Report No. 7

12 August, 2022

Monitoring COVID-19 Impact on Households in Zimbabwe

Results from a High-Frequency Telephone Survey of Households

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic created an urgent need for timely information to help monitor and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the crisis. The information is essential to inform the policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation process. Responding to this information need, the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT), together with the World Bank and UNICEF, designed a high-frequency telephone survey of households to measure the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe. The high-frequency telephone survey is based on the Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Surveys (PICES) of 2017 and 2019. The surveys used a sample of 1,747 households in the first round, 1,639 households in round two, 1,235 households in round 3, 1,319 households in round 4, 1,093 households in round 5, 1,351 households in round 6 and 1,152 households in round 7 from all ten provinces of Zimbabwe[1]. The sample is representative of urban as well as rural areas. This survey is referred to as the Rapid PICES Monitoring Telephone Survey and is jointly funded by the Zimbabwe Reconstruction Fund (ZIMREF)

[1] Rapid PICES Survey Dates from Round 1 to Round 6 are as follows:

First Round - 6 to 24 July 2020

Second Round- 24 August to 23 September 2020

Third Round - 15 December 2020 to 10 March 2021

Fourth Round - 1 to 27 May 2021

Fifth Round - 14 June to July 26, 2021

Sixth Round - 12 September to 23 October, 2021

Seventh Round - 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022. The survey was stopped in mid-February to allow Enumerators to prepare for the Population and Housing Census. The remaining households were covered in June, 2022.

and UNICEF. ZIMSTAT is implementing the survey with technical support from the World Bank and UNICEF.

This report summarizes the results of the seventh round of Rapid PICES, conducted from 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022, and compares them to findings of the sixth round conducted from 12 September to 23 October, 2021. Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used for data collection. Round 7 survey was conducted when no lockdown measures were being implemented. Economic activities were operational and schools had reopened in January 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS – ROUND 7

! The effect of the bumper harvest of the 2020/2021 agricultural season appears to be fading as the need to buy maize-meal has increased. About 46 percent of households were willing to buy maize-meal in round 7, an increase from round 6. This increase was driven by rural areas, with 41 percent of households demanding mealie-meal, up from 28 percent in round 6. The proportion of households consuming own-produce maize-meal in round 7 was 43 percent nationally, 61 percent in rural areas, and 9 percent in urban areas.

! Job market continued to show an improvement since reaching its lowest level in July 2020. Nationally, the share of people employed rose from 51 percent in the first round to 59 percent in the seventh round. About 34 percent of respondents did not have a work or had not worked in the last month, the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic.

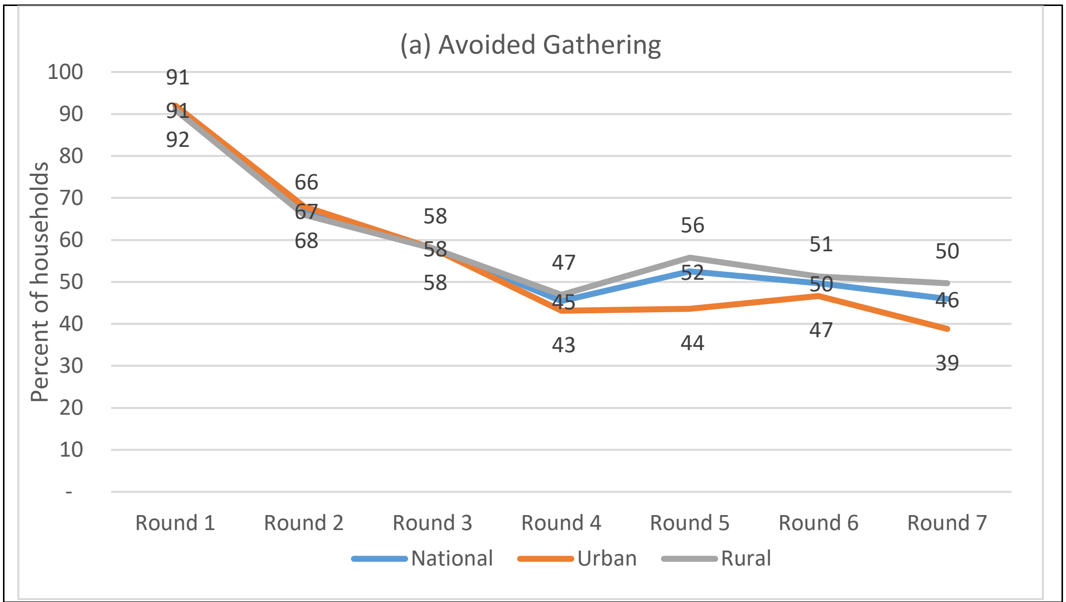
! The results of the 7th round show that nationally 74 percent of the households received the first and second shots of vaccination. In urban areas 77 percent of the households had received the first and second shots of vaccination compared to 72 percent of the households in rural areas. This suggests a significant acceleration of vaccination in the first half of 2022. The results of round 7 further depicts that 62 percent of the remaining households were planning to get vaccinated compared to 69 percent in rural areas and 47 percent in urban areas.

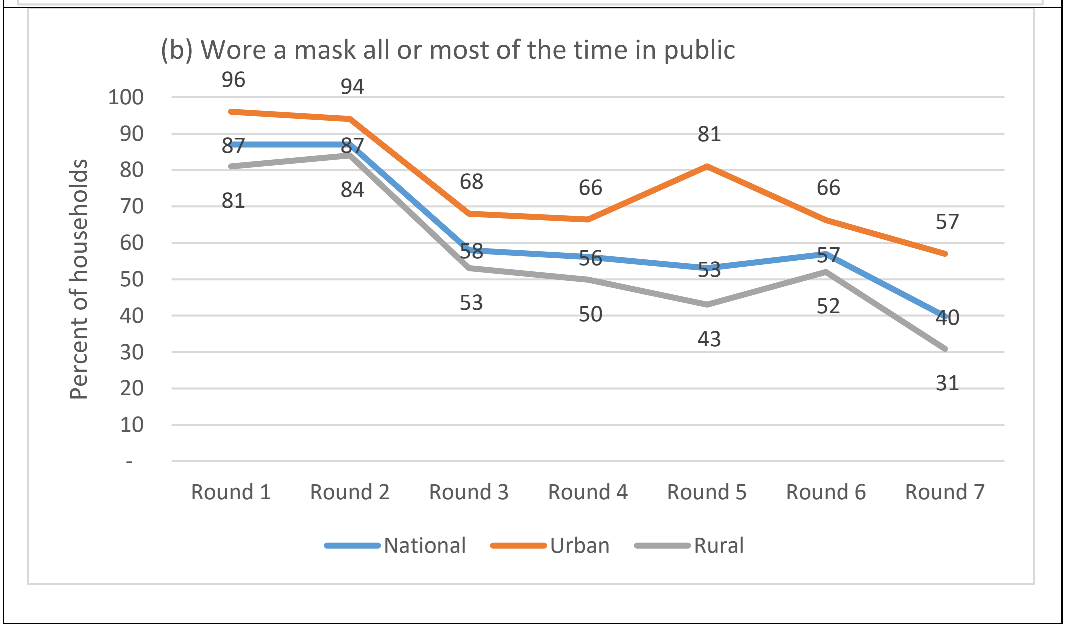
KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

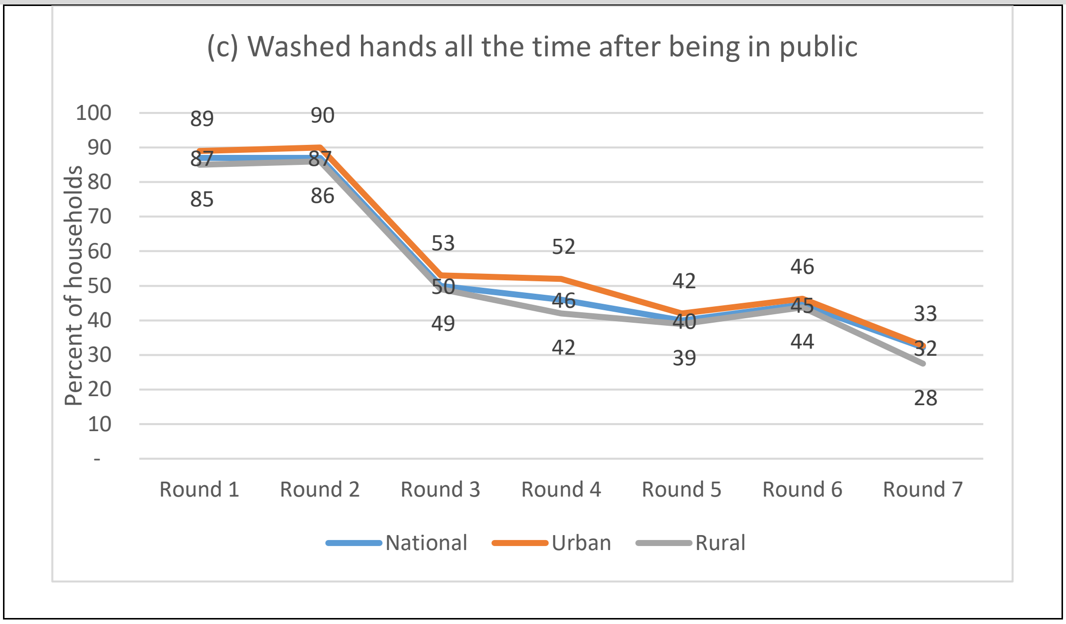
In order to stop the spread of COVID-19, people must adopt preventive health measures. In general, there is a steady decline in preventive health measures since the early days of the pandemic. The seventh round survey was held from 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022. The proportion of households that avoided gatherings at national level dropped to 46 percent in round seven from 50 percent in the sixth round as shown on Figure 1a. In urban areas the proportion dropped from 47 percent in the sixth round to 39 percent in the seventh round, while in rural areas there was a marginal drop from 51 percent to 50 percent respectively for the same rounds.

Nationally, the proportion of households wearing masks dropped to 40 percent in round 7, from 57 percent in round 6. Furthermore the wearing of masks in urban areas dropped to 57 percent in round 7 from 66 percent in round 6. In rural areas, the wearing of masks dropped to 31 percent in round 7 from 52 percent in round 6. (Figure 1b). Nationally, the proportion of people washing hands after being in public decreased to 32 percent in round 7 from 45 percent in round 6. In urban areas, washing of hands decreased to 33 percent in round 7 from 46 percent in the sixth round. In rural areas, hand washing after being in public also decreased sharply to 28 percent in round 7 from 46 percent in the sixth round. (Figure 1c).

Figure 1: COVID-19 preventive measures







ACCESS TO BASIC FOOD NECESSITIES

Figure 2 presents the proportion of households willing to buy basic items and those that were able to buy. The basic items considered for purchase were mealie-meal, cooking-oil and chicken.

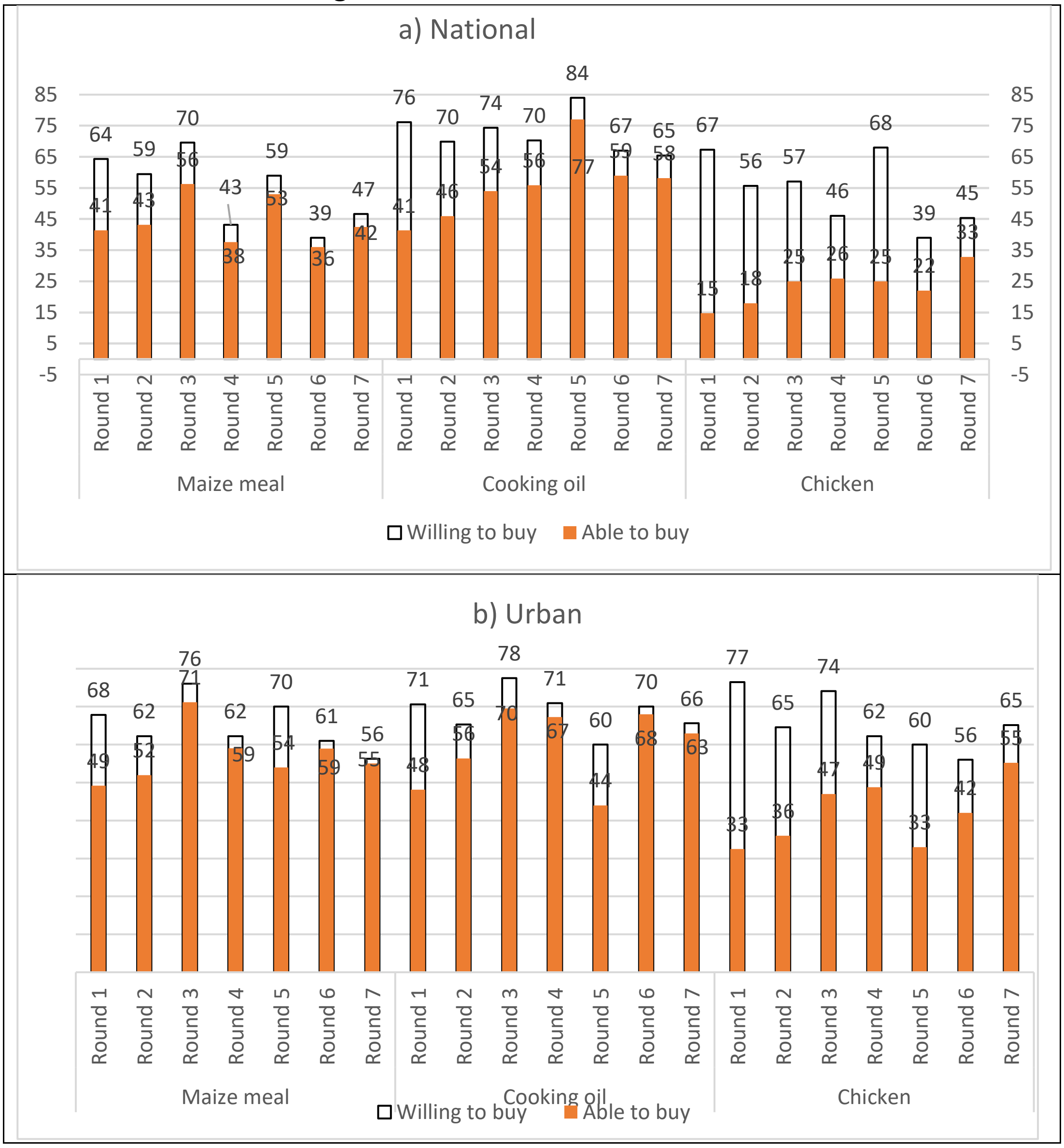
The effect of the bumper harvest of the 2020/2021 agricultural season appears to be fading as the need to buy maize-meal has increased. About 46 percent of the households were willing to buy maize-meal in round 7, an increase from round 6. This increase was driven by rural areas, with 41 percent of households demanding mealie-meal, up from 28 percent in round 6, (Figure 3). The proportion of households consuming own-produce maize-meal in round 7 was 43 percent nationally, 61 percent in rural areas, and 9 percent in urban areas (Figure 3).

Furthermore, at national level, households' ability to buy maize-meal increased to 42 percent in round 7 from 36 percent in round 6 (Figure 2a). In urban areas, the ability to buy maize-meal decreased slightly to 55 percent in round 7 from 59 percent in round 6. In rural areas, the ability to buy maize meal rose to 36 percent in round 7 from 24 percent in round 6.

The proportion of households that was willing to buy cooking oil slightly decreased to 65 percent in round 7, compared to 67 percent in round 6. Nationally, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil decreased slightly to 58 percent in round 7, from 59 percent in round 6. However, in urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil decreased to 63 percent in round 7 from 68 percent in round 6. Furthermore, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil in rural areas increased slightly to 56 percent from 54 percent in round 6. The proportion of households consuming own-produce cooking oil was 5 percent nationally and 8 percent in rural areas.

The proportion of households that wanted to buy chicken nationally increased to 45 percent in round 7 from 39 percent in round 6. The proportion of households that were able to buy chicken nationally, increased sharply to 33 percent in round 7 from 22 percent in round 6. Morever, the proportion of households that were able to buy chicken in urban areas increased to 55 percent in round 7 from 42 percent in round 6. The share of those who wanted to buy chicken in rural areas increased to 35 percent in round 7 from 29 percent in round 6 (Figure 2b and Figure 2c). The proportion of households that were able to buy chicken in rural areas increased to 21 percent in round 7 from 12 percent in round 6. Households in rural areas were less willing to buy chicken, compared to their urban counterparts in all rounds as they are more likely to consume own-output chicken. It was reported that the share of households consuming own-produce of chicken was 26 percent nationally, 36 percent in rural areas and 7 percent in urban areas (see Figure 3).

Figure 2: Access to basic food necessities



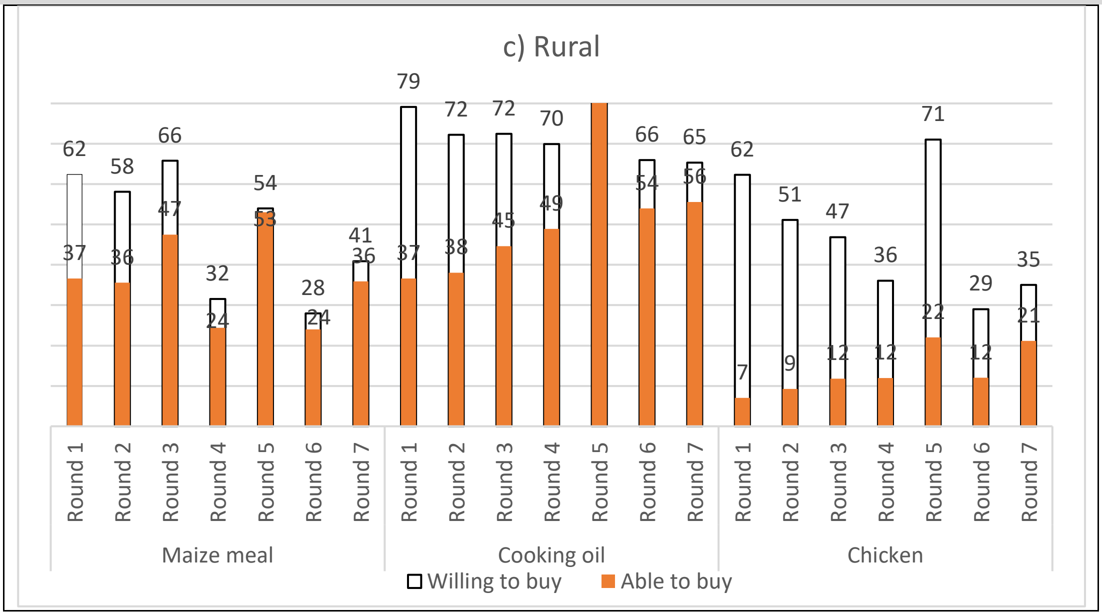
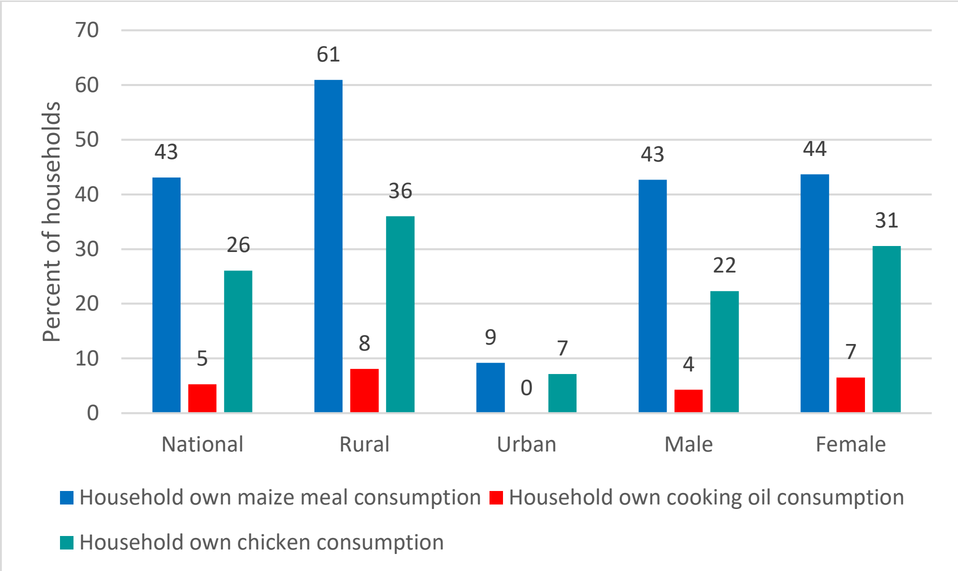


Figure 3: Proportion of households consuming own produce in round 7 (%)

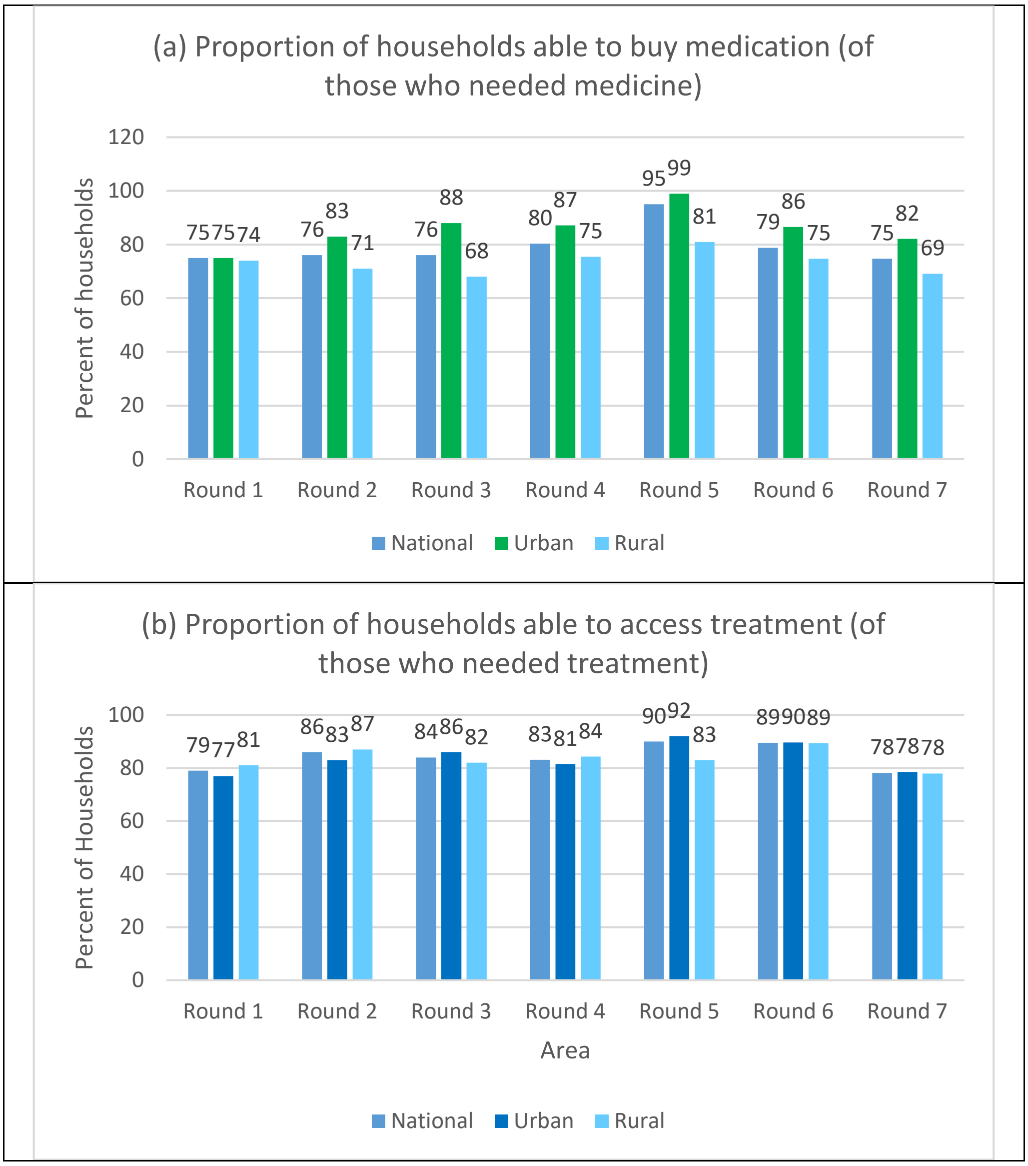


ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

About 22 percent of the households needed to buy medicines in round seven, compared to 20 percent in round six. The proportion of households that were able to buy medication was lower in round 7, compared to round 6. At national level, the proportion of households that were able to buy medicine decreased to 75 percent in round 7 from 79 percent in round 6. In urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy medication dropped to 82 percent in round 7 from 86 percent in round 6. In rural areas, the same proportion dropped to 69 percent in round 7 from 75 percent in round 6 (Figure 4a). Lack of money was the primary reason for not being able to access medical attention for households who needed treatment.

Furthermore, nationally, the proportion of households that were able to access treatment decreased to 78 percent in round 7 from 89 percent in the sixth round. In urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to access treatment also decreased to 78 percent in round 7 from 90 percent in round 6. The percentage of households that were able to access treatment in rural areas decreased to 78 percent in round 7 from 89 percent in round 6 (Figure 4b).

Figure 4: Access to medication and medical treatment

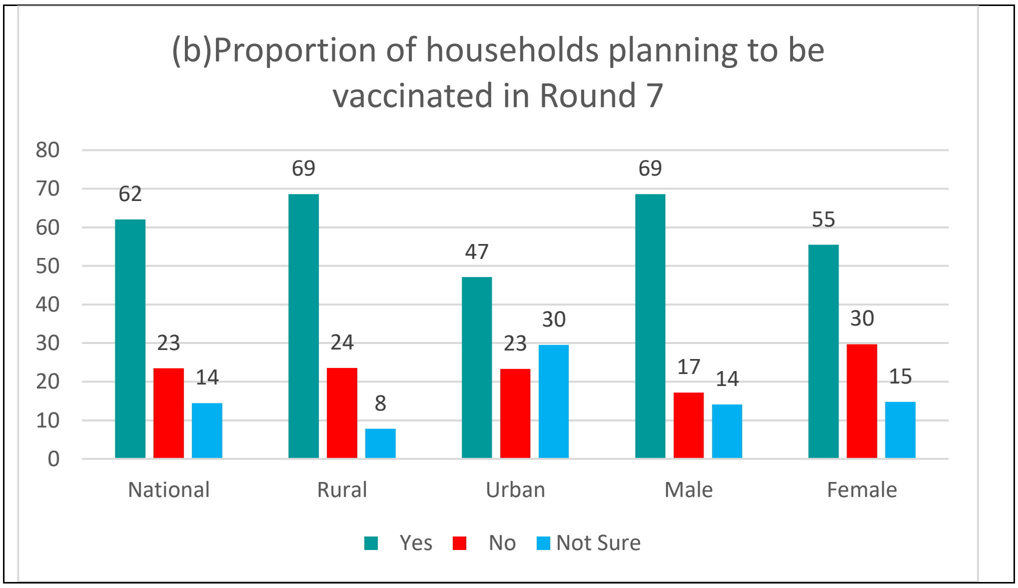


COVID-19 VACCINATION

The Rapid PICES telephone survey also sought to understand the respondents' views about the Corona virus disease by asking, "How do you feel about the possibility that you or someone in your immediate family might become seriously ill from COVID-19 (Corona virus disease)?" The concerns regarding the chance of being seriously affected by the virus is ebbing. At national level, 55 percent of households in round 7, compared to 63 percent of households in round 6, were very worried about the possibility of having Corona virus illness in the family. This decrease was equally apparent in rural and urban areas. In round 7, 58 percent of the rural households, compared to 66 percent in round 6, were very worried about the possibility of having COVID-19. Likewise, 48 percent of urban households in round 7, compared to 59 percent in round 6, were very worried about the possibility of having Covid-19.

The decline in concern about the possibility of having COVID-19 may partly be due to the widespread coverage of vaccination. The Government has embarked on an extensive vaccination programme to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on households and increase herd immunity. Vaccination continued during the survey period. Instead of asking if the households were willing to be vaccinated, the survey asked if they were vaccinated or planned to be vaccinated. The results of the 7th round show that nationally 74 percent of the households received the first and second shots of vaccination. In urban areas 77 percent of the households compared to 72 percent of the households in rural areas had received the first and second shots of vaccination. This suggests a significant acceleration of vaccination in the first half of 2022. The results of round 7 further depicts that 62 percent of the households that were unvaccinated were planning to get vaccinated compared to 69 percent in rural areas and 47 percent in urban areas (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Vacciation status and vaccination plan (% of households)



ACCESS TO SCHOOLS AND LEARNING

The results of the 7th round survey indicated that nationally, 91 percent of school-age children were attending school since schools had opened, and almost everyone who was attending school was doing so in person. Financial constraint was the main reason for keeping children out of school. In the 7th round, 51 percent of the households paid fees in full, whilst 32 percent paid school fees in part. The remaining 17 percent had not yet paid their school fees.

Since schools are now open, round 7 results show that nationally, 15 percent of the children in households communicated with their teachers, whilst 23 percent used mobile learning applications. There were urban-rural differences in remote learning. About 18 percent of the households in urban areas communicated with teachers, compared to 11 percent in rural areas. Results from round 7 further depict that 41 percent of the urban households had their children use mobile learning applications, compared to 15 percent in rural areas. Rural children remain disadvantaged in terms of access to education due to the lack of online/remote learning facilities.

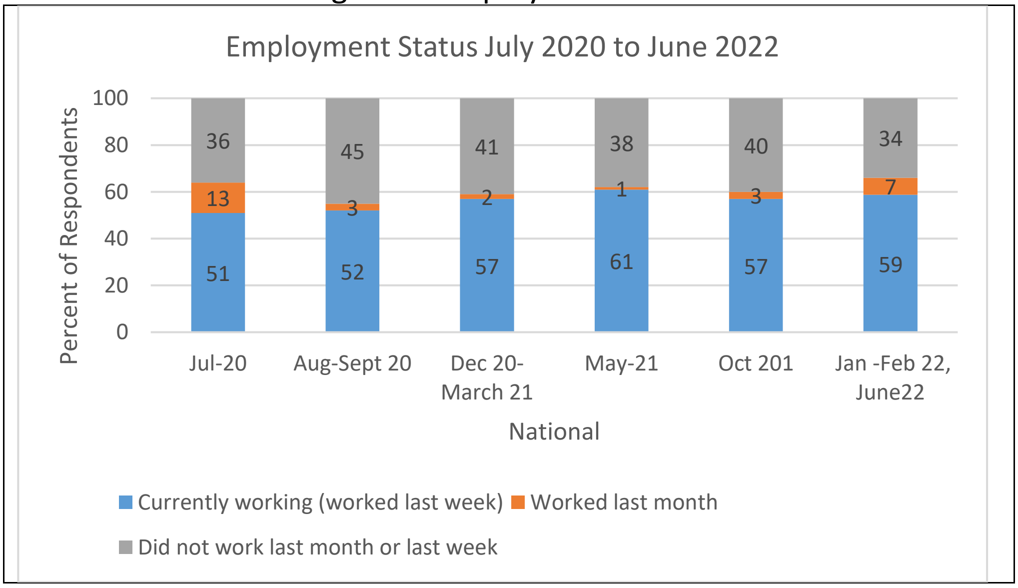
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The job market continued to show an improvement since reaching its lowest level in July 2020. Nationally, the share of people employed rose from 51 percent in the first round to 59 percent in the seventh round (Figure 4).[2] About 34 percent of respondents did not have a job or had not worked in the last month, the lowest rate since the onset of the pandemic.

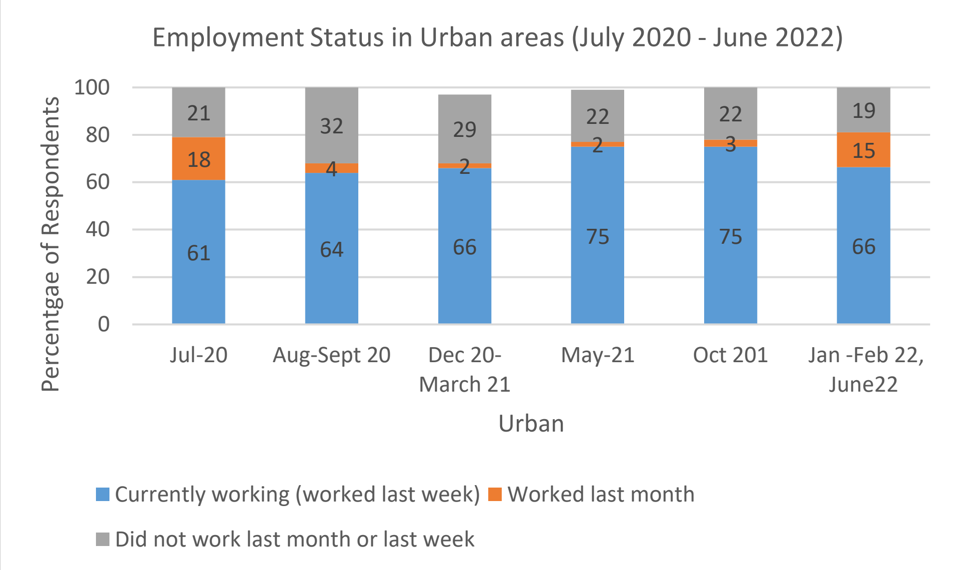
The employment rate of male workers continued to rise from 56 percent in round 2 to 66 percent in round 7, while that for female workers rose from 45 to 55 percent in the same period, respectively. In round seven 63 percent of the males were employed, compared to 53 percent for females.

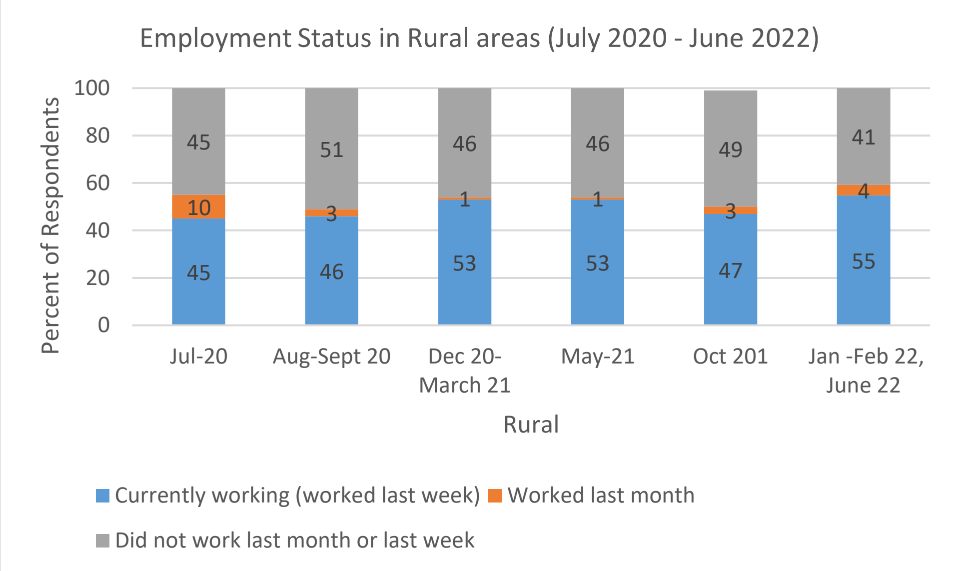
In urban areas, the employment status of households increased from 61 percent to 66 percent in the seventh round. In rural areas, the share of people employed rose from 45 percent in the first round to 55 percent in round 7 (Figure 6). In both urban and rural areas, the share of respondents who had not worked in the last month was the lowest of all rounds.

Figure 6: Employment status



[2] Having a job is defined as doing any work for pay, operating any kind of business, farming, or engaging in other activity to generate income, even if only for one hour in the last week.

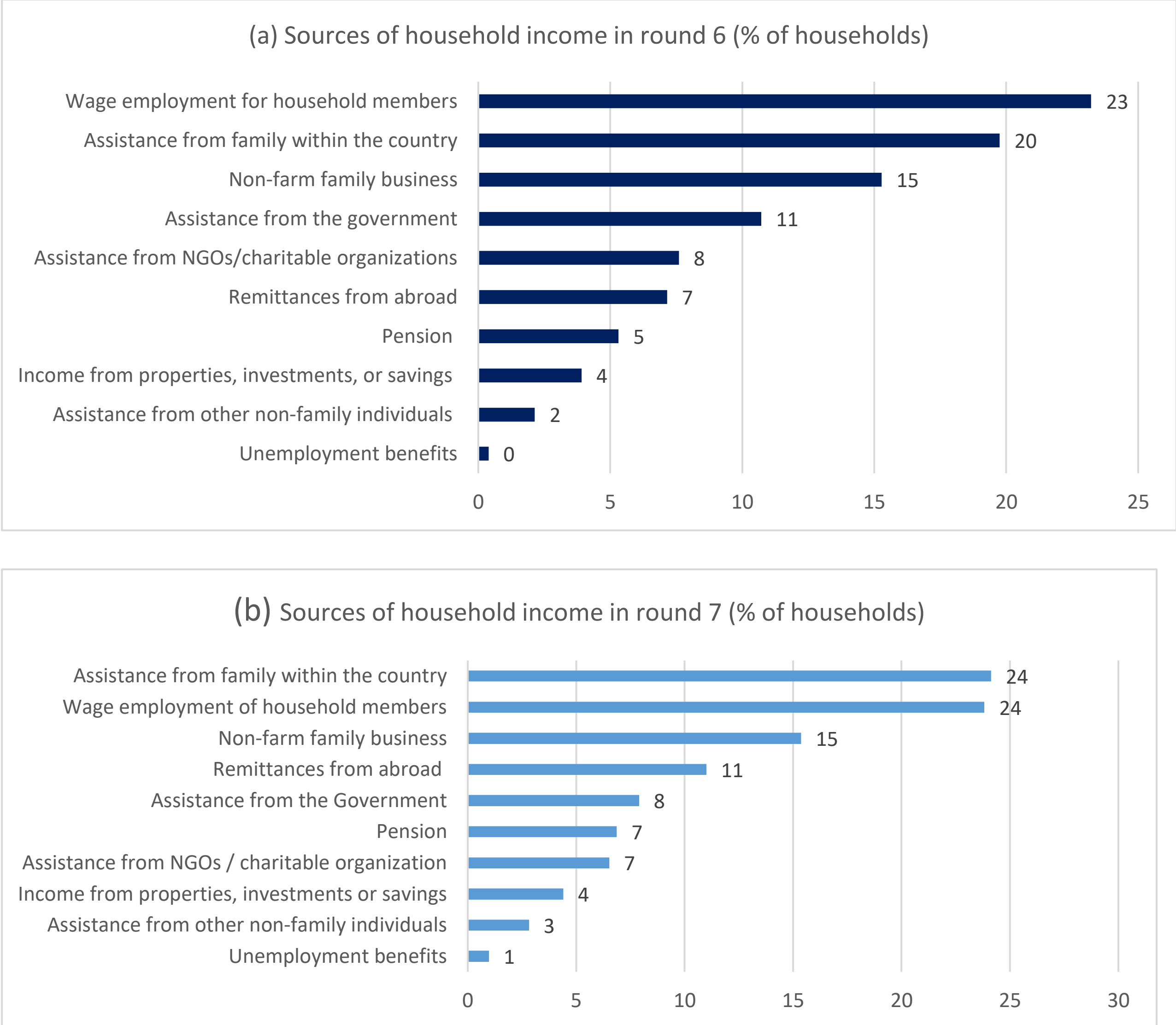




Source: ZIMSTAT Rapid PICES Phone survey, First round dates- 6 to 24 July 2020; second round dates-24 August to 23 September 2020; third round dates-15 December 2020 to 10 Marfch 2021, Fourth Round-1 to 27 May 2021, Fifth Round- 14 June to July 26, 2021, Sixth Round -12 Seprember to 23 October, 2021, seventh round, 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022.

In round 7, assistance from family within the country (24 percent) and wage employment (24 percent) were the most common sources of household income. Non-farm family business in round 7 constituted 15 percent. Furthermore, remittances from abroad in round 7 constituted 11 percent, compared to 7 percent in round six. Moreover, assistance from the Government in round 7 constituted 8 percent, compared to 11 percent in round 6. Assistance from NGOs constituted 7 percent in round 7, compared to 8 percent in round 6 (Figure 7 a and b).

Figure 7: Proportion of household sources of income from the sixth round to the seventh round survey

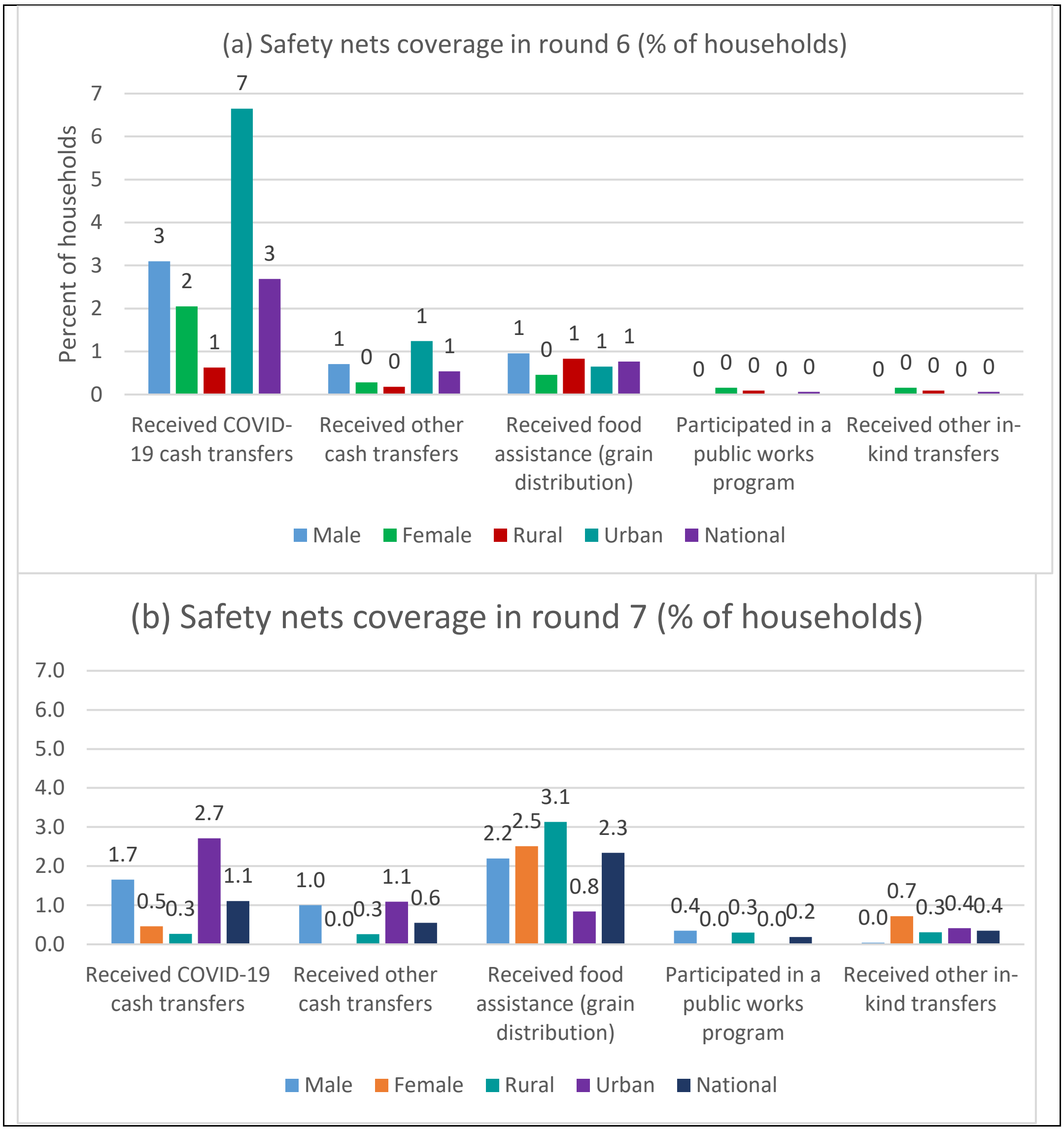


Note: The percentages sum to more than 100 because a household may have multiple sources of income.

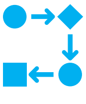
ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT

The Government of Zimbabwe placed safety nets on households in order to mitigate against the impact of COVID-19 and other effects of poverty on households. However, the coverage of such emergency assistance is limited. Nationally, only 1.1 percent of the households received COVID-19 cash transfer, 0.6 percent received other cash transfer, 2.3 percent received free food grain distribution, 0.2 received public works both food and cash while 0.4 received other in kind transfers. A slightly higher share or households in urban areas received COVID-19 cash transfers (2.7 percent) compared to rural households (0.3 percent). In contrast, food aid reached a higher share of rural households (3.1 percent) compared to urban households (0.8 percent) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Coverage of safety net programs (proportion of households receiving assistance (%).



UPCOMING ACTIVITIES



Data collection for the ninth round is due to start in September 2022, whilst the eighth round data is due to be analyzed and disseminated. Stakeholders are welcome to suggest themes to be investigated in future rounds.

Annex

Annex 1: Appendix Tables Round survey from 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022.

	National	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Behaviour					
Avoided groups of 10 or more people	46.0	49.7	38.8	48.5	42.9
Wore mask most or all the time in public	39.8	30.9	57.0	42.1	37.1
Washed hand most or all the time after being in public	32.1	27.5	41.0	32.7	31.4
Access to basic food necessities					
Able to buy maize meal (of those who needed to buy)	42.5	35.9	55.0	43.4	41.4
Able to buy cooking oil (of those who needed to buy)	58.1	55.6	63.0	57.7	58.7
Able to buy chicken (of those who needed to buy)	32.9	21.1	55.2	37.0	27.9
Household consumed maize meal from own produce	43.1	60.9	9.2	42.6	43.7
Household consumed cooking oil from own produce	5.3	8.1	0.0	4.3	6.5
Household consumed chicken from own produce	26.1	36.0	7.1	22.3	30.5
Access to health					
Household members who needed any medicine or any medical treatment	22.0	18.9	27.9	21.3	22.9
Able to buy medicine (of those who needed to buy medicine)	74.8	69.1	82.1	78.0	71.2
Able to access medical treatment (of those who needed medical treatment)	78.2	78.0	78.5	84.6	71.0
Access to utilities					
Able to access sufficient drinking water	96.2	97.7	93.3	95.8	96.6
Able to buy electricity	60.9	44.1	86.3	57.0	65.8
Able to access internet services	43.9	26.2	77.5	49.6	37.0
Access to education (of those with a school-age child)					
Children engaged in remote education or learning activities	28.9	22.9	41.4	35.4	22.8
Paid school fees					
Paid school fees in full	51.4	44.4	65.8	52.4	50.5
Paid school fees in part	31.7	35.7	23.3	34.6	28.9
No Fees Paid	16.8	19.7	10.9	12.9	20.5
Other Arrangement Made With The School	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Household supplementing teachers salary	4.8	4.0	6.7	5.4	4.3
Communicated with their teachers	14.6	10.9	18.4	2.4	22.7
Children went back to school after opening in August 2021	90.9	91.2	90.0	89.2	92.3
Listened to educational radio programs	7.1	1.6	18.4	7.4	6.8
Used mobile learning applications	23.1	14.6	40.5	27.3	19.1
Employment					
Currently working (worked last week)	58.8	54.8	66.4	63.2	53.4
Worked last month	7.3	4.5	14.7	6.4	8.2
Operated an own non-farm business (of those who worked)	25.1	10.3	48.3	23.1	28.0
Operated an Hhold or Family non-farm business (of those who worked)	3.8	1.5	7.5	3.4	4.5
Worked on household farm (of those who worked)	38.4	59.4	5.5	28.9	51.9
Worked for a wage (of those who worked)	32.6	28.8	38.6	44.6	15.4
Worked as an Apprentice, Traineee, Intern	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wage employment (of those who worked for a wage)					
Able to work as usual	95.4	96.9	93.6	96.3	91.3
Paid for the work done last week					
Received full wage	92.1	92.6	91.5	94.9	80.4
Received partial wage	4.5	2.8	6.5	3.2	9.8
Received no wage	3.4	4.6	2.0	1.9	9.8
How amount of hours worked changed since last month					

More weekly hours of work since last month	4.2	4.2	4.3	5.0	0.9
Same weekly hours of work since last month	72.5	72.1	73.1	72.6	72.1
Fewer weekly hours of work since last month	23.2	23.7	22.7	22.3	27.1
Status of Non-farm business (of those operating a non-farm business)					
Household business open	88.4	97.2	86.3	82.3	93.9
Household business temporarily closed	11.5	2.8	13.6	17.7	5.9
Household business permanently closed	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Revenue from non farm business Sales compared to last month					
Revenue from business sales higher	2.4	18.5	1.7	3.3	0.0
Revenue from business sales the same	39.0	12.6	40.3	35.4	48.9
Revenue from business sales lower	14.5	32.5	13.6	19.8	0.0
No revenue from business sales	42.6	32.7	43.1	39.6	51.1
Did not have a business last month	1.4	3.7	1.3	1.9	0.0
Agriculture					
Household Been Involved In Agriculture	67.9	86.5	32.7	64.0	72.7
Income source (of hholds deriving income in the last 12 months)					
Family farming, livestock or fishing	45.2	63.3	10.8	43.0	47.8
Non-farm family business	15.4	5.2	34.7	14.5	16.4
Wage employment of household members	23.8	19.3	32.3	32.0	14.0
Unemployment benefits	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.8
Remittances from abroad from the formal channel	5.7	2.1	12.6	3.2	8.8
Remittances from abroad from the informal channel	5.2	5.7	4.2	3.4	7.4
Assistance from family within the country	24.1	24.2	24.0	14.6	35.6
Assistance from other non-family individuals	2.8	1.7	5.0	1.1	4.9
Income from properties, investments or savings	4.4	0.8	11.2	3.1	6.0
Pension	6.9	4.0	12.3	6.6	7.2
Assistance from the Government	7.9	10.7	2.6	7.4	8.6
Assistance from NGOs / charitable organization	6.5	8.4	2.9	5.1	8.3
Decrease or increase of Income source					
Family farming, livestock or fishing					
Increased	12.7	11.6	24.7	15.1	10.1
Stayed same	35.5	35.2	39.3	33.0	38.3
Reduced	36.3	38.0	17.0	37.5	35.0
Not received	15.5	15.2	19.0	14.5	16.6
Non-farm household business					
Increased	18.8	23.5	17.4	16.2	21.5
Stayed same	49.6	40.6	52.1	44.6	54.9
Reduced	26.1	31.8	24.5	34.8	16.8
Not received	5.6	4.1	6.0	4.4	6.8
Wage employment of household members					
Increased	30.3	22.2	39.5	31.3	27.6
Stayed same	53.0	58.1	47.2	56.5	43.4
Reduced	10.6	12.5	8.3	6.8	20.9
Not received	6.1	7.2	4.9	5.4	8.1
Unemployment benefits					
Increased	36.8	43.1	34.3	38.4	34.0
Stayed same	48.8	7.6	65.8	38.8	66.0
Reduced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Not received	14.4	49.3	0.0	22.7	0.0
Remittances from abroad					
Increased	27.1	1.7	35.2	34.4	23.9
Stayed same	41.0	54.8	36.6	48.3	37.8
Reduced	17.8	17.1	18.0	14.2	19.3
Not received	14.2	26.5	10.2	3.2	19.0
Remittances from abroad from the informal channel					
Increased	25.8	12.8	59.1	10.6	34.2
Stayed same	25.9	30.4	14.3	36.5	20.0
Reduced	40.6	46.0	26.7	42.8	39.4
Not received	7.7	10.8	0.0	10.1	6.4
Assistance from family within the country					
Increased	18.3	19.8	15.2	15.4	19.7
Stayed same	34.0	27.9	45.5	28.8	36.5
Reduced	35.2	38.9	28.1	41.8	31.9
Not received	12.6	13.4	11.2	13.9	11.9
Assistance from other non-family individuals					
Increased	12.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	15.9
Stayed same	35.0	0.0	57.0	31.0	36.0
Reduced	52.1	66.4	43.0	69.0	47.6
Not received	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Income from properties, investments or savings					
Increased	45.4	0.0	51.6	41.3	48.0
Stayed same	45.0	33.4	46.6	55.7	38.3
Reduced	5.6	33.1	1.8	3.0	7.1
Not received	4.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	6.6
Pension					
Increased	28.9	21.3	33.6	32.3	25.1
Stayed same	63.9	67.8	61.5	63.6	64.2
Reduced	7.1	10.7	4.9	3.9	10.7
Not received	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Assistance from government					
Increased	3.3	0.6	24.4	6.1	0.4
Stayed same	23.1	23.4	21.3	35.0	10.8
Reduced	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.2	4.5
Not received	70.8	73.1	52.5	57.7	84.3
Assistance from NGO					
Increased	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Stayed same	35.5	28.1	76.6	43.0	29.9
Reduced	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.5
Not received	64.0	71.5	21.7	56.2	69.7
Concerns					
Coronavirus poses substantial or moderate threat to household finances					
Very worried of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	54.5	58.2	47.5	52.5	57.0
Somewhat worried of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	28.6	29.9	26.2	29.8	27.2
Not too worried of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	14.1	8.9	23.9	15.5	12.4
Not worried at all of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.2	3.5

Been Vaccinated					
Yes, One Shot	3.0	3.3	2.4	3.7	2.1
Yes, Both Shots	74.1	72.4	77.2	76.4	71.3
No	23.0	24.3	20.4	19.9	26.7
More Likely To Receive The Covid-19 Vaccine If some people are vaccinated					
Family and Friends	19.3	32.7	1.2	16.0	21.7
Religious Leaders	3.0	4.9	0.5	1.5	4.1
Doctors/Nurses/Pharmacist/Health Worker	7.4	12.8	0.0	9.0	6.2
Community Leaders	1.9	3.2	0.0	4.2	0.2
Traditional Healer/Faith Healers	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0
Scientists And Epidemiologists	1.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.2
Other	66.2	45.7	93.9	68.4	64.7
Is the distribution of vaccines fair					
Yes	76.2	74.4	79.3	80.3	71.2
No	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.2
Not Sure	22.6	24.4	19.4	17.6	28.5
Plan to get the vaccine					
Yes	62.1	68.6	47.1	68.6	55.5
No	23.5	23.5	23.3	17.2	29.7
Not True	14.5	7.8	29.6	14.1	14.8
Main concerns for not wanting to be vaccinated/not being sure of it					
I Do Not Think It Will Work	10.8	18.7	0.0	14.3	8.3
I Donot Think It Is Safe	27.6	33.1	20.2	33.7	23.4
I Am Worried About The Side Effects	25.4	11.2	44.6	25.5	25.3
I Am Not At Risk Of Of Contracting Covid-19	3.2	5.6	0.0	3.2	3.2
In General I Do Not Trust Vaccines	8.4	7.1	10.1	11.1	6.5
It Is Against My Religion	8.9	8.4	9.6	6.4	10.7
Health Facility Is Too Far Or Too Hard To Get To	5.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.0
It Will Take Too Long To Get vaccinated	1.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.2
Other Specify	8.5	6.7	11.0	5.8	10.5
Able To Get The Covid-19 Test When Needed					
Yes Rapid Test	20.7	20.8	20.6	21.0	20.4
Yes, Swab Test	46.4	45.0	48.4	42.8	51.2
Yes, Rapid And Swab Test	22.5	21.1	24.6	23.6	20.9
Yes, But Do Not Know Which Test It Was	5.9	5.8	6.2	7.4	3.9
No	4.5	7.3	0.1	5.2	3.6
Shocks since the previous survey (for round 4 households)					
Job Loss since March 2020	1.7	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.5
Nonfarm business closure	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.8
Theft/looting of cash and other property	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
Disruption of farming, livestock, fishing activities	2.5	3.2	1.1	1.8	3.3
Increase in price of farming/business inputs	18.5	25.6	5.2	16.5	21.0
Fall in the price of farming/business output	5.3	7.5	1.0	4.2	6.5
Lack of availability of farming/business inputs	3.7	5.3	0.6	3.8	3.6
Reduction of farming/business output	3.2	4.3	1.2	2.8	3.7

Increase in price of major food items consumed	60.3	62.2	56.7	54.9	66.9
Illness, injury, or death of an income-earning member of the household	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.4	3.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Natural disasters	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Safety nets (of households)					
Received COVID-19 cash transfers	1.1	0.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
Received other cash transfers	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.0
Received food assistance (grain distribution)	2.3	3.1	0.8	2.2	2.5
Participated in a public works program	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Received other in-kind transfers	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7
Business Registered and Licensed					
Registered Only	1.6	0.0	1.9	3.3	0.0
Licensed Only	10.1	16.5	8.6	11.6	8.7
Registered And Licensed	8.1	9.8	7.7	10.3	6.0
Neither Registered Nor Licensed	80.2	73.7	81.8	74.8	85.2
Kind Of Economic Activity Establihment Engaged In					
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing	2.1	1.3	2.4	4.6	0.2
Mining, Manufacturing	9.5	17.8	7.3	16.4	4.0
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Construction	83.0	72.0	85.9	74.7	89.7
Buying & Selling Goods, Repair Of Goods, Hotels & Restaurants	1.6	7.8	0.0	3.7	0.0
Transport, Driving, Post, Travel Agencies	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Personal Services, Education, Health, Culture, Sport, Domestic Work, Other	3.4	0.5	4.1	0.0	6.0

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