

SURVEY SUMMARY

PERCEPTIONS OF KENYANS ON GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO COVID-19

Survey Period: April 19 – May 1, 2020

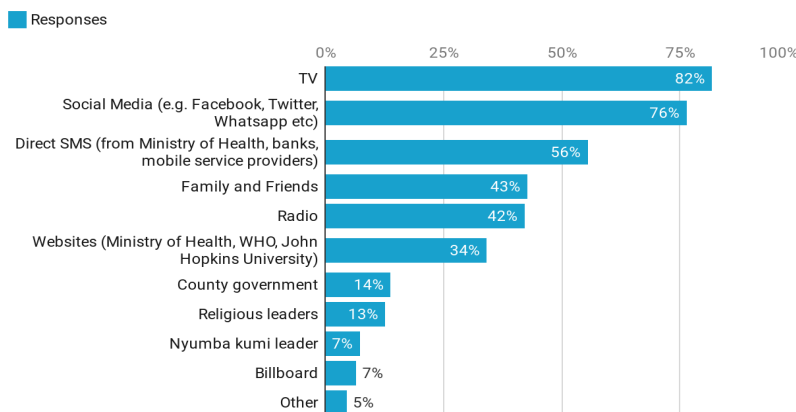
Study participants: 502 adults (aged 18+ years), both male and females, located in 44 counties.

Age distribution of respondents: 18-35 years – **62.75%**
26-50 years – **27.49%** 65 and above – **2.99%**

Main Findings

Source of COVID-19 Information

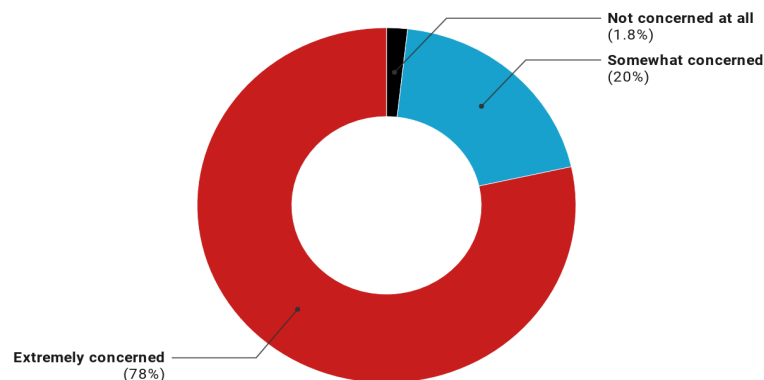
Source of information on COVID-19 in Kenya



- 82% of the respondents rely on TV for information on COVID-19, and 76% on social media (twitter, WhatsApp, and Facebook). 56% indicated that they have received short messages from MoH; 43% rely on friends and family; 42% use radio; 34% rely on official websites; 14% have received information from county government officials; 13% from religious leaders; 7% from *nyumba kumi*, and billboards; and 5% indicated using other sources of information.

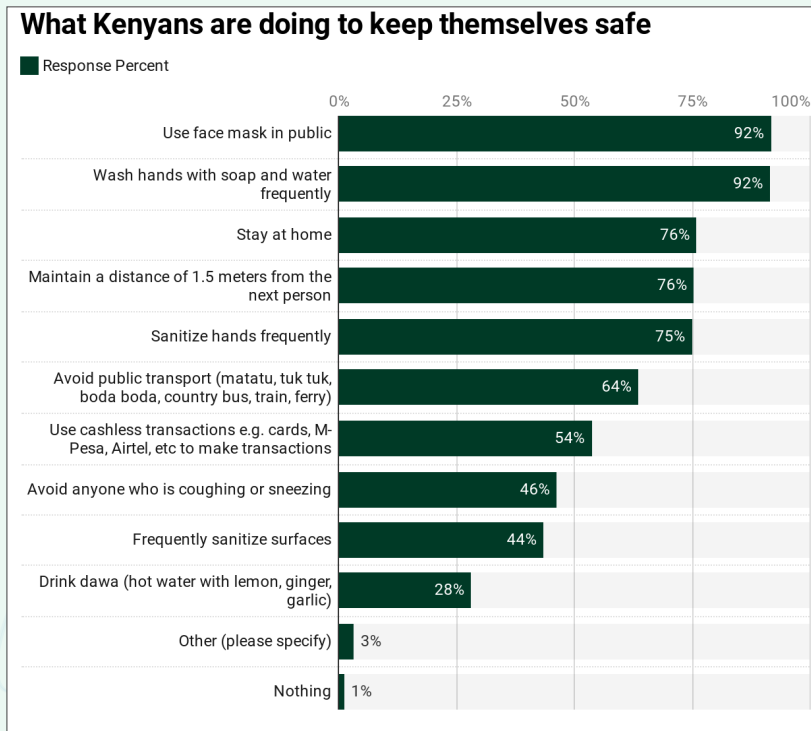
Concern over COVID-19

Concern about the outbreak of COVID-19 in Kenya



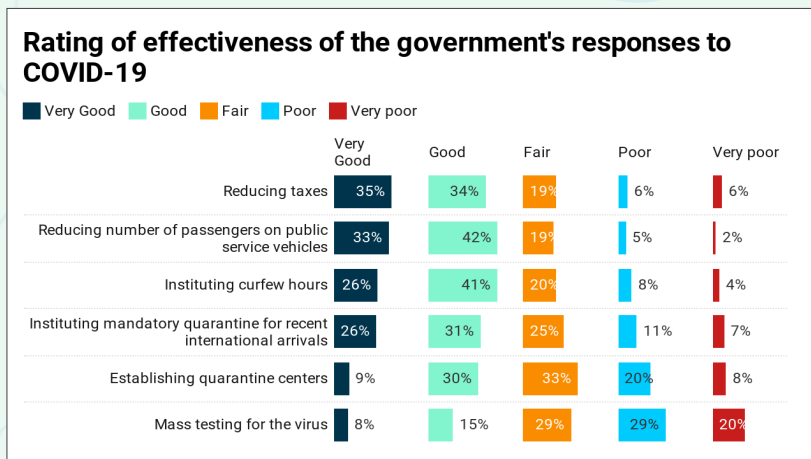
- 78% of the respondents were worried about the outbreak of COVID-19 in the country, 20% were somewhat concerned about the outbreak, while 2% registered no concern at all.
- Fear of infection stood as main cause of worry among the respondents at 62%, followed by cost of treatment at 53%, and the fear of losing income closing the top three causes of worry at 51%. The least cause of worry was the apparent upsurge in crimes and criminal activity at 33%. Fear of death rated at 46%, disruption on normal life at 42%, Food shortages at 39% and apparent occurrence of a social disorder was at 34%.

Individual Protective Measures



- 99% of the respondents are taking a combination of measures to protect themselves. The most popular prevention measures are washing of hands and wearing of face masks. Other common preventive measures among respondents are: staying at home; maintaining physical or social distance; sanitizing hands frequently, avoiding public spaces such as matatus and other social gatherings; and practicing cashless transactions.
- 60% of the respondents are willing to self-isolate if they became infected, and 20% to quarantine at government facilities.
- Overall, 42% regarded government containment measures as fair. 33% rated the measures as good. 12% rated the measures as poor, 8% considered these as very poor, while 6% thought that the measures are very good.

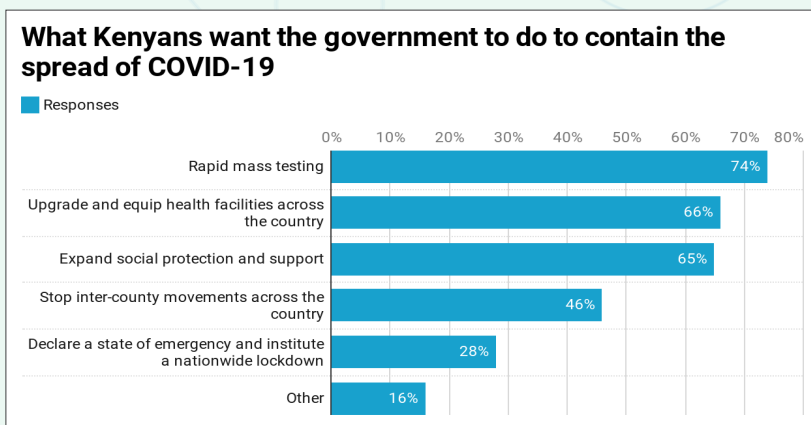
Perceptions on Government Measures



- 28.49% view **mass testing** efforts as poor, and 28.49% said it is fair. 19.32% said mass testing is very poor; 14.54% said good; and 8.17% viewed it as very good.

- **Establishment of quarantine centres:** 32.87% said this measure is fair; 29.88% said it is good; 19.92% view it as poor; 8.76% as very good; and 8.1% very poor.
- On **mandatory quarantine for international arrivals:** 31.08% thought this is a good measure; 25.30% said it is very good; 24.50% noted it as fair; 11.35% as poor; and 6.9% as very poor.
- **Limiting the number of people using public transport vehicles:** 41.43% view this as a good measure; 32.6% as very good; 18.33% as fair; 4.55% as very poor; and 1.99% as very poor.

Respondents' ideas for improving government response to COVID-19



- 74% of the respondents stated that **scaling-up mass testing** will improve government respondents.
- 66% stated that **upgrading and equipping health facilities** across the country is necessary.
- 65% thought that **expanding the social protection and support for the most vulnerable** is necessary
- 46% regard **stopping inter-county movement** as a good measure.
- 28% stated that declaring a **state of emergency** and instituting **national lockdown** is necessary.