



COVID-19 Socioeconomic Survey Chile

Summary of Main Results from the
First wave (July 2020)



General Objective

Characterize the social and economic impacts, both direct and indirect, of the spread of COVID-19 on Chilean households, from a public policy perspective and recognizing the particularities that this experience has had in different territories and household configurations.

The instrument was designed, and the results are analyzed, from a gender perspective.

Two more waves of this survey will be implemented in November 2020, and March 2021.



1. Impacts on employment and incomes

2. Households' strategies for generating new income and reducing expenses

3. Consequences on quality of life

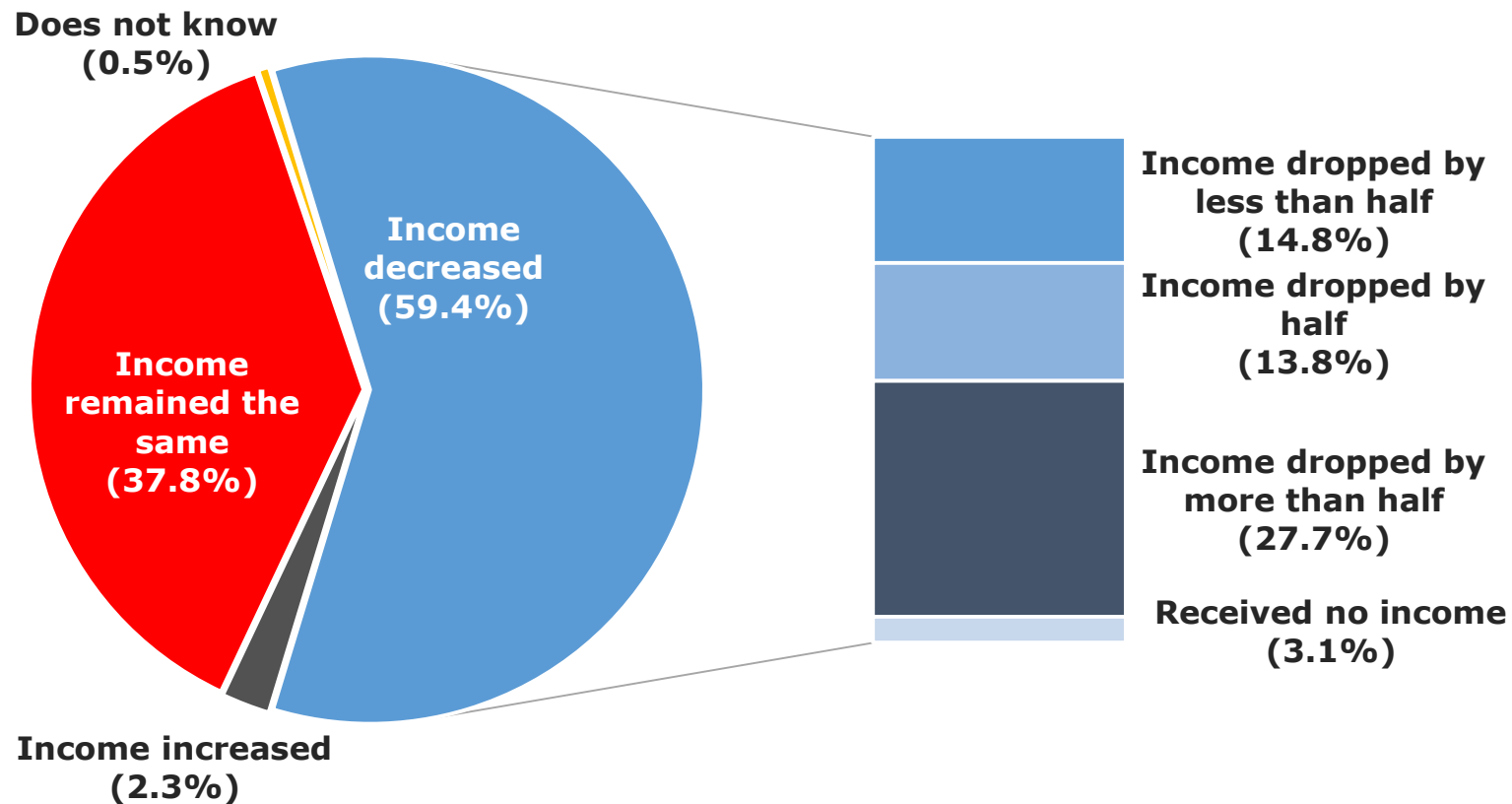


Impacts on employment and incomes



Change in total household income, as compared to the situation before the pandemic

Percentage, all households



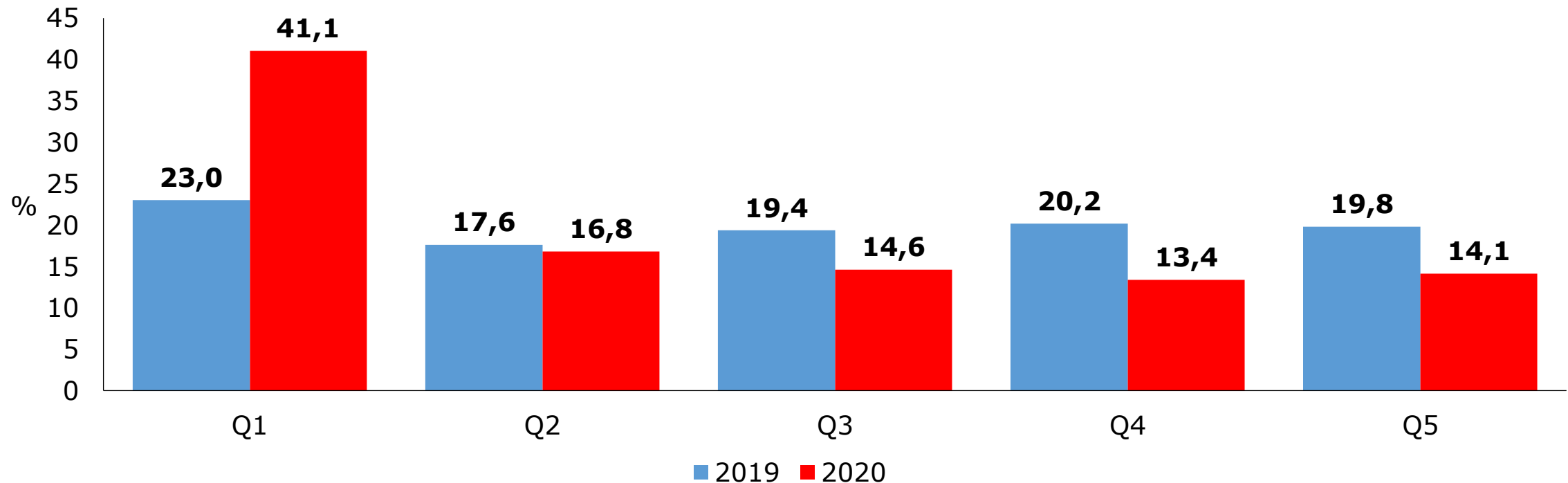
Note: At 95% confidence, significant differences are found in income variation. In the case of the size of the drop in income, at 95% confidence, significant differences are found between categories, except for the categories "income dropped in less than half", and "income dropped by half".





Percentage of households, by quintile of household per capita income in 2019 and 2020

Percentage, all households



Note: The 2019 quintiles are constructed based on the per capita household income reported for that year. In this graph, the 2020 quintiles use the 2019 household per capita income thresholds, adjusted by using the CPI for May 2020.

The income report in the survey uses discrete values in thousands of pesos, which results in an agglomeration of values around the cutting point of the 2019 quintiles. Therefore, the percentage of households in each the quintiles departs from the 20% theoretical benchmark.

At 95% confidence, significant differences are found in all quintiles between 2019 and 2020, except for Q2.





2019-2020 transition matrix, quintiles of household income per capita

Percentage, all households

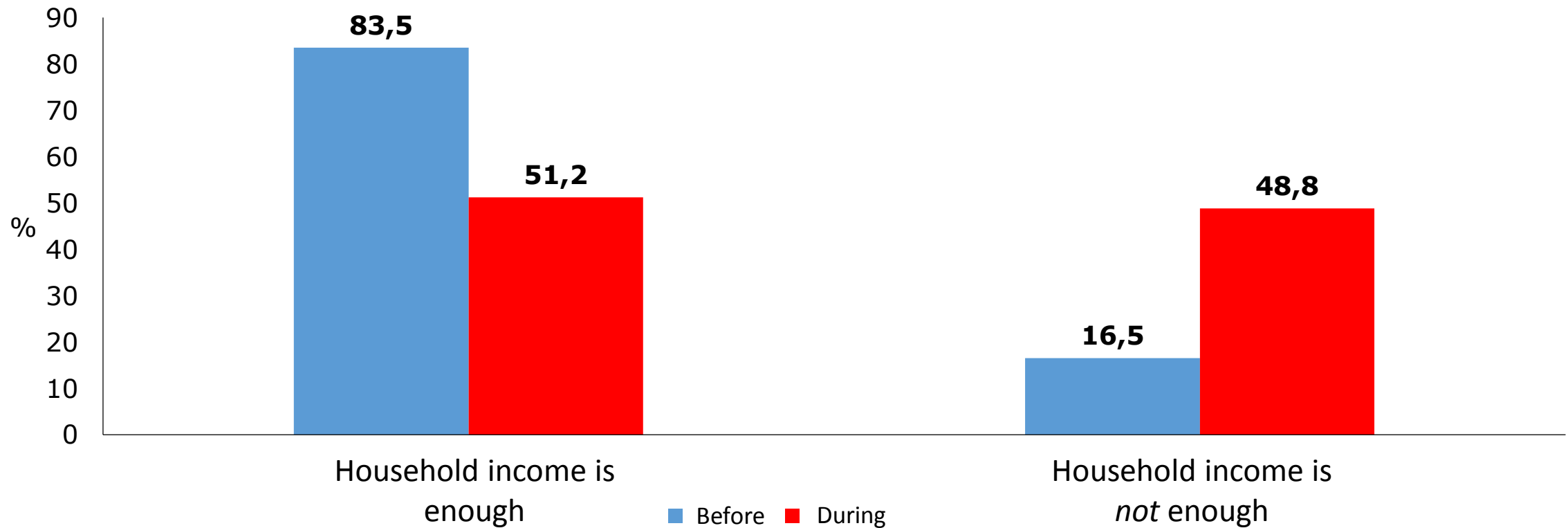
		2020 Quintile (using 2019 cutting points)					
		I	II	III	IV	V	Total
2019 Quintile	I	20,6	2,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	23,2
	II	10,3	5,8	1,1	0,3	0,1	17,6
	III	6,5	5,4	6,8	0,9	0,2	19,8
	IV	2,6	2,5	5,3	8,6	0,9	19,8
	V	1,0	0,9	1,2	3,5	13,1	19,6
	Total	41,1	16,7	14,6	13,4	14,2	100,0





Percentage of households, by perceived sufficiency of total household income, before and during the pandemic

Percentage, all households



Note: The category “Enough” groups the response options: “Income was sufficient, we had no difficulties” and “Income was sufficient, without great difficulties”. While the category “Not enough” groups options: “Income was not sufficient, we had some difficulties”, and “Income was not sufficient, we had big problems”.

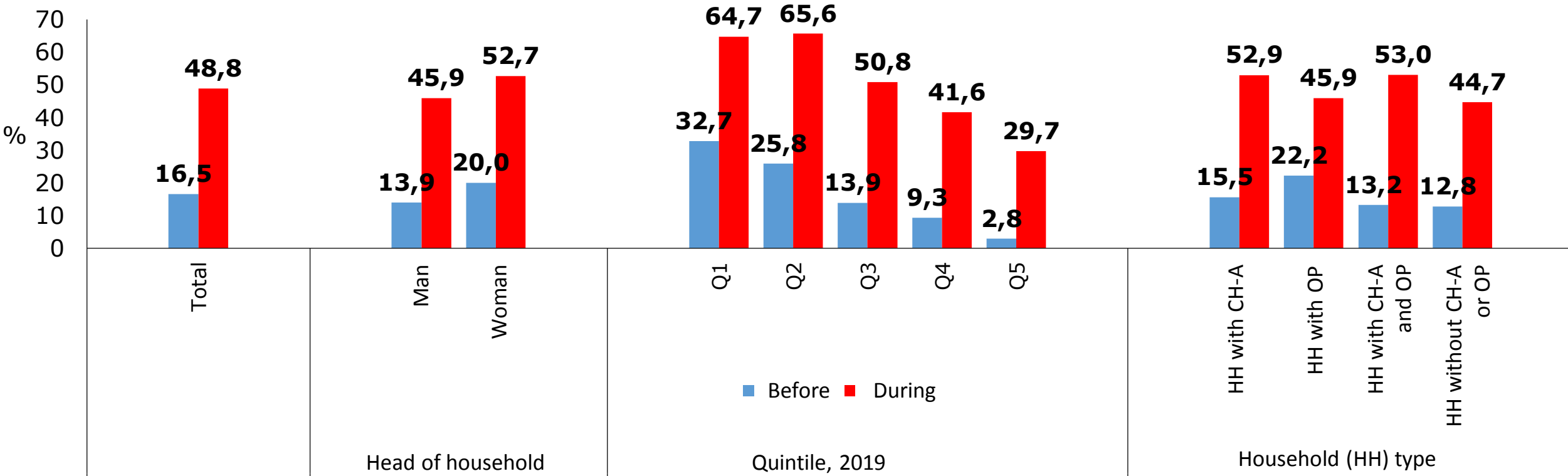
At 95% confidence, differences are found in all categories between Before and During the pandemic.





Percentage of households that perceive that total household income is "not enough", before and during the pandemic

Percentage, all households



Notes: - The category "Not enough" is a set of options: "Income was not sufficient, we had some difficulties" and "Income was not sufficient, we had big problems". The label "HH with (without) CH-A" refers to households with (without) presence of children or adolescents. The label "HH with (without) OP" refers to households with (without) presence of older people.

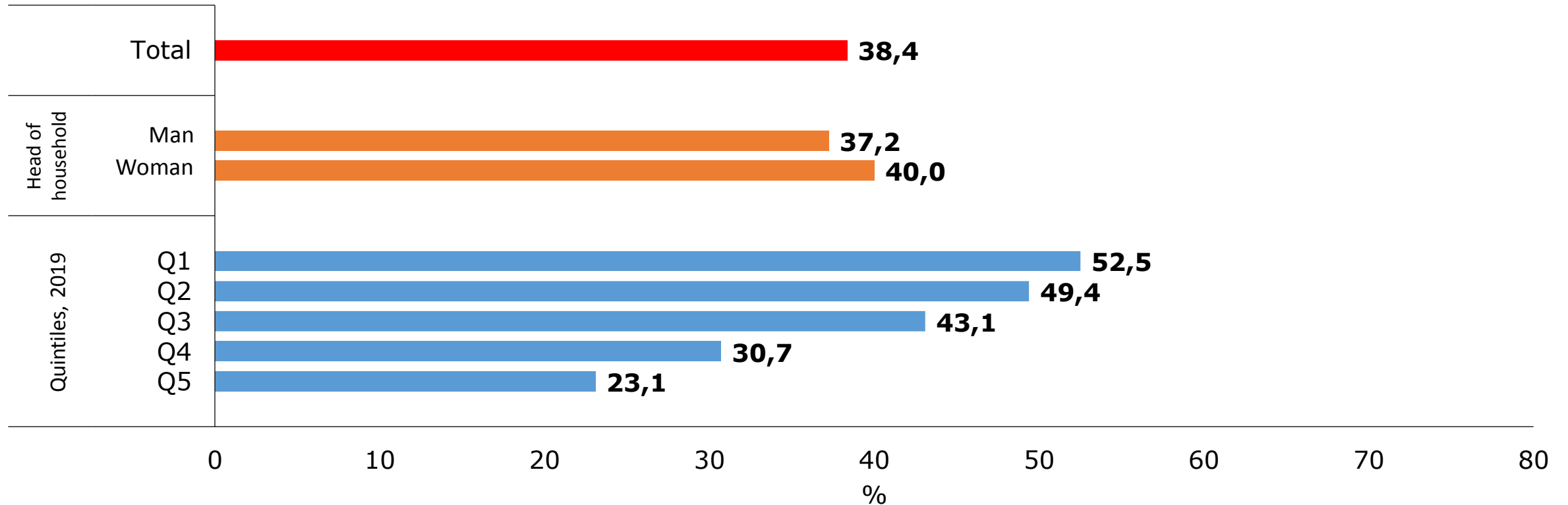
At 95% confidence, differences are found between the "Before" and "During" for every subsample displayed in the graph.





Percentage of households in which the number of individuals in the workforce decreased during the pandemic

Percentage, all households

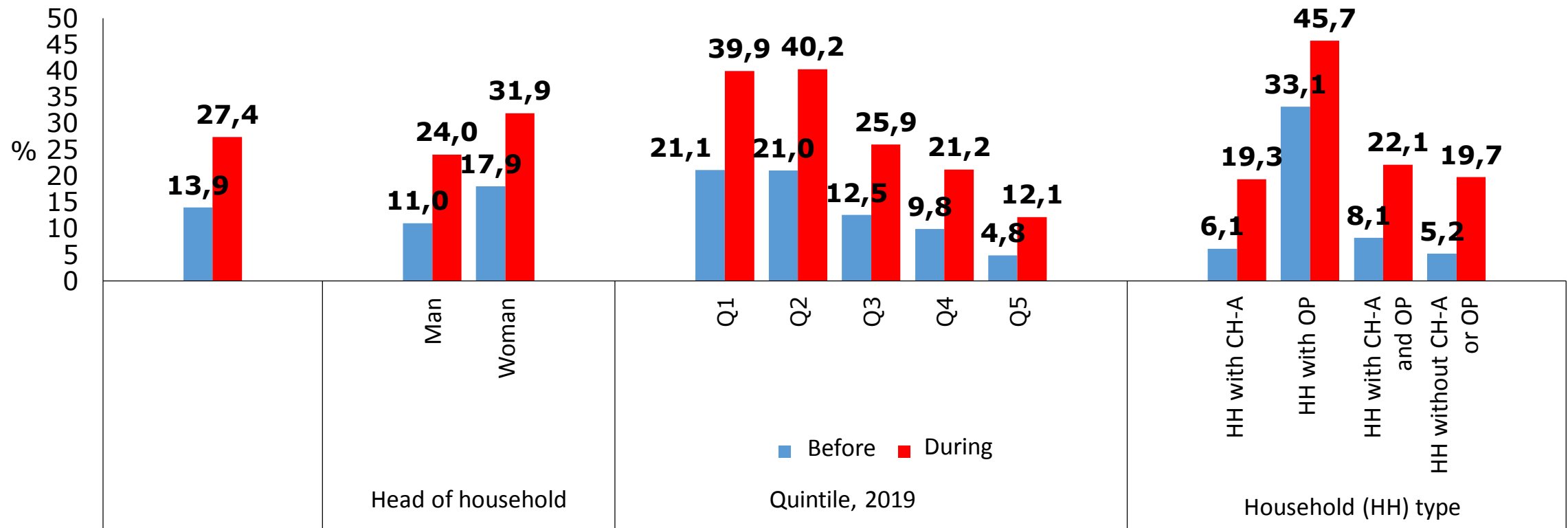


Note: At 95% confidence, there are NO significant differences between male and female heads of household. There are significant differences between all income quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; and Q2 vs. Q3.



Percentage of households with no adults in the workforce, before and during the pandemic

Percentage, all households



Note: The label “HH with (without) CH-A” refers to households with (without) presence of children or adolescents. The label “HH with (without) OP” refers to households with (without) presence of older people.

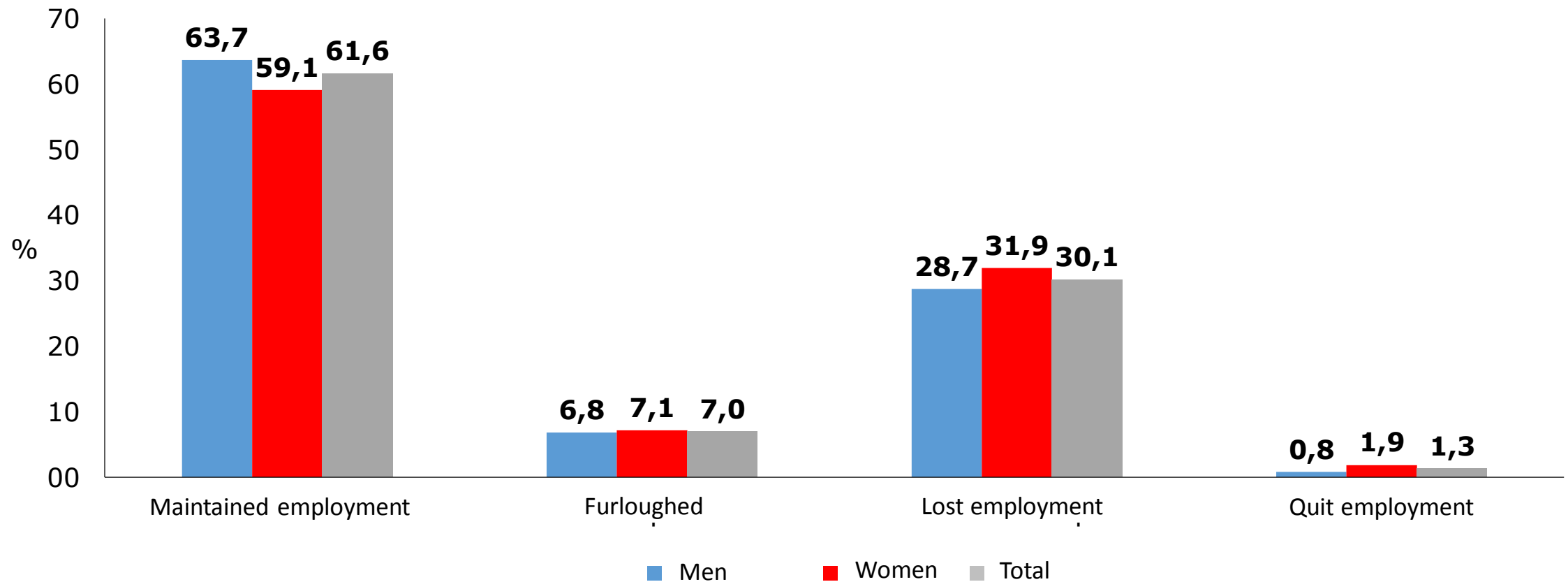
At 95% confidence, significant differences are found between “Before” and “During” de pandemic in: total; both men and women heads of household; in all income quintiles; and in all types of households.





Changes in the employment situation of those who were employed before the pandemic

Percentage, people aged 15 years or older, who had a job, business or other occupation before the COVID crisis



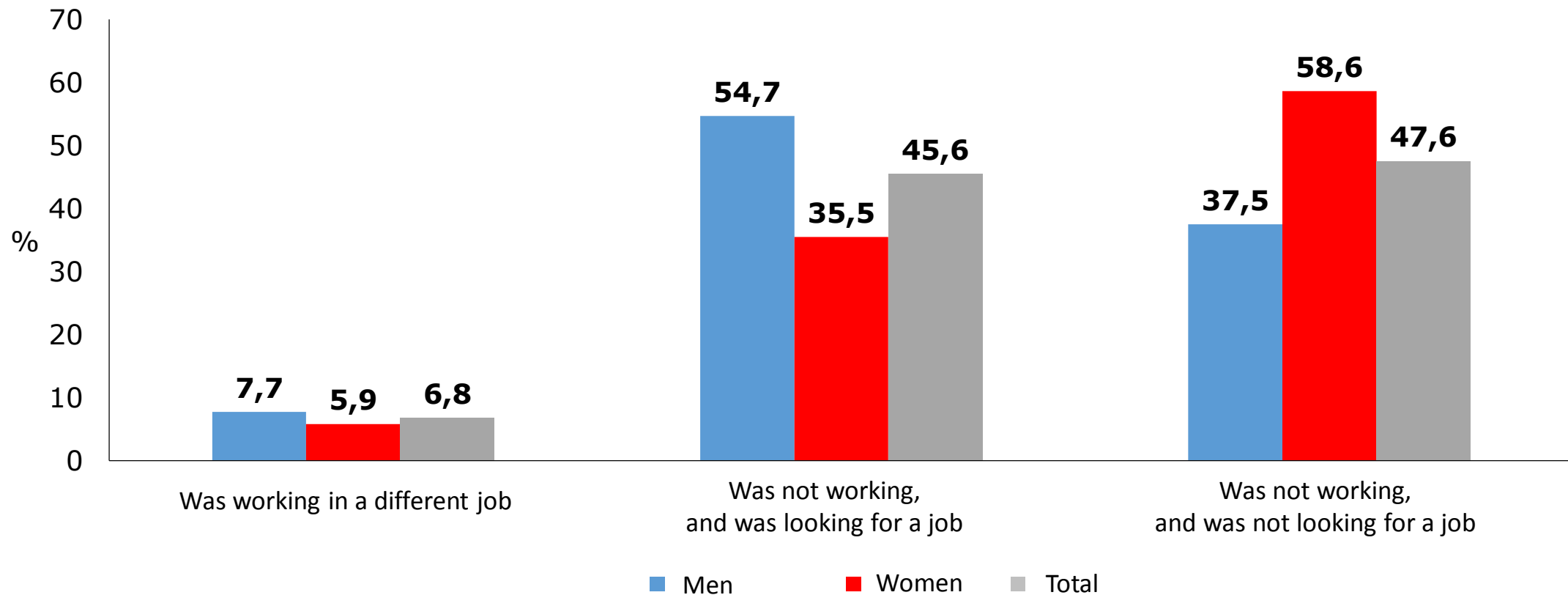
Note: The categories "Quit Employment" encompasses less than 50 sample cases, both for men and women. At 95% confidence, there are significant differences between men and women, except in the case of categories "Furloughed" and "lost employment"





Employment situation on the week prior to the survey, among those who lost or quit their job during the pandemic

Percentage, people aged 15 years and over who lost or quit their job



Note: At 95% confidence, significant differences were found between men and women, except for category "Was working in a different job"



Households' strategies for
generating new income and
reducing expenses



Economic strategies implemented by households

Asset reduction

- Sell durable goods such as a car, appliances, furniture, etc.
- Use household savings.
- Lease or sell properties, land, rooms, work tools, etc.

Indebtedness

- Request a loan or credit from a bank or other financial institution.
- Borrow money from family, friends, neighbors or acquaintances.
- Withdraw money from a credit card, retail store card, or use a credit line.

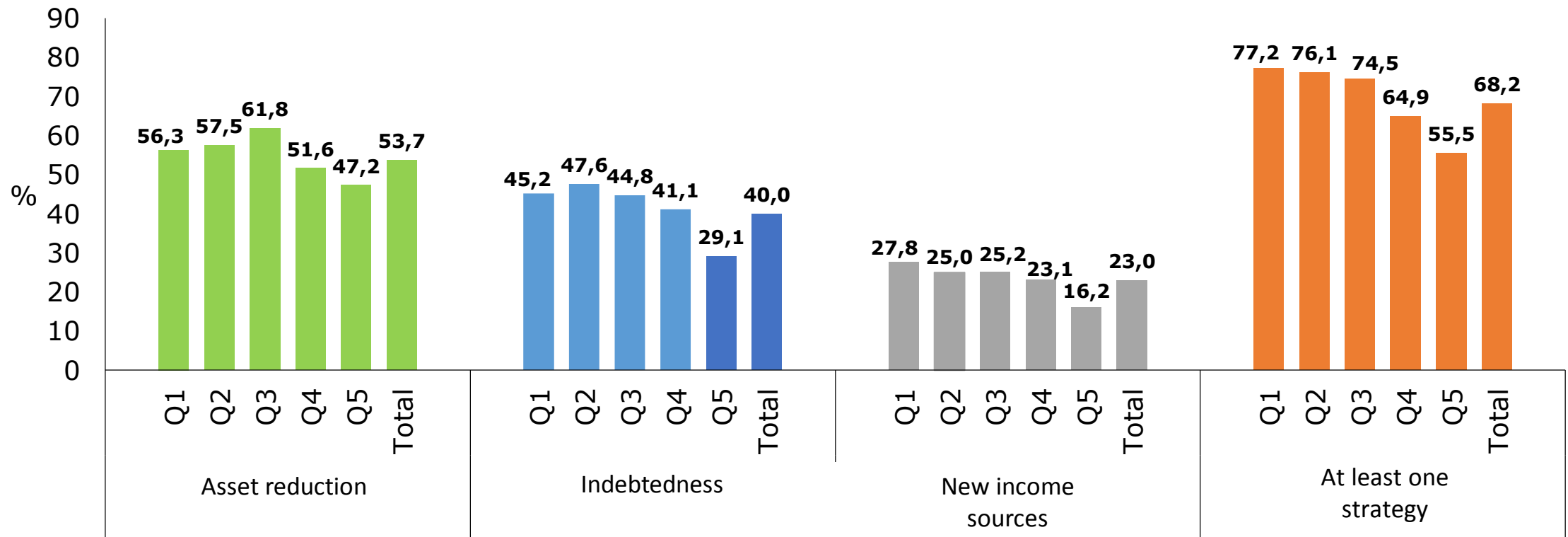
New income sources

- Perform activities that generate additional income for the household.



Percentage of households that implemented some strategy, by quintile and type of strategy

Percentage, all households



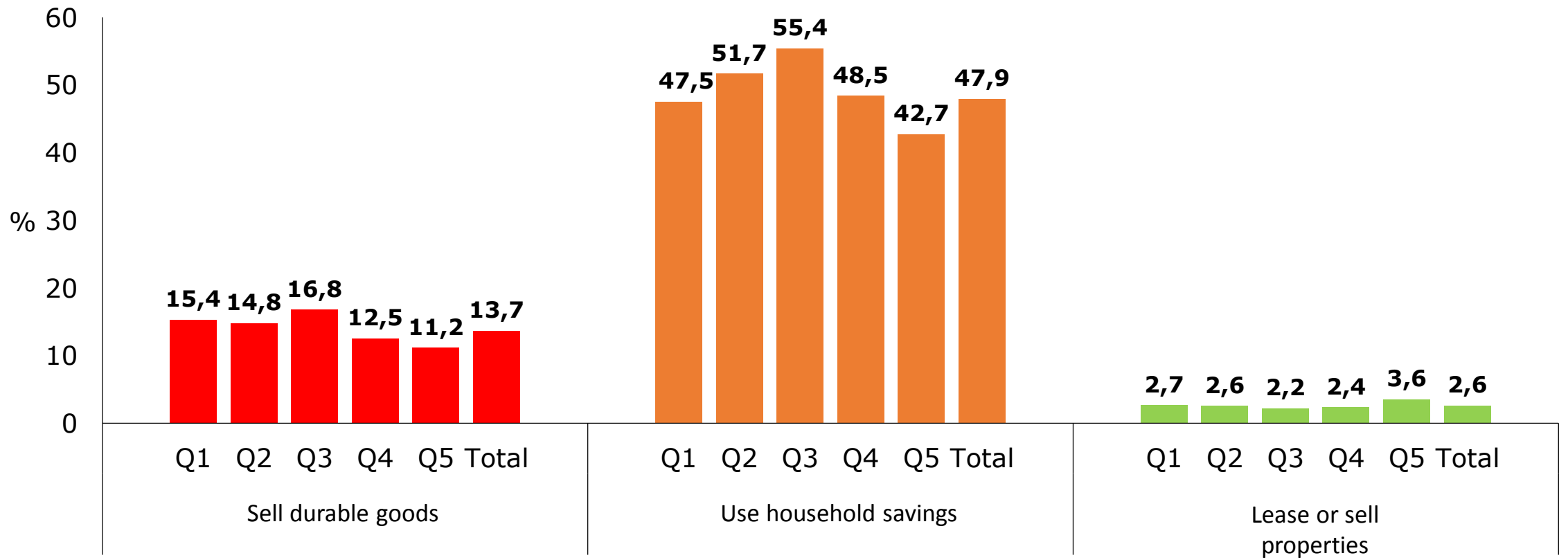
Note: At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in “Asset reduction” between quintiles, except for Q1 and Q5; Q2 and Q5; Q3 and Q4; Q3 and Q5. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in “Take on debt” among quintiles, except for Q1 and Q5; Q2 and Q5; Q3 and Q5; Q4 and Q5. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in “New income sources” between quintiles, except for Q1 and Q5; Q2 and Q5; Q3 and Q5; Q4 and Q5. At 95% confidence, differences are found in “At least one strategy” among all quintiles, except for Q1 and Q2; Q1 and Q3; Q2 and Q3.





Percentage of households that have reduced assets, by action taken and income quintile

Percentage, all households

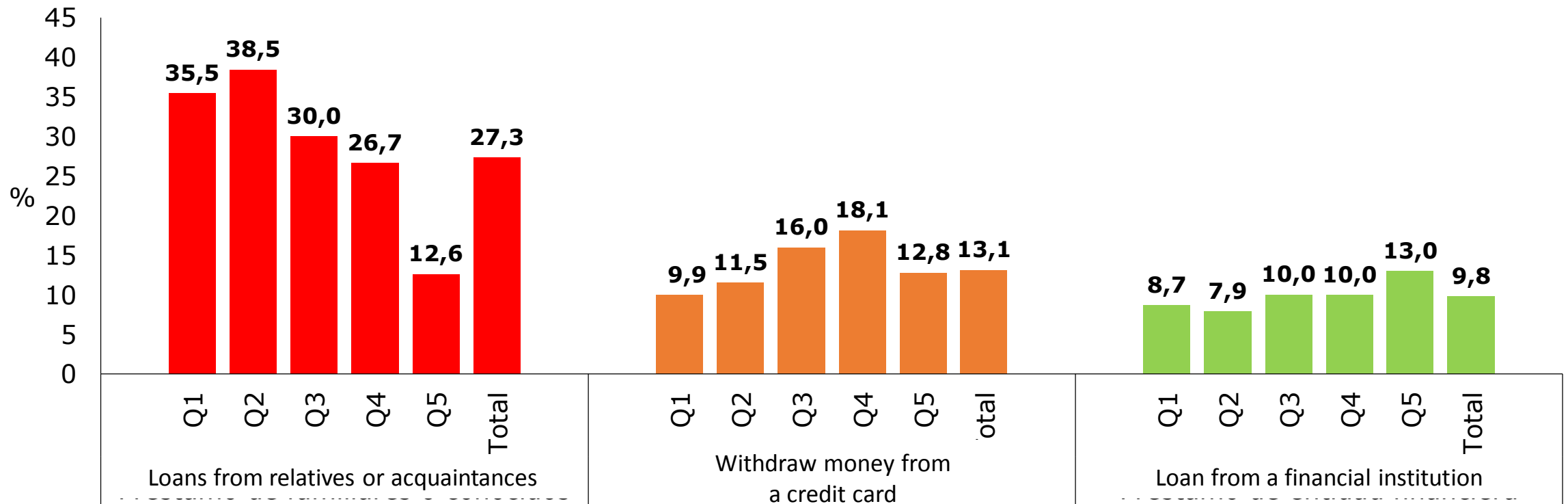


Note: At 95% confidence, there are NO differences across quintiles in “Sell durable goods”, except for Q3 and Q5. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in “Use Household Savings” across quintiles, except for Q1 and Q3; Q2 and Q5; Q3 and Q5. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in “Lease or sell properties” across quintiles.



Percentage of households that have taken on debt, by action taken and income quintile

Percentage, all households

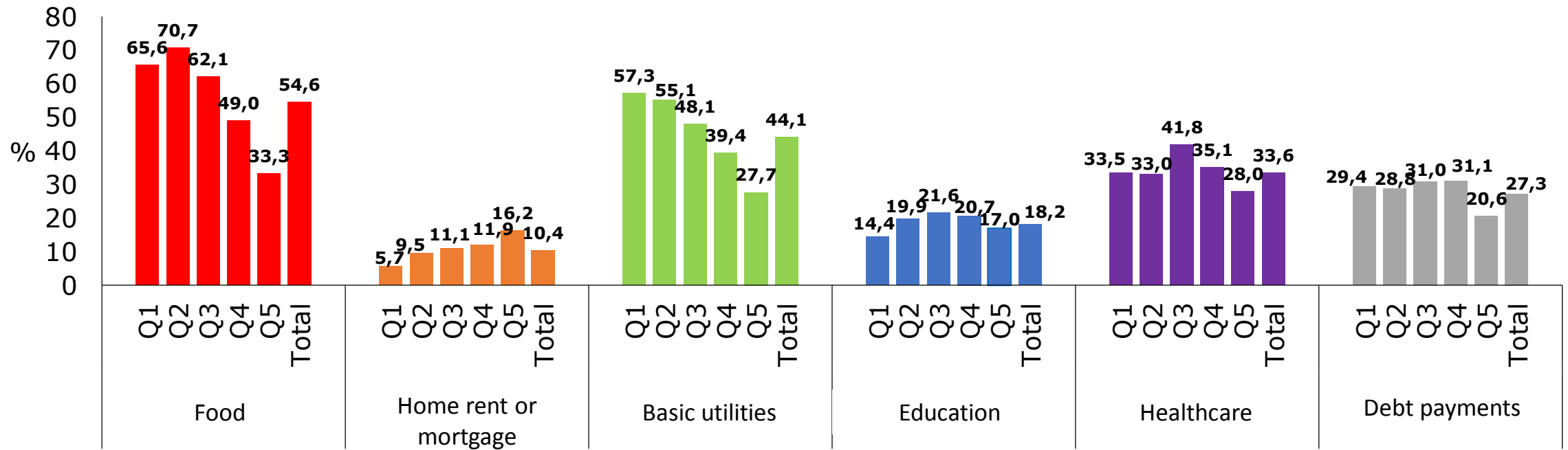


Note: At 95% confidence, differences are found in “Loans from relatives or acquaintances” across quintiles, except for: Q1 vs. Q2, Q1 vs. Q3, and Q3 vs. Q4. In “Withdraw money from a credit card”, there are NO differences across quintiles, except for: Q1 vs. Q3, Q1 vs. Q4, and Q2 vs. Q4. In “Loan from a financial institution”, there are NO differences across quintiles, except for: Q1 vs. Q5, and Q2 vs. Q5.



Percentage of households that have reduced expenses, by spending item and income quintile

Percentage, all households



Note: "Basic utilities" includes expenses related to water, gas, electricity, telephone, internet, heating, and buildings' common expenses.

The percentages for the "Education" category are calculated on households with the presence of at least one person 0 to 24 years old.

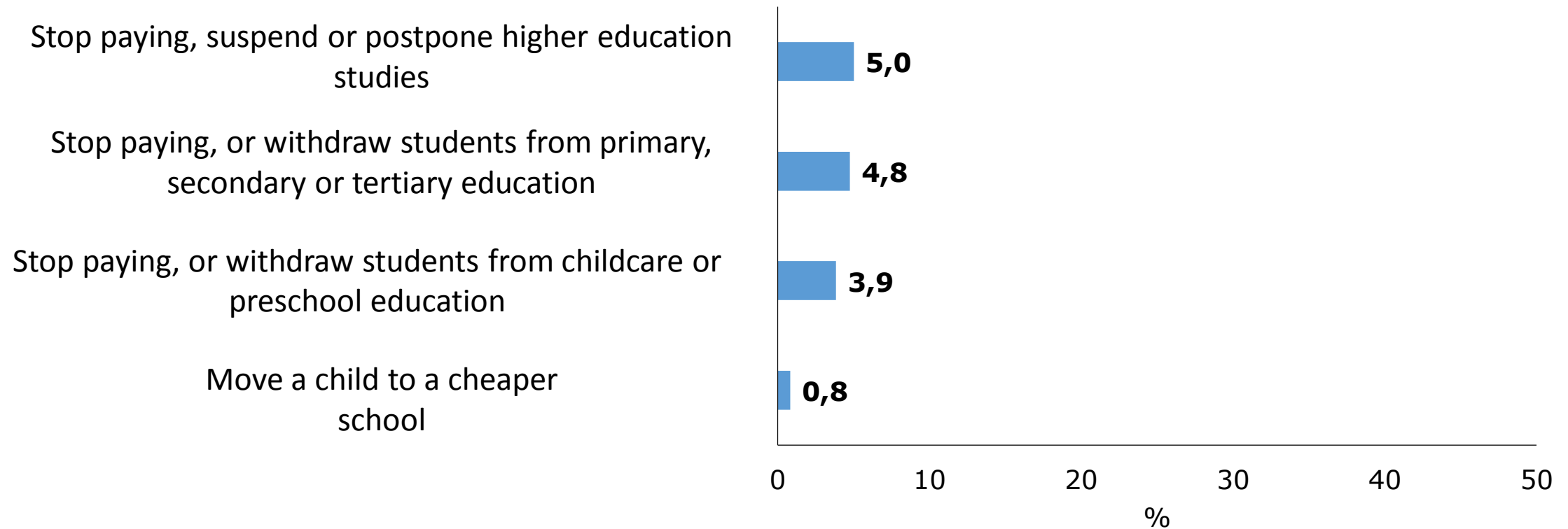
At 95% confidence, there are differences in "Food" across all quintiles, except Q1 vs. Q2; Q1 vs. Q3. At 95% confidence, there are differences in "Home rent or mortgage" across all quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; Q2 vs. Q3; Q2 vs. Q4; Q4 vs. Q5. At 95% confidence, there are differences in "Basic utilities" across all quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in "Education" across quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q3. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in "Healthcare" across quintiles, except Q1 vs. Q3; Q2 vs. Q3; Q3 vs. Q5. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences in "Debt Payments" across quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q5; Q2 vs. Q5; Q3 vs. Q5; Q4 vs. Q5.





Percentage of households that have reduced their expenses on education, by action taken

Percentage, households with a presence of people between 0 and 24 years old



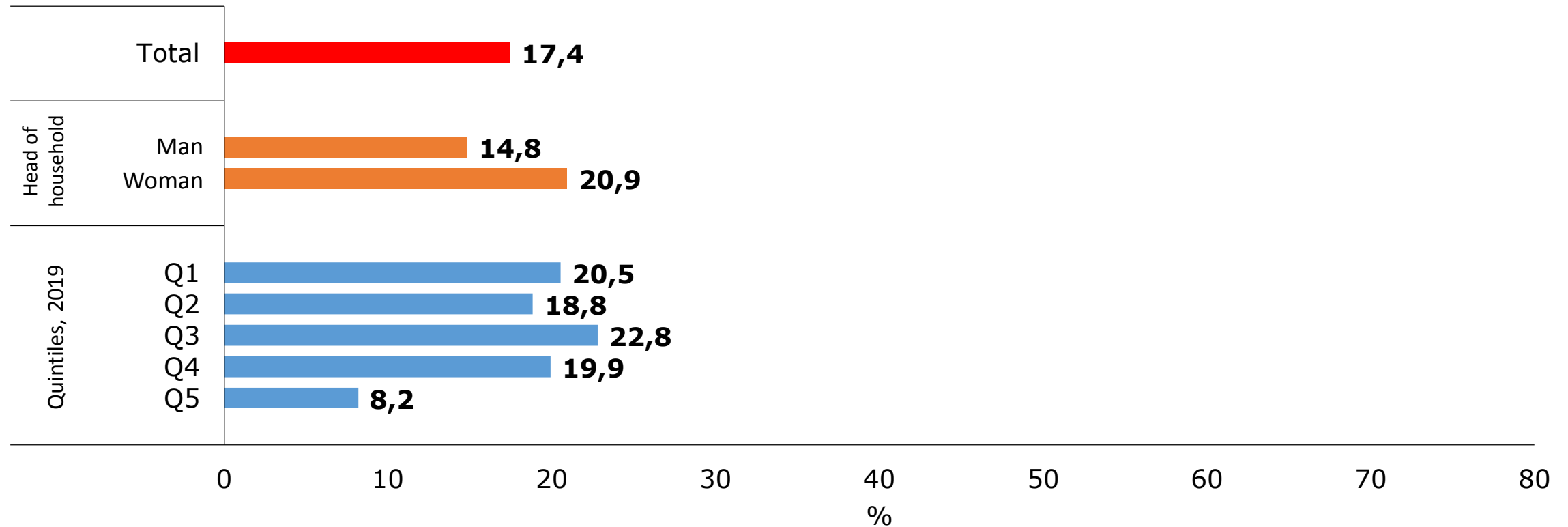
Note: At 95% confidence, there are NO significant differences between the actions taken, except between: "Move a child to a cheaper school" versus the other actions.





Percentage of households that have reduced expenses on medication, by household category

Percentage, all households



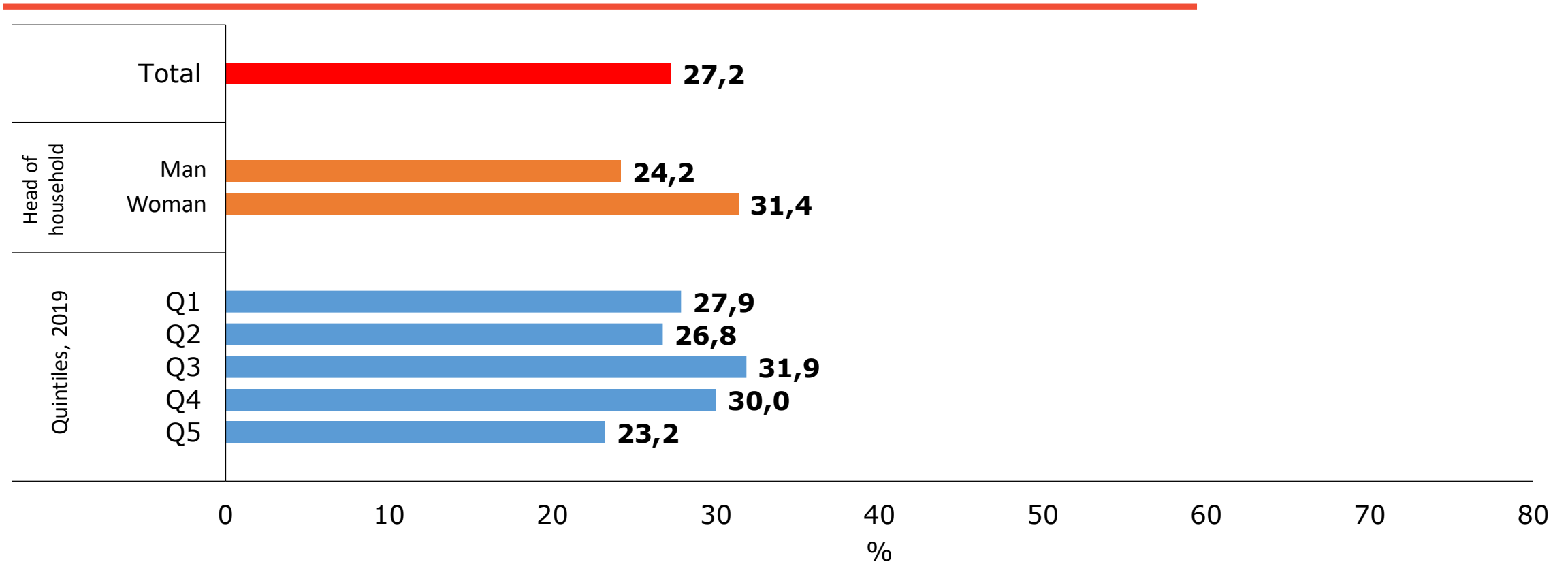
Note: At 95% confidence, differences are found between male and female heads of household. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences across income quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q5; Q2 vs. Q5; Q3 vs. Q5; Q4 vs. Q5.





Percentage of households that have suspended or postponed medical, dental or other healthcare appointments as a result of reductions in health expenses

Percentage, all households



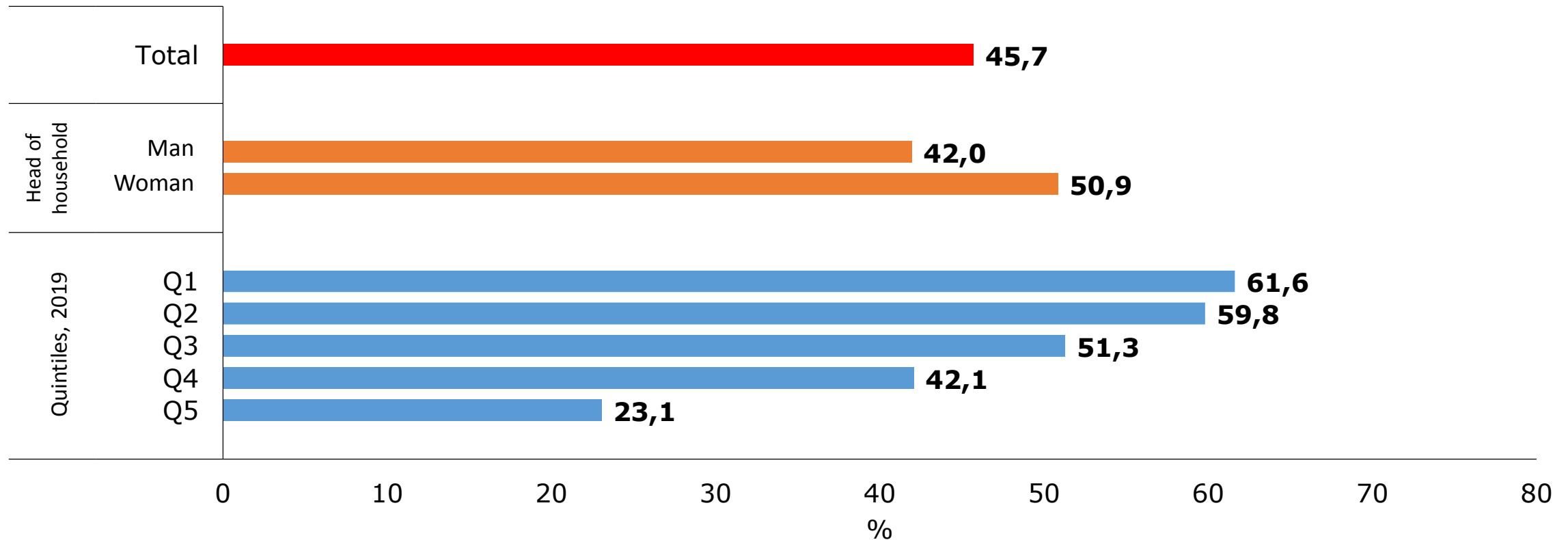
Note: At 95% confidence, differences are found between male and female heads of household. At 95% confidence, there are NO differences across quintiles, except for Q3 vs. Q5.





Percentage of households that received aid in goods and / or money from some organization, institution or person outside the household*

Percentage, all households



*Considers aid or assistance provided by the Government; a Municipality; Relatives, friends or acquaintances; Neighborhood organizations; Churches, parishes or religious groups; Foundations or social groups; A company or employer; and others.

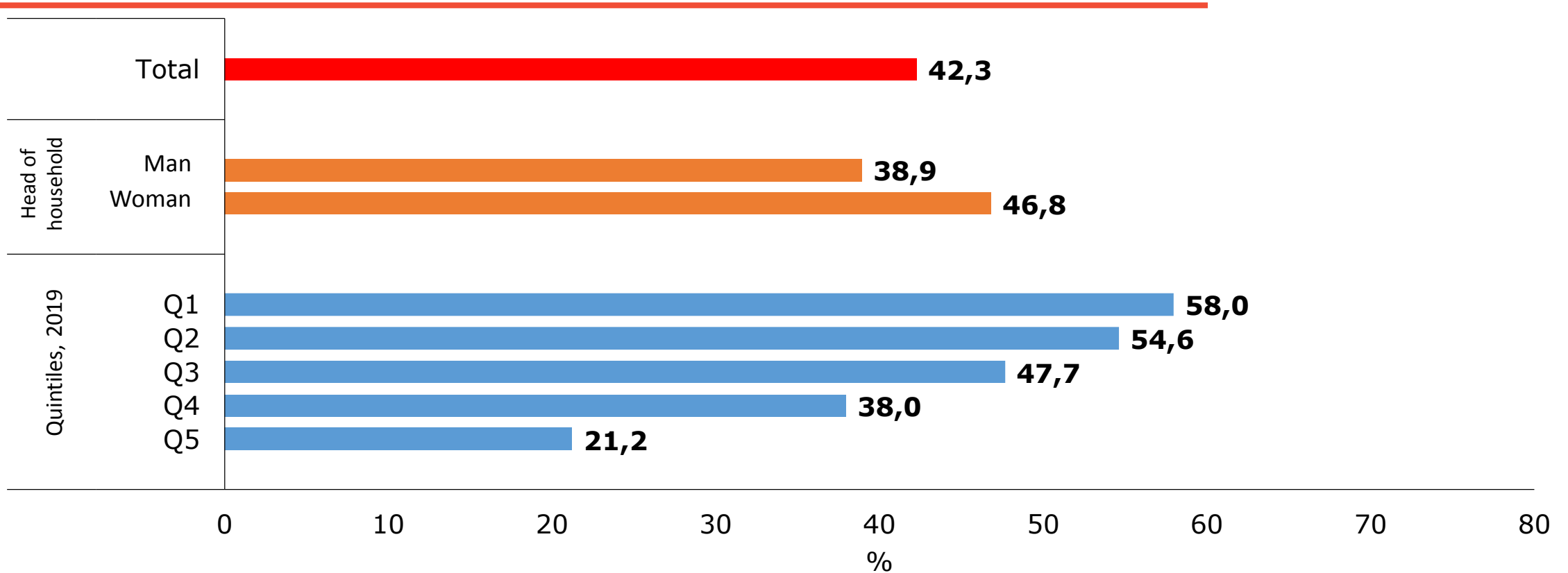
Note: At 95% confidence, there are differences between male and female heads of household. At 95% confidence, differences are found across all quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2.





Percentage of households that have received aid in goods or money from the Government and/or Municipalities.

Percentage, all households



Note: At 95% confidence, differences are found between male and female heads of household. At 95% confidence, differences are found across all income quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; Q2 vs. Q3.



Consequences on quality of life





Consequences of the crisis on the quality of life of households

Delay in health treatments

- Suspended or postponed medical appointments or treatments because the health center suspended hours.
- Suspended or postponed medical appointments or treatments due to fear of contagion.
- Suspended or postponed medical appointments or treatments for another reason.

Intention to make changes in education

- Change one or more children to a cheaper educational institution, if the Covid crisis continues.
- Change one or more children to a free educational institution, if the Covid crisis continues.
- Take one or more children out of the educational institution altogether, if the Covid crisis continues.

Food insecurity

- Households with moderate to severe food insecurity (lack of physical, social and / or economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food).

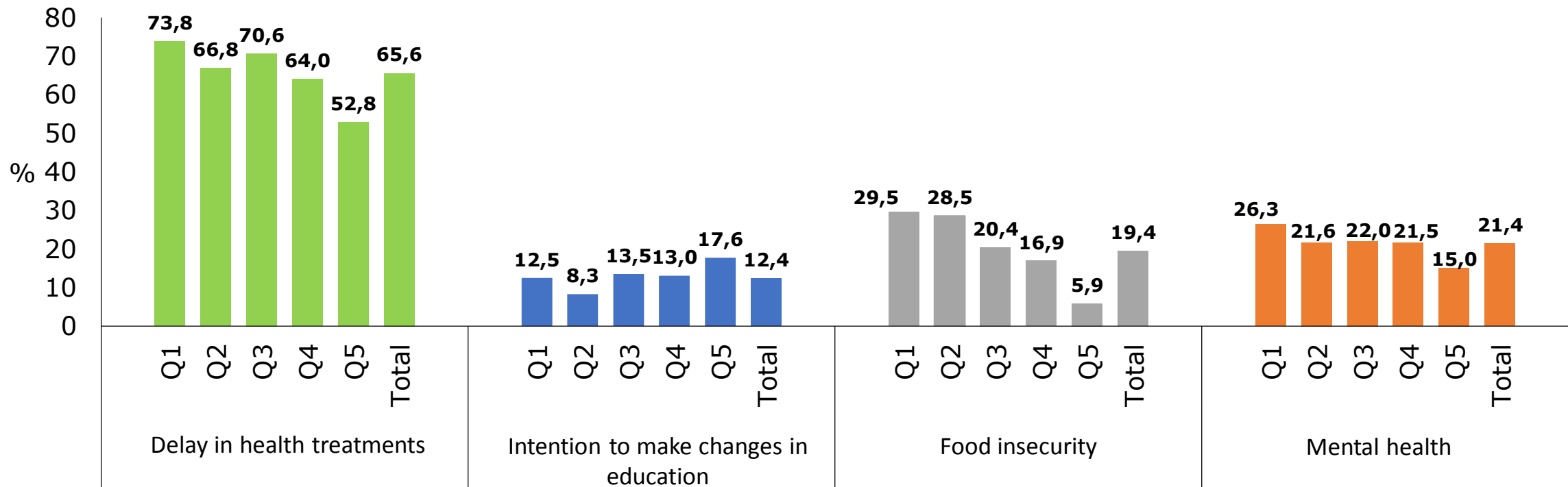
Mental health

- People aged 18 years or older, who in the aggregate score of the mental health questions classify in the “moderate” or “severe” categories.



Consequences of the crisis on the quality of life of households, by type of consequence and income quintile

Percentage, all households



Note: The “Intention to make educational changes” only considers households with the presence of children and adolescents.

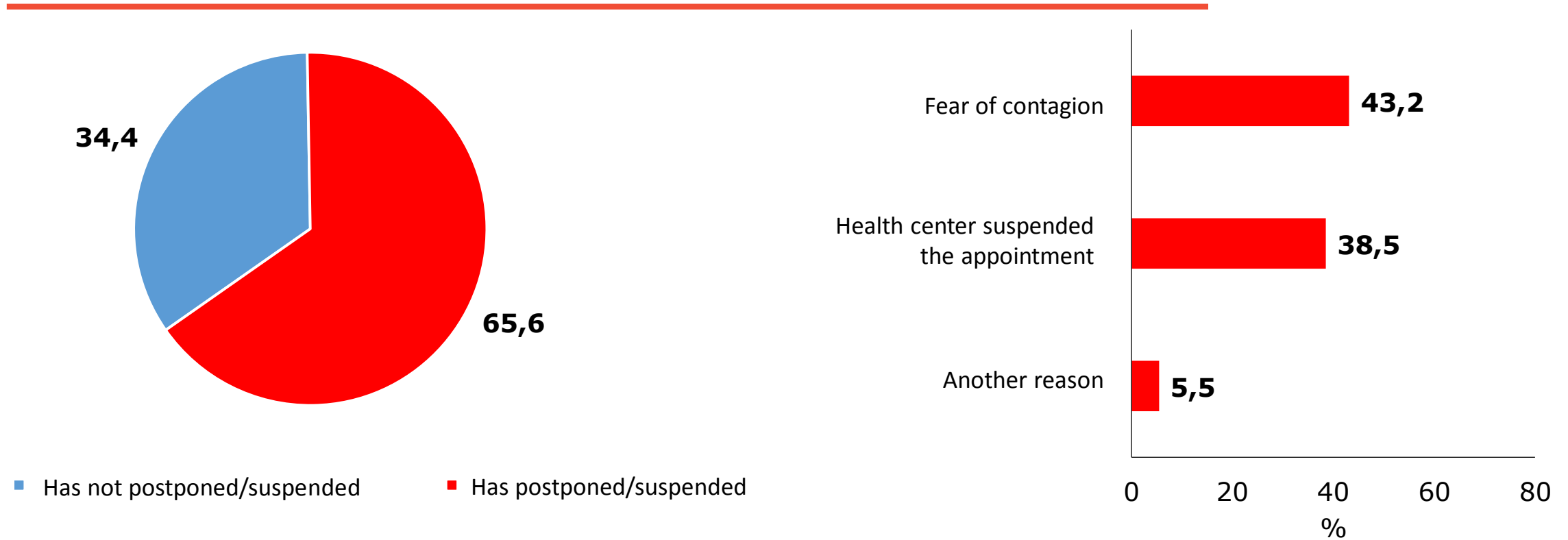
At 95% confidence, there are differences in “Delay in health treatments” across all quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q3; Q2 vs. Q3; and Q2 vs. Q4. Regarding the “Intention to make changes in education”, there are NO differences across quintiles, except for Q2 vs. Q5. In relation to “Food Insecurity”, there are differences across all quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; Q3 vs. Q4. Finally, regarding “Mental Health”, NO differences are observed across quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q5; Q2 vs. Q5, Q3 vs. Q5.





Percentage of households that have postponed or suspended health treatments or appointments for non-economic reasons

Percentage, all households



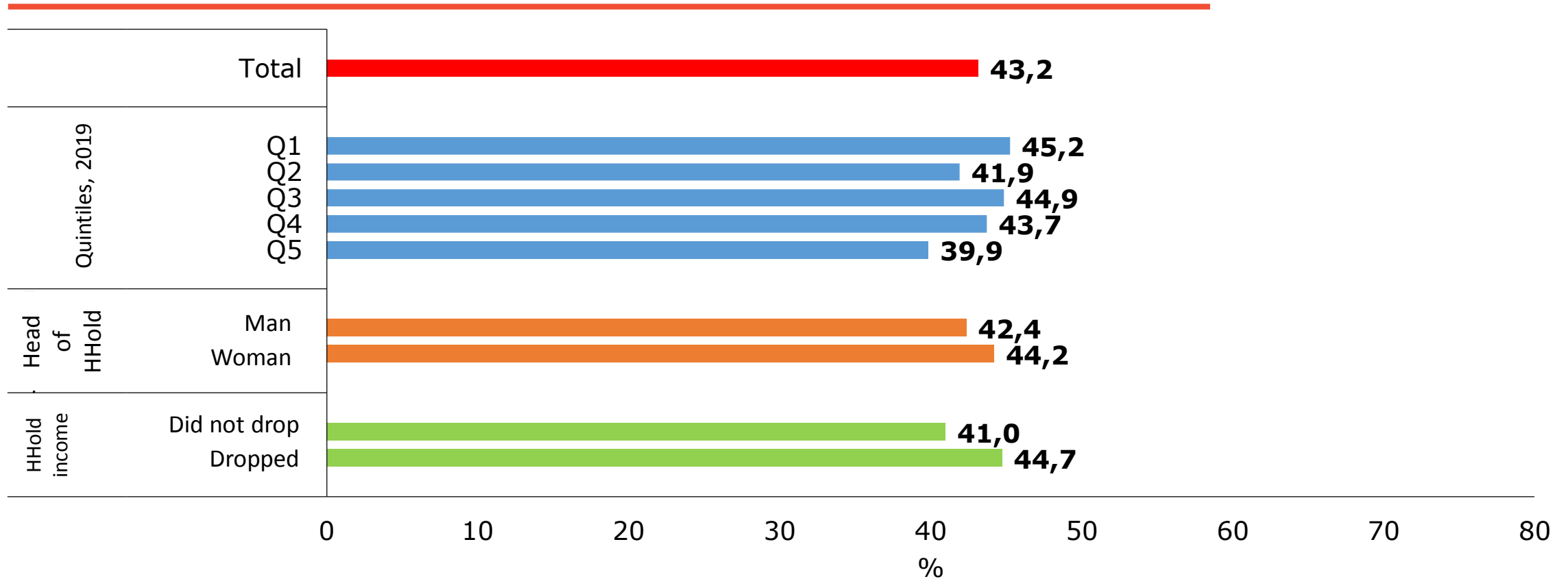
Note: At 95% confidence, differences are found between the categories of "Has not postponed/suspended" and "Has postponed/suspended". Statistically significant differences are observed between the non-economic reasons for treatment suspension.





Percentage of households that have postponed health treatments or appointments due to fear of contagion

Percentage, all households



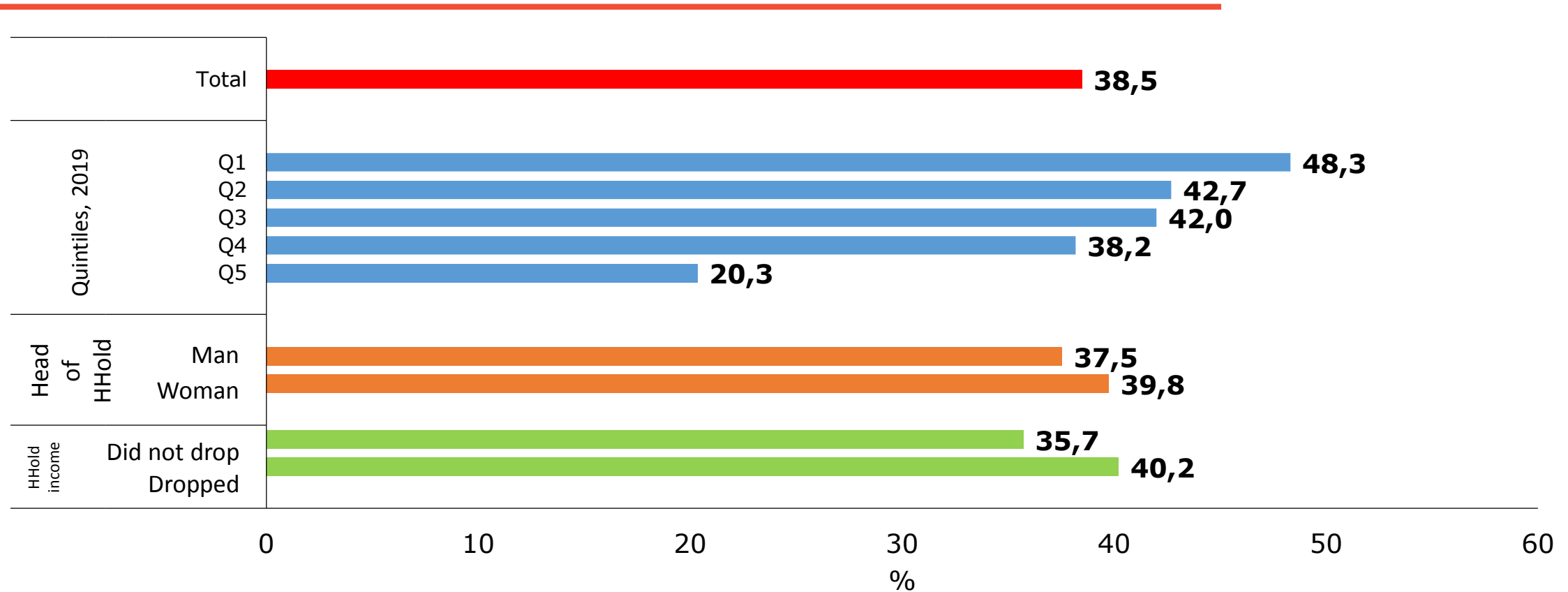
Note: At 95% confidence, there are NO significant differences between male and female head of household; across all income quintiles; and in income variation between “did not drop” and “dropped”.





Percentage of households that have postponed health treatments or appointments because the health center cancelled the appointment

Percentage, all households

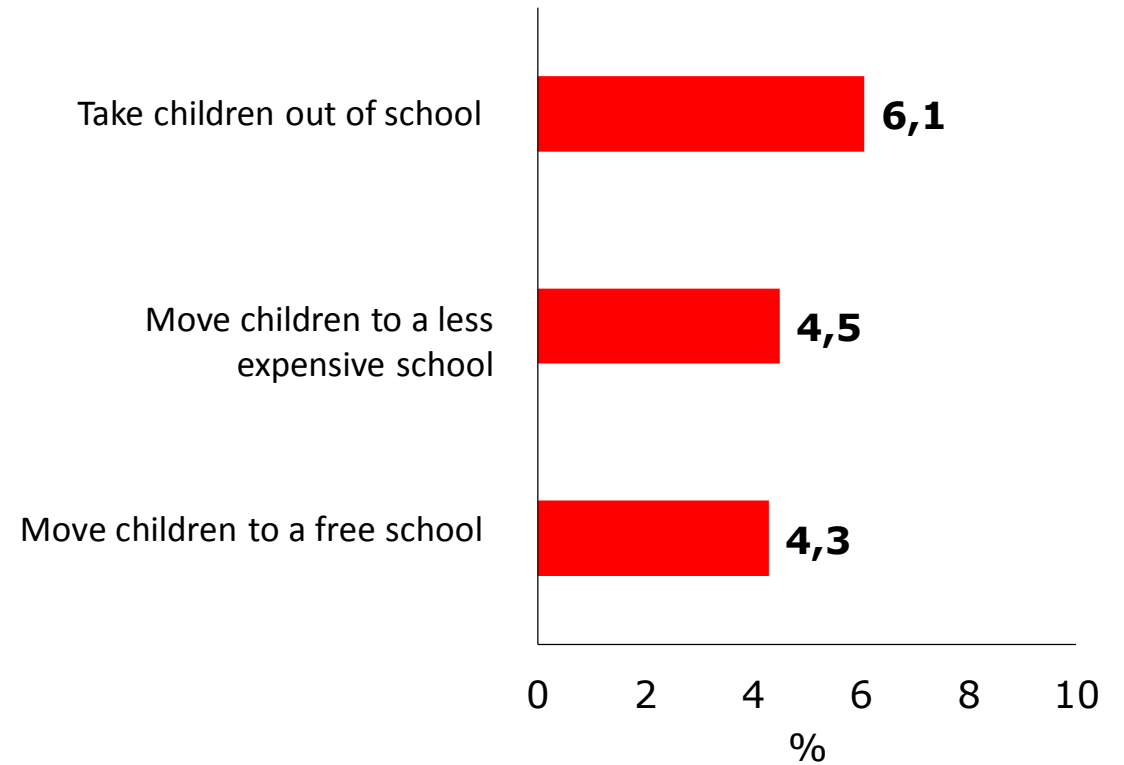
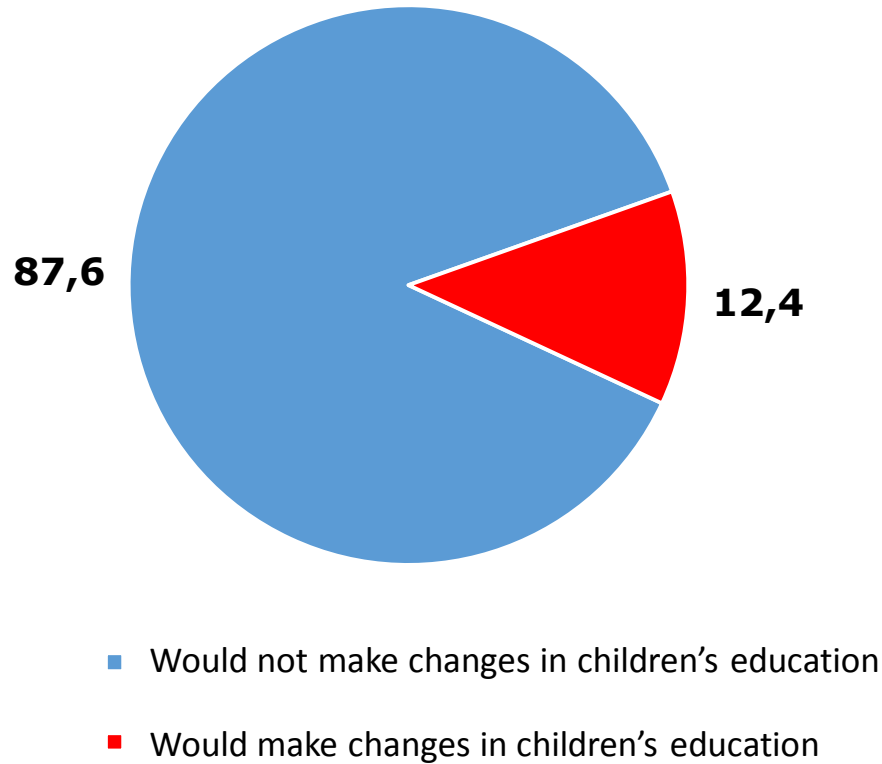


Note: At 95% confidence, there are NO significant differences between male and female head of household. Significant differences are found across all income quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; Q1 vs. Q3; Q2 vs. Q3; Q2 vs. Q4; and Q3 vs. Q4. In addition, significant differences are observed between "did not drop" and "dropped".



Percentage of households willing to make changes in children's education if the pandemic continues

Percentage, households with children and adolescents



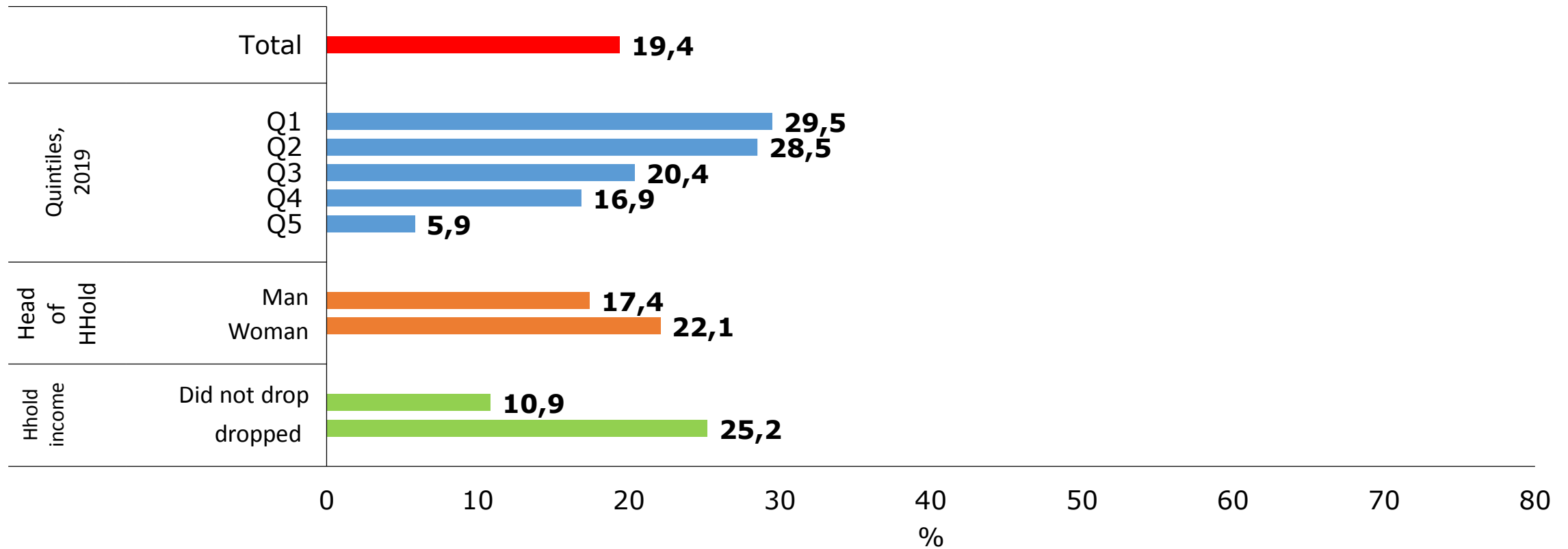
Note: At 95% confidence, differences are found between the "Would make changes" and "Would not make changes" categories. There are NO statistically significant differences between the kind of changes in education that households would carry out.





Percentage of households experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity

Percentage, all households



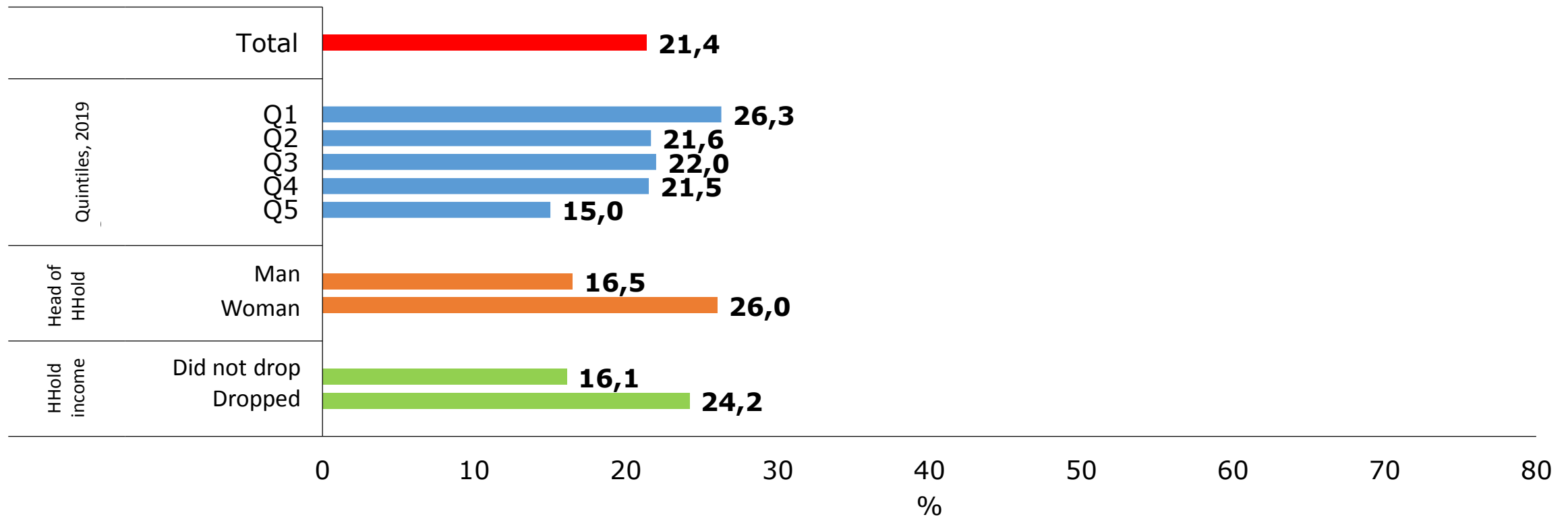
Note: At 95% confidence, significant differences are found between “did not drop” and “dropped” categories, as well as between male and female heads of household. There are significant differences across all income quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; and Q3 vs. Q4.





Percentage of people with "Moderate" to "Severe" anxiety and/or depression symptoms (according to the PHQ-4 scale)

Percentage, individuals 18 years of age or older



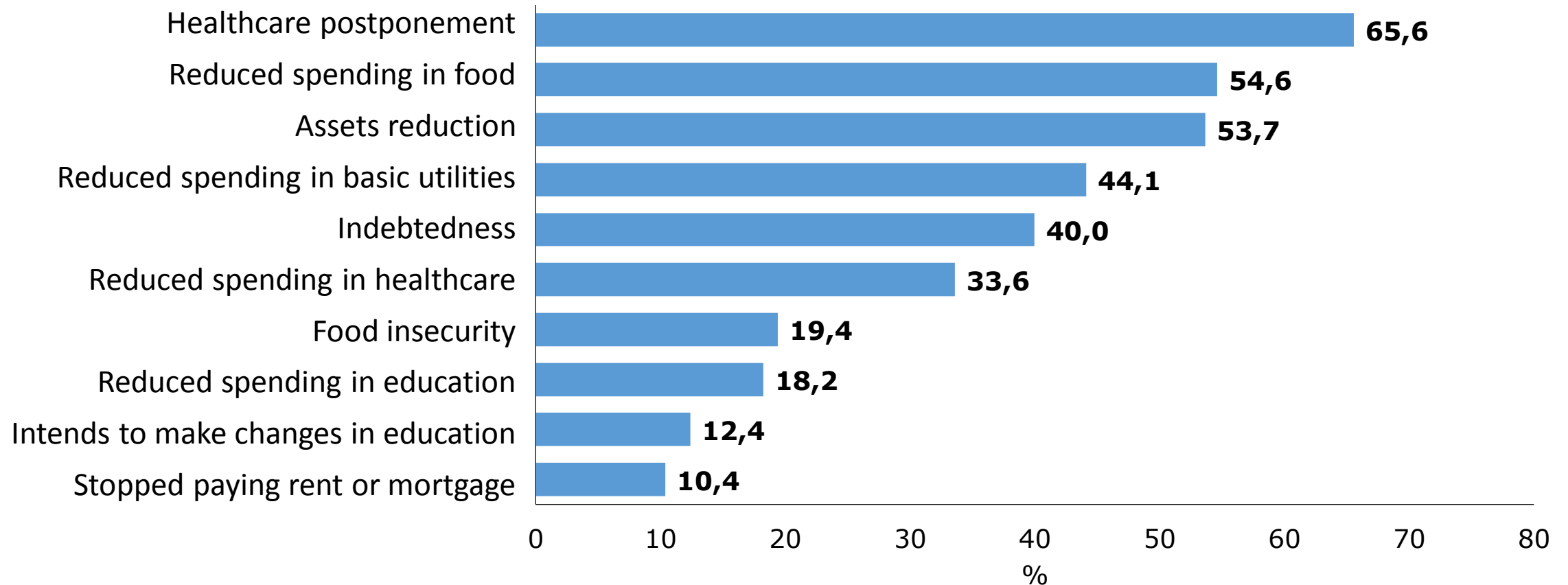
Note: At 95% confidence, significant differences are found between male and female heads of household. Likewise, differences are observed between the "did not drop" and "dropped" income categories. Finally, differences are found across income quintiles, except for Q1 vs. Q2; Q3 vs. Q4.





Percentage of households that are affected by the following situations

Percentage, all households



COVID-19 Socioeconomic Survey technical specifications

Organising body	Ministry of Social Development and Family (MSDF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Executive body	National Statistics Institute (NSI) (sample design, fieldwork, sampling error calculations, estimation of expansion factors)
Target population	Households in occupied private homes, and the people who live in them
Units of analysis	Individuals and households
Coverage	The study's geographical coverage is national. However, difficult to access areas, and blocks with fewer than 7 homes are excluded
Units of analysis achieved	Home units: 4,387 Households: 4,426 People in households: 13,648
Actual sample size relative to desired sample size	82,3%
Sample framework	Households in the list of homes successfully surveyed in the National Employment Survey (NES) in 2017 and 2018
Sample design	Two-phase design in which the first phase was obtained via the NES household survey, whose sample design is probabilistic, stratified and two-stage.





Representativeness

National and macrozone.
Northern Macrozone (Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo).
Central Macrozone (Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule).
Southern Macrozone (Ñuble, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos).
Far South Macrozone (Aysén and Magallanes).
Metropolitan Macrozone (Santiago Metropolitan Region).

Sample error

At the national level, the anticipated absolute errors for the simulated variable with prevalence of 20%, 30% and 50% are 1.6%, 1.8%, and 2.0%, respectively. The expected relative error does not exceed 7.9%.

At the macrozone level, the anticipated absolute errors are between 3.6% and 4.7%; and the anticipated relative errors are between 7.9% and 21.7%.

Fieldwork dates

From June 24 to August 7.

Survey method

Phone interview

Average time

20 minutes.

Informant

Individuals 18 years or older, who are members of the selected household.

Other

Participation was voluntary

