NATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY 2011

Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)
Directorate of Preventive Services (DPS)

May 2012

On the Frontline against Corruption

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EACC MISSION STATEMENT

OUR VISION

To be a world class institution fostering zero-tolerance to corruption in Kenya.

OUR MANDATE

To combat corruption and economic crime in Kenya through law enforcement, prevention and public education as stipulated in The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Act, 2011.

OUR MISSION

To combat corruption and economic crime through law enforcement, prevention and public education.

OUR CORE VALUES

Integrity

Professionalism

Fidelity to the Law

Courage

Excellence in service

Teamwork

FOREWORD

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission recognizes that Corruption has far reaching negative effects on the development of Kenya and the prosperity of her people. Corruption stifles economic growth, increases the cost of doing business, scuttles employment opportunities and hence leads to increased poverty levels in the Country. Corruption is a societal evil that has curtailed the economic and social development of our country for a long time. The roots of corruption run deep in our society since the scourge is embedded in our culture, making it a complex, dynamic and perverse phenomenon. As a key public sector anti-corruption initiative, the Commission continuously monitors the levels, causes and effects of corruption in Kenya through the annual National Corruption Perception Survey. The Survey provides data and information on the incidence, frequency, prevalence, size of bribes and severity of corruption among other issues. The empirical evidence generated is used to develop and apply appropriate mechanisms for preventing and combating corruption in the Country.

The Survey, which is comprehensive and representative, covers all the counties in the country. Reliable estimates on corruption levels can be made for the county and the rural-urban divide from the data collected. In this Survey, a total of 5,990 households were surveyed with the principal respondents being any adult in the selected household aged 18 years and above.

Findings from this year's Survey identify four trends that confirm corruption still exists in the Country. They provide valuable insight into the status of corruption in the Country. I invite all the Stakeholders to read this Report and set targets that will eradicate the menace of corruption and unethical behavior in their institutions. The indices on prevalence, incidence, average size of a bribe, satisfaction with services provided/received, pressure to engage in corruption, the magnitude of corruption and the expectation about the success in combating corruption have been calculated and presented in this Report.

I have the honour to present the 6th National Corruption Perception Survey 2012 to the general public and all stakeholders in the fight against corruption. The Report covers the responses in the time duration July 2010 to June 2011.

On behalf of my staff, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security in the Office of the President, the Kenya

National Bureau of Statistics and the respondents who willingly assisted us in executing this Survey. I appreciate the role of my staff, especially in the Research and Policy Department for successfully conducting this Survey.

Ag. Secretary/Chief Executive Officer
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Commission wishes to recognize the role played by various individuals in implementing this Survey. Our gratitude goes to the Provincial Administrators across the Country for their support within their areas of jurisdiction during the data collection phase of the Survey.

We are highly indebted to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics staff from the Director General, Mr. Anthony K. M. Kilele, to the coordinators Messrs; Macdonald Obudho, James Ng'ang'a, John Kibet Bore and Godfrey Otieno for their guidance, and constant supervision and for providing necessary information regarding the survey clusters.

The Commission also recognizes the role of officers from the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission for planning, implementing and writing this Report. Particularly, Vincent Okong'o, Willis Wasala, Paul Kimalu, Nancy Namenge, Meshack Collins Aluda, Janet Bett, Farida Kokita, George Kariuki and Daniel Ogol for facilitating the entire Survey.

We know it would not have been possible without the kind support and help of many individuals and organizations.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DC	District Commissioner
DO	District Officer
DSO	District Statistical Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FM	Frequency Modulation
Govt	Government
ID	Identity Card
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KACC	Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KTN	Kenya Television Network
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
NACCSC	National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee

NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NCPS	National Corruption Perception Survey
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RAs	Research Assistants
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TV	Television
US	United States

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2011 National Corruption Perception Survey (NCPS) is the 6th since the Commission was established in 2003 and transited to Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission in September 2011. The Survey focused on aspects of corruption including anti-corruption policies and measures; effects of corruption; capacities of national institutions to address the problem of corruption; and the level of public confidence and trust in government authorities to address corruption related challenges. The overall objective of the Survey was to document and measure corruption by analyzing the nature and interpretation of corrupt practices which the public encounter.

The Survey adopted the stratified multistage cluster design technique which was informed by the sampling frame, NASSEP IV, by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). Data collection was conducted from 29th August 2011 to 30th September 2011 in all the Provinces and Counties in the Country.

a)   **Status of Corruption**

    i.   Comparatively, the level of corruption is higher today than one year ago. Whereas 61.8 percent of the respondents rated the level of corruption to be high, the corresponding proportion was 49.9 percent in 2010.

    ii.   54.5 percent of the respondents indicate that the level of corruption in Kenya increased in the last one year compared to 39.2 percent of the respondents in 2010.

    iii.   Over 44 percent of the respondents are under no pressure at all in their daily lives to engage in corruption.

    iv.   58.1 percent of the respondents tolerate the pressure to engage in corruption to some extent while 31.8 percent do not tolerate it at all.

    v.   Nearly 40 percent of the respondents indicated that they would engage in corruption while seeking employment while 30.9 percent would corrupt to obtain government services.

    vi.   Police officers are mentioned by 34.6 percent of the respondents that they demand bribes to offer services followed by Immigration Officers (14.3%) and Provincial Administrators (11.8%).

    vii.   The Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security in the Office of the President is perceived to be the most corrupt by 58.6 percent of the

respondents followed by the Ministry of Lands (19.3%) and Ministry of Education (19.1%).

viii.   The Regular police emerged as the most corrupt in the country with 42.3 percent of the respondents surveyed followed by National Registration Bureau (18.9%), Provincial Administration (17.5%) and the Traffic Police (17.1%).

b) Corruption Reporting

i.   Only 5.4 percent of the households visited reported a corrupt act in the past one year.

ii.   Over 60 percent of the respondents would report a corrupt act if they witnessed it happening as opposed to 39.4 percent who indicated that they would not report.

iii.   25.4 percent of the respondents would report corruption to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 24.6 percent would report to the Police, 19.9 percent of the respondents would report to the Chief/Assistant Chief while 6.2 percent would report to the District Commissioner or the District Officer.

iv.   Among those who would not report corruption, 49 percent of the respondents cited proximity/accessibility to the report center would deter them, 42.2 percent indicated that they do not know where to report while 3.8 percent fear victimization.

c)   Service Delivery

i.   Overall, 60.1 percent of the respondents surveyed have visited or sought services from either a public or private institution in the last one year.

ii.   Close to 35 percent of the respondents sought medical services in their interaction with both private and public services followed by Identity card/birth certificate (29.3%), land boundary issues (9.6%), education services (8.5%) and Police help/assistance (7.2%).

iii.   Overall, 36.1 percent of the service seekers were asked for a bribe. An analysis by county show that Meru Central has the highest incidence of bribery demands (64.1%) followed by Nithi (64%), Nyamira (62.1%) and Thika (52.1%).

iv.   Of those who were asked for a bribe, 41 percent of the respondents indicated that they paid the bribe demanded. On average the bribe was paid 1.25 times. Further analysis by county reveals that, all the bribery demands in Turkana and Makueni were met.

v.   The average bribe decreased from Kshs. 3,724.14 in 2010 to stand at Kshs. 3,251.78

in 2011.

d) Effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Efforts

i. The Ministry of Roads is ranked as the most improved in service delivery by 25.4 percent of the respondents followed closely by the Ministry of Education (22.7%) and The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (16.3%).

ii. Government handling of corruption is not well according to 40.7 percent of the respondents while 36.3 percent think that the government is moderately fighting corruption well.

iii. The Media (28.6%), Religious Organizations (21.4%) and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (17.5%) are rated as very effective in fighting corruption in the country.

iv. Prevention of corruption (45.6%), administrative sanctions on public officials (44.2%), mobile clinics (43.1%) and Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption (40%) were rated as very effective measures of combating corruption.

e) Recommendations

i. Speed up efforts to adopt a comprehensive Anti-Corruption Policy aiming at strengthening the implementation of anti-corruption measures. The Programme should build on an analysis of the patterns of corruption in the country. It should propose focused anti-corruption measures or plans for selected institutions and have a balanced approach of repressive and preventive measures. The Programme should also encompass effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

ii. Enhance involvement and participation of the general public, religious organizations as well as representatives of the private sector / business community and the media in the fight against corruption.

iii. Conduct awareness campaigns and organize training for the general public on where to report incidences of corruption.

iv. Provide necessary feedback and advice to all persons who report allegations of corruption to the Commission.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The National Corruption Perception Survey (NCPS) is an annual Survey that trends perceptions on corruption. The Survey is mainly used by the Commission, Government Agencies and other stakeholders as reference data for planning anti-corruption programmes in the country. It also provides general information that helps gauge improvement in governance.

The Survey is a bridge between the public and policy makers where the public provide information on governance issues whereas the Policy Makers use it to enhance laws, policies and regulations. It gives the public the opportunity to state what they know about corruption and the policy makers on how they know it. Further, it gives the anti-corruption stakeholders relevant information that aids their decision making on the steps to take so as to effectively participate in combating and preventing corruption.

Corruption is a universal problem that undermines growth and development. Its effects are harmful to all countries particularly in the developing world. It is blamed for bad governance (e.g. dictatorship, abuse of the rule of law), high level of poverty, high infant mortalities, poor infrastructure, poor service delivery, human rights violations, poor agricultural production, and lack of transparency and accountability, among other ills (National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee, 2008). Achieving good governance and combating corruption is amongst the most important challenges facing new democracies such as Kenya (Gauteng Anti-Corruption Strategic Framework, 2009).

Corruption in Kenya has been a challenge since colonial times. Official attempts to fight corruption can be traced back to 1956 when the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance was enacted which later became the Prevention of Corruption Act at independence. The act was then amended in 1991 to enhance the penalties against offenders. However, no prosecutions occurred even after the Act was amended in the 90's (African Centre for Open Governance, 2009).

1.2 Problem Statement

Over the last few years the issue of corruption has attracted renewed interest, both among academicians and policy makers. There are a number of reasons why this topic has come under fresh scrutiny. To policy makers, corruption scandals have toppled governments in both major industrial countries (Greece among others) and developing countries (Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya among others).

With the end of the cold war, donor countries have placed less emphasis on political considerations in allocating foreign aid among developing countries and have paid more attention to cases in which aid funds have been misused and have not reached the poor. The consequences of corruption are many ranging from reduction in economic growth by lowering incentives to invest, for both domestic and foreign entrepreneurs and lowering the quality of public infrastructure and services, decreasing tax revenue, causing talented people to engage in rent - seeking rather than productive activities, and distorting the composition of government expenditure[1]. Corruption at the national level manifests itself in many ways. In summary, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during the opening of the multi-country Open Government Partnership (OGP) July 2011 stated that, "When a government hides its work from public view, hands out jobs and money to political cronies, administers unequal justice, looks away as corrupt bureaucrats and businessmen enrich themselves at the people's expense, that government is failing its citizens".

Achieving transparency at national level and the management of public funds remains long and challenging. Many governments have already made great strides in promoting transparency. For example, Brazil is now disseminating information on government spending and fund transfers data through their Transparency Portal; the U.S. has embarked on efforts to publicly account for Recovery Act spending; and Kenya has published its national census, government expenditure and parliamentary proceedings data through its new Open Data Portal. Research and experience suggest that there are links between transparency, combating corruption and more robust democratic institutions[2].

The Kenyan government has spearheaded the implementation of various reforms aimed at preventing corruption within the public sector. It is against this background that the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission conducts the annual corruption perception survey to document

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1   Paulo Mauro- Corruption: Causes, Consequences, and Agenda for Further Research, 1998

2   [This post was jointly authored with Veronika Penciakova and originally published as a *Brookings Commentary*]

various improvements or lack of it in the governance of the country.

1.3 Objectives

The overall objective of the Survey was to document and measure corruption by analyzing the nature and interpretation of corrupt practices which the public encounter. The Survey provides citizens at all levels with the forum to participate in public policy decision-making.

The specific objectives of the survey were to:
  i.   Establish the status of corruption in the country;
  ii.   Assess the trends and pattern of corruption practices;
  iii.   Establish attitudes and beliefs about corruption;
  iv.   Analyze how the public respond to corrupt practices;
  v.   Assess corruption reporting practices;
  vi.   Establish the sources of information on corruption;
  vii.   Gauge service delivery satisfaction levels;
  viii. Assess the effectiveness and support of existing anti-corruption initiatives by the public; and
  ix.   Compute a corruption perception index (CPI).

1.4 Scope of Work

The Survey focused on aspects of corruption including anti-corruption measures; effects and causes of corruption; capacities of national institutions to deliver efficient and corruption free services, how to address the problem of corruption; and the level of public confidence and trust in government authorities and agents to address problems of corruption and economic crimes.

The Survey also documents literature review of Surveys conducted by the Commission since 2005 with trend analysis on key issues. The questionnaire was modified to capture additional information on five most corrupt Ministries as it appears in the last Survey.

The Survey used a variety of methods including:
  i.   A representative nation-wide household survey of about 6,000 households drawn from all 8 provinces in all the counties and districts (as of 1999)[3].

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3 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is developing a sampling frame using the 2009 census results and hence the use of NASSEP IV which was developed from the 1999 census and is updated after every 2 years to capture new structures.

ii. The survey also involved review of the earlier surveys, other national and global perception surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption.

1.5 Organization of the Report

This report is organized into four sections. Section one, the background, lays the foundational basis of the Survey. Section two details the methodology used in undertaking the Survey. Section three presents the Survey findings, including perceptions on the extent of corruption, effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts, impact of corruption on public service delivery, suggestions to strengthen the fight against corruption and relevant general issues while Section four contains conclusions and recommendations. The demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Survey respondents are provided as part of the appendix. The complete rankings of counties on bribery are also provided in the appendices.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section details the methods used to gather the data whose findings inform this report. It explains the process used to select households and respondents for the Survey.

2.1 Sampling

Estimates from this Survey are required not only at the national level, but also separately for each administrative region such as the province, district and the Urban Rural divide and hence the NASSEP IV frame was used for selection of the clusters for the survey.

2.1.1 Sampling Frame

The Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) was based on the 1999 Census results since the 2009 Census results were still being processed. These units are still viable since they have clearly identifiable boundaries that have been stable over time; it covers the target population completely; have a measure of size for sampling purposes; Have data for stratification purposes and are large in number.

2.1.2 Target Respondents

The quantitative study was conducted among households. The principal respondent was any member of the household aged over 18 years old.

2.1.3 Stratification

An explicit stratification was applied at each stage of sampling since it is strong in the use of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and ensures partitions of the units in the population into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive subgroups or strata. The primary purpose of this stratification was to improve the precision of the survey estimates since units in the same stratum are as homogeneous as possible and units in different strata are as heterogeneous as possible with respect to the characteristics of interest to the survey. The stratification also offered administrative convenience and flexibility and guaranteed representation of important domains and special subpopulations.

2.1.4 Sample Design

The Survey adopted the stratified multistage cluster design technique. This was informed by the sampling frame, NASSEP IV, by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. The samples of households were then selected from those lists.

2.1.5 Allocation of Clusters to the Provinces

Each province constituted a stratum. The method of proportional allocation of the sample in stratified sampling was used in allocating sample clusters to each province based on the master sample. All the sample clusters were further sub-stratified into urban-rural domains such that the area of residence would be considered in the analysis.

It is important to note that the allocated clusters were selected from the list of clusters in NASSEP IV frame using the Probability Proportional to Population Size technique. Before the selection process, all clusters were arranged in a serpentine order using the Measure of Size and the calculated sampling interval. From each selected cluster, 10 households were picked systematically with a random start to form the sample. Table 1 below presents the Sample allocation by province.

Table 1: Sample Distribution					
Province	**Statistics**	**Urban (%)**	**Rural (%)**	**Total (%)**	**Number of Households**
Nairobi	% within Province	100.0	0.0	100.0	730
	% Residence	35.6	0.0	12.2	
Central	% within Province	22.0	78.0	100.0	820
	% Residence	8.8	16.2	13.7	
Eastern	% within Province	17.1	82.9	100.0	820
	% Residence	6.8	17.3	13.7	
North Eastern	% within Province	29.3	70.7	100.0	410
	% Residence	5.9	7.4	6.8	
Coast	% within Province	38.1	61.9	100.0	630
	% Residence	11.7	9.9	10.5	
Nyanza	% within Province	23.8	76.3	100.0	800
	% Residence	9.3	15.5	13.4	
Rift Valley	% within Province	23.1	76.9	100.0	1080
	% Residence	12.2	21.1	18.0	
Western	% within Province	28.6	71.4	100.0	700
	% Residence	9.8	12.7	11.7	
Total	% within Province	34.2	65.8	100.0	5,990
	% Residence	100.0	100.0	100.0	

2.1.6 Weighting the Sample

The sample based on NASSEP IV was not self-weighting and therefore, it was necessary to weight the data to enable estimation of population parameters. Weighting was done using the selection probabilities from the master sample. The necessary adjustment for population change and non-response was done.

2.1.7 Estimation of Sampling Errors

Estimates from the sample are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. It was therefore crucial that these sampling errors be estimated to test the reliability of the results. In the estimation of the standard errors of the indicators in this Survey, the ultimate cluster method of variance estimation was used. This was considered applicable because the variability of weights within the strata is not significant. Since the estimates from the sample were either totals or ratios, we provided estimators for both cases of the standard errors.

2.2 Research Instruments

The research instruments were reviewed to ensure that the questions aid in computation of specific indices measuring the prevalence of corruption in the country. The instruments addressed all the Survey objectives and particularly the need to develop trends and time series. The structured questionnaire was used for the face to face interviews while a discussion guide was used for the Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussions.

2.3 Data Collection Logistics

2.3.1 Training of Research Assistants and Supervisors

Both the Research Assistants and the supervisors attended a one day briefing to equip the team with relevant skills to undertake the Survey. Officers from Research and Planning Department conducted the training on 19th of August, 2011 at the Kenya Integrity Forum Offices in Nairobi Business Park.

2.3.2 Pre-Testing of the Questionnaire

Before the actual field survey, the questionnaire was further pre-tested in Ngong town, Kawangware and Woodley Estates. Necessary adjustments to the questionnaire were thereafter made to enhance its efficacy in meeting the set objectives.

2.3.3 Field Work Logistics

The field work for this Survey took an estimated 40 days from 23rd August to 30th September 2011. The data collection was organized in two phases with the first phase covering Nairobi and the second phase covering the sampled Districts. For logistical purposes, the Survey was undertaken by 6 research teams each comprising of a Supervisor and between 3 to 4 Research Assistants in conformity with vehicle carrying capacities.

2.3.4 Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting

The data processing was done at Kenya Integrity Forum Offices from 20th of October to 26th of November 2011.

Data entry was done in CSPRO software. The entered data were then analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results of the analysis are contained in the sections of the report that follow. Experienced data entry clerks entered the data into the computers. During data entry, ranges and skip rules were defined appropriately to check entry of invalid data. At the end of each day, each data entry personnel performed checks on the data entered with respect to ranges. About 10 percent of the correctly completed questionnaires were validated and consistency test done so as to ensure quality control.

After merging files from all the entry terminals, final data cleaning was done before analysis was started. This was facilitated by the editing manual, which provided cleaning specifications. Invalid entries detected were checked from the questionnaires and necessary corrections made.

3.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the results of the Survey. In particular, it documents the status of corruption in Kenya, corruption and public service delivery, effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts, education and sensitization on corruption and general issues affecting the country.

3.2 Corruption in Kenya

The analysis of the extent of corruption in Kenya and the attitudes and practices of corruption are covered under this theme. It is an extensive attempt to unravel main issues surrounding continuous engagement in corruption by Kenyans.

3.2.1 Pressure to Engage in Corruption

In this Survey, the pressure to engage in corruption means the temptations and opportunities in someone's daily work to be lured to participate in corruption. The Survey reveals that 44.9 percent of the respondents are under no pressure at all in their daily lives to engage in corruption. On the other hand, 22.6 percent of the respondents are under a fair amount of pressure to engage in corruption followed by 17.4 percent who indicated that they get a lot of pressure to engage in corruption. Similarly, 15.2 percent of the respondents indicated that they get little pressure to engage in corruption. This is further presented in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Pressure to Engage in Corruption
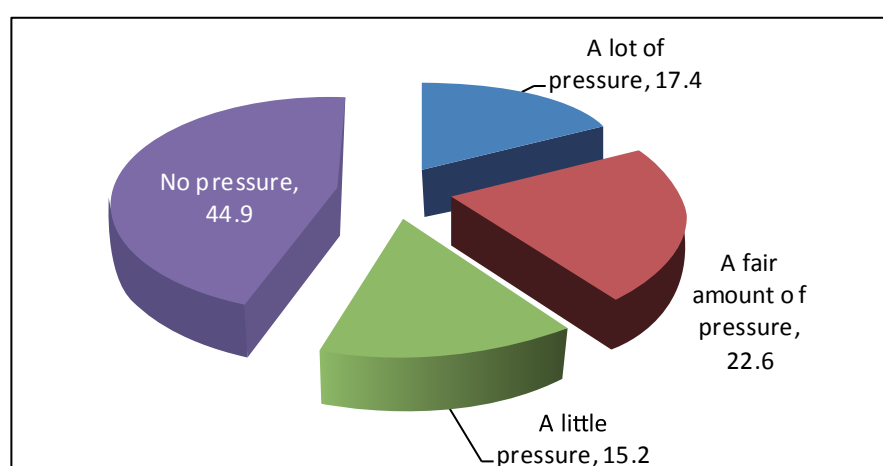
Comparison by gender and area of residence reveals that males and urban dwellers get more pressure to engage in corruption daily. These findings do not differ significantly from those of the 2010 Survey.

Further, the Survey establishes that 58.1 percent of the respondents tolerate the pressure to engage in corruption to some extent while 31.8 percent do not tolerate it at all (Figure 2 below). A significant 9.3 percent of the respondents just give in to corruption.

Figure 2: Susceptibility to Corruption
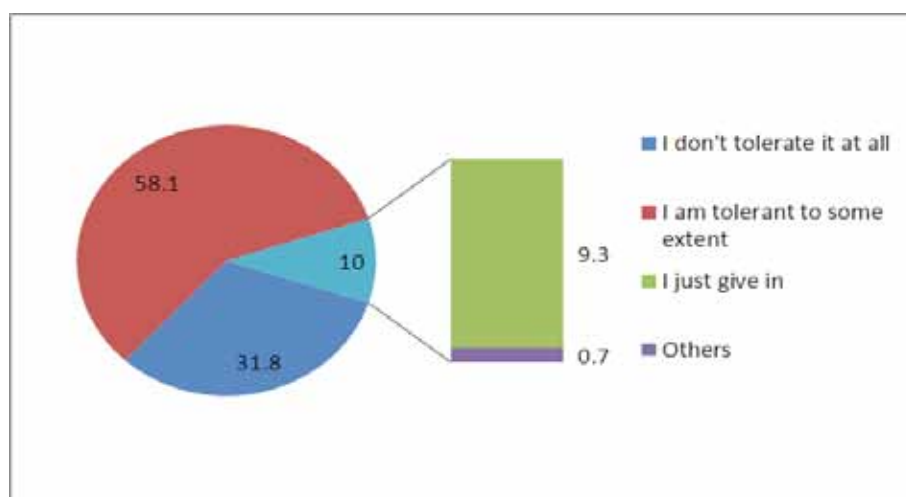
3.2.2 Involvement in Corruption

Respondents were asked to indicate under what three circumstances they would feel it is right to engage in corruption. From figure 3 below, 38.3 percent of the respondents indicated that they would engage in corruption while seeking employment followed by 30.9 percent who would corrupt to obtain government services, 26.4 percent would engage in corruption to avoid following official procedures while 24.7 percent would engage in corruption when arrested by a policeman.

Figure 3: Reasons for Involvement in Corruption
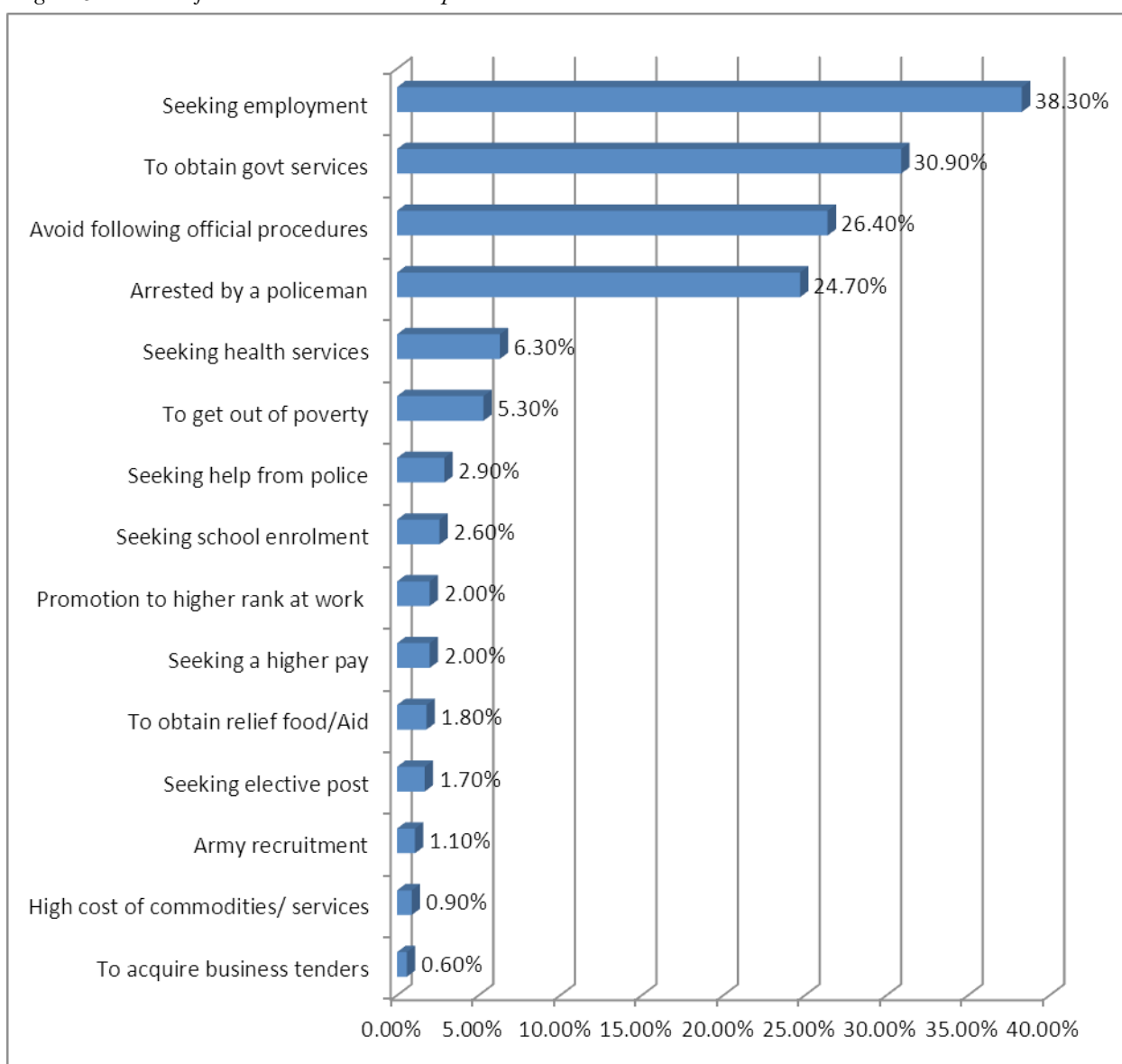
When asked further to indicate who asked them for a favour in order to be granted a service or have their problem solved in the past one year, 34.6 percent of the respondents named a Police Officer followed by Immigration Officer (14.3%), Provincial Administrator (11.8%), Judge/Magistrate (11%), Council Askari (9.3%), Health Practitioner (7.1%) and Land Registrar (1.9%). Others mentioned are as presented in figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Bribe Seekers

Bribe Seeker	Percentage
Police Officers	34.60%
Immigration Officers	14.30%
Provincial Administrators	11.80%
Judges/ Magistrates	11.00%
Council Askaris	9.30%
Health Practioners	7.10%
Human Resource Managers	3.60%
Land Registrars	1.90%
Education officers	1.00%
Businessmen	1.00%
Teachers/ Headteachers	1.00%
Clerical Officers in Hospitals	0.90%
Land Surveyors	0.80%
CDF officials	0.70%
KRA Officers	0.70%
Court Clerks	0.70%
Road Contractors	0.60%
Water Vendors	0.50%
Public Works Officers	0.50%
Foresters	0.40%
Military Officers	0.40%
Agricultural Officers	0.40%
Procurement Officers	0.40%
Public Prosecutors	0.40%
KPLC officials	0.30%
Bank Clerks	0.20%
Legal Practioners	0.20%
Prison Warders	0.20%
Environmentalists	0.10%
Insurance Agents/ Brokers	0.10%
IIEC Officials	0.10%
Probation Officers	0.10%
Youth Enterprise fund officers	0.10%
Fisheries officers	0.10%
NSSF Officers	0.10%

3.2.3 Extent of Corruption

Comparatively, the level of corruption is high today than one year ago. Whereas 61.8 percent of the respondents rated the level of corruption to be high in this Survey, only 49.9 percent of the respondents were of similar opinion in the 2010 Survey (Figure 5 below).

Figure 5: Levels of Corruption in Kenya (%)
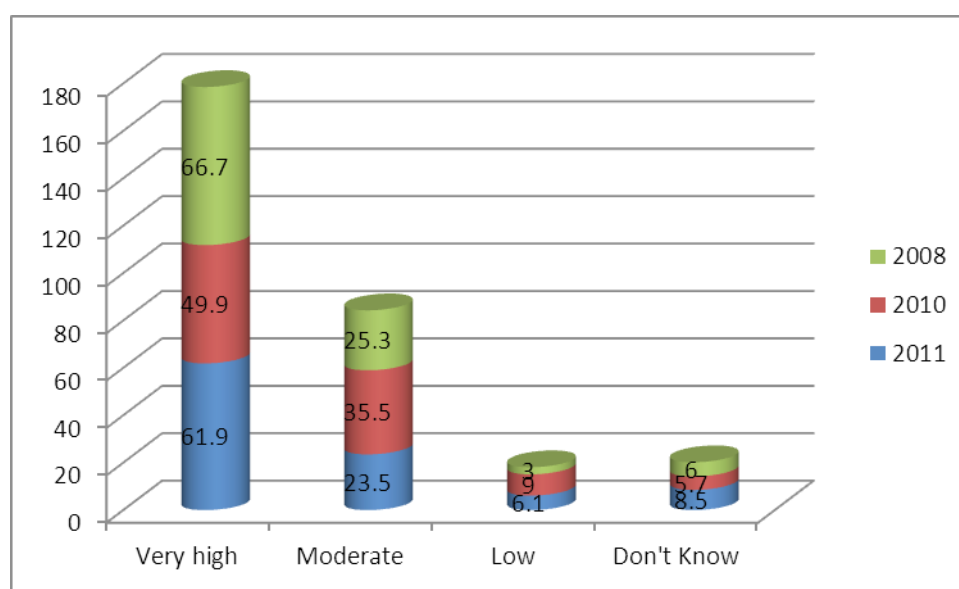
Similarly, 54.5 percent of the respondents indicate that the level of corruption in Kenya is increasing in the last one year compared to 39.2 percent of the respondents in 2010 and 57.8 percent of the respondents in 2008. Further, 19.9 percent of the respondents indicated that the level of corruption is decreasing while 17.3 percent said it has remained the same. A significant 8.4 percent indicated that they do not know whether the level of corruption is increasing, remained the same or decreasing.

When asked to provide reasons behind their rating of corruption in the country, 73.2 percent cited personal experience, 14.1 percent cited discussions with relatives and friends while 11.2 percent cited information from the media.

3.2.4 Attitudes and Beliefs about Corruption

As shown in table 2 below, 44.4 percent of the respondents strongly agree that 'Corruption hurts the national economy' while 37.30 percent of the respondents strongly disagree that 'a person who accepts a Kshs 20,000 bribe is more corrupt than a person who accepts a Kshs 20 bribe'.

Table 2: Responses on Attitudes and Beliefs about Corruption (%)					
Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	6.60	19.00	44.40	23.20	6.80
Corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught	2.90	12.40	50.10	28.50	6.10
There is nothing wrong with a local leader acquiring wealth through corruption provided s/he uses it to help or assist the community	2.50	9.70	50.40	31.10	6.30
Corruption is a fact of life, it is the normal way of doing things	9.80	18.10	45.70	19.40	6.90
Paying official fees and following procedures is too costly	8.60	17.60	45.90	19.50	8.50
People who report corruption are likely to suffer	16.20	23.70	33.80	17.10	9.30
There is no point in reporting corruption because no action will be taken	14.80	20.10	37.70	18.80	8.60
A person who accepts a Kshs 20,000 bribe is more corrupt than a person who accepts a Kshs 20 bribe	6.70	12.70	36.90	37.30	6.50
Corruption hurts the national economy	44.40	30.10	12.50	6.00	7.00
It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote	7.50	18.90	40.80	25.50	7.30
There is nothing wrong if a Public officer is allowed to engage in private business	8.40	28.20	36.00	16.80	10.70
The new constitution strengthens the fight against corruption	25.00	35.00	17.20	6.20	16.50
The County system of governance provides a bigger challenge in the fight against corruption	11.80	31.40	24.60	8.60	23.60
Regional Offices strengthens the war against corruption	22.90	37.40	15.70	4.40	19.70
Lifestyle audit is an effective way of fighting corruption in the public sector	22.10	38.50	14.50	4.60	20.40
The citizens have a right to know the sources of wealth from their leaders	25.40	39.50	15.60	6.20	13.40
There is political commitment in the fight against corruption	9.30	26.20	23.80	26.10	14.60
EACC is doing a good job in fighting corruption	15.50	43.00	14.60	5.30	21.50
EACC has increased public knowledge/awareness on corruption	17.20	43.30	13.20	4.10	22.20
EACC is helping to make the public sector more accountable	17.20	43.00	13.10	4.10	22.60
EACC has been successful in exposing corruption in Kenya	13.80	38.70	18.60	6.50	22.50

3.3 Corruption within the Public Sector

3.3.1 Introduction

Corruption involves the behavior on the part of officials in public and private sectors, in which they improperly and unlawfully enrich themselves and/or those close to them,

or induce others to do so, by misusing the position in which they are placed. In the area of procurement fraud, for example, the World Bank[4] defines corrupt practice as the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value to influence the action of a public official in the procurement process or in contract execution. Fraudulent practice is defined as a misrepresentation of facts in or to influence a procurement process or the execution of a contract to the detriment of the Borrower, and includes collusive practices among bidders designed to establish bid prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels and to deprive the Borrower of the benefits of free and open competition.

It is often useful to differentiate between grand corruption, which typically involves senior officials, major decisions or contracts, and the exchange of large sums of money; and petty corruption, which involves low-level officials, the provision of routine services and goods, and small sums of money. It is also useful to differentiate between systemic corruption, which permeates an entire government or ministry; and individual corruption, which is more isolated and sporadic. Finally, it is useful to distinguish between syndicated corruption in which elaborate systems are devised for receiving and disseminating bribes, and no syndicated corruption, in which individual officials may seek or compete for bribes in an ad hoc and uncoordinated fashion.

For the purpose of this Survey, a general definition of corruption as the "use of public office for private gain" is applicable. This definition of public sector corruption encompasses (a) payments for faster services; (b) procurement related corruption; and (c) bribery to secure employment among others. The three aspects of corruption were covered in this Survey in a number of questions.

3.3.2 Corruption in Government Ministries

As shown in figure 6 below, the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security in the Office of the President is perceived to be the most corrupt by 58.6 percent of the respondents followed by the Ministry of Lands (19.3%), Ministry of Education (19.1%), Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons (17%), the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (14.6%) and Ministry of Local Government (11.4%).

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4   James D. Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank, cited in Mullei, 2000, page 124

Figure 6: Corruption in Government Ministries (%)
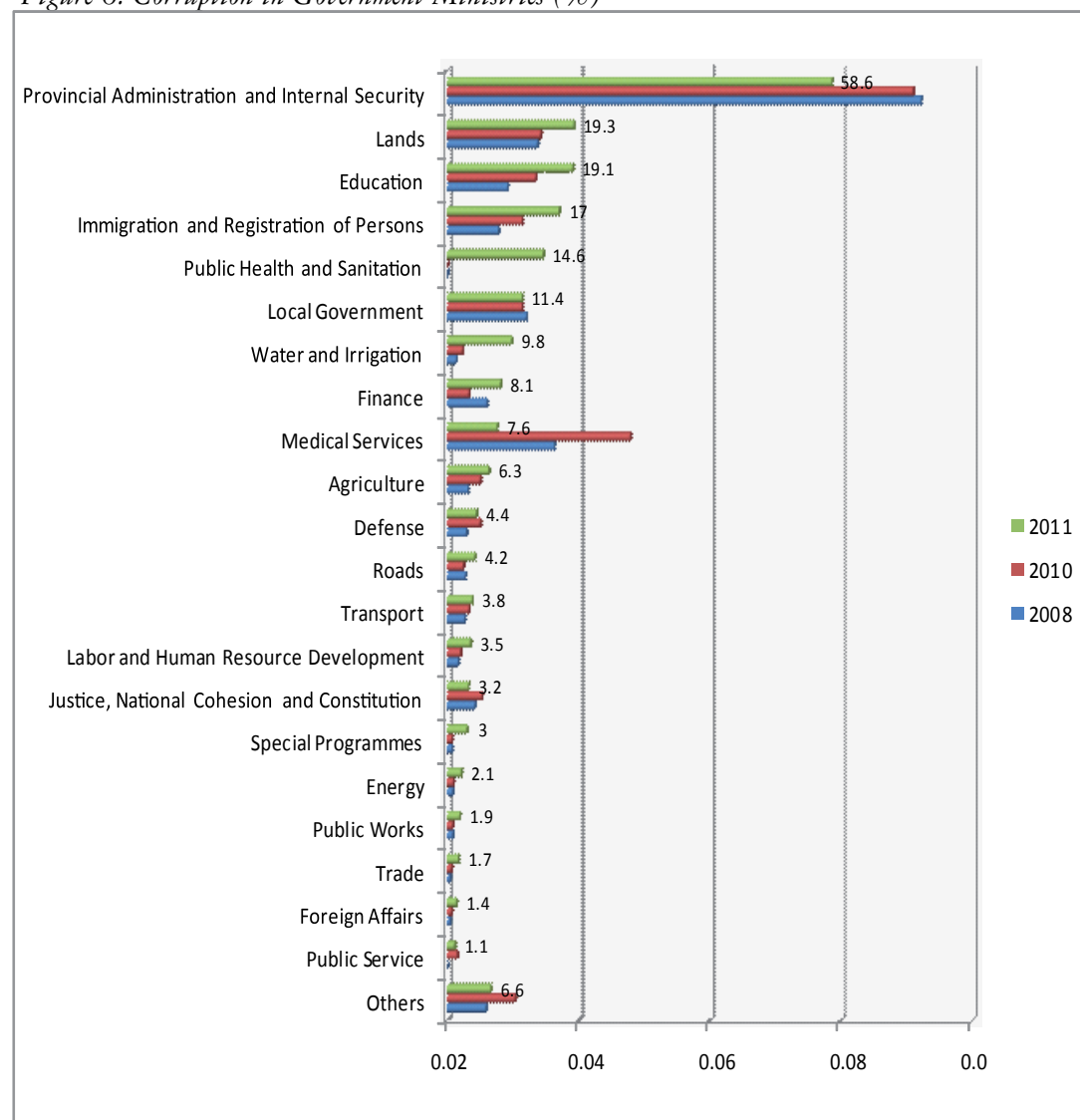
3.3.3 Corruption in Parastatals and Government Departments

As shown in figure 7 below, Regular Police emerged as the most corrupt in the country with 42.3 percent of the respondents surveyed. They were followed by National Registration Bureau (18.9%), Provincial Administration (17.5%), Traffic Police (17.1%), Government Hospitals (15.3%), Local Authorities (9.5%), Land Office (8.4%), Government schools (5.2%) and the Judiciary (4.8%). This is further presented in figure 7 below. These findings somehow compare well with the 2010 results where the Regular Police were ranked as the most corrupt (35.1%) followed by Government Hospitals (16.2%), Provincial Administration (15%), Traffic Police (12%), Local Authorities (8.1%), National Registration Bureau (7.5%) and Lands Offices (6.5%).

Figure 7: Corruption in Parastatals and Government Departments (%)
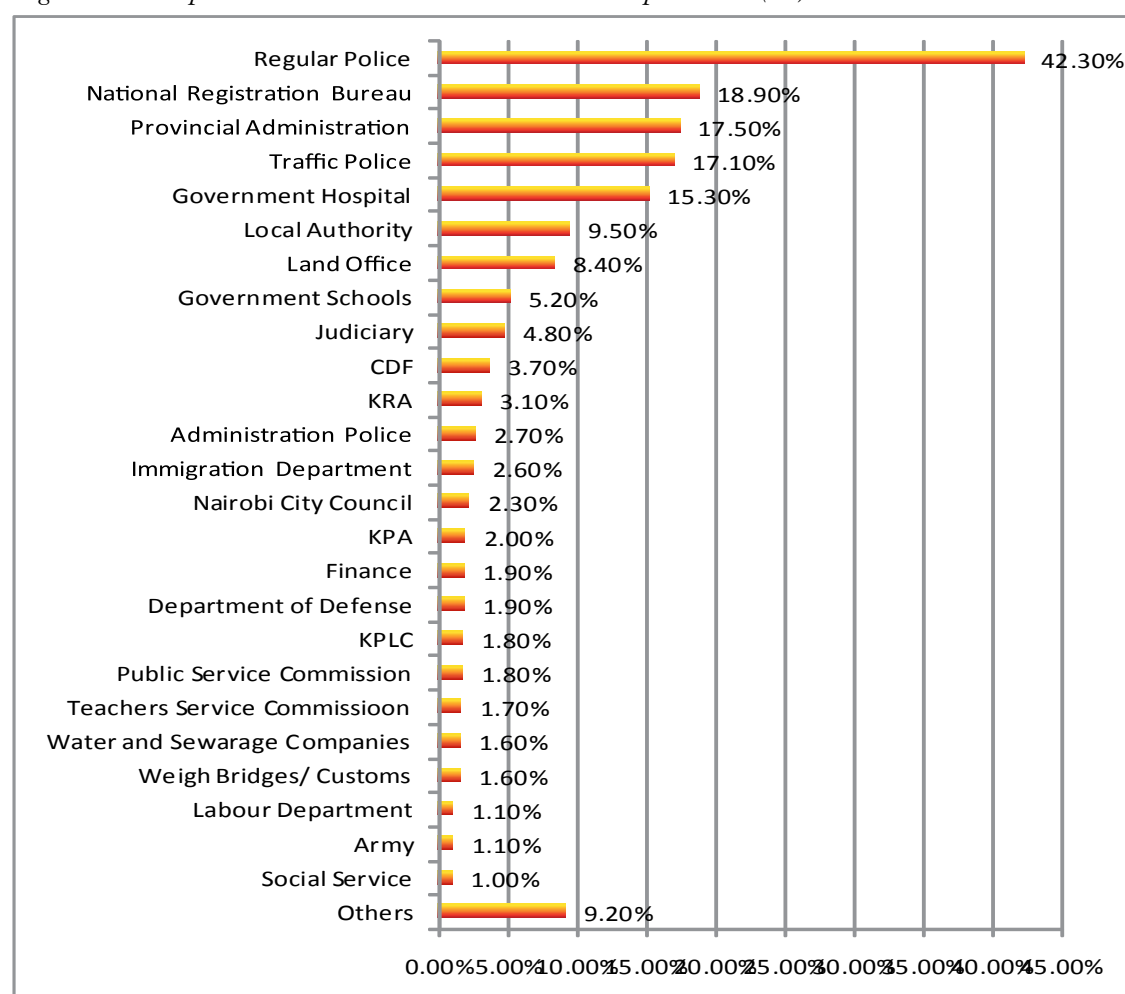
Further, respondents indicated that corruption among the Regular Police (44.6%), Registration of Births and Deaths Department (44.1%), National Registration Bureau (43.1%), Administration Police (42.6%) and Provincial Administration (42.5%) is increasing, as shown in table 3 below.

Among the Departments and Agencies mentioned as having decreasing levels of corruption levels were Government Schools (26.6%), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (24.1%), Government Hospitals-District and Provincial (23%), and Roads and Public Works (22%).

Table 3: Ranking of Improved/Deteriorated Institutions on Corruption (%)				
Public Institution	Increasing	Same	Decreasing	Do not Know
Regular Police	44.60	24.90	12.80	17.70
Registration of Births and Deaths	44.10	20.70	18.30	16.90
National Registration Bureau (ID,)	43.10	21.90	20.50	14.50
Administration Police	42.60	26.40	14.50	16.50
Provincial Administration (PC, DC, DO, Chief, Asst/Chief)	42.50	27.00	19.40	11.10
Government Hospitals (District and Provincial)	33.70	32.10	23.00	11.20
District Lands Office	31.50	28.90	15.10	24.40
Local Authorities	28.10	29.80	17.70	24.40
Immigration Department	24.50	22.70	20.20	32.50
District Education Office	20.80	28.30	22.50	28.30
Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)	18.80	21.20	21.10	38.90
Roads and Public Works	17.70	22.40	22.00	38.00
Government Schools	17.60	27.00	26.60	28.80
Kenya Ports Authority	17.40	20.10	15.50	47.10
Water Supply Companies	17.30	23.00	21.10	38.70
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	13.30	20.00	24.10	42.60
Public Universities	12.00	20.50	21.30	46.20
Pensions Department	11.60	17.60	16.60	54.20
NHIF	11.50	18.40	19.60	50.50
NSSF	9.70	20.10	18.90	51.30
Telkom Kenya	6.50	16.00	19.80	57.70
Postal Corporation of Kenya	5.70	14.90	20.90	58.50
Other	12.30	14.20	18.90	54.70

3.3.4 Corruption among Professionals

Table 4 below presents respondents view on corruption among professionals. From the table, Journalists (22.7%), Bankers (18.0%), Doctors and Nurses (15.1%) and Economists (13.5%) are perceived to be least involved in corruption. On the other hand, Lawyers (34.2%) and Land Surveyors (32.5%) are perceived as mostly involved in corruption.

Table 4: Corruption among Professional Groups (%)					
Professionals	Nobody is Involved	Few are involved	Most are involved	Everybody is involved	Don't know
Lawyers	3.90	25.40	34.20	4.60	31.80
Quantity Surveyors	4.30	26.70	20.90	4.30	43.80
Land Surveyors	4.60	24.30	32.50	6.00	32.60
Accountants/Auditors	5.10	29.10	21.00	3.00	41.80
Engineers	5.60	27.80	21.40	2.50	42.70
Architects	5.70	28.20	14.10	2.90	49.10
Economists	13.50	27.20	9.50	1.50	48.30
Doctors and nurses	15.10	37.30	26.30	3.40	17.90
Bankers	18.00	29.60	9.90	1.60	41.10
Journalists	22.70	32.60	6.70	0.50	37.60
Others	8.50	27.40	17.00	0.0	47.20

3.3.5 Corruption among Public Officers

The Administration Police (47%), the Regular Police (48.6%), the Traffic Police (48.6%), Judges/Magistrates (40.2%) and Human Resource Officers (34.7%) are perceived to be mostly involved in corruption. This information is presented in table 5 below.

Table 5: Corruption among Public Officers (%)					
Public Officers	Nobody is involved	Few are involved	Most are involved	Everybody is involved	Don't know
Judicial Officers	2.70	29.40	28.30	6.00	33.60
Court Clerks	2.70	27.90	31.40	6.50	31.50
The Traffic Police	2.70	14.60	48.10	24.40	10.20
Procurement/Supplies Officers	2.90	24.80	30.90	3.10	38.20
The Regular Police	3.10	17.00	48.60	20.30	10.90
Finance Officers (Accountants/Auditors)	3.20	28.50	25.50	3.80	39.00
Human Resource Officers	3.30	23.60	34.70	4.60	33.90
Judges/Magistrates	3.50	24.80	40.20	4.40	27.10
The Administration Police	3.70	18.80	47.00	19.80	10.70
Administration Officers	4.40	30.30	32.20	7.60	25.50
Roads Engineers/Public Works Officers	4.50	28.50	29.00	7.20	30.80
Clerical Officers	4.60	32.20	22.80	3.10	37.20
Teachers	33.00	44.60	11.50	0.50	10.50
Other	1.10	25.30	41.80	12.10	19.80

3.3.6 Corruption among Leaders

As shown in table 6, Leaders of Religious Organizations (30.4%) are perceived as least involved in corruption. Members of Parliament (45.3%), Ministers and Assistant Ministers (40.1%), Permanent Secretaries/Accounting Officers (36.1%) and Civic leaders (33.4%) are perceived to be mostly involved in corruption.

Table 6: Corruption among Leaders (%)	Nobody is involved	Few are involved	Most are involved	Everybody is involved	Don't know
Permanent Secretaries/Accounting Officers	2.70	26.40	36.10	6.00	29.00
Heads of State Corporations	3.10	29.60	27.10	4.50	35.70
Ministers/Assistant Ministers	3.50	29.20	40.10	8.60	18.60
Members of Parliament	3.50	22.30	45.30	12.50	16.50
Business Leaders	4.70	31.90	21.50	4.30	37.80
Trade Unionists	5.20	31.40	18.10	3.70	41.70
Civic leaders	5.70	29.80	33.40	6.60	24.40
Leaders of NGOs	14.30	32.30	15.30	2.60	35.60
Leaders of Religious Organizations	30.40	38.20	14.40	1.90	15.00
Others	17.90	33.90	10.70	3.60	33.90

3.4 Corruption Reporting

Peoples' knowledge on where to report corruption is of paramount importance to the Commission. The Commission chiefly depends on reports on corruption to mount its investigations as enshrined in the law. From the Survey, only 5.4 percent of the households visited have reported a corrupt act in the past one year. When those who had reported a corrupt act in the past one year were asked to evaluate the process (on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is completely disagree and 5 is completely agree), lack of action on reports received the lowest ranking. Table 7 below provides a summary of the responses that can be used to assess the process of corruption reporting.

Table 7: Rating of the Corruption Reporting Process	Mean	Standard Deviation	Number of Respondents
The process is very effective	2.39	1.327	306
The process is very simple	2.49	1.279	304
The reporter is well protected from potential harassment	2.78	1.370	303
The process is long	3.30	1.334	303
No action taken on reports	3.54	1.409	303
Can't afford the expenses to Report Centre	3.01	1.359	300

Over 60 percent of the respondents would report a corrupt act if they witnessed it happening as opposed to 39.4 percent who indicated that they would not report such an act. Among those who would report a corrupt act, 25.4 percent of the respondents would report to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 24.6 percent would report to the Police, 19.9 percent would report to the Chief/Assistant Chief, 6.2 percent would report to the District Commissioner

or the District Officer while 3 percent would report to the village elder. A significant 16.5 percent indicated that although they are willing to report corruption, they do not know where to report.

Among those who would not report corruption to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 49 percent of the respondents cited proximity / accessibility to the report center would deter them, 42.2 percent of the respondents indicated that they do not know where to report, 3.8 percent fear victimization, 3.6 percent indicated that they fear no action will be taken on their report while 1.4 percent would not report because they know the person engaged in corruption.

As shown in figure 8 below, 54.5 percent of the respondents indicate that sensitization of the public on where to report corruption would facilitate or increase the number of cases reported for investigation by those who witness corruption incidences taking place. Other measures recommended are; decentralization of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (37.2%), maintaining confidentiality of reported cases (18.1%), and setting up of community based report centers (17.7%) and introducing corruption reporting telephone hotlines (8.2%).

Figure 8: What should be done to facilitate you to report corruption?
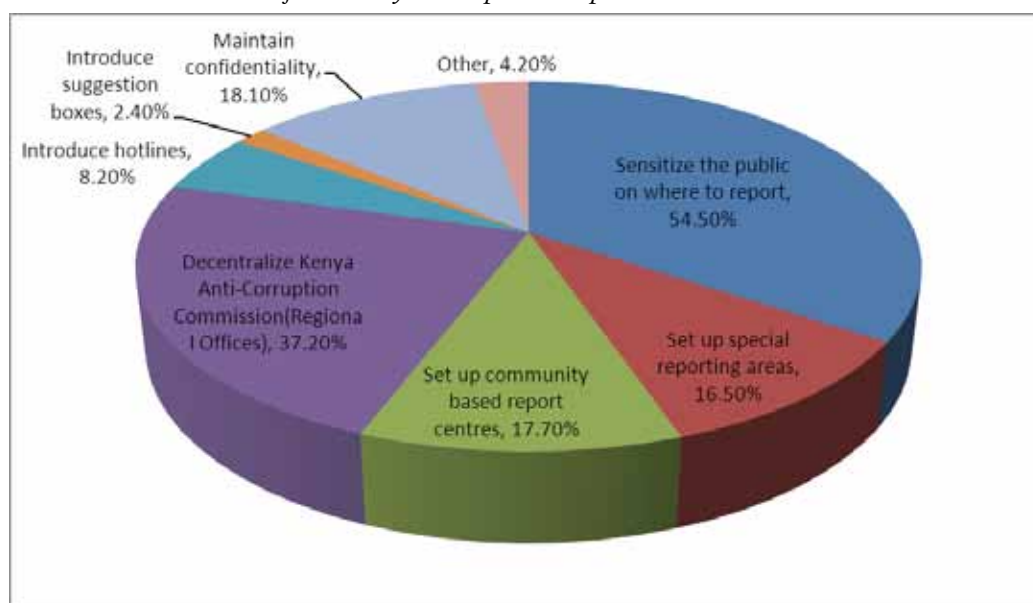
3.5 Corruption and Public Service Delivery

3.5.1 Institutions Visited in the Past One Year

Overall, 58.9 percent of the respondents surveyed have visited or sought services from either a public or private institution in the last one year.

3.5.2 Frequency of Interaction

When asked how frequent the interactions were; 44.1 percent of the respondents indicated that its monthly, 38.6 percent said once a year, 29.1 percent said yearly, 11.9 percent said weekly while 7.3 percent said daily (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Frequency of Interaction
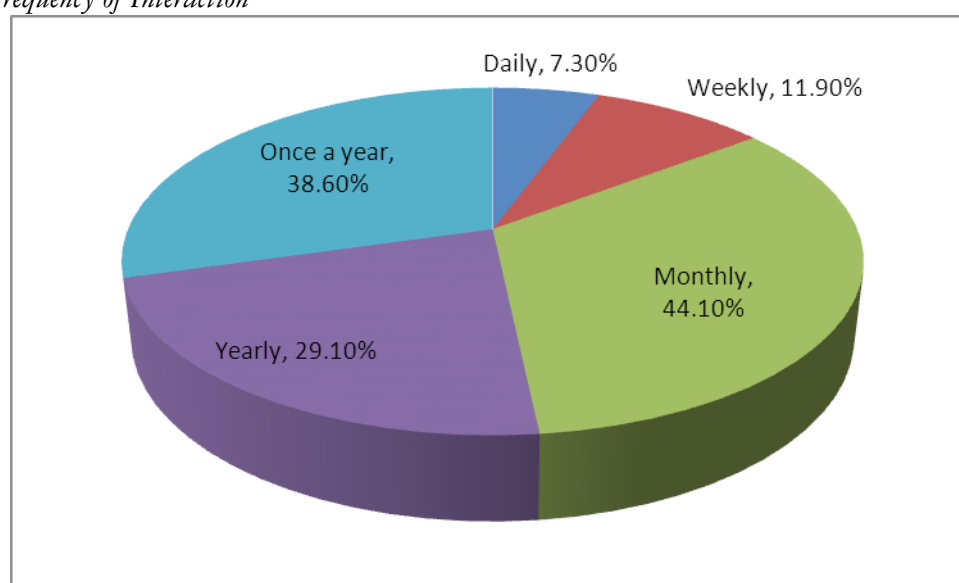
3.5.3 Nature of Interaction

Close to 35 percent of the respondents sought medical services in their interaction with both private and public services. The other popularly sought services were; Identity card/ birth certificate (29.3%), land boundary issues (9.6%), education services (8.5%), police help/ assistance (7.2%), license (6.9%), payment of water bills (5.6%), gender based violence redress (4.7%), relief aid (3%), bursaries/scholarship (2.9%), banking services (2.8%) and judicial redress (2%). Other services sought are presented in figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Nature of Interaction
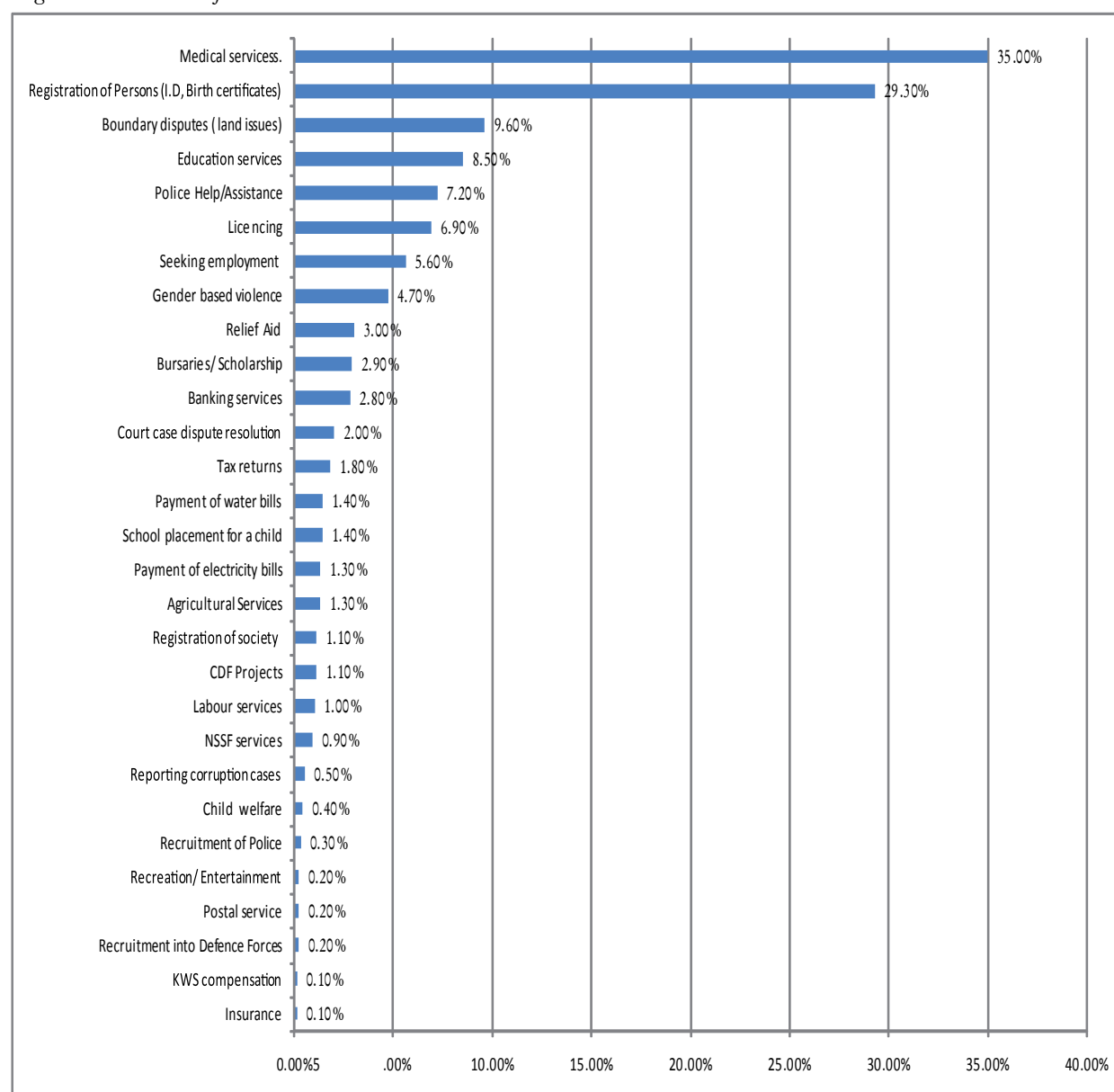
When asked to evaluate the overall quality of services received, 39 percent of the respondents rated them as good, 37.5 percent rated them as fairly good, 31.3 percent rated them as poor while 21.8 percent rated them as very poor. Only 1.9 percent of the respondents indicated that the services offered were very good as presented in figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Overall Service Rating
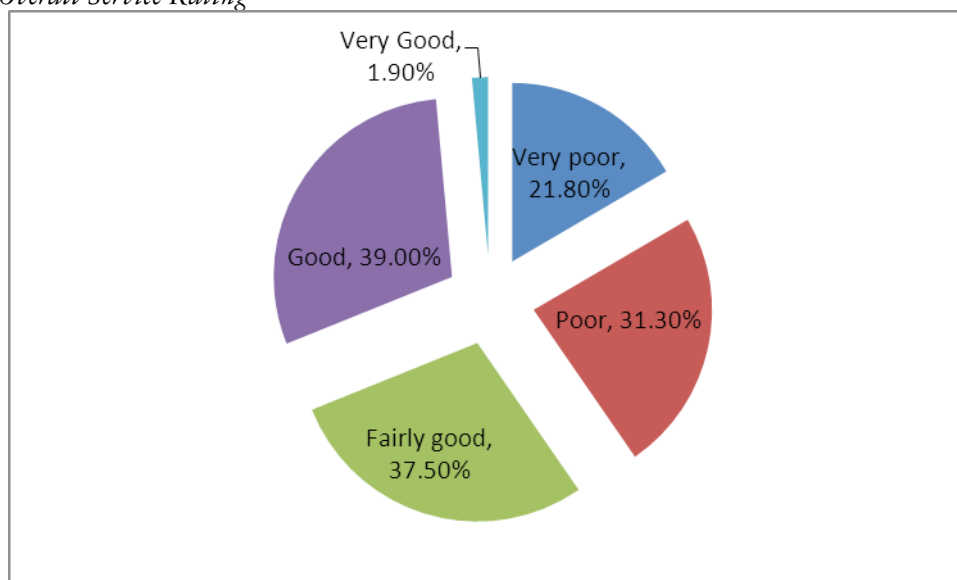
3.5.4 Bribery Demands

Overall, 36.1 percent of the service seekers were asked for a bribe. This represents a decline from the 2010 Survey findings as presented in the figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Bribery Demands (%)
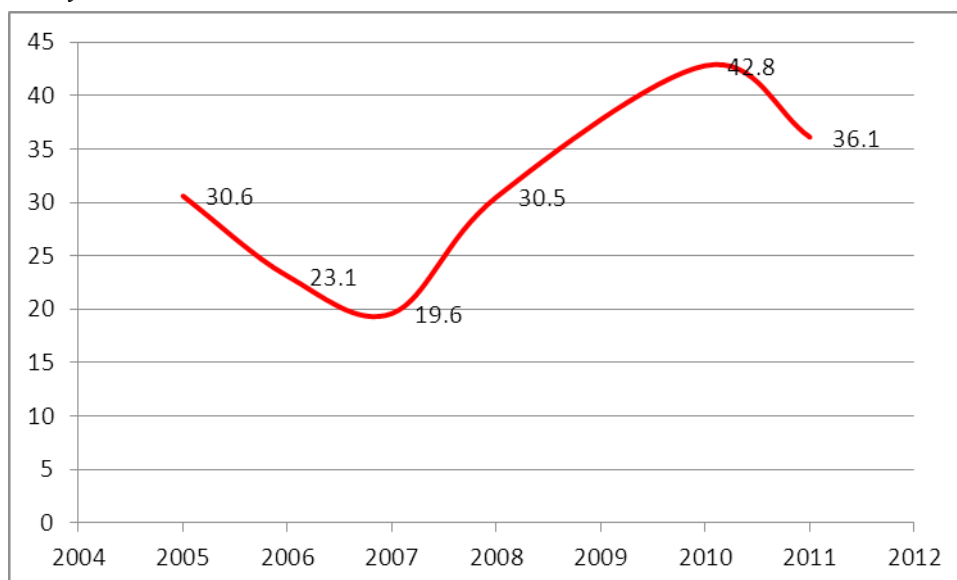
An analysis by County shows that Meru Central has the highest cases of bribery demands (64.1%) followed by Nithi (64%), Nyamira (62.1%) and Kiambu (52.1%). This findings defer slightly from those of 2010 Survey, where Kisii County had the highest incidence of bribery demands (75.89%) followed by Nyamira (72.31%), Narok (71.74 %) and Mandera County (70%) (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Corruption Demands: Top Ten Counties
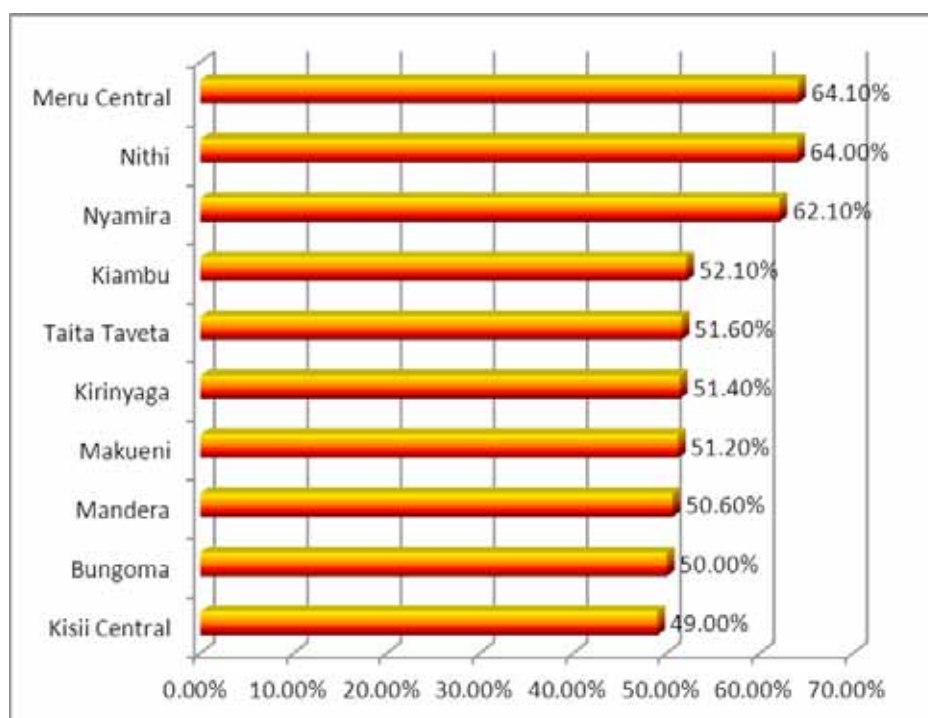
On the other hand, Samburu County (7.1%) leads those counties with least cases of bribery demands among those seeking public services. From the 2010 findings, Keiyo Marakwet was the county with the least bribery demands (7.69%) followed by Baringo (16.22%), Lamu (18.18 %) and Laikipia (20 %) (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Corruption Demands: Least Ten Counties
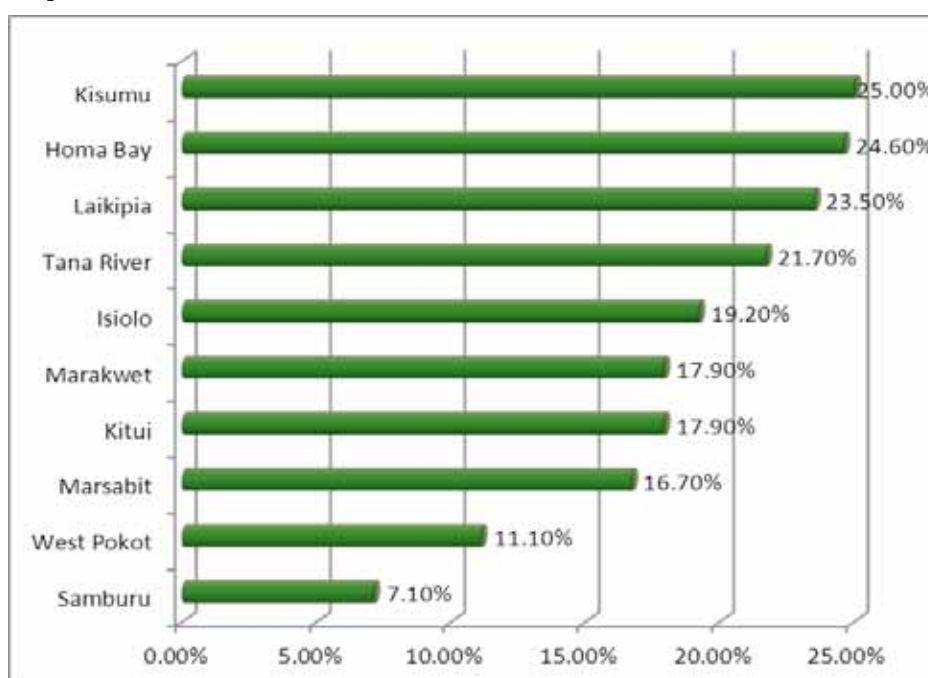
3.5.5 Bribery Incidences

Of those who were asked for a bribe, 41 percent of the respondents indicated that they paid the bribe demanded. On average the bribe was paid 1.25 times with a minimum of one and a maximum of 12 times.

Figure 15: Bribery Incidence (%)
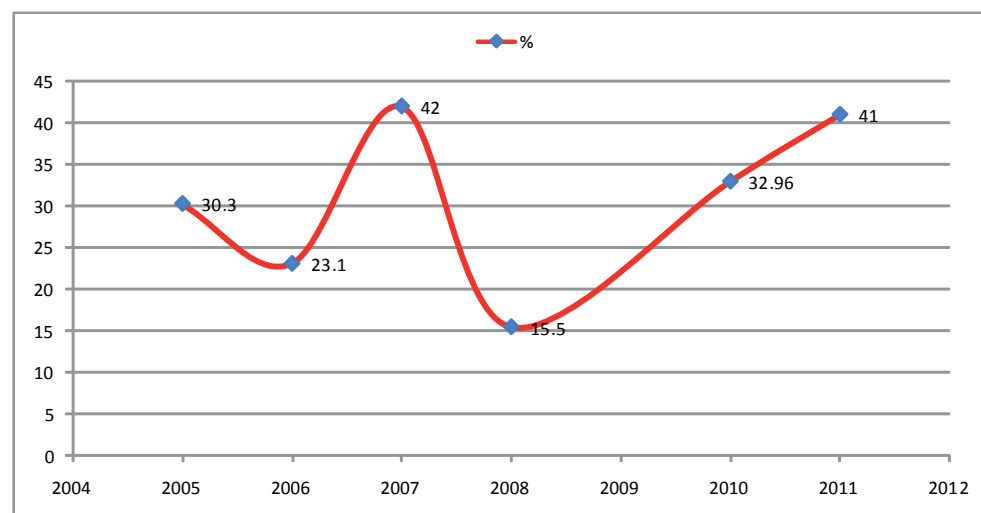
Further analysis by county reveals that, all bribery demands in Turkana and Makueni were met. As presented in figure 16 below. In 2010, Narok County had the highest percentage of the Kenyans who paid bribe (65.98%) followed by Kisii Central (62.50 %), Homabay (60.19%), Mandera (60 %), Garissa (60%) and Nyamira (53.85%) (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Corruption Incidence: Top Ten Counties
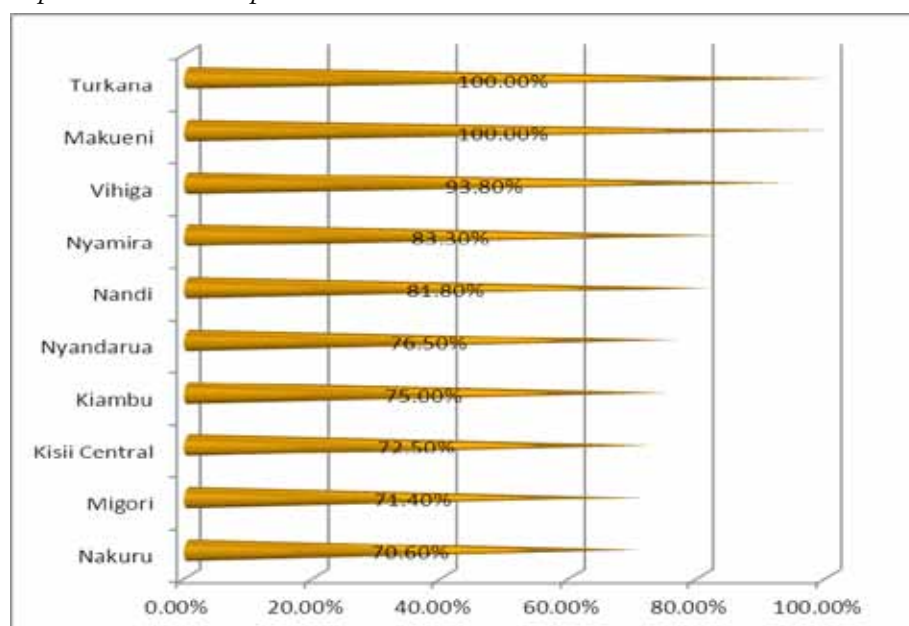
On the other hand, none of the bribery demands in West Pokot and Samburu counties were met as presented in figure 17 below. In 2010, Keiyo Marakwet County had the least bribery incidence in the country (5.13 %) followed by Lamu County (9.09%), Baringo (10.64 %) and Kajiado County (14.29%) (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Corruption Incidence: Least Ten Counties
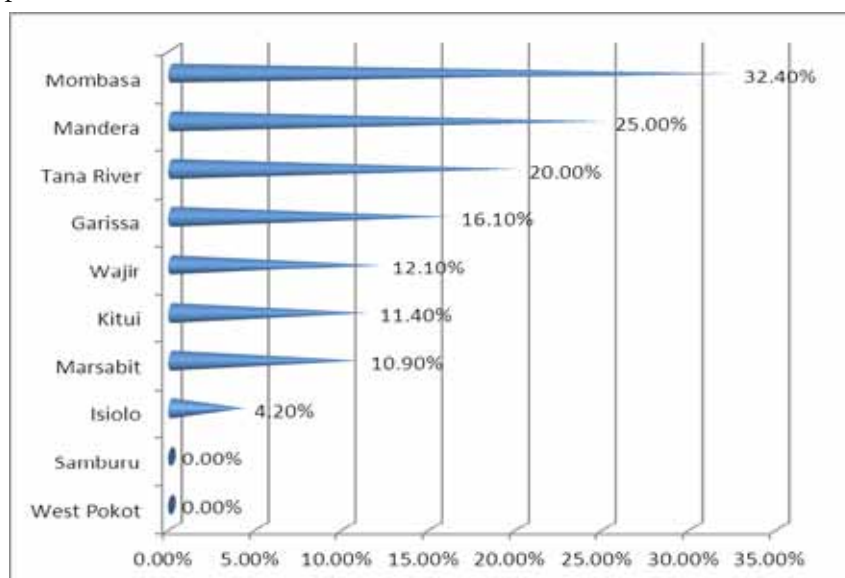
3.5.6 Size and Magnitude of Bribe

The average bribe decreased from Kshs. 3,724.14 in 2010 to stand at Kshs. 3,251.78 in 2011. Figure 18 shows trends on the magnitude of Bribery.
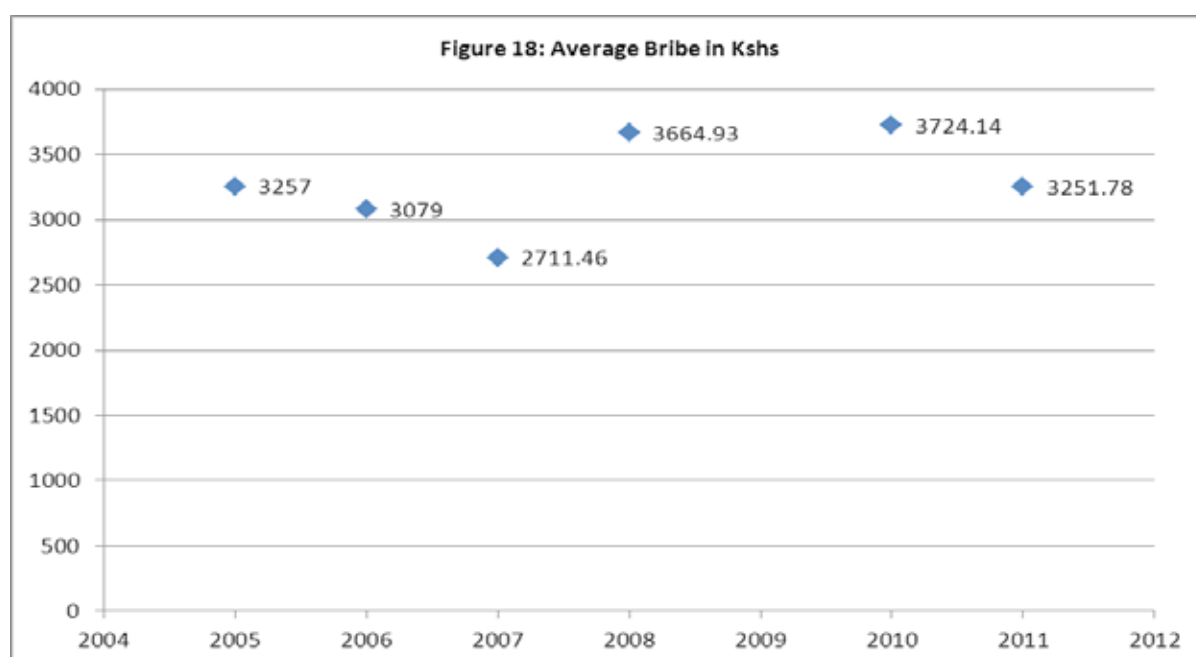
The average bribe paid by respondents compared to the place of residence, gender, province, level of education, employment sector and occupation are as presented in table 8 below. It is clear that the average bribe in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas.

Table 8: Size of Bribe by Socio-Demographic Characteristics (Kshs)		
Socio-economic characteristics	**Mean (Kshs)**	**Number of cases**
Residence		
Urban	4,214.56	206
Rural	3,143.51	391
Gender		
Male	3,560.96	
Female	3,429.25	
Province		
Nairobi	8,010.83	60
Central	3,312.05	81
Eastern	2,964.94	89
North Eastern	2,452.94	34
Coast	2,752.24	67
Nyanza	3,890.09	109
Rift Valley	2,730.82	92
Western	2,176.15	65
Level of Education		
None	1,491.49	47
Primary only	2,732.92	210
Post primary training	2,522.58	31
Secondary Only	3,510.94	217
Tertiary College	5,362.10	68
University	12,070.00	20
Postgraduate	3,000.00	2
Employment Sector		
Public Sector	6,966.90	41
Private sector	3,604.75	449
Occupation		
Farmer	4,142.20	188
Professional	5,617.42	57
Technical worker	3,316.67	45
Businessman/Woman	2,409.94	159
Pastoralist	1,760.00	5
Laborer	3,673.86	44
Domestic Worker	16,500.00	7
Housewife	1,446.15	26
Student	3,008.62	29
Other	1,492.34	32

Further analysis of average bribe by County reveals that Embu County leads with an average bribe of Kshs. 9,166.67 followed by Kisumu (Kshs. 8,957.14), Nairobi (Kshs. 8,010.83) and Transzoia (Kshs. 7,731.88) as shown in Figure 19 below. In 2010, Nairobi County had the highest average bribe size of Kshs.12, 057 followed by Kilifi (11,739), Wajir (11,578) and Narok (10,341).

Figure 19: Average Bribe: Top Ten Counties
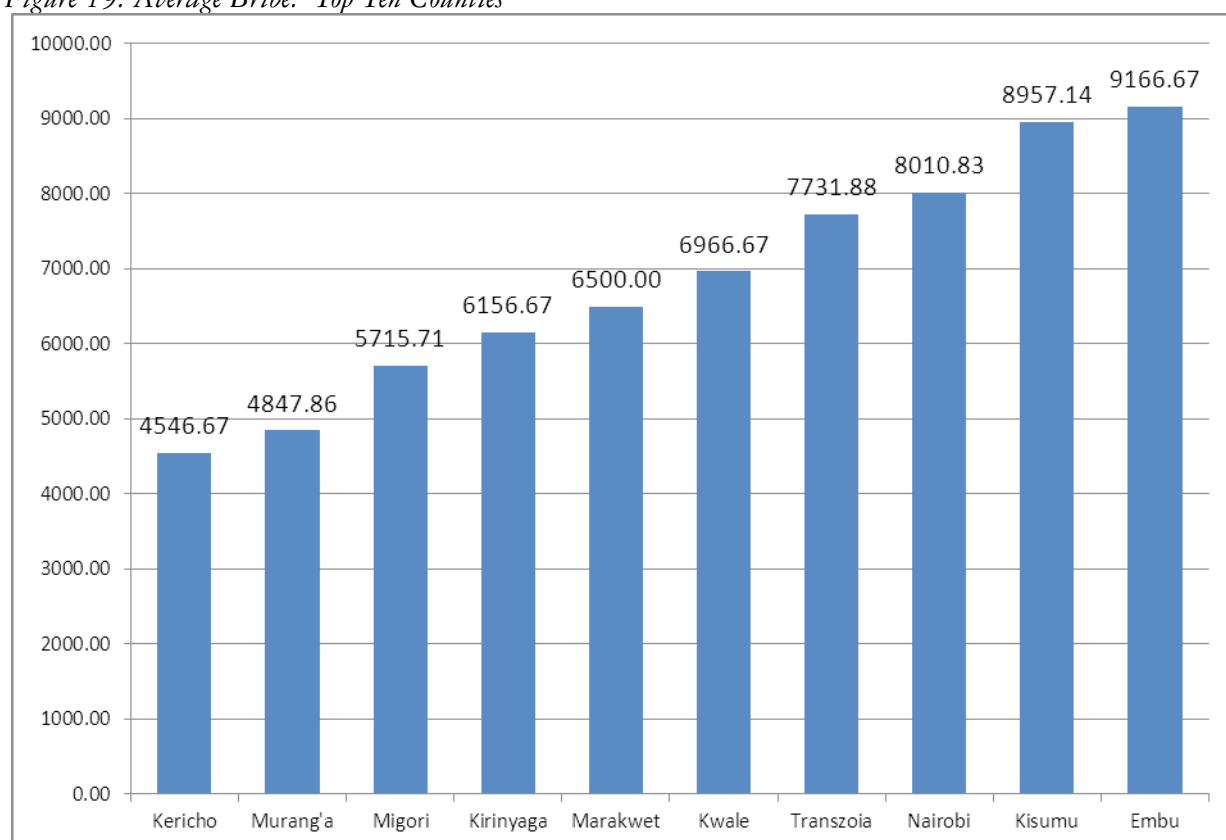
Garissa County leads with the least average bribe of Kshs. 422.22 followed by Kitui (Kshs. 500) and Marsabit (Kshs. 540) as shown in Figure 20 below. In 2010, Lamu had the lowest average bribe size of Kshs. 520 while Tana River and Baringo average bribe size was Kshs. 520.

Figure 20: Average Bribe: Least Ten Counties
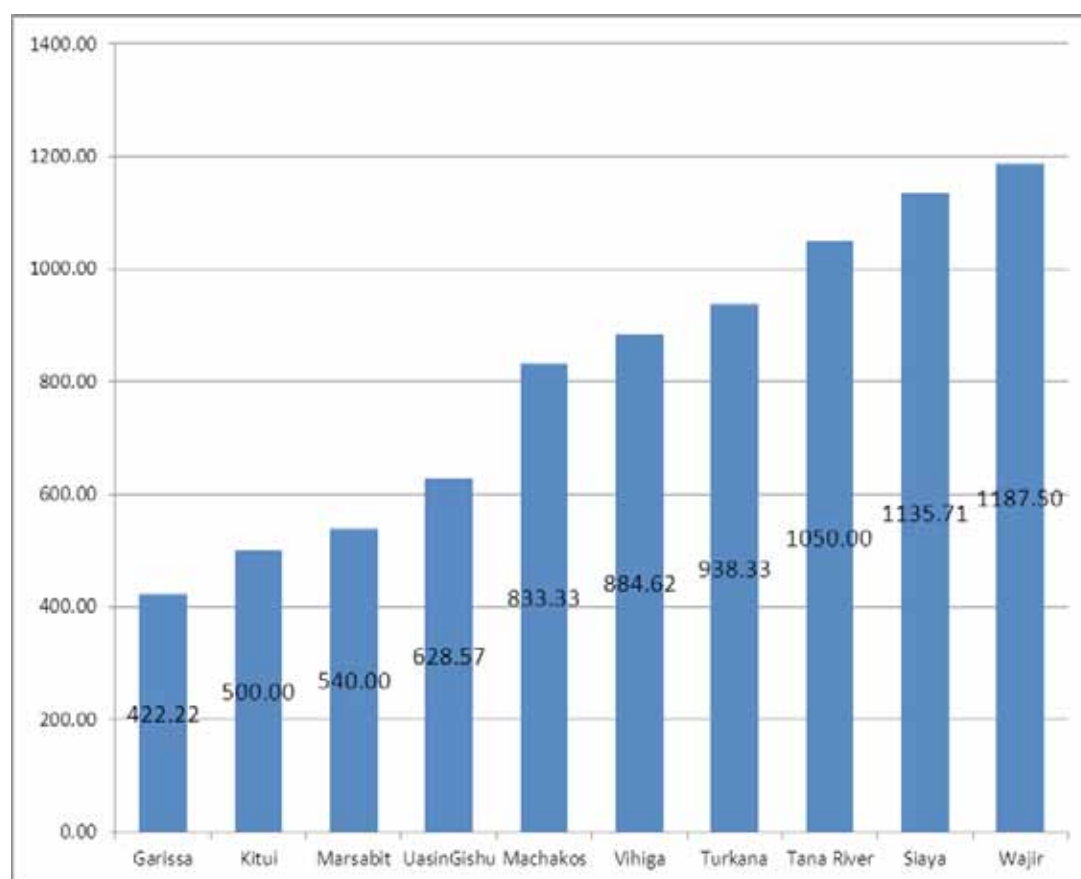
3.5.7 Reasons for Paying a Bribe

The reasons cited for bribery have not changed over time. In figure 21 below, 80.2 percent of the respondents who bribed indicated that the bribe was demanded followed by 18.8 percent who paid the bribe after experiencing too much delay and 6.5 percent usually bribe to obtain a service.

Figure 21: Reasons for Giving a Bribe (%)
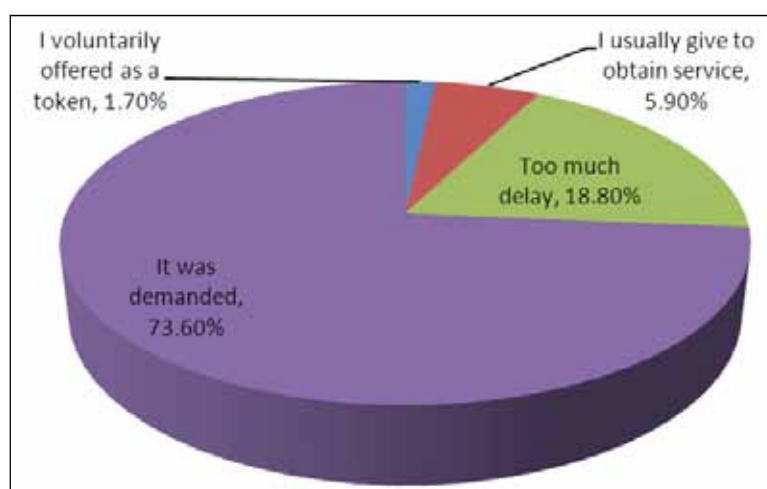
Further, 73.5 percent of the respondents did not get the services even after paying the bribe. When asked to explain why they think they did not get the services even after paying the bribe, 50 percent of the respondents indicated that more money was required, 23 percent said the process was still too long while 20 percent indicated that they bribed the wrong officer (brokers/conmen).

Overall, 37.1 percent of the respondents are of the view that corrupt persons should be jailed followed by 23 percent who want restitution of the stolen assets, 19.8 percent want them dismissed from public office while 19.3 percent want them fined heavily.

In terms of service satisfaction, 36.7 percent of those who bribed to be served were extremely dissatisfied, 27.6 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 24.3 percent of the respondents extremely satisfied while 21.0 percent were satisfied as further presented in figure 22 below.

Figure 22: Service Satisfaction after Bribing
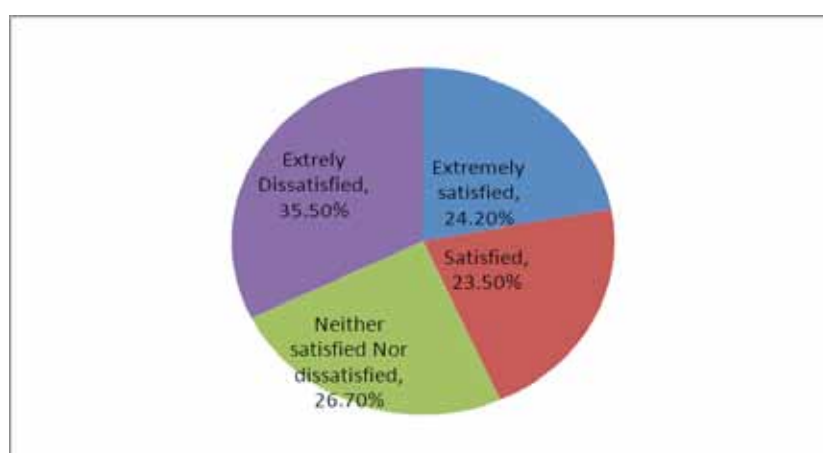
3.5.8 Access to Public Services

Respondents were asked to indicate which public services were easy to access. From their responses, a voter registration card (39.5%), primary school placement (27.5%) and secondary school placement are very easy to access. On the other hand, a birth and or death certificate (62.3%), an identity card (60.5%), help from the police (55.8%) and title deed (53.8) are the most difficult public services to access. Detailed Survey findings are presented in table 9 below.

Table 9: Access to Public Services (%)					
Public Services	Very Difficult	Neither difficult nor easy	Easy	Very Easy	Do not know
Birth and or Death Certificate	62.30	10.10	12.10	7.00	8.60
An Identity Card	60.50	10.50	15.50	8.90	4.50
Help From The Police	55.80	12.90	13.20	6.60	11.50
Title Deed	53.80	9.20	8.30	5.20	23.50
Household Amenities (Piped Water, Electricity, Phone etc)	45.80	15.60	19.10	8.70	10.80
Accessing Land Records	45.00	10.40	12.50	6.30	25.90
Business Permit/License	32.30	13.10	17.10	9.90	27.50
Passport	27.20	8.10	12.70	7.70	44.30
Pension after Retirement	25.00	7.20	10.60	6.50	50.70
Driving License	24.90	10.20	16.70	11.10	37.20
Secondary school Placement for a child	17.10	16.40	32.80	22.80	10.90
Primary school placement for a child	11.20	13.80	36.60	27.50	10.90
Voter Registration Card	6.30	5.20	31.00	39.50	18.10

3.5.9 Most Improved Government Agencies

Figure 23 below presents the most improved Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and State Corporations in service delivery in the past one year. Accordingly, Ministry of Roads is ranked as the most improved in service delivery by 25.4 percent of the respondents. It is followed closely by the Ministry of Education (22.7%), Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (16.3%), Ministry of Medical Services (8.6%) and Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security (8.10%).

Figure 23: Most Improved Government Agencies
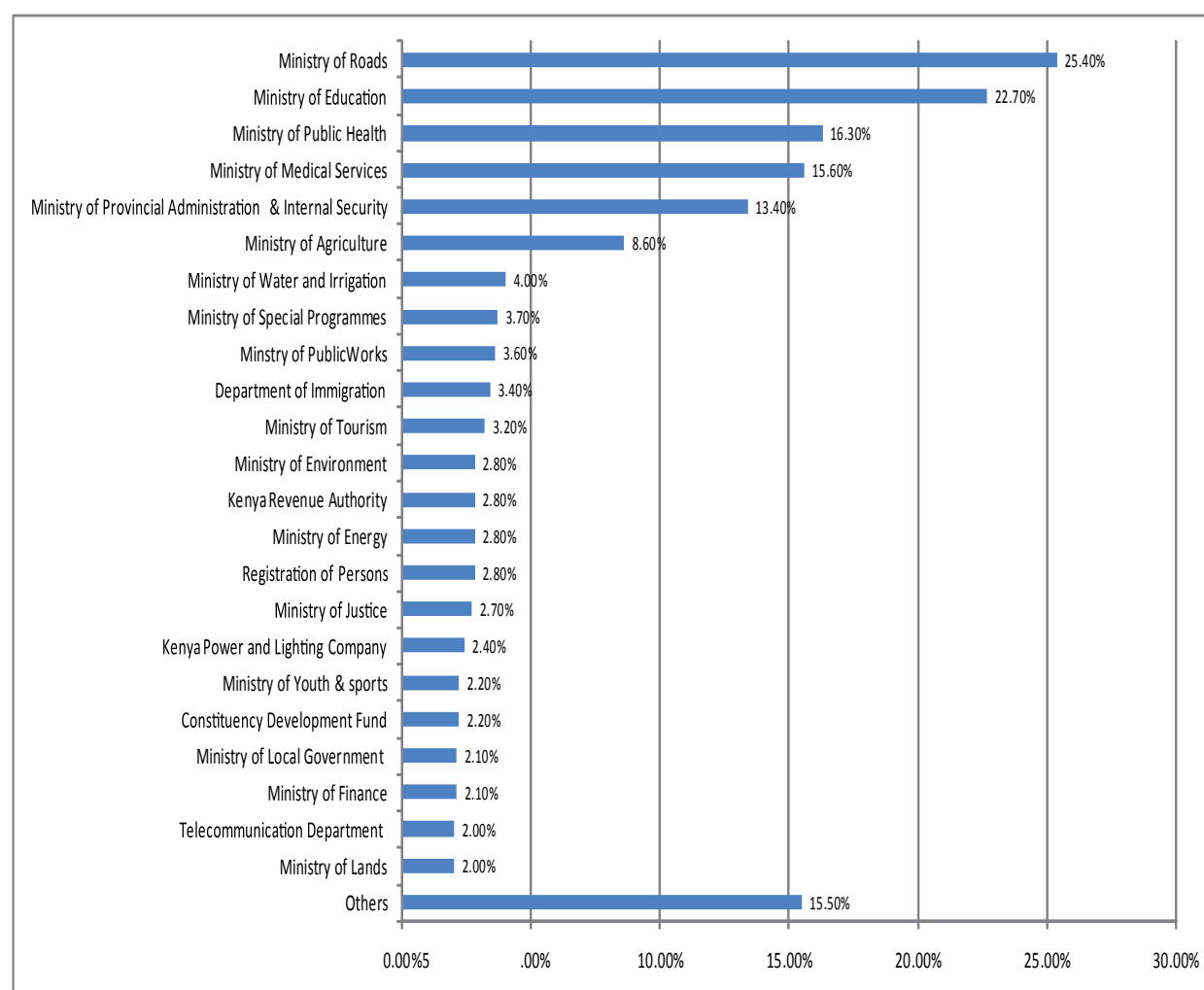
3.5.10 Delay in Public Service Delivery

Over 39 percent of the respondent's won't worry about delayed government services until the services are offered or delivered (Figure 24). However, 24.6 percent would lodge a complaint with the relevant office, 12.7 percent won't do anything about it, and 10.7 percent would offer a bribe or a gift to the official to hasten things up while 4.8 percent would use influential people to obtain the service. Only 2 percent would report the delay to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

Figure 24: Action on Delayed Public Services
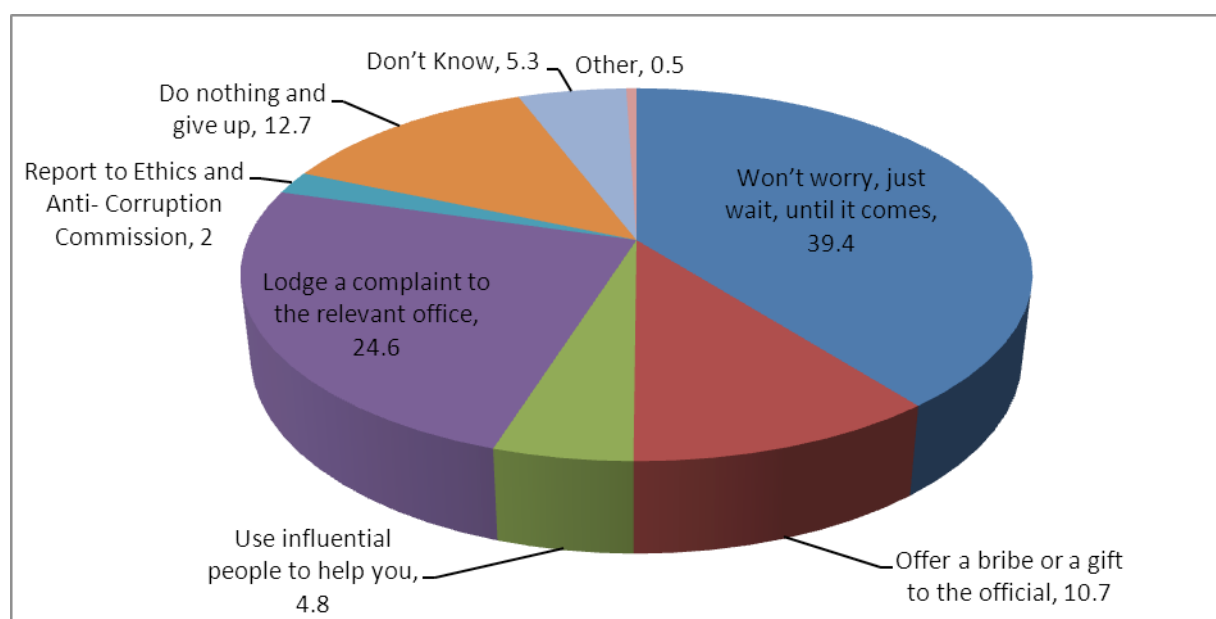
3.5.11 Support for Government Reforms

Respondents were asked to rate their support for the following types of reforms on a scale of 1 to 5: where 1 corresponds to "completely unsupportive"; 2 unsupportive; 3 fairly supportive; 4 supportive; and 5 completely supportive. From table 10 below, all the listed reforms are highly supported by the respondents with a mean of over 4 points.

Table 10: Support for Government Reforms			
Government Reforms	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**Number of respondents**
Administrative decentralization of the state, delegating operative functions of the national government to counties.	4.25	0.983	4815
Greater oversight of government functions by the general public and civil society .	4.28	0.932	4694
Performance Contracting.	4.25	1.015	4432
Harmonization of Public Officers Remuneration.	4.16	1.046	4594
Devolvement of funds such CDF, Bursary, LATF etc.	4.30	0.998	5488
Free Primary Education.	4.38	0.93	5688
Free Secondary Education.	4.37	0.942	5657
Implementation of the new constitution.	4.39	0.922	5347
Judicial Reforms.	4.45	0.815	5114
Electoral Reforms.	4.45	0.818	5084
Anti-Corruption Reforms.	4.46	0.839	5187

3.6 Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Efforts

3.6.1 Government Handling of Corruption

Whereas 40.7 percent of the respondents indicated that the government handling of corruption is not well, 36.3 percent of the respondents think that the government is moderately fighting corruption well. Only 9.7 percent of the respondents rated the government as doing very well. These findings differ slightly from the 2010 survey as illustrated in figure 25 below. In 2010, 48.3 percent of the respondents thought that the government was handling the fight against corruption moderately well while 14.9 percent thought the government was doing very well in the fight against corruption. Though 7.9 percent could not rate the government effects in handling corruption, 29 percent thought that the government was not doing well.

Figure 25: Ratings on the Government's handling of the fight against Corruption
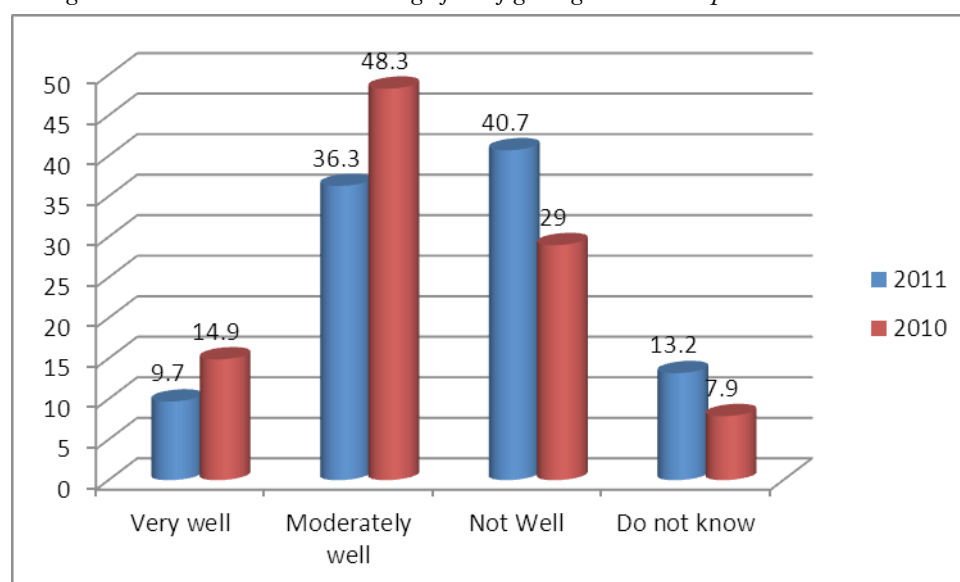
Among the reasons extended as to why the government was not handling the fight against corruption well are; corruption is still rampant (36.4%), Government is corrupt (9.2%), no action is being taken on corruption cases and allegations (8%), poor service delivery (3.5%) and there is too much political interference in the fight against corruption (2.3%). On the other hand, those who think the government is doing well in the fight against corruption cited declining corruption levels (27%), improved government services (15.4%) and selective action against the corrupt (2.6%).

3.6.2 Effectiveness of Anti-corruption Institutions

The Media (28.6%), Religious Organizations (21.4%) and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (17.5%) are rated as very effective in fighting corruption in the country.

On the other hand, the Local Government (26.9%), the Police (26.3%), the Executive (25.7%), the Judiciary (23%) and the Legislature (22.6%) were rated as least effective in fighting corruption. This is further presented in table 11 below.

Table 11: Effectiveness of Institutions in fighting Corruption (%)					
	Very effective	**Moderately effective**	**Least effective**	**Not effective at all**	**Do not know**
Media	28.60	32.80	10.30	6.80	21.40
Religious Organizations	21.40	36.50	12.80	8.50	20.70
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	17.50	38.10	11.00	6.90	26.50
Civil Society	13.20	29.40	13.50	8.00	35.90
Kenya Human Rights Commission	12.80	29.30	12.10	7.80	38.00
Education	12.20	29.80	12.80	8.20	37.00
Professional Associations	9.60	25.90	13.50	8.70	42.30
Private Sector	8.30	25.60	14.80	9.20	42.10
Labour	8.00	25.20	14.00	9.70	43.10
Judiciary	7.70	26.10	23.60	20.00	22.60
Executive	7.70	24.10	25.70	21.10	21.50
Efficiency Monitoring Unit	7.00	18.20	13.80	10.50	50.60
Legislature	6.80	23.20	22.60	27.60	19.80
Kenya Revenue Authority	6.30	19.80	16.20	14.30	43.40
Local Government	5.50	18.50	26.90	27.20	21.80
Director of Public Prosecution	5.50	16.00	15.80	13.00	49.60
Public Procurement Oversight Authority	5.40	17.00	14.50	11.10	52.10
Police	5.30	13.10	26.30	36.20	19.10
State Law Office	5.30	16.40	16.00	14.10	48.30
Kenya National Audit office	4.70	14.90	14.70	11.80	53.90
Internal Audit Office (Treasury)	4.60	16.20	14.30	11.60	53.40

3.6.3 Effectiveness of Anti-corruption Measures

Prevention of corruption (45.6%), administrative sanctions on public officials (44.2%), mobile clinics (43.1%), building partnerships and coalition with stakeholders in the fight against corruption (40%) and decentralization of Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Offices (40%) were rated as very effective measures of combating corruption as further presented in table 12 below.

Table 12: Effectiveness of Corruption Prevention Measures					
	Very effective	**Moderately effective**	**Least effective**	**Not effective at all**	**Do not know**
Public education/sensitization	34.70	35.10	10.30	5.10	14.80
Mobile Clinics	43.10	31.00	9.10	5.50	11.40
Prosecution of corruption cases	39.00	31.90	11.70	5.40	12.00
Investigations	39.20	31.90	11.70	4.70	12.40
Prevention of corruption	45.60	28.20	8.60	5.80	11.70
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	33.50	37.20	10.50	4.00	14.80
Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption	40.00	32.10	10.60	4.50	12.70
Decentralization	40.00	32.10	9.90	4.00	14.00
Adminstrative sanctions on public officials	44.20	31.90	8.10	2.80	12.90

Further, 61.7 percent of the respondents indicated that investigation is the most effective measure undertaken by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission in the fight against corruption. Other measures rated as effective are; public sensitization (37.2%), asset recovery (26.4%), corruption prevention (8.2%), arresting of corrupt people (5.9%), research and surveys (3.1%), decentralization of offices (2.6%), sanctions on public official (1.7%) and mobile clinics (0.7%).

Over 59 percent of the respondents indicated that the anti-corruption measures put in place by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission have reduced corruption in the country compared to 40.1 percent who had a contrary opinion on the subject.

Among the reasons extended for what should be done to win the fight against corruption are; punishment of corrupt individuals (25%), increase awareness about corruption (15.4%), accountability and transparency in government (14.2%), improved government services (12.9%), corruption reporting (11.5%), decentralization of EACC (5.5%), implementation of the new constitution (7.4%) and voting leaders of integrity (4.3%).

Among those who think anti-corruption measures taken by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission are not effective cite corruption allegations among public leaders (43%), lack of responsibility by public officers (14.2%), government interference with EACC work (14.7%), poor service delivery (5.1%), selective justice (6.3%), corruption within the Judicial system (4.5%) and rising poverty levels (2.1%).

3.6.4 Suggestions to Enhance the Fight against Corruption

Over 53.6 percent of the respondents indicated that they can contribute to the fight against corruption by reporting the incidences of corruption whenever they occur followed by 48.4 percent who said by avoiding or refusing to engage in corruption.

3.7 Education and Sensitization against Corruption

3.7.1 Media Usage

The radio is the most popular source of information on corruption (figure 26). It was cited by 88.6 percent of the respondents that they receive information on corruption through the radio. Other sources mentioned are; television (39.1%), newspapers (29.9%), community meetings (10.6%), church/mosque (9%), banners and posters (5.1%) and public rallies (3.6%).

Figure 26: Media Usage
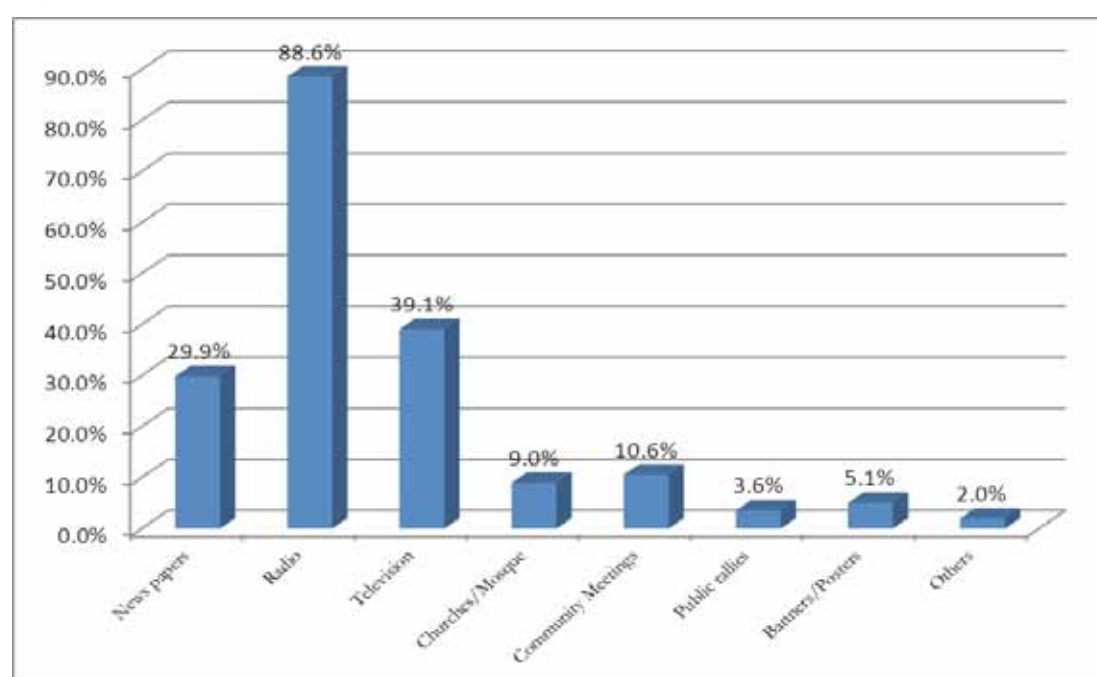
Further, 75.6 of the respondents pointed out that the radio provides the most reliable information on corruption. Other reliable sources of information mentioned are; television (9%), newspapers (6.9%), community meetings (4.5%) and churches/mosque (2.4%).

3.7.2 Radio

The regional/vernacular radio stations are the most listened to in the Country. They account for 39.2 percent of the respondents surveyed followed by Citizen Radio (24.5%), KBC Kiswahili

(11.2%), KISS 100 (4%), Classic FM (3.6%), Q FM (3.6%), Radio Jambo (3.1%), Religious Radio Stations (2.2%), KBC English Service (1.7%) and Easy FM (1.1%).

3.7.3 Newspapers

The Daily Nation Newspaper is the most read newspaper in the country as cited by 61.1 percent of the respondents. It is followed by the Standard Newspaper (20.7%), Taifa Leo Newspaper (11.6%) and the People Daily (1.3%).

3.7.4 Television

The Citizen Television is the most watched TV station in the country with a viewership of 53 percent of the respondents in the Survey. KTN with 16.7 percent of respondents is the second most popular TV station followed by NTV (12.1%), KBC (13.5%) and Pay TV Station DSTV (2.1%).

3.8 National Corruption Perception Index 2011

The 2011 corruption assessment index numbers assume the values between 0 and 10, whereby when the index number is tending towards or closer to 10; this implies that the state of corruption is worsening in society. On the other hand when the index number is tending towards or closer to 0, the society is moving towards or is closer to the ideal of a "corruption-free" society or zero tolerance to corruption. The indices include;

i.   Attitudes towards corruption index include the identification of corruption as a social occurrence, the assessment of its value acceptability and the degree of willingness to make ineffective the norms of legitimate social behavior.

ii. Magnitude of corruption includes the assessment of the level of involvement of public officials in different forms of corrupt behavior as well as the assessment of the levels of transformation of corruption into a behavioral norm (into a socially effective instrument for solving personal problems).

iii. Actor Interaction Corrupt practices includes the activity of the actors, connected with creating a situation for corrupt practices (the exercising of pressure) and the actual act of corrupt behavior.

iv. Expectations of the perspectives on corruption include the assessments of the capabilities of society (its potential) to combat corruption.

From table 13 below, overall 5 in 10 people have experienced corruption in the past one year. Further, 8 in every 10 people think the level of corruption is high and increasing.

Table 13: National Corruption Perception Indicators 2011							
Type of Index	Variable	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Indices	Min	Max
Corruption Pressure	Amount of Pressure	5933	1.13	1.1641	2.8127	0	4
	Tolerance to pressure	3395	.77	.6025	2.5763	0	2
Magnitude of Corruption	Level of corruption	5473	2.61	.6087	8.7009	1	3
	Trends in corruption levels	5434	2.38	.8179	7.9242	1	3
	Corruption among rofessionals	3647	1.25	.7171	3.1287	0	3
	Corruption among Public Officers	4394	1.59	.9784	3.9816	0	3
	Corruption among leaders	4272	1.43	.3883	3.5731	0	3
	Corruption in Public Institutions	3772	2.01	.924	6.7151	1	3
Attitudes towards corruption	Attitudes about Corruption	5919	2.10	.6231	5.2575	1	4
Prevalence	Briber demand	4524	3.060	4.9383	3.0597	0	10
Incidence	Incidence	2200	4.289	4.8236	4.2887	0	10
Number of Times	Number of Times Bribe paid	534	8.990	2.8800	7.4917	0	12
Average Bribe	Average size of Bribe				0.0000		
Service Satisfaction	Service Delivery	4647	2.50	1.1401	4.9961	1	5
Expectations about the Future of Corruption	Willingness to report Corruption	5938	.39	.4888	1.9729	0	1
	Effectiveness of fighting corruption	3769	1.546	.9401	3.8639	1	4
National Corruption Perception index					4.689537		

3.9 Major Challenges Facing the Country

The leading challenge facing the country today is food insecurity as cited by 44.3 percent of the respondents in the Survey. This was followed by inflation (41%), unemployment (26.1%), corruption (24.5%), poverty (19.40%) and water scarcity (13%) as shown in Figure 27 below. These findings differ slightly from those of 2010 Survey where corruption was mentioned by 40.6% of the respondent as the leading challenge facing Kenyans followed by unemployment (35.2%), poverty (34.4%), high cost of living (17.3%), and lack of clean/safe/scarce water supply (14.7%), food insecurity (14.3%), poor medical services (12.1%), insecurity/crime (10.6%), Bad roads (7%) and challenges in the education sector (6.4%).

The 2008 Survey revealed that unfavorable economic conditions characterized by high cost of living cited by 49.5 percent of the respondents was the leading challenge facing the country

followed by poverty (42.5%), unemployment (32.1%), food insecurity (25.9%), corruption (18%) and lack of clean and safe drinking water (15.6%).

Figure 27: Major Challenges facing the Country today (2011)
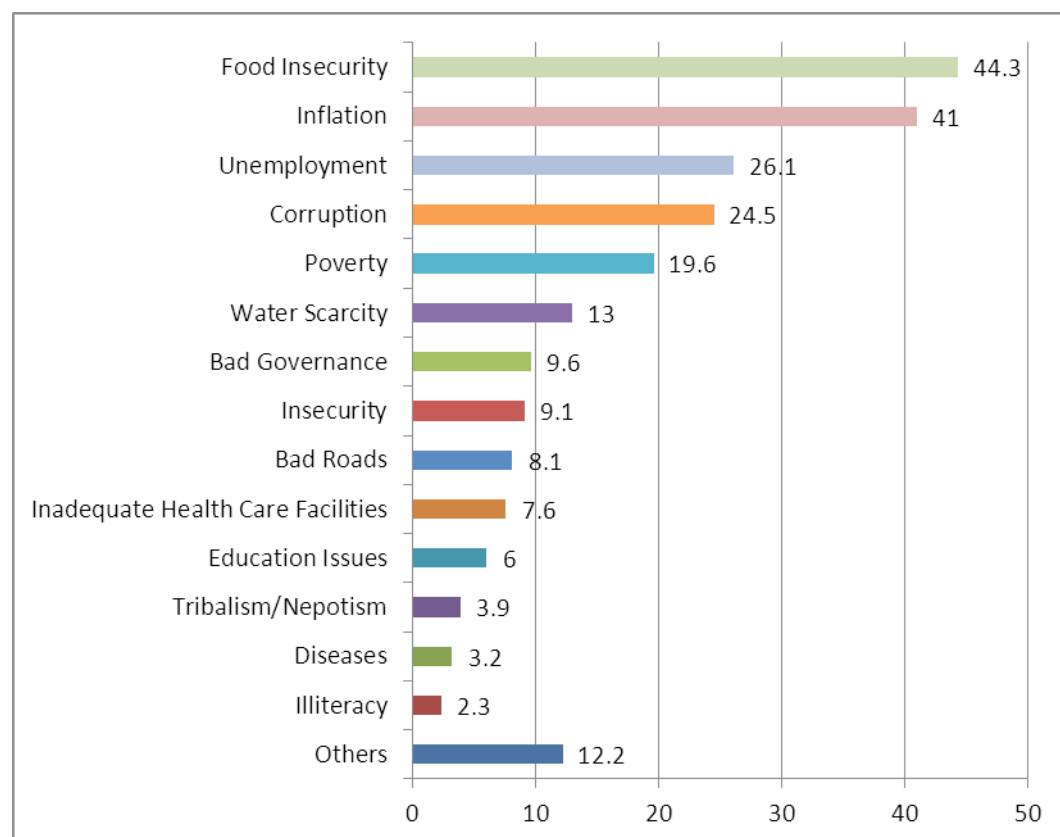
4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION

The importance of a concerted national effort to combat and prevent corruption cannot be overemphasized. The 2011 National Corruption Perception Survey measures the extent and magnitude of corruption in Kenya. The Survey, which is comprehensive in reach, provides reliable information, on the level of corruption.

This Survey captured diverse opinions on various aspects of corruption in Kenya. Among the areas covered include: (i) effects of corruption, trend and patterns; (ii) effectiveness of anti-corruption policies and measures; (iv) capacities of national institutions to address the problem of corruption; (v) corruption reporting; and (vi) Sources of information on corruption among others.

Overall, the level of corruption in the country is high and is increasing. This requires concerted efforts from all the stakeholders to reverse this trend. Respondents in this survey identified the reasons that make them to engage in corruption. Among the reasons cited are seeking employment, to obtain government services, to avoid following official procedures, seeking health services, and seeking help from the police. Consequently, the Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Basic and Primary Education, Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons and the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation are listed as most prone to corruption. Subsequently while seeking services, one is likely to encounter corruption among the Regular Police, National Registration Bureau, Provincial Administration, Traffic Police, Government Hospitals, Local Authorities, Lands and the Judiciary.

Reporting of corruption allegations and incidences to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission is still very low. Although a big proportion of Kenyans are willing to report allegations and incidences of corruption if they witness them happening, this does not translate to actual reporting of such cases. Among the impediments for those willing to report incidences of corruption are; proximity/accessibility, lack of knowledge on where to report and fear of victimization.

On service delivery, the proportion of Kenyans visiting public offices for services is high. The most sought services being medical attention, identification documents including passport,

identity card, birth and death certificates, resolve land issues, education services and police help. Close to a third of service seekers are asked to pay a bribe in which close to a half comply. The average bribe stood at Kshs. 3,251.78 in 2011.

The Ministry of Roads ranks as the most improved in service delivery. In the same vein, the Ministry of Education and Public Health and Sanitation are singled out as providing better and timely services. The Media, Religious Organizations and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission stand out as very effective in fighting corruption in the country. Preventive measures, administrative sanctions, awareness mobile clinics and involvement of partners and stakeholders in the fight against corruption are hailed as the most effective in managing graft in the country.

From the above observations, the following recommendations can be made;

i. Speed up efforts to adopt a comprehensive Anti-Corruption Policy aiming at strengthening the implementation of anti-corruption measures. The Programme should build on an analysis of the patterns of corruption in the country. It should propose focused anti-corruption measures or plans for selected institutions and have a balanced approach of repressive and preventive measures. The Programme should also encompass effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

ii. Enhance involvement and participation of the general public, religious organizations as well as representatives of the private sector / business community and the media in the fight against corruption.

iii. Conduct awareness campaigns and organize training for the general public on where to report incidences of corruption.

iv. Provide necessary feedback and advice to all persons who report allegations of corruption to the Commission.

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6.0 **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics

Province and Place of Residence	%	Household Income	%
Rift Valley	18.0	Below Kshs. 1,000	4.0
Central	13.7	Kshs. 1,001 - 5, 000	22.4
Eastern	13.7	Kshs. 5,001- 10,000	17.4
Nyanza	13.4	Kshs. 10,001 - 25, 000	15.7
Nairobi	12.2	Kshs. 25,001 - 50,000	5.9
Western	11.7	Kshs. 50,001 - 75, 000	1.4
Coast	10.5	Over Kshs.75,001	2.3
North Eastern	6.8	Not Stated	31.0
		Household Status of Respondent	
Residence		Head of Household	55.5
Urban	34.2	Spouse	33.0
Rural	65.8	Child	9.9
Gender		Other	1.7
Male	53.2	Marital Status	
Female	46.8	Single	17.8
First Language		Married	77.1
Kikuyu	20.2	Widowed	3.9
Luhya	12.9	Divorced/Separated	1.2
Luo	12.0	Highest Level of Education	
Kalenjin	10.6	None	15.3
Kamba	8.1	Primary	38.2
Somali	6.1	Post primary Training	5.3
Miji Kenda	6.1	Secondary	28.3
Meru	4.5	Tertiary College	8.9
Kisii	4.4	University	3.4
Borana	2.8	Post Graduate Degree	0.6
Taita	1.6	Religion	
Maasai	1.4	Christianity	82.3
Turkana	1.3	Islam	14.7
Embu	1.1	Hindu	0.6
Teso	1.0	Other	2.4
Others	5.2		
Not Stated	.9		

Occupation		Age of Respondent	
Farmer	30.5	Below 18 Years	.1
Businessman/Woman	21.3	18 - 24	16.6
Housewife	9.6	25 - 29	16.7
Professional	8.8	30 - 34	15.6
Laborer	7.9	35 - 39	12.9
Technical worker	5.6	40 - 44	10.2
Student	5.4	45 - 49	8.3
Domestic Worker	2.1	50 - 54	6.0
Pastoralist	1.9	55 - 59	3.9
Other	6.8	60 - 64	3.6
		Over 65 Years	6.0

Appendix 2: Bribery Demands by County

	County	Bribery Demand (%)			County	Bribery Demand (%)
1	Samburu	5.6		24	Baringo	26.7
2	West Pokot	11.1		25	Vihiga	27.6
3	Marsabit	11.8		26	Machakos	28.0
4	Isiolo	14.7		27	Wajir	28.0
5	Marakwet	15.6		28	Mombasa	28.6
6	Tana River	16.1		29	Lamu	28.9
7	Laikipia	16.3		30	UasinGishu	30.4
8	Kitui	16.4		31	Nyandarua	31.0
9	Bomet	17.0		32	Transzoia	31.3
10	Homa Bay	18.0		33	Turkana	31.8
11	Narok	18.4		34	Nyeri	32.0
12	Kajiado	18.7		35	Makueni	33.3
13	Kericho	19.1		36	Migori	35.4
14	Nairobi	20.2		37	Murang'a	35.9
15	Kwale	21.2		38	Nakuru	36.2
16	Kisumu	21.6		39	Taita Taveta	36.3
17	Embu	22.5		40	Thika	37.9
18	Garissa	23.3		41	Mandera	38.5
19	Siaya	24.8		42	Kisii Central	39.8
20	Nandi	25.0		43	Bungoma	43.3
21	Kilifi	25.7		44	Kirinyaga	45.0
22	Kakamega	25.9		45	Nyamira	49.3
23	Busia	26.2		46	Nithi	51.6
				47	Meru Central	52.7

Appendix 3: Bribery Incidence by County

	County	Bribery Incidence (%)			County	Bribery Incidence (%)
1	West Pokot	0.0		24	Marakwet	50.0
2	Samburu	0.0		25	Kajiado	50.0
3	Isiolo	3.4		26	Siaya	51.7
4	Marsabit	7.9		27	Narok	52.2
5	Kitui	10.4		28	Homa Bay	54.5
6	Wajir	10.4		29	Kilifi	54.8
7	Garissa	14.1		30	Meru Central	55.7
8	Tana River	18.2		31	Transzoia	56.3
9	Mandera	19.0		32	Kakamega	56.8
10	Nairobi	29.1		33	Murang'a	57.7
11	Mombasa	30.0		34	Thika	59.2
12	Baringo	38.5		35	Kisii Central	59.2
13	Machakos	39.1		36	Busia	59.3
14	Laikipia	40.0		37	Bomet	60.0
15	Kwale	40.7		38	Kisumu	62.5
16	Taita Taveta	41.2		39	Nakuru	63.2
17	Lamu	41.7		40	Kericho	66.7
18	Embu	42.1		41	Nyandarua	68.4
19	Kirinyaga	45.0		42	Nyamira	69.4
20	UasinGishu	45.0		43	Migori	71.4
21	Nithi	47.1		44	Makueni	81.0
22	Bungoma	47.5		45	Nandi	81.8
23	Nyeri	48.1		46	Turkana	85.7
				47	Vihiga	88.2

Appendix 4: Average Bribe by County

	County	Bribe (Kshs)			County	Bribe (Kshs)
1	West Pokot	0.00		24	Taita Taveta	2,033.33
2	Samburu	0.00		25	Nyandarua	2,053.53
3	Isiolo	0.00		26	Kisii Central	2,219.60
4	Garissa	422.22		27	Bomet	2,316.67
5	Kitui	500.00		28	Thika	2,510.56
6	Marsabit	540.00		29	Homa Bay	2,603.33
7	UasinGishu	628.57		30	Baringo	2,737.50
8	Machakos	833.33		31	Makueni	2,757.50
9	Vihiga	884.62		32	Mombasa	3,022.73
10	Turkana	938.33		33	Nyamira	3,407.50
11	Tana River	1050.00		34	Meru Central	3,598.67
12	Siaya	1135.71		35	Mandera	4,123.53
13	Wajir	1187.50		36	Bungoma	4,363.89
14	Nithi	1200.00		37	Lamu	4,460.00
15	Kajiado	1228.57		38	Kericho	4,546.67
16	Narok	1272.73		39	Murang'a	4,847.86
17	Kakamega	1295.65		40	Migori	5,715.71
18	Laikipia	1300.00		41	Kirinyaga	6,156.67
19	Kilifi	1330.77		42	Marakwet	6,500.00
20	Nandi	1377.78		43	Kwale	6,966.67
21	Nyeri	1750.00		44	Transzoia	7,731.88
22	Nakuru	1827.27		45	Nairobi	8,010.83
23	Busia	1963.64		46	Kisumu	8,957.14
				47	Embu	9,166.67

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