

Households Welfare Monitoring in Zimbabwe



Results from a High-Frequency Telephone Survey of Households

INTRODUCTION



Household welfare monitoring statistics help monitor and mitigate the socio-economic impacts of any crisis in the country. 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 any crisis in Zimbabwe.

The survey, referred to as the Rapid PICES Household Welfare 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 Welfare Monitoring Telephone Survey. Nine rounds of this survey were completed between July 2020 and January 2023¹, with the sample representative at both urban and rural areas.

¹ Rapid PICES Survey dates from Round 1 to Round 9 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 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

Ninth Round - 14 December 2022 to 5 January 2023. Sample size = 1,032

The report summarizes the results of the ninth round of Rapid PICES, conducted from December 2022 to January, 2023, and compares them to the findings of the eighth round. Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used for data collection.

HIGHLIGHTS - ROUND 9

! Access to Basic Food Necessities

- About 47 percent of the households expressed willingness to buy maize meal in round 9, representing a 6 percentage points increase from the previous round. Further, households' ability to buy maize-meal increased by 9 percentage points to 44 percent in round 9. At national level, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil increased from 55 percent in round 8 to 62 percent in round 9. The proportion of households willing to buy cooking oil slightly increased to 69 percent in round 9, from 68 percent in the previous round.

! Access to Health Services

- Twenty-two percent of households needed medicines or treatment in round 9, compared to 24 percent in round 8. Of these households, 78 percent were able to buy medicine compared to 74 percent in round 8. In rural areas, the proportion increased to 70 percent, from 62 percent in round 8. However, in urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy medication increased from 95 percent in round 8 to 99 percent in round 9.

! Food Security

- Analysis of the Food Security Experience Scale (FIES) indicators for round 9, showed that the proportion of population facing severe food insecurity declined from 27 percent in July 2020 to 9 percent in December 22/January 2023.

! Poverty Status

- Round 9 data was used to provide poverty estimates for Zimbabwe using Rapid-PICES, Survey. The extreme poverty rate declined slightly, from 43 percent in 2021 to 42 percent in 2022.

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 47 percent of the households expressed willingness to buy maize meal in round 9, representing a 6 percentage points increase from the previous round. Further, households' ability to buy maize-meal increased by 9 percentage points to 44 percent in round 9 (Figure 1). At the national level, the proportion of households willing to buy cooking oil increased slightly to 69 percent in round 9, from 68 percent in the previous round. The proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil increased from 55 percent in round 8 to 62 percent in round 9 (Figure 1).

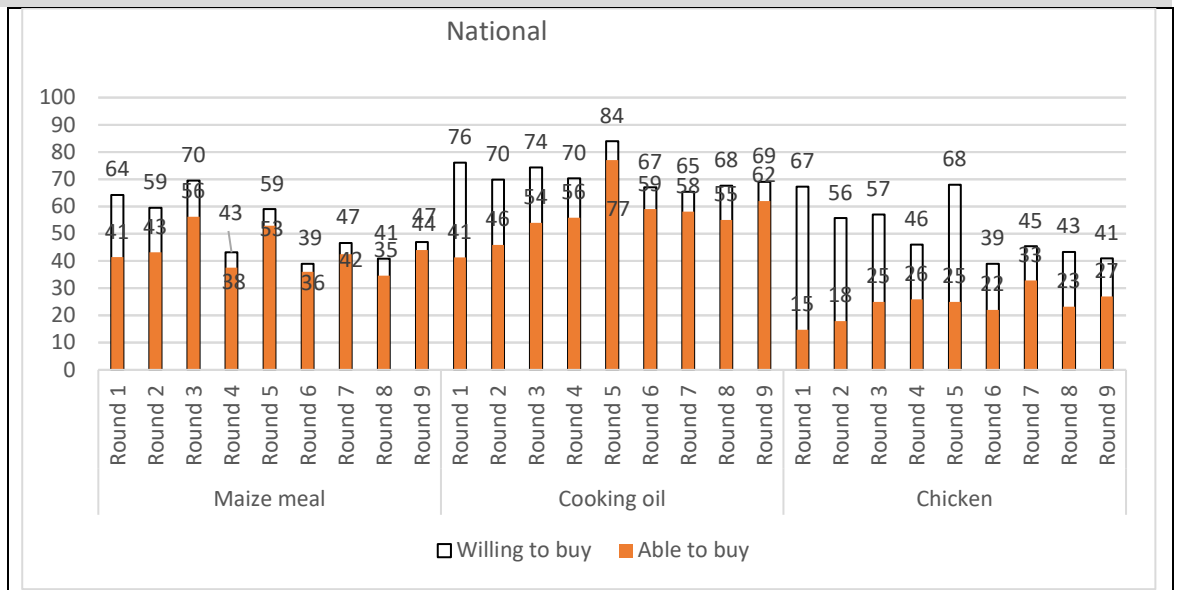


Figure 1: National access to basic food necessities

In rural areas, the demand for maize meal increased from 32 percent in round 8 to 36 percent in round 9. Rural households depend mostly on own production of maize. The proportion of households that were willing to buy cooking oil in rural areas stayed about the same (66 percent), while the proportion that was able to buy cooking oil increased to 57 percent in round 9 from 51 percent in round 8. The proportion of households that were willing to buy chicken was 28 percent in round 9 compared to 35 percent in round 8. The proportion of households that were able to buy chicken, decreased slightly from 12 percent in round 8 to 11 percent in round 9 (Figure 2).

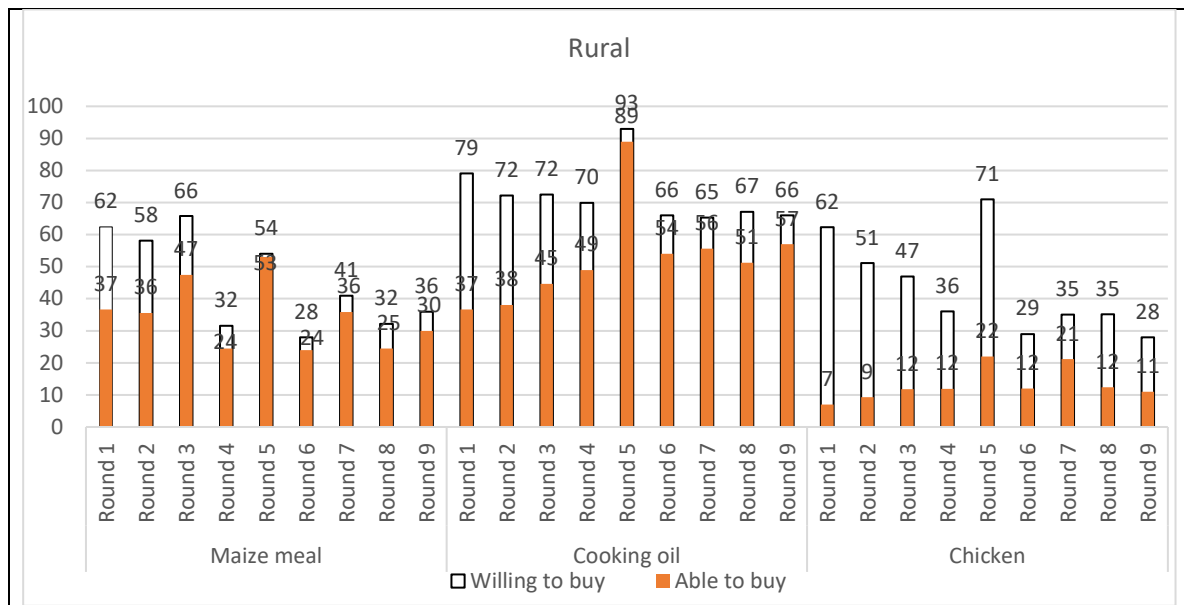


Figure 2: Rural access to basic food necessities

In urban areas the ability to buy maize-meal increased from 60 percent in round 8 to 73 percent. Further, in urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy cooking oil increased from 65 percent in round 8 to 75

percent. The proportion of households that were able to buy chicken was 64 percent in round 9 compared to 50 percent in round 8 (Figure 3).

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

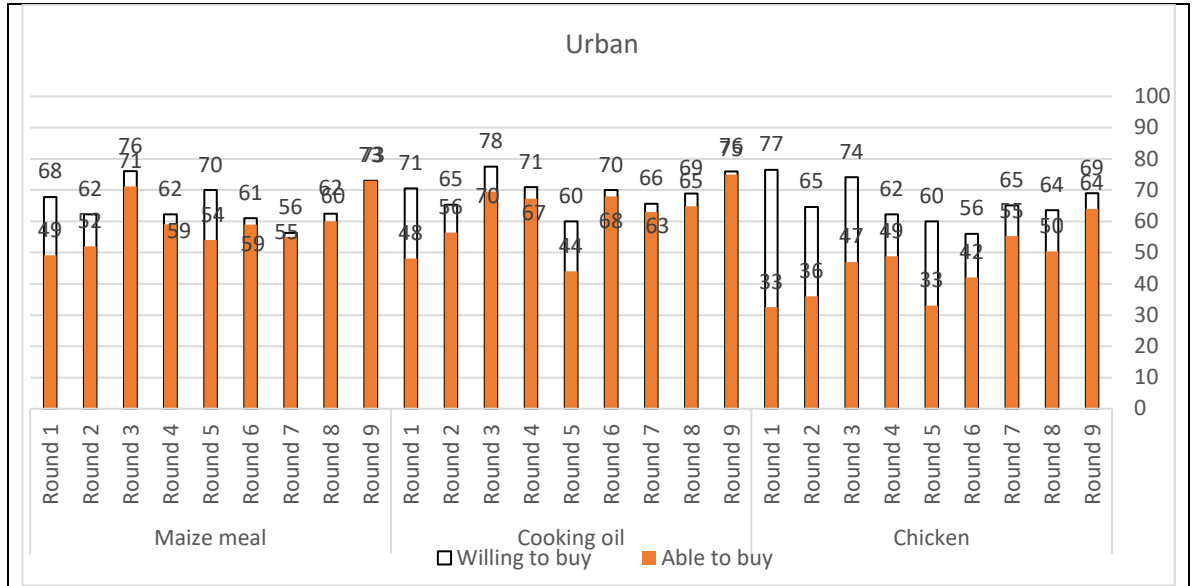


Figure 3: Urban access to basic food necessities

At national level, the proportion of households consuming own-produced maize-meal was 44 percent in round 9 compared to 48 percent in round 8. In rural areas, 61 percent of households consumed own maize produce in round 9, compared to 63 percent in round 8. Consumption of own maize meal in urban areas was 6 percent in round 9 compared to 10 percent in round 8. Likewise, the share of households consuming own-produced chicken was 28 percent at national level, 36 percent in rural areas, and 10 percent in urban areas (Figure 4).

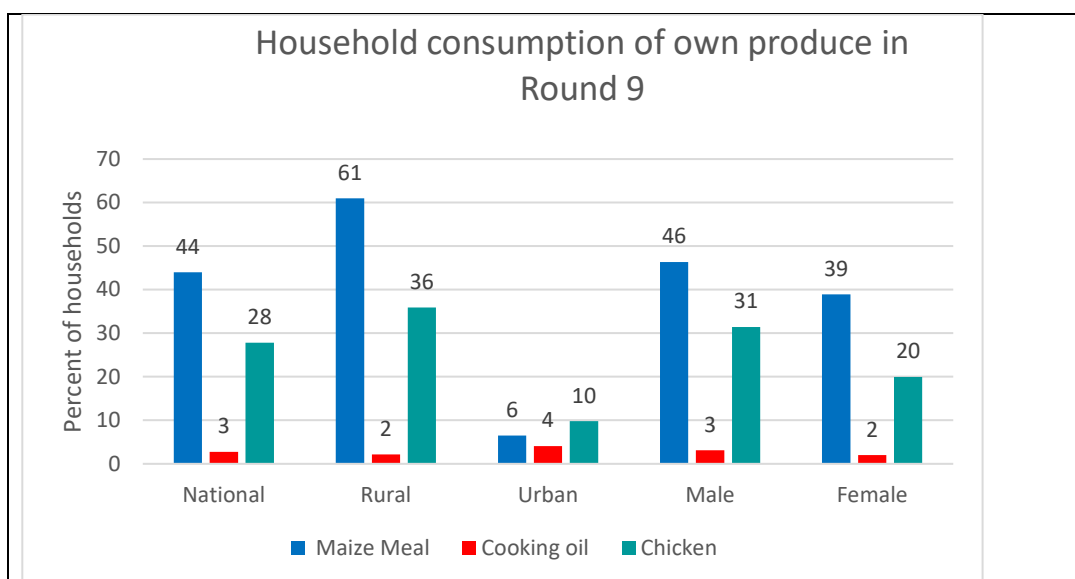


Figure 4: Household consumption of own-produced food items in round 9 (% of households)



Access to medication and medical treatment

Twenty-two percent of households needed medicines or treatment in round 9, compared to 24 percent in round 8. Of these households, 78 percent were able to buy medicine compared to 74 percent in round 8. In rural areas, the proportion increased to 70 percent, from 62 percent in round 8 (Figure 5). However, in urban areas, the proportion of households that were able to buy medication increased from 95 percent in round 8 to 99 percent in round 9.

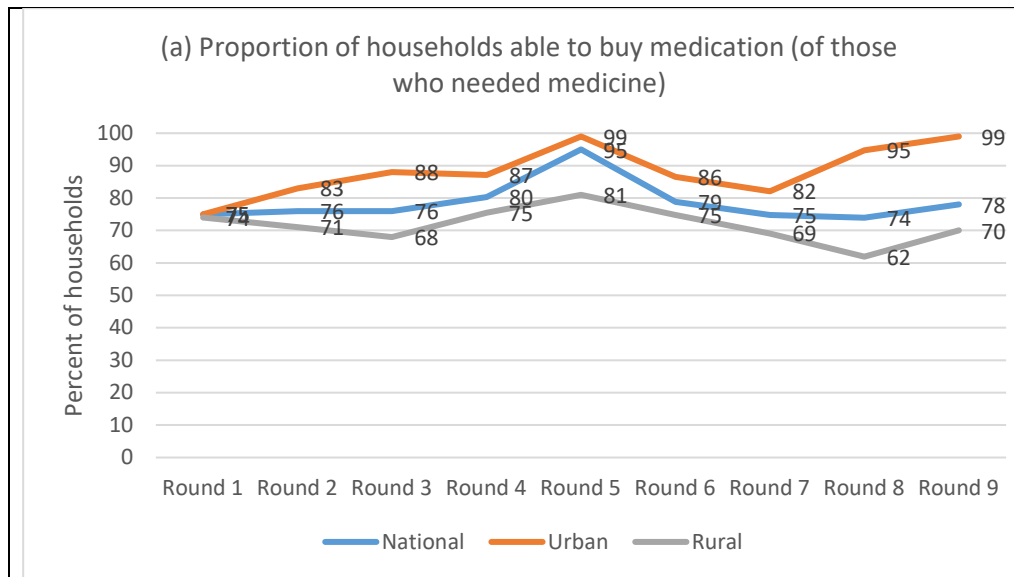


Figure 5: Proportion of households able to buy medication (of those who needed medicine)

Further, the proportion of households that were able to access treatment remained the same at 83 percent in both round 8 and round 9. In urban areas, the proportion increased from 94 percent in round 8 to 98 percent in round 9. The percentage of households that were able to access treatment in rural areas increased from 76 percent in round 8 to 78 percent in round 9 (Figure 6).

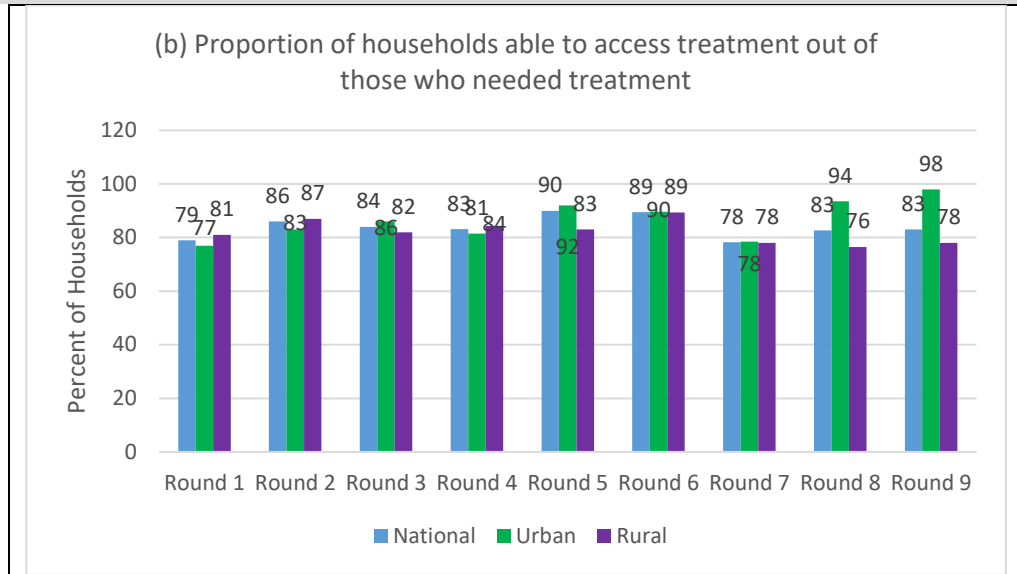


Figure 6: Proportion of households able to access treatment out of those who needed treatment

ACCESS TO SCHOOLS AND LEARNING



The results of the 9th round survey indicated that at national level, 94 percent of primary and secondary school-going children were attending school in the 2022 academic year. The survey revealed that financial constraint remained the main reason for keeping children out of school.

In the 9th round, 47 percent of households paid school fees in full compared to 42 percent in round 8. Thirty-nine percent of households paid fees in part compared to 44 percent in round 8. The remaining 14 percent of the households had not paid school fees in round 9 and in round 8, (Table 1).

| Status of school fees payment | National | Rural | Urban | Male headed households | Female headed households |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| School fees paid in full | 46.8 | 39.3 | 65.4 | 48.8 | 41.7 |
| School fees paid partially | 39.4 | 45.0 | 25.5 | 36.7 | 46.0 |
| No fees paid | 13.6 | 15.5 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 12.1 |
| Made other arrangements | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 1: Status of school fees payment in round 9 (% of households)

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME



At national level, the proportion of people who were employed within 7 days of the interview marginally increased from 53 percent in the 8th round to 54 percent in the 9th round (Figure 7).² About 42 percent of respondents in round 9 did not have a job or had not worked in the last month preceding 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.

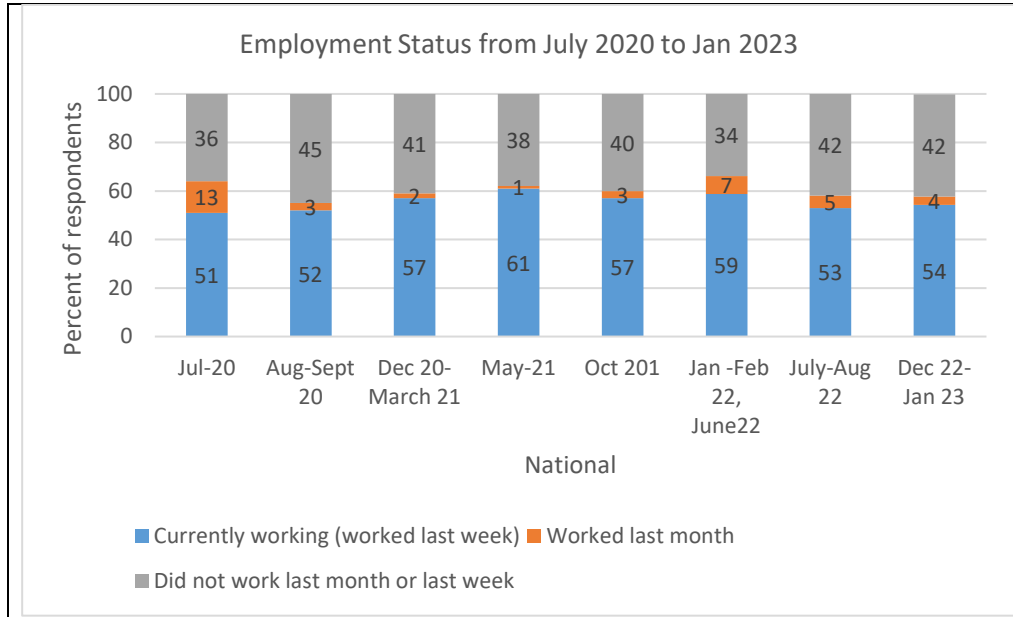
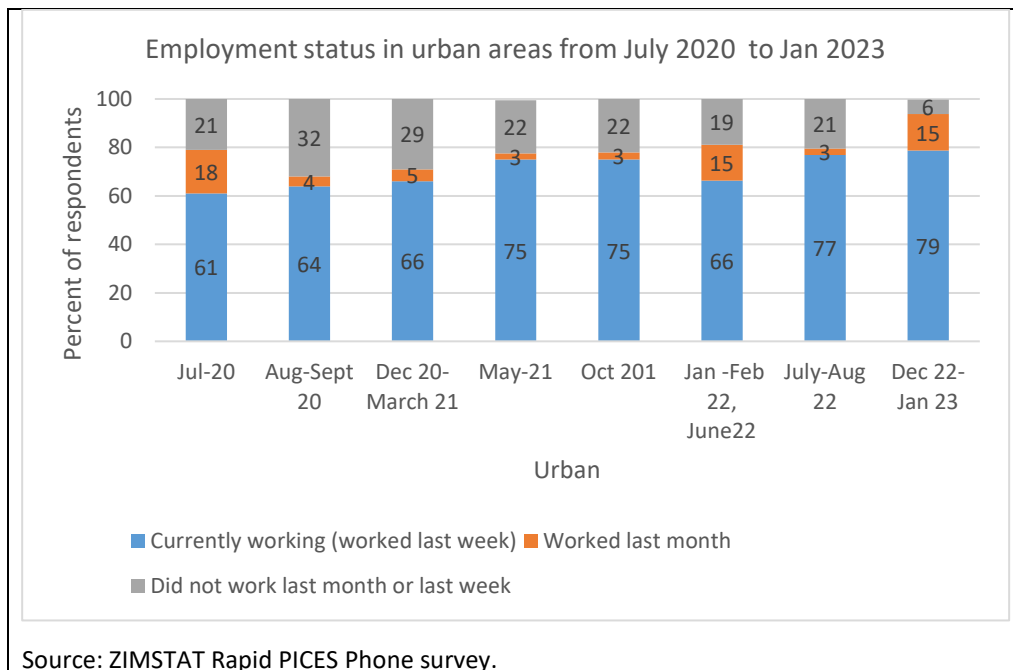


Figure 7: Employment status, July 2020 - January 2023

In the 9th round, the proportion of males who worked in the last 7 days preceding the interview date was 58 percent compared to 46 percent for females.

In urban areas, the proportion of households who reported to have worked in the last 7 days preceding the interview date increased from 77 percent in round 8 to 78 percent in round 9 (Figure 8).



Source: ZIMSTAT Rapid PICES Phone survey.

Figure 8: Employment Status in Urban Areas, July 2020 - January 2023

In rural areas, the proportion of households that worked last week remained constant at 43 percent in 8th round and 9th round (Figure 9).

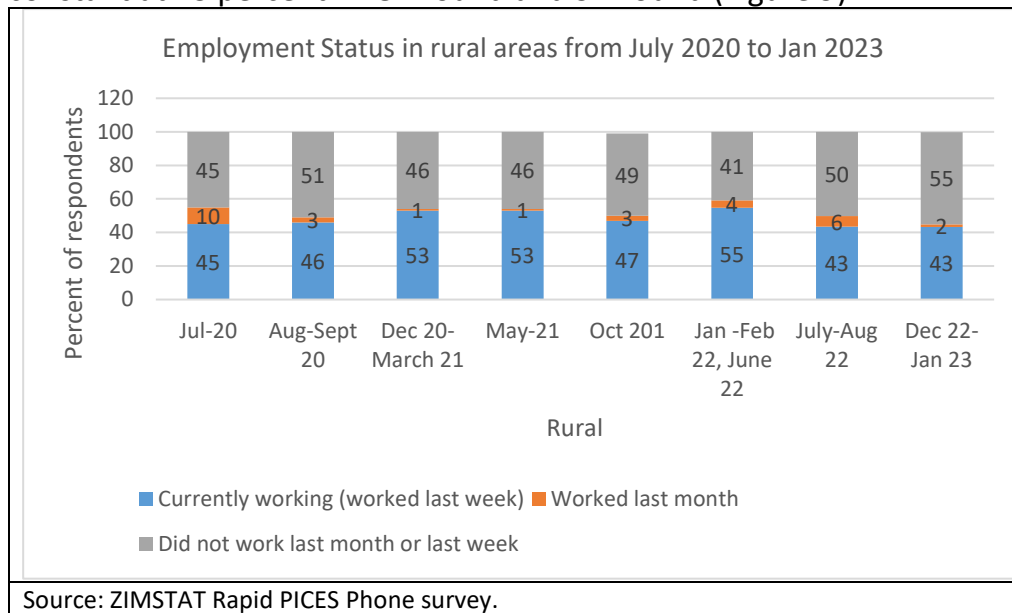
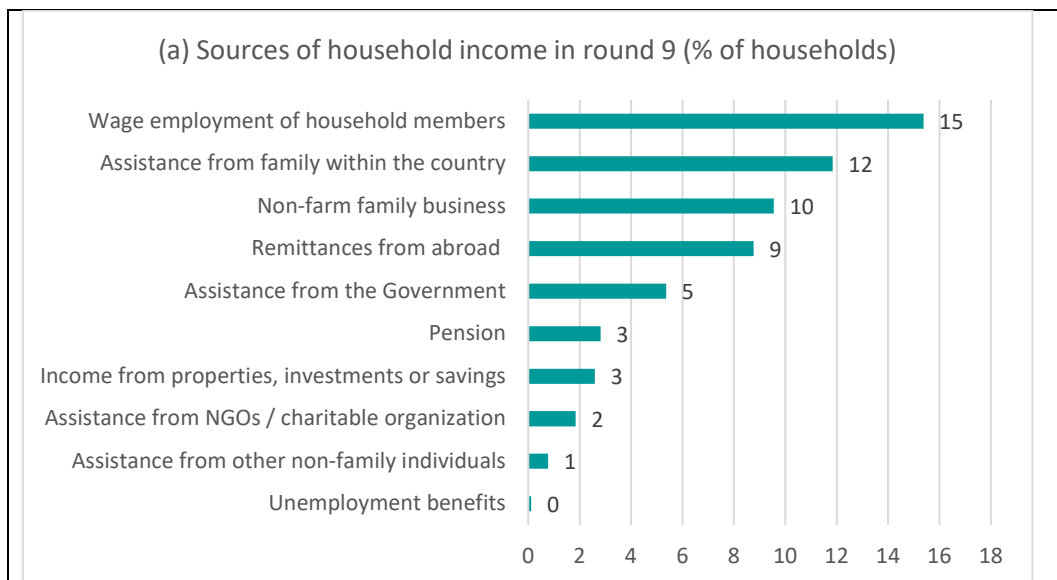


Figure 9: Employment status in Rural Areas, July 2020 - January 2023

SOURCES OF INCOME



In round 9, the most common sources of household income were wage employment (15 percent) and assistance from a family member within the country was 12 percent. Non-farm family business in round 9 constituted 10 percent of household income compared to 11 percent in round 8. (Figure 10).



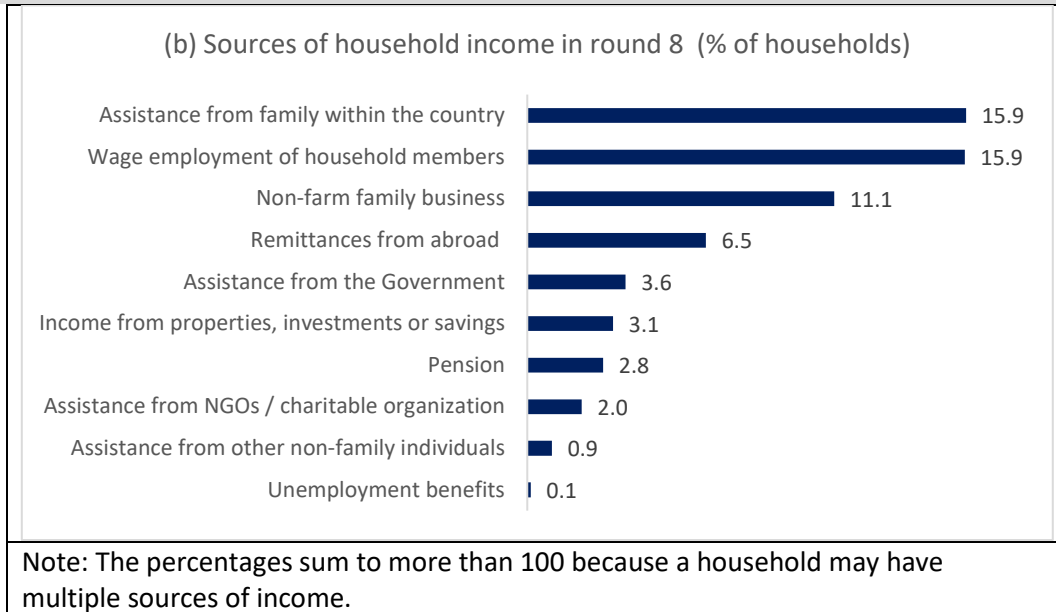
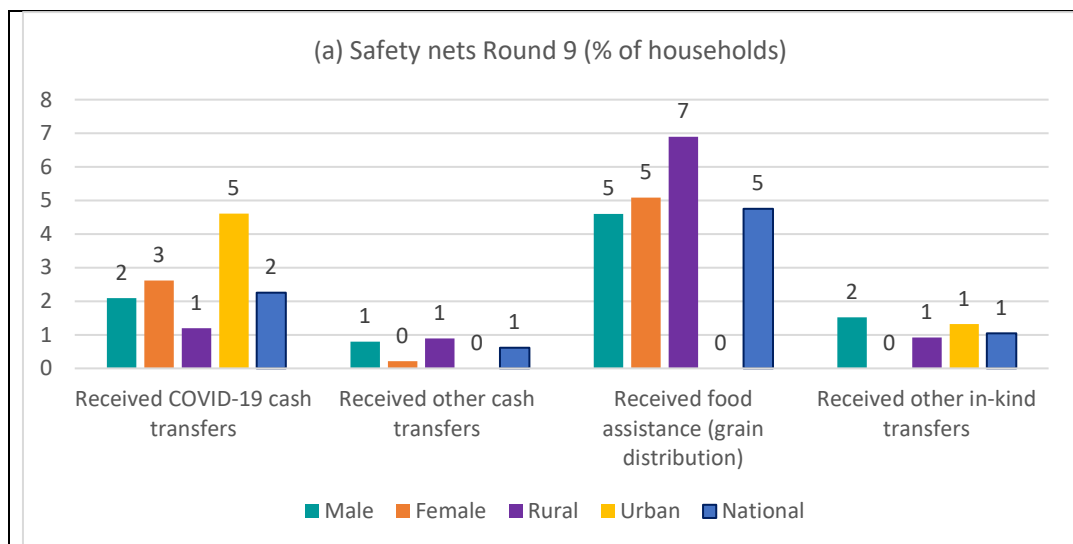


Figure 10: Household Sources of Income for Rounds 9 and Round 8

ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT



The Government introduced safety nets on households to mitigate against the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. At national level, 5 percent of households received free food grain while 2 percent of the households received COVID-19 cash transfers. In urban areas, the proportion of households who received other in-kind transfers was 1 percent while 5 percent received COVID-19 cash transfers. In contrast, share of rural households who received food aid was highest in rural areas (7 percent) while 1 percent received COVID-19 cash transfers, (Figure 11).



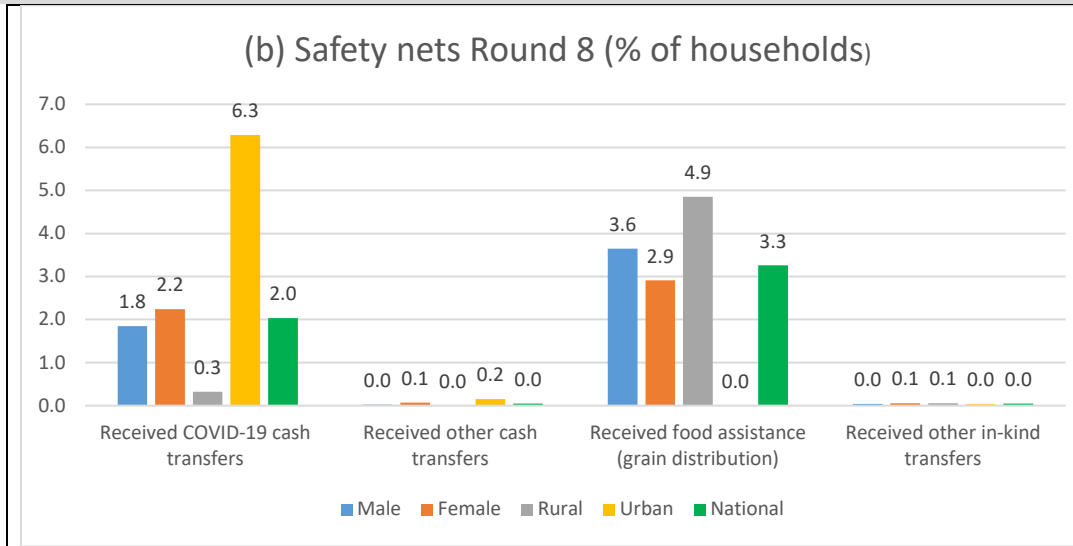


Figure 11: Coverage of safety net programs



Rapid-PICES phone survey was also used to monitor food insecurity using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicators. The FIES module comprises 8 questions on people’s access to adequate food. More details on the methodology are presented in Annex 1. In Zimbabwe the lean season spans from November to March of the following year so that food insecurity is high during that period.

Analysis of the FIES indicators for round 9, shows that the proportion of population facing severe food insecurity decreased from 27 percent in July 2020 to 9 percent December 2022 - January 2023 (Figure 12). In general, food insecurity falls as the country receives good and timely rains.

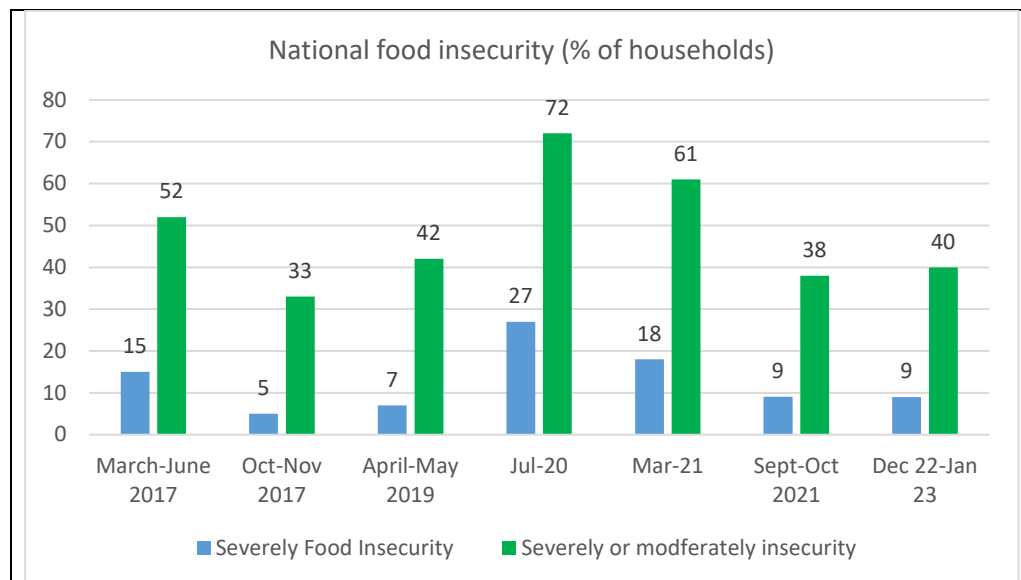


Figure 12: Proportion of households experiencing severe or moderate food insecurity

The proportion of population facing severe food insecurity in urban areas remained constant at 8 percent from March 2021 to December 22/January 23. During the same period the proportion of the population facing severe food insecurity in rural areas dropped from 22 percent to 10 percent respectively (Figure 13).

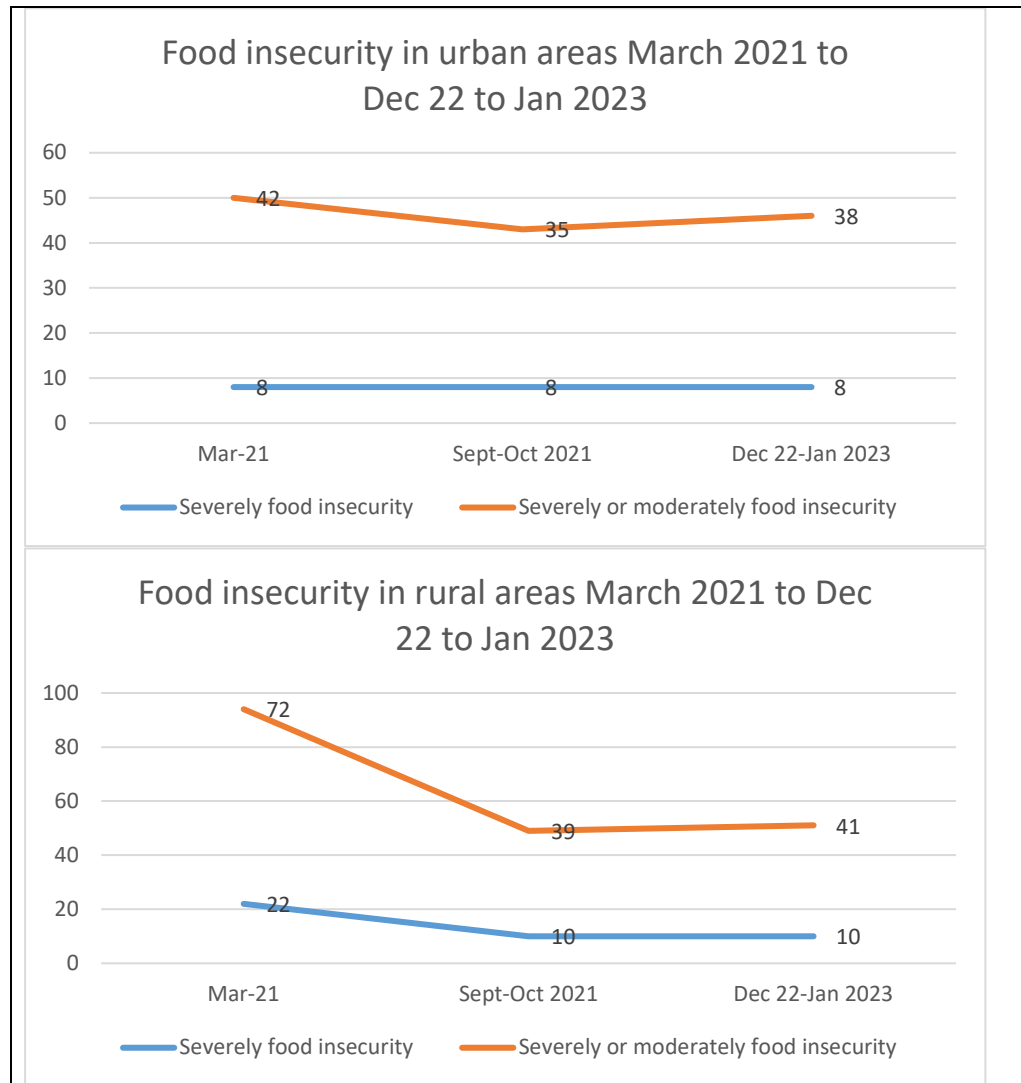


Figure 13: Food insecurity in urban and rural areas

POVERTY



Round 9 data was used to provide poverty estimates for Zimbabwe. The extreme poverty rate declined slightly, from 43 percent in 2021 to 42 percent in 2022 (Figure 14).

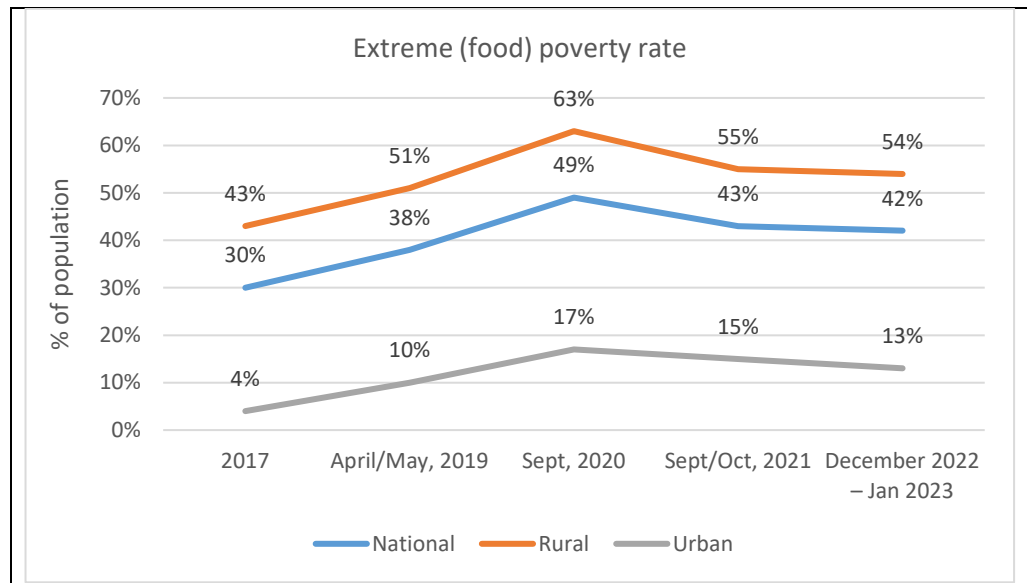
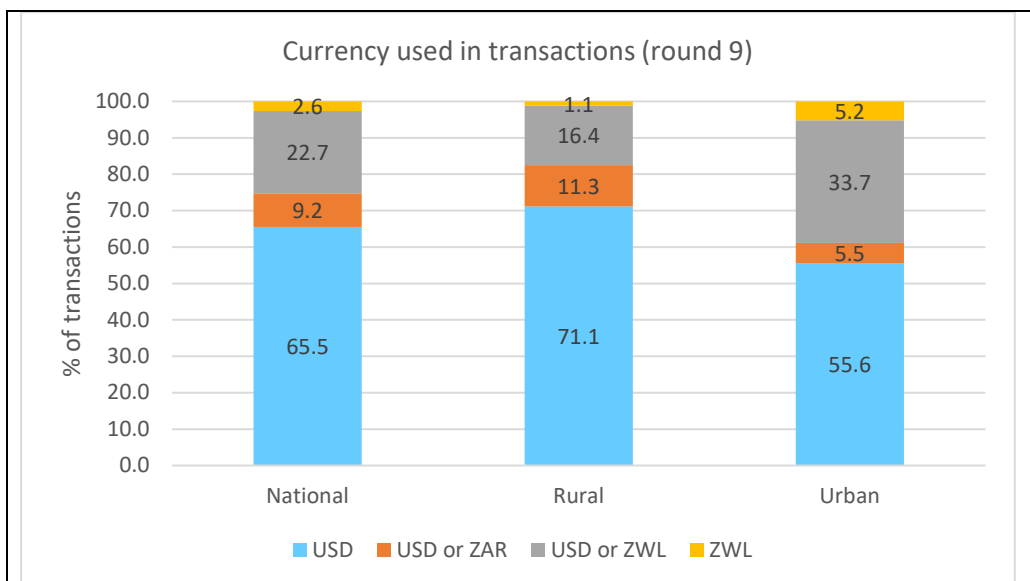


Figure 14: Extreme poverty rate, 2017-2022 (% of population)

**CURRENCY
USED FOR
TRANSACTION**



Data on prices and currency of transaction for key food items such as maize meal, cooking oil, rice, beef, and bread were also collected in round 9. At the national level, more than 75 percent of the transactions on food purchases were in US dollars or South African rand, while about 25 percent occurred in local currency (ZWL). The use of foreign currency was higher in rural areas (83 percent) than in urban areas (61 percent). The use of US dollars and South African rand on basic commodities ranged from 69 percent on Beef to 76 percent each for maize meal, cooking oil and rice (Figure 15).



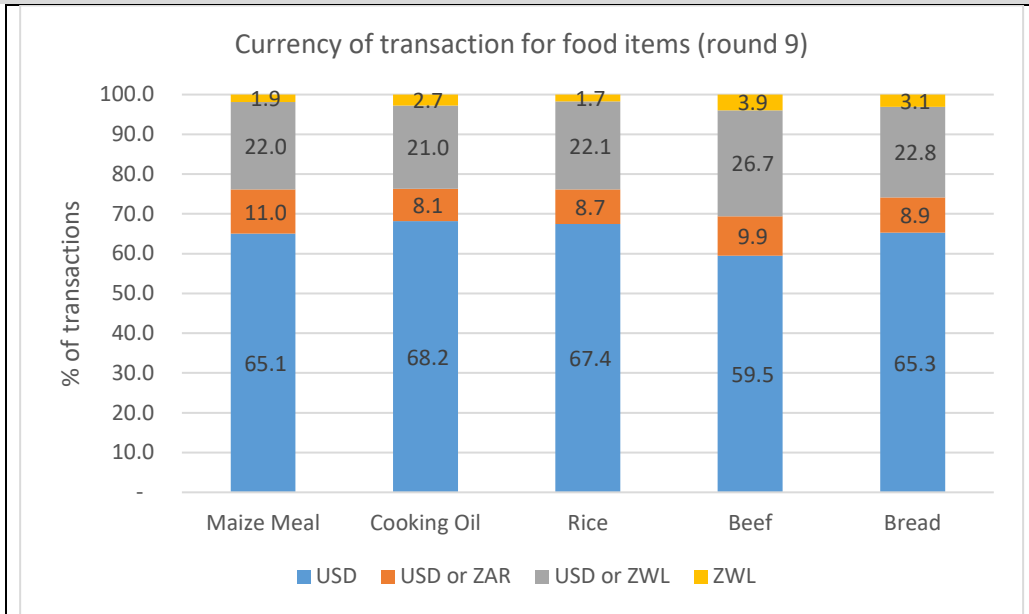


Figure 15: Currency of transaction for food items Round 9

The survey collected data on availability of basic commodities 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 48 percent for beef to 95 percent for cooking oil. The commodities that are readily available in rural and urban areas were cooking oil, rice and bread (Figure 16).

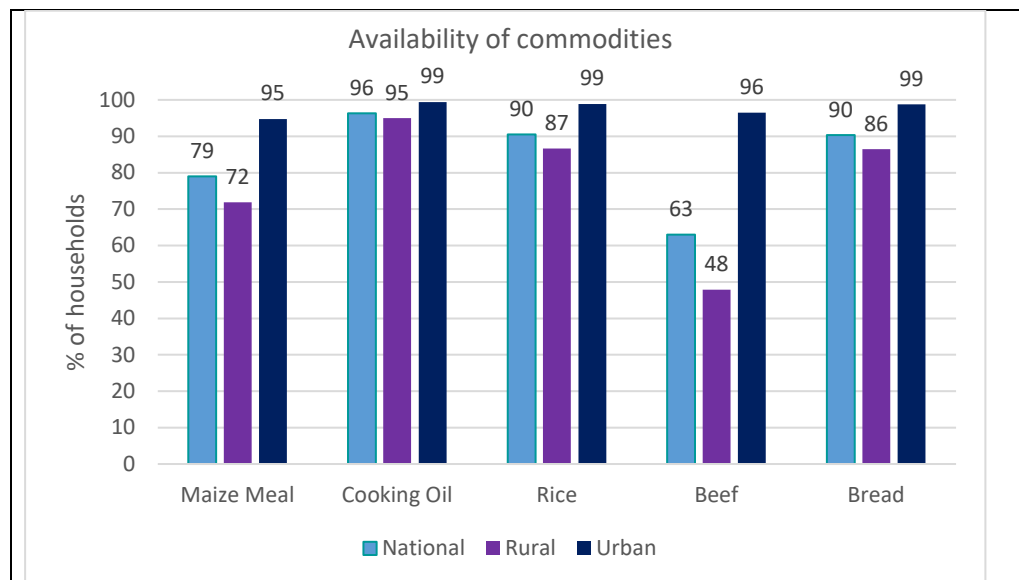


Figure 16: Availability of commodities (Round 9)

FOOD PRICES



| Commodity item | National | Rural | Urban |
|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| Maize (20 kg) | 7.80 | 8.59 | 6.50 |
| Beef (1 kg) | 4.66 | 4.79 | 4.39 |
| Rice (2 kg) | 2.16 | 2.23 | 2.03 |
| Cooking oil (2 litres) | 4.36 | 4.40 | 4.32 |
| Bread (1 loaf) | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.02 |

Table 2: Average prices for the food items (in USD) in Round 9

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES



Questionnaire design for round 10 has been completed. The questionnaire for round 10 is being reviewed. ZIMSTAT, in conjunction with UNICEF and World Bank, will conduct round 10 as soon as the questionnaire is ready. Stakeholders are welcome to suggest themes to be investigated in future rounds.

Annex

Annex 1: Methodology for Calculating the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

The FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) is a metric of severity of food insecurity at the household or individual level. The fundamental assumption behind the FIES and similar food security scales is that the severity of the food insecurity condition of a household or an individual can be analyzed as a latent trait.

The FIES Survey Module is composed of eight questions with simple dichotomous responses (“yes”/”no”). Respondents are asked whether anytime during a certain reference period they have worried about their ability to obtain enough food, their household has run out of food, or if they have been forced to compromise the quality or quantity of the food they ate due to limited availability of money or other resources to obtain food.

The analysis of FIES data involves the following steps:

- **Parameter estimation:** The severity of food insecurity associated with each survey item and each respondent was calculated.
- **Statistical validation:** The assessment of whether, depending on the quality of the data collected, the measure is valid, that is, is reliable enough for the intended policy and research uses.
- **Calculation of measures of food insecurity:**
 - **Individual probabilities:** For each sampled individual or household (each case in the data), the probability of the individual/household experiencing food insecurity above a given level of severity is calculated, based on their responses to the FIES items.
 - **Population prevalence estimates:** The probabilities are used to estimate the prevalence of food insecurity at moderate and severe levels in the population.

Annex 2: Methodology for calculating poverty rate

An imputation method was used to estimate consumption and poverty in the second round of Rapid-PICES household survey. This approach involves using proxy variables that are strongly correlated with poverty such as demographic characteristics, household ownership of durable consumption goods, housing quality, education level, and employment status of the head of the household to estimate poverty. A model was estimated from the 2019 Mini-PICES to determine the relationship between the poverty correlates and consumption. This model was then used to impute consumption for households in Rapid-PICES for whom no consumption data were collected. The imputation approach uses the technique developed in the Survey of Well-being via Instant and Frequent Tracking (SWIFT) approach developed by the World Bank.

The SWIFT modeling process involves multiple steps to improve the formula's ability to project household expenditures. This includes estimating the distributions of both the coefficients and the projection errors. To detect "overfitting" of the model—that is, the model performing well within the sample used for the model but performing poorly outside the dataset—cross-validation analysis is conducted. It separates data used for developing the model from those used for evaluating the model's fitness. More specifically, a household survey dataset is split randomly into 10 subsamples. Each of these subsamples is called a "fold." Consumption models are estimated using the data in each of these nine folds by running stepwise ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions. After a model is estimated, the household expenditure is imputed in the remaining folds using the multiple-imputation method (MI). This analysis is repeated 10 times; each round uses a different fold as testing data to test the performance in terms of mean squared errors (MSEs) and the absolute value of the difference between the projected and actual poverty rates.

Annex 3: Appendix Tables Round 9 Survey from 14 December 2022 to 5 January, 2023

| Description | National | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Behaviour | | | | | |
| Avoided groups of 10 or more people | 27.9 | 30.8 | 21.6 | 30.3 | 22.6 |
| Wore mask most or all the time in public | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| Washed hand most or all the time after being in public | 7.5 | 5.2 | 12.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| Access to basic food necessities | | | | | |
| Able to buy maize meal (of those who needed to buy) | 43.6 | 30.3 | 73.0 | 44.5 | 41.6 |
| Able to buy cooking oil (of those who needed to buy) | 62.3 | 56.7 | 74.6 | 65.7 | 54.8 |
| Able to buy chicken (of those who needed to buy) | 27.4 | 11.0 | 63.6 | 26.3 | 29.7 |
| Household consumed maize meal from own produce | 44.0 | 61.0 | 6.5 | 46.4 | 38.9 |
| Household consumed cooking oil from own produce | 2.7 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Household consumed chicken from own produce | 27.8 | 35.9 | 9.8 | 31.4 | 19.9 |
| Access to health | | | | | |
| Household members who needed any medicine or any medical treatment | 22.2 | 23.8 | 18.7 | 22.9 | 20.6 |
| Able to buy medicine (of those who needed to buy medicine) | 78.0 | 70.4 | 99.3 | 82.6 | 66.8 |
| Able to access medical treatment (of those who needed medical treatment) | 83.2 | 77.9 | 98.3 | 88.2 | 71.3 |
| Access to utilities | | | | | |
| Able to access sufficient drinking water | 97.3 | 99.3 | 92.9 | 97.8 | 96.3 |
| Able to buy electricity | 65.4 | 48.1 | 95.5 | 64.5 | 67.5 |
| Access to education (of those with a school-age child) | | | | | |
| Children engaged in remote education or learning activities | 34.0 | 32.4 | 38.0 | 33.6 | 34.9 |
| Paid school fees | | | | | |
| Paid school fees in full | 46.8 | 39.3 | 65.4 | 48.8 | 41.7 |
| Paid school fees in part | 39.4 | 45.0 | 25.5 | 36.7 | 46.0 |
| No Fees Paid | 13.6 | 15.5 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 12.1 |
| Other Arrangement Made With The School | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Household supplementing teachers salary | 10.8 | 6.3 | 22.2 | 11.6 | 9.0 |
| Communicated with their teachers | 14.7 | 13.0 | 20.1 | 15.7 | 12.6 |
| Children enrolled in school for the 2022 academic year | 93.6 | 94.5 | 91.5 | 93.9 | 93.0 |
| Currently Attending School in Person | 93.5 | 94.3 | 91.4 | 93.7 | 92.9 |
| Listened to educational radio programs | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Used mobile learning applications | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Currently working (worked last week) | 54.2 | 43.2 | 78.7 | 58.1 | 45.8 |
| Worked last month | 3.5 | 1.5 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 5.7 |
| Operated an own non-farm business (of those who worked) | 23.6 | 6.4 | 44.4 | 22.1 | 27.8 |
| Operated an Hhold or Family non-farm business (of those who worked) | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |

| Description | National | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
|---|----------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Worked on household farm (of those who worked) | 34.0 | 60.5 | 1.8 | 30.9 | 42.4 |
| Worked for a wage (of those who worked) | 42.1 | 32.4 | 53.8 | 46.5 | 29.9 |
| Wage employment (of those who worked for a wage) | | | | | |
| Able to work as usual | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 100.0 |
| Paid for the work done last week | | | | | |
| Received full wage | 89.6 | 79.7 | 97.0 | 88.9 | 92.9 |
| Received partial wage | 6.8 | 11.8 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 4.9 |
| Received no wage | 3.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| How amount of hours worked changed since last month | | | | | |
| More weekly hours of work since last month | 8.6 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 1.7 |
| Same weekly hours of work since last month | 79.2 | 71.9 | 84.6 | 77.7 | 85.8 |
| Fewer weekly hours of work since last month | 12.2 | 20.1 | 6.4 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| Status of Non-farm business (of those operating a non-farm business) | | | | | |
| Household business open | 87.5 | 57.7 | 98.4 | 85.5 | 92.5 |
| Household business temporarily closed | 8.0 | 25.6 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 7.5 |
| Household business permanently closed | 4.4 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 |
| Revenue from non farm business Sales compared to last month | | | | | |
| Revenue from business sales higher | 1.6 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 9.6 |
| Revenue from business sales the same | 39.1 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 47.1 | 0.0 |
| Revenue from business sales lower | 5.4 | 1.9 | 38.3 | 4.4 | 10.2 |
| No revenue from business sales | 49.9 | 54.8 | 3.4 | 48.4 | 57.1 |
| Did not have a business last month | 4.0 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 23.1 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Household Been Involved In Agriculture | 68.7 | 90.3 | 20.8 | 68.8 | 68.4 |
| Income source (of hholds deriving income in the last 12 months) | | | | | |
| Family farming, livestock or fishing | 39.0 | 55.2 | 7.5 | 44.3 | 30.6 |
| Non-farm family business | 9.6 | 2.8 | 22.7 | 10.7 | 7.7 |
| Wage employment of household members | 15.4 | 10.0 | 25.8 | 18.5 | 10.5 |
| Unemployment benefits | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Remittances from abroad from the formal channel | 5.5 | 2.1 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 10.3 |
| Remittances from abroad from the informal channel | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 5.5 |
| Assistance from family within the country | 11.8 | 11.4 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 19.1 |
| Assistance from other non-family individuals | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Income from properties, investments or savings | 2.6 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| Pension | 2.8 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Assistance from the Government | 5.4 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Assistance from NGOs / charitable organization | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | |
| Income from source since last month | | | | | |
| Family farming, livestock or fishing | | | | | |
| Increased | 15.3 | 15.1 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 14.4 |
| Stayed same | 17.3 | 17.0 | 22.2 | 17.1 | 17.9 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Reduced | 55.3 | 56.7 | 35.9 | 55.5 | 54.8 |
| Not received | 12.1 | 11.3 | 24.0 | 11.7 | 12.9 |
| Description | National | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
| Non-farm family business | | | | | |
| Increased | 16.2 | 11.6 | 17.3 | 15.2 | 18.2 |
| Stayed same | 48.3 | 49.1 | 48.1 | 55.6 | 32.4 |
| Reduced | 26.0 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 29.5 |
| Not received | 9.5 | 13.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 19.8 |
| Wage employment of household members | | | | | |
| Increased | 37.8 | 22.9 | 48.9 | 33.8 | 48.9 |
| Stayed same | 49.0 | 64.5 | 37.5 | 53.7 | 36.2 |
| Reduced | 12.0 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 14.5 |
| Not received | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Unemployment benefits | | | | | |
| Increased | 82.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Stayed same | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Reduced | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not received | 17.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Remittances from abroad from formal channel | | | | | |
| Increased | 45.3 | 31.3 | 49.9 | 35.7 | 48.9 |
| Stayed same | 36.7 | 16.2 | 43.4 | 24.1 | 41.4 |
| Reduced | 12.2 | 35.4 | 4.5 | 28.0 | 6.2 |
| Not received | 5.8 | 17.1 | 2.1 | 12.1 | 3.4 |
| Remittances from abroad from the informal channel | | | | | |
| Increased | 32.8 | 0.0 | 79.9 | 7.0 | 46.3 |
| Stayed same | 28.6 | 36.0 | 18.1 | 34.7 | 25.5 |
| Reduced | 36.6 | 60.6 | 2.0 | 55.2 | 26.8 |
| Not received | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| Assistance from family within the country | | | | | |
| Increased | 23.4 | 12.7 | 42.0 | 17.3 | 27.1 |
| Stayed same | 32.8 | 28.8 | 39.6 | 25.4 | 37.2 |
| Reduced | 34.7 | 46.0 | 15.0 | 45.2 | 28.4 |
| Not received | 9.1 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 12.1 | 7.3 |
| Assistance from other non-family individuals | | | | | |
| Increased | 38.2 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 47.2 | 0.0 |
| Stayed same | 27.2 | 25.6 | 79.8 | 28.6 | 21.1 |
| Reduced | 34.5 | 35.0 | 20.2 | 24.2 | 78.9 |
| Not received | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Income from properties, investments or savings | | | | | |
| Increased | 66.1 | 0.0 | 72.5 | 38.9 | 87.5 |
| Stayed same | 23.5 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 37.5 | 12.5 |
| Reduced | 9.6 | 90.8 | 1.6 | 21.8 | 0.0 |
| Not received | 0.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 |
| Pension | | | | | |
| Increased | 49.1 | 35.9 | 53.4 | 25.8 | 74.8 |
| Stayed same | 36.5 | 59.3 | 28.9 | 46.7 | 25.2 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Reduced | 10.5 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| Not received | 3.9 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 0.0 |
| Description | National | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
| Assistance from the Government | | | | | |
| Increased | 7.9 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 2.9 |
| Stayed same | 29.2 | 28.8 | 37.6 | 26.1 | 34.2 |
| Reduced | 27.8 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 25.2 |
| Not received | 35.1 | 34.0 | 62.4 | 33.5 | 37.8 |
| Assistance from NGOs / charitable organization | | | | | |
| Reduced | 6.7 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 |
| Increased | 33.6 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 41.5 |
| Not received | 24.5 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 32.5 |
| Stayed same | 35.2 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 26.0 |
| Concerns | | | | | |
| Coronavirus poses substantial or moderate threat to household finances | | | | | |
| Very worried of having Corona virus serious illness in the family | 35.5 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 39.1 |
| Somewhat worried of having Corona virus serious illness in the family | 25.2 | 27.4 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 29.3 |
| Not too worried of having Corona virus serious illness in the family | 24.6 | 25.7 | 22.2 | 26.6 | 20.4 |
| Not worried at all of having Corona virus serious illness in the family | 14.7 | 11.7 | 21.4 | 16.3 | 11.2 |
| Shocks since the previous survey (for round 9 households) | | | | | |
| Job Loss since March 2020 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 3.1 |
| Nonfarm business closure | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Theft/looting of cash and other property | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Disruption of farming, livestock, fishing activities | 2.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| Increase in price of farming/business inputs | 22.7 | 24.5 | 16.3 | 23.5 | 20.8 |
| Fall in the price of farming/business output | 5.2 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Lack of availability of farming/business inputs | 4.2 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 2.2 |
| Reduction of farming/business output | 4.7 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 3.1 |
| Increase in price of major food items consumed | 54.6 | 49.3 | 72.3 | 52.3 | 59.5 |
| Illness, injury, or death of an income-earning member of the household | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Natural disasters | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Safety nets (of households) | | | | | |
| Received COVID-19 cash transfers | 2.3 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Received other cash transfers | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Received food assistance (grain distribution) | 4.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| Participated in a public works program | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Received other in-kind transfers | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | |

| Description | National | Rural | Urban | Male | Female |
|--|----------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Business Registered and Licensed | | | | | |
| Registered Only | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Licensed Only | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Registered And Licensed | 74.1 | 59.2 | 84.3 | 69.6 | 93.4 |
| Neither Registered Nor Licensed | 19.1 | 36.4 | 7.2 | 22.3 | 5.2 |
| Do not Know | 4.6 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 |
| Kind Of Economic Activity Establishment Engaged In | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing | 2.3 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| Buying & Selling Goods, Repair Of Goods, Hotels & Restaurants | 75.8 | 48.5 | 81.7 | 70.0 | 89.3 |
| Construction | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 |
| Electricity and Gas | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Government, public sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mining, Manufacturing | 12.1 | 35.4 | 7.1 | 14.1 | 7.6 |
| Personal Services, Education, Health, Culture, Sport, Domestic Work, Other | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 2.2 |
| Professional Activities: Finance, Legal, Analysis, Computer, Real Estate | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Transport, Driving, Post, Travel Agencies | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 |

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