Report No. 8

18 January, 2023

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 statistics to help monitor and mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the crisis. The statistics are essential to inform policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation processes. Responding to this information need, the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT), with technical and financial support from World Bank and UNICEF, designed a high-frequency telephone survey of households to measure the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe.

The survey referred to as the Rapid PICES Monitoring Telephone Survey is based on Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Surveys (PICES) of 2017 and 2019. The initial PICES survey in 2017 covered 32,000 households from which a sample of 3,000 households was drawn for the 2019 Mini PICES Survey. From the 2,201 responding households, a sample of 1,800 households that provided contact details was drawn for the Rapid PICES Monitoring Telephone Survey. Eight rounds of the same survey were completed between July 2020 and August 2022[1], with the sample representative at both urban and rural areas.

The report summarizes the results of the eighth round of Rapid PICES, conducted from 20 July to 17 August, 2022, and compares them to the findings

[1] Rapid PICES Survey dates from Round 1 to Round 8 are as follows:
First Round - 6 to 24 July 2020; Sample size = 1,747 households
Second Round- 24 August to 23 September 2020; Sample size = 1,639 households
Third Round - 15 December 2020 to 10 March 2021; Sample size = 1,235 households
Fourth Round - 1 to 27 May 2021; Sample size = 1,319 households
Fifth Round - 14 June to 26 July, 2021; Sample size = 1,093 households
Sixth Round - 12 September to 23 October, 2021; Sample size = 1,351 households
Seventh Round - 6 January to 13 February, 2022 and from 8 June 2022 to 26 June 2022; Sample size = 1,152 households. (The survey was suspended in mid-February to allow enumerators to prepare for the Population and Housing Census. The remaining households were covered in June, 2022)
Eighth Round - 20 July 2022 to 17 August, 2022. Sample size = 1,145 households

of the seventh round. Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used for data collection. Round 8 survey was conducted during a normal environment of no lockdowns.

HIGHLIGHTS – ROUND 8

Access to Basic Food Necessities

Forty-one percent (41%) of the households expressed willingness to buy maize meal in round 8, representing a 6 percentage points decrease from round 7. The share of households willing to buy cooking oil slightly increased to 68 percent in round 8, from 65 percent in the previous round. At national level, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil decreased from 58 percent in round 7 to 55 percent in round 8. The proportion of households that were willing to buy chicken was 43 percent in round 8 compared to 45 percent in round 7.

Access to Health Services

The survey revealed that 24 percent of households had needed medicines or to get treatment in round 8, compared to 22 percent in round 7. At national level, the proportion of households of those that needed medicine and were able to buy medicine decreased from 75 percent to 74 percent in round 8. Further, the proportion of households that were able to access treatment increased from 78 percent in round 7 to 83 percent in round 8.

COVID-19 Vaccination

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

Currency Used For Transactions

Round 8 collected data on prices and currency of transaction for key food items namely maize meal, cooking oil, rice, beef, and bread. The survey revealed that, 78 percent of the transactions on food purchases were done in US dollars or South African rand, while about 21 percent occurred in local currency. The use of foreign currency was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Round eight results show a steady decline in preventive health measures such as wearing face masks, avoiding gatherings, and washing of hands, compared to the early days of the pandemic. The proportion of households that avoided gatherings of 10 or more persons dropped from 46 percent in the seventh round to 23 percent in round eight as shown in Figure 1. In urban areas, the proportion dropped from 39 percent in the seventh round to 16 percent in the eighth round, while in rural areas there was a sharp drop from 50 percent to 26 percent.

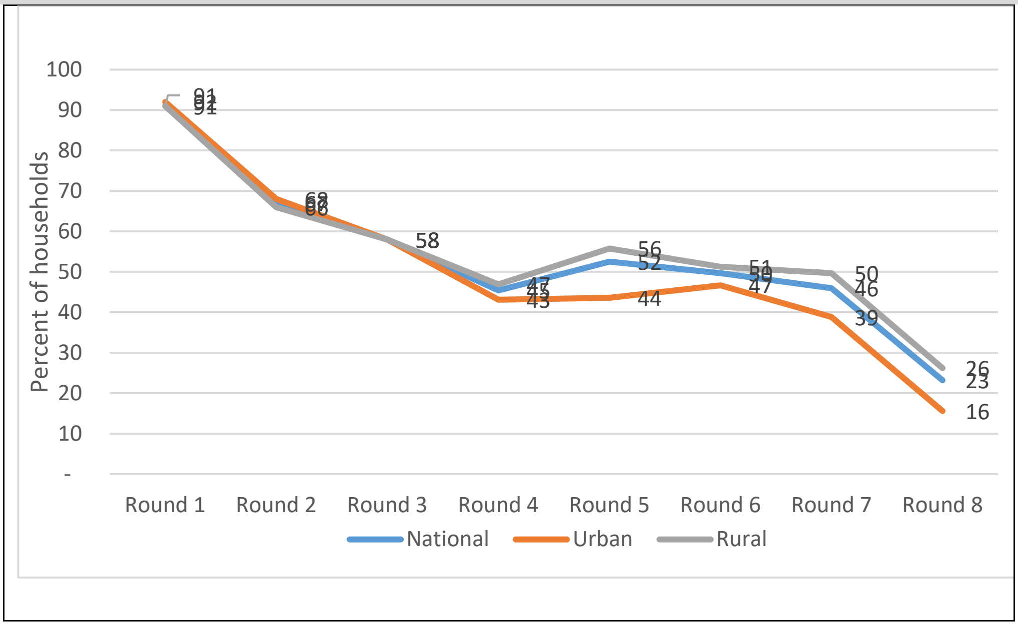


Figure 1:Avoided Gatherings of 10 or more persons (%)

At national level, the proportion of respondents wearing masks increased from 40 in round 7 to 45 percent in round 8. However, this is still far below the highs recorded in earlier rounds (Figure 2). Further, the proportion of respondents washing their hands after being in public decreased from 28 to 11 percent. The same pattern was observed for both rural and urban areas (Figure 3).

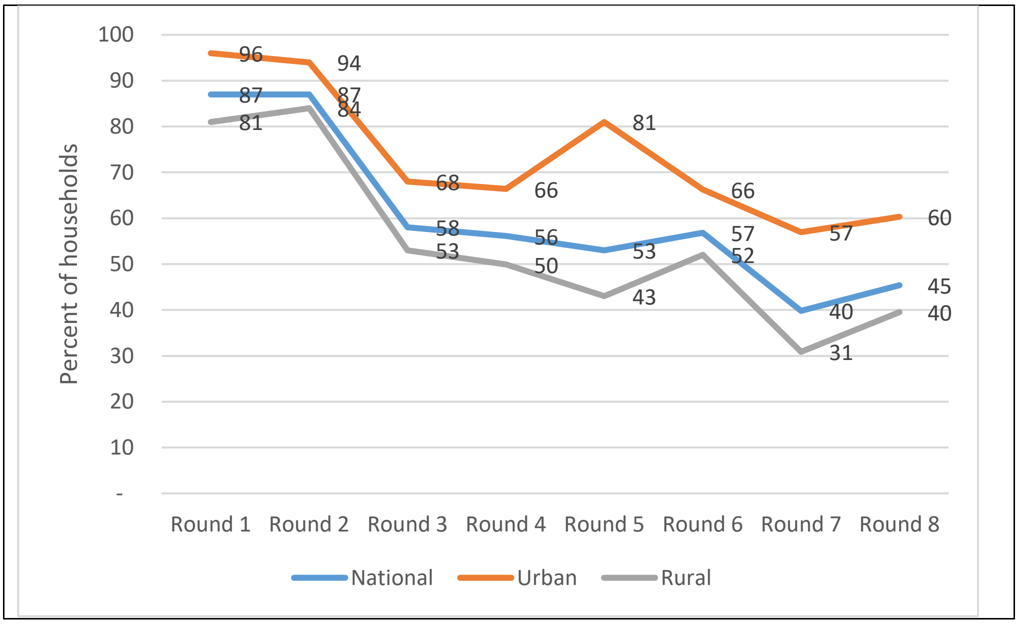


Figure 2: Wore a mask all or most of the time in public (%)

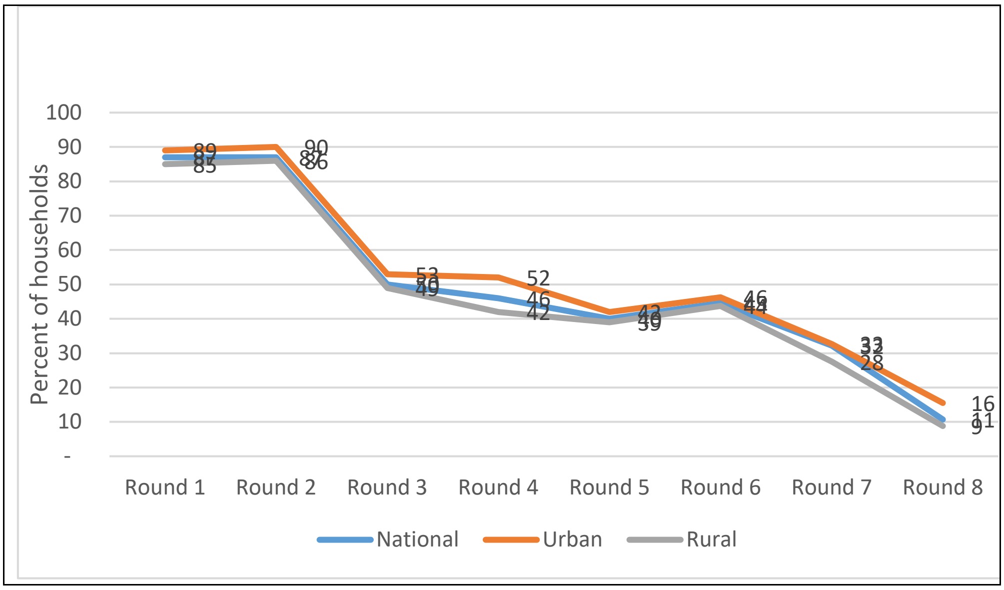


Figure 3: Washed hands all the time after being in public (%)

ACCESS TO BASIC FOOD NECESSITIES

The survey collected information on households' ability and willingness to buy basic items such as mealie-meal, cooking oil and chicken.

About 41 percent of the households expressed willingness to buy maize meal in round 8, representing a 6 percentage points decrease from the previous round. Further, households' ability to buy maize-meal decreased by 7 percentage points (Figure 4). At the national level, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil decreased from 58 percent in round 7 to 55 percent in round 8 (Figure 4). The proportion of households willing to buy cooking oil slightly increased to 68 percent in round 8, from 65 percent in the previous round.

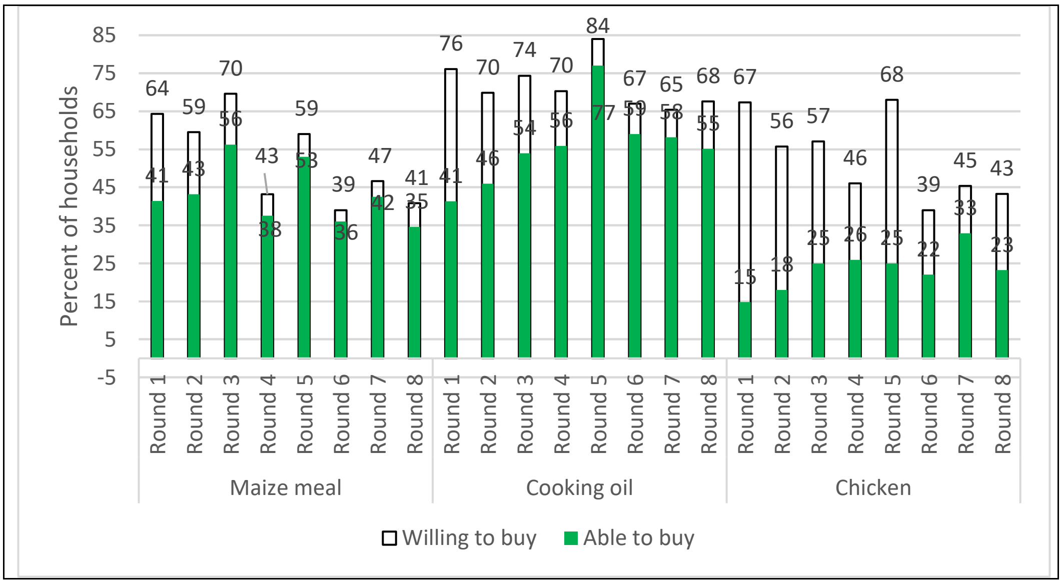


Figure 4: National access to basic food necessities

In rural areas, the demand for maize meal dropped from 41 percent in round 7 to 32 percent in round 8. Rural households depend mostly on own production of maize. The proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil in rural areas decreased to 51 percent in round 8 from 56 percent in round 7. The proportion of households consuming own-produced cooking oil was 2 percent in rural areas (Figure 5). The proportion of households that were willing to buy chicken was 43 percent in round 8 compared to 45 percent in round 7. The proportion of households that were able to buy chicken, decreased from 33 percent in round 7 to 23 percent in round 8.

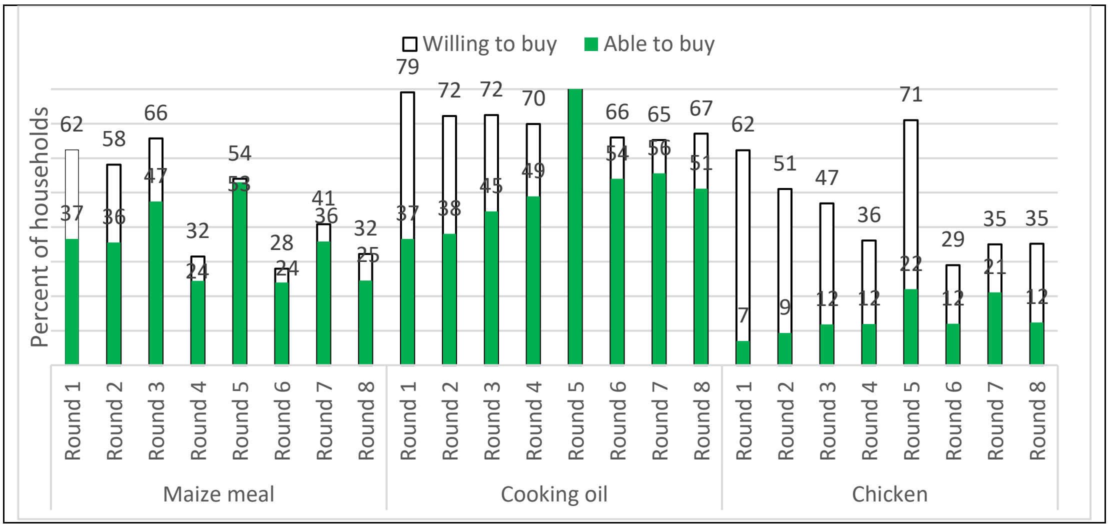


Figure 5: Rural access to basic food necessities

While urban areas recorded a slight increase in the ability to buy maize-meal, for rural areas, it dropped to 25 percent in round 8 from 36 percent in round 7.

Notwithstanding the above, in urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil increased from 63 percent in round 7 to 65 percent. For urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy chicken was 50 percent in round 8 while for rural areas it was 35 percent (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Households in rural areas were less willing to buy chicken, compared to their urban counterparts in all rounds.

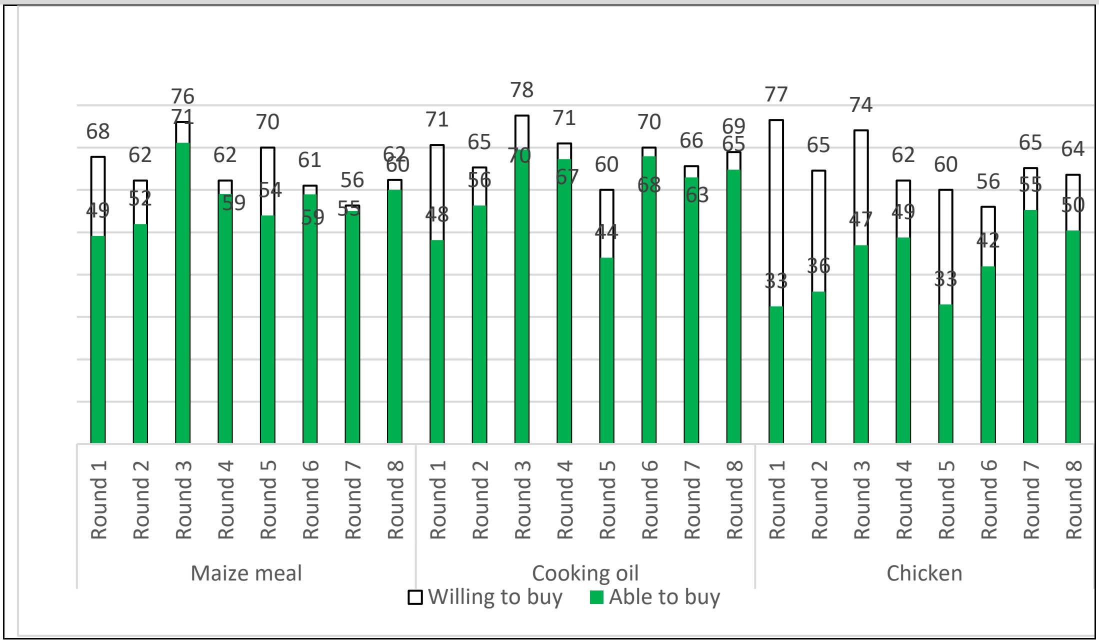


Figure 6: Urban access to basic food necessities

At the 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. Likewise, the share of households consuming own-produced chicken was 26 percent at national level, 34 percent in rural areas, and 6 percent in urban areas (Figure 7).

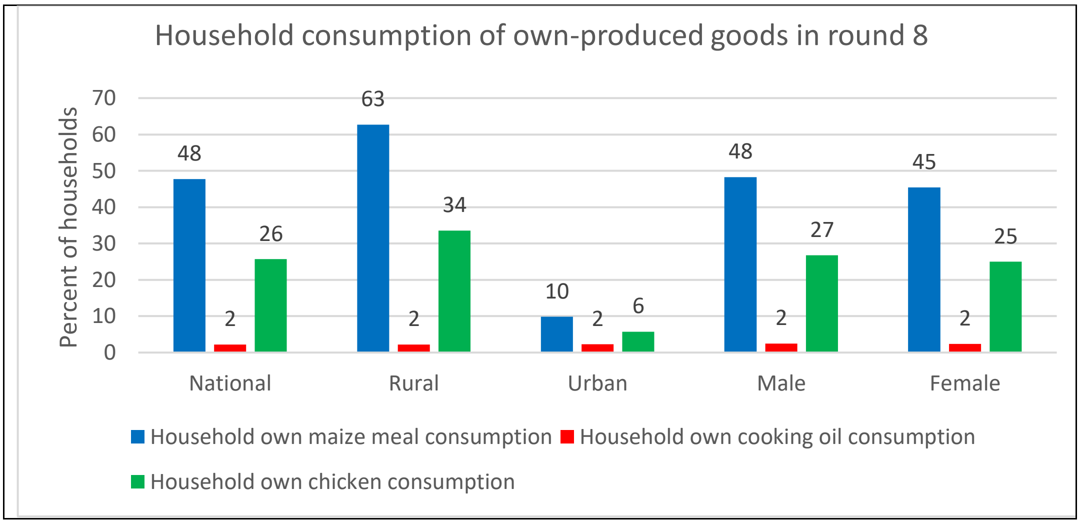


Figure 7: Percent of households consuming own-produced goods in round 8 (%)

Access to medication and medical treatment

ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Twenty-four percent (24%) of households needed medicines or treatment in round 8, compared to 22 percent in round 7. Of these households, 75 percent were able to buy medicine compared to 74 percent in round 7. In rural areas, the proportion dropped to 62 percent, from 69 percent in round 7 (Figure 8). However, in urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy medication increased from 82 percent to 95 percent in round 8.

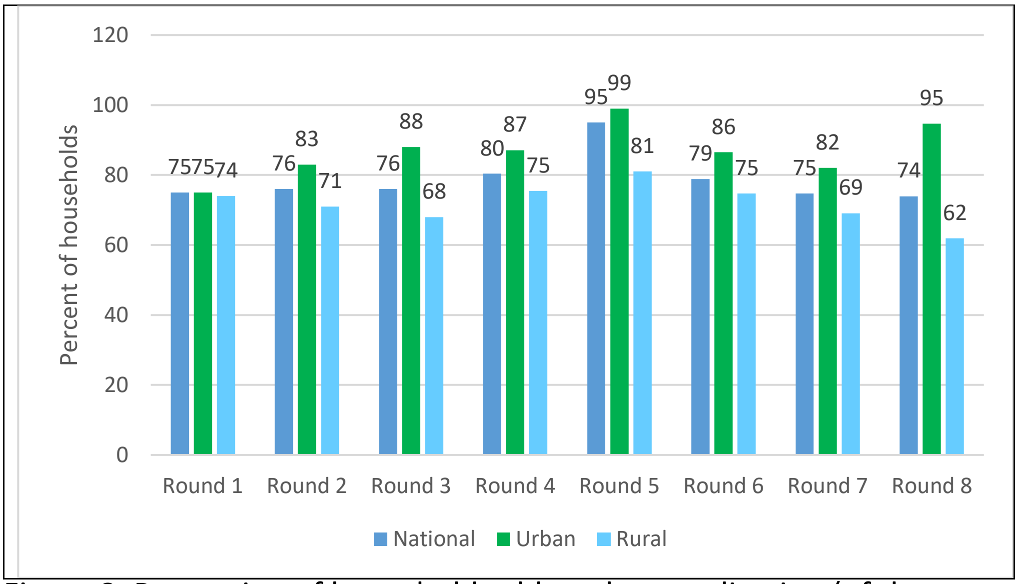


Figure 8: Proportion of households able to buy medication (of those who needed medicine)

Further, the proportion of households that were able to access treatment increased from 78 percent in round 7 to 83 percent in round 8. The same pattern was observed in urban areas, where the proportion increased from 78 percent in round 7 to 94 percent in round 8. The percentage of households that were able to access treatment in rural areas remained constant at 78 percent (Figure 9).

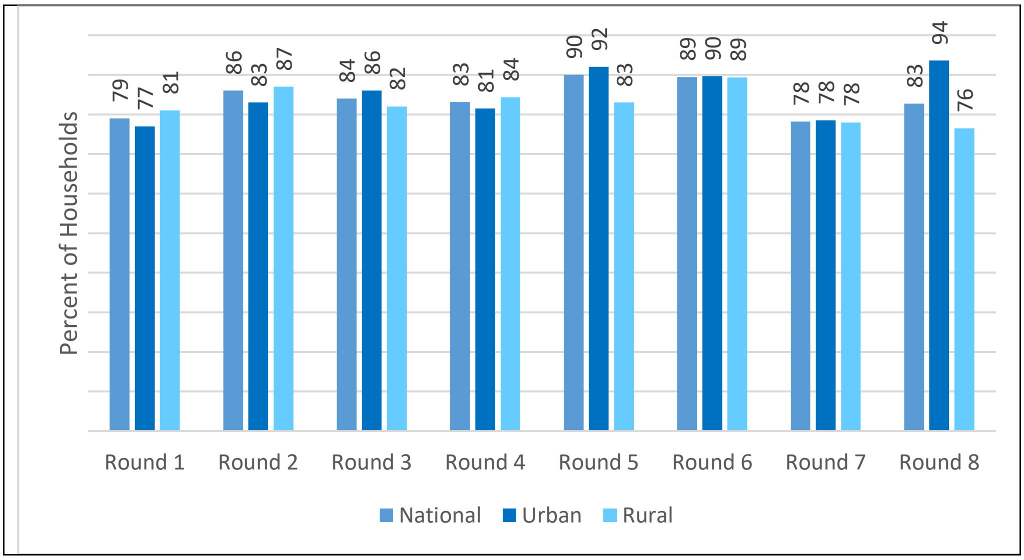


Figure 9: Proportion of households able to access treatment (of those who needed treatment)

COVID-19 VACCINATION

At national level, the proportion of households who were very worried about the possibility that an immediate family member might became seriously ill of contracting COVID-19 dropped from 55 percent in round 7 to 38 percent.

This decrease was equally apparent in rural and urban areas. The survey revealed that 38 percent of the rural households compared to 58 percent in round 7 were very worried about the possibility that an immediate family member might became seriously ill of COVID-19. Likewise, 30 percent of urban households were very worried about the possibility that an immediate family member might became seriously ill from contracting COVID-19 compared to 48 percent in round 7.

The results of the 8^{th} 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.

In urban areas, 88 percent of the households in the 8^{th} round, compared to 87 percent in rural areas in the same round had received the first and second shots of vaccination (Figure 10).

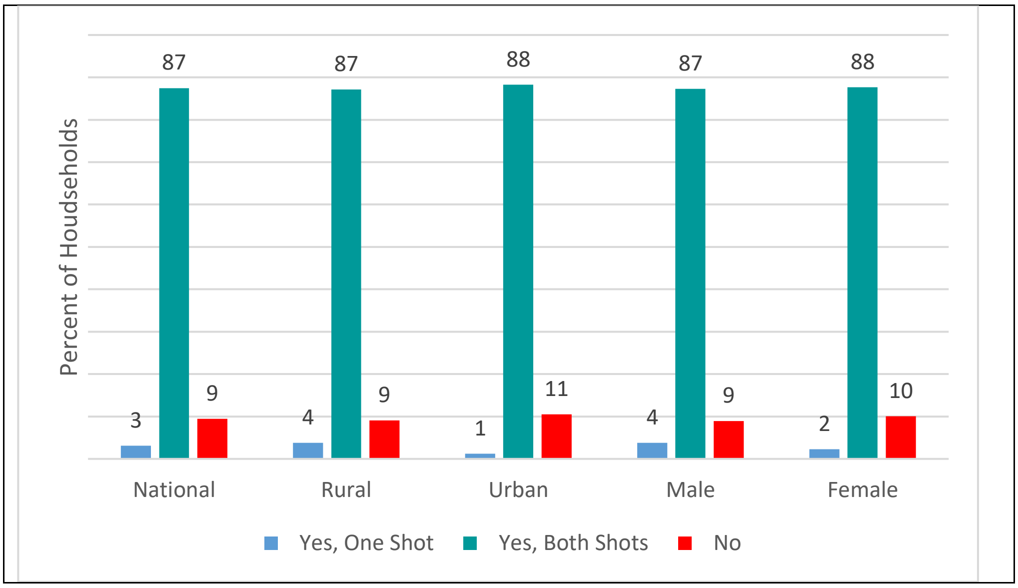


Figure 10: Status of vaccination in round 8

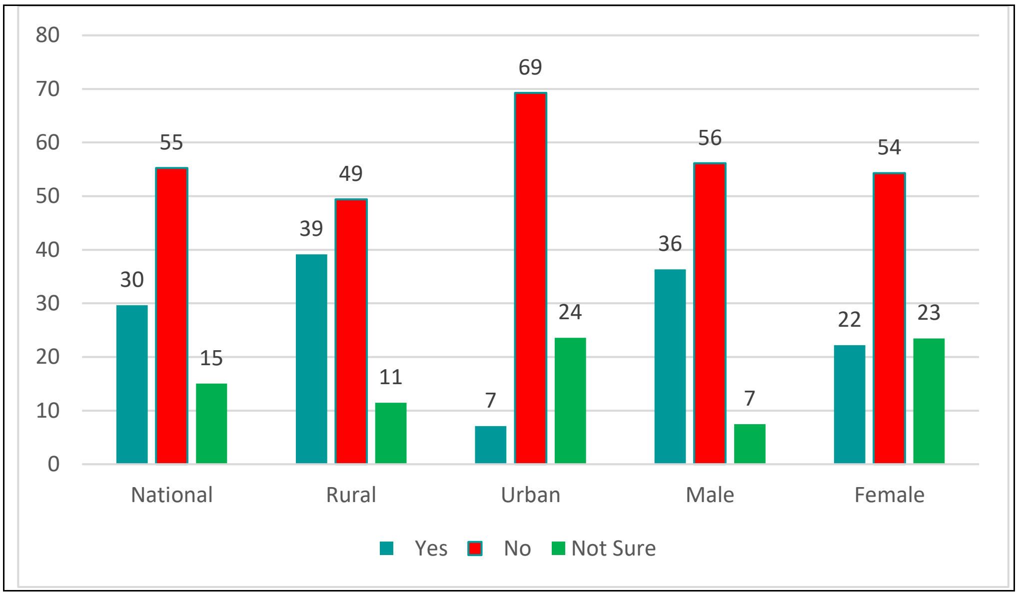


Figure 11: Proportion of households planning to be vaccinated (%) in round 8

ACCESS TO SCHOOLS AND LEARNING

The results of the 8th round survey indicated that at national level, 98 percent of primary and secondary school-going children were attending school in the 2022 academic year. The survey revealed that financial constraint was the main reason for keeping children out of school.

In the 8th round, 42 percent of the households paid school fees in full, whilst 44 percent paid school fees in part. The remaining 14 percent had not paid school fees.

Eighteen percent (18%) of the children remotely communicated with their teachers, whilst 2 percent used mobile learning applications.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

At national level, the proportion of people who were employed within 7 days of the interview decreased from 59 percent in the 7th round to 53 percent in the 8th round (Figure 12).[2] About 42 percent of respondents did not have a job or had not worked in the last month preceeding the interview date.

[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. The usual International Labour Organization (ILO) were not used and figures reported in this report are indicators of the employment situation in households in the various rounds.

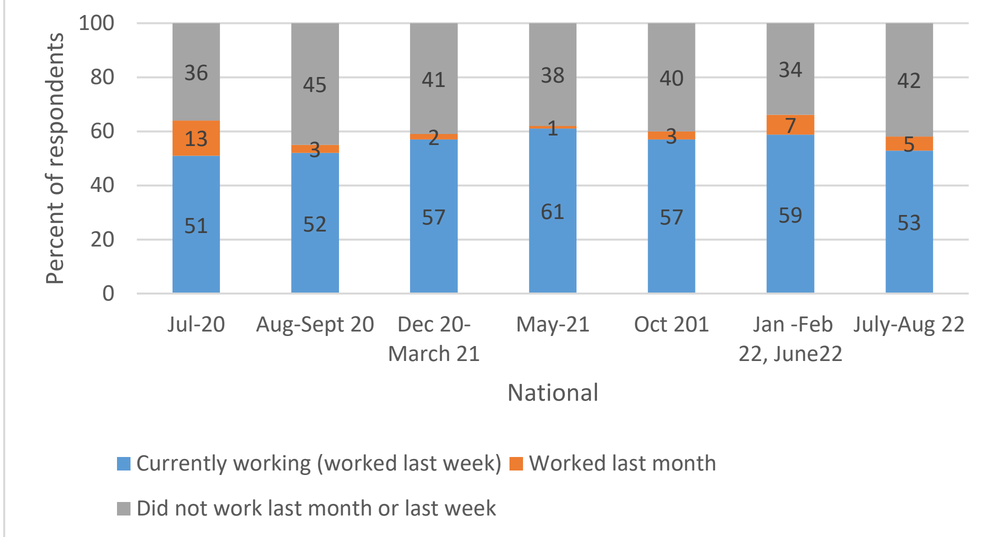
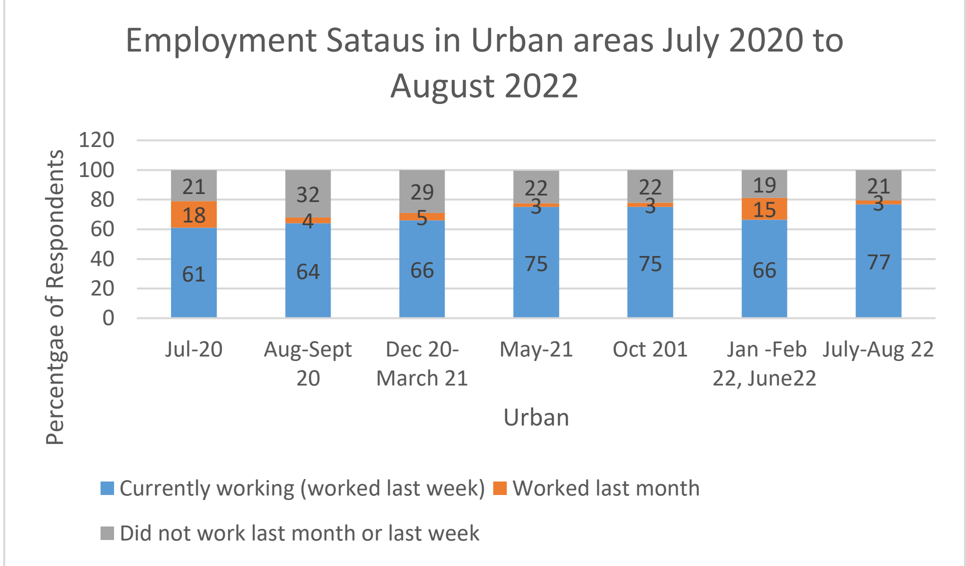


Figure 12: Employment status, July 2020 - August 2022

In the 8th round, the proportion of males who worked last month preceeding the interview date was 59 percent compared to 45 percent for females.

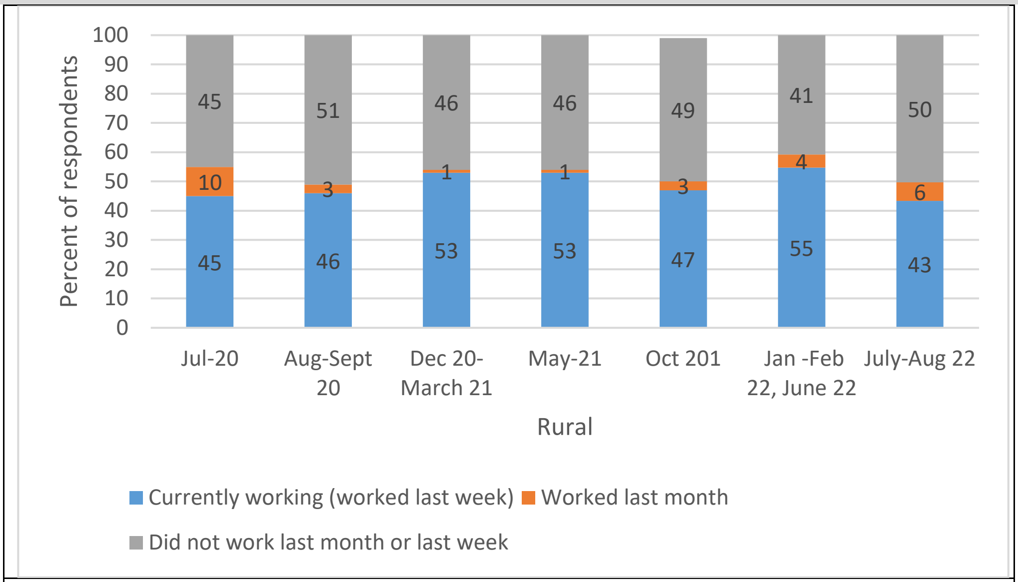
In urban areas, the proportion of households who reported to have worked in the last 7 days preceeding the interview date increased from 66 percent in round 7 to 77 percent in round 8 (Figure 13).



Source: ZIMSTAT Rapid PICES Phone survey.

Figure 13: Employment Status in Urban Areas, July 2020 - August 2022

In rural areas, the proportion of households that worked last week declined from 55 percent in 7th round to 43 percent in 8th round (Figure 14).

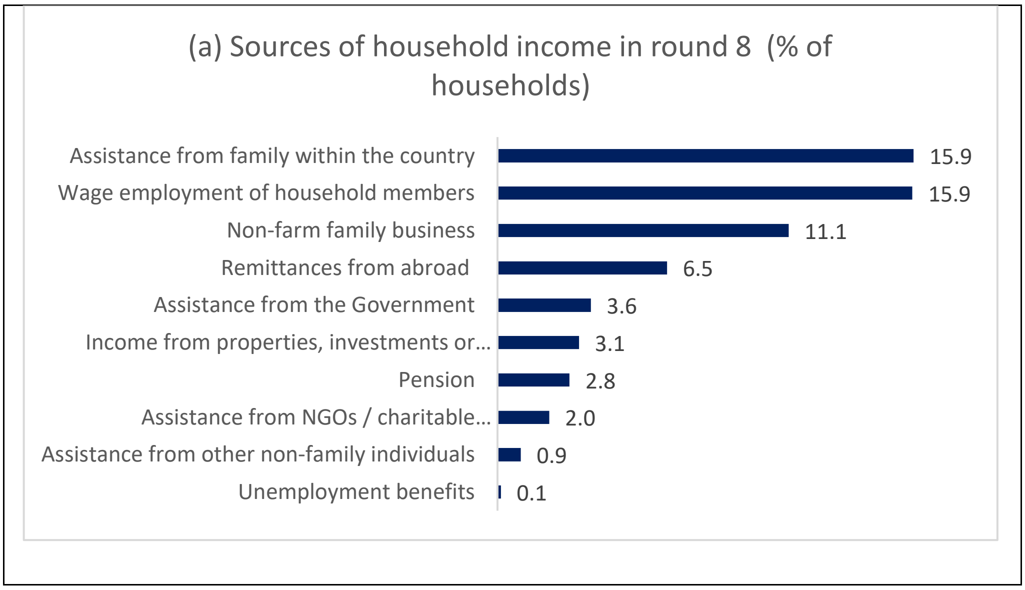


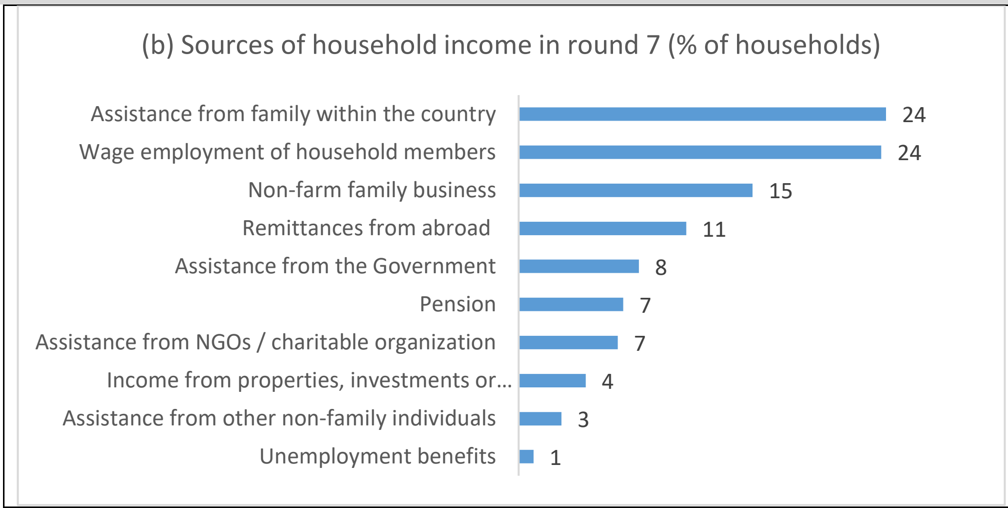
Source: ZIMSTAT Rapid PICES Phone survey.

Figure 14: Employment status in Rural Areas, July 2020 - August 2022

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

In round 8, the most common sources of household income were assistance from a family member within the country and wage employment accounting for 15.9 percent each. Non-farm family business in round 8 constituted 11.1 percent of household income compared to 15 percent in round 7. Further, remittances from abroad constituted 6.5 percent in round 8, compared to 11 percent in round 7. Assistance from the Government accounted for 3.6 percent compared to 8 percent in round 7. Assistance from NGOs constituted 2.0 percent in round 8, compared to 7 percent in round 7, (Figure 15).

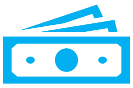




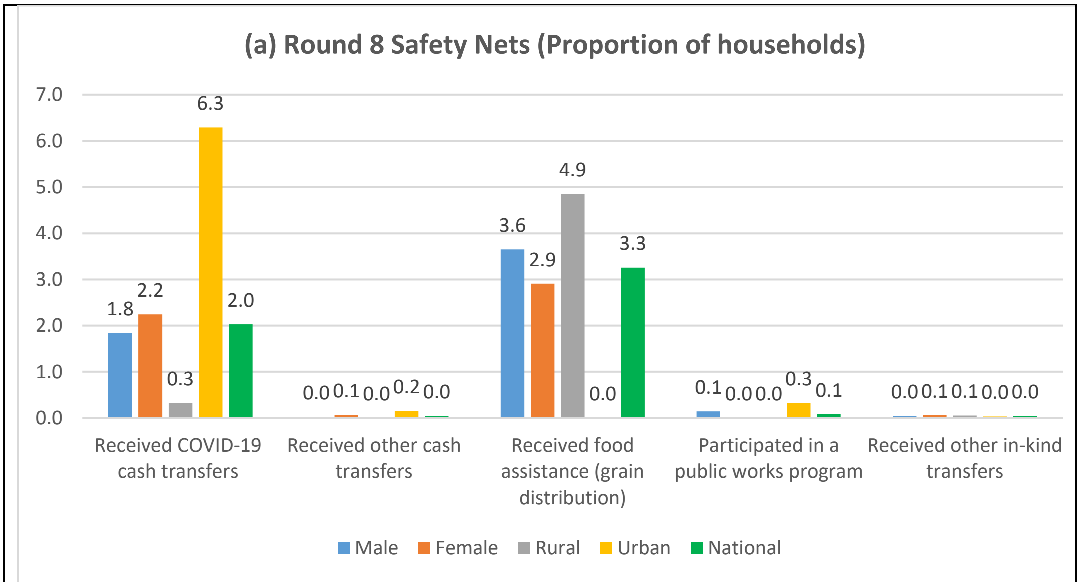
Note: The percentages sum to more than 100 because a household may have multiple sources of income.

Figure 15: Household Sources of Income for Round 7 and Round 8

ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT



The Government introduced safety nets on households to mitigate against the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. At national level, 2.0 percent of the households received COVID-19 cash transfers, 3.3 percent received food/grain and 0.1 percent 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. In contrast, share of rural households who received food aid was 4.9 percent (Figure 16).



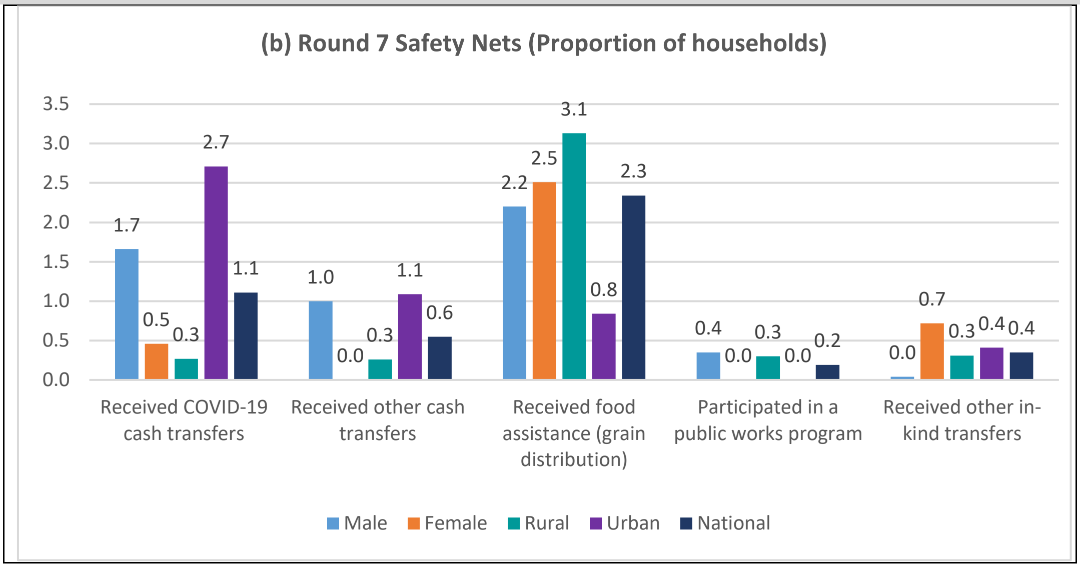


Figure 16: Coverage of safety net programs

CURRENCY USED FOR TRANSACTION

Round 8 also collected data on prices and currency of transaction for key food items namely maize meal, cooking oil, rice, beef, and bread. At national level, more than 78 percent of the transactions on food purchases were in US dollars or South African rand, while about 21 percent occurred in local currency (ZWL). The use of foreign currency was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The use of USD was the highest for the purchase of beef and maize meal (Figure 17).

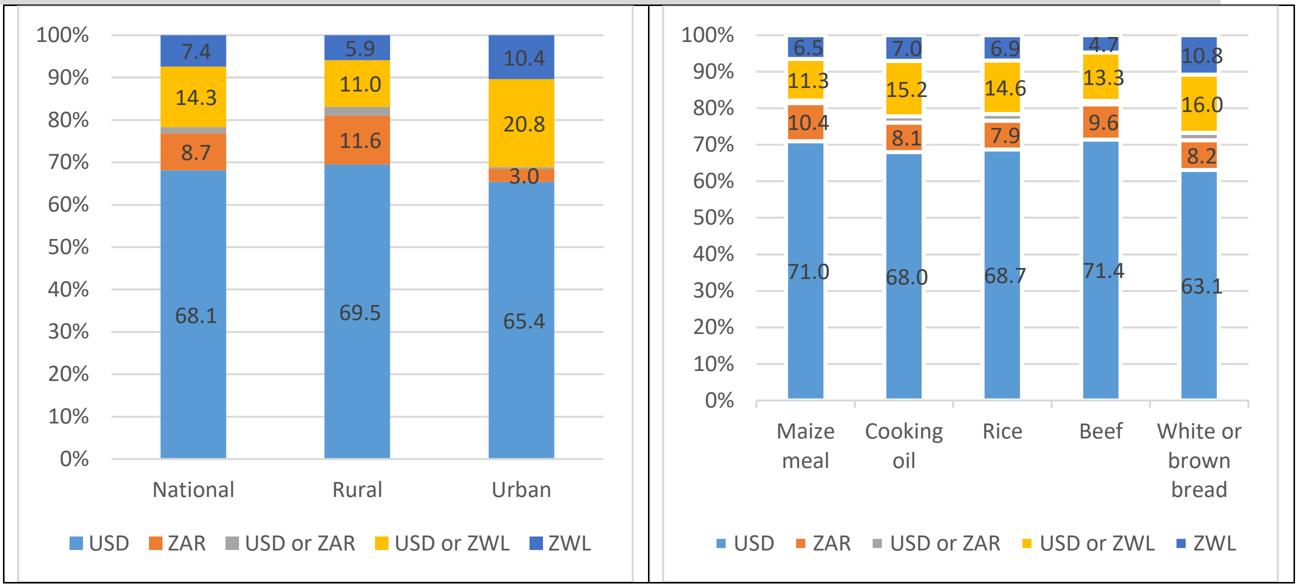


Figure 17: Currency of transaction for food items

The survey collected data on availability of basic commodies such as maize meal, cooking oil, rice , beef and bread in both rural and urban areas. All basic commodities were readily available in urban areas with at least 95 percent of respondents confirming availability. In rural areas availability ranged from 52 percent for beef to 96 percent for cooking oil. The commodities that are readily available in rural rural and urban areas were cooking oil, rice and bread (Figure 17).

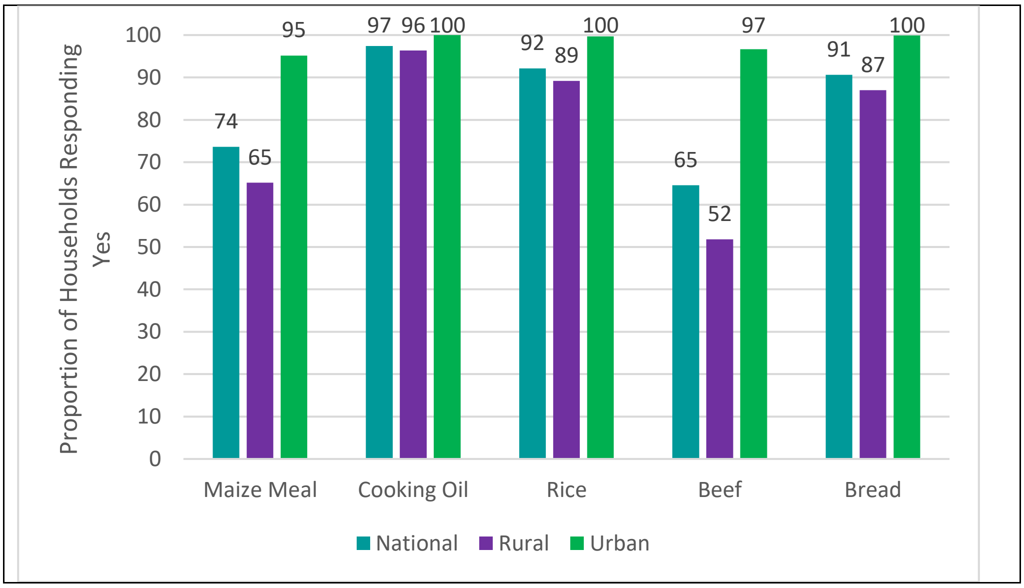


Figure 18: Households Responding Yes to Availability of Commodities in their Communities

FOOD PRICES

Prices (in USD)	National	Rural	Urban
Maize (20kg)	8.62	8.75	8.43
Beef (1 kg)	4.25	3.99	4.56
Rice (2 kg)	2.32	2.39	2.17
Cooking oil (2 litres)	5.92	6.10	5.47
Bread (1 loaf)	1.19	1.22	1.14

Table 1: Average prices for the food items (in USD)

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

Data collection for the ninth round has already been completed, whilst the questionnaire for round 10 will be reviewed in light of declining COVID-19 cases. ZIMSTAT, in conjunction with UNICEF and World Bank, will conduct rounds 10 and 11 in the next few months. Stakeholders are welcome to suggest themes to be investigated in future rounds.

Annex

Annex 1: Appendix Tables Round 8 Survey from 20 July 2022 to 17 August, 2022

Description	National	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Behaviour					
Avoided groups of 10 or more people	21.9	24.7	14.7	20.3	23.6
Wore mask most or all the time in public	14.8	9.6	28.1	11.7	18.3
Washed hand most or all the time after being in public	10.6	8.5	15.9	8.4	13.1
Access to basic food necessities					
Able to buy maize meal (of those who needed to buy)	35.6	25.2	62.3	33.1	38.5
Able to buy cooking oil (of those who needed to buy)	56.1	51.8	67.1	55.6	56.7
Able to buy chicken (of those who needed to buy)	24.0	12.5	53.8	23.3	24.9
Household consumed maize meal from own produce	47.5	61.9	10.4	48.8	46.0
Household consumed cooking oil from own produce	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Household consumed chicken from own produce	26.2	34.0	6.2	27.0	25.3
Access to health					
Household members who needed any medicine or any medical treatment	23.5	20.7	30.8	24.1	22.9
Able to buy medicine (of those who needed to buy medicine)	73.9	61.9	94.7	67.2	81.9
Able to access medical treatment (of those who needed medical treatment)	82.7	76.5	93.6	77.4	89.1
Access to utilities					
Able to access sufficient drinking water	96.0	97.9	91.1	95.7	96.4
Able to buy electricity	57.6	40.5	95.6	56.0	59.5
Able to access internet services	56.7	42.8	91.4	59.7	53.2
Access to education (of those with a school-age child)					
Children engaged in remote education or learning activities	35.1	28.2	54.4	33.9	36.4
Paid school fees					
Paid school fees in full	42.3	36.8	57.9	47.1	37.1
Paid school fees in part	43.5	46.5	35.0	41.4	45.8
No Fees Paid	13.5	16.6	5.0	11.5	15.7
Other Arrangement Made With The School	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.0	1.4
Household supplementing teachers salary	5.7	3.8	10.9	6.1	5.2
Communicated with their teachers	18.3	18.3	0.0	25.3	11.6
Children enrolled in school for the 2022 academic year	97.7	98.1	96.3	98.7	96.3
Listened to educational radio programs	2.0	3.3	0.0	2.5	1.4
Used mobile learning applications	2.0	0.3	6.1	1.5	2.4
Employment					
Currently working (worked last week)	52.6	42.4	78.3	59.2	45.0
Worked last month	11.1	10.8	13.2	13.6	9.0
Operated an own non-farm business (of those who worked)	32.2	19.1	50.1	26.4	40.7
Operated an Hhold or Family non-farm business (of those who worked)	2.8	2.1	3.7	2.7	3.0
Worked on household farm (of those who worked)	28.7	47.4	2.8	27.1	30.9
Worked for a wage (of those who worked)	36.4	31.3	43.4	43.8	25.4

Worked as an Apprentice, Traineee, Intern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Description	**National**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**
Wage employment (of those who worked for a wage)					
Able to work as usual	96.7	98.6	94.7	98.4	92.2
Paid for the work done last week					
Received full wage	97.9	100.0	95.9	97.6	98.7
Received partial wage	1.1	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.3
Received no wage	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0
How amount of hours worked changed since last month					
More weekly hours of work since last month	1.8	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.5
Same weekly hours of work since last month	94.3	93.4	95.2	93.0	97.5
Fewer weekly hours of work since last month	4.0	5.9	2.1	5.6	0.0
Status of Non-farm business (of those operating a non-farm business)					
Household business open	97.2	93.8	99.1	96.0	98.4
Household business temporarily closed	2.3	4.8	0.9	3.0	1.6
Household business permanently closed	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Revenue from non farm business Sales compared to last month					
Revenue from business sales higher	12.0	15.7	10.2	14.2	10.0
Revenue from business sales the same	51.8	45.8	54.9	59.1	44.9
Revenue from business sales lower	33.5	34.4	33.1	23.8	42.8
No revenue from business sales	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
Did not have a business last month	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.9	1.5
Agriculture					
Household Been Involved In Agriculture	16.9	8.3	38.9	15.7	18.3
Income source (of hholds deriving income in the last 12 months)					
Family farming, livestock or fishing	37.3	52.5	5.0	39.1	35.4
Non-farm family business	11.1	4.7	24.7	10.7	11.6
Wage employment of household members	15.9	11.4	25.2	20.7	10.9
Unemployment benefits	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Remittances from abroad from the formal channel	3.7	1.1	9.3	3.2	4.3
Remittances from abroad from the informal channel	2.7	3.2	1.8	2.6	2.9
Assistance from family within the country	15.9	16.0	15.7	10.4	21.6
Assistance from other non-family individuals	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.7
Income from properties, investments or savings	3.1	0.4	8.8	2.3	3.9
Pension	2.8	0.9	6.7	2.1	3.5
Assistance from the Government	3.6	4.8	1.0	4.7	2.4
Assistance from NGOs / charitable organization	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.9	2.0
Family farming, livestock or fishing					
Increased	9.3	9.4	5.9	10.9	7.4
Stayed same	39.2	38.3	59.8	46.0	31.6
Reduced	47.7	48.3	34.3	40.9	55.3
Not received	3.8	4.0	0.0	2.2	5.6
Description	**National**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**

Non-farm family business					
Increased	16.3	18.7	15.3	14.5	18.0
Stayed same	52.0	52.0	52.1	66.6	38.3
Reduced	29.3	27.3	30.1	17.1	40.8
Not received	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.0
Wage employment of household members					
Increased	54.6	53.7	55.5	57.4	49.2
Stayed same	35.9	32.0	39.6	33.0	41.4
Reduced	9.5	14.3	4.8	9.5	9.4
Not received	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployment benefits					
Increased	35.0	0.0	35.0	36.2	0.0
Stayed same	65.0	0.0	65.0	63.8	100.0
Reduced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not received	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remittances from abroad					
Increased	7.8	15.1	5.9	10.1	6.0
Stayed same	71.9	15.8	86.0	75.5	69.1
Reduced	17.0	52.2	8.1	13.5	19.6
Not received	3.4	16.8	0.0	0.9	5.2
Remittances from abroad from the informal channel					
Increased	8.6	2.2	33.2	12.5	5.0
Stayed same	43.7	43.5	44.3	50.8	36.8
Reduced	42.8	48.2	22.4	32.6	52.6
Not received	4.9	6.1	0.0	4.1	5.6
Assistance from family within the country					
Increased	15.6	10.8	25.8	11.1	17.8
Stayed same	30.7	19.3	55.3	28.0	32.1
Reduced	46.0	58.9	18.2	50.8	43.7
Not received	7.7	10.9	0.7	10.2	6.5
Assistance from other non-family individuals					
Increased	3.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	8.6
Stayed same	13.2	13.1	14.6	0.0	32.2
Reduced	70.8	74.9	0.0	99.1	30.0
Not received	12.5	8.2	85.4	0.9	29.2
Income from properties, investments or savings					
Increased	48.0	0.0	52.7	50.7	46.5
Stayed same	44.2	23.4	46.2	47.8	42.1
Reduced	6.9	67.6	1.1	1.5	10.2
Not received	0.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Pension					
Increased	71.9	54.9	76.5	51.1	84.7
Stayed same	22.5	18.8	23.5	34.6	15.0
Reduced	5.6	26.2	0.0	14.3	0.2
Not received	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Description	**National**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**

Assistance from the Government					
Increased	10.0	6.1	50.4	14.9	0.0
Stayed same	23.6	21.1	49.6	20.0	30.8
Reduced	12.3	13.5	0.0	7.1	23.1
Not received	54.2	59.3	0.0	58.1	46.1
Assistance from NGOs / charitable organization					
Reduced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increased	42.2	32.2	92.4	47.7	36.7
Not received	24.5	28.8	2.9	29.6	19.4
Stayed same	33.3	39.0	4.7	22.6	43.9
Concerns					
Coronavirus poses substantial or moderate threat to household finances					
Very worried of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	37.6	40.5	30.4	36.1	39.4
Somewhat worried of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	26.7	28.1	23.3	27.8	25.5
Not too worried of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	29.7	25.6	40.1	30.2	29.1
Not worried at all of having Corona virus serious ilness in the family	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0
Been Vaccinated					
Yes, One Shot	3.1	3.8	1.2	3.8	2.3
Yes, Both Shots	87.5	87.2	88.3	87.3	87.7
No	9.5	9.0	10.5	8.9	10.1
More Likely To Receive The Covid-19 Vaccine If some people are vaccinated					
Family and Friends	6.9	10.2	1.7	2.6	10.8
Religious Leaders	20.8	34.2	0.0	17.7	23.7
Doctors/Nurses/Pharmacist/Health Worker	2.0	3.3	0.0	1.6	2.4
Community Leaders	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Traditional Healer/Faith Healers					
Scientists And Epidemiologists	3.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	5.6
Other	67.3	52.3	90.5	78.1	57.4
Is the distribution of vaccines fair					
Yes	77.0	73.0	86.5	74.2	80.1
No	4.1	4.5	3.1	3.9	4.2
Not Sure	19.0	22.5	10.4	21.9	15.7
Plan to get the vaccine					
Yes	29.7	39.2	7.1	36.4	22.2
No	55.3	49.4	69.3	56.1	54.3
Not True	15.1	11.5	23.6	7.5	23.5
Main concerns for not wanting to be vaccinated/not being sure of it					
I Do Not Think It Will Work	12.3	15.1	7.9	14.1	10.6
I Donot Think It Is Safe	10.5	8.4	13.7	10.5	10.5

I Am Worried About The Side Effects	15.3	14.8	16.2	14.8	15.8
I Am Not At Risk Of Of Contracting Covid-19					
In General I Do Not Trust Vaccines	7.3	5.1	10.7	9.7	5.1
It Is Against My Religion	21.6	28.0	11.5	20.1	22.9
I Am worried to be infected with COVID - 19	2.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	5.2
Health Facility Is Too Far Or Too Hard To Get To	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
It Will Take Too Long To Get vaccinated	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Other Specify	27.9	24.5	33.0	30.8	25.2
Description	**National**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**
Shocks since the previous survey (for round 8 households)					
Job Loss since March 2020	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.2
Nonfarm business closure	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	1.3
Theft/looting of cash and other property	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.2
Disruption of farming, livestock, fishing activities	2.9	3.6	0.0	3.8	1.6
Increase in price of farming/business inputs	12.3	12.2	12.3	13.3	10.9
Fall in the price of farming/business output	5.0	5.9	1.6	6.2	3.4
Lack of availability of farming/business inputs	2.8	3.4	0.5	3.6	1.8
Reduction of farming/business output	4.3	5.3	0.5	5.0	3.4
Increase in price of major food items consumed	66.0	63.4	76.6	61.3	72.3
Illness, injury, or death of an income-earning member of the household	3.6	3.9	2.2	3.8	3.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Natural disasters	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Safety nets (of households)					
Received COVID-19 cash transfers	2.0	0.3	6.3	1.8	2.2
Received other cash transfers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Received food assistance (grain distribution)	3.3	4.9	0.0	3.6	2.9
Participated in a public works program	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Received other in-kind transfers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Business Registered and Licensed					
Registered Only	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5
Licensed Only	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
Registered And Licensed	87.9	88.9	87.0	88.4	86.8
Neither Registered Nor Licensed	7.1	2.4	11.7	6.0	9.7
Do not Know	3.9	7.0	0.8	5.1	1.1
Kind Of Economic Activity Establihment Engaged In					
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing	4.1	7.5	2.3	6.5	1.8
Buying & Selling Goods, Repair Of Goods, Hotels & Restaurants	78.6	65.8	85.3	74.2	82.8
Construction	2.6	5.2	1.2	2.4	2.8
Electricity and Gas ….	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Government, public sector	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mining, Manufacturing ….	8.2	15.5	4.5	9.5	7.0

Personal Services, Education, Health, Culture, Sport, Domestic Work, Other	5.3	3.3	6.3	4.9	5.6
Professional Activities: Finance,Legal, Analysis, Computer, Real Estate	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Transport, Driving, Post, Travel Agencies	0.9	2.6	0.0	1.8	0.0

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For more information please contact:

Mr. Grown Chirongwe
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
20th Floor Kaguvi Building,
Corner Fourth Street and Central Avenue
Tel: (263-0242) 706681/8 or (263-04) 703971/7
Fax: (263-0242) 762494
E-mail: info@zimstat.co.zw or chirongweg@zimstat.co.zw
Website: www.zimstat.co.zw

Ms. Cheryl Khuphe
External Affairs Officer
World Bank Harare
Block 3, Arundel Business Park
107 Norfolk Road, Mount Pleasant
Harare, Zimbabwe
(+263-0242) 369-130/1
Email: ckhuphe@worldbank.org
Website: https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zimbabwe