



Covid-19 Global Pandemic in Nairobi's Low-Income Areas:

Effectiveness of Prevention Measures, Curfew Compliance & Enforcement, Nairobi Area Travel Restrictions

Round Two Survey Report | 2nd Release | 5th July 2020

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Executive Summary

Kenyans are waiting anxiously for President Uhuru's announcement on the way forward on the curfew and travel restrictions.

This report shares the perspectives of Nairobi's low income earners – the perceived effectiveness of COVID-19 prevention measures, curfew compliance & enforcement, Nairobi area travel restrictions.



Curfew & Travel Restriction Impacts

Restrictions impact on daily earnings

- ❑ **74%** they have experienced negative impacts on daily earnings due to curfew and travel restrictions

Police conduct in enforcing curfew

- ❑ **63%** indicate there is use of force by police to enforce curfew in their locality
- ❑ **32%** indicate police force was justified to enforce curfew in their locality
- ❑ **24%** know some who has been arrested for curfew violation

Future expectations if restrictions continue

- ❑ **30%** indicate that crime has started increasing due to travel and curfew restrictions
- ❑ **61%** expect that crime will increase if the restriction on travel and curfew





Restrictions perceptions : before & after announcement

Restrictions– Before 6th June announcement

□ 39% wanted the travel restrictions and curfew to remain

Restrictions – After 6th June

□ 86% want the travel restrictions to remain
□ 79% want the curfew to remain but with reduced hours

It is possible that the increase in the “support” for the restrictions is based more on the reduction of the curfew hours during the 6th June announcement by President Uhuru.





Awareness vs perceived impact of prevention measures

Variations between awareness and perceived effectiveness of Covid-19 preventive measures

Measures	Awareness Ranking	Considered Most Effective Ranking
Requiring the wearing of masks in public	1	11
Night curfew	2	4
Travel restrictions in/out of certain counties	3	2
Advising people to “keep distance” in public	4	1
Prevention of large gatherings	5	5
Advising people to stay at home if possible	6	6
Keeping sanitizer in vehicles	7	13
Advising hand-washing	8	20
Keeping “distance’ in public vehicles	9	15
Mass public testing	10	3



Notes:

Rank 1 = highest mentions

Rank 20 = lowest mentions

Study Background and Objectives



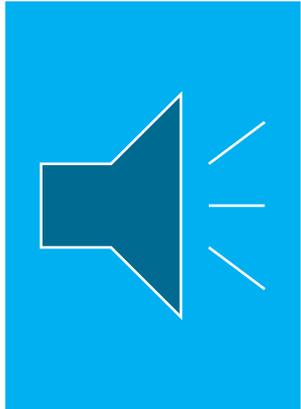
- ❑ The measures in Kenya taken to contain Covid-19 have affected households in many ways, including job loss, loss of remittances, higher commodity prices, heightened insecurity, and disruption to health care services and education. While these impacts have affected most households across the country, they appear to be more profound and longer-lasting amongst low income-earners in more congested urban areas who are inherently more vulnerable.
- ❑ Nairobi has registered the highest number of Covid-19 cases in Kenya – nearly one-third of the national total (yet fewer than one-in-ten Kenyans reside there). Given the restrictions placed on movement in and out of this county (including the curfew) as well as the recommended (and in some cases enforced) 'social isolation' measures in response to the Corona pandemic and the resultant economic slow-down, it has become clear that many people are finding it increasingly difficult to 'make ends meet', especially those in the lower-income areas captured in this survey.
- ❑ In this context, TIFA Research, in collaboration with Dr. Tom Wolf, designed and implemented a survey to explore these issues among this section of Nairobi's population over time. Round One of the survey was conducted at the end of April and captured the experiences, views and expectations of 356 respondents resident in Nairobi's main low-income areas. Subsequently, a webinar was held to explore some of the issues captured. (Both the webinar and the entire Round One Release may be accessed from here <http://www.tifaresearch.com/the-covid-19-global-pandemic-in-nairobis-low-income-areas/>).
- ❑ The focus of this report is Round Two was completed on 15th June. It involved 579 respondents (including 286 who had participated in Round One) in these same low-income areas.



- ❑ The focus of the 1st Release (of 30 June) was the virus economic impact, a consequence of its regional and international consequences as well as of the measures by the Government to contain it.
- ❑ This 2nd Release of Round Two includes findings related to the two most invasive of these measures: a nighttime curfew (from April 5, during 7pm to 5am, and from June 7, from 9pm to 4am) and a ban on travel into and out from the Nairobi metropolitan area.
- ❑ Future Releases will cover its impact on various aspects of personal and community life (crime, domestic violence, children's education while at home), social welfare issues (awareness of/experience of assistance to the needy, awareness of such assistance by non-state actors), and knowledge of/levels of trust in particular sources of information about the virus.
- ❑ Additional Survey Rounds are planned, with Round Three to be conducted in July 2020.



Overall Study 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 determine the proportion who say they have **benefited from any remedial measures** instituted by either state or non-state actors, or even know about them



Methodology: Data Collection

Sub-topic	Detailed information
Field work dates	2 nd -15 th June 2020
Geographical scope of study	Nairobi County - low income areas (mainly: 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	579 respondents (Male = 306, Female = 273)
Margin-of-error	+/- 4.1% for the total sample. (Note: Sub-sample results have higher error-margins)
Average duration of interview	35 minutes
Proportion who stated that they enjoyed the interview	99%
Proportion who agreed to participate in a similar future survey	97%
Data collection methodology	Telephonic – calls made to respondents recruited in previous face-to-face/household 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 centre-platform allowing the field staff to make interview-calls from their homes.



Methodology: Data Analysis – Questionnaire Revision



- ❑ As initially drafted at the end of May, the questionnaire included several questions about the Nairobi area travel ban and night curfew, both of which had been in place since 5 April and which the President was expected to review and issue a public statement about on 6 June, which he did. Consequently, several results related to these measures are based on all the interviews completed by 4pm that afternoon.
- ❑ Following his address, in which he announced that both the travel ban and curfew would remain in place – though the latter of shorter duration – the questionnaire was edited to substitute the initial questions with several to discover whether respondents were aware of the announcement and for those who were, what opinions they held about it. As such, this Release captures findings resulted to the above both before and after 6 June, while allowing for some comparisons between these two sections of the sample.



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, there is considerable variation in how the Covid-19 virus and the measures implemented by Government to combat it among residents in the city's low-income areas, and that such data 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.





Survey Sponsors

For this Second Round of a planned multi-round 'panel' survey, TIFA gratefully acknowledges the support of following organizations;

- The Canadian High Commission in Kenya
- The Hanns Seidel Foundation-Kenya

Activity supported by the
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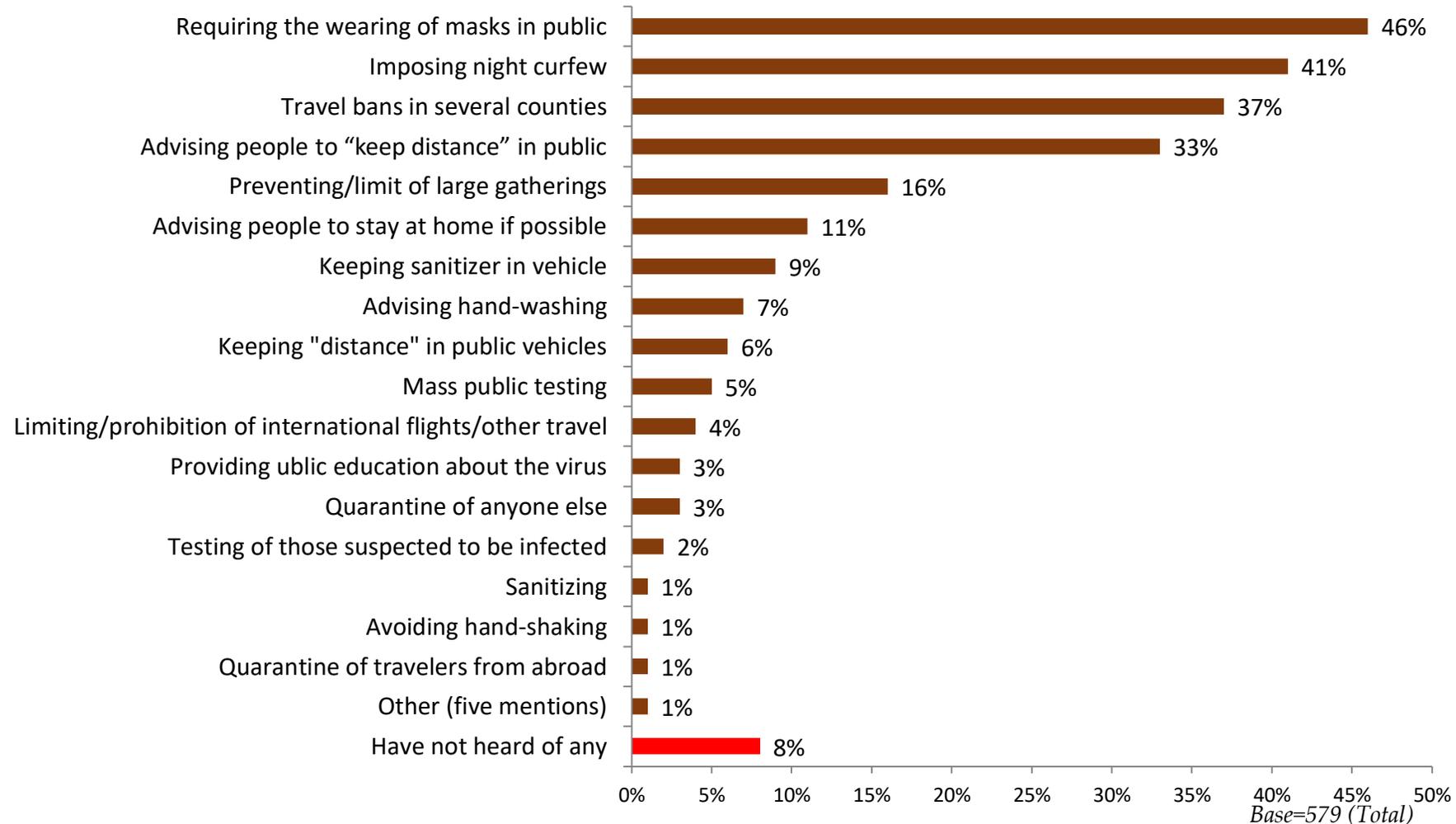
Prevention Measures



Prevention Measures – Awareness: by Total

By far, the measures imposed/advised by Government of which most respondents are aware are: mask-wearing in public, the night curfew, the Nairobi area travel restrictions, and "keeping distant" when in public places.

Awareness of Covid-19 Prevention Measures: by Total



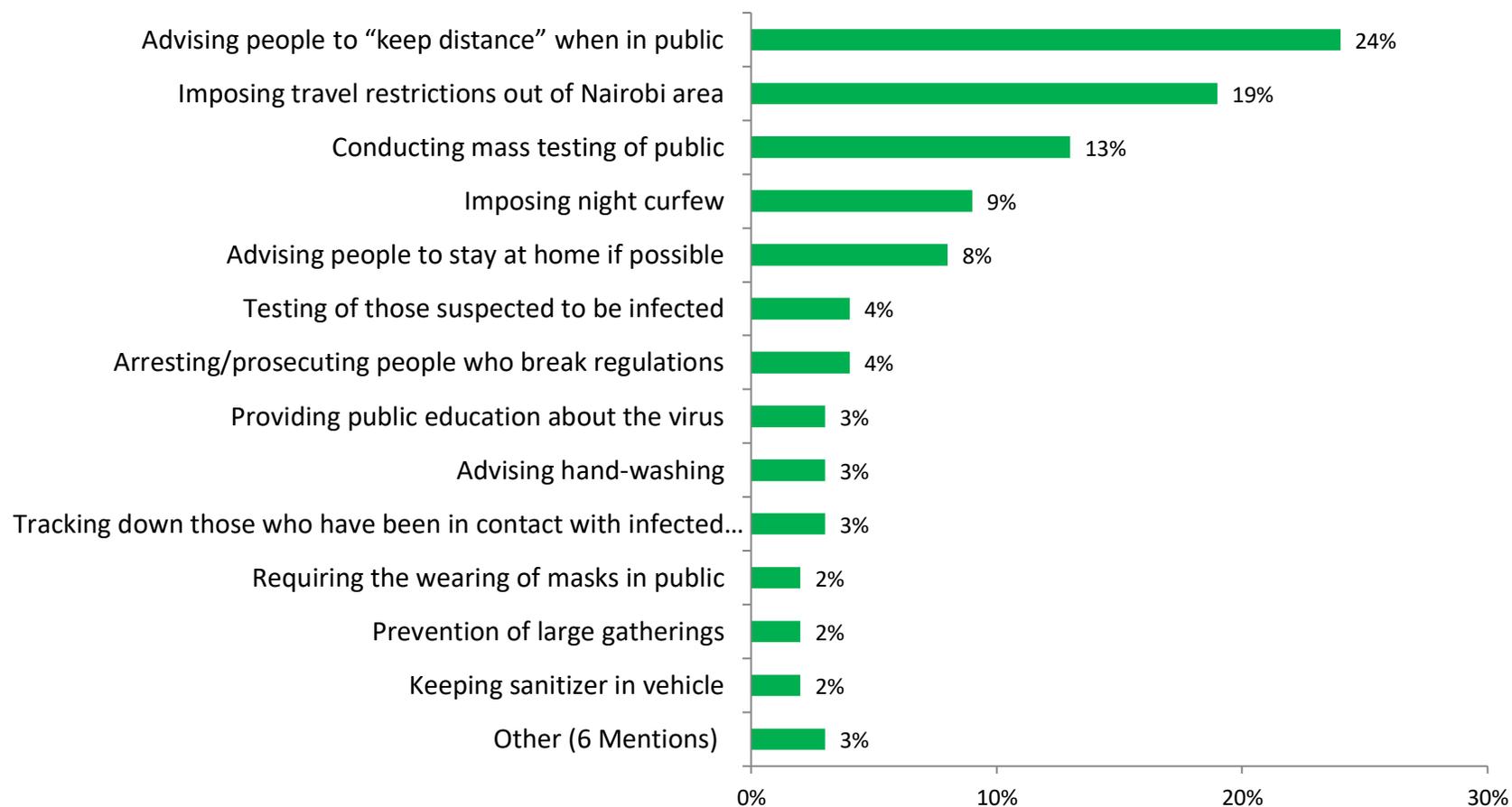
Q: What are the main measures or regulations you have heard that the Government has put in to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus? (Multiple response)



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

□ Among all the required/recommended Covid-19 prevention measures of which respondents are aware, **the single one** deemed most effective is “keeping distance in public places” with 24% mentions. (This represents a slight increase from the 19% who mentioned this measure in Round One.)

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



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=448 (Those who mentioned any prevention measures)



Preventive Measures: Awareness/Considered Most Effective

☐ Of the various measures required or recommended by the Government to contain Covid-19, avoiding crowds in public places is deemed as the most effective. This is so even if more respondents are aware of the requirement of wearing a mask in such places.

Measures	Awareness Ranking	Considered Most Effective Ranking
Requiring the wearing of masks in public	1	11
Night curfew	2	4
Travel restrictions in/out of certain counties	3	2
Advising people to “keep distance” in public	4	1
Prevention of large gatherings	5	5
Advising people to stay at home if possible	6	6
Keeping sanitizer in vehicles	7	13
Advising hand-washing	8	20
Keeping “distance’ in public vehicles	9	15
Mass public testing	10	3

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=579/448 (Total/Those who mentioned any prevention measures)



Insights: Prevention Measures – Awareness and Perceived Efficacy



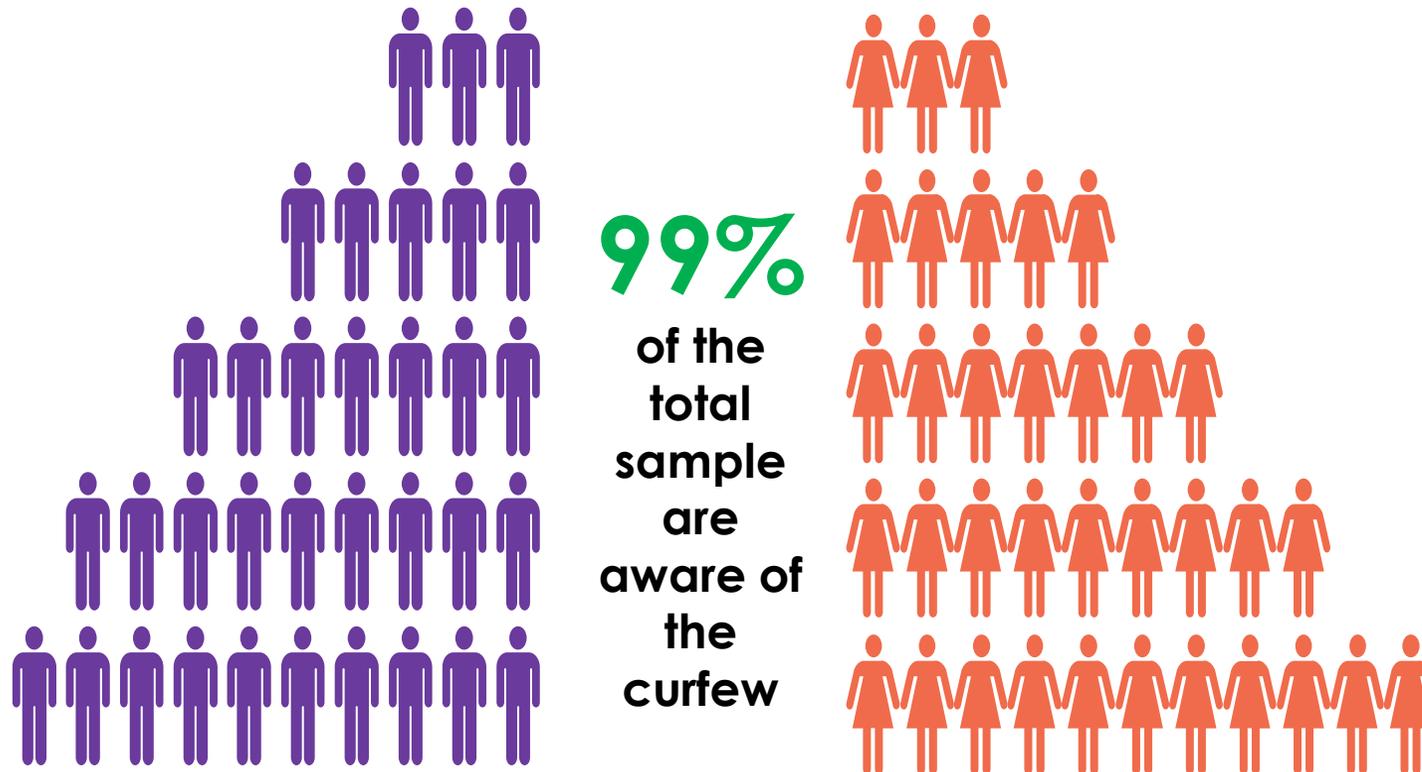
- ❑ There is more awareness of those prevention measures that are required, especially when their enforcement has resulted in ‘drama’ as reported by the media, such as violence by the police in enforcing the curfew. The same applies to those measures also required by the private sector, such as wearing masks (also a public-place requirement) or washing hands before entering shops.
- ❑ There is much less consensus among respondents about the relative efficacy of these measures, perhaps because such views would depend on the publication/reporting of scientific studies showing just how useful they are (as well, perhaps, as the level of convenience there is in complying with them). In addition, the relatively low level of confirmed infections/deaths and general absence of widely publicized public health studies assessing the impact of these various measures apparently makes it difficult for many to determine the importance of all these various measures. Whether such views will change as the impact of the virus and epidemiological information are more widely disseminated remains to be seen.

Particular Interventions by Government

- Curfew



Awareness of the Curfew



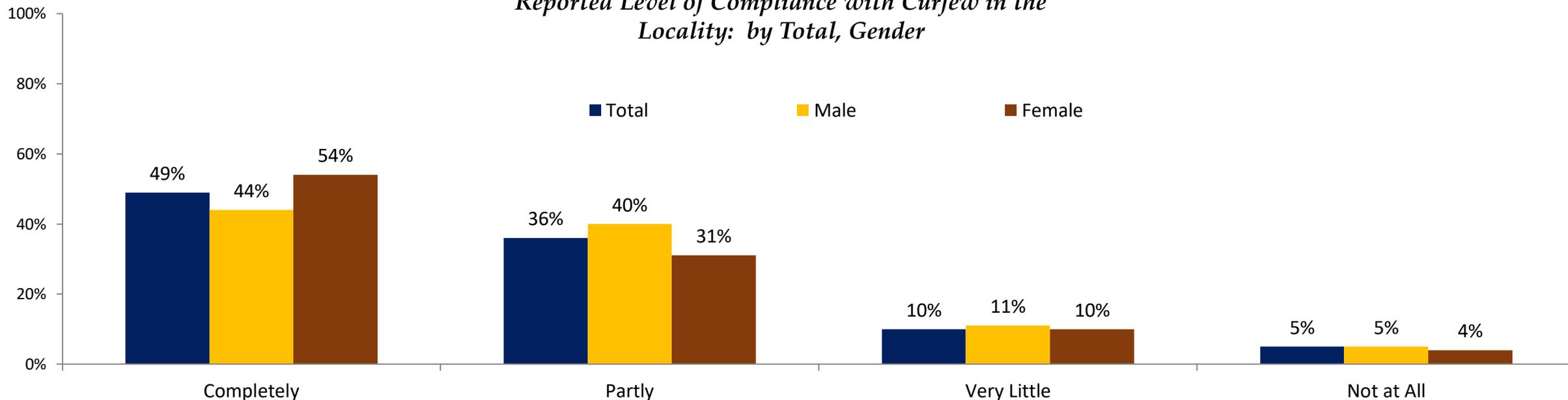
Q: If you know, what is the name of the disease or illness that is now affecting some Kenyans as well as people all over the world?



Curfew Compliance: by Total, Gender

☐ Only about half of all respondents (49%) claim that there is “complete” obedience to the curfew in their locality, with somewhat more women saying this than men, while only 5% say there is no compliance at all where they reside. (Note that 97% of respondents report that they are personally “completely” complying with the curfew, with another 2% saying they are complying with it “somewhat.” Only 1% report that they are not complying with it at all. But the question may be asked: Is such self-reporting accurate?)

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

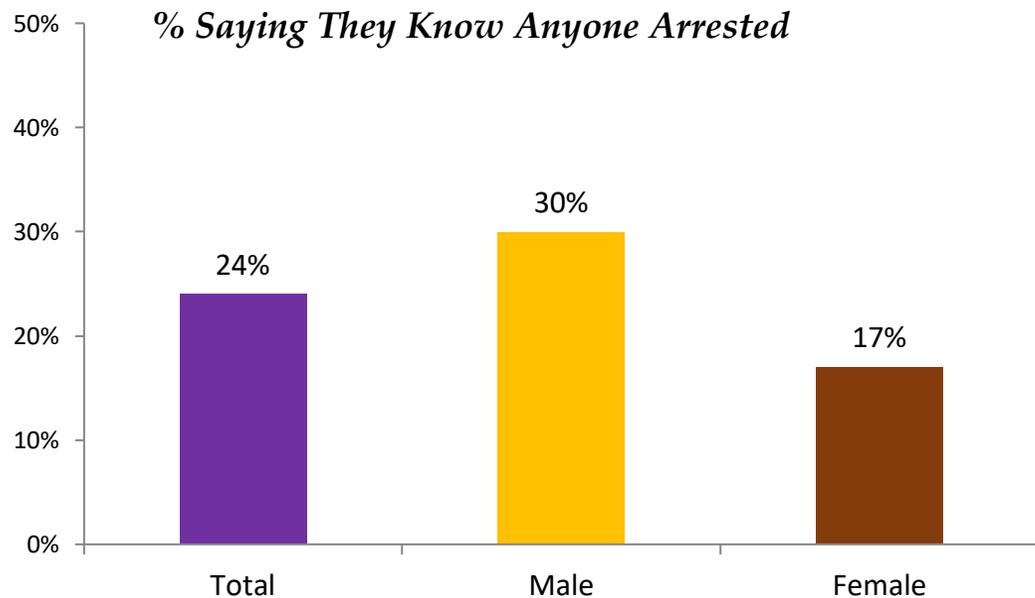




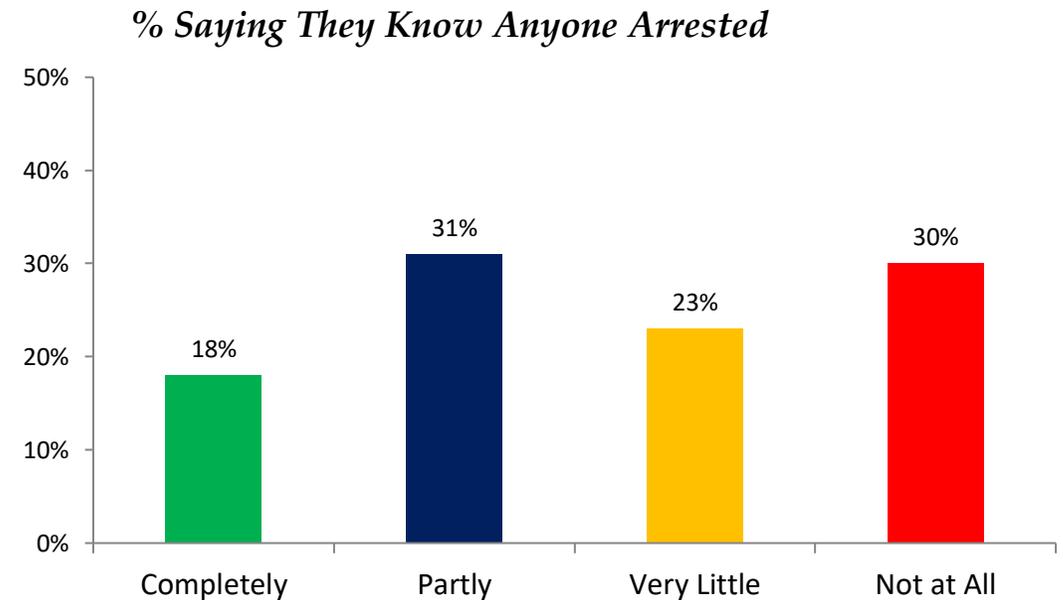
Awareness of Any Curfew Arrests: by Total, Gender / by Reported Level of Compliance with Curfew in the Locality

- ❑ Only one-quarter of all respondents know anyone who has been arrested for violating the curfew (an increase from the 19% obtained in Round One), though almost twice as many men know such a person/people as women.
- ❑ Fewer of those who report that the curfew is being obeyed "completely" in their locality know any such person/people.

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



Awareness of Anyone Arrested 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?

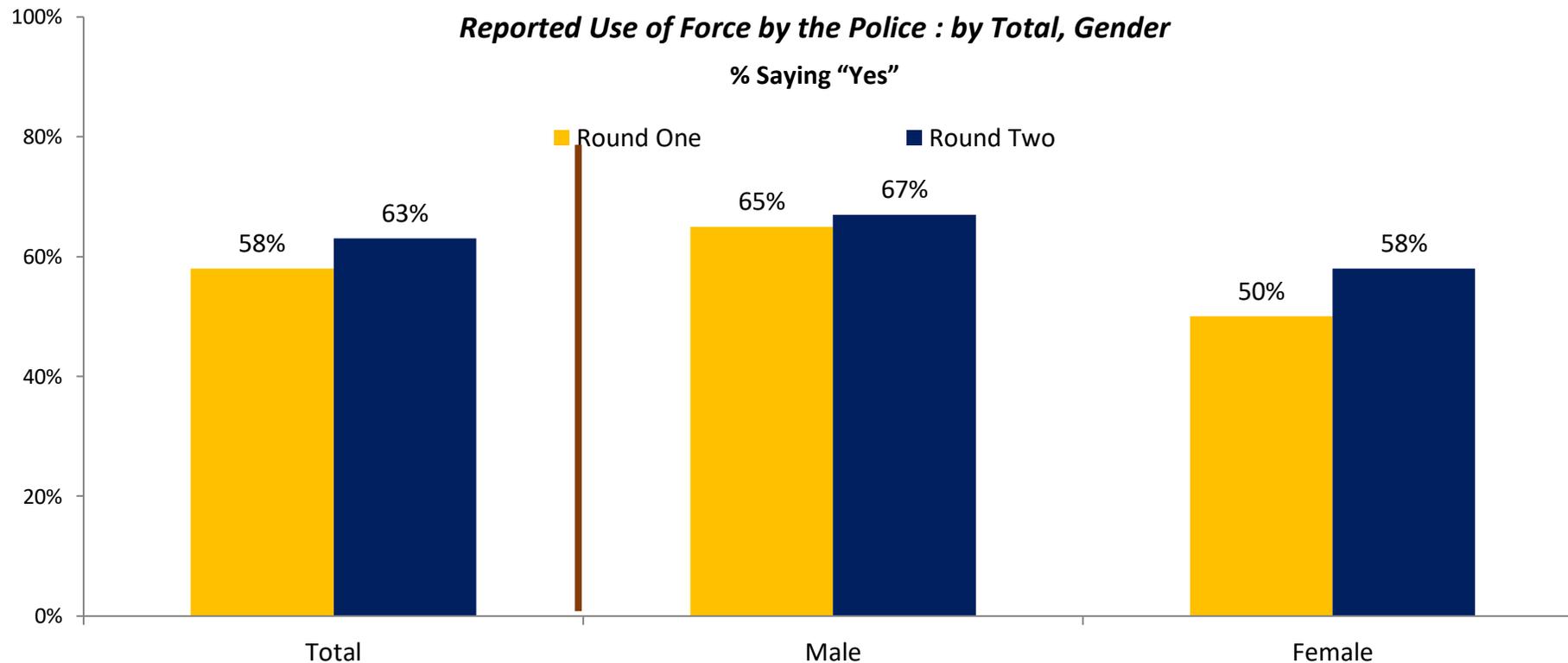
Q: How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area? Would you say it is being obeyed.....?

Base=574 (Those aware of the curfew)



Reported Police Use of Force in Curfew Enforcement: by Total, Gender – Round One vs. Round Two

- ❑ A clear majority of both genders report that the police have used force in enforcing the curfew in their localities, with rather more men than woman doing so.
- ❑ These figures represent a modest but measurable increase in comparison with the results for Round One.



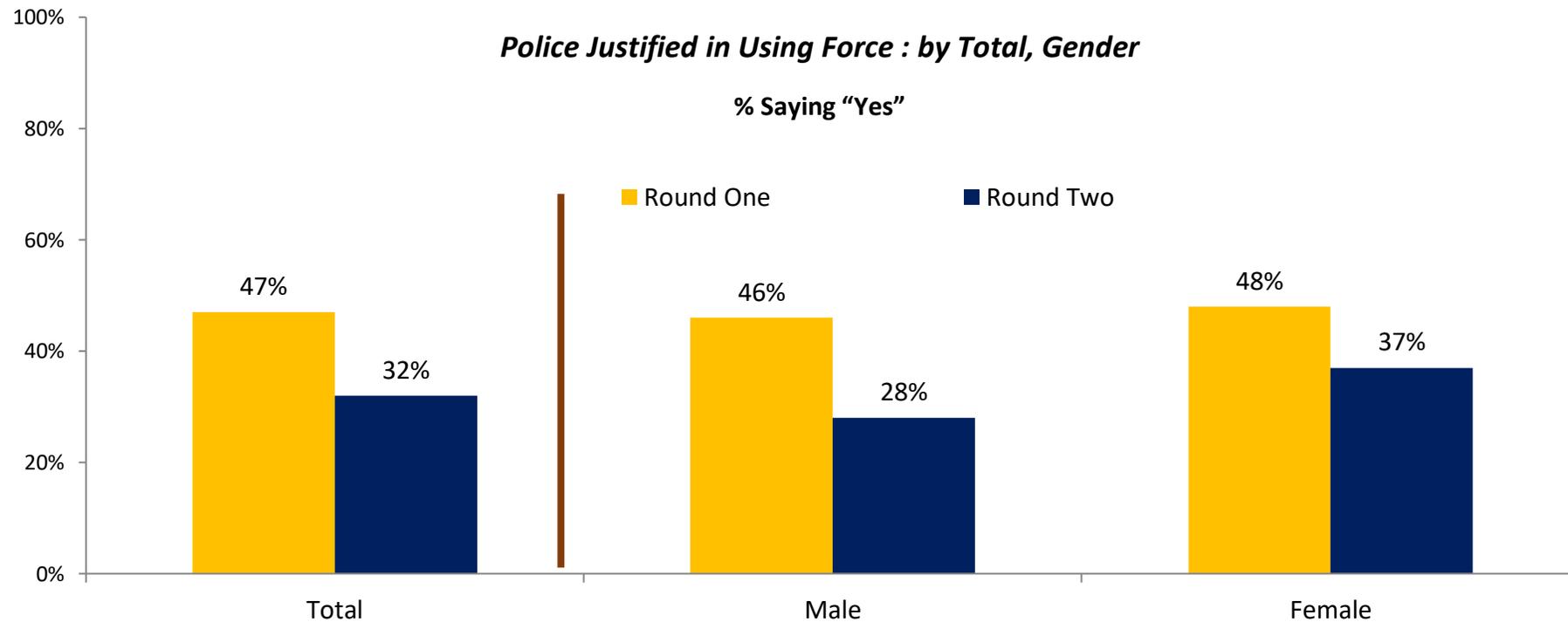
Q: In enforcing the curfew in your locality, have the police used force?

Base =574 (those aware of the curfew)



Curfew Enforcement: Opinion of Police Conduct in Enforcing Curfew – Round One Vs. Round Two

- ❑ Of those who report the use of force in Round Two, only a minority (of both genders) feel that the police have been justified in doing so.
- ❑ The proportion of those (of both genders) who feel that such use of force by the police is justified has decreased since Round One. Whether this is because it is felt the police have become unjustifiably more brutal, or because the curfew is deemed less important/justified is unclear.



Base = 362 (those who indicate the police have used force, among those aware of the curfew)

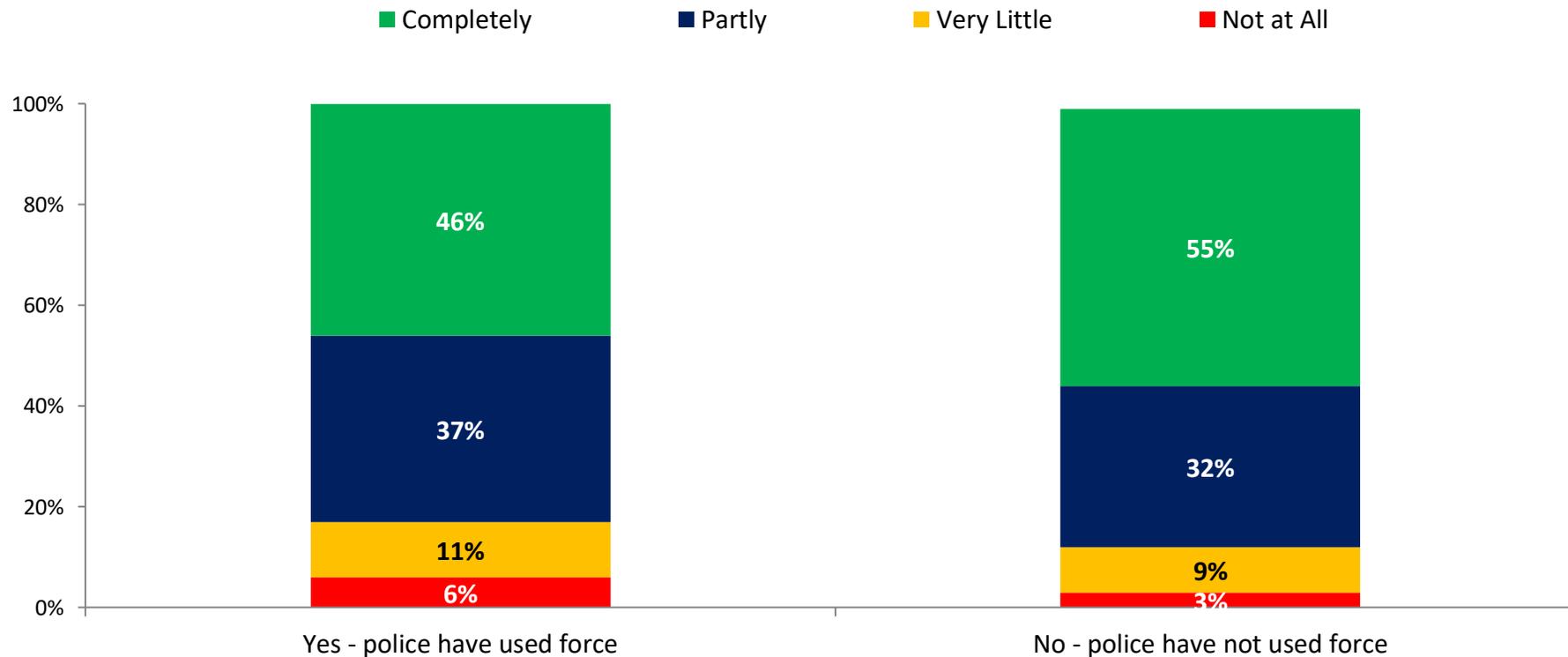
Q: Do you think it was necessary for police to do that to enforce the curfew?



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

❑ The level of such reported compliance with the curfew is a slightly lower in areas where the police have used force. This suggests that such force is used somewhat more often out of (perceived) necessity by the police, and/or that the use of force in itself does not necessarily result in a higher level of compliance with the curfew order.

*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.....? Base=574 (Those aware of the curfew)

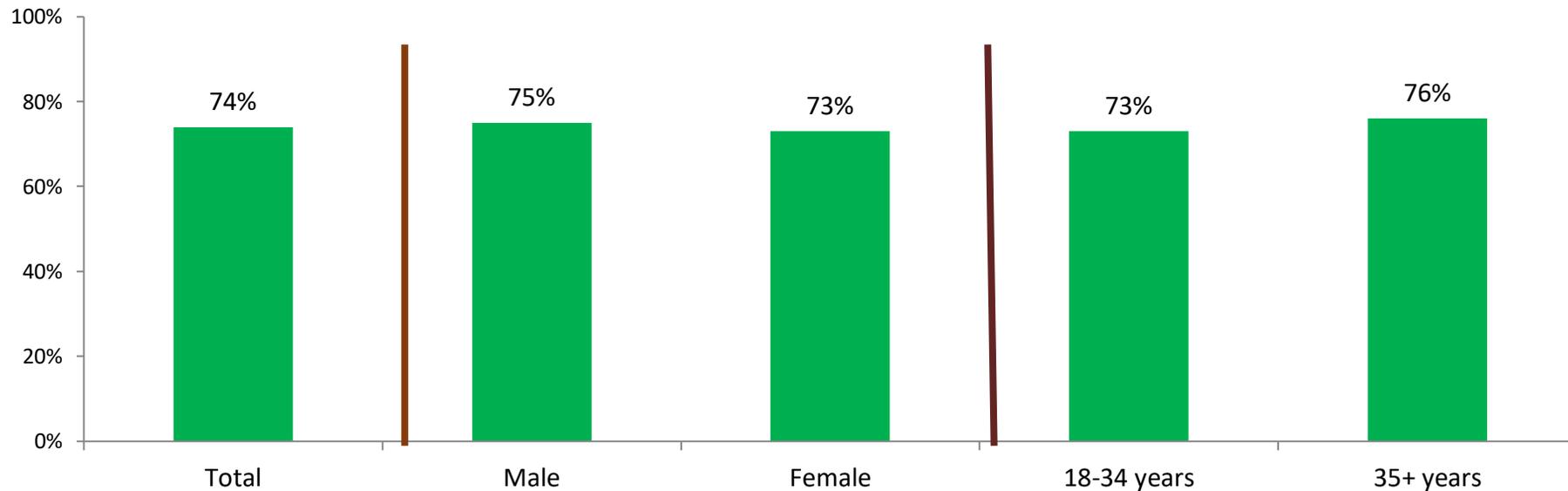


Impact of Curfew on Daily Earnings: by Total, Gender, Age

☐ There are hardly any contrasts in terms of the negative impact of the curfew on daily earnings by gender or age. For all, it has been severe.

**Whether Curfew Has Had a Negative Impact on Daily Earnings:
by Total, Gender, Age**

% Saying "Yes"



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

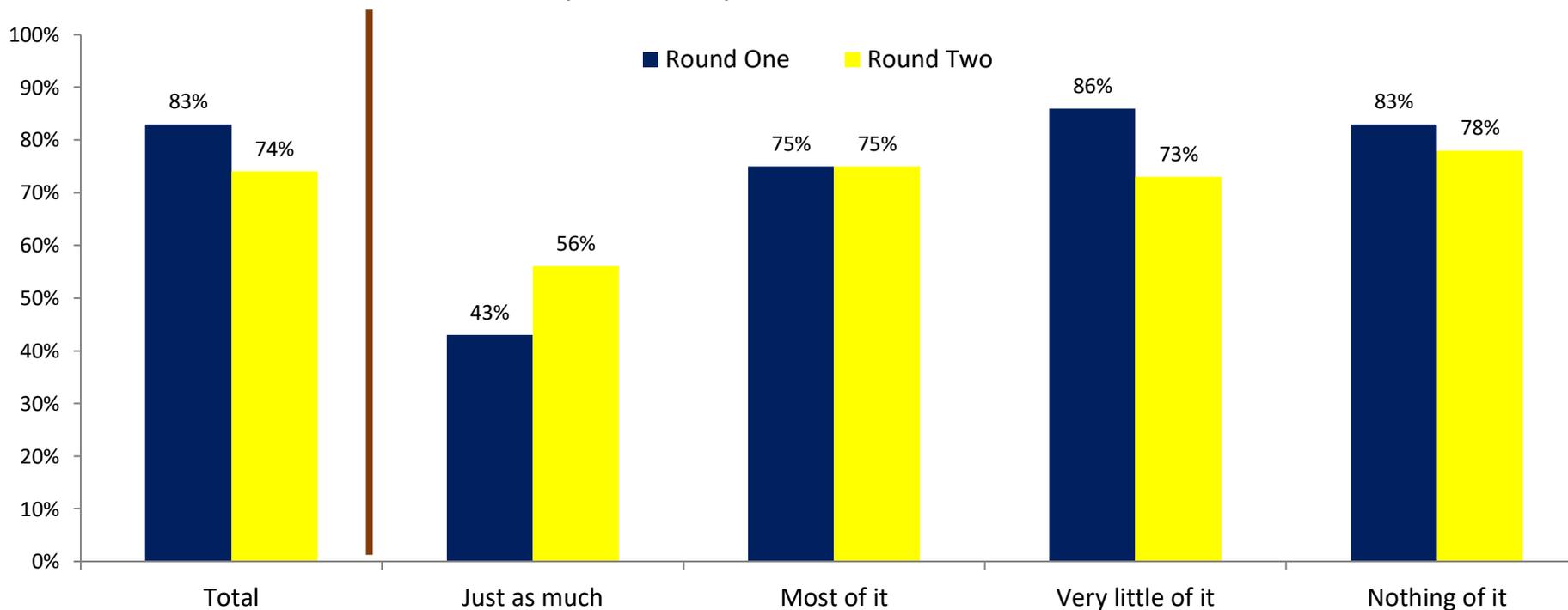
Base=574 (Those aware of the curfew)



Impact of Curfew on Income: by Pre-Virus Proportion of Income Earned – Round One vs. Round Two

- Nearly three-quarters (74%) of those in all (pre-virus) monthly income categories report the loss of income since March, though this represents a slight decline from the proportion reporting this in Round One (83%).
- However, those saying they are now earning “just as much” as they did previously report such an impact, which may interpreted as applying to at least someone in their household.

Those Saying That the Curfew Has Reduced Their Ability or That of Any Household Member to Earn Money on a Daily Basis



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

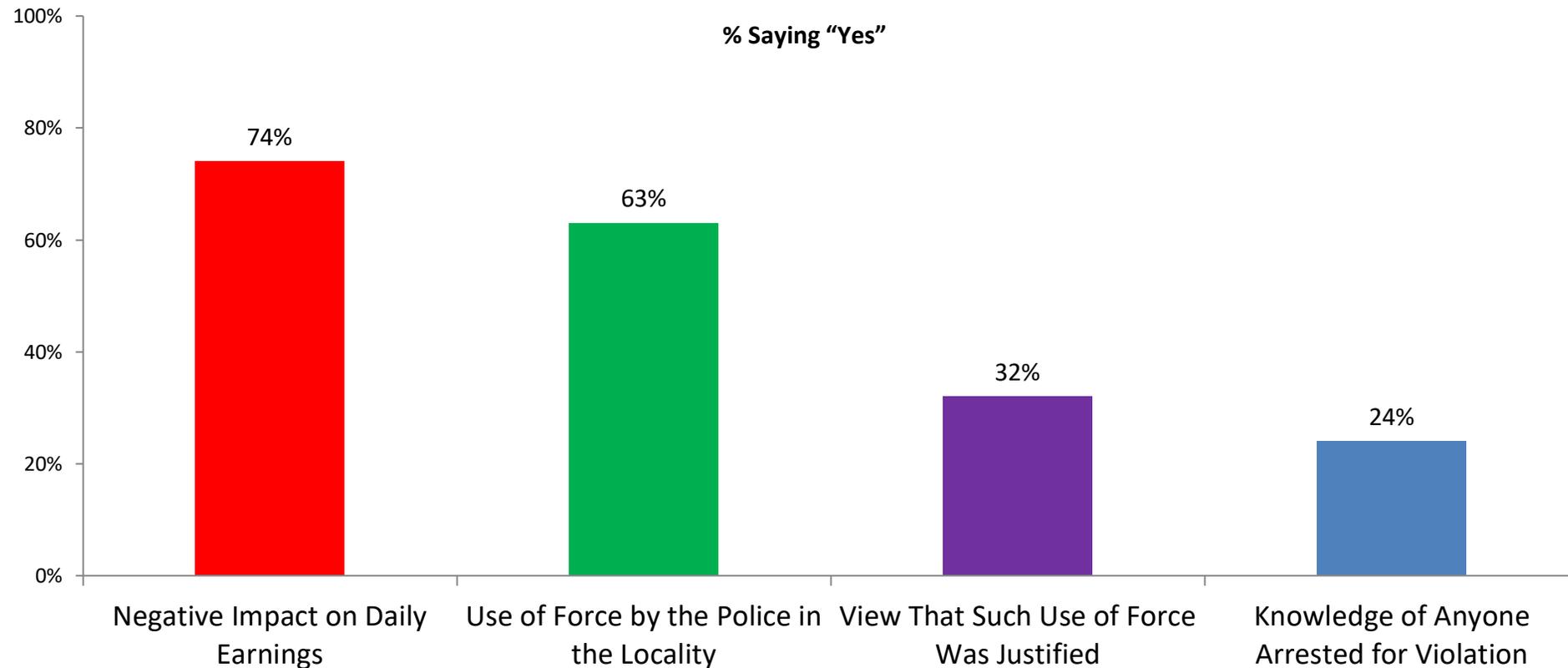
Q: *Compared to then, about how much are you earning now? Are you now*

Bases=298/504 (Those who are employed and self employed)



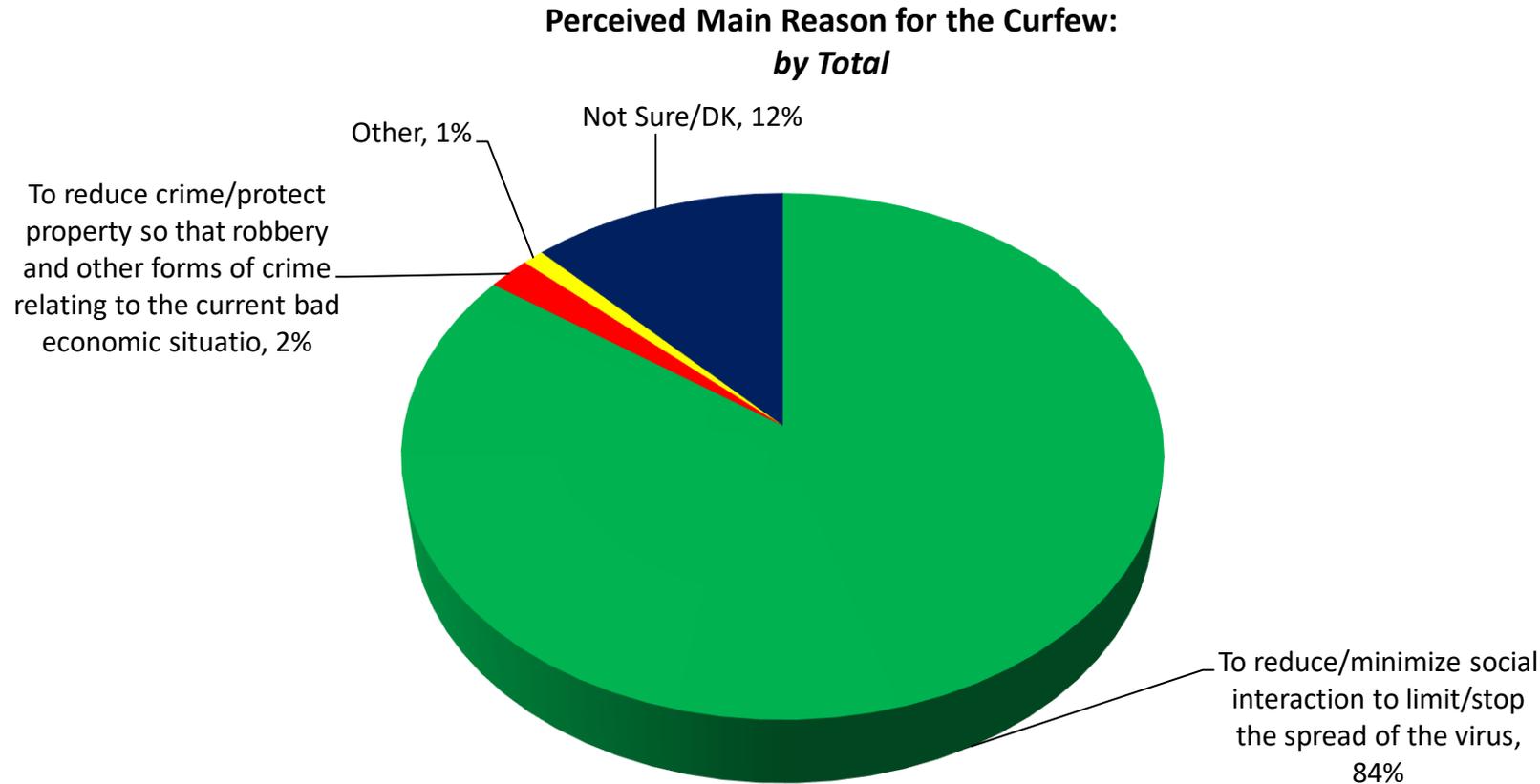
Curfew: Four Issues (Summary)

*The Curfew – Economic Impact and Law Enforcement: Four Issues:
by Total*



Perceived Main Reason for the Curfew: By Total

□ The vast majority of respondents accept the Government's justification for the curfew as a necessary measure to stop/reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus, though a significant minority say they don't know the reason for it. Very few view it mainly as a crime-prevention measure. (Note that these results are nearly identical to those obtained in Round One.)





- ❑ President Uhuru Kenyatta announced the imposition of a three week 7pm-5am curfew on April 5, which the Government extended for a further 21 days on April 25 (the second of three days during which this survey was conducted). As such, the survey respondents had had sufficient time to become aware of it, as the results reveal (with all but three confirming this).
- ❑ While a majority (58%) report that the police have been using force to enforce the curfew, rather fewer women than men indicate this (and twice as many say that they “don’t know” about this). One possible explanation for the lower level of confirmation of such force by women is that they have less information about this issue due their more restricted movement in the locality (due to household obligations).
- ❑ Comparing the results of this survey with those of Round One, there has been a marked decline in the proportion of those holding the view that such a use of force is justified: from 47% to 32%.



Insights: Curfew(con't)



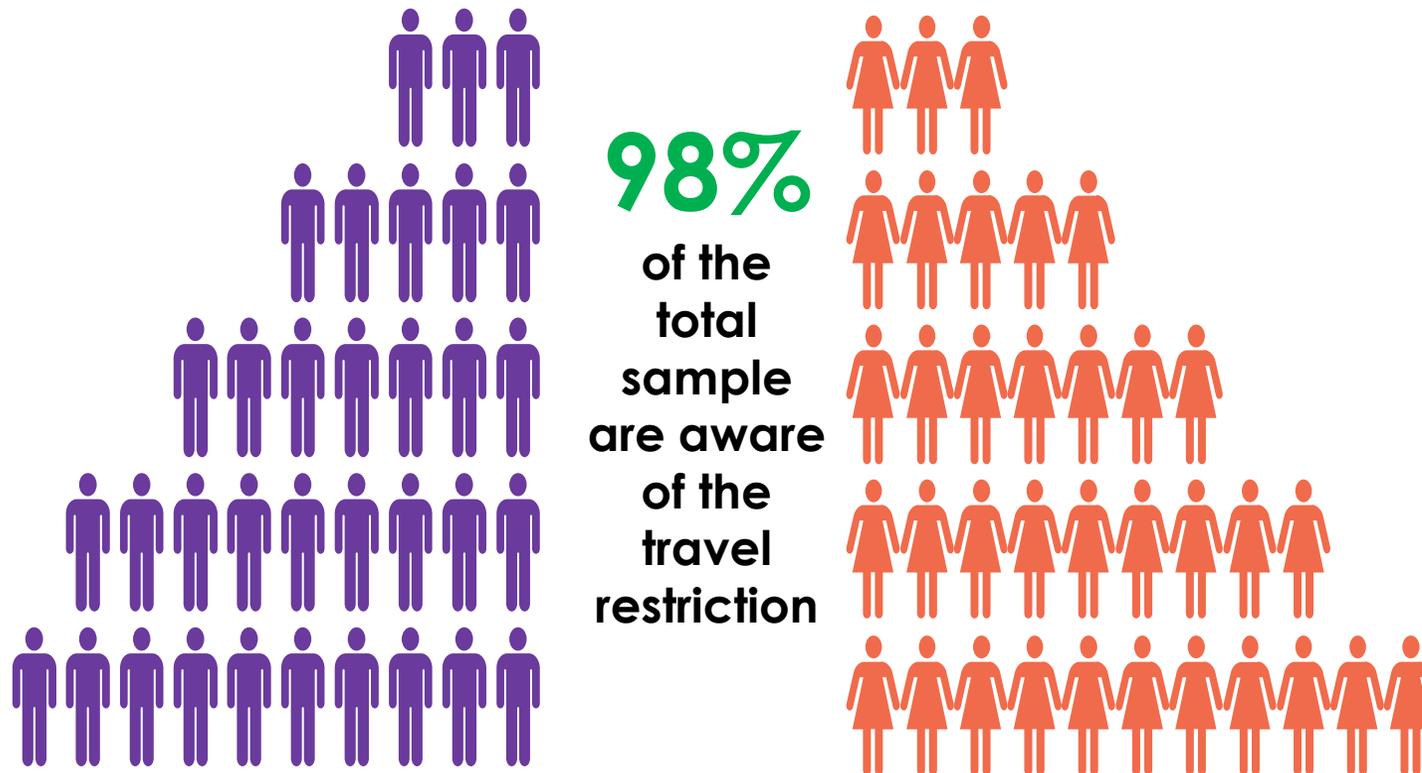
- ❑ Few respondents (15%) report there is either no or very little compliance with the curfew in their locality, a figure nearly identical to that obtained in Round One (14%). However, rather more who say there is complete compliance report that the police have used force to enforce it (55% vs. 46%) than those who report lower levels of compliance. This suggests the use of such force by the police depends at least in part on whether people are obeying the curfew.
- ❑ Nearly one-quarter of all respondents (24%) know someone who has been arrested for violating the curfew (an increase from 19% in Round One), though fewer living in localities where people are obeying it “completely” know any such person – just 18%, vs. , suggesting there is some logic in the variations regarding the level of such arrests.
- ❑ In terms of the rationale for the curfew (of whatever duration), by far it is seen as a public health rather than as a security measures, the results being nearly identical with those obtained in Round One.

Particular Interventions by Government

- ❑ Nairobi Metropolitan Area Travel Restrictions



Awareness of the Nairobi Area Travel Restrictions

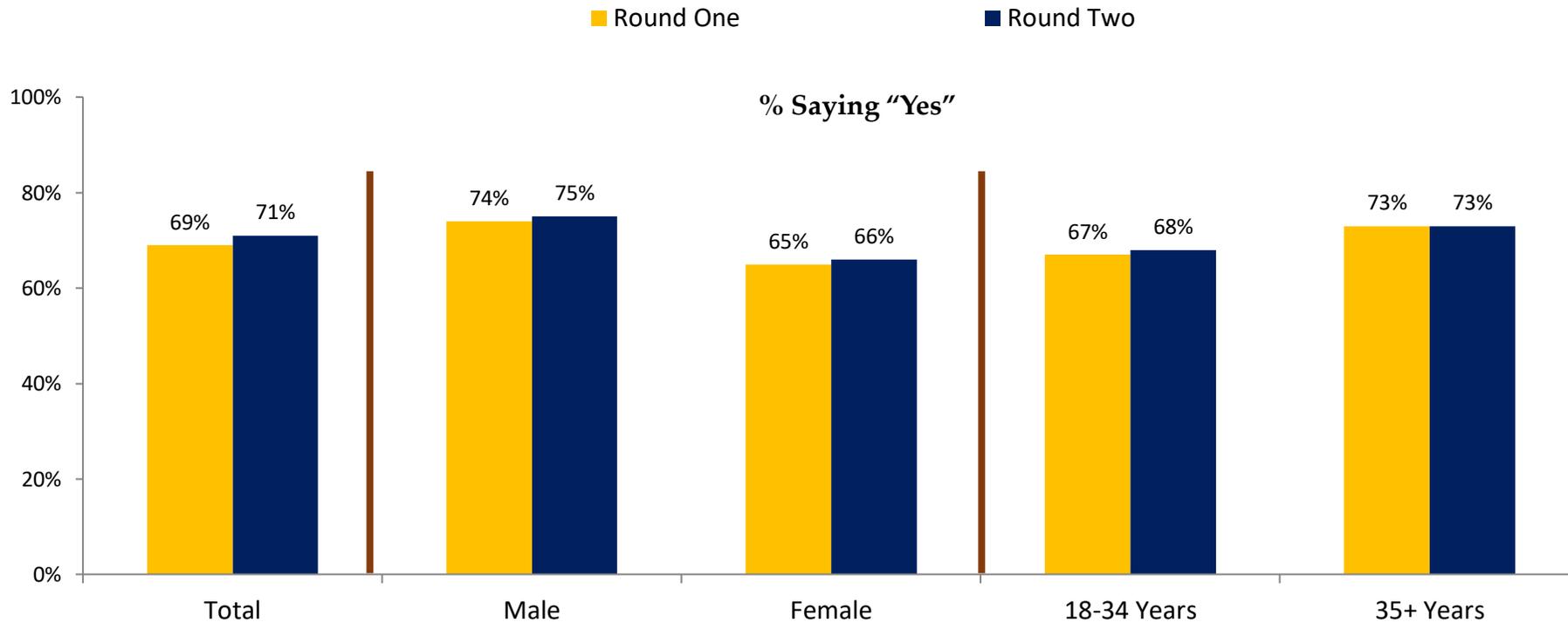




Nairobi Travel Restrictions: by Total, Gender and Employment Status

□ Among nearly all respondents are aware of the Nairobi area travel restrictions (98%), more than two-thirds say it has had a (negative) impact on them or someone else in their household, a proportion somewhat higher for men and for older people, the results being statistically identical as compared with Round One.

Any Impact of the Nairobi Travel Restriction on Any Family Member: by Total



Q: Has this order or restriction directly affected you or any member of your family in any way?

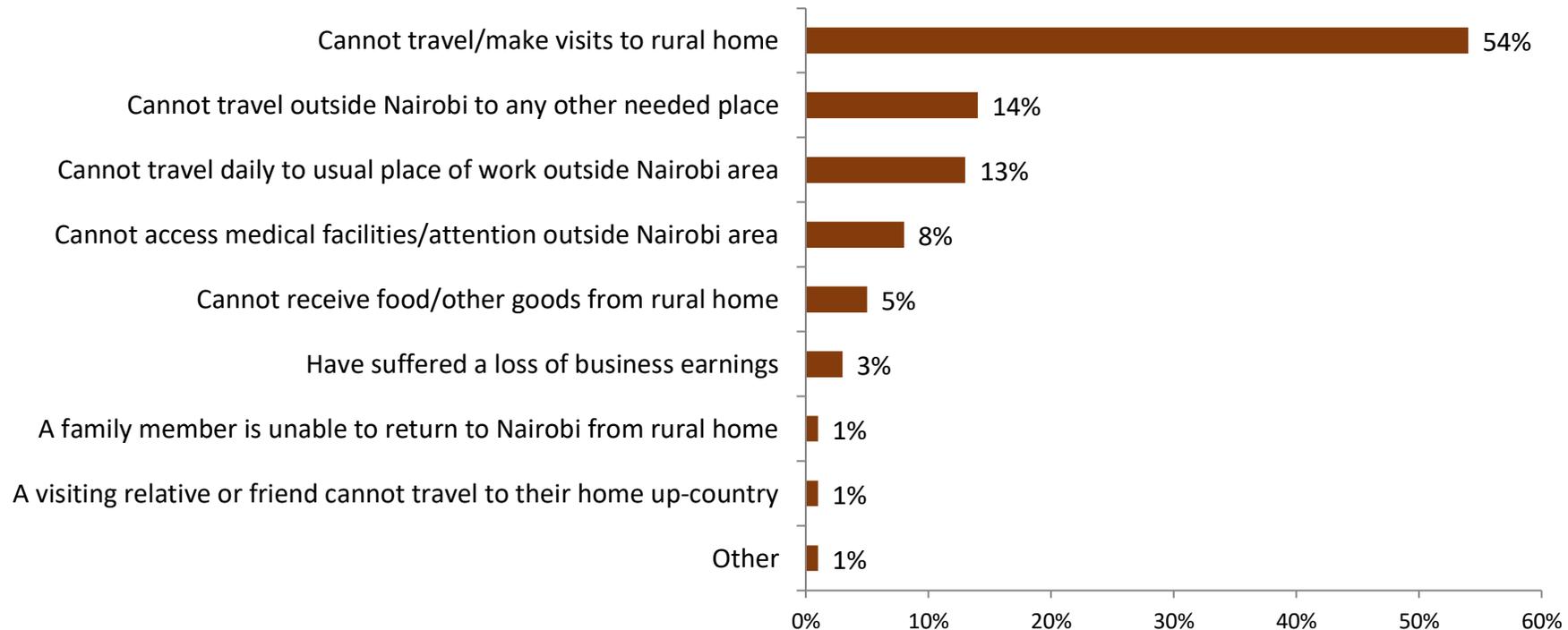
Base=565 (Those who are aware of the travel restriction)



Main Impact of the Nairobi Area Travel Restrictions: by Those Saying That They Or Any Family Member Has Been Affected By It

- ❑ The imposition of travel restrictions out of/into the greater Nairobi area on short notice has impacted the respondents in a variety of ways. In identifying **the single most important/main negative impact**, being cut off from a rural home has by far affected most respondents, though a number of other negative consequences/inconveniences were also mentioned.

Main Impact of the Nairobi Travel Restrictions on Respondent or Any Family Member: by Those Saying They or Another Household Member Has Been Affected By It



Q: What is the main way it has affected you or any household member?

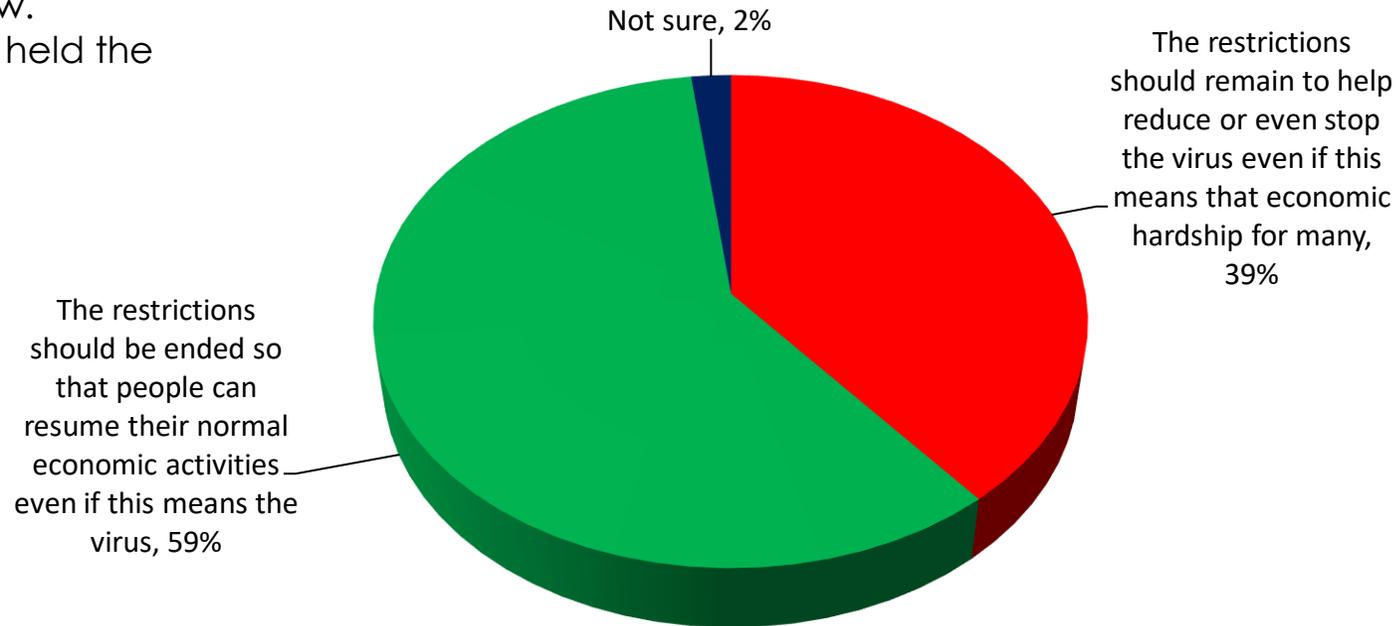
Base = 399 (those saying they and/or another household member has been affected by it)



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

- Among respondents interviewed before the President's announcement on 6 June, a clear majority of respondents had hoped that he 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 (as of 6 June)**



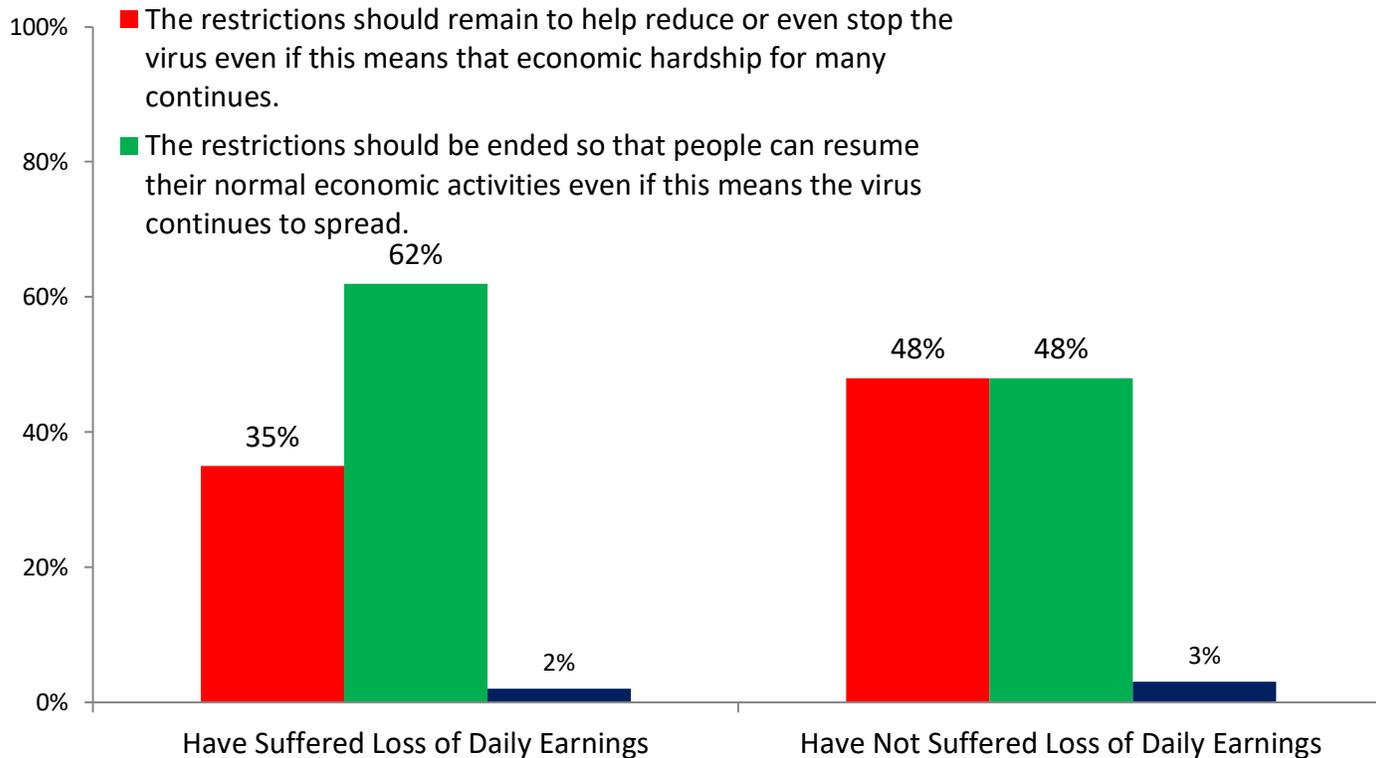
Q: Regarding the travel restrictions now in place into and outside Nairobi and the night curfew, which of the following is closest to your own view...?

Base= 375 (respondents interviewed before the President's announcement)



Impact on Daily Earnings of Curfew: by Views on the Nairobi Travel Restriction and Curfew Restrictions (as of June 6):

Support for/Opposition to Possible Continuation of the Nairobi Travel Ban/Curfew: by Those Saying These Restrictions Have/Have Not Caused Them a Loss of Daily Earnings



- Nearly twice as many of those who had experienced a loss in daily earnings as a consequence of the curfew had hoped 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).

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

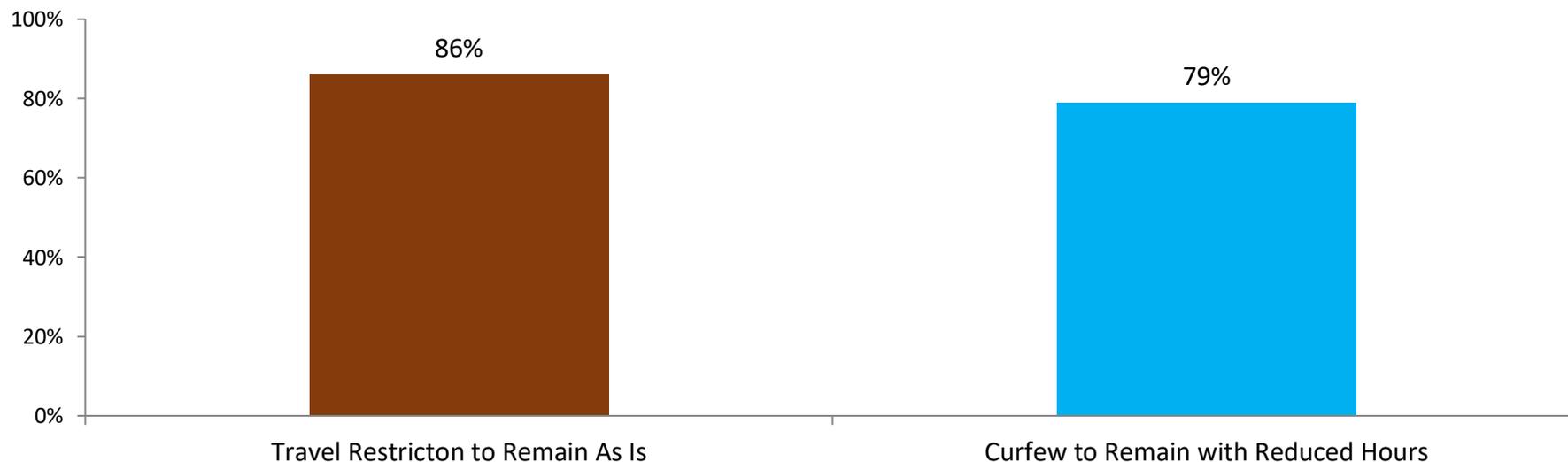
Bases= 280/91 (Those saying that had/had not suffered a loss of earnings – among those interviewed before the President's 6 June announcement)



Awareness/Opinion of President's 6 June Announcement: by Those Interviewed After 6 June)

- Among those 87% of respondents interviewed after 6 June who could correctly identify its content, large majorities agreed with the President's announcement on that day that both the Nairobi area travel restrictions and curfew (though its duration was to be reduced by three hours) would remain in effect, though rather more did so with regard to the former).

% Who Agree with President's Announcement of 6 June to Maintain Nairobi Travel Restrictions and Curfew (with reduced hours): by Those Aware of It



*Q: Regarding the President's decision about the continuation of the Nairobi area travel restrictions, do you agree or disagree with it?
Q. And regarding to the President' decision about the curfew, do you agree or disagree with it?*

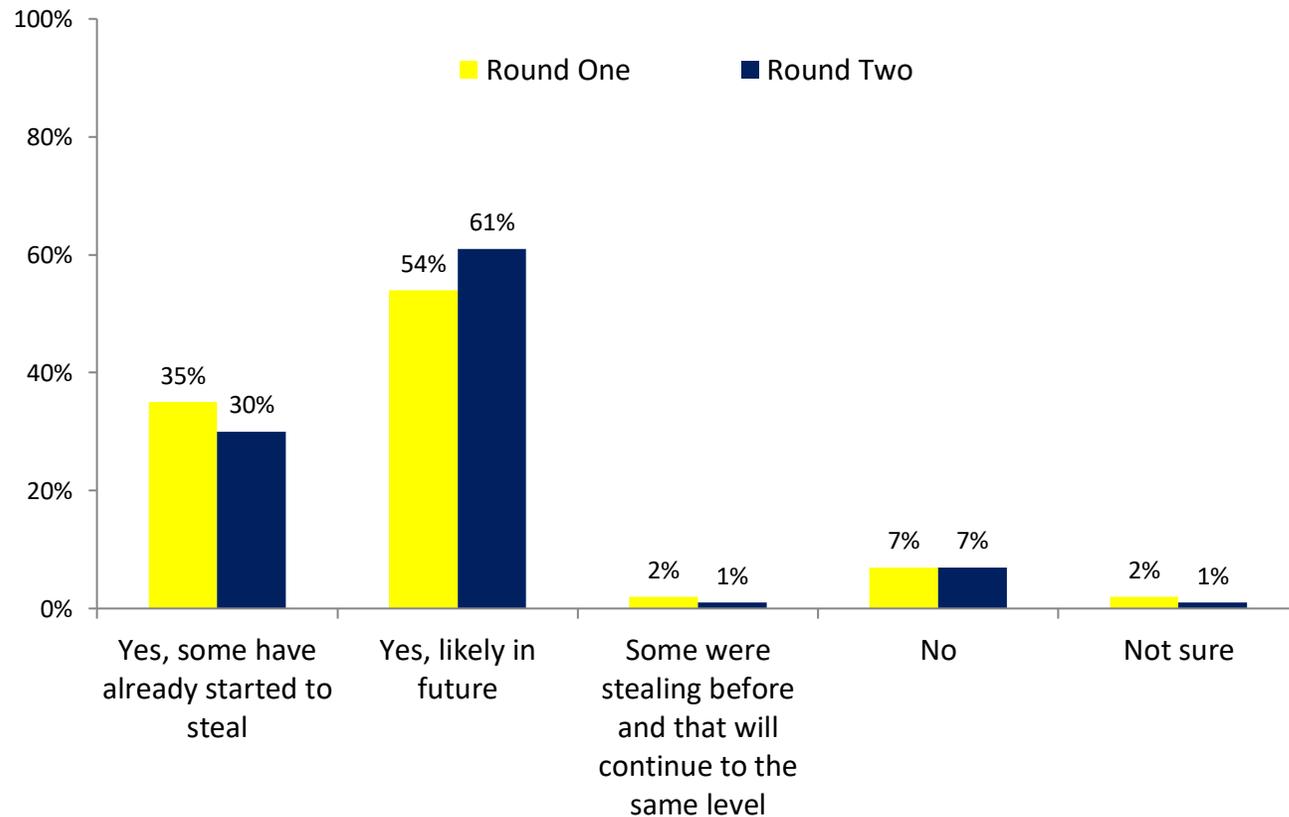
Base = 179 (Those who know what the President said in his announcement on 6 June – among those interviewed after 6 June)



Future Expectations of Crime if Restrictions Continue: by Total – Round One vs. Round Two

Expectation of Increased Local Theft for Survival if Current Restrictions on Movement/Work Continue: by Total

- ❑ About one-third of the sample indicate that crime has already increased within their locality as residents steal in order to get money for food.
- ❑ This local security threat is expected to increase, as nearly two-thirds feel that this will happen in future should the restrictions on movement and work remain in force.
- ❑ These figures are largely unchanged as compared to Round One, with those saying no such theft will occur remains very small (2%).



Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, do you think some people in this area will have to steal money or food in order to eat?

Base=356/579 (Total Bases)



- ❑ The impact of the simultaneous imposition of a travel ‘lock-down’ on Nairobi area residents – whether they were at home or outside this area at the time – has been both social and economic, “directly affecting” a large majority of respondents/their households.
- ❑ When asked to identify the main way this travel restriction has impacted them/their households, by far more (54%) respondents mention their inability to visit their rural homes, whether for social or economic reasons (or for both). Not being able to get to a place of work outside the Nairobi area also most affected a substantial number of respondents (13%), the same applying to those (14%) who needed/need to make such trips for a variety of other reasons.

- ❑ Prior to the his announcement on 6 June, a clear majority of those interviewed (59%) said they wanted these two measures to be lifted, yet among those interviewed after that date, even larger majorities expressed support for both the continuation of the travel ban (86%) and the curfew (79%), even the curfew's duration was reduced. (It is possible that “support” for the latter is based more on the reduction of its duration than for its continuation at all, since respondents were not asked about these two aspects of the curfew separately.)
- ❑ This ‘contradiction’ suggests that either one or more both of several factors might be involved: (1) a general (if not ‘automatic’) trust of those in authority to make the ‘right’ decisions 2) support for the President (again, regardless of his decision) based on ethnic or political affiliation, or (3) the argument/justification he gave in his remarks (that were backed up by various public health officials) that the continuation of these restrictions are in the public's/the country's best interest. (If either (or both) of the first two factors apply, it may be assumed that if the President had announced the immediate removal of these two restrictions, support for such action would have been at least as high.)



❑ Final Note:

A few days before the President's 6 June announcement about the continuation of these two restrictions, the headline in one local newspaper read: **'Finally, end of virus lockdown is in sight.'** Subsequently, on the very day of the announcement, another newspaper published a story, **'Uhuru's few options as country takes stock, three months on'**. It captured the various factors which he and his team of public health and economic advisors had to take into account in making this extremely difficult decision.

Two points may be derived from them. First, with the country now awaiting another decision (6 July) that is again likely to include the travel restrictions affecting several counties as well as the nationwide night curfew, whatever the 'science', the state of the economy, or the balance of public opinion, it would be folly (and irresponsible) to suggest what the President's next decision will, or indeed, should, be.

Second, given this wide range of factors that will have to be taken into account, striking the 'right' balance – between public health (and the capacity of the healthcare sector to cope with the rising number of cases on the one hand, and the need to revive a stifled economy, on the other – is a responsibility that no one in their right mind should want to have to make. But in this situation, the Kenyan president sits in the same 'uneasy' chair that most other leaders find themselves in.



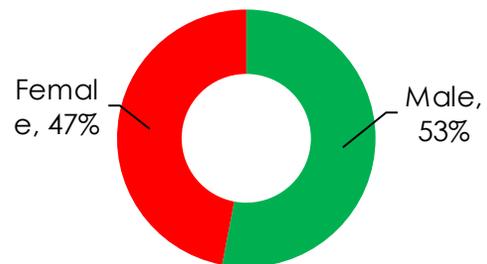
Sample Demographics





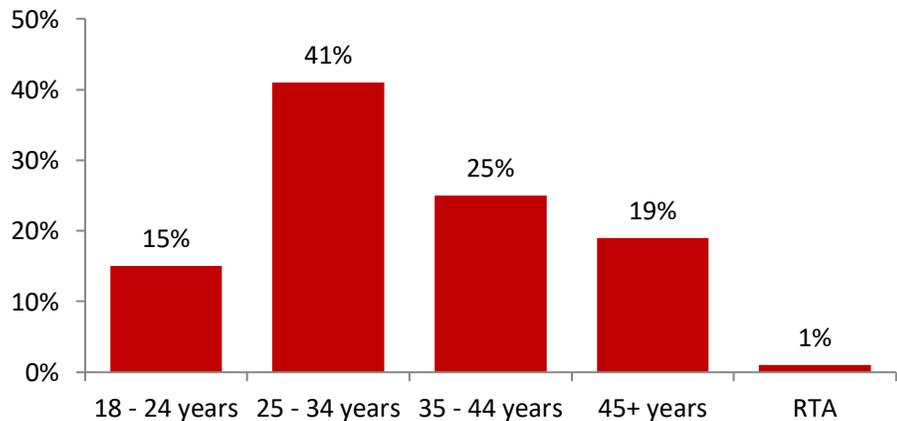
Demographics: Gender, Age and Education

Gender



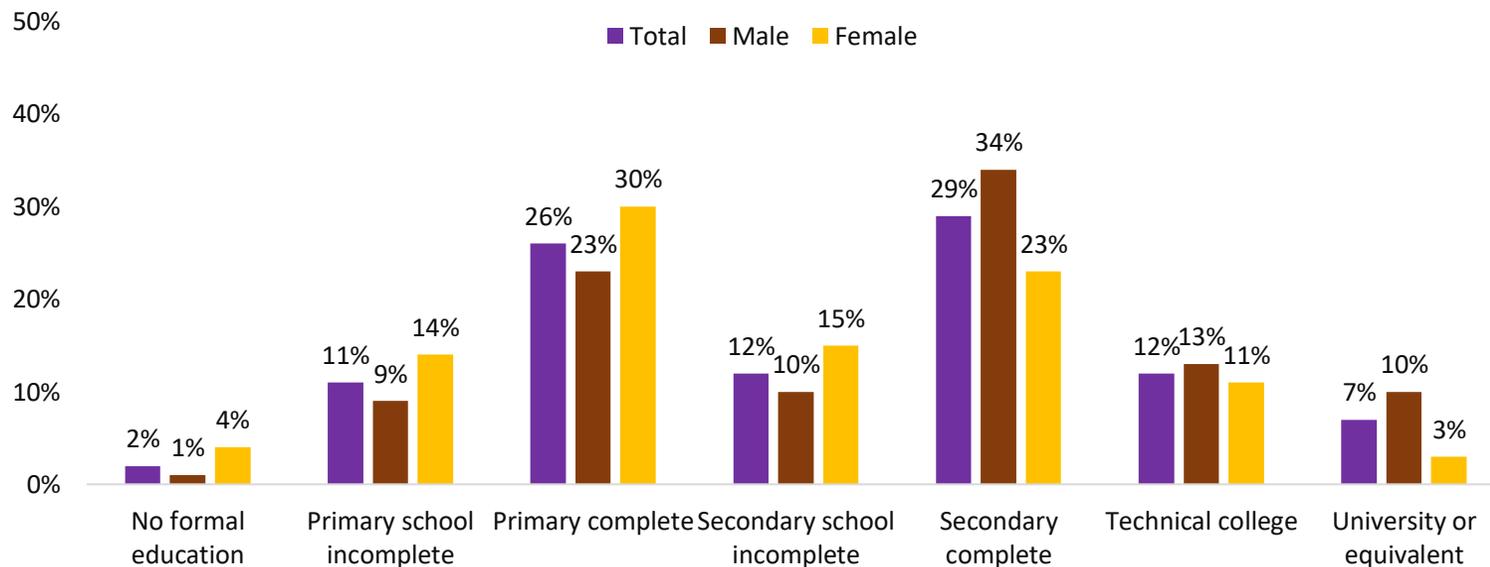
- ❑ The sample has a slightly higher number of men than women.
- ❑ The largest age group category is that of 25-35 years.
- ❑ In terms of education, 44% did not study past primary school and another 11% did not complete secondary school, and only 19% went beyond this level.

Age Group



Base= 579 (all respondents)

Level of Education



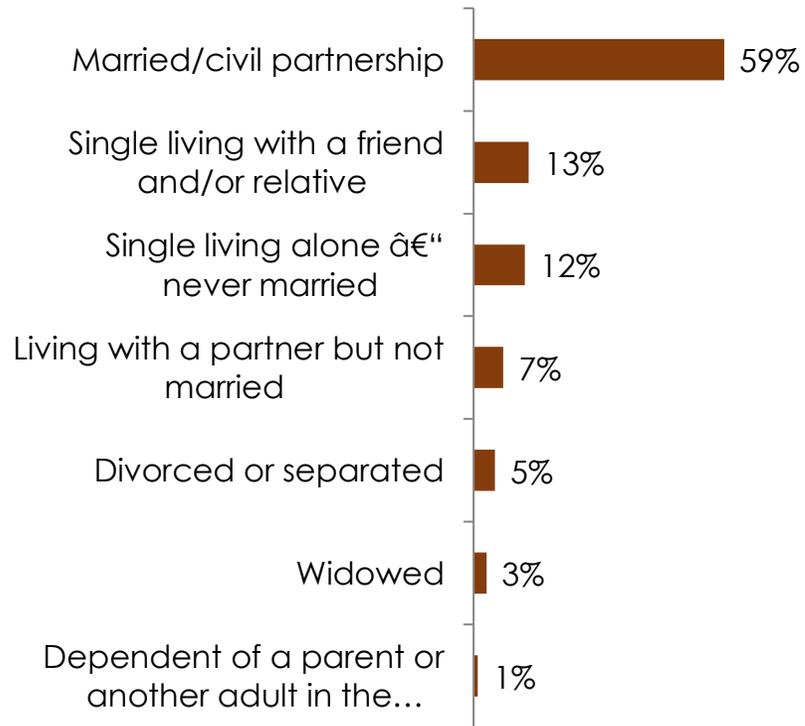
Base= Total = 579 ; Male = 306; Female = 273



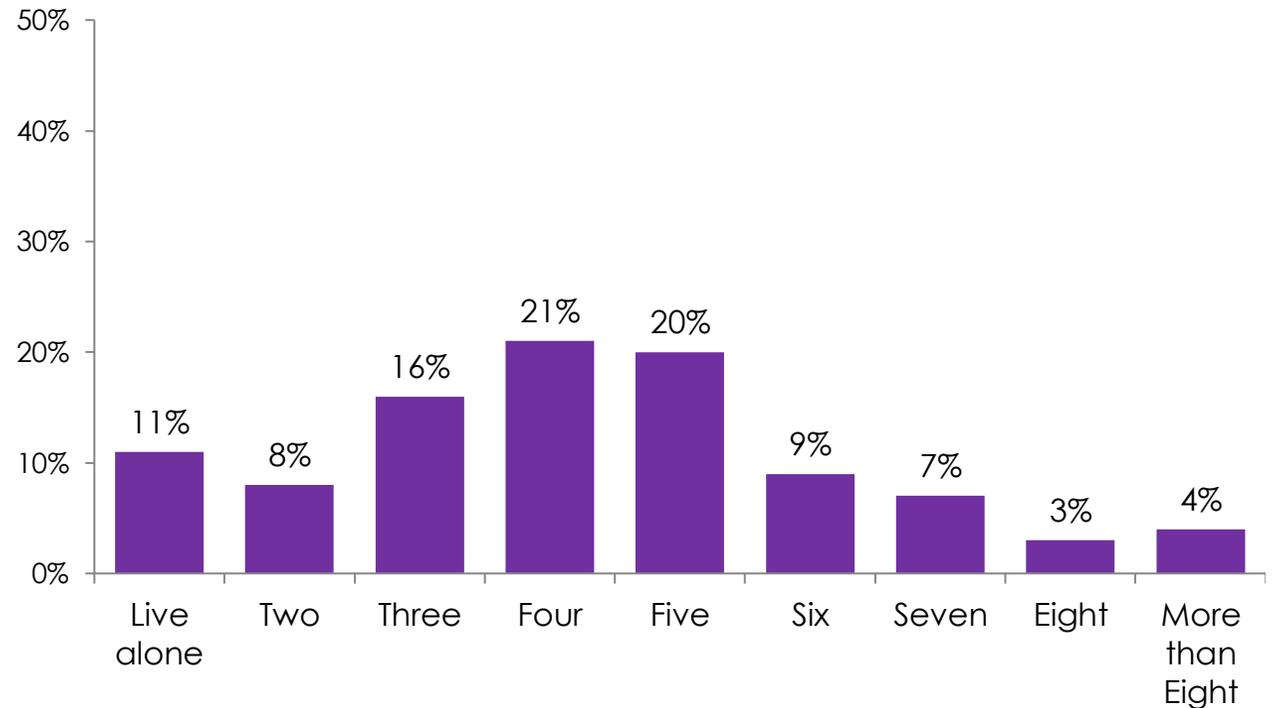
Demographics: Marital Status and Household Size

59% of the respondents are married/living together. The average household size is 4 members.

Marital Status



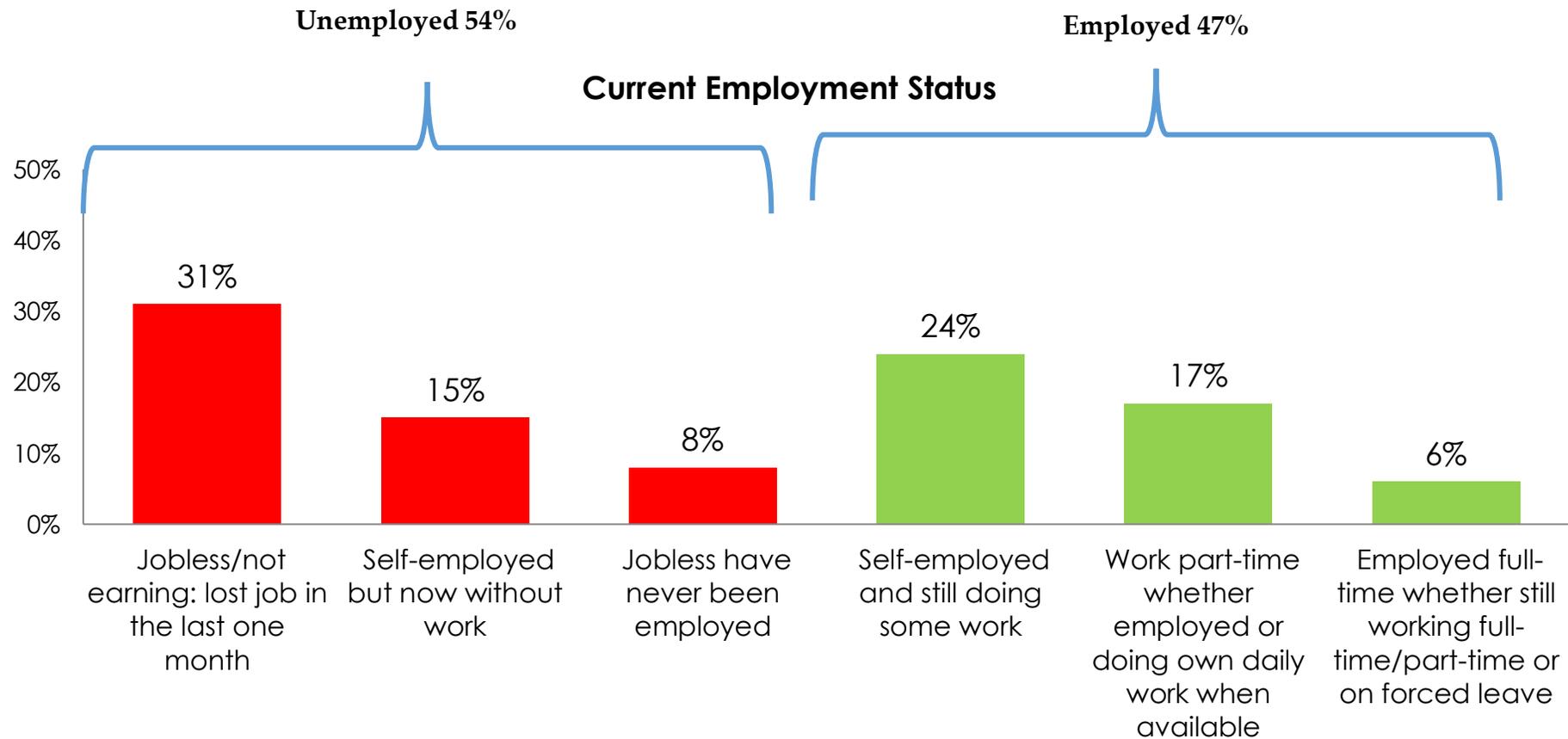
Household Size





Demographics: Employment Status

- ❑ A majority of the sample are unemployed with half of them having recently lost their source of livelihood.





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 have never been employed. This includes part-time as well as full-time work.

Current Employment Status : By Gender



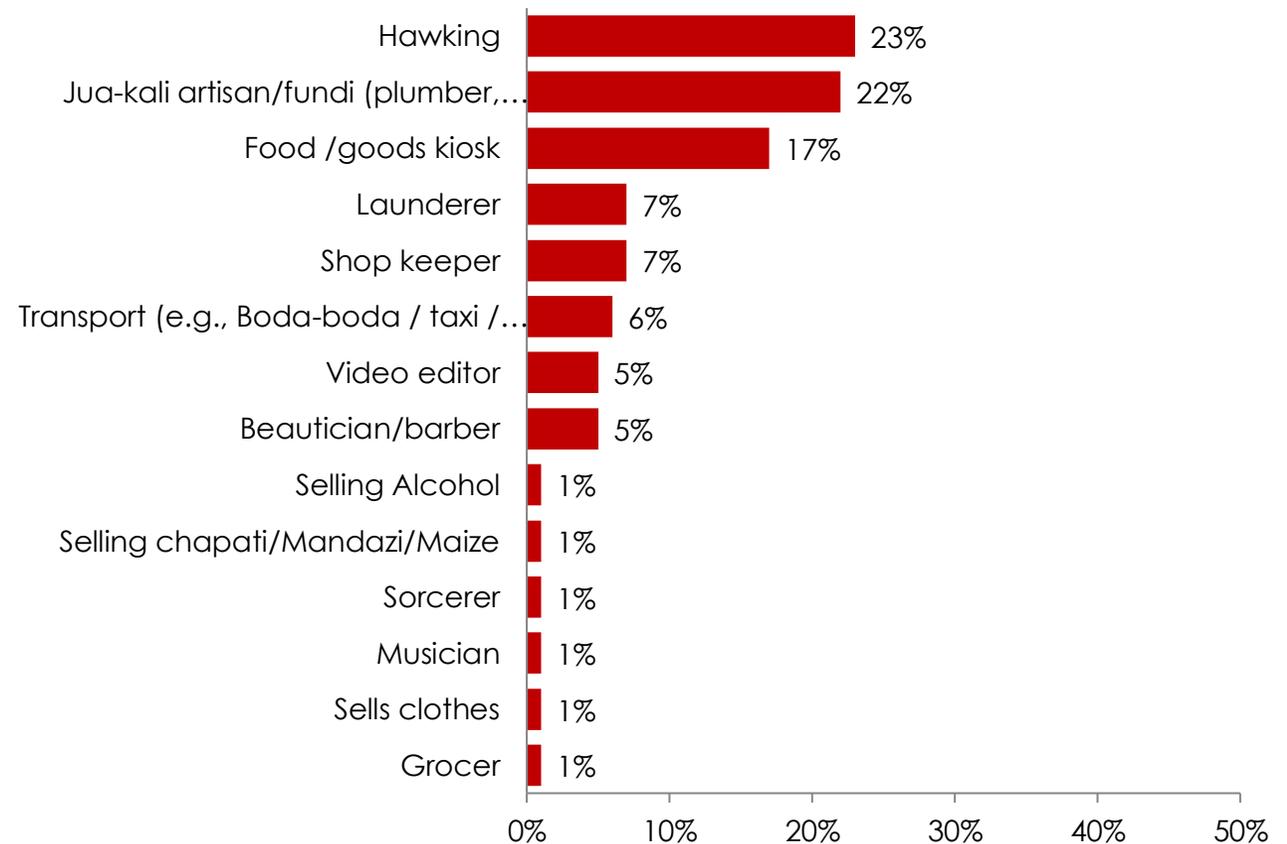
Base= Total = 579 ; Male = 306; Female = 273



Demographics: Type of Self-Employment

- Amongst those who are self-employed, more are in the informal sector working as hawkers, jua-kali artisans and kiosk vendors.

Work or Business Activity (Among the Self-Employed)



Q: What kind of work or business did you most recently do/are currently doing?

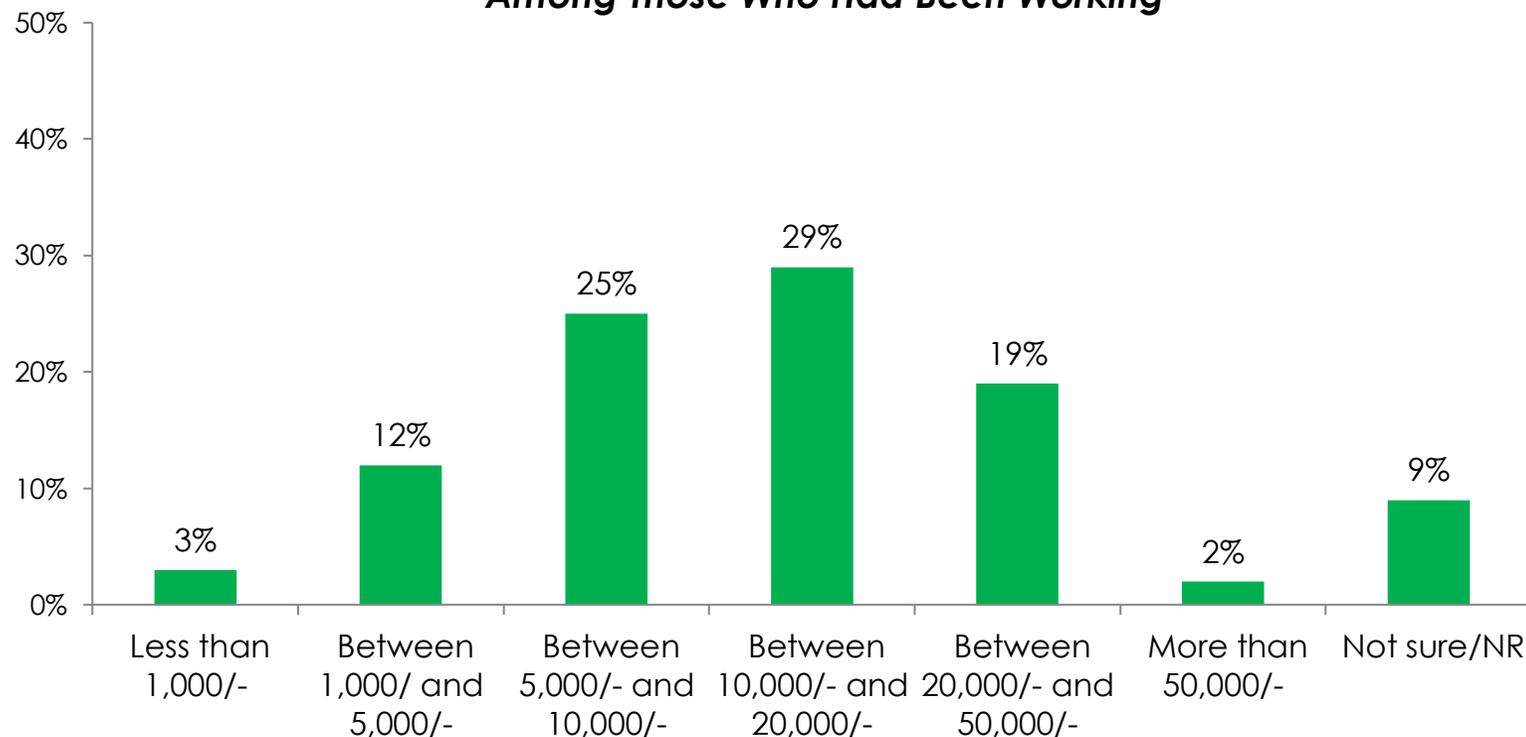
Base=137 (those who are self-employed)



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

- ❑ 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.
- ❑ 40% 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=507 (Those who are/were employed and self employed)



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