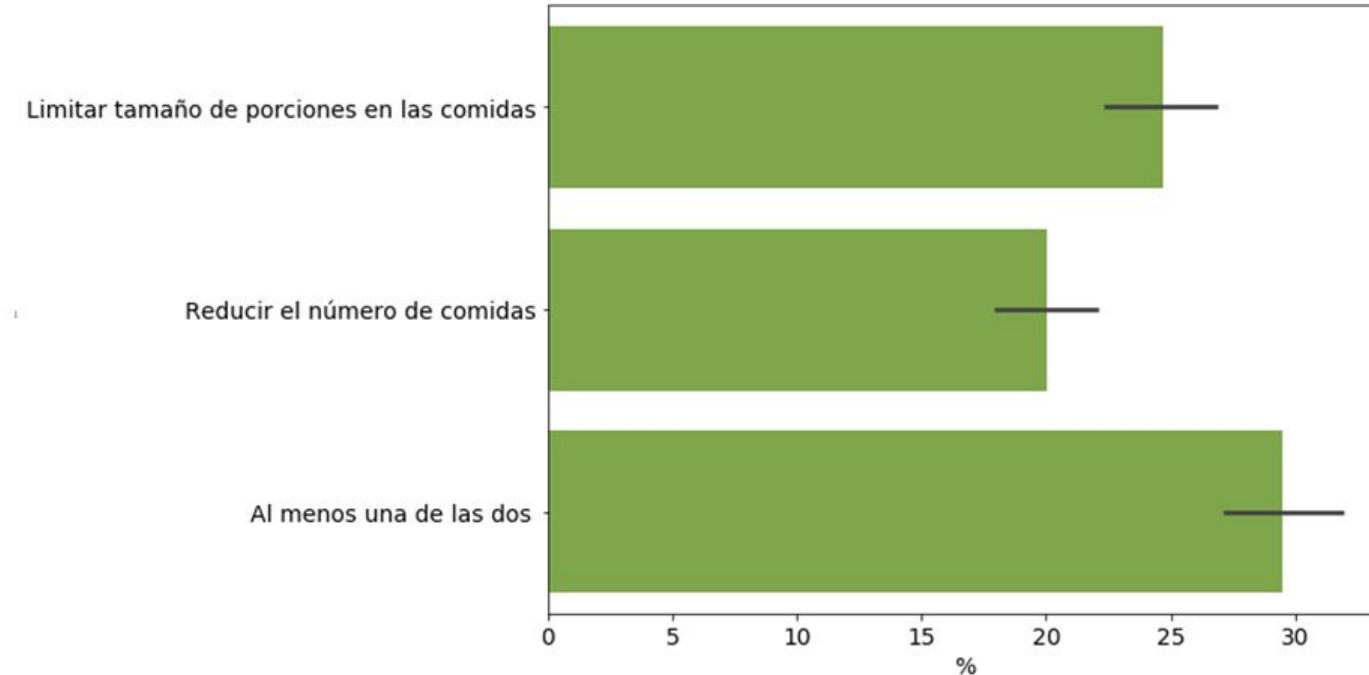
More than 30% of respondents say they have exhausted their savings to cover essential expenses (including food) since February 2020.



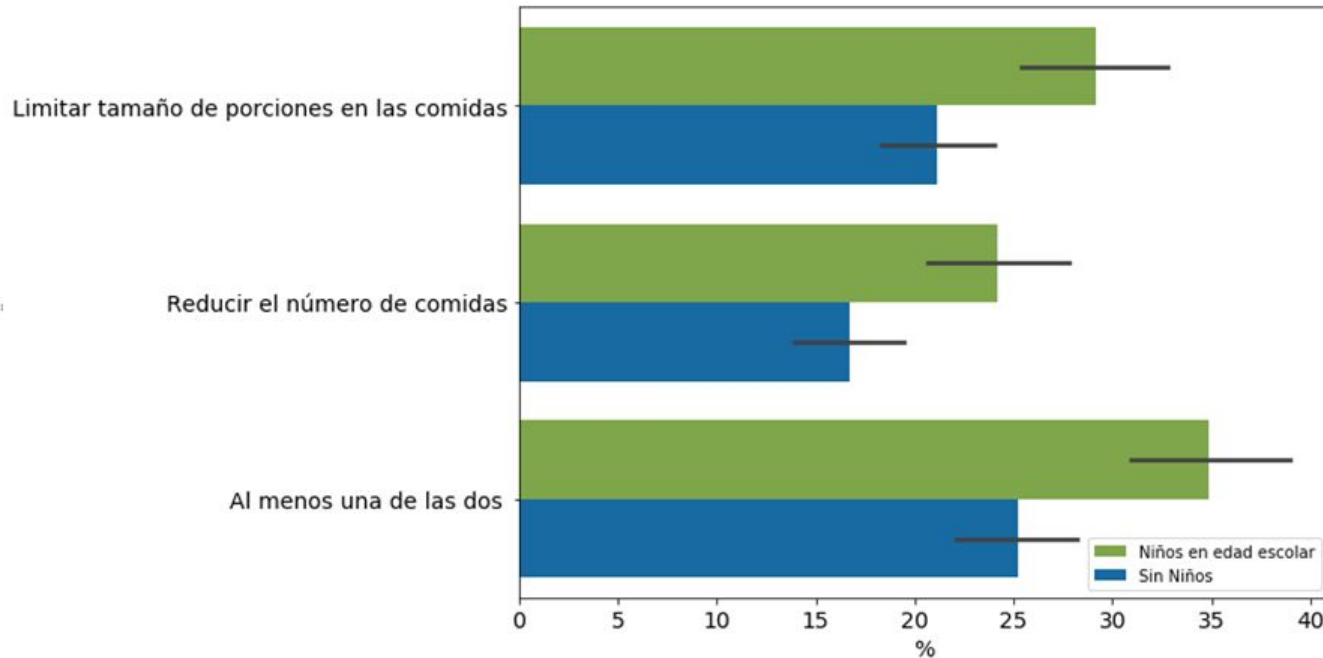
Respondents with school-age children report in greater proportions having to deplete their savings to cover essential expenses.



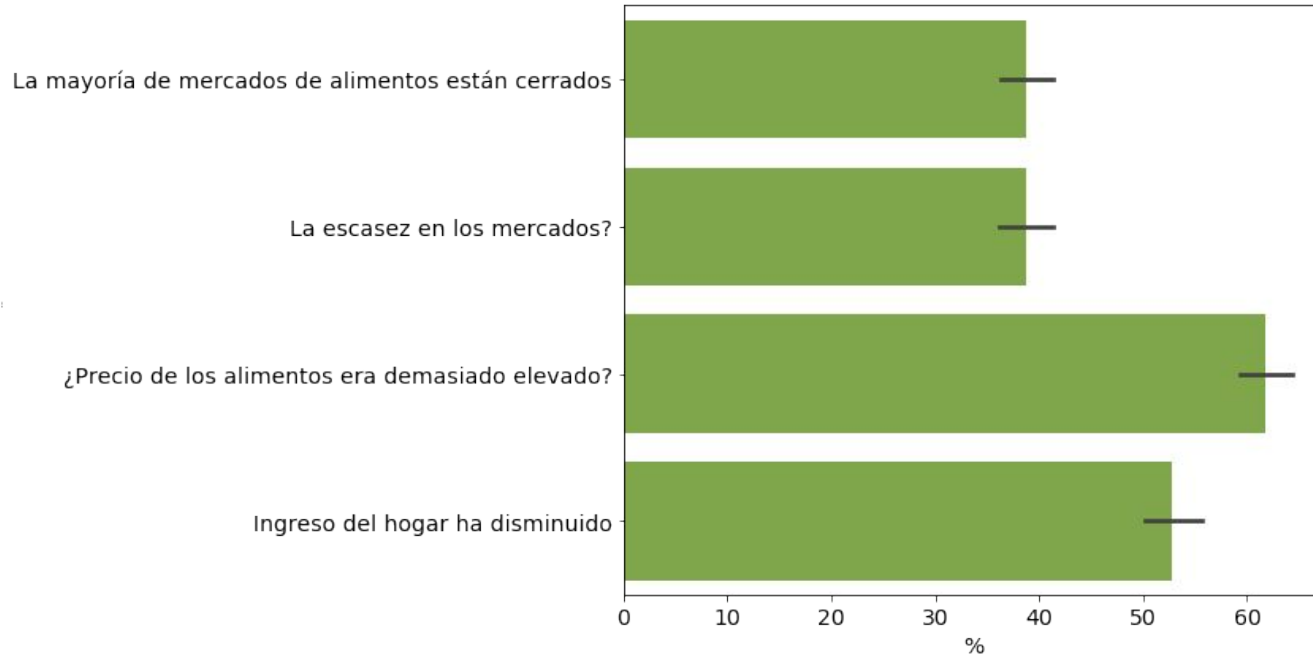
25% of respondents report having to limit daily meal portions, while 20% report reducing the number of meals since February 2020



Respondents with school-age children report in greater proportions having to reduce their household's number of meals or portion sizes



60% of respondents report having difficulty buying food because of price increases. More than half also report not being able to buy the usual amount of food they would previously buy due to decreases in household income.





The Philippines

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](#)

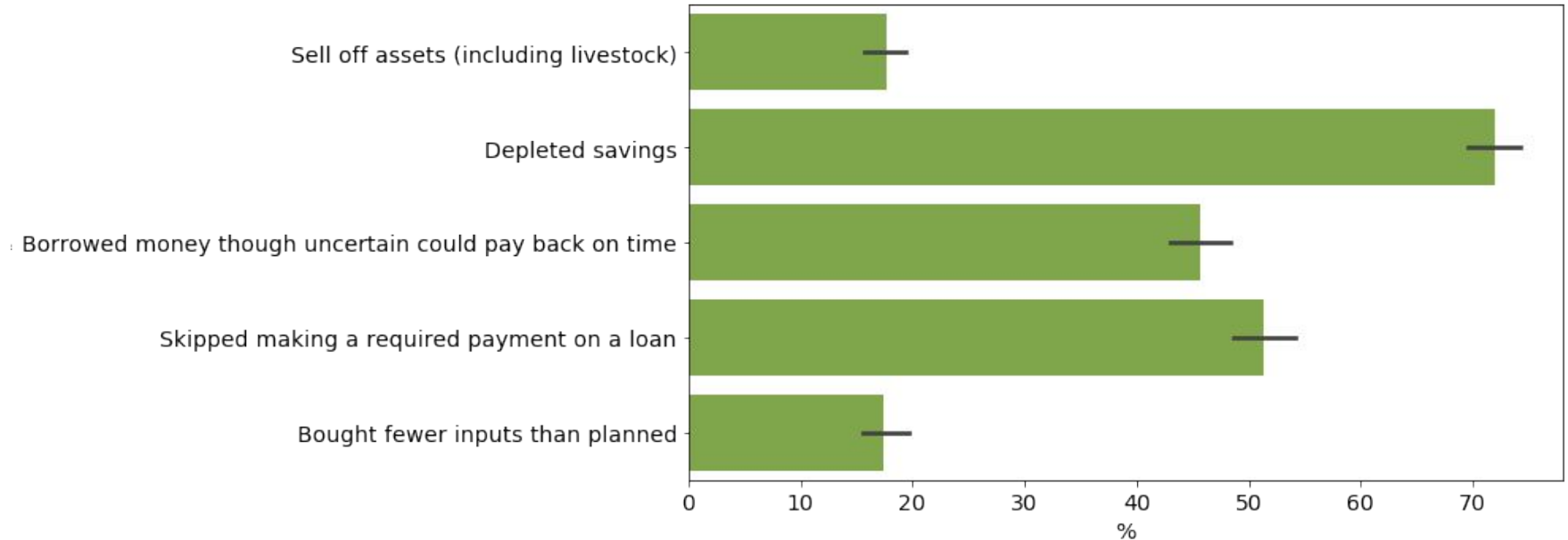
Survey Information

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

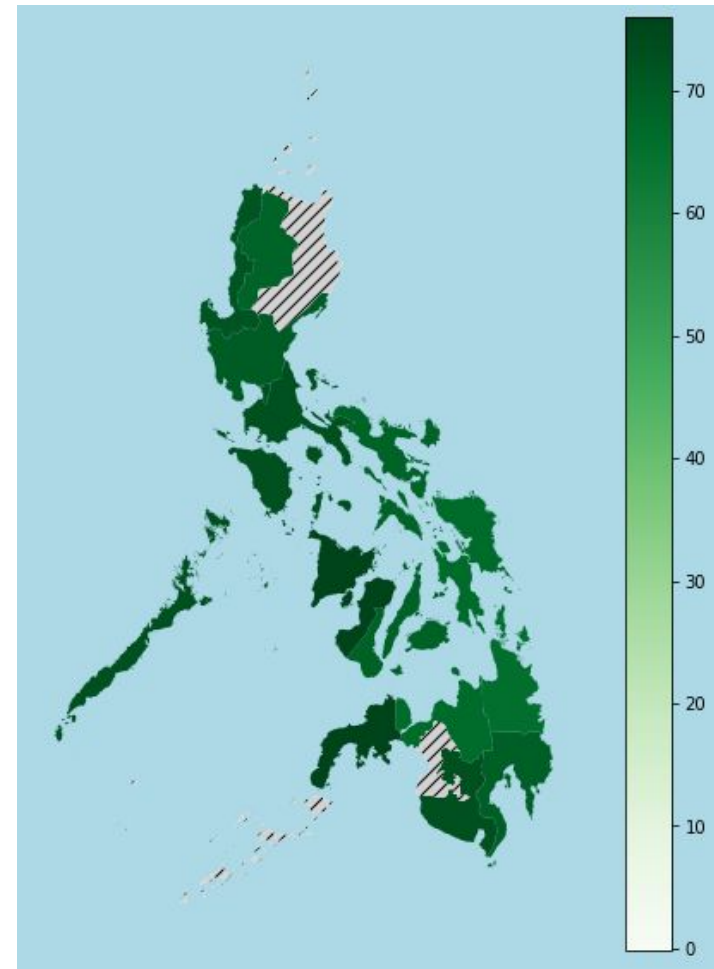
The Philippines: Key Findings

- 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

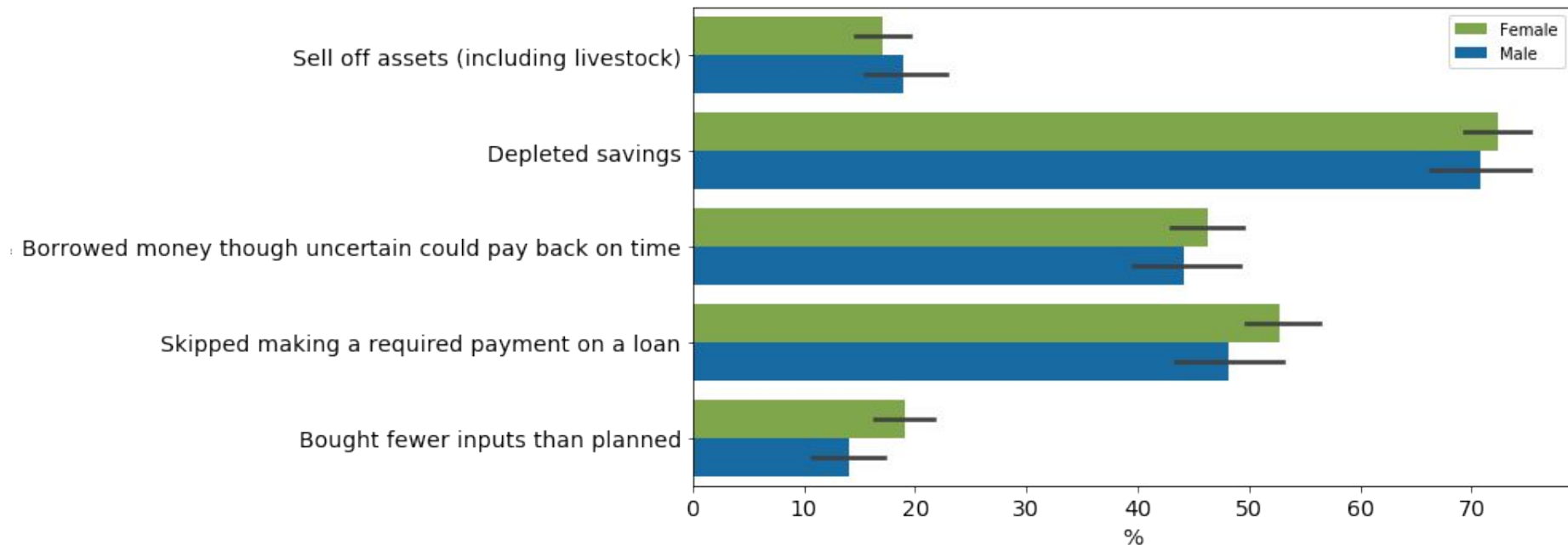
70% of respondents say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, and other expenses since February 2020



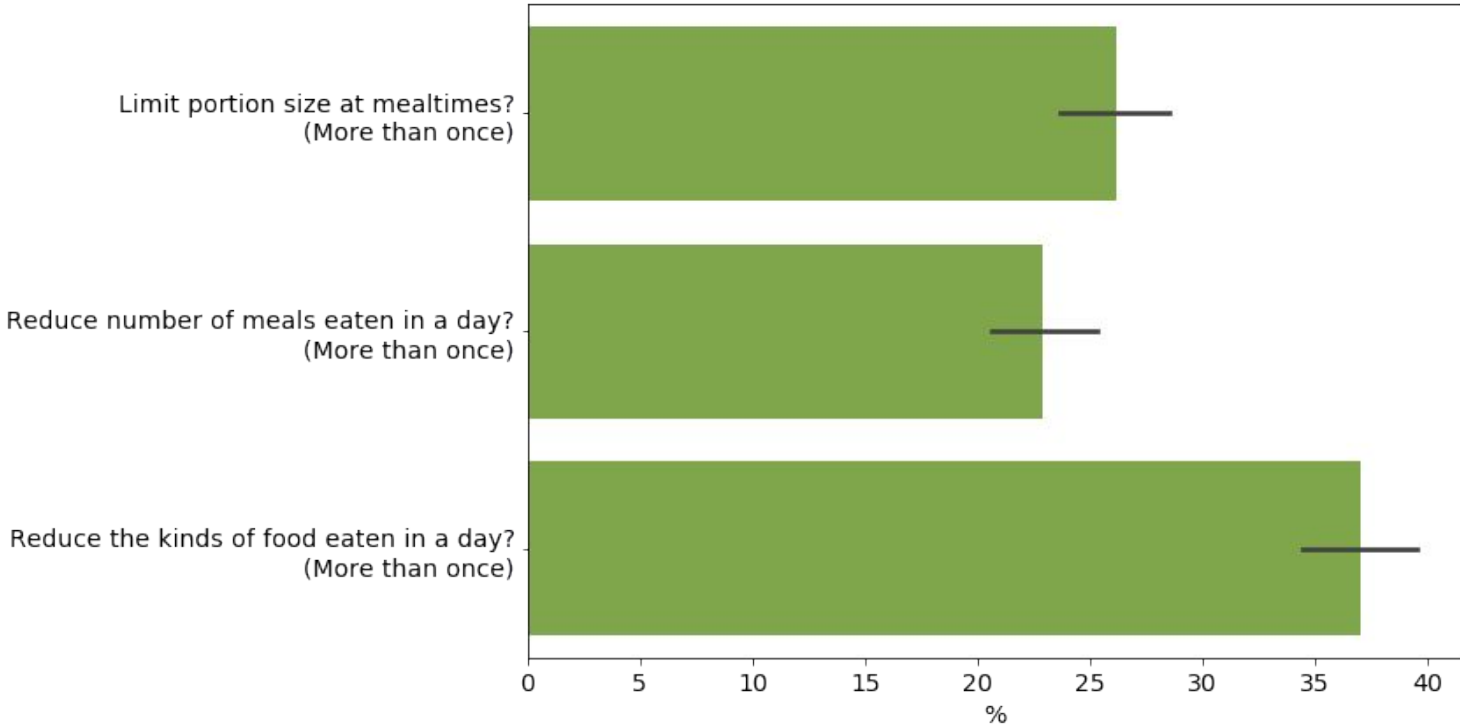
Depletion of savings to pay for food, healthcare and other expenses is common among households across the country



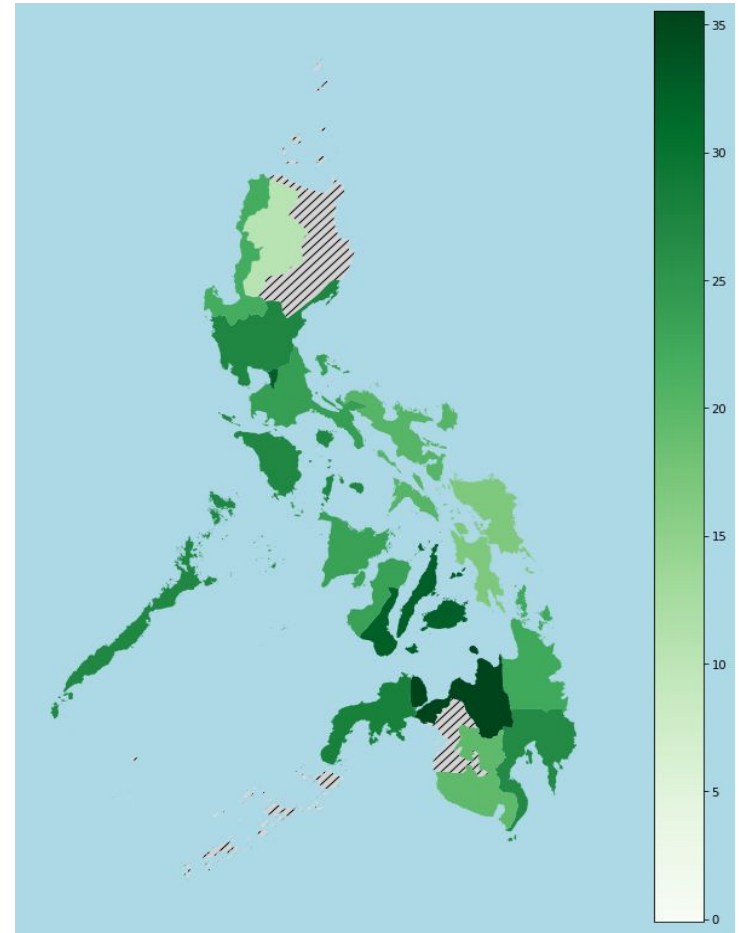
Men and women are similarly likely to say they have had to deplete savings to pay for food, healthcare, and other expenses since February 2020



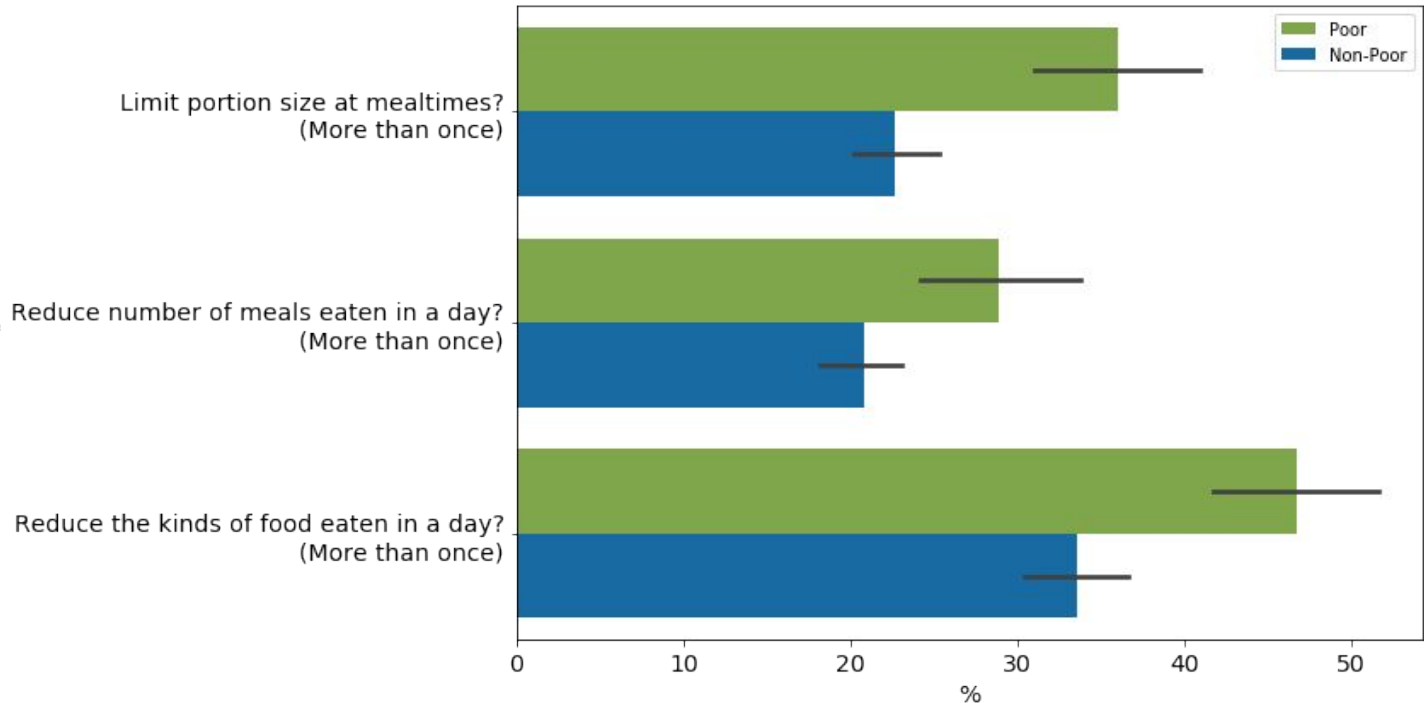
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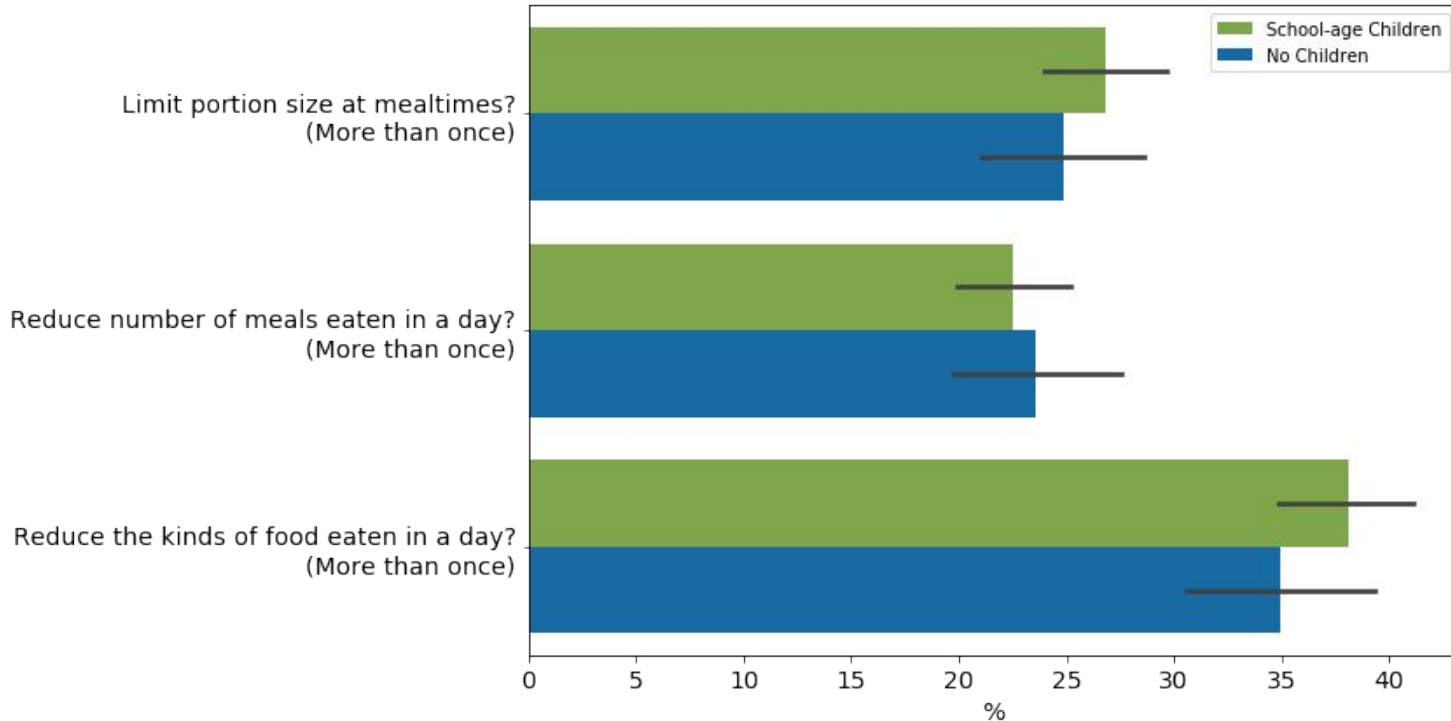
Limiting portion sizes at meal times is particularly common in some parts of Mindanao



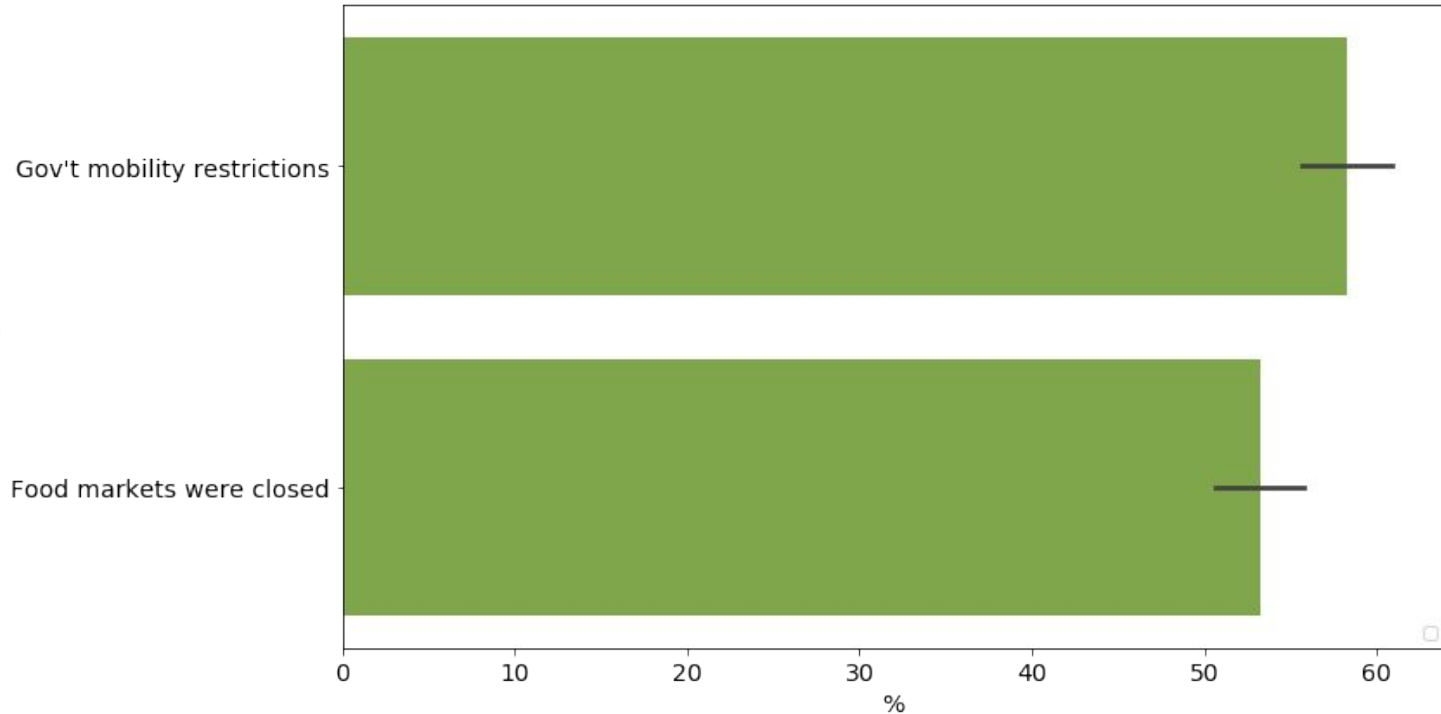
Poorer respondents are more likely than wealthier respondents to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, or reduce the kinds of food eaten in a day more than once in the past week



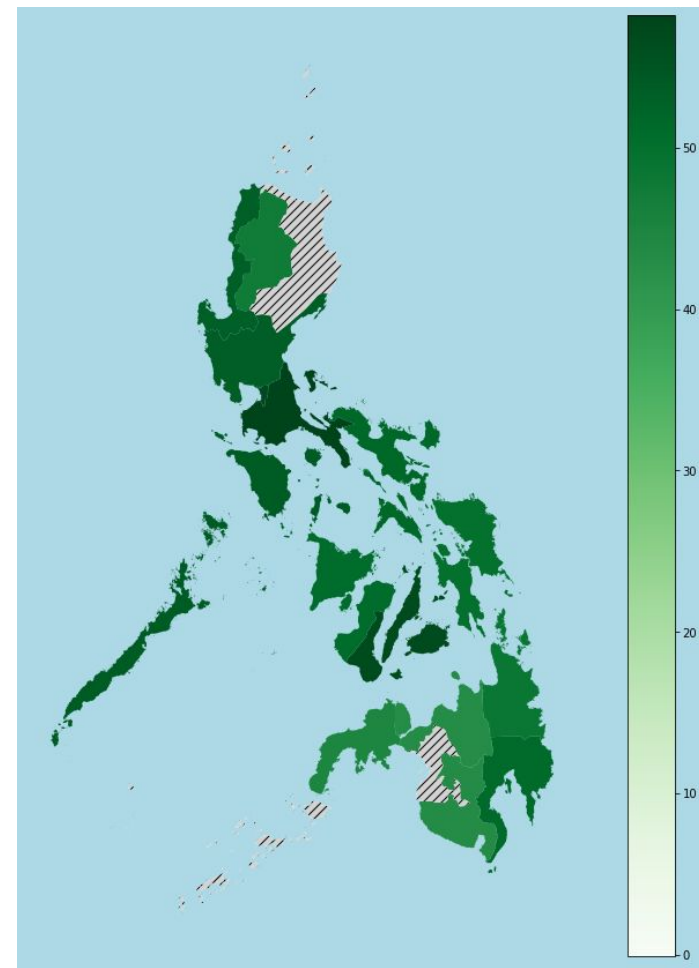
Respondents with and without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had to limit portion sizes at meal times, reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, or reduce the kinds of food eaten in a day more than once in the past week



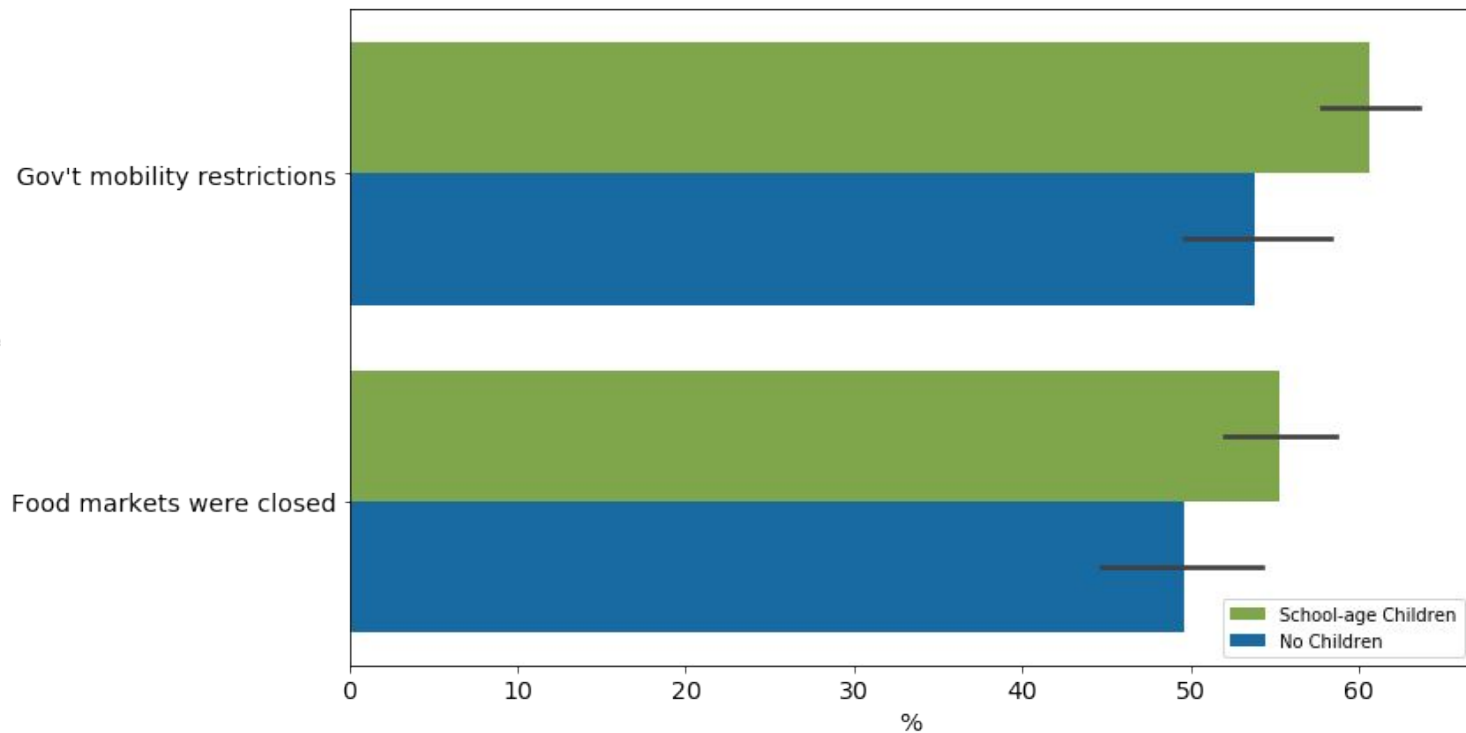
Almost 60% of respondents say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to government mobility restrictions, and more than 50% due to food markets being closed



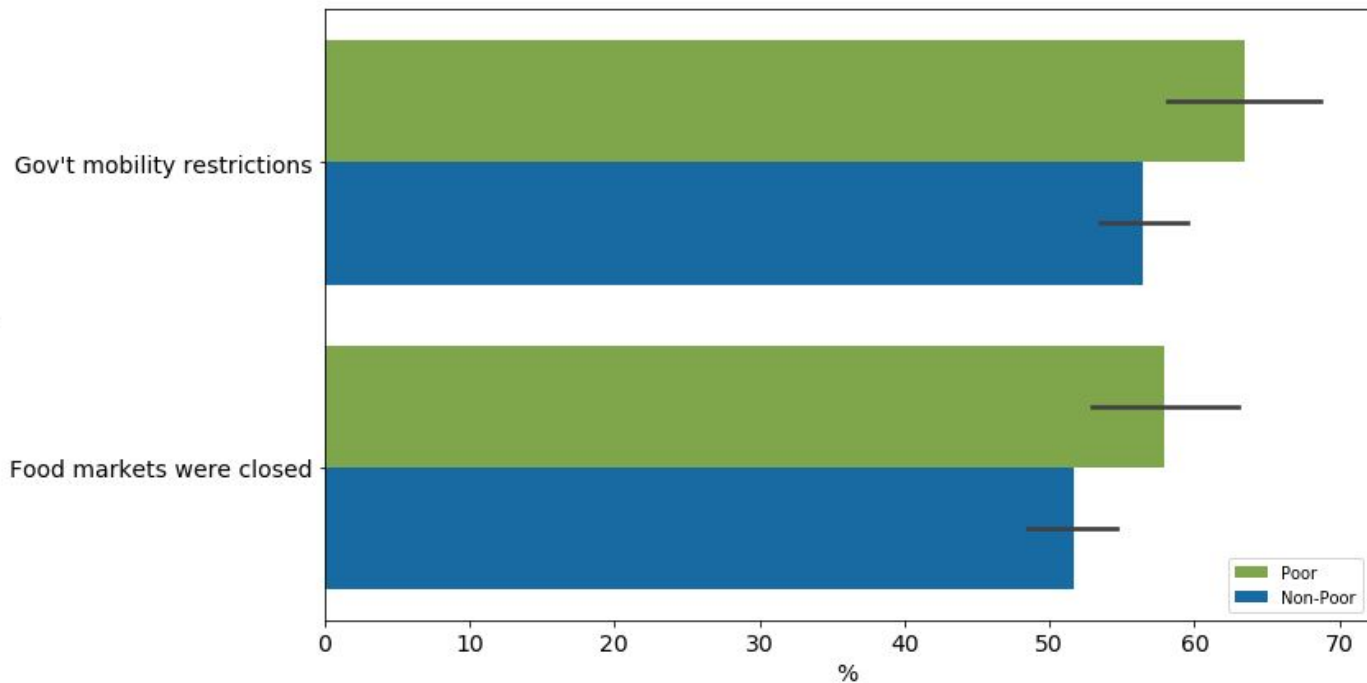
Households across the country experienced difficulty going to food markets due to market closures



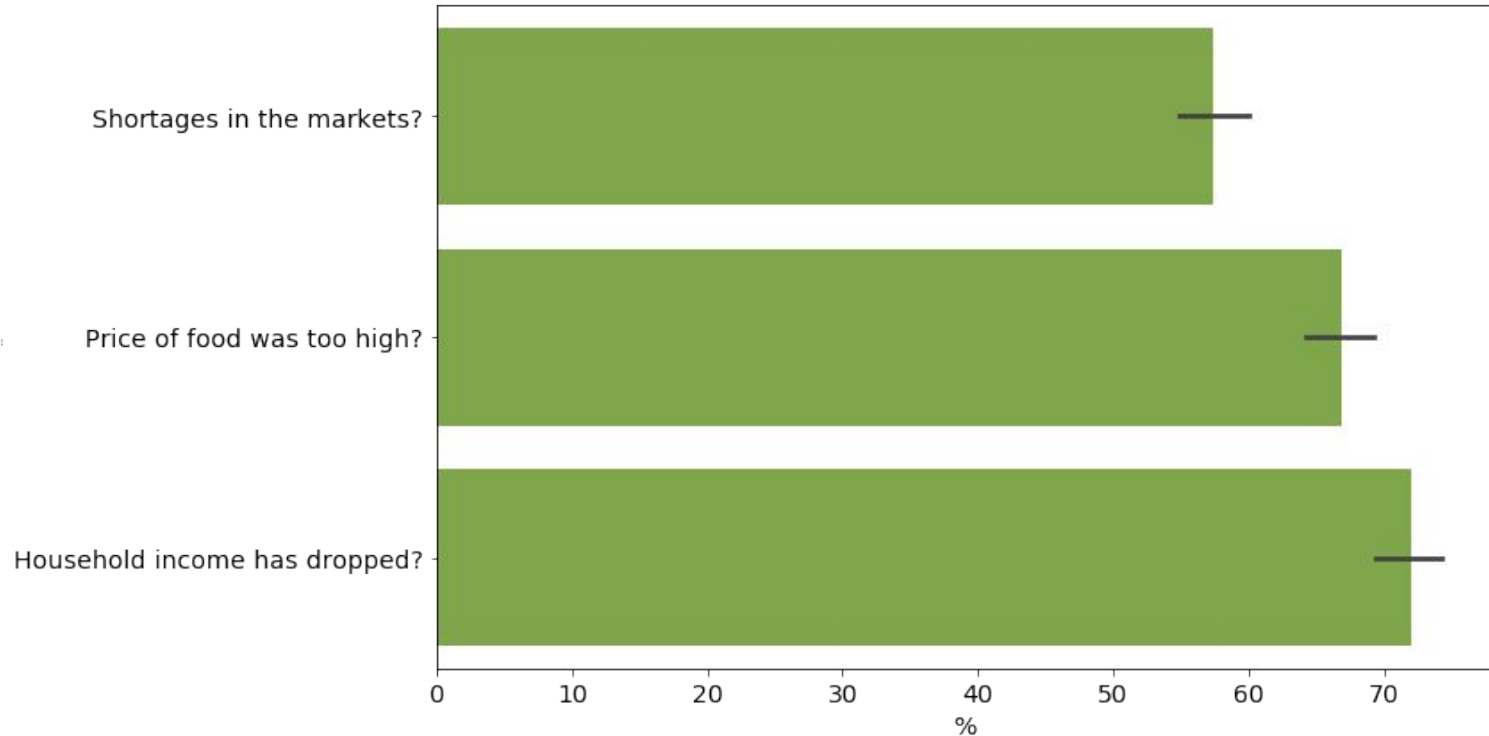
Respondents with/without school-age children are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to government mobility restriction or due to food markets being closed



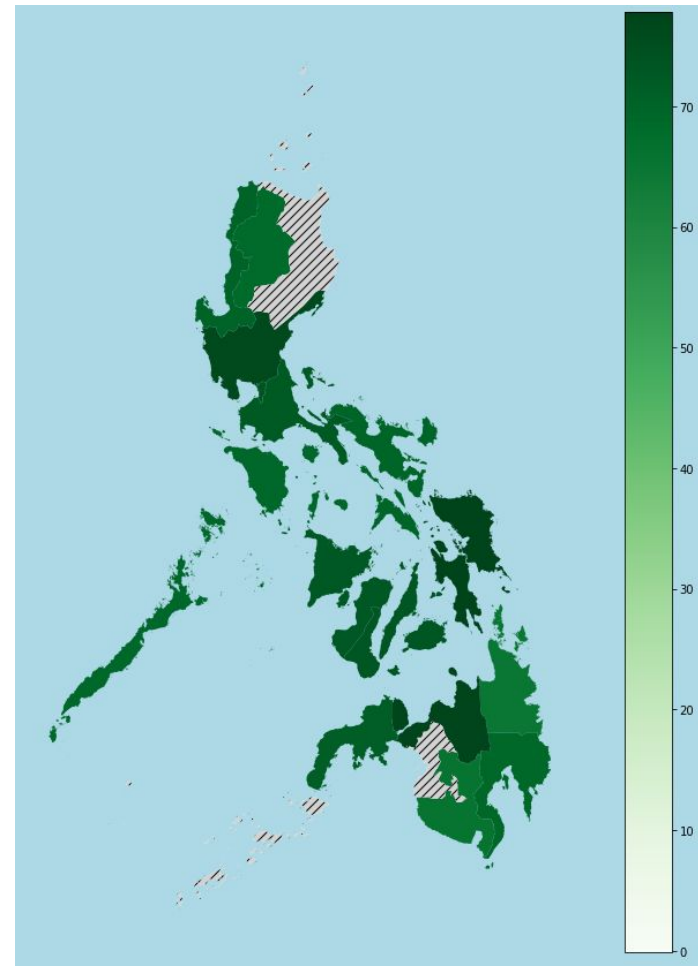
Poorer and wealthier respondents are similarly likely to say they have had difficulty going to food markets due to government mobility restriction or due to food markets being closed



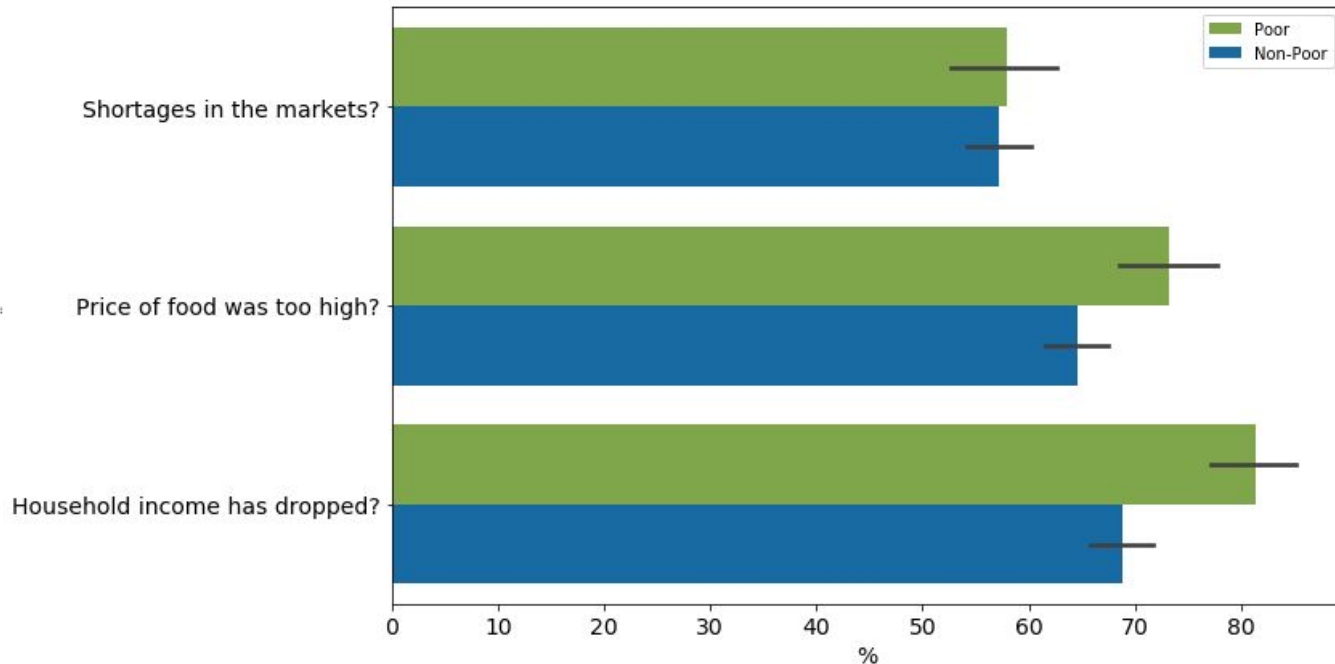
Over 70% of respondents say they have had difficulty buying the amount of food they usually buy because household income has dropped



Households across the country experienced difficulty buying the usual amount of food because of decreased income



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



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

