Bolivia

# Rapid Mobile Phone Surveys (RaMPS) on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) and COVID-19 

October, 2021
The Rapid Mobile Phone Survey (RaMPS) on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) and COVID-19 in Bolivia was conducted to understand people's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors about COVID-19 and to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on NCDs and mental health.

The computer-assisted telephone interview survey was based on a sample of 2,000 adults age 18 and older and employed random-digit-dialing (RDD) methods to produce key indicators stratified by sex. A total of 14,217 mobile phone numbers were dialed, of which 5,992 mobile phone users were contacted, and yielded 2,000 interviews. The cooperation rate* was 33.4\%. Data were collected between September 14 and October 8, 2021.

| Behavioral impact of COVID-19 | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Percentage who avoided social contact or practiced social distancing in the last 2 weeks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Always | 48.5 | (46.0-51.0) | 45.1 | (41.5-48.7) | 51.8 | (48.3-55.4) |
| Sometimes | 37.3 | (34.9-39.7) | 38.4 | (34.9-41.9) | 36.3 | (32.9-39.6) |
| Never | 14.2 | (12.4-15.9) | 16.5 | (13.9-19.1) | 11.9 | (9.6-14.2) |
| Percentage who avoided public places in the last 2 weeks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Always | 23.3 | (21.1-25.4) | 22.9 | (19.8-26.0) | 23.6 | (20.6-26.6) |
| Sometimes | 57.2 | (54.7-59.7) | 54.6 | (51.0-58.3) | 59.7 | (56.2-63.2) |
| Never | 19.6 | (17.5-21.6) | 22.5 | (19.4-25.5) | 16.7 | (14.0-19.4) |
| Percentage who avoided public transport in the last 2 weeks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Always | 31.7 | (29.3-34.1) | 33.3 | (29.8-36.8) | 30.1 | (26.8-33.4) |
| Sometimes | 37.4 | (35.0-39.9) | 34.5 | (31.1-37.9) | 40.3 | (36.8-43.8) |
| Never | 30.9 | (28.5-33.2) | 32.2 | (28.8-35.5) | 29.6 | (26.3-32.9) |
| Percentage who used a mask or chinstrap when they left home in the last 2 weeks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Always | 92.0 | (90.7-93.3) | 90.9 | (88.9-92.9) | 93.1 | (91.4-94.9) |
| Sometimes | 6.9 | (5.6-8.1) | 7.6 | (5.8-9.4) | 6.2 | (4.5-7.8) |
| Never | 1.1 | (0.6-1.6) | 1.5 | (0.8-2.2) | 0.7 | (0.1-1.2) |
| Living conditions during COVID-19 | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Impact on work or job: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost job permanently | 17.9 | (16.0-19.8) | 15.0 | (12.4-17.5) | 20.8 | (17.9-23.6) |
| Lost job temporarily | 31.4 | (29.1-33.7) | 34.9 | (31.4-38.3) | 27.9 | (24.8-31.1) |
| No impact on their work or was retired or out of the workforce | 50.7 | (48.2-53.3) | 50.2 | (46.5-53.8) | 51.3 | (47.8-54.8) |
| Impact on income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reduced income | 70.8 | (68.5-73.1) | 67.4 | (63.9-70.8) | 74.2 | (71.1-77.3) |
| Increased income | 3.2 | (2.3-4.1) | 3.0 | (1.7-4.3) | 3.4 | (2.1-4.6) |
| No impact on their work or was retired or out of the workforce | 26.0 | (23.8-28.3) | 29.7 | (26.3-33.0) | 22.5 | (19.5-25.4) |


| COVID-19 prevention media sources | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Percentage who think official prevention messages have influenced behavior changes that protects against COVID-19 | 82.1 | (80.1-84.1) | 80.4 | (77.5-83.3) | 83.7 | (81.0-86.4) |
| Most trusted source of information to change behavior related to COVID-19: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Health | 36.4 | (34.0-38.9) | 34.0 | (30.6-37.4) | 38.8 | (35.3-42.3) |
| Religious community | 5.5 | (4.3-6.6) | 5.9 | (4.2-7.5) | 5.1 | (3.5-6.6) |
| Friends and family | 10.3 | (8.8-11.9) | 10.5 | (8.2-12.8) | 10.1 | (8.0-12.2) |
| Community leader or leader | 0.9 | (0.5-1.4) | 1.3 | (0.5-2.0) | 0.6 | (0.1-1.1) |
| Independent medical societies | 8.9 | (7.4-10.4) | 9.8 | (7.6-12.0) | 8.1 | (6.1-10.1) |
| Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization | 31.4 | (29.1-33.9) | 30.7 | (27.4-34.3) | 32.1 | (28.9-35.5) |
| None | 3.4 | (2.5-4.4) | 4.4 | (2.9-5.8) | 2.5 | (1.4-3.6) |
| Another source | 3.1 | (2.2-4.0) | 3.5 | (2.1-4.9) | 2.7 | (1.5-3.9) |
| Main media source for COVID-19 prevention information: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Television | 41.7 | (39.3-44.2) | 37.5 | (34.0-41.0) | 45.9 | (42.4-49.4) |
| Radio | 6.5 | (5.2-7.7) | 7.0 | (5.2-8.9) | 5.9 | (4.3-7.6) |
| Websites | 8.7 | (7.2-10.1) | 9.6 | (7.4-11.8) | 7.8 | (5.8-9.7) |
| WhatsApp | 4.8 | (3.7-5.9) | 5.0 | (3.4-6.6) | 4.6 | (3.0-6.2) |
| Social media | 36.7 | (34.3-39.0) | 39.2 | (35.8-42.7) | 34.1 | (30.9-37.4) |
| None | 1.2 | (0.7-1.8) | 1.2 | (0.5-1.8) | 1.3 | (0.4-2.3) |
| Other | 0.5 | (0.2-0.7) | 0.5 | (0.1-0.9) | 0.4 | (0.0-0.8) |


| Access to services | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ | $\%$ | $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ | $\%$ | $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ |
| Percentage who needed mental health services because of the <br> COVID-19 pandemic | 11.5 | $(9.9-13.0)$ | 10.3 | $(8.2-12.3)$ | 12.6 | $(10.3-15.0)$ |
| Among those who needed mental health services because of the <br> COVID-19 pandemic, percentage who consulted mental health services | 36.4 | $(29.7-43.2)$ | 43.4 | $(33.3-53.4)$ | 30.9 | $(22.0-39.7)$ |
| Percentage who were told by a doctor or other health <br> professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension | 18.7 | $(16.7-20.7)$ | 16.5 | $(13.9-19.2)$ | 20.8 | $(17.9-23.7)$ |
| Among those diagnosed with hypertension, percentage who use <br> medication for hypertension | 48.0 | $(41.8-54.1)$ | 44.1 | $(35.0-53.2)$ | 51.0 | $(42.7-59.4)$ |
| Among those diagnosed who use hypertension medication, percentage <br> who had to stop using it during the pandemic | 22.7 | $(15.6-29.7)$ | 19.0 | $(9.0-29.1)$ | 25.1 | $(15.5-34.8)$ |
| Percentage who were told by a doctor or other health <br> professional that they have high blood sugar or diabetes | 10.5 | $(8.9-12.0)$ | 9.0 | $(6.9-11.1)$ | 11.9 | $(9.5-14.3)$ |
| Among those diagnosed with diabetes, percentage who use medication <br> for diabetes management | 38.4 | $(30.6-46.3)$ | 37.0 | $(25.4-48.5)$ | 39.6 | $(28.9-50.2)$ |
| Among those diagnosed who use diabetes medication, percentage who <br> had to stop using it during the pandemic | 19.5 | $(10.9-28.1)$ | 25.0 | $(9.9-40.0)$ | 15.7 | $(6.0-25.5)$ |


| COVID-19 vaccine receptivity | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Percentage who were vaccinated against COVID-19 | 73.6 | (71.4-75.8) | 71.7 | (68.5-74.8) | 75.5 | (72.6-78.4) |
| Among unvaccinated, percentage who would get a COVID-19 vaccine if it were available today: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Definitely yes | 29.1 | (24.8-33.4) | 27.3 | (21.5-33.1) | 31.2 | (24.9-37.5) |
| Probably yes | 37.2 | (32.7-41.8) | 37.0 | (30.7-43.3) | 37.5 | (30.8-44.1) |
| Probably not | 12.4 | (9.4-15.4) | 10.8 | (6.9-14.7) | 14.3 | (9.6-19.0) |
| Definitely not | 21.2 | (17.4-25.1) | 24.8 | (19.1-30.6) | 17.1 | (12.1-22.0) |


| COVID-19 vaccine receptivity | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Among those unvaccinated who would get a vaccine if it were available today, percentage who would receive it: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As soon as possible | 51.1 | (45.2-56.9) | 50.2 | (42.0-58.4) | 52.0 | (43.6-60.3) |
| Plan to wait | 48.9 | (43.1-54.8) | 49.8 | (41.6-58.0) | 48.0 | (39.7-56.4) |
| Among those unvaccinated who would get a vaccine if it were available today, percentage who would prefer to get it at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public hospital | 17.7 | (13.2-22.2) | 13.4 | (7.9-18.9) | 22.3 | (15.2-29.5) |
| Private hospital | 11.3 | (7.5-15.1) | 13.7 | (8.0-19.5) | 8.7 | (3.8-13.6) |
| Out-of-network site (mass vaccination site) | 5.0 | (2.5-7.4) | 5.6 | (2.2-9.0) | 4.3 | (0.6-7.9) |
| Health center | 50.4 | (44.6-56.2) | 46.6 | (38.5-54.8) | 54.5 | (46.1-62.9) |
| Pharmacy | 2.3 | (0.5-4.1) | 3.7 | (0.4-7.0) | 0.8 | (0.0-1.9) |
| At Home | 11.6 | (8.1-15.2) | 13.6 | (8.7-18.6) | 9.4 | (4.3-14.5) |
| Other | 1.7 | (0.2-3.2) | 3.2 | (0.3-6.2) |  | (.-.) |
| Among those unvaccinated who would not get a vaccine if it were available today, main reason why they would not get it: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do not think it is safe | 19.5 | (14.8-24.3) | 18.8 | (12.2-25.4) | 20.4 | (13.7-27.2) |
| Do not think it is effective | 8.2 | (5.1-11.3) | 9.7 | (5.0-14.5) | 6.4 | (2.7-10.1) |
| Waiting for a specific COVID-19 vaccine brand | 14.8 | (10.9-18.8) | 17.0 | (11.3-22.7) | 12.2 | (6.9-17.5) |
| Waiting to decide | 9.9 | (6.8-13.0) | 6.8 | (3.5-10.1) | 13.7 | (8.2-19.2) |
| Think he/she will get COVID-19 | 1.4 | (0.0-3.0) | 1.1 | (0.0-3.3) | 1.7 | (0.0-4.1) |
| Do not believe in vaccination | 15.9 | (12.1-19.8) | 18.4 | (12.6-24.2) | 12.9 | (8.1-17.7) |
| Other | 30.2 | (24.9-35.4) | 28.2 | (21.3-35.0) | 32.6 | (24.6-40.7) |
| Percentage who know where to get a COVID-19 test | 80.1 | (78.1-82.1) | 78.9 | (76.0-81.9) | 81.2 | (78.4-84.0) |

*The cooperation rate is the number of complete interviews divided by the number of interviews (complete plus partial) plus the number of non-interviews that involve the identification of and contact with an eligible respondent (refusal and break-off plus other).

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