

DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES NO. 2019-20

Socioeconomic Profile of Sustainable Livelihood Program Participants: Evidence from a Household Survey

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and Aniceto C. Orbeta Jr.*



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Socioeconomic Profile of Sustainable Livelihood Program
Participants: Evidence from a Household Survey

John Paul P. Corpus, Marife M. Ballesteros
and Aniceto C. Orbeta Jr.

PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

December 2019

Abstract

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a livelihood assistance program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development targeting working-age members of poor households. We draw insights on the socio-economic profile of target beneficiaries of SLP using survey data covering 2,160 households with a member that participated in SLP during the survey period of August 2018 to March 2019. The survey was conducted as part of an experimental impact evaluation of enhancements in the SLP process. We present a descriptive analysis of the data after giving an overview of SLP and the design of the evaluation. We find that sample households are largely poor or near-poor, and on average derive most of their income from salaries and wages. Sample households also have limited formal borrowing and savings. Furthermore, female spouses who are not in the labor force or are employed but underemployed comprise the majority of potential beneficiaries. These findings suggest that SLP attracts economically inactive or underemployed female members of poor households seeking self-employment to augment household income while maintaining time to perform housework.

Keywords: Sustainable Livelihood Program, self-employment, microenterprise, social protection

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	7
2. The Sustainable Livelihood Program	7
2.1. Eligibility	8
2.2. Components of SLP assistance	8
2.3. Implementation stages	11
2.4. Program theory of change.....	14
3. Overview of the evaluation design and challenges	17
3.1. Evaluation objectives and design	17
3.2. Sample clusters and households	18
3.3. Challenges to the evaluation design	21
4. Baseline survey	24
4.1. Survey instruments and conduct.....	24
4.2. Survey results	25
5. Summary	54
References	56
Appendices	Error! Bookmark not defined.
A. Sampling, randomization, and trial protocols	57
B. Balance tests	62
Annexes	67
Household Questionnaire.....	68
SLP Participant Questionnaire	86
Business Profile Questionnaire	91
Municipal/City Profile Questionnaire	102

List of Tables

Table 2.1: Summary of major program changes from 2011 to 2018	10
Table 2.2: SLP goal, outcome and output indicators	15
Table 3.1. Sample municipalities	19
Table 3.2. Distribution of sampling frame into tracks	22
Table 3.3. Distribution of sample into tracks	22
Table 3.4. Distribution of SLP recipients into tracks, 2011-2018	23
Table 4.1. Distribution of sample into SLP tracks	25
Table 4.2. Distribution of sample by Pantawid Pamilya membership	25
Table 4.3. Household size and dependency ratio	26
Table 4.4. Labor force and employment status of household members 15 years and above	26
Table 4.5. Tenure status	27
Table 4.6. Housing type and construction materials	28
Table 4.7. Main source of water and access to electricity	29
Table 4.8. Household assets owned	29
Table 4.9. Access to insurance and social programs	30
Table 4.10. Household forms of savings and loan sources	31
Table 4.11. Self-rated poverty and hunger	32
Table 4.12. Per capita household income, February 2018 to July 2018	33
Table 4.13. Average share of income sources to total household income (percent)	34
Table 4.14. Per capita household expenditure, February 2018 to July 2018	35
Table 4.15. Average share of expenditure groups to total household expenditure (percent)	35
Table 4.18. Expenditure-income ratio, SLP Baseline Survey vs. 2017 APIS	37
Table 4.19. Number of entrepreneurial activities per household	38
Table 4.20. Types of entrepreneurial activities	38
Table 4.21. Distribution of entrepreneurial activities by sex of operator	39
Table 4.22. Distribution of registered entrepreneurial activities, by type of activity ..	39
Table 4.23. Type of accounts maintained	40
Table 4.24. Main source of funds for the entrepreneurial activity	41
Table 4.25. Number of workers employed in the entrepreneurial activity	41
Table 4.26. Sex, age, relationship to the household head, and civil status of SLP participants	42
Table 4.27. Highest education completed and technical-vocational training of SLP participants	43
Table 4.28. Labor force and employment status of SLP participants	44
Table 4.29. Reasons for not looking for work among SLP participants not in the labor force	45
Table 4.30. Primary occupation and industry of employed SLP participants	45
Table 4.31. Hours worked by SLP participants in primary occupation during reference week	46
Table 4.32. Underemployment among employed SLP participants	47
Table 4.33. Nature of employment and class of worker of employed SLP participants	47
Table 4.34. Basic pay per day among SLP participants in paid employment	48
Table 4.35. No. of trainings, jobs and businesses of SLP participants from January 2013 until start of Basic Livelihood Training	48
Table 4.36. Physical characteristics of study sites	52
Table 4.37. Number of households in study sites	52

Table 4.38. Service facilities in study sites	52
Table 4.39. Modes of transportation in study sites	53
Table 4.40. Major sources of employment (industries) in study sites	53
Table 4.41. Types of establishments with at least 100 employees in study sites	54
Table 4.42. Significant events in study sites from 2015 to 2017.....	54
Table A.1. Distribution of clusters into treatment groups.....	59
Table A.2: Addition, randomization, reassignment and reduction of study sites from June 2018 to December 2018.....	60
Table A.3: Progress of submission of sampling frames from August 2018 to December 2018.....	61
Table B.1. Baseline balance between sorting treatment and control groups.....	63
Table B.2. Baseline balance between EF treatment and control groups.....	65

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Components of SLP assistance	9
Figure 2.2: SLP theory of change.....	16
Figure 3.1. Two-stage assignment	18
Figure 3.2. Location of sample municipalities.....	21
Figure 4.1. Household income per capita by percentile.....	34
Figure 4.2. Distribution of household income and expenditure per capita	36
Figure 4.3. Expenditure-income ratio vs household income per capita among Pantawid households in SLP baseline survey and APIS 2017	37
Figure 4.4. Mean responses to Self-Esteem statements.....	49
Figure 4.5: Mean responses to Employability statements	50
Figure 4.6. Mean responses to Life Skills statements	50

Socioeconomic profile of Sustainable Livelihood Program participants: Evidence from a household survey

John Paul P. Corpus, Marife M. Ballesteros and Aniceto C. Orbeta Jr.¹

1. Introduction

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is one of the core social protection programs of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The program provides working-age members of poor households with capacity-building and grant assistance to enable them to engage in livelihood activities. DSWD implements SLP in all regions and in nearly all provinces of the Philippines. The program reports having served 2.17 million households by October 2019 since its launch in 2011 (Department of Social Welfare and Development 2019).

This paper presents the socio-economic characteristics of participants of the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP).² To our knowledge, this paper is the first effort to present a comprehensive socio-economic profile of individual SLP participants and their households. The data comes from a survey of 2,160 households with a member who participated in SLP's preparatory stages at the time of the survey. The survey covers 59 municipalities and cities (hereinafter, municipalities) across eight regions in the Philippines, and ran from August 2018 to March 2019. In addition, we present a socio-economic profile of the 59 survey sites, using data from an interview of the Municipal/City Planning and Development Coordinator in each survey site.

This paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides an overview of SLP. Section 3 discusses the conduct of the survey. Section 4 presents the results of the survey, focusing on the characteristics of SLP participants and their households. Finally, Section 6 gives a summary of the results. Appended to the paper are a discussion of the evaluation design, challenges to the implementation of the evaluation, and results of the balance tests.

2. The Sustainable Livelihood Program

DSWD launched SLP through Administrative Order no. 11 of 2011. SLP's objective is to develop the entrepreneurial and technical skills of poor households to enable them to manage microenterprises and access jobs towards improving their socio-economic conditions (Department of Social Welfare and Development 2011). Program participants may come under one of two assistance "tracks": Microenterprise Development (MD) and Employment Facilitation (EF). In the MD track, participants are provided assistance to start a

¹ The authors are supervising research specialist, vice president, and senior research fellow, respectively, at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

² This paper is based on the baseline survey report for the SLP impact evaluation titled "Improving the Chances of Success through Better Beneficiary Sorting and Employment Facilitation". The study is funded by a grant from Project Window Philippines (PWP), a joint initiative of the Philippine Government, Australian Government, and International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) which supports evaluations of Philippine government programs.

microenterprise or support existing entrepreneurial activities. Meanwhile, participants in the EF track are provided assistance to engage in wage employment.

2.1. Eligibility

Three criteria determine eligibility for SLP under current rules. First is membership to a poor household. A household's poor status is established mainly by being assessed as poor in the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (also called Listahanan).³ Beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilya (conditional cash transfers) program clear this requirement because they were identified using Listahanan. Persons from households who are not in the Listahanan may qualify if they are determined to be poor using the Listahanan proxy means test or SLP's own means test.

It was SLP's policy to prioritize recruiting Pantawid households into the program up until 2018, when this prioritization was dropped in favor of opening the program to all poor households. Eighty-three percent of households that had received SLP assistance prior to the policy shift were Pantawid households. Despite this, Pantawid households still comprised 79 percent of SLP recipients in 2018.

The second requirement is suitability to at least one of SLP's two tracks (Microenterprise Development and Employment Facilitation). This is determined through the Participant Qualification Assessment Form (PQAF). The PQAF is a paper form administered to individuals who express interest in the program during SLP orientations in barangays. The PQAF uses household information to assess the participant's suitability for SLP's two tracks. Suitability for the EF track is assessed based on whether the household has a member who has finished at least high school who is willing to work but is currently unemployed. Meanwhile, suitability for the MD track is assessed based on characteristics that signal preparedness to manage a business and be part of an organization, e.g. experience in running a business, experience in borrowing money, attendance to business trainings, membership to an organization, etc.

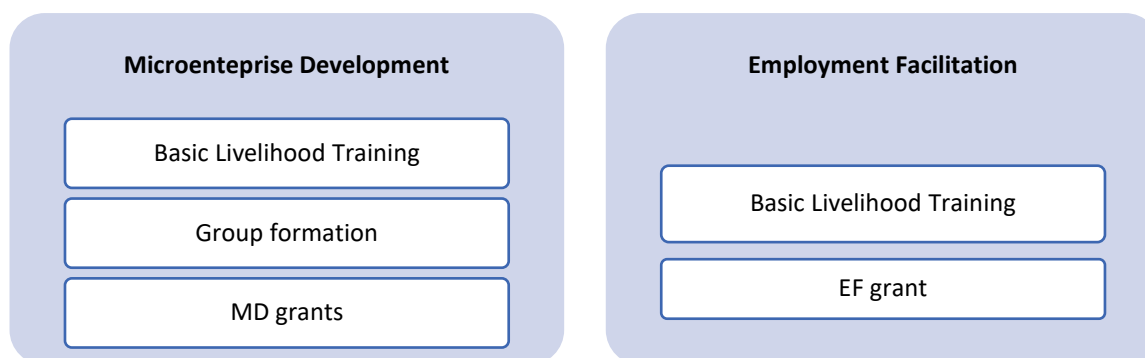
The final requirement is age. Employment Facilitation participants must be at least 18 years, and Microenterprise Development participants must be at least 16 years.

2.2. Components of SLP assistance

SLP assistance consists of two or three components, depending on the track. These are Basic Livelihood Training, group formation (which applies only to the MD track), and track-specific grants (Figure 2.1).

³ The Listahanan is DSWD's proxy means test (PMT)-based registry of poor households. Households whose predicted income fall below the provincial poverty threshold are classified as poor. For Listahanan 1, DSWD collected data from 10.9 million households in 2009 and classified 5.2 million households as poor. Listahanan 1 was used to identify the beneficiaries of the Pantawid program.

Figure 2.1. Components of SLP assistance



2.2.1. Basic Livelihood Training

Basic Livelihood Training (BLT) consists of lectures that aim to provide participants with basic knowledge on the skills required for enterprise management and job application. The MD component of BLT teaches entrepreneurship concepts, saving, financial management, and basic bookkeeping. The EF component meanwhile consists of resume-writing, job interview preparation, and employee etiquette. Participants undergo BLT after confirmation of their eligibility for the program.

2.2.2. Group formation

Under group formation, MD-track participants form an SLP Association (SLPA) composed of five to 30 members. SLPA members usually come from the same barangay or municipality. SLPAs formulate their group goals, write and adopt a constitution, and elect officers. Each SLPA opens a bank account where the grants are to be deposited, and prepares a funding proposal for a microenterprise project for approval by the DSWD regional office. The microenterprise project may be one that is managed by the entire SLPA, or may be individual projects managed separately by members provided that they are related to the group project.

2.2.3. Track-specific grants

SLP currently offers four types of grants or “modalities”. First is the **Seed Capital Fund (SCF)**. SCF is a one-time grant amounting to a maximum of PHP 15,000 per member. It is designed to be used as startup capital for microenterprise or as additional capital for an existing microenterprise. The fund covers outlays for tools, raw materials, durable assets, and other operating or startup expenses. SCF can be used to fund a group business or businesses of individual members. The SCF originally amounted to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per member, before being hiked to PHP 15,000 in 2018. This modality is available to MD-track participants.

Second is the **Cash for Building Livelihood Assets Fund (CBLAF)**. The CBLAF, which SLP started to offer in 2014, funds short-term labor-intensive projects that aim to develop or rebuild natural or physical assets necessary for microenterprise operation. Some examples of projects supported by CBLA are the construction of common service facilities, desilting of irrigation canals, development of paddy dikes, and tree-planting. The CBLAF is used to pay participants’ stipends while working on such projects. The stipend amounts to 75 percent of the daily

regional minimum wage. Participants work on the project for a maximum of 11 days, and the stipends are paid daily or weekly. This modality is available only to MD-track participants.

Third is the **Skills Training Fund (STF)**, a training grant. It aims to facilitate the acquisition of technical and vocational skills necessary to perform a trade. Each participant may avail a maximum of PHP 15,000. The amount covers the cost of: a) tuition; b) participants’ meal, lodging, and transportation allowance; c) training supplies and materials; d) trainer’s honorarium; and e) trainees’ assessment fee. SLP started to offer STF in 2014. It initially amounted to a maximum of PHP 20,000 per person and was available to both MD- and EF-track participants. In 2018, SLP reduced the maximum coverage to PHP 15,000 and discontinued offering STF to EF-track participants.

Last is the **Employment Assistance Fund (EAF)**. EAF is a grant that covers the cost of employment requirements such as government documents, medical exams, and office uniforms. It can also be used to cover participants’ food, lodging and transportation costs for the first fifteen days of employment. The EAF coverage amounts to maximum of P5,000 per person. Participants are required to present a guarantee or proof of employment and a list of necessary requirements to avail the fund. EAF was introduced in 2014 with the name “Pre-Employment Assistance Fund” (PEAF). It is currently the only grant available to EF-track participants.

Table 2.1 below shows a summary of major changes in program policy from 2011 to 2018.

Table 2.1. Summary of major program changes from 2011 to 2018

	Administrative Order no. 11 Series of 2011	Memorandum Circular no. 11 Series of 2014	Memorandum Circular no. 13 Series of 2015	Memorandum Circular no. 12 Series of 2018
Eligibility	Listahanan-poor households, preferably Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary	Same	Same	-Listahanan-poor and PQAF-qualified households
MD track grants	-SEA-K <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of PHP 10,000 per participant • Payable to DSWD within two years 	-SEA-K (same)	-Seed Capital Fund (formerly called SEA-K) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant to SLP Association, no longer payable to DSWD 	-Seed Capital Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant increased to maximum of PHP 15,000 per participant
		-Skills Training Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of PHP 20,000 per participant 	-Skills Training Fund (same)	- Skills Training Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant decreased to maximum of PHP 15,000 per participant

		-Cash for Building Livelihood Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 percent of regional minimum wage 	-Cash for Building Livelihood Assets (same)	-Cash for Building Livelihood Assets (same)
	None	-Skills Training Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of PHP 20,000 per participant 	-Skills Training Fund (same)	-Skills Training Fund discontinued
EF track grants		-Pre-Employment Assistance Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of PHP 5,000 per participant 	-Pre-Employment Assistance Fund (same)	-Employment Assistance Fund (formerly called Pre-Employment Assistance Fund)

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (2011; 2014; 2015; 2018a).

2.3. Implementation stages

The SLP project cycle consists of five stages. These are: 1) Pre-Implementation; 2) Social Preparation; 3) Resource Mobilization; 4) Project Implementation; and 5) Program Participant Mainstreaming. Each stage is described below based on current implementation guidelines (DSWD Memorandum Circular no. 12 of 2018).

2.3.1. Pre-implementation

The first stage involves the identification of project areas and program participants. Under project area identification, SLP's regional program management offices set a target number of households per municipality to serve for the year. Within each province, target municipalities are selected using the following criteria: a) number of Listahanan-poor households still unserved by SLP; b) available and accessibility of natural resources within the municipality; c) presence of DSWD programs and other national and/or local government development programs; d) accessibility of commercial areas and financing institutions to the municipality; e) civil society involvement and assistance provided for the community. This ranking exercise is informed by Livelihood Assets and Market Maps (LAMM) prepared beforehand by regional- and provincial-level officers. The LAMMs contain information on public sector and private sector resources and opportunities within their regions and provinces.

Next, IPDOs assigned to identified target municipalities prepare their own municipal LAMM and identify project barangays using a tool called Barangay Ranking Matrix (BRM). The IPDO meets with key officials in the target municipality and target barangays to discuss SLP and secure support for the program.

After publicizing the program in target barangays, the IPDO holds an initial SLP assembly to conduct an orientation on SLP. During the assembly, the IPDO interviews interested

participants using the Participant Qualification Assessment Form. This tool is used to identify participants who are qualified to engage in the program. Participants' membership to Pantawid or inclusion in the Listahanan registry are verified to confirm their poor status. Households not in the Listahanan are assessed using the Listahanan proxy means test or the SLPs means test.⁴ Verified poor households who do not qualify are reassessed. Those who fail to qualify in the reassessment are endorsed to the local government unit or other government agencies.

2.3.2. Social preparation

In this stage, participants are engaged to identify potential livelihood opportunities and are organized into associations. The IPDO conducts a second SLP assembly to present the results of the participant qualification assessment. In the same assembly, the IPDO facilitates a participatory activity called Sustainable Livelihood Analysis (SLA), wherein participants discuss local market resources and opportunities and the interventions necessary to exploit these opportunities.

Participants who are interested to continue undergo Basic Livelihood Training (BLT). BLT consists of Microenterprise Development Training (MEDT) and Basic Employment Skills Training (BEST). In MEDT, participants are taught basic bookkeeping, microenterprise feasibility, and project proposal preparation. In BEST, participants identify their current skills and work experience, the employment opportunities available to them, and the skills they need to secure employment. Participants are also taught resume-writing, project proposal preparation, and are put through a mock interview.

Upon completing BLT, participants select the track they wish to pursue. Participants sign a Letter of Intent signifying interest to pursue the EF or MD track. MD-track participants proceed to forming an SLP Association consisting of five to thirty members. The association members elect their officers, adopt bylaws, and open a bank account. Membership in an association is required for MD-track participants, although they can set up individual enterprises rather than one managed by the association.

2.3.3. Resource mobilization

In this stage, the IPDO assists participants in preparing project proposals as well the requisite forms and supporting documents. The proposals are submitted and undergo review, first by the Provincial Coordinator and then by the regional office. Consolidated proposals are approved

⁴ The SLP means test assesses program eligibility using three indicators. First is the "House Index", the sum of a household's scores in 15 categories that characterize a household's dwelling (e.g. the house's size, walls, water source, type of toilet facility, durable goods owned, etc.). Scores in each category (which range from zero to two, zero to four, or zero to six) are defined over a descriptive scale, with the points on the scale denoting increasing magnitude or quality. For example, under the category "Size of the house", the points on the scale are "small" (0 points), "medium" (2 points), and "big" (4 points). A household "passes" this indicator if its House Index score is below 25 points. Next is the "Income Index", which is the household's monthly per capita income. A household passes this indicator if its monthly per capita income is below the regional monthly per capita income poverty threshold. Last is the "Personal Asset Valuation Index", which is the total value of the household's house, land, household items, and livestock and poultry. A household passes this indicator if the total value of its assets is less than P10,000. Eligible households are those that pass at least two of the three indicators. Households that pass all three indicators are considered "first priority", while those that pass only two indicators are considered "second priority". The SLP means test was introduced in 2016.

by the DSWD regional director. In addition, SLPAs are required to apply for accreditation as a “Beneficiary CSO” to be eligible to receive DSWD funding. Funds for approved projects are released only after securing the accreditation, which is processed by a different office within DSWD. Funds for MD track modalities (SCF, CBLAF and STF) are released to participants via the SLPA through a check or a fund transfer to the SLPA's bank account. Meanwhile, the EAF is paid out directly to EF-track participants in cash or check. Participants are required to submit or sign forms acknowledging receipt of funds. SLPAs are also required to submit fund utilization reports and submit receipts and supporting documents validating the liquidation of funds.

Meanwhile, SLP initiates external partnership engagements to secure resources and linkages with external stakeholders that can provide complementary assistance to SLP participants. Efforts at partnership engagement by SLP occurs at the national, regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay levels. At the regional office, forging and maintaining such partnerships is the responsibility of the Private Sector Partnership Officer (PSPO) and Government Sector Partnership Officer (GSPO). External partners may provide trainings or scholarships, access to physical or natural assets, additional financial assistance, job placement assistance or direct employment opportunities. Examples of partners are training schools, the local government, other government agencies, state universities and colleges, private firms, non-government organizations, and the Public Service Employment Offices (PESOs).

2.3.4. Project implementation

In this stage, the IPDO ensures that proposed activities and projects are implemented. The IPDO monitors microenterprise projects for three months from the start of business operations. After this period, the SLP association convenes for microenterprises in the association to present their statements of account, operational highlights, and next courses of action. Similarly, the IPDO monitors EF-track participants for three months from the beginning of their employment. After this period, they are assembled for a meeting to gather feedback on their employment situation. The PSPO and GSPO also meet with employers to gather feedback on the performance of program participants. IPDOs, GSPOs and PSPOs prepare implementation reports on all implemented projects, which are consolidated and turned over to the Monitoring PDO (MPDO).

2.3.5. Program participant mainstreaming stage

After the implementation stage, Monitoring PDOs assume responsibility for monitoring and mentoring SLP associations and EF-track beneficiaries. MPDOs monitor beneficiaries for one year and three quarters. This period is viewed as a transition stage for microenterprises to scale up and for EF-track participants to secure stable employment. The aim is for SLPAs to develop capacity for self-governance and for EF-track beneficiaries to remain at work. At the end of this period, the MPDO prepares a report on the status of the beneficiaries. SLP associations found to be self-governing and EF-track beneficiaries who have sustained their employment graduate from the program.

Participants whose microenterprises failed or who lost work due to unforeseen events such as natural disasters are eligible to receive program assistance for a second time subject to assessment by the MPDO. If found eligible, they have to undergo the full implementation process leading to the provision of assistance. Participants whose microenterprises failed or

who lost jobs after the second round of assistance are ineligible to receive additional assistance from SLP.

2.4. Program theory of change

Figure 2.2 shows SLP's theory of change, which plots how the inputs and activities are linked to achieve the program objective.

The inputs of the program are human resources, infrastructure, systems and funds. These are mobilized for the activities of the program, which consists of the main phases of the project cycle: program pre-implementation, social preparation of participants, resource mobilization, and project implementation. These activities encompass the main components of SLP assistance, which are social preparation and organization-building, capacity-building, and provision of labor market and business development assistance.

The outputs of these activities are the receipt of participants of SLP assistance such as training, stipends, employment referral and seed capital fund; the rehabilitation of livelihood assets in the case of CBLA; and the eligibility of SLP associations to receive assistance. Output indicators focus on the number of participants provided with the program's different modalities.

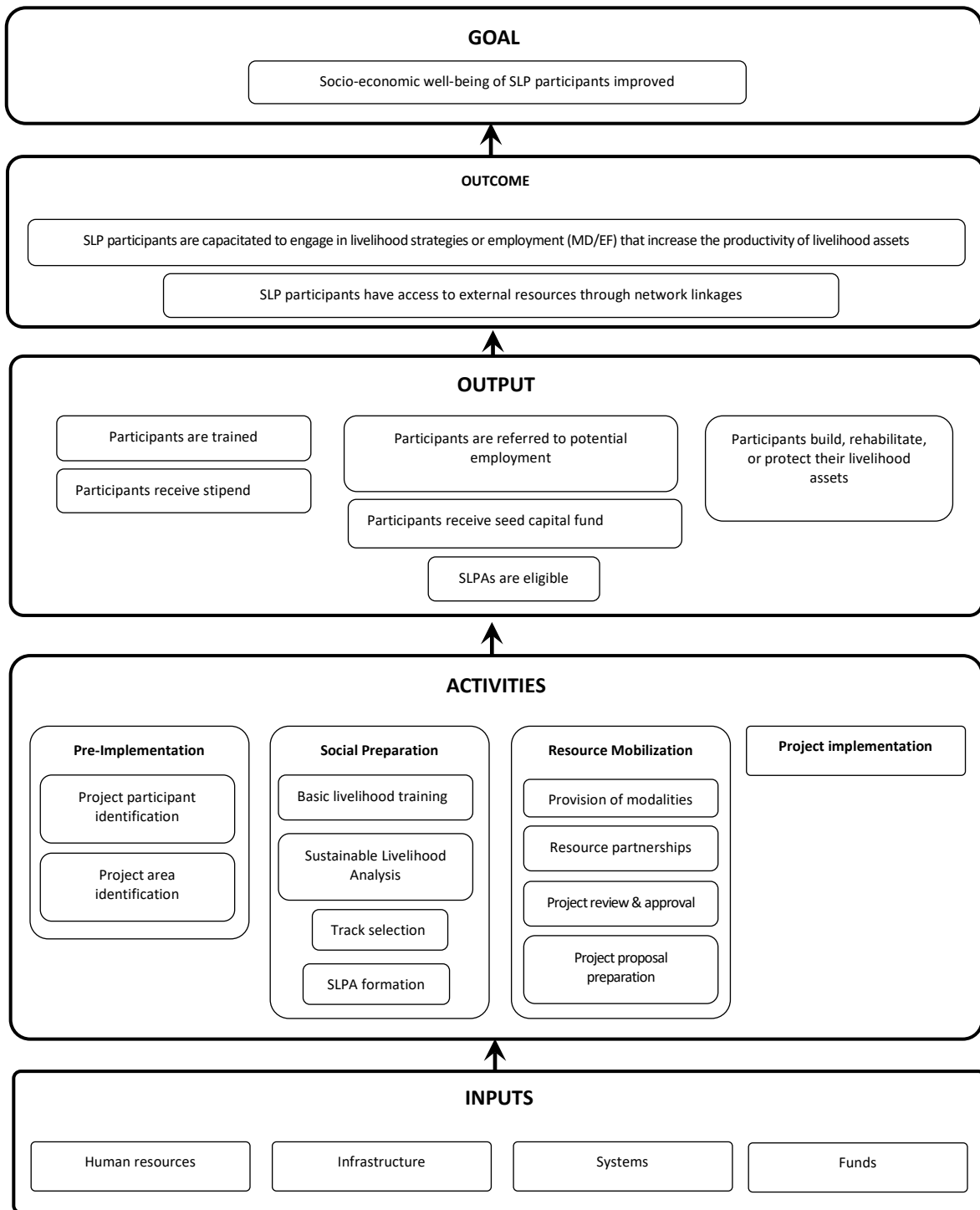
The outputs translate to the outcomes of the program, which is the engagement of participants in livelihood strategies, i.e. microenterprises for MD-track participants and wage employment for EF-track participants. SLP participants also gain access to external resources through the partnerships established by SLP. These are expected to generate additional income for participant households, which then leads to improved socio-economic well-being. Table 2.2 shows the indicators used to measure results in the Output, Outcome and Goal stages of the chain.

Table 2.2. SLP goal, outcome and output indicators

Stage	Indicator
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of SLP participants with improved socio-economic status
Outcome	
SLP participants are capacitated to engage in livelihood strategies (MD/EF) that increase the productivity of livelihood assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of SLP participants employed • Percent of participants involved in microenterprise • Percent of SLP Associations formalized
SLP participants have access to external resources through network linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of SLPAs with access to external resources and other services for their sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to microinsurance ○ Access to institutional markets
Output	
Participants are trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SLP participants who completed skills training • Number of SLP participants who received capacity building through leadership training and BLT • Number of SLP participants provided with skills training by partners
Participants received stipend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants with employment assistance fund • Number of participants who received stipend from CBLA
Participants are referred to potential employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants referred to potential employment
Participants received seed capital fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants with seed capital • Number of participants with seed capital by partners
SLPAs are eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of eligible SLPAs with Certificate of Compliance or Certificate of Eligibility
Participants built/rehabilitated/protected their livelihood assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of physical/natural assets built/enhanced based on program of works • Number of partners who provided counterparts in CBLA projects

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (2018b).

Figure 2.2: SLP theory of change



Source: Adapted from Department of Social Welfare and Development (2018b)

3. Overview of the evaluation design and challenges

3.1. Evaluation objectives and design

The evaluation aims to estimate the impact on households welfare of two modifications in the SLP process, namely:

1. Characteristics-based sorting of beneficiaries into the MD and EF tracks; and,
2. Employment facilitation of EF-track beneficiaries through the PESO.

The study uses a clustered randomized control trial to identify the impact of the said interventions. We define our clusters to be municipalities/cities (hereinafter, municipalities) since these constitute the basic geographic unit of SLP implementation. Assignment of treatment over clusters is more logistically convenient to implement as SLP operations are delineated by the municipal assignment of IPDOs. Clustered treatment assignment would also help avoid or minimize contamination.

In the first evaluation, we randomize municipalities into treatment and control groups, with control municipalities implementing the current sorting practice, and treatment municipalities assigning participants into tracks using a sorting tool. Developed by PIDS, this sorting tool collects information on the participant's location, educational background, employment and entrepreneurial experience, as well as his/her personality traits.⁵ Using this information, the sorting tool recommends the participant to the track in which the participant is predicted to have the highest chance of succeeding based on the performance of previous beneficiaries.

In the second evaluation, we randomize municipalities into treatment and control groups, with control municipalities using existing employment facilitation practices (which we label the RAA or readily available alternative), and treatment municipalities using only the PESO as the job placement platform for EF-track beneficiaries. This evaluation applies only to EF-track beneficiaries.

This design gives us four groups of clusters:

1. Group 1 (Treatment-Treatment): SLP participants sort into tracks using sorting tool, and EF-track participants are placed into jobs exclusively through the PESO.
2. Group 2 (Treatment-Control): SLP participants sort into tracks using sorting tool, and EF-track participants are placed into jobs using RAA employment facilitation methods.
3. Group 3 (Control-Treatment): SLP participants choose their track, and EF-track participants are placed into jobs exclusively through the PESO.

⁵ The sorting tool is based on logit models, which estimate the probability of success in each SLP track using individual and community variables. Data on individual variables (socio-economic characteristics and personality traits) were gathered through a survey of 2015 SLP beneficiaries conducted in October-November 2017. Data on community-level variables came from the National Competitiveness Council's Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI). "Successful" in the MD track means the SLP-financed business lived for at least six months. In the EF track, "successful" means the duration of employment lasted at least six months.

4. Group 4 (Control-Control): SLP participants choose their track, and EF-track participants are placed into jobs using RAA employment facilitation methods.

Municipalities are assigned to their respective treatment arms in two stages. They are first randomized into treatment and control under the sorting scheme evaluation and are subsequently randomized into control and treatment under the employment facilitation evaluation. Figure 3.1 illustrates this two-stage assignment. The interventions were applied from July 2018 to November 2018.

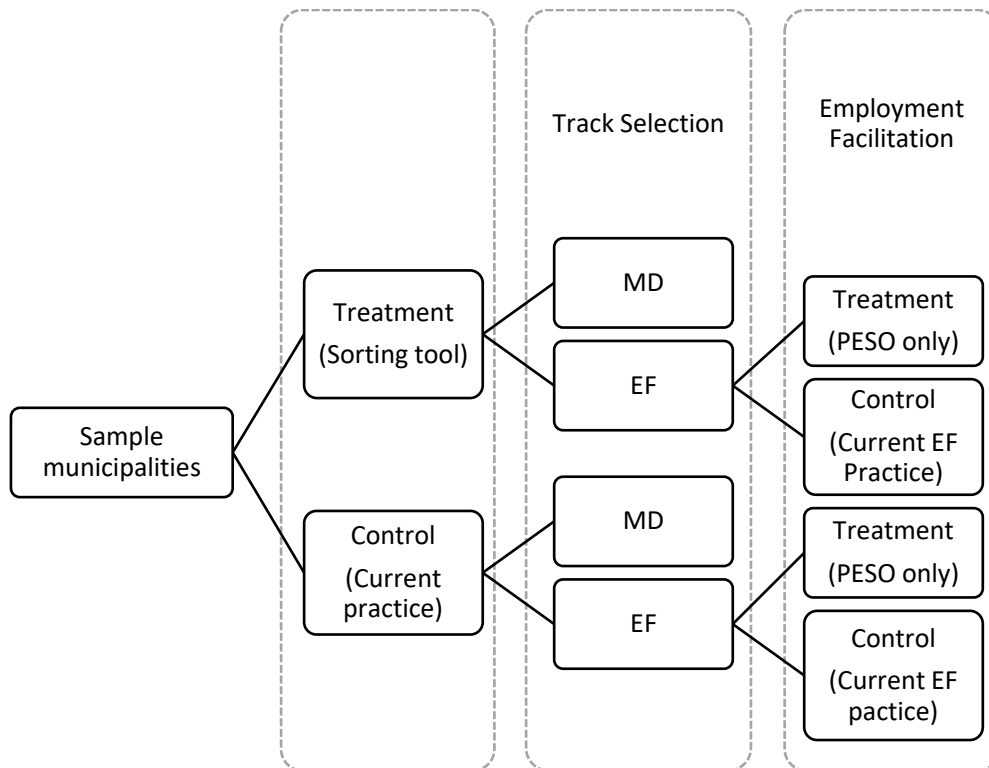


Figure 3.1. Two-stage assignment

IPDOs assigned in study areas were trained on the interventions to be applied in their respective municipalities corresponding to their group assignment. The trainings were conducted in four batches from June 2018 to August 2018. Group-specific implementation guidelines to be observed during the study period were authorized and communicated to concerned SLP field offices through a memorandum from DSWD central office. The protocols are described in detail in Appendix A.

3.2. Sample clusters and households

Our sample clusters consist of 59 municipalities spread across eight regions (out of 17) in the country. In each municipality, 35-36 SLP beneficiary households were randomly selected from a list of 2018 participants compiled by IPDOs. The total sample size is 2,160. Table 3.1 shows the list of municipalities selected. The process followed for selecting sample areas is discussed in detail in Appendix A. Meanwhile, Figure 3.2 illustrates the geographical distribution of the sample areas.

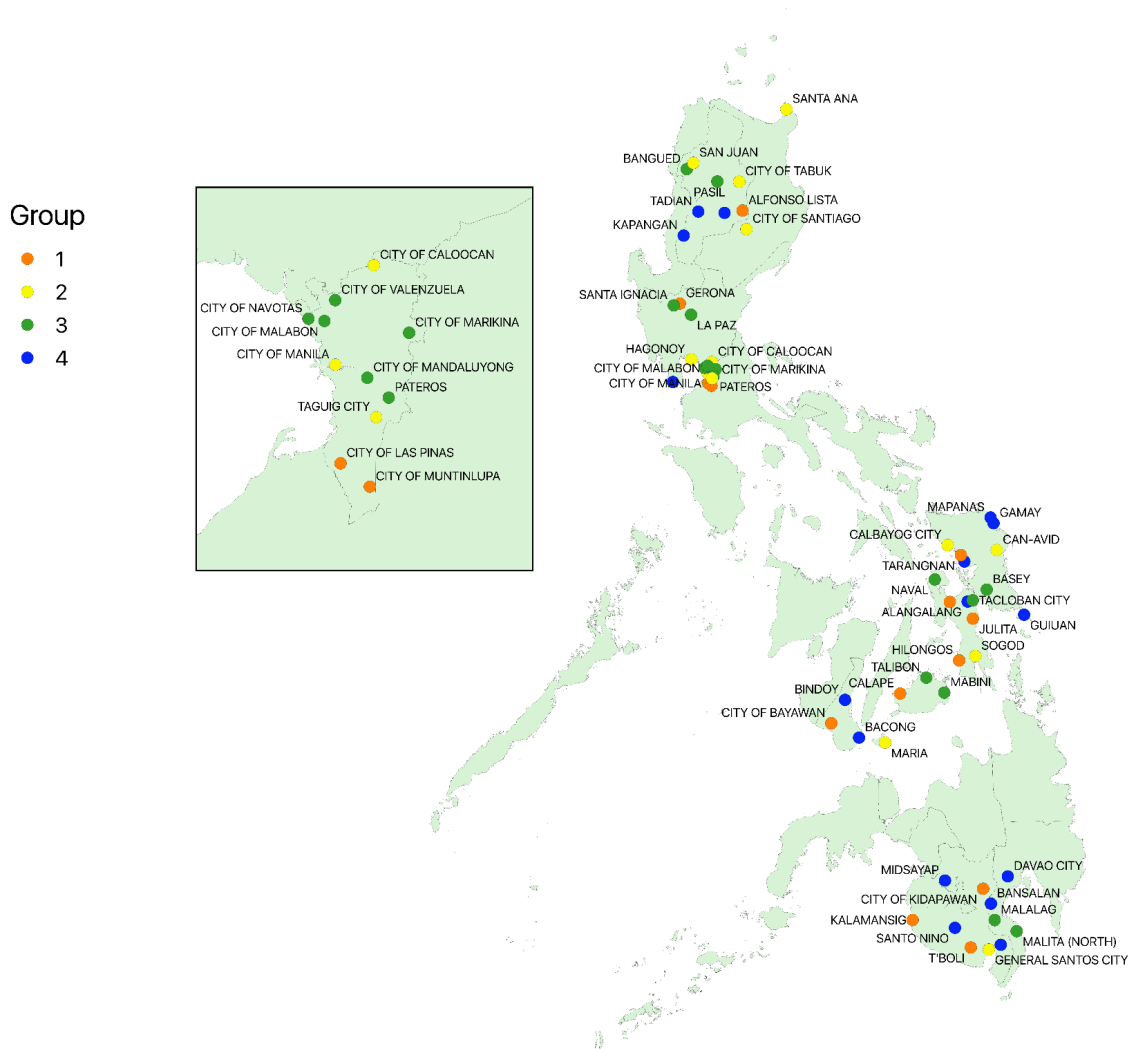
Respondent sampling frames were obtained from each of the 59 study areas. Each sampling frame consists of a list of participants that had undergone track selection. IPDOs were instructed to list individuals that had selected a track in an Excel form. IPDOs in Groups 1 and 2 were instructed to list only those who underwent track selection using the sorting tool. Field offices transmitted the sampling frames to SLP NPMO and in turn to PIDS from August 2018 to December 2018. Sample households in each municipality were drawn using simple random sampling.

Table 3.1. Sample municipalities

	Island Group	Region	Province	Municipality	Treatment Group
1	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Abra	Bangued	3
2	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Abra	San Juan	2
3	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Benguet	Kapangan	4
4	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Ifugao	Alfonso Lista	1
5	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Ifugao	Mayoyao	4
6	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Kalinga	Tabuk	2
7	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Kalinga	Pasil	3
8	Luzon	Cordillera Administrative Region	Mountain Province	Tadian	4
9	Luzon	Region II	Cagayan	Santa Ana	2
10	Luzon	Region II	Isabela	Santiago	2
11	Luzon	Region III	Bataan	Mariveles	4
12	Luzon	Region III	Bulacan	Hagonoy	2
13	Luzon	Region III	Tarlac	Gerona	1
14	Luzon	Region III	Tarlac	La Paz	3
15	Luzon	Region III	Tarlac	Santa Ignacia	3
16	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Caloocan	2
17	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Las Piñas	1
18	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Malabon	3
19	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Mandaluyong	3
20	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Manila	2
21	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Marikina	3
22	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Muntinlupa	1
23	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Navotas	3
24	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Valenzuela	3
25	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Pateros	3
26	Luzon	National Capital Region	-	Taguig	2
27	Visayas	Region VII	Bohol	Calape	1
28	Visayas	Region VII	Bohol	Mabini	3
29	Visayas	Region VII	Bohol	Talibon	3
30	Visayas	Region VII	Negros Oriental	Bacong	4
31	Visayas	Region VII	Negros Oriental	Bindoy	4

32	Visayas	Region VII	Negros Oriental	Bayawan	1
33	Visayas	Region VII	Siquijor	Maria	2
34	Visayas	Region VII	Biliran	Naval	3
35	Visayas	Region VIII	Eastern Samar	Can-Avid	2
36	Visayas	Region VIII	Eastern Samar	Guiuan	4
37	Visayas	Region VIII	Leyte	Alangalang	4
38	Visayas	Region VIII	Leyte	Capoocan	1
39	Visayas	Region VIII	Leyte	Hilongos	1
40	Visayas	Region VIII	Leyte	Julita	1
41	Visayas	Region VIII	Leyte	Tacloban	3
42	Visayas	Region VIII	Northern Samar	Gamay	4
43	Visayas	Region VIII	Northern Samar	Mapanas	4
44	Visayas	Region VIII	Southern Leyte	Sogod	2
45	Visayas	Region VIII	Samar	Basey	3
46	Visayas	Region VIII	Samar	Calbayog	2
47	Visayas	Region VIII	Samar	Catbalogan	4
48	Visayas	Region VIII	Samar	Tarangnan	1
49	Mindanao	Region XI	Davao City	Davao City	4
50	Mindanao	Region XI	Davao Del Sur	Bansalan	4
51	Mindanao	Region XI	Davao Del Sur	Malalag	3
52	Mindanao	Region XI	Davao Occidental	Malita	3
53	Mindanao	Region XII	General Santos	General Santos	2
54	Mindanao	Region XII	North Cotabato	Kidapawan	1
55	Mindanao	Region XII	North Cotabato	Midsayap	4
56	Mindanao	Region XII	Sarangani	Alabel	4
57	Mindanao	Region XII	South Cotabato	Kalamansig	1
58	Mindanao	Region XII	South Cotabato	Santo Niño	4
59	Mindanao	Region XII	South Cotabato	T'boli	1

Figure 3.2. Location of sample municipalities



Note: Inset shows sample municipalities in NCR.

3.3. Challenges to the evaluation design

The evaluation faced two major problems, which we discuss in turn. First is the decline in EF uptake and second is the small number of actual recipients among survey respondents.

3.3.1. Decline in EF uptake

The sampling frames contained a very small number of EF-track participants, causing us to draw an equally small number of EF-track participants in our sample. Table 3.2 shows the distribution into tracks of SLP participants listed in the sampling frames. Of 9,696 individuals, only 165 (1.7 percent) were identified as EF-track participants, while the rest (98.3 percent) were MD-track participants. Notably, EF-track participants were present in only nine of the 59 municipal sampling frames. The baseline sample, in turn, only has 22 EF-track respondents (1.02 percent) out of a total of 2,160 (Table 3.3). The small EF sample precludes us from carrying out the EF arm of the evaluation.

Our sample largely reflects the distribution of SLP recipients in 2018, which saw a marked decline in EF uptake compared to recent years. There were only 12,184 EF recipients (6.4 percent of the total) in 2018, compared to 51,040 (26 percent) in 2017, and 218,422 (49 percent) in 2016 (Table 3.4). EF uptake in 2018 is the lowest since 2012 both in absolute and relative terms.

This decline appears to be the outcome of two changes adopted by the program in 2018. First, SLP dispensed with the practice of apportioning its annual target headcount of SLP recipients between the EF and MD tracks, which it had done in every year since 2014. In 2014 and 2015, the headcount target was split into tracks 70:30 in favor of MD. In 2016 and 2017, the proportion was 55:45 in favor of the EF track. The absence of an EF headcount target in 2018 eliminated the incentive among field implementers to recruit participants for the track.

Second, SLP discontinued offering the Skills Training Fund (STF) to EF participants. The training grant had helped drive EF uptake in previous years as it tapped demand from jobseekers looking to acquire skills to find employment. Adding to its attraction was the fact that SLP required the training schools it contracted to facilitate the placement of EF participants into jobs after graduation. STF's discontinuation diminished the attractiveness of the EF track to potential participants particularly to jobseekers. What remains of EF track assistance is the Employment Assistance Fund, which is offered (and useful) only to people who have already managed to secure a job.

Table 3.2. Distribution of sampling frame into tracks

	Track					
	EF	MD	Total	EF	MD	Total
	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Sorting treatment						
Control	104	6,237	6,341	1.6	98.4	100.0
Treatment	61	3,294	3,355	1.8	98.2	100.0
Total	165	9,531	9,696	1.7	98.3	100.0
EF treatment						
Control	61	5,314	5,375	1.1	98.9	100.0
Treatment	104	4,217	4,321	2.4	97.6	100.0
Total	165	9,531	9,696	1.7	98.3	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 3.3. Distribution of sample into tracks

	Track					
	EF	MD	Total	EF	MD	Total
	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Sorting treatment						
Control	8	1,204	1,212	0.7	99.3	100
Treatment	14	934	948	1.5	98.5	100
Total	22	2,138	2,160	1.0	99.0	100

EF treatment						
Control	14	1,033	1,047	1.3	98.7	100
Treatment	8	1,105	1,113	0.7	99.3	100
Total	22	2,138	2,160	1.0	99.0	100

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 3.4. Distribution of SLP recipients into tracks, 2011-2018

	MD		EF		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
2011	44,628	95.7	2,029	4.3	46,657	100
2012	93,025	97.4	2,528	2.6	95,553	100
2013	178,190	92.8	13,758	7.2	191,948	100
2014	316,964	92.3	26,362	7.7	343,326	100
2015	380,068	74.9	127,539	25.1	507,607	100
2016	225,819	50.8	218,422	49.2	444,241	100
2017	145,378	74.0	51,040	26.0	196,418	100
2018	179,091	93.6	12,184	6.4	191,275	100

Source: Sustainable Livelihood Program (n.d., 2018, 2019) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (n.d.)

The decline in EF uptake compromised the sorting arm of the evaluation as well. With a less attractive EF track, individuals who would have been likelier to choose or be sorted into the EF track entered the program in much fewer numbers. MD-type individuals, who are likely to possess similar characteristics, consequently comprised the large majority of participants who joined and reached the track selection stage. Since treatment and control participants are similar, we have effectively lost our hypothesized source of difference in outcomes between the two groups.

3.3.2. Small number of actual beneficiaries

The second major problem is that a very small number of baseline respondents have actually received SLP assistance. Out of 2,160 individuals in the sample, only 122 (5.6 percent) have received their grants from SLP as of June 2019 based on the validation conducted by SLP NPMO. These recipients are located in only four regions (CAR, VII, VIII and XI) out of the eight covered by the study. The other 2,038 respondents either could have dropped out of the program, or may still be in the program but have not yet received program assistance. Their status cannot be established via SLP's monitoring system, which only picks up individuals who have been provided with assistance.⁶ The impact analysis cannot be pursued with just 122

⁶ The sampling frame notably consisted of individuals who had just completed track selection. We had assumed that these individuals would receive assistance relatively shortly thereafter, and that many if not all of those whom we have sampled will stay in the program. This turned out not to be the case. Before participants receive program assistance, they have to organize into SLP associations, apply for CSO accreditation, and undergo project proposal preparation, review and approval. The period between track selection and the actual receipt of assistance could span several months, and participants are free to drop out of

households. However, the data is still valuable in that it provides a snapshot of the characteristics of households and individuals who entered SLP and managed to reach its track selection stage.

4. Baseline survey

4.1. Survey instruments and conduct

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey. The **household questionnaire** collected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members, such as education, labor force participation, employment status and occupation. It also collected household-level information, such as access to social protection, housing characteristics, water and sanitation facilities, forms of saving and borrowing, household conveniences owned, household expenditure, and household income (except entrepreneurial income). The questionnaire was adapted from the Philippine Statistics Authority's quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS). It was administered to the household head or next responsible member who was available during the visit.

The **SLP participant questionnaire** gathered information on the trainings attended, jobs held, and businesses operated by the SLP participant from January 2013 until the start of the Basic Livelihood Training, which marks the start of his/her participation in SLP. It was administered to the SLP participant in the household.

The **business profile questionnaire** collected data on the characteristic of the entrepreneurial or self-employment activities operated by household members, and the income derived from these entrepreneurial activities. It was adapted from the PSA's APIS and 2008 Informal Sector Survey. It was administered to the available household member who is knowledgeable on the entrepreneurial activities operated by other household members.

Finally, the **municipal profile questionnaire** gathered information on the service institutions, infrastructure, major industries and establishments, and significant events in the municipality/city during the three years prior to the survey. It was administered to the Municipal/City Planning and Development Officer.

A third-party survey firm was contracted to conduct the data collection. The firm was also tasked to write the questionnaires into CSPro-based data entry applications, pretest the data entry applications, hire and train field interviewers, and clean the data.

Data collection started in August 2018 and was originally scheduled for completion in September 2018. However, actual data collection stretched to March 2019, due primarily to the delay in the provision of sampling frames from DSWD. Also contributing to the delay were

the program during this time. Proposals for project funding can also be disapproved, in which case participants can submit a new funding proposal or leave the program altogether.

difficulties faced by the survey team in reaching and moving across many of the sites which are geographically remote and have limited transportation options. By the end of December 2018, the survey had only been completed in 52 of the 59 sites. Data collection for the remaining seven areas (in NCR and CAR) resumed in February 2019.

4.2. Survey results

This section presents a descriptive analysis of the baseline survey data. We caution that the statistics presented pertain strictly to sample households and not to the population of program participants in 2018. In particular, they pertain to poor households with eligible members who managed to reach SLP’s track selection stage but had yet to receive SLP grant assistance. The results can thus be interpreted as referring to SLP participants rather than SLP beneficiaries.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the sample into the MD and EF tracks. Nearly all of the 2,160 sample participants (98.98 percent) were in the MD track, while only 22 (1.02 percent) were in the EF track. Notably, the EF sample comes from only six of the 59 survey sites, with the sample in the 53 other survey sites consisting entirely of MD-track participants. The obvious implication is that the sample cannot be used for any meaningful inference on the impact of the interventions on EF-track participants. Nevertheless, some tables presented in this section disaggregate the data by track.

Table 4.1. Distribution of sample into SLP tracks

	Freq.	Percent
Employment facilitation	22	1.02
Microenterprise development	2,138	98.98
Total	2,160	97.98

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Nearly seven out of ten households (68.1 percent) in the sample are beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilya program (Table 4.2). This indicates the SLP’s intake of CCT beneficiary households was still high in 2018 despite the program’s adoption of the policy to no longer prioritize Pantawid beneficiaries in the selection of program participants.

Table 4.2. Distribution of sample by Pantawid Pamilya membership

	Track					
	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Non-Pantawid	5	22.7	683	31.9	688	31.9
Pantawid	17	77.3	1,455	68.1	1,472	68.1
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

4.2.1. Household characteristics

Tables 4.3 to 4.25 present figures on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of sample households. Whenever possible, data from the survey are presented alongside comparable data from the 2017 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) or the July 2017 round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS), although we do not test whether differences between the two figures are statistically significant.

4.2.1.1. Household size and dependency ratio

Sample households have an average of 5.63 members; 2.14 members are below 15 years, 3.18 members are aged 15 to 64 years, and 0.17 members are aged 65 years and above (Table 4.3). The average dependency ratio is 0.83, which appears to be a little lower than the dependency ratio the bottom 30 percent households and Pantawid households in the 2017 APIS.

Table 4.3. Household size and dependency ratio

	Mean no. of household members	Mean no. of members below 15 years	Mean no. of members from 15 to 64 years	Mean no. of members over 64 years	Mean dependency ratio
Baseline Survey					
Employment facilitation	5.59	2.14	3.18	0.27	0.98
Microenterprise development	5.63	2.09	3.37	0.17	0.83
Total	5.63	2.09	3.37	0.17	0.83
APIS-LFS 2017					
Bottom 30 percent	5.33	2.27	2.84	0.22	1.06
Pantawid beneficiaries	5.84	2.46	3.23	0.14	1.02

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and merged APIS 2017 and LFS July 2017.

4.2.1.2. Labor force and employment status of members 15 years and above

On average, sample households have 3.54 household members who are 15 years old and above (Table 4.4). Among household members in those ages, an average of 2.20 members were in the labor force during the reference week; 2.08 members were employed; 0.85 members were underemployed; and only 0.12 members were unemployed. Interestingly, the ratio of underemployed members to employed members in sample households appears to be higher than that of the 2017 APIS bottom 30 percent and Pantawid households. This could suggest that poor households that participate in SLP are those with relatively high underemployment among employed members.

Table 4.4. Labor force and employment status of household members 15 years and above

	Mean no. of members 15 years and above	Mean no. of members in the labor force	Mean no. of employed members	Mean no. of underemployed members	Mean no. of unemployed members
Baseline Survey					
Employment facilitation	3.45	2.05	1.95	0.95	0.09

Microenterprise development	3.54	2.20	2.08	0.85	0.12
Total	3.54	2.20	2.08	0.85	0.12
APIS-LFS 2017					
Bottom 30 percent	3.05	1.80	1.72	0.44	0.08
Pantawid beneficiaries	3.38	2.04	1.97	0.51	0.07

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and merged APIS 2017 and LFS July 2017.

4.2.1.3. Tenure status and housing characteristics

Table 4.5 shows that households that own or have owner-like possession of their house and lot comprise 43.4 percent of sample households, followed by those who own the house and occupy the lot rent-free but with the owner's consent (32.7 percent), and those who live in a rent-free house and lot with the owner's consent (10.6 percent).

More than four out of five households (86.7 percent) live in a single house, defined as a structure intended for one household (Table 4.6). More than three out of five households (65.1 percent) have roofs made with strong construction materials (e.g. galvanized iron), but only about one-third (37.4 percent) have walls that are made with strong construction materials.

A little more than one-third (36.9 percent) of households report having water piped into their dwelling as their main source of water (Table 4.6). However, most households (82.6 percent) obtain their water from sources that are considered safe and clean, which aside from water piped into the dwelling, also includes water piped into a public tap (15.4 percent), water piper into a yard or plot (11.5 percent), and water from a protected well (18.8 percent).

The majority of sample households use a sanitary toilet facility (Table 4.7). Over seven out of ten households (73.4 percent) have their own flush toilet, while 11.5 percent use a flush toilet shared with other people or households. Meanwhile, nine out of ten households (93 percent) have electricity in their houses.

Respondents were asked about their households' ownership of certain durable assets (Table 4.8). The most common asset owned is the cellphone (89.2 percent), followed by the television (74.7 percent). Over two-fifths of sample households (46.2 percent) owned poultry, while one-fifth (20.6 percent) owned pigs. The most common vehicles owned are the motorcycle (27.5 percent) and bicycle (16.8 percent). Only 41.8 percent of households owned a stove, 29.8 percent owned a washing machine, and 23.6 percent owned a refrigerator or freezer.

Table 4.5. Tenure status

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
	n=22	n=2,138	n=2,160	n=7,307,152
Own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot	50.0	43.3	43.4	52.1
Rent house/room including lot	9.1	5.7	5.7	3.8
Own house, rent lot	4.5	4.7	4.7	2.4

Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner	27.3	32.8	32.7	25.8
Own house, rent-free lot, without consent of owner	0.0	2.2	2.2	5.6
Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner	9.1	10.7	10.6	9.2
Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
Living in a public space without rent	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017.

Table 4.6. Housing type and construction materials

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
	n=22	n=2,138	n=2,160	n=7,307,152
Type of building				
Single House	95.5	86.6	86.7	88.5
Duplex	0.0	6.6	6.5	3.0
Multi-unit residential unit (e.g. apartment, condominium, or townhouse)	4.5	4.3	4.3	8.3
Commercial/industrial/agricultural building/house	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.2
Institutional living quarter (e.g. hotel, hospital, prison, etc.)	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
Other housing unit (e.g. boat, cave, etc.)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roof construction materials				
Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos)	81.8	65.0	65.1	83.6
Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw)	9.1	7.8	7.8	8.4
Salvaged/makeshift materials	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.8
Mixed but predominantly strong materials	9.1	17.0	16.9	4.7
Mixed but predominantly light materials	0.0	8.1	8.0	2.2
Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not Applicable	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.01
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outer wall construction materials				
Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos)	54.5	37.2	37.4	64.2
Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw)	13.6	21.4	21.3	15.4
Salvaged/makeshift materials	0.0	3.3	3.2	2.2
Mixed but predominantly strong materials	13.6	20.4	20.4	12.1
Mixed but predominantly light materials	18.2	16.7	16.8	5.6
Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
Not Applicable	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017

Table 4.7. Main source of water and access to electricity

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
	n=22	n=2,138	n=2,160	n=7,307,152
Main source of water supply				
Dwelling	72.7	36.5	36.9	50.6
Yard/plot	4.5	11.6	11.5	7.4
Public tap	13.6	15.4	15.4	4.0
Protected well/tube well/borehole	0.0	18.9	18.8	24.4
Unprotected well (open dug well)	4.5	2.8	2.8	4.4
Developed spring	0.0	6.9	6.8	3.5
Undeveloped spring	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.9
River/stream/pond/lake/dam	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
Rainwater	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker truck/peddler/neighbor	4.5	6.4	6.3	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
House has electricity				
Yes	100.0	92.9	93.0	93.9
No	0.0	7.1	7.0	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017

Table 4.8. Household assets owned

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017*
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
	n=22	n=2,138	n=2,160	n=7,307,152
Cellphone	95.45	89.20	89.26	77.72
Television set	81.82	74.60	74.68	57.12
Stove	72.73	41.53	41.85	1.94
Radio	22.73	36.39	36.25	23.57
Motorcycle/tricycle	45.45	34.19	34.31	20.34
Refrigerator/freezer	36.36	23.48	23.61	10.09
Washing machine	31.82	29.79	29.81	9.94
Karaoke/videoke	13.64	8.00	8.06	3.39
Jeep/car/van	4.55	0.46	0.51	0.74
Computer	4.55	4.49	4.49	3.57
Motorboat/paddle boat	0.00	6.78	6.71	4.12
Air conditioner	0.00	0.56	0.56	0.74
Telephone	0.00	0.33	0.32	0.45
Commercial land	0.00	0.19	0.19	-
House	81.82	83.26	83.24	-
Poultry	45.45	46.16	46.16	-

House lot	54.55	40.60	40.74	-
Jewelry	59.09	36.11	36.34	-
Pigs	18.18	20.63	20.60	-
Bicycle	31.82	16.70	16.85	-
Agricultural lot	18.18	20.63	14.91	-
Goat	9.09	5.80	5.83	-
Cattle	0.00	4.40	4.35	-

Note: *Data for some items are not collected in the APIS.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey.

4.2.1.4. Household access to insurance and social programs

Respondents were asked whether any member of the household was a member or beneficiary of certain government insurance programs, or possess private insurance products (Table 4.9). Most households (86.2 percent) have a member who is a beneficiary or member of PhilHealth. Meanwhile, about two out of five households (41.4 percent) have a member who is a beneficiary or member of the Social Security System (SSS). Fewer than 10 percent of households have access to the Government Social Insurance System (GSIS), private health insurance, private life insurance, or private pre-need insurance.

Respondents were also asked whether any household member received assistance in the form of social programs offered by the government or non-government sectors during the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 4.9). Feeding programs are the most common which households report having accessed, with three out of ten households (30.7 percent) reporting to have benefited from one. Relatively few households have received training assistance (13.4 percent), employment or cash-for-work assistance (13.4 percent), or livelihood assistance (4.6 percent). Just over one in ten households (11.8 percent) received assistance from the government's Social Pension program, which provides PHP 500 per month in cash assistance to indigent seniors.

Table 4.9. Access to insurance and social programs

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
	n=22	n=2,138	n=2,160	n=7,307,152
Insurance programs				
PhilHealth	95.45	86.11	86.2	56.8
Social Security System	54.55	41.25	41.39	16.1
Private life insurance	0	8.98	8.89	0.83
Pre-need insurance	0	7.34	7.27	-
Government Service Insurance System	9.09	5.05	5.09	0.44
Private health insurance	4.55	2.34	2.36	-
Social programs				
Feeding program*	22.73	30.73	30.65	0.19
Training program	13.64	13.42	13.43	-

Employment program	13.64	13.38	13.38	-
Social Pension	27.27	11.6	11.76	6.53
Scholarship	9.09	9.64	9.63	-
Livelihood assistance	18.18	4.44	4.58	-
Special Program for the Employment of Students	0	1.17	1.16	-

Note: *Data point in the APIS column pertains specifically to the Supplemental Feeding Program.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017.

4.2.1.5. Household saving and loan sources

Households were asked about their forms of saving and sources of loans during the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 4.10). Three out of ten households (30.8 percent) report having savings with a cooperative, while 28.3 percent report having savings kept at home. Only 4.03 percent have savings in a bank. Meanwhile, the most common source of loans among sample households are friends or neighbors, which over two out of five households (43.8 percent) had borrowed funds from. Some 27.7 percent had availed loans from a microfinance institution or cooperative. Close to one in ten (9.9 percent) households had borrowed from a loan shark, while only 2.31 percent had done so from a bank.

Table 4.10. Household forms of savings and loan sources

	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Savings possessed by any household member						
Savings in cooperative	7	31.82	658	30.78	665	30.79
Savings at home	4	18.18	608	28.44	612	28.33
Savings in bank	2	9.09	85	3.98	87	4.03
Sources of loans of any household member during the last 12 months						
Friend/neighbor	10	45.45	936	43.78	946	43.8
Microfinance institution or cooperative	7	31.82	591	27.64	598	27.69
Loan shark	2	9.09	211	9.87	213	9.86
Employer	1	4.55	193	9.03	194	8.98
SSS/GSIS/Pag-IBIG	3	13.64	118	5.52	121	5.6
Pawnshop	2	9.09	72	3.37	74	3.43
Bank	0	0	50	2.34	50	2.31

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

4.2.1.6. Hunger and self-rated poverty

Although experience of hunger among sample households is low, perception of poverty is high (Table 4.11). Only 18.2 percent of households reported having experienced hunger due to lack of food at least once during the three months prior to the interview. Meanwhile, over half (54.6 percent) of respondents perceived their households as being poor, while 31.5 percent saw their households as being between poor and non-poor. Only 13.8 percent viewed themselves as non-

poor. Experience of hunger among sample households appears to be much higher than among 2017 APIS bottom 30 percent households.

Table 4.11. Self-rated poverty and hunger

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
	n=22	n=2,138	n=2,160	n=7,307,152
Experienced hunger in the last three months				
No	77.3	81.8	81.8	93.35
Yes	22.7	18.2	18.2	6.65
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-rated poverty*				
Poor	50.0	54.6	54.6	-
On the line	18.2	31.6	31.5	-
Not poor	31.8	13.7	13.8	-
Don't Know	0.0	0.1	0.1	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-

Note: *Self-rated poverty data are not collected in the APIS.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017.

4.2.1.7. Household income and expenditure

Respondents were asked about their household income and expenditures during February 2018 to July 2018. Income and expenditure data were trimmed to omit implausible and extreme values.⁷

Household income is defined as earnings of the household from its participation in economic activities. Household income is computed as the sum of income from the following sources: 1) salaries and wages; 2) entrepreneurial activities; 3) sustenance activities;⁸ 4) net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced, aquaculture products harvested or livestock and poultry raised by other households; and 5) other sources of income.⁹ It excludes non-income receipts, such

⁷ Trimming involved setting to missing data values that fall outside the first percentile and 99th percentile of the distribution. Income data was trimmed as follows. Negative entrepreneurial incomes were set to zero. We generated per capita versions of each of the five components of household income and trimmed each one. For households with data falling outside the trimming range, both the gross form and per capita version of the income components were set to missing. We then took the sum of the trimmed gross components, excluding from the addition observations with trimmed income data. Finally, we generated per capita household income using the sum, and trimmed the data. Trimming reduced the number of observations with per capita income data to 2,018 (93.4 percent of the sample) and reduced the standard deviation of per capita income by 27 percent. We followed an analogous process for trimming expenditure data. We initially set to missing data values from 39 observations with zero food expenditure. Trimming reduced the number of observations in per capita expenditure data to 1,808 (83.7 percent of the sample). The untrimmed per capita expenditure the raw data was three times as dispersed as the untrimmed per capita income data. Trimming reduced the standard deviation of per capita expenditure by 87 percent.

⁸ Sustenance activities are defined as activities wherein the goods produced are consumed mainly by the household and only a small proportion is sold or given away.

⁹ Others sources of income consist of: remittances from relatives working abroad; cash assistance/support/relief from abroad, relatives in the Philippines, the government, and private organizations; pension or retirement benefits; social security benefits; salaries and wages from households members below 15 years; rental income from property; interest income from loans; and dividends from investment.

as loans taken out by the household, earnings from the sale of property, and winnings from gambling.

The mean per capita household income was PHP 14,742, while the median per capita household income was PHP 12,173 (Table 4.12). The per capita income poverty threshold and per capita food poverty threshold during the first semester of 2018 were estimated to be at PHP 12,577 and PHP 8,404, respectively. Over half (51.9 percent) of sample households with income data after trimming fall below the income poverty line, and about one-third (33.7 percent) fall below the food poverty line. Meanwhile, about 33 percent of households that lie between the poverty line and twice the poverty line (PHP 25,154) can be considered near-poor. Figure 4.1 illustrates the per capita household income of sample households by percentile, with the food poverty line, income poverty line, and twice the income poverty line superimposed.

On average, income from salaries and wages accounts for over half (56.3 percent) of household income (Table 4.13). Income from other entrepreneurial activities and other sources of income respectively account for an average of 15.9 percent and 20.6 percent of household income. Salaries and wages also account for the largest share of the bottom 30 percent of households (42.5 percent) in the 2017 APIS, followed by entrepreneurial activities (25.8 percent) and other sources of income (16.1 percent).

Table 4.12. Per capita household income, February 2018 to July 2018

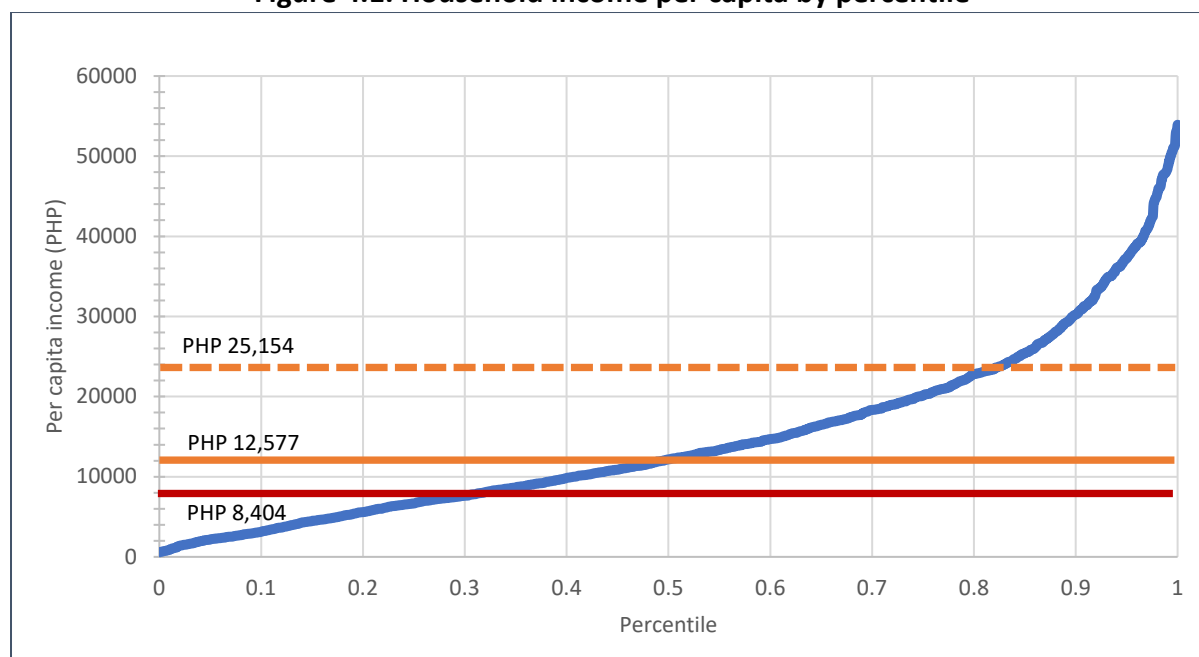
	N	Mean (PHP)	Median (PHP)	Std. dev.	Min. (PHP)	Max. (PHP)
Baseline Survey*						
EF	20	18,155.8	18,680.8	12,890.9	1,900.0	47,785.7
MD	1,998	14,707.9	12,154.0	10,780.4	571.4	53,921.4
Total	2,018	14,742.1	12,173.0	10,805.0	571.4	53,921.4
APIS 2017**						
Bottom 30 percent	7,307,152	12,140.5	12,487.2	3,383.1	789.0	17,627.4

Notes: * Data below one percent and above 99 percent of the distribution were trimmed. Households that reported zero income were omitted prior to trimming.

** Reference period is January 2017 to June 2017. Data was inflated to 2018 prices using CPI.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017.

Figure 4.1. Household income per capita by percentile



Note: The dark red solid line, solid orange line, and dashed orange line respectively represent the per capita food poverty threshold, per capita income poverty threshold, and twice the per capita income poverty threshold during the first semester of 2018.

Sources: SLP Baseline Survey and Philippine Statistics Authority (2019)

Table 4.13. Average share of income sources to total household income (percent)

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
Entrepreneurial activities	19.08	15.84	15.87	25.80
Salaries and wages	54.66	56.28	56.26	42.47
Sustenance activities	2.31	6.90	6.85	4.34
Net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced, aquaculture products harvested or livestock and poultry raised by other households	0.00	0.47	0.46	0.46
Other sources	23.96	20.52	20.56	16.08

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017

Household expenditure, meanwhile, is defined as expenses made for the purpose of the household's consumption. It is computed as the sum of the following expenditure groups: 1) food; 2) alcohol; 3) tobacco; 4) clothing and footwear; 5) furniture, appliances, equipment and routine household maintenance; 6) health; 7) recreation and culture; 8) education; and 9) other expenditures (e.g. taxes and gifts). Excluded are disbursements not made for household consumption, such as purchase of real property and loans given to other families.

The mean per capita household expenditure of sample households was PHP 23,375, while the median was PHP 21,179 (Table 4.14). Both are over twice their respective counterparts (mean of PHP 12,140.5 and median of PHP 12,487.2) among the bottom 30 percent of households in the 2017 APIS.

On average, food expenditure accounts for close to three-fourths (74.6 percent) of total household expenditure in sample households (Table 4.15). It is followed by expenditures on housing, water, electricity and fuel (7.4 percent), miscellaneous goods and services¹⁰ (2.5 percent), transportation (3.1 percent), and education (2.3 percent). Meanwhile, food expenditure on average accounts for 54.9 percent of household expenditure among bottom 30 percent households in the 2017 APIS, followed by housing, water, electricity and fuel (16.13 percent), restaurants and accommodation (5.8 percent) and miscellaneous goods and services (5.2 percent).

Table 4.14. Per capita household expenditure, February 2018 to July 2018

	N	Mean (PHP)	Median (PHP)	Std. dev.	Min. (PHP)	Max. (PHP)
Baseline Survey*						
EF	15	26,435.7	27,138.8	14,455.5	6,895.8	61,571.0
MD	1,793	23,349.6	21,173.7	11,248.1	5,630.6	75,673.6
Total	1,808	23,375.2	21,178.7	11,276.8	5,630.6	75,673.6
APIS 2017**						
Bottom 30 percent	7,307,152	12,140.5	12,487.2	3,383.1	789.0	17,627.43

Notes: *Data below the first percentile and above the 99th percentile of the distribution were trimmed.

**Reference period is January 2017 to June 2017. Data was inflated to 2018 prices using CPI. Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017. Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017.

Table 4.15. Average share of expenditure groups to total household expenditure (percent)

	Baseline Survey			APIS 2017
	EF	MD	Total	Bottom 30 percent
Food	71.90	74.58	74.55	54.88
Housing/water/electricity/fuel	6.47	7.41	7.40	16.13
Miscellaneous goods/services	4.56	3.49	3.49	5.16
Transportation	2.55	3.09	3.09	4.33
Education	2.36	2.28	2.28	1.77
Household furnishing/maintenance	2.03	1.72	1.72	2.81
Health	1.63	1.12	1.13	1.50

¹⁰ This includes expenditure on personal hygiene and grooming, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial services.

Tobacco	2.09	1.36	1.37	1.60
Restaurants and accommodation	2.09	1.11	1.12	5.75
Special occasions	0.61	1.09	1.08	1.51
Clothing and footwear	1.65	1.02	1.03	1.47
Alcohol	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.64
Communication	0.91	0.66	0.66	0.87
Recreation	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.93
Other expenditures	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.64

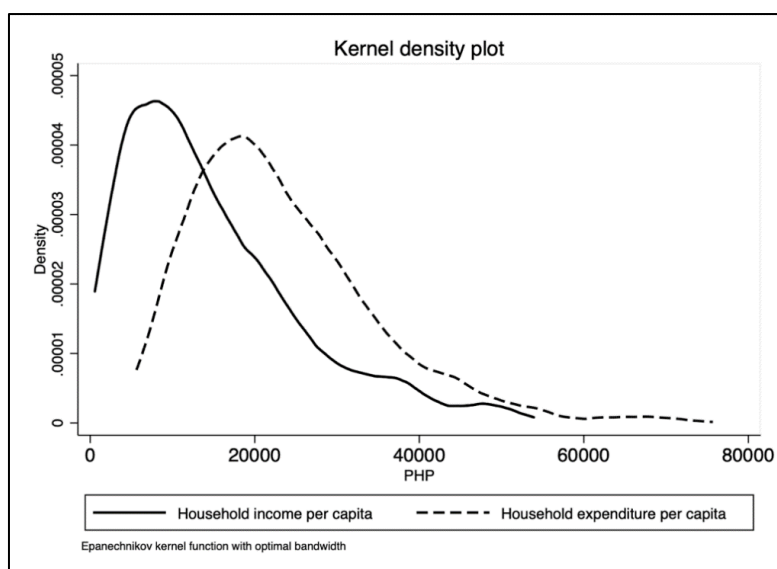
Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017

There are indications of overestimation of household expenditure relative to income (or the underestimation of household income relative to expenditure). As can be gathered from the summary statistics in Tables 4.12 and 4.14, the entire distribution of household expenditure lies to the right of the household income distribution. This is illustrated in Figure 4.2. Distribution of household income and expenditure per capita, which plots kernel density estimates of household income per capita and expenditure per capita.

To assess the extent of the overestimation, we compare the ratio of household expenditure to income among our sample households with those in the 2017 APIS (Table 4.16). The mean expenditure-income ratio in the SLP survey is 2.86. In comparison, the mean expenditure-income ratio in the APIS is only 0.91 for the full sample, 1.04 among bottom 30 percent households, and 0.91 among APIS Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary households.

Figure 4.3 plots the expenditure-income ratio against household income per capita in the two surveys. We limit the observations to Pantawid Pamilya households for comparability. The graph on the left shows data from the SLP survey, while the graph on the right uses APIS data. The solid and dashed horizontal lines corresponds to the expenditure-income ratio of 1.0 and 1.5, respectively. In both graphs, the expenditure-income ratio tends to fall from above 1.0 to below 1.0 as income per capita increases. However, SLP data contains observations with expenditure-income ratios far higher than 1.5, particularly for households with lower per capita incomes. It suggests that reported expenditures are too large relative to reported incomes (or incomes too small relative to expenditure) for households in the lower portion of the income distribution.

Figure 4.2. Distribution of household income and expenditure per capita



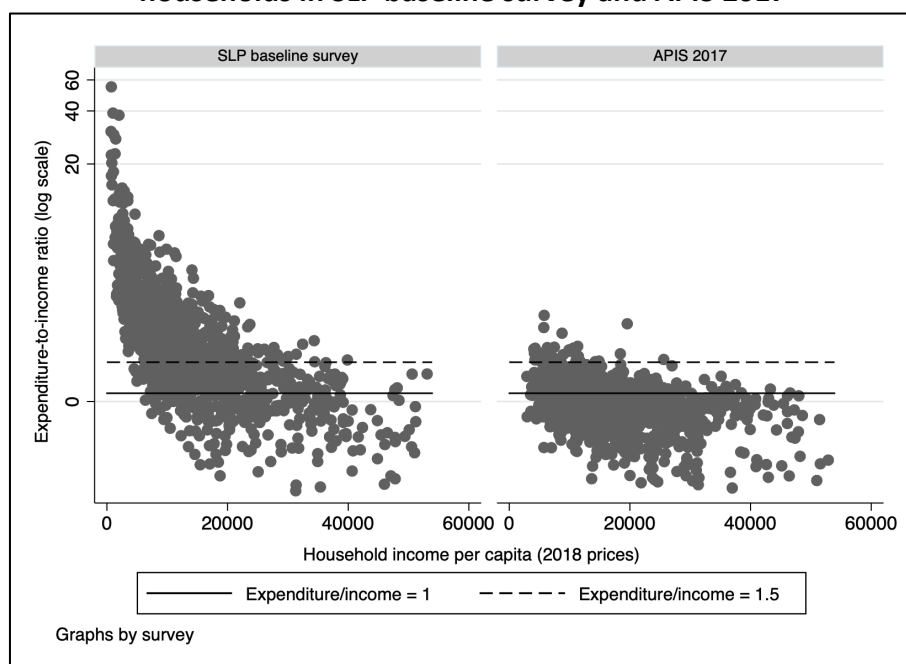
Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.16. Expenditure-income ratio, SLP Baseline Survey vs. 2017 APIS

	n	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Baseline Survey trimmed data	1,706	2.86	1.74	0.25	62.94
APIS 2017					
Full sample	10,159	0.91	0.89	0.07	107.43
Bottom 30 percent	3,396	1.04	0.96	0.33	107.43
Pantawid beneficiary households	1,837	0.91	0.91	0.25	2.77

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and APIS 2017

Figure 4.3. Expenditure-income ratio vs household income per capita among Pantawid households in SLP baseline survey and APIS 2017



Note: APIS income and expenditure data were inflated to 2018 prices using the Consumer Price Index.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey and 2017 APIS.

4.2.2. Household entrepreneurial activities

Among sample households, 1,191 (55.1 percent) reported having engaged in entrepreneurial activities during February 2018 to July 2018 (Table 4.17). The number of entrepreneurial activities in these households range from one to as many as six. Nearly two-thirds (65.9 percent) of these households were each engaged in only one entrepreneurial activity, while almost one-quarter (24 percent) were engaged in two.

Table 4.17. Number of entrepreneurial activities per household

Number entrepreneurial activities	Freq.	Percent
1	785	65.9
2	286	24.0
3	87	7.3
4	25	2.1
5	7	0.6
6	1	0.1
Total	1,191	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

A total of 1,759 distinct entrepreneurial activities were reported across these 1,191 households (Table 4.18). More than half of these activities (54.2 percent) are in wholesale and retail trade, while 28.8 percent are related to agriculture and fishing (13.6 percent are in crop farming and gardening, 8 percent are in fishing, and 7.2 percent are in livestock and poultry raising). A smaller number of activities are in transportation, storage and communication services (6.1 percent), manufacturing (4.5 percent), and community, social, recreational and personal services (4.4 percent).

About three out of every five (62.4 percent) entrepreneurial activities are operated by a female household member (Table 4.19). Entrepreneurial activities in wholesale and retail trade, community, social, recreational and personal services, manufacturing, and livestock and poultry raising are mostly female-operated.

Table 4.18. Types of entrepreneurial activities

	Frequency	Percent
Wholesale and retail trade	954	54.2
Crop farming and gardening	239	13.6
Fishing	141	8.0
Livestock and poultry raising	126	7.2
Transportation, storage and communication services	107	6.1
Manufacturing	80	4.5
Community, social, recreational and personal services	78	4.4
Forestry and hunting	16	0.9
Entrepreneurial activities not elsewhere classified	10	0.6
Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	5	0.3

Construction	2	0.1
Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
Total	1,759	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.19. Distribution of entrepreneurial activities by sex of operator

	Sex					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Crop farming and gardening	179	60	239	74.9	25.1	100.0
Livestock and poultry raising	34	92	126	27.0	73.0	100.0
Fishing	134	7	141	95.0	5.0	100.0
Forestry and hunting	13	3	16	81.2	18.8	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	155	799	954	16.2	83.8	100.0
Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	5	0	5	100.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	16	64	80	20.0	80.0	100.0
Community, social, recreational and personal services	17	61	78	21.8	78.2	100.0
Transportation, storage and communication services	101	6	107	94.4	5.6	100.0
Mining and quarrying	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	2	0	2	100.0	0.0	100.0
Entrepreneurial activities not elsewhere classified	5	5	10	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	662	1,097	1,759	37.6	62.4	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Information on the government registration, main sources of funds, type of record-keeping and number of workers hired suggest that these entrepreneurial activities tend to be informal and small-scale.

Only about a fifth (21.8 percent) of entrepreneurial activities are registered with any government unit or agency (Table 4.20). Unregistered activities outnumber registered activities in all sectors except in transportation, storage and communication services, where 75.7 percent of activities are registered. Over half (53.1 percent) of entrepreneurial activities that are registered are in wholesale and retail trade, and about one-fifth (21.1 percent) are in transportation, storage and communication services.

Table 4.20. Distribution of registered entrepreneurial activities, by type of activity

	Registered	Not registered	Unknown	Total	Registered	Not registered	Unknown	Total	Obs.
Crop farming and gardening	11.7	86.6	1.7	100.0	7.3	15.1	50.0	13.6	239
Livestock and poultry raising	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	8.9	0.0	7.2	126

Fishing	25.5	74.5	0.0	100.0	9.4	7.7	0.0	8.0	141
Forestry and hunting	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	16
Wholesale and retail trade	21.4	78.4	0.2	100.0	53.1	54.7	25.0	54.2	954
Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	5
Manufacturing	13.8	85.0	1.2	100.0	2.9	5.0	12.5	4.5	80
Community, social, recreational and personal services	20.5	78.2	1.3	100.0	4.2	4.5	12.5	4.4	78
Transportation, storage and communication services	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0	21.1	1.9	0.0	6.1	107
Mining and quarrying	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1
Construction	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2
Entrepreneurial activities not elsewhere classified	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	10
Total	21.8	77.7	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,759
Obs.	384	1,367	8	1,759					

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Just 16 percent of entrepreneurial activities use some form of account-keeping (Table 4.21). Of these enterprises, nearly all (92.9 percent) use only informal accounts for personal use.

Savings accruing from the enterprise are the main source of business funding for 60.8 percent of entrepreneurial activities, while personal or household savings are the main funding source for 20 percent (Table 4.22). Only 14.1 percent of entrepreneurial activities report loans or borrowing as their main funding source, and of those that do, about half avail their loans from informal sources (e.g. family members, neighbors, employers, or loan sharks).

Only 19.4 percent of entrepreneurial activities hired a worker in the six months prior to the interview (Table 4.23). The average number of hired workers who are also household members is 1.2 persons, while the average number of hired workers who are non-household members is 1.3. Crop farming and gardening activities hired the most number of non-household workers on average (3.6 persons).

Table 4.21. Type of accounts maintained

	Frequency	Percent
Informal accounts for personal use	263	92.9
Detailed formal accounts (balance sheets)	14	4.9
Simplified accounting	5	1.8
Others	1	0.4
Total	283	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.22. Main source of funds for the entrepreneurial activity

	Frequency	Percent
Business earnings	1,070	60.8
Personal or household savings	351	20.0
Loan from microfinance	71	4.0
Borrowing from family members or relatives	59	3.4
None/Not Applicable	41	2.3
Borrowing from employer or landlord	33	1.9
Borrowing from neighbor or friends	31	1.8
Loan from bank or lending company	27	1.5
Loan from cooperative	20	1.1
From business partner or trader	18	1.0
Remittances	10	0.6
Sale of assets	8	0.5
Grant from government	8	0.5
Loan from loan shark	6	0.3
Pantawid Pamilya grant	5	0.3
Loan from SSS, GSIS or Pag-IBIG	1	0.1
Total	1,759	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.23. Number of workers employed in the entrepreneurial activity

	No. of household workers				No. of non-household workers			
	Mean	Median	Min.	Max.	Mean	Median	Min.	Max.
Crop farming and gardening	1.0	1	0	5	3.6	2	0	30
Livestock and poultry raising	1.8	1	0	6	0.1	0	0	2
Fishing	0.9	1	0	2	0.4	0	0	4
Forestry and hunting	0.0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1	1
Wholesale and retail trade	1.2	1	0	5	0.3	0	0	9
Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	1.0	1	1	1	0.0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1.7	1	0	5	0.3	0	0	2
Community, social, recreational and personal services	1.1	1	0	2	2.1	2	0	8
Transportation, storage and communication services	1.1	1	0	2	0.3	0	0	1
Mining and quarrying								
Construction								
Entrepreneurial activities not elsewhere classified	0.0	0	0	0	1.0	1	1	1
Total	1.2	1	0	6	1.3	0	0	30

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

4.2.3. Characteristics of SLP Participants

4.2.3.1. Demographic characteristics

Tables 4.26 and 4.27 describe the demographic characteristics of individual SLP participants. The large majority (92.1 percent) of them are female. Nearly all of the participants are either the spouse of the household head (72.5 percent) or the household head himself/herself (22.9 percent). Nearly seven out of ten participants (69.6 percent) are married. About 61 percent of participants are aged 35 to 54 years, the median age being 43 years.

In terms of highest level of education completed, 31.4 percent of SLP participants completed high school, 19.2 percent reached but did not graduate from high school, 19.2 percent reached but did not graduate from elementary, and 15.4 percent graduated from elementary. Only 7.4 percent reached but did not finish college, and only 2.9 percent finished college. Most participants (90.8 percent) had not taken and finished a technical-vocational course.

Table 4.24. Sex, age, relationship to the household head, and civil status of SLP participants

	Track					
	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Sex						
Male	1	4.5	169	7.9	170	7.9
Female	21	95.5	1,969	92.1	1,990	92.1
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0
Age group						
15 to 24	1	4.5	76	3.6	77	3.6
25 to 34	5	22.7	353	16.5	358	16.6
35 to 44	6	27.3	723	33.8	729	33.8
45 to 54	5	22.7	597	27.9	602	27.9
55 to 64	3	13.6	287	13.4	290	13.4
65 and above	2	9.1	102	4.8	104	4.8
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0
Relationship to the household head						
Head	4	18.2	490	22.9	494	22.9
Spouse	16	72.7	1,549	72.5	1,565	72.5
Son	0	0.0	12	0.6	12	0.6
Daughter	1	4.5	49	2.3	50	2.3
Son-in-law	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Daughter-in-law	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Grandson	1	4.5	3	0.1	4	0.2

Granddaughter	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Father	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Mother	0	0.0	13	0.6	13	0.6
Brother	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Sister	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Aunt	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Other relative	0	0.0	5	0.2	5	0.2
Nonrelative	0	0.0	7	0.3	7	0.3
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0
Civil status						
Single	1	4.5	66	3.1	67	3.1
Married	16	72.7	1,488	69.6	1,504	69.6
Widowed	2	9.1	159	7.4	161	7.5
Divorced/Separated/Annulled	1	4.5	80	3.7	81	3.8
Common-law/Live-in	2	9.1	345	16.1	347	16.1
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.25. Highest education completed and technical-vocational training of SLP participants

	Track					
	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Highest grade completed						
No grade completed	0	0.0	23	1.1	23	1.1
Pre-school	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Grade 1 to Grade 6 (K-12 program)	0	0.0	8	0.4	8	0.4
Elementary undergraduate	7	31.8	408	19.1	415	19.2
Elementary graduate	1	4.5	332	15.5	333	15.4
Grade 7 to Grade 12 (K-12 program)	0	0.0	9	0.4	9	0.4
High school undergraduate	2	9.1	412	19.3	414	19.2
High school graduate	8	36.4	671	31.4	679	31.4
Post-secondary undergraduate	0	0.0	17	0.8	17	0.8
Post-secondary graduate	0	0.0	40	1.9	40	1.9
College undergraduate	2	9.1	157	7.3	159	7.4
College graduate or higher	2	9.1	60	2.8	62	2.9
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0
Graduate of technical-vocational course						
Yes	4	18.2	194	9.1	198	9.2
No	18	81.8	1,944	90.9	1,962	90.8
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

4.2.3.2. *Economic characteristics*

Tables 4.28 to 4.34 describe the economic characteristics of SLP participants. Nearly seven out of ten (68.7 percent) SLP participants were in the labor force during the week prior to the interview (Table 4.26). For four out of five SLP participants who did not belong to the labor force (82.1 percent), household or family duties were the reason why did not seek work (Table 4.27).

Among participants who were in the labor force, 97.1 percent were employed (66.7 percent of SLP participants) and only 2.9 percent were unemployed. Over half (54 percent) of employed participants were employed in elementary occupations (unskilled workers), while 29.5 percent worked as service and sales workers (Table 4.28). The top industries where participants worked were Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (23.4 percent), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (22.6 percent), Other Service Activities (22.3 percent), and Manufacturing (11.4 percent).

Employed SLP participants spent an average of 28.8 hours during the reference week working in their primary occupation, and an average of 33 hours working in all of their occupations during the same week (Table 4.29). About half (49.6 percent) of the employed were underemployed, i.e. desired more working hours or looked for additional work during the reference week (Table 4.30). Furthermore, more than one-third (37.4 percent) of employed participants were visibly underemployed, i.e. were underemployed and worked less than 40 hours during the reference week.

More than half of employed SLP participants (56.7 percent) had a permanent job, business or unpaid work, while 39.3 percent worked in short-term, seasonal or casual employment (

Table 4.31).¹¹ The self-employed made up 46.2 percent of employed SLP participants, while about 40 percent were in paid employment in establishments or activities they or their family do not themselves own or operate (i.e. in private households, private establishments, or the government or government-controlled corporations). The median basic daily pay of participants in paid employment was PHP 250 (Table 4.32).

Table 4.26. Labor force and employment status of SLP participants

Track

¹¹ Employment is considered permanent when it has lasted or is expected to last for one year or longer, and is short-term, seasonal or casual when it has lasted or is expected to last for less than one year, or less than ten calendar months in the case of farm operators, fishermen and their unpaid family workers (PSA 2016).

	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
In the labor force						
In the labor force	13	59.1	1,470	68.8	1,483	68.7
Not in the labor force	9	40.9	668	31.2	677	31.3
Total	22	100.0	2,138	100.0	2,160	100.0
Employment status						
Employed	13	100.0	1,427	97.1	1,440	97.1
Unemployed	0	0.0	43	2.9	43	2.9
Total	13	100.0	1,470	100.0	1,483	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.27. Reasons for not looking for work among SLP participants not in the labor force

	Track					
	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Tired/believe no work available	0	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.4
Temporary illness/disability	0	0.0	28	4.2	28	4.1
Too young/old or retired/ permanent disability	0	0.0	46	6.9	46	6.8
Household, family duties	7	77.8	548	82.2	555	82.1
Schooling	2	22.2	3	0.4	5	0.7
Financial problem/concerns	0	0.0	37	5.5	37	5.5
Doing community work	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Pregnant	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	9	100.0	667	100.0	676	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.28. Primary occupation and industry of employed SLP participants

	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Primary occupation						
Armed forces occupations	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.3
Managers	0	0.0	38	2.7	38	2.6
Professionals	1	7.7	8	0.6	9	0.6
Technical and associate professionals	1	7.7	15	1.1	16	1.1
Clerical support workers	0	0.0	16	1.1	16	1.1
Service and sales workers	3	23.1	422	29.6	425	29.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0	0.0	80	5.6	80	5.6
Craft and related trade workers	2	15.4	64	4.5	66	4.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0.0	8	0.6	8	0.6

Elementary occupations (unskilled workers)	6	46.2	772	54.1	778	54.0
Total	13	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,440	100.0
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	0.0	325	22.8	325	22.6
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Manufacturing	2	15.4	162	11.4	164	11.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0.0	7	0.5	7	0.5
Construction	0	0.0	24	1.7	24	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	0.0	337	23.6	337	23.4
Transportation and storage	0	0.0	26	1.8	26	1.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2	15.4	31	2.2	33	2.3
Information and communication	0	0.0	5	0.4	5	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0	0.0	7	0.5	7	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0	0.0	12	0.8	12	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0	0.0	12	0.8	12	0.8
Human health and social work activities	1	7.7	54	3.8	55	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	7.7	17	1.2	18	1.2
Other service activities	7	53.8	314	22.0	321	22.3
Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0	0.0	64	4.5	64	4.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	26	1.8	26	1.8
Total	13	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,440	100.0

Note: Occupations and industries were coded using the Philippine Standard Occupation Classification (PSOC) and Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), respectively, at the broadest level of aggregation (one-digit level).

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.29. Hours worked by SLP participants in primary occupation during reference week

	N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Primary occupation					
EF	12	27.6	15.5	7	98
MD	1,398	28.8	21	0	105
Total	1,410	28.8	21	0	105
All jobs/businesses					

EF	11	33.4	20.0	7.0	98.0
MD	1,385	33.0	28.0	0.0	105.0
Total	1,396	33.0	28.0	0.0	105.0

Note: Data below the first percentile and above the 99th percentile of the distribution were trimmed.
Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.30. Underemployment among employed SLP participants

	Track					
	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Underemployed and worked less than 40 hours	7	53.8	531	37.2	538	37.4
Underemployed but worked at least 40 hours	2	15.4	173	12.1	175	12.2
Not underemployed	4	30.8	723	50.7	727	50.5
Total	13	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,440	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.31. Nature of employment and class of worker of employed SLP participants

	Track					
	EF		MD		Total	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Nature of employment						
Permanent job/business/unpaid family work	7	53.8	809	56.7	816	56.7
Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work	5	38.5	561	39.3	566	39.3
Worked for different employer on day to day or week to week basis	1	7.7	57	4.0	58	4.0
Total	13	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,440	100.0
Class of worker						
Worked for private household	3	23.1	306	21.4	309	21.5
Worked for private establishment	1	7.7	120	8.4	121	8.4
Worked for government or government corporation	5	38.5	142	10.0	147	10.2
Self-employed without any paid employee	3	23.1	662	46.4	665	46.2
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	0	0.0	16	1.1	16	1.1
Worked with pay on own family-operated farm or business	0	0.0	13	0.9	13	0.9

Worked without pay on own family-operated farm or business	1	7.7	168	11.8	169	11.7
Total	13	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,440	100.0

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.32. Basic pay per day among SLP participants in paid employment

	N	Mean (PHP)	Median (PHP)	Min (PHP)	Max (PHP)
EF	8	336	150	125	1,333
MD	491	264	250	67	1,250
Total	499	265	250	67	1,333

Note: Data below the 1st percentile and above the 99th percentile of the distribution was trimmed.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey.

4.2.3.3. SLP participants' experience and personality traits

To gauge SLP participants' experience prior to joining the program, they were asked about whether they had attended trainings, held a job, and engaged in a business or self-employment activity during January 2018 until the start of their Basic Livelihood Training (BLT) with SLP (Table 4.33). Only 10.4 percent reported having attended a technical-vocational or business-related training before participating in SLP, while just over one-third (34.7 percent) reported having held a job. Meanwhile, over half (56.7 percent) of respondents reported having engaged in self-employment or business operation. The median number of trainings, number of jobs held, and businesses operated is one.

Table 4.33. No. of trainings, jobs and businesses of SLP participants from January 2013 until start of Basic Livelihood Training

	No. of trainings attended			No. of jobs held			No. of businesses operated		
	N	Mean	Median	N	Mean	Median	N	Mean	Median
EF	22	1.7	2	22	1.3	1	22	1.5	2
MD	2,138	1.9	2	2,138	1.7	2	2,138	1.4	1
Total	2,160	1.9	2	2,160	1.7	2	2,160	1.4	1

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Participants were also asked to rate statements about themselves. The statements measure their employability, life skills and self-esteem.¹² The responses for employability and self-esteem statements are “Strongly agree”, “Agree”, “Neither agree nor disagree”, “Disagree”, and “Strongly disagree”. For life skills statements, the responses are “Always”, “Most of the time”,

¹² The statements were taken from the questionnaire used for the 3ie-funded impact evaluation of the Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES) by Beam et al. (2018).

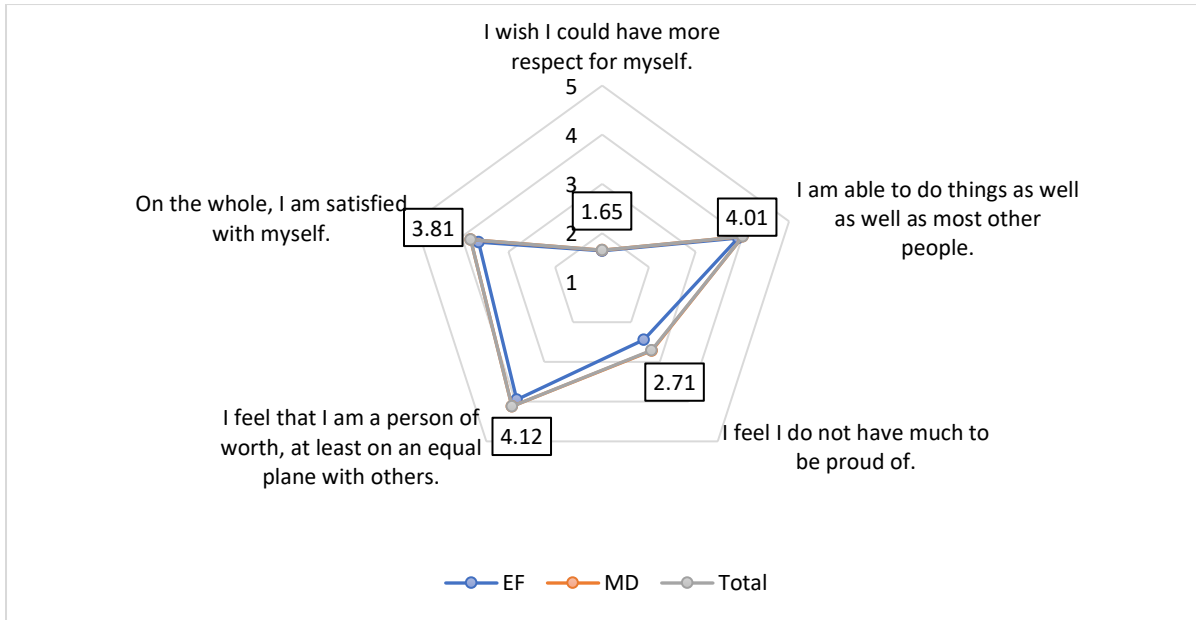
“Sometimes”, “Seldom”, and “Never”. Responses to all questions were coded from one to five, with five (one) indicating strong (weak) possession of the characteristic being measured.

Participants’ mean scores in the five self-esteem statements are mixed (Figure 4.4). The average score in three statements is close to 4, but is relatively low in two other statements (“I wish I could have more respect for myself” [1.65] and “I feel I do not have much to be proud of” [2.71]). The same is the case for the five statements on employability (

Figure 4.5). The mean score in the statements measuring ability to deal with conflict, ability to get along others, timeliness, and initiative are above 4; however, the mean score is below 3 in ability to explain an idea (2.11) and timeliness (2.74). In contrast, participants’ mean scores in the six statements on life skills, which measure time management, communication, listening, budgeting, saving, and dressing properly for the occasion, are more consistent (

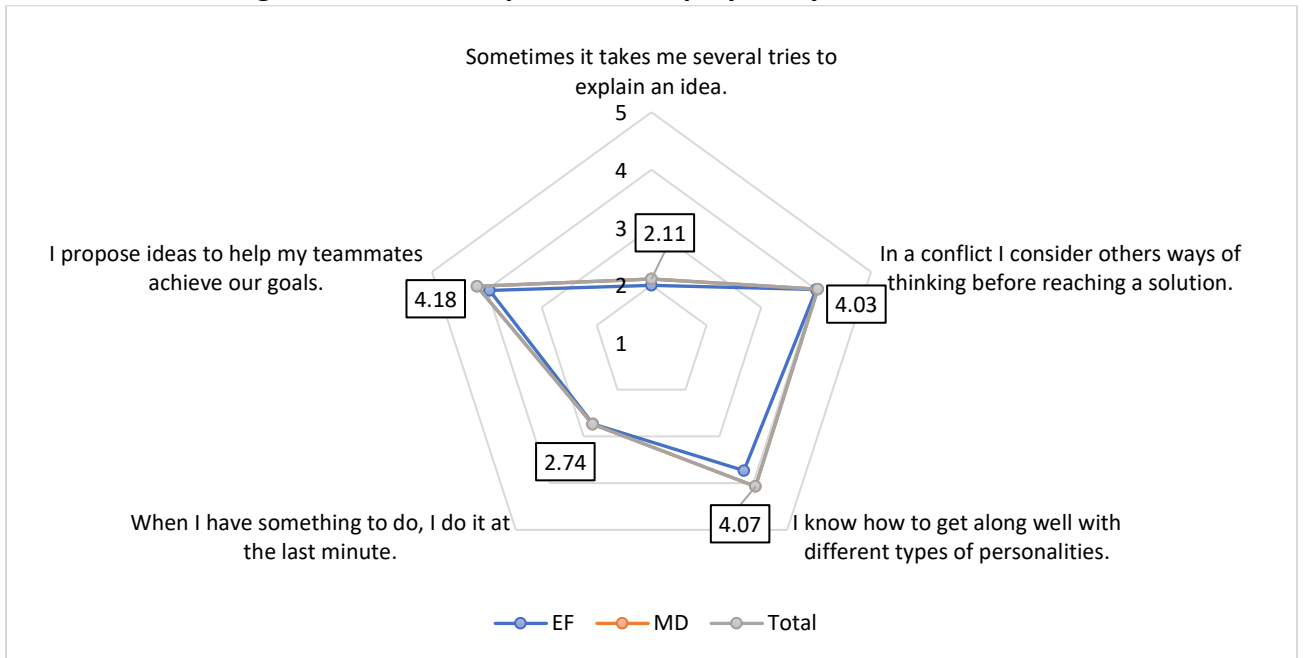
Figure 4.6). The mean score in every statement is close to 4, except for the statement on dressing properly, where the mean score is 3.49.

Figure 4.4. Mean responses to Self-Esteem statements



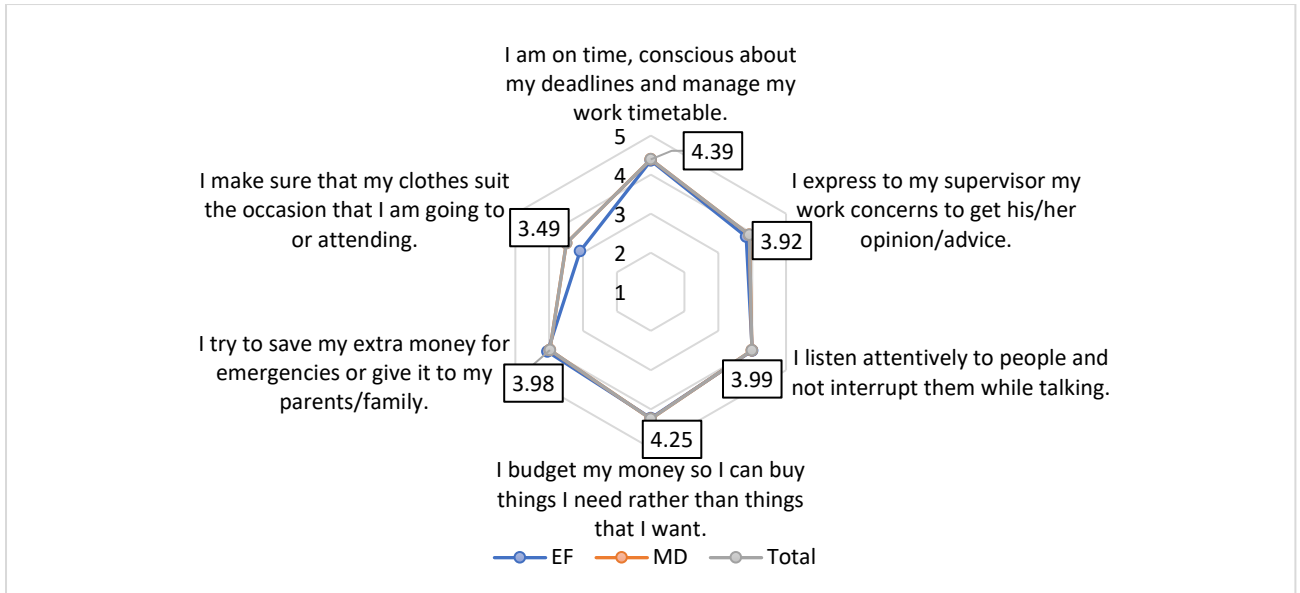
Note: Only the average scores for the total sample are shown.
Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Figure 4.5: Mean responses to Employability statements



Note: Only the average scores for the total sample are shown.
Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Figure 4.6. Mean responses to Life Skills statements



Note: Only the average scores for the total sample are shown.

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

4.2.4. Characteristics of study areas

Plains are the most common geographic feature in study areas, with 86.4 percent of them having plains (Table 4.34). Meanwhile, 78 percent of study areas have an upland area, 69.5 percent have a mountainous area, and 55.9 percent have a coastal area.

The number of households in the study areas range from 1,871 (Pasil) to 409,951 (Davao City). Study areas from NCR have the highest median number of households at 73,548, while those in CAR have the lowest at 4,255 (Table 4.35).

All of the study areas have an elementary school and a secondary school, 97 percent have a preschool, and 75 percent have a college or university (Table 4.36). Nine out of ten (92 percent) sites are reported to have a microfinance organization, while 76 percent have a bank. Three out of four sites have a public hospital while 58 percent have a public hospital. In terms of communication services, Internet service is present in 73 percent of the study sites, while landline telephone services are present in 69 percent.

The most common means of transportation among the study areas are tricycles, which are present in 89.8 percent of study sites, followed by jeepneys (81.4 percent) and vans or AUVs (79.7 percent) (Table 4.37).

Retail and wholesale trade, food and beverage services (e.g. restaurants), and transportation services were each reported to be a primary source of employment in over 80 percent of study sites (

Table 4.38). Among agricultural industries, crop production is a major employment source in over seven out of ten (74.6 percent) sites, followed by livestock/poultry production (69.5 percent) and fisheries/aquaculture (66.1 percent). Among manufacturing industries, only furniture manufacturing was a major employment source in more than half of the sites (55.9

percent), followed by food/beverage manufacturing at 49.2 percent. Meanwhile, quarrying is a major employer in 42.4 percent of study sites, and mining in only 11.9 percent of sites.

To assess the presence of large employers, respondents were asked whether establishments that employ at least 100 people are present in their area, and if so, how many of them exist (Table 4.39). Commercial establishments with at least 100 employees are present in 39 percent of sites, followed by manufacturing firms and transportation companies (both at 32.2 percent). Where they are present, the median number of large commercial establishments is three, while that of manufacturing firms and transport companies is 30.5 and three, respectively.

Finally, respondents were asked of the major events that occurred in their area during the three years prior to the interview (2015 to 2017) (Table 4.40). Half of the study sites (50.9 percent) had experienced a typhoon, 42.4 percent experienced major flooding, and 40 percent experienced a landslide. Livestock/poultry disease occurred in 40 percent of sites, a fish kill in 25.4 percent of sites, and an epidemic in 11.9 percent. Armed conflict/violence was reported to have occurred in 8.5 percent of sites.

Table 4.34. Physical characteristics of study sites

	Freq.	Percent
Plains	51	86.44
Upland areas	46	77.97
Mountainous areas	41	69.49
Coastal areas	33	55.93

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.35. Number of households in study sites

	Number of sites	Number of households			
		Mean	Median	Min	Max
NCR	10	93,343	73,548	10,340	323,372
CAR	7	4,875	4,255	1,871	11,024
II	2	19,061	19,061	7,650	30,472
III	5	34,207	25,900	9,343	83,084
VII	6	8,787	6,342	3,424	23,580
VIII	14	13,466	10,299	2,677	50,890
XI	4	115,755	21,928	9,214	409,951
XII	8	36,488	21,308	9,719	144,987
Total	56	38,802	11,694	1,871	409,951

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.36. Service facilities in study sites

	Percent of sites	Number of facilities			
		Mean	Median	Min	Max
Elementary school	100	48	30	3	431

Secondary school	100	21	8	2	169
Police station	100	12	1	1	474
Preschool	97	62	35	1	685
Public market	97	2.8	1	1	50
Microfinance organizations	92	39	4	1	1,177
Private drugstore	92	35	7	1	599
Post office	88	1.4	1	1	11
Bank	76	24	7	1	260
College or university	75	6.5	2	1	51
Public hospital	75	1.9	1	1	19
Internet service	73	2.9	2	1	7
Technical-vocational school	69	7.9	2	1	88
Landline service	69	2	2	1	6
Private hospital	58	5.7	4	1	28
Shopping mall	51	4.6	3	1	22
Port	42	2.3	1	1	19
Botika ng bayan	24	6.8	2.5	1	21
Airport	15	0.91	1	0	1

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.37. Modes of transportation in study sites

	Percent of sites
Tricycle	89.8
Jeepney	81.4
Van/FX (AUV)	79.7
Bus	76.3
Pedicab	62.7
Boat	32.2
Taxi	25.4

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.38. Major sources of employment (industries) in study sites

	Percent of sites
Services	
Retail/wholesale trade	89.8
Food/beverage services	83.1
Transportation services	83.1
Accommodation services	72.9
Banking/financial services	66.1
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	
Crop production	74.6
Livestock/poultry production	69.5
Fisheries or aquaculture	66.1
Forestry and logging	17
Manufacturing	
Manufacture of furniture	55.9
Manufacture of food/beverages	49.2
Manufacture of metal products	32.2

Manufacture of motor vehicles	28.8
Manufacture of textiles	20.3
Manufacture of electronics	15.3
Manufacture of wood/paper	11.9
Manufacture of chemical products	11.9
Mining and quarrying	
Quarrying	42.4
Mining	11.9

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.39. Types of establishments with at least 100 employees in study sites

	Percent of sites	Number of establishments			
		Mean	Median	Min	Max
Commercial establishments	39	682.95	3	1	11,698
Manufacturing companies	32.2	263.71	30.5	1	1,807
Transportation companies	32.2	25.2	3	1	182
Hotels	23.7	443.08	4.5	1	5,123
Plantation companies	23.7	48.09	2	1	381
Mining/quarrying companies	13.6	34.14	5	2	142
Plantation companies	13.6	11.67	2.5	1	51

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

Table 4.40. Significant events in study sites from 2015 to 2017

	Percent of sites	Frequency of occurrence			
		Mean	Median	Min	Max
Typhoon	50.9	4.38	3	1	15
Major flooding	42.4	3.72	2	1	23
Livestock/poultry disease	42.4	2.76	2	1	12
Landslide	40	3.78	1	1	21
Drought	30.5	1.33	1	1	3
Earthquake	27.1	2.75	1	1	17
Fish kill	25.4	3.67	3	1	18
Epidemic	11.9	11.14	3	1	55
Crop infestation	10.2	1.33	1	1	3
Armed conflict/violence	8.5	13	5	1	50
Volcanic eruption	1.7	2	2	2	2

Source: SLP Baseline Survey

5. Summary

This paper presents the results of a survey of 2,160 households with participants to the Sustainable Livelihood Program in 2018. The survey, covering 59 municipalities in eight regions, was conducted for an impact evaluation of enhancements in the SLP track selection and employment facilitation processes using a clustered randomized design. Policy changes

that resulted in a very low EF-track sample and the low conversion of sample households into actual beneficiaries rendered the data collected unusable for the evaluation. Nevertheless, the data still provides important insights into the socio-economic profile of SLP participants, particularly its MD track.

Survey data suggests that potential SLP beneficiaries have limited access to formal savings and borrowing. Only 4 percent of households hold bank savings, although 31 percent holds savings in a cooperative. The most common source of loans among sample households are friends or neighbors, which over two out of five households had borrowed funds from during the past 12 months. In contrast, only 2 percent had borrowed from a bank. SLP's microenterprise grant thus provides these households with access to business financing which many would not otherwise have.

Using the 2018 first semester income poverty threshold, about 52 percent of sample households were income-poor while another 33 percent were near-poor, indicating that the program was largely successful in targeting poor households. These figures closely follow the share of households who viewed themselves as poor (54.6 percent) and those who saw themselves as "one the line" between poverty and non-poverty (31.5 percent). The mean household per capita income is in line with the per capita income of the bottom 30 percent of Philippine households.

On average, salaries and wages contribute more than half of the household income of sample households, while income from entrepreneurial activities only account for under 16 percent of income. This could suggest that many households that participate in SLP engage in self-employment or entrepreneurial activities mainly to augment income from wage- or salary-earning members. Fifty-five percent of sample households were engaged in an entrepreneurial activity, commonly one or two. Most of these activities are either in wholesale/retail trade, agriculture or fishing. They tend to be small-scale and informal in nature, as indicated by the low level of government registration, limited practice of account-keeping, and small number of workers employed.

Finally, female spouses from poor households make up the overwhelming majority of individuals who joined the SLP's MD track. Over half of them report having recent experience (dating back to January 2013) in operating a business prior to joining SLP. Most of them are either not in the labor force due to household duties, or are employed but are underemployed. This suggests that demand for MD assistance comes mainly from underemployed spouses seeking additional work, and economically inactive spouses looking to engage in work that affords them to time to perform domestic responsibilities.

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Appendices

A. Sampling, randomization, and trial protocols

Original sampling and randomization design

Ex ante power calculations required a minimum of 104 study areas or clusters (municipalities and cities). We initially required the study areas to satisfy the following requirements in order to qualify for the study.

- R1. Must be a project area of SLP for 2018 (i.e., must be included in SLP's 2018 General Appropriations Act allocation).¹³
- R2. Must have an institutionalized municipal/city PESO.¹⁴
- R3. SLP participants must not have undergone track selection before the training of IPDOs is conducted.¹⁵
- R4. The IPDO or IPDOs must be assigned exclusively to that municipality/city.¹⁶

We intended to implement cluster sampling with a multi-stage design. The first stage involves the selection of all Philippine cities and municipalities that satisfy R1 through R4. Data on R1, R3 and R2 would come from SLP, while data on R2 would come from BLE. The second stage involves matching similar areas into pairs based on the following characteristics: population, land area, number of barangays, poverty incidence, per capita locally-sourced revenue, and dependency on locally sourced revenue. Areas that are not paired are to be dropped. The third stage involves drawing the 104 clusters or 52 pairs from the remaining clusters using probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling. Paired clusters were to be drawn from the three major island groups (Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao) and NCR in proportion to the target number of SLP beneficiaries in each of the said subgroups. Within each pair, clusters were to be randomized into treatment and control groups twice: first for the track selection evaluation, and second for the EF evaluation.

Adjustments in area selection and randomization

The actual selection and randomization of clusters proceeded differently than planned. In May 2018, we selected a sample of 104 municipalities using a modified version of the sampling design. The municipalities were limited to eight regions identified by SLP NPMO as being the

¹³ R1 is necessary to ensure that organizing of new beneficiaries will take place in the areas selected, as opposed to the mere release of assistance to beneficiaries who had been organized in 2017.

¹⁴ R2 is required for the EF arm of the evaluation. According to the Department of Labor and Employment's Bureau of Local Employment (BLE), a PESO is considered institutionalized if it has permanent personnel, a budget, and an office. As of December 31, 2017, 457 out of the 1,634 Philippine municipalities and cities had an institutionalized PESO.

¹⁵ R3 is required for track selection arm of the evaluation.

¹⁶ R4 is required to avoid contamination that could arise if IPDOs assigned to multiple municipalities implement control interventions to a treatment area, or vice versa

regions where organizing of new beneficiaries was likely to take place in 2018.¹⁷ Furthermore, the selection criteria used in the first stage of the sampling were limited to R1 and R2, which were the only criteria we had data for at the time. For R1, the data used was the list of 2017 SLP target areas, in lieu of the list of 2018 target areas, which was still unavailable. SLP NPMO asked the concerned regional offices to validate whether the areas drawn met R1, R2 and R4, as well as to identify municipalities outside those sampled but which met the same requirements as possible replacements. Qualified municipalities would comprise the sampling frame to be used in sampling the final study sites.

Partial results of SLP's validation covering four regions suggested that we were going to struggle to reach 104 clusters. Track selection was already ongoing or had already been undertaken by participants in two regions.¹⁸ Moreover, a good number of areas did not satisfy R4 because their IPDOs handled multiple municipalities. To increase the number of qualified sites, we eliminated R4 as a requirement. We also relaxed R3: areas that had partially completed track selection but had at least participants 50 remaining to undergo track selection were considered as qualified.

To avoid losing more areas, we adopted the strategy to train IPDOs of qualified municipalities before they could undertake track selection. Areas that SLP identified as qualified for the study were automatically regarded as study areas, dispensing with the original sampling design. Meanwhile, SLP NPMO continued to coordinate with the regions to find more valid areas. Municipalities outside of the eight regions they had initially given were also considered. The number of study areas increased gradually until the fourth and final training.

By the end of August 2018, IPDOs from a total of 64 municipalities and cities in eight regions had undergone training on the impact evaluation.¹⁹ However, the study was implemented in only 59 sites. Six areas were dropped from the study after their IPDOs had received training. Four of these areas turned out not to have any organizing in 2018.²⁰ Meanwhile, SLP NPMO advised that two areas be excluded from the study because they were already in the project proposal stage.²¹ Finally, an IPDO from a city in NCR was not able to attend any of the trainings but still received orientation on the impact evaluation from the regional Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.²²

We randomized areas into treatment groups at the moment their IPDOs were about to undergo training. Randomization was implemented in Stata.

¹⁷ These were Regions I, IV-A, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, and XII. They were identified by SLP NPMO on March 26, 2018.

¹⁸ These were Regions IX and X.

¹⁹ Four of those regions were not in the initial eight regions on which the original sampling was based: Regions II, VIII, NCR, and CAR. They made up for the four regions we lost, which were Regions I, IV-A, IX, and X.

²⁰ These areas are Pasay and Makati in NCR; Lasam, Cagayan in Region II; and Oras, Eastern Samar in Region VIII. There was no organizing in Makati and Pasay because DSWD failed to sign a Specific Implementation Agreement with the city government in both cities. There was no organizing in Lasam because the IPDO managed to meet her participant quota for the year with the participants she organized in the other municipalities she handled. There was no organizing in Oras because operations were limited to implementing projects of beneficiaries organized in 2017.

²¹ These areas are Borongan and Dolores, Eastern Samar in Region VIII.

²² This was Marikina City.

Table A.1 shows the distribution of clusters into treatment groups. The uneven distribution owes to areas that were dropped from the study and changes in original assignment. As mentioned above, six areas were dropped from the study after their IPDOs had been trained. Another area that had been committed for the study was dropped as the IPDO missed the training due to health concerns. Three areas in Mindanao were reassigned to Group 3 or Group 4 (control under track selection) because they had completed track selection at the time the DSWD guidance memo on the study was issued (June 29, 2018).²³ Meanwhile, the NCR city whose IPDO missed the training as mentioned above was mistakenly assigned by the regional M&E officer to Group 3. Table A.2 below shows how we randomized each batch of new sites that came in and lost a number of sites along the way before arriving at the final distribution shown in Table A.1.

Table A.1. Distribution of clusters into treatment groups

Treatment Group	Number of clusters
1 (Treatment – Treatment)	13
2 (Treatment – Control)	13
3 (Control – Treatment)	17
4 (Control – Control)	16
Total	59

²³ These were Malita, Davao Occidental (reassigned from Group 1 to Group 3); Davao City (reassigned from Group 2 to Group 4); and Alabel, Sarangani (reassigned from Group 2 to Group 4).

Table A.2: Addition, randomization, reassignment and reduction of study sites from June 2018 to December 2018

Treat. Group	1st batch randomized	2nd batch randomized	Reassignment or elimination of sites	Running total	3rd batch randomized	4th batch randomized	Running total	Reassignment or elimination of sites	Reassignment or elimination of sites	Final total
	7 Jun 2018	27 Jun 2018	As of 20 Jul 2018	As of 20 Jul 2018	16 Jul 2018	2 Aug 2018	As of 3 Aug 2018	As of 8 Aug 2018	As of 10 Dec 2018	As of 11 Dec 2018
	No. of sites	No. of sites		No. of sites	No. of sites	No. of sites	No. of sites			No. of sites
1	1	12	<p>-Malita reassigned to Group 3 because track selection proceeded before issuance of DSWD policy memo dates June 29, 2018 instructing IPDOs to start implementing the treatment interventions. The IPDO attended the June 8 training.</p> <p>-Borongan was dropped because it was already in the project proposal stage when the PDO was trained. The IPDO attended the June 27-28, 2018 training.</p>	11	4	-	15	<p>-Oras was dropped because we were informed that only 2017 projects that had not been implemented will be implemented in the area in 2018. The IPDO attended the June 28-29, 2018 training.</p>	<p>-Pasay was dropped because there was no organizing in the area in 2018. DSWD failed to sign a "Specific Implementation Agreement" with the city government. The IPDO attended the July 16-17, 2018 training.</p>	13
2	1	11	<p>-Quezon City was dropped because it is not a 2018 target area. The Quezon City IPDO organized beneficiaries in Manila instead. The IPDO attended the June 28-29, 2018 training.</p> <p>- Caloocan City replaced Quezon City. The Caloocan IPDO attended the June 28-29 training without prior confirmation; it had not been assigned to any treatment group. Caloocan was assigned to Group 2 to take Quezon City's place.</p> <p>- Davao City and Alabel were reassigned to Group 4 because track selection proceeded before issuance of DSWD policy memo dates June 29, 2018 instructing IPDOs to start implementing the treatment interventions. The Davao City IPDO attended the June 8, 2018 training, while the Alabel IPDO attended the June 28-29, 2018 training.</p>	10	6	-	16	<p>-Lasam was dropped because the IPDO no longer organized participants in the area. The IPDO had met her quota for 2018 with the participants she had organized in the two other municipalities she handled. The IPDO attended the July 16-17, 2018 training.</p>	<p>-Makati was dropped because there was no organizing in the area in 2018. DSWD failed to sign a "Specific Implementation Agreement" with the city government. The IPDO attended the July 16-17, 2018 training.</p> <p>-Marikina was moved to Group 3 because it was mistakenly assigned to Group 3 by the SLP regional monitoring and evaluation officer. The Marikina IPDO was not able to attend the July 16-17, 2018 meeting though she had been confirmed to attend. SLP committed to give her the proper orientation.</p>	13
3	1	11	<p>- Cataman was dropped because the IPDO missed the training due to health reasons. SLP did not confirm her attendance to any of the succeeding trainings. The IPDO was confirmed to attend the June 28-29, 2018 training.</p>	12	3	1	16			17
4	1	11	<p>- Dolores was dropped because it was already in the project proposal stage when the PDO was trained.</p>	13	2	1	16			16
Total	4	45		46	15	2	63			59

Household sampling

Respondent sampling frames were obtained from each of the 59 study areas. Each sampling frame consists of a list of participants that had undergone track selection. IPDOs were instructed to list individuals that had selected a track in an Excel template. These templates were called Form 1.A for track selection control areas (Groups 3 and 4), and Form 1.B for track selection treatment areas (Groups 1 and 2). These forms collected participants' full name, address, contact number, and the track they selected (MD or EF). In addition, the Form 1.B asked for the track to which the participant was recommended by the sorting tool. IPDOs in Groups 1 and 2 were instructed to list only those who underwent track selection using the sorting tool.

Field offices were directed to transmit the forms to SLP NPMO on a monthly schedule from July 2018 to November 2018. IPDOs were to submit the forms to their Provincial Coordinator (PC) every 25th of the month, PCs were to submit the forms to their respective Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (RMEOs) every 28th of the month, and RMEOs were to submit the consolidated forms to the NPMO every end of the month. IPDOs were supposed to make a submission as long as there were new participants who had undergone track selection to list. We normally received the submissions from SLP NPMO in the second week of the following month. NPMO usually needed time to follow up with the regions for their submissions and check submissions that had been made.

It took 17 weeks or four months for all of the study areas to have made a Form 1.A or Form 1.B submission. Table A.3 below shows the progress of submissions of sampling frames from the study areas. Sampling frames from Visayas sites were not complete until September 2018, and those from Luzon were not complete until December 2018. This pattern reflects the pace of SLP implementation in the different regions, with implementation in Mindanao starting the earliest, and that in Luzon regions, particularly in NCR and CAR, starting last.

Table A.3: Progress of submission of sampling frames from August 2018 to December 2018

Week	No. of areas with sampling frame submission by region								Total no. of areas with a sampling frame
	Luzon				Visayas		Mindanao		
	CAR	II	III	NCR	VII	VIII	XI	XIII	
Aug 6-10	0	0	4	1	5	13	4	7	34
Sep 17-21	0	0	0	4	2	2	Complete	Complete	8
Oct 15-19	5	2	0	1	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	8
Nov 5-9	1	Complete	0	0	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	1
Nov 12-16	1	Complete	0	0	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	1
Dec 3-7	0	Complete	1	4	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	5
Dec 10-14	1	Complete	Complete	1	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	2
Total	8	2	5	11	7	15	4	7	59

Note: Weeks without any submission were omitted.

We transmitted the forms we got hold of to the survey firm to allow them to draw their household sample. They were instructed to draw the sample using simple random sampling.

Trial protocols

The protocols of the interventions were as follows. For areas assigned to implement the treatment intervention for track selection (Groups 1 and 2), IPDOs were required to facilitate the track selection using the sorting tool.²⁴ IPDOs were to administer the sorting tool to each participant after their Basic Livelihood Training through an interview. They were instructed to input the responses directly onto the program. IPDOs were also provided with paper copies of the sorting tool form, which they were instructed to use only when a computer is unavailable. IPDOs were required to inform participants of the result of the sorting tool assessment. IPDOs must assign participants to the track to which s/he has the highest predicted probability of success.²⁵ If the participant wishes to take a different track than the one assigned by the sorting tool, s/he may do so but s/he is to be excluded from the study.

For treatment areas under the EF evaluation (Groups 1 and 3), EF-track participants are to be assisted in finding employment exclusively through the PESO. SLP efforts to place participants into jobs or trainings are disallowed. IPDOs were given a list of practices that they were required to do in order to maximize the use of the PESO. These include taking participants to the PESO, introducing them to the PESO manager and staff, orienting participants on PESO services, assisting them to accomplish their resumes and submitting them to the PESO, requiring them to attend PESO-organized job fairs, and informing them of job opportunities available through the PESO.

Meanwhile, IPDOs in control areas under the sorting evaluation (Groups 3 and 4) were instructed to implement track selection as described in the SLP guidelines. Similarly, control areas under the EF evaluation (Groups 2 and 4) were to follow current SLP guidelines in implementing employment facilitation.

B. Balance tests

We test for balance between treatment and control groups on the baseline values of outcome variables and other individual and household characteristics that could affect our outcomes of interest. We conduct the tests by regressing the treatment dummy variable on each variable, using clustered standard errors to compute the test statistic. Table B.1 shows balance between treatment and control groups under the sorting evaluation, while Table B.2 shows balance between treatment and control groups under the EF evaluation. The right-most column in both tables report the difference between the treatment and control mean of the variable in question and whether it is statistically significant. Outcome variables in the table are italicized.

²⁴ The sorting tool is an Excel-based form that collects information about the SLP participant such as geographic location, education and previous training, previous experience in work and business, personality traits, as well as the participant's choice of SLP track. Using these inputs, the sorting tool produces the predicted probabilities of success in each SLP track. IPDOs were trained on the use of the sorting tool and were provided with a copy of the program.

²⁵ If the difference in success probabilities between two tracks is within five percentage points, the tool recommends the individual to both tracks. In this case, the participant may choose between either track.

There is a statistically difference between the sorting treatment and control groups in terms of the share of SLP participants who had had a job from January 2013 until the start of the Basic Livelihood Training, with the treatment mean being six percentage points higher than the control mean. There is also a statistically significant difference between the EF treatment and control groups in terms of the proportion of households with housing walls made of strong construction materials, with the control mean being 11 percentage points higher than the control mean. However, on all the other variables tested including key outcome variables, the difference between treatment and control groups are statistically insignificant, indicating good baseline balance between treatment and control groups.

Table B.1. Baseline balance between sorting treatment and control groups

Variable	(1)		(2)		(3)		t-test
	Treatment		Control		Total		Difference
	N (Clusters)	Mean (SE)	N (Clusters)	Mean (SE)	N (Clusters)	Mean (SE)	(1)-(2)
SLP participant characteristics							
Age	948 (26)	43.77 (0.47)	1212 (33)	44.36 (0.44)	2160 (59)	44.10 (0.32)	-0.60
Sex (1 = male)	948 (26)	0.08 (0.02)	1212 (33)	0.08 (0.01)	2160 (59)	0.08 (0.01)	0.00
Married	948 (26)	0.68 (0.03)	1212 (33)	0.71 (0.03)	2160 (59)	0.70 (0.02)	-0.03
Years of education	948 (26)	9.18 (0.25)	1212 (33)	9.35 (0.19)	2160 (59)	9.28 (0.15)	-0.17
Graduate of technical-vocational course	948 (26)	0.09 (0.01)	1212 (33)	0.09 (0.01)	2160 (59)	0.09 (0.01)	0.00
Attended a training course during Jan. 2013 until start of BLT	948 (26)	0.12 (0.02)	1212 (33)	0.10 (0.01)	2160 (59)	0.11 (0.01)	0.02
Held a job during Jan. 2013 until start of BLT	948 (26)	0.38 (0.02)	1212 (33)	0.31 (0.02)	2160 (59)	0.34 (0.02)	0.06*
Operated a farm or business activity during Jan. 2013 until start of BLT	948 (26)	0.57 (0.04)	1212 (33)	0.56 (0.02)	2160 (59)	0.57 (0.02)	0.01
In the labor force	948 (26)	0.69 (0.03)	1212 (33)	0.69 (0.02)	2160 (59)	0.69 (0.02)	0.00
Employed (if in the labor force)	651 (26)	0.97 (0.01)	832 (33)	0.97 (0.01)	1483 (59)	0.97 (0.01)	-0.01
Hours worked in primary occupation	630 (26)	30.21 (1.50)	810 (33)	31.04 (1.30)	1440 (59)	30.68 (0.98)	-0.83
Household characteristics							
Household size	948 (26)	5.72 (0.13)	1212 (33)	5.55 (0.12)	2160 (59)	5.63 (0.09)	0.17

Owner or owner-like possession of house and lot	948	0.40	1212	0.46	2160	0.43	-0.06
	(26)	(0.04)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.03)	
Roof made of strong materials	948	0.66	1212	0.65	2160	0.65	0.01
	(26)	(0.03)	(33)	(0.02)	(59)	(0.02)	
Walls made of strong materials	948	0.39	1212	0.36	2160	0.37	0.02
	(26)	(0.04)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With piped water into dwelling	948	0.38	1212	0.36	2160	0.37	0.01
	(26)	(0.07)	(33)	(0.06)	(59)	(0.04)	
With own flush toilet	948	0.74	1212	0.73	2160	0.73	0.02
	(26)	(0.03)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
Self-rated poverty (1 = poor)	948	0.58	1212	0.52	2160	0.55	0.07
	(26)	(0.04)	(33)	(0.05)	(59)	(0.03)	
Experienced hunger in the last three months	948	0.21	1212	0.16	2160	0.18	0.05
	(26)	(0.04)	(33)	(0.02)	(59)	(0.02)	
With savings in bank	948	0.04	1212	0.04	2160	0.04	0.01
	(26)	(0.01)	(33)	(0.01)	(59)	(0.01)	
With savings in cooperative/MFI	948	0.29	1212	0.32	2160	0.31	-0.04
	(26)	(0.03)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
Took bank loan in last 12 months	948	0.02	1212	0.03	2160	0.02	-0.01
	(26)	(0.01)	(33)	(0.01)	(59)	(0.00)	
Took loan from cooperative/MFI in last 12 months	948	0.27	1212	0.28	2160	0.28	-0.01
	(26)	(0.03)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With cellphone	948	0.90	1212	0.89	2160	0.89	0.01
	(26)	(0.02)	(33)	(0.02)	(59)	(0.01)	
With TV	948	0.76	1212	0.74	2160	0.75	0.02
	(26)	(0.03)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With air conditioner	948	0.01	1212	0.00	2160	0.01	0.00
	(26)	(0.00)	(33)	(0.00)	(59)	(0.00)	
With washing machine	948	1.70	1212	1.70	2160	1.70	0.00
	(26)	(0.04)	(33)	(0.05)	(59)	(0.03)	
With stove	948	0.42	1212	0.42	2160	0.42	0.01
	(26)	(0.07)	(33)	(0.07)	(59)	(0.05)	
With refrigerator	948	0.23	1212	0.24	2160	0.24	-0.00
	(26)	(0.02)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With motorcycle	948	0.28	1212	0.27	2160	0.28	0.02
	(26)	(0.03)	(33)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
<i>Household income per capita</i>	887	15,339.05	1131	14,273.91	2018	14,742.09	1,065.14
	(26)	(1,145.62)	(33)	(956.68)	(59)	(729.51)	
<i>Entrepreneurial income per capita</i>	936	3,592.63	1198	3,052.03	2134	3,289.14	540.60
	(26)	(506.14)	(33)	(331.00)	(59)	(288.61)	
<i>Food expenditure per capita</i>	917	19,077.84	1161	19,400.57	2078	19,258.15	-322.73
	(26)	(833.81)	(33)	(826.42)	(59)	(586.66)	
<i>Household expenditure per capita</i>	798	23,367.92	1010	23,380.89	1808	23,375.17	-12.97
	(26)	(876.66)	(33)	(987.79)	(59)	(668.48)	

Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. Standard errors are clustered at city/municipality. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.

Table B.2. Baseline balance between EF treatment and control groups

Variable	(1)		(2)		(3)		t-test
	Treatment		Control		Total		Difference
	N (Clusters)	Mean (SE)	N (Clusters)	Mean (SE)	N (Clusters)	Mean (SE)	(1)-(2)
SLP participant characteristics							
Age	1113 (30)	43.67 (0.42)	1047 (29)	44.56 (0.50)	2160 (59)	44.10 (0.32)	-0.90
Sex (1 = male)	1113 (30)	0.07 (0.01)	1047 (29)	0.09 (0.01)	2160 (59)	0.08 (0.01)	-0.02
Married	1113 (30)	0.67 (0.03)	1047 (29)	0.73 (0.02)	2160 (59)	0.70 (0.02)	-0.06
Years of education	1113 (30)	9.11 (0.25)	1047 (29)	9.46 (0.17)	2160 (59)	9.28 (0.15)	-0.35
Graduate of technical-vocational course	1113 (30)	0.10 (0.01)	1047 (29)	0.09 (0.01)	2160 (59)	0.09 (0.01)	0.01
Attended a training course during Jan. 2013 until start of BLT	1113 (30)	0.09 (0.01)	1047 (29)	0.13 (0.02)	2160 (59)	0.11 (0.01)	-0.04
Held a job during Jan. 2013 until start of BLT	1113 (30)	0.32 (0.02)	1047 (29)	0.36 (0.03)	2160 (59)	0.34 (0.02)	-0.05
Operated a farm or business activity during Jan. 2013 until start of BLT	1113 (30)	0.55 (0.03)	1047 (29)	0.59 (0.03)	2160 (59)	0.57 (0.02)	-0.04
In the labor force	1113 (30)	0.69 (0.02)	1047 (29)	0.69 (0.02)	2160 (59)	0.69 (0.02)	-0.00
Employed (if in labor force)	763 (30)	0.97 (0.01)	720 (29)	0.97 (0.01)	1483 (59)	0.97 (0.01)	0.01
Hours worked in primary occupation	743 (30)	31.16 (1.42)	697 (29)	30.16 (1.34)	1440 (59)	30.68 (0.98)	1.00
Household characteristics							
Household size	1113 (30)	5.63 (0.13)	1047 (29)	5.62 (0.13)	2160 (59)	5.63 (0.09)	0.02
Owner or owner-like possession of house and lot	1113 (30)	0.41 (0.03)	1047 (29)	0.45 (0.04)	2160 (59)	0.43 (0.03)	-0.04
Roof made of strong materials	1113 (30)	0.64 (0.03)	1047 (29)	0.66 (0.03)	2160 (59)	0.65 (0.02)	-0.02
Walls made of strong materials	1113 (30)	0.32 (0.03)	1047 (29)	0.43 (0.04)	2160 (59)	0.37 (0.02)	-0.11**
With piped water into dwelling	1113 (30)	0.39 (0.06)	1047 (29)	0.35 (0.06)	2160 (59)	0.37 (0.04)	0.04
With own flush toilet	1113 (30)	0.73 (0.03)	1047 (29)	0.74 (0.03)	2160 (59)	0.73 (0.02)	-0.02

Self-rated poverty (1 = poor)	1113	0.54	1047	0.55	2160	0.55	-0.01
	(30)	(0.05)	(29)	(0.04)	(59)	(0.03)	
Experienced hunger in the last three months	1113	0.21	1047	0.15	2160	0.18	0.06
	(30)	(0.03)	(29)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With savings in bank	1113	0.03	1047	0.05	2160	0.04	-0.01
	(30)	(0.01)	(29)	(0.01)	(59)	(0.01)	
With savings in cooperative/MFI	1113	0.30	1047	0.31	2160	0.31	-0.01
	(30)	(0.03)	(29)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
Took bank loan in last 12 months	1113	0.02	1047	0.02	2160	0.02	-0.00
	(30)	(0.01)	(29)	(0.01)	(59)	(0.00)	
Took loan from cooperative/MFI in last 12 months	1113	0.27	1047	0.29	2160	0.28	-0.02
	(30)	(0.04)	(29)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With cellphone	1113	0.87	1047	0.91	2160	0.89	-0.04
	(30)	(0.02)	(29)	(0.01)	(59)	(0.01)	
With TV	1113	0.76	1047	0.73	2160	0.75	0.03
	(30)	(0.03)	(29)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
With air conditioner	1113	0.01	1047	0.00	2160	0.01	0.00
	(30)	(0.00)	(29)	(0.00)	(59)	(0.00)	
With washing machine	1113	1.68	1047	1.72	2160	1.70	-0.04
	(30)	(0.05)	(29)	(0.04)	(59)	(0.03)	
With stove	1113	0.42	1047	0.42	2160	0.42	-0.00
	(30)	(0.07)	(29)	(0.07)	(59)	(0.05)	
With refrigerator	1113	0.24	1047	0.23	2160	0.24	0.01
	(30)	(0.03)	(29)	(0.02)	(59)	(0.02)	
With motorcycle	1113	0.28	1047	0.27	2160	0.28	0.02
	(30)	(0.03)	(29)	(0.03)	(59)	(0.02)	
<i>Household income per capita</i>	1050	15,296.78	968	14,140.40	2018	14,742.09	1,156.38
	(30)	(1,088.09)	(29)	(945.89)	(59)	(729.51)	
<i>Wage income per capita</i>	1102	9,664.70	1033	8,776.53	2135	9,234.97	888.18
	(30)	(910.79)	(29)	(823.47)	(59)	(618.77)	
<i>Food expenditure per capita</i>	1063	19,668.32	1015	18,828.59	2078	19,258.15	839.73
	(30)	(923.98)	(29)	(712.66)	(59)	(586.66)	
<i>Household expenditure per capita</i>	936	24,103.29	872	22,593.60	1808	23,375.17	1,509.69
	(30)	(941.46)	(29)	(925.31)	(59)	(668.48)	

Note: The value displayed for t-tests are the differences in the means across the groups. Standard errors are clustered at city/municipality. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent critical level.

Annexes

BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE DSWD-PIDS-3IE IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

1. IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon, my name is (ENUMERATOR'S FULL NAME) of CPRM. We are currently conducting a survey for a study of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies or PIDS about the situation of households with participants in the Sustainable Livelihood Program of DSWD. We would like to ask some information about your household. Can you confirm that [NAME OF SLP PARTICIPANT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] is a member of this household? If so, may I have some of your time for an interview?

CONSENT AND CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE

All information collected from this interview will be held strictly confidential and will only be used for research. No information that can establish your identity will be published. We will not share your personal information to any third party. Moreover, your answers will not decide whether or not you will receive benefits or services. You have the right to object to the processing of your personal data, the right to access your personal data that we will process, and the right to have your personal data corrected. Do you have any questions regarding the survey?

Do you agree to be interviewed?

YES [GO TO NEXT SECTION](#) NO [GO TO INTERVIEW END DATE](#)

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

LATITUDE	<input type="text"/>	LONGITUDE	<input type="text"/>
REGION	<input type="text"/>	HOUSE NO.	<input type="text"/>
PROVINCE	<input type="text"/>	STREET	<input type="text"/>
MUNIC./CITY	<input type="text"/>	SITIO/PUROK	<input type="text"/>
BARANGAY	<input type="text"/>		

RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION

HOUSEHOLD ID NO. - -

PANTAWID MEMBER? YES NO

PANTAWID ID NO.

HOUSEHOLD HEAD'S NAME

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME	MIDDLE NAME

RESPONDENT'S NAME

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME	MIDDLE NAME

CONTACT NUMBER/S

ENUMERATOR'S INFORMATION

ENUMERATOR'S NAME

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME	MIDDLE NAME

INTERVIEW RECORD

INTERVIEW START DATE	MONTH <input type="text"/>	YEAR <input type="text"/>
TIME STARTED	HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
INTERVIEW END DATE	MONTH <input type="text"/>	YEAR <input type="text"/>
TIME ENDED	HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

In this part of the interview, I will ask you to list all the members of your household. I will ask about their age, civil status, and educational attainment. I will also ask about the job or activity they were engaged in during the past week. (EXPLAIN DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD TO THE RESPONDENT.)

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS							
DC-0. How many members does the household have, including OFWs? _____							
LINE NUMBER	ALL PERSONS				FOR 5 YEARS OLD & OVER ONLY		
	Who is the head of the household? Who are the other members of the household? (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME)	What is ___'s relationship to the family head? SEE OPTIONS	Is ___ male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	When is ___'s date of birth? SPECIFY DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	What was ___'s age as of his/her last birthday? IF LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD, GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER.	What is ___'s marital (civil) status? IF 5-9 YEARS OLD, CHOOSE SINGLE	What is the highest grade/year completed by ___? SEE OPTIONS
0	DC-1	DC-2	DC-3	DC-4	DC-5	DC-6	DC-7
01		01					
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
	OPTIONS FOR DC-2 01 Head 02 Spouse 03 Son 04 Daughter 05 Stepson 06 Stepdaughter 07 Son-in-Law 08 Daughter-in-Law 09 Grandson 10 Granddaughter 11 Father 12 Mother 13 Brother 14 Sister 15 Uncle 16 Aunt 17 Nephew 18 Niece 19 Other Relative 20 Nonrelative 21 Boarder	OPTIONS FOR DC-6 1 Single 2 Married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced/Separated/Annulled 5 Common-law/Live-in 6 Unknown	OPTIONS FOR DC-7 & DC-9 000 No grade completed 010 Preschool <u>Elementary</u> 110 Grade 1 120 Grade 2 130 Grade 3 140 Grade 4 150 Grade 5 160 Grade 6 170 Grade 7 180 Grade 6 Graduate 190 Grade 7 Graduate <u>SPED</u> 191 SPED Undergrad. 192 SPED Graduate	<u>High School</u> 210 1 st year 220 2 nd year 230 3 rd year 240 4 th year 250 High School Grad. <u>Post-Secondary</u> 310 1 st year 320 2 nd year 330 Post-Secondary Grad.	<u>K-12 Program</u> 410 Grade 1 420 Grade 2 430 Grade 3 440 Grade 4 450 Grade 5 460 Grade 6 470 Grade 7 480 Grade 8 490 Grade 9 500 Grade 10 510 Grade 11 520 Grade 12 530 K-12 Grad.	<u>College</u> 710 1 st year 720 2 nd year 730 3 rd year 740 4 th year 750 5 th year 760 6 th year 770 College Graduate <u>Post-baccalaureate</u> 910 Masters Undergrad. 920 Masters Grad. 930 PhD Undergraduate 940 PhD Graduate	

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)								3. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
5-24 YEARS OLD				15 YEARS OLD AND OVER				FOR PERSONS WHO EVER WORKED OR HAD A JOB DURING THE PAST WEEK			
LINE NUMBER	Is __ currently attending school?	What grade or year is __ currently attending?	Why is __ not attending school?	Is __ a graduate of a technical or vocational course?	What is the technical-vocational course obtained by __ ?		Is __ an overseas worker?	FOR 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER			
	1 Yes 2 No ►GO TO DC-10	SEE OPTIONS	SEE OPTIONS	1 Yes 2 No ►GO TO DC-13	SPECIFY	ENTER CODE	1 Yes ►GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER 2 No	Did __ do any work for at least one hour during the past week? 1 Yes ►GO TO EC-3 2 No	Although __ did not work, did __ have a job or business during the past week? 1 Yes 2 No ►GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER IF AGE 5-14 YEARS OLD. OTHERWISE, GO TO EC-18	What was __'s primary occupation during the past week? (SPECIFY OCCUPATION, E.G. ELEMENTARY TEACHER, RICE FARMER, ETC.)	
1	DC-8	DC-9	DC-10	DC-11	DC-12	DC-12A	DC-13	EC-1	EC-2	EC-3	EC-3A
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
OPTIONS FOR DC-10 1 Schools are very far 2 No school within the barangay 3 No regular transportation 4 High cost of education or financial concern 5 Illness or disability 6 Housekeeping or to take care of siblings 7 Marriage or cohabitation 8 Got pregnant 9 Employment or looking for work 10 Lack of personal interest 11 Lazy 12 Cannot cope with school work 13 Finished schooling 14 Problem with school record 15 Problem with birth certificate 16 Too young to go to school 17 Other, specify											

CODES FOR DC-12.A

01 = Agricultural and fisheries sector skills

(example: Animal Production, Aquaculture, Fish Capture, Horticulture, Landscape Installation and Maintenance, Rice Machinery Operations)

02 = Automotive and land transport sector skills

(example: Auto Body Painting/Finishing, Automotive Body Repairing, Auto Engine Rebuilding, Automotive Servicing, Automotive Electrical Assembly, Automotive Mechanical Assembly, Driving, Motorcycle/Small Engine Servicing)

03 = Construction sector skills

(example: Carpentry, Construction Painting, Building Wiring Installation, Electrical Installation and Maintenance, Heavy Equipment Servicing, Heavy Equipment Operation, Masonry, Pipefitting, Plumbing, Reinforced Steel Bar Installation, Rigging, Scaffold Erection, Technical Drafting, Tile Setting)

04 = Electronics sector skills

(example: Consumer Electronics Servicing, Instrumentation and Control Servicing, Mechatronics Servicing)

05 = Furniture and fixtures sector skills

(example: Furniture Making, Finishing, Weaving, Handicrafts-Making, Décor-Making)

06 = Garments sector skills

(example: Sewing, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Fashion Design)

07 = Health, social and other community development sector skills

(example: Barangay Health Services, Beauty Care, Biomedical Equipment Services, Bookkeeping, Caregiving, Dental Laboratory Tech. Services, Emergency Medical Services, Hairdressing, Health Care Services, Hilot (Wellness Massage), Household Services, Massage Therapy, Pharmacy Services, Photography, Security Service)

08 = Heating, ventilation and air conditioning or refrigeration sector skills

(example: RAC Servicing, Transport RAC Servicing)

09 = Information and technology sector skills

(example: Animation, Cable TV Installation, Computer Hardware Servicing, Contact Center Services, Medical Transcription, PC Operations, Programming, Telecom OSP Installation, Visual Graphics Design)

10 = Maritime sector skills

(example: Deck Rating, Engine Rating, Ship's Catering)

11 = Metals and engineering sector skills

(example: Welding, Machining)

12 = Processed food and beverage sector skills

(example: Fish Products Packaging, Food Processing, Slaughtering Operations)

13 = Tourism (hotel and restaurant) sector skills

(example: Bartending, Bread and Pastry Production, Commercial Cooking, Events Management Services, Food and Beverage Services, Front Office Services, Housekeeping, Tour Guiding Services, Tourism Promotion Services, Travel Services)

14 = Utilities sector skills

(example: Electric Power Distribution Line Construction, Diesel Power Plant Operation and Maintenance, Transmission Line Installation and Maintenance, Line Construction)

15 = Wholesale and retail trading sector skills

(example: Customer Services)

16 = Other

3. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

FOR PERSONS WHO EVER WORKED OR HAD A JOB DURING THE PAST WEEK

5 YEARS OLD AND OVER ONLY		FOR 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER ONLY												LINE NUMBER	
KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY (SPECIFY INDUSTRY E.G. PRIMARY/ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, GROWING OF PADDY RICE, ETC.)	PSIC	NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SEE OPTIONS	What was __'s normal number of working hours per day during the past week?	What was __'s total number of hours worked during the past week?	Did __ want more than [ANSWER IN EC-7] hours of work during the past week? 1 Yes 2 No	Did __ look for additional work during the past week? 1 Yes 2 No	Was this __'s first time to do any work? 1 Yes 2 No	CLASS OF WORKER SEE OPTIONS ▶ GO TO EC-14 IF CODE IS 3, 4, 6	FOR MEMBERS WITH CODE 0, 1, 2 OR 5 IN EC11 (CLASS OF WORKER)		Did __ have other job or business during the past week? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ GO TO EC-16	How many other jobs/businesses did __ have during the past week?	What is __'s total hours worked for all jobs during the past week? ▶ GO TO EC-29 IF 48 HRS. OR LESS		What is the main reason why __ worked more than 48 hours during the past week? ENTER CODE ▶ GO TO EC-29
									BASIS OF PAYMENT SEE OPTIONS ▶ GO TO EC-14 IF CODE=7	BASIC PAY PER DAY IN CASH					
EC-4	EC-4A	EC-5	EC-6	EC-7	EC-8	EC-9	EC-10	EC-11	EC-12	EC-13	EC-14	EC-15	EC-16	EC-17	0
										Php					01
										Php					02
										Php					03
										Php					04
										Php					05
										Php					06
										Php					07
										Php					08
										Php					09
										Php					10
OPTIONS FOR EC-5 1 Permanent job/business/unpaid family work 2 Short-term or seasonal or casual job/business/unpaid family work 3 Worked for different employer on day to day or week to week basis					OPTIONS FOR EC-11 0 Worked for private household 1 Worked for private establishment 2 Worked for government or government corporation 3 Self-employed without any paid employee 4 Employer in own family-operated farm or business 5 Worked with pay on own family-operated farm or business 6 Worked without pay on own family-operated farm or business					OPTIONS FOR EC-12 0 In kind, imputed 1 Per piece 2 Per hour 3 Per day 4 Monthly 5 Pakyaw 6 Other salaries/wages (SPECIFY) 7 Not salaries/wages (SPECIFY, e.g. commission basis)			OPTIONS FOR EC-17 1 Wanted more earnings 2 Requirements of the job 3 Exceptional week 4 Ambition, passion for job 5 Other reasons (SPECIFY)		

LINE NUMBER	3. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)													
	FOR PERSONS WHO DID NOT WORK AND HAD NO JOB OR BUSINESS DURING THE PAST WEEK											SALARIES AND WAGES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS		
	15 YEARS OLD AND OVER													
	Did __ look for a job or try to engage in a business during the past week? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ GO TO EC-22	Was this __'s first time to look for a job or try to engage in a business? 1 Yes 2 No	What has __ been doing to find a job or engage in a business? SEE OPTIONS. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY.	How many weeks has __ been looking for a job or trying to engage in a business? ▶ GO TO EC-24	Why did __ not look for a job or try to engage in a business? SEE OPTIONS	When was the last time __ looked for a job or tried to engage in a business? SEE OPTIONS	Had opportunity to work in a job or business existed last week or within two weeks, would __ have been available? 1 Yes 2 No	Is __ willing to take up work in a job or business during the past week or within two weeks? 1 Yes 2 No	Did __ work in a job or business at any time before? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ GO TO SLP-1	What was __'s last occupation? (SPECIFY OCCUPATION, E.G. ELEMENTARY TEACHER, PALAY FARMER, ETC.)	During the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018), did __ work as an employee or worker, whether for a private household, a private business, the government, or a family-operated farm or business? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ GO TO SLP-1	During the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018), how much in total salaries or wages did __ receive?		
											EC-29			
											IN CASH (SALARY, WAGES, BONUSES, COMMISSION, ALLOWANCES)	IN KIND (FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, MEDICAL BENEFITS, ETC)		
0	EC-18	EC-19	EC-20	EC-21	EC-22	EC-23	EC-24	EC-25	EC-26	EC-27	EC-27.A	EC-28	EC-29A	EC-29B
01													Php	Php
02													Php	Php
03													Php	Php
04													Php	Php
05													Php	Php
06													Php	Php
07													Php	Php
08													Php	Php
09													Php	Php
10													Php	Php
OPTIONS FOR EC-20 1 Registered in public employment agency 2 Registered in private employment agency 3 Approached employer directly 4 Approached relatives or friends 5 Posted or answered advertisements 6 Applied for business loan 7 Applied for business requirements/permits 8 Other (SPECIFY)				OPTIONS FOR EC-22 1 Tired/believe no work available ▶ GO TO EC-23 2 Awaiting results of previous job application ▶ GO TO EC-23 3 Temporary illness/disability ▶ GO TO EC-24 4 Bad weather ▶ GO TO EC-24 5 Waiting for rehire/job recall ▶ GO TO EC-24 6 Too young/old or retired/permanent disability ▶ GO TO EC-26 7 Household, family duties ▶ GO TO EC-26 8 Schooling ▶ GO TO EC-26 9 Others (SPECIFY) ▶ GO TO EC-26				OPTIONS FOR EC-23 1 Within the last month 2 One to six months ago 3 More than six months ago						

4. SLP PARTICIPATION			
FOR 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER			
LINE NUMBER	Has __ ever received livelihood assistance from the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) or SEA-K in the past, such as funds for business, business equipment, technical-vocational training, job referral, or short-term work?	What types of assistance from SLP or SEA-K did __ receive?	Is __ currently a participant of SLP in 2018?
	1 Yes 2 No ►GO TO SLP-3 98 Don't know ►GO TO SLP-3	SEE OPTIONS (CHOOSE AS ALL THAT APPLY)	1 Yes 2 No ►GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER 98 Don't know ►GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER
(1)	SLP-1	SLP-2	SLP-3
01			
02			
03			
04			
05			
06			
07			
08			
09			
10			
OPTIONS FOR SLP-2 01 Funds for business (Seed Capital Fund modality) 02 Business assets or equipment, e.g. pigs, chicken, feeds, equipment, materials, starter kit, etc. 03 Basic Livelihood Training (Microenterprise Development Training or Basic Employment Skills Training) 04 Technical-vocation training (Skills Training modality) 05 Employment referrals 06 Expenses for pre-employment requirements e.g. Birth Certificate, NBI Clearance, SSS, etc. (Pre-/Employment Assistance Fund modality) 07 Transportation expenses or uniform for first days of going to work (Pre-Employment Assistance Fund modality) 08 Cash for short-term work (Cash for Building Livelihood Assets modality) 09 Others (SPECIFY) 98 Don't know			

In this part of the interview, I will ask you questions about your household's characteristics, such as the social programs you have access to; your house, water supply, and toilet facility; your household's savings and borrowing; and your household assets.

5. SOCIAL SERVICES	
SS-1. Are you or any member of your household a member of any of the following health insurance, life insurance, or pre-need insurance?	1 Yes 2 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
1. GSIS	
2. SSS	
3. PhilHealth	
4. Private health insurance company or Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	
5. Private life insurance company	
6. Private pre-need insurance company	
SS-2. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive any benefits, payments or accessed any of the following programs?	1 Yes 2 No 98 Don't Know 99 Refused
1. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps	
2. Social Pension	
3. SPES or Special Program for the Employment of Students	
4. Any livelihood program (excluding SLP)	
5. Any free training program for business or employment	
6. Any feeding program for children	
7. Any scholarship program	
8. Any employment or cash-for-work program	

6. HOUSING	
NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: DO NOT ASK QUESTIONS HO-1 TO HO-4 TO THE RESPONDENT. ANSWER THEM THROUGH OBSERVATION.	
At the time of visit	
HO-1. TYPE OF BUILDING 1 Single house 2 Duplex 3 Multi-unit residential unit (e.g. apartment, condominium, or townhouse) 4 Commercial/industrial/agricultural building/house 5 Institutional living quarter (e.g. hotel, hospital, prison, etc.) 6 Other housing unit (SPECIFY, e.g. boat, cave, etc.)	
HO-2. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OF MATERIALS OF THE ROOF 1 Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, asbestos) 2 Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw) 3 Salvaged/makeshift materials 4 Mixed but predominantly strong materials 5 Mixed but predominantly light materials 6 Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials 7 Not Applicable	
HO-3. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF THE OUTER WALL 1 Strong materials (galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick, stone, wood, plywood, asbestos) 2 Light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw) 3 Salvaged/makeshift materials 4 Mixed but predominantly strong materials 5 Mixed but predominantly light materials 6 Mixed but predominantly salvaged materials 7 Not Applicable	
HO-4. TENURE STATUS OF THE HOUSING UNIT 1 Own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot 2 Rent house/room including lot ► GO TO HO-6 3 Own house, rent lot 4 Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner 5 Own-house, rent-free lot, without consent of owner 6 Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner 7 Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner 8 Living in a public space with rent 9 Living in a public space without rent	
HO-5. By your own estimate, how much is the imputed rent per month of the house and/or the lot?	Php

(IF HOUSE/LOT IS OWNED OR RENT-FREE, ASK FOR IMPUTED RENT FOR HOUSE/LOT. IF BOTH HOUSE AND LOT ARE OWNED OR RENT-FREE, ASK FOR IMPUTED RENT FOR BOTH.)	
HO-6. What is the floor area of the housing unit?	_____ square meters
HO-7. Is there any electricity in the building/house? 1 Yes 2 No	

7. WATER AND SANITATION

<p>WS-1. What is the household's main source of water supply? COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM PIPED INTO:</p> <p>DWELLING 01 ▶GO TO WS-3 YARD/PLOT 02 PUBLIC TAP 03</p> <p>POINT SOURCE:</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL/TUBE WELL/ BOREHOLE 04 UNPROTECTED (OPEN DUG WELL) 05 DEVELOPED SPRING 06 UNDEVELOPED SPRING 07 RIVER/STREAM/POND/LAKE/DAM 08 RAINWATER 09 ▶GO TO WS-3 TANKER TRUCK/PEDDLER/NEIGHBOR 10 ▶GO TO WS-3</p>	
WS-2. How far is this water source from your house?	_____ meters
<p>WS-3. What kind of toilet facility does the household use?</p> <p>FLUSH TOILET OWN TOILET 11 SHARED TOILET 12 PIT TOILET/LATRINE CLOSED PIT 21 OPEN PIT 22 DROP/OVERHANG 31 PAIL SYSTEM 41 NO TOILET/FIELD/BUSH 51 OTHERS, SPECIFY 96</p>	

8. POVERTY AND HUNGER

<p>PH-1. [USE SHOW CARD]. Where would you place your family in this card? 1 – Not poor 2 – On the line 3 – Poor 98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused</p>	
<p>PH-2. During the past three months, did it happen even once, that you or any household member experienced hunger because you did not have food to eat? 1 – Yes 2 – No ▶GO TO NEXT SECTION</p>	
<p>PH-3. How many days did you experience hunger in the last three months? 98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused</p>	ENTER NUMBER OF DAYS

9. SAVINGS

<p>SAV-1. Do you or any member of your household have [...]? 1 – Yes 2 – No ▶GO TO NEXT ITEM 98 – Don't know ▶GO TO NEXT ITEM 99 – No response/Refused ▶GO TO NEXT ITEM</p>	<p>SAV-2. AMOUNT OF SAVINGS 98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused</p>
1. Savings in a bank or banks	Php
2. Savings in a cooperative or microfinance	Php
3. Savings at home	Php
4. Other savings (e.g. paluwagan, association, etc.), SPECIFY	Php

10. BORROWING			
BOR-1. Have you or any member of your household been able to take out a loan from [...] in the past 12 months?	BOR-2. Does anyone in your household have any outstanding loans with [...]?	BOR-3. What is the outstanding loan value with [...]?	BOR-4. Did you use collateral in availing this loan?
1 – Yes 2 – No 98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused	1 – Yes 2 – No 98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused ▶GO TO NEXT ITEM ▶GO TO NEXT ITEM ▶GO TO NEXT ITEM	98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused	1 – Yes 2 – No 98 – Don't know 99 – No response/Refused
1. Bank (private or public)		Php	
2. SSS, GSIS or Pag-Ibig		Php	
3. Microfinance or credit cooperative		Php	
4. Pawnshop or lending company		Php	
5. Employer		Php	
6. Loan shark (e.g. 5-6)		Php	
7. Friends or neighbors		Php	

11. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS			
HA-1. Did the household own [NAME OF ASSET] as of the past month?	HA-2. How many [NAME OF ASSET] does the household own?	HA-3. If this asset were to be sold in its current condition, for how much will you be able to sell it?	HA-4. Is this asset being used in any of the entrepreneurial activities of any household member?
1 – Yes 2 – No ▶GO TO NEXT ASSET	ENTER NUMBER	ENTER AMOUNT IN PESOS	1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 – No response/Refused
1. House		Php	
2. House lot		Php	
3. Agricultural land		Php	
4. Commercial land		Php	
5. Hand tractor		Php	
6. Plow		Php	
7. Thresher		Php	
8. Sprayer		Php	
9. Water pump/motor		Php	
10. Carabao		Php	
11. Cattle		Php	
12. Goat		Php	
13. Pigs		Php	
14. Poultry (chickens, ducks, quail, turkeys)		Php	
15. TV set		Php	
16. Radio/stereo		Php	
17. Karaoke system		Php	
18. Refrigerator		Php	
19. Freezer		Php	
20. Aircon		Php	
21. Washing machine		Php	
22. Gas range/stove		Php	
23. Oven		Php	
24. Microwave oven		Php	
25. Other cooking appliances		Php	

26. Electric fan			Php	
27. DVD/CD player			Php	
28. Telephone (landline)			Php	
29. Cellphone			Php	
30. Computer (desktop or laptop)			Php	
31. Tablet			Php	
32. Tables			Php	
33. Chairs			Php	
34. Bed with frame			Php	
35. Eating utensils (plates, bowls, saucers, spoons, forks, glasses, cups, pitcher, etc.)			Php	
36. Cooking tools (pots, pans, knives, peeler, spatula, tong, etc.)			Php	
37. Home furnishings (e.g. pictures, vases, decorations, carpets, curtains, etc.)			Php	
38. Motorcycle			Php	
39. Tricycle			Php	
40. Bicycle			Php	
41. Pedicab			Php	
42. Jeep			Php	
43. Car			Php	
44. Van			Php	
45. Motor boat			Php	
46. Banca			Php	
47. Sewing machine			Php	
48. Welding equipment			Php	
49. Woodwork machine			Php	
50. Jewelries and accessories			Php	
51. Butane			Php	
52. Horse			Php	
53. Sled			Php	

In this part of the interview, I will ask you about your household's expenditures during the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018).

12. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES

The following questions are about your household's consumption of food and beverages. Please give me your household's food consumption on a weekly basis during the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018). (INCLUDE ALL FOOD AND BEVERAGES CONSUMED FROM PURCHASES, WHETHER IN CASH OR ON CREDIT, FROM GIFTS, AND FROM THE HOUSEHOLD'S OWN PRODUCTION.)

HE-1. During the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018), how much on the average is your household's weekly consumption of [NAME OF ITEM]?	IN CASH OR ON CREDIT (WEEKLY)	IN KIND OR SELF-PRODUCED (WEEKLY)	RECEIVED AS GIFTS OR FOR FREE (TOTAL FOR LAST 6 MONTHS)
A. BREAD AND CEREALS			
1. Rice	Php	Php	Php
2. Corn	Php	Php	Php
3. Flour	Php	Php	Php
4. Other cereal preparation	Php	Php	Php
5. Bread and other bakery products	Php	Php	Php
6. Pasta and noodle products	Php	Php	Php
7. Other bread and cereals not elsewhere classified	Php	Php	Php

B. MEAT			
1. Beef	Php	Php	Php
2. Pork	Php	Php	Php
3. Goat	Php	Php	Php
4. Chicken	Php	Php	Php
5. Other meat (sheep, frog, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
6. Offal (liver, gizzard, intestines, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
7. Dried, salted or smoked meat and offal	Php	Php	Php
8. Preserved or processed meat (tocino, tapa, hotdog, liver spread, luncheon meat, corned beef, longganisa, bacon, embotido, sausage, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
C. FISH AND SEAFOOD			
1. Fish (fresh or frozen)	Php	Php	Php
2. Dried, smoked or salted fish (e.g. tuyo, tinapa)	Php	Php	Php
3. Seafood (shrimp, crabs, squid, shells, mollusks, seaweeds, snails, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
4. Fish-based preparations (e.g. canned or bottled sardines, bagoong, burong isda, et.)	Php	Php	Php
5. Seafood-based preparations (e.g. canned squid, burong talangka, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
D. MILK, CHEESE AND EGGS			
1. Raw or fresh milk	Php	Php	Php
2. Condensed, evaporated or powdered milk	Php	Php	Php
3. Yoghurt, cream, milk-based dessert	Php	Php	Php
4. Soya milk and milk-based beverages	Php	Php	Php
5. Cheese and curd (e.g. kesong puti, cottage cheese, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
6. Eggs (including balut, penoy, salted eggs, quail eggs, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
7. Other milk, cheese, and eggs not elsewhere classified	Php	Php	Php
E. OILS AND FATS			
1. Butter and butter products	Php	Php	Php
2. Margarine, peanut butter, etc.	Php	Php	Php
3. Edible oil (cooking oil, coconut oil, coconut milk, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
4. Edible animal fats (lard, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
F. FRUITS			
1. Fresh fruits (e.g. banana, mango, apple, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
2. Dried/preserved fruits	Php	Php	Php
3. Nuts and edible seeds (cashew, peanut, coconut)	Php	Php	Php
4. Preserved fruit and fruit-based products (e.g. fruit cocktail, dried fruits, kaong, nata de coco, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
G. VEGETABLES			
1. Leafy vegetables (e.g. pechay, kangkong, camote tops, cabbage, mustasa, malunggay leaves, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
2. Fruit vegetables (e.g. ampalaya, okra, tomato, squash, beans, legumes, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
3. Onions, garlic, carrots, radish (labanos), tugui	Php	Php	Php
4. Potatoes and other tuber vegetables (gabi, ube, camote, cassava, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
5. Vegetables preserved or processed (e.g. pickled vegetables, tokwa, tausi, miso and French fries)	Php	Php	Php
6. Products of tuber vegetables (e.g. potato chips, cassava cake, halaya, camote cue, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
H. SUGAR, JAM, HONEY, CHOCOLATE, CONFECTIONARY			
1. Sugar	Php	Php	Php
2. Jam, marmalades, jellies	Php	Php	Php
3. Honey	Php	Php	Php

4. Chocolates	Php	Php	Php
5. Ice cream	Php	Php	Php
6. Other confectionary products (e.g. chewing gum, candies, pastillas, meringue, bukayo, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
I. FOOD PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED			
1. Salt	Php	Php	Php
2. Spices and culinary herbs (e.g. pepper, ginger, laurel leaves)	Php	Php	Php
3. Sauces, condiments and seasonings (e.g. catsup, patis, soy sauce, salad mix, vestin, ginisa mix, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
4. Vinegar	Php	Php	Php
5. Dessert preparation and soup broths	Php	Php	Php
6. Baby food and dietary preparations (e.g. Gerber, Cerelac, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
7. Other Food Products Not Elsewhere Classified (e.g. coffee creamer)	Php	Php	Php
J. COFFEE, TEA AND COCOA			
1. Coffee	Php	Php	Php
2. Tea	Php	Php	Php
3. Cocoa (including Milo, Ovaltine, Ricoa, tablea, cacao beans)	Php	Php	Php
4. Cocoa-based preparations	Php	Php	Php
K. MINERAL WATER, SOFT DRINKS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES			
1. Mineral and spring water	Php	Php	Php
2. Soft drinks	Php	Php	Php
3. Fruit juices, vegetable juices, concentrates and ready-to-drink juices	Php	Php	Php
4. Energy drink (e.g. Red Bull, Cobra, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
L. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			
1. Beer	Php	Php	Php
2. Liquor or hard drinks (e.g. whisky, rum, gin, vodka, lambanog, etc.)	Php	Php	Php
3. Wine (e.g. tuba, basi, other wine)	Php	Php	Php
M. TOBACCO PRODUCTS			
1. Cigarettes and cigars	Php	Php	Php
2. Chewing tobacco	Php	Php	Php
3. Other tobacco products	Php	Php	Php
N. OTHER VEGETABLE-BASED PRODUCTS			
1. Betel leaves and betel nuts	Php	Php	Php
2. Other (e.g. mint leaf, lime (apog))	Php	Php	Php

The following questions are about your household's actual expenditures during the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018) on items such as clothing, appliances, furniture, health, and education.

(INCLUDE ALL PURCHASES (WHETHER IN CASH OR ON CREDIT), AND ITEMS RECEIVED AS GIFTS OR FOR FREE.)

HE-2. Did your household spend on [NAME OF ITEM], or received them as a gift, in the past six months?		IN CASH OR ON CREDIT	IN KIND OR SELF-PRODUCED	RECEIVED AS GIFTS OR FOR FREE (LAST 6 MONTHS)
1 - Yes 2 - No ► GO TO NEXT ITEM				
	A	B	C	D
A. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR				
1. Clothing (e.g. articles of clothing such as shirts, dress, pants, shorts, underwear, socks; clothing accessories such as handkerchiefs, scarfs, belt, helmet; services paid for dress-making, tailoring, and repair of garments; and rental of clothing)		Php		Php
2. Footwear (e.g. shoes and other footwear for men, women, boys, girls and infants; parts of footwear; and rental and repair of footwear)		Php		Php

B. FURNITURE, APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT, AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE				
3. Furniture, furnishings, carpets and other floor covering (includes dining table, dining chairs, sala set, sofa bed, cabinet, shoe rack, TV rack; ceiling lights, lamps, pictures, sculptures, mirrors, mattresses; and carpets and linoleum)		Php		Php
4. Household textiles (e.g. curtains, bedsheets, pillows, pillow cases, blankets, mosquito nets, etc.)		Php		Php
5. Glassware, tableware and household utensils (e.g. vases, plates, bowls, glasses, pots, pans, waste bins, bread container, coffee container, etc.)		Php		Php
6. Household appliances (e.g. refrigerator, freezer, washing machines, cooking range, stove, microwave, air conditioner, water dispenser, sewing machine, electric fan, rice cooker, flat iron, toaster, blender, electric water heater, coffee maker, etc.)		Php		Php
7. Repair of household appliances		Php		Php
8. Transport equipment for household use (e.g. motor cars, motorcycles, bicycles, tricycles, etc.)		Php		Php
9. Household tools and equipment for house and garden (e.g. electric drills, saw, hammer, screwdriver, wrench, pliers, watering can, hose, spade, shovel, rake, ladder, electric bulbs, fluorescent lights, flashlight, batteries, etc.)		Php		Php
10. Audio-visual, electronic, and communications equipment (e.g. cellphone, landline phone, television, VCD/DVD player, radio, camera, tablet, desktop computer, laptop computer, printer, scanner, cassette recorder, MP3 player, karaoke/videoke, microphone, etc.)		Php		Php
11. Musical instruments (e.g. guitar, piano, etc.)		Php		Php
12. Goods for routine household maintenance (e.g. soaps, washing powders, liquid detergents, fabric softener, bleach; brooms, dust pan, rag, sponges; polishes, cream and other cleaning articles; filters, table napkins, aluminum foil, etc.)		Php		Php
13. Services for routine household maintenance (e.g. cook, maid, driver, laundering, babysitting, other domestic services)		Php		Php
C. HEALTH				
14. Medical products, therapeutic gadgets and equipment (e.g. medicine, vitamins, supplements, thermometer, bandages, etc.)		Php		Php
15. Outpatient medical services (e.g. medical services, dental services, paramedical services)		Php		Php
16. Hospital services (inpatient services in public or private hospital)		Php		Php
D. RECREATION AND CULTURE				
17. Recreational items, gardens and pets (e.g. toys, card games, board games, items for collection, video games; sports equipment such as balls and rackets; natural and artificial plants and flowers; and pets, pet food, veterinary services and pet-related products)		Php		Php
18. Recreational and cultural services (e.g. sports stadiums, basketball courts, swimming pool, amusement parks, cinema, theater, concert, cable TV subscription, etc.)		Php		Php
19. Games of chance (e.g. lottery, casino, bingo, sweepstakes, etc.)		Php		Php
20. Newspaper, books and stationery		Php		Php
21. Package holiday		Php		Php
E. EDUCATION				
22. Tuition fees (for pre-school, primary, secondary, post-secondary, secondary, tertiary and post-graduate)		Php		Php
23. Education not defined by level (e.g. vocational training, review center, etc.)		Php		Php
24. Allowances for family members studying away from home		Php		Php
25. Other education expenses (e.g. school uniform, computer rental services, printing services, and other educational expenses)		Php		Php
F. OTHER EXPENDITURES				
26. Taxes (income tax, real estate tax, other direct taxes)		Php		

27. Gifts and contributions to others (gifts and assistance to private individuals outside the family, contributions to church and religious institutions, contributions and donations to other institutions, gifts and contributions for birthdays/weddings, anniversaries, holiday season's gifts, etc.)		Php	Php	
28. Other (losses due to fire, theft, natural calamities, etc.)		Php	Php	
G. OTHER DISBURSEMENTS				
29. Purchase or amortization of real property		Php	Php	
30. Payments of cash loan		Php	Php	
31. Installment for appliances bought before February 2018		Php	Php	
32. Installment for personal transport bought before February 2018		Php	Php	
33. Loans granted to persons outside the family		Php	Php	
34. Amount deposited in banks/investments		Php	Php	
35. Major repair of the house		Php	Php	
36. Construction of new house		Php	Php	
37. Other (withholding taxes from current income, payment for goods/services acquired/availed of outside reference period, back rentals paid during the reference period, etc.)		Php	Php	

The following questions are about your average monthly expenses or consumption during the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018) on items such as personal effects, housing, electricity, water, restaurants, and transportation. (INCLUDE ALL PURCHASES WHETHER IN CASH OR ON CREDIT, AND ITEMS RECEIVED AS GIFTS OR FOR FREE.)

HE-3. Did your household spend on [NAME OF ITEM] or received them as a gift in the past six months?		IN CASH OR ON CREDIT	IN KIND OR SELF-PRODUCED	RECEIVED AS GIFTS OR FOR FREE
1 - Yes				
2 - No ► GO TO NEXT ITEM				
	A	B	C	D

A. MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

1. Personal care (e.g. bath soap, toothpaste, shampoo, deodorant, conditioner, lotion, sanitary napkins, baby oil, powder, hairdressing, salons and personal grooming establishments, electric appliances for personal care, etc.)		Php		Php
2. Personal effects (e.g. jewelry, clocks and watches, other personal effects such as handbag, umbrella, etc.)		Php		Php
3. Social protection (retirement homes for elderly persons, residences for disabled persons, etc.)		Php		Php
4. Insurance (service charges for life insurance, housing insurance, health insurance, transport insurance, etc.)		Php		Php
5. Financial services (financial charges of banks, money changers, etc.)		Php		Php
6. Other services not elsewhere classified (e.g. fees for legal services, fees for employment, funeral charges, cremation, payment for photocopies, fees for the issue of birth, marriage/death certificates, service charges in bayad centers, etc.)		Php		Php

B. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

1. Actual rentals for housing (actual rental paid, other actual rentals)		Php		Php
2. Imputed rentals for housing (imputed rentals of owners-occupiers)		Php		Php
3. Maintenance and repair of the dwelling (service charges for plumbers, electrician, carpenter, painters, and materials for repair such as paint, wallpaper, etc.)		Php		Php
4. Water supply services related to the dwelling		Php		Php
5. Electricity, gas and other fuels (electricity, LPG, kerosene, fuel wood, charcoal, and other fuels)		Php		Php

C. RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

1. Restaurants, cafes and the like (purchase of food from restaurants, kiosks, street vendors, vending machines; and purchase of catering services)		Php		Php
2. Canteens		Php		Php
3. Accommodation services (expenses on hotels, boarding houses, motels, etc.)		Php		Php

D. TRANSPORT

1. Operation of personal transport equipment (purchase of fuel, spare parts, repair services, driving lessons, driving license, toll fees, parking fee, etc.)		Php		Php
2. Transport services (expenses on transport fare such as on jeepney, tricycle, bus, shuttle, train, airplane, ferry, etc.)		Php		Php
E. COMMUNICATION				
1. Postal/courier services (purchase of sending letters, packages, remittances)		Php		Php
2. Telephone and telefax services (prepaid phone/Internet card, electronic load, Internet subscription, telephone subscription, etc.)		Php		Php

The following question is about your **actual** expenditure during the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018) on food, beverages, and services for special family occasions such as birthdays, wedding, baptism, anniversary, fiesta, etc.? (INCLUDE ALL PURCHASES WHETHER IN CASH OR ON CREDIT, AND ITEMS RECEIVED AS GIFTS OR FOR FREE.)

HE-4. Did your household spend on [NAME OF ITEM] or received them as gift in the past six months? 1 – Yes 2 – No ► GO TO NEXT ITEM	IN CASH OR ON CREDIT	RECEIVED AS GIFTS	
	A	B	C
1. Food and refreshments	Php	Php	Php
2. Alcoholic beverages	Php	Php	Php
3. Service of priest, cooks, waiters, etc.	Php	Php	Php
4. Rental of space, facilities and equipment	Php	Php	Php
5. Other items (balloons, flowers, candles, paints, funeral charges, cremation, firecrackers)			

In this part of the interview, I will ask you about your household's sources of income during the past six months (February 2018 to July 2018).

13. SUSTENANCE ACTIVITIES	
SA-1. During February 2018 to July 2018, did you or any household member farmed crops, gathered or cultured fish, raised animals, or hunted animals, mainly for your household's consumption and not for sale? 1 Yes 2 No ► GO TO NS-1	
SA-1.1 How much was your net receipts from the following activities?	NET RECEIPTS
1. Fishing, gathering shells, snails, seaweeds, corals, etc.	Php
2. Logging, gathering of forest products like firewood	Php
3. Hunting and trapping	Php
4. Farming and gardening of cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.	Php
5. Raising of livestock and poultry	Php
SA-2. TOTAL NET RECEIPTS FROM SUSTENANCE ACTIVITIES (DO NOT ASK)	

14. NET SHARE OF CROPS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES PRODUCED, AQUACULTURE HARVESTED OR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISED BY OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	
NS-1. During February 2018 to July 2018, did your household receive crops, livestock, meat, milk, eggs or seafood that was produced or raised by other households in your land or fishpond, or from the livestock you own? 1 Yes 2 No ► GO TO OTH-1	
NS-1.1. What is the value of your net share of [NAME OF ITEM]?	VALUE OF NET SHARE
1. Crops (e.g. rice, corn, fruits, vegetables, etc.)	Php
2. Animals (pigs, cattle, chicken, etc.)	Php
3. Meat, eggs and milk	Php
4. Fish and aquatic products	Php
5. Other products	Php
NS-2. TOTAL VALUE OF NET SHARES (DO NOT ASK)	

15. OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME AND RECEIPTS			
OTH-1. During February 2018 to July 2018, how much did you or any household member receive from [NAME OF SOURCE]?	1 – Yes 2 – No ► GO TO NEXT ITEM	IN CASH	IN KIND
		A	B
1. Remittances from OFWs and/or relatives working abroad		Php	
2. Cash assistance, support, or relief from abroad		Php	
3. Cash assistance, support or relief from relatives in the Philippines		Php	
4. Cash assistance, support or relief from the government		Php	
5. Cash assistance, support or relief from the private and non-government sector (e.g. church, companies, NGOs, etc.)		Php	
6. Pension or retirement benefits		Php	
7. Benefits from SSS, GSIS and/or PAG-IBIG		Php	
8. Salaries and wages of household members below 15 years old		Php	Php
9. Rental of land		Php	Php

10. Rental of house, room, or bed space		Php	Php
11. Rental of commercial space		Php	Php
12. Rental of other properties		Php	Php
13. Interest from bank deposits		Php	Php
14. Interest from loans or pawning to others		Php	Php
15. Dividends from investments		Php	Php
16. Sale of real property		Php	Php
17. Sale of personal property		Php	Php
18. Loans from other families		Php	Php
19. Loans from business firms (including sari-sari stores)		Php	Php
20. Loans from banks or government (e.g. SSS, GSIS, etc.)		Php	Php
21. Payments received for loans to others		Php	Php
22. Withdrawal of savings or capital/share in business		Php	Php
23. Net winnings from gambling, sweepstakes and raffle		Php	Php
24. Inheritance		Php	Php
25. Prizes from tournaments or contests		Php	Php
26. Proceeds from insurance		Php	Php
27. Other sources of income and receipts		Php	Php
OTH-2. TOTAL INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES AND RECEIPTS		Php	Php

Interview all household members who operate a business or self-employment activity using Form 3.1 (Business Profile Questionnaire).

END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE DSWD-PIDS-3IE IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

SLP PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER: ADMINISTER THIS FORM TO THE SLP PARTICIPANT IN THE HOUSEHOLD. THE SLP PARTICIPANT SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED PRIOR TO CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW.

1. IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon, my name is (ENUMERATOR'S FULL NAME) of CPRM. We are currently conducting a survey for a study of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies or PIDS about the situation of households with participants in the Sustainable Livelihood Program of DSWD. We would like to ask SLP participants about their previous trainings, jobs, and businesses. Can you confirm that you are a participant of SLP? If so, may I have some of your time for an interview?

CONSENT AND CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE

All information collected from this interview will be held strictly confidential and will only be used for research. No information that can establish your identity will be published. We will not share your personal information to any third party. Moreover, your answers will not decide whether or not you will receive benefits or services. You have the right to object to the processing of your personal data, the right to access your personal data that we will process, and the right to have your personal data corrected. Do you have any questions regarding the survey?

Do you agree to be interviewed?

YES GO TO NEXT SECTION NO GO TO INTERVIEW END DATE

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

LATITUDE LONGITUDE

REGION HOUSE NO.

PROVINCE STREET

MUNIC./CITY SITIO/PUROK

BARANGAY

RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION

HOUSEHOLD ID NO. - -

PANTAWID MEMBER? YES NO

PANTAWID ID NO.

HOUSEHOLD HEAD'S NAME

LAST NAME FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME MIDDLE NAME

RESPONDENT'S NAME

LAST NAME FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME MIDDLE NAME

CONTACT NUMBER

ENUMERATOR'S INFORMATION

ENUMERATOR'S NAME

LAST NAME FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME MIDDLE NAME

INTERVIEW RECORD

INTERVIEW START DATE MONTH YEAR

TIME STARTED HH MM

INTERVIEW END DATE MONTH YEAR

TIME ENDED HH MM

When did you take Basic Livelihood Training (BLT) under SLP?			
Start date:	MM/DD/YYYY	End date:	MM/DD/YYYY

2. TRAINING HISTORY

First I will ask you about trainings you took from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING]?

<p>TH-1. Did you take any technical-vocational or business training course from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING]?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No ▶ SKIP TO EH-1</p>	<p>ENTER RESPONSE</p>
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TH-2. Please recall all current and past technical-vocational or business training courses that you took from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING], beginning with the most recent. (INCLUDE TRAININGS THAT STARTED BEFORE JANUARY 2013 AND ENDED WITHIN THE REFERENCE PERIOD.)

No.	What is the name of the training program?	What is the name of the schools or institutions where you took the training? <small>SPECIFY NAME</small>	Type of provider	In what year did you take the training?	Did you finish the training? <small>1 Yes 2 No ▶ GO TO NEXT TRAINING 3 Ongoing ▶ GO TO NEXT TRAINING</small>	How many days did you attend the training?	Do you have a TESDA certification for the skills you acquired (example: COC, NC I, NC II, NC III)? <small>CHOOSE RESPONSE</small>	Name at most three skills that you learned from the training.
			<small>CHOOSE RESPONSE</small>					
	2A	2B	2B1	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

<p>TRAINING PROVIDER (2B1)</p> <p>1 TESDA 2 School, College or University 3 National Government Agency 4 Local Government Unit 5 NGO 6 Business Firm 7 Manpower Agency 8 Other</p>	<p>TESDA CERTIFICATION (2F)</p> <p>1 No/None 2 COC 3 NC I 4 NC II 5 NC III 6 NC IV 7 Other</p>
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3. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Now I will ask about jobs you had from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING].

EH-1. Did you have a job at any time from January 2013 until the before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING]?
 1. Yes
 2. No ▶ **SKIP TO EI-1**

ENTER RESPONSE

EH-2. Please recall all current and past jobs you had since January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING], beginning with the most recent. (INCLUDE JOBS THAT STARTED BEFORE JANUARY 2013 AND ENDED WITHIN THE REFERENCE PERIOD.)

No.	NAME OF COMPANY OR EMPLOYER SPECIFY NAME	POSITION OR JOB TITLE SPECIFY POSITION OR JOB TITLE	PSOC	CLASS OF WORKER SEE CHOICES	NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT SEE CHOICES	NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS PER WEEK	START DATE OF EMPLOYMENT ENTER MONTH AND YEAR	Do you still have this job? 1 YES ▶ NEXT JOB 2 NO	END DATE OF EMPLOYMENT ENTER MONTH AND YEAR	Why did you stop working in this job? SEE CHOICES
	2A	2B	2B1	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

CLASS OF WORKER (2C)

- 1 Worked for private household
- 2 Worked for private establishment
- 3 Worked for government/government-controlled corporation
- 4 Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business
- 5 Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT (2D)

- 1 Permanent
- 2 Short-term, seasonal or casual
- 3 Worked for different employer from week to week basis

REASON FOR STOPPING WORK (2I)

- 1 Contract ended
- 2 Terminated
- 3 Laid off
- 4 Retired
- 5 To look for or move to a different job
- 6 To engage in business
- 7 To study
- 8 Injury or illness
- 9 Pregnancy or marriage
- 10 To take care of family
- 11 Moved residence
- 12 Employer relocated or shut down
- 13 Other, SPECIFY

4. EMPLOYABILITY INDICATORS

Now I will ask questions about your efforts to find a job.

EI-1. Did you try to look for a job during the month before the start of Basic Livelihood Training, including for any current jobs?

1. Yes ▶ **SKIP TO EI-3**
2. No

ENTER
RESPONSE

EI-2. Why did you not try to look for a job?

1. I already have a job. ▶ **SKIP TO EI-6**
2. I already have a business. ▶ **SKIP TO EI-6**
3. I want further training. ▶ **SKIP TO EI-6**
4. Other (SPECIFY) ▶ **SKIP TO EI-6**

ENTER
RESPONSE

EI-3. How many times did you apply for a job during the month before the start of Basic Livelihood Training?

ENTER
NUMBER

EI-4. Of the [ANSWER IN EI-3] times you applied, how many times were you offered a job?

ENTER
NUMBER

EI-5. Which of the following job search methods did you do during the month before the start of Basic Livelihood Training? (READ OUT CHOICES)

1 = Yes 2 = No

1. Searched for jobs online
2. Visited the PESO
3. Attended job fairs
4. Walked-in or called companies
5. Asked friends or family for referrals
6. Asked government offices for referrals

EI-6. (SELF-ESTEEM) For the next set of questions, I'm going to read a set of statements about how you see yourself. There are no right or wrong answers. For each statement, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
1. I wish I could have more respect for myself.					
2. I am able to do things as well as well as most other people.					
3. I feel I do not have much to be proud of.					
4. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.					
5. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.					

EI-7. (LIFE SKILLS) Now I'm going to read you a series of statements that describe you. For each statement, please tell me if it describes you all of the time, most of the time, sometimes, seldom, or never.

	All of the time (1)	Most of the time (2)	Sometimes (3)	Seldom (4)	Never (5)
1. I am on time and conscious about my deadlines and manage my timetable for work.					
2. I communicate and express my concerns related to work with my supervisor to get his or her opinion or advice.					
3. I listen attentively to other people and try not to interrupt them while talking.					
4. I budget my allowance (or salary) and prioritize so I can buy things that I need rather than things that I want.					
5. I try to save my extra money for emergencies or give it to my parents/family.					
6. I make sure that my clothes suit the occasion that I am going to or attending.					

EI-8. (EMPLOYABILITY) For the last series of statement, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, or strongly disagree.

	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)
1. Sometimes it takes me several tries to explain an idea.					

2. In a conflict, I try to consider others' ways of thinking before reaching a solution.					
3. I know how to get along well with different types of personalities.					
4. When I have something to do, I do it at the last minute.					
5. I propose ideas to help my teammates achieve our goals.					

5. BUSINESS OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Finally, I will ask you questions about businesses or self-employment activities you operated from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING].

BH-1. Did you operate any farming, business, or self-employment activity from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING]? 1. Yes 2. No ► END OF QUESTIONNAIRE	ENTER RESPONSE
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BH-2. Please recall all current and past farming, business and self-employment activities you operated from January 2013 until before [START DATE OF BASIC LIVELIHOOD TRAINING], beginning with the most recent. (INCLUDE BUSINESSES THAT STARTED BEFORE JANUARY 2013 AND ENDED WITHIN THE REFERENCE PERIOD.)

No.	KIND OF FARM, BUSINESS OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY <small>SPECIFY NAME</small>	PSIC	Does/did the business have any workers? <small>1 Yes 2 No</small>	When did the business start operating? <small>ENTER MONTH AND YEAR</small>	Is the business still operating? <small>1 Yes ► NEXT BUSINESS 2 No</small>	When did the business stop operating? <small>ENTER MONTH AND YEAR</small>	Why did the business stop operating? <small>SEE CHOICES</small>
	2A	2A1	2B	2C	2D	2F	2G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

MAIN REASON FOR STOPPING BUSINESS OPERATIONS (2G)

1 Business was failing
 2 Operator found a job
 3 Operator engaged in a different business
 4 Illness or injury
 5 Marriage or pregnancy
 6 To take care of family
 7 Damage from calamity
 8 Other, SPECIFY

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE DSWD-PIDS-3IE IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

BUSINESS PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Note to the interviewer: Administer this form to business operators and self-employed household members. Business operators and self-employed members should be identified when administering Form 1.1: Household Questionnaire.

1. IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon, my name is (ENUMERATOR'S FULL NAME) of CPRM. We are currently conducting a survey for a study of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies or PIDS about the situation of households with participants in the Sustainable Livelihood Program of DSWD. We would like to ask some information about the entrepreneurial activities engaged in by the members of the household. Can you confirm that you are operating a business or are self-employed? If so, may I have some of your time for an interview?

CONSENT AND CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE

All information collected from this interview will be held strictly confidential and will only be used for research. No information that can establish your identity will be published. We will not share your personal information to any third party. Moreover, your answers will not decide whether or not you will receive benefits or services. You have the right to object to the processing of your personal data, the right to access your personal data that we will process, and the right to have your personal data corrected. Do you have any questions regarding the survey?

Do you agree to be interviewed?

Yes ► [GO TO NEXT SECTION](#)

No ► [GO TO INTERVIEW END DATE](#)

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

LATITUDE LONGITUDE

REGION

HOUSE NO.

PROVINCE

STREET

MUNIC./CITY

SITIO/PUROK

BARANGAY

RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION

HOUSEHOLD ID NO. - -

PANTAWID MEMBER? YES NO

PANTAWID ID NO.

RESPONDENT'S NAME

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME

MIDDLE NAME

LINE NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

CONTACT NUMBER/S

ENUMERATOR'S INFORMATION

ENUMERATOR'S NAME

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME

MIDDLE NAME

INTERVIEW RECORD

INTERVIEW START DATE MONTH YEAR

TIME STARTED HH MM

INTERVIEW END DATE MONTH YEAR

TIME ENDED HH MM

2. BUSINESS INFORMATION

BI-0. How many businesses or self-employment activities did you or any member of your household operate from February 2018 to July 2018 either as an operator as self-employed?

Enter number. _____

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF BUSINESS OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY <i>Specify goods or services produced or sold. Start with the main or primary business activity.</i>	Who is the main operator of this business? <i>Specify name.</i>	LINE NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD Q'NAIRE	When did this business start operating? <i>Enter month and year.</i>	In what type of premises is this business activity conducted? <i>See choices.</i>	Is the business registered with the local gov't or any gov't agency? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ <i>Skip to BI-7</i> 98 Don't Know ▶ <i>Skip to BI-7</i>	Is the business registered with [...]?					Does [NAME OF OPERATOR] have a bank account that is used solely for this business? 1 Yes 2 No	Does [NAME OF OPERATOR] keep an account of this business's expenses, sales and income? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ <i>Skip to BI-10</i>	What type of accounts does [NAME OF OPERATOR] keep for this business? <i>See choices.</i>	Is the business seasonal or does it operate throughout the year? 1 Seasonal 2 Entire year
							Barangay	City or Municipal Hall	DTI	BIR	Other <i>Specify agency or gov't unit.</i>				
	BI-1	BI-2	BI-2A	BI-3	BI-4	BI-5	BI-6A	BI-6B	BI-6C	BI-6D	BI-6E	BI-7	BI-8	BI-9	BI-10
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															

CHOICES FOR OR-5

- 01 At home with no special work space
- 02 At home with work space inside/attached to the home
- 03 Business premises with fixed location independent from home
- 04 Farm or individual agriculture/subsidiary plot
- 05 Home or workplace of the client
- 06 Construction site
- 07 Market, bazaar stall, trade fair
- 08 Street, pavement or highway with fixed post
- 09 Employer's home
- 10 Transport vehicle
- 11 No fixed location
- 90 Others (SPECIFY) _____

CHOICES FOR OR-9

- 1 Informal accounts for personal use
- 2 Simplified accounting format required for tax payment
- 3 Detailed formal accounts (balance sheets)
- 4 Others (SPECIFY)

LINE NUMBER	During the past six months, were there people who worked in this business even on a part-time basis, excluding the business operator? 1 Yes 2 No ▶ Skip to BI-14	How many are household members? <i>Enter 0 if none.</i>	How many are non-household members? <i>Enter 0 if none.</i>	What were the sources of funding for this business during the last 12 months? <i>Choose all that apply. See choices.</i>	What was the main source of funding for this business during the last 12 months? <i>See choices.</i>	TYPE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY <i>See choices.</i>
	BI-11	BI-12	BI-13	BI-14	BI-15	BI-16
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
CHOICES FOR BI-14 AND BI-15 1. Business earnings 2. Personal or household savings 3. Remittances 4. Sale of assets 5. Pawning of assets 6. Borrowing from family member or relatives 7. Borrowing from neighbor or friends 8. Borrowing from employer or landlord 9. Loan from bank or lending company 10. Loan from cooperative 11. Loan from microfinance organization 12. Loan from SSS, GSIS or Pag-Ibig 13. Grant from government or NGO 14. Other <i>Specify</i> .					CHOICES FOR BI-16 1 Crop farming and gardening ▶ GO TO INC-1 2 Livestock and poultry raising ▶ GO TO INC-2 3 Fishing ▶ GO TO INC-3 4 Forestry and hunting ▶ GO TO INC-4 5 Wholesale and retail trade ▶ GO TO INC-5 6 Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ▶ GO TO INC-6 7 Manufacturing ▶ GO TO INC-7 8 Community, social, recreational and personal services ▶ GO TO INC-8 9 Transportation, storage and communication services ▶ GO TO INC-9 10 Mining and quarrying ▶ GO TO INC-10 11 Construction ▶ GO TO INC-11 12 Entrepreneurial activities NEC ▶ GO TO INC-12	

2. NET INCOME FROM ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

CROP FARMING AND GARDENING

Including planting of grain, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, flowers and ornamental plants

INC-1. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] harvest any crops, vegetables, fruits, or plants?

1 – Yes

2 – No

A. INCOME FROM CROP FARMING AND/OR GARDENING

Item	Production <i>Specify units in kilograms.</i>	Total Value of Harvest	Value Harvested Crops Consumed by Household	Value of Harvested Crops Given Away as Gifts	Value of Harvested Crops Not Yet Disposed Of
1. Cereals		Php	Php	Php	Php
a. Palay		Php	Php	Php	Php
b. Corn		Php	Php	Php	Php
c. Others, specify		Php	Php	Php	Php
2. Fruits and vegetables		Php	Php	Php	Php
a. Fruits		Php	Php	Php	Php
b. Vegetables		Php	Php	Php	Php
c. Cassava		Php	Php	Php	Php
d. Camote		Php	Php	Php	Php
e. Coconut		Php	Php	Php	Php
f. Others, specify		Php	Php	Php	Php
3. Others (including orchids and ornamental plants)		Php	Php	Php	Php
a. Tobacco		Php	Php	Php	Php
b. Coffee		Php	Php	Php	Php
c. Others, specify		Php	Php	Php	Php
4. GROSS INCOME (DO NOT ASK)		Php	Php	Php	Php

B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN THE PRODUCTION OF HARVESTED CROPS/PLANTS

1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased (excluding irrigation services)	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (e.g. seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of agricultural services (e.g. irrigation, planting, harvesting, threshing, weed control, etc.)	Php
6. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
7. Rental of land for the business	Php
8. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
9. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, work animals, etc.)	Php
10. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
11. Goods purchased for resale	Php
12. Interest payment on loans	Php
13. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
14. Other operating expenses	Php
15. TOTAL COSTS <i>Do not ask.</i>	Php
C. NET INCOME <i>Do not ask.</i>	Php

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING

Including raising of pigs, cows, goat, cattle, chicken, duck, quail, and production of milk and eggs

INC-2. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] sell, consume, or give away any livestock or poultry (such as pigs, cows, goat, chicken, duck, quail, etc.), or produced livestock or poultry products such as milk, eggs, etc.?

1 – Yes	
2 - No	
A. INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND LIVESTOCK/POULTRY PRODUCTS	
1. Total value of livestock and poultry sold during reference period	Php
2. Total value of livestock and poultry consumed by household during reference period	Php
3. Total value of livestock and poultry given away as gifts during reference period	Php
4. Total value of livestock and poultry products produced during reference period (e.g. eggs, milk, etc.)	Php
5. GROSS INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN RAISING OF LIVESTOCK/POULTRY DISPOSED OF, AND IN PRODUCING LIVESTOCK/POULTRY PRODUCTS	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	
3. Electricity and water purchased	
4. Materials and supplies purchased (e.g. acquisition cost of young animals, feeds, medicine, etc., excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of agricultural services (e.g. veterinary services, animal breeding, etc.)	Php
6. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
7. Rental of land for the business	Php
8. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
9. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
10. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
11. Goods purchased for resale	Php
12. Interest payment on loans	Php
13. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
14. Other operating expenses	Php
15. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

FISHING	
INC-3. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] catch, gather, or harvest fish or other aquatic products such as fingerlings, squid, shrimp, tahong, talaba, seaweed, shells, etc.?	
1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM FISH OR AQUATIC PRODUCTS CAUGHT, GATHERED, OR CULTURED	
1. Total value of fish and other aquatic products caught, gathered or cultured during reference period	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 FROM CATCHING/GATHERING/CULTURING FISH AND AQUATIC PRODUCTS	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	
3. Electricity and water purchased	
4. Materials and supplies purchased (e.g. acquisition cost of fingerlings, feeds, nets, ice, etc., excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of fishery services (e.g. towing of fishing boat, drydocking, fish scaling, etc.)	Php
6. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
7. Rental of aquafarm (e.g. fishpond, fish pen, fish cage, etc.)	Php
8. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
9. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles such as fishing boat, etc.)	Php
10. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation except rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
11. Goods purchased for resale	Php
12. Interest payment on loans	Php
13. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
14. Other operating expenses	Php
15. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

FORESTRY AND HUNTING	
INC-4. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] sell, consume or give away forestry products or animals such as firewood, charcoal, logs, birds and wild animals?	

1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM FORESTRY PRODUCTS GATHERED AND ANIMALS HUNTED	
1. Total value of products and animals sold during reference period	Php
2. Total value of products and animals consumed by household during reference period	Php
3. Total value of products and animals given away as gifts during reference period	Php
4. GROSS INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN GATHERING FOREST PRODUCTS AND HUNTING ANIMALS	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental of buildings and structures	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	
INC-5. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] sell goods on either a retail or wholesale basis, including market vending, sidewalk vending, and peddling?	
1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM SALE OF GOODS	
1. Total value of goods sold during reference period <i>Obtain data from respondent's records, or estimate using average gross monthly sales times number of months engaged in selling.</i>	Php
2. Total value of goods consumed by household during reference period <i>Obtain data from respondent's records, or estimate using average monthly value of goods consumer by household times number of months engaged in selling.</i>	Php
3. GROSS INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN SELLING GOODS	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	
3. Electricity and water purchased	
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental of buildings and structures	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	
INC-6. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] repair any motor vehicles or motorcycles?	

1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM REPAIR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS SOLD	
1. Total value of services rendered and goods sold during reference period (ESTIMATE USING AVERAGE MONTHLY SALES X NO. OF MONTHS ENGAGED IN REPAIR SERVICES)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN RENDERING REPAIR SERVICES AND GOODS SOLD	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (including bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

MANUFACTURING	
<i>Including food products, beverages, clothing, footwear, furniture, home furnishings, etc.</i>	
INC-7. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] sell any of the goods you manufactured or produced?	
1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM MANUFACTURED GOODS DISPOSED OF	
1. Total value of goods sold during reference period	Php
2. Total value of goods consumed by household during reference period	Php
3. Total value of goods given away as gifts during reference period	Php
4. GROSS INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN PRODUCTION OF GOODS DISPOSED OF	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (e.g. raw materials, containers and packaging materials, office supplies, etc., excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on business loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	
INC-8. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] receive payment for rendering such services?	
1 – Yes	
2 – No	

A. INCOME FROM SERVICES RENDERED	
1. Gross receipts for services rendered during reference period (ESTIMATE USING AVERAGE GROSS MONTHLY RECEIPTS X NO. OF MONTHS RENDERING SERVICE)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN RENDERING SERVICES	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on business loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	
INC-9. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] receive payment for rendering such services? 1 – Yes 2 – No	
INCOME FROM SERVICES RENDERED	
1. Gross receipts for serviced rendered during reference period <i>Estimate using average gross monthly receipts times number of months rendering service.</i>	Php
COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN RENDERING SERVICES	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental of buildings and structures for the business	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on business loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

MINING AND QUARRYING	
INC-10. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] sell, consume or give away as gifts mining and quarrying products? 1 – Yes 2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM MINING AND QUARRYING RPRODUCTS DISPOSED OF	
1. Total value of mining and quarrying products sold during reference period	Php
2. Total value of mining and quarrying products consumed at home during reference period	Php
3. Total value of mining and quarrying products given away as gifts during reference period	Php
4. GROSS RECEIPTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN PRODUCTION OF MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTS DISPOSED OF	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php

2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental for land	Php
7. Rental for buildings and structures	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on business loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

CONSTRUCTION	
INC-11. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] contract services for construction or repair of a house, building or any structure?	
1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM CONSTRUCTION SERVICES RENDERED	
1. Gross receipts from construction (value of contract)	
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN RENDERING CONSTRUCTION SERVICES	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
3. Electricity and water purchased	Php
4. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental of land for the business	Php
7. Rental for buildings and structures for the business	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php
10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on business loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	
<i>Including electricity, gas, water, financial, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	
INC-12. During February 2018 to July 2018, did [NAME OF OPERATOR] receive payment or service fees for this activity?	
1 – Yes	
2 – No	
A. INCOME FROM ACTIVITY/SERVICES	
1. Gross receipts during reference period	Php
B. COSTS INCURRED DURING FEBRUARY 2018 – JULY 2018 IN THE ACTIVITY	
1. Gross salaries and wages for paid workers including paid household members	Php
2. Materials and supplies purchased (excluding goods purchased for resale)	Php
3. Fuels, lubricants, oils and greases purchased	Php
4. Electricity and water purchased	Php
5. Cost of industrial services (e.g. repair, maintenance, installation work, etc.)	Php
6. Rental for land	Php
7. Rental for buildings and structures	Php
8. Other rental expenses (e.g. equipment, vehicles, etc.)	Php
9. Other non-industrial services (e.g. bank charges, insurance, transportation excluding rental of vehicles, communication, storage, freight, etc.)	Php

10. Goods purchased for resale	Php
11. Interest payment on business loans	Php
12. Taxes and fees (e.g. VAT, business permits, real estate tax, local taxes, etc.)	Php
13. Other operating expenses	Php
14. TOTAL COSTS (DO NOT ASK)	Php
C. NET INCOME (DO NOT ASK)	Php

3. SHOCKS

Now I am going to ask about events that happened in the last 12 months that had a negative effect on the main business or self-employment activity of the household.

SH-1. During February 2018 to July 2018, did the household experience [NAME OF EVENT]? 1 – Yes 2 – No ► <i>GO TO NEXT EVENT</i>	SH-2. When did this event occur? <i>Enter month and year (MM/YYYY).</i>	SH-3. Did this have a negative impact on the business? 1 – Yes 2 – No ► <i>GO TO NEXT EVENT</i>	SH-4. How great was the impact of this event on the business? 1 Slight 2 Moderate 3 Severe	SH-5. How did the business cope with this event? <i>See choices. Choose all that apply.</i>	SH-6. To what extent has this business recovered from this event? 1 – Has not recovered 2 – Somewhat recovered 3 – Recovered to the same level as before 4 – Recovered and better than before
1. Death of a household member					
2. Grave illness or injury of a household member					
3. Break-up of parents or household					
4. Unplanned pregnancy					
5. Loss or damage of property due to fire					
6. Loss of property due to burglary					
7. Loss or damage of property due to flood or typhoon					
8. Loss or damage of property due to earthquake					
9. Loss or damage of property due to landslide or erosion					
10. Harvest failure or lower crop yields due to weather (e.g. flood or drought)					
11. Crop disease or pests					
12. Death or illness of animals (livestock, poultry or fish)					
13. Eviction or forced displacement due to disasters, armed conflict, development project, or for other reasons					
14. Loss of employment or failure of household business not caused by fire, theft, or natural disasters					
15. Increase in prices of inputs used for business					
16. Fall in prices of products of household business					
17. Other difficulties experience by the household, <i>Specify</i>					

- CHOICES FOR SH-4
- 1 Business operations temporarily stopped
 - 2 Limited business operations
 - 3 Borrowed funds from relatives, friends, or neighbors
 - 4 Borrowed funds from loan sharks (e.g. 5-6)
 - 5 Bought supplies from suppliers on credit
 - 6 Took out a loan from the bank
 - 7 Did not hire workers
 - 8 Did not pay workers
 - 9 Used money from personal savings
 - 10 Sold or pawned assets
 - 11 Took a job
 - 12 Others, *specify*

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE DSWD-PIDS-3IE IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM
MUNICIPAL/CITY PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon, my name is (ENUMERATOR'S FULL NAME) of CPRM. We currently conducting a survey for a study of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies or PIDS about the situation of households with participants in the Sustainable Livelihood Program of DSWD. As part of the study, we would like to ask some information about the geographic and socio-economic profile of this municipality/city. May I have some of your time for an interview?

CONSENT AND CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE

All information collected from this interview will be held strictly confidential and will only be used for research. Only designated officials of SLP and PIDS are authorized to use this information. No information that can establish your identity will be published. Moreover, personal information will not be shared to any third party. You have the right to object to the processing of your personal data, the right to access your personal data that we will process, and the right to have your personal data corrected.

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

YES [GO TO NEXT SECTION](#) NO [GO TO INTERVIEW END DATE](#)

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

LATITUDE	<input type="text"/>	LONGITUDE	<input type="text"/>
REGION	<input type="text"/>	HOUSE NO.	<input type="text"/>
PROVINCE	<input type="text"/>	STREET	<input type="text"/>
MUNIC./CITY	<input type="text"/>	SITIO/PUROK	<input type="text"/>
BARANGAY	<input type="text"/>		

RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION

RESPONDENT'S NAME

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME	MIDDLE NAME
POSITION	<input type="text"/>	
CONTACT NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	

ENUMERATOR'S INFORMATION

ENUMERATOR'S NAME

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME, EXTENSION NAME	MIDDLE NAME

INTERVIEW RECORD

INTERVIEW START DATE	MONTH	<input type="text"/>	YEAR	<input type="text"/>
TIME STARTED	HH	<input type="text"/>	MM	<input type="text"/>
INTERVIEW END DATE	MONTH	<input type="text"/>	YEAR	<input type="text"/>
TIME ENDED	HH	<input type="text"/>	MM	<input type="text"/>

2. PHYSICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	
PD-1. LAND AREA	AREA (IN SQUARE KILOMETERS) ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
Total land area	
Residential land area	
Commercial land area	
Industrial land area	
Mineral land area	
Forest land area	
Other classification	
REFERENCE PERIOD	
SOURCE OF DATA	
PD-2. Does the municipality/city have any...	1 – YES 2 – NO
Plains	
Upland areas	
Mountainous areas	
Coastal areas	
PD-3. BOUNDARIES	MUNICIPALITY/CITY OR BODY OF WATER
East	
West	
North	
South	
PD-4. POPULATION	ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
Total population	
Total female population	
Total male population	
REFERENCE PERIOD	
SOURCE OF DATA	
PD-5. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
REFERENCE PERIOD	
SOURCE OF DATA	

3. SERVICE INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES		
	SI-1. Is there a [NAME OF FACILITY] present in the municipality/city? 1 – YES 2 – NO ▶GO TO NEXT NUMBER 98 – DON'T KNOW ▶GO TO NEXT NUMBER	SI-2. How many [NAME OF FACILITY] are present in the municipality/city? ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
1. Public hospital		
2. Private hospital		
3. Botika ng Bayan		
4. Private drugstore		
5. Preschool		
6. Elementary school		
7. Secondary school		
8. Technical/vocational school		
9. College/university		
10. Police station		
11. Bank		
12. Microfinance organization		
13. Public market		
14. Shopping mall		
15. Post office		
16. Telephone (landline) service		
17. Broadband Internet service		
18. Port		
19. Airport		
SI-3. What types of public transport are present in the municipality/city? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.) <input type="checkbox"/> BUS <input type="checkbox"/> TAXI <input type="checkbox"/> VAN/FX <input type="checkbox"/> JEEPNEY <input type="checkbox"/> TRICYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> PEDICAB <input type="checkbox"/> BOAT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER, SPECIFY		
SI-4. LENGTH OF ROAD NETWORK		SPECIFY IN KILOMETERS ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
Total road network		
Paved – concrete		
Paved – asphalt		
Unpaved – gravel		
Unpaved – earth		

4. MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

MI-1. What industries are the major sources of jobs or livelihood in your municipality/city? (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY.)

- Crop production
- Livestock or poultry production
- Fisheries or aquaculture
- Mining
- Quarrying
- Forestry and logging
- Manufacturing of food or beverages
- Manufacturing of textiles, wearing apparel or leather products
- Manufacturing of wood, paper and related products
- Manufacturing of chemical-, petroleum-, or pharmaceutical products
- Manufacturing of basic metal- or fabricated metal products
- Manufacturing of computers, electronic products, electrical equipment, electrical machinery
- Manufacturing of motor vehicles or transport equipment
- Manufacturing of furniture
- Retail and wholesale trade
- Accommodation services (e.g. hotels, resorts)
- Food and beverage services (e.g. restaurants, fast foods)
- Transportation services
- Banking and financial services
- Others (SPECIFY)

MI-2. How many registered establishments or businesses are there in your municipality/city in 2017?		SPECIFY NUMBER ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
MI-3. Are there _____ with 100 or more employees operating in the municipality/city?	1 – YES 2 – NO ►GO TO NEXT NUMBER 98 – DON'T KNOW ►GO TO NEXT NUMBER	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OR COMPANIES ENTER 98 IF NO DATA
1. Commercial establishments (e.g. mall, department store)		
2. Manufacturing companies		
3. Hotels		
4. Mining or quarrying companies		
5. Construction companies		
6. Transportation companies		
7. Plantations		

5. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

SE-1. During the past three years (2015, 2016, 2017), how many times did the following events occur in the municipality/city? (ENTER NUMBER, 0 IF NONE.)

1. Typhoon	
2. Major flooding	
3. Drought	
4. Earthquake	
5. Volcanic eruption	
6. Landslide	
7. Tsunami	
8. Major fire in residential or commercial area	
9. Forest fire	
10. Epidemic	
11. Pest infestation of crops	
12. Livestock or poultry diseases	
13. Fish kill	
14. Armed conflict or violence (e.g. insurgency, terror attack)	
15. Closure of large firm	
16. Closure of many small firms	
17. Mass layoff	
18. Opening of large firm	

END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE