

Rapid Monitoring of Household Welfare in Tanzania

Initial results from five rounds of a High-Frequency Welfare Monitoring (Phone) Survey:
February/March through November/December 2021

1 Introduction

The recent global economic slowdown, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, created an urgent need for timely data to monitor the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic. Tanzania is among other countries in the world which are affected by the recent global economic slowdown, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, there is an urgent need for timely data to monitor and mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the crisis in the country. Responding to this need, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar in collaboration with the World Bank and Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) implemented a rapid household telephone survey called the Tanzania High-Frequency Welfare Monitoring Survey (HFWMS).

2 Objective of the Survey

The main objective of the survey is to obtain timely data that is critical for evidence-based decision making aimed at mitigating the socio-economic impact of the downturn caused by COVID-19 pandemic by filling critical gaps of information that can be used by the government and stakeholders to help design policies to mitigate the negative impacts on its population.

Other Objectives are:

- To develop a data collection tool within the NBS/OCGS that can aptly address demand for timely and frequent information at lower cost than traditional face-to-face household surveys
- To gauge the viability of utilizing other frames, such as the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Household Budget Surveys (HBS), as bases for future surveys using telephone as a method for data collection, and the feasibility of using this method for accurate nationally representative figures.

3 Coverage

The survey used a recent, national longitudinal household survey (NPS -Wave 4) and cross sectional survey (HBS-2017/18 for Tanzania Mainland and HBS 2019/20 – Zanzibar) as the sampling frame for the respondents of this survey. The HFWMS is designed to be representative at the nation as a whole as well as at four domains or strata namely: Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Mainland, Rural Mainland and Zanzibar with the sample of 3,000 households. The respondents were members of the selected households and mainly were heads of households or any adult member who is knowledgeable and must be member of that household. For follow up rounds of interviews, the interviewers had to confirm the same respondent's identity to ensure consistency over time. The survey was fielded every other month, with five rounds successfully completed as of December 2021.

Among other indicators, each round of the survey collected information on labour market participation of the main respondent, and non-farm family business operation of the household in general. The surveys also collected information on tourism, education, health access, TASAF, shock - coping, food insecurity, private debt, respondents' willingness to get a COVID-19 vaccine and their perception thereof, income changes, among others, in specific rounds. In addition, Round 1 of the survey conducted in February-March 2021, asked respondents of their working status before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, e.g. in January 2020, allowing for tracking trends in working status of respondents since the start of the pandemic, as well as the impact of the pandemic on labor market participation. Labor market information was only collected for the main respondent in all rounds (except Round 3) as telephone interviews need to be kept short. This makes it impossible to make valid comparison of findings with face-to-face surveys, like the integrated labor force survey (ILFS) where information is collected from all eligible household members. Round 3, however, specifically collected information on working status of up to four additional household members, allowing for disaggregating working status and transition by gender. Overall, the Tanzania HFWMS has been able to meet its objective of providing very frequent updates regarding the impact of COVID-19 and the nature of recovery by tracking a broad set of indicators from the same household in each round.

4 Sample Design

The sample of the HFWMS was drawn from households in earlier face-to-face surveys including the Mainland Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2018, the Zanzibar HBS 2019/20, and the National Panel Survey 2014 as telephone numbers are available from most participants of these surveys. The target sample completion each month is estimated at 3,000 households. The NPS acted as the primary sample frame, complimented by the Mainland and Zanzibar HBS.

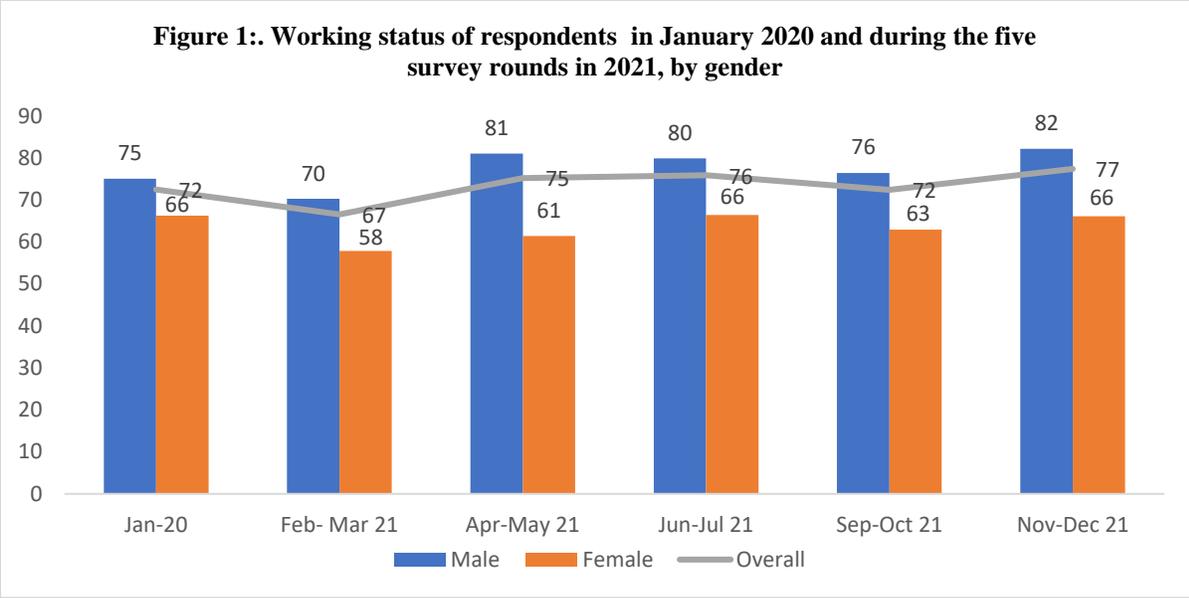
5 Methodology

Data collection were done by using phone and a typical telephone interview lasted 20 minutes.. Interviewer were calling the respondents and interviewing them and recorded the answers in the tablets. Heads of households were the main respondents in many sections but questions concerning other specific members, where possible, interviews were done with that member. The same respondent were interviewed in each round for all household questions. The Survey Solution Program was used for data capturing.

6 Findings

6.1 Working Status Overtime

As noted above, each round of the phone survey followed the same household, with attempt made to interview the same respondent (mostly the household head) in all rounds. The first round of the survey conducted in February 2021 had collected information on respondents labour market participation in January 2020, as well as their participation the week preceding the day of the interview. The results show that, nationally, the proportion of respondents who were working before the outbreak of the pandemic (January 2020) stood at about 72 percent, but had decreased to 67 percent in February 2021. That notwithstanding, there appears to be a recovery in respondents' working status in subsequent rounds of the HFWMS. Specifically, by the end of 2021, the proportion of respondents working was higher than the pre-pandemic level by about 5 percentage points. Across gender, however, we see that the recovery was stronger for men than for women. While by December 2021 labor market participation rate of women returned to their pre-pandemic level that of men went past their pre-pandemic level by about 7 percentage points. The gap between the proportion of men and women working has grown since the start of the pandemic: it was 9 percentage points in January 2020 but grew to 12 in February-March 2021. In subsequent rounds of the survey, this figure rose further to between 13 and 20 percentage points.

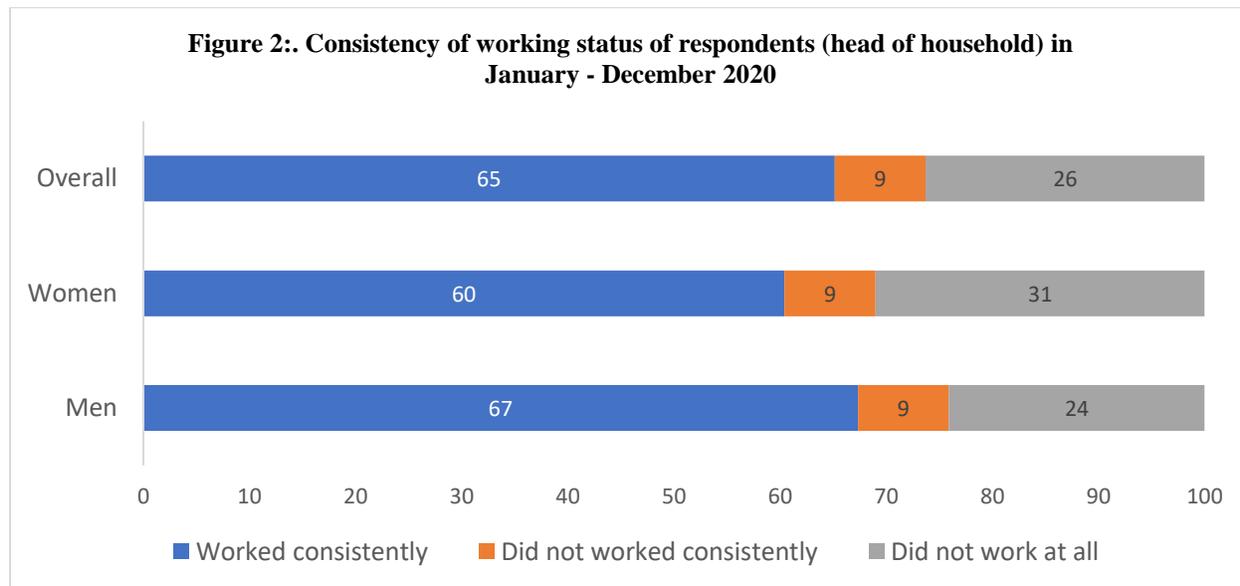


This trend largely holds true across all the strata, where working status of respondents experienced cyclical variations since the start of the pandemic. For instance, the proportion of respondents who were working in Dar es Salaam before the pandemic stood at 72 percent, but decreased to 67 percent during the February-March 2021 round of the survey. That notwithstanding, by the end of 2021, labor market participation of respondents had returned past the pre-pandemic level to 77 percent in Dar es Salaam. Similarly, labor market participation had recovered past the pre-pandemic levels in the other strata by the end of 2021.

6.2 Consistency of labour market participation in January-December 2020 Main Respondent (Head of household)

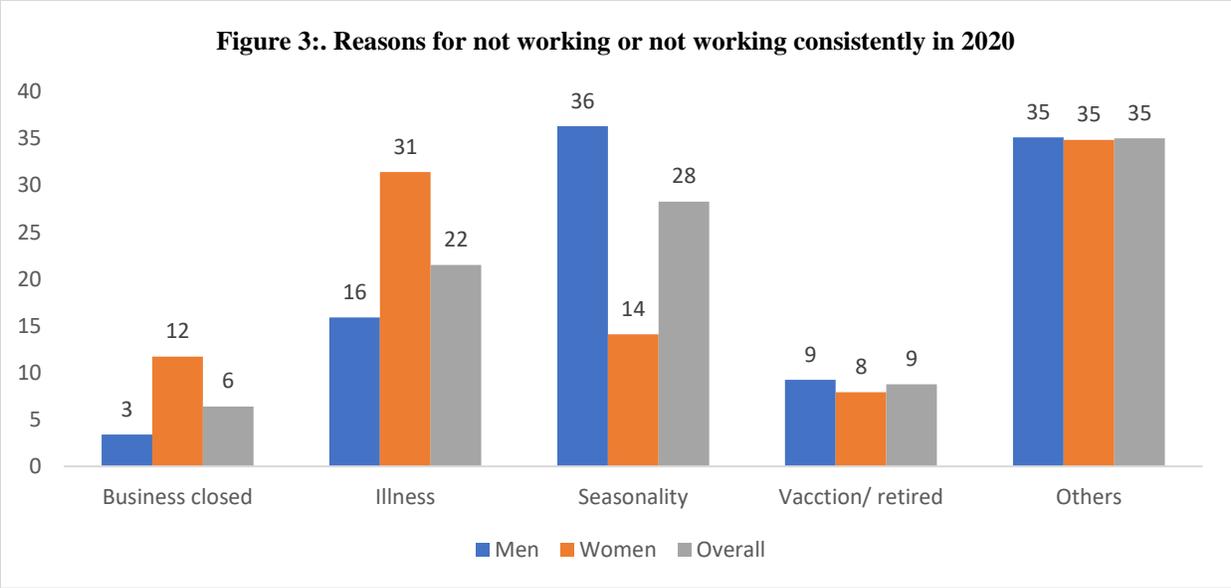
We now take a closer look at the consistency of labour market participation before the pandemic (that is January 2020) and subsequent months in 2020 after the outbreak. The Round 1 survey conducted in February-March 2021 asked respondents: “Were you working last year, in January 2020?”. If yes, then the follow-up question was: “Did you work consistently or did you have the same job throughout January - December 2020?”. Using these questions, we created a categorical variable with three options: 1. Worked consistently, 2. Did not work consistently and 3. Did not work at all. We find that the proportion of male respondents that were working in January 2020 and worked consistently throughout January – December 2020 was 7 percentage points higher than for female respondents (Figure 2). On top of that, the proportion of women that did not work at all was also 7 percentage points higher than for men (31 percent versus 24 percent respectively)

(Figure 2). So not only did men work more than women, men also worked more consistently in 2020.



Note: Group 1 (Worked consistently,): Said Yes to Q3.1 (“Were you working last year January 2020?”) and said Yes to question 3.2 (“Did you work consistently or had the same job throughout (January - December 2020)?”). Group 2 (Did not work consistently): Said Yes to Q3.1 (“Were you working last year January 2020?”) and said No to question 3.2 (“Did you work consistently or had the same job throughout (January - December 2020)?”). Group 3 (Did not work at all): Said No to Q3.1 (“Were you working last year January 2020?”). Question 3.2 (“Did you work consistently or had the same job throughout (January - December 2020)?”) was not asked for these households. Note further that “3. did not work at all” only covers those who did not work in January 2020. If they worked in January 2020, then they either worked consistently or not after January 2020. That is, if they became unemployed (did not work) after January 2020, they will report “inconsistent”. And, will fall into group 2 (Did not work consistently).

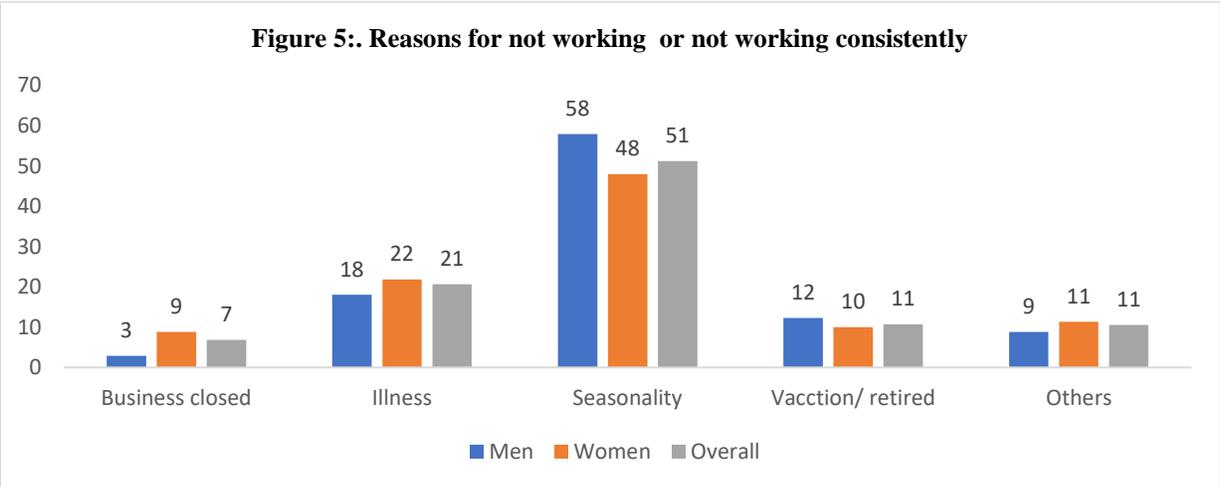
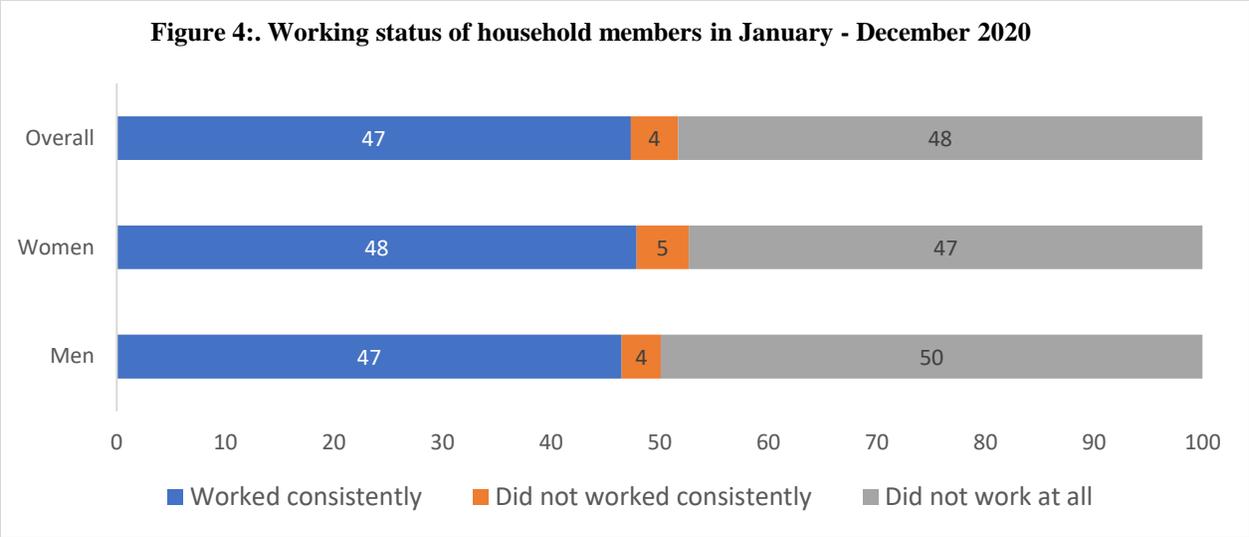
A myriad of factors caused the gender disparity in consistent labor force participation. For instance, the proportion of respondents who reported that they were no longer working or did not work consistently throughout 2020 because of a business closure was four times higher for women (12 percent of those not working or not working consistently) than for men (3 percent). For men, the most important reason for their less sustained labor market participation in 2020 was because of seasonality of their work, while for women it was illness (Figure 3).



6.3 Household Members excluding the main respondents, by gender

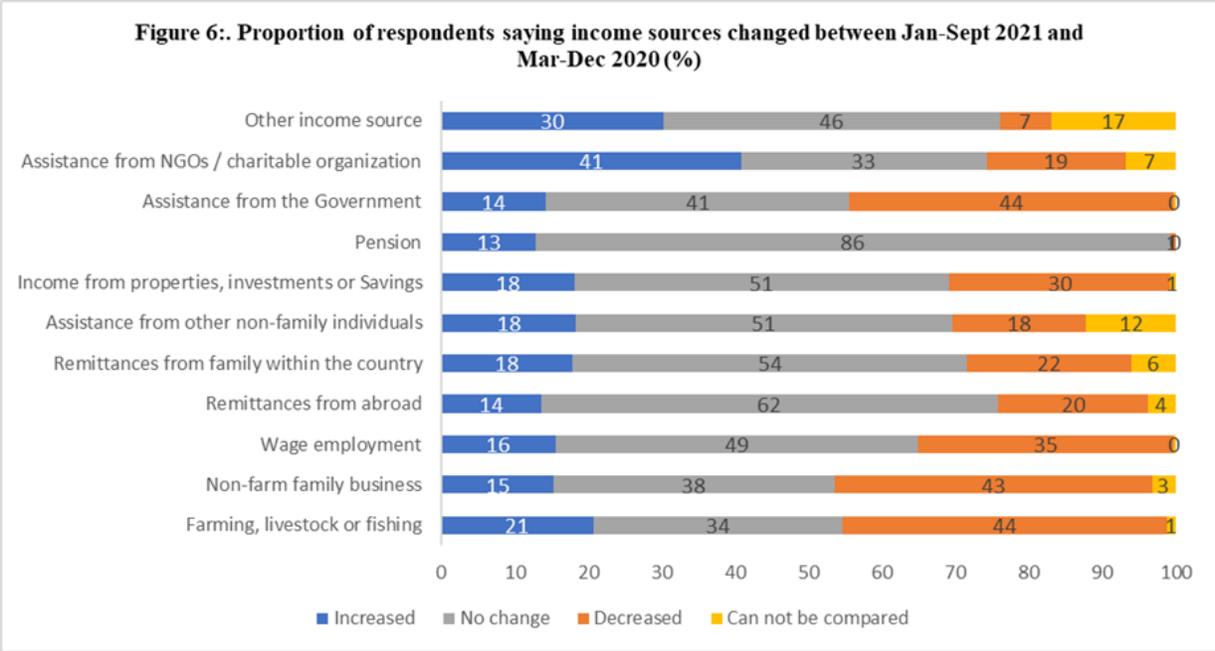
As indicated earlier, the Round 3 survey conducted in June-July 2021 collected labor market information, including working status in 2020, of up to four household members aged 15-64 years old who were selected randomly from the household. Using this information we examine the impact of the pandemic on labor market participation of all adult household members in general, beyond just the main respondent. It must be noted that information for these additional members were collected either indirectly (provided by the main respondent) or directly from the respective eligible member. For those that responded for themselves, they were asked “Were you working anytime last year 2020?” while for those whose information were provided by proxy, the respondent was ask “Was [NAME] working anytime last year 2020?”

Restricting the sample to only the additional household members (excluding the main respondent), the results show a much higher proportion of these respondents that were not working in 2020 (48 percent compared to 26 percent of the main respondents) (Figure 4). There were little disparities in working status and consistency of participation between men and women. Seasonality appears to be the main factor contributing to the low labor market participation rate as this was the most common answer for not working during the reference period. This is followed by illness and business closure, where the latter is mentioned three times more often as a reason for not working (consistently) among women than for men (Figure 5).



6.4 Income Changes

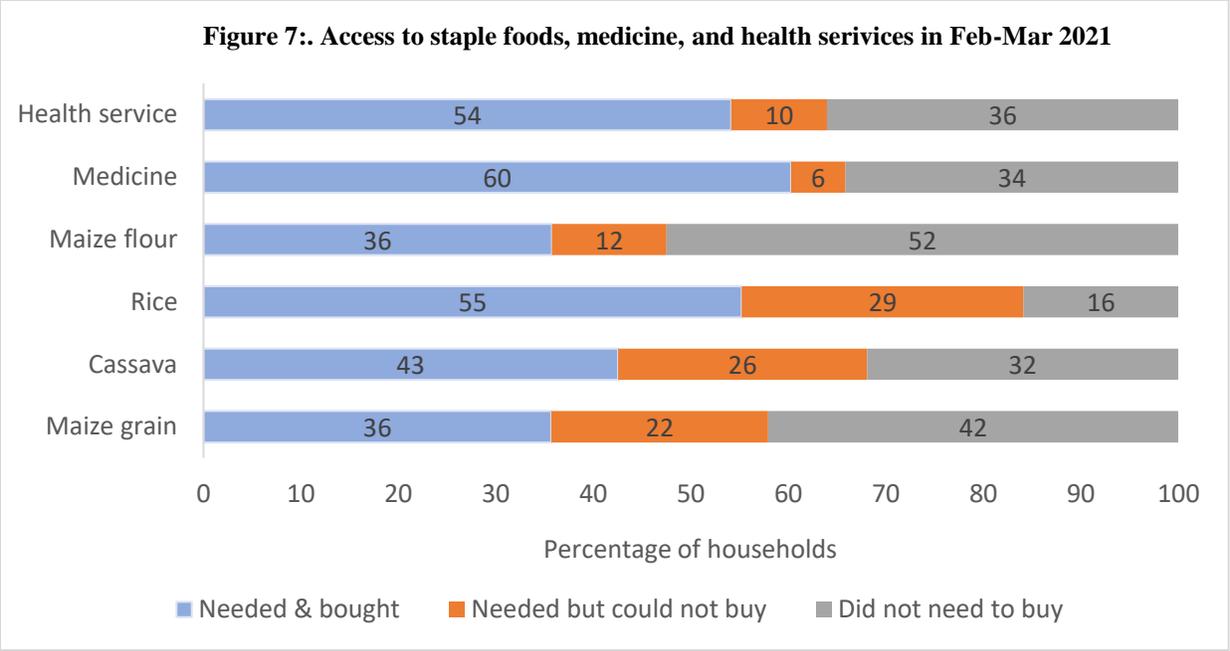
In the third round of the survey conducted in September-October 2021, information was collected on households income sources in 2020 and 2021, as well as the changes in those income sources across the two years. The income source that dropped most commonly was income from household businesses (43 percent of household indicating that this income source had dropped), farming and fishing (44 percent), government assistance (44 percent), and wage employment (35 percent), Figure 6. The income source that most commonly increased was income from NGOs and other charitable organizations (41 percent indicated this had increased in March-September 2021 compared to January-December 2020).



6.5 Access to Necessities

During the first round of the the HFWMS conducted in February - March 2021, a substantial number of respondents reported that, their household was not able to access basic food items and health services in the week preceding the day of interview. About 12 percent of households which wanted to buy maize flour, the national staple, were unable to purchase it, while 22 percent of those that wanted to buy maize grain were unable to do so. For rice, this figure was even higher: 29 percent (Figure 7). The proportion of households which were not able to buy maize flour was highest in rural Mainland (15 percent) and lowest in Zanzibar (1 percent). In Zanzibar, where cassava is the main staple food, 26 percent of respondents indicated that, their households were unable to buy this food item, although they needed to buy it. High food prices and lack of money were the main constraints to accessing food items.

In this first survey round, 65 percent of respondents said they had someone in the households who had been ill and needed health services. Of these, 16 percent were unable to access any health services, with lack of money being the most common constraint to accessing health services.

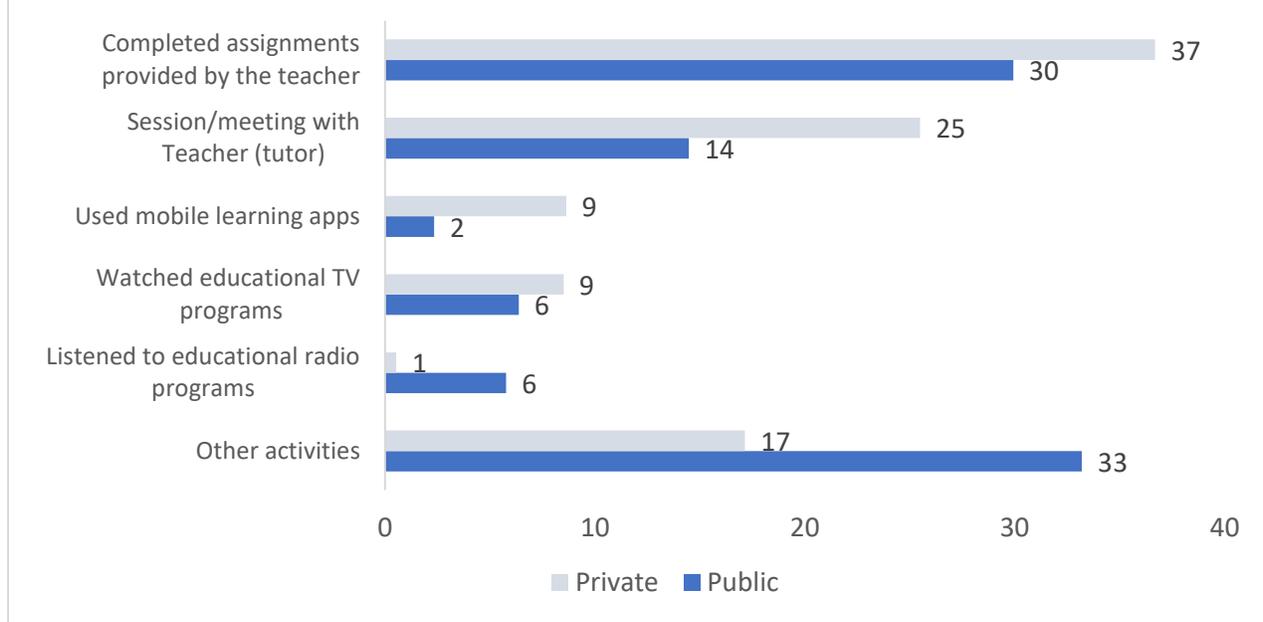


Note: Maize grain information was asked only for households on the Mainland and Cassava only for households in Zanzibar.

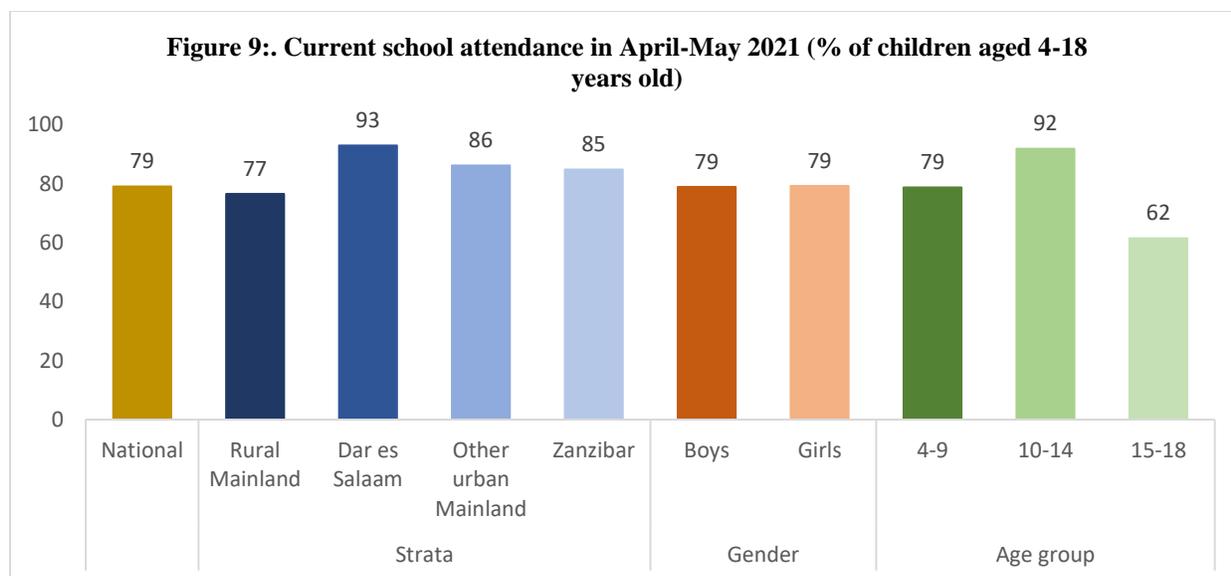
6.6 Education - Schools Attendance and Learning

Schools in Tanzania were temporarily closed in March 2020 following the COVID-19 -related lockdown measures instituted by the government. The first round of the survey asked whether children were engaged in any learning activities during this period of school closure. The data shows substantial differences between public and private schools. For instance, the proportion of respondents whose children attend private schools indicated that, their children had sessions with their teachers and completed assignments, was almost double the proportion in public schools (25 versus 14 percent). The use of mobile learning apps was limited and much more common in private schools with only 2 percent of respondents with children in public schools saying their children used these, compared to 9 percent in private schools (Figure 8).

Figure 8:. Types of learning activities during school closure by school type (% of households whose children engaged in learning activities)



In the second round of the survey conducted in April-May 2021, extensive information was collected on school attendance of all children in the household between 4 and 18 years old, allowing for assessing school attendance across the different domains. The data shows that 79 percent of children 4-18 years old in Tanzania were attending school during the April-May 2021 survey period. Attendance rate was highest in Dar es Salaam, with 93 percent of children 4-18 years old attending school, much higher than Rural Mainland where this proportion was 77 percent. At the national level, the proportion of girls attending school was the same as boys. The majority of children (58 percent) not attending school indicated they were awaiting admission or have completed their current level/grade of schooling.



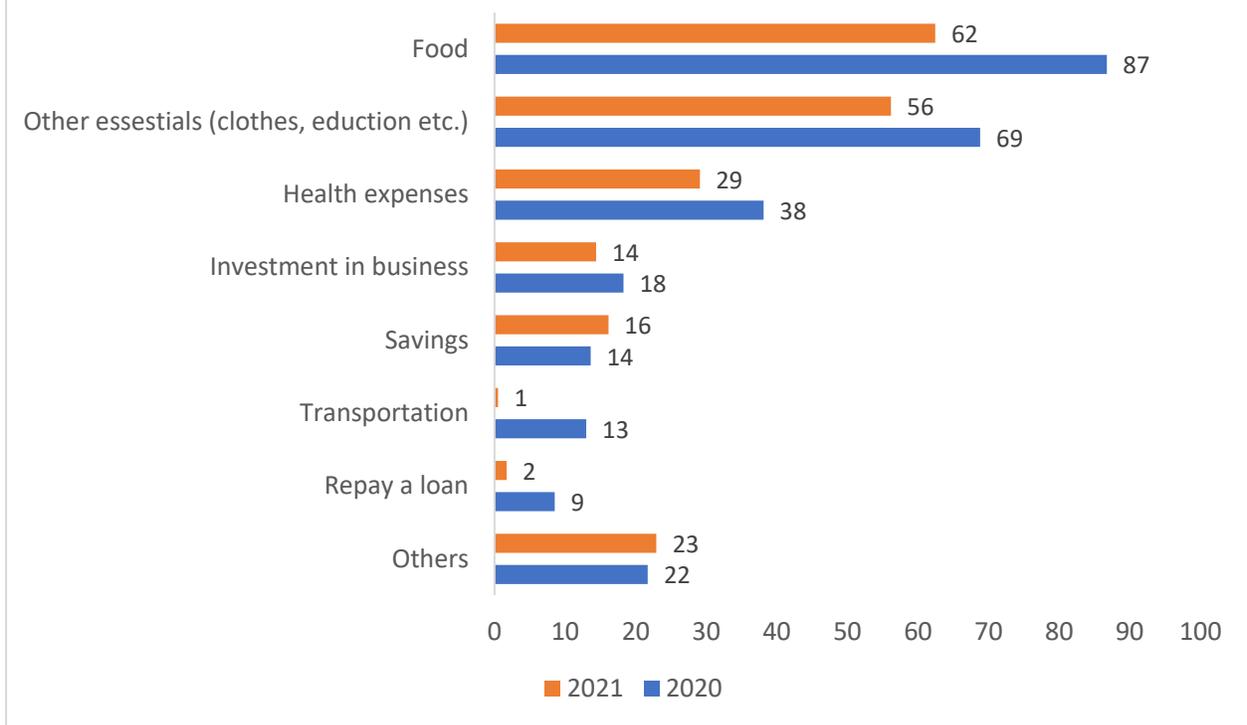
Note: This figure uses individual-level data from the Round 2 survey (April/May 2021) – which collected education information of all school-age children in the household. Total number of observations is 4,928. Attendance includes both being physically present in the school or registered to attend if school is on recess.

6.7 Social Safety Nets

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) provides social transfers to the poorest households in the country. The data from the first two rounds of the HFWMS conducted in Feb - March and April - May 2021 showed that about 7 percent of households, which is equivalent to about 900,000 households, received at least one social assistance transfer from TASAF during the 2020 calendar year. The same proportion (7 percent) mentioned they received a payment in January-April 2021. The proportion of households receiving a transfer in 2020 was lowest in Dar es Salaam (1 percent) and highest in Zanzibar (8 percent). The overwhelming majority of beneficiaries (85 percent) received the transfers in cash. A small proportion of beneficiaries (2.5 percent) mentioned that they were asked to pay something to receive the transfer.

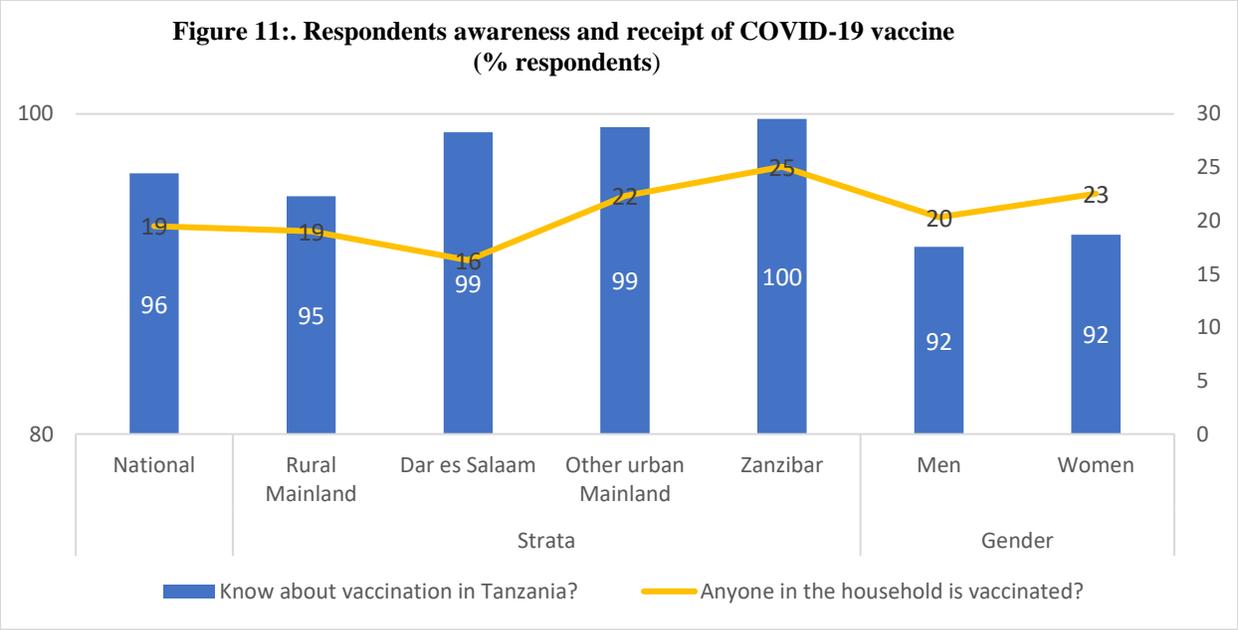
Households spent the money received from TASAF mostly on food consumption, but this proportion was much higher for TASAF funds received in 2020 (87 percent) than for those who received TASAF assistance in January-April 2021 (62 percent). TASAF funds were also spent on other essentials like clothes and educational items by 69 percent in 2020 and 56 percent in Feb-April 2021), and health-related expenses (38 percent in 2020 and 29 percent in 2021). Less than a fifth of recipient households spent the funds on a business investment.

Figure 10: Use of TASAF money (% of households who received TASAF payment)



6.8 COVID-19 Vaccine Perception

The fifth round of the survey conducted in November-December 2021 collection information on respondents perception of COVID-19 vaccines, their willingness to get vaccinated, and their sources of COVID-19 vaccination information, among others. The results show that, nearly all respondents in the sample are aware of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign being undertaken by the Tanzania government, irrespective of the gender or location of the respondent. In addition, about 19 percent of respondents indicated that at least one person in their household has been vaccinated against COVID-19. While the share of respondents with at least one person being vaccinated in their households appears fairly stable across the different gender groups, the proportion was lowest in Dar es Salaam (16 percent) compared to 22 percent in Other Urban Mainland and 25 percent in Zanzibar.

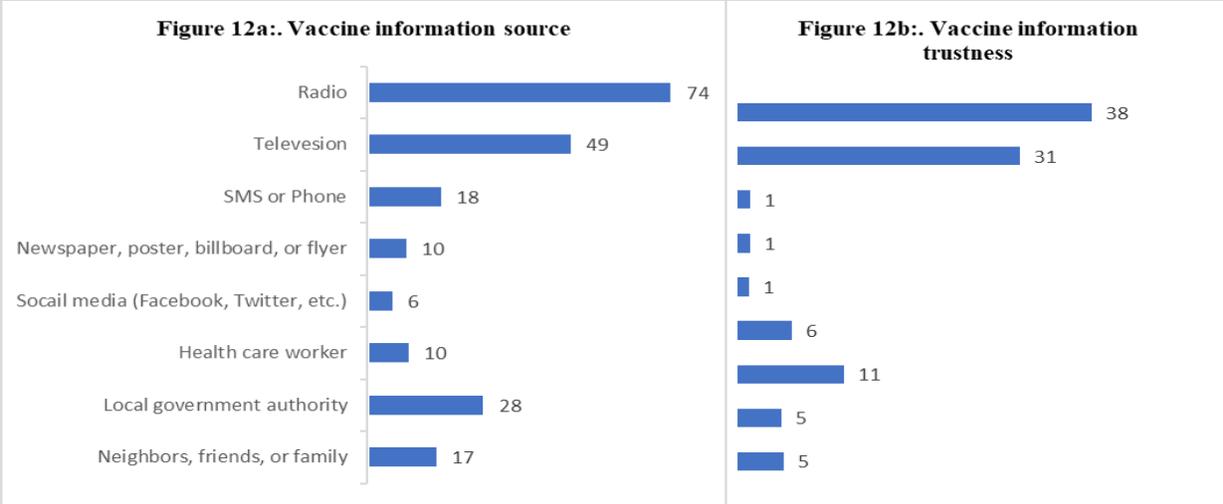


Note: The vaccine awareness question was asked at the respondent level. Anyone in the household is vaccinated if either respondent or any other household member received the COVID-19 vaccine.

The survey respondents who were knowledgeable about the government’s COVID-19 vaccination drive obtained their information from various sources, including radio (74 percent of knowledgeable respondents), television (49 percent), local government authority (28 percent), neighbors, friends or families (17 percent), among others.

6.9 Trusted source of information on COVID-19 vaccination.

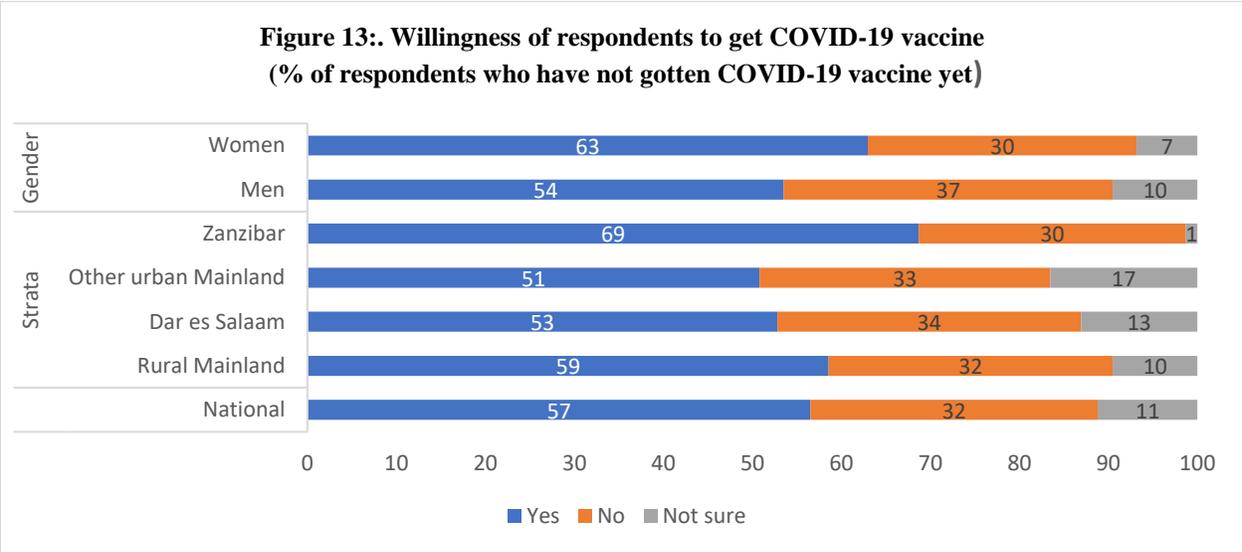
The survey reveal that trusted information from radio source while 31 percent from television source, followed by health workers (11 percent), social media (6 percent) local government authority (5 percent), neighbours, friends or families (5 percent), and 1 percent of respondents trusted information from SMS or phone, social media and newspaper, billboard, or flyer.



Note: This question was to the respondents who are aware of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign in Tanzania. Multiple answers were allowed for sources of vaccine information; thus, the total percentage could be more than 100 percent.

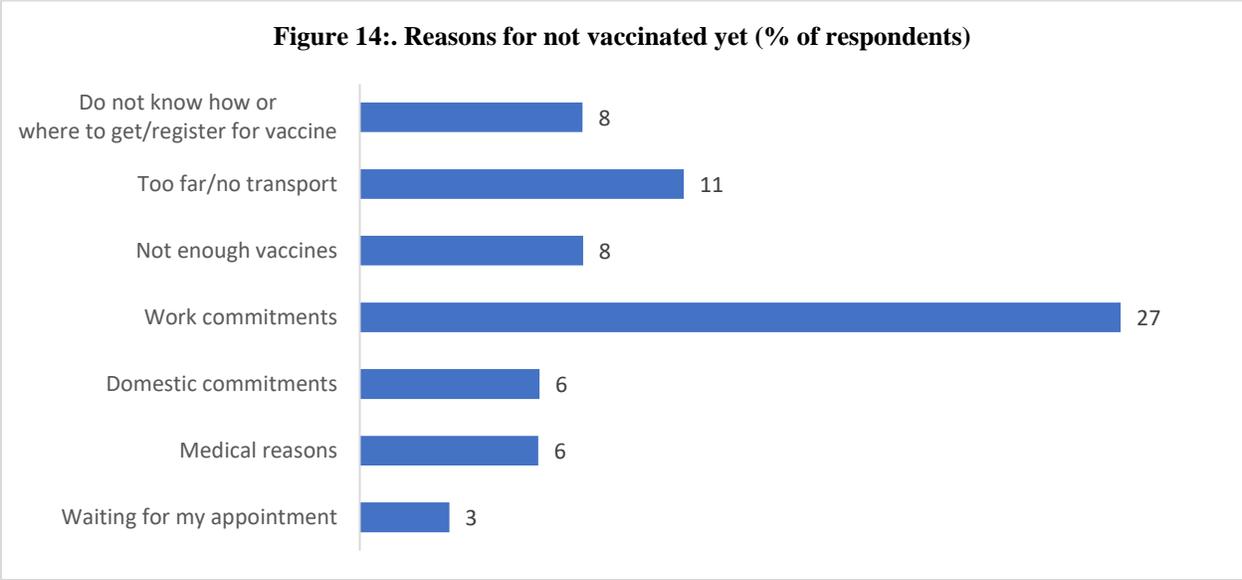
6.10 Willingness of respondents to get COVID-19 vaccine

Among those respondents who were yet to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, more than 50 percent of them were willing to get one, while 32 percent were undecided. Across the four different survey domains, the proportion of unvaccinated respondents willing to get vaccinated was highest in Zanzibar (69 percent), followed by Rural Mainland (59 percent) Dar es Salaam (53 percent) and Other Urban Mainland (51 percent). In addition, the share of unvaccinated people that is willing to get vaccinated is higher among women (63 percent) than men (54 percent) (Figure 13).



Note: This question was asked to the respondents who have not received a vaccine yet, irrespective of their awareness of COVID-19 vaccination in Tanzania.

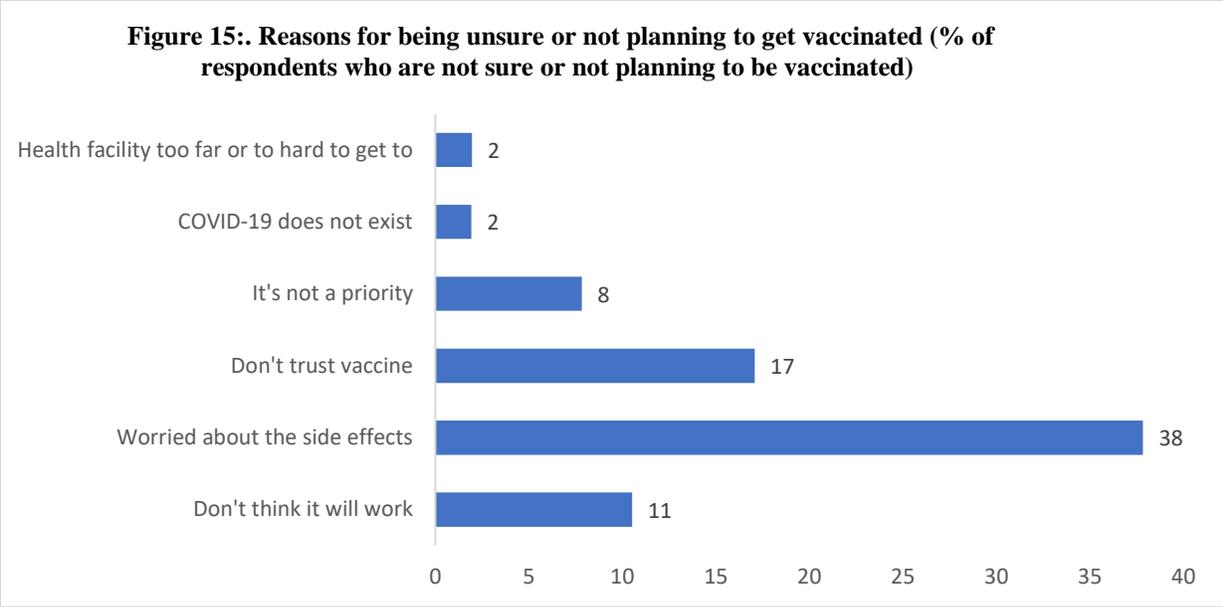
While work commitments appear to be the main reason for not being vaccinated yet, about 8 percent of unvaccinated respondents say they are not vaccinated because of unavailability of vaccine or not sure how/where to register to get vaccinated. About 11 percent also indicated that vaccination locations are too far from their homested. This probably suggests that the government needs to expand the reach of the COVID-19 vaccines in the country.



Note: This question was asked to the respondents who have not gotten a vaccine shot yet but want to get vaccines and are aware of COVID-19 vaccination in Tanzania.

6.11 Reasons for not Vaccinated

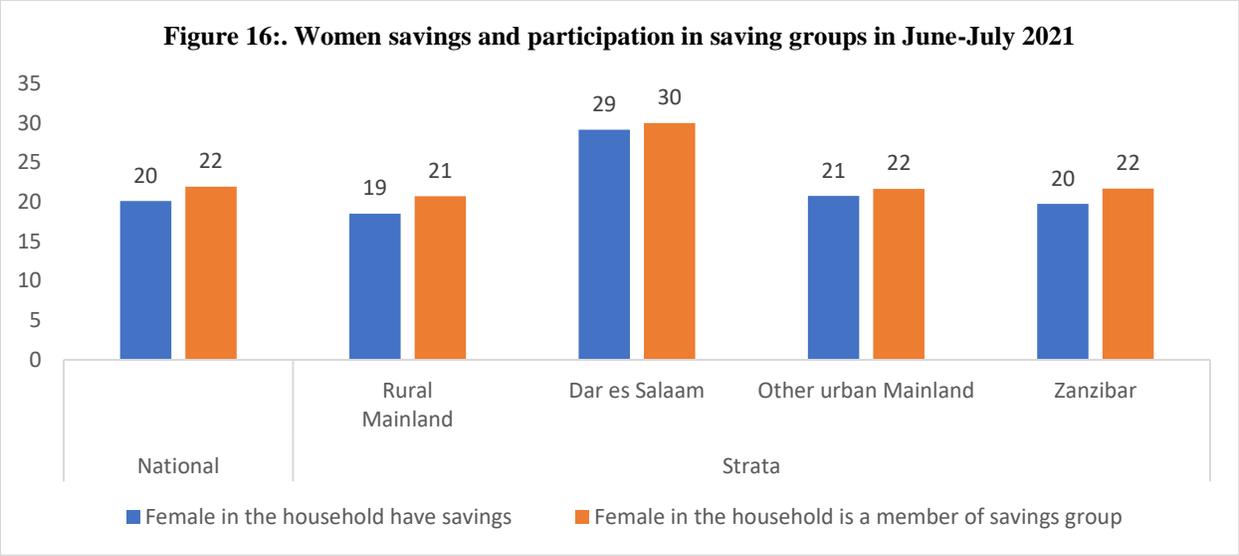
Among those that are indifferent to getting the COVID-19 vaccine, nearly 40 percent of them are concerned about the side effect, while 17 percent do not trust the COVID-19 vaccine in general. About 11 percent are unsure about the efficacy of the vaccine (Figure 15). That notwithstanding, about 32 percent of those that are undecided about whether to get vaccinated indicated that they are willing to take the COVID-19 vaccine if the vaccine is recommended by their doctor/phamarcist/chemist, while 21 percent are willing to do so if the recommendation comes from a religious leader, or family/friends (12 percent).



Note: This question was asked to the respondents who have not gotten a vaccine shot yet and are either not sure or not planning to be vaccinated.

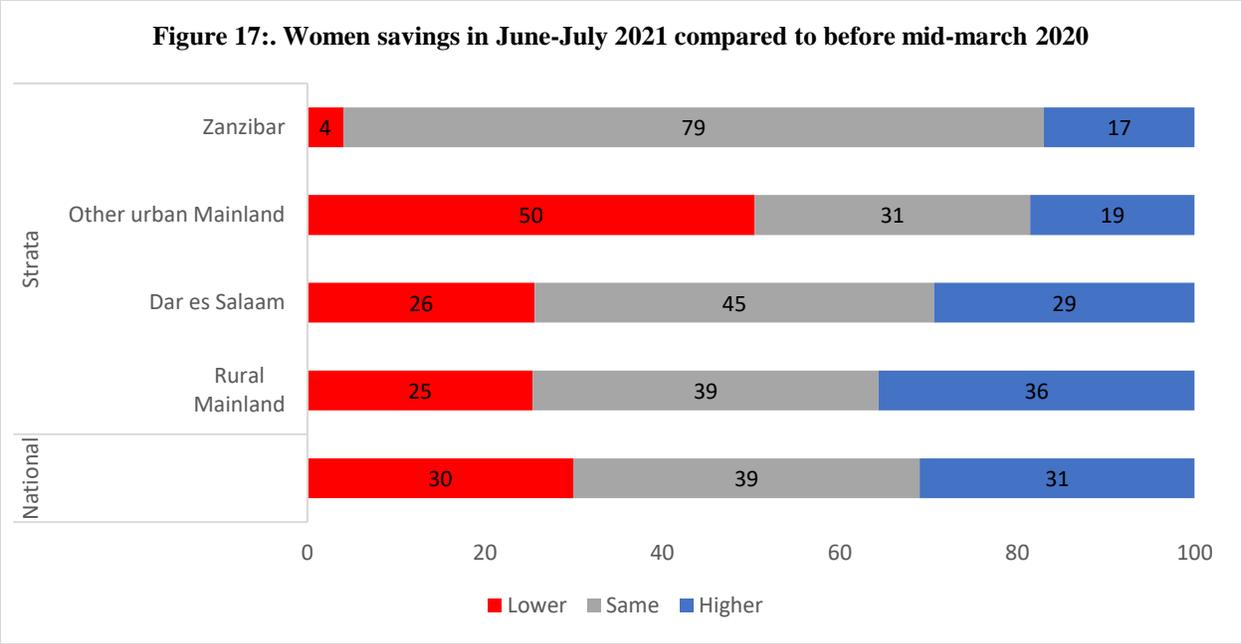
6.12 Women Savings

Household savings and group formation can be an important fallback during economic shocks. During the third round of the HFWMS conducted in June-July 2021, respondents were asked if women in their households had any savings, and if so, whether these were obtained formally at a bank or other financial institutions, or as part of a savings association. About 20 percent of the respondents indicated that at least one woman in their household had savings, while 22 percent responded that at least one woman in their household belongs to a savings association. Across the domains, women savings and group membership appears to be more prevalent among households in Dar es Salaam (29 percent) compared to the other strata; Rural Mainland (19 percent) and Other Urban Mainland (21 percent).



Notes: Sample size is 2,237 for the savings question and 2,230 for the membership in a savings group question. The questions were asked to households with at least one woman.

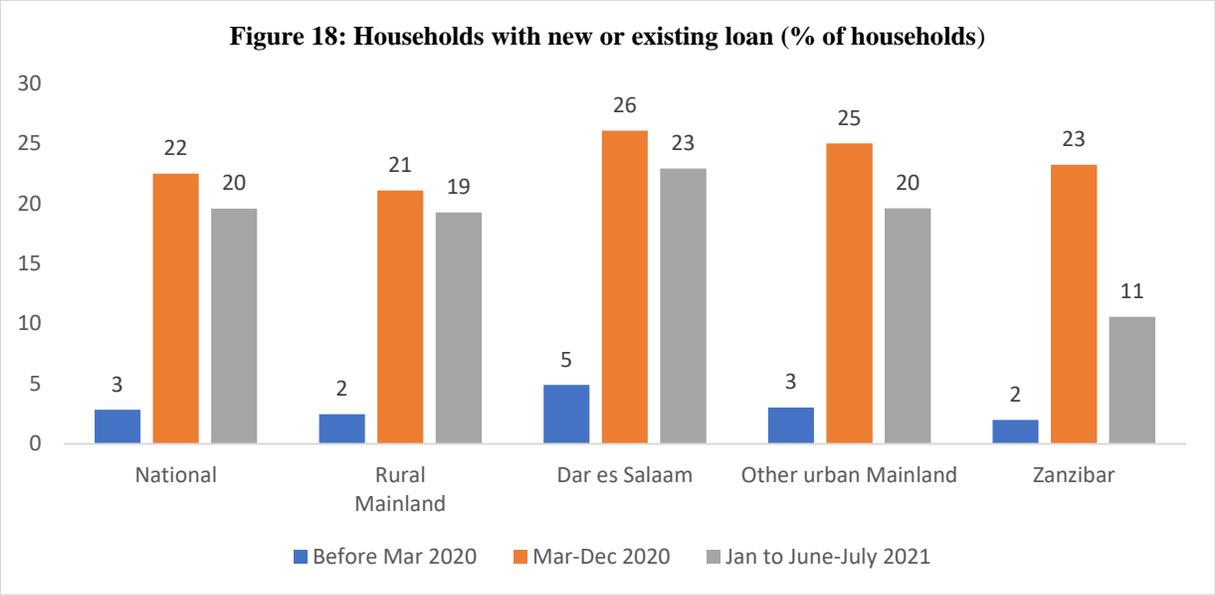
The survey also captured how women’s savings have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; the results show a substantial impact on the saving rates. Around 30 percent of the respondents reported that savings by women in their households were lower compared to before the pandemic, while 31 percent also reported a higher incidence of savings compared to before onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Across domains, the data appear to suggest that the reduction in women’s savings was highest among households located in the Other Urban Mainland (50 percent), followed by households in Dar es Salaam (26 percent) and Rural Mainland (25 percent). Overall, we see that women in Other Urban Mainland have had their saving levels hit hardest with only 19 percent of households reporting an increase compare to the national average of 31 percent. Surprisingly, only 4 percent of the women in Zanzibar faced a reduction in their savings, although 17 percent reported an increase in savings.



Notes: Sample size is 561. Question was asked to households with at least one woman. Question was asked for all households whose female members have savings or is associated with a savings group.

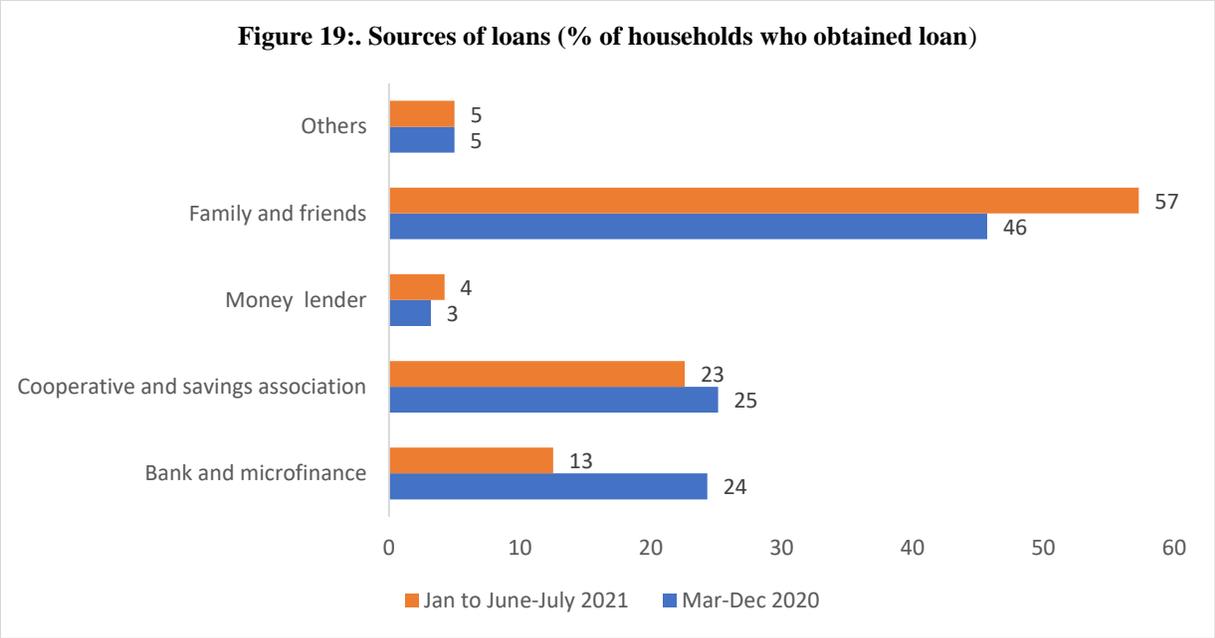
6.13 Credit

In order to understand the shortfall in income and incidence of loans across households due to the shock caused by the pandemic, the survey conducted in June-July 2021 also collected information on new or existing household loans. The survey findings suggest that a large proportion of households have had to take out new loans to cope with the demands of the COVID-19 pandemic. While only 3 percent of households had taken out loans before the pandemic, this had increased to 22 percent during March-December 2020. By June-July 2021, the incidence of household indebtedness decreased only slightly to 20 percent. Across domains, however, it appears that between March and December 2020, the proportion of households that has taken a loan was highest in Dar es Salaam (26 percent) and lowest in Rural Mainland (21 percent) (Figure 18).

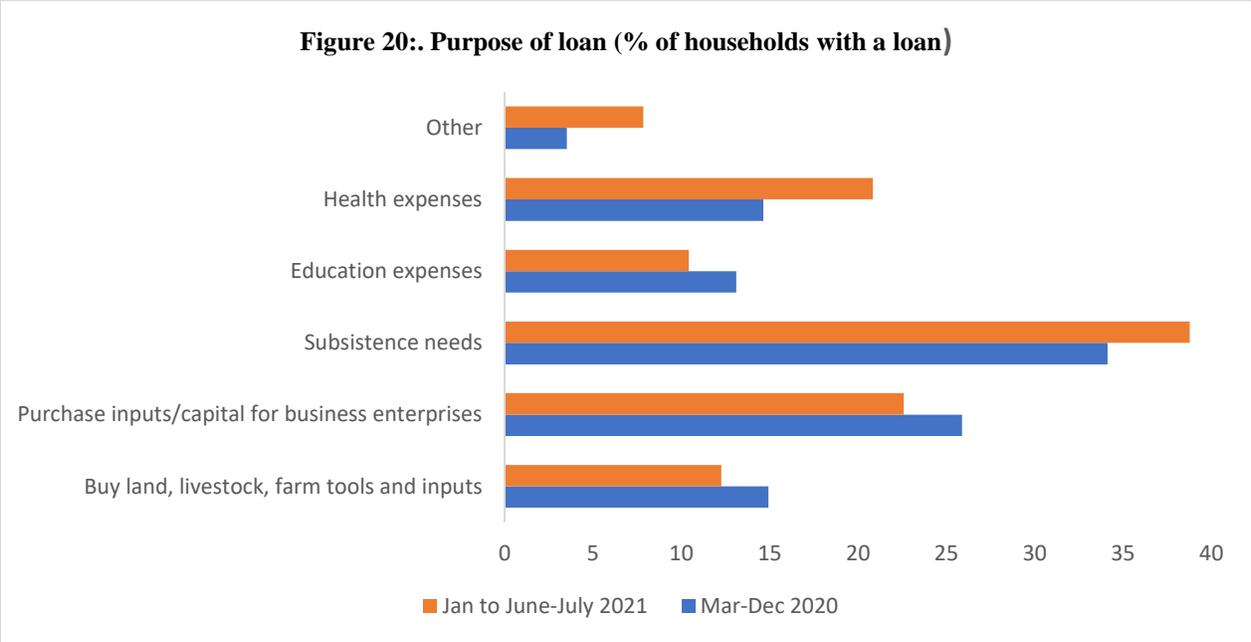


Notes: Three questions were used for this figure. First, respondents were asked “Between March 2020 and December 2020, did you or anyone else in your household successfully borrow money from someone outside the household or from an institution receiving either cash, goods, or services?” Second, “Since January 2021, have you or anyone else in this household successfully borrow money from someone outside the household or from an institution receiving either cash, goods, or services?” Third, “Do you or others in your household have any other loans taken before March 2020 that you have to repay?”

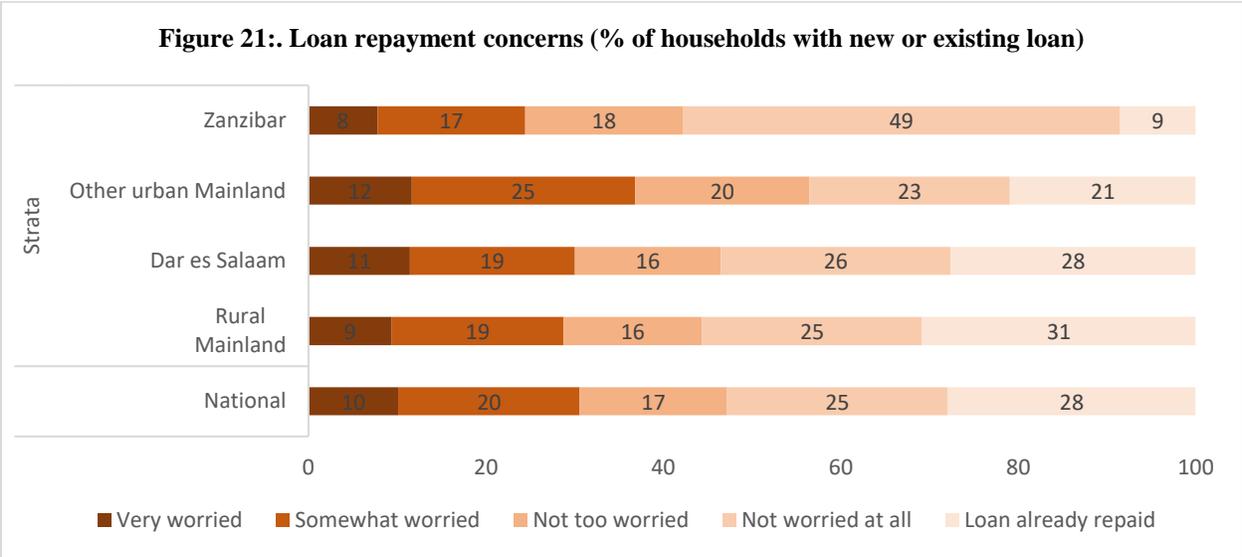
The most common source of borrowing was from family and friends (46 percent during March-December 2020), followed by cooperatives and saving associations (25 percent). The proportion of households that took loans from banks and microfinance institutions dropped substantially (11 percentage points) between the period March-December 2020 and January-July 2021. This suggests that this source of loans became less accessible in 2021 (Figure 19).



During the pandemic, households in general took out loans to meet subsistence needs and this proportion increased somewhat (from 34 to 39 percent) between March-December 2020 to January-July 2021. The second most common reason for taking loans was for business needs (26 percent) and this dropped to 23 percent in 2021 (Figure 20)



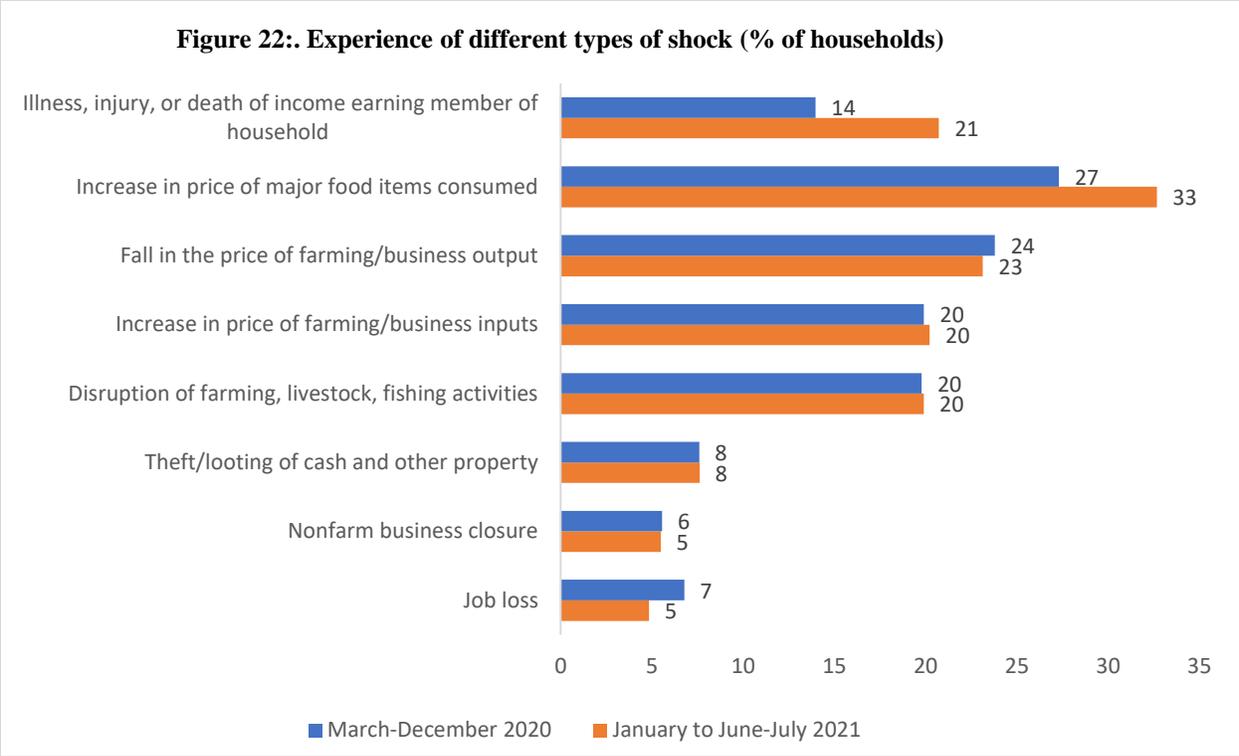
The figure 20 demonstrates, a substantially higher proportion of households had to take on loans during the pandemic. The survey also collected information on repayment of this extra debt. At the national level, at least 30 percent of indebted households were worried about the repayment of their new or existing loans. Across strata, households from Other Urban Mainland are the most concerned about their loan repayment, with almost 37 percent being very worried or somewhat worried; this number is 30 percent in Dar es Salaam and 28 percent in Rural Mainland. Nationally, about 1 in 4 households that took loans since the start of the pandemic have already repaid their loans. Across strata, it appears that households from Rural Mainland have the highest loan repayment percentage (31).



Notes: Sample size is 865. Loans before March 2020, including those not fully paid are considered in this graph.

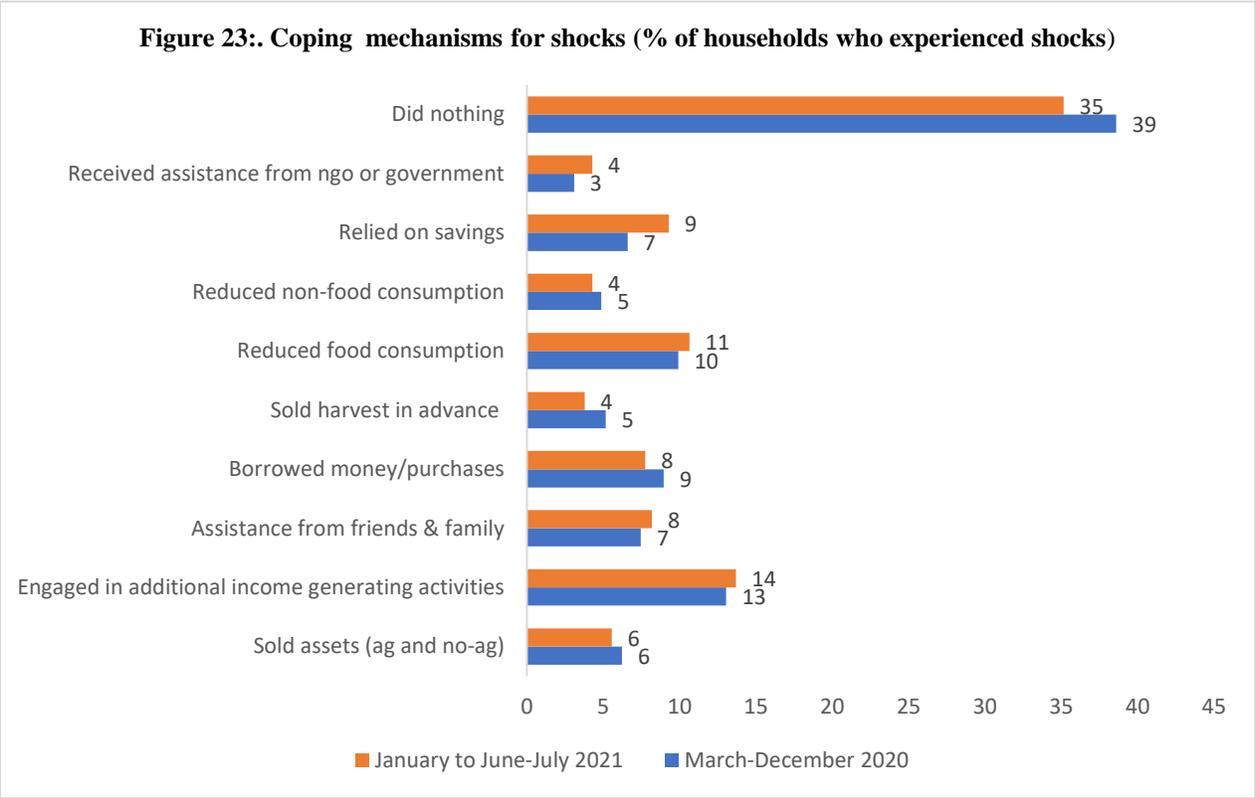
6.14 Shocks and Coping

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted livelihoods through various shocks, including job loss, business closures, inflation, and health issues. An increase in the price of major food items consumed was the most important and sizable shock, affecting 33 percent or 1 in 3 households. This, coupled with a decrease in the price of farming/business output (24 percent) and increase in the price of farming/business inputs and disruption of agricultural activities (20 percent), formed the bulk of the shocks experienced by Tanzanian households. Health also accounted for a sizable proportion of the shocks, with 1 in 5 household facing an illness, injury or death of an income earning member of the household during this period.



Note: Number of observations is 2,330. The Figure shows the percentage of households that experienced different types of shocks by periods

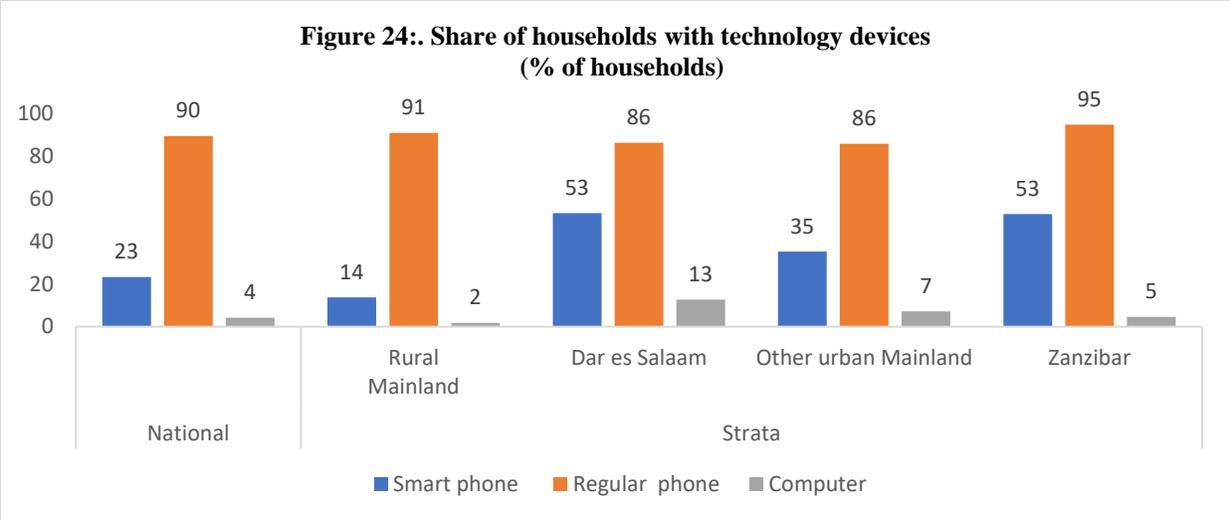
The data shows further that a sizeable proportion of households that experienced shocks did not do anything to cope with it. However, 12-14 percent engaged into additional income generating activities, while about 1 in 10 households reduced food consumption, potentially further impacting their health.



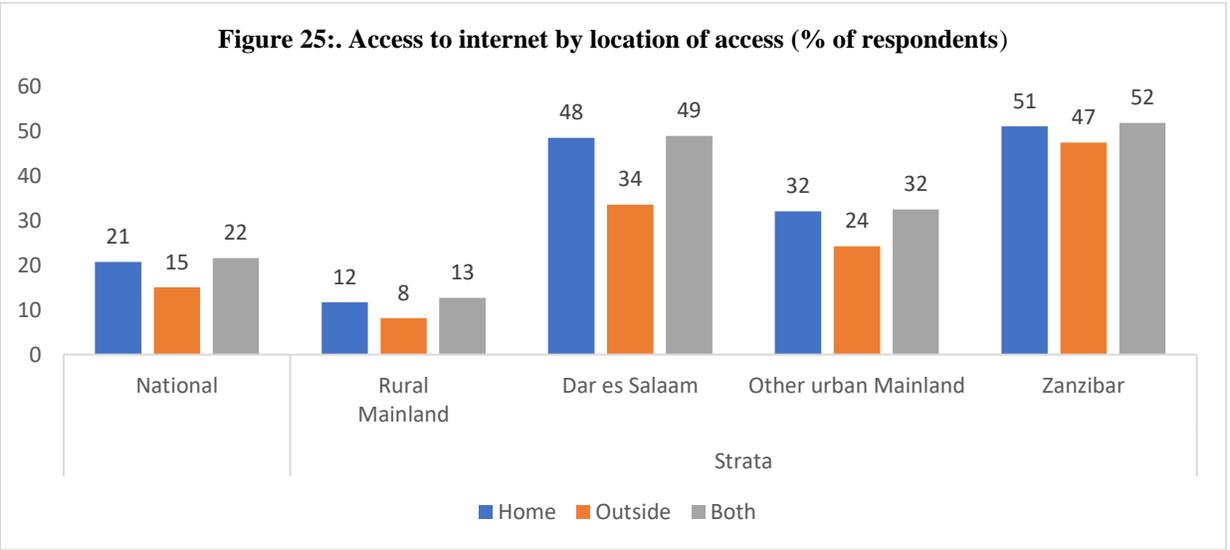
Note: The number of observations is 2,860 for Mar-Dec 2020 and 3,163 for Jan-July 2021. The Figure shows household coping mechanisms when faced with different types of shocks.

6.15 Access to Digital Technology

The fourth round of the survey conducted in September-October 2021 collected information on household access to digital devices and services. Over 90 percent of the households had a regular phone, with 23 percent having access to a smart phone and only 4 percent to a computer. Across the different strata, we see that Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam had the highest incidence of smart phones in the country at 53 percent, The proportion of household with access to a computer was highest in Dar es Salaam (13 percent).

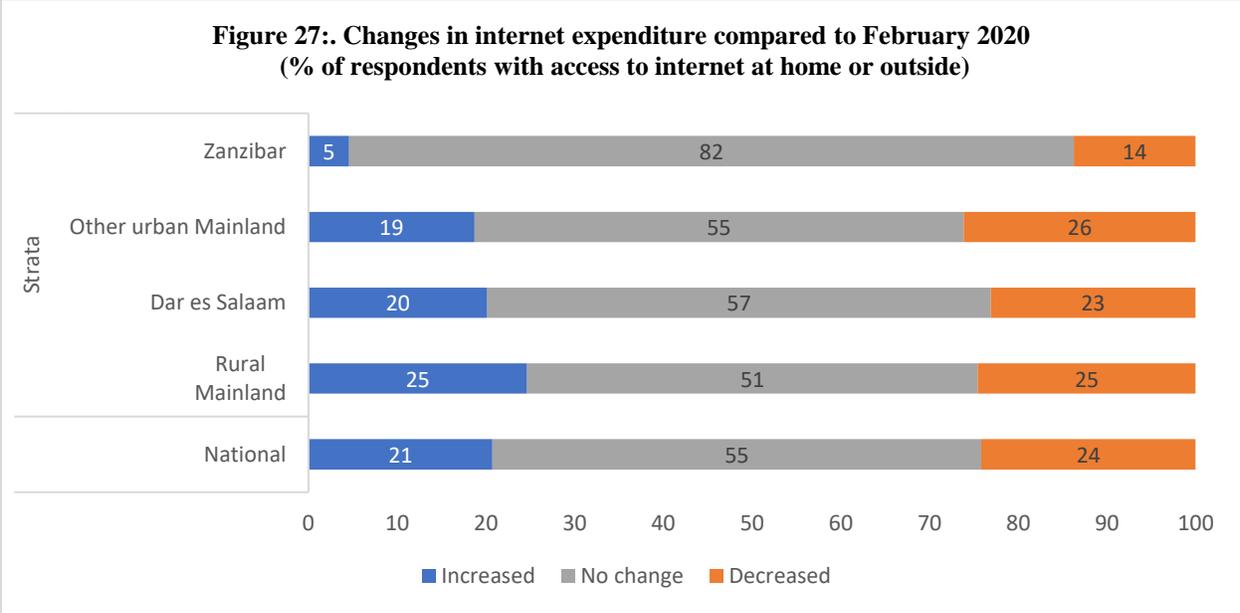


The data also shows that at National level 21 percent of households had access to internet at home, 15 percent outside the house and 22 percent had access both inside the house and outside. Access to the internet at home and outside is highest in Zanzibar (52 percent), closely followed by Dar es Salaam (49 percent) and Rural Mainland (13 percent). There appears to be a disparity in terms of internet access across the country with the more urban areas having a much higher internet access.



Internet expenditure has increased since the start of the pandemic. Overall, internet expenditures increased for 21 percent of households. This trend holds true across the different domains, except for Zanzibar where only 5 percent of the households increased internet expenditure. Building on the changes in expenditure, the survey also measured the change in internet use since the start of

the pandemic. The data shows that changes in internet usage is in sync with expenditure, with 21 percent of households experiencing a surge in internet use since the start of the pandemic.



Note: Question asked was “Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, how is your Internet expenditure compare to February 2020?”

7 Challenges

During data collection more time used than expected to attain the intended sample of 3,000 households due to most phone numbers either being unregistered, or registered to new/different people. Some respondents at first did not trust our enumerators when they called them for an interview because they used to see us in face to face interview due to that some blocked our interviewers. Network coverage also was a challenge in some part of the country due to geographical location some area have bad network reception that led to inability to reach all intended respondents. This survey based on households who owned cell phone from the previous survey database during implementation we found that some respondents do not own cell phones and therefore registered phone numbers of the neighbours or local leaders so ask them to look them so that we can interview them using their phone.

8 Conclusion

The results show that, nationally, the proportion of respondents who were working before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic (January 2020) stood at about 72 percent, but had decreased to 67 percent in February 2021. The survey results reveal that the income source that dropped most commonly was income from household businesses (43 percent of household indicating that this income source had dropped), farming and fishing (44 percent), government assistance (44 percent), and wage employment (35 percent (Figure 6).

The results show that, nearly all respondents in the sample are aware of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign being undertaken by the Tanzania government, irrespective of the gender or location of the respondent. Among those respondents who were yet to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, more than 50 percent of them were willing to get one, while 32 percent were undecided.

The survey results on access to digital technology reveal that over 90 percent of the households had a regular phone, with 23 percent having access to a smart phone and only 4 percent to a computer. Across the different strata, we see that Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam had the highest incidence of smart phones in the country at 53 percent, The proportion of household with access to a computer was highest in Dar es Salaam (13 percent). The data also shows that at National level 21 percent of households had access to internet at home, 15 percent outside the house and 22 percent had access both inside the house and outside.

9 Annex

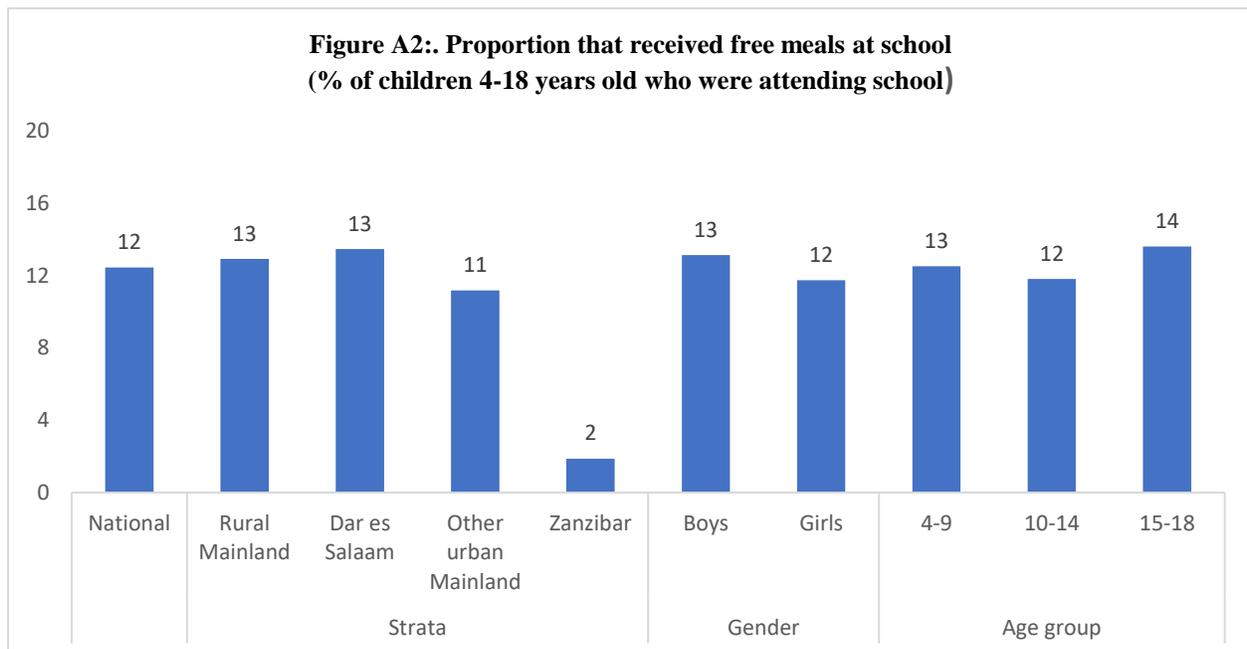
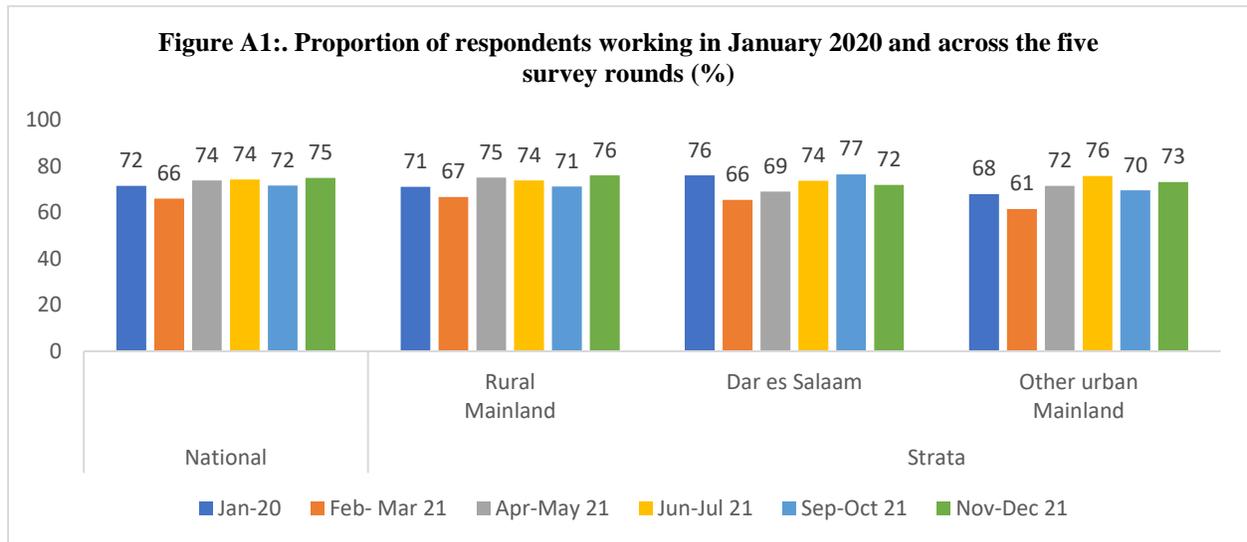
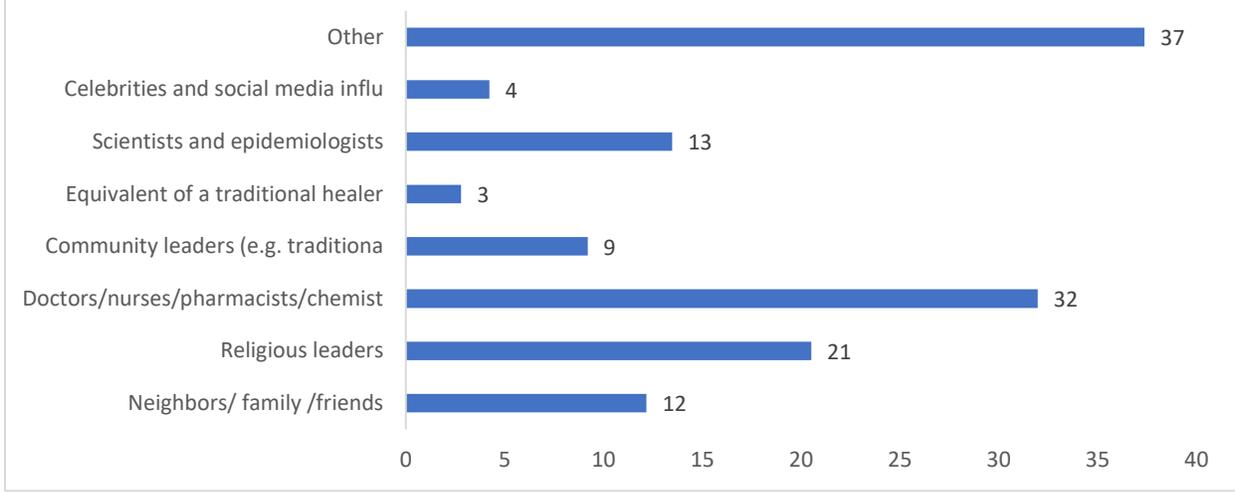


Figure A3: More likely to get vaccinated if recommendation comes from (% of respondents who are unsure or not planning to)



Note: This question was asked to respondents who have not gotten COVID-19 vaccine shot yet and are either unsure or not planning to be vaccinated.

Figure A4: Internet use compared to february 2020 (% of respondents with access to internet at home or outside)

