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This insight is part of the centre's COVID-19 series, looking at current developments in the global pandemic and its future implications for the social, political and economic spheres in the region.

Access to Resources and Support for Singaporean Citizens and Permanent Residents during the COVID-19 Circuit Breaker

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The COVID-19 pandemic in Singapore posed a number of social and economic challenges for many households. The Singapore government provided unprecedented support to households and businesses to help them cope with the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 mitigation measures, including cash grants and provision of personal protective equipment. This NTS Insight presents data from a representative survey of Singaporean citizens and permanent residents on access to essential resources and provision of assistance during the Circuit Breaker period from May to July 2020. Our results show that some households lacked access to financial resources, as well as facilities for exercise and working from home. We found that a small, but notable, number of respondents reported lack of food, medical supplies, and other vital resources. Almost half of our respondents reported receiving some sort of support from the government, NGOs, and their personal and professional networks. While support provided by the Singapore government was generally evenly distributed, or distributed on the basis of need, a range of demographic factors shaped access to most other types and sources of non-governmental assistance during the Circuit Breaker period.

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Contents

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Introduction

A surge of imported and locally transmitted COVID-19 cases starting in March 2020 and a major outbreak in Singapore's migrant worker housing units, led the Singapore government to institute a set of 'Circuit Breaker' mitigation measures on 7 April 2020 to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures included restricting international travel; closing non-essential businesses; telecommuting; home-based-learning; wearing faces masks in public spaces; temperature screening; rigorous contract tracing; and isolating infected and exposed persons. As discussed in an NTS Insight companion paper, these mitigation measures disrupted everyday life for most of Singapore's residents. The closure of non-essential businesses and abrupt termination of tourism shuttered many businesses and interrupted income. A combination of disruptions to global supply chains and panic buying left people scrambling to purchase household goods like food, medical products, hand sanitizer, masks, and toilet paper. Remote learning and telecommuting required people to utilise domestic space in new and sometimes uncomfortable ways. Many households in Singapore faced unexpected deprivation and uncertainty throughout much of 2020.

To help people cope during the Circuit Breaker period, people and businesses received different kinds support from a range of different sources. The largest source of support was the Singapore government, which tapped into its strategic reserves to provide almost 100 billion Singapore dollars for various types of assistance. Anecdotal accounts indicate that people also received support from non-governmental organizations, places of employment and education, faith-based organizations, and from their personal and professional networks. In this NTS Insight we use data from a bi-monthly survey of Singaporean citizens and permanent residents during the peak of the Circuit Breaker period between May and July 2020 to evaluate how the pandemic affected reported access to household resources. We identify some of the main types and sources of support received by residents. We assess whether access to resources and assistance were influenced by demographic variables such as gender, age, income, education, and employment status.

Methods

Researchers from the Earth Observatory of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore and ETH Zurich conducted a survey to monitor the impacts of the Singapore government's Circuit Breaker measures. The survey was conducted by YouGov every two weeks between 7 May and 16 July 2020. Each wave of the survey consisted of a statistically representative pool of over 1,000

Singapore citizens and permanent residents[1]. All respondents were selected from a voluntary pool of adults by YouGov. This research was approved by the NTU IRB [IRB-2020-05-013]. The data provides an in-depth look at the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 Circuit Breaker period. All data were analysed in aggregate, as a time series, and disaggregated by respondent demographic categories such as age, education, income, race, gender, employment, etc.

Access to Necessary Resources and Facilities

On average, less than 25% of respondents reported lacking resources/facilities needed for their personal well-being and productivity (**Figure 1, Table 1**). Approximately 24% of respondents reported lack of income and savings, while 21% reported lack of access to space/facilities for exercise. On average, 14% of respondents reported lack of space for working from home. This would most likely reduce the productivity of these households and potentially put them at a disadvantage when it came to working or schooling from home. Eleven percent of respondents reported lack of personal protective equipment and 5% reported lack of medical supplies and services. Just under 5% reported lack of food. There was no correlation between income and access to non-financial resources, but some correlations between all other demographic categories and access to some kinds of resources, as outlined below.

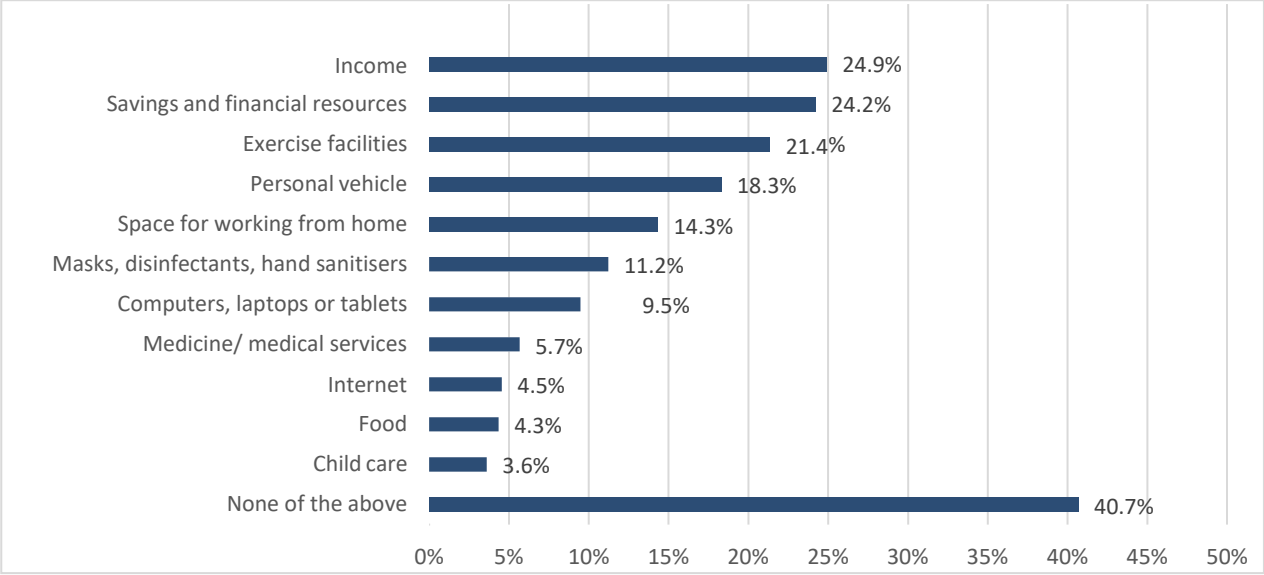

Figure 1: Average percentages households reporting lack of access to resources and facilities during the Circuit Breaker period.

[1] It is important to note that this survey only included citizens and permanent residents – and did not include guest workers. Therefore, our findings presented here do not reflect the full range of hardships in Singapore, especially amongst the lower-wage migrant worker communities. We are conducted related research to better understand how the CB have impacted migrant workers and will report on that at a later time.

Access to Resources by Age

Our data show significant correlations between age and access to savings and financial resources; food; and IT devices.

- Respondents between 25 years old and 44 years old were more likely to report lack of food (**Table 2**).
- Nearly 20% of respondents under 45 years old reported lack of space to work from home, in contrast to 8% for those aged 55 years old and above.
- As many as 18% of those aged between 45 - 54 years old reported insufficient access to computers compared to less than 10% for all other age groups (**Table 3**).

Access to Resources by Gender

Our data show some significant correlations between gender and access to food and household supplies; IT devices; and exercise facilities. Male respondents were more likely to report insufficient access to food, IT devices, and exercise facilities than female respondents.

Access to Resources by Employment Status

Our data show a significant correlation between employment status and access to savings and financial resources, with unemployed respondents more likely to report insufficient savings.

Access to Resources for Households with at Least One Child

Our data show significant correlations between households that have at least one child and access to food; medicine; home office space; internet; IT devices; and exercise facilities. In all cases, households with at least one child were more likely to report less access to these resources than households with no children (**Tables 4 - 7**).

- More than one out of five households with children reported not having sufficient space to work from home, in contrast to about one out of ten for households without children.
- As much as 16% of households with children reported insufficient access to IT devices (iPads, computers, tablets, etc.) compared with 7% for households without children.
- Around 9% of households with children reported not having sufficient internet access compared with less than 3% for households without children.

Access to Resources by Race

Our data show significant correlations between race and access to savings and financial resources; food; medicine and medical supplies; personal protective equipment; and IT devices. In most cases, Malays and respondents of Indian ethnicity reported less access to these resources than respondents of Chinese ethnicity (**Tables 8 - 11**).

- Malays were more likely to report insufficient access to savings and household financial resources.
- Malay respondents were almost three times more likely to report insufficient access to food than respondents of Chinese ethnicity, while respondents of Indian ethnicity were almost twice as likely to report insufficient access to food than respondents of Chinese ethnicity.

- Respondents of Indian and Malay ethnicity reported less access to medical supplies; personal protective equipment; and IT devices than ethnic Chinese respondents.

Access to Resources by Education Level

Our data show significant correlations between education level and access to savings and financial resources; medicine and medical supplies; personal protective equipment; and exercise facilities.

- Respondents with the lowest level of education were most likely to report insufficient access to resources, followed by respondents with bachelors and advanced degrees.
- Respondents with secondary or diploma/vocational education were least likely to report insufficient access to resources.

Types and Sources of Support

We provided respondents with lists of types and sources of support and asked respondents to check all that applied to them. On average, just under 40% of people reported receiving PPE, approximately 30% reported receiving financial assistance, and approximately 20% reported flexible work arrangements (**Figure 2**, **Table 12**). All other forms of assistance were received by 12% or less of our respondents. Only 7% of households reported receiving support for education and only 3% reported receiving support for childcare. Less than 10% of respondents reported receiving support for health care (including caring for persons within their household with special needs), and only approximately 5% reported receiving any psychosocial support.

Nearly half of our respondents reported receiving some form of assistance from the Singapore Government, with a further 17% from family and relatives, 15% from social networks or friends, and 15% from professional networks and colleagues. Only 9% of respondents reported receiving aid from faith-based organisations, 5% from NGOs, and 5% from schools (**Figure 3**, **Table 13**).

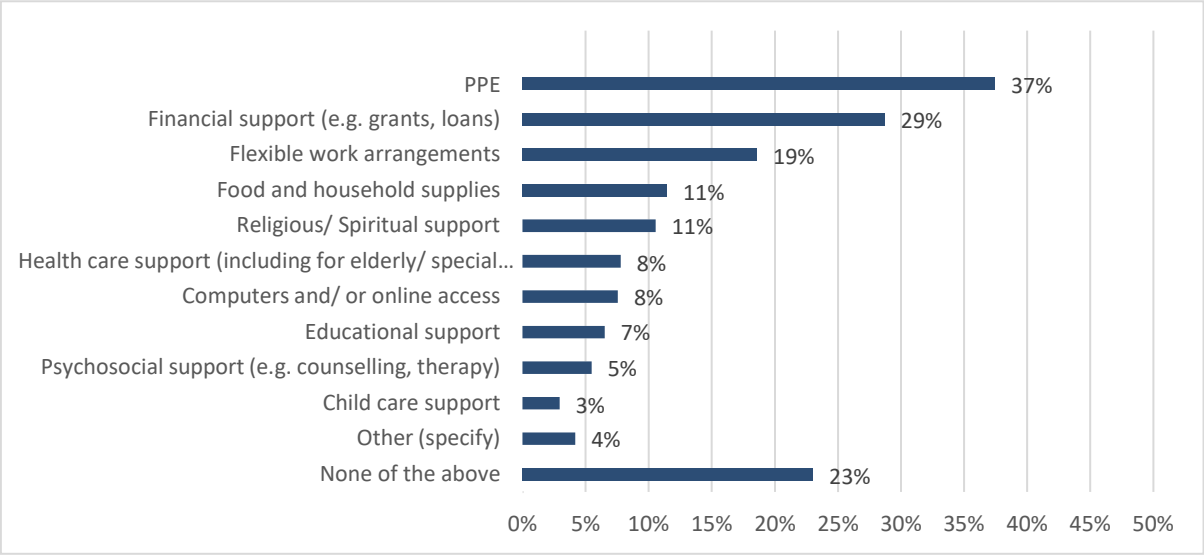

Figure 2: Average percentage of households reporting receiving support during the Circuit Breaker period, by type of support.

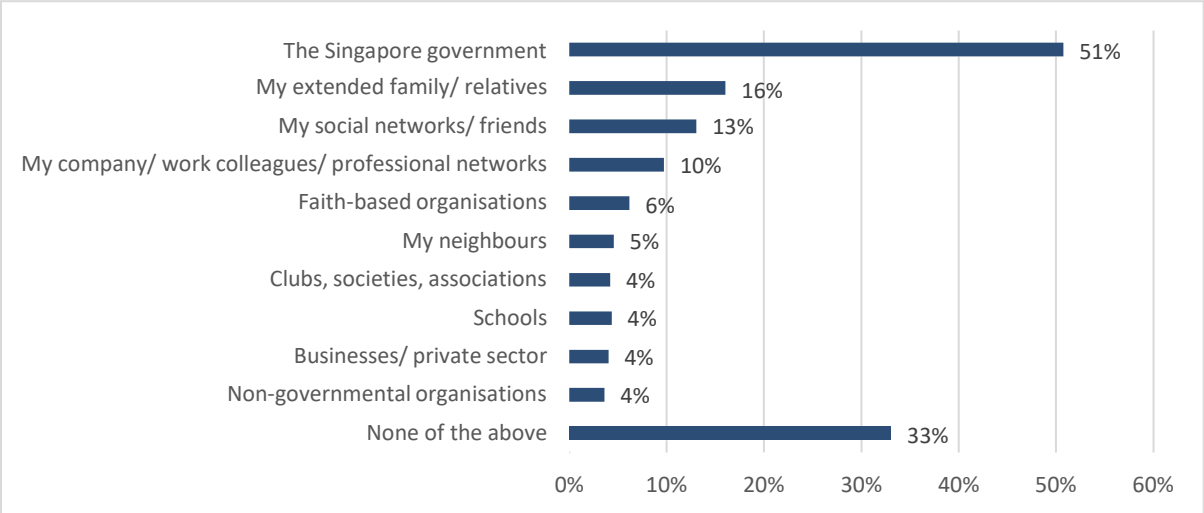

Figure 3: Average percentage of households reporting receiving support during the Circuit Breaker period, by source of support.

Types and Sources of Support by Demographic Category

We analysed both types and sources of support by the main demographic categories recorded in our survey. Importantly, we found the distribution of PPE was not correlated with any of these categories and support from the Singapore government was fairly evenly provided across demographic categories, or clearly targeted on the basis of perceived need. However, a disaggregated look at the data shows that the distribution of all other forms of support, by all sources other than the government, were at least modestly influenced by some combination of gender, age, race, income, employment, and family status.

Types and Sources of Support by Gender

Our data show significant correlations between gender and receiving support from NGOs; businesses; faith-based organizations; neighbours; and place of employment. We also found significant correlations between gender and receiving financial support; food and household supplies; and health care.

- Men were slightly more likely than women to report receiving almost all types of support, with the exception of PPE (**Table 14**).
- Men were two to three times more likely than women to report receiving support from NGOs, twice as likely to report receiving support from businesses, almost twice as likely to report receiving support from neighbours, and slightly more likely to report receiving support from their place of employment, faith-based organizations, and relatives (**Table 15**).

Types and Sources of Support by Age

Our data show significant correlations between age and receiving support from NGOs; businesses; schools; neighbours; friends; and place of employment. We also found significant correlations between age and receiving financial support; flexible work arrangements; and psycho-social support.

- Respondents between 18 and 24 years old where consistently more likely to receive financial support, and less likely to receive flexible work arrangements (**Table 16**).
- There was a slight decline in reported support received across most categories starting with the 45 – 54 age bracket and becoming more pronounced for people over 55 years old.
- Persons over 55 years old were least likely to report receiving financial support; food/household items; educational support;computers/internet access; health care; and psychosocial support.
- Persons over 55 years old were less likely to report receiving support from NGOs; businesses; neighbours and friends; faith-based organizations; and place of employment (**Table 17**).

Types and Sources of Support by Race

Our data show significant correlations between race and receiving support from NGOs; businesses; schools; faith-based organizations; neighbours; and place of employment. We also found significant correlations between race and receiving food and household supplies; educational support; computers and internet access; health care; spiritual support; and psycho-social support.

- Malay respondents were more likely than the other major official ethnic groups to report receiving every kind of support than the other main ethnic groups (**Table 18**).
- Malay households were more likely to report receiving support from NGOs; businesses; schools; faith-based organizations; clubs and social organizations; their neighbours; and places of employment (**Table 19**).

Types and Sources of Support by Employment Status

Our data show significant correlations between employment status and receiving support from the government and places of employment. We also found significant correlations between employment status and receiving financial support and flexible working arrangements.

- Almost half of the students reported receiving financial assistance.
- Retired persons were less likely than all other groups to report receiving financial assistance.
- Full-time workers generally reported higher levels of healthcare support; flexible work arrangements; and psychosocial support than persons who are retired, unemployed, not working, or working part-time. Full-time workers were more likely to report receiving support from businesses; faith-based organizations; and clubs/social organizations, and were much more likely to report receiving support from their place of employment.

Types and Sources of Support by Education Level

Our data show significant correlations between education level and receiving support from the government; NGOs; businesses; faith-based organizations; social clubs; neighbours; friends; and places of employment. We also found

significant correlations between education level and receiving flexible working arrangements; health care; and religious support. The general pattern that emerged from the data is that respondents with the lowest *and* highest education levels generally were more likely to report support by most types and sources (**Tables 20 – 21**). Respondents with secondary and diploma/vocational certificates tended to report lower levels of support by both type and source.

- Support from the Government and support for PPE was generally similar across all education levels (except that people with advanced degrees were less likely to report receiving support from the government).
- Respondents with primary level education were more likely to report receiving financial support.
- Respondents with the highest and lowest levels of education were more likely to report receiving food/household supplies;educational support; health care; psychosocial support (people with advanced degrees were more likelyto report receiving health care and psychosocial support than all other groups).
- Flexible work increases for those with higher levels of education. Respondents with a bachelor degree were more likely to report receiving flexible working arrangements, while people with up to secondary level education were less likely to report receiving flexible working arrangements.
- IT support increases for those with higher levels of education.
- Respondents with the highest level of education were more likely to report receiving religious/spiritual support.
- Respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to report receiving support from friends.
- People with the highest and lowest levels of education (primary or less and advanced degrees) were more likely to report receiving support from NGOs; businesses; faith-based organizations; clubs/community associations; and neighbours (with people with advanced degrees most likely to report receiving support from businesses; faith-based organizations; clubs; and neighbours).
- People with secondary and diploma/vocational education were less likely to report receiving support from their place of employment.

Types and Sources of Support by Household Income

Our data show significant correlations between household income and receiving support from the government; businesses; faith-based organizations; neighbours; and place of employment. We also found significant correlations between household income and receiving flexible working arrangements; health care; religious support; and psycho-social support. Household income played an important and counter-intuitive role in terms of both types and sources of support. Higher income households were more likely to report receiving all types of support other than financial and PPE (**Table 22**), and from allsources other than the Government, schools, and relatives (**Table 23**). Our study shows:

- Slightly higher levels of households earning between $1,000 – $4,000 per month reported receiving support from the government.
- Households making less than $3,000 per month were less likely to receive flexible working arrangements.
- Households with incomes exceeding $15,000 per month were more likely to report receiving food and household supplies; flexible work arrangements; educational support; IT; health care; religious/spiritual support; and psychosocial support than all other income brackets.
- Households earning over $15,000 per month were most likely to report receiving support from NGOs; businesses; faith-based organizations; clubs and social organizations; friends; place of employment; and neighboursthan all other income brackets.

Discussion

Different kinds of support were provided to help people cope with the disruptions caused by Singapore's COVID-19 mitigation measures – with the most common forms of support being financial and provision of PPE (both largely provided by the Government). Our data does not allow us to comment on the efficacy of this support – but we can draw some conclusions about how support was distributed. It is important to analyse these patterns to better understand how to help households in Singapore (and elsewhere) cope with future crisis response and to identify what the types and sources of support can tell us about vulnerabilities and resilience in Singapore. It is also essential to identify segments of the population which might benefit from continued or new support after the end of the Circuit Breaker period to reduce potentially long-term set-backs caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigation measures.

Our survey provides four key take-away messages for policy makers about how households coped during the Circuit Breaker period and the main sources and types of support received. First, members of the Malay population were much more likely to receive most forms of support, from most sources of support. This reflects the disproportionate impact of the Circuit Breaker upon the Malay population discussed in a companion policy paper, and suggests that most support providers were aware of and reactive to these socio-economic vulnerabilities. The data suggest that the Malay population was more likely to draw upon social capital in the form of neighbours, family, NGOs, and faith-based organizations than other races. While targeting support to segments of the population that might be especially vulnerable is positive, economic and employment precarity and other forms of socio-economic vulnerability exist within all ethnic groups in Singapore. The Government and other providers of support need to avoid overly generalizing need along ethnic lines to ensure that support is inclusive of vulnerable members from the other main ethnic groups. There is a delicate line between acknowledging and reacting to data showing that need is at least partially shaped along ethnic lines, and racializing vulnerability and assistance.

Second, persons over 55 years old, especially if they are retired, were least likely to report receiving support by both type and source. While this might reflect less need within this population, it could also reflect that elderly persons were less likely to have the capacity or knowledge needed to fully access the kinds of support available. It also might reflect that members of this community were most at risk from COVID-19 infection, and therefore were more likely to remain at home, making it potentially more difficult to access support or interact with friends and neighbours. It is essential that needs assessments and the mechanisms used to access assistance specifically consider how to engage with older residents. While technological approaches have been widely used to good effect in terms of contact tracing and communication during the pandemic, it should not be assumed that all segments of the population have access to or the necessary fluency in the kinds of technology used. Overt reliance on technological solutions can create new forms of exclusion and vulnerability, especially amongst the elderly.

Third, support (both by type and source) seems to have been more available for people at the lowest *and* highest levels of income and education, with affluent and very well-educated respondents seemingly disproportionately benefitting from most types and sources of support. One possible explanation for this is that households with higher levels of education and wealth might benefit from higher levels of information about available support and inclusion within social networks, jobs, and neighbourhoods, but this is speculative and we cannot determine this from our analysis. Conversely,

respondents with middle levels of income and education were less likely to report support (both by type and source) than households from the lowest and highest levels of both education and income.

Fourth, given the potentially severe and long-lasting psychological impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the mitigation measures, psychosocial support was almost completely neglected – especially amongst populations that are most likely to have been most negatively impacted.

Acknowledgements

This research was organized by the Hazards, Risk, and Society Research group at the Earth Observatory of Singapore (EOS), a Research Centre of Excellence at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. EOS's primary mission is to conduct fundamental research on earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and climate change in and around Southeast Asia, toward safer and more sustainable societies. The Hazards, Risk, and Society group conducts field research across Asia on risk, vulnerability, and disaster management and risk reduction. This research is supported by the National Research Foundation Singapore, and the Singapore Ministry of Education under the Research Centres of Excellence initiative. This work comprises Earth Observatory of Singapore contribution no. 388. This research is approved by the NTU IRB board, IRB-2020-05-013-01.

Appendix

	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
My household DOES NOT have enough income	27%	24.0%	28.0%	23.3%	22.9%	24.2%	24.9%
My household DOES NOT have enough savings and financial resources	27%	23.6%	26.3%	25.0%	21.9%	24.2%	24.2%
My household DOES NOT have enough access to exercise facilities	25%	23.2%	21.8%	21.1%	19.9%	17.1%	21.4%
My household DOES NOT have access to a personal vehicle	19%	20.9%	19.1%	18.3%	15.5%	17.1%	18.3%
My household DOES NOT have enough space for working from home	14%	13.3%	15.4%	15.6%	14.3%	13.4%	14.3%
My household DOES NOT have enough masks, disinfectants, hand sanitisers	15%	12.5%	10.9%	10.3%	10.0%	8.6%	11.2%
My household DOES NOT have enough computers, laptops or tablets	10%	7.9%	9.0%	10.9%	9.9%	9.2%	9.5%
My household DOES NOT have enough access to medicine/ medical services	7%	5.1%	6.0%	6.1%	4.9%	4.8%	5.7%
My household DOES NOT have enough access to internet	5%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%	4.7%	5.7%	4.5%
My household DOES NOT have enough food	5%	4.9%	5.6%	3.1%	4.2%	3.3%	4.3%
My household DOES NOT have enough support for child care	5%	2.9%	4.1%	3.2%	2.6%	3.8%	3.6%
None of the above	36%	39.7%	39.4%	41.6%	42.0%	45.3%	40.7%

Table 1: Percentage of respondents reporting lack of access to resources and facilities during the Circuit Breaker.

Age	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
18 – 24	6.4%	2.5%	6.8%	1.6%	4.8%	0%	3.7%
25 – 34	9.6%	3.6%	5.1%	2.5%	3%	6.3%	5%
35 – 44	5.7%	7.4%	5.3%	6.1%	7.8%	4%	6.1%
45 – 54	5.6%	4.3%	6.5%	2%	7.2%	4.9%	5.1%
55+	2.1%	4.2%	3.4%	2.8%	1.1%	1.9%	2.6%
P Value[1]	***p* = .007****	*p* = .248	*p* = .476	*p* = .096	***p* = .001****	***p* = .012***	

Table 2: Percent of respondents who reported insufficient access to food, by age group.

Age	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
18 – 24	8%	5.8%	7.6%	11%	7.1%	2.5%	7%
25 – 34	9.1%	6.2%	8.1%	8%	8.6%	8.2%	8%
35 – 44	11%	7.8%	10%	14%	11%	15%	11.5%
45 – 54	12%	12%	13%	16%	18%	10%	13.5%
55+	9.2%	5.8%	5.9%	6.6%	6.6%	8.7%	7.1%
P Value	*p* = .711	*p* = .075	***p* = .04***	***p* = .005****	***p* < .001*****	***p* = .006****	

Table 3: Percent of respondents who reported insufficient access to IT devices, by age group.

	No Children	Yes Children	P Value
7-May-20	3.6%	8.2%	***p* = .002****
21-May-20	4.3%	5.7%	*p* = .318
4-Jun-20	3.4%	8.1%	***p* = .001****
18-Jun-20	2.4%	4.7%	p = .057
2-Jul-20	3.1%	6.8%	***p* = .007****
16-Jul-20	1.9%	6.5%	***p* < .001*****
Average	3.1%	6.7%	

Table 4: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to food, by households with at least one child.

	No Children	Yes Children	P Value
7-May-20	5.4%	11.0%	***p* = .002****
21-May-20	5.5%	4.1%	*p* = .367
4-Jun-20	4.7%	7.5%	*p* = .062
18-Jun-20	4.8%	8.7%	***p* = .017***
2-Jul-20	3.6%	7.3%	***p* = .008****
16-Jul-20	3.0%	8.0%	***p* < .001*****
Average	4.5%	7.8%	

Table 5: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to medicine and medical supplies, by households with at least one child.

[1] P Values are from chi-square tests of the demographic variable versus the impact, outcome, etc.

	No Children	Yes Children	P Value
7-May-20	11.0%	19.0%	***p* < .001***
21-May-20	11.0%	16.0%	***p* = .038***
4-Jun-20	14.0%	19.0%	***p* = .031***
18-Jun-20	13.0%	20.0%	***p* = .003****
2-Jul-20	11.0%	21.0%	***p* < .001*****
16-Jul-20	12.0%	17.0%	***p* = .013***
Average	12.0%	18.7%	

Table 6: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to home office space, by households with at least one child.

	No Children	Yes Children	P Value
7-May-20	7.4%	14.0%	***p* =.001****
21-May-20	4.9%	12.0%	***p* < .001*****
4-Jun-20	6.6%	12.0%	***p* = .001****
18-Jun-20	6.6%	18.0%	***p* < .001*****
2-Jul-20	7.3%	16.0%	***p* < .001*****
16-Jul-20	6.6%	15.0%	***p* < .001*****
Average	6.6%	14.5%	

Table 7: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to IT devices, by households with at least one child.

	Income	Savings	Food	Medicine	PPE	Home Office	Internet	IT Devices	Exercise	Personal Vehicle
Chinese	23.7%	22.5%	3.3%	4.8%	10%	13.8%	4.1%	8.3%	20.7%	17%
Malay	31.5%	34.2%	8.6%	9.8%	15.3%	15.8%	6.9%	13.1%	23.7%	14.6%
Indian	26%	28%	6.4%	5.9%	14.2%	16.8%	4.8%	12.6%	23.5%	27.5%
Other	28.5%	29.8%	9.5%	7.8%	11.7%	16.9%	5.2%	15.6%	27%	23.5%

Table 8: Summary of average percent of respondents across all six survey waves who report they do not feel they have sufficient household access to resources, by race.

Race	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
Chinese	24%	22%	24%	22%	20%	23%	22.5%
Malay	40%	30%	34%	34%	33%	34%	34.2%
Indian	35%	28%	30%	28%	25%	22%	28%
Other	28%	28%	39%	35%	24%	25%	29.8%
P Value	***p* < .001*****	*p* = .251	***p* = .034***	***p* = .033***	***p* = .004****	***p* = .021***	

Table 9: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to savings and financial resources, by race.

Race	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
Chinese	3.9%	4%	3.1%	3%	3.2%	2.4%	
Malay	8.6%	10%	13%	4.1%	8.3%	7.3%	
Indian	9.5%	2.7%	16%	0%	6.9%	3.2%	
Other	13%	8.3%	8.3%	9.7%	5.4%	12%	
P Value	***p* = .004****	*p* = .05	***p* < .001*****	*p* = .071	***p* = .016***	***p* < .001*****	

Table 10: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to food and household supplies, by race.

Race	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
Chinese	5.2%	5%	4.6%	6%	4.3%	3.9%	4.8%
Malay	15%	6.2%	13%	8.2%	10%	6.6%	9.8%
Indian	11%	2.7%	8.1%	2.9%	2%	8.6%	5.9%
Other	7.7%	5.6%	8.3%	9.7%	5.4%	10%	7.8%
P Value	***p* < .001*****	*p* = .765	***p* = .004****	*p* = .443	***p* = .007****	*p* = .053	

Table 11: Percentage of respondents reporting *not enough* access to medicine and medical supplies, by race.

Type of support	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
Financial support (e.g. grants, loans)	29%	26%	28%	29%	31%	31%	29%
Protective gears (e.g. face masks, hand sanitisers)	38%	35%	38%	38%	39%	38%	37%
Food and household supplies	14%	12%	11%	12%	12%	10%	11%
Flexible work arrangements	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%	19%
Educational support	7%	6%	9%	6%	5%	7%	7%
Computers and/ or online access	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	6%	8%
Health care support (including for elderly/ special needs persons)	8%	7%	9%	7%	7%	9%	8%
Religious/ Spiritual support	13%	10%	11%	12%	9%	11%	11%
Psychosocial support (e.g. counselling, therapy)	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%
Child care support	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Other (specify)	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%
None of the above	24%	26%	22%	22%	22%	23%	23%

Table 12: Percentage of respondents that reported receiving support, by type, for each wave of the survey.

Source of Support	7-May-20	21-May-20	4-Jun-20	18-Jun-20	2-Jul-20	16-Jul-20	Average
The Singapore government	49%	50%	51%	53%	48%	52%	51%
Non-governmental organisations	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Businesses/ private sector	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Schools	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Faith-based organisations (e.g. churches, temples, mosques)	9%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Clubs, societies, associations (e.g. community groups, sports clubs, clan associations)	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
My extended family/ relatives	17%	16%	17%	19%	15%	13%	16%
My neighbours	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%
My social networks/ friends	15%	13%	13%	14%	15%	11%	13%
My company/ work colleagues/ professional networks	12%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
None of the above	34%	36%	33%	30%	33%	34%	33%

Table 13: Percentage of respondents that reported receiving support, by source, for each wave of the survey.

Type of support	Female	Male
Financial	26%	32%
PPE	37%	38%
Food Household Supplies	10%	14%
Flexible Work	18%	20%
Educational	5.98%	7.20%
IT	6.80%	8.97%
Health Care	5.92%	9.73%
Religious	10%	12%
Psychosocial	5.72%	7.05%
None of the Above	25%	21%

Table 14: Average percentage of female and male respondents who reported receiving support, by type of support.

Source of Support	Female	Male
Government	49%	51%
NGO	2.27%	5.25%
Business	2.55%	5.80%
School	4.30%	4.40%
Faith-Based Organization	5.13%	8.15%
Club - Social Organization	4%	5%
Relatives	15%	18%
Neighbours	3%	7%
Friends	13%	15%
Work	7.50%	12.50%
None	37%	30%

Table 15: Average percentage of female and male respondents who reported receiving support, by source of support.

Type of support	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Financial	41%	34%	30%	28%	21%
PPE	41%	39%	37%	35%	37%
Food Household Supplies	13%	13%	15%	10%	10%
Flexible Work	9%	27%	26%	21%	13%
Educational	8.38%	8.23%	8.95%	8.03%	2.40%
IT	10%	9%	10%	7%	5%
Health Care	7%	8%	11%	8%	6%
Religious	11%	9%	13%	13%	10%
Psychosocial	7.07%	7.93%	8.75%	4.88%	2.37%
None of the Above	17%	19%	20%	25%	29%

Table 16: Average percentage of respondents by age group who reported receiving support, by type of support.

Source of Support	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Government	57%	51%	49%	49%	50%
NGO	3.30%	4.97%	6.12%	3.28%	1.91%
Business	4.10%	5.78%	6.75%	3.28%	2.01%
School	8.73%	4.02%	5.82%	4.40%	1.90%
Faith-Based Organization	7%	7%	8%	7%	5%
Club – Social Organization	4.62%	5.28%	7.45%	4.40%	1.86%
Relatives	15%	16%	18%	15%	16%
Neighbours	5%	6%	7%	4%	3%
Friends	22%	17%	16%	12%	8%
Work	4.93%	16%	16.17%	9.75%	5.13%
None	26%	28%	30%	37%	38%

Table 17: Average percentage of respondents by age group who reported receiving support, by source of support.

Type of support	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Other
Financial	29%	37%	25%	23%
PPE	37%	41%	37%	47%
Food Household Supplies	9%	24%	9%	23%
Flexible Work	19%	22%	18%	15%
Educational	5.20%	13.97%	8.28%	9.33%
IT	6.88%	13.83%	7.03%	8.30%
Health Care	6.43%	13.97%	8.55%	13.13%
Religious	10%	17%	11%	18.00%
Psychosocial	4.85%	8.70%	6.13%	12.28%
Other	25%	15%	23%	15%

Table 18: Average percentage of respondents by race who reported receiving support, by type of support.

Source of Support	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Other
Government	51%	55%	46%	39%
NGO	2.67%	9.55%	4.33%	9.80%
Business	3.28%	8.90%	4.07%	8.10%
School	3.42%	9.23%	6.13%	6.50%
Faith-Based Organization	5.43%	13.22%	5.87%	14.12%
Club - Social Organization	3.42%	9.65%	5.37%	8.08%
Relatives	15%	20%	20%	22%
Neighbors	3.73%	10.08%	3.78%	11.03%
Friends	14%	16%	12%	17%
Work	9%	18%	10%	21%
None	35%	24%	33%	30%

Table 19: Average percentage of respondents by race who reported receiving support, by source of support.

	Primary or Less	Secondary	Diploma/Vocational	Bachelors	Advanced Degree
Financial	37.3%	27.7%	31.0%	29.0%	25.7%
PPE	34.0%	36.2%	36.7%	39.2%	36.2%
Food Household Supplies	16.8%	10.2%	10.7%	11.3%	15.3%
Flexible Work	12.2%	10.5%	17.3%	24.5%	22.5%
Educational	8.6%	5.0%	5.5%	6.7%	10.1%
IT	5.1%	7.4%	6.3%	8.6%	9.4%
Health Care	12.7%	7.0%	6.4%	7.1%	12.0%
Religious	9.1%	9.8%	8.1%	11.3%	16.2%
Psychosocial	7.5%	3.3%	4.2%	6.7%	9.5%
None of the Above	25.8%	24.3%	22.8%	22.5%	23.3%

Table 20: Average percentage of respondents by education level who reported receiving support, by type of support.

	Primary or Less	Secondary	Diploma/Vocational	Bachelors	Advanced Degree
Government	54.7%	53.0%	53.7%	50.2%	39.3%
NGO	10.1%	2.6%	1.7%	3.9%	8.7%
Business	7.2%	6.9%	1.8%	5.4%	7.6%
School	7.8%	4.5%	3.9%	3.9%	5.3%
Faith-Based Organization	10.6%	5.0%	4.0%	7.2%	11.2%
Club - Social Organization	6.6%	3.3%	2.8%	4.7%	8.0%
Relatives	19.8%	14.3%	14.8%	16.3%	19.8%
Neighbours	8.5%	3.0%	2.9%	5.2%	8.4%
Friends	10.9%	10.4%	10.8%	15.0%	20.0%
Work	10.5%	4.6%	6.6%	13.8%	17.3%
None	24.2%	34.2%	33.8%	32.8%	33.3%

Table 21: Average percentage of respondents by education level who reported receiving support, by source of support.

	< 1k	1 - 2.9	3 - 3.9	4 - 5.9	6 - 7.9	8 - 9.9	10 - 14.9	15 - 19.9	20+
Financial	32%	36%	29%	31%	25%	27%	28%	24%	30%
PPE	33%	38%	40%	37%	41%	34%	36%	39%	40%
Food Household Supplies	12%	14%	13%	10%	10%	9%	11%	18%	21%
Flexible Work	3.37%	13.50%	19.83%	21.17%	24%	24%	25%	27.17%	23.67%
Educational	6.63%	6.15%	5.52%	5.70%	7.25%	5.97%	8.72%	9.78%	12.18%
IT	5.13%	6.80%	8.75%	6.65%	9.15%	6.25%	9.50%	12.30%	14.93%
Health Care	6.55%	7.92%	8.57%	6.25%	6.85%	7.10%	7.55%	15.17%	17.40%
Religious	7%	10%	10%	10%	9%	12%	13%	19%	21%
Psychosocial	3.12%	4.15%	4.50%	5.32%	6.40%	4.31%	7.27%	11.73%	15.42%
None of the Above	25%	20%	22%	20%	23%	25%	24%	23%	21%

Table 22: Average percentage of respondents by monthly income level
(in Singapore dollars) who reported receiving support, by type of support.

	< 1k	1 - 2.9	3 - 3.9	4 - 5.9	6 - 7.9	8 - 9.9	10 - 14.9	15 - 19.9	20+
Government	49%	60%	51%	55%	49%	46%	47%	46%	44%
NGO	3%	2.83%	3.12%	2.63%	3.70%	3.60%	6.10%	9.10%	7.10%
Business	2.67%	2.27%	3.83%	3.82%	4.37%	3.62%	5.53%	10.70%	13.50%
School	4.40%	5.20%	3.80%	4.50%	2.76%	3.63%	4.70%	6.60%	4.80%
Faith-Based Organization	4.47%	4.62%	6.05%	4.36%	5.77%	7.70%	9.50%	13.60%	18.33%
Club - Social Organization	3.97%	3.80%	4.07%	3.62%	4.18%	5.08%	4.94%	7.85%	12.58%
Relatives	20%	16%	15%	16%	15%	15%	18%	20%	20%
Neighbours	4.87%	3.78%	5.12%	3.40%	4.18%	3.76%	7%	7.37%	11.55%
Friends	13%	9%	12%	14%	13%	15%	16%	17%	22%
Work	2%	7%	10%	11%	11%	11%	15%	19%	25%
None	32%	27%	32%	30%	35%	36%	34%	30%	29%

Table 23: Average percentage of respondents by monthly income level (in Singapore dollars) who reported receiving support, by source of support.

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