



Covid-19 Global Pandemic in Nairobi's Low-Income Areas: Effectiveness of Prevention Measures, Curfew and Mask-Wearing Compliance & Enforcement

Round Three Survey Report | 4th Release | 2nd November 2020

Funded by:

Activity supported by the
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives

Activité réalisée avec l'appui du
Fonds canadien d'initiatives locales





Survey Sponsors

For this Third Round of a multi-round survey of (mostly) the same respondents, TIFA gratefully acknowledges the support of the following organizations:

- The Canadian High Commission in Kenya
- The Hanns Seidel Foundation-Kenya
- University of Gothenburg

Activity supported by the
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
Activité réalisée avec l'appui du
Fonds canadien d'initiatives locales

Canada

 **Hanns
Seidel
Stiftung**


UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG



Contents

Executive Summary	
Study Background and Objectives	
Methodology	
Survey Sponsors	
Government and Individual Prevention Measures	
Restrictions: Curfew / Masks	
Enforcement Issues: Compliance, Enforcement, and Violation-Consequences	
Sample Demographics	



Executive Summary



Round Three 4th Release: Main Focus

All over the world, governments are continuing to grapple with the difficult trade-off between combating the Covid-19 pandemic and preventing economic collapse.

This 4th Release of TIFA's Round Three survey of Nairobi's low-income earners shares their experience and perspectives on the regulations the Government has put in place to try to contain the virus, including their enforcement (and violation).



Infection-Prevention Measures, Compliance and Enforcement

Awareness of Restrictions to Combat the Covid-19 Virus and Views of Their Efficacy

- ❑ **17%** are unable to mention any preventive measure/restriction put in place to combat the Covid-19 virus even after six months of them being in force
- ❑ Of the other **73%** who could name at least one such measure, **42%** mention mask-wearing in public as the one they consider “most effective”

Level of Compliance With Main Prevention Measures and

- ❑ **7%** indicate that there is “no compliance at all” in their locality with the requirement to wear masks and **12%** do likewise with regard to obeying the curfew, both figures representing significant increases since TIFA's Round 2 survey in June

Police Conduct in Enforcing Such Measures

- ❑ **41%** indicate police force have used force to enforce curfew in their locality (a decline from 63% in June)
- ❑ Of those, **38%** consider it was necessary for such force to be used
- ❑ **41%** know some who has been arrested or fined for a curfew violation



Infection-Prevention Measures, Compliance and Enforcement

Frequency and Nature of Bribery Demands and Payments

- ❑ **16%** have found themselves in at least one situation where a bribe was demanded by police for violating some infection-prevention restriction
- ❑ **64%** of such demands occurred in connection with not wearing a mask in public, and **29%** of them for curfew violations
- ❑ **80%** of those encountering such a bribe-demand report that they paid it (though far more men than women say they did so: **88%** vs. **54%**)
- ❑ Average size bribe paid for not wearing a mask **Shs. 630/-** and for curfew violations it was **Shs. 828/-**.

Knowledge of Others Who Have Experienced Such Bribe-Demands for Restriction Violations

- ❑ **44%** say they know at least one other person who has found themselves in such a bribery-demand situation in connection with any Covid-19 prevention measures

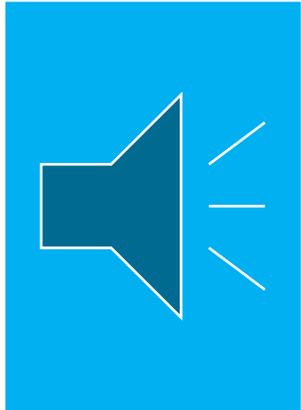
Study Objectives Background Information, and Release Introduction



Overall Study Objectives

Each Round of this three-Round survey has the following objectives:

- ❑ To measure the level of **awareness of the disease** among residents of selected low-income areas in Nairobi, and their level of concern with it
- ❑ To assess the immediate **social-economic impact** of the Covid-19 crisis on them
- ❑ To understand their current **coping mechanisms and future expectations** of their medical and economic well-being
- ❑ To establish their experience with and opinions about relevant **government enforcement efforts**
- ❑ To capture their awareness of, experience with and opinions about the various **remedial measures** instituted by either state or non-state actors



Introduction: Content and Context of This Round Three Release



- ❑ This is the 4th Release of TIFA's Round Three survey on the awareness and impact of the Covid-19 virus pandemic and the measures implemented to contain it among Nairobi's low-income areas. It includes findings related to public health issues associated with the Covid-19 virus, specifically:
- ❑ The findings are based on CATI (mobile phone) interviews with 555 respondents 429 (77%) of whom had participated in either Rounds One or Two, or in both. The survey was conducted during 24 September to 2 October.
- ❑ The focus of the 1st Release (12 October) was the challenge of children learning at home but also included findings related to domestic violence. The 2nd Release (18 October) focused on the personal and general economic impact of the virus and public health measures put in place to mitigate it, as well as assistance to the needy. The 3rd Release (25 October) covered issues related to awareness of the virus and levels of concern with it, individual prevention measures, and expectations of the virus' likely future course.
- ❑ The focus of this 4th Release includes awareness/observation of Government measures to contain the virus (including their enforcement) and knowledge of/levels of trust in particular sources of information about the virus. It also presents a 'score card' of the Government's performance in a number of areas related to Covid-19.





Methodology: Data Collection

Sub-Topic	Detailed Information
Field work dates	24 th September – 02 nd October 2020
Geographical scope of study	Nairobi County - low income areas (Huruma, Kibera, Mathare, Korogocho, Mukuru kwa Njenga, Kawangware)
Proportion of Nairobi's adult population covered	29% of the estimated 820,000 i.e., adults living in the low income areas
Target respondents	Adults (18+ years) living
Sample size	555 respondents (Male = 281, Female = 274): 26 interviewed in Round One only, 199 interviewed in Round Two only, 204 interviewed in both Rounds One and Two, 126 interviewed in Round Three only
Margin-of-error	+/- 4.2% for the total sample. (Note: Sub-sample results have higher error-margins)
Average duration of interview	28 minutes
Proportion who stated that they enjoyed the interview	98%
Proportion who agreed to participate in a similar future survey	98%
Data collection methodology	Telephonic – calls made to respondents recruited face-to-face in previous surveys.



Methodology: Data Analysis - Correlations

- ❑ In addition to the results based on these Study Objective topics, the presentation also explores some of the contrasting experiences and opinions within the sampled population by using particular sub-groupings of the total sample.
- ❑ This is done both to underscore the point that even within Nairobi's low-income areas there is considerable variation in how the Covid-19 virus and the measures implemented by Government to combat it, and that survey data of this kind can be used to reveal the logic as to why such variations occur. This is considered especially useful for policy-makers and others involved in combating the virus and addressing the needs of those most affected by it. Further, such analysis raises critical issues that could be further explored in subsequent Rounds of the survey.



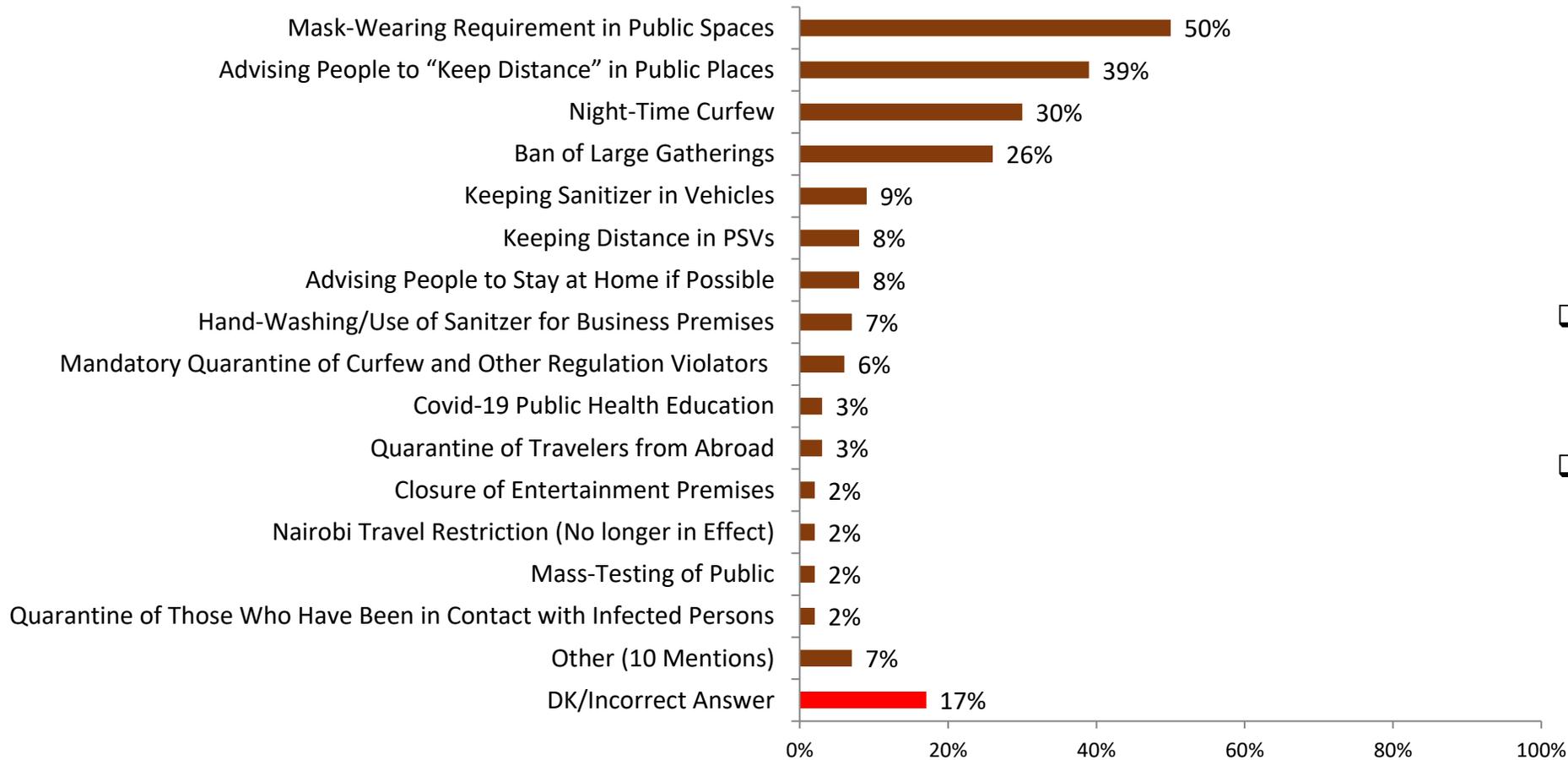
Prevention Measures





Prevention Measures – Awareness: by Total

Awareness of Covid-19 Prevention Measures: by Total



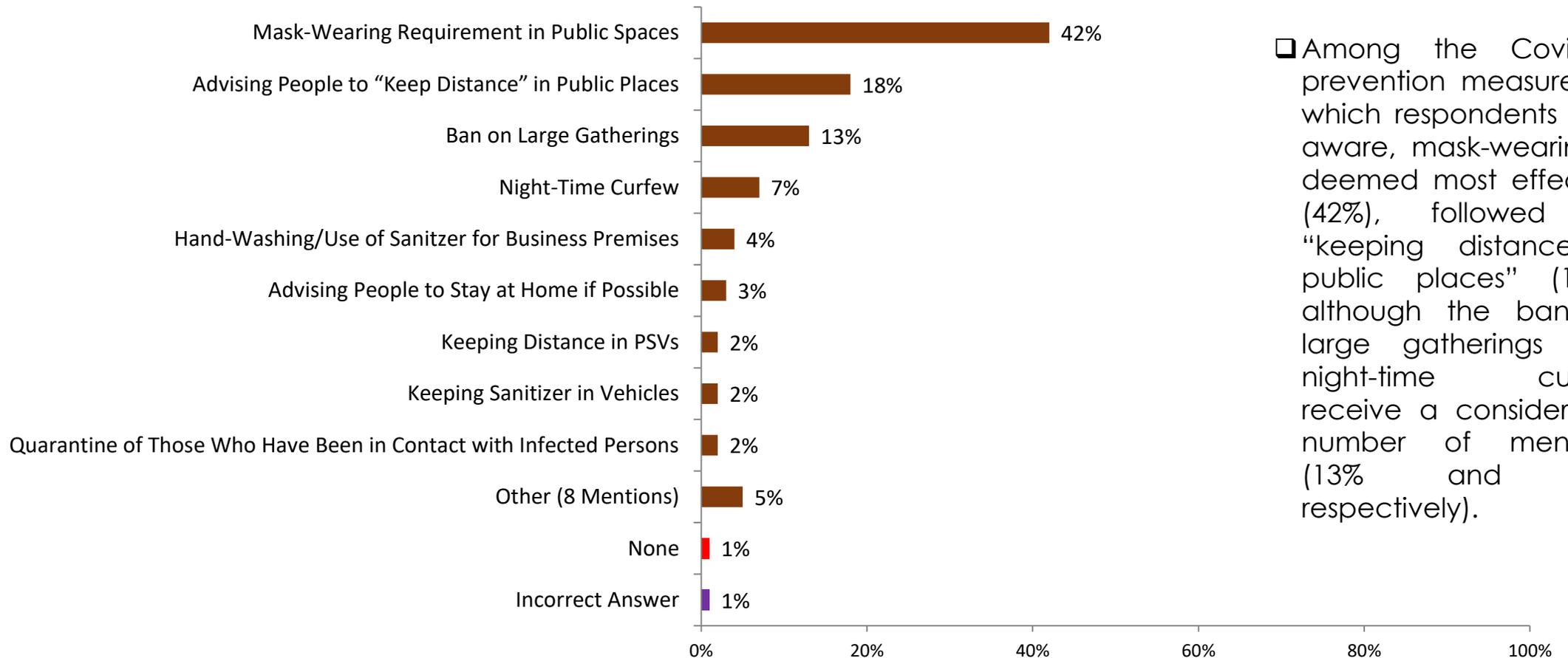
- By far, the measures imposed/advised by Government of which most respondents are aware are: mask-wearing in public (50%), and the night-time curfew (30%). But advising people to observe ‘social distancing’ in public places also receives considerable mentions (39%).
- However, there are many other such measures mentioned, although at far fewer frequencies.
- Further, perhaps surprisingly (and worryingly), after more than half a year, nearly one-in-five respondents (17%) could not correctly mention even one correct prevention measure.

Q: “What are the main measures or regulations you have heard that the Government has put in place to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus?” (Multiple response)



Prevention Measures – Considered Most Effective: by Those Aware of Any Such Measures

Perceived “Most Effective” Covid-19 Prevention Measure: by Those Aware of Any Prevention Measures



□ Among the Covid-19 prevention measures of which respondents are aware, mask-wearing is deemed most effective (42%), followed by “keeping distance in public places” (18%), although the ban on large gatherings and night-time curfew receive a considerable number of mentions (13% and 7%, respectively).

Q: “Which of these measures do you think will be most helpful to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus?” (Single response)

Base = 332(Those who mentioned any prevention measures)



Prevention Measures: Awareness/Considered Most Effective

Of the various measures required or recommended by the Government to contain Covid-19, wearing masks in public places is both most widely known and deemed as the most effective. Advising people to “keep distance” in public places is the second most frequently mentioned measure in terms of both awareness and perceived efficacy.

Measures	Awareness Ranking	Considered Most Effective Ranking
Requiring the wearing of masks in public	1	1
Advising people to “keep distance” in public places	2	2
Night curfew	3	4
Ban on large gatherings	4	3
Keeping sanitizer in vehicles	5	8
Keeping “distance’ in public vehicles	6	7
Advising people to stay at home if possible	7	6
Advising hand-washing/Use of sanitizer at business premises	8	5

Q: “What are the main measures or regulations you have heard that the Government has put in place to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus?”

Q: “Which one will you think will be most helpful to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus?”

Bases=555/332 (Total/Those who mentioned any prevention measures)



Insights: Prevention Measures – Awareness and Perceived Efficacy

- ❑ Of the two dozen or so infection-prevention measures announced/implemented by Government that were mentioned by respondents, most apply to behavior in public and are thus enforceable government regulations (the violation of which can trigger penalties beginning with formal arrests, or informal bribery) such as mask-wearing in public, while others apply to personal, more private behavior, such as minimizing contact with crowds.
- ❑ There is more awareness of those prevention measures that are required, especially when their enforcement has resulted in ‘drama’ as reported by the media, such as the use of force by the police in enforcing the curfew. The same applies to those measures also required by the private sector, such as wearing masks (also a public-place requirement) and washing hands before entering shops. Interestingly, however, there were no mentions of body temperature-checks (usually required when entering commercial and some government premises), but this may perhaps such testing is not seen as preventing infection, but rather, determining if one might already be infected.





Insights: Prevention Measures – Awareness and Perceived Efficacy (con't)

- ❑ It seems striking that after more than six months, such a large proportion of respondents (17%) could not mention even one measure/restriction put in place or at least recommended by Government to minimize the impact of the virus. It may be asked, therefore, if they had been prompted for each one (by having a list of these measures read off to them) how many of these respondents would have said, “Yes, I’ve heard of that”, to at least some of them.
- ❑ There is a pretty close match between those measures of which respondents are aware and those they consider most effective. However, it might have been useful to ask those who know anyone who has tested positive or died how they became infected, if they know.



Particular Interventions by Government

- ❑ Requirement of Mask-Wearing in Public Spaces



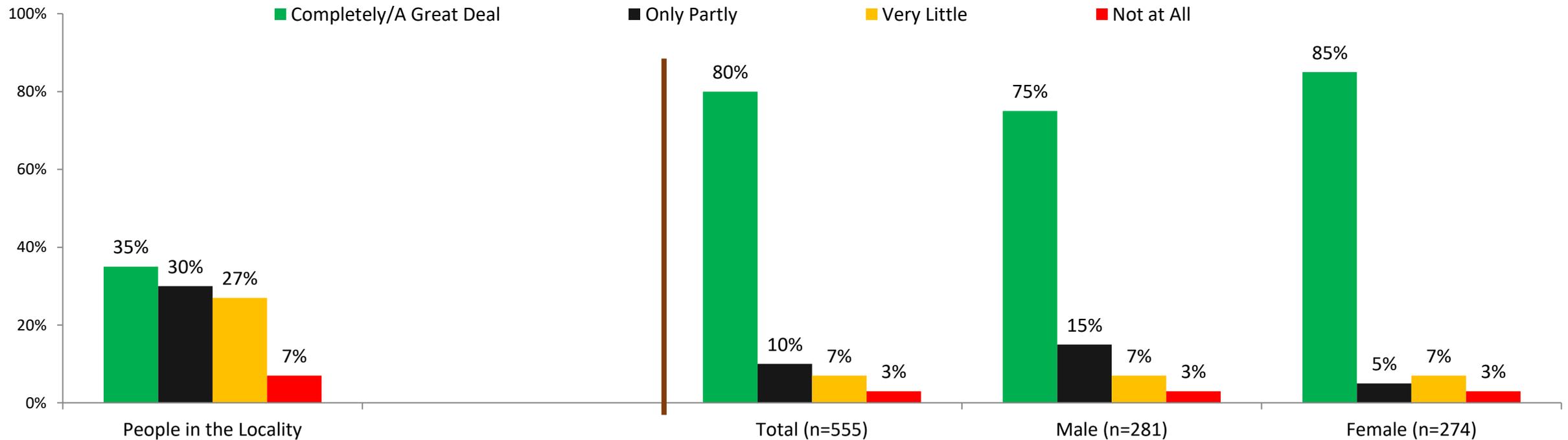


Reported Local/Personal Compliance-Level With Mask-Wearing by Others / Respondents Themselves

- There are considerable contrasts in the reported levels of compliance with mask-wearing, with respondents themselves far more likely to say that they are complying “completely” than others are in their locality (80% vs. 35%).
- Among respondents themselves, such reported “complete” self-compliance is somewhat higher among women (85% vs. 75%).

Reported Level of Compliance with Mask-Wearing by Others in the Locality: by Total

Reported Level of Compliance with Mask-Wearing by Respondents Themselves: by Total, Gender



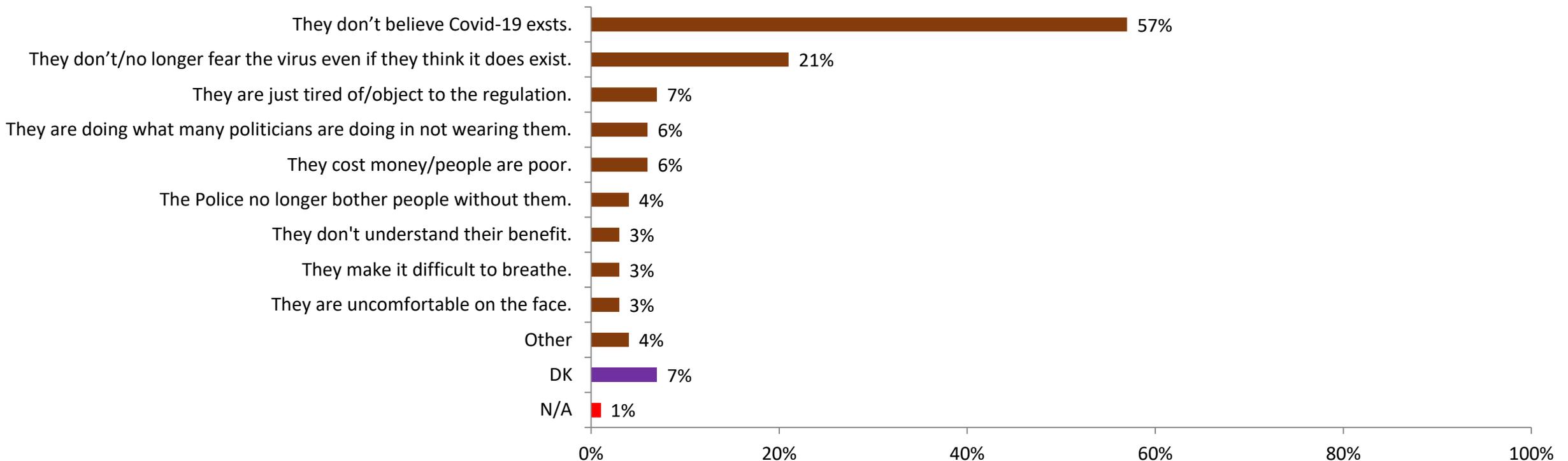
Q. “How much are people in this area obeying the regulation to wear a mask? Are they obeying it...?”
 Q. And you yourself, how much are you obeying it? Are you obeying it...?”



Perceived Reasons for Not Wearing Masks: by Those Who Report that Not Everyone in Their Area is Wearing Them

Of the nearly two-thirds (65%) who report that there is less than complete/nearly complete mask-wearing in their locality, the most frequently given explanation (57%) is that those people do not believe the Covid-19 virus actually exists, though the reduced/vanished fear of it also receives considerable mentions (21%). Various other explanations receive far fewer mentions.

**Perceived Reasons Why Those Not Wearing Masks Are Not Wearing Them:
by Those Reporting Minimal/No Compliance With the Requirement to Wear Them**



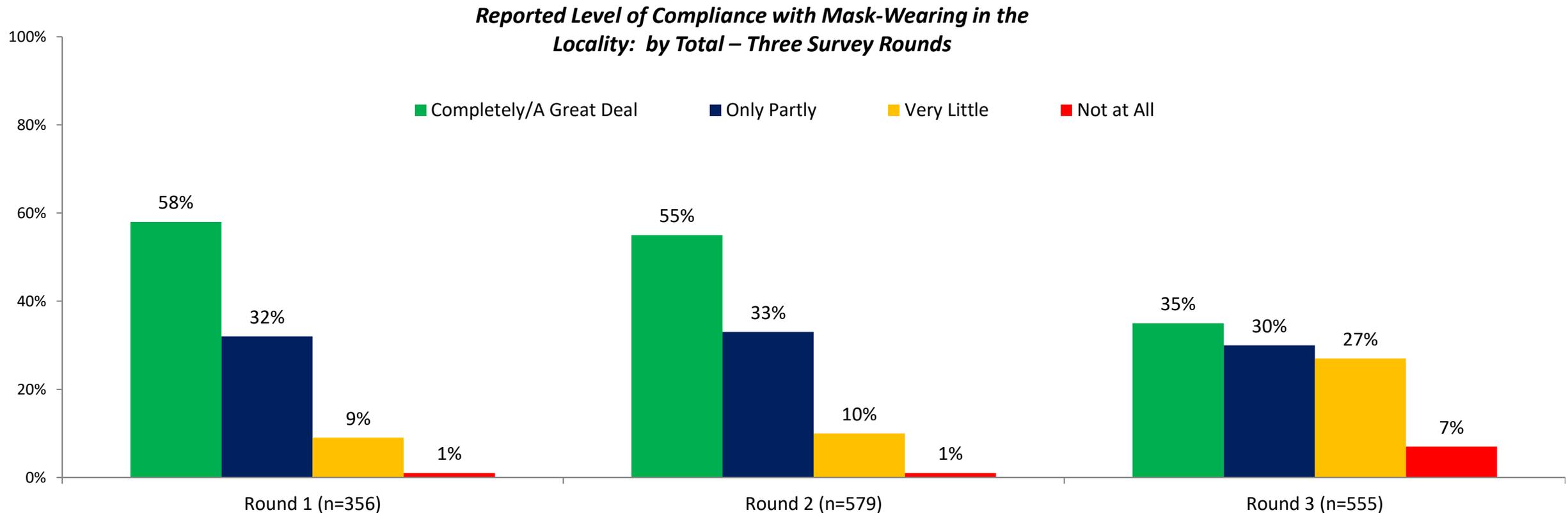
Base=358 (Those who report not everyone is wearing a mask) 21

Q. "Why are those people who are not wearing masks not wearing them?" (Multiple Response – Up To Three)



Reported Local Compliance-Level With Mask-Wearing: by Total – Trend Analysis: Three Survey Rounds

Whereas there was hardly any contrasts in the reported level of mask-wearing in the locality between Round 1 and Round 2, there has been a major decline in Round 3. That is, those reporting complete compliance has declined by almost half (from 58% to 35%). Conversely, the proportion reporting no compliance at all has risen sharply (from just 1% in both Round 1 and Round 2 to 7% in Round 3).



Q. "How much are people in this area obeying the regulation to wear a mask? Are they obeying it...?"



Insights: Government Interventions – Requirement of Public Mask-Wearing

- ❑ In terms of complying with the requirement to wear masks in public, more than twice as many respondents report that they are “completely” complying than they say “people in the locality” are, though it is possible there is some level of self-serving distortion with regard to the former figures.
- ❑ Among the nearly two-thirds who report that at least some people are not wearing masks in their locality, the vast majority believe this is so either because they do not believe the Covid-19 virus actually exists (57%), or that even it does, they no longer fear it (21%). (Whether the significant increase in confirmed cases and deaths that has occurred since data collection for this survey was completed would affect such responses if this survey was repeated now cannot be determined.)
- ❑ Comparing these Round 3 results with those obtained in Round 1 and Round 2 reveal a major decline in the proportion of those adhering to this requirement. This may be due to any or all of the following: (1) a waning of fear of the disease, (2), a drop in confidence in the efficacy of masks to prevent infection/spread of the virus, and (3) a decline in the expectation that it will be enforced.



Particular Interventions by Government

- Curfew

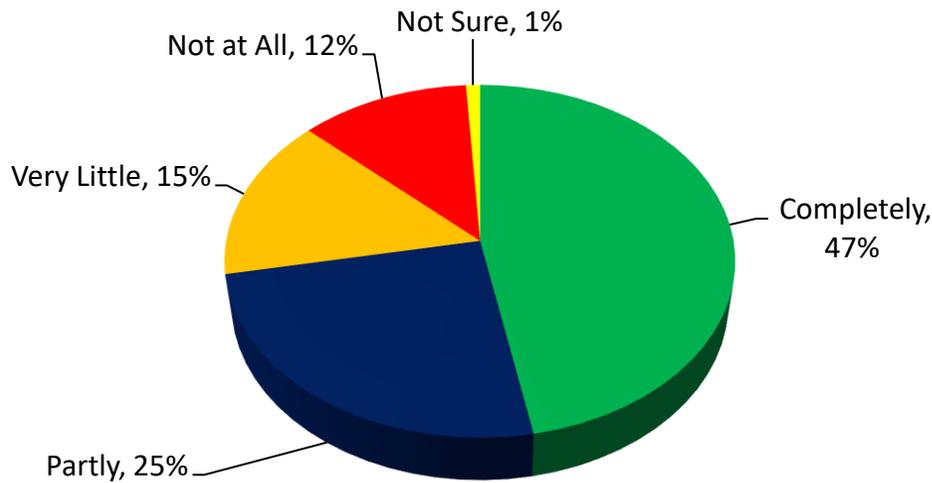




Curfew Compliance in the Locality: by Total / Respondents: by Total, Gender, Age

- ❑ Only about half of all respondents (47%) claim that there is “complete” obedience to the curfew in their locality, with somewhat more women saying this than men, while 12% say there is “no compliance at all” where they reside.
- ❑ Nearly all (95%) of respondents report that they are complying with the curfew, with another 2% saying they are complying with it “somewhat.” Only 3% report that they are not complying with it. But the question may be asked: Is such self-reporting accurate?)
- ❑ (Note: Among the 14% of all respondents who say that they “do not believe the virus exists”, nearly twice as many report that they are not obeying the curfew as those who do.)

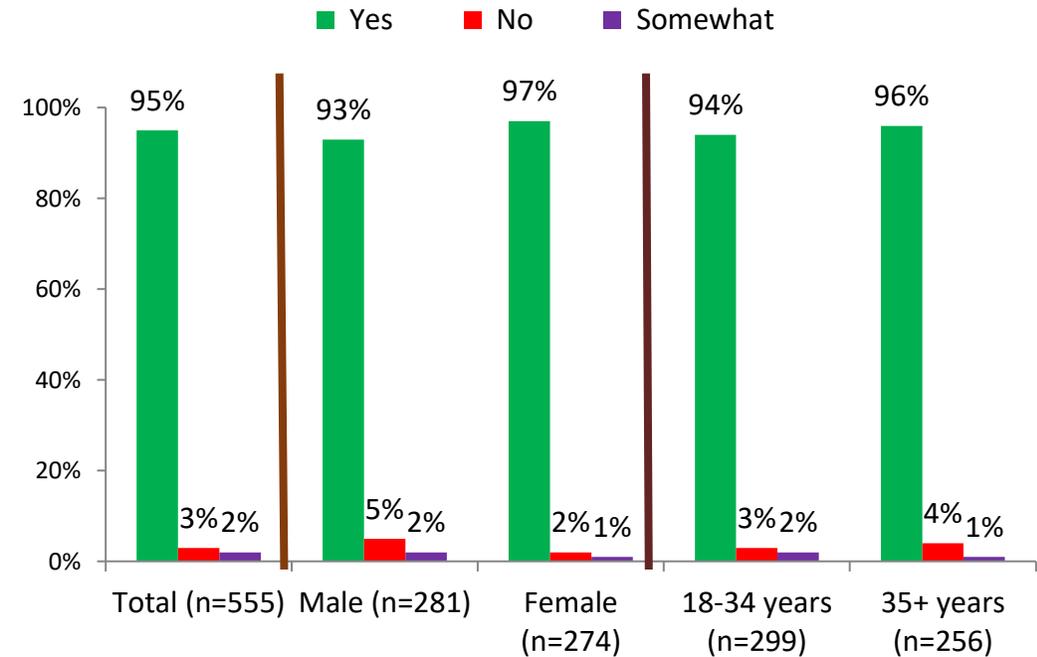
Reported Level of Compliance with Curfew by Others in the Locality: by Total, Gender



Q: “How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area? Would you say it is being obeyed.....?”

Base=555 (Total)

Reported Level of Personal Compliance with Curfew: by Total, Gender, Age

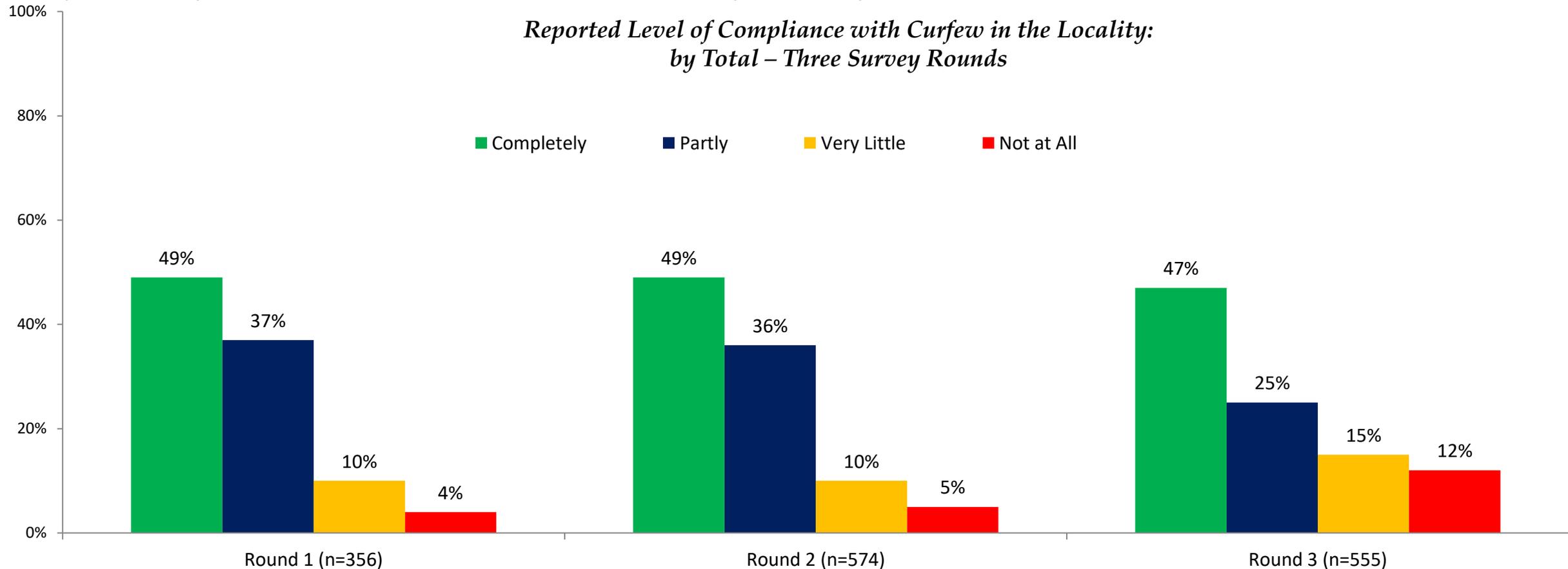


Q. “And you, yourself, are you obeying the curfew?”



Reported Level of Curfew Compliance in the Locality – Trend Analysis: Three Survey Rounds

☐ While there was little change in the reported level of compliance with the curfew between Round 1 and Round 2, it has dropped in Round 3, with three times more respondents saying that it is not being obeyed “at all” than was the case in Round 1 (12% vs. 4%) and more than twice as many as in Round 2 (12% vs. 5%).



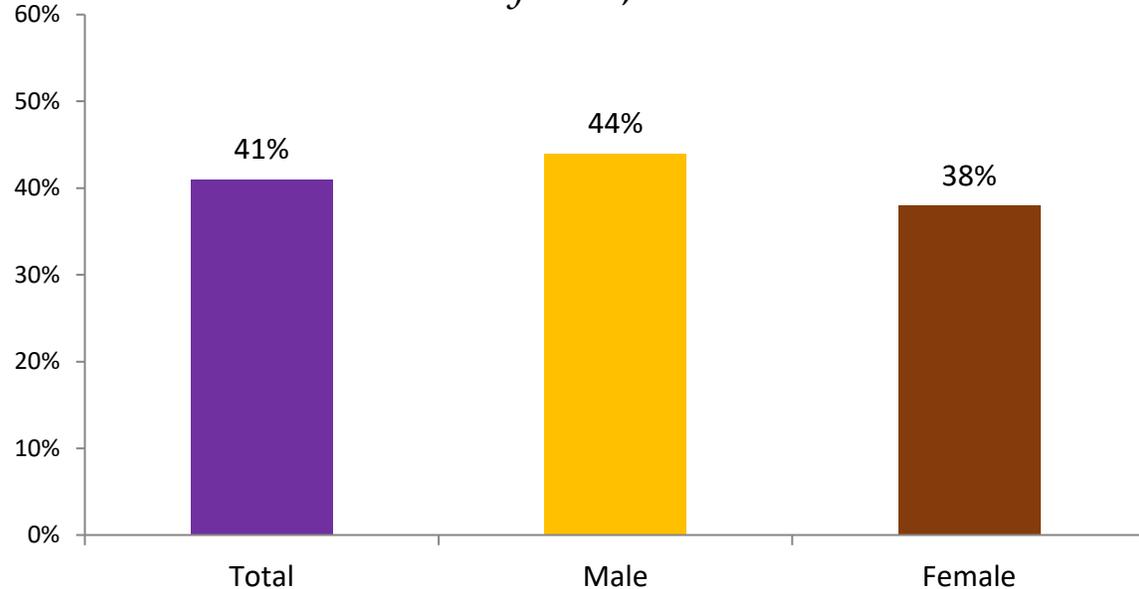
Q: “How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area? Would you say it is being obeyed.....?”



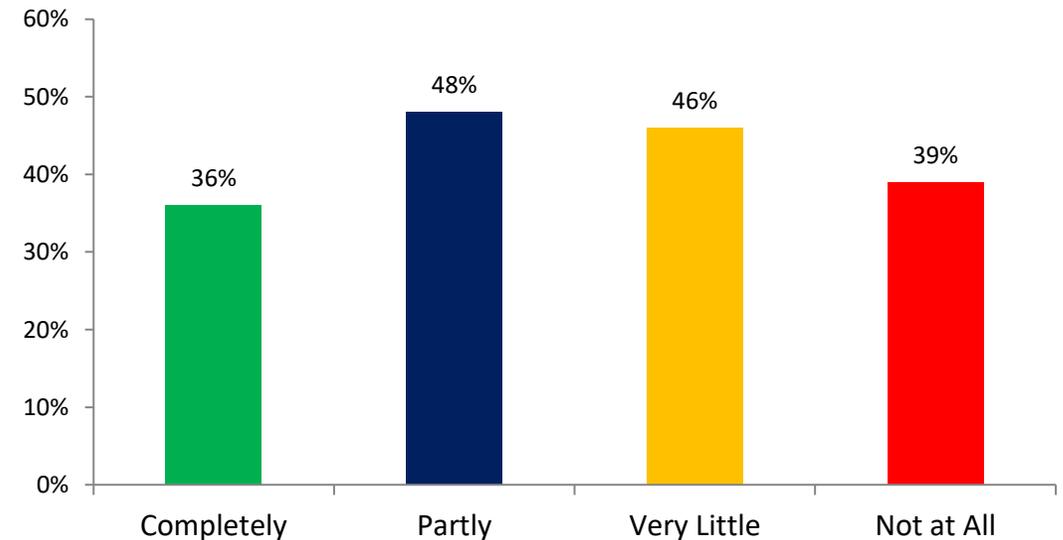
Awareness of Any Curfew Arrests or Fines: by Total, Gender / by Reported Level of Compliance with Curfew in the Locality

- Close to half of all respondents (41%) know someone who has been either arrested or fined for violating the curfew since it was instituted in early April, though rather more men do so than women (44% vs. 38%).
- Among those who know any such person, there is no correlation between such awareness and the reported level of compliance with the curfew in their locality. (Note: It was not determined whether any such arrests/fines were effected/imposed in the locality or elsewhere, or both.)

Awareness of Anyone Arrested or Fined for Curfew Violation: by Total, Gender



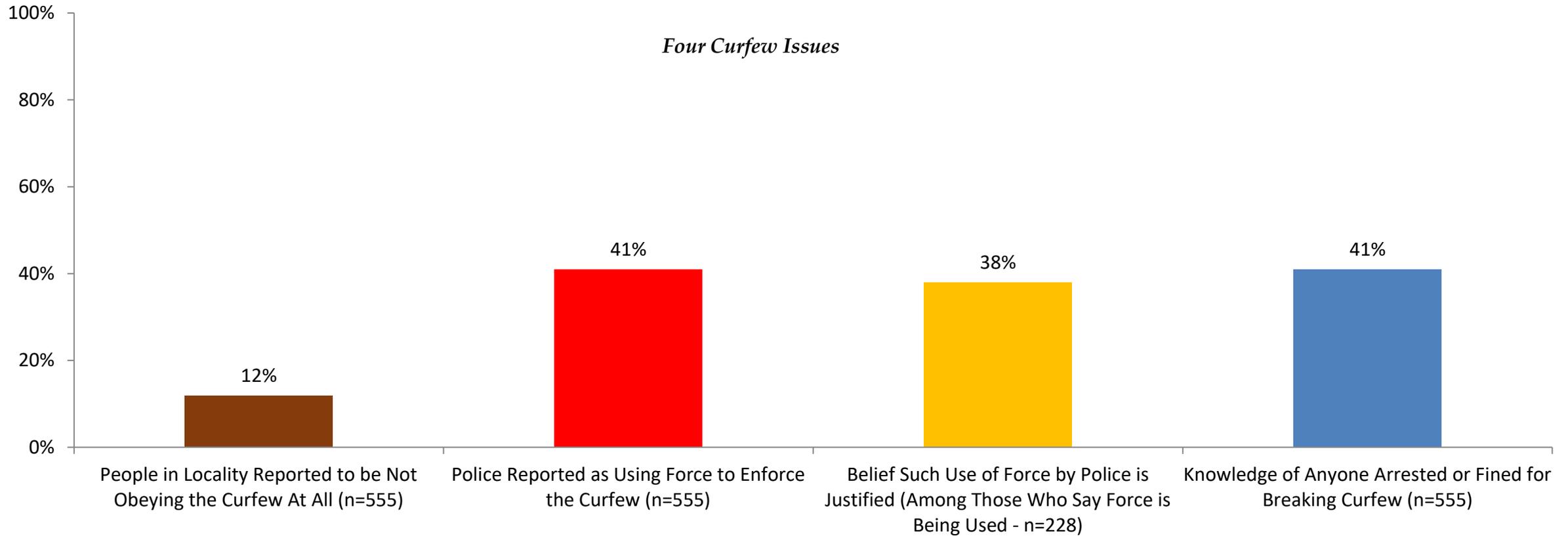
Awareness of Anyone Arrested or Fined for Curfew Violation: by Reported Level of Curfew Compliance in the Locality



Q. "Do you personally know anyone who has been arrested/fined for breaking the curfew?"
 Q: "How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area? Would you say it is being obeyed.....?"



Curfew Summary: Reported Proportion in Locality Not Obeying Curfew At All: by Total / Reported Use of Force by the Police: by Total / Proportion Believing Such Use of Force is Justified: by Those Reporting Police Use of Force / Knowledge of Any Curfew Violation Arrests/Fines



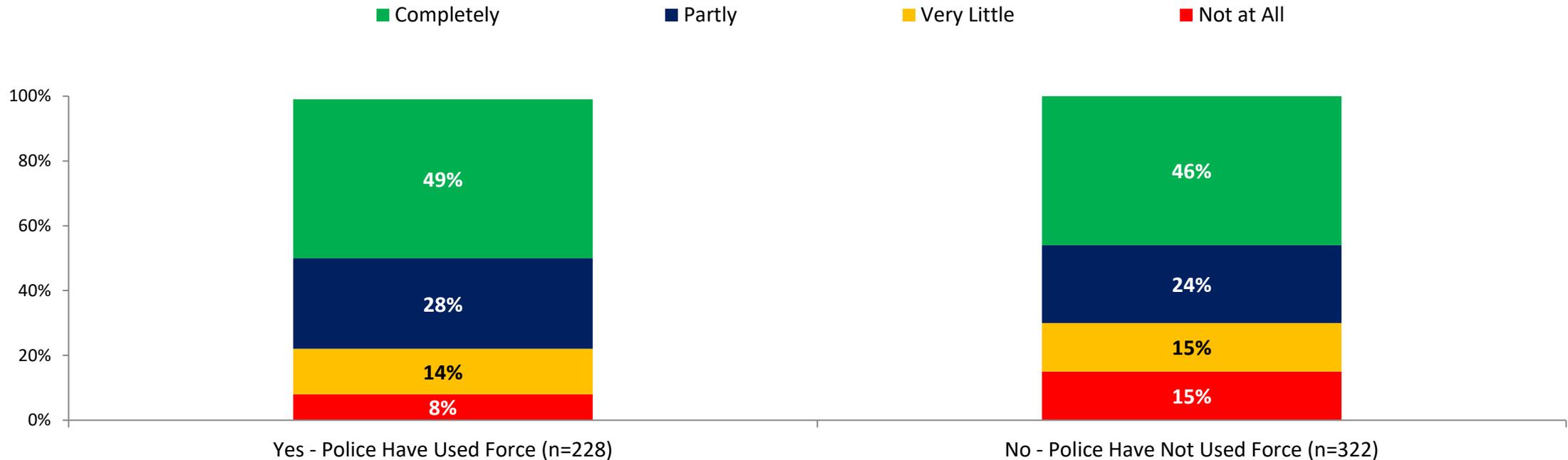
- Q. "How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area? Would you say it is being obeyed.....?"
- Q. "In enforcing the curfew in your locality, have the police been using force recently?"
- Q. "Do you think it is necessary for the police to do that to enforce the curfew?"
- Q. "Do you personally know anyone who has been arrested/fined for breaking the curfew?"



Level of Curfew Compliance: by Reported Use of Force by Police

- Whereas nearly the same proportion of respondents who report that the Police have/have not used force to enforce the curfew in their areas say that the curfew has been obeyed "completely" (49% and 46%, respectively), nearly twice as many of those who say no such force is used in their areas report that it is not being obeyed "at all" (15% vs. 8%). This suggests that to some extent, at least, public behavior reflects/responds to the reality on the ground.

*Extent of Compliance with Curfew in the Locality:
by Reported Use of Force by the Police*



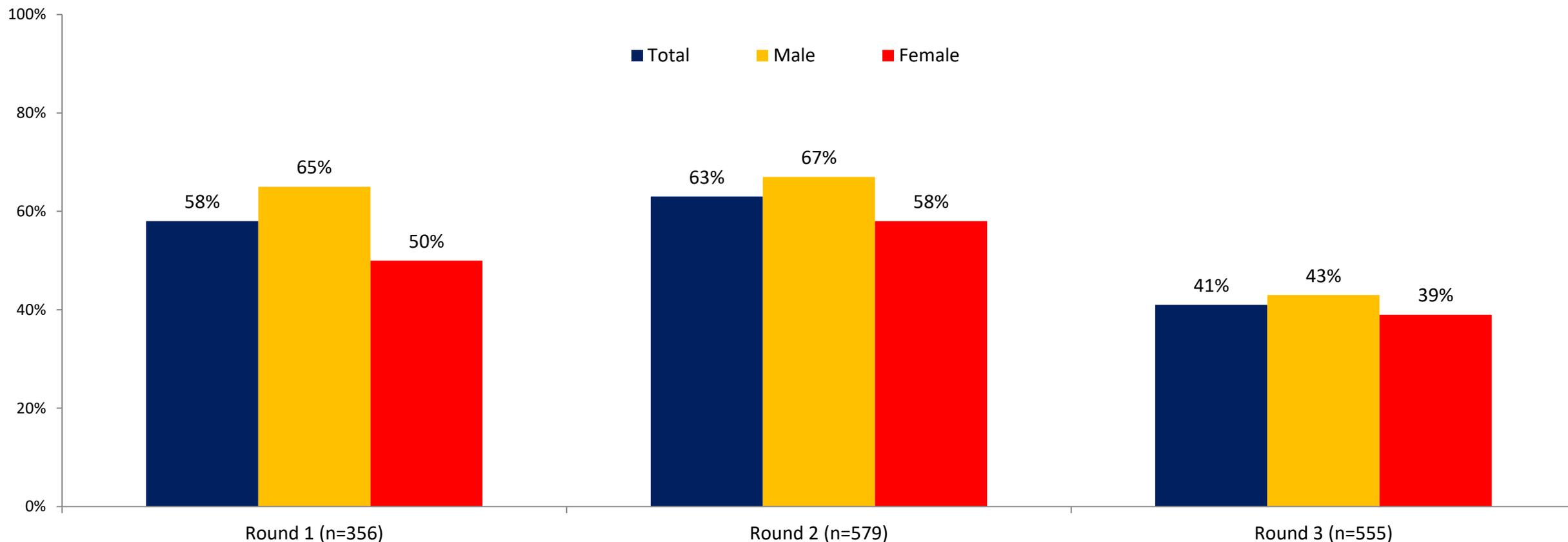
Q: "How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area? Would you say it is being obeyed.....?"

Q: "In enforcing the curfew in your locality, have the police used force?"



Reported Police Use of Force in Curfew Enforcement: by Total – Trend Analysis: Three Survey Rounds

☐ Compared to Rounds 1 and 2 of the survey, there has been a marked decline in the reported level of the use of force by the Police in enforcing the curfew. Since the reported level of compliance with the curfew has declined somewhat, this appears to reflect a more tolerant attitude by the Police, and/or that there has been an increasing use of arrests or fines in response to such curfew violations.

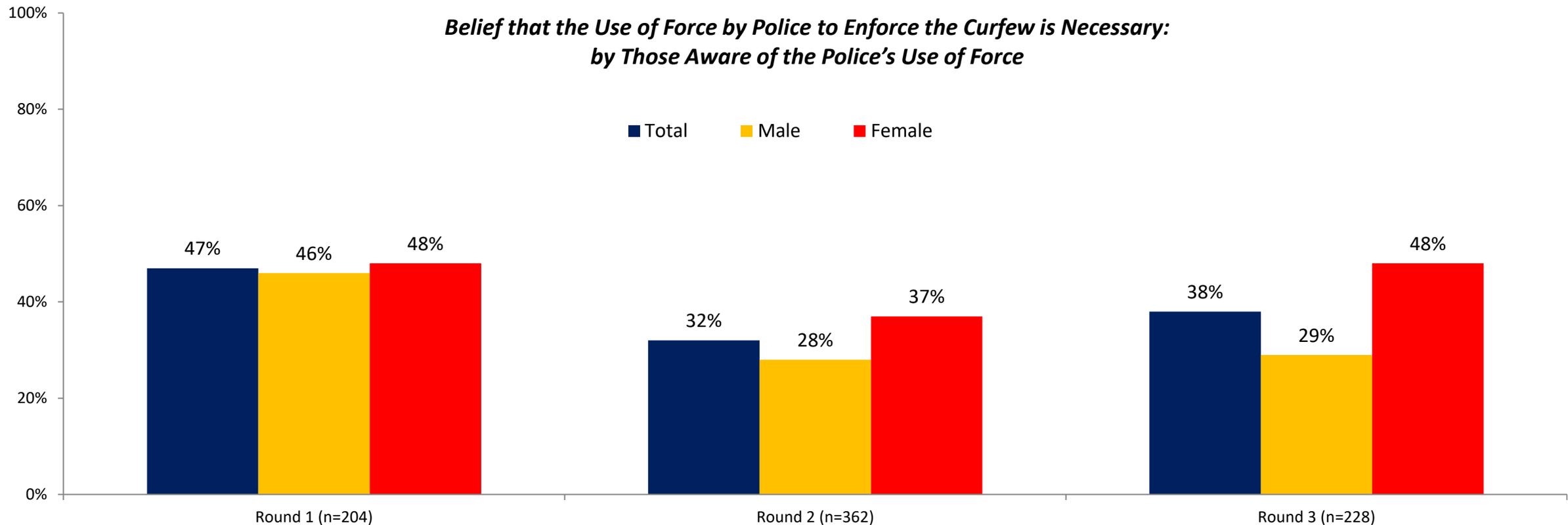


Q: "In enforcing the curfew in your locality, have the police used force?"



Curfew Enforcement: Proportion Who Believe Police Use of Force in Enforcing Curfew is Necessary – Trend Analysis: Three Survey Rounds

- ❑ While the proportion of those who feel the use of force by the Police to enforce the curfew has risen since Round 2 it is still lower than it was in Round 1 (38% vs. 47%).
- ❑ But the gender-gap in Round 3 is the largest seen so far, with a significantly greater proportion of women than men who feel it is necessary or justified (48% vs. 29%). Whether this is because more men have experienced such violence or because more women support the curfew as a virus-prevention measure is unclear.



Q: "Do you think it was necessary for police to do that to enforce the curfew?"



Insights: Government Interventions – Requirement of Public Mask-Wearing and Curfew (con't)

- ❑ The reported level of compliance with the curfew by others in the locality is rather higher than that for mask-wearing, though this may be largely a reflection of the fact that at the start of the data-collection for this survey Round, its duration had been reduced by several hours since Round 1. Moreover, the President announced a further reduction in its duration (by two hours) on 28 September which was in the middle of this data-collection period. Even so, there is again a major contrast between such reported locality-level compliance and that by respondents themselves (with 47% regarding the former saying it is being complied with “completely” vs. 95% by respondents themselves).
- ❑ Over the three Rounds of the survey there has been minimal change in the reported level of compliance, except for the figures for lowest level (i.e., not complying “at all”), with the figure for this level more than doubling since Round 2 (from 5% to 12%). Again, how much this is due to a fall in its level of enforcement (or at least less media coverage of the same) cannot be determined (but see below, next Slide).





Insights: Government Interventions – Requirement of Public Mask-Wearing and Curfew (con't)

- ❑ A substantial proportion of respondents (41%) know at least one person who has been arrested or fined for violating the curfew since it was imposed on 5 April (despite two reductions in its duration since, as noted above). However, there is no clear correlation between such awareness and the reported level of curfew compliance within the locality.
- ❑ Related to the level of curfew compliance, it might be assumed that there is some correspondence between the level of such compliance and enforcement, especially if the latter involves arrests and/or fines. But it could also reflect the degree to which the police are using force in enforcing it. Relevant data obtained in this Round 3 show, first, that there is nearly an equal proportion of respondents who report that the police have/have not used force for this purpose. Second, the data reveal no such (significant) correlation for the three highest levels of compliance (“completely”, “partly”, and “very little”), but it is significant for the lowest level (“not at all”), with the figure for the latter level being nearly double in areas where no use of force by the police is reported as compared with those localities where it is (15% vs. 8%).





Insights: Government Interventions – Requirement of Public Mask-Wearing and Curfew (con't)

- ❑ But beyond the conclusion that citizens will behave more 'irresponsibly' when punitive consequences are absent (or minimal), the question arises as to what might account for this variation in police behavior?
- ❑ At the same time, a comparison of results from all three Rounds of this survey reveals a major decline in the reported use of force by police, if only for Round 3. Whether this is due to the negative publicity (through the media) that the police received in response to their quite brutal use of force on occasion earlier on is unclear, but other data (also presented above) show that such a decline is certainly not a reflection of a higher level of public compliance as (to a limited extent) the contrary is the case.
- ❑ At the same time, however, the Round 3 data indicate an increase in the proportion of those who feel that the use of force by the police is necessary to enforce the curfew, though this increase largely mirrors the results obtained in Round 1.





Particular Interventions by Government

❑ Violation Consequences

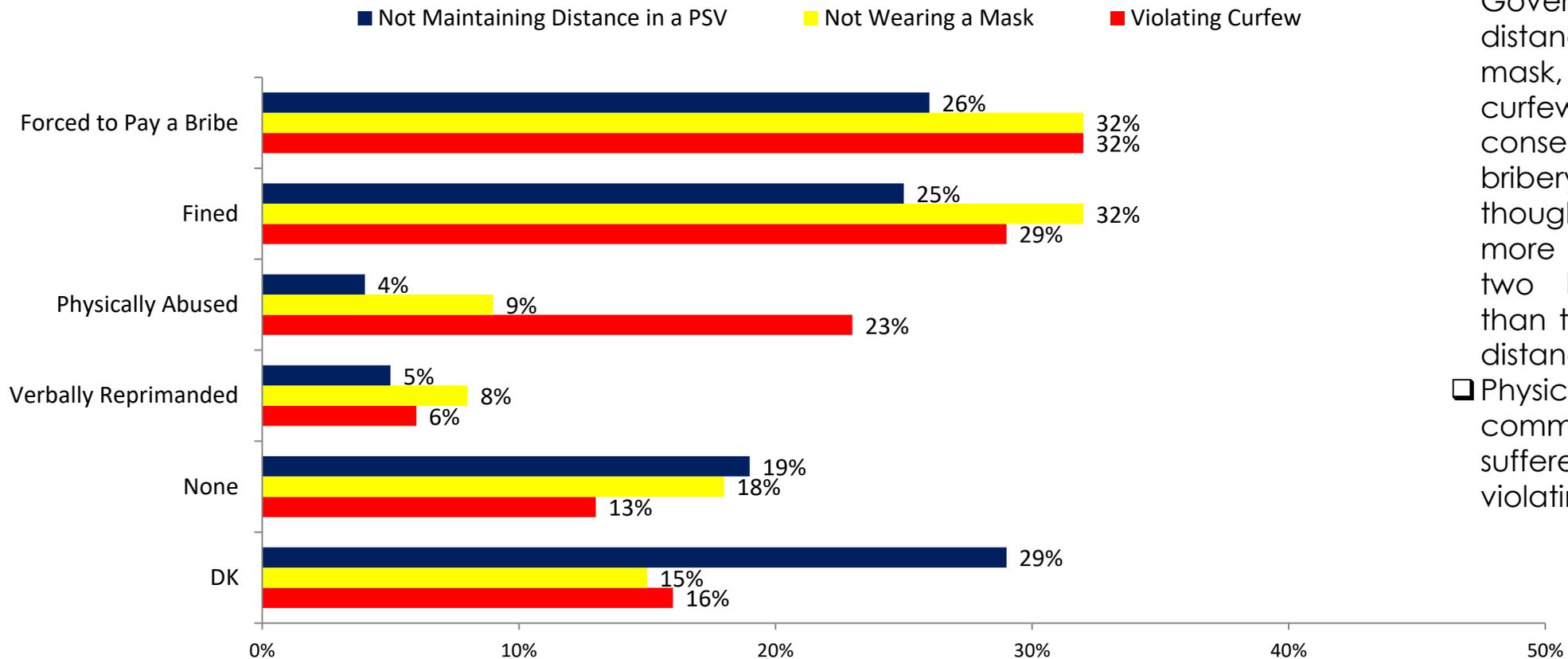


Photo by [Tosin James](#) on [Unsplash](#)



Actions Reportedly Being Taken Against Others Not Wearing Masks/Obeying Curfew/ Maintaining Distance in PSVs: by Total

Negative Consequences of Failing to Adhere to Three Virus-Prevention Regulation:
by Total



- ❑ For those violating the three main regulations imposed by Government – maintaining distance in PSVs, wearing a mask, and obeying the curfew - the most common consequences are extorted bribery-payments and fines, though respondents have more information about the two latter such violations than they do about keeping distance in PSVs.
- ❑ Physical abuse is far more commonly seen to be suffered by those found violating the curfew.

Base=555 (Total)

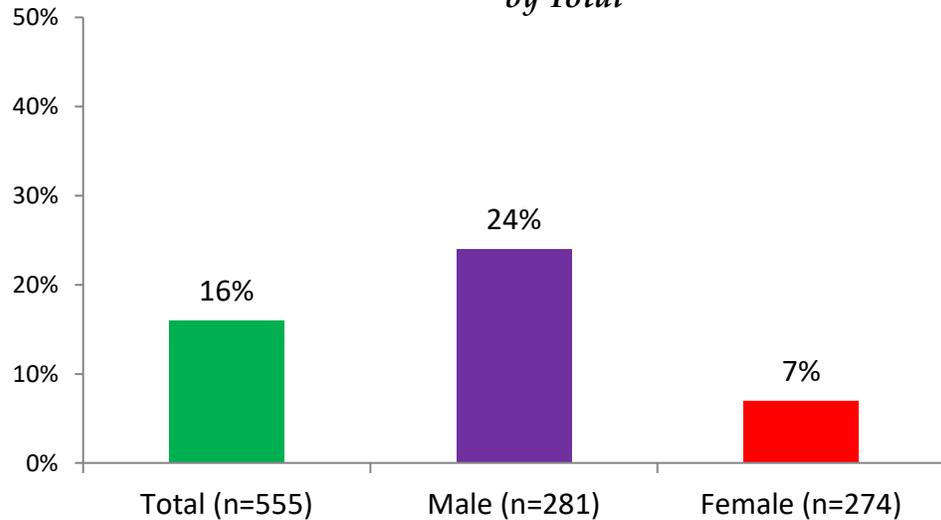
Q: "As far as you know, for those not : wearing a mask/obeying curfew/maintaining distance in PSVs are any of these actions being taken against them nowadays?"



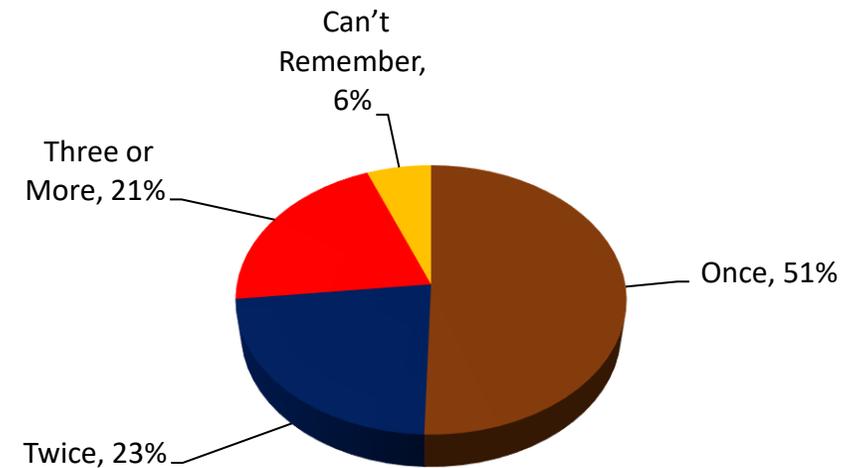
Proportion From Whom/Number of Times a Bribe Was Demanded

- Among all respondents, nearly one-in-five (16%) reported that they had been in at least one situation since the arrival of Covid-19 in which a bribe was demanded for any restriction violation, with more than three times as many men as women saying so (24% vs. 7%). However, it is unclear whether/how much each of three following factors could account for this: (1) women spend less time in public spaces; (2) the Police have more sympathy/are less harsh towards women; (3) women are more observant of such restrictions – which based on their self-reported behavior (as shown above in Slides #24 and #28) appears to be the case, especially for mask-wearing.
- For about half of those who had encountered any such bribe-demand situation (51%), this happened only once. Yet one-in-five (21%) had such an experience three or more times.

Proportion From Whom A Bribe Was Demanded for Any Violation: by Total



Number of Times a Bribe Demand Was Made: by Those From Whom a Bribe Was Demanded



Q. "Have you been in a situation where a police officer demanded "kitu kidogo" because of any violation of the restrictions put in place because of the virus?"

Q. "About how many times?"

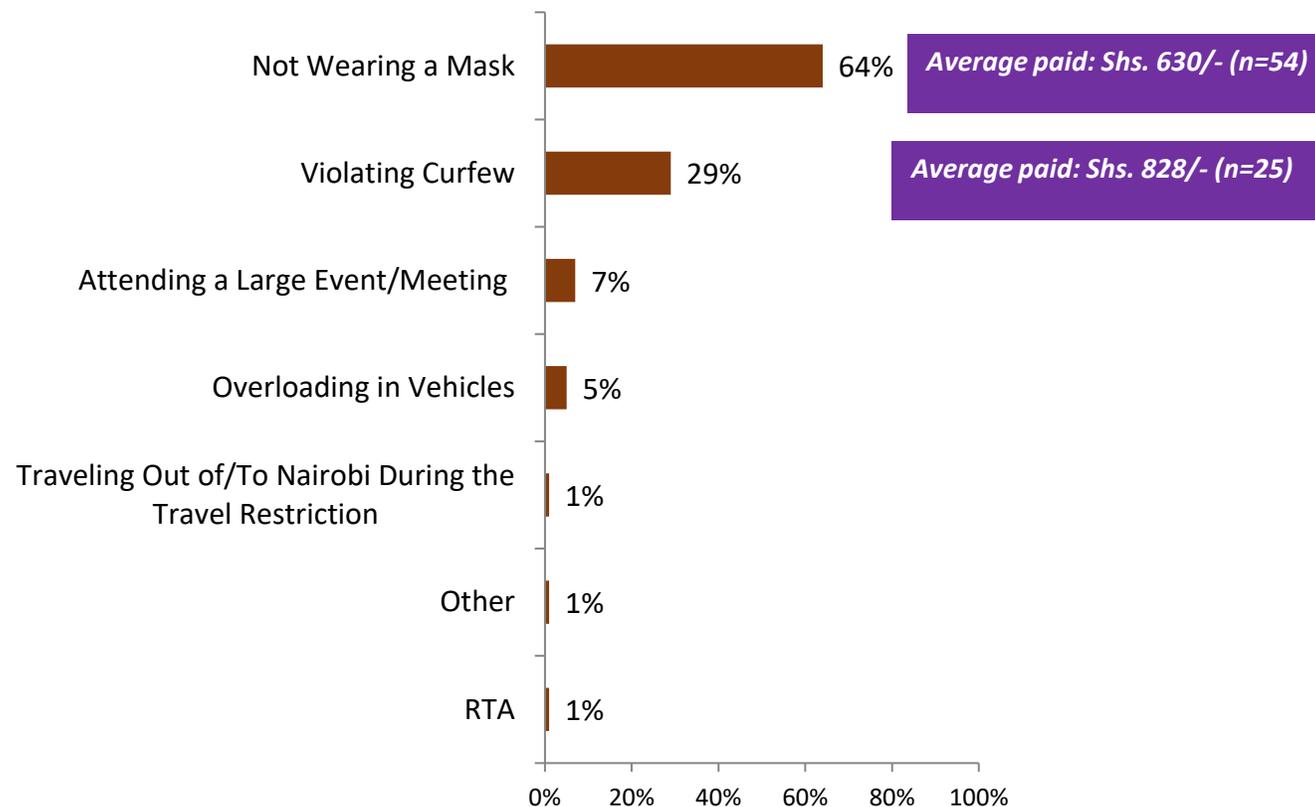
Base=555 (Total)

Base=87(Those from whom a bribe was demanded)



Type / Frequency of Payment: by Those From Whom Bribes Were Demanded

*Violation(s) For Which a Bribe Was Demanded:
by Those From Whom Any Bribe Was Demanded*



- ❑ By far, the violation for which bribes were most frequently demanded is the failure to wear a mask in public, though violating the curfew also received substantial mentions (64% vs. 29%).
- ❑ In most situations when bribes were demanded, they were reportedly paid (80%), though far more often by men than women. Whether this is because the Police view the latter with more sympathy, or that women more often simply do not have the ready-cash, is unclear. Further, while the average size bribe paid for not wearing a mask Shs. 630/- and for curfew violations it was Shs. 828/-.
- ❑ (Note: Since questions about bribe-demands and payments were not asked in previous Rounds of survey trend-comparisons are not possible here.)

Q. "For what violation or violations was it?"
Q. "Any did you pay the bribe?"

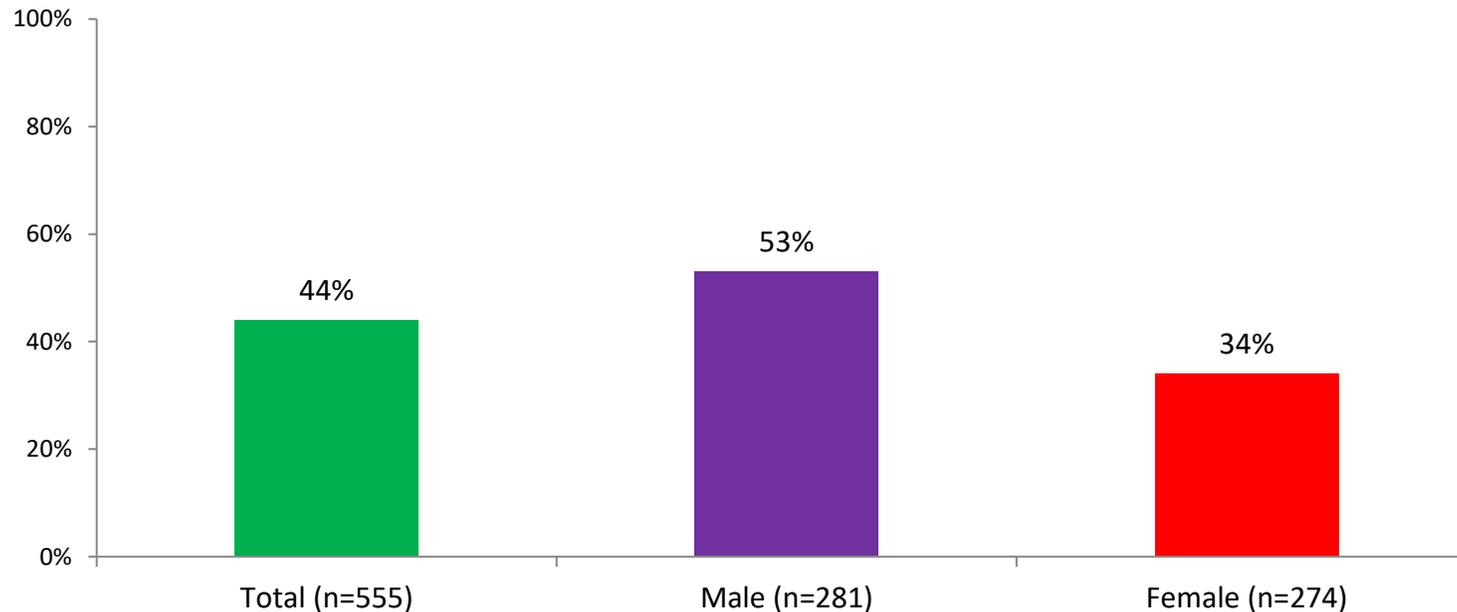
Base=87(Those from whom a bribe was demanded)



Awareness of Others From Whom Bribes Were Demanded: by Total, Gender

- Nearly half of all respondents (44%) know at least one person who have found themselves in a bribe-demand situation, though rather more men than women know such a person/people (53% vs. 34%).

*Personal Knowledge of Anyone Else From Whom a Bribe Was Demanded:
by Total, Gender*





- ❑ It is unclear what specific instructions the police were given as to how to respond to violations of the restriction-measures put in place by the Government in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, let alone how uniform these were across the country, or even within Nairobi. Yet the Round 3 data which reveal clear declines in compliance with the requirement to wear masks and (though to a lesser extent) to obey the curfew. At the same time, the decrease in the reported level of the use of force by the police has likely been accompanied by an increase in bribery-extortion even if questions about the latter had not been asked in either Round 1 or Round 2 of this survey. Whatever the trend since the various restrictions have been in effect, a majority of respondents report a variety of negative consequences for each of the main violations of which they are aware: failing to maintain distance in PSVs (52%), failing to wear masks in public (67%), and breaking the night-time curfew (71%). Such consequences include verbal and/or physical abuse as well as paying a (formal) fine or a bribe, the latter two being reported at nearly equal frequencies for all three types of violations.
- ❑ While only a minority of respondents personally say they have ever found themselves in a bribery-demand situation (16%), about half of those who have had this experience had it occur more than once (44%). Moreover, such demands were twice as frequent for the failure to wear a mask than for violating the curfew (64% vs. 29%).



- ❑ By far, the response of those confronted with bribe-demand situations has been to pay them (80%), though this was far more common among men (88%) than women (54%). Whether this disparity is a reflection of 'positive' gender-discrimination (i.e., sympathy) by the police or that women were simply less likely to have the cash, is unclear. (Note: No follow-up question was asked to those who reported they failed/were unable to comply with a bribe-demand so as to determine what, if any, consequences they suffered as a result.)
- ❑ Nearly half of all respondents (44%) know at least one other person who has found themselves in a similar situation (though it was not determined in what specific parts of Nairobi this occurred). This again suggests that there has been a transition from force to financial exploitation of the virus-restriction situation in which Kenyans (or at least residents of Nairobi's low-income areas) have found themselves in.

- 
- A stylized map of the African continent in yellow, centered within a blue circle that has a yellow border, positioned on the left side of the page.
- ❑ As mentioned at the outset, the data-collection exercise for this Round 3 of the Nairobi low-income neighborhoods survey was completed at the beginning of October, about a week before both Nairobi and Kenya as a whole began to experience a significant upsurge in Covid-19 cases, as well as hospitalizations and deaths. Indeed, the last few days have seen the highest number of both positive cases and fatalities since the arrival of the pandemic in March. As such, most of the results presented in this 4th Release capture a situation that, upon close examination, appears to help at least partly explain why this upsurge occurred: a slacking-off of adherence to the restrictive measures initially put in place by Government and more stringently – and often violently – enforced.
 - ❑ It remains to be seen, therefore, what the Government may have to do in order to contain the current situation, and how citizens – including these residents of Nairobi’s low-income neighborhoods – will respond.
 - ❑ Finally, and closer to ‘home’, it may be asked whether the results obtained in this Round 3 of TIFA’s survey on Covid-19 in Nairobi, together with the multiple Releases from Rounds 1 and 2, can make a useful contribution both for those responsible for setting relevant policies and those in whose benefit such policies are purportedly designed and implemented.

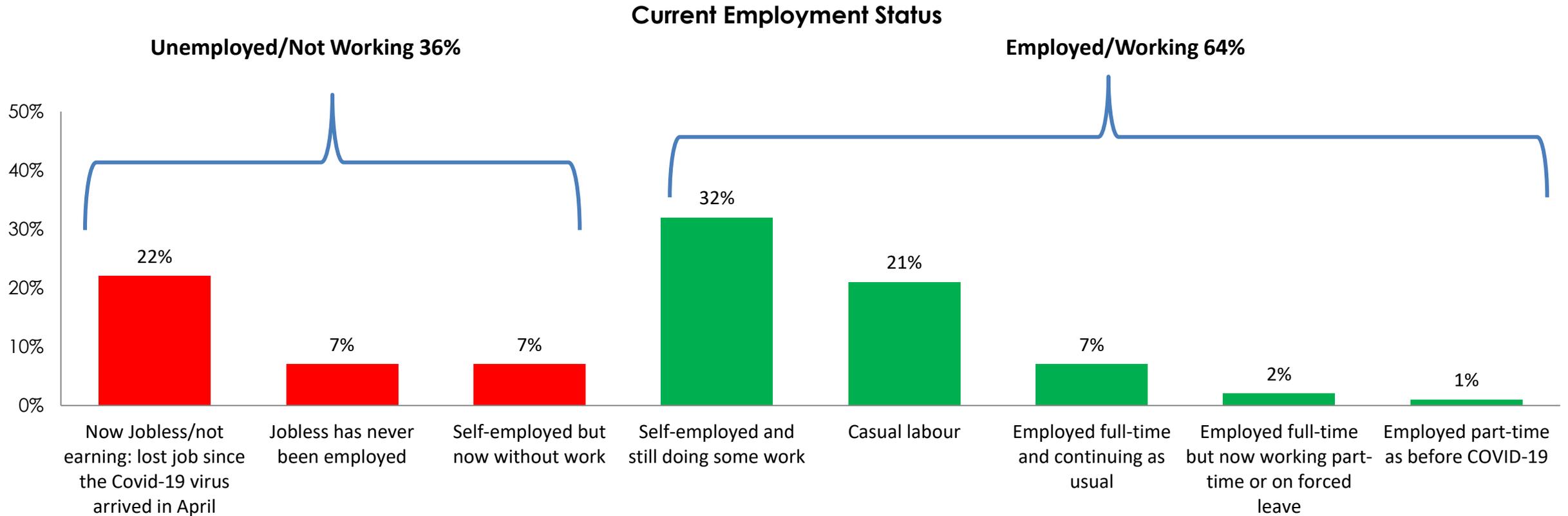
Sample Demographics



Demographics: Employment Status



- Nearly two-thirds of all respondents are working, at least part-time. Among those still jobless, more than half became so since March when the Covid-19 virus arrived.

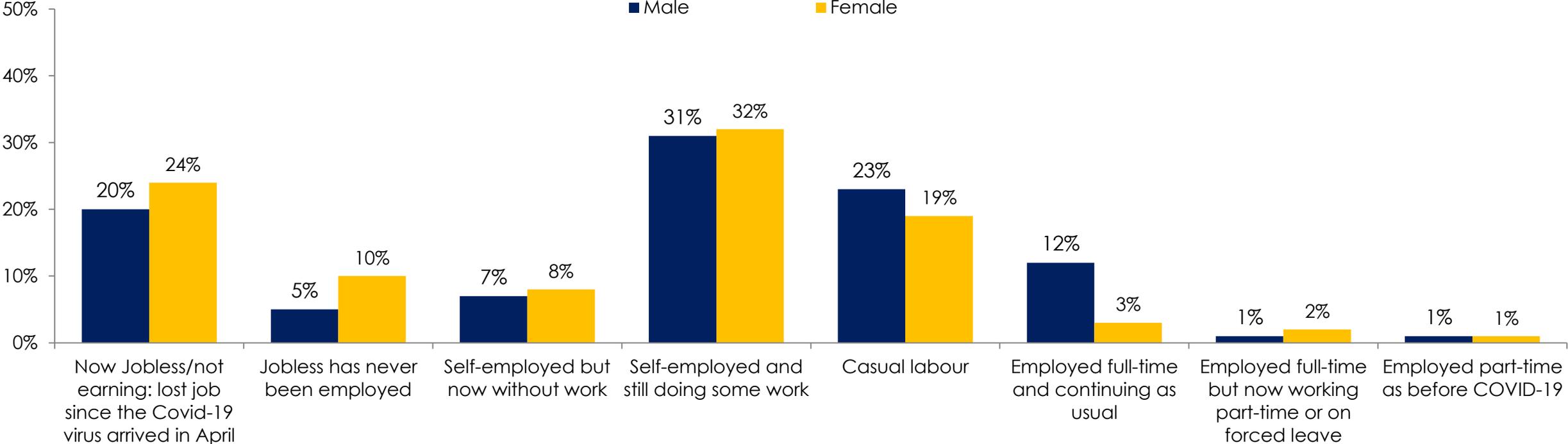


Demographics: Employment Status: by Gender



There are moderate but significant disparities in employment status by gender, especially the fact that a higher proportion of women are either jobless or have never been employed.

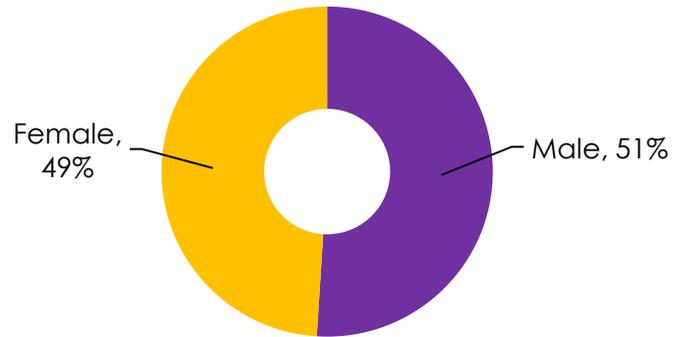
Current Employment Status : by Gender



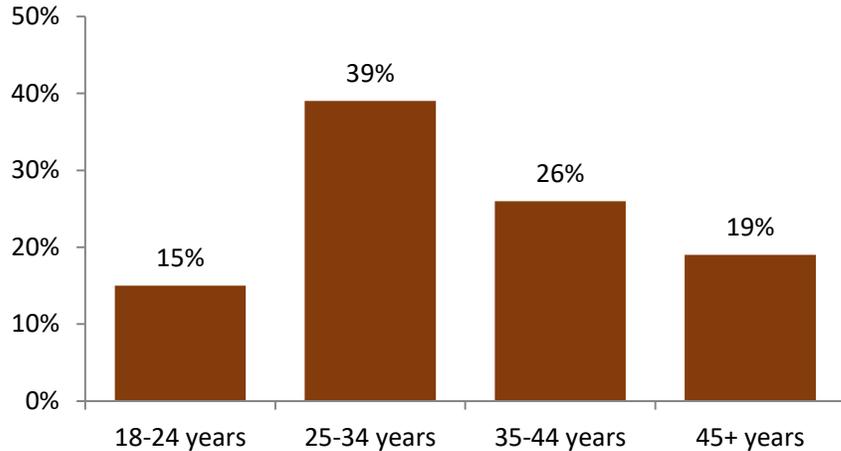
Demographics: Gender, Age and Education



Gender

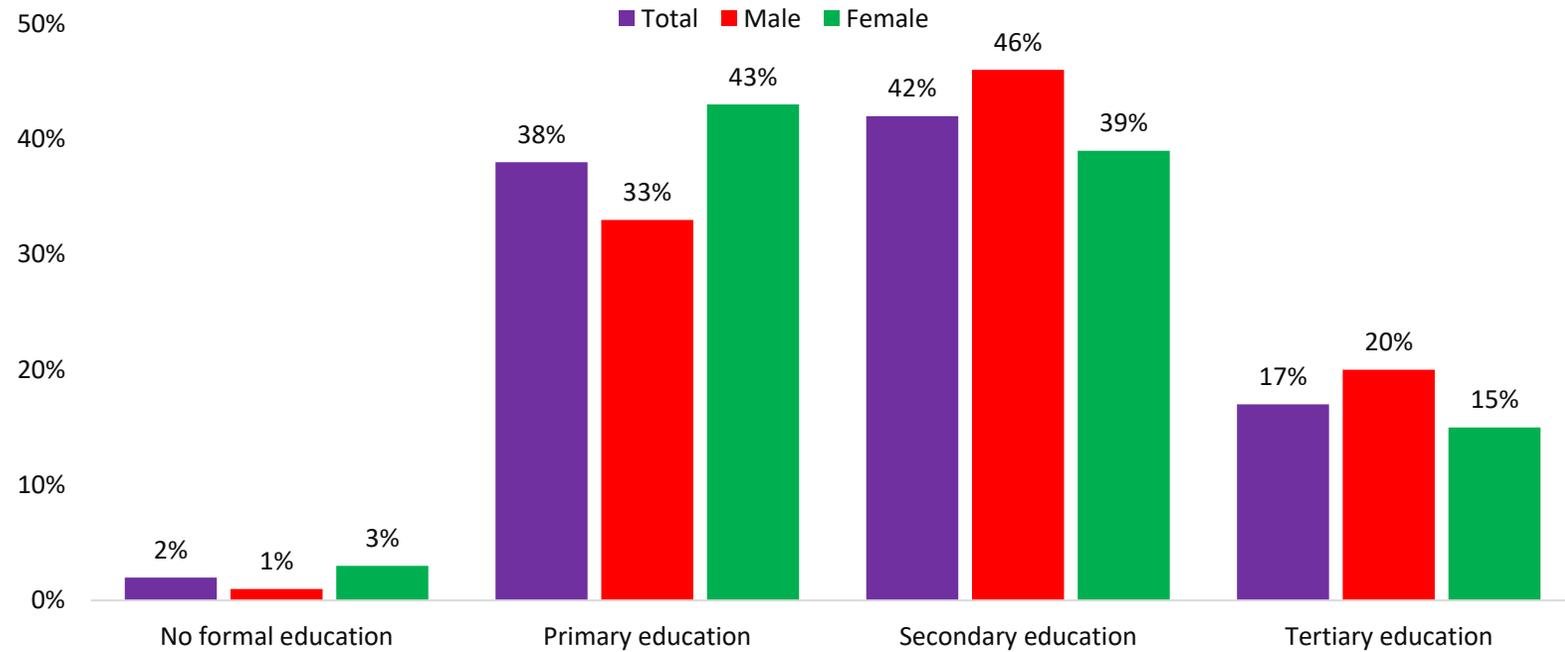


Age Group



- ❑ The sample has a slightly higher number of men than women.
- ❑ The largest age group category is that of 25-35 years.
- ❑ In terms of education, 40% did not study past primary.

Level of Education

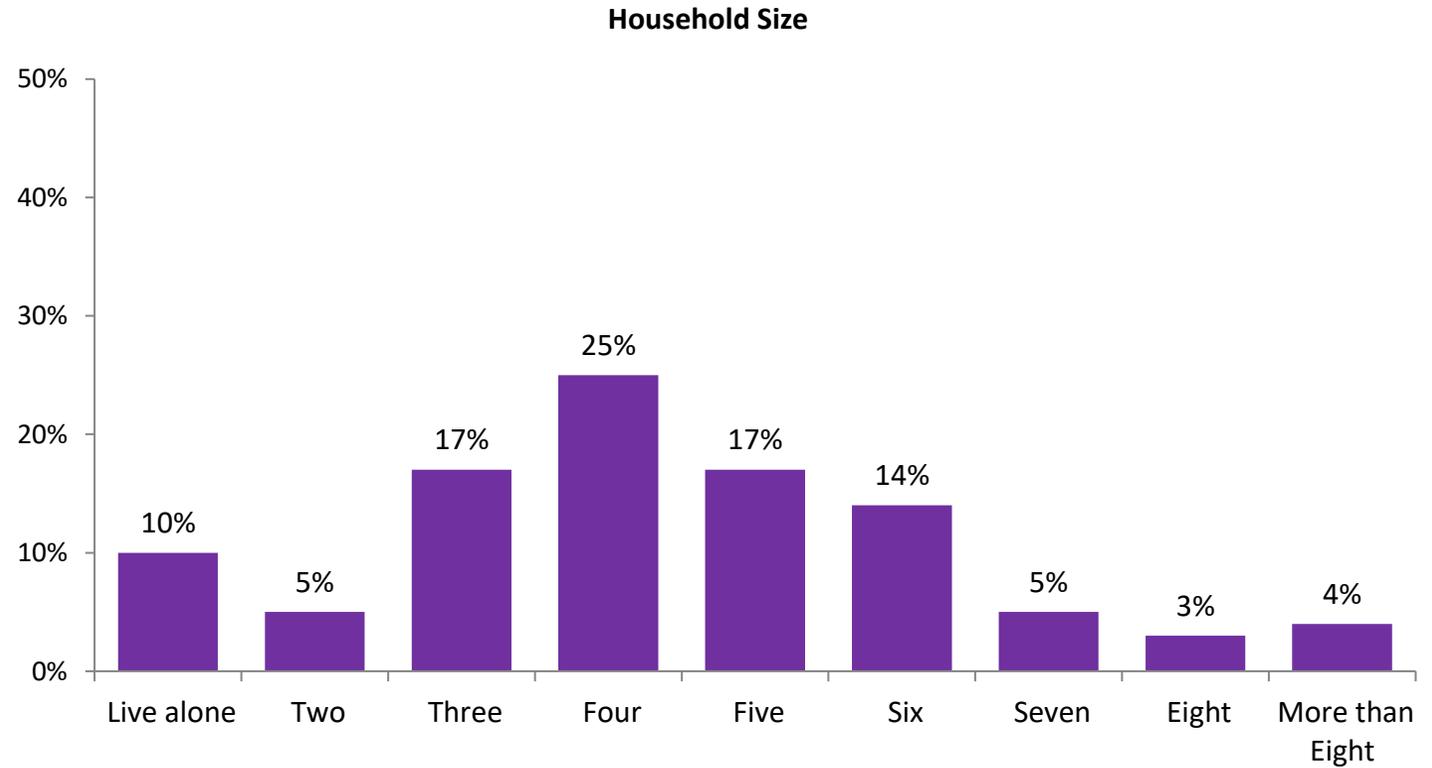
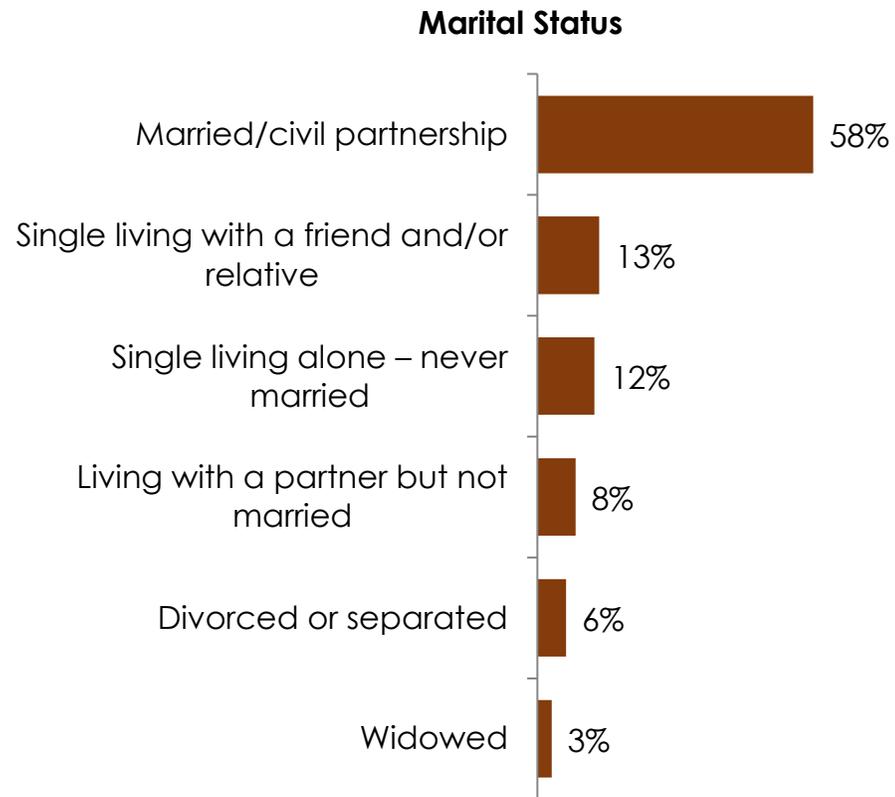


Base= Total = 555 ; Male = 281; Female = 274

Demographics: Marital Status and Household Size



□ A majority of respondents are married/living with a partner. The average household size is 4 members.





For Inquiries and Suggestions Contact:

Dr Tom Wolf
Research Analyst
tpwolf1944@gmail.com

Maggie Ileri
CEO
maggie.ileri@tifaresearch.com

