

# **AfriCOG CITIZEN PERCEPTION SURVEY 2016**





- Over the years, public opinions and perceptions have played a critical role in Kenya. Information from the public has been used to determine how citizens feel about policy issues, to identify needs, to monitor performance, to identify citizen budget priorities, to evaluate specific services and so on.
- In continuation of this effort, both AfriCOG and KPTJ commissioned Infotrak Research & Consulting to conduct a nationwide survey to assess public perceptions of select independent commissions, institutions and the three arms of government (namely the Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary) in the discharge of their duties with transparency, accountability and integrity.
- The survey also sought to ascertain public perceptions on key issues of public importance, in particular those that threaten constitutional and democratic rights.

**The primary objective of this Citizen's perception survey was to gauge public opinion on current affairs issues that are of national importance. In particular this part of the survey sought to establish the following:**

**Kenyans' opinion on the direction the country is taking both politically and economically and overall**

**Kenyans' views on the top most issues the National government should deal with**

**Kenyan's perception over corruption**

<b>Who Commissioned the study?</b>	The poll was commissioned by Africa Centre for Open governance ;AFRICOG and conducted by Infotrak Research and Consulting.
<b>What did study consist of?</b>	Study consisted of a poll which predominantly had structured questions and focus groups discussions with open ended questions.
<b>When was the poll conducted?</b>	The poll was conducted between 31 <sup>st</sup> May and 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
<b>Where was the poll conducted</b>	The poll was conducted nationwide covering all the former 8 provinces.All in all half of the counties; 25 were sampled from the 8 regions.
<b>How was the data collected</b>	The data was collected through face to face household interviews using CAPI; CAPI stands for computer assisted personal interviews.
<b>What was the sample size n ?</b>	A sample of 1500 respondents was interviewed to represent the estimated adult population of 23 million.
<b>What was the margin of Error</b>	-/+ 2.5 at 95% degree of confidence
<b>How was the sample designed?</b>	Using the 2009 National Population and Housing Census; the sample was designed using Population Proportionate to Size (PPS) which guided the regional and county distribution
<b>What sampling method was used?</b>	Multi staged purposive random sampling with the ward as the key administrative unit. Ensured that every person in the sampled area had an equal and known chance of being selected
<b>How was data analysed?</b>	Data processing & analysis was carried using IBM SPSS 21

REGION	% OF TOTAL SAMPLE	SAMPLE ALLOCATION	COUNTIES COVERED
COAST	9.0%	135	MOMBASA, KILIFI, TAITA TAVETA
NORTH EASTERN	5.0%	75	GARISSA
EASTERN	15.0%	225	MERU, EMBU, KITUI, MACHAKOS
CENTRAL	13.0%	195	NYERI, MURANGA, KIAMBU
RIFT VALLEY	24.0%	360	TRANS NZOIA, UASIN NGISHU, NAKURU, NAROK, KAJIADO, KERICHO
WESTERN	11.0%	165	KAKAMEGA, BUNGOMA, BUSIA
NYANZA	13.0%	195	KISUMU, HOMA BAY, KISII, NYAMIRA
NAIROBI	10.0%	150	ALL THE SUBCOUNTIES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>25 COUNTIES</b>

REGION	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	AGE
NAIROBI	1	1	2	18-35 36+
MOMBASA	1	1	2	
KISUMU	1	1	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	





**DIRECTION THE COUNTRY IS TAKING**



# Majority of Kenyans ; 58.2% feel the country is generally headed in the wrong direction

## Finding 1.

- All in all 58.2% of Kenyans feel the country is going in the wrong direction . The highest level of dissatisfaction with the direction the country is taking was in Nairobi where almost 80% of respondents feel the country is headed in the wrong direction. Dissatisfaction was also extremely high in Western and Nyanza regions where 75% and 71% of respondents respectively felt the country is headed in the wrong direction. Majority of those at the Coast; 61% also felt the country is headed in the wrong direction while half of the respondents in Central; 51% and Rift Valley; 52.3% felt the country is headed in the wrong direction.
- Of the 29% who feel the country is headed in the right direction, majority emanate from Eastern where almost half; 47% felt the country is headed in the right direction.
- The situation in North Eastern was slightly different where almost 30% don't know whether the country is headed in either the right or wrong direction. Another 41% feel the country is headed in the right direction while only 20% feel the country is headed in the wrong direction

# Majority of Kenyans feel the country is headed in the wrong direction overall.

## Finding 1.

direction overall.

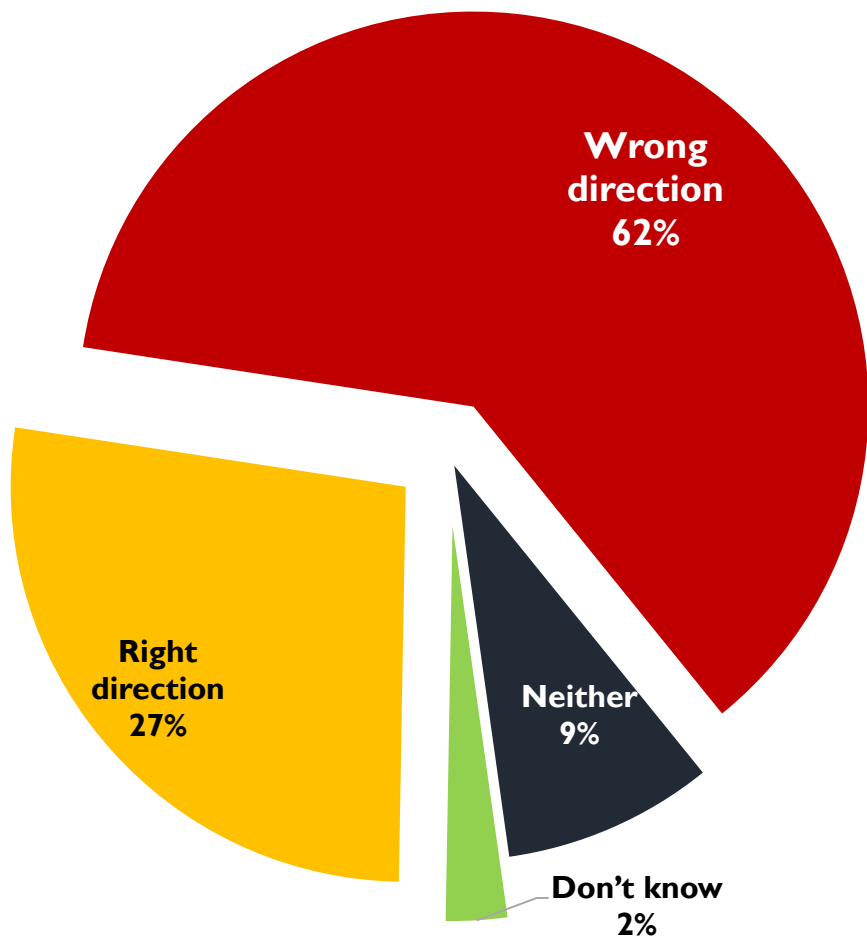
DIRECTION	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
<b>Right direction</b>	27.4%	20.4%	46.8%	35.2%	35.8%	17.0%	22.0%	10.1%	<b>29.4%</b>
<b>Wrong direction</b>	61.0%	41.2%	41.2%	50.9%	52.3%	74.5%	70.7%	78.8%	<b>58.2%</b>
<b>Neither</b>	9.8%	29.1%	9.8%	13.0%	10.9%	7.8%	6.0%	7.1%	<b>10.4%</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	1.8%	9.4%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	4.1%	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

62% of Kenyans feel the country is headed in the wrong direction politically. While 55% feel the country is going in the wrong direction economically.

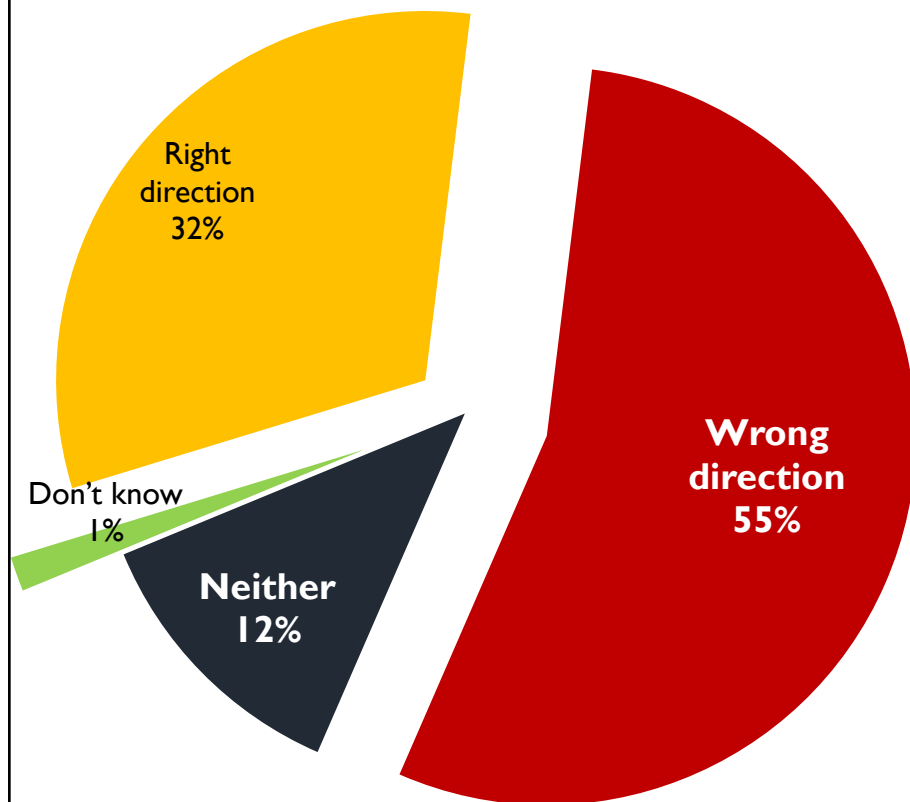
- 62% of Kenyans feel the country is headed in the wrong direction politically. While 55% feel the country is going in the wrong direction economically.
  - Dissatisfaction with the direction the country is taking both politically and economically is highest in Nairobi at 80% and 78% respectively.
  - Nairobi is followed by Western where 74% feel the country is headed in the wrong direction politically and 75% are dissatisfied with the economic direction the country is taking.
  - Nyanza is the third most dissatisfied region with 70% unhappy with the political direction the country is taking and 72% are unhappy with the economic direction.
  - Coast follows with 62% saying they feel the country is headed in the wrong direction politically while 60% feel the country is headed in the wrong direction economically.
  - The perception in Central and Rift Valley are very similar where 57% and 58% respectively feel the country is headed in the wrong direction politically while 45% and 47% feel the country is headed in the wrong direction economically.
  - Majority of those in Eastern ;50.1% feel the country is headed in the right economically. However a similar proportion i.e 44% respectively feel the country is headed in the right/wrong direction politically.
  - In North Eastern, only 20% feel the country is headed in the wrong direction economically while 24% feel country is headed in the right direction . 43% neither feel things are good or bad economically. The situation is completely different when one looks at the political direction where 63% feel the country is headed in the wrong direction

# Direction Kenya is headed Politically and Economically.

## Politically



## Economically



Overall, which direction do you think Kenya is heading? Is it headed in the right direction, wrong direction, or neither right nor wrong direction: Economically and Politically

## Direction Kenya is headed - Regional Analysis

STATUS	DIRECTION	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
Economically	Right direction	28.4%	23.8%	50.1%	39.9%	39.2%	17.0%	21.0%	12.2%	31.7%
	Wrong direction	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>
	Neither	10.2%	43.3%	9.8%	14.8%	13.6%	8.4%	6.3%	7.5%	12.2%
	Don't know	1.4%	13.4%	1.3%	.5%	.5%	0.0%	.5%	2.5%	1.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Politically	Right direction	26.4%	17.0%	43.5%	30.4%	32.4%	16.9%	23.0%	8.0%	27.1%
	Wrong direction	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>61.7%</b>
	Neither	9.4%	14.9%	9.8%	11.1%	8.1%	7.2%	5.7%	6.6%	8.6%
	Don't know	2.2%	5.3%	3.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	5.7%	2.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



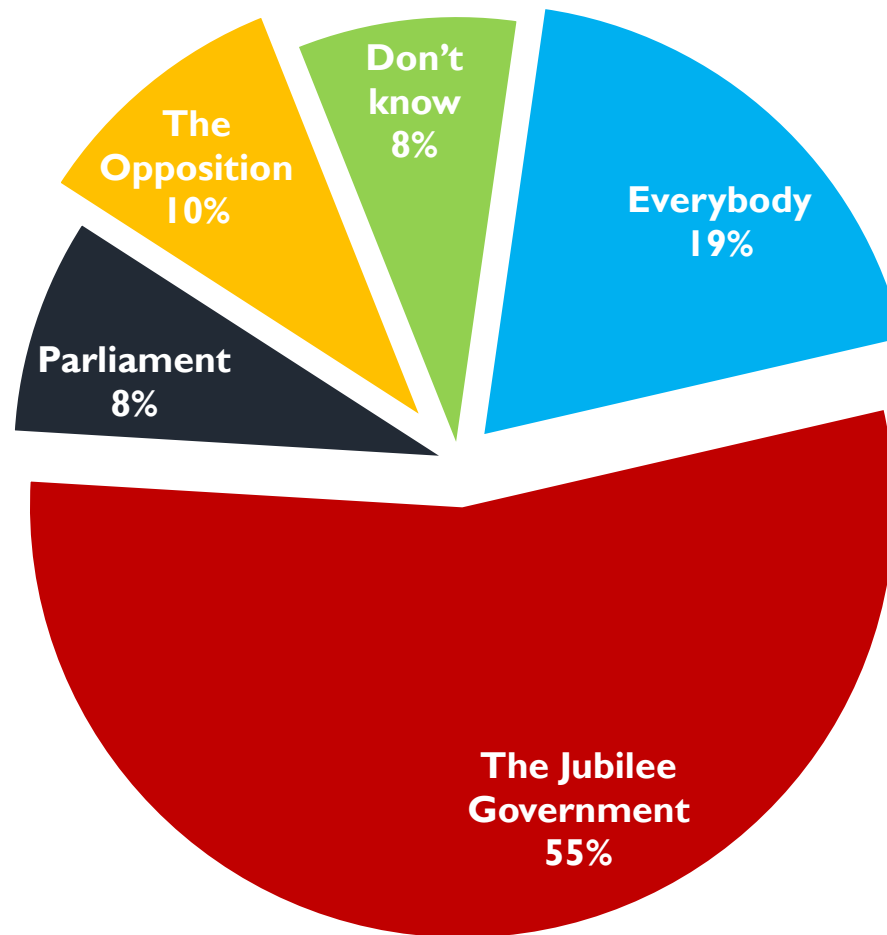
# Who is to responsible for the direction the country is taking



## Majority of Kenyans;55% feel think that the government is responsible for the country going in the wrong direction

- Majority of Kenyans;55% feel think that the government is responsible for the country going in the wrong direction with Nyanza recording the highest incidences of 70.5% followed by Nairobi at 60%, Coast at 58% and Western and Rift Valley at 55% respectively. The two regions that laid the least blame on the government were Eastern at 48% , North Eastern at 46% , Central at 43% .
- 19.1% felt that everybody is to blame for the wrong direction the country has been taking. Of these the highest incidences were in North Eastern at 33 % , Western; 29% , Eastern 24% and Rift Valley at 23% .
- Of the nearly 10% who felt the opposition was to blame for the wrong direction the country has been taking, most were from Central at 20% followed by North Eastern at 15% and Nairobians at 13%.
- 8% blame parliament while another 8% don't know who is responsible

## Responsibility over the wrong direction the country is headed to



Over the last three years, a majority of Kenyans are of the view that the country is headed in the wrong direction. Who do you think is responsible for this?

# Responsibility over the wrong direction the country is headed to

## Analysis by Region

RESPONSIBLE PARTY	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
The Jubilee Government	57.7%	45.5%	47.5%	43.4%	54.7%	55.3%	70.5%	59.6%	<b>54.6%</b>
The Opposition	7.7%	15.2%	12.5%	19.7%	7.5%	4.4%	3.2%	12.8%	<b>9.9%</b>
Parliament	7.7%	3.0%	7.5%	11.8%	7.9%	7.9%	6.3%	10.6%	<b>8.2%</b>
Don't know	24.4%	3.0%	8.8%	6.6%	7.0%	3.5%	4.2%	11.7%	<b>8.3%</b>
Everybody	2.6%	33.3%	23.8%	18.4%	22.9%	28.9%	15.8%	5.3%	<b>19.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

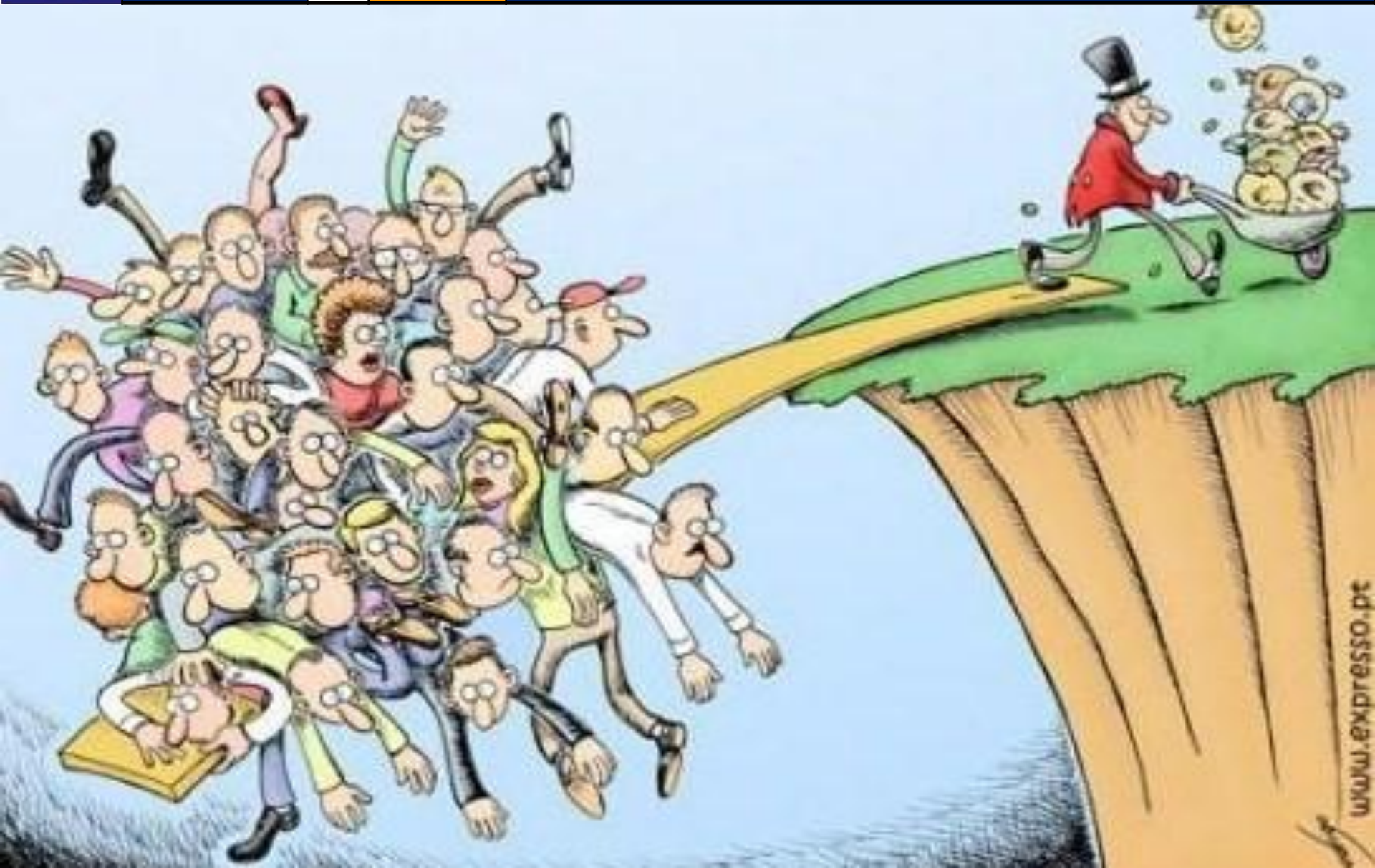




**WHAT KENYANS HAD TO SAY ABOUT  
DIRECTION THE COUNTRY IS TAKING**



# The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer...



# The economy is harsh on the common man...

“We are not receiving good services....Why is it? In Kenya there are two tribes the rich and the poor.... because when the rich steal you see them walking in the streets but when the poor steal they are imprisoned for life....

You can see like me, I have a good education...I have learnt... I have my degrees but when I go to look for a job I cannot be given because I came from a poor family but one who is from a rich family can be pushed for and they get the job even if they have no experience and.....

So Kenyan tax is very high and this is what makes things like food to go up and thus the low class citizen is the one who suffers.

“Economically things are not good for the common citizen, the prices keep going up for things we use every day...Somebody like me who is not rich you reduce gas and increase the price of other stuff....



# “The economy is stable...look at all the buildings coming up....”



“When we talk about the economy, I see it different because I think the economy is doing very well. When I look at it I only use the things that I see and those things that would affect me personally in life. I do not know what the CBK says or any other person says but if you look at it you will see story buildings are coming up, there is somebody out there who has money to build this and then he will give builders and it will continue to pass it round and you can see that the business continues.

**“Maybe this reconciliation thing was done for people at the top... but here at the bottom...it never trickled down...tribalism is still very alive”**

# Tribalism





“Our top leaders have their people from their tribe.... All their people are employed so if you don't know anyone there behind you will not get the job. It is like tribalism that is there they love their people so much. They favor their people so much more than other tribes”

“I also want to talk about tribalism because in Kenya we cannot lie to ourselves that it is not there, it is in the blood, it cannot be removed it is only that people try to preach peace so that at least it puts people in the same level but I wish the tribalism would go away, Kenya would be much better”

“We normally socialise very well but we also tend to turn to chameleons. ..when things are not on our side....”

“With politics when things will be hard, there will be invisible barriers because you cannot move from one destination to another as long as you are that tribe or this tribe there are restrictions”

“There is still a bit of tribalism because when you look at Uhuru you think of Kikuyu and when you look Raila you think of the Luo. We do not think about the qualities that they have and even like Ruto you think of Kalenjin, and that is a very bad thing. We need to look at somebody as a leader not there tribes. “



## Comparison of life three 3 years ago and now..

“...according to me it has helped me a bit because I have a kid and I got him freely because the maternity was free..”

“.. I guess digitally there were no such kind of things like tablets and smartphones. There is a lot of technology as time goes by things continue changing and life also changes. It is better of..”

“... now that things have been devolved, we can say we have Uwezo fund. We can apply. We never used to have them...”

“...financially I can say it is good because there are some jobs that have been created. I can say there is NYS...”

“... financially I would say no. I have gone down. Because the living standard has been rising...”

“...Life has become very hard. One thousand shillings you can just give a child to go play with it, it doesn't help some time back one thousand shillings was a lot of money...”

“... mine has been very bad, compared to 2013, there are some new laws, new levies and taxes that I did not know where they came from...”



**TOPMOST ISSUES KENYANS WANT THE GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS**

### The three topmost issues that Kenyans want the Jubilee government to work on are: The Economy, Corruption & Insecurity.

- The three topmost issues that Kenyans want the Jubilee government to work on are: The Economy; 65%, Corruption ; 53% & Insecurity; 39%
- Of the 65% who would like to see government do something about the economy, four key areas were raised: Unemployment and jobs; 28.3% , high cost of living vs poor income; 25% and poverty; 11.4% .

28.3%

Unemployment

25%

High cost of living vs poor  
income

11.4 %

Poverty

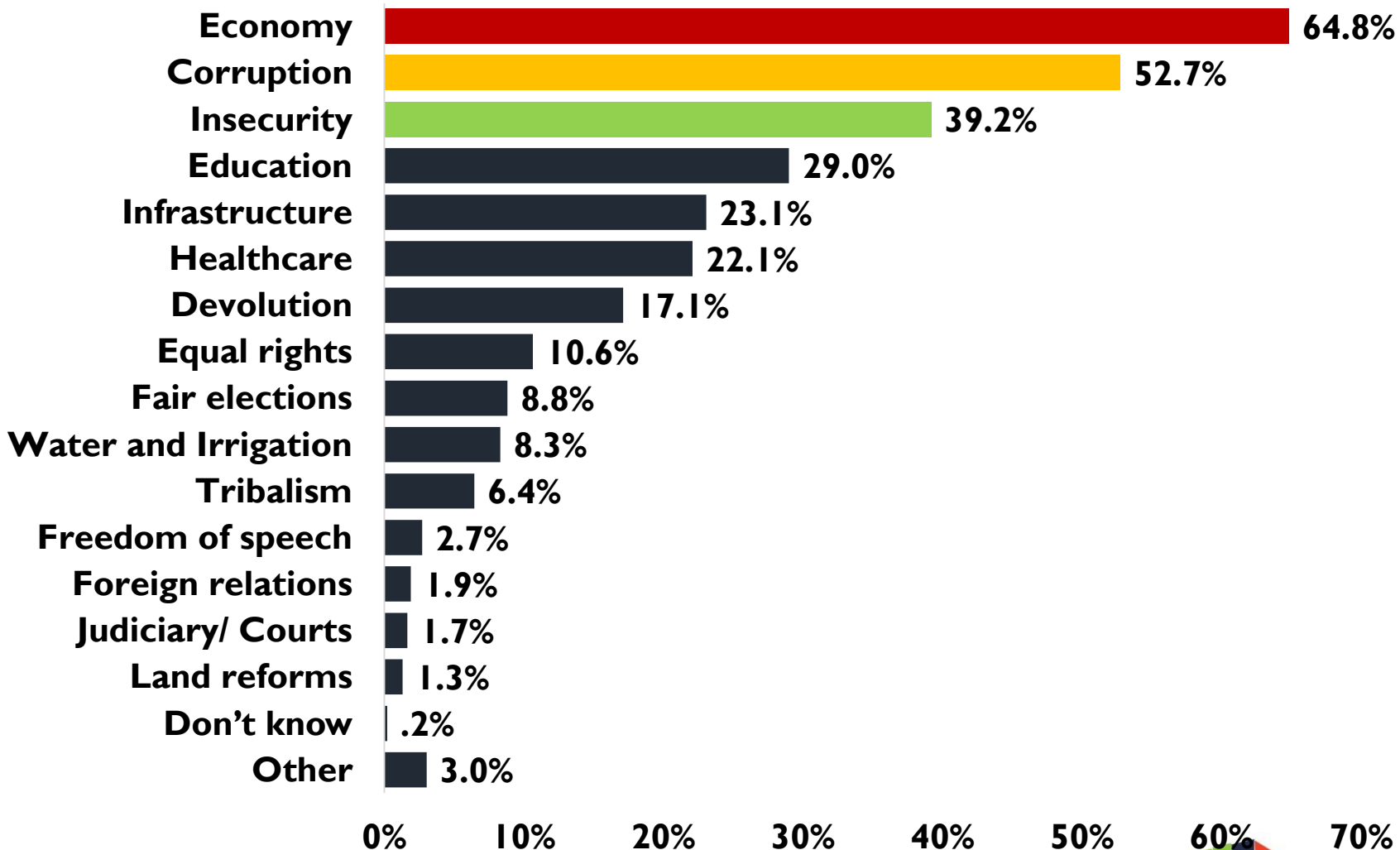
- Education and Infrastructure ranked fourth and fifth with 29% and 23.1% respectively wanting the issues under these two areas dealt with.
- The other issues that Kenyans want government to deal with as a matter of urgency are: Healthcare at 22.1%, Devolution at 17.1%, Equal rights at 10.6% and fair elections at 8.8%. Tribalism was also mentioned at 8.3%



## Finding 4. The three topmost issues that Kenyans want the Jubilee government to work on are: The Economy, Corruption & Insecurity.

- While the economy was a topmost issue in across all the regions with the exception of Nyanza, it was an exceedingly major issue of concern in Central and Nairobi where 86% respectively mentioned it as the number one issue.
- In Nyanza, only 27% mentioned the economy as the topmost issue of concern, The focus group discussions illustrated that people link corruption with the performance of the economy. As such, it was in Nyanza that majority; 71.2% mentioned corruption as the topmost issue for government to deal with. Nyanza was closely followed by Coast at 60% and Central as 57.5%.
- All in all corruption was a major issue of concern across the country with 51% of those in Western mentioning it as a major issue, 49% of those in Nairobi, and 46% of those in Rift valley, Eastern and North eastern respectively also mentioning it as a top most issue.
- Insecurity was the third most important issue of concern and was mentioned most in North Eastern; 52.7%, Nairobi; 48.2%, Coast; 47% and Nyanza 46%,.
- Education was the fourth issue of concern and was mentioned most in Western; 40%, Nyanza; 35.3%, Eastern; 34.2% and Rift Valley; 32.7%
- Devolution was mentioned most in Nyanza; 36% and North eastern; 31.3%
- Water and irrigation was salient in North Eastern; 28% while Health was salient in Western, 29.5%, Rift Valley; 29.4% and Nyanza; 28.3%

# Top Most Issues that National Government should deal with





# Top Most Issues that National Government should deal with by Region

ISSUES OF CONCERN	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	Total
Economy	78.3%	77.3%	65.2%	86.3%	55.6%	67.6%	27.2%	86.1%	64.7%
Corruption	60.0%	45.7%	45.5%	57.5%	46.1%	50.6%	71.2%	48.8%	52.7%
Insecurity	47.0%	52.7%	28.5%	31.7%	38.1%	36.0%	46.2%	48.2%	39.2%
Education	14.9%	9.5%	34.2%	23.2%	32.7%	40.3%	35.3%	21.6%	29.0%
Infrastructure	9.6%	9.6%	32.6%	23.0%	32.7%	18.4%	23.8%	8.6%	23.1%
Healthcare	15.9%	12.8%	18.7%	14.9%	29.4%	29.5%	28.3%	12.9%	22.1%
Devolution	17.0%	31.3%	15.8%	7.6%	15.5%	11.9%	36.0%	9.5%	17.1%
Equal rights	7.3%	8.8%	8.6%	15.7%	11.7%	11.3%	8.1%	10.9%	10.6%
Fair elections	13.1%	9.7%	10.0%	5.2%	9.0%	9.3%	8.1%	7.4%	8.8%
Water and Irrigation	4.9%	28.0%	18.0%	4.1%	7.8%	5.3%	5.3%	0.7%	8.3%
Tribalism	11.3%	3.4%	3.6%	11.4%	5.7%	7.1%	1.6%	9.1%	6.4%
Electricity supply	0.7%	3.3%	1.7%	6.1%	3.5%	0.5%	6.3%	0.0%	3.0%
Freedom of speech	6.2%	1.2%	3.7%	2.2%	1.6%	3.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%
Foreign relations	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	1.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Judiciary/ Courts	6.7%	7.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%
Land reform	3.7%	0.0%	2.3%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%
Other	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	5.1%	4.4%	4.8%	0.0%	3.2%	3.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

In your opinion, what are the THREE most important issues that the national government should deal with now?

## Economy

- *“..Economy is what drives Kenya as we speak. So what I would wish the government to address urgently. Find ways on how to strengthen out Kenyan shilling...”*
- *“... first thing is the economy because money is everything, long time you would just be a nurse and that salary you would be able to pay fees, you will do shopping once a month. and nowadays you need to have another business on the side...”*
- *“...should reduce the taxes. The PAYE is too high...”*
- *“...I would like the government to reduce taxes on everything. So that the lowly citizen can at least sustain himself with the little that he gets..”*

## Corruption

- *“...corruption. So that we can be a free country. You can confidently walk into an office if you qualified for a job you can get it...”*
- *“...Corruption. Due to corruption the low class person will not be heard only the high one will be heard...”*
- *“...Corruption, Governments should work on corruption at least every Kenyan when you to an office you be served fairly. If you are caught with corruption you are taken to court and be judged like other countries ...”*

## Health Care

- *“...increase hospitals...”*
- *“...they need to address something to do with medical issues...”*
- *“... when we look at the facilities of the hospitals that is where they will really help us, because when you're healthy that is good...”*
- *“... me I would go with the rest in terms of medical services because they are becoming more expensive...”*





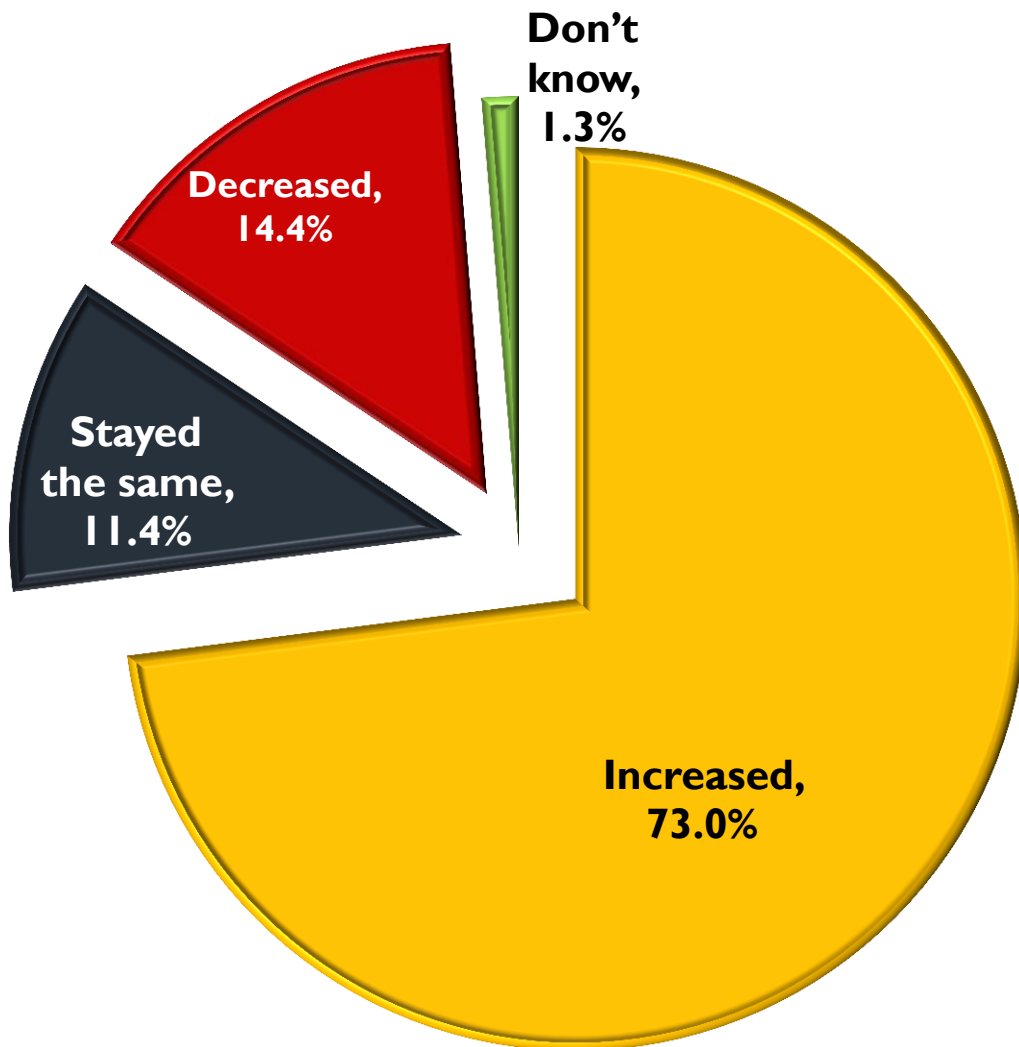
**CORRUPTION**





## Finding 5.

### Majority of Kenyans; 73% feel that the level of corruption has increased over the past year



- The sentiments that corruption has increased over the past year run across the board. All regions with the exception of Eastern ; 53.3%, Central at 64% and Rift Valley at 70% recorded incidences of 80% and above with this regard.
- Only 14.4% of Kenyans feel that corruption has decreased while 11.4% feel corruption has remained the same as last year.
- Of those who feel that corruption has decreased, most emanated from Eastern; 28.8% .
- Of those who feel that corruption has stayed the same, Central with 17.2%, Eastern with 16.9% and Rift Valley with 14.5% had the highest incidences.

In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Status of corruption	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
Increased	81.6%	79.0%	53.3%	64.2%	69.5%	85.1%	83.6%	81.8%	<b>73.0%</b>
Decreased	11.0%	17.1%	28.8%	18.0%	14.6%	5.4%	8.9%	7.8%	<b>14.4%</b>
Stayed the same	5.6%	2.7%	16.9%	17.2%	14.5%	7.5%	7.0%	8.1%	<b>11.4%</b>
Don't know	2.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	2.3%	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

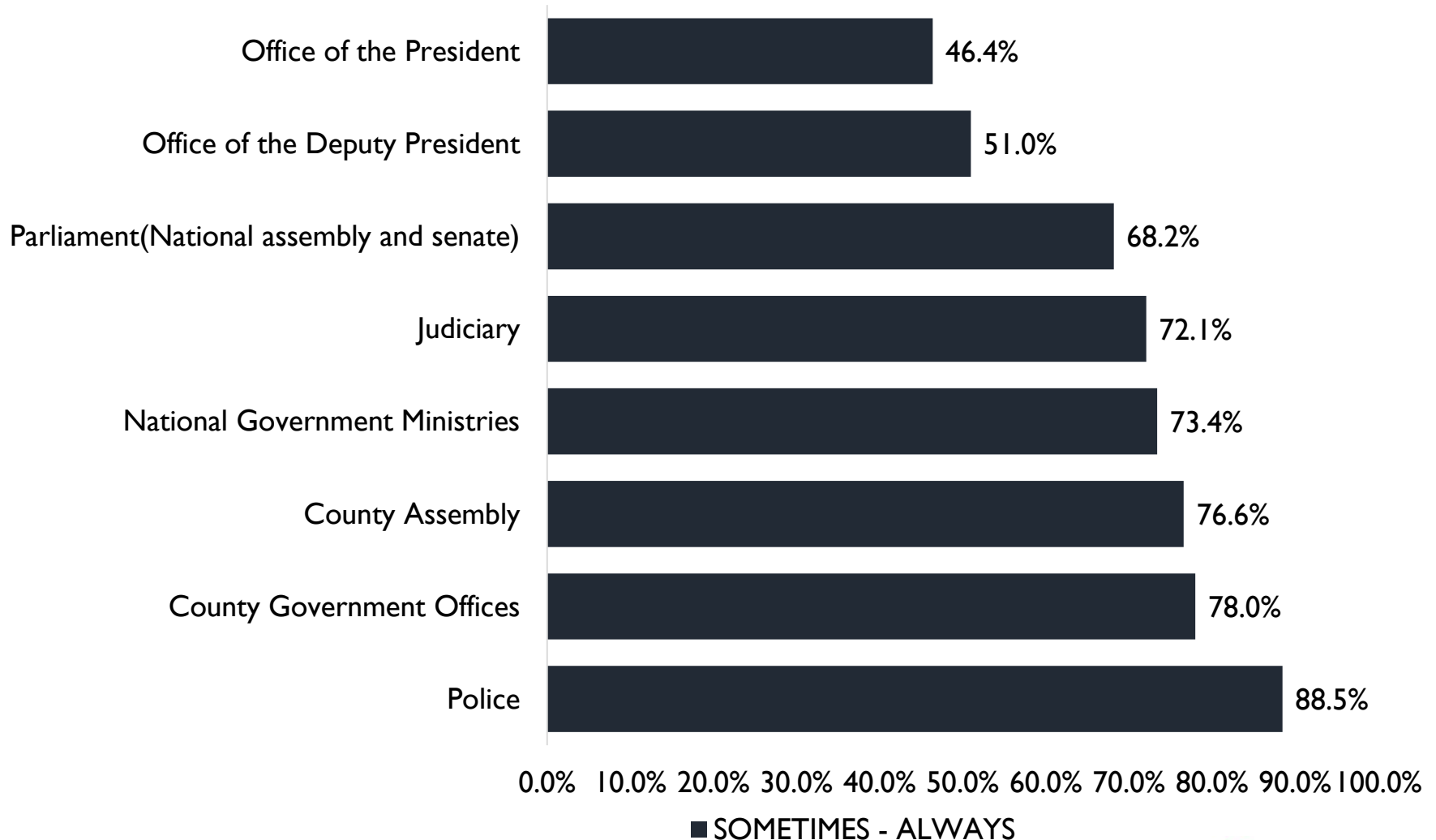


## Finding 6. Corruption is perceived to most prevalent in the Police, County governments and nation government ministries

- 89% of Kenyans feel that corruption is practiced sometimes or always in the police with 74% indicating that it is practised always.
- Corruption is also perceived to be extremely prevalent in the County government with 78% indicating that corruption is practised sometimes or always in the County executive and 77% in the county assembly.
- National government ministries follow closely with 73.4% indicating that corruption is practices sometimes to always in these ministries.
- 72.1% of Kenyans feel that corruption is prevalent in the Judiciary while 68.2 % feel the same about corruption in Parliament
- Prevalence of corruption is perceived to exist in the office of the deputy president is by 51% of Kenyans as compared to 46.4% in the office of the President.

# Prevalence of Corruption in Public Institutions

## Corruption is practiced sometimes to always....



In your opinion, how often is corruption practiced in the following institutions, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

KEY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	RARELY TO NEVER	SOMETIMES TO ALWAYS	DON'T KNOW
Police	8.30%	88.50%	3.20%
County Executive	15.90%	78.00%	6.00%
County Assembly	15.80%	76.60%	7.60%
National Government Ministries	17.00%	73.40%	9.60%
Judiciary	19.40%	72.10%	8.40%
Parliament (National assembly & senate)	18.70%	68.20%	13.00%
Office of the Deputy President	29.90%	51.00%	19.20%
Office of the President	33.60%	46.40%	20.10%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>19.90%</b>	<b>69.30%</b>	<b>10.90%</b>

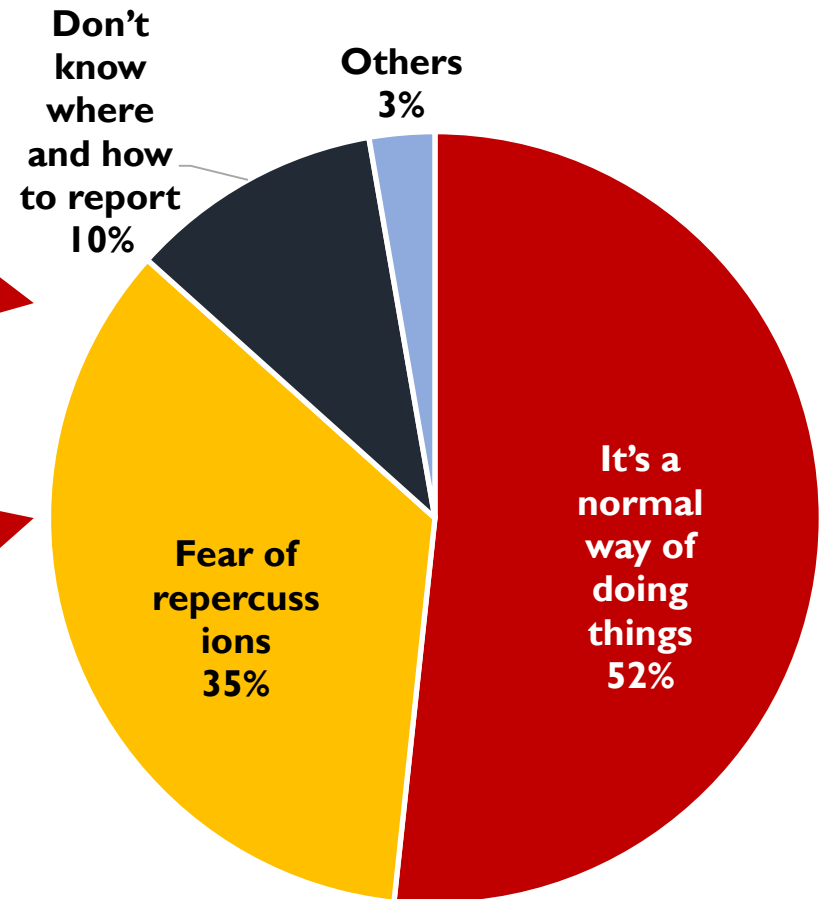
In your opinion, how often is corruption practiced in the following institutions, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**54.4 % of Kenyans would readily give a bribe if confronted with a situation requiring them to do so. Out of these, 45% would not report incident or take any action while 9.4% would take action**



- 54.4 % of Kenyans would readily give a bribe if confronted with a situation requiring them to do so. Out of these, 45% would not report incident or take any action while 9.4% would take action.
- On the other hand, 39.2% Kenyans would refuse to give a bribe if confronted with a situation requiring them to give a bribe. Of these 17% would take no action after refusing to give the bribe while 22.2 % claim they would report the incident.
- Of those who would not take any action irrespective of whether they gave a bribe or not, majority 52% indicated that they wouldn't take action because this is the norm. Another 35% fear the repercussions while 10% don't know where and how to report the incident

REACTION TO REQUEST FOR BRIBE	%
Give the bribe and take no action	45.0%
Refuse to give the bribe and report the incident	22.2%
Refuse to give the bribe and take no action	17.0%
Give the bribe and report the incident	9.4%
Don't know	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



How would you react when confronted with a situation requiring you to give a bribe?

If they will not report the incident, why?

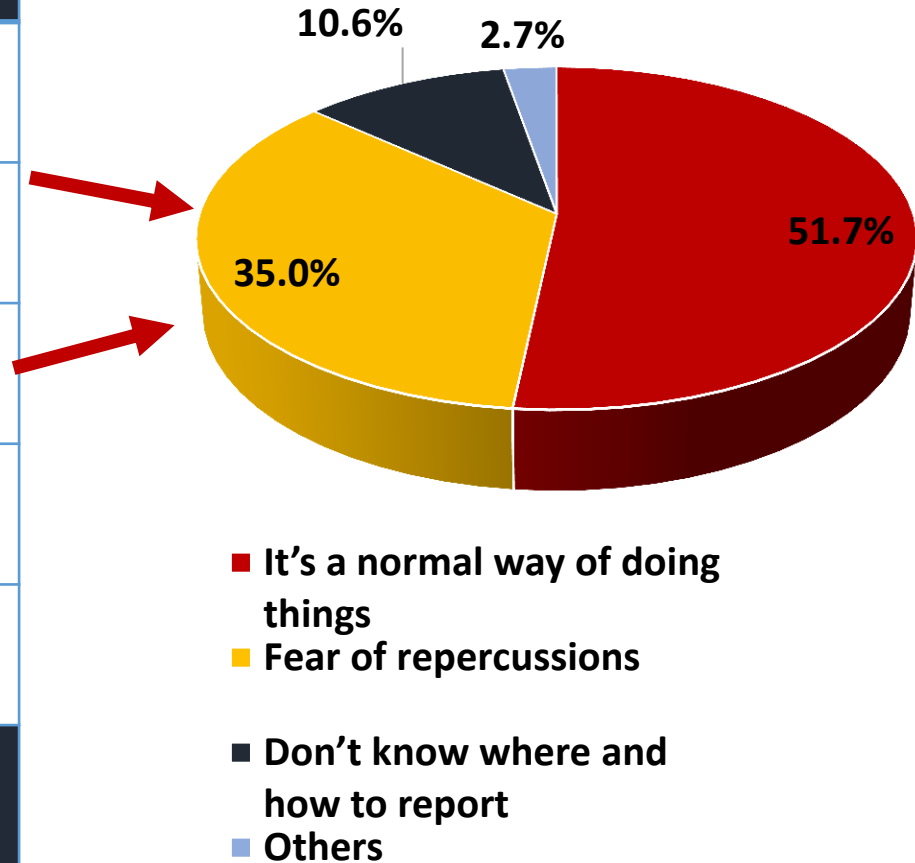


Status of corruption	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
Increased a lot	55.1%	71.8%	34.6%	38.9%	46.9%	77.8%	66.1%	63.5%	<b>53.8%</b>
Increased somewhat	26.5%	7.2%	18.7%	25.3%	22.6%	7.3%	17.5%	18.3%	<b>19.2%</b>
Decreased somewhat	9.5%	0.0%	28.3%	16.4%	12.9%	4.8%	8.9%	7.2%	<b>12.6%</b>
Stayed the same	5.6%	2.7%	16.9%	17.2%	14.5%	7.5%	7.0%	8.1%	<b>11.4%</b>
Decreased a lot	1.5%	17.1%	0.5%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	<b>1.8%</b>
Don't know	2.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.5%	2.3%	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

# Reaction To Request For a Bribe

REACTION TO REQUEST FOR BRIBE	PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS
Give the bribe and take no action	45.0%
Refuse to give the bribe and report the incident	22.2%
Refuse to give the bribe and take no action	17.0%
Give the bribe and report the incident	9.4%
Don't know	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

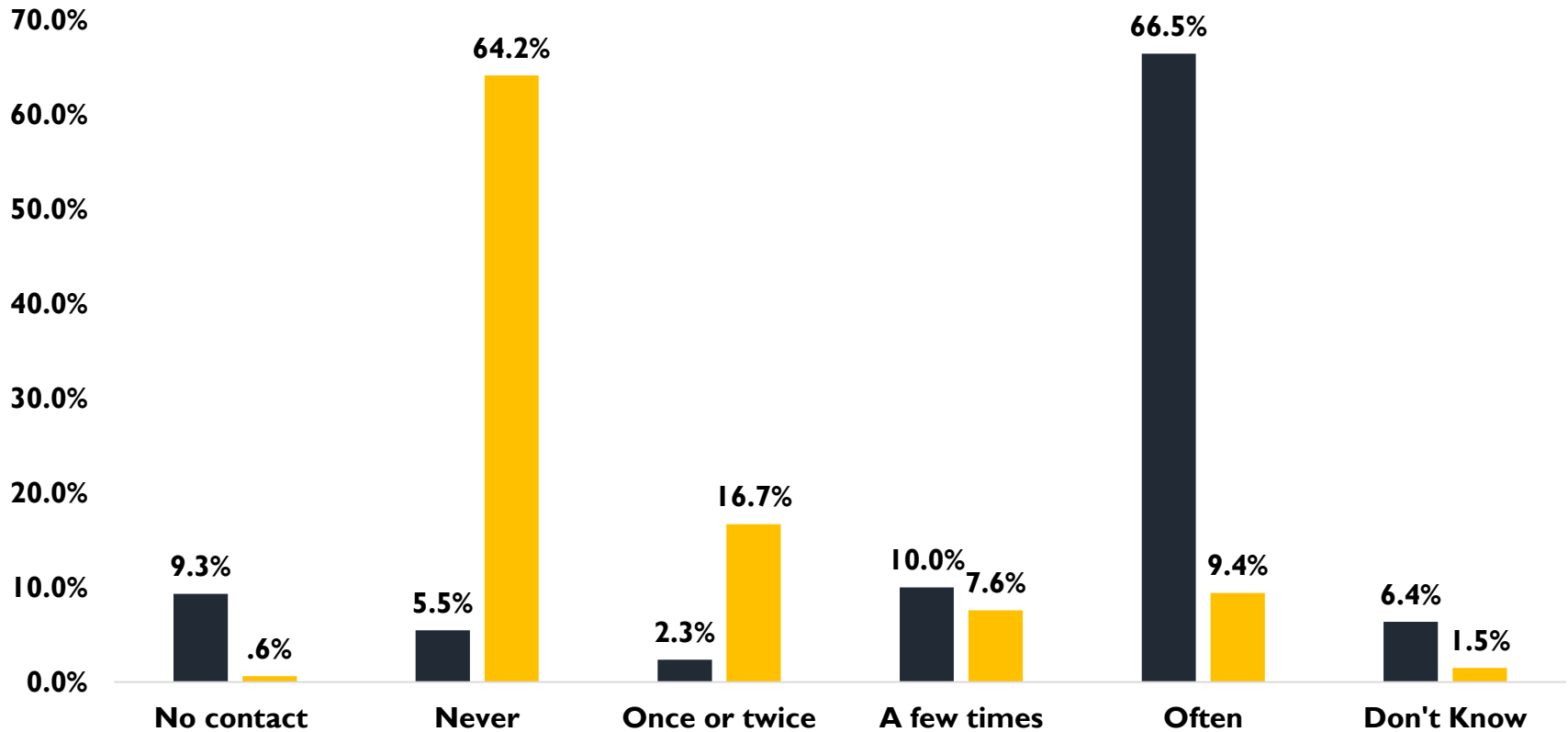


How would you react when confronted with a situation requiring you to give a bribe?

If they will not report the incident, why?

**Finding 8.**  
**67% of Kenyans indicated that people in their area/community often pay bribes to get public services while 63% indicated that people in their area/community pay bribes to avoid arrest, to avoid being charged in a court of law or get a favourable ruling in court.**

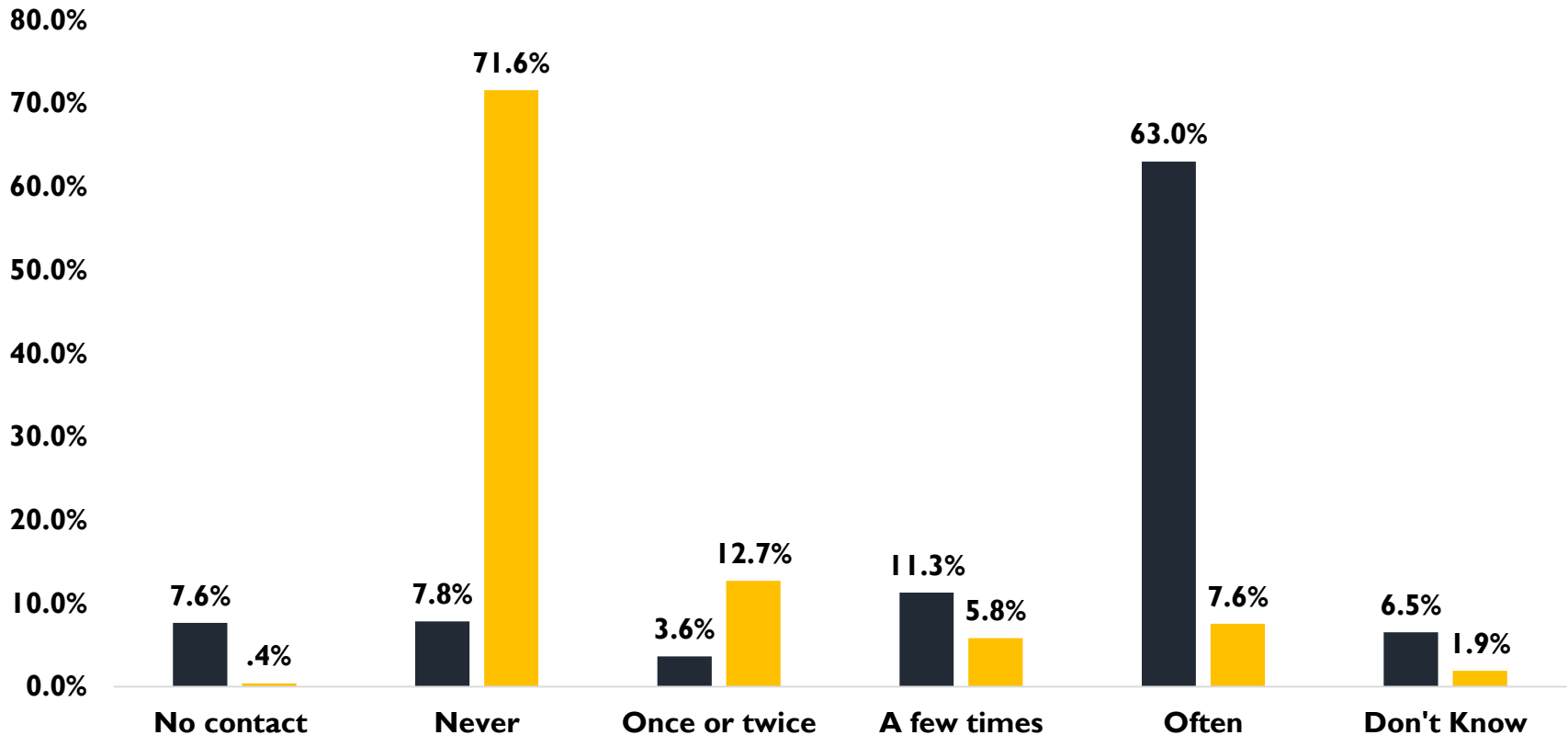
- While most Kenyans are quick to absolve themselves from any corrupt practices, majority indicated that most of the people in their area/community give bribes.
- 67% of Kenyans indicated that people in their area/community often pay bribes to get public services while 63% indicated that people in their area/community pay bribes to avoid arrest, to avoid being charged in a court of law or get a favourable ruling in court.
- The incidences across the regions were more or less similar with nearly 70% of people indicating that those in their area give bribes to get public services. The exception was in Central where 42% stated that people in their area bribe often while 37% indicated they have had no personal contact with anyone who had given a bribe to receive public services. The situation was similar in the case of those who know people who have paid bribes to avoid arrest, avoid being charged in court and influence a favourable court ruling. Only in Central did 42% again state that they had had no personal contact with anyone who had committed the acts of bribery.



- How often do people in your area pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour to public officers in order to get public services
- Personally, how often have you paid a bribe, given a gift, or done a favour to a public official in order to get the services you needed from him/her?



## Paying bribe to avoid arrest or get a favorable ruling



- How often do people in your area pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour to public officers in order to avoid arrest, being charged in a court of law, or to get a favorable ruling?
- How often have you paid a bribe, given a gift, or done a favour to a public official in order to avoid arrest, being charged in a court of law, or to get a favorable ruling?

## Paying bribe to get public service Analysis by Region

STATUS	HOW OFTEN	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
<b>How often do people in your area pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favor to public officers in order to get public services</b>	No contact	5.1%	9.1%	12.5%	36.8%	2.8%	2.6%	1.1%	6.4%	<b>9.3%</b>
	Never	6.4%	3.0%	3.8%	1.3%	4.2%	7.0%	14.7%	3.2%	<b>5.5%</b>
	Once or twice	2.6%	6.1%	2.5%	0.0%	.5%	3.5%	3.2%	5.3%	<b>2.3%</b>
	A few times	11.5%	6.1%	7.5%	6.6%	8.4%	11.4%	18.9%	9.6%	<b>10.0%</b>
	Often	66.7%	69.7%	70.0%	42.1%	76.6%	71.9%	60.0%	69.1%	<b>66.5%</b>
	Don't Know	7.7%	6.1%	3.8%	13.2%	7.5%	3.5%	2.1%	6.4%	<b>6.4%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personally, how often have you paid a bribe, given a gift, or done a favor to a public official in order to get the services you needed from him/her?</b>	No contact	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>.6%</b>
	Never	62.8%	54.5%	52.5%	75.0%	68.7%	66.7%	65.3%	58.5%	<b>64.2%</b>
	Once or twice	10.3%	27.3%	17.5%	14.5%	14.0%	21.1%	21.1%	14.9%	<b>16.7%</b>
	A few times	10.3%	9.1%	8.8%	2.6%	6.5%	7.9%	7.4%	11.7%	<b>7.6%</b>
	Often	9.0%	9.1%	18.8%	3.9%	10.3%	3.5%	6.3%	11.7%	<b>9.4%</b>
	Don't Know	6.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	.5%	.9%	0.0%	3.2%	<b>1.5%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Paying bribe to avoid arrest or get a favorable ruling

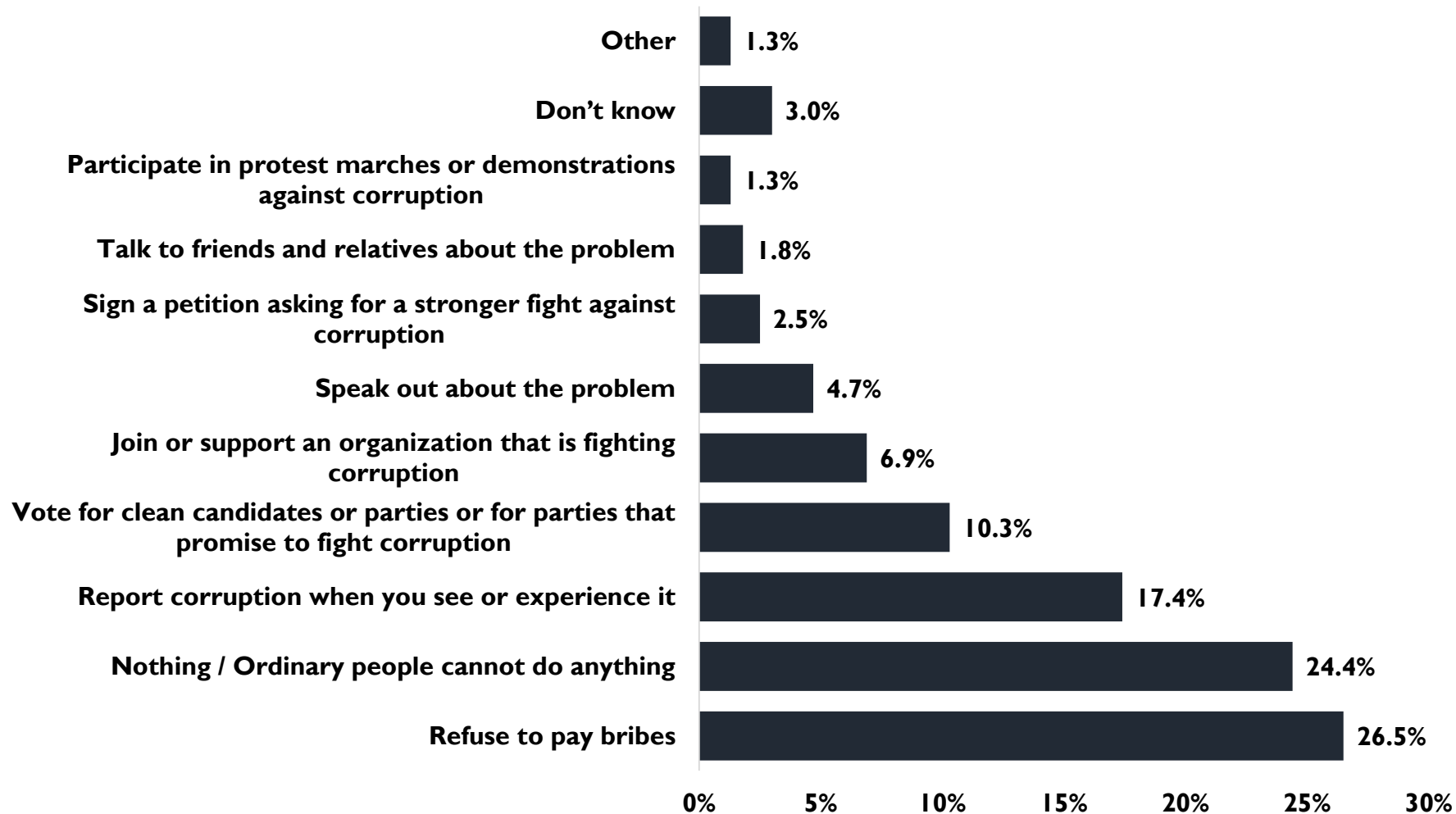
## Analysis by Region

STATUS	HOW OFTEN	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
How often do people in your area pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favor to public officers in order to avoid arrest, being charged in a court of law, or to get a favorable ruling?	No contact	2.6%	9.1%	1.3%	42.1%	2.3%	.9%	0.0%	6.4%	7.6%
	Never	2.6%	3.0%	10.0%	5.3%	7.9%	6.1%	15.8%	6.4%	7.8%
	Once or twice	3.8%	3.0%	3.8%	1.3%	1.4%	7.0%	8.4%	2.1%	3.6%
	A few times	17.9%	9.1%	12.5%	7.9%	13.1%	12.3%	8.4%	7.4%	11.3%
	Often	62.8%	69.7%	68.8%	34.2%	66.4%	71.1%	65.3%	69.1%	63.0%
	Don't Know	10.3%	6.1%	3.8%	9.2%	8.9%	2.6%	2.1%	8.5%	6.5%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How often have you paid a bribe, given a gift, or done a favor to a public official in order to avoid arrest, being charged in a court of law, or to get a favorable ruling?	No contact	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
	Never	64.1%	54.5%	68.8%	90.8%	71.5%	70.2%	71.6%	68.1%	71.6%
	Once or twice	10.3%	21.2%	8.8%	6.6%	13.1%	15.8%	16.8%	14.9%	12.7%
	A few times	9.0%	12.1%	5.0%	0.0%	6.1%	8.8%	6.3%	4.3%	5.8%
	Often	7.7%	12.1%	13.8%	1.3%	7.9%	4.4%	5.3%	9.6%	7.6%
	Don't Know	7.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	.9%	.9%	0.0%	3.2%	1.9%
	Total	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 27% of Kenyans think the best way to combat corruption is to refuse to pay bribes while another 24.4 % feel that there is nothing ordinary citizens can do to fight corruption.
- 17.4% think the best way to fight corruption is by reporting corruption when you see or experience it while 10.3% think the best way to fight corruption is by voting for those leaders or political parties that promise to eradicate corruption if voted in . Further still 7% of Kenyans feel that people should join or support organisations that fight corruption



## What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do to help combat corruption in this country?





# Would you say ordinary people like you have a role to play in the fight against corruption?

“... You know my voice cannot be heard concerning this issue. Who will you tell? You cannot even get to these people.....”

“... Maybe the government intervenes. If we report the cases, they should be there to give us back up.....”

“... yes we are the people to initiate this within our community .....”

“... we can choose not to give out a bribe and go and report the police who wants a bribe.....”

“... because we want short cuts, if want a license or even a business permit I would want it in the less than 24 hours and for me to do that I have to use money so if we were to do things the normal procedure then we will acquire what we want.....”

“... We will be killed .....”

“... It’s our role but the tycoons are the one to do it. It is only God who can help.....”

“... the citizen's we have an obligation, if you was corrupt we protest in the right way, say this is wrong and this is right so we have an obligation.....”

“... This means even if you expose a big person, the government ought to protect you because you have already put your life in danger you have nothing.....”

“... You must know your rights, and stand firm.....”

“... it is me and you. Even if we say the police stole we have a role to play. Just because you did not get your insurance on time you tell the police should take this and then you promise to go to the office to sort it out, so corruption is me and you.....”

“... Just as I have seen they have opened anti corruption offices they should be very firm and everywhere. You can quickly rush and report like the way we have police posts and action is taken immediately.....”

“... First the citizen must be empowered. To be given an opportunity to defend himself. For example, you can be arrest by a policeman now for alleged reasons.....”

## Action to be taken against corrupt individuals

- According to the focus group respondents, the following actions should be taken against those found corrupt;
  - Be fired
  - Banned from vying any public office
  - Be jailed for life
  - Have all their accounts frozen
  - Hanged

*"... Banned from all their things and freezing their accounts....."*

*"... this people in the offices who are corrupt they should resign and never be allowed to seek for any position....."*

*"... when the lowly citizen is found guilty, he is imprisoned. So let them be imprisoned. Life time....."*

*"... They should serve as a living example. Like the NYS money should have been frozen, everything. The title deeds to be taken, the cars, everything....."*

*"... we should have death penalty we should fear it like a snakebite ....."*

*"... They should be listed that these people are corrupt. So that they should not even be pardoned by the president....."*

*"... they should be hanged....."*

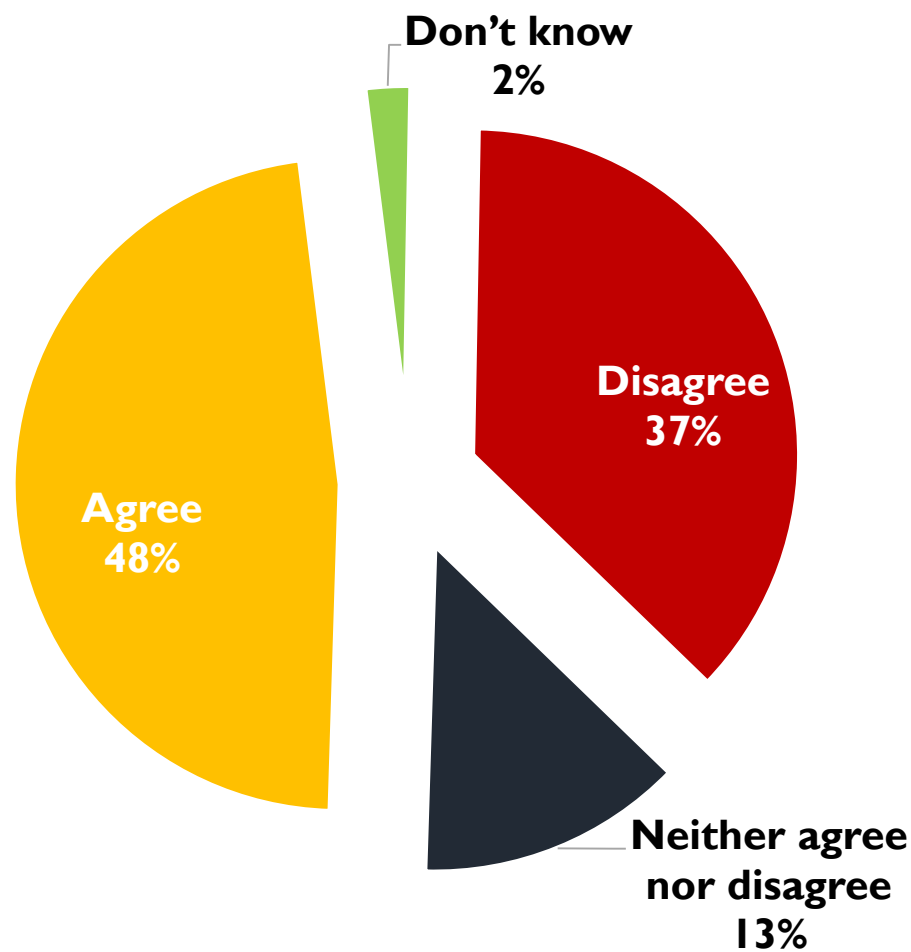
*"... they need to freeze their accounts and then go to jail, it is not something debatable that you can pay fine, it is just jail time, and there is no bail....."*

*"... The way in a supermarket when you steal you pay three times; on top of everything they should also do that. If they steal lets say sh100000 they should even pay ten times....."*



# Finding 10.

48% of Kenyans agree that ordinary citizens can make a difference in the fight against corruption while 37% don't think ordinary citizens can make any difference



Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?



Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
Agree	41.1%	68.8%	53.7%	56.0%	54.5%	20.3%	35.8%	51.9%	<b>47.5%</b>
Neither agree nor disagree	16.6%	2.8%	14.7%	19.9%	8.6%	25.1%	6.2%	11.9%	<b>13.2%</b>
Disagree	35.9%	28.6%	30.7%	22.9%	34.4%	52.0%	56.8%	33.1%	<b>37.0%</b>
Don't know	6.3%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.4%	2.9%	1.5%	2.9%	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

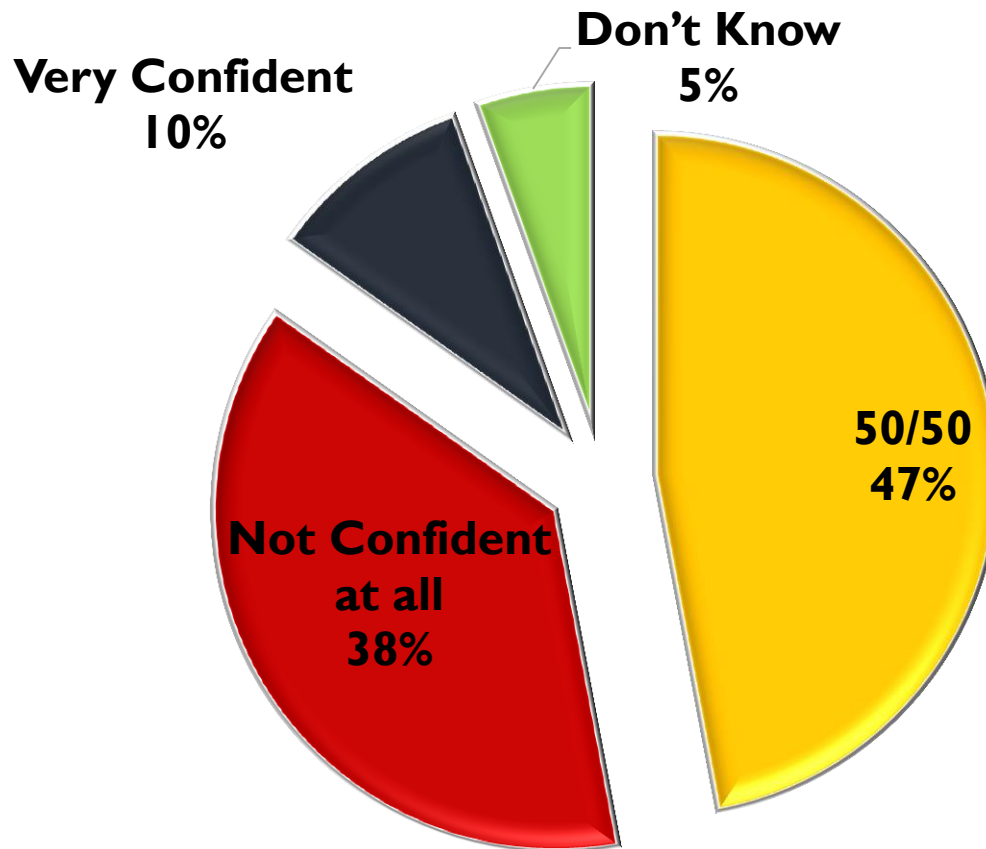
Almost 70% of those in North Eastern feel that citizens can make a difference in the fight against corruption. This was the highest incidence followed by Central with 56% and Rift Valley with 55%. Of the 37% who don't agree that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption, majority emanated from Western 52% and Nyanza 57%.

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?



**CONFIDENCE IN EACC**

**Finding 11.**  
**47% of Kenyans indicated that their confidence with EACC is 50/50 while another 38% have no confidence all in the EACC. Only 10% of Kenyans have confidence in the EACC**

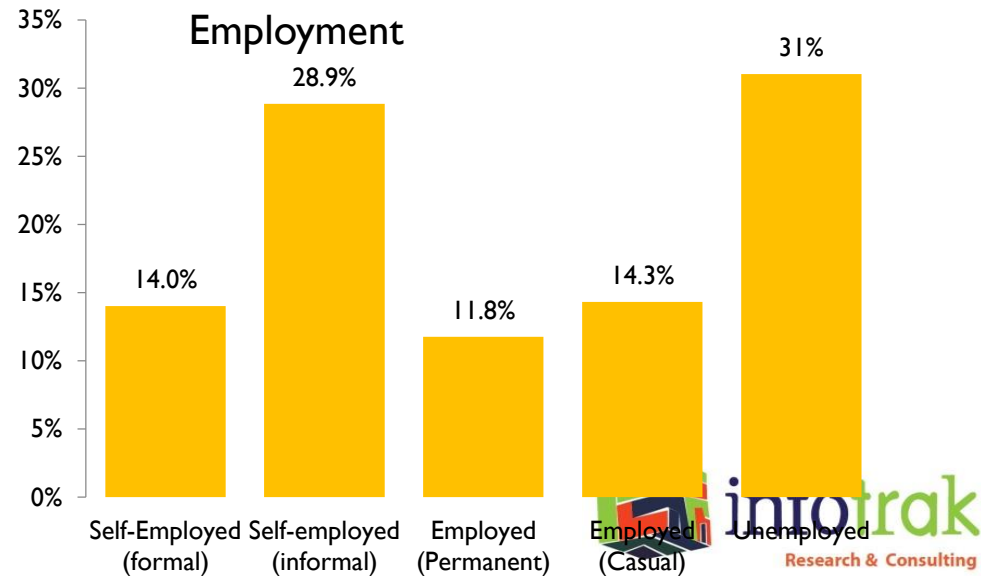
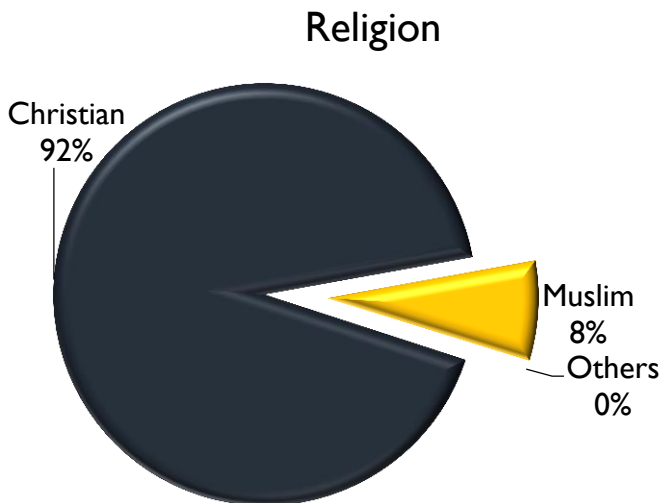
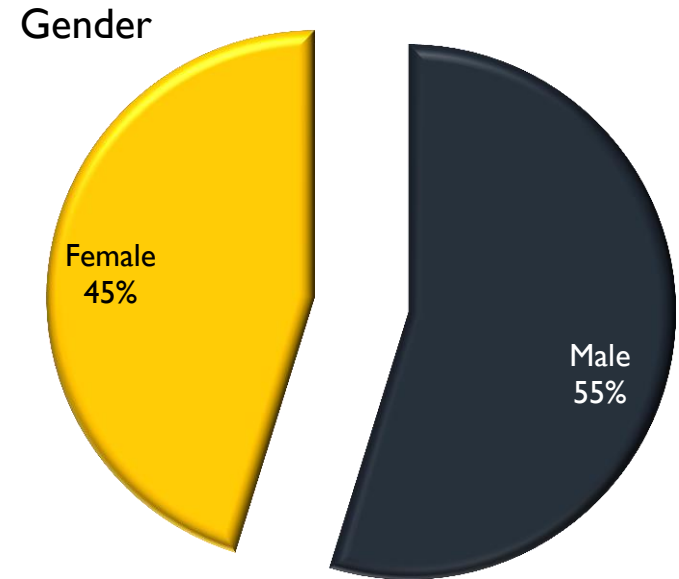
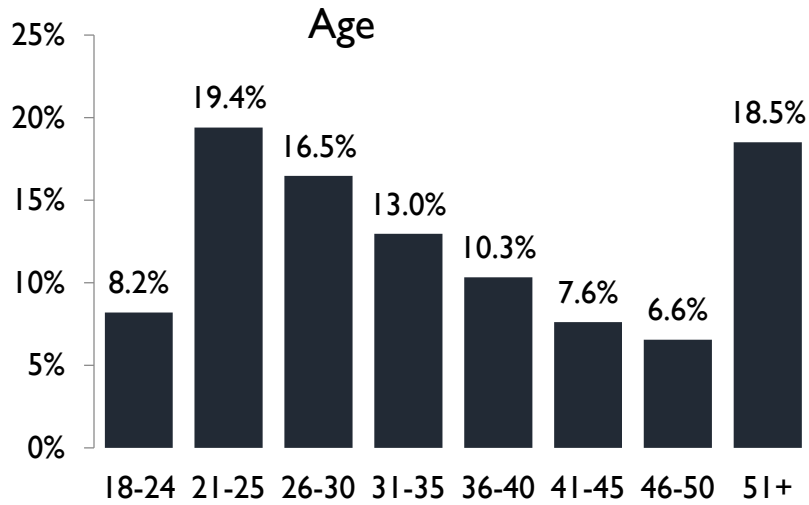


How confident are you in the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) ability to fight corruption?



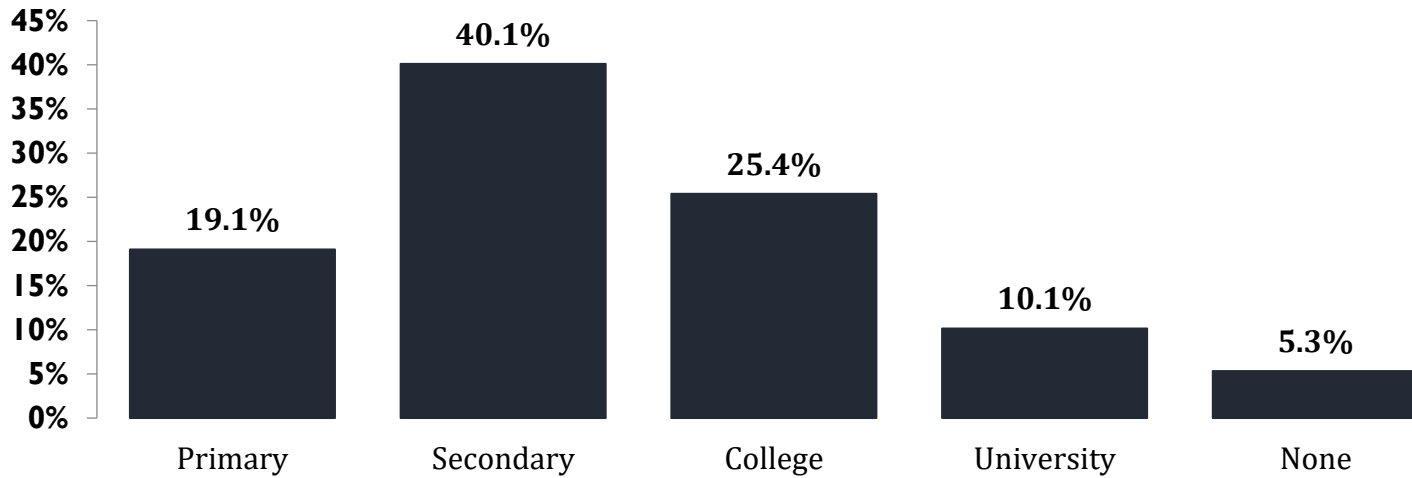
CONFIDENCE IN EACC	COAST	NORTH EASTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN	NYANZA	NAIROBI	TOTAL
50/50	39.6%	49.0%	59.6%	51.6%	43.1%	37.5%	49.2%	46.5%	<b>47.0%</b>
Not Confident at all	31.1%	21.1%	33.1%	37.8%	43.0%	38.8%	37.4%	44.2%	<b>37.7%</b>
Very Confident	17.8%	25.9%	1.4%	6.6%	9.4%	17.7%	8.5%	4.9%	<b>9.8%</b>
Don't Know	11.8%	4.3%	5.6%	3.9%	4.5%	6.1%	4.8%	4.3%	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

How confident are you in the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) ability to fight corruption?





## Education level



## Marital status

