

Survey on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's mobility, activities, and concerns.

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Given the lack of information on the effects on mobility, activities, concerns, and other social effects of the Coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, we designed a survey that focuses on these issues for people residing in Chile. The sample was recruited through remote means such as forums, social networks, email, messaging apps, and the public transport app (Transapp). The survey was open between Monday 23 and Sunday 29 March, 2020 and the sample size reached is 4,395. The results are, in principle, valid only for the sample, however we compare several indicators with information from external sources as a form of validation. We then disaggregated responses by household income level to reveal trends. The main cities represented are Santiago (73% of the sample), Concepción (9%) and Valparaíso (3%). The median family income in the sample is slightly higher than CLP 1,000,000 (USD 1,260 approx.), while the median family income in Chile is CLP 787,000 (USD 990) (INE, 2018).

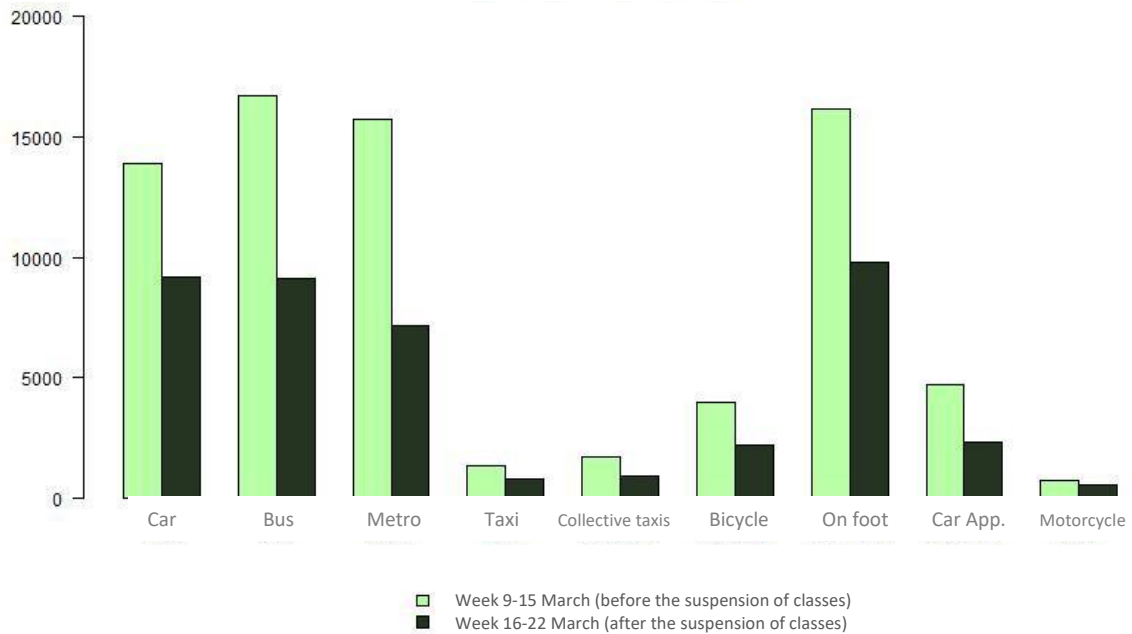
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Questions in the survey were asked about the number of trips made, by mode of transportation and by purpose of trips, over two consecutive weeks:

- Week 1: Monday 9 to Sunday 15 March 2020
- Week 2: Monday 16 to Sunday 22 March 2020

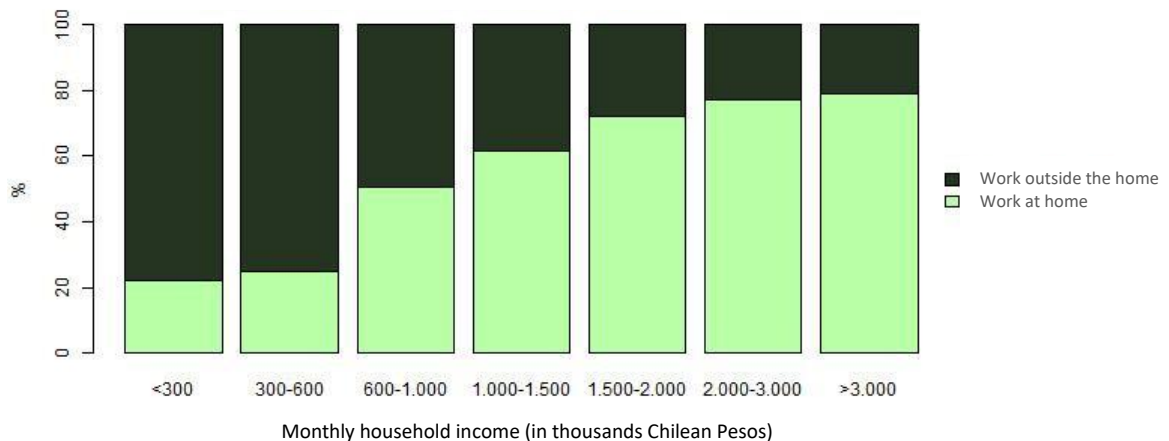
Week 1 is considered “normal”, while Week 2 is the first with measures adopted due to the pandemic, immediately after the national suspension of classes decreed by the government on Sunday, March 15. Also, in Week 2, some industries see telecommuting on a mass scale. There is also a reduction in Santiago on all modes of transport, ranging between 28% and 55% per mode. Considering trips in all modes, the total decrease in trips in Week 2 was 44%. As external validation, data published by the MTT showed that when comparing two days in the same weeks of the survey, use of the BIP! Travel smartcards decreased 53% and 37% for metro and buses, respectively, values close to those obtained in this survey (55 % metro and 45% buses).

Total journeys – Santiago Sample



In the survey we asked, in the case of working people, if they worked from home in Week 2 or if they went to work outside their homes, finding a clear disparity by socioeconomic group: 76-78% of workers of households with incomes less than CLP 600,000 (USD 755) continued to move to work, while in households with higher incomes of over \$ 1,500,000 (USD 1,890), the opposite happens: between 73% and 80% telecommuted. This probably correlates with the increased concern about getting COVID-19 reported by low-income people.

Place of work during the week of 16-22 March 2020

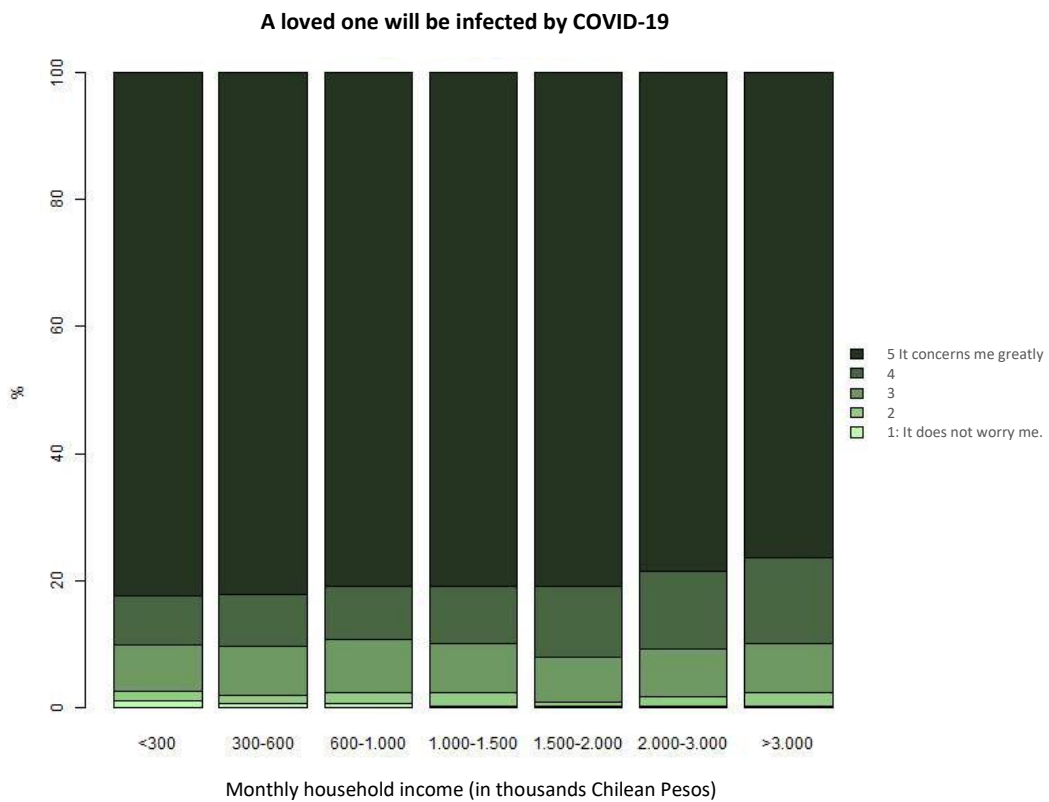


People were asked to rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "it doesn't worry me at all" and 5 is "it worries me a lot". How concerned are you about the following situations? Presenting questions about health, economic situation, and social issues. The biggest concerns are that a loved one will catch COVID-19 and that the hospital system will

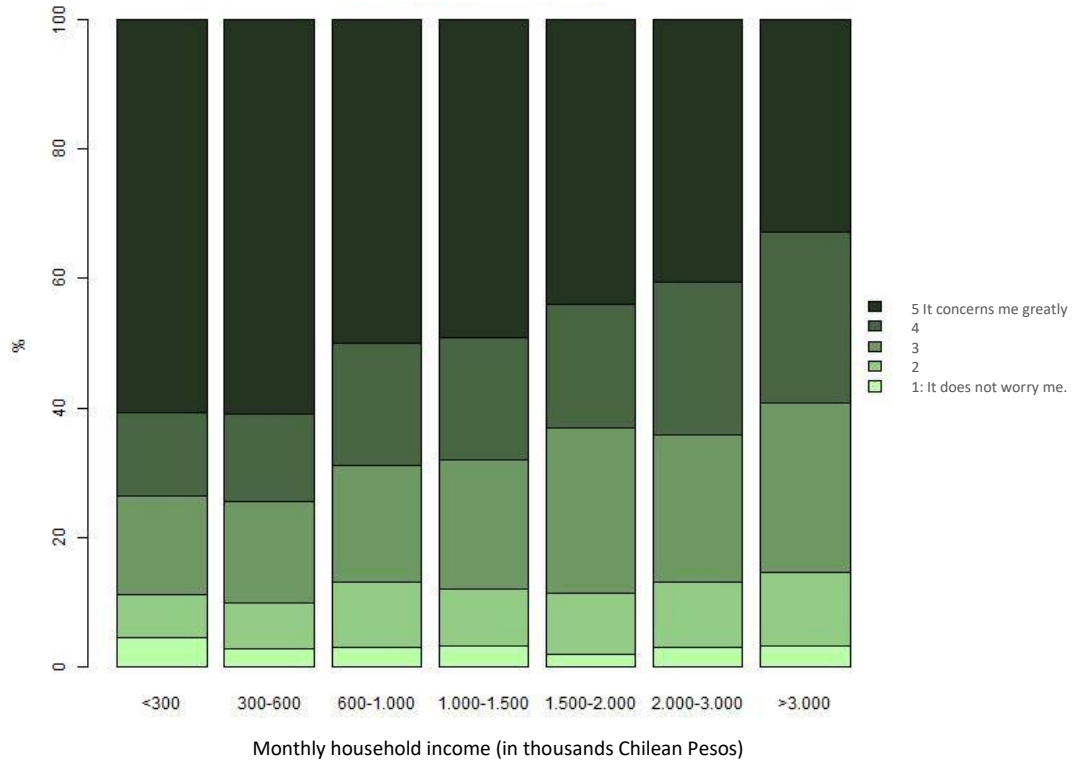
collapse. They are followed by the death of many people and the crowds on public transport (the survey was applied after there was overcrowding in public transport due to problems in schedules due to a curfew). This is followed by disinformation and economic worries, that is, losing a job or source of livelihood and not being able to pay debts.

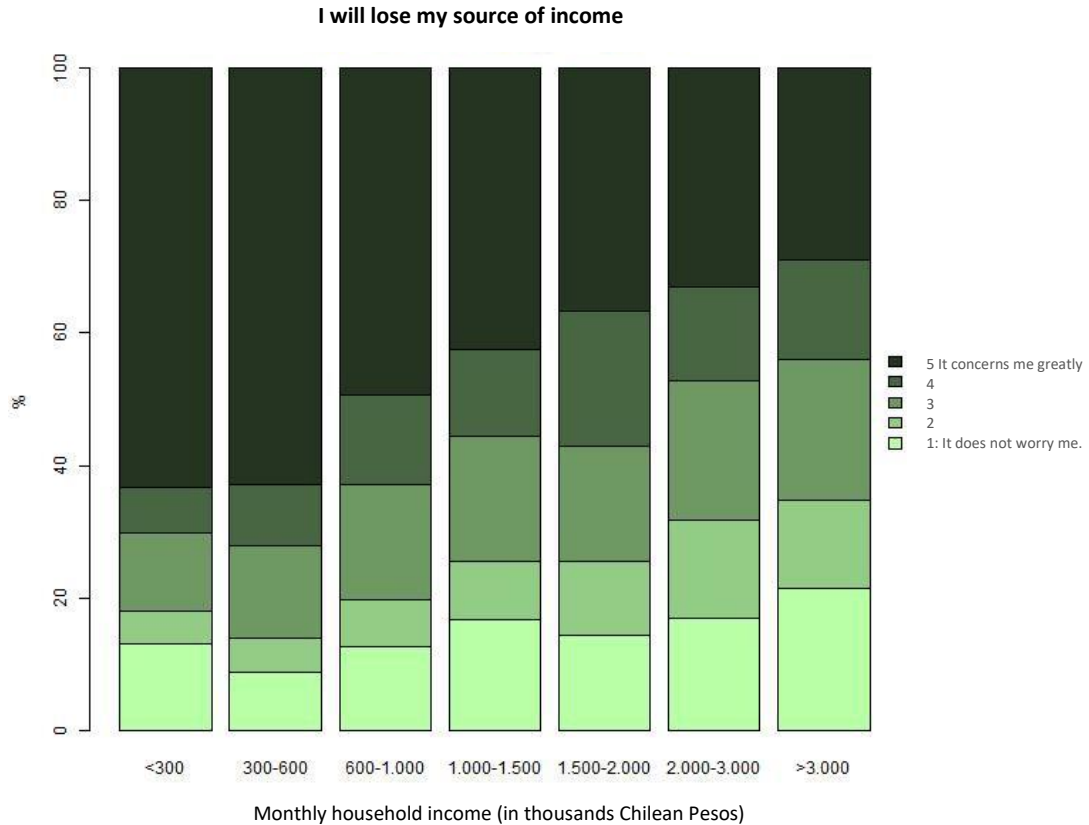
	Situation	% Concern
1	The death of a family member or loved one.	90%
2	The collapse of hospitals.	89%
3	Many people will die in Chile.	83%
4	Overcrowded public transport.	81%
5	Many people will die worldwide.	79%
6	Disinformation and fake news.	77%
7	A drop in household income.	70%
8	Difficulty in getting basic goods.	70%
9	I will be infected by Covid-19.	68%
10	Economic crisis in Chile.	66%
11	I will be unable to pay my debts.	64%
12	Global economic crisis.	63%
13	Losing my source of income.	59%
14	The effect of quarantine on mental health.	50%
15	My freedom will be restricted.	29%

How do these concerns vary by socioeconomic group? The biggest concerns (that a loved one is contagious and hospitals collapsing) are cross-sectional by socioeconomic group. But regarding the personal or family financial situation (not having sufficient means), there is a clearly greater concern in the lower income households regarding the present and future with a pandemic. Concerns about restrictions on the freedom of movement increase in lower income groups, probably related to the need to carry out economic activities outside the home. Concern that the respondent is infected with COVID-19 also increases in lower-income groups, which can be explained by several reasons: greater exposure to the virus in their jobs and on public transportation, a worse state of health (consistent with data from CASEN survey), worse access to healthcare (inequities in the Chilean health system have been widely reported) and overcrowding in the home, among others. As expected, the fear of infection increases in older people.



I will be infected by COVID-19





We also ask whether people believe that there are likely (potentially positive) changes once the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is overcome. At this stage, the respondents are rather pessimistic, and no alternative had more than 50% of agreement. Interviewees consider that it is highly unlikely that once the crisis is over, it will improve public health or improve social security in Chile. The lowest income groups are the most pessimistic in these respects. Opinions are more divided as to the possibility that networks between neighbors will be strengthened and that our society will become more caring, where the answers are spread across the spectrum between very probable and very improbable. Regarding the probability of teleworking increasing in Chile, interviewees with higher income believe that it is more likely, compared to those with lower income. Regarding the future of the planet, opinions are divided on questions about a more harmonious development of humanity with the planet and emissions. Respondents in low-income households are slightly more optimistic on the first of these questions.

Efecto	Porcentaje de acuerdo
Que haya más teletrabajo en Chile	40%
Que se fortalezcan relaciones entre vecinos	36%
Que se reduzcan las emisiones de contaminantes	35%
Que nuestra sociedad sea más solidaria	30%
Que la humanidad tenga un desarrollo más armonioso con el planeta	29%
Que mejore la salud pública en Chile	17%
Que mejore la seguridad social en Chile	16%

Regarding the substitution of personal activities for remote activities, we asked people if they communicated remotely with other people (including communications between family, friends, neighbors, coworkers and study partners), both by text, voice or video in Week 1 (pre suspension of classes) as well as in Week 2 (after the suspension of classes). It was found that communication increases by all remote channels. Text and voice communications increase in the range 1% -8%, except communications between neighbors, in which text contacts increase by 17% and by voice there is a decrease of 2%. The most substantial change, by far, occurs in video contacts, which increase by 55% between family members and more than double between friends, neighbors and colleagues at work and study.

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[Personas de menores ingresos tienen más temor a contagiarse de Covid-19 según estudio](#) (Bío, 13 April 2020)

[Estudio afirma que trabajadores con menos ingresos siguen desplazándose pese a emergencia](#) (Universidad de Concepción, 10 April 2020)

[Encuesta sostiene que 1 de cada 4 trabajadores de menores ingresos pudo realizar teletrabajo tras crisis sanitaria](#) (CNN Chile, 8 April 2020)

[Sólo 1 de cada 4 trabajadores de menores ingresos realizó teletrabajo iniciada la crisis sanitaria por COVID-19](#) (Universidad de Chile, 7 April 2020)