

Poverty and Social Impact of COVID-19: Results from the Eighth Round of Rapid- PICES Phone Survey Data

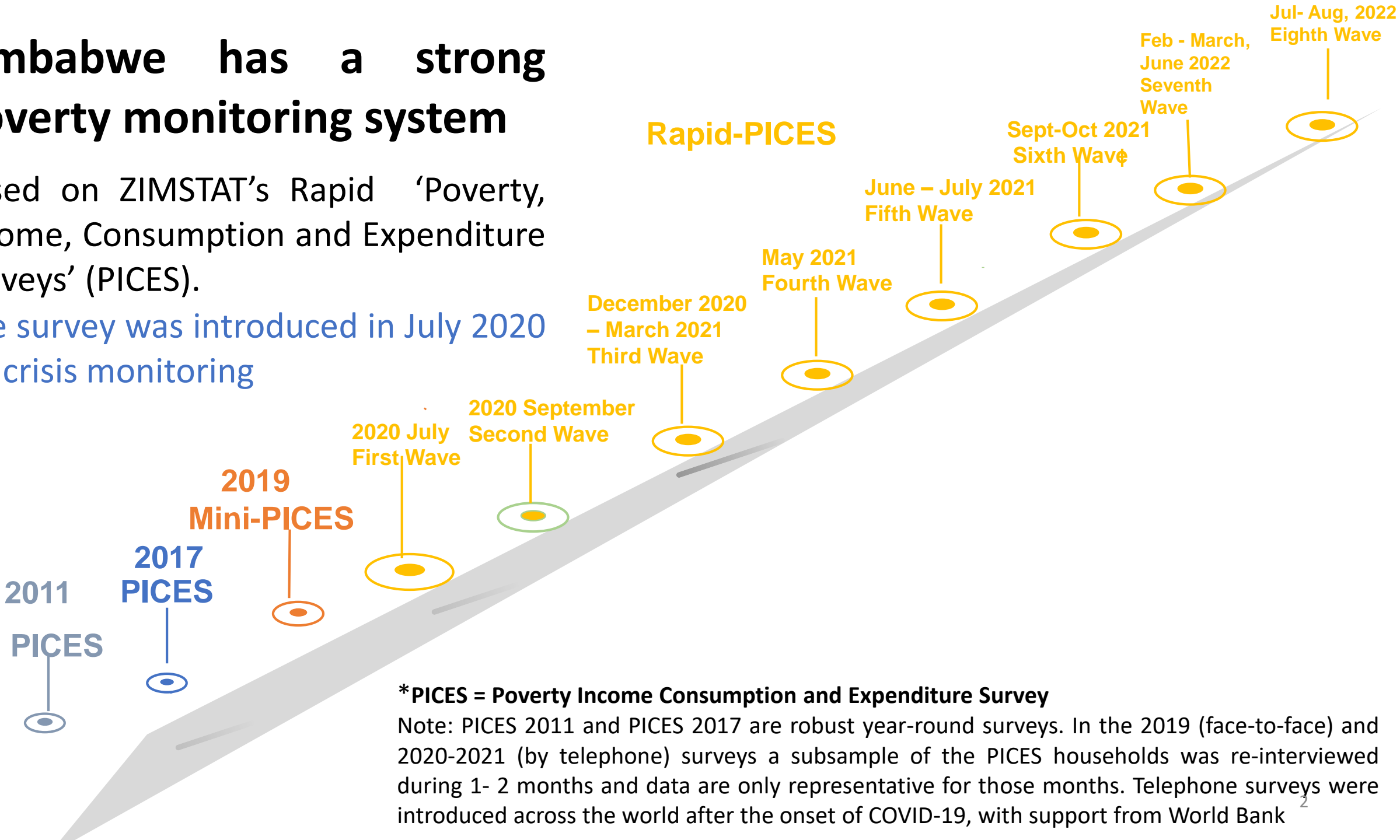
February 7th, 2023



Zimbabwe has a strong poverty monitoring system

based on ZIMSTAT's Rapid 'Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Surveys' (PICES).

The survey was introduced in July 2020 for crisis monitoring

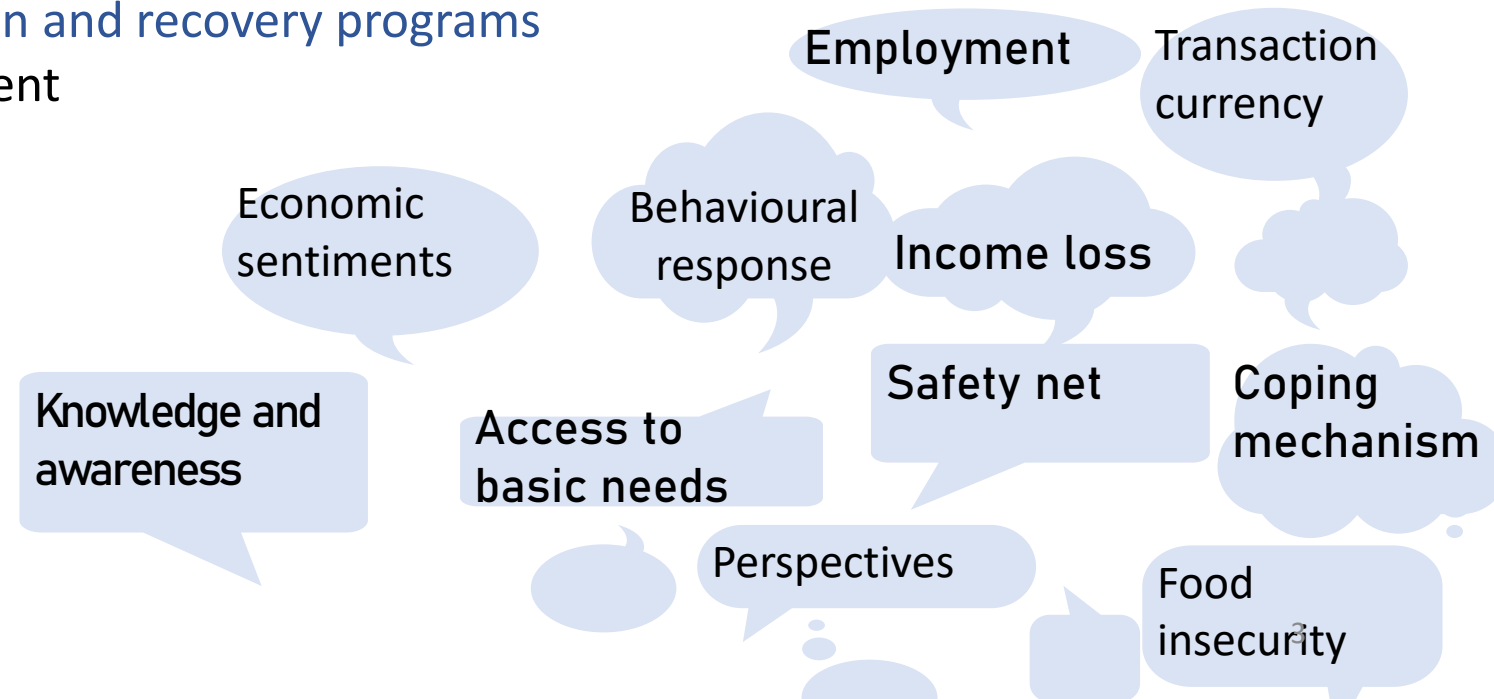


***PICES = Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey**

Note: PICES 2011 and PICES 2017 are robust year-round surveys. In the 2019 (face-to-face) and 2020-2021 (by telephone) surveys a subsample of the PICES households was re-interviewed during 1- 2 months and data are only representative for those months. Telephone surveys were introduced across the world after the onset of COVID-19, with support from World Bank

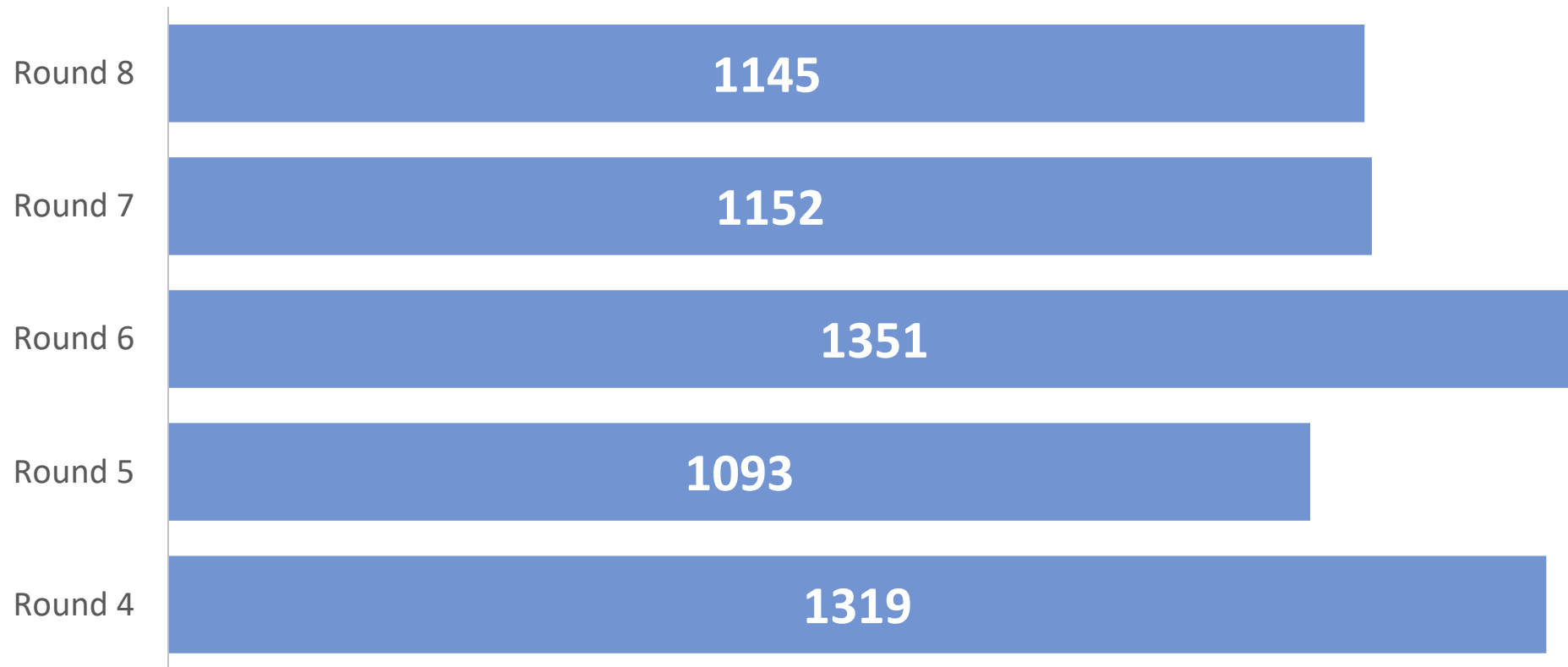
The Rapid-PICES Objectives

- Estimating the **economic** and **social** impacts of the crisis
- Monitoring **information** access and **behavioral** responses
- Understanding the economic **transmission** channels
- Assessing the **impacts** on small business, farming, health, food security, and welfare
- Providing **evidence** to **support mitigation and recovery programs** and improving targeting and management



Sample Coverage for Various Rounds

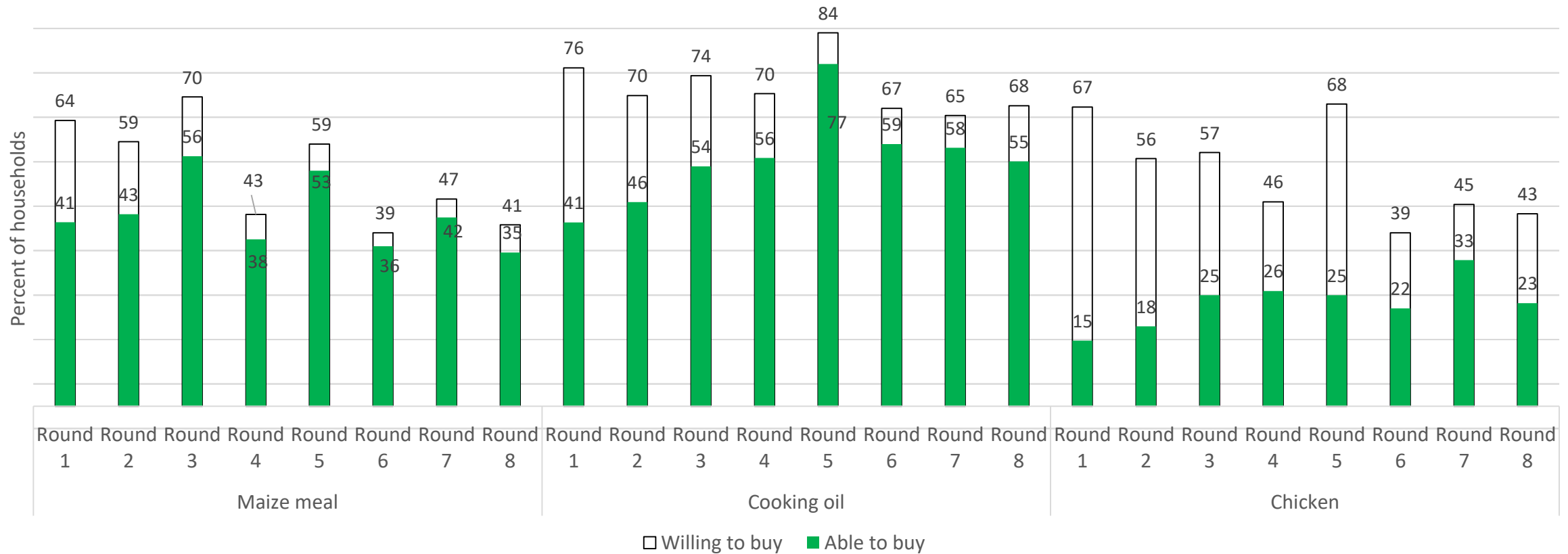
Sample Size for Round 4 to 8



Access to essential food items

About 41 percent of the households were willing to buy maize meal in round 8, a decrease from 47 percent recorded in round 7.

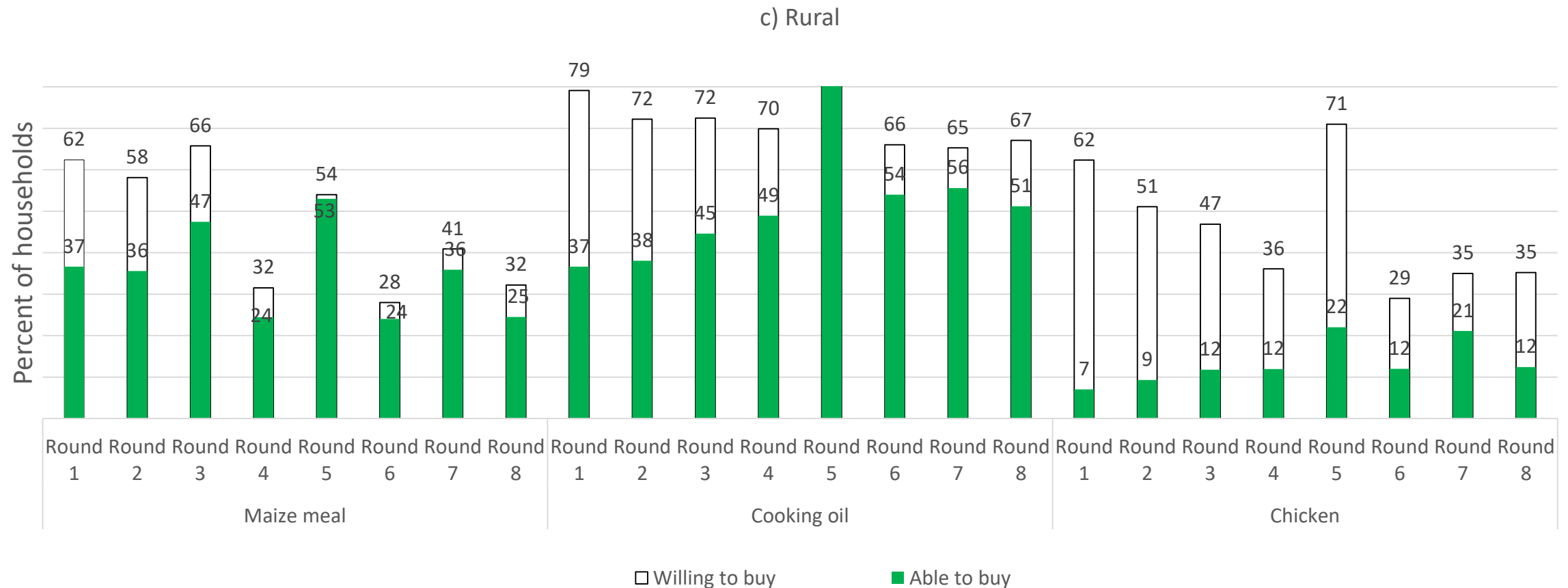
a) National



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 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, Eighth Round from 20 July to 17 August, 2022.

Access to essential food items

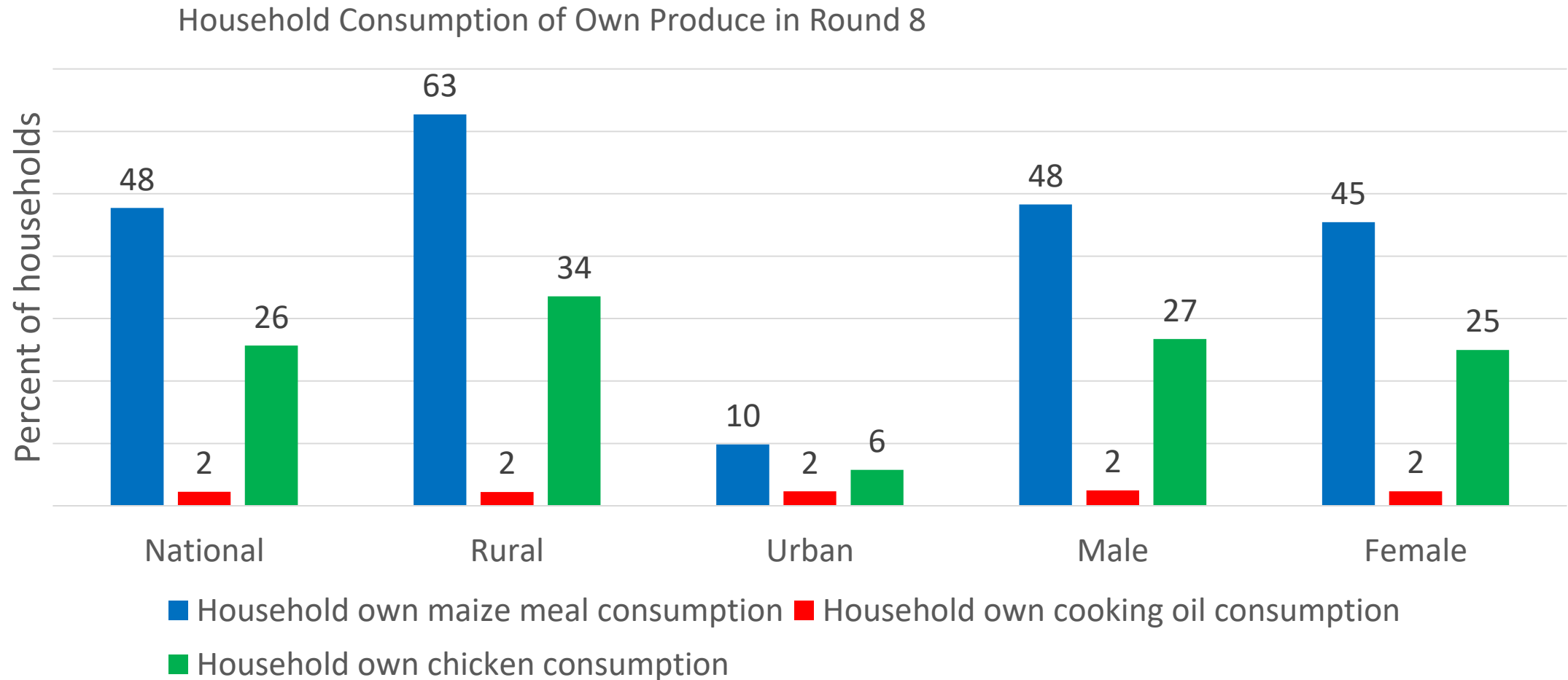
In rural areas, the demand for maize meal dropped from 41 percent in round 7 to 32 percent in round 8.



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 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, eighth round for 20 July to 17 August 2022.

Household Consumption of own-produced food items

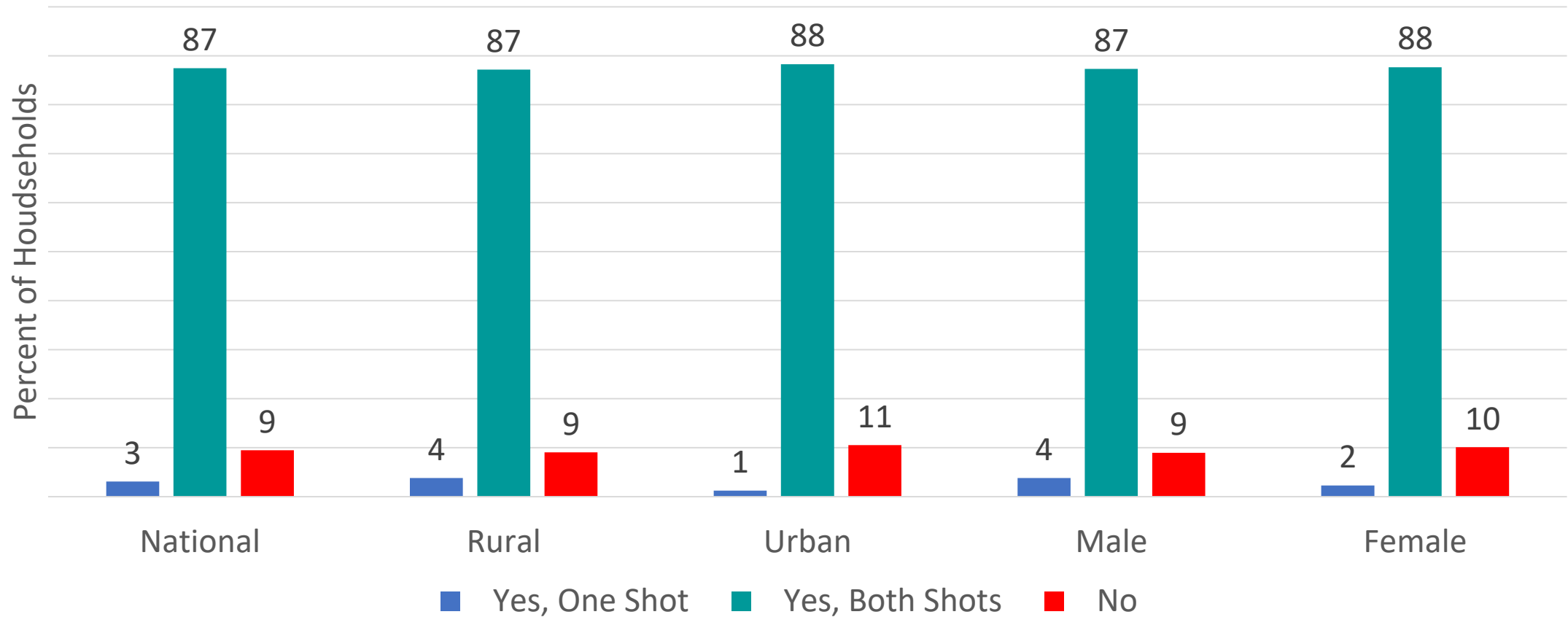
At national level, the proportion of households consuming own-produced maize-meal in round 8 was 48 percent compared to 63 percent in rural areas, and 10 percent in urban areas



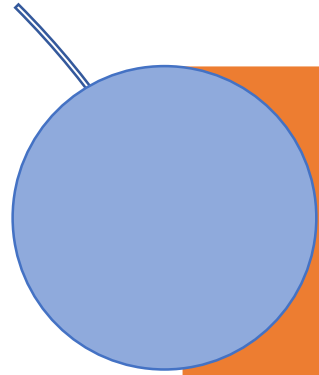
Vaccination status (% of households) in Round 8

The results of the 8th round showed that at national level, 87 percent of households received the first and second shots of vaccination compared to 74 percent in the previous round

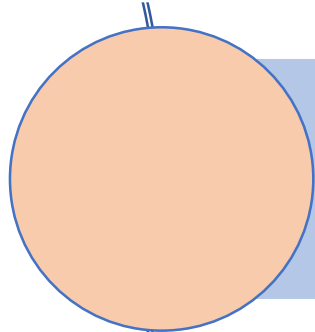
(a) Status of vaccination in round 8



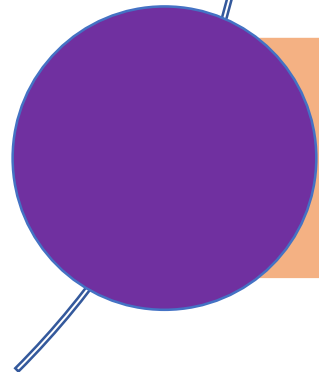
COVID-19 Vaccination and Testing



The concerns regarding the chance of being seriously affected by the virus continued to drop. At the national level, 38 percent of households in round 8 compared to 55 percent of households in round 7, were very worried about the possibility of having Coronavirus illness in the family.



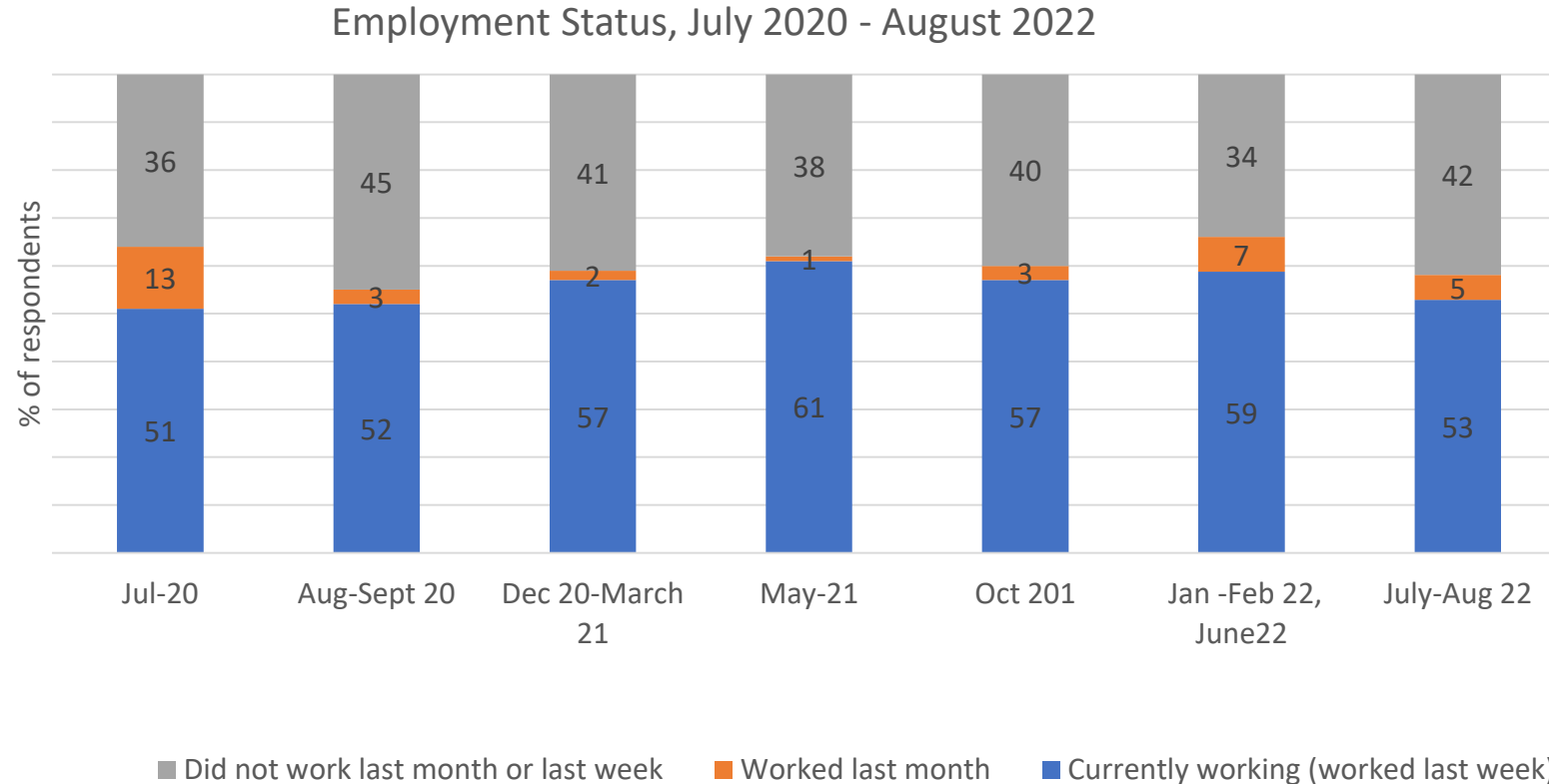
This decrease was equally apparent in rural and urban areas. In round 8, 38 percent of the rural households compared to 58 percent in round 7, were very worried about the possibility of having COVID-19.



In urban areas, 88 percent of the households in the 8th round, compared to 87 percent in rural areas in the same round had received the first and second shots of vaccination

Employment

At national level, the proportion of people who were employed last week decreased from 59 percent in the 7th round to 53 percent in the 8th round .



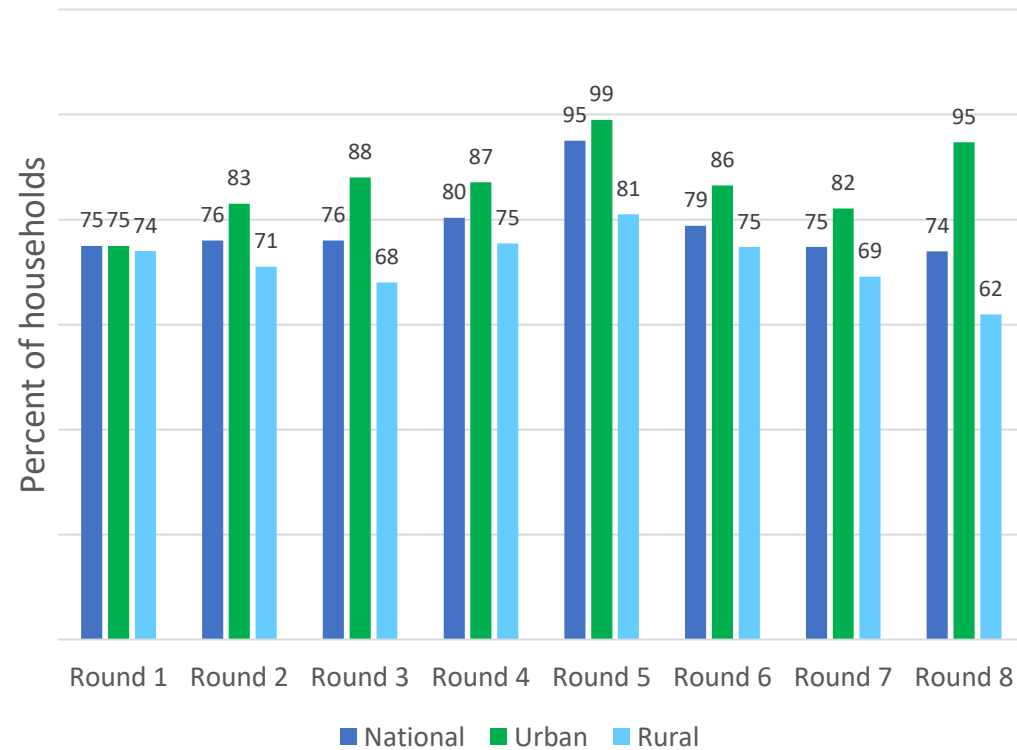
Source: ZIMSTAT Rapid PICES phone survey. First round dates - 6 to 24 July 2020; second round dates - 24 August to 23 September 2020; third round dates – 15 December 2020 to 10 March 2021, Fourth Round- 1 to 27 May 2021, Fifth Round -14 June to July 26, 2021, Sixth Round - 12 September to 23 October, 2021, seventh round, 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022, Eighth Round 20 July to 17 August, 2022.

Access to Medication and Treatment

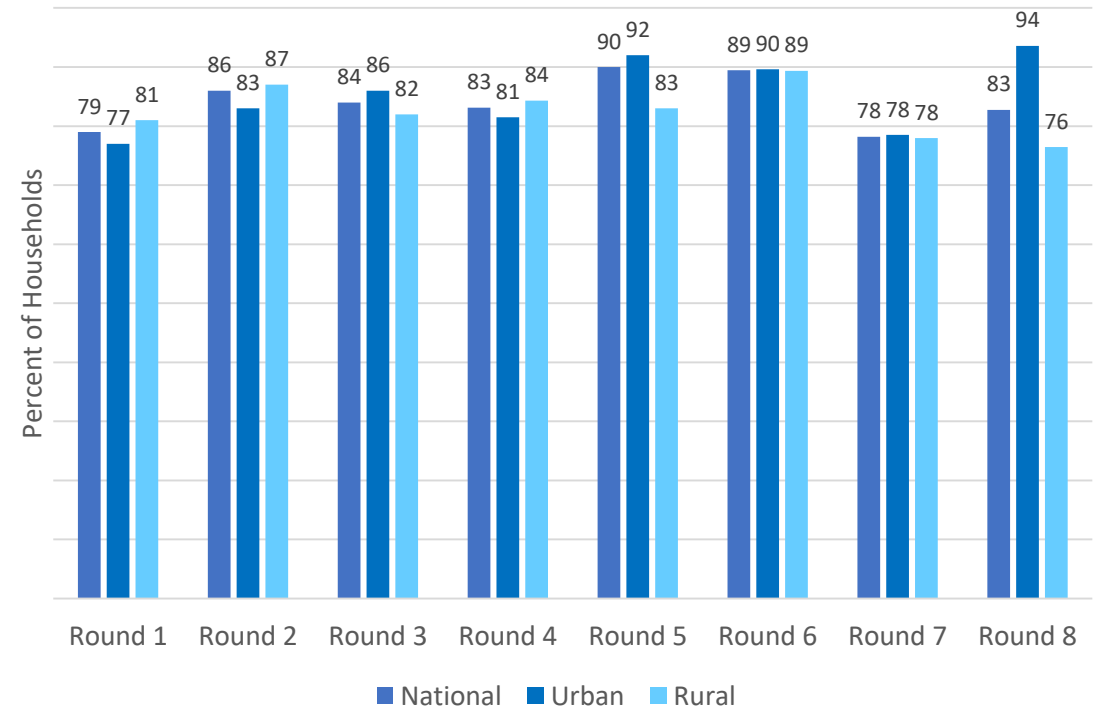
At the national level, the proportion of households that were able to buy medicine decreased to 74 percent in round 8 from 75 percent in round 7.

Furthermore, the proportion of households that were able to access treatment increased to 83 percent in round 8 from 78 percent in round 7.

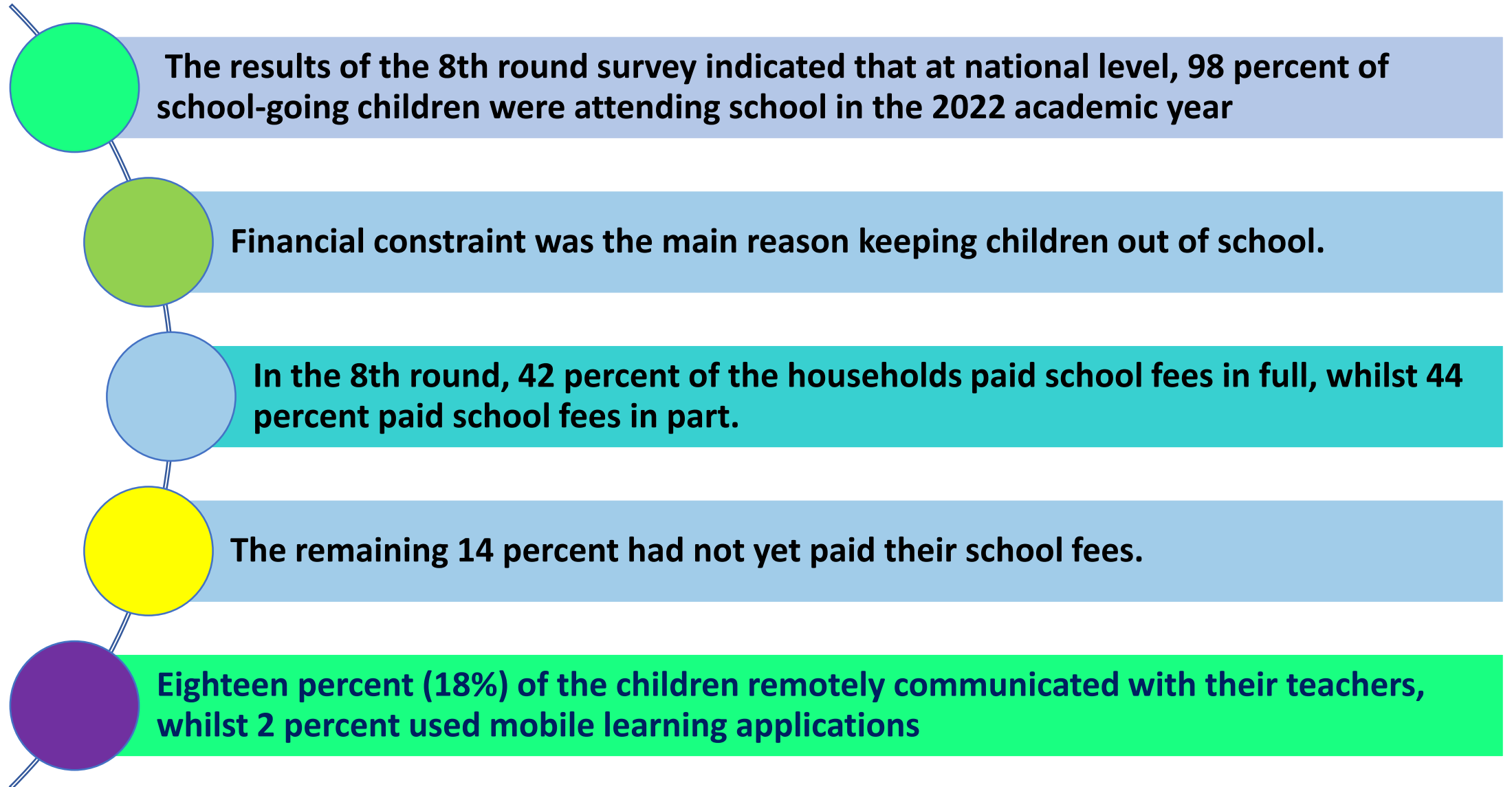
(a) Proportion of households able to buy medication (of those who needed medicine)



(b) Proportion of households able to access treatment (of those who needed treatment)



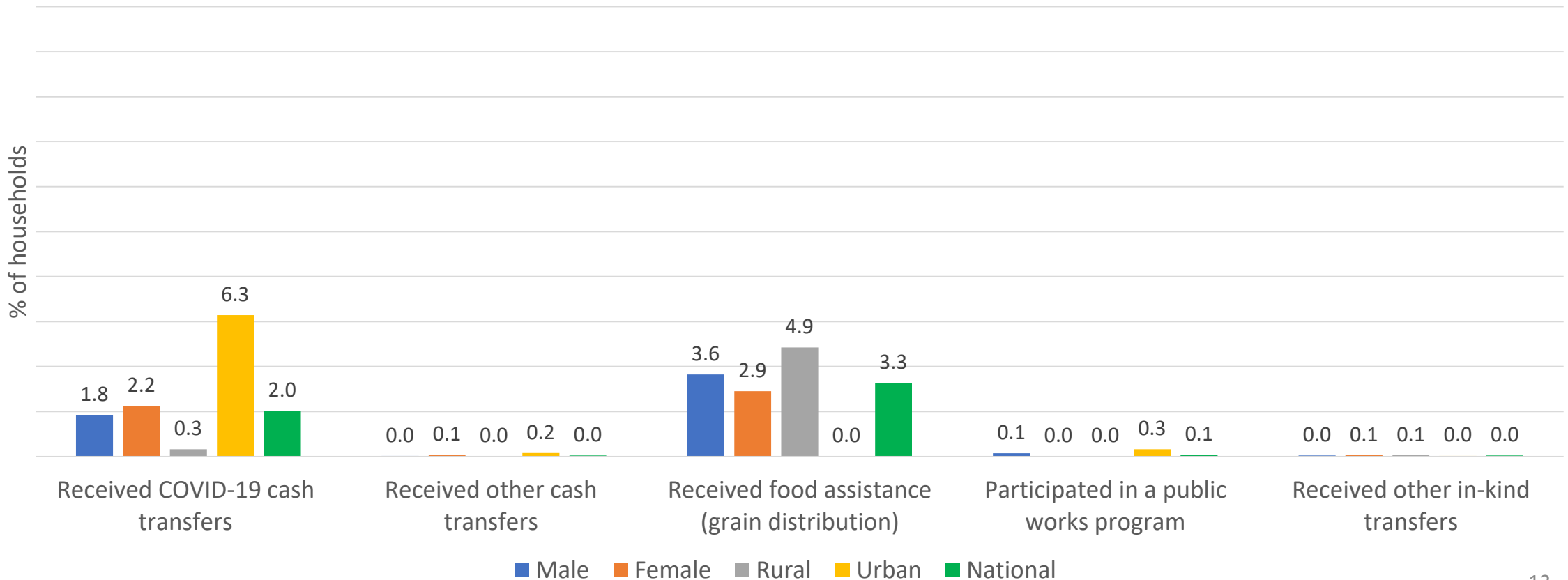
Access to education services



Safety Nets

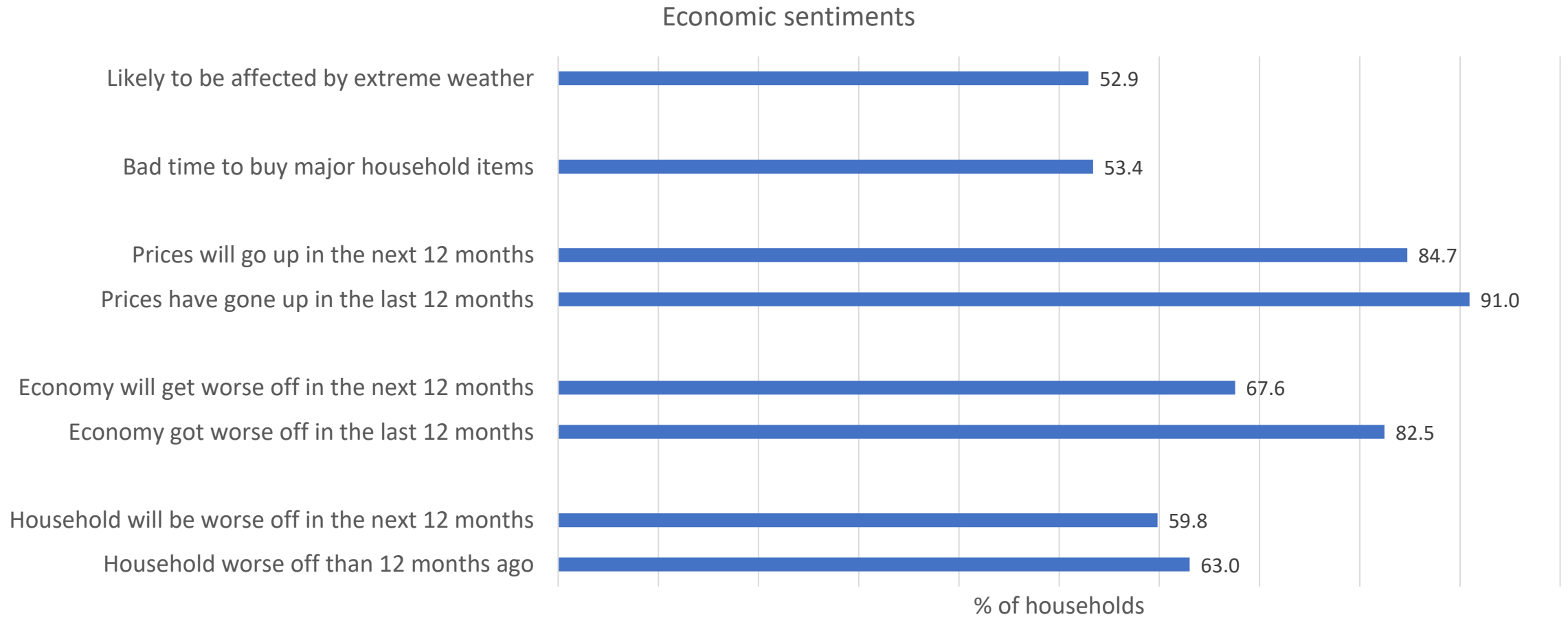
At national level, 2.0 percent of the households received COVID-19 cash transfer, 3.3 percent received food/grain and 0.1 received assistance from public works program. The proportion of households in urban areas who received COVID-19 cash transfers was 6.3 percent compared to 0.3 percent for rural households.

(a) Safety nets coverage in round 8 (% of households)



Economic sentiments

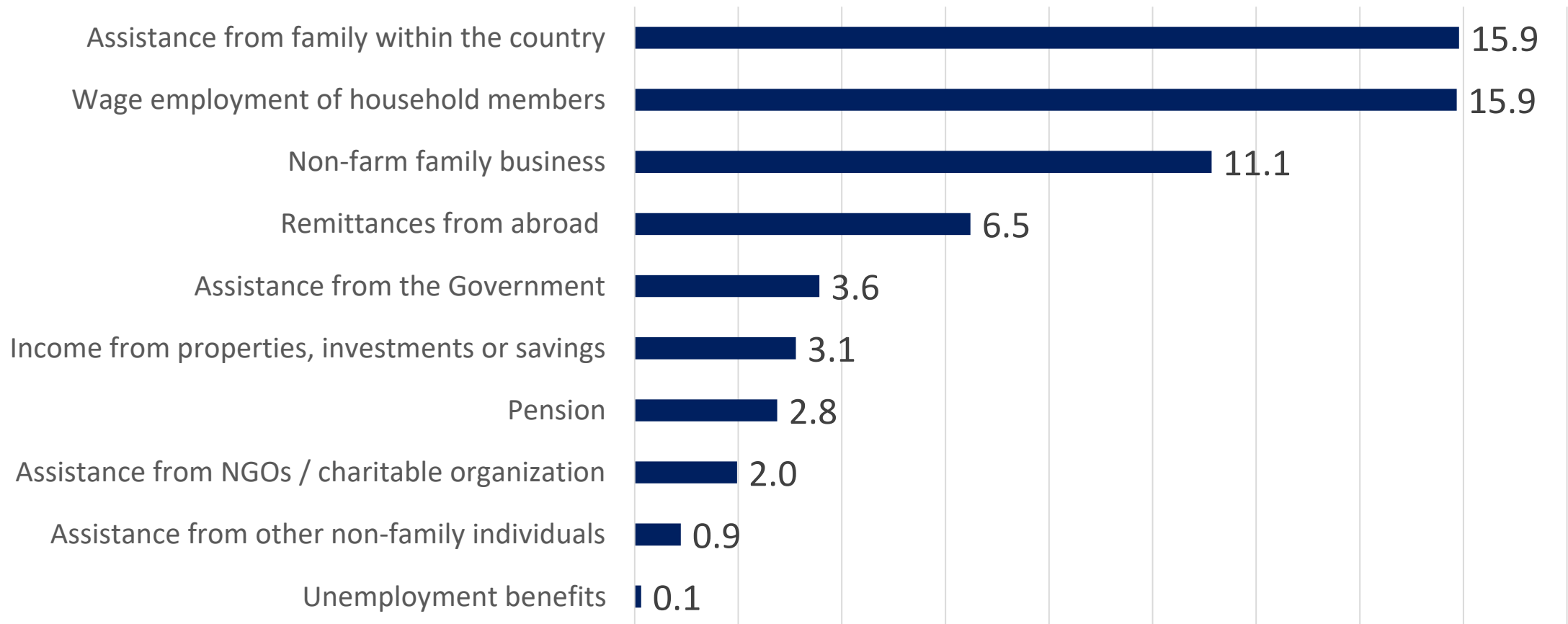
About 60 percent of respondents believed that they were worse off than they were in the previous year.



Household Income Sources

In round 8, the most common sources of household income were assistance from a family member within the country constituting 15.9 percent and wage employment constituting 15.9 percent

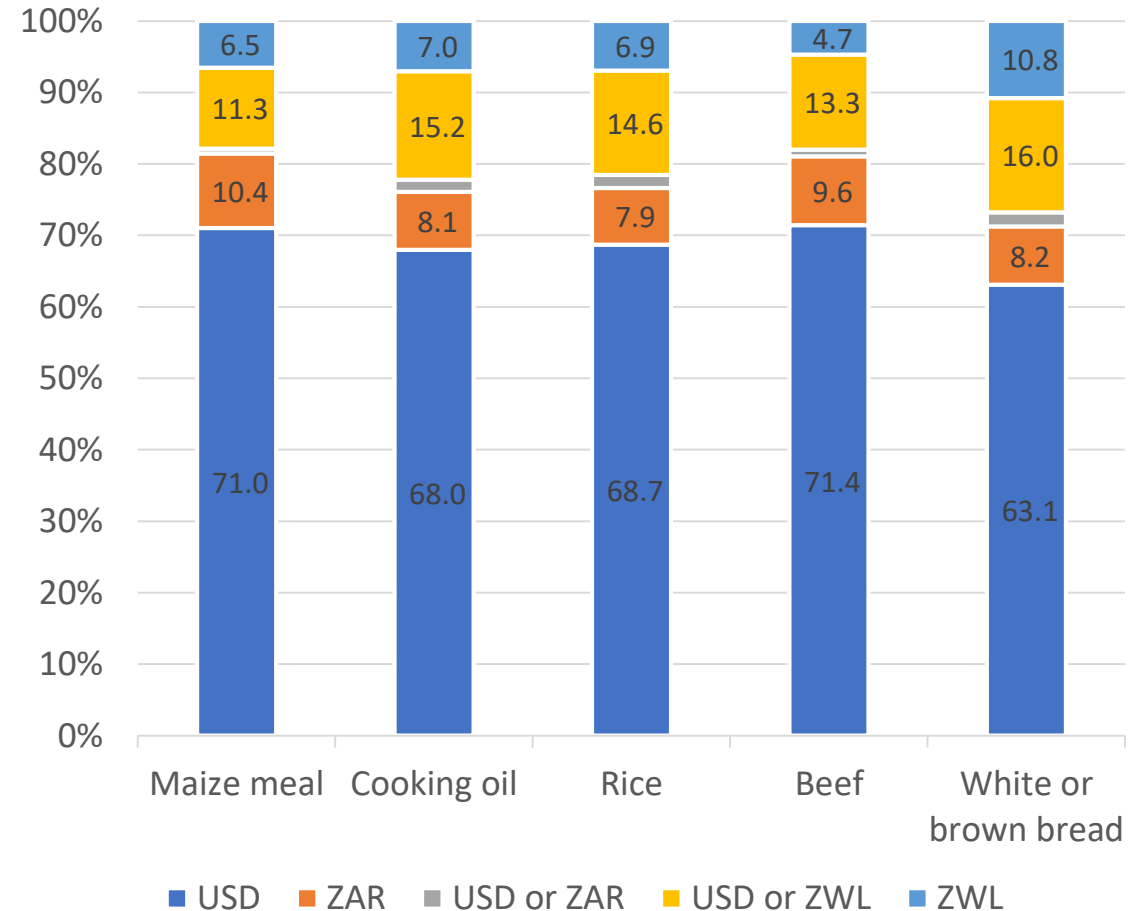
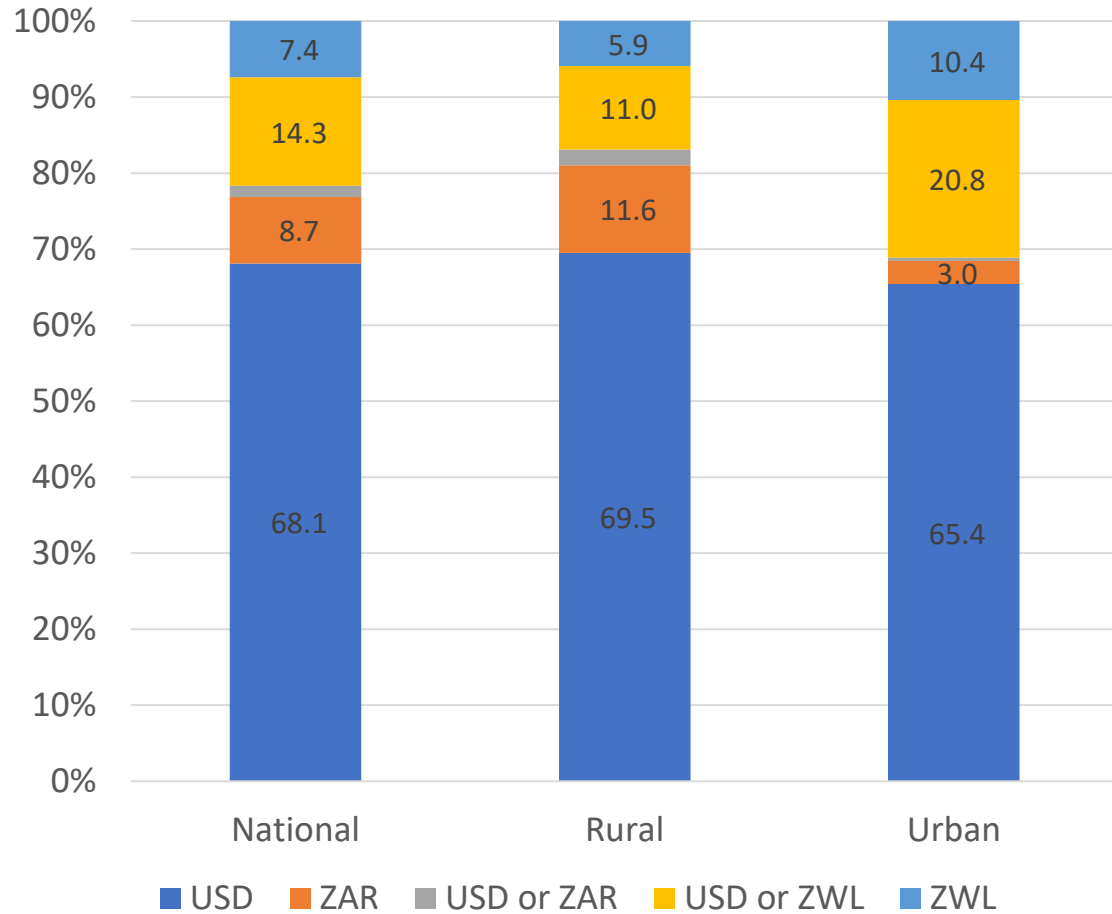
Round 8 National Income Sources



Currency Use

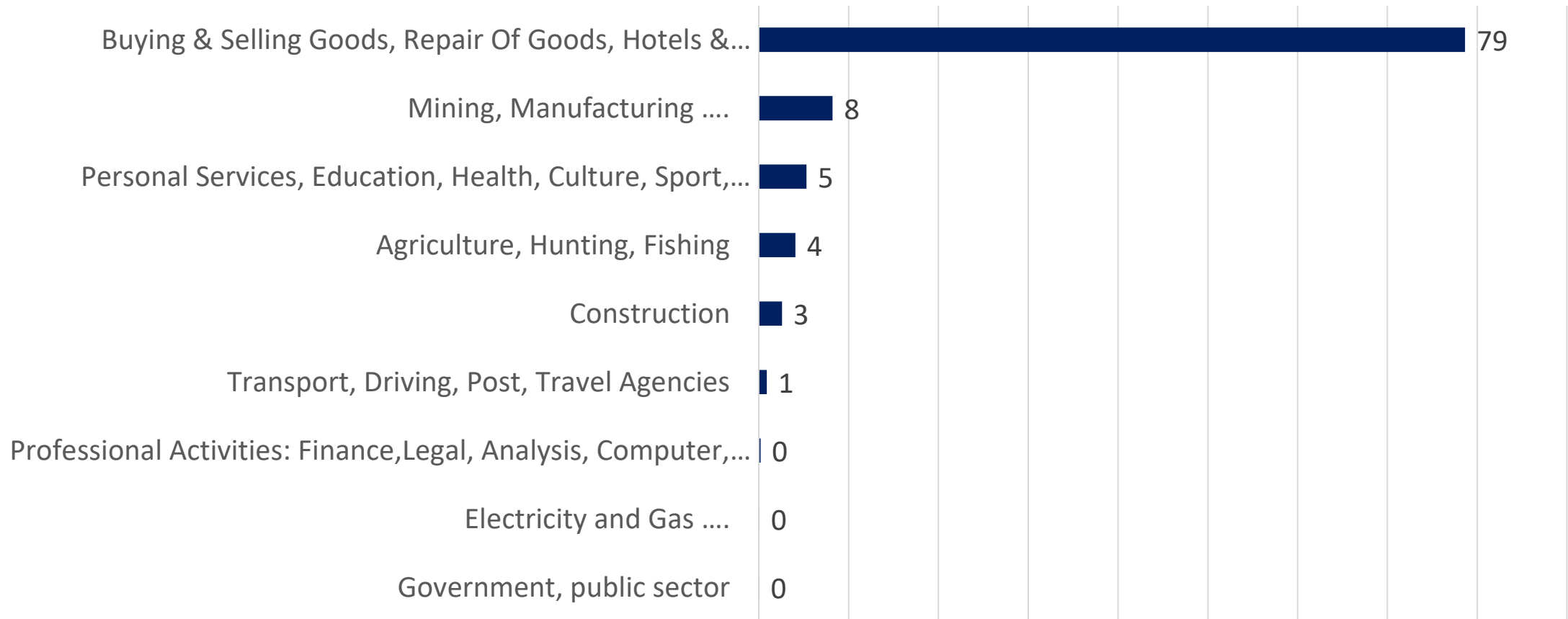
The use of foreign currency in domestic transactions was widespread, with a higher prevalence in rural areas.

Currency of transaction



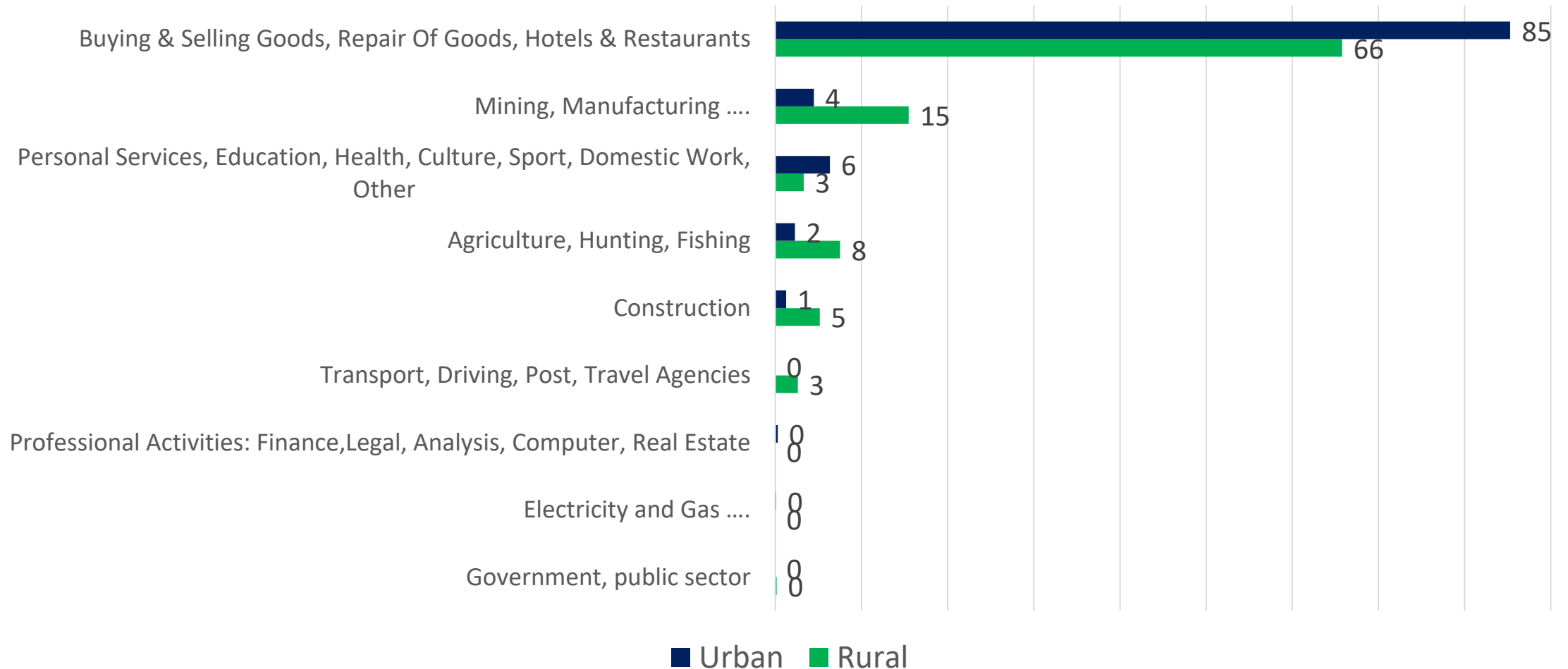
Economic Activity

The majority of households in Zimbabwe (79%) were engaged in Buying and Selling



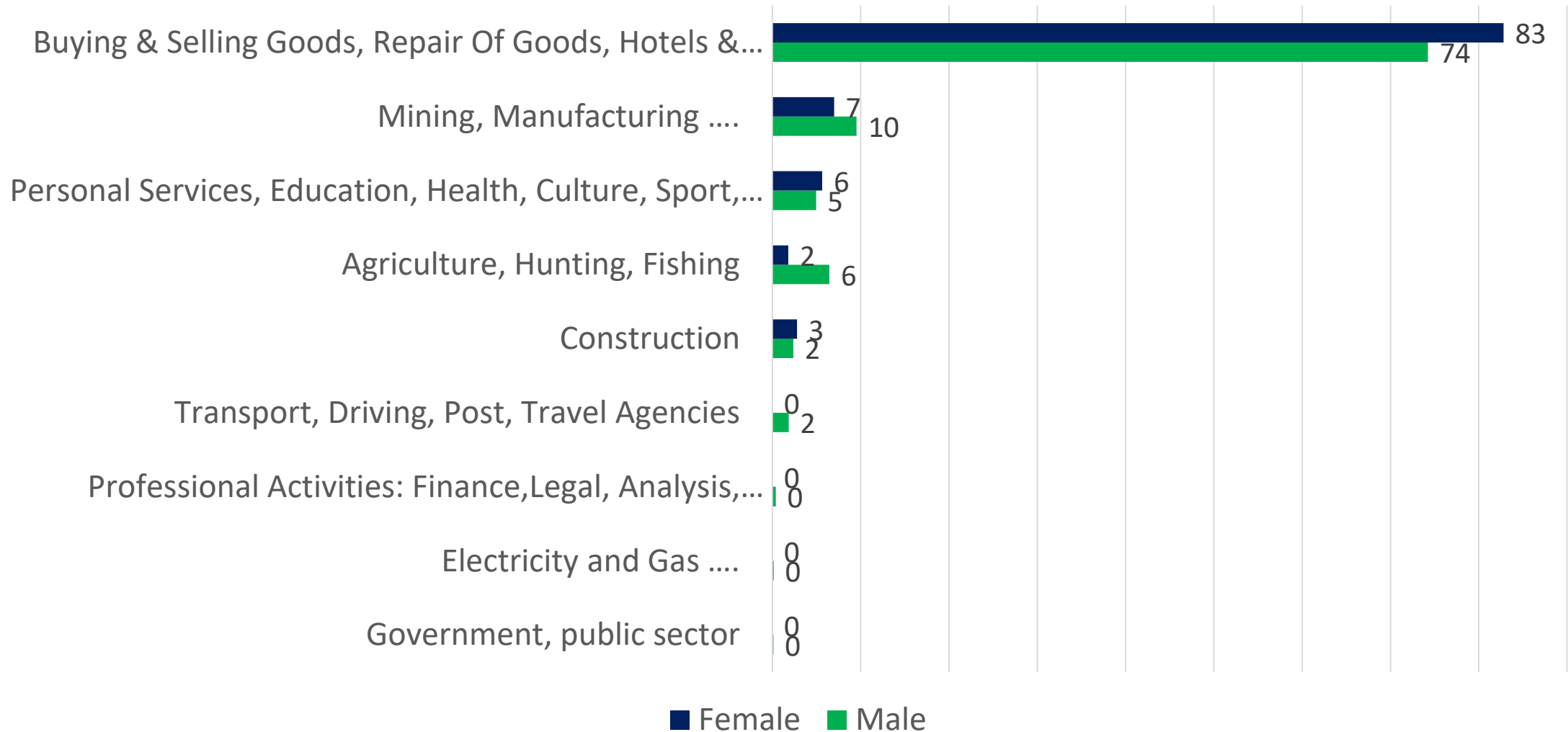
Economic Activity by Rural and Urban Areas

The majority of households in urban areas (85%) were engaged in Buying and Selling compared to 66 Percent in Rural areas



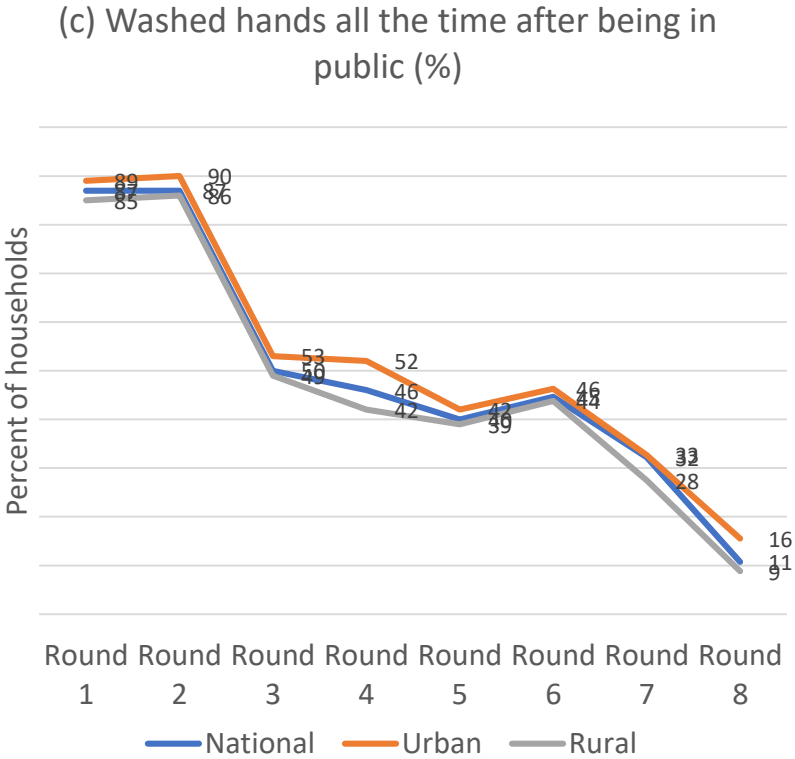
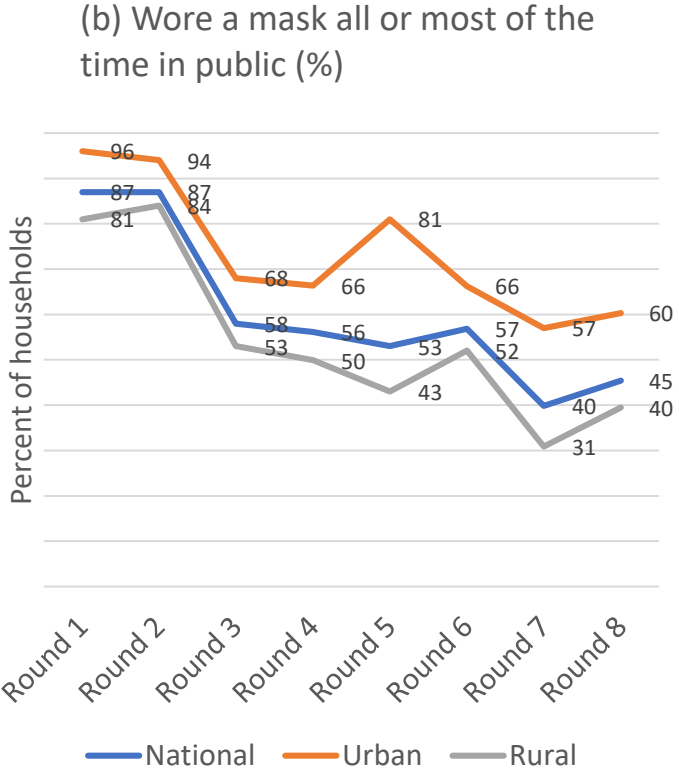
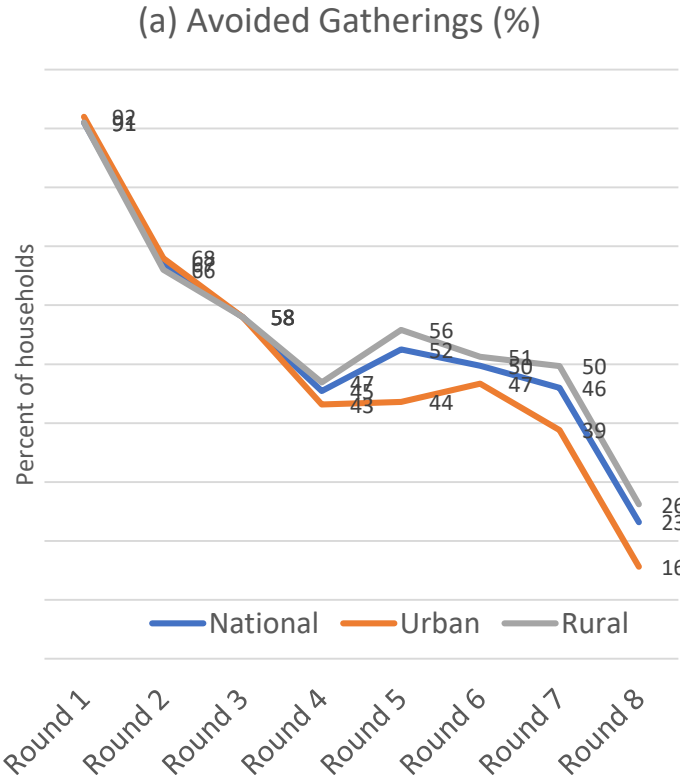
Economic Activity by Sex

The majority of males at 83 percent were engaged in buying and selling compared to 74 percent for females



Practice of preventive health measures continues to decline.

The proportion of households that avoided gatherings dropped from 46 percent in the seventh round to 23 percent in round eight. In urban areas, the proportion dropped from 39 percent in the seventh round to 16 percent in eight round, while in rural areas there was a sharp drop from 50 percent to 26 percent.



Thank You!