

Living with Coronavirus

Kenyan citizens' opinions and experiences on the economic effects of COVID-19



Thursday, October 15, 2020 #SautiZaWananchi

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Data: Sauti za Wananchi mobile phone survey



3000 respondents Mobile Phone

Africa's first nationallyrepresentative mobile phone survey

Kenyan citizens' opinions and experiences on the economic effects of COVID-19



In this presentation...

Vulnerability and resilience at the household level
 Food security under COVID-19
 Livelihoods under COVID-19
 The national economy

At the household level, Kenyans are suffering

1: Among citizens who did no work in the previous seven days, half have no work to return to

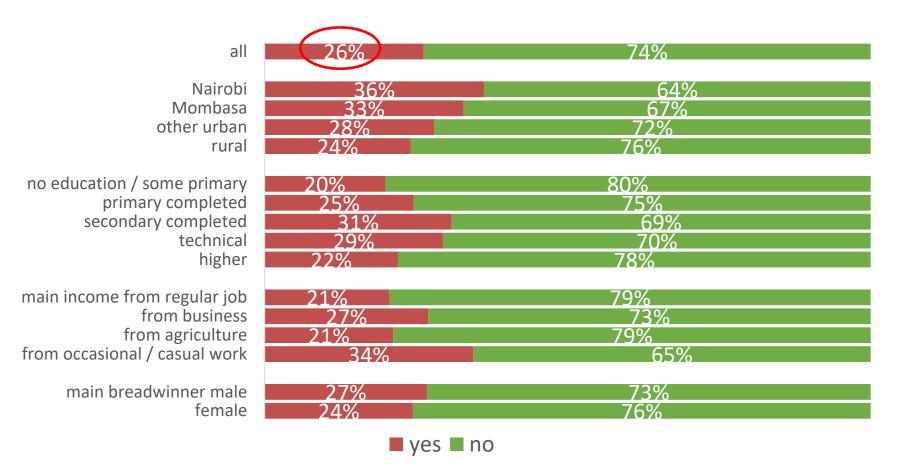
Figure 9: If you did no work in the past seven days, do you have some income generating activity that you will definitely return to?

all	7% 6%	87%
women	8% 7%	85%
men	5% 5%	89%
		00,0
age 18-34	7% 6%	86%
35-54	5% 5%	89%
55+	8% 7%	85%
Nairobi	9% 7%	84%
Mombasa	7% 7%	85%
other urban	8% 6%	87%
rural	6% 6%	88%
	0/0 0/0	8070
no education / some primary	11% 6%	83%
primary completed	6% 7%	86%
secondary completed	6% 6%	88%
technical	4%4%	91%
higher	6% 7%	87%
		0.40/
main income from regular job	10% 6%	84%
from business	4%4%	92%
from agriculture	5% 6%	89%
from occasional / casual work	6% 6%	87%

Did no work, nothing to return to Did no work, have activities to return to I did some work

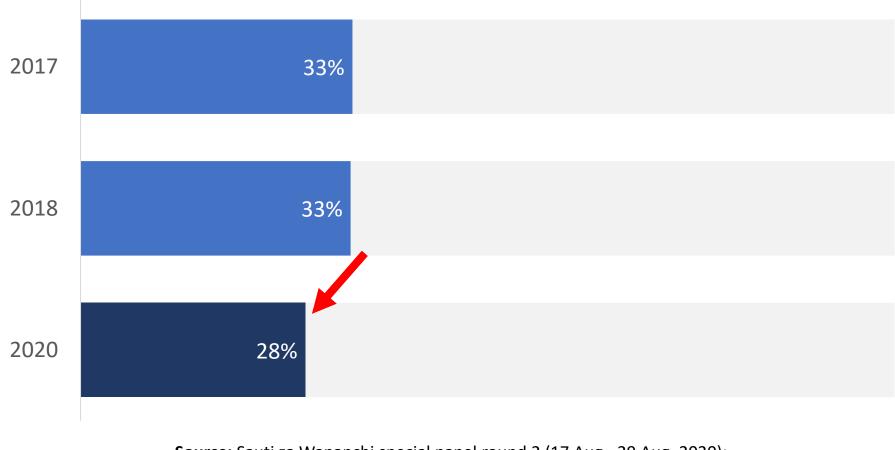
2: In 1 out of 4 households, the main breadwinner has lost his/her source of income in the past year

Figure 13: Has the main breadwinner of the household lost his/her source of income in the past year?



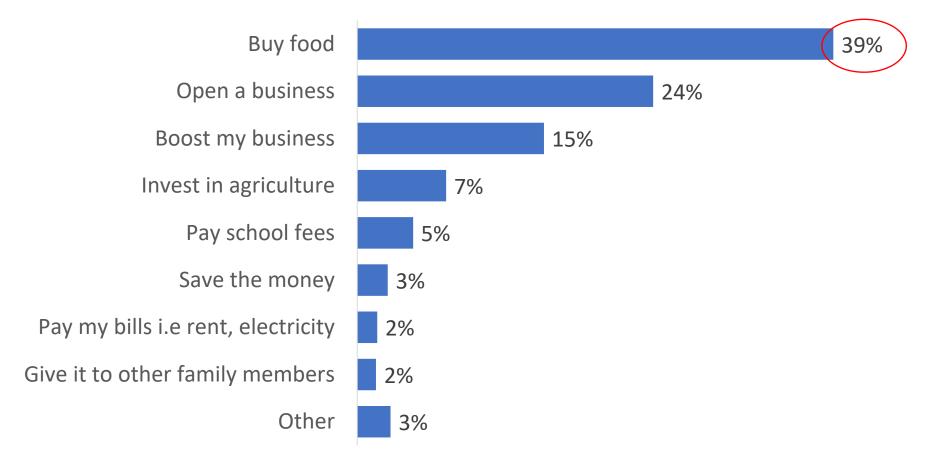
3: Fewer households now report that their income is sufficient to meet daily needs than in 2017 and 2018

Figure 17: Is the income obtained by the household enough to cater for the household needs on daily basis? (% answering yes)



4: 4 out of 10 citizens would spend unexpected income on essentials

Figure 19: If you were to receive KES 10,000 from the government, how would you mainly use it?



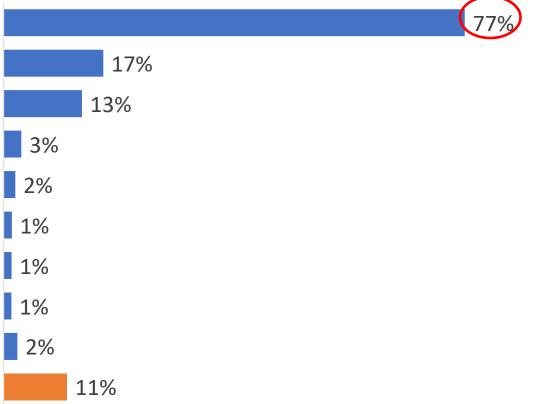
COVID-19 has impacted food security like a bad harvest



1: 3 out of 4 citizens report that food prices have increased this year

Figure 21: Compared to January 2020, what (if any) changes have you seen at stores/markets in your area for food and other necessities? (multiple responses permitted)

	Prices of things have increased
	Some items are out of stock
	Many items are out of stock
3%	More items are available
2%	Prices of items are low
1%	Limited cash flow / business is low
1%	Few / no customers
1%	People are buying in bulk
2%	Other
1	No change



2: 2 out of 3 households have food stocks at home that would last a week or less

Figure 23: How long could the food currently available for consumption at your household last before it runs out?

			\frown	\frown			
all	6% 12%	18%	(43%)	(21%)			
Nairobi	6% 17	'%	46%	31%			
Mombasa	3% 18	%	50%	27%			
other urban	9%	21%	50%	18%			
rural	8% 14	18%	41%	20%			
i di di	0/0 1-		41/0	2070			
no education / some primary	6% 10%	16%	39%	30%			
primary completed		13%	46%	25%			
1 / 1	<u>6% 11%</u>						
secondary completed	6% 13%	6 <u>17%</u>	44%	20%			
technical	6% 14%	6 21%	44%	15%			
higher	6% 11%	33%		39% 10%			
main income from regular job	10%	30%	42%	16%			
o ,							
from business	/%	20%	50%	19%			
from agriculture	12%	20%	17% 36	% 15%			
from occasional / casual work	6% 129	6	48%	32%			
more than 3 months 1-3 months less than a month a week or less No food at home							
Source: Sauti za	Wananchi s	pecial panel rou	nd 2 (17 Aug - 29 Aug, 2	020);			

Base: all respondents (n=3,000)

3: More households say they have no food at home compared to two months ago

Figure 23: How long could the food currently available for consumption at your household last before it runs out (over time)?

	2%		
all - June 2020	9% 20%	53%	15%
Aug/Sep 2020	6% 12% <u>18%</u>	43%	21%
Nairobi - June 2020	8% 15%	61%	17%
Aug/Sep 2020	6% 17%	46%	31%
Mombasa - June 2020	4% 18%	56%	22%
Aug/Sep 2020	3% 18%	50%	27%
other urban - June 2020	9% 22%	53%	13%
Aug/Sep 2020	9% 21%	50%	18%
rural - June 2020	10% 21%	51%	/ 15%
Aug/Sep 2020	8% 14% 18%	41%	20%

■ more than 3 months ■ 1-3 months ■ less than a month ■ a week or less ■ No food at home

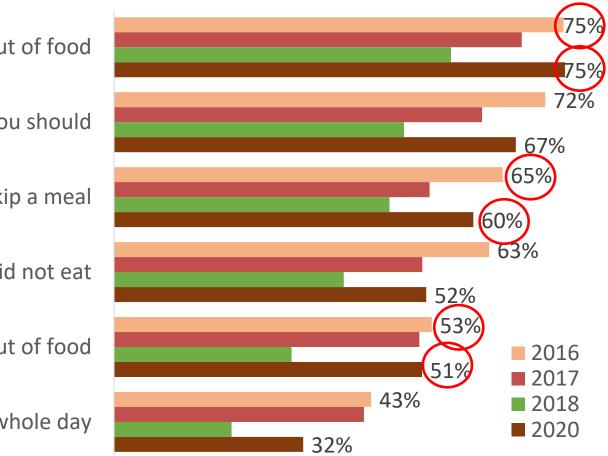
4: Half of households say their recent food intake has been worse than before

Figure 25: What do you think of the basic daily food intake situation in your household in the last one month compared to earlier?

1	%			\frown	\frown
all	13%	34%		43%	9%
					\smile
Nairobi	12%	34%		42%	12%
Mombasa	13%	36%		41%	9%
other urban	13%	35%		40%	10%
rural	13%	34%		43%	9%
no education / some primary	14%	31%		46%	8%
primary completed	12%	29%		45%	12%
secondary completed	10%	35%		46%	9%
technical	16%	39%		35%	9%
higher	15%	45%		33%	
0					
main income from regular job	12%	45%		34%	8%
from business	14%	30%		45%	10%
from agriculture	13%	36%		42%	8%
from occasional / casual work	11%	29%		47%	12%
•					
	much	better 🔳 better	same	worse	much worse

5: Signs of food stress in 2020 are at similar levels to years of poor harvests

Figure 27: Percentage of households that, due to a lack of money or other resources, did the following during the previous three months?

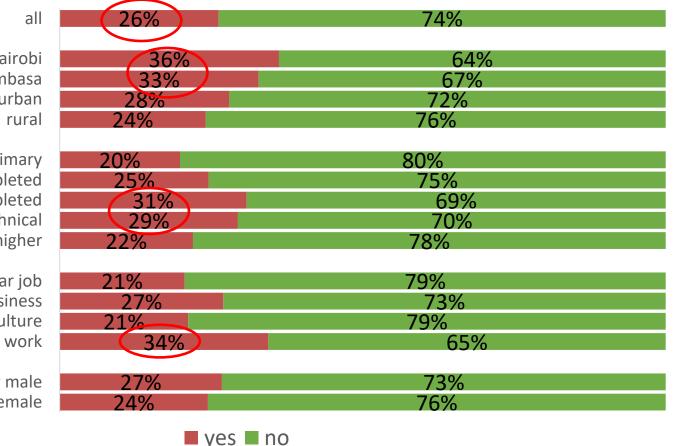


You were worried you would run out of food You ate less than you thought you should You had to skip a meal You were hungry but did not eat Your household ran out of food You went without eating for a whole day

Urban casual workers are more seriously affected

1: More likely to have lost their main income

Figure 13: Has the main breadwinner of the household lost his/her source of income in the past year?



Nairobi Mombasa other urban rural

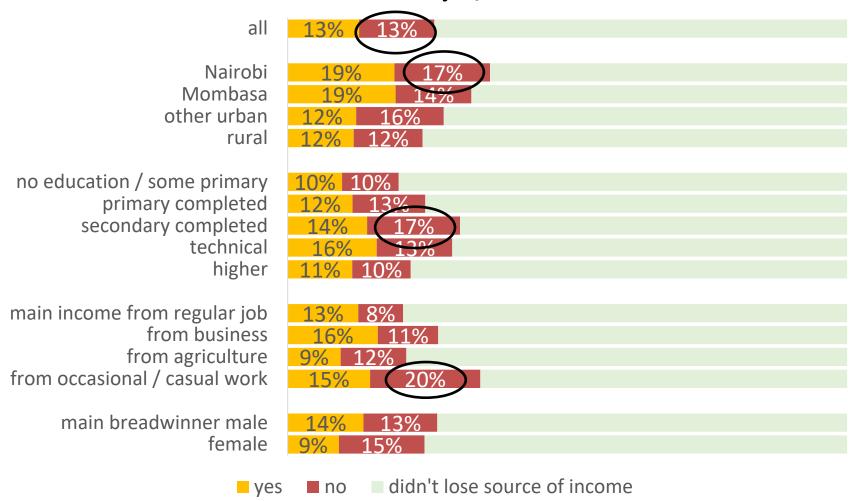
no education / some primary primary completed secondary completed technical higher

main income from regular job from business from agriculture from occasional / casual work

> main breadwinner male female

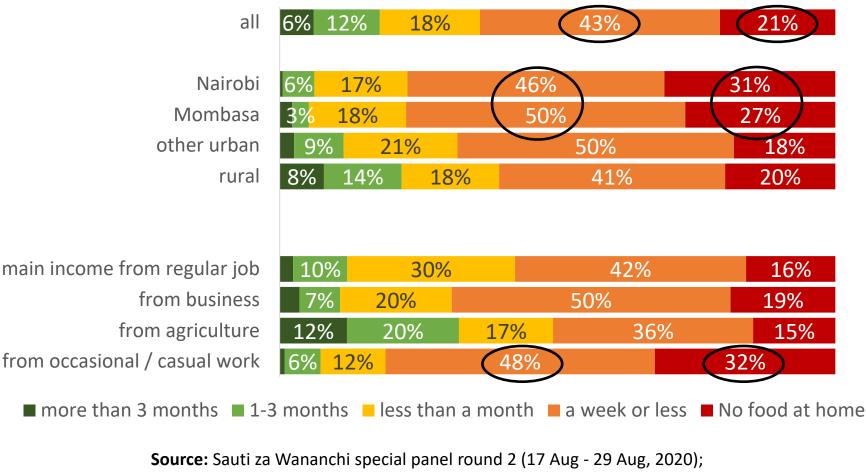
2: Less likely to have found a new source of income

Figure 14: Has the main breadwinner of the household been able to find another job/ source of income?



3: More likely to have food for a week or less at home

Figure 23: How long could the food currently available for consumption at your household last before it runs out?



Base: all respondents (n=3,000)

4: More likely to say their current economic condition is (very) bad

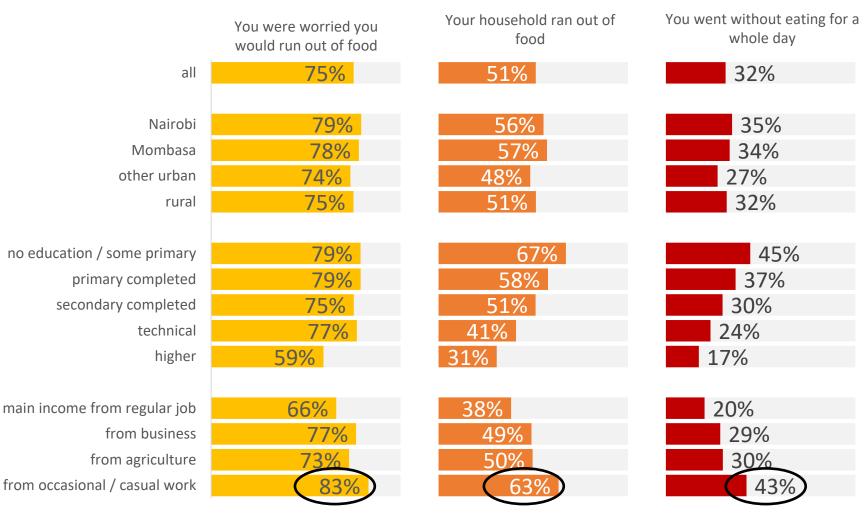
Figure 34: How would you describe your own personal living conditions at present? And compared to 12 months ago?

current economic condition compared to 12 months ago						ths ago	
14% 309	<mark>% (</mark> 27%)	29%	all	32%	55%	9% 5%	
13% 28% 15% 32		<u>30%</u> 28%	women men	<u>33%</u> 31%	<u>53%</u> 56%	9% 4% 8% 5%	
14% 33 14% 27% 16% 24%	30%	29% 29% 29%	age 18-34 35-54 55+	31% 32% 33%	<u>54%</u> 56% 55%	10% 4% 7% 5% 6% 5%	
13% 31% 11% 32% 14% 32 15% 29%	31% 26%	26% 26% 28% 30%	Nairobi Mombasa other urban rural	32% 35% 36% 31%	58% 53% 52% 55%	8%2% 9%4% 9%3% 8%5%	
16% 21% 12% 27% 12% 32% 15% 33 20%	30%	29% 31% 29% 28% 24%	no ed / some pri pri completed sec completed technical higher	27% 32% 31% 39% 31%	55% 56% 56% 52% 52%	12% 5% 7% 5% 9% 4% 6% 3% 11% 7%	
19% 319 14% 319 14% 33 12% 22%		26% 33% 27% 29%	regular job business agriculture casual work	29% 34% 32% 31%	57% 53% 55% 55%	10% 3% 8% 5% 8% 5% 10% 4%	
very / fair	ly good 📃 neit	ther	much	n worse	worse		
bad	ver	y bad	same	e / don't know	better / mud	ch better	
Source: Sauti za Wananchi special panel round 2 (17 Aug - 29 Aug, 2020);							

Base: all respondents (n=3,000)

5: Show more signs of food stress

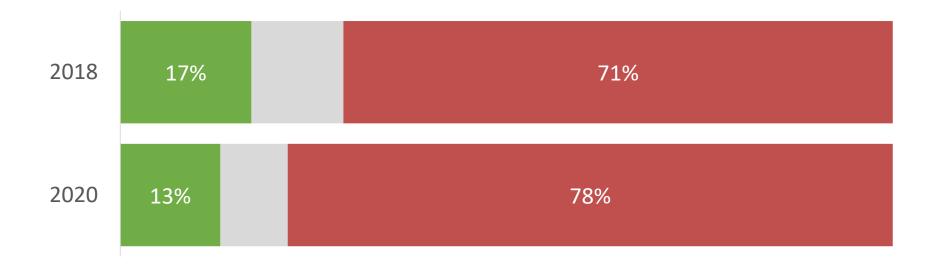
Figure 28: % households that, due to a lack of money or other resources, did the following during the previous three months?



For large majorities, the national picture is bleak

1: 8 out of 10 citizens think the country his heading in the wrong direction, up from 7 out of 10 in 2018

Figure 29: What do you think of the overall current direction of the country?



■ the right direction ■ don't know ■ the wrong direction

2: Most citizens feel that the national economy is in a bad condition, worse than 12 months ago

Figure 32: How would you describe the present economic condition of this country? And compared to 12 months ago?

current economic condition				compared to 12 months ago			
4% 13%	54%	29%	all	32%	55%	9% 5%	
3% 13%	54%	29%	women	33%	<u>53%</u>	9% 4%	
5% 13%	54%	28%	men	31%	56%	8% 5%	
4% <u>14%</u>	51%	30%	Age 18-34	31%	54%	10% 4%	
3% <u>13%</u>	58%	27%	35-54	32%	56%	7% 5%	
4% <u>9%</u>	61%	25%	55+	33%	55%	6% 5%	
5% 11%	57%	27%	Nairobi	32%	58%	8% 2%	
3% 15%	51%	30%	Mombasa	35%	53%	9% 4%	
4% 12%	56%	28%	Other urban	36%	52%	9% 8%	
4% 14%	53%	29%	rural	31%	55%	8% 5%	
6% 12%	59%	23%	No ed/ some pri	27%	55%	12% 5% 7% 5% 9% 4% 6% 3% 11% 7%	
3% 11%	57%	29%	Pri completed	32%	56%		
3% 16%	52%	29%	Sec completed	31%	56%		
4% 13%	54%	29%	Technical	39%	52%		
5% 13%	50%	32%	higher	31%	52%		
4% 13%	53%	30%	Regular job	29%	57%	10% 3%	
5% 12%	53%	30%	business	34%	53%	8% 5%	
3% 16%	53%	28%	agriculture	32%	55%	8% 5%	
4% 11%	58%	27%	Casual work	31%	55%	10% 4% -	
very / fairly goo	d <mark>–</mark> neither	bad very ba	DE	nuch worse ame / don't know	 worse better 	/ much better	
	Source: Sauti za Wananchi special panel round 2 (17 Aug - 29 Aug, 2020);						

Base: all respondents (n=3,000)

1

3: Most citizens say their own economic situation is bad, and worse than twelve months ago

Figure 34: How would you describe your own personal living conditions at present? And compared to 12 months ago?

current economic condition compared to 12 months ago 14% 29% all 22% 56% 7% 27% 30% 15%1 13% 29% 30% 23% 57% 6% 28% women 14% 15% 28% 56% 8% 15% 37% 21% men age 18-34 35-54 14% 33% 24% 29% 22% 56% 7% 14% 29% 57% 27% 30% 25% 6% 19% 16% 32% 29% 55+ 60% 7% 74% 14% 13% 31% 30% 26% Nairobi 30% 53% 5% 31% 52% 11%32% 26% 28% Mombasa 5% 14% 28% 25% 53% 26% other urban 5% 32% 15% 26% 30% 58% 29% rural 20% 8% 33% 29% 58% 16% no ed / some pri 21% 21% 8% 12% 30% 31% 25% 58% 6% 27% pri completed 29% 12% 32% 26% sec completed 23% 57% 6% 56% 15% 33% 24% 28% technical 23% 4% 38% 24% higher 52% 17% 20% Q0/ 36% 20% 26% regular job 18% 58% 7% 19% 33% 57% 31% 22% 14% 22% business 7% agriculture 26% 58% 14% 33% 27% 21% 14% 56% 29% 12% 36% casual work 14% 4% much worse worse very / fairly good neither same / don't know better / much better bad very bad **Source:** Sauti za Wananchi special panel round 2 (17 Aug - 29 Aug, 2020);

Base: all respondents (n=3,000)

4: Citizens are more positive about the future prospects for national economic conditions

Figure 36: Looking ahead, do you expect economic conditions in this country to be better or worse in 12 months' time?

all	4%	34%	27%	20%	14%
women	4%	33%	31%	18%	14%
men	4%	36%	23%	23%	14%
age 18-34	4%	37%	27%	18%	14%
35-54	3%	32%	27%	22%	15%
55+	3%	28%	31%	26%	14%
Nairobi	3%	35%	28%	18%	16%
Mombasa	3%	26%	31%	23%	17%
other urban	3%	37%	30%	15%	14%
rural	4%	34%	26%	22%	14%
no ed / some pri	5%	26%	38%	17%	14%
pri completed	5%	35%	27%	20%	13%
sec completed	3%	35%	25%	21%	15%
technical	4%	35%	24%	22%	14%
higher	1%	41%	25%	19%	14%
main income from regular job	5%	34%	29%	21%	12%
from business	4%	36%	27%	21%	12%
from agriculture	4%	34%	25%	21%	16%
from occasional / casual work	4%	34%	30%	18%	15%
Much better	etter	The same / do	on't know 📕 Worse	Much wo	orse

Source: Sauti za Wananchi special panel round 2 (17 Aug - 29 Aug, 2020);

Base: all respondents (n=3,000)

Conclusions...

- The pandemic has seriously affected households across the country.
- The impact of COVID-19 on food security can be considered equivalent to a year of **bad harvest**.
- Urban casual workers have been badly affected.
- But two other groups have escaped the worse impacts (those with higher levels of education and those with lower levels of education)
- Many more citizens say both the national economy and their personal circumstances are bad than those who say that these are good.
- Citizens are far more positive about the prospects for the **national economy** over the next twelve months than they are about the current state of the economy.

For more details

Visit <u>www.twaweza.org/sauti</u> for the full technical approach paper which provides a detailed overview of methodology.

Visit <u>www.twaweza.org/sauti</u> to download the raw data in excel or STATA.

Link up with us: Twitter: @Twaweza_Ke Facebook: Twaweza Kenya



Thank You!

Q & A Plenary discussions

SPEAK UPI