

Main results of the survey "Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the household" in the second quarter of 2020.

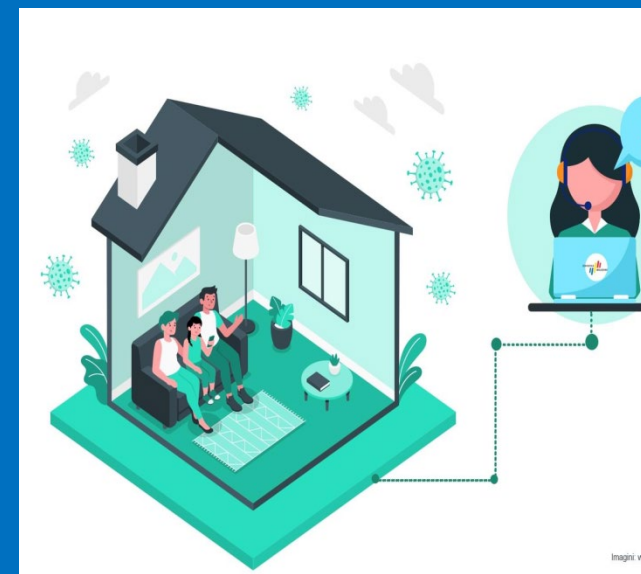
Tetyana Sobkovskaya
National Bureau of Statistics of the
Republic of Moldova

Maria Vremish
UNDP Consultant



WORLD BANK GROUP

UNECE online meetings on measuring poverty and inequality, 2-4 December 2020



Overview

- An additional module in the household budget survey "Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the household" in the context of the COVID-19 crisis was launched in Q2 2020.
- The module aims at collecting statistical information to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households.
- The module was developed in cooperation with the PNUD (Country and Regional Office in Istanbul) and World Bank experts (Washington, DC).
- The data is presented without taking into account the territory on the left bank of the Dniester River and the city of Bender.
- Data collection method - the module was compiled through an interview with an adult member of the household who has full information about the problems and difficulties faced by the household.
- Accounting period - starting from March 7 to the moment of the interview
- 1076 households participated in the survey

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire consists of 6 main sets:

- General difficulties
- Difficulties related to healthcare
- Financial challenges
- Measures to overcome financial challenges
- Difficulties in access to education services
- Challenges related to distance learning

All households responded to the first 4 sets.

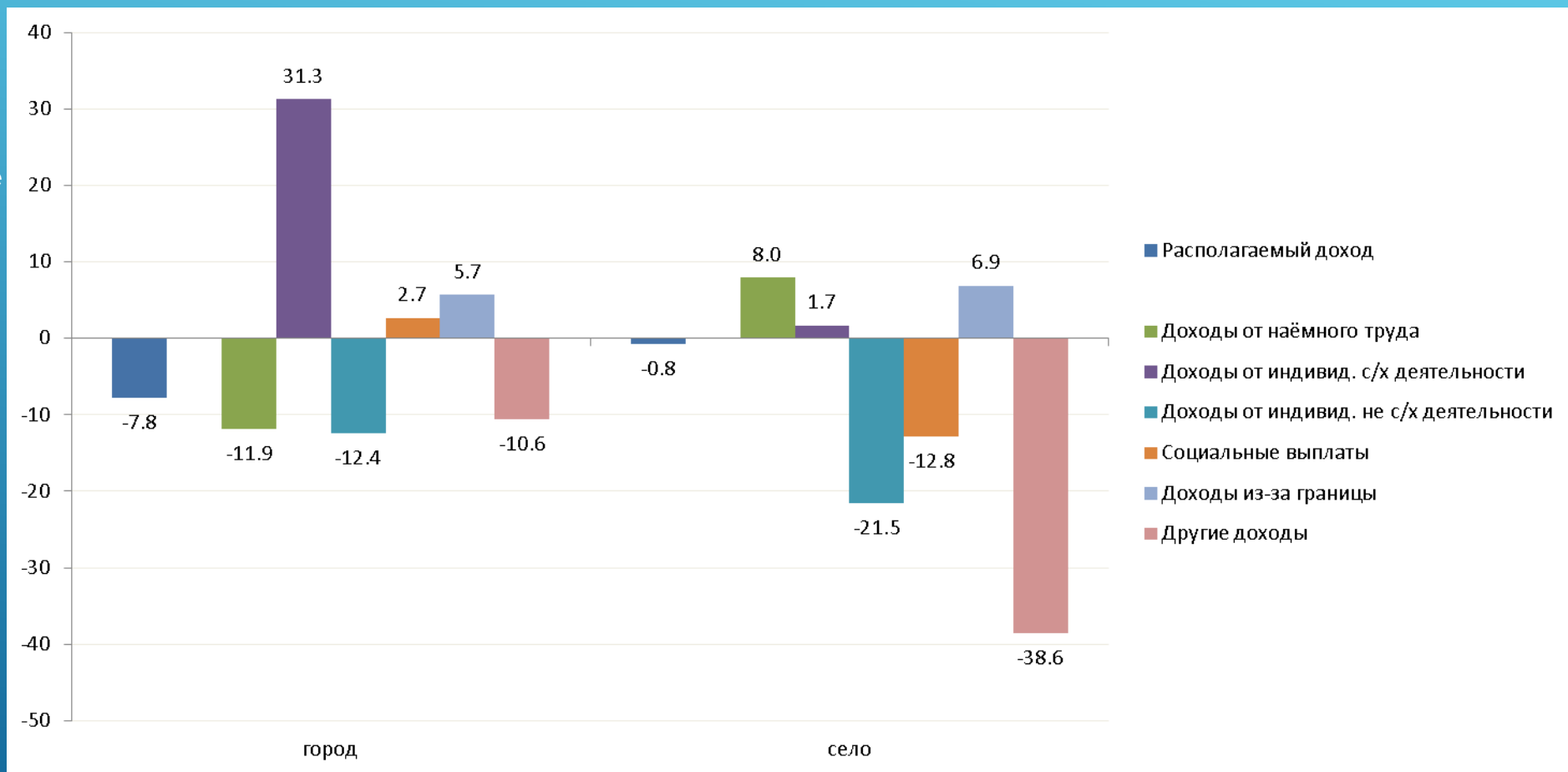
Sets 5-6 were answered only by households with pupils or students (starting with primary education). The last set of questions related to the youngest pupil / student.

Change in average disposable income per person

General Data

- 4.2% disposable income
- 4.4% income from hired labor
- 3.0% individual farm income
- 17.9% individual non-farm income
- 6.3% social benefits
- 6.5% remittances
- 21.1% other income

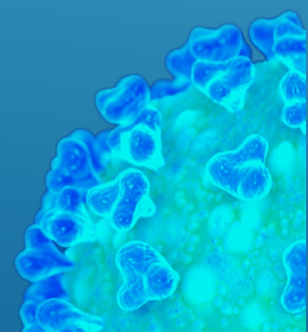
Place of residence, %





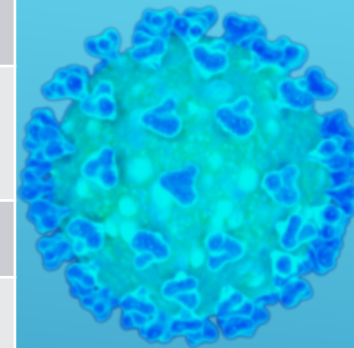
CHANGE IN AVERAGE DISPOSABLE INCOME PER PERSON

The most affected groups of households:

- > lonely, incomes decreased by 18.3%
 - > those engaged in individual farming activities, decreased income by 18.3%
 - > pensioners, decreased income by 11.9%
 - > households in which the head has higher education, decreased income by 7.7%
 - > households in which the head has a secondary specialized education, decreased by 9.2%
- 

CHANGE IN AVERAGE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER PERSON

	Change in expenditure, in%		
	Total	City	Village
Total consumption expenditure	- 10.3	- 8.8	- 11.8
including for:			
food	- 0.8	0.6	- 1.9
clothing and footwear	- 24.7	- 25.0	- 24.4
maintenance costs	- 3.9	1.3	- 8.5
home improvement	1.0	16.7	- 12.6
health	- 34.1	- 29.6	-40.0
education	- 53.3	- 51.0	- 57.7
transport and communications	- 17.3	- 17.7	- 16.9
others	- 24.7	- 21.1	- 31.0



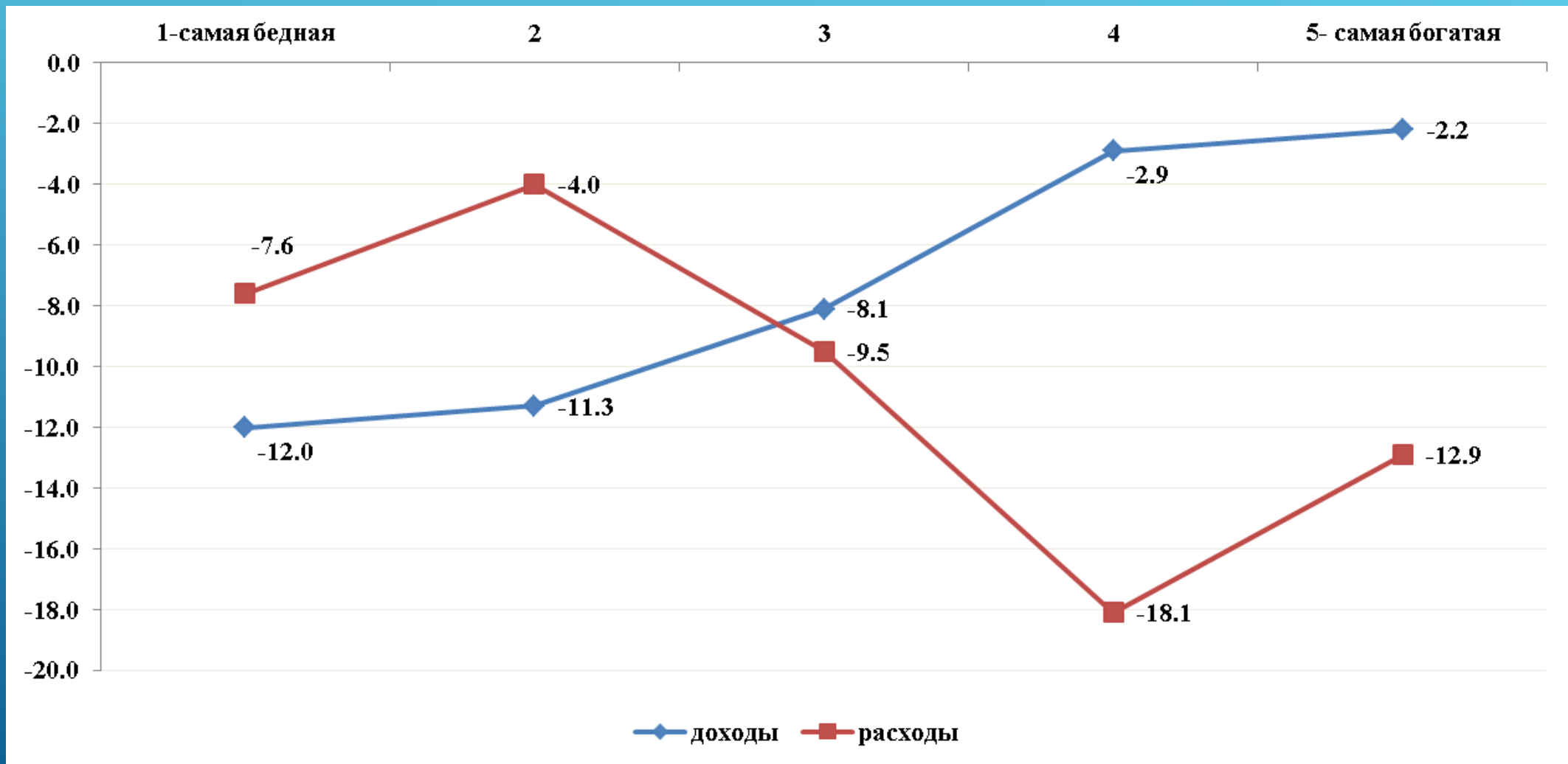
Change in average consumption expenditure per person

In all groups of households, there was a decrease in expenditures from 2 to 23%

This is reflected most significantly :

- > in households of 1 person, decreased by -14.2%
- > in households of 4 or more people, decreased by -16.8%> >
- > in households with two children under 16, decreased by -18.2%
- > in households without children, decreased by -14.5%> >
- > in households with the head engaged in independent non-farm activities, decreased by -22.7%.>

Changes in household income and expenditure by disposable income quintile

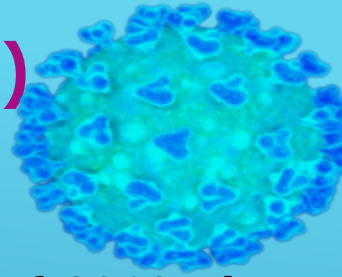


Change in income and expenditure depending on migrants in the household

	Without migrants	With migrants
Disposable income	- 5.9	7.9
income from hired labor	-4.9	- 21.6
Income from farming	4.4	-23.2
income from individual non-farm activities	- 23.5	151.7
Social benefits	- 8.2	-6
remittances	6.1	30.8
Other sources	-20	-43.5

	Without migrants	With migrants
Consumer expenditures:	- 13.0	11.9
food	-3.2	18.9
Clothing and Footwear	- 23.6	-28
Maintenance costs	-7.3	25.3
home improvement	1.5	-1.5
Health	- 36.9	-6.6
Education	- 52.9	-57.2
Transport and communications	-21.2	17.1
other	- 30.6	39.5

CONCLUSIONS (1)



Income

In the 2nd quarter of 2020 compared to the 2nd quarter of 2019, the average disposable income of the population per capita in absolute terms decreased by 4.2%. In particular, non-farm income decreased.

The distribution of disposable income of households by quintile groups showed that in quintiles I and II, higher losses were recorded.

The return of migrants and / or remittances from abroad led to a significant increase of income due to the inflow of money from abroad, especially in the V quintile, with the richest households.

Households that have lost their jobs in the country have been significantly affected by the pandemic. In such households, the average per capita income is about 40% lower compared to households that were not in such a situation. Also affected was the income of households whose members were unable to return home from abroad.

In terms of education, the pandemic appears to have had a more pronounced negative impact on low-income households. Distance learning is less accessible to poor households that either do not have, or have few computers / electronic devices, or do not have an Internet connection.

CONCLUSIONS (2)

Expenditure

Consumer expenditure of the population also decreased compared to Q2 2019.

The decrease was reflected in almost all items of expenditure. Expenditures in rural areas decreased more significantly than in urban areas.

Remittances from abroad affected household spending. Households with migrants increased their expenses, while in households without migrants expenses decreased.

Analysis of the situation on the distribution of income per person by quintile groups showed that all groups of households reduced their expenses compared to 2019, but this is most clearly expressed in wealthier households (IV and V quintiles).

Data Dissemination

<https://statistica.gov.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=6773&parent=0>



The screenshot shows the website of the National Bureau of Statistics of Moldova (Biroul Național de Statistică al Republicii Moldova). The page features a blue header with the organization's name and a search bar. Below the header, there is a navigation menu with links to the main page, contacts, and other services. The main content area displays a news article titled "Principalele rezultate ale cercetării 'Influența pandemiei COVID-19 asupra gospodăriei' în trimestrul II 2020" (Main results of the research 'Influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on households' in the second quarter of 2020). The article is dated 13.10.2020 and is categorized under 'Comunicata de presă' (Press Release). The article text begins with the title and a superscript '1', followed by a paragraph explaining the purpose of the research and the involvement of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank.

newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=6773&parent=0&idc=411&

Biroul Național de Statistică
al Republicii Moldova

RO RU EN

Actualizat la: 10.10.2020

Pagina principală | Contacte | Scrieți în adresa BNS | Întrebări și răspunsuri | Harta site-ului

Baza / Comunicata de presă / Principalele rezultate ale cercetării "Influența pandemiei COVID-19 asupra gospodăriei" în trimestrul II 2020

Principalele rezultate ale cercetării "Influența pandemiei COVID-19 asupra gospodăriei" în trimestrul II 2020

13.10.2020

Principalele rezultate ale cercetării "Influența pandemiei COVID-19 asupra gospodăriei" în trimestrul II 2020¹

În scopul analizei impactului pandemiei COVID-19 asupra bunăstării populației țării, Biroul Național de Statistică (BNS), cu suportul partenerilor de dezvoltare (Programului Națiunilor Unite pentru Dezvoltare și Băncii Mondiale), a elaborat și implementat începând cu trimestrul II al anului 2020 modulul "Influența pandemiei COVID19 asupra gospodăriei", realizat în cadrul Cercetării Bugetelor Gospodăriilor Casnice (CBGC).

Main problems / challenges

The household survey was conducted during the accelerated spread of the COVID19 pandemic. In this regard, we encountered some difficulties during its implementation:

- Severely restricting physical access to the household
- The interviewer's lack of experience in persuading households over the phone to participate in the survey
- Lack of experience collecting data over the phone from households that agreed to the survey
- Inability to obtain a household's home phone number (if the number is removed from the reference) or a mobile phone
- Increased non-response rate
- Necessity to readjust up as we go along to remote guidance and prepare various instructions for interviewers to work in such conditions.
- There were additional costs for the purchase of protective equipment, telephone cards for interviewers

Thank you for your attention!

Thank you!