

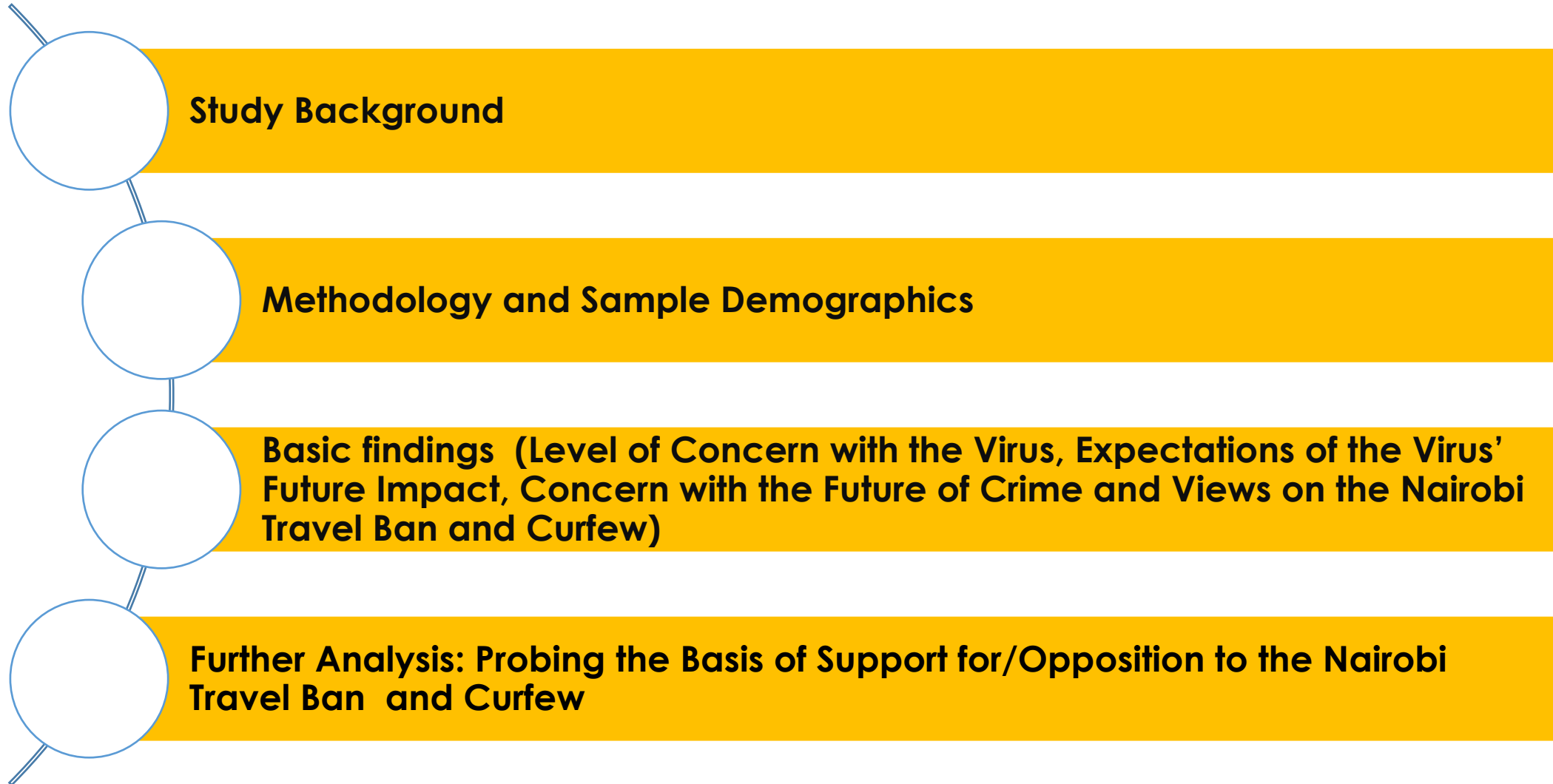


Majority of Nairobi's Low Income Earners' Hopes Not Met by Presidential Announcement of 6th June 2020

Round 2 Survey on the Covid-19 Global Pandemic in Nairobi's Low-Income Areas: Opinion on the Nairobi Area Travel Restriction and Curfew

7th June 2020

Release No. 1

A vertical diagram on the left side of the page consists of four white circles connected by thin blue lines. Each circle is positioned to the left of a horizontal yellow bar that contains a section title. The bars are stacked vertically, with the top bar at the top and the bottom bar at the bottom.

- Study Background**
- Methodology and Sample Demographics**
- Basic findings (Level of Concern with the Virus, Expectations of the Virus' Future Impact, Concern with the Future of Crime and Views on the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew)**
- Further Analysis: Probing the Basis of Support for/Opposition to the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew**



Study Background



- ❑ Given the actual and future potential impact of the Covid-19 virus pandemic in Kenya in both public health and socio-economic terms, TIFA launched a multi-round panel survey at the end of April to reveal its impact among residents of Nairobi's low-income areas. (Note: In a panel survey, the same respondents are interviewed for each Round.)
- ❑ Having collected, analyzed and released the data from Round One of the survey on May 9, TIFA undertook Round Two on June 2 with an expected completion data of June 9. Although nearly all of the issues covered in Round One have been included in the current Round Two survey, several new ones were added, including views on whether the restrictions in place – the travel ban into and out of Nairobi, and the 7pm-to-5am curfew – should remain in force.
- ❑ This meant that data collection was on-going on Saturday, June 6 when President Kenyatta addressed the nation and announced that, various among other measures, the travel ban would remain, while the hours of the curfew would be reduced to 9pm-to-4am as from June 7.



- ❑ Immediately following the President's announcement, TIFA temporarily halted data collection in order that the questionnaire incorporate this (at least partially) new reality, after which the data collection resumed.
- ❑ However, based on the data collected prior to his announcement, TIFA has undertaken to issue this Release which captures views about these two restrictions given how great an impact they have had (and will continue to have) on the lives of the survey's respondents. In other words, this Release is based entirely on interviews conducted before 4pm on 6th June 2020.
- ❑ A number of additional Releases will be forthcoming following completion of data collection in the near future.

The Size of Nairobi's Low-Income Population and the Representativeness of the Sample



Total population of Nairobi is **4.3 million** according to KNBS 2019.

2.5 million people are living in low-income areas (approx. 58% of Nairobi).

As such, the sample employed in this series of surveys represents over half of Nairobi's total population.

Methodology: Data Collection

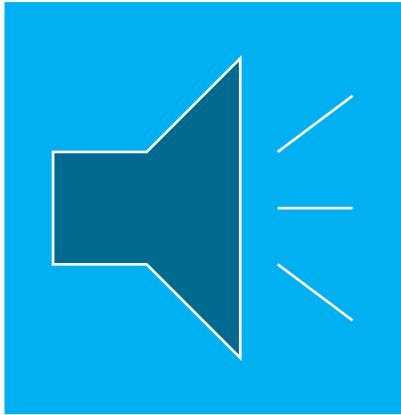


Sub-topic	Detailed Information
Field work dates	2 nd to 6 th June 2020
Geographical scope of study	Nairobi County's low-income areas (Huruma, Kibera, Mathare, Korogocho, Mukuru kwa Njenga, Kawangware)
Target respondents	Adults (18+ years)
Sample size	375 respondents (Male = 190, Female = 185)
Margin-of-error (Total Sample)	+/- 5.1% (Note: Sub-sample results have higher error-margins.)
Data collection methodology	Telephonic – calls made to respondents recruited face-to-face in previous surveys.

The safety and well-being of our office and research field staff, as well as of our survey respondents, is paramount during this period of the COVID-19 threat. In aligning with government guidelines to minimize movements and promote safe (i.e., physical) distancing, TIFA has set up a virtual-call center platform allowing the field staff to make interview-calls from their homes.

The main focus of this Release is the following question taken from Round Two of this multi-round panel survey project:

Whether (before the President's announcement) the respondents supported or opposed the two main measures in force since April 5 to reduce the spread of the virus affecting them most directly: (1) the ban on travel into and out of the metropolitan area, and (2) the imposition of a 7pm-to-5am curfew.



This is explored through correlating views on a number of other questions with this central one. In particular, the analytical question is:

Given that the survey's respondents differ as to whether they wanted these two restrictions to continue, what might account for this split in opinion? And more broadly, what do the underlying bases (reasons) for this split imply for on-going efforts to both contain the Covid-19 virus and address the economic plight of those suffering as a direct result of such containment efforts?



Sample Demographics

Demographics: Gender, Age and Education

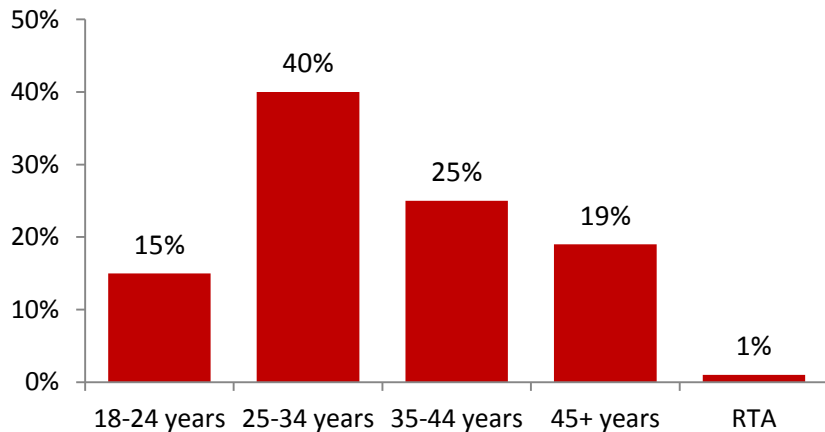


Gender

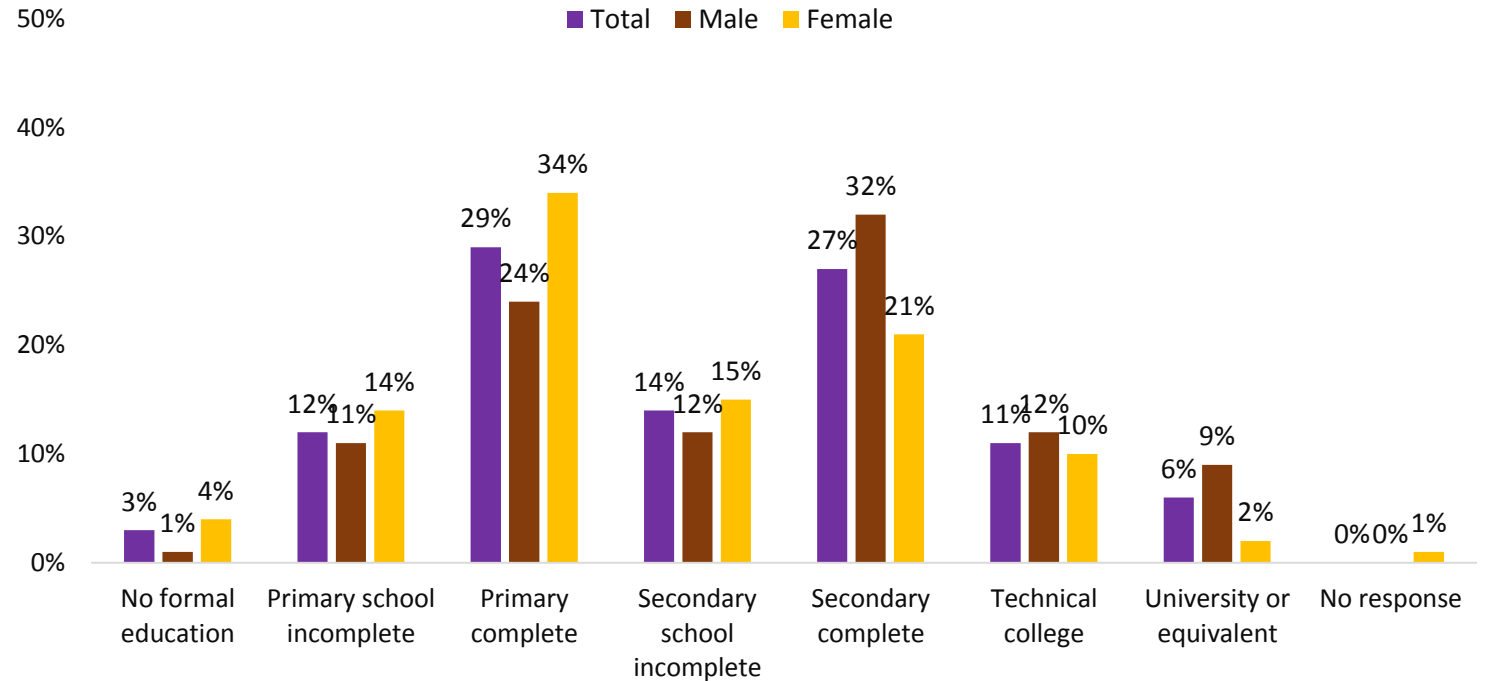


- ❑ The sample has a slightly higher number of men than women.
- ❑ The largest age group category is that of 25-34 years.
- ❑ In terms of education, 44% did not study past primary school and another 14% did not complete secondary school.

Age Groups



Level of Education



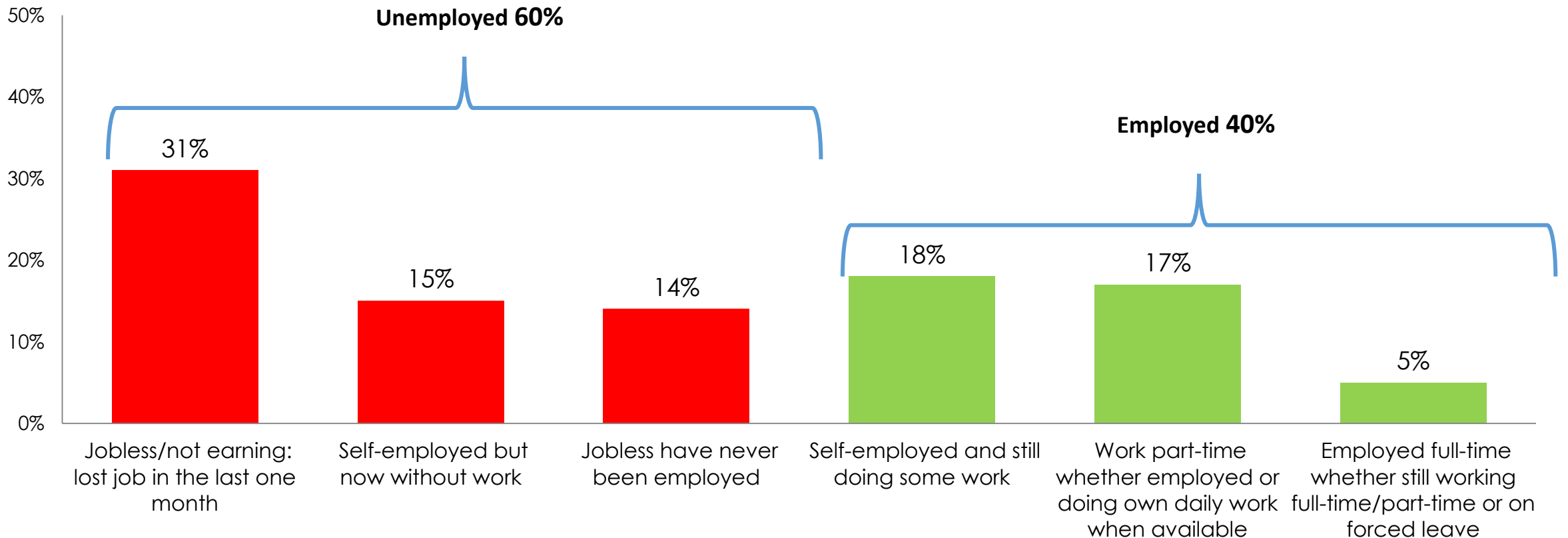
Base= Total = 375 ; Male = 190; Female = 185

Demographics: Employment Status



- ❑ A majority of the sample are unemployed with half of these respondents having recently lost their source of livelihood in the last one month.

Current Employment Status

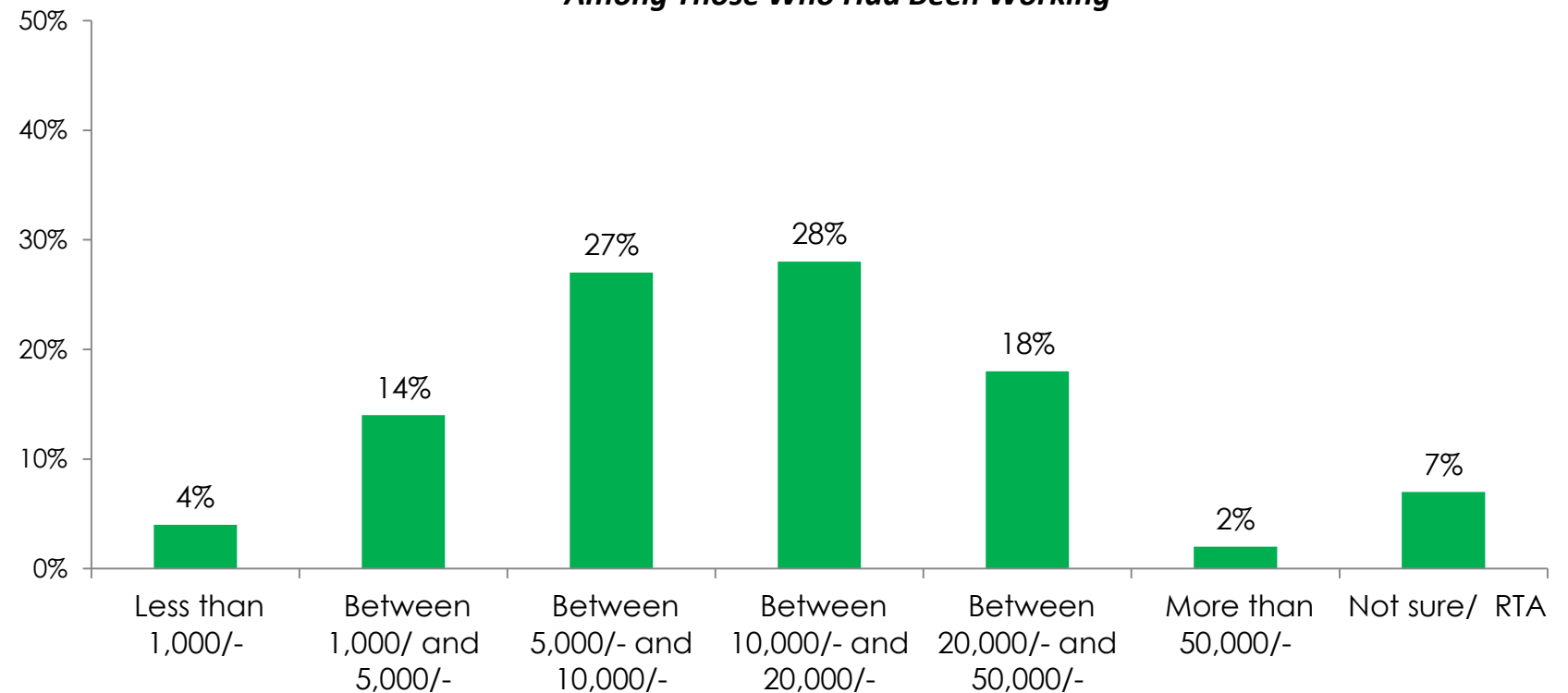


Pre-Virus Income Levels (among those who had been working)



- ❑ Only about one-fifth of all respondents who had been working earned more than KES 20,000 per month before the restrictions to counter the virus were implemented.
- ❑ 45% of the sample earned less than the minimum wage as set by the Government of Kenya's Regulation of Wages Order (2019).

**Estimated Monthly Income Before the Virus Crisis:
Among Those Who Had Been Working**



Q: About how much money, if any, were you earning per month before this virus crisis began?

Base=321 (Those who are/were employed and self employed)



Key Issues:

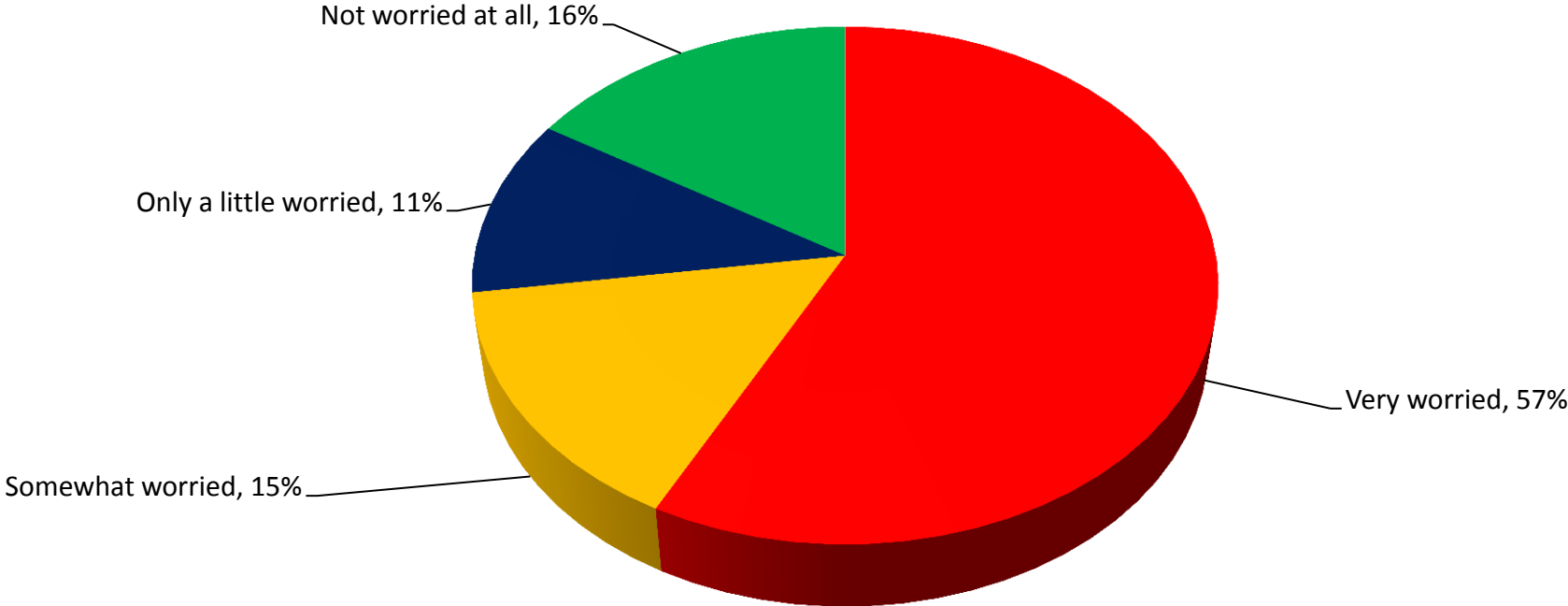
- Level of Concern with the Virus
- Expectations of the Virus' Future Impact
- Concern with the Future of Crime
- Views on the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew

Anxiety Level About Contracting the Virus: by Total



More than half of all respondents are “very worried” about contracting the Covid-19 virus.

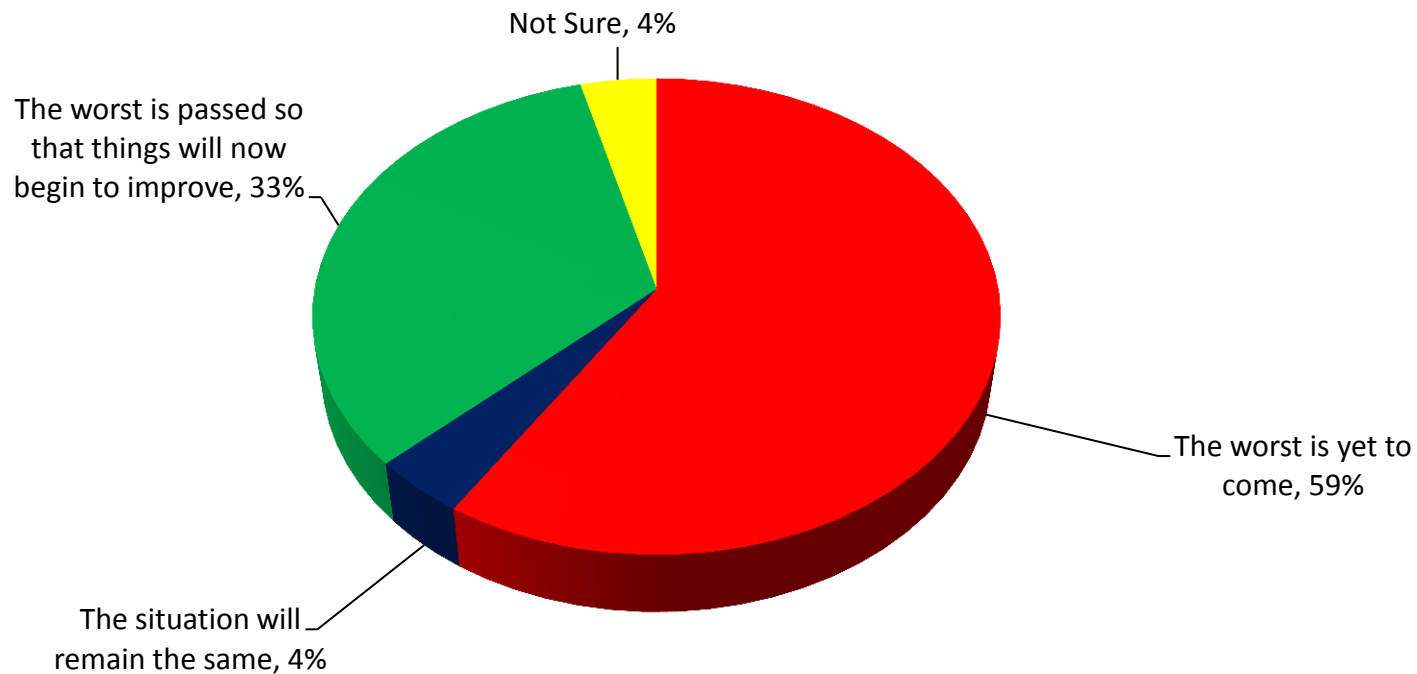
Level of Worry About Contracting the Covid-19 Virus



Q: How worried are you about getting infected with Corona/COVID-19? Would you say that you are...?

Base= 375 (all respondents)

Expectations of the Impact of the Covid-19 Virus Over the Next Few Months



- ❑ Only one-third of all respondents believe that “the worst is passed”, while nearly twice as many expect that the “worst is yet to come” regarding the situation of the Covid-19 virus in the country. By contrast, very few expect the current situation is likely to remain unchanged.

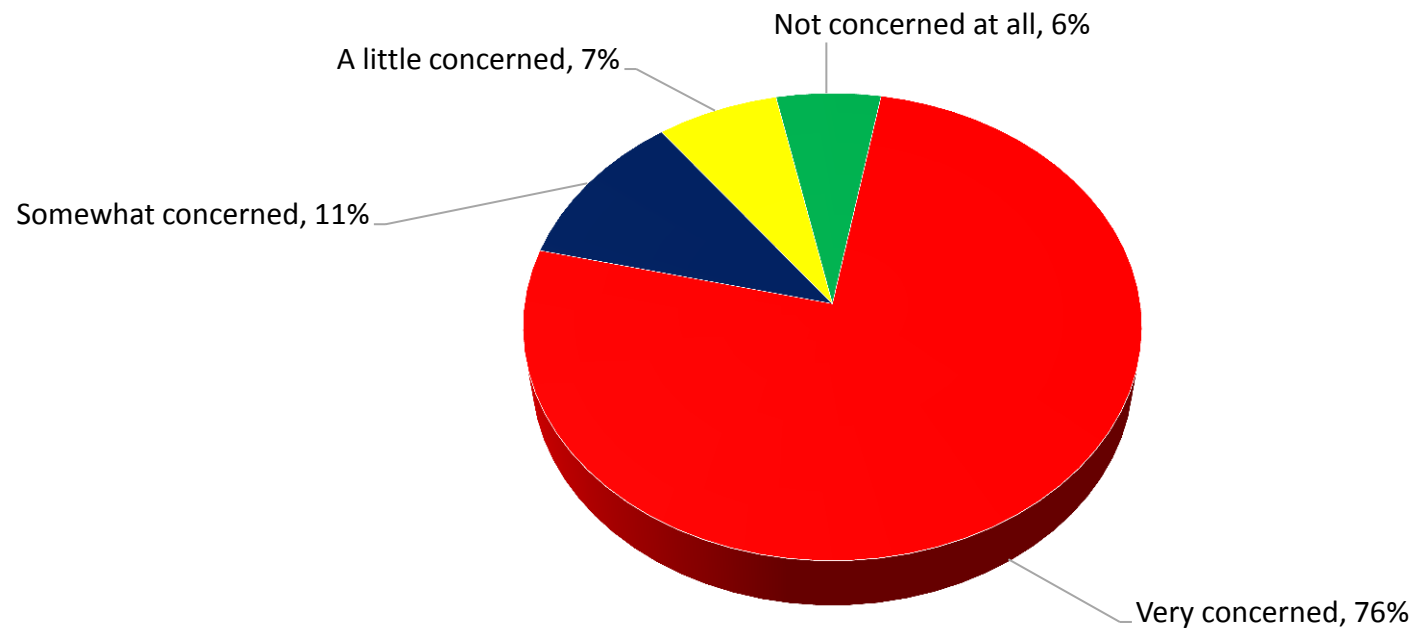
Q: When thinking about the Coronavirus here in Kenya, which of the following do you think is most likely to happen over the next few months? Do you think that...?

Concerns Towards the Future of Crime: by Total



- ❑ A large majority of the respondents are very concerned about the increase in crime in their locality should the restrictions on movement and work continue.

Level of Concern with Crime Should Current Restrictions Continue

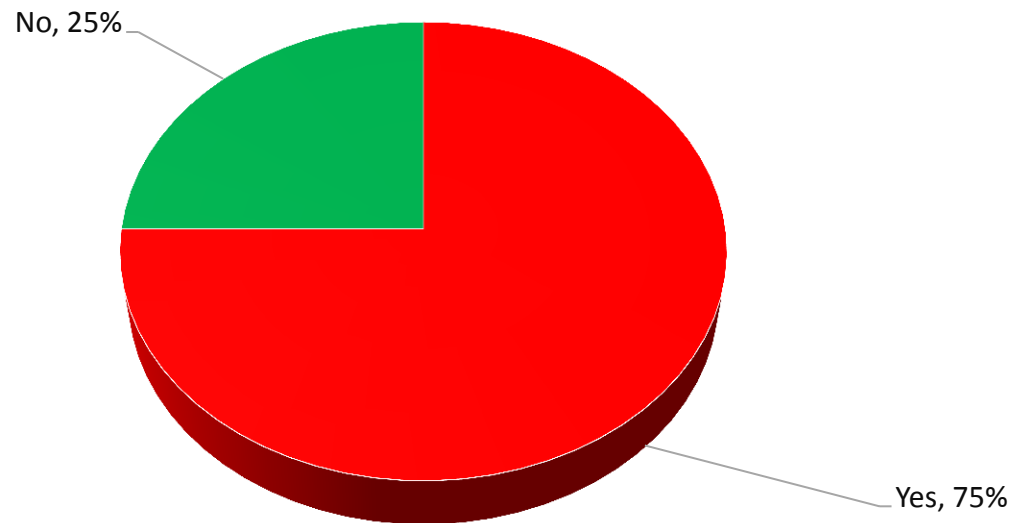


Any Impact of the Curfew on Daily Earnings: by Total

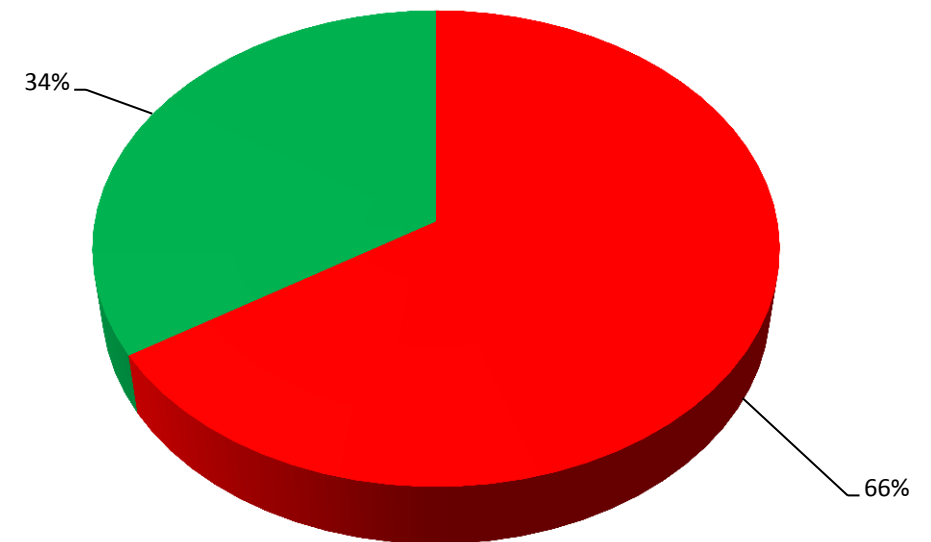


- ❑ Three-quarters of all respondents report that the curfew has negatively impacted their own ability and/or that of someone in their household to make daily earnings
- ❑ Two-thirds of all respondents report that either they or at least one other household member has been affected by the Nairobi travel band “in any way.”

Proportion Reporting at Least One Household Member Having Reduced Daily Earnings as a Consequence of the Curfew



Proportion Reporting at Least One Household Member Affected by Nairobi Area Travel Ban



Q. Has the curfew reduced your ability or that of anyone you stay with to earn money on a daily basis?

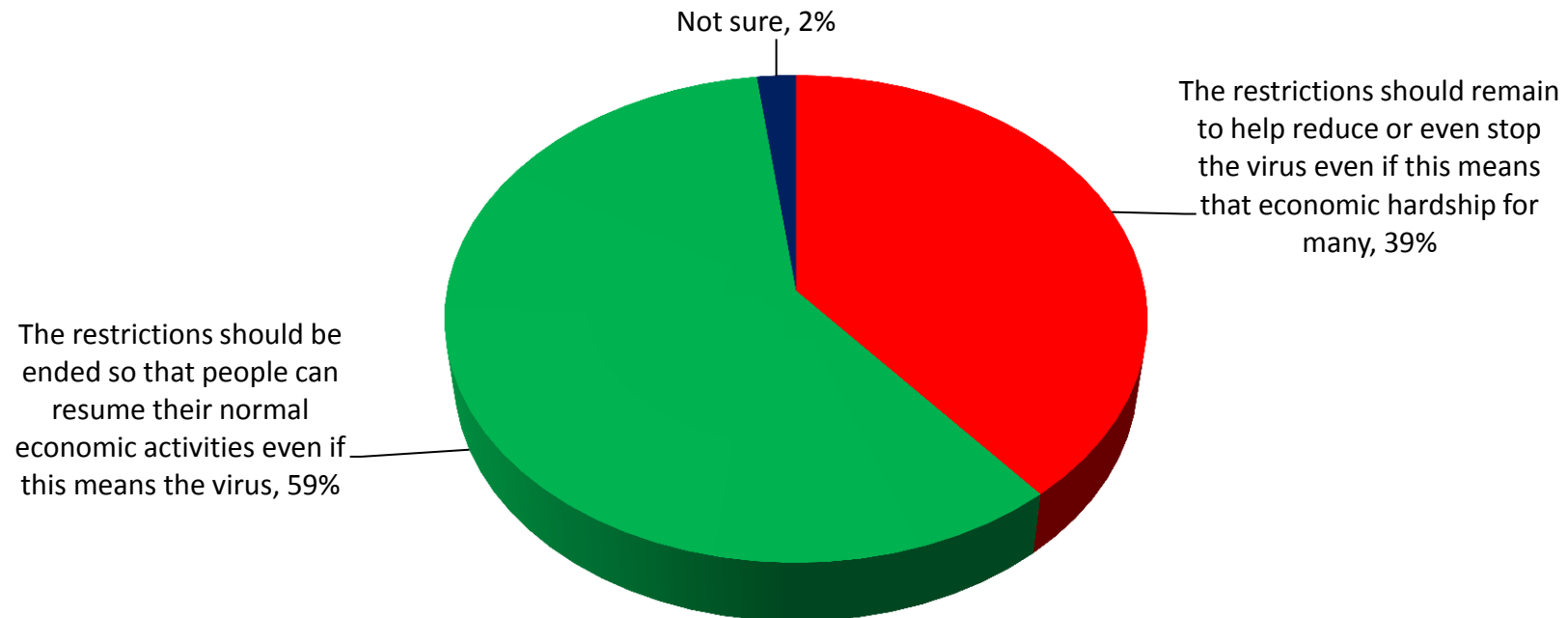
Base= 375 (all respondents)

Views Regarding the Nairobi Travel Ban/Night Curfew (As of June 6): by Total



- ❑ A clear majority of respondents had hoped that the President would announce an end to both the travel ban and night curfew. However, more than one-third held the opposite view.

Support for/Opposition to the Nairobi Area Travel Ban/Curfew



Q: Regarding the travel restrictions now in place into and outside Nairobi and the night curfew, which of the following is closest to your own view...?

Base= 375 (all respondents)



Further Analysis – Correlations with Views on the Nairobi Travel Band/Curfew:

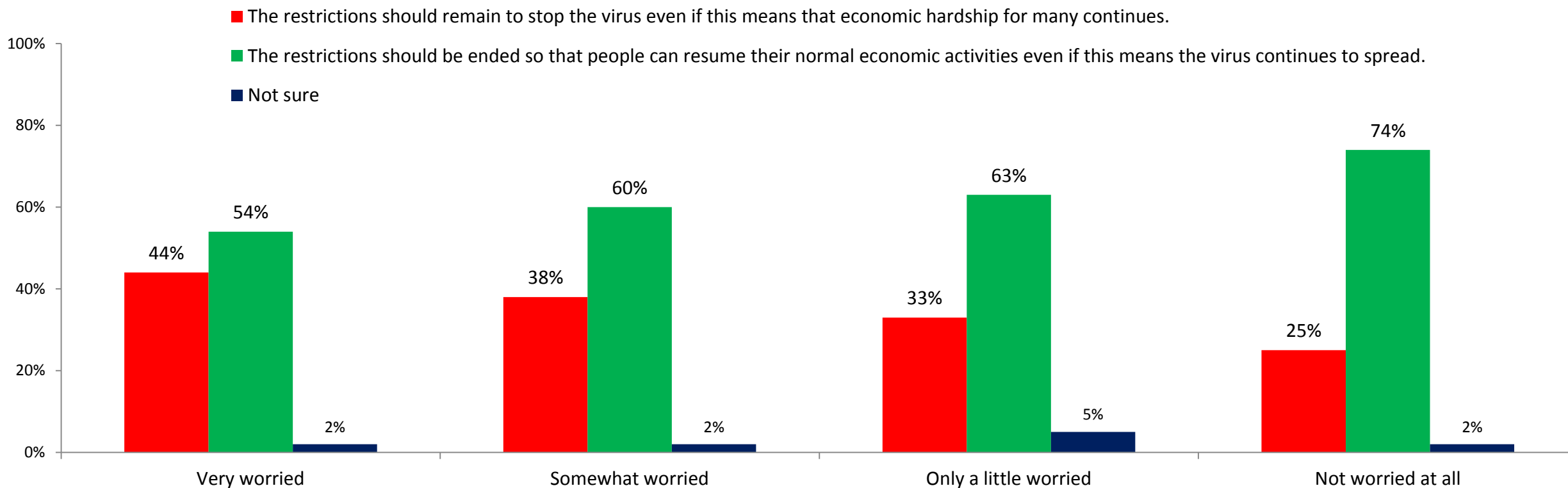
- Level of Concern with the Virus
- Expectations of the Virus' Future Impact
- Concern with the Future of Crime

Anxiety Level of Contracting the Virus: by Views On the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew



- Those having a higher level of concern with contracting the virus likewise give more support to the two main restrictions affecting all residents of Nairobi in terms of supporting their continuation.

Support for/Opposition to the Nairobi Travel Ban/Curfew: by Level of Concern About the Virus



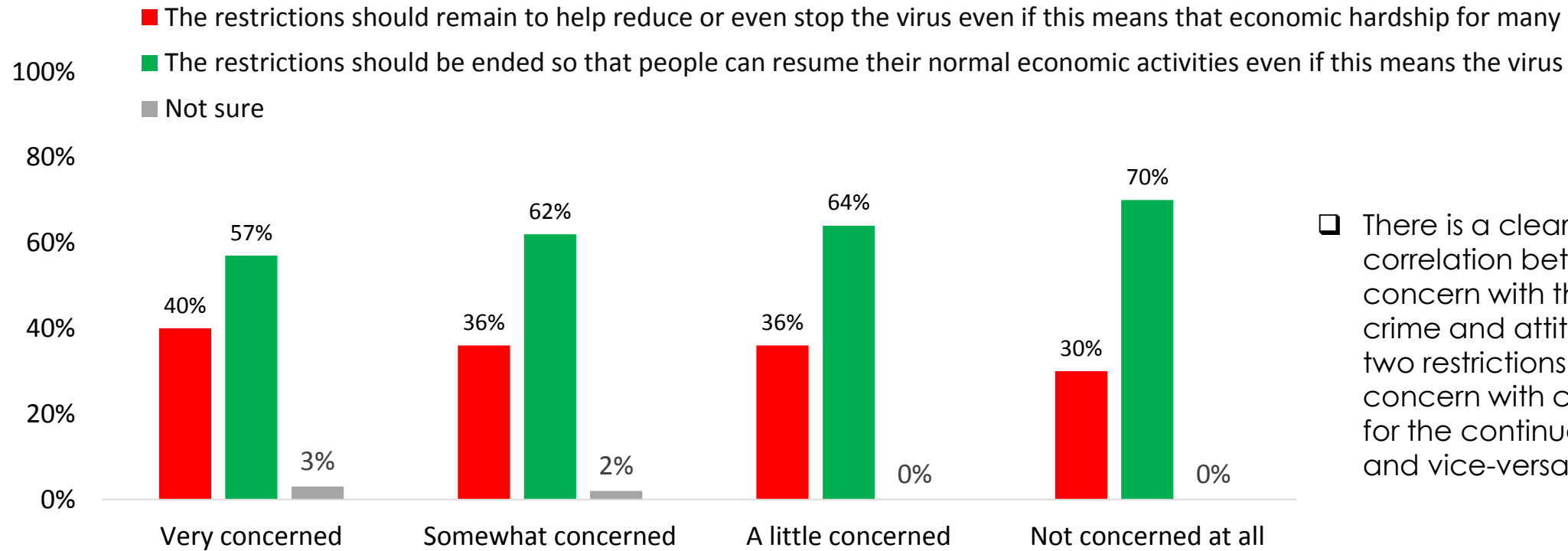
Base= 375 (all respondents)

Q: How worried are you about getting infected with Corona/COVID-19? Would you say that you are...?

Level of Concern with the Future Increase in Crime: by Views on the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew



**Level of Concern with Possible Increase in Crime:
by Those Supporting/Opposing Continuation of the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew**



□ There is a clear (if not overwhelming) correlation between the level of concern with the future increase in crime and attitudes towards these two restrictions: the greater the concern with crime, the more support for the continuation of the restrictions, and vice-versa.

Q. If the restrictions on movement and work continue, how concerned are you that crime in this area will increase? Are you...?

Q. Regarding the travel restrictions now in place into and outside Nairobi and the night curfew, which of the following is closest to your own view?

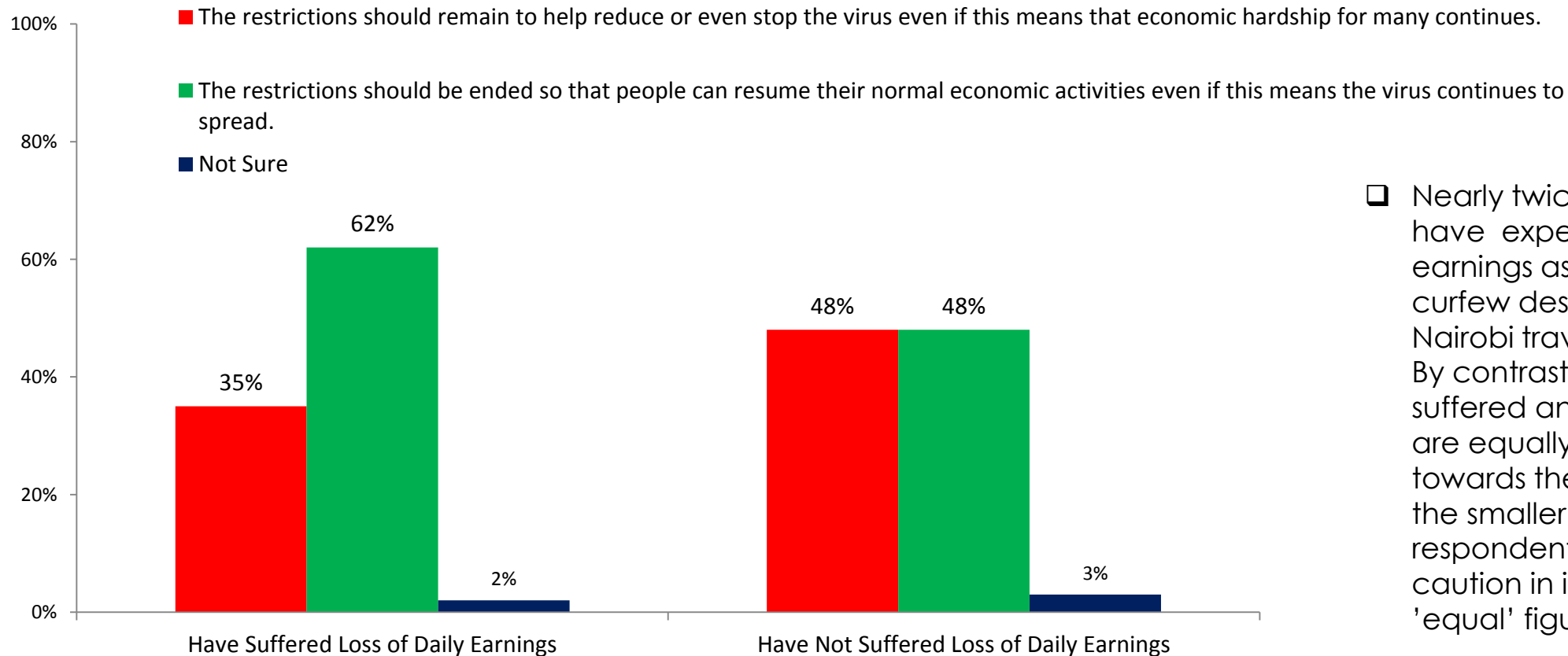
Base= 375 (all respondents)

Impact on Daily Earnings of Curfew: by Views on the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew



Restrictions

**The Curfew Has/Has Not Negatively Impacted Daily Earnings:
by Those Supporting/Opposing Continuation of the Nairobi Travel Ban and Curfew**



□ Nearly twice as many of those who have experienced a loss in daily earnings as a consequence of the curfew desire that the curfew and Nairobi travel restrictions be ended. By contrast, those who have not suffered any such loss of earnings are equally split in their attitudes towards these restrictions (though the smaller numerical base of respondents in this category invite caution in interpreting these latter 'equal' figures).



- ❑ As noted in the Introduction, data collection for this Round Two (multi-round, panel) survey was halted immediately following the President's address to the nation in the afternoon of June 6. This was done so that his announcement regarding the Nairobi area travel ban and national curfew did not 'distort' the data to be obtained subsequently, and which allowed for a slight alteration of the questionnaire in response to these two restrictions: (1) the ban is to remain in place for another thirty days, and (2) the curfew shall continue, but of shorter duration (starting at 9pm rather than 7pm and ending at 4am rather than 5am).
- ❑ Although only just over half of the total number of targeted respondents for the survey had been completed by this time (375), it was nevertheless considered useful to present the data obtained with regard to this issue. The first and most evident finding was that rather more of those sampled had hoped that both of these restrictions would be removed than those who wanted them kept in place: 59% vs. 39%. (Note that the questionnaire did not provide for adjustments of either of these restrictions, only their full retention vs. removal.)



- ❑ While a significant finding in itself, the next step involved ‘digging deeper’ into the data in order to identify the basis or bases for this contrast regarding these restrictions, regardless of its (significant if not overwhelming) magnitude. To that end, correlations were run in terms of three issues: concern with contracting the virus, fear of increasing crime, and anxiety about economic survival given the loss of earnings both of them had so far entailed.
- ❑ The results were statistically significant for all three, as follows:
 - 1) Concern with contracting the virus: a full 20% contrast was found between those who said they were “very worried” about this as compared with those stating they were “not worried at all.”
 - 2) Fear of increasing crime: 13% fewer of those who said they were “very concerned” about this wanted the restrictions removed as compared with those who stated that they were “not concerned at all.”
 - 3) Loss of daily earnings: Among those who reported such loss for either themselves or anyone else in their household, 27% more wanted these restrictions to end as compared with those who wanted them to remain in place.



- ❑ Employing more sophisticated statistical techniques, it should be possible to calculate the contribution of each of these concerns/experiences to the overall contrast regarding the continuation/removal of these two restrictions, but doing so would go beyond the immediate purpose of this Release. However, presenting these three correlation-findings should underscore the central point: that the differences of opinion revealed in such surveys are not distributed among those sampled by chance or in a random fashion; rather, they reflect 'concrete', usually identifiable contrasts based on various factors that such surveys can also identify. These can be either/both demographic (e.g., age, education and income levels, gender, etc.) and experiential (e.g., possessing greater knowledge of the threat of disease and perhaps also even personally knowing people who have contracted/succumbed to it, having been a crime victim, suffered a loss of employment/earnings, and so on). Indeed, analysis of the full data set upon completion of the entire survey should allow for more such factors to be taken into account.



- ❑ In this regard, the analysis of the full data-set from the current survey will allow for further interpretation of this issue since, as noted above, that section of the questionnaire was changed to incorporate the content of the President's announcement about the two restrictions involved. Specifically, the data based on those interviewed as from June 7 will reveal whether opinion about them has shifted in a in line with this content (i.e., continuation of the Nairobi area travel ban and reduced curfew hours).
- ❑ In the meantime, it is TIFA's hope that both the 'top-line' results and the more detailed correlation-analysis presented in this 'in-progress' survey, as well those to be contained in subsequent Releases (each reflecting a particular theme-area), will be useful to those designing and implementing policies to both contain the Covid-19 pandemic and ameliorate the economic plight which Nairobi's most vulnerable population has been experiencing as a direct consequence of those measures.



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