



# **NATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY**

**Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC)**

**Directorate of Research, Education, Policy and Preventive Services (REPPS)**

**June 2006**



## **FOREWORD**

Since the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission became operational in September 2004, we have made every effort to ensure we underpin our strategies and programs on sound research. We also hope to enrich governance research conducted by other organizations and researchers. Many stakeholders in the fight against corruption will depend on such information for meaningful programming. The Commission's mandate in the fight against corruption implies that it shall also provide leadership in information gathering and dissemination to be accessed by all stakeholders and other interested parties.

Although corruption has for long been a major development issue in this country and indeed the world over, research in this field still remains scant. The National Corruption Perception Survey conducted by the Commission therefore provides baseline information to guide our programs and for use by other players. It is our hope that the report will inform programmes and activities which will invariably improve the lives of Kenyans. The information provided by this study which will be conducted annually may therefore be useful in developing indicators and benchmarks for measurement of progress in the fight against corruption in the years to come.

The study was designed to be comprehensive and representative enough covering all the eight provinces. In each province sample districts were scientifically selected leading to a total of 21 districts across the country . Both rural and urban areas were covered. Strict professional standards were observed in the process of the Survey. The findings depict corruption as perceived by Kenyans from all walks of life, and are therefore useful for all sectors in refocusing our strategies for fighting the malady of corruption. It is our intention that in addition to these annual Perception Surveys, other operational studies will be undertaken to build the necessary knowledge base on governance for practical reference.

I find it necessary to formally release this Report to stakeholders and the general



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public at this point in time because we think the findings of this study should provide useful food for thought for those planning programs and developing policies on governance and anti-corruption.

I wish to record our appreciation to all the respondents and researchers and their assistants for enabling the study to succeed. We also welcome whoever finds the information in this study useful to fully utilize it for the public good, while reference to it will only be limited to formal acknowledgement of the source.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A. Ringera", is written below the text.

**Justice Aaron Ringera**  
**Director/Chief Executive**  
**Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

As part of efforts to ensure effective implementation of government development policies and to improve welfare of citizens, a number of countries are now focusing on improving governance and fighting corruption, including reducing rent-seeking opportunities in public sector. As is the case in many progressive countries, Kenya has since 2003 implemented a number of governance related reforms, including enactment of various legislations to ensure efficient and transparent use of public resources and the establishment of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission. It is in this regard that the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission was established under The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (2003) for the purposes of: (i) investigating corruption and economic crime; (ii) preventing corruption; and (iii) educating the public on corruption.

As part of an initiative to fully understand the nature and extent of corruption in Kenya and to develop a baseline information platform for purposes of measuring progress in its anti-corruption efforts, the Commission in 2005 embarked on conducting annual corruption perception survey covering households, key informants and focus group discussion. The survey results are expected to provide useful information on corruption dynamics and feedback on implementation of various anti-corruption programs countrywide. The survey also identifies and zones ‘hot spots’ in the public sector including ministries and departments within which corruption is particularly perceived to be severe.

The main aim of the survey was to help the Commission in understanding the nature, form, extent and intensity and the places where corruption occur and to provide baseline information on corruption. The survey focused on aspects of corruption including anti-corruption policies and measures; effects and causes 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. It was expected that through the survey, a knowledge base for the formulation of anti-corruption strategies would be

developed, including raising awareness on types, levels, causes, costs, gaps and challenges associated with corruption.

The major findings of the survey are:

- That besides poverty and unemployment, corruption is one of the major problems currently facing the country and majority of Kenyans are aware of corruption, its causes and how to combat it. The results confirm the 2003 perception survey that bribery is the leading form of corruption. The survey highlights various causes of corruption as perceived by Kenyans to include; greed, poverty, poor remuneration, unemployment, high cost of living, poor leadership and lack of control and accountability among others. All Kenyans concur that corruption whether petty or grand corruption is very harmful to the society especially through its adverse effects on socio-economic development fronts. Appropriate development strategies should be implemented to address poverty and corruption in Kenya.
- Kenyans are of the opinion that police stations, Government offices, health facilities, provincial administration and local authorities offices as the main corruption breeding grounds. Effective anti-corruption measures, including reforming policies, legislative framework, systems, procedures and practices, should therefore be targeted towards addressing corruption in such institutions. In addition, strict Code of Conduct should be developed and enforced in all key institutions currently prone to corruption, while those found to be involved in corrupt practices should be punished severely to deter others.
- Kenyans have confidence in the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission in the fight against corruption. The Kenyan people are very optimistic and believe that anti-corruption efforts currently being

expended will continue. To this end, they perceive KACC as an effective institution in combating corruption. KACC should decentralize its corruption reporting and monitoring functions countrywide, while also conducting anti-corruption empowerment as part of its efforts to enlist public support towards the fight against corruption in Kenya.

- Based on their personal experiences, friends, relatives, media, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, politicians and places of worship, a large section of Kenyans are happy with the anti-corruption efforts, which they believe have resulted in reduced level of corruption in the country over the last one year. Kenyans also believe that corruption levels in Government schools, education office, Government hospitals and Registration of Births and Deaths have improved while Police, Local Authorities and Provincial Administration have deteriorated. Continued efforts should be expended to address corruption in public institutions as part of efforts to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of government policies.
- Kenyans perceive Office of the President and in particular, the Provincial Administration and Internal Security as the most corrupt ministry followed by Ministry of Health, Local Government and Lands and Housing. Institutions/departments perceived as the most corrupt are police, local authorities, provincial administration Government health facilities and lands offices. Systems, procedures and processes underpinning public service delivery in these institutions should be simplified and modernized to reduce rent-seeking opportunities.
- Those who engage in corruption are largely driven by perceived benefits accruing from act of corruption and are least scared of punishment. These incentive structures should be reversed, including



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through recovery of all benefits acquired through corruption and strictly enforcing anti-corruption legislations.

- Despite negative opinion on punishment by those engaged in corruption, Kenyans still believe that enforcement of anti-corruption laws remains some of the most effective measures in combating corruption. Other effective measures cited are enhancing accountability and transparency, establishment of reporting channels and public education. Besides further developing the institutional capacity of investigating and prosecuting agencies, efforts should be made towards developing integrity by reforming procedures and practices of public and private sector institutions and empowering Kenyans to actively participate in the fight against corruption.
- Corruption distorts efficiency in public service delivery. Public service delivery in the country is not satisfactory and the findings show that 30.5 % of the people who seek public service pay bribes. Kenyans pay on average KShs.1,689 as bribe annually, while the annual cost of a bribe is Kshs 3,185. Bribe payment also varies with income levels, with the richer shouldering a higher burden of bribe cost of which about half is bribery demanded by public officials. While anti-corruption reforms in the public should be deepened, similar efforts, including strict enforcement of corporate governance standards should be implemented for the private sector.
- Although Kenyans are aware of corruption, where it occurs and its adverse effects to economic development and society, majority have no idea where to report corruption cases, while for those who have idea, the main corruption reporting channels known are the police and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC). More than half (52 %) of Kenyans do not know where to report corruption. Kenyans cite a number of reasons for not reporting corruption cases,



which include: not knowing where to report, no action will be taken; fear of victimization and everybody is corrupt. Efforts should be made to encourage Kenyans to report corruption. To this end, institutions responsible should develop clear procedures and channels for communication, and reporting as well as protecting whistle blowers.

- The survey identified major sources of information, which could be used by the Government and the Commission to disseminate anti- corruption information. Media remains the most popular source of information on corruption among Kenyans. Anti-corruption agencies should therefore build strong partnership with the media in their fight against corruption.

The survey findings, besides providing knowledge base on corruption in Kenya, also help in building consensus among stakeholders involved in the fight against corruption. The government, civil society, and the private sector will be expected to use the survey findings to debate alternative strategies for institutional reforms aimed at improving governance and fighting corruption in Kenya. Such an objective empirical analysis of the corruption also significantly helps in refocusing all anti-corruption strategies towards meeting the public expectations. In addition, the survey results serve as a baseline against which the effects of the anti-corruption action plans initiatives would be evaluated over time.

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## ACRONYMS

KACC	-	Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission
PPPS	-	Probability Proportionate to Population Size
KACA	-	Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority
ACPU	-	Anti- Corruption Police Unit
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
ASAL	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
NGO	-	Non –Governmental Organization
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
KRA	-	Kenya Revenue Authority
KPA	-	Kenya Ports Authority
NHIF	-	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSSF	-	National Social Security Fund
KNCHR	-	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
NACCSC	-	National Anti- Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
EMU	-	Efficiency Monitoring Unit
PCLAJ	-	Parliamentary committee on Legal and Administration of Justice
PAC	-	Public Accounts Committee
PIC	-	Public Investment Committee
OP	-	Office of the President



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The need to improve governance and fight corruption has recently gained prominence in developing countries as part of efforts to ensure effective implementation of government development policies and to improve welfare of citizens. While broader governance challenges continue to adversely impact development efforts, corruption and rent-seeking opportunities in public sector remain a major impediment to the achievement of development goals in many developing countries. As is the case in many progressive countries, Kenya has since 2003 implemented a number of governance related reforms, including enactment of various legislations to ensure efficient, and transparent use of public resources and the establishment of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission.

The Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission is established under The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act of 2003 for the purposes of: (i) investigating corruption and economic crime; (ii) preventing corruption; and (iii) educating the public on corruption. To build its institutional capacity for effective enforcement of the anti-corruption law and to cultivate a culture of zero-tolerance to corruption in Kenya, the Commission has formulated a Strategic Plan whose implementation is expected to impact positively on Kenya's development outcomes by, among others: (i) improving governance, transparency and accountability and efficiency in public affairs management; (ii) improving service delivery by public sector through implementation of anti-corruption reforms; and (iii) mobilizing the public support to collectively fight corruption and participate in public affairs.

As part of an initiative to fully understand the nature and extent of corruption in Kenya and to develop a baseline information platform for purposes of measuring progress in its anti-corruption efforts, the Commission will be conducting annual corruption perception surveys. The survey results will provide useful information on corruption dynamics and feedback on implementation of anti-corruption

programs countrywide. The surveys also identifies and zones ‘hot spots’ in the public sector including ministries and departments within which corruption is particularly perceived to be severe. It is in view of these that the Commission conducted a perception survey in October/November 2005. The main aim of the survey was to help understand the nature, form, extent and intensity and the places where corruption occur and to provide baseline information on corruption.

### **1.1 Objectives**

The overall objective of the survey was to document and analyse the nature and interpretation of corrupt practices as encountered by the public. The survey is expected to inform public debate on corruption and provide a contextual analysis of the impact of corruption on public affairs. The survey also illustrates how the public experience, conceptualise and act upon corrupt practices in the country. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- Establish the status of corruption in the country,
- Determine corruption perception levels and variations,
- Establish attitudes and beliefs about corruption,
- Assess the trend and pattern of corruption and corrupt practices,
- Describe and analyze how the public experience and interpret corrupt practices,
- Analyse how the public respond to corrupt practices,
- Assess the effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives in the country
- Propose anti-corruption strategies based on research findings,
- Disseminate survey findings to all stakeholders to inform anti-corruption strategies and programming.

The survey focused on aspects of corruption including anti-corruption policies and measures; effects and causes 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. It was expected that through the survey, a knowledge base for the formulation of anti-corruption strategies would be developed, including raising awareness on types, levels, causes, costs, gaps and challenges associated with corruption.

The survey findings, besides providing knowledge base on corruption in Kenya, will help in building consensus among stakeholders involved in the fight against corruption. The government, civil society, and the private sector will be expected to use the survey findings to debate alternative strategies for institutional reforms aimed at improving governance and fighting corruption in Kenya. Such an objective empirical analysis of the corruption dynamics would significantly help in focusing all anti-corruption strategies towards meeting the public expectations. In addition, the survey results will serve as a baseline against which the effects of the anti-corruption action plans initiatives would be evaluated over time. Given that it consolidates a wide range of information from the households, key informants and focus group discussions, the survey results have significantly informed the formulation of the Commission Strategic Plan, including the developed of various programmes.

## **1.2 Methodology**

### **1.2.1 Introduction**

The National Corruption Perception Survey field survey was longitudinal and used a variety of methods:

- A representative nation-wide questionnaire survey with 3,312 respondents drawn from 21 sampled districts in all 8 provinces,
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with community leaders and interest groups

- In-depth interviews with key informants

### **1.2.2 Sampling Frame**

The sampling frame for the National Corruption Perception Survey was developed from the 1999 Population and Housing Census and necessary population changes adjusted.

### **1.2.3 Target**

The study was conducted among households. The principle respondent was the household head and in his/her absence, the next senior most member of the household aged above 18 years was interviewed.

### **1.2.4 Stratification**

The National Corruption Perception Survey covered all the eight provinces of Kenya. The sample was further sub-stratified into urban and rural segments, which also formed the domain of the survey. This enabled the selection of a sample that provided representative sample for the survey.

### **1.2.5 Sample Design**

The survey adopted multi-stage sampling methods, which allowed stratification of sample along area and residential locality as well as random sampling conducted with probability proportionate to population size (PPPS). This approach enabled the survey to capture the heterogeneous nature of Kenyans and the diverse shades of opinions among the people thus ensuring that salient ethnic groups/languages were not left out from the sample. The use of PPPS technique ensured that large or more populated geographic units have proportionately greater probability of being selected in the sample.

The sample selection process sought to select primary sampling units (PSU), households as starting points and individual respondents in a random manner. This was carried out so as to give everyone an equal chance of being included in

the sample.

- The first sampling stage categorised the target population along strata delineated along provinces. Appropriate samples were allocated to each province depending on the weight of population size (as illustrated in Table 1). Distribution of sample per province was calculated using different population weights for sample size of 3,300 as per 1999 Population and Housing Census with limited variations to allow for regional comparisons. The regional samples were large enough to allow regional analysis for comparison and specific regional information.

**Table 1: Sample distribution**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>Number of Rural Households Selected</i>	<i>Number of Urban Households Selected</i>	<i>Total Sample Allocated</i>
<b>Nairobi</b>	8.51	-	282	282
<b>Coast</b>	9.27	115	192	307
<b>Western</b>	10.66	282	71	353
<b>Nyanza</b>	13.98	326	137	463
<b>Central</b>	13.71	365	89	454
<b>Eastern</b>	15.25	397	108	505
<b>North Eastern</b>	5.65	96	91	187
<b>Rift Valley</b>	22.98	550	211	761
<b>Total</b>	100.00	2131	1181	3312

Source: Own computation from Government of Kenya, National Population and Housing Census, 1999.

- The second stage involved developing strata along the District and the Divisions followed by drawing random samples of number of households within the sub locations, while,
- The last stage involved drawing random samples of respondents from statistically distributed sampling households. The starting points of sampling within each sub location were randomly drawn, with every 10<sup>th</sup> household/homestead being interviewed for the study. The interviewer interviewed the head of household and in his absence the next senior most member of that household aged between 18 years and above.

### **1.2.6 Coverage**

Due to logistical difficulties in reaching most of parts of the Arid and Semi-Arid areas, only Garissa District in North Eastern Province was covered. All the provinces were covered with further sub-stratification of rural and urban areas included in order to capture those opinions as mentioned above.

### **1.2.7 Allocation of the Sample to the Strata**

As already indicated in the foregoing., each province constituted a stratum. The method of proportional allocation of the sample in stratified sampling was used in the allocation of sample households to the strata. A brief illustration of the strategy used in the allocation of the sample of households to the strata is illustrated below:

If  $M_h$  is the total number of households in the h-th stratum, then if  $m_h$  is the total number of households to be allocated to the h-th stratum and  $m$  the total number of households to be covered in the entire survey such that

$$\sum m_h = m \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Then 
$$m_h = \frac{M_h \cdot m}{N}$$

Where: N is the population size

Thus  $m_h$  will be the number of households allocated to the h-th stratum

### 1.2.8 Selection of the Households for Interview

In each household the household head was interviewed. In case the household head was not present, the next senior most member of the household based on age was interviewed.

### 1.2.9 Research instruments

A questionnaire based on the objectives of the study combining both pre-coded and open-ended questions was developed and pre-tested in Nairobi and Thika and necessary modifications made. Past perception and baseline surveys research instruments by KACA, ACPU and from other countries were reviewed and relevant issues included in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was structured to seek information on; Demography; General information; Status of Corruption in the Country; Attitudes and Beliefs on corruption; Corruption Levels; and Trends and Patterns of corruption practices. Others are; Public Response to Corrupt Practices; Effectiveness of existing Anti - Corruption Initiatives; Public Experience and Interpretation of Corrupt Practices; and Suggestions for Anti-Corruption Strategies. A Focus Group Discussion/Key Informant Interview guide based on the objectives of the study was developed and administered among interest groups.

### **1.2.10 Training**

Training was conducted to research assistants covering: (i) instrument administration, (ii) interview techniques, (iii) procedures and skills, (iv) importance of the survey and (v) research process. The training which took three days, focused on specific objectives including:-

- Familiarization of research assistants with the questionnaire format
- Ensure understanding of all questions
- Understanding of probing options
- Relevance of questions to the general objectives of the survey
- How to record information
- Remind them of good behaviour in the field /integrity

### **1.2.11 Pre-Testing**

Pre-testing, or pilot testing, formed an important part of the survey process. The questionnaire was administered in Nairobi and Thika District as part of the pre-testing to ensure that the survey questions are right, make sense, and the instrument is working correctly. It also permitted us to make final checks on the questionnaire, and ensure that respondents understand the directions and instructions on questionnaire. The pre-test had also another purpose of modifying the questionnaire as well as ascertaining the effectiveness of the training, which was conducted for supervisors and enumerators. The pre-testing was conducted soon after the training was, in addition, used to determine the time necessary for the interview and identify interviewer's recording difficulties.

## **1.3 Data Collection**

The process of data collection started immediately after training of research assistants. Experienced research assistants administered questionnaires using



face-to-face interviews in the households. The researchers fielded the questions and completed the questionnaires themselves. And the survey fieldwork was conducted within a period of 20 days between 20<sup>th</sup> October and 8<sup>th</sup> November 2005. There were nine teams each comprising 4-6 research assistants, with one supervisor from the Commission and a driver. The Teams were organized based on districts and provinces. Experienced team leaders were chosen to closely supervise the data collection exercise to ensure quality data collection. Apart from field supervision on data collection, the Commission officers coordinated the review of filled questionnaires daily and made arrangements for fall back where necessary. In total, 43 research assistants and 12 supervisors participated in survey fieldwork.

#### **1.4 Data Processing**

The data entry screen was prepared immediately after data collection. This was possible after the development of a code sheet, which enabled the data entry screen to be pre-tested using data from the initial dummy coding of the code sheet. Research assistants were then trained in-house on data coding and entry. The data was accurately coded and checked using a code sheet developed by the supervisors. Ten percent (10 %) of all coded data were double-checked to ensure quality control. Correctly coded questionnaires were entered into the computer using CSPRO software and about 10% of the correctly completed questionnaires were validated and consistency test done that ensured quality control. Statistical software of SPSS and STATA were then used in data analysis.

#### **1.5 Focus Group Discussions**

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as a qualitative method was used to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and ideas on corruption. Eight FGDs, each consisting of 6 –12 people were organised countrywide focusing on two (2) types of groups, i.e policy implementers (public officials) and civil society officials. Key issues discussed during FGDs were: (i) major problems

facing the country; (ii) status of corruption in the country; (iii) corruption perceptions; (iv) attitudes and beliefs on corruption; (v) corruption trends and patterns; (vi) effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives in the country; (vii) information dissemination; and (viii) anti-corruption strategies

### **1.6 Key Informant Interviews**

Interviews with identified key informants were conducted to clarify basic issues of the research as well as tease out information, which was otherwise not readily available. About 16 key informants were interviewed.

### **1.7 Organization of the Report**

The survey report is organized into 11 sections. While Section 1 introduces the report, Section 2 describes the characteristics of the survey population and Section 3 explains the general perceptions. Sections 4, 5 and 6 analyses perceptions on corruption, trends and patterns of corruption and experiences with corruption respectively. Section 7 looks at the corruption reporting while Section 8 explores information on corruption. Section 9 examines the effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives and Section 10 gives public suggestions on anti-corruption strategies. Section 11 concludes the report and gives recommendations.

## **2.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION**

This section provides information on the demographic characteristics of the people interviewed in the survey. The analysis focused on age, level of education, occupation of the respondent, religion, income status, employment status, level of urbanization and sex. Such information is indeed crucial for the development of anti-corruption strategies and effective targeting of various corruption prevention programs. However, it should be noted that respondents' socio-economic background may influence their knowledge and opinions on corruption issues (for detailed analysis of the characteristics of the population, see Appendix Table 1, which summarizes the findings of the socio-demographic characteristics of the study).

### **2.1 Respondents**

The sample population was 3,312 households spread across the eight provinces in the country. Various background characteristics of the respondents were captured among them rural/urban, gender, age, education, household expenditure, income levels, main occupation, employment status and religion. It should, however, be noted that knowledge, and opinions may differ across these various background and characteristics of the respondents.

### **2.2 Rural/Urban Distribution**

The perception survey, which covered most of the major towns in the country, used the census classification of the rural and urban areas as a basis for establishing the corruption perception in the whole country. It found out that about 35.7 % of the sample population was urban while 64.3 percent were rural, which was in line with the national population distribution.

### **2.3 Household Status**

On the question to respondents on their relationship with the head of household, over 63 percent of the respondents reported that they were the household heads,

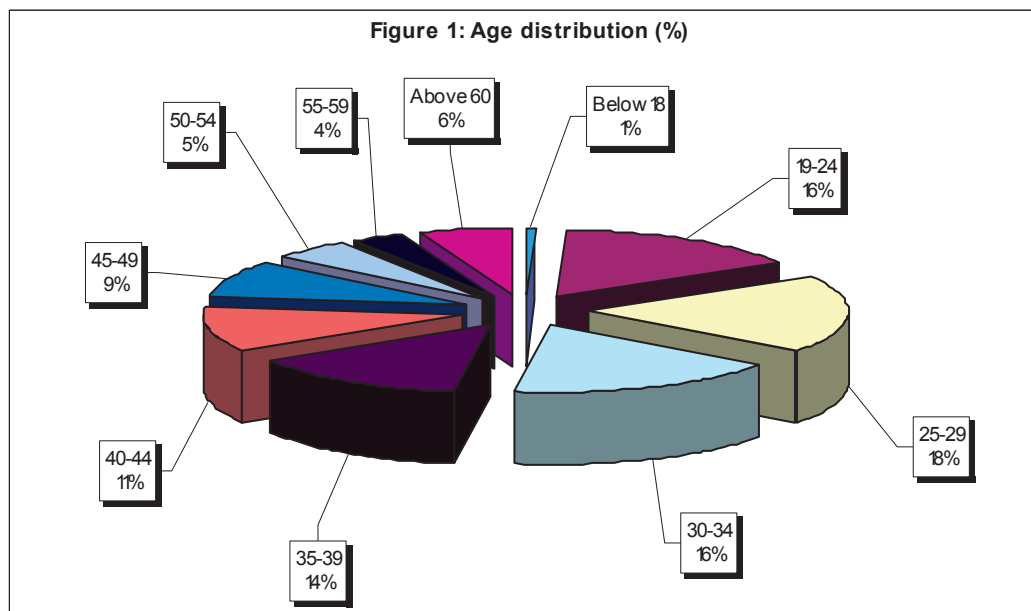
24.1 percent were spouses, 11.5 percent were children aged over 18 years while 1.2 percent were other relatives.

### 2.4 Sex Distribution

The main focus of the household respondent in the survey was the head of the household, and whenever the head of the household was not available, the spouse or any adult person was interviewed instead. The overall results indicated a distribution of 35 and 65 percent for female and male respectively, while the distribution across region had little variation with majority male respondents – 67 and 64 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

### 2.5 Age Distribution

The age of the respondent was captured in 10 aggregated categories; below 18 being the lowest and above 60 the highest age category. Ninety (90) percent of the respondents were aged between 19 and 54 years. People aged below 35 years were the largest proportion of those interviewed and comprised 52.3 percent while people aged above 60 years comprised only 5.8 percent of the sample.

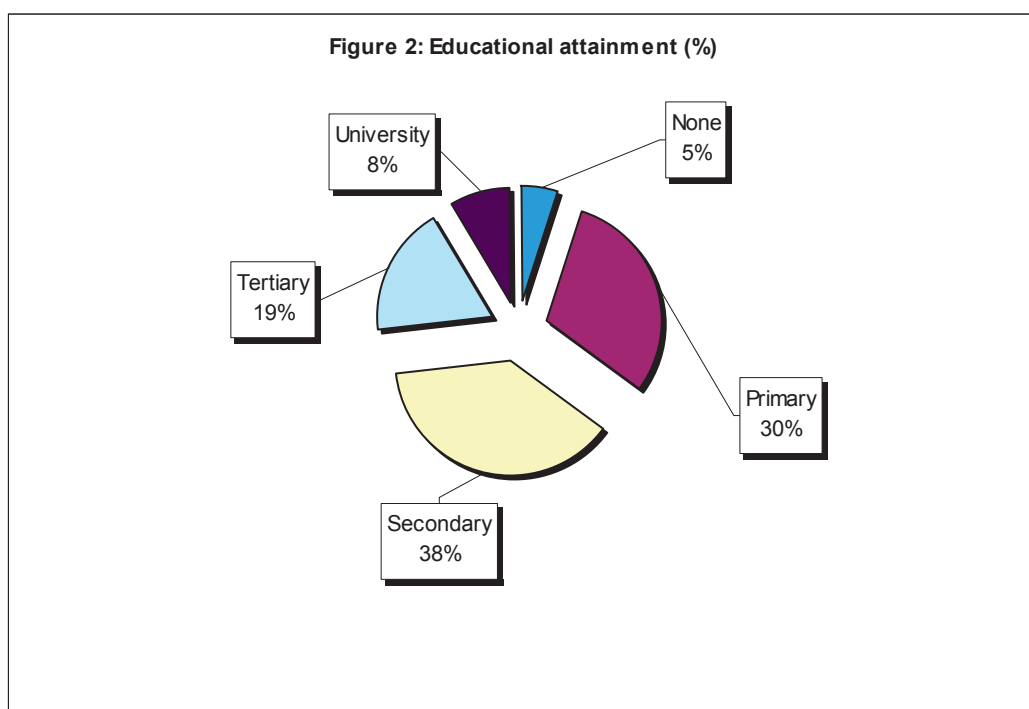


## 2.6 Marital Status

On the question of marital status, over 73 percent of the respondents were married while 23 percent were single. The widowed constituted 2.8 percent while the divorced and separated comprised less than 1 percent of the sample.

## 2.7 Education

The survey collected information on respondents' educational attainment by scoring the highest level of education on a five-category scale covering: (i) primary; (ii) secondary; (iii) tertiary; and (iv) university education. Majority of the respondents (95%) had at least attained primary level of education. A large proportion of the respondents (37.9 %) had completed secondary or high school education while 30.0 percent had completed primary education. It is further observed that college/tertiary level education was attained by 18.8 percent of the respondents and only about 5.1 percent had no formal education.



## **2.8 Religion**

On the distribution of the population by religion, the survey established that a large proportion of the respondents were Christians comprising 87.9 percent, while the Muslims comprised 10.9 percent and others, including Hindus, African Traditional Religion, Atheists and Buddhists, comprised a negligible proportion of 1.2 percent.

## **2.9 Occupation of Household Heads**

To establish the main occupation of the household heads, various categories of occupation were covered by the survey. The main ones included: (i) business; (ii) farming; (iii) professionals; (iv) domestic workers; and (v) pastoralist. From the survey results, it was established that the majority of respondents were business people, farmers and professionals. The survey findings show that 24.1 percent and 25.7 percent of respondents were professionals/technical workers and business people respectively. The least occupation reported was pastoralists as few Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) districts were covered by the survey. About 22 percent of the respondents were farmers while labourers comprised 6.5 percent and students 4.8 percent.

## **2.10 Employment Status**

On employment status, about 40.8 percent of the respondents reported that they were self-employed, 21.4 percent were in formal employment while 17.7 percent were in informal employment (for details, see Appendix table 1). Over 11 percent were unemployed while students comprised 4.0 percent of the sample. On average, the respondents had a work experience of 11.7 years.

## **2.11 Employment Sector**

The employment by sector was reported by the respondents to largely comprise of the private sector (53.2 %), with only 15.7 percent of the respondents reporting employment in the public sector while 1.1 percent in the NGOs.

## **2.12 Household Incomes**

Household income is generally used to assess household socio-economic status, and information on household income was captured under seven categories, with the lowest being household income below Kshs. 1,000, while the highest being income above Kshs. 75,001. The survey result reported that about 59 percent of the respondents have a monthly household income of Kshs. 10,000 or less, while 5 percent have a monthly household income of more than Kshs. 50,000. Overall, about a third of the respondents earn between Kshs. 1,001-5,000 a month, 25.6 percent earn between Kshs. 10,001 – 25, 000 while 24.9 percent earn Kshs 5,001 – 10,000 a month. About 4 percent did not state their monthly income.

Pastoralists, labourers, farmers and domestic workers have a lower monthly income compared to business people, technician, and professionals. About 58%, 51%, 47%, and 45% of the pastoralists, labourers, farmers and domestic workers respectively have monthly household income of Kshs. 5,000 or less. On the other hand, 33% 27% and 7% of technicians, business people and professionals respectively have monthly household income of Kshs. 5,000 or less.

## **2.13 Household Expenditure**

Compared to income, expenditure is a better indicator for socio-economic status as income is more prone to under-reporting and mis-reporting. The average monthly expenditures reported by respondents in the survey are: food Kshs. 4,527; health care Kshs. 1,156; housing Kshs. 1,447; and education Kshs. 2,837.

## **2.14 First Choice Language**

The respondents also provided information on their mother tongue and other languages spoken. The mother tongue language coincided with the ethnic distribution of Kenyans. Over 26 percent speak Kikuyu, 13.8 percent speak Luhya, 12.2 percent speak Luo, 12.2 percent speak Kamba, 8.7 percent speak Kalenjin, and 6.4 percent speak Kisii while Miji Kendas comprised 4.7 percent.



## ***National Corruption Perception Survey***

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When asked other languages they speak apart from their mother tongue, it emerged that Swahili, 52.4 percent, and European (English, French, Spanish and other), 40.9 percent, were the other commonly spoken languages.



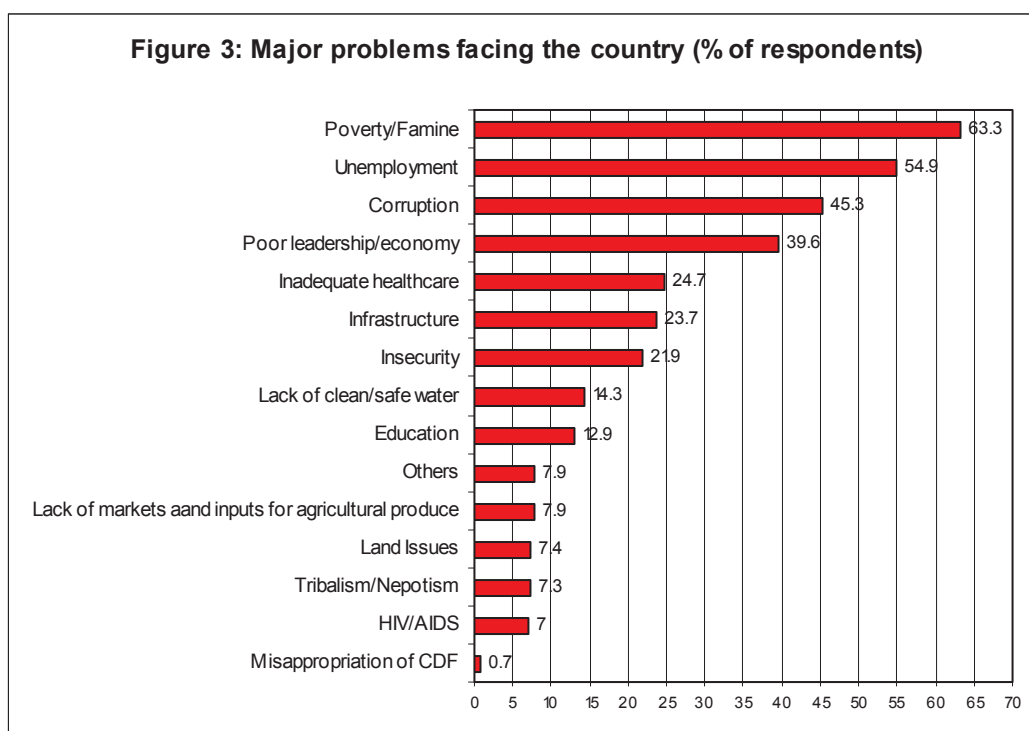
### 3.0 GENERAL PERCEPTIONS

#### 3.1 Introduction

In this section, the report documents the respondents' opinions about general issues, major problems facing the country, confidence in the government to solve the problems, current quality of life, expected quality of life and how the government has dealt with certain problems.

#### 3.2 Major Problems in Kenya and Suggested Solutions

When asked about the current problems facing Kenya, 63.3 percent of the respondents reported poverty/famine; 45.9 percent reported unemployment, while 45.3 percent indicated corruption as a major problem facing the country. Other problems reported in descending order include: poor leadership/economy (39.6 percent); inadequate healthcare (24.7 percent); infrastructure (23.7 percent); insecurity (21.9 percent); lack of clean/safe water (14.3 percent); and tribalism/nepotism/favouritism (7.9 percent) as indicated in figure 3.



Among the list of national problems above, the most serious ones reported by respondents in urban areas are tribalism, insecurity and corruption, while in rural areas the respondents cited lack of markets for agricultural produce, land and water as the most serious problems facing them. An analysis of major problems facing the country by region shows that 41 percent of the rural households agree corruption is a major problem compared with 54 percent in urban areas, and on gender basis, corruption is a more serious problem to male compared to females.

**Table 2: Major problems facing the country by region and gender (%)**

<i>Major problem</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Region</i>		<i>Gender</i>	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Poverty/Famine	63.3	63.9	63	61.5	66.6
Unemployment	54.9	58.9	52.6	57	50.8
Corruption	45.3	53.7	40.6	49.3	37.9
Poor leadership/economy	39.6	43.5	37.5	42.2	35
Inadequate healthcare	24.7	22.6	25.8	25.2	23.7
Infrastructure	23.7	22.8	24.1	25.5	20.3
Insecurity	21.9	27.8	18.7	22.1	21.3
Lack of clean/safe water	14.3	9.3	17.1	14.3	14.3
Education	12.9	11.9	13.5	13.6	11.7
Lack of markets & inputs for agricultural produce	7.9	3	10.6	8.1	7.4
Others	7.9	9.7	6.9	7.7	8.3
Land Issues	7.4	3.5	9.6	7.4	7.5
Tribalism/Nepotism	7.3	10.3	5.6	8	6
HIV/AIDS	7	5.9	7.7	7	7.2
Misappropriation of CDF	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
No. of Observations	3,306	1,178	2,128	2,142	1,157

Table 3: Major problems facing the country by education level (%)

Major problem	Education level				
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	University
Poverty/Famine	81	61.1	59.5	67.1	68.2
Unemployment	36.3	49	39	60.3	55.8
Corruption	22.6	35.3	44.7	58.1	66.4
Poor leadership/economy	26.2	37	40.7	41	48.2
Inadequate healthcare	28	24	24.1	26.3	23.7
Infrastructure	19	20.9	22.8	27.6	31
Insecurity	6	16.1	24.3	26.9	30.7
Lack of clean/safe water	23.2	18	13.4	9.8	10.2
Education	10.1	10.2	12.7	15	21.1
Lack of markets & inputs for agricultural produce	6	11	8.1	4.5	4.7
Others	2.4	8.2	8.3	8.7	6.9
Land Issues	9.5	10.4	7.1	3.7	5.5
Tribalism/Nepotism	0.6	3.7	8.9	7.9	15.3
HIV/AIDS	2.4	5.4	6	10	13.5
Misappropriation of CDF	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.1
No. of Observations	168	989	1,245	620	274

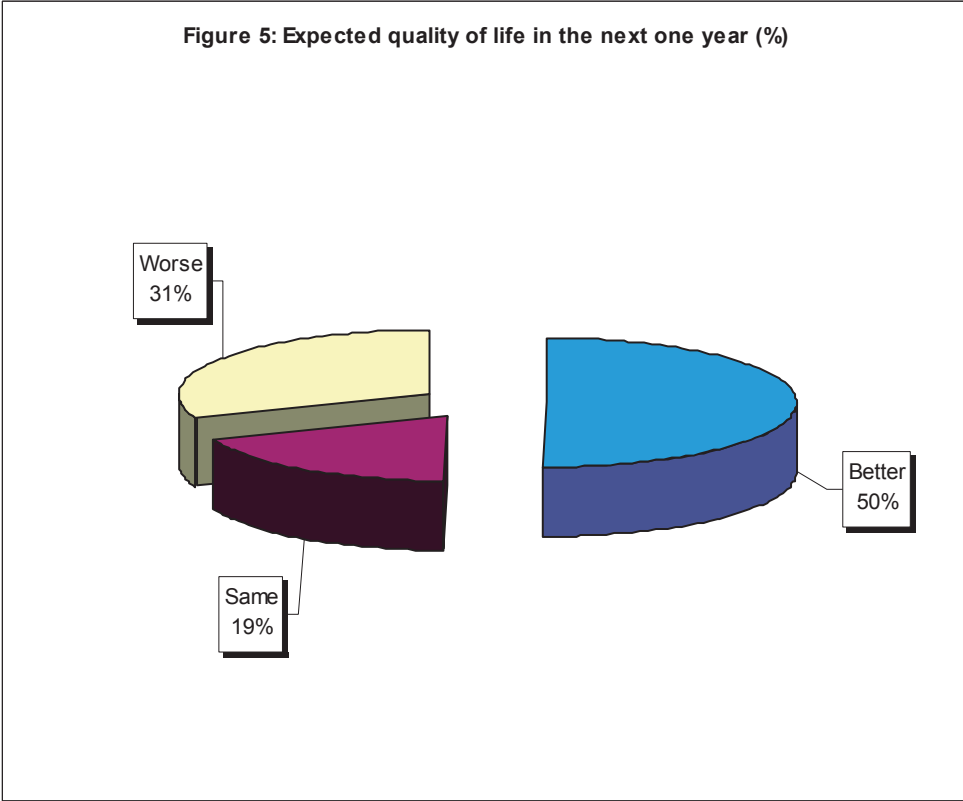
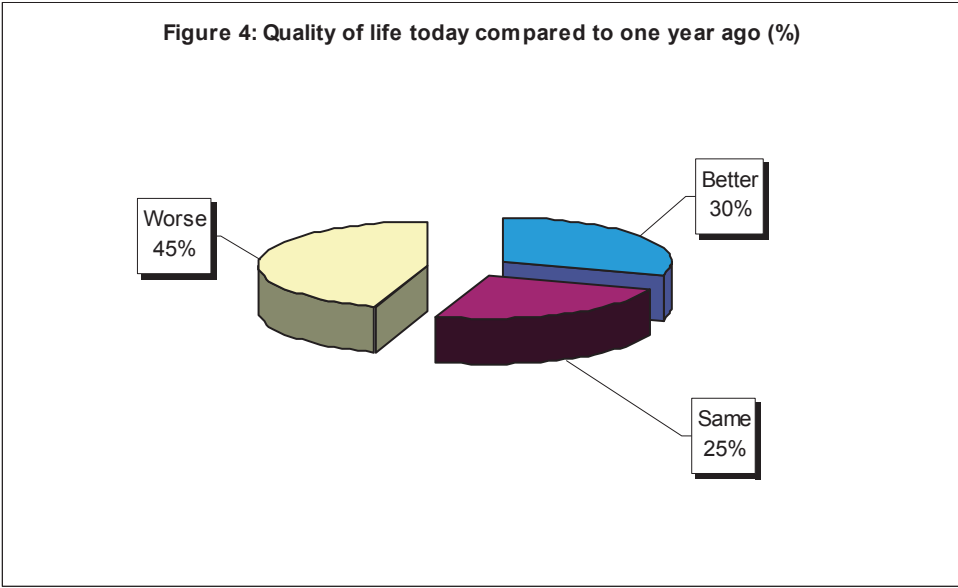
When asked about their level of confidence on government's capacity to solve major problems facing the country, the findings on the respondents' level of confidence varied significantly. To a large extent, the respondents are not convinced that the Kenya Government is committed to dealing with the problem of corruption: Fifty seven (57%) of the respondents indicated that they have no confidence with the Government in solving the problem while 13 % and 29% are moderate and very confident respectively. The public is confident that the Government can solve the problem of poverty, unemployment, insecurity, health, water, HIV/AIDS, land education and agriculture.

**Table 4: Confidence in Government to solve problems facing the country (%)**

Major problem facing the country	Confidence in Government to solve problems				
	Very confident	Moderate	Confident	Not confident	Do not know
Lack of markets and inputs for agriculture	38.51		26.71	32.3	2.48
Poverty/Famine	38.14		30.56	25.18	6.11
Education	22.18		52.48	22.58	2.82
Lack of clean/safe water	20.51		35.47	42.74	1.28
Others	19.73		23.77	53.36	3.14
HIV/AIDS	18.87		59.87	21.05	0.66
Misappropriation of CDF	18.18		27.27	54.55	0
Inadequate health care	17.24		46.95	33.95	1.86
Insecurity	16.04		48.88	27.24	7.84
Poor leadership/poor economy	14.66		36.13	47.75	1.47
Land issues	14.08		43.66	40.85	1.41
Corruption	12.58		29.14	56.95	1.32
Tribalism/Nepotism/favourism	11.67		30.56	55.56	2.22
Unemployment	7.59		60.71	30.06	1.64
Infrastructure	6.44		16.55	72.41	4.6
No. of observations	839		1,970	2,186	139

### 3.3 Self-Assessment of Well-being

On the question about the change in status of their well-being, about 45 percent of Kenyans think that their quality of life today is worse compared to one year ago, while thirty percent (30%) of Kenyans consider their lives to have improved over the same period and 25 percent think that there is no change. Kenyans are, however, optimistic about their future. Fifty percent (50%) believe that their family's quality of life will be better in one year's time; 31 % worse, and 19 % remain the same.



Across the regions, 33 percent of Kenyans living in rural areas believe they are better off today compared to 25 percent in urban areas, while forty five percent (45 %) and 46 % of rural and urban areas population respectively believe their

quality of life have worsened over the last one year. However, over half (54 %) of the rural Kenyans are optimistic and expect their quality of life to improve in one-year time. In urban areas, 44 % of the population expect their life to be better off; 23 % remain the same; and 34 % worsen over the same period. Among those engaged in economic activities, thirty three (33 %) percent, 32% and 23 % of professionals, farmers and pastoralists respectively believe they have a better quality of life now compared to a year ago, while over half of farmers (53%) and business people (56%) are optimistic about the quality of life in the next one year.

**Table 5: Quality of life of Kenyans (% of respondents)**

Category	Quality of life today as compared to one year ago			Expected quality of life in one year		
	Better	Same	Worse	Better	Same	Worse
<b>Region</b>						
Urban	25.4	30.1	44.5	43.8	22.6	33.5
Rural	32.6	22.3	45.1	53.6	16.9	29.3
<b>Occupation</b>						
Farmers	32.4	20.4	47.1	53.1	16.4	30.5
Domestic workers	23.3	34.4	42.2	39.3	28.1	32.6
Labourers	23.8	23.3	52.9	41.8	18.4	39.3
Professionals	33.3	33.2	33.5	48	25.7	26.1
Technicians	24.6	26.6	48.8	43.7	21.7	34.6
Students	28.2	24.4	47.4	50.6	19.2	29.5
Business people	31.6	20	53.8	55.5	12.4	32.1
Pastoralists	23.1	23.1	45.3	41.7	12.5	45.8
Others	24.7	30	44.8	46.8	22.4	30.4
National	30	25.1	44.9	50.1	18.9	30.8

### 3.4 Assessment of Government Performance

On the question of government performance on key socio-economic issues, respondents reported that the Government has performed comparatively very well in education (44 percent), while about 48 percent of the respondents had confidence in the way the Government has handled security (average). Equally

handled well by the Government are the Health care issues as reported by 53 percent of respondents. And 60 percent of Kenyans believe the Government has tackled corruption very badly; 33 percent well and 4.2 percent very well.

**Table 6: Assessment of Government performance (% of respondents)**

	<i>Very well</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Very badly</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No. of Observations</i>
Poverty	5.3	41.5	52.6	.7	3305
Security/crime	14.4	48.4	36.8	.3	3299
Health care	17.3	52.7	29.2	.8	3302
Corruption	4.2	33.3	60.1	2.3	3297
Education	43.9	45.1	10.5	.5	3295
Unemployment	1.7	22.0	75.3	1.1	3295
Land	5.4	40.3	43.0	11.2	3289
Roads	8.4	42.5	47.3	1.8	3296
Water	11.3	44.8	41.6	2.4	3282
HIV/AIDs	23.2	48.3	24.4	4.0	3252
Others	8.2	21.9	16.8	53.1	292

## 4.0 PERCEPTIONS ON CORRUPTION

### 4.1 Understanding of Corruption

While the section focuses on the definition and extent of corruption as well as attitudes and beliefs on corruption, it is important to point out that corruption is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon which has multiple causes and effects, and it takes many forms.

**Table 7: Understanding corruption (% of respondents)**

<i>Definition</i>	<i>%</i>
Giving and taking bribes	20.0
Acquiring money/property through dishonest	11.7
Engaging in illegal acts	10.2
Mismanagement and misappropriation	10.1
Embezzlement/Fraud/Grabbing/Stealing/Robbing	8.6
Denying people their basic needs and rights	8.2
Demanding money/gifts to offer services	7.6
Undue influence for personal gain	7.4
Using public resources for personal gain	7.3
Abuse of office	5.2
Favourism/Nepotism/Tribalism	4.7
Cheating/deceiving the principal	3.7
Taking bribes	3.0
Others	2.7
Lack of professionalism and ethics	2.4
Poor leadership	1.7
Employment not based on merit	0.2
No. of observations	3,292

It ranges from the single act of unofficial payment to an endemic malfunction of a political and economic system. In some instances, the problem of corruption has been seen either as a structural problem of politics or economics, or as a cultural and individual moral problem (Andvig Jens et al. 2000).



In practice, the definition of corruption ranges from the broad terms of “misuse of public power” and “moral decay” to strict legal definitions of corruption as an act of bribery involving a public servant and a transfer of tangible resources. In the survey, corruption definition is very varied as shown in Table 7. Among the respondents interviewed, 20 % consider corruption as giving and taking bribes. Similarly, bribery was ranked as the leading form of corruption in 2003 (ACPU, 2004).

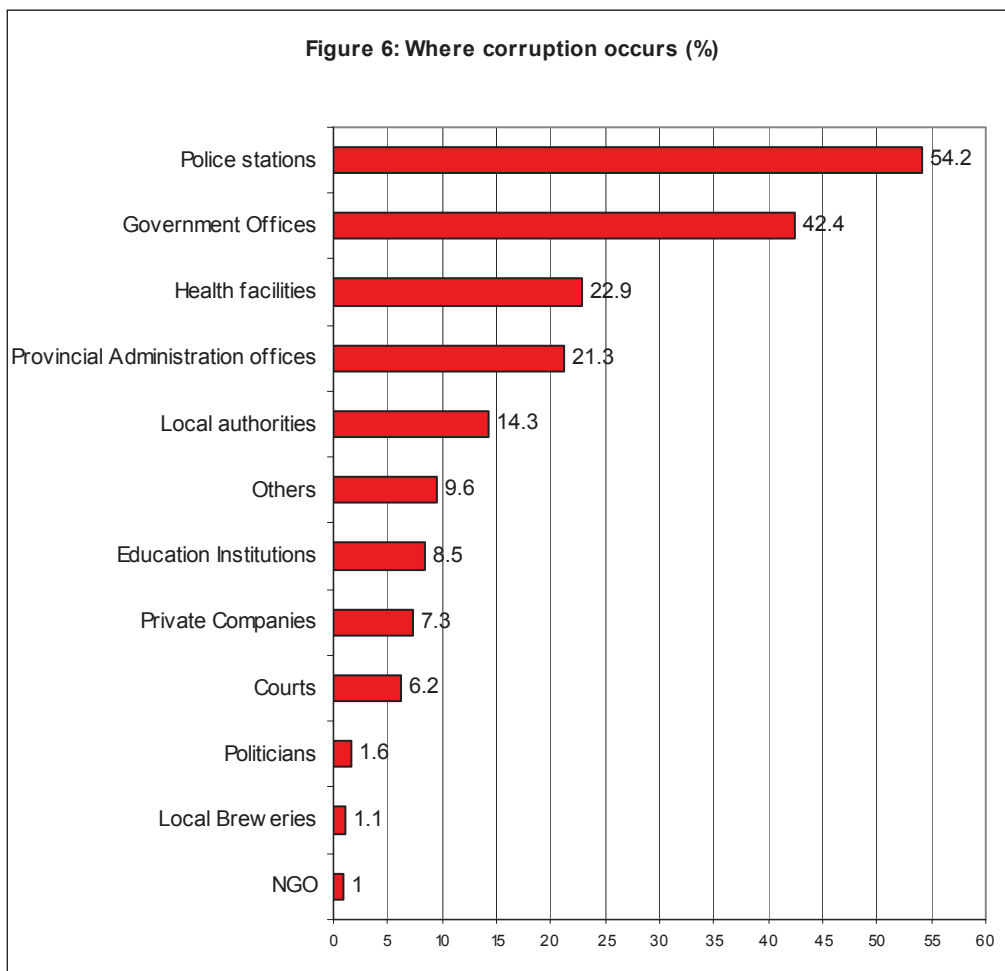
Although bribery is considered the leading form of corruption, this should not overshadow the magnitude of other forms of corruption which equally have adverse effect on the society. The other forms of corruption identified include undue influence for personal gain; denying people their basic needs and rights, nepotism, embezzlement, employment not based on merit, mismanagement, and misappropriation.

When asked about their knowledge of corruption, Kenyans reported strong awareness on the vice. Indeed, the survey result show that awareness on corruption has substantially increased from 75 % in the year 2000 to 85 % in 2001, 87 % in 2003 and 99 % in 2005. This finding therefore calls for rethinking anti-corruption strategy to focus on empowerment of the people as part of ensuring transparency and accountability.

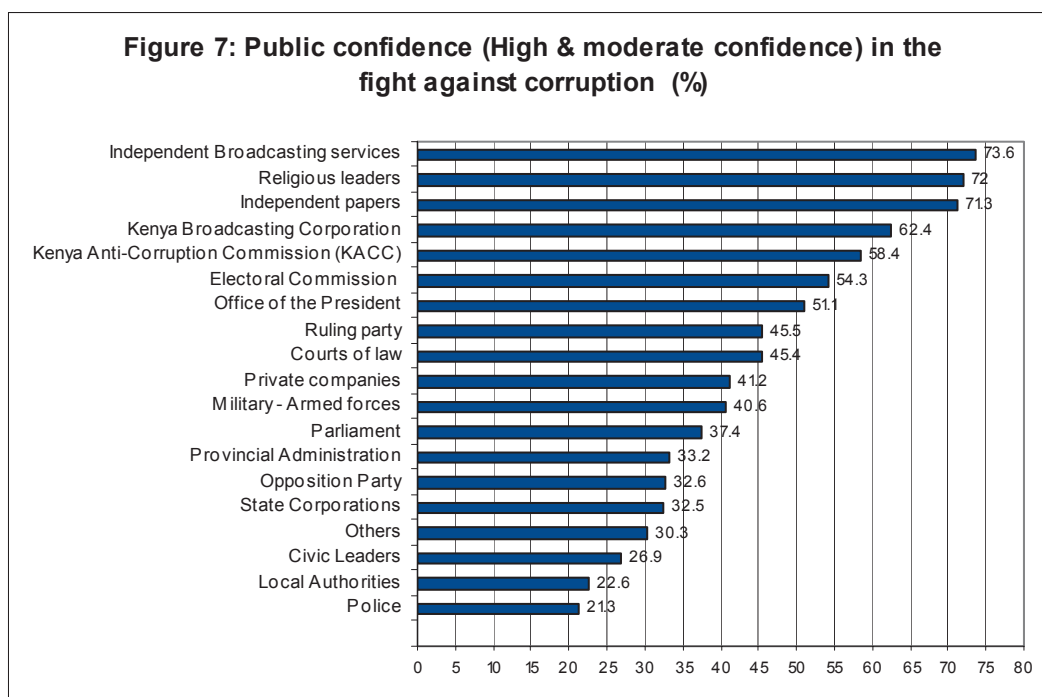
#### **4.2 Corruption Prone Areas**

Corruption surveys have identified breeding grounds of corruption in both private and public sector organizations. Information on corruption prone areas is crucial for governments and anti-corruption agencies to keep a close watch on these areas - as if left unchecked may cause irreparable damage and consequences. When asked to identify areas where corruption activities occur, 54 % of the respondents mention police stations whereas 42 % identify government offices. Other areas where corruption is perceived to occur are health facilities, provincial administration offices and local authorities.

As part of the effort to address this vice, those institutions identified by respondents as corrupt prone should acknowledge the existence of the problem and develop strategies to combat such vices in their organisations. As noted by Knapp (1972) “a high command unwilling to acknowledge that the problem of corruption is extensive cannot very well argue that drastic changes are necessary to deal with the problem”.



### 4.3 Public Confidence in Institutions in Fighting Corruption



The fight against corruption is enormous and as a result cannot be won without the sustained support of the public. For the war against corruption to be won, public support is necessary. However, this will be possible if the public have confidence in various institutions charged with public service delivery responsibility. The survey results show that over a third of the public have no confidence in local authorities, civic leaders, police, and provincial administration in the fight against corruption. Fifty one (51%) and 42 % of the public have no confidence in the police and local authorities in the fight against corruption respectively.

Fifty eight (58 %) of the respondents have confidence in the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission in the fight against corruption while twenty two (22 %) percent have high confidence; 36 % moderate confidence; and 15 % low confidence in the Commission. Only 12 % have no confidence in the Commission in the fight against corruption. Over 40 % of the public have moderate confidence in the religious leaders, independent broadcasting

services and independent newspapers. This is rather surprising yet religious organisations provide a critical role in guiding moral standing of the society. Perhaps the role of the religious organisations may form a basis of focus in people empowerment.

**Table 8: Public Confidence in the Fight Against Corruption (% of respondents)**

	<i>High confidence</i>	<i>Moderate confidence</i>	<i>Low confidence</i>	<i>No confidence</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>
Religious leaders	31.8	40.2	15.2	9.1	3.7	3266
Independent Broadcasting	29.9	43.7	11.2	6.9	8.3	3293
Independent papers	26.1	45.2	11.9	6.6	10.3	3295
Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC)	22.3	36.1	15	12.3	14.3	3288
Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	22.2	40.2	18.3	12.8	6.5	3290
Office of the President	18.5	32.6	20.4	23.1	5.4	3293
Electoral Commission	17.4	36.9	16.7	15	14	3281
Military - Armed forces	16.8	23.8	15.5	18.7	25.1	3275
Ruling party	12.2	33.3	24.3	26.4	3.9	3285
Courts of law	11.9	33.5	23.7	25	5.9	3276
Others	11.7	18.6	8.5	16.4	44.8	366
Parliament	9.6	27.8	26.6	32.1	3.9	3295
Private companies	9.4	31.8	20.9	17	21	3279
Provincial Administration	7	26.2	27.2	36.1	3.5	3256
Opposition Party	6.1	26.5	28.8	31.3	7.3	3285
State Corporations	5.4	27.1	26	24	17.5	3274
Civic Leaders	4.9	22	30.9	37.2	5	3286
Police	4.8	16.5	24.8	51.4	2.5	3288
Local Authorities	4.3	18.3	31	42.1	4.3	3294

#### 4.4 Attitudes and Beliefs on Corruption

Experiences from other parts of the world have shown that attitudes and beliefs may be acquired through training, working conditions, management and leadership practices among others. Sometimes the working culture,

organizational beliefs and attitudes often influence individual beliefs. Arising from these and coupled with negative attitudes and beliefs among some public officials and professionals, a number of corruption cases may remain unreported.

To understand public attitudes and beliefs on corruption, respondents were asked to indicate whether they agree or not with implications and dimensions of corruption. More than a third of the public generally disagree that bribery makes things done quickly; most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting; corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught; there is nothing wrong with local leader acquiring wealth through corruption provided s/he uses it to assist the community; corruption is a way of life; and corruption gives better services. Thirty nine (39%) percent of the public agree that male officials ask for bribes more often than female while 46 % agree that people who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting. The perception that people who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting calls for mechanisms to be devised to protect those who report corruption/whistle blowers.

**Table 9: Public attitudes and beliefs on corruption (%)**

	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>
Bribery makes things be done quickly	13.6	26.1	38.1	21.4	0.8	3301
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	5.5	20.8	48.4	24.2	1.1	3298
Corruption is beneficial provide you are not caught	4.5	15.6	47.2	32.0	0.7	3284
There is nothing wrong with a local leader acquiring wealth through corruption provided s/he uses it to help and assist the community	3.1	9.7	45.2	41.3	0.7	3300
Corruption is a fact of life, it is the normal way of doing things	4.5	18.2	45.6	30.9	0.8	3297
Corruption gives better services	5.2	19.3	45.1	28.9	1.4	3284
Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials	26.0	38.5	21.6	9.0	4.9	3290
Paying official fees and following procedures is too costly	10.7	35.3	38.5	12.1	3.4	3277
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	22.3	46.3	22.8	6.9	1.7	3295
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done about it	18.4	31.7	35.6	12.6	1.6	3274

#### 4.5 How corruption is described under different circumstances

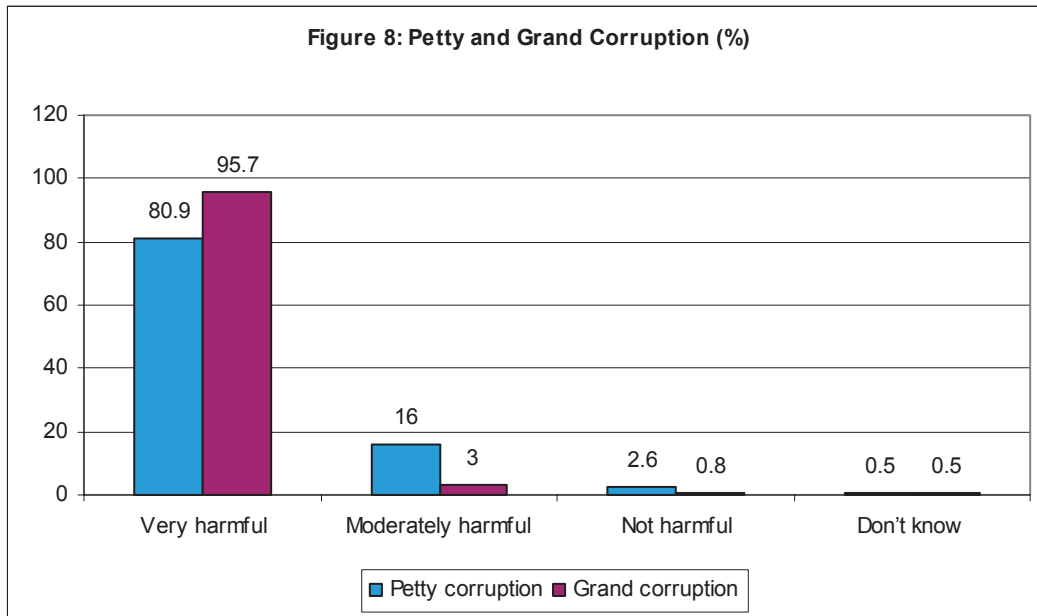
When asked to state whether or not corruption exist in different scenarios, majority (81 %) of the respondents do not consider participation of public officers as a guest of honour in a harambee as corruption. However 92 % have the opinion that it is corruption to give money or non-monetary gifts to public servants before a service is offered while ninety eight (98%) percent of the respondents believe that getting a dowry is not corruption. There are no significant variations in opinions between rural and urban areas.

Table 10: Opinion on corruption (% of respondents)

	National				Urban			Rural		
	No. of observations	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Public officer being a guest of honour at a Harambee	3294	17.1	81.3	1.5	18.6	80	1.4	16.4	82	1.7
Giving money/non-monetary gifts to public servants before service	3296	91.6	7.9	0.5	92	7.2	0.5	91.4	8.1	0.6
Driving on the wrong side of the road	3289	55.2	37.3	7.5	45.9	46.7	7.4	60.4	32	7.7
Getting dowry	3294	3.8	95.4	0.8	3.9	95.5	0.6	3.8	95.4	0.9
Government officials demanding money/gifts for services	3285	97.9	1.9	0.2	98.3	1.6	0.1	97.7	2.0	0.3

Conducting private business while serving in public office has been found to contribute to corruption. In Kenya the Waruhiu Report of 1979 found overwhelming evidence to the effect that some public servants utilize government facilities in order to benefit themselves through tendering and acceptance of rewards. In addition, the examination report of the KACC on the systems, policies, procedures and practices in the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and enforcement of traffic laws (2006) found that some police officers own and operate public service vehicles in their areas of jurisdiction in violation of police regulations. When asked whether or not public officials should engage in private business, fifty three (53 %) percent of the respondents agree that public servants should not be allowed to engage in private business. And in rural areas, those who concur that public officers should not engage in private business are more; 58 % compared to 46 % in urban areas.

#### 4.6 Petty and grand corruption



When asked to state their opinion on whether petty/or grand corruption is harmful to the society, majority of the respondents agree that both petty and grand corruption are very harmful to the society. Eighty one (81 %) percent and 95 % of the respondents concurred that petty and grand corruption respectively are very harmful to the society. There are, however, minimum variations on the effects of petty and grand corruption across socio-economic profiles.

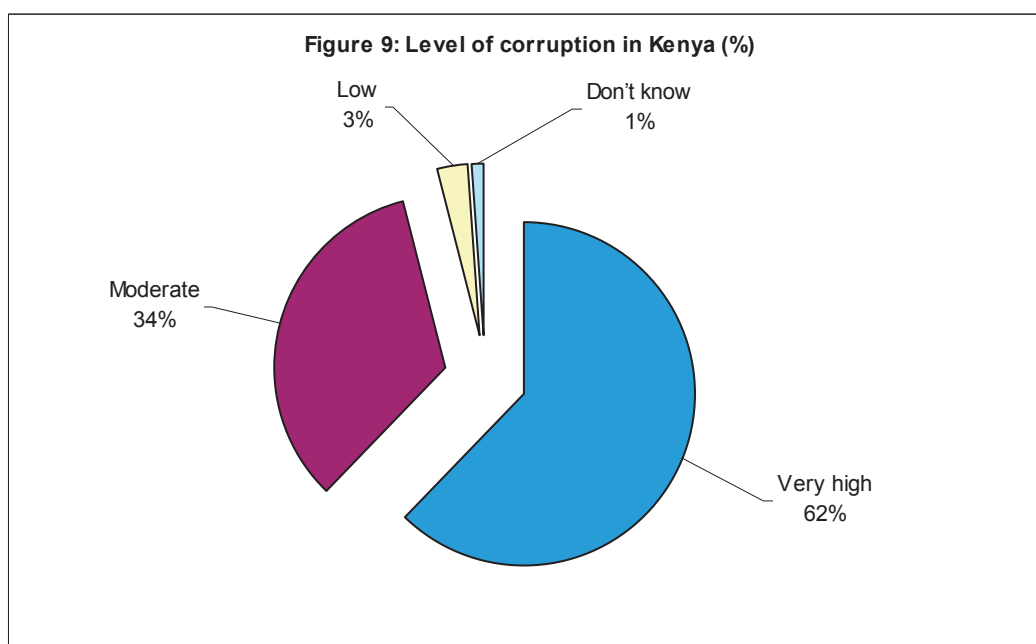


## 5.0 TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF CORRUPTION

### 5.1 Corruption levels

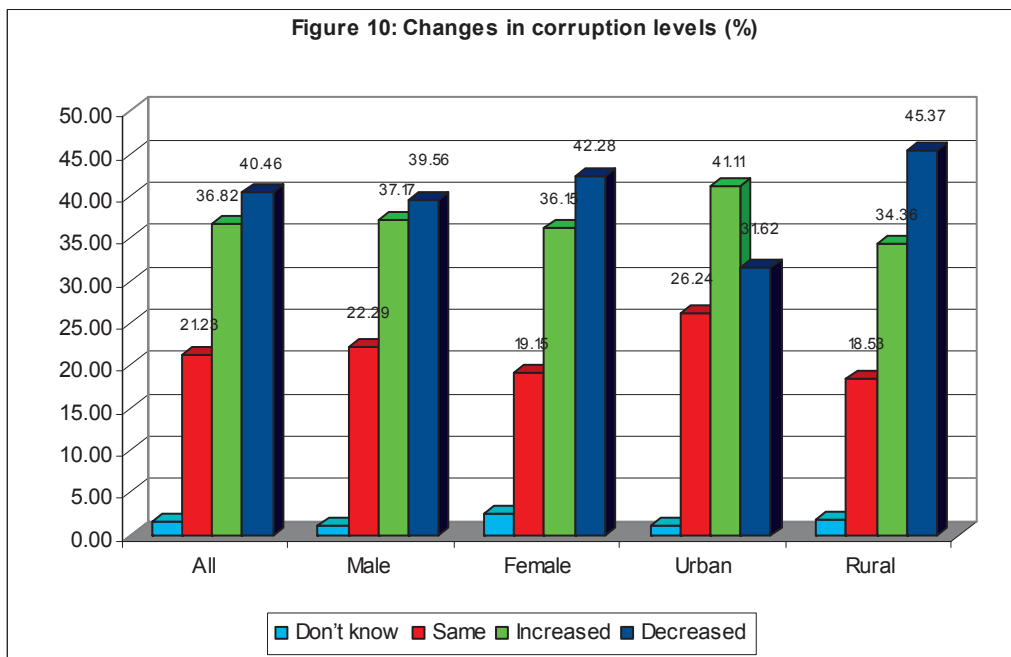
Given the level as perceived by Kenyans, corruption remains a major problem both in rural and urban areas. When asked whether corruption is a major problem, eight seven percent (87 %) of Kenyans agree that corruption is a major problem in the country while only 0.2 % does not consider corruption as a problem at all.

According to the survey, the current level of corruption in the county is very high. Sixty two (62 %) of the respondents describe level of corruption in the country as very high while 34 % describe the situation as moderate and only 3 % consider it as low. These perceptions however vary from urban to rural as 59 % rural population considers corruption levels in the country as very high compared to 68 % in urban areas.



The perception also varies with age group, educational level and economic activity. A socio-economic profile analysis show that the young – below 30 years (64%), people with university education (68 %) believe that corruption levels are very high compared to the aged – over 60 years (61%), people with primary education (54%) and the pastoralists (43 %).

As part of the efforts to improve governance, both Government and anti-corruption agencies have continued to implement various anti-corruption strategies, including public sector reforms, building investigative and prosecutorial capacity to fight corruption and creating awareness among public to enlist support for the fight against corruption. These measures have resulted in some measurable improvement in the fight against corruption. In assessing corruption levels now compared to a year ago, 41 % of the population agrees that corruption levels in the country have decreased; 21 % no change and; 37 % think that there is an increase in corruption.

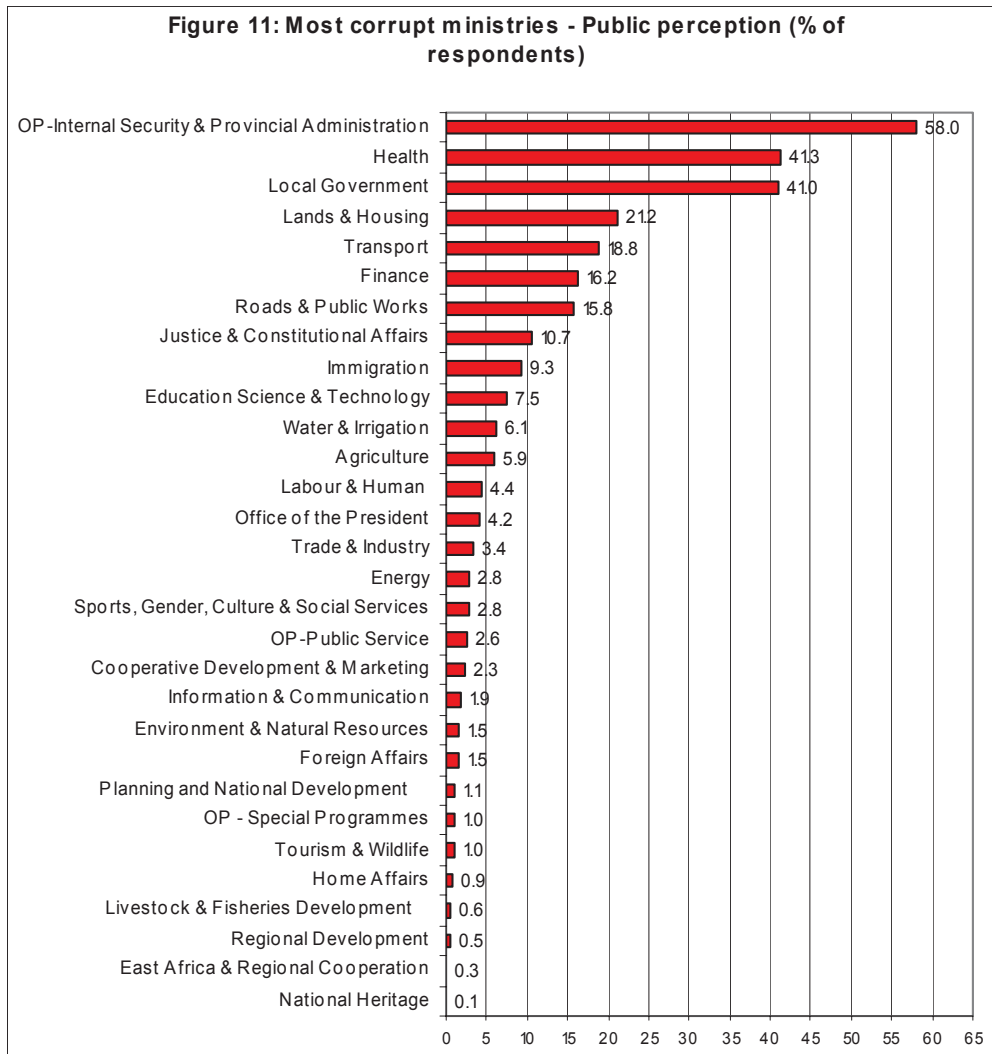


On the attitudes towards corruption, the survey results demonstrate that they are highly influenced by regions, as evidenced by the significant levels on changes in corruption levels. Forty five (45 %) percent of the rural respondents believe that corruption levels have decreased in the last one year compared to 31 % in urban areas. Analysis by education levels show that 39 % of the respondents with university education believe corruption levels have increased compared to 35 % for respondents with primary education.

When asked about the basis for rating corruption in Kenya majority of the respondents reported basing their rating on personal experience (75 %), media reports (56 %) and relatives and friends (38 %). Only 6 % of the respondents used information from KACC. However, there is an improvement of the Commission as a source of information from 0.4 % in 2003 to 6 % in 2005.

## **5.2 Corrupt Ministries**

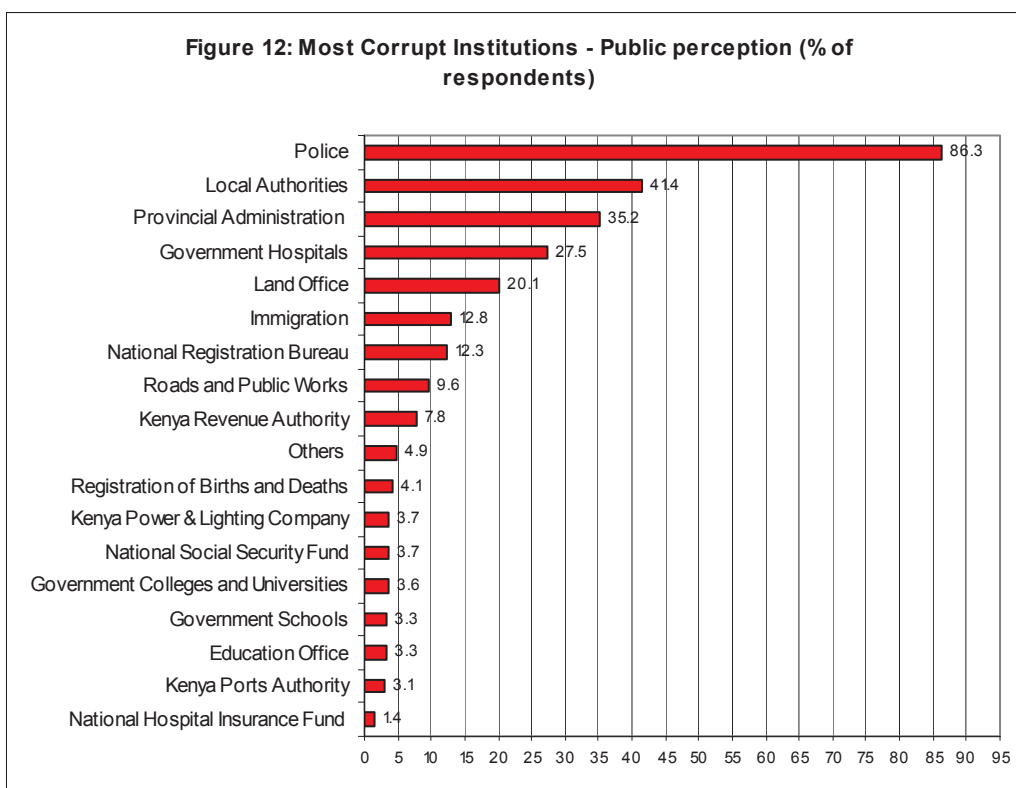
According to the respondents interviewed, the most corrupt Government Ministries in the country ranked from top include; Office of the president – Provincial Administration and Internal Security (58%), Health (41.3%) and Local Government (41.2%) and Lands and Housing (21 %) while only 0.1 % of the respondents reported Ministry of National Heritage as corrupt.



### 5.3 Corrupt public institutions

Among the public institutions considered to be corrupt, the Kenya Police tops the list with 86 % of the respondents considering it the most corrupt followed by Local Authorities (41 %) and Provincial Administration (35 %) in that order. Arising from the findings, it can be concluded that a relationship exists between corrupt institutions and their parent Ministries. For instance, the Police is perceived as the most corrupt public institution and its parent Ministry – Office of the President, Provincial Administration and Internal security is the most corrupt Ministry. Also local authorities are ranked second while the Ministry of

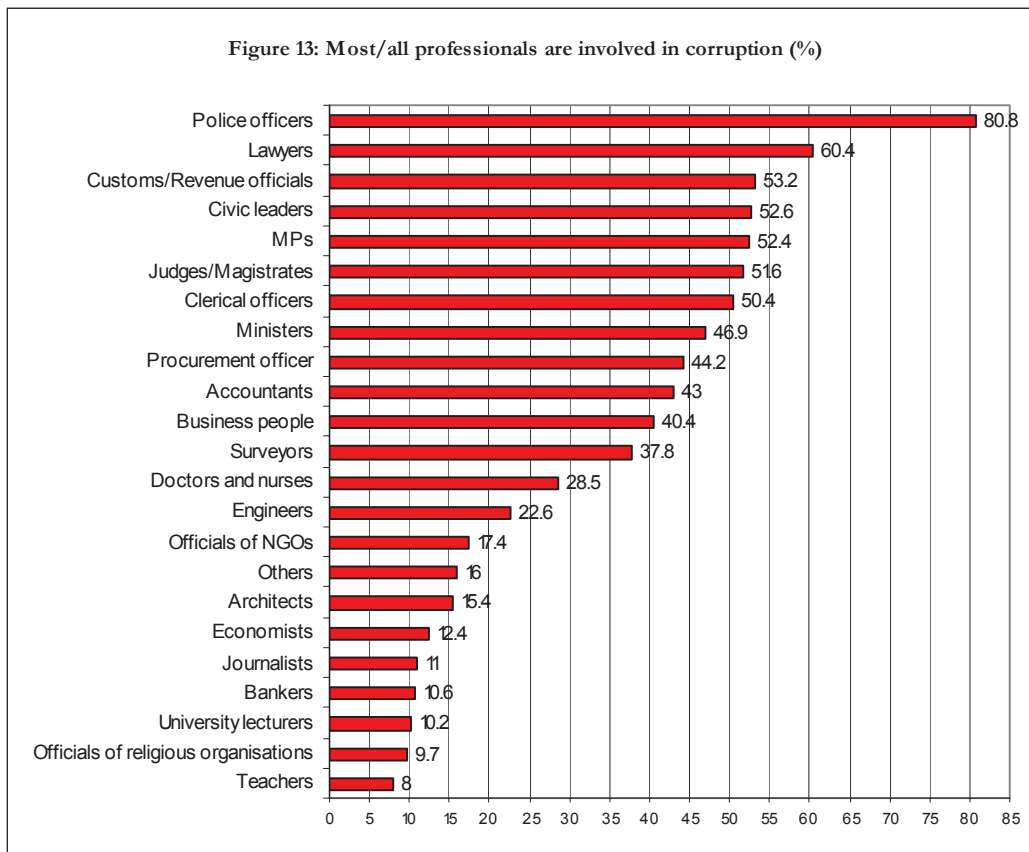
Local Government is ranked the third most corrupt ministry.



Comparison of the survey results with the previous surveys shows that the police topped the 2003 perception survey as the most corrupt institution followed by the Ministry of Health and then Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. The Ministry of Education has improved from third position in 2003 to 10th position while Ministry of Local Government has deteriorated from 5th to 3rd position.

#### 5.4 Corruption among professionals

The role of professionals in the fight against corruption will continue to remain central. As professional institutions represent individual professionals, they should ensure integrity of their members by strictly enforcing code of ethics and standards.



When asked to assess various professions, 80.8%, 60.4 %, 53.2 % and 52.6% of the public think that police, lawyers, customs/ revenue officials and civic leaders respectively are mostly/all involved in corruption. However, more than 50 % of the respondents think that fewer teachers, doctors/nurses and officials of religious organizations are involved in corruption.

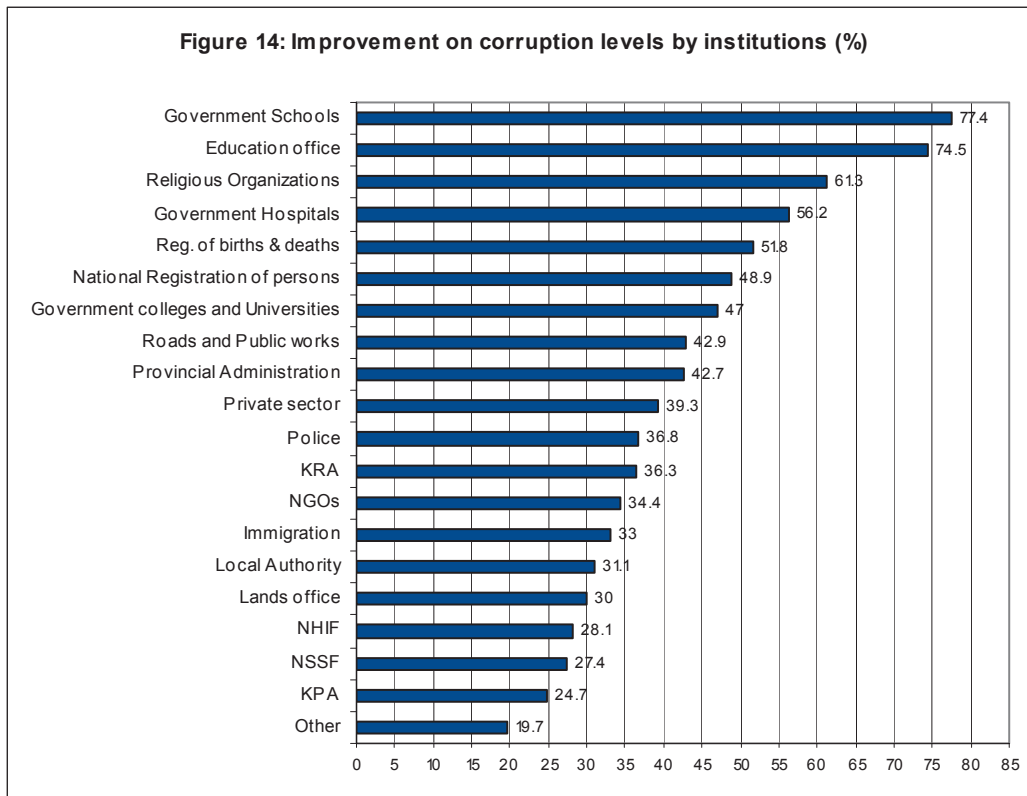
Table 11: Corruption among professionals (%)

	<i>Nobody is involved</i>	<i>Few are involved</i>	<i>Most are involved</i>	<i>Everybody is involved</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>
Teachers	18.0	69.7	7.3	0.7	4.4	3282
Journalists	15.0	46.5	10.1	0.9	27.5	3288
University lecturers	9.5	39.3	9.6	0.6	41.1	3290
Clerical officers	3.4	33.4	45.3	5.1	12.9	3288
Judges/Magistrates	2.8	34.0	45.3	6.3	11.6	3293
Lawyers	2.1	25.2	52.2	8.2	12.3	3290
Engineers	6.3	37.9	20.6	2.0	33.2	3285
Surveyors	3.9	35.8	32.8	5.0	22.5	3292
Architects	8.7	34.9	13.8	1.6	41.0	3281
Accountants	4.2	32.1	37.9	5.1	20.7	3281
Police officers	0.9	15.4	57.8	23.0	3.0	3288
Customs/Revenue officials	2.1	24.4	43.6	9.6	20.4	3282
Ministers	3.4	39.6	39.1	7.8	10.0	3287
MPs	3.1	36.4	44.0	8.4	8.1	3288
Civic leaders	4.4	36.5	44.6	8.0	6.5	3282
Business people	9.0	44.5	35.4	5.0	6.1	3287
Doctors and nurses	9.1	55.3	25.6	2.9	7.0	3283
Officials of NGOs	8.2	39.9	15.3	2.1	34.5	3278
Bankers	17.7	43.0	9.4	1.2	28.8	3277
Officials of religious organisations	26.0	53.0	8.8	0.9	11.2	3269
Economists	7.3	34.6	10.2	2.2	45.7	3255
Procurement officer	2.8	21.2	34.4	9.8	31.9	3229
Others	8.5	17.0	10.2	5.8	58.4	411

These results confirm earlier survey results (KACC, 2003), which also ranked magistrates/judges, lawyers, police and civic leaders as the most corrupt in the country. In view of the findings, these professionals should be effectively targeted in the fight against corruption.

### 5.5 Assessment of institutions on corruption

Over the recent past, various anti-corruption reform measures, including corruption risk assessment and examination of practices and procedures, have been implemented in key public institutions. These measures have positively impacted on the level of corruption in Kenya. Over half of the respondents believe that corruption levels have improved over the last one year in education offices (77 %), Government schools (75 %), religious organisations (61 %), Government hospitals (56 %), and registrar of births and deaths (51 %).



While some institutions have improved over the last one year, others continue to deteriorate in terms of levels of corruption as reported by the respondents. According to the survey, the public believes that the police (60 %), local authorities (60 %), Roads and Public Works (40 %), lands (46 %) and provincial



administration (51 %) have not improved and their corruption levels have indeed worsened despite implementation of anti-corruption strategies. A review and re-orientation of anti-corruption strategies will be needed to ensure effective reduction in the level of corruption in some of these institutions.

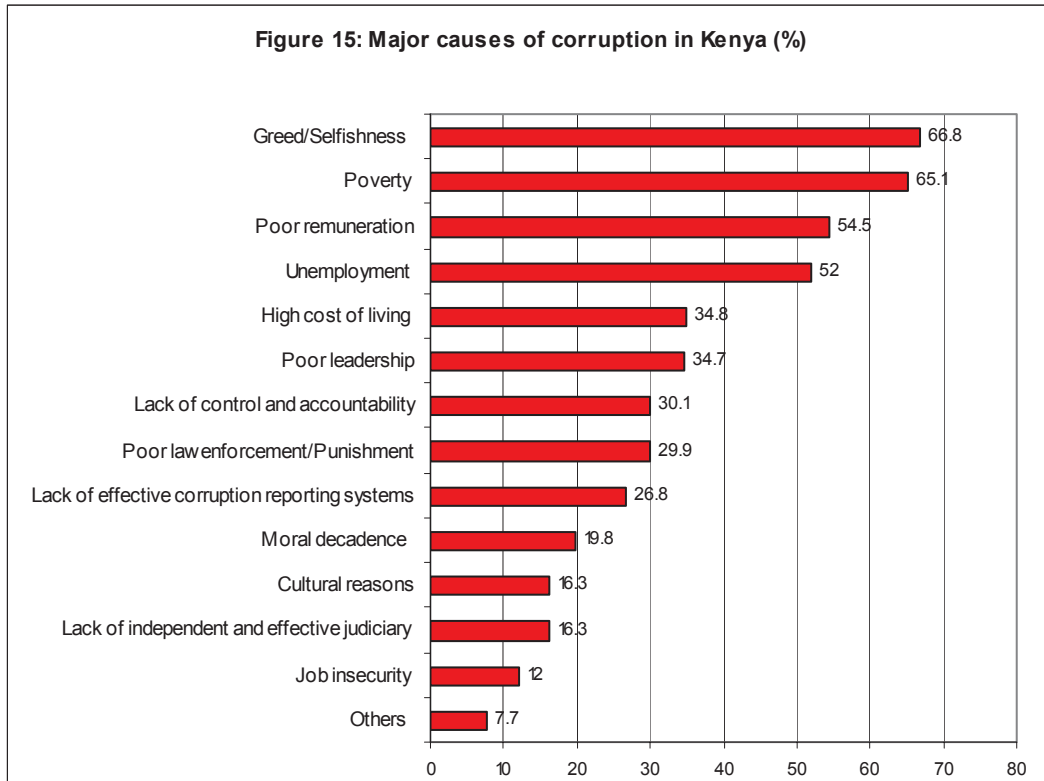
**Table 12: Corruption level and trends**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Improved (%)</i>	<i>Deteriorated (%)</i>	<i>Do not know (%)</i>	<i>Same (%)</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>
Police	36.8	59.7	2.6	0.9	3116
Local Authority	31.1	60.1	8.4	0.4	2583
Immigration	33.0	28.1	38.7	0.1	2140
National Registration of persons	48.9	34.3	16.5	0.4	2285
Reg. of births & deaths	51.8	22.9	24.9	0.4	2080
Government Hospitals	56.2	39.0	4.4	0.4	2628
NHIF	28.1	14.5	57.3	0.1	1920
NSSF	27.4	18.7	53.8	0.1	1950
Lands office	30.0	45.6	24.0	0.4	2206
Provincial Administration	42.7	51.1	5.7	0.4	2576
Education office	74.5	16.2	9.1	0.1	2298
Government Schools	77.4	16.1	6.5		2456
Government colleges and Universities	47.0	23.1	29.7	0.2	2052
KRA	36.3	25.0	38.5	0.2	2032
Roads and Public works	42.9	39.6	17.3	0.1	2081
NGOs	34.4	21.9	43.7	0.1	1888
Private sector	39.3	25.0	35.5	0.2	1874
Religious Organizations	61.3	20.6	17.9	0.2	1959
KPA	24.7	24.4	50.7	0.2	1928
Other	19.7	24.7	55.6		356

## 5.6 Causes of corruption

Causes of corruption are varied across socio-economic profiles, regions and countries. The variations may be associated with historical and cultural traditions, levels of economic development, political institutions, and government policies. Importantly, establishing the causes of corruption is necessary for formulating appropriate anti-corruption strategies.

In Kenya, respondents view greed/ selfishness (67 %), poverty (65 %) and poor remuneration (55 %) as the major causes of corruption. Others include unemployment (52 %), high cost of living (35 %), poor leadership (35 %), lack of control and accountability (30 %), poor law enforcement (30 %) and lack of effective corruption reporting system (27 %).



**5.7 Can Anti - Corruption Efforts Succeed in Kenya?**

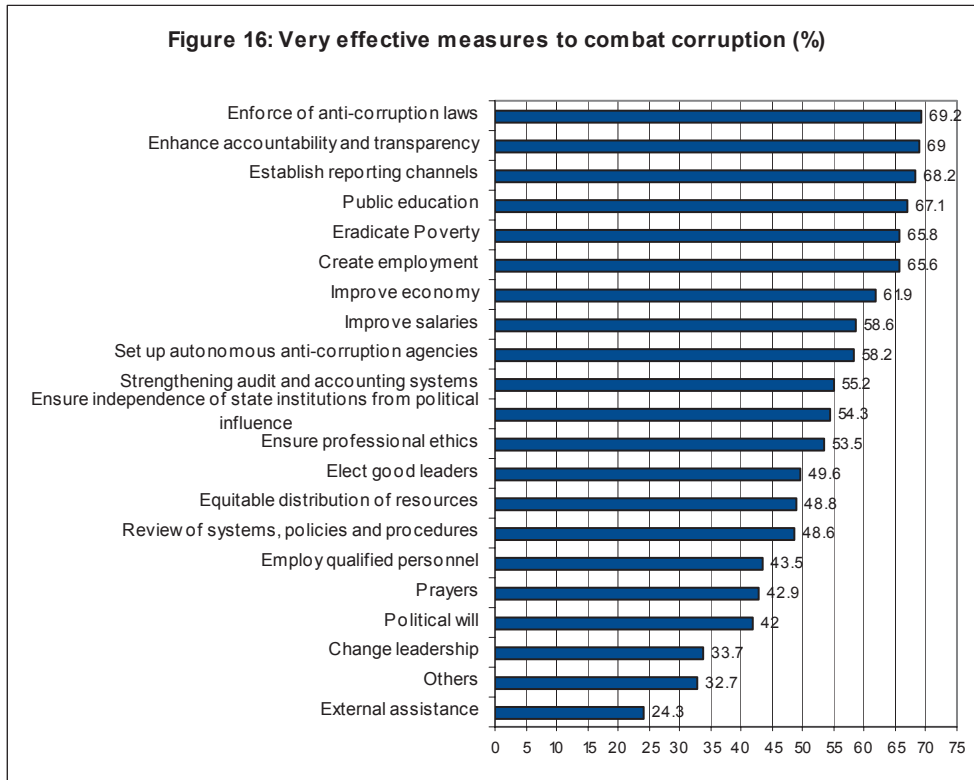
Although majority of Kenyans consider corruption as a major problem in the country, they are optimistic that the anti- corruption initiatives in the country will succeed in reducing corruption. Seventy three percent (73 %) of Kenyans believe that the country’s anti-corruption efforts can succeed. The optimism expressed by Kenyans about the fight against corruption presents an opportunity for the Government and all the agencies involved in fighting corruption to refocus their anti-corruption strategies towards empowerment of the public as part of the

efforts to solicit their active participation.

The few (27 %) respondents who believe the country's anti-corruption efforts can not succeed cite entrenchment of corruption in the society (64 %), corrupt politicians (19 %), lack of political will (19 %), and political interference in running state institutions as the main factors affecting the anti-corruption efforts. Others factors cited include lack of public support (12 %), unemployment (9 %), poverty (12 %), ineffective legal system (13 %), ineffective anti-corruption agencies (11 %) and culture (9%).

### **5.8 Effectiveness of anti - corruption initiatives**

The perception survey results show that corruption remains a major issue of concern in Kenya. Addressing corruption on a sustained basis will therefore require multifaceted approach including enforcing the law, economic empowerment, education, enhancing accountability and transparency, prevention and empowerment among others. The survey findings show that 69 % of the respondents cite enforcement of the anti-corruption laws as one of the very effective measures in combating corruption. Other very effective measures are: - improving the economy (62 %), poverty eradication (66 %), establishment of reporting channels (68 %), public education (67 %), and enhancing accountability and transparency (69 %).



Although donor assistance plays an important role in the fight against corruption, in their opinion, the public does not consider the measure as very effective. Similarly, the public does not believe that the change of political leadership is effective in combating corruption.

Table 13: Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

	<i>Very effective</i>	<i>Moderately effective</i>	<i>Least effective</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>No. of observations</i>
Public education	67.1	26.4	5.7	0.9	3291
Improve economy	61.9	31.1	6.0	1.0	3293
Eradicate Poverty	65.8	27.2	6.2	.8	3295
Create employment	65.6	28.6	5.0	.8	3294
Improve salaries	58.6	29.3	11.3	.8	3292
Change leadership	33.7	33.4	30.1	2.8	3283
Enforce of anti-corruption laws	69.2	21.6	5.5	3.7	3285
Prayers	42.9	24.8	29.6	2.7	3282
Political will	42.0	34.6	17.7	5.7	3290
Employ qualified personnel	43.5	35.5	17.3	3.7	3285
Establish reporting channels	68.2	26.3	4.2	1.4	3290
Elect good leaders	49.6	34.0	14.3	2.1	3281
Ensure professional ethics	53.5	31.7	7.2	7.6	3258
Set up autonomous anti-corruption agencies	58.2	26.8	7.4	7.6	3287
Equitable distribution of resources	48.8	35.2	11.8	4.2	3271
Review of systems, policies and procedures	48.6	34.3	7.6	9.5	3287
Strengthening audit and accounting systems	55.2	29.4	6.5	9.0	3281
Enhance accountability and transparency	69.0	22.9	3.8	4.3	3279
Ensure independence of state institutions from politi-	54.3	30.6	8.1	7.0	3290
External assistance	24.3	29.2	36.0	10.5	3253
Others	32.7	21.0	10.7	35.6	447

## 5.9 Wealth declaration

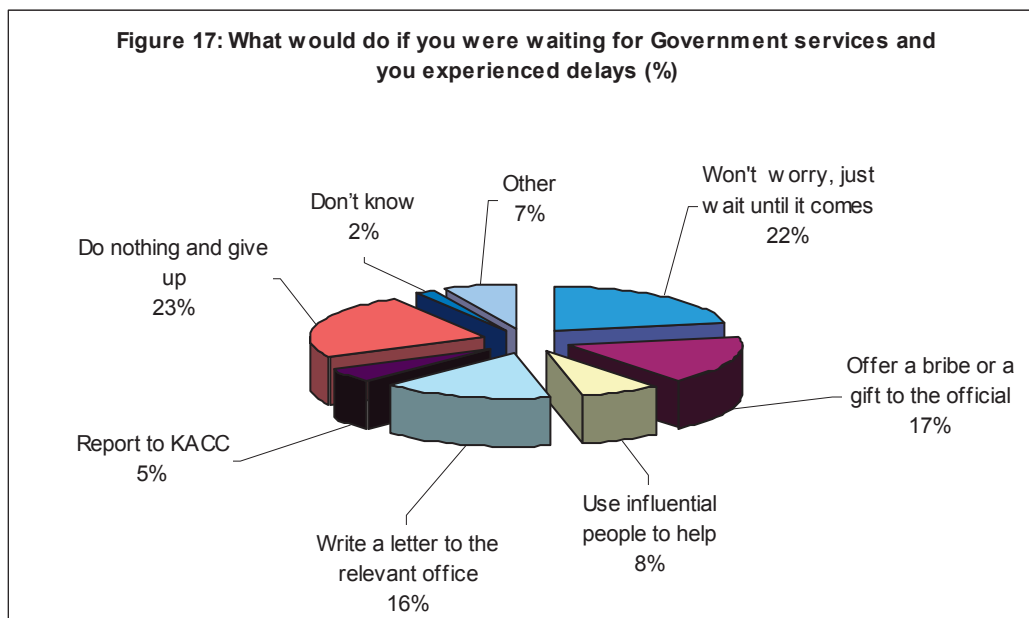
On whether or not the wealth declaration is an effective anti-corruption measure, about 60 percent of the respondents want the wealth declaration forms made public to enhance accountability and transparency, facilitate investigation in case of suspicion and establish sources of wealth while 29.2 percent do not want them made public. About 11 percent however, do not know if they should be made public.

## 6.0 EXPERIENCES WITH CORRUPTION

### 6.1 Assessment of public service delivery

Corruption can reduce the effectiveness and efficiency by which public service is delivered and as a result lead to inequity in service provision and welfare loss. When asked what they would do when waiting for public service and they experience delays, 22 % of the public reported they would just wait until the service comes, while 17 % would give bribe and 23 % would give up. A small percentage (5%) indicated they would report to KACC.

Compared to rural population, almost a similar proportion of urban population would give bribe if they experience delays in Government services provision. According to the survey, 19 percent of the urban respondents would be willing to give bribe compared to 17 % in rural areas while nine percent (9%) of the urban population would prefer to use influential people to obtain public services. Analysis by gender however shows that males (19 %) are more willing to give bribes for public services compared to females (14 %).



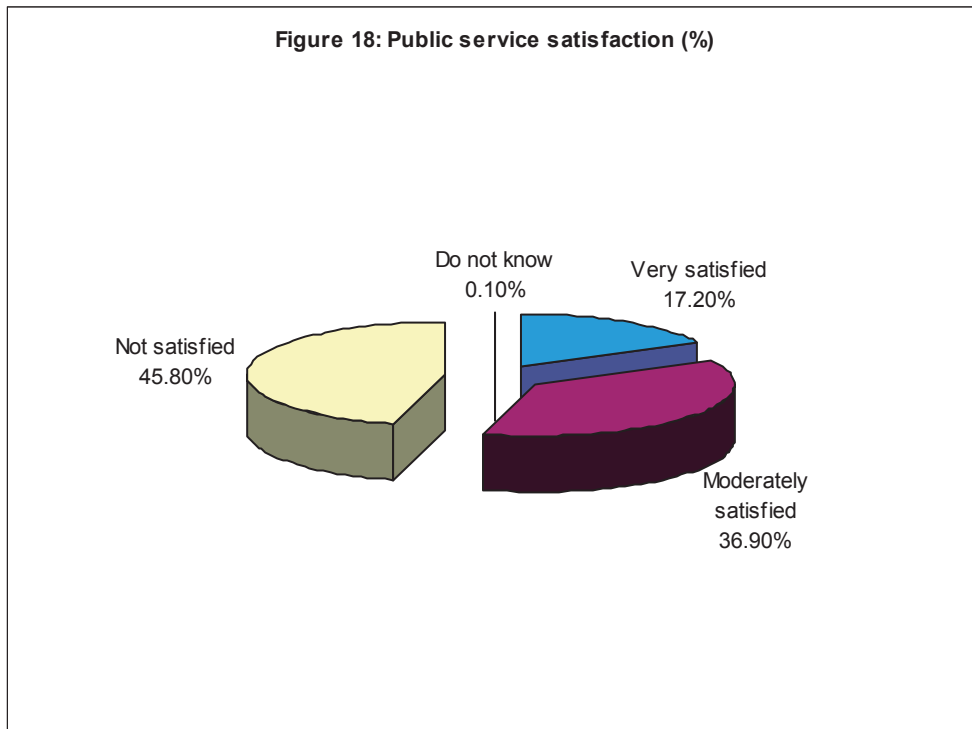
## **6.2 Public services delivery**

The survey results - as expected - show that members of the public often seek various services in public offices. Seventy five (75 %) percent of the respondent sought services in public offices at least once over the last one year – an increase from 62.3 % of the 2003 perception survey. Out of those who sought public services, 17 % were very satisfied; 37 % moderately satisfied while 46 % were not satisfied with the services offered.

There are no variations in public service satisfaction across gender. An analysis across age shows that the young and aged are often more satisfied with service compared to middle aged population while the public with lower education levels are more satisfied with public services provided. Twenty five (25%) percent of the population with no education are often very satisfied with the public service delivery compared to 13 % of the population with university education.

Almost one out of three people who seek public services offer bribe for the services. The survey findings show that 30.5 % of respondents who sought public services gave bribe. When compared to past perception surveys, these results show a declining trend. The proportion of those who gave bribe was 30 % in 2003, 50.4 % in 2002 and 49.9 % in 2001. This decline may be attributed to various anti- corruption efforts initiated by the Government and other anti-corruption institutions. In terms of gender, a higher proportion of males bribed (32.1 %) compared to females (27.5 %). Analysis across age shows that a higher proportion of the young give bribe compared to the aged. Thirty seven (37 %) of those aged between 19 – 24 years gave bribe compared to 31% of those aged 49 – 54 years while thirty two (32 %) of respondents working in the private sector who seek public services often offer bribes compared to 30 % and 23 % from the public and NGOs sector respectively. These results imply that the private sector remains the main source of bribes and the public sector the receiver and hence should be targeted with anti-corruption strategies.

Even after offering bribe 56 % of the respondents reported that they were not satisfied with the services offered. This confirms the fact that bribing does not improve service delivery. On average, the respondents gave bribes at least two (2.4) times in that particular year.





**Table 14: Incidence of corruption (% of respondents)**

	<i>Incidence (%)</i>		<i>Incidence (%)</i>
<b>Region</b>		<b>Occupation</b>	
Urban	29.4	Farmer	31.1
Rural	31.2	Domestic worker	29.6
<b>Gender</b>		Labourer	37.1
Male	32.1	Professional	25.2
Female	27.5	Technical workers	31.0
<b>Education</b>		Students	34.4
None	29.2	Business people	33.5
Primary	31.1	Pastoralists	33.3
Secondary	31.3	Others	28.2
Tertiary	30.8		
University	26.1		
<b>Sector</b>			
Public	23.2		
Private	32.4		
NGOs	29.6		
Others	33.2		

### 6.3 Size of Bribe

The size of bribe offered varies by region, gender, sector of the economy and level of education. The survey findings indicate an average bribe size of Kshs. 1,689 per year. Rural respondents reported a bribe size of Kshs. 1,367 while urban areas offer a higher bribe averaging Kshs. 2,357. It should be noted that the average bribe offered is higher than the average monthly household expenditure on health care (Kshs. 1,156) and education (Kshs. 1,447).

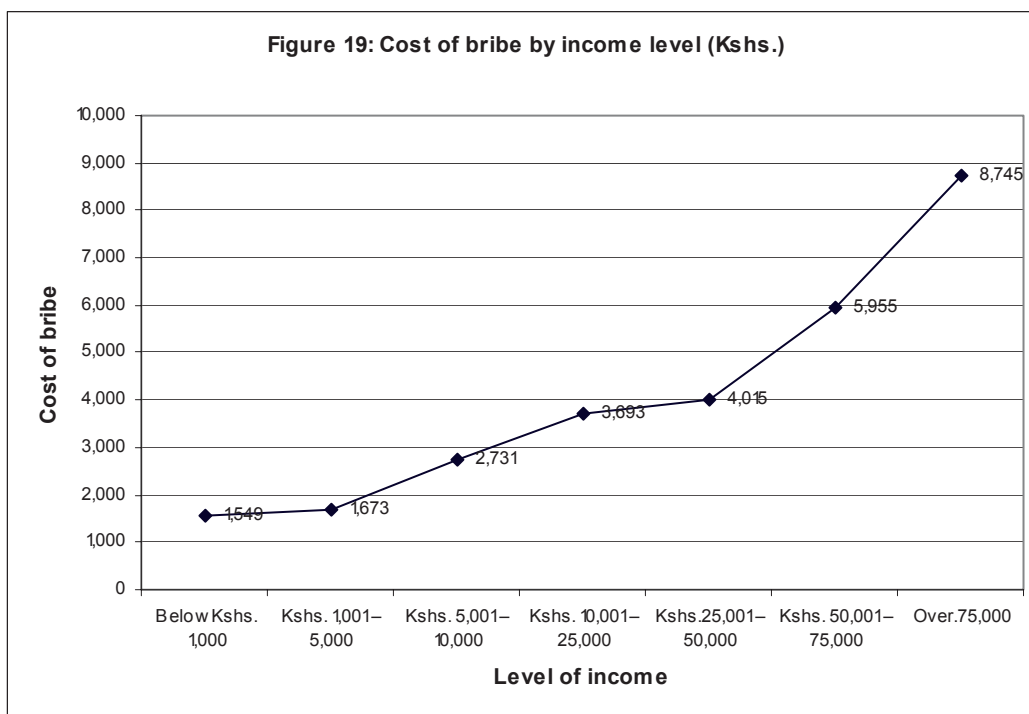
Apart from tertiary education, there seems a positive relationship between size of a bribe and the level of education. Respondents with no education offer an average bribe size of Kshs. 1,084 and this increases to Kshs. 1,187 for primary level, Kshs. 1,945 for secondary, and Kshs. 2,645 for respondents with university education. Although the survey has established a positive relationship between education and size of bribe, it should be noted that majority of educated Kenyans

are in senior positions – both in public and private sector – and by virtue of their positions are expected to spearhead integrity in their offices.

### 6.4 Cost of bribery

The cost of bribe paid by citizens measures the cost of corruption incurred by the population. It is the expenditure on bribery per person per year. Change in the cost of bribery reflects changes in corruption related activities. For instance, a decline in bribery cost may be interpreted to mean people are paying fewer bribes.

The findings show that on average, households spend Kshs. 3,185 on bribery per year. The cost of bribery is higher in urban areas (Kshs. 4,062) compared to rural areas (Kshs. 2,678) while in terms of gender, males spend more on corruption (Kshs. 3,339) than females (Kshs. 2,745).



The cost of corruption also varies with education and income levels. Those with higher level of education on average spend more on corruption compared to

those with low level of education. Respondents with university education have an average expenditure on bribery of Kshs. 5,771 while those with no education spend Kshs. 2,027 in a year. Respondents earning over Kshs. 75,000 per month spend an average Kshs. 8,745 while those earning less than Kshs. 1,000 spend Kshs. 1,549 on bribery.

**Table 15: Cost of bribery**

	<i>Cost of bribery (Kshs)</i>		<i>Cost of bribery (Kshs)</i>
<b>Region</b>		<b>Age</b>	
Urban	4,062	Below 18	1,860
Rural	2,678	19-24	2,777
<b>Gender</b>		25-29	2,419
Male	3,339	30-34	3,193
Female	2,745	35-39	2,867
<b>Education</b>		40-44	2,920
None	2,027	45-49	4,507
Primary	2,243	50-54	4,203
Secondary	3,664	55-59	6,393
Tertiary	3,117	Over 60	5,368
University	5,771	<b>Income</b>	
<b>Sector</b>		Below Kshs. 1,000	1,549
Public	2,204	Kshs. 1,001 – 5,000	1,673
Private	3,304	Kshs. 5,001 – 10,000	2,731
NGOs	1,594	Kshs. 10,001 – 25,000	3,693
Others	3,585	Kshs.25,001 – 50,000	4,015
		Kshs. 50,001 – 75,000	5,955
		Over.75,000	8,745
		All	3,185

### 6.5 Who Initiates Bribery?

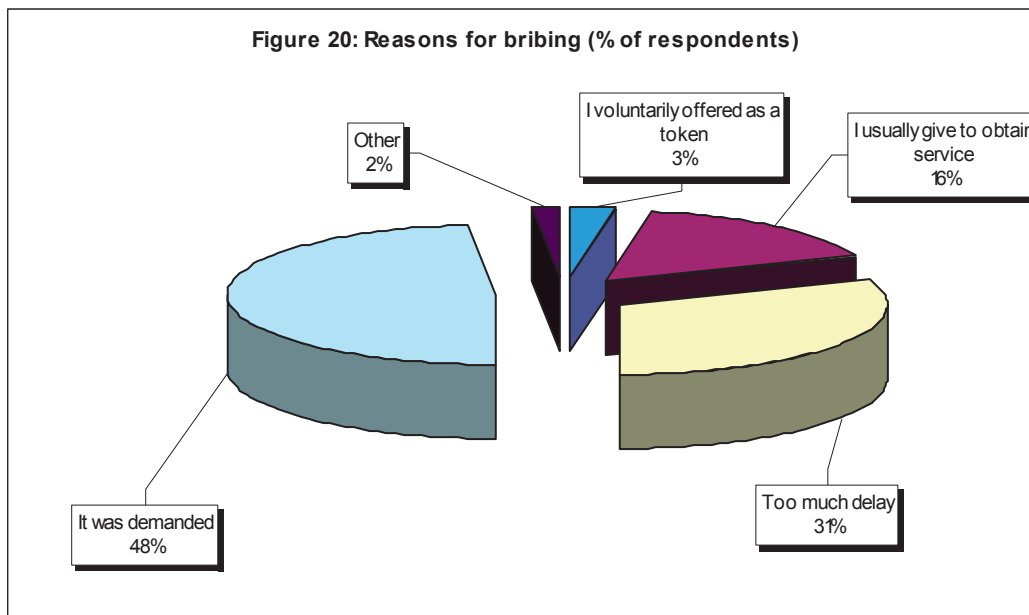
Corruption involves a giver and a taker and the establishment of who initiates a bribe is crucial for the development of anti-corruption strategies. When asked who initiates a bribe, 72 % of the respondents believe that a public official/ service provider asks for bribes, while 19% believe the person seeking service offers a payment on his/her accord. The trend on public perception on who

initiates bribe remain the same across region, gender and occupation of the respondents.

**Table 16: Who initiates bribery? (%)**

	National		Region		Gender	
	No. of Observations	%	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
A service provider/public official indicates or asks for a payment	2379	72.3	74.8	70.9	71.9	72.8
The person offers a payment on his/her own accord	628	19.1	16.3	20.6	19.2	18.18
It is known before hand how to pay and how much to pay	245	7.4	8.3	6.9	7.9	6.7
Don't know	40	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.7
Total	3292	100	100	100	100	100

### 6.6 Reasons for Bribing



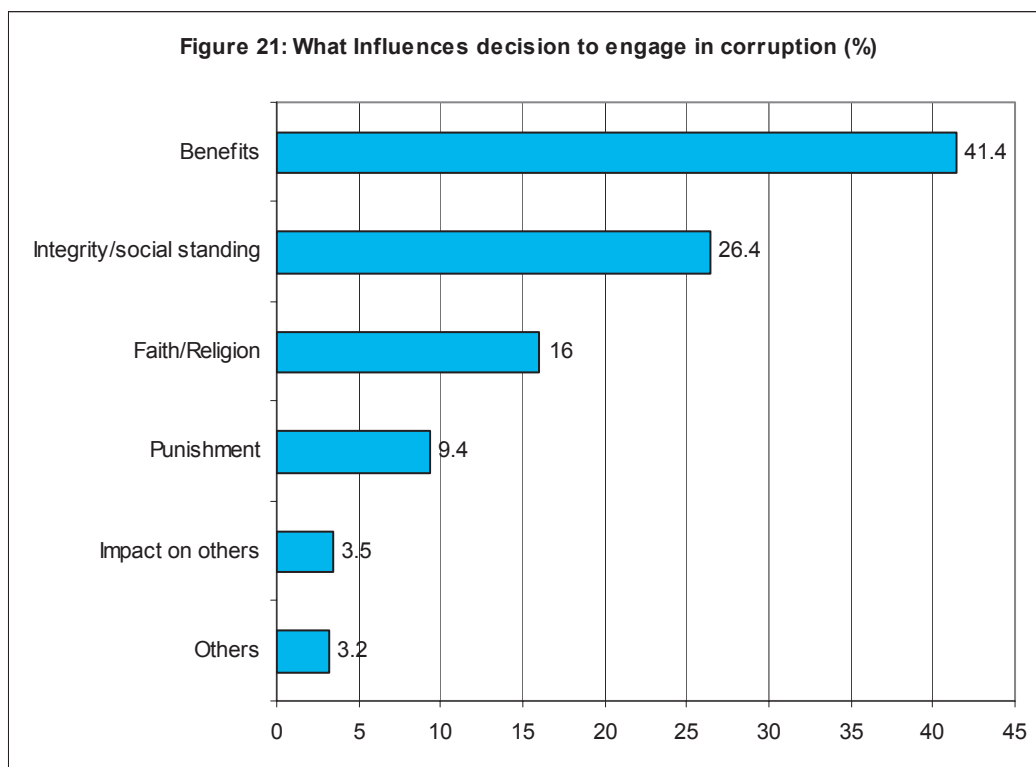
On why Kenyans give bribes when seeking public services, the respondents gave various reasons. Among the reasons cited by respondents include demands of bribes by the public officials and delay in service delivery in public offices, which stand out as the key reasons for offering bribes. Forty eight percent (48%) cited demands by public officials as the reasons for giving bribes. This however,

represents a decline from 64 % of the respondents in 2002 and 2003. In the three surveys, demand for bribes remains the main reasons why people give bribes for services in public offices.

Thirty one percent (31%) of the public give bribes because there is too much delay in service delivery. Delays in service delivery which results into corruption calls for development of service charters in all public institutions/offices.

### 6.7 Influence to Engage in Corruption

People are influenced by many factors to get involved in corruption. Among the factors considered by individuals are; possible punishment if caught, expected benefits of a corruption activity, their integrity, faith and impact of the corrupt activity on others.



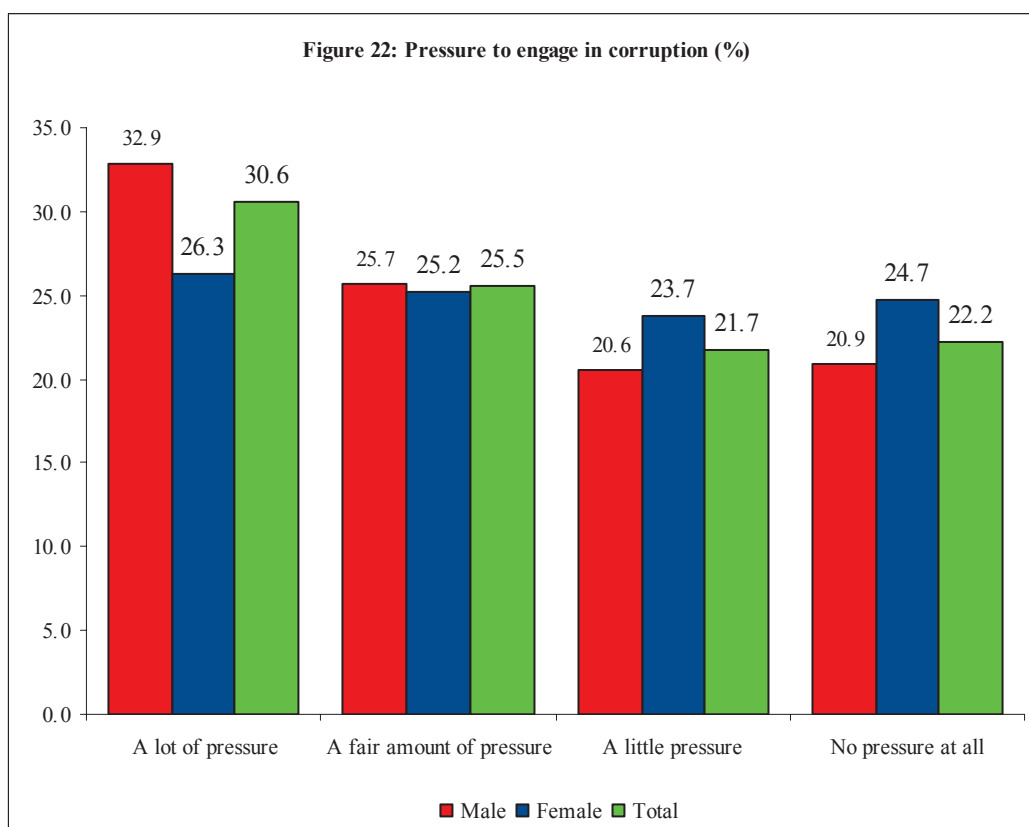
When confronted with a situation that entails corruption, 41 % of the respondents’ decisions are influenced by the expected benefits while 26 % are

influenced by their integrity/social standing. Expected punishment (9.4 %) and impact corruption (3.5%) has on others has low influence on the respondents decision to engage in corruption. These results indicate that punishment is not a deterrent factor in corruption in Kenya, which may be reflecting low public perception about capacity of anti-corruption enforcement. The survey identified greediness as the main cause of corruption in the country and this may be linked to people being influenced by expected benefits and not punishment before engaging in corruption.

The 2003 perception survey shows that 30 % of the respondents would consider legal consequences before engaging in corruption.

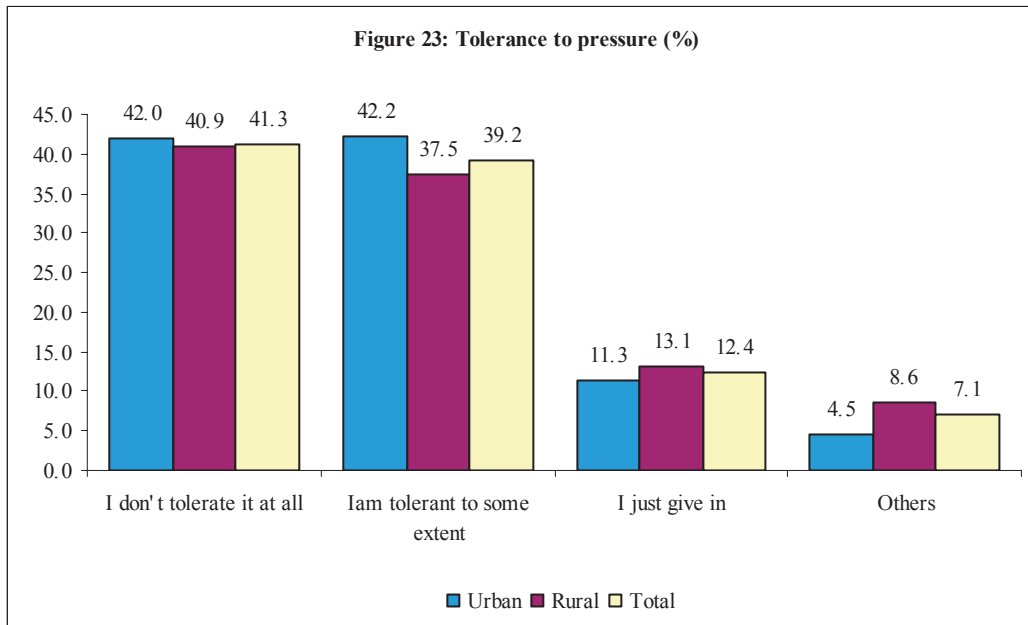
### **6.8 Pressure to Engage in Corruption**

Kenyans are constantly under pressure to engage in corruption. Only 22.2 percent of the respondents do not get pressure to engage in corruption as compared to 77.8 percent. Over 30 percent of the respondents indicated that they get a lot of pressure to engage in corruption followed by 25.5 percent who get affair amount of pressure while 21.7 percent get a little pressure. Comparisons by rural and urban respondents showed no significant differences. Further analysis by gender revealed that slightly more males than females get a lot of pressure to engage in corruption as presented in the figure 22. The results show that corruption networks are still very strong in the country and this calls for enhancing anti-corruption efforts especially on the anti-corruption prevention fronts.



## 6.9 Tolerance of Pressure

When asked further to state the extent to which they tolerate the pressure to engage in corruption, respondents were divided. Whereas 41.4 percent indicated that they do not tolerate it at all, 39.1 percent reported that they tolerate to some extent while 12.4 percent just give in to the pressure.

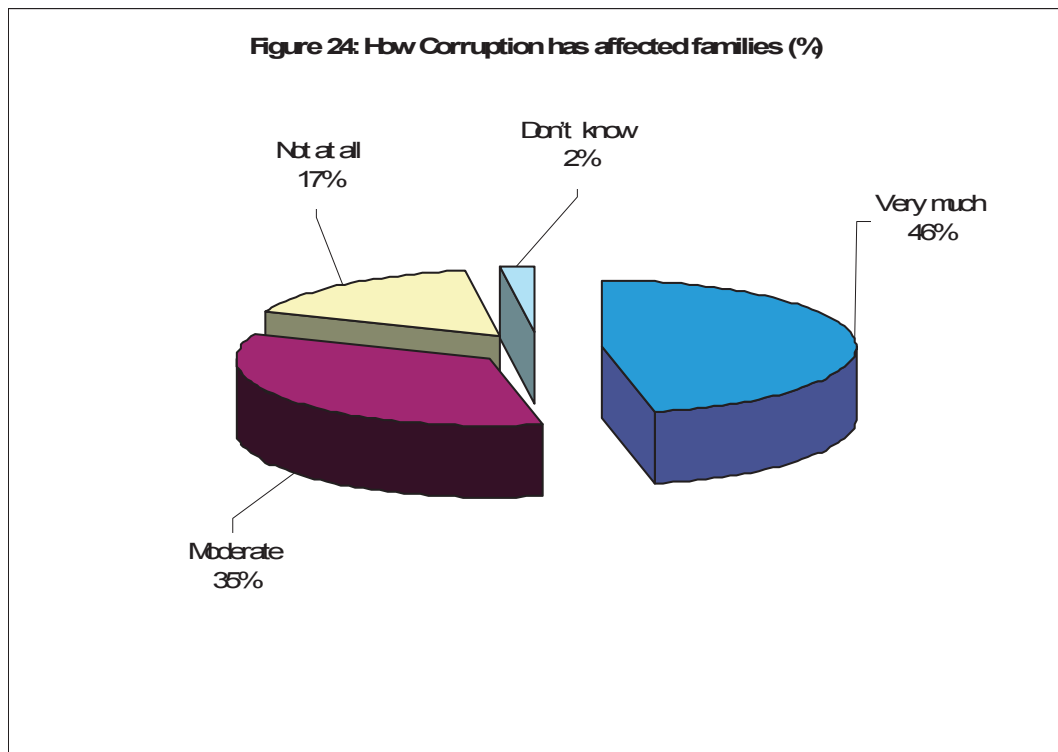


Further analysis by urban and rural divide revealed that people in the rural are more likely to give in to pressure to engage in corruption than in the urban. The results also show that males are more likely to give in to pressure to engage in corruption than females.

### 6.10 Effects of Corruption to the Family

Corruption is bad as it can significantly harm the social, political and economic life of the society. Asked how corruption has affected their families in the last one year, only less than a fifth (17 %) of the respondents have not been affected while forty six (46 %) percent have been severely (very much) affected by the vice. The effect is severe in both urban (47 %) and rural areas (47 %) and it is even more severe on males (49 %) than women (42 %).

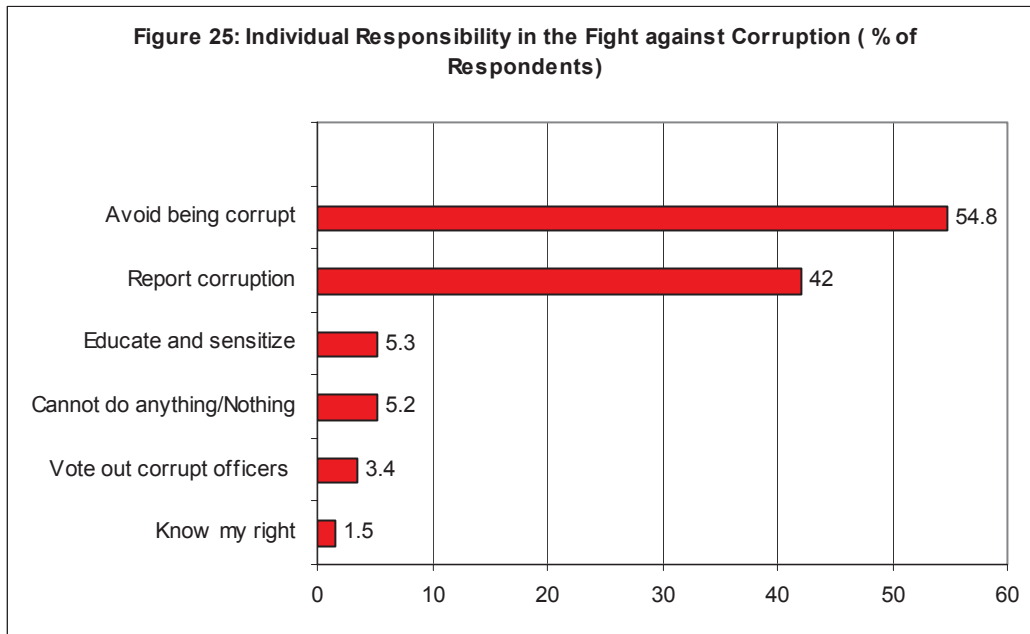




The survey shows that households have been affected by corruption mostly through essential services pegged on bribery; poor service delivery; increased cost of living; unemployment and loss of business among others.

### 6.11 Individuals Responsibility in the Fight Against Corruption

Without individuals who are inclined to corrupt behaviour, corruption would not occur. Corruption occurs at the confluence of individual motivations to behave corruptly and opportunities for misuse of resources. Controlling corruption therefore calls for individuals to take up their responsibility and fight corruption. To effectively participate in the fight against corruption, respondents reported that individuals have responsibility to report corrupt cases (42%) and avoid being corrupt (55%). Other individual responsibilities include educating others (5.3%) and voting out corrupt leaders (3.4%).

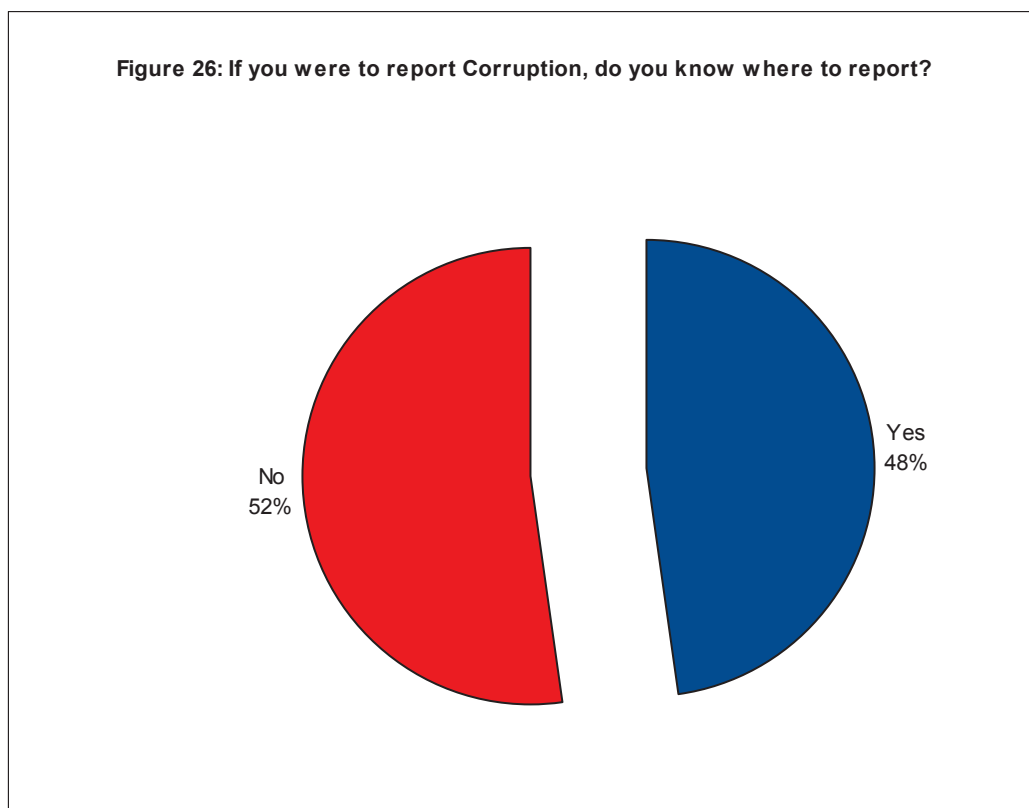


## 7.0 CORRUPTION REPORTING

### 7.1 Knowledge on Where to Report Corruption

Experience worldwide has shown that building an effective anti-corruption infrastructure requires an efficient corruption reporting system. Where the system lacks, many corruption cases would go unnoticed.

The survey findings shows that more than half (52 %) of the respondents do not know where to report corruption cases. And this problem is worse in rural areas where only 45% of the respondents living in rural areas know where to report corruption cases compared to 54 % in urban areas. Analysis across gender shows that 58 % and 49 % of the female and male population respectively do not know where to report corruption cases.

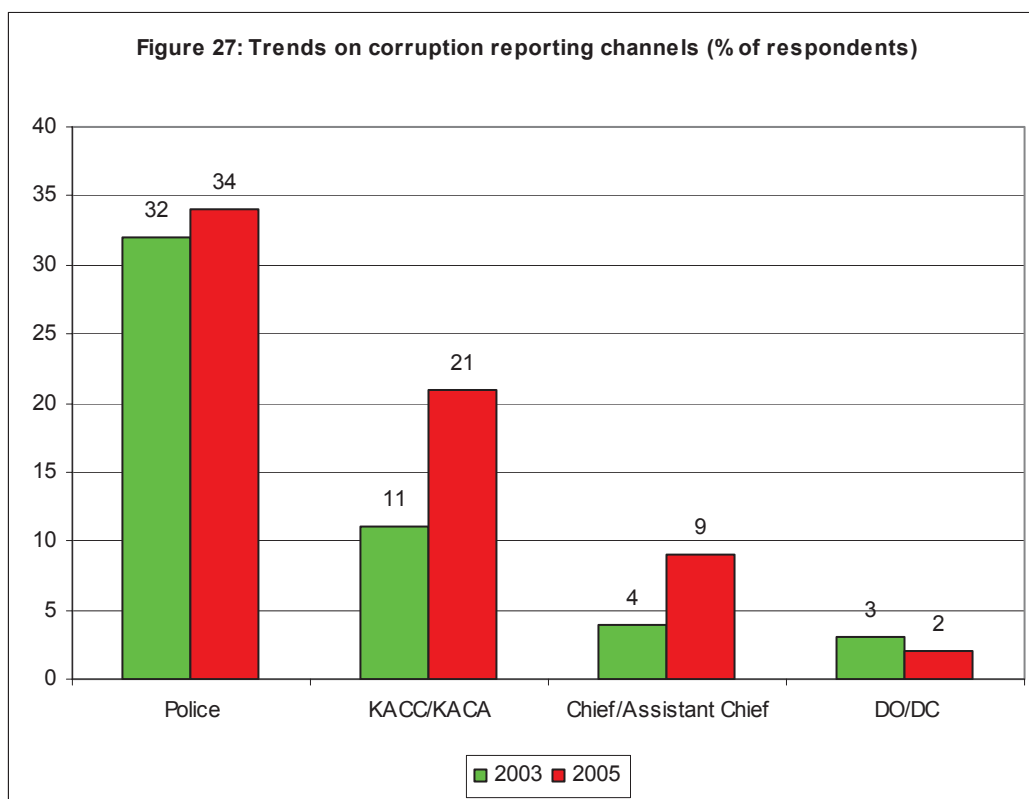


In addition, the survey shows that corruption reporting is positively related to the level of education. Sixty-eight (68 %) of respondents with university education are aware of where to report corruption while only 31 % of respondents without any education are aware.

**Table 17: Knowledge on where to report corruption**

	<i>Knowledge on where to report</i>	
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<b>Region</b>		
Urban	54.3	45.7
Rural	44.5	55.6
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	51.3	48.7
Female	41.7	58.3
<b>Education</b>		
None	31.1	68.9
Primary	41.4	58.6
Secondary	45.7	54.3
Tertiary	58.2	41.8
University	68.2	31.8
<b>Occupation</b>		
Farmer	42.5	57.5
Domestic worker	29.7	70.3
Labourer	38.2	61.8
Professional	62.7	37.3
Technical workers	44.9	55.1
Students	54.4	45.6
Business people	46	54
Pastoralists	42.3	57.1
Others	44.6	55.4

## 7.2 Corruption Reporting Channels



Establishing an effective corruption reporting system can significantly improve the fight against corruption, including: raising awareness on corruption which can help to create a corruption-averse environment; helping to evaluate existing anti-corruption strategies by seeing if they have been effective in preventing corruption; and assisting in the compilation of statistical data for trend identification and analysis.

When asked to name corruption reporting channels known to them, majority of the respondents cited Kenya Police and Kenya Anti-corruption Commission. Fifty (50 %) percent of the respondents will report corruption cases to the police whilst 42 % will report to the Commission. More respondents (50 %) in urban areas would prefer to report to KACC compared to rural areas (34 %). Those respondents with higher level of education would prefer to report corruption cases to the Commission compared to those with lower levels of education. For

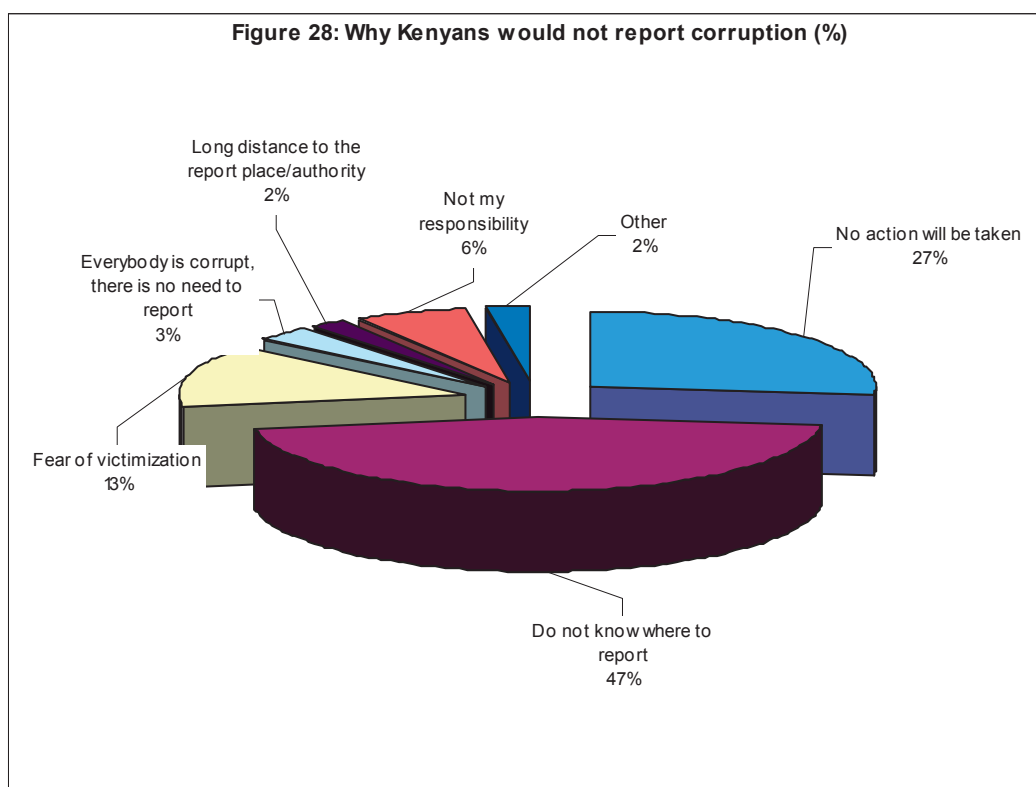
instance, 80 % of the respondents with university education level would prefer to report corruption cases to the Commission compared to only 4 % of those with no education. On the other hand, 54 % of the respondents without any education would prefer to report corruption cases to the Kenya Police.

If Kenyans witnessed corruption today, 53 % would generally report such cases and 34 % and 21 % will report to the police and the Commission respectively. For those who engage in bribery, 46.8 % will report corruption cases while 55.7 % of those who don't engage in corruption will report. This shows that those who don't engage in corruption are more willing to report corruption incidences.

In 2003, 74 % of the respondents reported that they would report incidences of corruption and 32 % and 11 % would report to police and KACA respectively. Fifty-four (54 %) of the respondents in rural areas will report compared to 51 % in urban areas. A larger proportionate of the males (55 %) will report corruption if witnessed compared to 50 % of the females. People with higher level of education will be more willing to report corruption cases than those with lower education. Fifty six (56 %) percent of respondents with university education will report corruption if it occurs compared to 38 % of the respondents without education.

### **7.3 Why Kenyans do not Report Corruption Cases?**

Failure to report corruption leads to non enforcement of actions against corruption, which may adversely impact on the fight against corruption. First, those who have been involved in corruption may believe that because they have not suffered any adverse consequences from their conduct, they are free to get involved in corruption again in the future. Failure to take action may also result in ineffective anti-corruption measures. If the true nature of corruption remains undisclosed and uninvestigated, then it is difficult to devise appropriate interventions and anti-corruption measures to guard against it.



Effective reporting may therefore enhance the feeling among society members that corruption is, in fact, unlawful and likely to result in punishment where it is detected.

Why would the public not report corruption cases? The survey results show that 47 % of the respondents would not report corruption cases because they do not know where to report while 27 % thinks that there is no need of reporting, as no action will be taken. Other factors affecting corruption reporting include fear of victimization (13 %), the belief that everybody is corrupt (3 %) and not ones responsibility to report (6%).

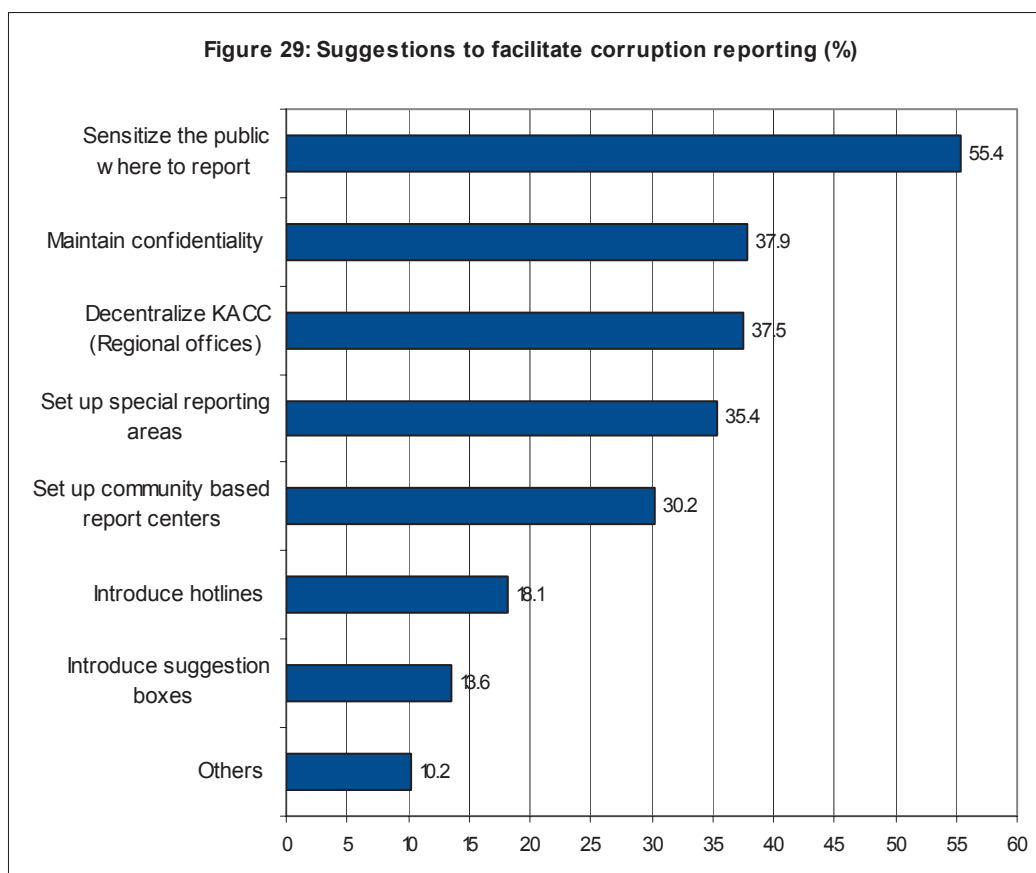
The problem of not knowing where to report corruption is worse in rural areas as 51 % of the respondents would not report as they do not know where to report corruption incident compared to 37 % in urban areas. Thirty six (36 %) of the urban population would not report corruption cases, as no action will be taken.

**Table 18: Reasons for not reporting corruption (% of respondents))**

	<i>Reasons for not reporting Corruption</i>						
	<i>No action will be taken</i>	<i>Do not know where to report</i>	<i>Fear of victimization</i>	<i>Everybody is corrupt</i>	<i>Long distance to reporting place</i>	<i>Not my responsibility</i>	<i>Others</i>
<b>Region</b>							
Urban	36.3	36.9	11.8	3.2	2.0	6.6	3.2
Rural	21	51.1	14.4	3.5	2.0	6.2	1.9
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	30.2	43.4	12.3	3.9	2.3	5.3	2.6
Female	20.8	49.7	15.2	2.5	1.4	8.2	2.1
<b>Education</b>							
None	14.4	54.8	15.4	2.9	1.0	9.6	1.9
Primary	17.3	56.6	14.1	3.0	0.6	6.8	1.5
Secondary	24.2	46.9	14.8	3.7	2.7	5.3	2.4
Tertiary	43.0	32.5	10.1	3.6	2.2	6.5	2.2
University	47.0	20.9	10.4	3.5	4.3	7.0	7.0
<b>Occupation</b>							
Farmer	17.4	55.9	13.8	3.0	2.6	5.3	2.0
Domestic worker	19.6	53.6	12.5	0	1.8	10.7	1.8
Labourer	30.6	46.8	12.9	2.4	0.8	5.6	0.8
Professional	46.8	27.3	12.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.8
Technical workers	25.4	49.2	9.3	7.6	2.5	4.2	1.7
Students	24.6	54.1	8.2	3.3	3.3	6.6	0
Business people	21.6	45.9	16.1	3.6	1.0	8.5	3.4
Pastoralists	20.0	66.7	0	0	0	13.3	0
Others	21.6	49.3	14.9	2.7	1.4	8.8	1.4



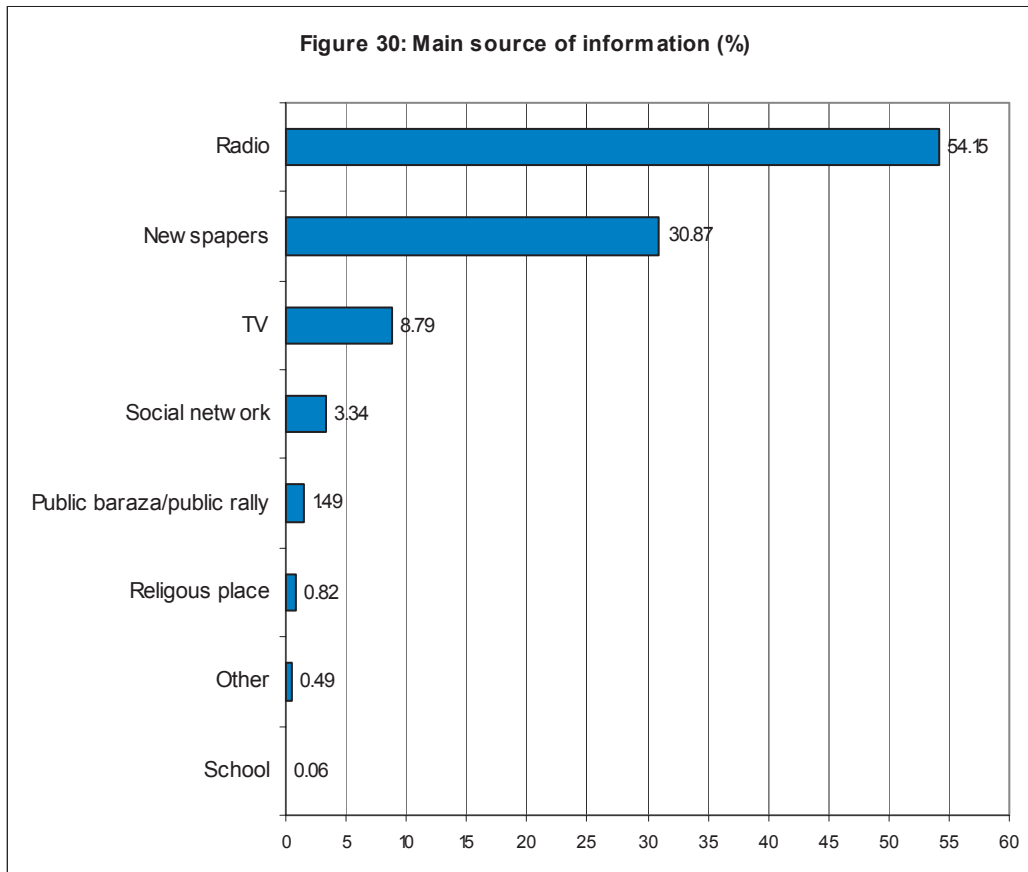
## 7.4 Suggestions to Facilitate Corruption Reporting



When asked what should be done to facilitate corruption reporting, more than half of the respondents (55 %) agree that there is need to sensitize the public where to report. To avoid victimization of those who report, 38 % of the respondents agree that there is need to maintain confidentiality. Other suggestions include:- decentralizing KACC (38 %), setting up of special reporting areas (35 %), setting up community based report centres (30 %), installation of hotlines (18 %), and setting up of suggestion boxes (14 %).

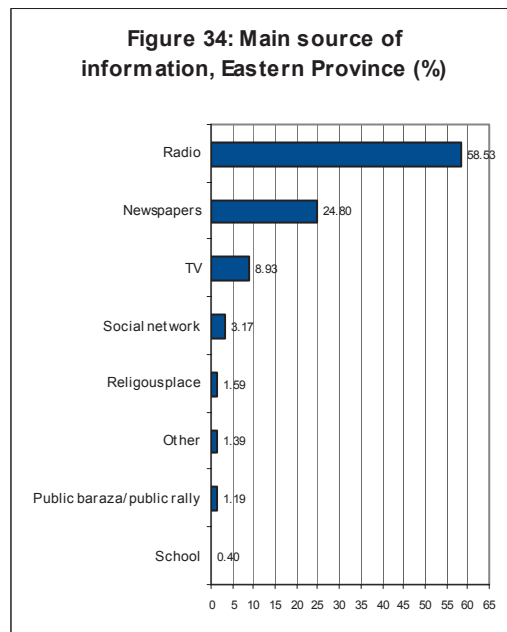
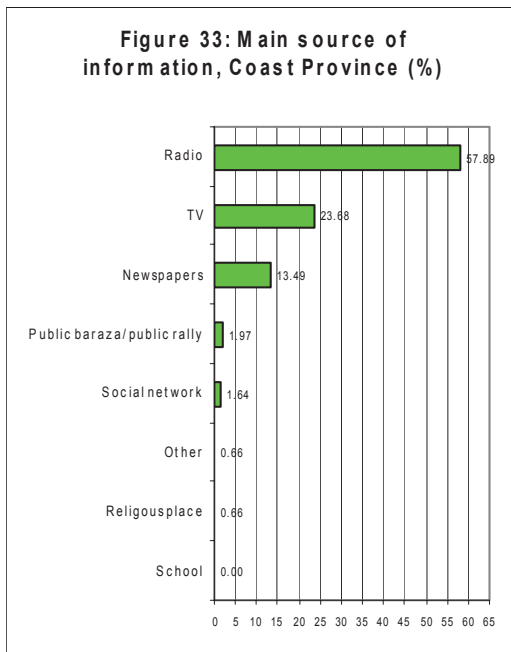
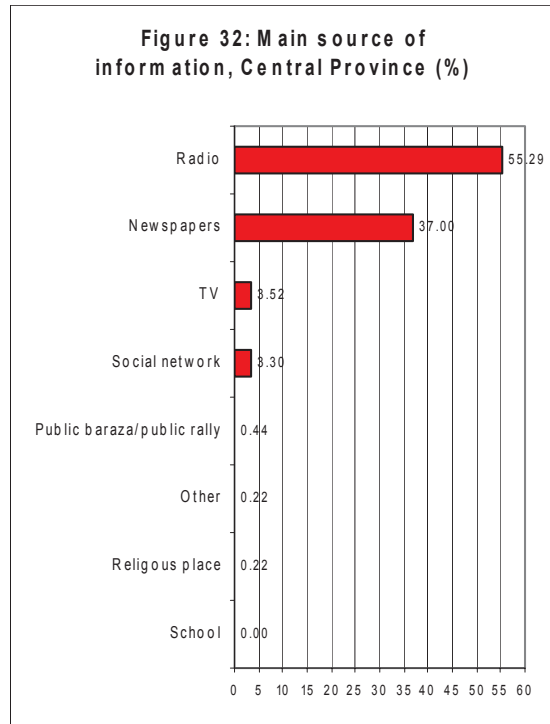
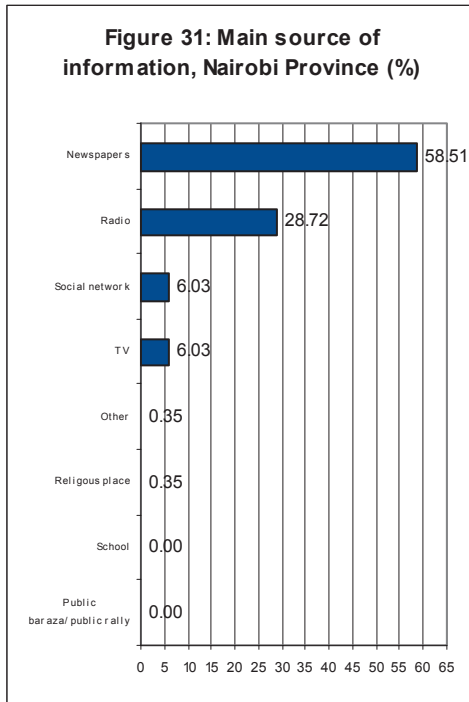
## 8.0 INFORMATION ON CORRUPTION

### 8.1 Main source of information

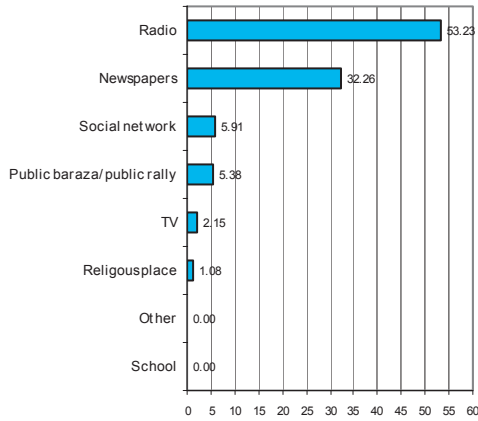


In this section, respondents were asked to name their sources of information about corruption. This is important for designing appropriate anti-corruption awareness strategy including anti-corruption campaigns and public education. The survey found radio to be the main source of information among respondents countrywide. About 54.2 percent of the respondents identified radio as the main source of information followed by newspapers, which account for 30.9 percent and T.V 8.8 percent. Social networks (3.3 percent), public baraza/rally (1.5 percent), religious place (0.8 percent) and school (0.1 percent) were the other alternative sources of information.

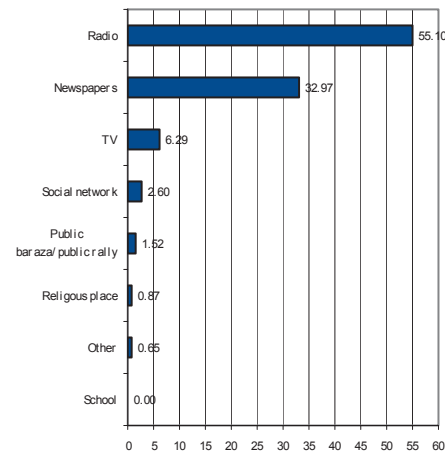
Analysis by province and urban-rural found out that apart from Nairobi where newspapers are the main sources of information, radio remains popular in all other provinces. Coast province leads with the TV viewing as a main source of information. Social networks are common sources of information in Nairobi and North Eastern province.



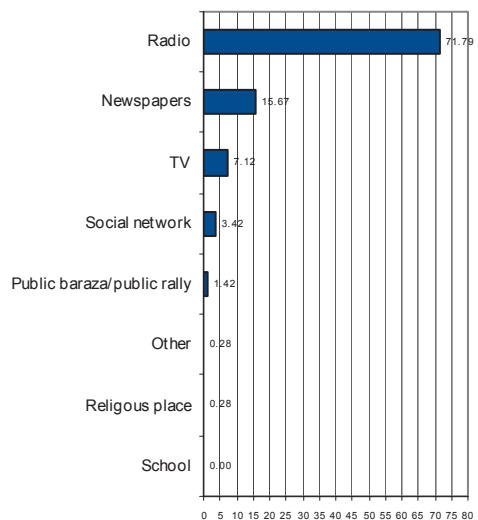
**Figure 35: Main source of information, North Eastern Province (%)**



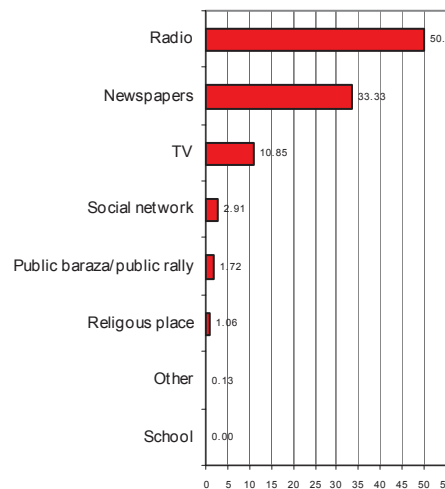
**Figure 36: Main source of information, Nyanza Province (%)**



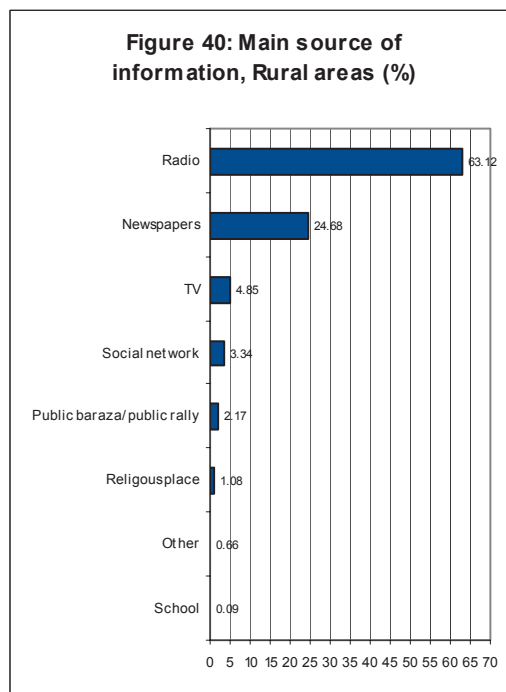
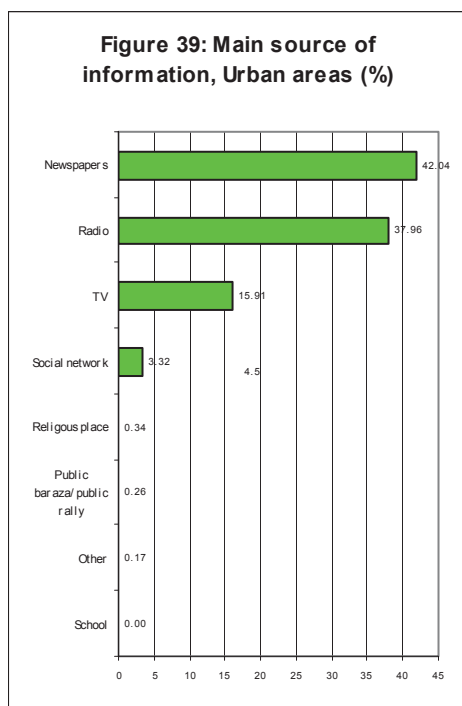
**Figure 37: Main source of information, Western Province (%)**



**Figure 38: Main source of information, Rift Valley Province (%)**



Further analysis of sources of information by rural/urban divide reveals that newspapers and Television are common in urban areas as main sources of information when compared to radio which is more popular in the rural settings as presented in the figure 39 and 40.

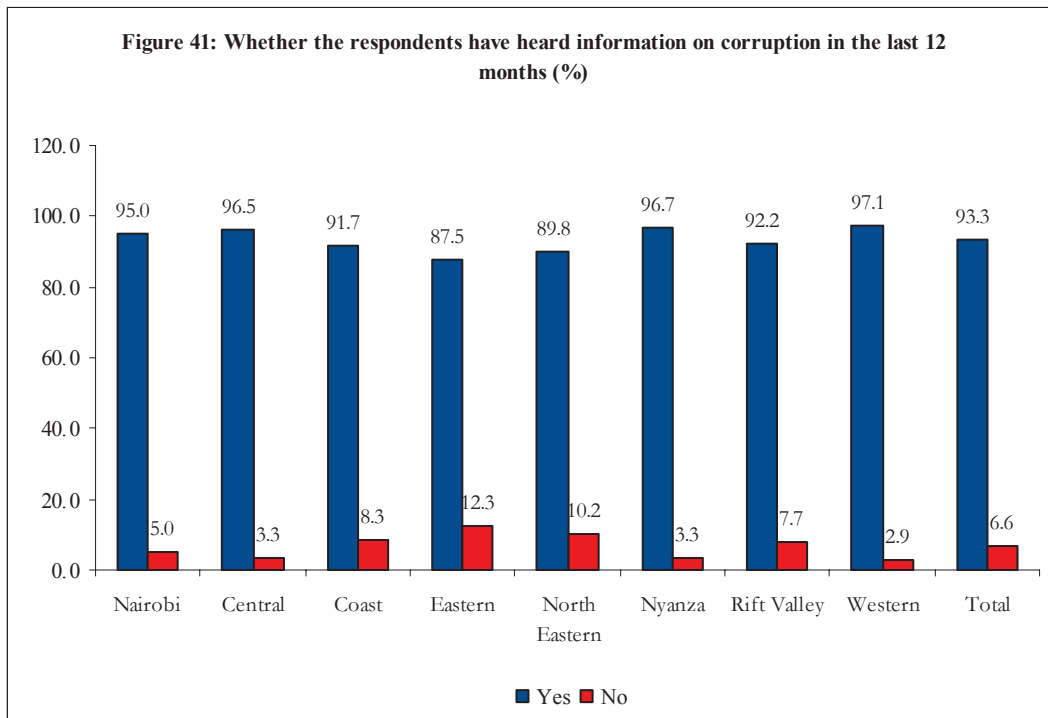


## 8.2 Information on corruption in the last 12 months

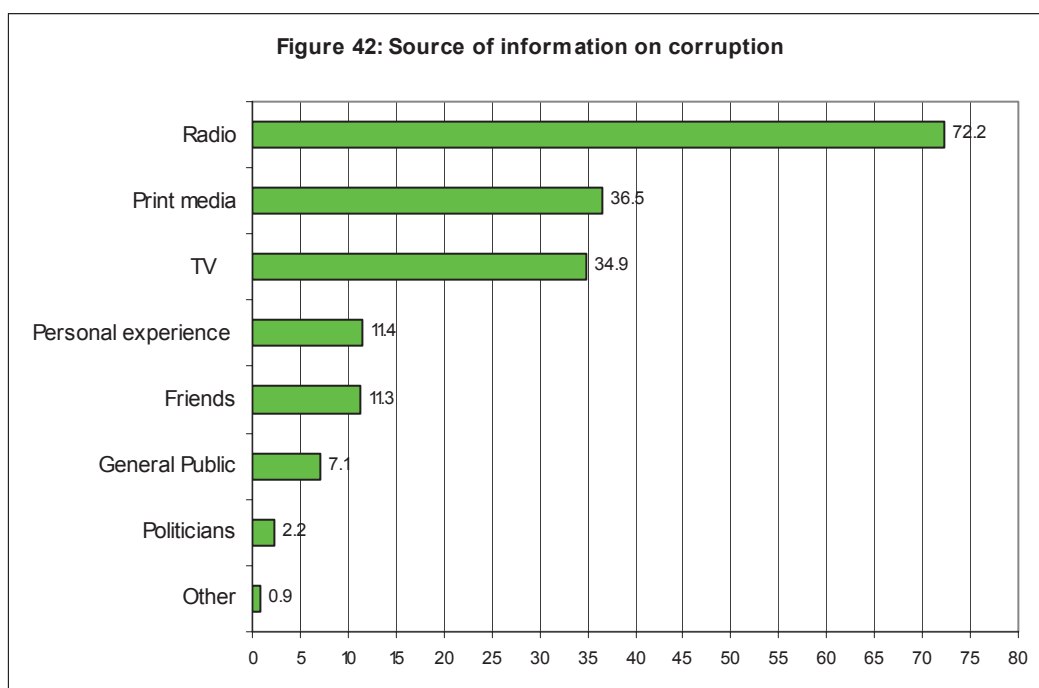
When asked the question about the information on corruption, over 93 percent of the respondents have heard information about corruption in the last 12 months prior to the survey as compared to 6.6 percent who have never heard.

In terms of urban and rural divide the survey revealed that there are slightly more respondents in the rural (7.9 percent) who have not heard information on corruption as compared to the urban (4.5 percent).

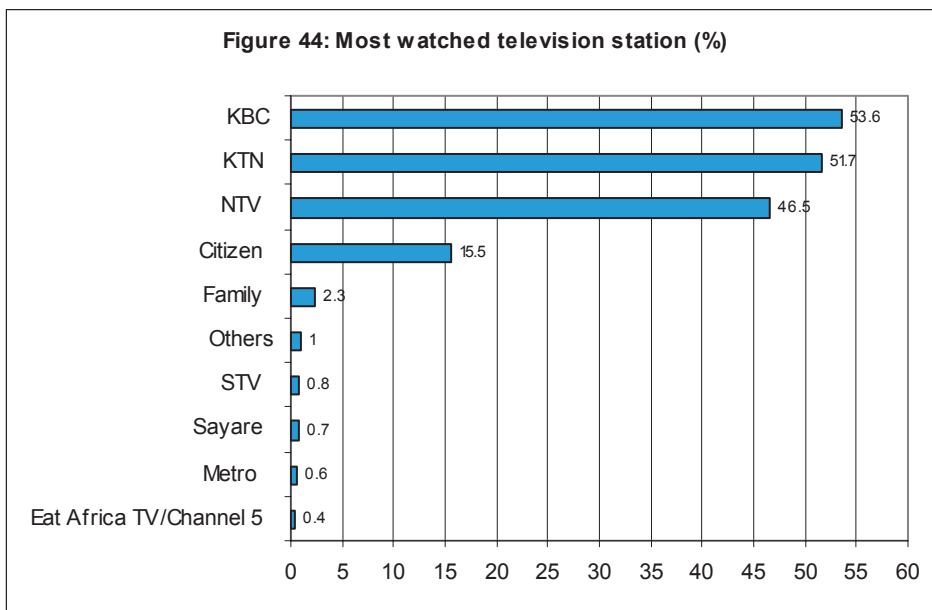
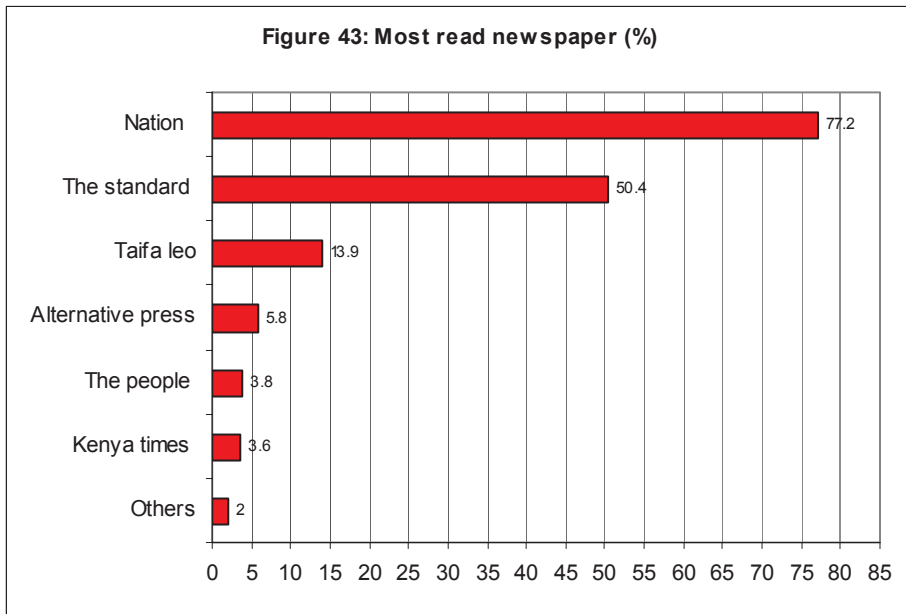
### 8.3 Sources of information on corruption



Sources of information play a key role in the fight against corruption especially when they are used by the anti-corruption agencies as channels for disseminating anti-corruption information, education and communication (IEC) materials. Results from the survey show that radio is the main source of information across board (rural/urban and provinces) as recorded by 72.2 percent of the respondents. The print media and television are also main sources of information on corruption as reported by 36.5 percent and 34.9 percent of the respondents. And other sources include; personal experience (11.4 percent), friends (11.3 percent), the general public (7.1 percent) and politicians (2.2 percent).

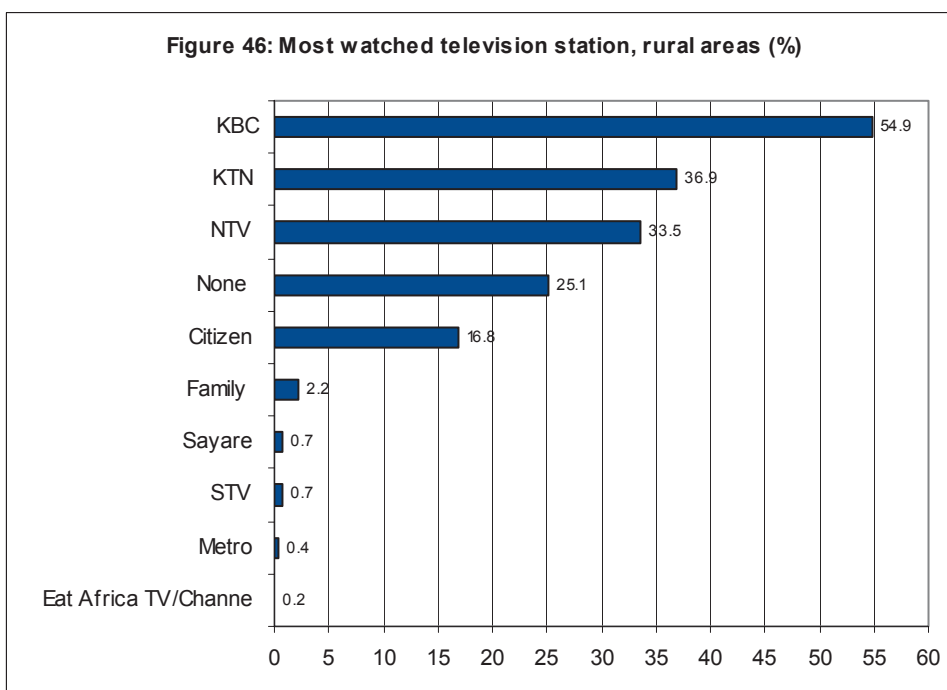
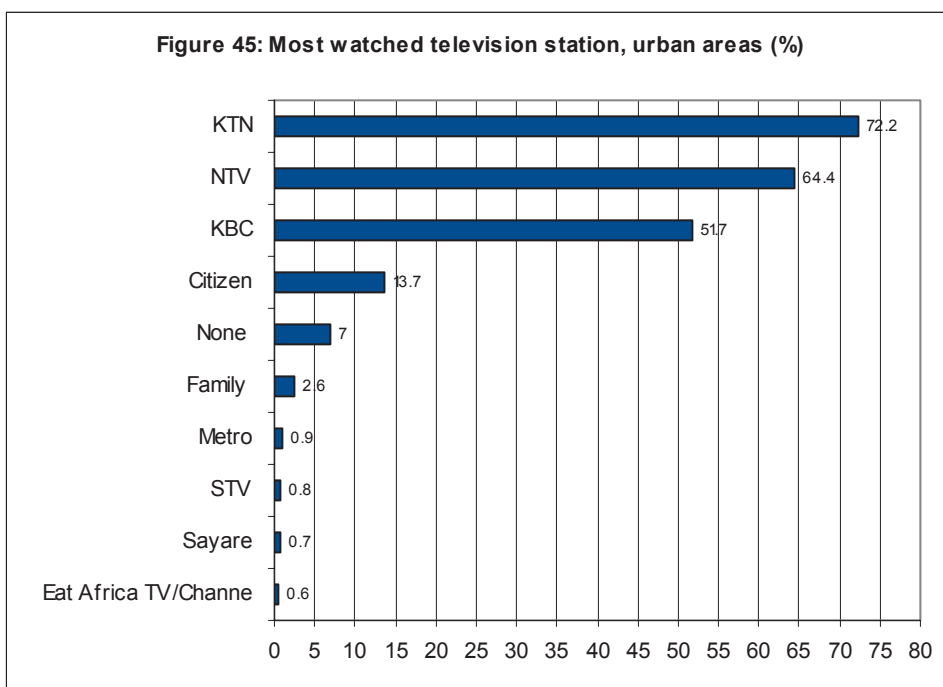


**Print media:** In the print media, it is reported that that the Daily Nation and The Standard are the most commonly read newspapers with a readership out reach of 77.2 percent and 50.4 percent respectively. Others are; Taifa Leo (13.9 percent), alternative press (5.8 percent), The People (3.8 percent), Kenya Times (3.6 percent) and others such as the Economist, the Times etc (2.0 percent). It is important to also note that over 15 percent of the respondents indicated that they do not read newspapers.

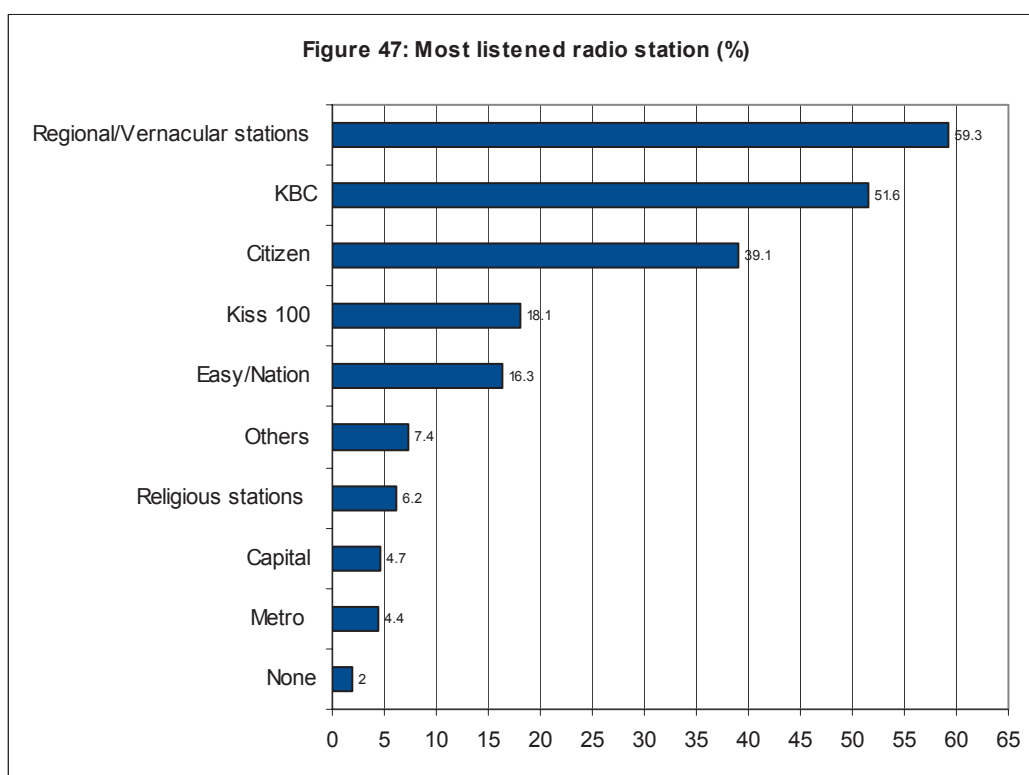




**Television:** The most watched television station in the country is KBC as reported by 53.6 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (51.7 percent) and NTV (46.5 percent). Citizen and Family Televisions were mentioned by 15.5 percent and 2.3 percent of the respondents respectively.



**Radio:** Regional radio stations are the most listened to as cited by 59.3 percent of the respondents followed by KBC (51.6 percent) and Citizen (39.1 percent). Kiss 100 Fm and Easy Fm were mentioned by 18.1 percent and 16.3 percent of the respondents respectively. Religious stations, Capital FM and Metro FM were cited by 6.2 percent, 4.7 percent and 4.4 percent of the respondents respectively. It will therefore be important to design anti-corruption outreach programmes with these results in mind.



### 8.4 Reliability of information from the mass media

Majority of Kenyans trust the media reporting on corruption. Only 4.6 percent of the respondents indicated that the information on corruption from the mass media is not reliable as compared to 45.8 percent and 45.5 percent who perceive it to be moderately reliable and very reliable respectively. However, over 4.1 percent do

not know if the information is reliable. These findings demonstrate the need to fully integrate the media as a pillar of anti-corruption campaign.

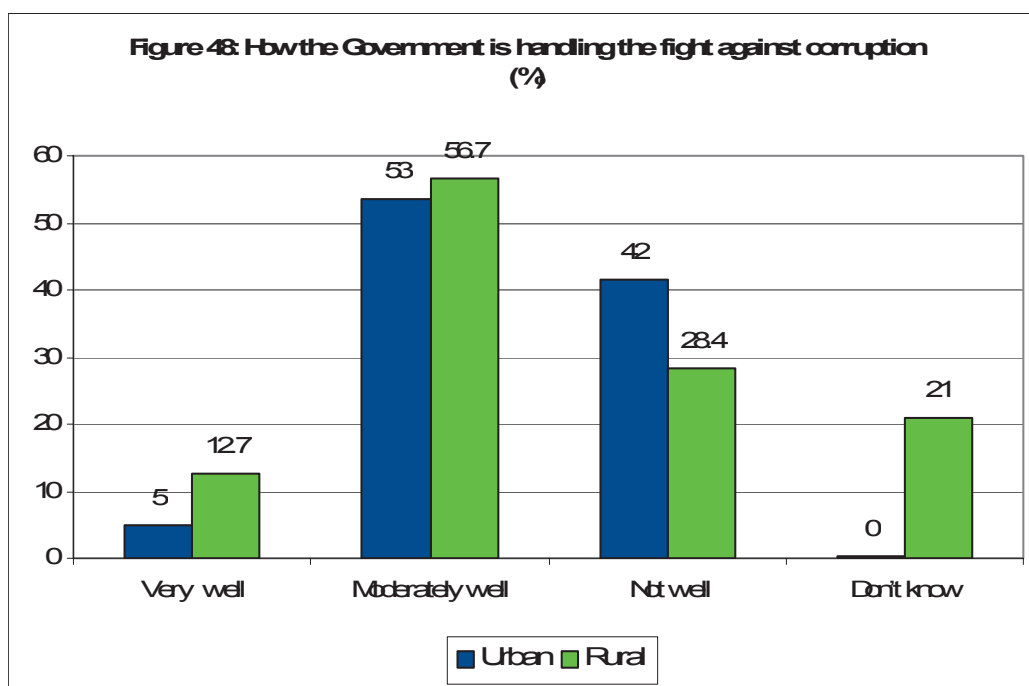
### **8.5 The organizer of large public meetings**

In their own opinion, Kenyans regard the provincial administration and the politicians as the key organizers of popular public meetings as cited by 48.1 percent and 31.6 percent of the respondents respectively. Religious organizations and the village elders are the other organizers of popular public meetings according to 11.1 percent and 2.8 percent of the respondents. For sustained anti-corruption campaign, it will be important to consider involvement of the provincial administration, politicians and religious organizations.

## 9.0 EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVES

### 9.1 Perceptions on handling of corruption

When asked how well the government was handling the fight against corruption, over 55 percent of those interviewed reported that the Government has been handling the fight against corruption moderately well, followed by 33 percent who believe the Government is not handling it well while about 10 percent believe the Government is handling very well. A negligible 1.5 percent do not know.



On further analysis in terms of urban and rural, there are slightly more respondents in the urban who do not consider that the Government is handling the fight on corruption well as compared to rural respondents.

In terms of gender, however, fifty nine percent (59%) of the females think that the government is handling the fight moderately well compared to 54 percent of the males. Educational levels of respondents also play a role in the perception

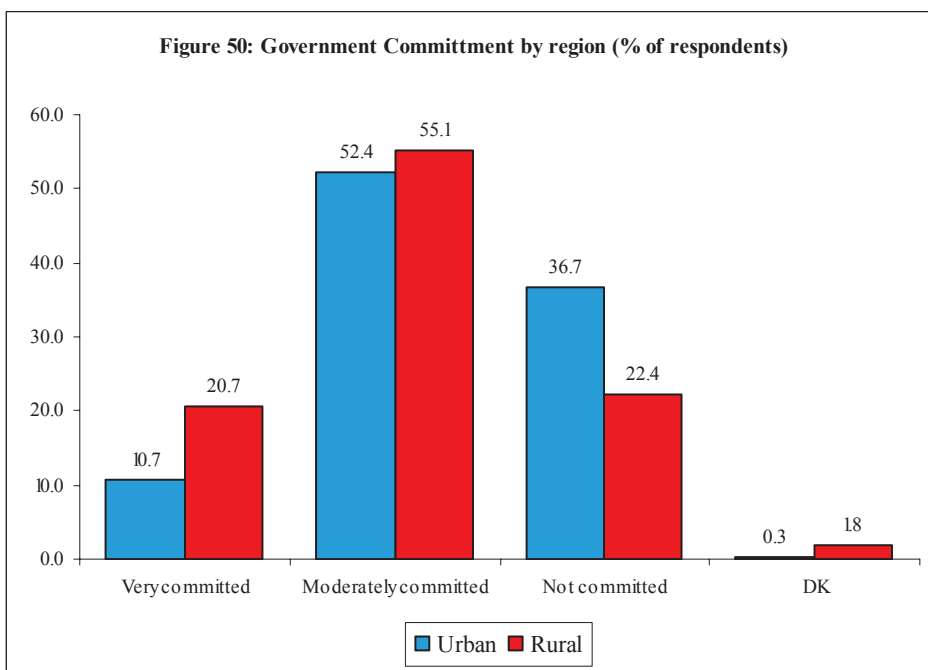
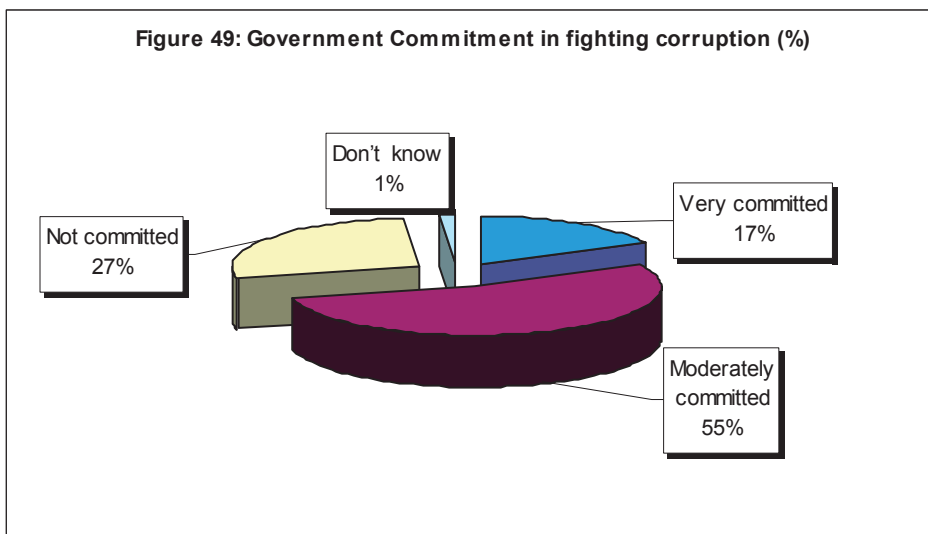
about Government effectiveness in the fight against corruption. Respondents with higher level of education are of the view that the Government has not performed well. For instance 49 % of the respondents with university education agree that the Government has not performed well while 28 % of those without education agree the same.

In reaching these conclusions, the respondents gave a number of reasons. Among the reasons cited as explaining government's inability to handle corruption well were: corruption is still rampant and evident, the government is corrupt, the government is not concerned, lack of action from anti-corruption agencies and it's a culture well entrenched in people.

The respondents who consider the Government as having performed moderately well cited various reasons including; an attempt is being made to fight corruption and there are some actions from anti-corruption agencies among others. And those who consider the Government as having handled corruption very well argued that corruption has reduced and action has been taken against the corrupt.

## **9.2 Commitment to fight corruption**

Kenyans generally doubt the Government commitment to the fight against corruption. Over 55 percent indicated that the government is moderately committed to fight corruption followed by about 27 percent who perceive that the government is not committed to fighting corruption while over 17 percent perceive that the government is very committed to fighting corruption and 1 percent do not know.



Further analysis by urban and rural households’ perception revealed that the rural respondents were more optimistic that the government is committed to fighting corruption compared to the urban respondents as presented in figure 50.

### **9.3 Awareness of anti-corruption institutions and committees**

When asked about their awareness of existence and functions of various anti-corruption institutions and committees, Kenyans reported a high awareness level of existence and activities of KACC. About 86 % of the respondents are aware of the Commission and 78 % knows its functions. When analyzed by rural/ urban, over 93 percent and 81 percent indicated that they are aware of the Commission while 84.5 percent and 73.5 percent know its function in urban and rural areas respectively.

On the level of awareness and functions of other institutions involved in anti-corruption activities, 97% are aware of Parliament, Kenya National Human Rights Commission (81 %) and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (80 %). The Public Complaints Committee (27 %), Efficiency Monitoring Unit (27 %) and Cabinet Committee on Corruption are not known by majority of the public.

**Table 19: Knowledge of Public Institutions Dealing with Corruption (%)**

Institutions/Committees	National		Urban		Rural	
	Knowledge					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Efficiency Monitoring Unit (EMU)	27.0	73	36.4	63.6	21.7	78.3
Function of EMU	21.7	78.3	28.5	71.5	17.3	82.7
Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC)	85.9	14.1	93.3	6.7	81.7	18.3
Function of KACC	77.6	22.4	84.5	15.5	73.5	26.5
Parliament	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3	95.9	4.1
Function of Parliament	90.8	9.2	93.2	6.8	89.4	10.6
National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC)	34.8	65.2	40.2	59.8	31.7	68.3
Function of NACCSC	28.2	71.8	30.4	69.6	26.9	73.1
Anti-Corruption courts	45.9	54.1	55.4	44.6	40.5	59.5
Function of the Anti-corruption courts	41.1	58.9	48.8	51.2	36.7	63.3
Department of Governance & Ethics	40.4	59.6	52.1	47.9	33.7	66.3
Function of Department of Governance & Ethics	34.1	65.9	43.8	56.2	28.0	72.0
Public Complaints Committee	27.0	73	33.8	66.2	23.2	76.8
Function of Public Complaints Committee	25.1	74.9	30.0	70.0	22.1	77.9
Kenya National Commission of Human Rights (KNCHR)	81.3	18.7	89.8	10.2	76.6	23.4
Function of KNCHR	75.7	24.3	82.8	17.2	71.4	28.6
Parliamentary Committee on Legal & Administration of Justice	37.2	62.8	43.3	56.7	33.9	66.1
Function of PCLAJ	30.9	69.1	35.3	64.7	28.3	71.7
Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	43.6	56.4	55.3	44.7	37.1	62.9
Function PAC	39.9	60.1	48.9	51.1	34.6	65.4
Public Investment Committee (PIC)	34.9	65.1	45.7	54.3	28.8	71.2
Function PIC	32.5	67.5	40.3	59.7	27.6	72.4
Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs	79.6	20.4	88.6	11.4	74.7	25.3
Function - Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs	68.2	31.8	76.4	23.6	63.4	36.6
Cabinet Committee on Corruption	28.5	71.5	30.6	69.4	27.3	72.7
Function of Cabinet Committee on Corruption	25.5	74.5	26.8	73.2	24.7	75.3

#### 9.4 Effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions and committees

In countries where the level of public sector corruption is relatively low, there are normally strong institutions of accountability that control abuses of power by



public officials. These institutions are either established by the state itself (for example, auditors-general, the judiciary, the legislature) or arise outside of formal state structures (for example, the news media and organized civic groups). However, in countries with high incidences of corruption, more often there are glaring weaknesses in institutions of accountability, which encourage corrupt practices.

Table 20 presents Kenyans' perceptions about the effectiveness of various anti-corruption institutions and committees at national, urban and rural levels. The Kenya Anti Corruption Commission is perceived to be moderately effective by most respondents in both urban and rural areas. About 44 % of the respondents perceive the Commission as moderately effective in combating corruption. When analysed in terms of regions, 50 % and 40 % of the respondents in urban and rural areas respectively perceive the commission as moderately effective. The media is perceived to be very effective by over a third of respondents both in urban and rural areas. Other institutions perceived to be effective by Kenyans are parliament, NGOs, courts and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. However, the police is perceived as ineffective in the fight against corruption by over two thirds of respondents in both urban and rural areas.

Efficiency Monitoring Unit, Cabinet Committee on Corruption, Department of Governance and Ethics, Public Complaints Committee, Anti-Corruption Courts, Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Public Investment Committee (PIC), Parliamentary Committee on Legal and Administration of Justice (PCLAJ) and National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) are least known and hence their effectiveness could not be established by a majority of the respondents. Perhaps the public should be educated on the role of these institutions in ensuring good governance, accountability and transparency as part of efforts to fight corruption.

**Table 20: Effectiveness of institutions in combating corruption (%)**

Institutions/ Committees	National				Urban				Rural			
	Effectiveness											
	Very effective	Moderately effective	Not effective	Don't know	Very effective	Moderately effective	Not effective	Don't know	Very effective	Moderately effective	Not effective	Don't know
Courts	16.1	50.1	30.	3.1	13.5	49.8	35.1	1.6	17.4	50.4	28.4	3.9
Attorney General	10.9	38.9	38.1	12.0	9.0	36.9	47.4	6.8	11.9	40.2	33.0	14.9
Police	6.9	25.9	66.	1.2	6.8	24.9	68.1	0.3	6.9	26.4	65.0	1.7
Media	35.6	49.9	9.2	5.3	34.4	54.3	8.8	2.5	36.1	47.5	9.5	6.9
Leaders of Religious Organizations	35.0	48.3	12.9	3.9	29.6	51.1	15.6	3.7	37.8	46.8	11.4	4.0
NGO	17.4	40.9	17.	24.3	15.6	45.5	22.6	16.3	18.3	38.3	14.8	28.6
Development Partners	19.8	36.7	18.5	25.0	21.4	39.6	21.8	17.3	18.9	35.3	16.6	29.2
Efficiency Monitoring Unit	6.3	13.1	6.5	74.1	7.6	17.0	8.8	66.5	5.5	11.0	5.2	78.3
KACC	23.4	43.8	12.	20.6	22.4	50.0	15.6	12.0	23.9	40.4	10.4	25.3
Parliament	11.0	41.0	38.	9.8	8.6	37.4	48.0	6.0	12.1	42.9	32.9	12.0
NACCSC	7.3	16.0	8.9	67.9	5.9	18.9	13.1	62.1	8.0	14.3	6.5	71.2
Anti Corruption Courts	10.7	20.8	11.6	56.9	11.1	25.1	15.9	47.9	10.4	18.4	9.2	62.1
Department Of Governance And Ethics	5.8	17.6	11.6	64.9	5.8	23.2	17.7	53.3	5.8	14.4	8.2	71.6
Public Complaints Committee	5.5	14.9	8.8	70.8	4.8	18.6	13.0	63.6	5.9	12.9	6.4	74.8
KNCHR	21.9	39.3	9.4	29.4	21.8	46.1	12.9	19.2	21.9	35.5	7.5	35.0
PCLAJ	5.4	17.5	10.	67.0	5.2	21.7	14.8	58.4	5.4	15.2	7.4	72.0
PAC	6.8	20.7	10	62.4	7.2	27.0	14.8	51.0	6.6	17.2	7.4	68.8
PIC	6.0	17.0	9.9	67.1	5.8	22.3	15.0	57.0	6.1	14.0	7.1	72.8
MOJCA	9.7	29.0	28.	33.2	8.0	29.7	39.7	22.7	10.6	28.5	21.7	39.2
Cabinet Committee On Corruption	5.4	11.2	9.5	73.9	4.8	12.3	12.3	70.6	5.8	10.5	8.0	75.7

### 9.5 Action against corrupt public servants

When asked to suggest what actions should be meted on corrupt public officials, about 67 percent of the respondents indicated that those corrupt public servants

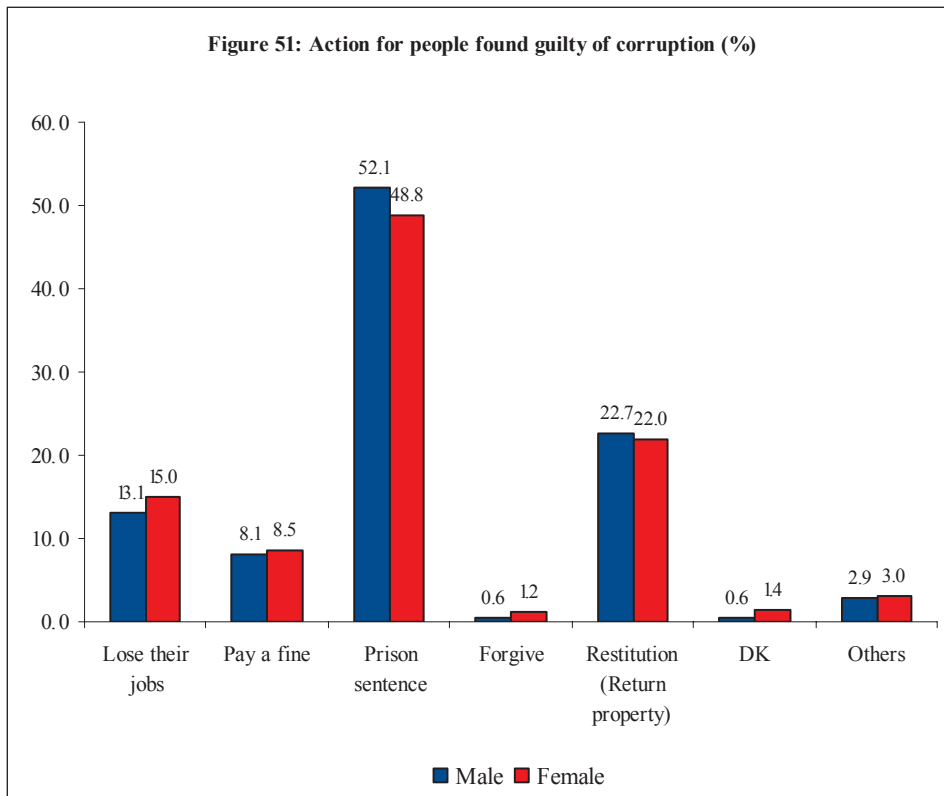
should be either sacked or prosecuted. Over 43 percent are of the view that whatever has been corruptly acquired should be recovered, 10 percent would prefer that they are educated on anti-corruption, 5.7 percent suggest that they be warned, and 5.7 percent would prefer introduction of a list of shame while 3.4 percent would prefer the nation pray for corrupt public officials.

### **9.6 Action Against Corrupt Kenyans**

When asked what should be done to corrupt Kenyans, over 78 percent are of the opinion that a list of shame of corrupt Kenyans should be introduced and made public followed by 35.7 percent who prefer that the stolen items be restituted while 23.6 percent would prefer divine intervention through prayers to those involved in acts of corruption. Other actions are; education on anti-corruption (7.5 percent), sacking from positions of responsibility (4 percent), warning (4 percent), and forgiveness (3.6 percent).

### **9.7 Action against people found guilty of corruption**

People found to be guilty of corruption should be sentenced to prison as indicated by 51 percent of the respondents while 22.4 percent want them to return stolen property. About 14 percent want them to lose their jobs, 8.2 percent want them to pay a fine while 0.8 percent want them forgiven. Further analysis by rural and urban revealed no significant differences. However, slightly more males than females want a more deterrent action taken on the corrupt people as shown in the figure 51.



### 9.8 Responsibility to fight corruption

The responsibility in the fight against corruption does not fall solely on some institutions or individuals. The war needs participation from all individuals, the Government, public institutions, civil society, religious organisations, private sector, development partners, and the media among others. However, the opportunity for ensuring sustainable progress lies in the hands of the Government, which needs to actively promote transparency and anti-corruption in its policies.

The above concurs with the famous Noah Webster (1748-1843), argument that: “If citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted. Laws will be made, not for the public good so much for the selfish or local purposes; corrupt or incompetent men will be appointed to execute the laws. Public revenues will be squandered on unworthy men; and the rights of the citizen will be violated or disregarded”. All Kenyans

have a responsibility to fight the vice.

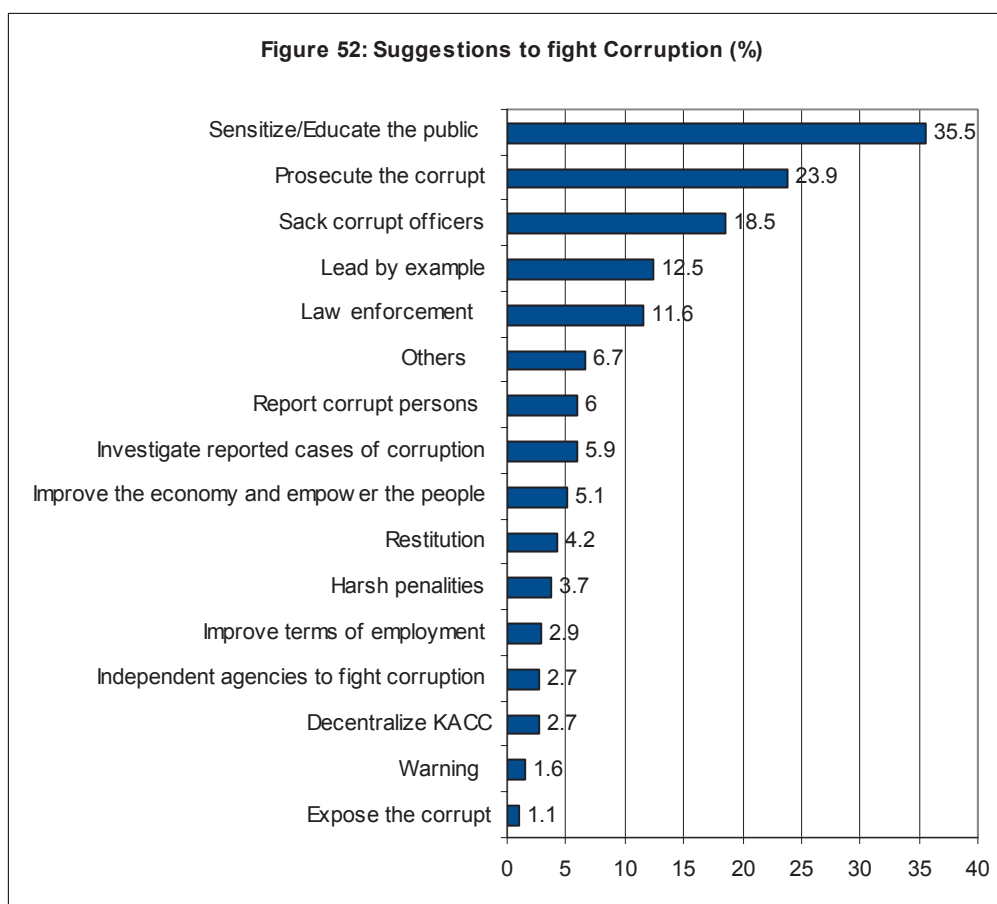
When asked whose responsibility it is to fight corruption, over a third (67.9 %) perceive it as everybody's responsibility, over 42 percent think it is the government's responsibility, a fifth (19.9 %) think it is the President's while 16.2 percent perceive it is self responsibility. Others are; KACC (12.1 percent), Parliament (8.7 percent), Police (7.4 percent), Ministers (7.2 percent), Provincial administration (3.7 percent), religious bodies (3.9 percent), National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (1.5 percent) and Department of Governance and Ethics (0.9 percent).

## **10.0 PUBLIC SUGGESTIONS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION**

Information under this section is intended to help the Commission and other agencies design strategies aimed at combating and preventing corruption in Kenya. These include anti-corruption strategies targeting both public and private sectors.

### **10.1 What would you do to help in the fight Against Corruption**

When asked what they could do if they were in a position of responsibility in the fight against corruption, 35.5 percent of respondents cited sensitization and public education as the best ways to help in the fight against corruption, followed by prosecution of the corrupt individuals (23.9 percent), sacking of the corrupt individuals (18.5 percent), leading by example (12.5), law enforcement on corruption (11.6 percent), reporting of corrupt people (6.0) and investigation of reported cases of corruption. Others suggestions cited by respondents include; improvement of the economy and empowerment of people (5.1 percent), restitution (4.2 percent), harsh penalties (3.7 percent), improvement of terms of employment (2.9 percent), independent agencies to fight corruption (2.7 percent), warning (1.6 percent) and exposing of the corrupt (1.1 percent).



## 10.2 Institution Specific Actions to Eliminate Corruption

The 2002-2003 National Perception Survey found the Police, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Judiciary, Local Authority and the Provincial Administration to be the most corrupt government ministries and agencies. Since the institutions have different mandate, respondents were asked to provide institution specific measures to curb corruption. Table 21 summarizes the suggested actions by respondents to eliminate corruption in identified corruption prone institutions.

**Table 21: Institutional specific measures to curb corruption (% of respondents)**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Ministry of health</i>	<i>Ministry of Education</i>	<i>Judiciary</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Provincial administration</i>
Prosecution and jail	25.4	21.5	20.4	25.2	22.7	21.4
Sacking/Dismissal	47.2	42.1	40.8	52.1	45.6	52.9
Remuneration	15.7	12.6	13.7	6.6	11.9	9.2
Regular transfers	6.7	4.4	6.7	4.6	2.8	6.5
Code of conduct	6.1	8.5	4.6	5.8	5.6	
Education	6.7	4.8	4.8	3.1	3.9	4.2
Proper training	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.8
Review and strengthen systems	3.4	6.0	4.2	3.7	4.7	3.1
Conducive working environment	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0

### 10.3 Strategic Leader in the Fighting Corruption

When asked to name institutions, which would be most suitable as a strategic leader in the fight against corruption, 27.1 percent of the respondents mentioned Kenya Anti-Corruption commission, followed by the Presidency (18.8 percent), Government (13.8 percent), Police (10.9 percent), Parliament (4.3 percent), Judiciary (4.4 percent), religious organizations (4.2 percent) and provincial administration (3.8 percent). Further analysis in terms of province is presented in the table 22.



Table 22: Strategic leader to fight corruption (% of respondents)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Nairobi</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Coast</i>	<i>East- ern</i>	<i>North Eastern</i>	<i>Nyanza</i>	<i>Rift Valley</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>All</i>
KACC	21.2	21.4	35.7	28.8	21.0	29.9	25.8	31.3	27.1
President	15.5	31.7	8.2	13.9	19.9	22.1	16.0	21.9	18.8
Government	27.0	13.2	12.1	12.9	14.5	14.9	10.8	11.4	13.8
Police	9.0	6.2	17.7	13.7	7.5	9.5	13.1	7.4	10.9
Judiciary	5.8	2.4	5.2	3.8	2.7	2.4	6.6	5.1	4.4
Parliament	1.8	2.9	3.9	4.4	8.1	4.3	5.2	4.8	4.3
Community/ Everybody	8.6	2.0	3.9	3.6	9.7	8.0	1.2	4.0	4.3
Religious or- ganizations	3.2	6.2	2.0	6.2	5.4	2.2	4.2	3.4	4.2
Provincial Administration	0.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.9	6.3	2.0	3.8
The cabinet	0.4	1.8	1.6	0.6		0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1
Civil Society/ CBO/NGOs	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.8
The media	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.1		0.6
KNCHR	0.4	0.2		1.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Attorney Gen- eral		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.5
Donor Agencies							0.3	0.6	0.1
Others	5.0	6.2	3.6	5.2	3.2	3.5	5.0	4.5	4.7

## **11.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This national corruption survey has captured diverse opinions on various aspects of corruption in Kenya. Among the areas covered include: (i) effects and causes of corruption, trend and patterns; (ii) understanding corruption; (iii) effectiveness of anti-corruption policies and measures; (iv) capacities of national institutions to address the problem of corruption; (v) corruption reporting, information; and (vi) level of public confidence and trust in government authorities to address this issue among others.

The major findings of the survey are, among others:

- That besides poverty and unemployment, corruption is one of the major problems currently facing the country and majority of Kenyans are aware of corruption, its causes and how to combat it. The results confirm the 2003 perception survey that bribery is the leading form of corruption. The survey highlights various causes of corruption as perceived by Kenyans to include; greed, poverty, poor remuneration, unemployment, high cost of living, poor leadership and lack of control and accountability among others. All Kenyans concur that corruption whether petty or grand corruption is very harmful to the society especially through its adverse effects on socio-economic development fronts. Appropriate development strategies should be implemented to address poverty and corruption in Kenya.
- Kenyans are of the opinion that police stations, Government offices, health facilities, provincial administration and local authorities offices are the main corruption breeding grounds. Effective anti-corruption measures, including reforming policies, legislative framework, systems, procedures and practices, should therefore be targeted towards addressing corruption in such institutions. In addition, strict Code of Conduct should be developed and enforced in all key institutions

currently prone to corruption, while those found to be involved in corrupt practices should be punished severely to deter others.

- Kenyans have confidence in the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission in the fight against corruption. The Kenyan people are very optimistic and believe that anti-corruption efforts currently being expended will continue. To this end, they perceive KACC as an effective institution in combating corruption. KACC should decentralize its corruption reporting and monitoring functions countrywide, while also conducting anti-corruption empowerment as part of its efforts to enlist public support towards the fight against corruption in Kenya.
- Based on their personal experiences, friends, relatives, media, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, politicians and places of worship, a large section of Kenyans are happy with the anti-corruption efforts, which they believe have resulted in reduced level corruption in the country over the last one year. Kenyans also believe that corruption levels in Government schools, education office, Government hospitals and Registration of Births and Deaths have improved while Police, Local Authorities and Provincial Administration have deteriorated. Continued efforts should be expended to address corruption in public institutions as part of efforts to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of government policies.
- Kenyans perceive Office of the President and in particular, the Provincial Administration and Internal Security as the most corrupt ministry followed by Ministry of Health, Local Government and Lands and Housing. Institutions/departments perceived as the most corrupt are police, local authorities, provincial administration Government health facilities and lands offices. Systems, procedures and processes underpinning public service delivery in these

institutions should be simplified and modernized to reduce rent-seeking opportunities.

- Those who engage in corruption are largely driven by perceived benefits accruing from act of corruption and are least scared of punishment. These incentive structures should be reversed, including through recovery of all benefits acquired through corruption and strictly enforcing anti-corruption legislations.
- Despite negative opinion on punishment by those engaged in corruption, Kenyans still believe that enforcement of anti-corruption laws remains some of the most effective measures in combating corruption. Other effective measures cited are enhancing accountability and transparency, establishment of reporting channels and public education. Besides further developing the institutional capacity of investigating and prosecuting agencies, efforts should be made towards developing integrity by reforming procedures and practices of public and private sector institutions and empowering Kenyans to actively participate in the fight against corruption.
- Corruption distorts efficiency in public service delivery. One of every three people who seek public services pay a bribe. Kenyans pay on average KShs.1,689 as bribe annually, while the annual cost of a bribe is Kshs 3,185. Bribe payment also varies with income levels, with the richer shouldering a higher burden of bribe cost of which about half is bribery demanded by public officials. While anti-corruption reforms in the public should be deepened, similar efforts, including strict enforcement of corporate governance standards should be implemented for the private sector.
- Although Kenyans are aware of corruption, where it occurs and its adverse effects to economic development and society, majority have

no idea where to report corruption cases, while for those who have idea, the main corruption reporting channels known are the police and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC). Kenyans cite a number of reasons for not reporting corruption cases, which include: not knowing where to report, no action will be taken; fear of victimization and everybody is corrupt. Efforts should be made to encourage Kenyans to report corruption. To this end, institutions responsible should develop clear procedures and channels for communication, and reporting as well as protecting whistle blowers.

- The survey identified major sources of information, which could be used by the Government and the Commission to disseminate anti- corruption information. Media remains the most popular source of information on corruption among Kenyans. Anti-corruption agencies should therefore build strong partnership with the media in their fight against corruption.



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## APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1: Summary of households Characteristics (No. of respondents in parenthesis)

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>
<b>Sex (3,304)</b>		<b>Occupation of head of household (3,292)</b>	
Male	64.9	Farmer	21.7
Female	35.1	Labourer	6.5
<b>Location</b>		Domestic worker	2.8
Urban	35.7	Professional	21.4
Rural	64.3	Technical worker	8.1
<b>Age group (3,310)</b>		Student	4.8
Below 18	0.5	Businessmen/ women	25.7
19-24	15.9	Pastoralist	0.9
25-29	18.9	Other	8.2
30-34	17.0	<b>Employment status (3,285)</b>	
34-39	13.7	Student	4.0
40-44	10.9	Unemployed	11.5
45-49	8.9	Informal	17.7
50-54	4.9	Formal	21.4
55-59	3.5	Self employed	40.8
60++	5.8	Other/Retired	4.6
<b>Education level (3,301)</b>		<b>Religion (3,306)</b>	
None	5.1	Christian	87.9
Primary	30.0	Muslim	10.9
Secondary	37.9	Hindu	0.4
College/Technical/ Tertiary	18.8	Other	0.8
University	8.3	<b>Household status of respondent (3,289)</b>	
<b>Monthly income (3,197)</b>		Head of House- hold	63.2
<=1,000	4.0	Spouse	24.1
1,001-5,000	28.5	Child >18 yrs	11.5
5,001-10,000	24.9	Other relations	1.2
10,001-25,000	25.6	<b>Marital Status (3,308)</b>	
25,001-50,000	8.9	Single	23.1
50,001-75,000	2.5	Married	73.3
Above 75,001	2.0	Widowed	2.8
Not Stated	3.5	Divorced/ Separated	0.8

Appendix Table 2: Levels of corruption (% of respondents)

	Levels of corruption			
	Very high	Moderate	Low	Don't know
<b>Region</b>				
Urban	68.4	29.8	1.3	0.5
Rural	58.9	36.1	3.9	1.3
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	62.8	33.7	2.9	0.7
Female	60.9	34.1	3.3	1.7
<b>Age</b>				
Below 18	86.7	13.3	0	0
19-24	66.1	29.3	3.2	1.3
25-29	62.4	36.2	1.1	0.3
30-34	60.7	35.0	3.2	1.1
35-39	62.2	43.5	2.4	0.9
40-44	60.8	35.3	3.6	0.3
45-49	62.8	32.4	3.4	1.4
50-54	57.1	37.4	4.3	1.2
55-59	59	32.5	6.8	1.7
Over 60	61.3	31.4	4.2	3.1
<b>Education</b>				
None	55.4	31	7.7	6
Primary	53.5	35.9	4.2	1.4
Secondary	62.1	34.5	2.9	0.6
Tertiary	67.4	31.5	0.8	0.3
University	68.1	30.4	1.1	0.4
<b>Occupation</b>				
Farmer	57.5	36.5	4.8	1.3
Domestic worker	63.7	28.6	4.4	3.3
Labourer	63.6	30.8	2.8	2.8
Professional	64.5	34.2	1.3	0.1
Technical workers	68.6	27.7	3.8	0
Students	69.6	29.4	0.6	0
Business people	60.5	36.5	2.4	0.6
Pastoralists	42.9	35.7	17.9	3.6
Others	63.9	29.0	3.7	3.3





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