AfriCOG Report on Devolution

June 2012
The survey was conducted and sponsored by Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG) between 12th and 19th May, 2012

A sample of 2400 respondents was interviewed to represent the Kenyan adult population of 19,462,358 translating into a minimum margin of error of +/- 2 at 95% degree of confidence. The survey was conducted in all provinces of Kenya.

Using the 2009 Kenya Population & Housing Census as the sample frame, the sample was designed using Population Proportionate to Size (PPS) and mainly entailed;
- Use of stratification, random and systematic sampling in drawing regions to be covered
- Ensuring further distribution by area, age and gender
- Using the district as the key administrative boundary
- Ensured that every person in the sampled area had a known chance of being selected

Fieldwork was using face to face interviews
- 25% of the interviews were back checked for quality control purposes and data entered twice for validation purposes

Data processing & analysis was carried using CS-Pro and SPSS 17.0

The questions asked of respondents are highlighted for each graphic presentation
Margin of error decreases as the sample size increases, but only up to a certain point.

A very small sample, such as 50 respondents, has about a 14 percent margin of error while a sample of 1,000 has a margin of error of 3 percent.

By doubling the sample to 2,000, the margin of error only decreases from +/- 3 percent to +/- 2 percent and +/- 1.8 percent for a sample size of 4000.

This illustrates that there are diminishing returns when trying to reduce the margin of error by increasing the sample size.

What is imperative is to ensure that the sample is representative of the universe you wish to cover. This is why in a continent the size of USA, most sample sizes range between 1000 - 3000 covering the entire population. And the results are more or less accurate.

A 95 percent level of confidence is the acceptable standard for social surveys.
Margin of Error Illustration

Sample size

Margin of Error

Variability
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Survey Findings
82% of Kenyans surveyed indicated awareness that Kenya got a new constitution.

- Awareness of Kenya getting a new constitution by age; show that those in the age group 18 to 20 are less aware Kenya got a new constitution compared to the other age groups at 76%.
Nairobi and Nyanza regions recorded high incidence levels of those who indicated they are aware Kenya has a new constitution at 89% and 89%.

On the flipside, it is Rift Valley and Coastal regions that recorded low incidence levels on awareness that Kenya has a new constitution at 74% and 78% respectively.
Majority of the Kenyans (64%) surveyed mentioned they were somewhat informed.

13% of Kenyans indicated they are not at all informed on the provision of the new constitution.

More urbanites (20%) than rural dwellers (15%) indicated they are very well informed on the provision of the new constitution.

N = 1968
How informed Kenyans are on the provision of the new constitution By Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Very informed</th>
<th>Somewhat informed</th>
<th>Not informed at all</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents from Nairobi and Nyanza regions recorded high incidence levels of those who stated to be Very informed/somewhat informed at 89% and 88% respectively.
How informed Kenyans are on the provision of the new constitution By Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Well informed</th>
<th>Somewhat informed</th>
<th>Not informed at all</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill of Rights</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership and Integrity</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Executive</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Legislature</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devolved Government</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation of the People</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly three in ten of Kenyans surveyed indicated they are well informed on the Bill of Rights chapter in the new constitution, with 28% saying the same about the Citizenship chapter.

On a scale of 1 to 3 where 1 is very informed, 2 is somewhat informed and 3 is not informed at all, how informed are you with regard to the provisions of the following chapters of the new Constitution?

N = 1968
Main stream media was mentioned as the main source of information on constitutional and political affairs (Radio/TV/Newspapers)

What are your main sources of information on constitutional and political affairs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of information</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frends</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Radio, television and newspaper were mentioned as the main source of information on constitutional and political affairs at 87%, 76% and 61% respectively.

More urbanites (80%) compared to rural residents (70%) mentioned television as their main source of information on constitutional and political affairs.
Four in ten of the Kenyans surveyed mentioned radio as the source of information they trust most on constitutional and political affairs.

A further 34% of the respondents indicated they trust television most on constitutional and political affairs.

What is your MOST trusted source of information on constitutional and political affairs?

N = 2400
Majority of the Kenyans (75%) surveyed are aware of the county governments established under the new constitution.

- More males (77%) than females (70%) indicated they are aware of the county governments established under the new constitution.

- Urbanites (76%) are more aware of the county government compared to the rural dwellers (71%).
## Awareness of the county governments established under the new constitution By Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Eastern, Nyanza and Nairobi regions recorded high awareness levels of those who indicated awareness of the county government established under the new constitution at 88%, 83% and 83% respectively.

Are you aware of the county governments established under the new Constitution? 

N = 2400
69% of the surveyed Kenyans do support the creation of the county government

- Equal distribution of resources was mentioned by 36% as the reason they support county government.
- On the flipside, those who do not support county government, a third of them fear it may be used as a highway for corruption.

### Reason for supporting county government

- Equal distribution of resources: 36%
- Ensure county development: 25%
- Improve service delivery: 19%
- Job creation within counties: 10%
- Ensure ease of accessing the leaders: 6%
- Encourage unity: 3%
- Ease of governance: 2%

### Reason for Not supporting county government

- May be used as a highway to corruption: 33%
- Expensive to manage: 26%
- Encourage division along tribal lines/disunity: 15%
- Kenyans are not ready for this: 15%
- This will be unfair to marginalised areas: 11%

**N = 2400**
More than half of Kenyans surveyed indicated Governor will be the head of the county government.

In your opinion, who will be the head of the County Government?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of county government</th>
<th>18 to 20</th>
<th>21 to 25</th>
<th>26 to 30</th>
<th>31 to 35</th>
<th>36 to 40</th>
<th>41 to 45</th>
<th>46 to 50</th>
<th>51+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td><strong>64%</strong></td>
<td><strong>61%</strong></td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County reps</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of to parliament</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those in the age groups 26 to 30 years and 31 to 35 years recorded high incidence levels of who mentioned the governor will be the head of the county at 64% and 61% respectively.
## Preferred qualities of **Governors** and **Senators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred qualities of a Governor</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparent</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educated</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person of high integrity</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorruptible</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good managerial skills</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visionary leader</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God fearing</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliable</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-tribal</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upholds democracy</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courageous</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A peaceful leader</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humble</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hails from the region</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitive</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred qualities of a Senator</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparent</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educated</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person of high integrity</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience &amp; ready to serve</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardworking</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God fearing</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorruptible</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliable</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visionary</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaceful leader</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-tribal</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courageous</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender sensitive</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person with good understanding of the law</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Importance attached to the following factors on the choices of their county leaders

- Transparency and accountability rated highly on the importance the voters attach to them at 92% and 90% respectively.
- Factors that rated lowly on importance were tribe, gender and religion at 52%, 59% and 60% respectively.

On a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is least important and 5 is most important) how would you rate the importance of the following factors on the choice of your county leaders?

- Transparency: 92%
- Accountability: 90%
- Integrity: 87%
- Leadership experience: 85%
- Closeness to the electorate: 85%
- Participation in community activities: 84%
- Track record: 82%
- Level of education: 82%
- Age: 67%
- Religion: 60%
- Gender: 59%
- Tribe: 52%

N = 2400
Kenyans expectation on the county’s government

Four in ten of Kenyans surveyed expect the county government to bring resources/development closer to the people, with 20% mentioning effective service delivery.

What are your expectations on the county governments to be established after the forthcoming general elections?

N = 2400
Services Kenyans would wish brought closer to them by the County Government

- Healthcare services/hospitals: 44%
- Better learning institutions/facilities: 37%
- Transport infrastructure i.e. roads/railway: 18%
- Government offices like registrar of persons: 15%
- Water: 13%
- Job opportunities: 12%
- Security: 10%
- Poverty eradication projects: 4%
- Electricity: 3%
- Banking services: 3%
- Land surveyors: 1%
- Judiciary services: 1%

Focusing on county governments, which services would you wish to be brought closer to the people?

N = 2400

- Healthcare services is what most Kenyans (44%) wish the county government would bring closer to them, with 37% saying better learning institutions/facilities.

- A further 18% mentioned they wish the county government would bring/improve the transport infrastructure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services wish list</th>
<th>Nairobi</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Coast</th>
<th>Eastern</th>
<th>N. Eastern</th>
<th>Nyanza</th>
<th>R. Valley</th>
<th>Western</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare services/hospitals</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better learning institutions, facilities</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport infrastructure i.e. roads/railway</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government offices like registrar of persons</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job opportunities</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty eradication projects</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking services</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land surveyors</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary services</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Focusing on county governments, which services would you wish to be brought closer to the people?  
N = 2400
A quarter of Kenyans do **NOT** think they have a role to play in the county government.

- Nearly four in ten of Kenyans surveyed indicate they have a role to play in the county government to be established after the next general elections.
- More males (42%) than their female counterparts (33%) believe they have a role to play in the county government to be established after the next general elections.

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**Do you think you have a role to play in the county governments to be established after the next general elections?**

- **Male:**
  - Yes: 23%
  - No: 35%
  - Don’t know: 42%

- **Female:**
  - Yes: 33%
  - No: 30%
  - Don’t know: 37%

- **Urban:**
  - Yes: 26%
  - No: 33%
  - Don’t know: 41%

- **Rural:**
  - Yes: 35%
  - No: 25%
  - Don’t know: 40%

**N = 2400**
Roles Kenyans believe they should play under the county government

- Ensure accountability: 21%
- Pushing for development: 19%
- Ensuring there is fairness i.e. no tribalism, nepotism: 14%
- Respecting the new law: 9%
- Transparency: 9%
- Creating employment opportunities: 8%
- Electing good leaders: 8%
- Living together in unity: 8%
- Improving social life: 7%
- Paying taxes: 6%

Two in ten of the Kenyans surveyed believe ensuring accountability is the role they should play under the county government.

N = 768
32% of the Kenyans surveyed feel they have a role to play in the law making process.

- Of those who believe they have a role to play in the law making process, 35% of them said by giving their opinions and 26% saying by policy formulation & implementation.

If yes, what would you say is your role in the law making process?

- Give my opinions: 35%
- Policy formulation & implementation: 26%
- Following the law: 26%
- Fighting corruption: 4%
- Pay taxes: 2%
- Electing the right leaders: 6%
- Preaching Peace: 3%

N = 768
How Kenyans would hold their county leaders accountable

- Approximately three in ten of Kenyans surveyed mentioned they can hold their county leaders accountable by ensuring he/she does things in a transparent manner

- Ensuring he/she does things in a transparent manner: 26%
- Measuring their service delivery output: 21%
- Scrutinizing their decisions: 16%
- Demand for expenditure report: 14%
- Being involved in the happening of the county: 13%
- Ensuring we are united: 6%
- Ensure they pay taxes: 5%
- Ensuring they create job opportunities: 2%

N = 2400
Only 32% of the respondents surveyed are aware of the County Assemblies to be established after the next general election.

- Across all age groups the incidence of those who indicated they are aware of county assemblies, the age group 41-45 years and 46-50 years recorded the highest awareness percentage at each 37% each.
- More males (34%) than females (27%) indicated they are aware of the County assemblies to be established after the next general elections with 23% of males stating that they are not aware and 25% of the females indicating the same.
Awareness of county assemblies to be established after the next general elections by Region

- Nairobi, Nyanza and Rift valley regions recorded high awareness levels of county Assemblies to be established after the next general elections at 52%, 48% and 43% respectively.

- Regions that recorded low awareness levels of county Assemblies to be established after the next general elections were Central (52%), Coast (49%) and Eastern region (49%).

Are you aware of the County Assemblies to be established after the next general elections?

N= 2400
Approximately half of the surveyed respondents are aware that governors are part of County Assemblies to be established after the next general election.

A further 16.5% mentioned County representatives and Senators each.

N = 2400

If yes, who will comprise the County Assemblies?
What would you say is the working relationship between the county and national governments?

N = 2400

- Approximately half of the surveyed respondents indicated that the relationship between County and National government is a fair working relationship (48%).
- A further 30% mentioned that there is fair management of resources with 13% indicating that the relationship is bad and will not work.
What would you say are the sources of funding for the county governments? Kindly, list them?

N = 2400
Are you willing to pay taxes for the financing of the county governments

- Yes, 66%
- No, 20%
- Don't know, 14%

- 66% of the surveyed respondents indicated they are willing to pay taxes
- A further 20% indicated they are not willing to pay taxes

N = 2400
Reasons for and against paying of taxes

**Reasons For**

- Development of infrastructure in the county: 61%
- It is my responsibility: 17%
- It is a source of revenue: 7%
- It is a government policy: 6%
- To ensure effective management of county affairs: 5%
- So that I can receive better services: 4%

**Reasons Against**

- It's expensive: 47%
- It is misused: 18%
- Low wages and salaries received: 18%
- Taxes are overcharged for individual gains: 13%
- Corruption & embezzlement of public funds by persons: 4%

Kindly give reason for your answer above

- 66% of the surveyed respondents mentioned development of infrastructure in the county as their main reason for paying taxes

Approximately half of surveyed respondents indicated that they were not willing to pay taxes because it is expensive
68% of the respondents have seen CDF benefit their constituencies and do not recommend it scrapped off.

- Yes, 68%
- No, 22%
- Don't know, 10%

Has the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) been of any benefit to your constituency?

- 68% of the surveyed respondents indicated showed that CDF has ever benefited their constituency.
- 64% do not recommend the CDF to be scrapped.

Would you recommend the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to be scrapped?

- Yes, 19%
- No, 64%
- Don't know, 17%

N = 2400
Would you recommend the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to be scrapped?

Reasons For

- We already have devolution: 29%
- Misuse of funds: 28%
- A few have benefited from it: 20%
- Many projects to be initiated: 10%
- Has developed rivalry between those in office and wananchi: 8%
- Poor service provision to disabled: 5%

Reasons Against

- Helped in various sectors of economy e.g education, health e.t.c: 61%
- Development within county level: 28%
- Gives opportunity to improve infrastructure: 5%
- Majority of Kenyans are poor: 3%
- It is well accounted for: 3%
- Has created job opportunities: 1%

N = 2400

Kindly give reason for your answer above

- 61% would not recommend the CDF scrapped because it has helped in driving the economy
- 29% of the respondents indicated that because we already have devolution, CDF should be scrapped
83% of the respondents are aware of bribery as a form of corruption.

Which forms of corruption are you aware of? Kindly, list them.

N = 2400
82% of the respondents indicated that bribery as a form of corruption is common in their areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Bribery</th>
<th>Misuse of public funds</th>
<th>Extortion</th>
<th>Sexual favours</th>
<th>Graft</th>
<th>Land grabbing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which forms of corruption are you aware of? Kindly, list them

Among the forms of corruption you have listed above, which ones would you say are prevalent/common in this area?

N = 2400
29% of the respondents have indicated that in the last one year, they gave bribe to public officer.

- 37% of the respondents surveyed, who bribed public officer in the last one year indicated that they did that to avoid being arrested.
- A further 32% indicated that they bribed public officers to receive favour.

In the last one year, have you given any bribe to a public officer?

- Yes, 29%
- No, 66%
- Don't know, 6%

If yes, what informed you to give a bribe to a public officer?

- To receive a service, 27%
- To receive a favour, 32%
- To avoid arrest, 37%
- Others (specify), 4%

N = 2400
75% of the respondents who bribed the public officers indicated that the bribe was demanded by the officer.

Was the bribe demanded by the public officer or you gave it out on your own volition?

N = 2400
29% of the respondents have indicated that in the last one year, they gave bribe to public officer

- 37% of the respondents surveyed, who bribed public officer in the last one year indicated that they did that to avoid being arrested
- A further 32% indicated that they bribed public officers to receive favour

In the last one year, have you given any bribe to a public officer?

- To receive a service: 27%
- To receive a favour: 32%
- To avoid arrest: 37%
- Others (specify): 4%

If yes, what informed you to give a bribe to a public officer?

N = 2400
50% of the respondents believe that county governments will offer better services than national government.

- 38% of the respondents surveyed believe that corruption level have increased than before promulgation of the new constitution.
- A further 36% indicated that the level is the same as before.

**How would you compare the level of corruption between now and before the promulgation of the new Constitution?**

- Yes, 50%
- No, 10%
- Don’t know, 40%

**Do you think the county governments will offer better services than the national government?**

- Yes, 50%
- No, 10%
- Don’t know, 40%

*N = 2400*
Demographics
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY REGION

N=2400
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER

Female, 51%

Male, 49%

N=2400
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

N=2400
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATION LEVEL

- Primary: 14%
- Secondary: 40%
- College: 33%
- University: 11%
- Post graduate: 1%

N=2400
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION LOCATION

N=2400

Rural, 68%

Urban, 32%
The Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG) is an independent, non-profit making organisation with a mandate to provide cutting edge research on governance and public ethics issues and, monitor governance fundamentals in both the public and the private sectors. AfriCOG's governance and anti-corruption reform initiatives are aimed at addressing the structural causes of Kenya's governance crisis by fostering civic vigilance through a knowledgeable citizenry.

AfriCOG’s mission is to be a leading think tank that will stimulate, influence and encourage society to address corruption and bad governance. To this end AfriCOG has produced a number of reports on corruption and bad governance issues available on www.africog.org. AfriCOG also promotes the growth of collective society governance initiatives; it acts as secretariat of the Kenyans for Peace with Truth and Justice (KPTJ) post-election violence initiative and the Movement for Political Accountability (MOPA) and hosts the parliamentary oversight website Mzalendo.