



ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY, 2018

EACC RESEARCH REPORT NO. 9 of May 2019

Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya

EACC MISSION STATEMENT

MANDATE

To combat and prevent corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct in Kenya through law enforcement, prevention, public education, promotion of standards and practices of integrity, ethics and anti-corruption

VISION

An integrity driven Kenyan society

MISSION

To promote integrity and combat corruption through law enforcement, prevention and education

CORE VALUES

Integrity
Professionalism
Fidelity to the Law
Courage
Teamwork
Innovation

FOREWORD

The Kenya government's realization of its Vision 2030, the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) and the Big Four Agenda is persistently threatened by real and perceived corruption and economic crime. The effects of corruption and economic crime are symbolized by negative priority setting and a weak legislative and institutional framework leading to societal and economic degradation. It disadvantages the poor more leading to increased poverty, unemployment and deteriorating standards of behaviour.

Concrete anti-corruption measures to enhance prevention, investigation and disruption of corruption networks are key in tackling the problem of corruption locally and internationally. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, with a robust anti-corruption platform, demonstrates the citizens desire for a value system that upholds human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law. The desire of Kenyans in passing the law resided in timely and satisfactory access to public services, equity and equality in regional development and impartial and effective enforcement of the law.

Notwithstanding the existence of public support and a robust legal, institutional and regulatory framework that promotes good governance and the independence of oversight agencies, corruption and economic crime in Kenya remain endemic, permeating every aspect and sector of Kenyan life.

The Commission, based on the findings of this Survey and in line with its Strategic Plan 2018-2023, will focus on asset recovery, public education through the media, enhancement of wealth declaration management and administrative procedures. The commission further proposes mechanisms for enforcing systems review recommendations made to public institutions and establishing partnerships and alliances with all stakeholders to defeat the occurrence and manifestation of corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct. Corrupt and unethical alliances between the political, economic and bureaucratic elites in pursuit of both national and individual gain should be dealt with. Wealth declaration and lifestyle audit should be pursued and publicised among all Kenyans.

I present the National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2018 Report to you and call upon the leaders in all our sectors to take remedial measures to eliminate the vices.

On behalf of the Commission, I wish to affirm our commitment to the fight against corruption, economic crime and unethical practices and appeal to all of you to take personal responsibility in tackling the vice.

Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eliud Wabukhala', written in a cursive style.

Rev. Archbishop (Rtd.) Eliud Wabukhala, EBS

CHAIRPERSON

ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Report presents research findings on the magnitude of corruption; effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives; access to ethics and anti-corruption services; actual experiences and perceptions on corruption and unethical conduct; and sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct in the country. The Report is founded on a scientific study design and accurate collection, analysis and interpretation of data.

I acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the staff of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for providing the necessary infrastructure including equipment and materials to come up with a representative data set that informed this Report. The Team was led by Macdonald Obudho and comprised of James Ng'ang'a, John Bore, Zachary Chege, Robert Buluma and Peter Nyongesa.

Last but not least, many thanks go to the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination Team comprising County Commissioners, Assistant County Commissioners, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs and Village Guides for aiding identification of sampled respondents in the households.

This Report was prepared by a core Team of the Commission's Research and Transformation Department led by Nancy Namenge and comprised Meshack Collins Aluda, Daniel Wamweru, Naomi Monari, Janet Bett, Idris Shidhe, Edward Oyunga, Ibrahim Mohamed and Sarah Malika.

Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!



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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACECA	Anti-Corruption and Economic Crime Act
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
CSO	County Statistical Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EPSEM	Equal Probability Selection Method
IBM	International Business Machines
ID	Identity Card
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
Kes	Kenya Shillings
KTN	Kenya Television Network
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MOS	Measure of Size
MP	Member of Parliament
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NECS	National Ethics and Corruption Survey
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NTV	Nation Television
PPPS	Probability Proportional to Population Size
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RAs	Research Assistants
SPSS	Statistical Product and Services Solution
STATA	Statistics and Data
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TV	Television

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) is by law required to report on the impact of its anti-corruption initiatives. The Commission thus conducts surveys as a tool to measure the nature, magnitude and extent of corruption and unethical conduct in the Country. The National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2018 was conducted from 16th November to 19th December 2018 with the overall objective of providing data that informs the anti-corruption strategy in the country. The survey relied on citizens to provide feedback on their interaction with public servants in public offices. The findings of this Survey are thus based on a mixed methodology involving face to face interviews with a representative sample of 5,942 households selected using The Fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics from all the counties; interviews with ten(10) key informants in governance related matters; and a review of secondary data arising from administrative information and past similar surveys.

The key highlights of the Survey are themed under (i) magnitude of corruption; (ii) effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives; (iii) access to ethics and anti-corruption services; (iv) perceptions on corruption and unethical conduct; and (v) sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct as follows:

a) Magnitude of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

- Interaction with public officers through access to a public service rose from 63.5 percent of the respondents in 2017 to stand at 75.3 percent in 2018;
- Respondents who encountered corruption and unethical incidents increased marginally from 38.9 percent in 2017 to 41.8 percent in 2018;
- Bribe demands were highest in Wajir County for the third year running where 71.7 percent of the service seekers reported to have been explicitly asked to pay.
- Those who paid bribes to obtain government services increased by 11.9 percentage points to stand at 73.1 percent;
- All service seekers who were asked to pay bribes in Samburu County complied followed by those in Wajir (96%), Mandera (95.6%), Nyeri (94.1%) and Kilifi (92.6%);
- Application and collection of a birth certificate (23.8%) was the service most prone to corruption followed by seeking medical attention (17.5%), registration or renewal of national identification card (10.1%), seeking employment (6.4%), solving land conflicts (5.7%) and following up a police case (5.6%);
- The average times a bribe was demanded declined from 1.57 times in the 2017 Survey to stand at 1.33 times;

- Obtaining a tender attracted the highest average bribe demands at 3.46 times followed by application for a passport (1.92), power connection or bill payment (1.67), solving a land conflict (1.62), obtaining a death certificate (1.61), registration or collection of a land title deed (1.53) and seeking medical attention (1.53);
- The average times a bribe was paid reduced from 1.33 times in 2017 to 1.24 times in 2018;
- The average bribe paid dropped from Kes, 5,058.75 in the 2017 Survey to stand at Kes. 3,833.14 in 2018, the lowest recorded since 2012;
- Only 5.8 percent reported corruption and unethical conduct encountered compared to 94.2 percent who opted out;
- Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization (73.1%), not knowing where to report (70.6%) and investigations will not be done about the report (69.9%) are the leading factors that affect the decision not to report corruption or unethical practices among the respondents;
- Over 32.4 percent of the respondents indicated that they would not pass an opportunity to engage in corrupt or unethical conduct while 24.1 percent had taken up their opportunity in the past one year preceding the Survey; and
- Slightly over a third of the respondents indicated that they would engage in corrupt or unethical conduct to obtain services quickly (35.8%), to get assistance to be employed (18.7%) and to access services (14.2%).

b) Effectiveness and Support for Existing Anti-Corruption Initiatives

- A majority of respondents, 67 percent, did absolutely nothing to fight corruption and unethical conduct in 2018 compared to 61.7 percent in 2017 while 14.5 percent refused to give or take bribes compared to 17.2 percent in 2017;
- Over 49 percent of the respondents indicated that the government is committed in the fight against corruption representing an upsurge of 6.6 percent point while those who said the government is not committed declined by 8 percent;
- The uptake of the one stop shop Huduma Centre services improved somewhat from 35.3 percent in 2017 to 36.4 percent in 2018 while the awareness levels about Huduma Centres enlarged to 97.1 percent from 94 percent in the 2017 Survey;
- The Executive (66.4%), Religious Organizations (66.3%), Private Broadcasting institutions (65.2%), KBC TV and Radio (59.8%) and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (52.2%) given the highest vote of confidence in the fight against corruption;
- Imprisonment (45.6%) of persons found guilty of corrupt and unethical conduct, public education and awareness creation (44.7%) and creation of employment opportunities (37.7%) were rated as effective anti-corruption measures in the country; and

c) Access to Anti-Corruption Services

- Over 60.3 percent of respondents knew EACC by listening to radio, 21.5 percent by watching television, 14.3 percent through print media, 7.3 percent via social media and 2.9 percent through seminars organized by EACC;
- The uptake of EACC Information, Education and Communication materials (IEC) almost doubled to 26.1 percent in 2018 from 14.9 percent in 2017 Survey;
- Increasing availability and accessibility (52.2%) of EACC Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials was a key improvement suggested followed by use of media to disseminate (13.9%);
- There was marginal positive variation on the effectiveness of EACC (46.8%) in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct compared to the year 2017 (45.5%);

d) Perceptions about Corruption and Unethical Conduct

- Corruption for the second year running topped the list of major challenges facing the country at 49.4%, followed by unemployment (36.8%) and poverty/famine (27.2%);
- Comparatively, perceptions about levels of corruption have been declining from 2016 (79.3%) which was the peak recorded, to 65.3 percent documented in 2018;
- Respondents indicated that one is most likely to experience corruption and unethical conduct at the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (47.5%) followed by the Ministry of Health (17.9%), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (13.8%), Ministry of Lands (11%) and Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (10.4%);
- On Government Departments and Agencies, one is most likely to encounter corrupt and unethical practices with the Kenya Police (39.6%), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (12.9%), National Hospital Insurance Fund (11.1%), National Youth Service (9.5%), Courts (8.6%), National Land Commission (8.1%) and Kenya Revenue Authority (6.8%);
- At County Government level, one is most likely to encounter corrupt and unethical practices at the County Health Department (12.1%) followed by the County Planning and development Department (10.9%) and Agriculture Department (10.5%);

e) Education and Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

- Over 77 percent of the respondents indicated that the media is doing enough to fight corruption and promote ethical practices in the country;
- A majority, 61.3 percent of the respondents indicated that religious organizations are doing enough to fight corruption and promote ethical practices in Kenya;
- Radio is the leading source of information cited by 92 percent of the respondents compared to television (66.2%) and newspapers at 33.5 percent;

- A majority of respondents (62.9%) ranked radio as the most reliable source of information on corruption and unethical conduct followed by television (25.7%), word of mouth (3.2%) and social media (3.2%);
- The Daily Nation newspaper recorded the most readership at 53.1 percent of the respondents followed by the Standard (24.1%), Taifa leo (4.7%) and the People Daily (1.7%).
- Regional/Vernacular radio stations topped the list of most listened to with a listenership of 36.4% followed by Radio Citizen (15.9%), Radio Maisha (13%) and Radio Jambo (12.3%).
- Citizen TV recorded the highest viewership at 52.8 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (19.7%), NTV (9%), KBC (3.5%) and K24 (2.5%).
- Facebook is the most preferred social media platform with 71.3 percent of the respondents, followed by twitter (4.3 percent) and You tube (1.4%) respectively

f) Recommendations

The Survey findings call for implementation of the following:

- (i) The National Government and County Governments should ensure that all Ministries, Departments and Agencies most prone to corruption put in place measures to address corruption and unethical conduct. The measures must include mechanisms of enhancing service delivery and improved performance;
- (ii) Investigations, prosecution of cases and asset recovery must be intensified to deal with offenders expeditiously;
- (iii) Accounting Officers must be held responsible for corruption, unethical practices and poor service delivery within their agencies;
- (iv) Accounting Officers must enforce anti-corruption and leadership and integrity interventions and corruption prevention recommendations;
- (v) A national strategy to inculcate anti-corruption, ethics and values for behavior and attitude change of the populace must be developed and implemented using all channels including all media;

- (vi) Review and analyze governmental structure, systems and processes at national and county levels and particularly on oversight and accountability systems to identify and address corruption vulnerabilities and remove duplication, misappropriation and wastage;
- (vii) Review and strengthen anti-corruption and ethics laws including those for public procurement and public finance management to provide for stringent punishment for offenders;
- (viii) Develop and implement a national strategy of citizen participation and engagement in decision making; and
- (ix) Strengthen the judiciary to remove systemic weaknesses, abuse and corruption and build the capacity of the Judicial Service Commission, Judiciary Ombudsman, and Judicial Staff to be anti-corruption champions.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

Bribery and corruption is a multidimensional issue, where incidents damage an organization's reputation, culture, regulatory standing and even profitability. Beyond organizational borders, this insidious forces damage people, communities, economies and countries (Deloitte, 2017). Corruption continues to corrode the global economy, 18 Years after member governments of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Kenya included, signed a convention that establishes legally binding standards to criminalize the bribery of public officials. Despite tougher enforcement of regulations to combat corruption, illicit payments to counter-parties continue to burden economies, diverting resources from people and places where they could do most good. In 2013 the World Bank estimated that the amount of bribes worldwide totals \$1 trillion a year (KPMG, 2015).

Over the past years, corruption has been transformed from a predominantly national or regional preoccupation to an issue of global impact, making it deeply entrenched across the globe and with dangerous signs of spreading. Globalization has a negative effect on corruption and is more pronounced in developing countries, like Kenya. Globalization has helped corrupt officials increase their activity because the blurring of economic boundaries and technological advances have made it more difficult to monitor their practices. Corruption was a contributing factor in many of the financial crises in developing countries in the 1990s. It reduces private sector investment, tax revenue, economic growth and development; deters foreign direct investments causing misallocation of sparse resources; lowers the resources allocated for infrastructure, public services and anti-poverty programmes; and results in deterioration of the environment. Further, it weakens political stability and democracy of a country (Koyuncu and Unver 2017).

Since signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Declaration in Merida, Mexico, on 9th December 2003, Kenya has over time implemented the various tenets of the convention. The Country has enacted and continuously reviewed its legislative framework to address the problem of corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct with current reviews centering on Prevention and Asset Recovery. The requisite institutional framework has been created and strengthened to deal with the dynamic nature of the vices through the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Asset Recovery Agency and the Financial Reporting Centre among other institutions. To enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination, the country has established a Multi-Agency Team (MAT) of all institutions charged with the responsibility of investigation and prosecution of corruption, economic crime and other forms of organized crime with the Attorney General as the chair.

Given the overarching influence of corruption on public life, the global community has identified integrity as a central aspect of work behaviour that impacts on organizational efficiency and effectiveness. Lack of integrity among public officials breeds corruption and unethical conduct that leads to inefficiency, ineffectiveness and unaccountability in the management of public affairs. The requirement for integrity among public officials is premised on the understanding that integrity and ethics in the modern workplace are a product of the minds of the public officials and the policies and practices they establish and uphold. In this regard, public officials especially those in key state offices significantly influence their organizational culture as they set the ethical standards for service delivery.

Kenya's strategy in fighting corruption and unethical conduct mimics United Nations Convention against Corruption objectives set in 2003 of promoting measures against graft, supporting international cooperation and technical assistance in fighting corruption through asset recovery and encouraging integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs. The constitution of Kenya 2010, places the country on a strong anti-corruption path. In the constitution the people of Kenya aspire for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law. Further, various strategies to address the problem of Corruption include: ratification of international instruments, enactment of laws, creation of EACC and performance contracting.

Despite these key anti-corruption initiatives, Kenya's public service continues to suffer high incidence of corruption and poor service delivery at both the national and county government levels. Reports by the Office of the Auditor General, Parliamentary watchdog committees, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, media and civil society organizations involved in championing good governance reveal that many public officers continue to engage in corruption and other practices prejudicial to the efficiency of public institutions. In Kenya, corruption directly affects the attainment of Vision 2030.

In line with its mandate, EACC has developed strategies for combating and preventing corruption in both national and county governments with a view to enhancing good governance, transparency and accountability, integrity, ethics, anti-corruption, service delivery and development. The strategies are themed on law enforcement, preventive measures, public education and promotion of standards and practices of integrity, ethics and anti-corruption.

Consequently, the Commission conducts the National Ethics and Corruption Survey annually to gauge the trends in corruption and unethical conduct with distinct indices of incidence, prevalence, severity, frequency, cost, size, quality of service and expectations.

1.1 Rationale for the Survey

Anti-corruption measures call for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which in turn demand timely and reliable data. The Survey is conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 (1) of the Constitution, Section 27 of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2011 and Section 45(1) of the Leadership and Integrity Act (LIA) 2012. These laws require the Commission to report on the impact of its initiatives in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.

Diagnostic data on corruption and unethical conduct are regularly needed to provide invaluable information to enlighten policy debates and intervention. This data are obtainable by conducting interviews with households, enterprises and public officers. The data can be used to evaluate the level of reforms from a citizen's perspective; identify areas of concern to citizens and thus inform future reforms; and obtain information on citizens' level of awareness, confidence, interest, and recognition of reforms and service delivery. Further, several aspects of corruption episodes can be fully investigated, with the view to better understand the relationship between public officials, services provided and private citizens. In addition to the prevalence of corrupt practices, it is possible to explore how corruption takes place, for what purposes, in what sectors and for which operations.

The Household Surveys provide information on individual characteristics as well as their multiple interactions with public officers. At household level, people practice what may be qualified as petty corruption. It is more harmful since it affects the poor directly. Even with low income, one is forced to pay different bribes to access basic services such as education, health and security among other services.

From the 2017 Survey, service seekers from public offices were over 63 percent with the incidence of corruption reported at 62.2 percent leading to an average bribe of Kes. 5,058.75. On corruption perception, 70.4 percent indicated high levels while only 40.6 percent expect low levels. Government commitment in the fight against corruption was rated at 42.8 percent. The Survey recommended among others enhanced public education and sensitization of the citizenry and enforcement of anti-corruption laws.

The Survey findings allow for setting of baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of anti-corruption interventions, assisting in identifying corrective measures and determining the success rate of interventions tailored to combat corruption and promote ethics in public service delivery. Through these Surveys, information on direct experience of corruption can be collected. For example, indicators on incidence and prevalence of bribery can be developed.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the survey was to provide data that informs the anti-corruption strategy in the country. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- (i) Establish types of services most prone to corruption and unethical practices by examining the prevalence and nature of corruption and unethical practices in the country;
- (ii) Assess the effectiveness and support for existing anti-corruption initiatives by public institutions;
- (iii) Establish the level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services;
- (iv) Establish the status of corruption and unethical behavior in the country; and
- (v) Establish the sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior.

1.3 Scope

The survey relied on citizens to provide feedback on their interaction with public servants in public offices. The Survey utilized variety of methods including:

- (i). A representative nation-wide household survey of about 600 clusters drawn from all the 47 Counties;
- (ii). 10 key informant interviews with selected experts on governance issues;
- (iii). Administrative records from perennial toppers
- (iv). Review of earlier surveys, other national and global Ethics and Corruption Surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

1.4 Organization of the Report

This Report is organized into four sections. Section one summarizes the background information detailing the consequences of corruption internationally, problem statement, objectives and the scope. Section two provides an account of the methods applied including sampling techniques, coverage and representation and data weighting. Section three presents brief summaries of the findings themed on the objectives of the Survey, Section four contains conclusions and recommendations centering on opinion about the findings and actions to reverse occurrences of corruption and unethical conduct. The demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Survey respondents are provided in the appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

This methodology section describes steps followed to conduct the Survey and the rationale for the application of specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze data applied to understanding the problem, thereby, allowing the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability.

The analysis in this report was based on responses from a population-based sample survey conducted at household level with 5,942 respondents. Table 1 provides definition of various concepts applied in the survey.

Table 1: Household Definitions

Concept	Definition
Household	Constitutes a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not, who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing units and have common cooking arrangements.
Head of household	A head of a household is a person who economically supports or manages the household or, for reasons of age or respect, is considered as head by members of the household, or declares himself as head of a household. The head of a household could be male or female.
Member of a household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All persons who lived and ate with the household for at least 12 months including those who were not within the household at the time of the survey and were expected to be absent from the household for less than 12 months. ○ All guests and visitors who ate and stayed with the household for six months and more. ○ It excludes housemaids, guards, baby-sitters, etc. who lived and ate with the household even for more than 12 months.

2.1 Research Design

The overall sampling strategy was to generate large and equal-sized samples of Kenyans aged 18 years and over in all the Counties at household level. In addition, over-sampling was required in less populous regions to allow statistically meaningful analysis of the results for those areas. Thus, a scientific method based on statistical techniques was applied involving selection of a random sample of the households. A representative sample of households was obtained through a two-stage stratified cluster sample of households. The sample was drawn using Survey Sampler technology, which ensured that all residential listings in the target population have an equal opportunity to be selected for inclusion in the survey.

The Survey adopted a mixed design methodology that entailed use of structured questionnaires, administered face to face interviews to selected household respondents; key informant interviews with experts in governance who provided information on laws, regulations and policies and a review of literature. A total of 5,942 household respondents were interviewed from all the Counties in the country, see Appendix 1 and ten (10) key informants. The Survey benefited from review of past similar Surveys in Kenya and Commonwealth Countries.

2.2 Sampling frame

The fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) with a total of 5,360 selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) was used to select the sample. The NASSEP V master frame is designed in a multi-tiered structure with four sub-samples (C1, C2, C3 and C4), each consisting of 1,340 EAs that can serve as independent frames. The frame used the Counties as the first level stratification, which was further stratified into rural and urban areas, making a total of 92 strata plus Nairobi City and Mombasa Counties. The sampling of EAs into the frame was done independently within each stratum. Each sampled EA was developed into a cluster through a listing and mapping process that standardized them into one measure of size having an average of 100 households (between 50 households and 149 households).

2.3 Selection of Clusters and Households

A two-stage stratified sampling methodology was adopted with Counties being the first level with clusters being the Primary Sampling Units (PSU). The second stage of selection was the households using Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM) for interview from each of the PSUs. It is noted that due to clustering effect, there is some loss of efficiency in the design. As a result, the sample size was adjusted by a Design Effect (deff) of 2.32. A sample of 6,000 households was then estimated for the Survey. This sample was distributed to the Counties and rural and urban strata of these Counties using the square root allocation method.

From each selected cluster, 10 households were selected systematically with a random start from a roster of households in the cluster using systematic random sampling method. Within the household, if more than one resident was eligible, at least 18 years of age, one participant was selected using the “last birthday” method, which provides an efficient means of ensuring the sample approximates the population according to gender and age level. Up to two callbacks were used to reach selected respondents who may not have been available at the time of the call. Table 2 provides key summary elements of the sample

Table 2: Key Survey Characteristics

	Survey Characteristics
Sample Frame	○ NASSEP V
Target Population	○ All households. ○ All individuals 18 years or older in a household
Clustering	○ Enumeration Areas (EA) from national Census
Domains	○ National level
Tabulation groups	○ Urban ○ Rural ○ Counties
Non-Response	○ Random substitution
Confidence Level	○ 99%
Design Factor	○ 2.3
Absolute precision	○ 1%
p value	○ Conservatively at 0.5

2.4 Data Collection and Logistics

Data collection was preceded by two (2) days of training of twenty-three (23) Research Assistants, Supervisors and KNBS Coordinators at the Kenya Leadership Integrity Forum Offices on 15th and 16th November 2018. The tools were reviewed to ensure that the questions aid in computation of corruption indices and conform to the Survey objectives. Seven teams, comprising of Commission Research Officer as supervisor, Commission Driver and three or four Research Assistants, were formed to carry out data collection from 17th November to 19th December 2018

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics being the sole custodian of the National Sampling frame NASSEP V performed the sampling and played a coordination role in data collection through their statistical offices countrywide. KNBS governance expert responsible for the subject matter was incorporated to validate the tools and survey Report.

The survey was conducted in English and Swahili, through face to face interviews. All interviewing was conducted by fully trained and supervised Research Assistants, and a minimum of 10 percent of completed interviews were independently monitored and validated by the Supervisors.

The Survey benefited from secondary data review of earlier surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

2.5 Data Processing

A team of twenty-three (23) Research Assistants were engaged in data processing to perform data editing, coding, entry, validation and cleaning. The exercise was conducted from 2nd to 30th January 2019. All errors noted were examined, validated, and verified before being admitted into the database for the next phase of data analysis. Data entry was conducted using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) Software version 7.2 while analysis was done using IBM SPSS and STATA.

2.6 Sample Weighting

Weighting was done using the selection probabilities from the master sample. The final responses were weighted so that the data from the sample accurately represented the target population. The weighting process involved calculating sampling weights, adjusting the weights for the survey's total non-response, and calibrating the weights against census totals. The final estimates were certified after weighting to ensure that data is consistent and reliable. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the design effect due to weighting.

CHAPTER THREE

SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents and discusses the results of the Survey consistent with the objectives themed under (i) magnitude of corruption; (ii) effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives; (iii) access to ethics and anti-corruption services; (iv) perceptions on corruption and unethical conduct; and (v) sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct. The chapter contains graphical illustrations and descriptive statistics of the findings as well as the comparisons with previous similar Surveys.

3.1 Magnitude of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

The World Bank defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) lists circumstances or situations that could constitute corruption. Some of the circumstances include procurement irregularities, abuse of office, bribery, fraud, embezzlement, tax evasion, shoddy implementation of projects, favoritism, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official. The magnitude of corruption is usually presented by identifying and quantifying corrupt behavior.

3.1.1 Proportion of Respondents Seeking Government Services

The Survey sought to establish the proportion of respondents seeking public services in order to capture their experiences while interacting with government officials. Figure 1 shows that interaction with public officers rose from 63.5 percent of the respondents in 2017 to stand at 75.3 percent as respondents accessed public services, asked for information or assistance and requested for documents or guidance on administrative procedures.

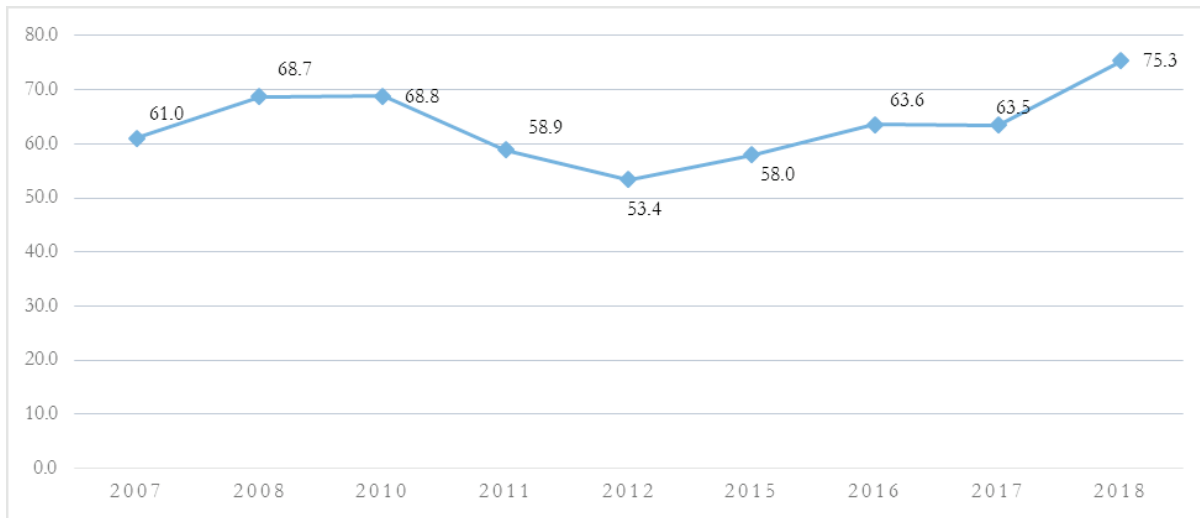


Figure 1: Proportion of respondents seeking Government Services

3.1.2 Nature of Corrupt and Unethical Conduct

Respondents who encountered corruption and unethical incidents increased marginally from 38.9 percent in 2017 to 41.8 percent in 2018. According to Figure 2, those who explicitly encountered corrupt and unethical practices declined to 24.1 percent from 27 percent in 2017 while those who faced implicit exposure almost doubled to 15.7 percent from 9.8 percent of the respondents in 2017. There was no significant difference in the percentage of respondents who offered bribes to service providers between 2017 and 2018.

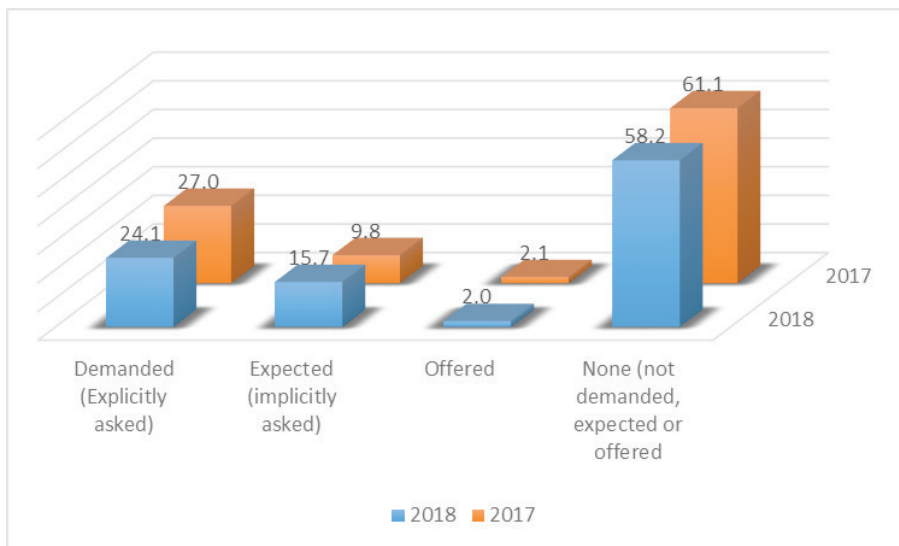


Figure 2: Nature of corrupt and unethical conduct

3.1.3 Bribe Demands

Bribe demands were highest in Wajir County for the third year running where 71.7 percent of the service seekers reported to have been explicitly asked to pay followed by those in Kitui (43.4%), Kiambu (38%) and Kwale (36.6%) as presented in Figure 3.

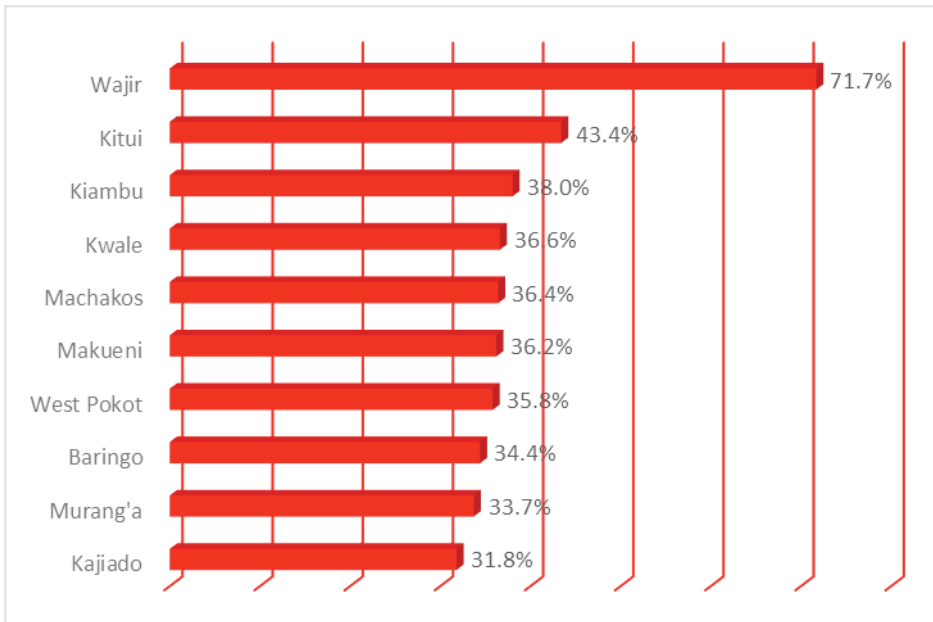


Figure 3: Top Ten Counties with high Prevalence of Bribery

3.1.4 Forms of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Bribery cited by 87.4 percent of the respondents was the most prevalent form of corruption and unethical conduct observed in public offices while seeking services followed by abuse of office (28.1%), intimidating or abusive behavior (5.4%) and conflict of interest (4.1%).

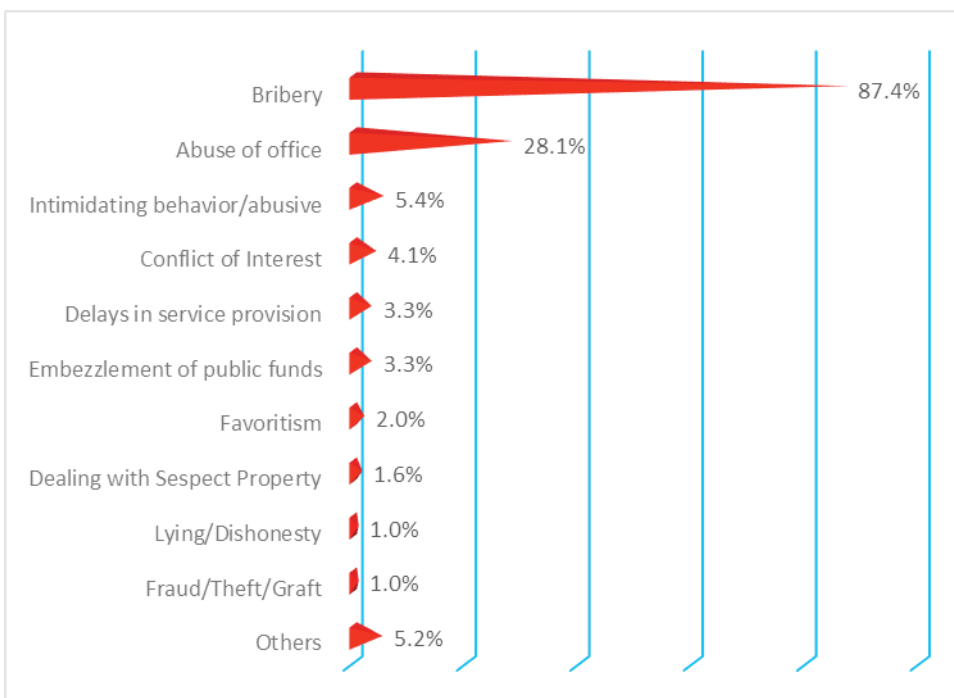


Figure 4: Forms of Corruption and Unethical conduct encountered

3.1.5 Bribe Payments

Those who paid bribes to obtain government services increased by 11.9 percentage points to stand at 73.1 percent as shown in Figure 5. The figure indicates there has been a steady increase of those who comply in paying bribes whenever demanded or expected from the 2015 Survey. Only 26.9 percent of the respondents did not pay bribes even when demanded or expected.

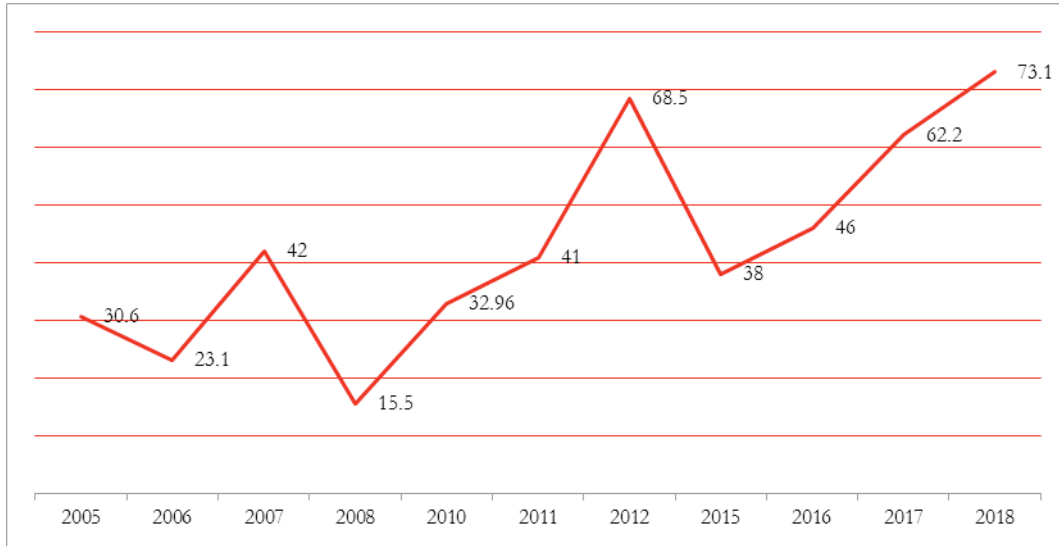


Figure 5: Trend Analysis on Proportion of those who pay bribes

All service seekers who were asked to pay bribes in Samburu County complied followed by those in Wajir (96%), Mandera (95.6%), Nyeri (94.1%) and Kilifi (92.6%), see Figure 6.

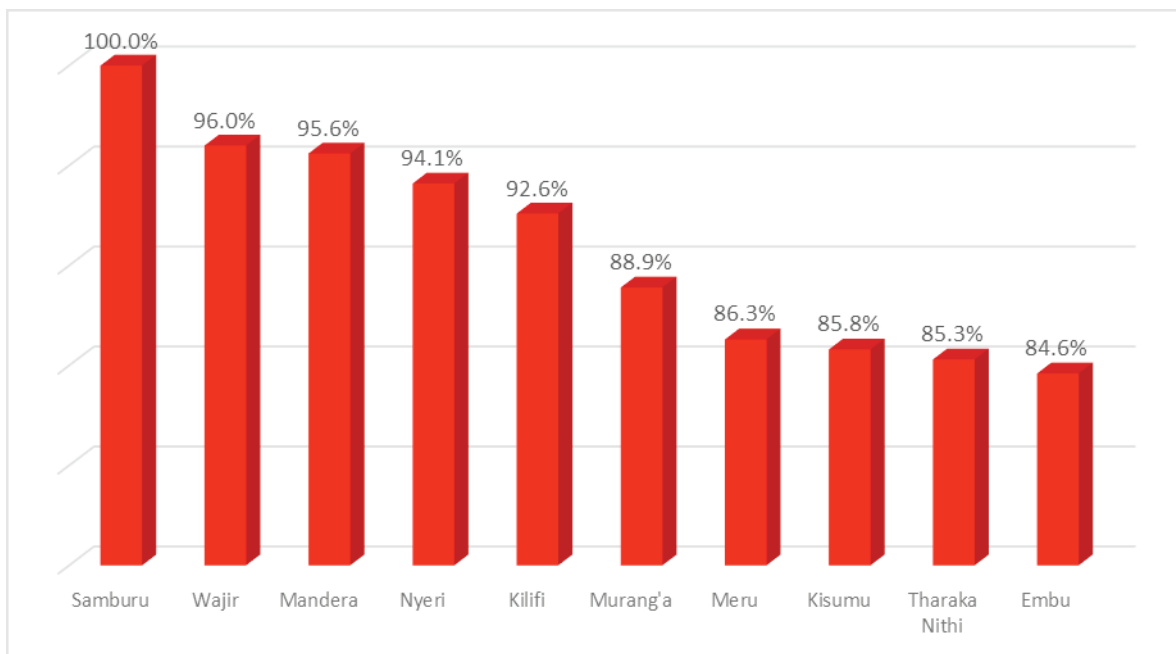


Figure 6: Top Ten Counties by Proportion of those who paid bribes

On the other hand, Bomet County (8.7%) for the third year running recorded the least number of respondents paying bribes when asked followed by Nandi (40.9%), Nakuru (55.6%) and Kisii (56.1%), see Figure 7.

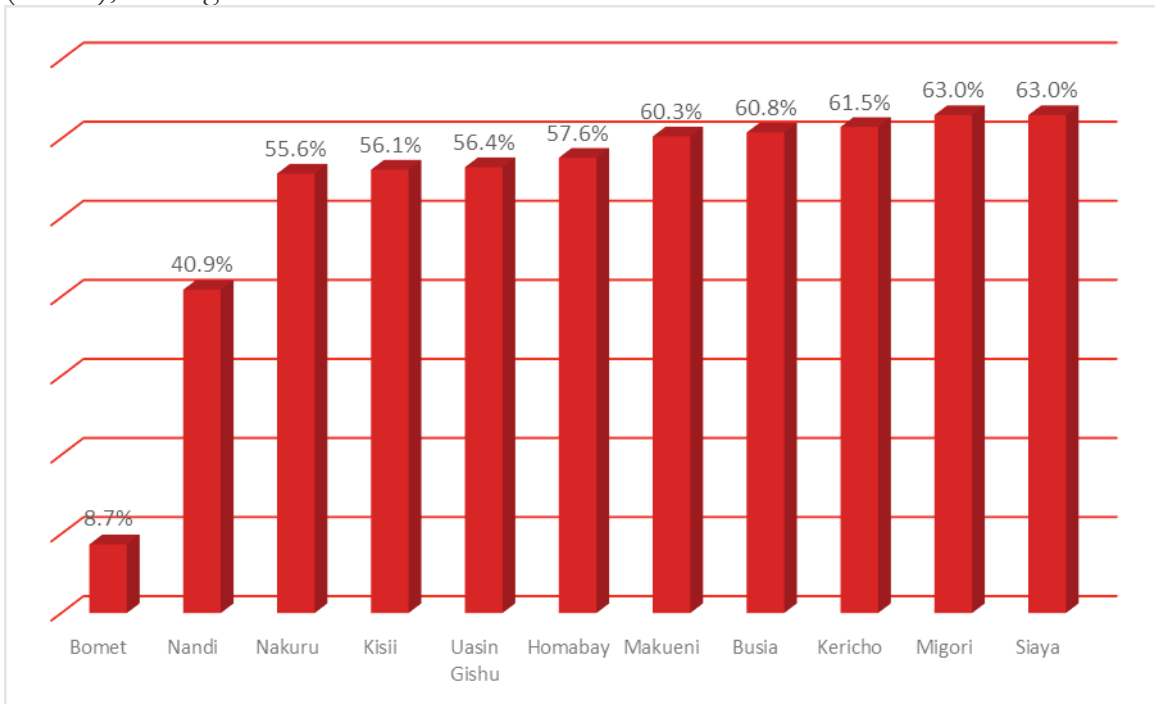


Figure 7: Bottom Ten Counties by Proportion of those who paid bribes

3.1.6 Reasons cited for Bribe Payment

About half of the respondents who paid bribes indicated that it was the only way they could access a service followed by 28 percent who wanted the provider to hasten the process while 8 percent wanted to avoid problems with the authorities.

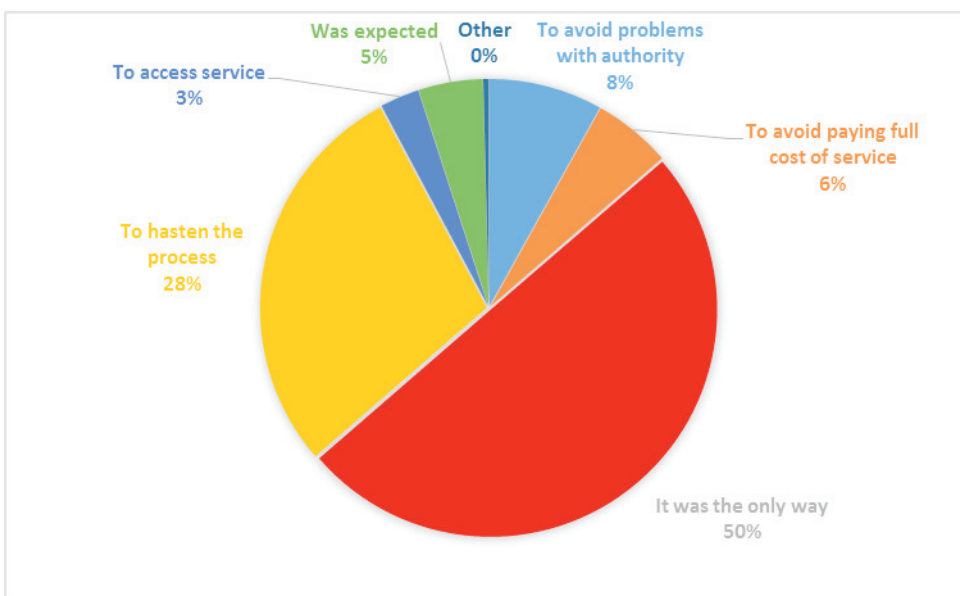


Figure 8: Reasons for paying bribes

In Bomet, all respondents who paid a bribe did so since it was the only way they could access the service. In the same category, Kericho County recorded 94.4 percent of the respondents followed by Garissa (90.8%), Narok (90.6%), Nyamira (85.1%) and Makueni (85%).

For those who wanted to hasten the process, a majority were stationed in Kiambu (66.9%), followed by Nyeri (47.8%), Tharaka Nithi (45.5%), Nyandarua (43.9%), Kajaiido (45.6%), Laikipia (42.8%) and Muranga (41.8%) respectively.

Table 3: Reasons for Paying Bribes by County

County	It was the only way	To hasten the process	To avoid problems with authority	To avoid paying full cost of service	To access service	Was expected
Bomet	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kericho	94.4%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Garissa	90.8%	5.2%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Narok	90.6%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nyamira	85.1%	0.0%	13.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Makueni	85.0%	4.8%	6.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%
Kisii	83.3%	11.7%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bungoma	82.1%	4.8%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Lamu	79.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%	0.0%
Machakos	77.9%	19.2%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Baringo	76.6%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%
Isiolo	76.3%	0.0%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Embu	69.4%	20.0%	0.0%	5.9%	2.4%	2.4%
Wajir	65.4%	13.7%	4.5%	0.0%	2.5%	6.3%
Taita Taveta	65.2%	31.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marsabit	65.2%	0.0%	11.6%	11.6%	0.0%	11.6%
Kitui	64.3%	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%
Homabay	64.2%	8.4%	10.8%	0.0%	4.1%	12.5%
Mombasa	63.9%	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%
Nakuru	62.7%	17.3%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
Samburu	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vihiga	62.2%	12.9%	15.6%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%
Tana River	61.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.3%
Mandera	61.7%	8.6%	12.7%	0.0%	7.8%	9.2%
Meru	61.0%	16.5%	7.4%	0.0%	5.5%	9.6%
Nairobi City	59.0%	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.6%
Kwale	58.9%	21.7%	3.6%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%
Siaya	57.2%	14.6%	21.2%	0.0%	3.6%	3.3%
Turkana	55.2%	19.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%
West Pokot	54.3%	4.2%	21.2%	3.6%	0.0%	16.6%
Kilifi	52.6%	34.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.0%
Kakamega	52.5%	13.4%	19.1%	12.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Busia	52.5%	21.0%	2.6%	0.0%	6.7%	17.2%
Uasin Gishu	51.9%	16.0%	16.9%	7.6%	0.0%	7.6%
Migori	49.5%	13.7%	26.4%	5.1%	0.0%	5.4%
Trans Nzoia	48.2%	18.4%	9.0%	5.6%	0.0%	18.7%
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.5%	13.6%	20.9%	5.2%	0.0%	12.8%

Kisumu	41.2%	17.0%	19.0%	10.2%	2.7%	10.0%
Nandi	39.8%	13.7%	29.1%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%
Kirinyaga	34.2%	31.6%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%
Nyandarua	32.0%	43.9%	4.8%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Kajiado	23.1%	45.6%	13.8%	15.8%	1.7%	0.0%
Laikipia	21.4%	42.8%	13.4%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Murang'a	20.4%	41.8%	13.0%	11.0%	3.0%	10.8%
Kiambu	12.8%	66.9%	9.3%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nyeri	10.8%	47.8%	11.6%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Tharaka Nithi	8.7%	45.5%	22.9%	0.0%	22.9%	0.0%

3.1.7 Services most prone to Bribery

Application and collection of a birth certificate (23.8%) was the service most prone to corruption followed by seeking medical attention (17.5%), registration or renewal of national identification card (10.1%), seeking employment (6.4%), solving land conflicts (5.7%) and following up a police case (5.6%). Figure 9 provides a complete list of other services reported to be prone to corruption.

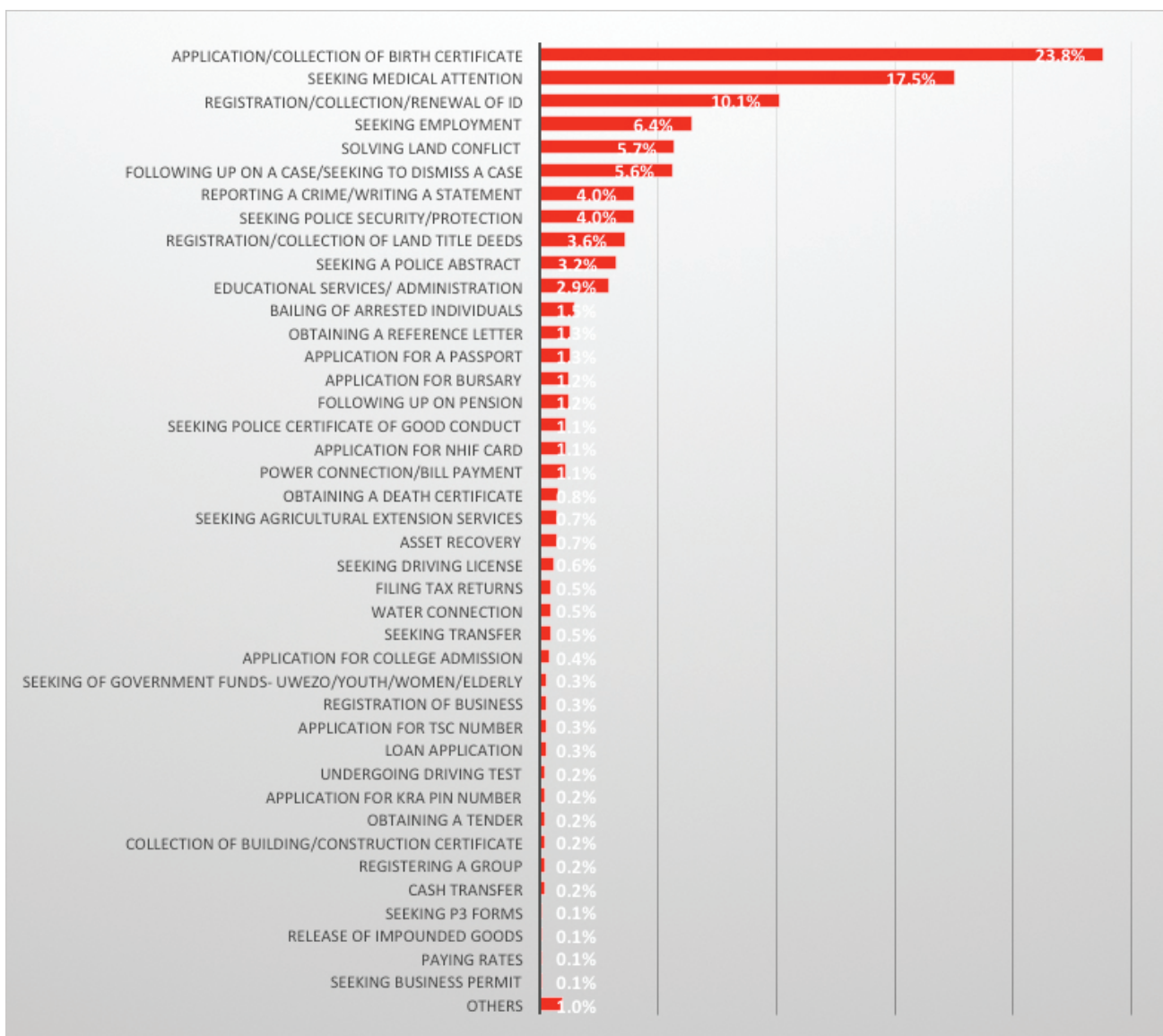


Figure 9: Services Most Prone to Corruption

3.1.8 Institutions where Bribery is Most Prevalent

Close to 20 percent of respondents who paid bribes paid at the Registrar of persons (19.9%) followed by 19.7 percent who paid at Public Hospitals, 17.2 percent to the Regular Police, 16 percent at the Chiefs Office, 6.3 percent to the Ministry of Lands. Further, 4.7 percent paid at the County Government offices, 3.7 percent at Huduma Centres and 2.9 percent to the Ministry of Education as shown in Figure 10.

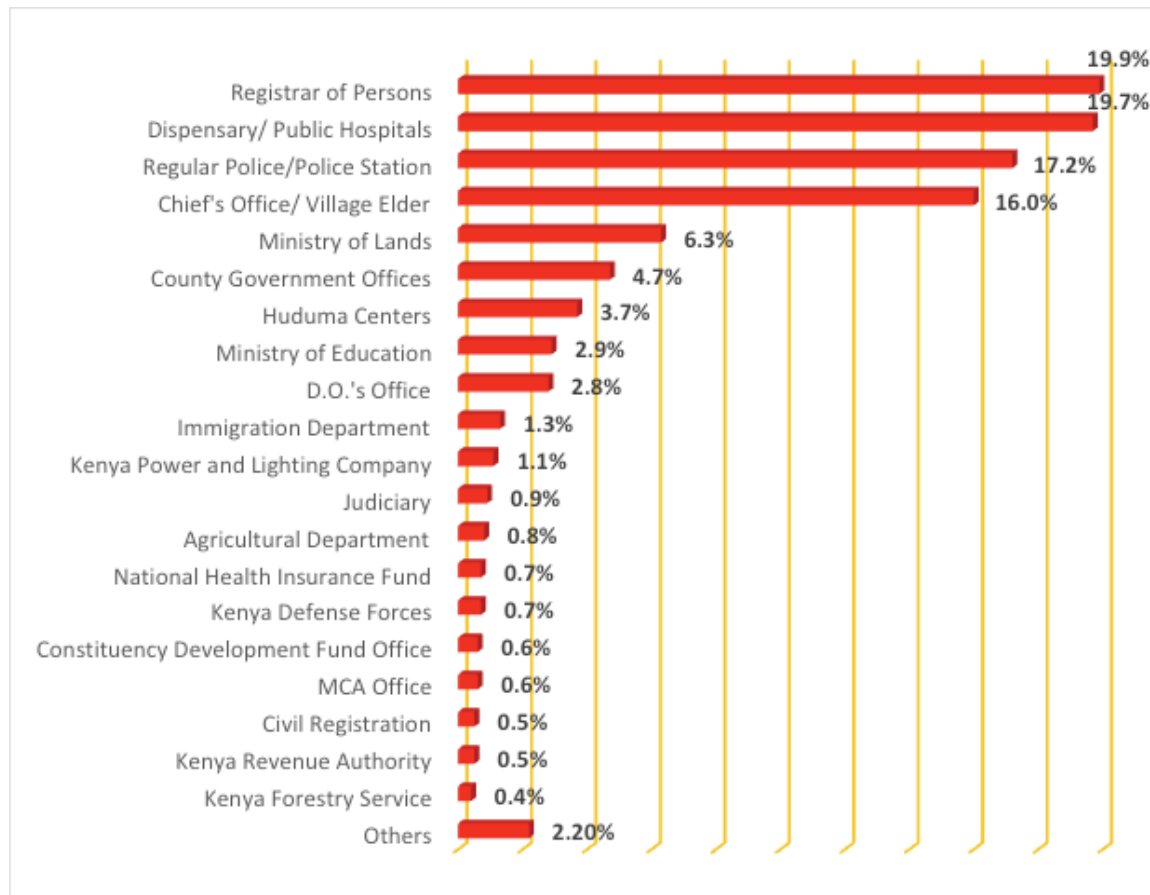


Figure 10: Institutions where Bribery is Prevalent

3.1.9 Number of times a bribe was demanded

The average times a bribe was demanded declined from 1.57 times in the 2017 Survey to stand at 1.33 times with a minimum of once and a maximum of nine times.

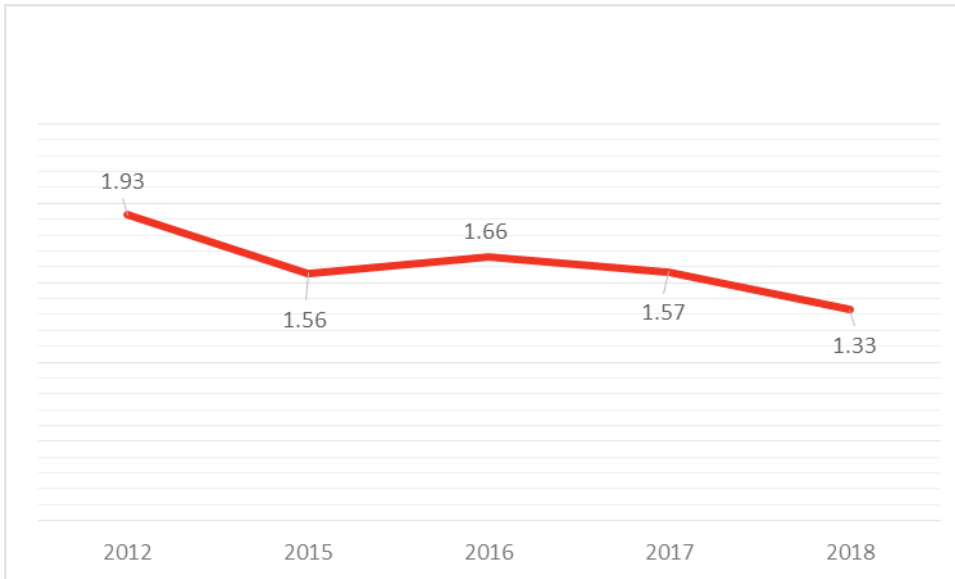


Figure 11: Average times a Bribe was Demanded

By County, Tana River County topped the list of bribe demands with an average of 3.76 times followed by Kilifi County (2.17), Lamu (1.97), Wajir (1.97) and Migori (1.83) as shown in Figure 12.

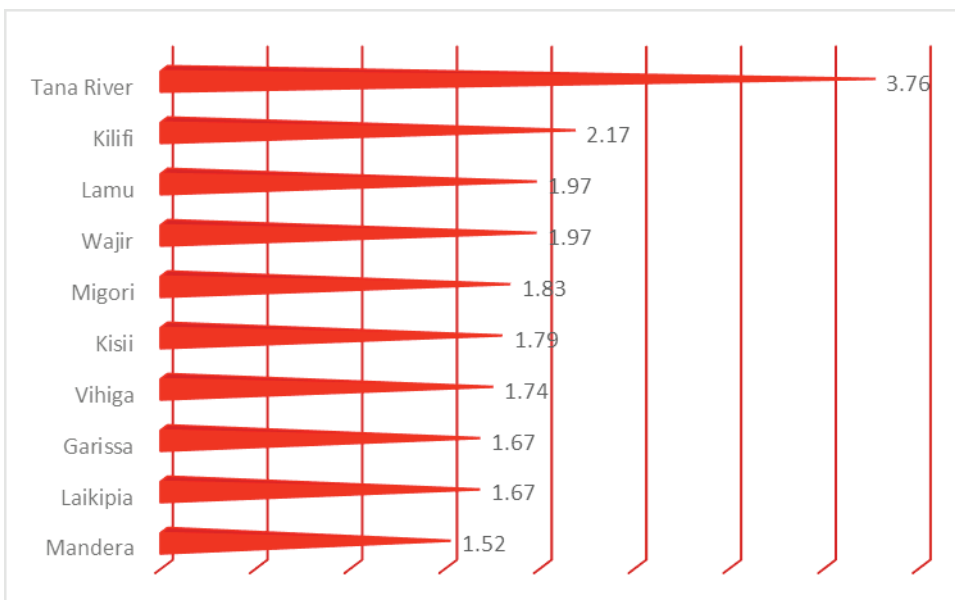


Figure 12: Top Ten Counties in Bribe Demands

Nyamira, Bomet, Narok, Samburu, Machakos, Isiolo, Marsabit and Taita Taveta Counties meanwhile ranked least in the category of bribe demands with an average of one as shown in Figure 13.

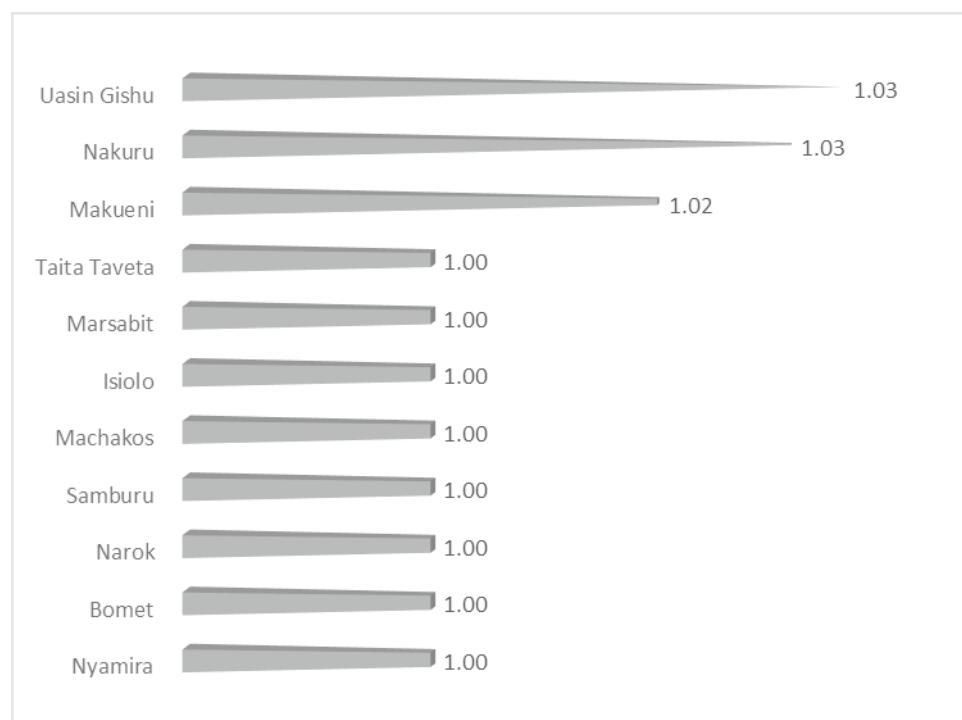


Figure 13: Bottom Ten Counties in Bribe Demands

Obtaining a tender attracted the highest average number of bribe demands at 3.46 times followed by application for a passport (1.92), Power connection or bill payment (1.67), solving a land conflict (1.62), obtaining a death certificate (1.61), registration or collection of a land title deed (1.53) and seeking medical attention (1.53). A complete list of services by average bribe demands is presented in Table 4

Table 4: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by services

Services Sought	Average Times Bribe Demanded
Obtaining a Tender	3.46
Application For A Passport	1.92
Power Connection/Bill payment	1.67
Solving Land Conflict	1.62
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1.61
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deeds	1.53
Seeking Medical Attention	1.53
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	1.51
Educational Services/ Administration	1.42
Application for NHIF Card	1.38
Undergoing Driving Test	1.33
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1.32
Seeking Employment	1.31
Cash Transfer	1.25
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	1.22
Seeking Driving License	1.21
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	1.16
Application for Bursary	1.15
Seeking Agricultural Extension Services	1.13

Services Sought	Average Times Bribe Demanded
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	1.12
Seeking Police Security/Protection	1.10
Following Up On Pension	1.08
Water Connection	1.03
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.02
Obtaining a reference Letter	1.00
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	1.00
Seeking P3 Forms	1.00
Release of Impounded Goods	1.00
Application For College Admission	1.00
Registration of Business	1.00
Application of TSC Number	1.00
Paying Rates	1.00
Filing Tax Returns	1.00
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.00
Application for KRA Pin Number	1.00
Seeking Transfer	1.00
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	1.00
Registering a Group	1.00
Seeking of CDF Funds	1.00
Seeking Business Permit	1.00
Loan Application	1.00
Asset Recovery	1.00
Total	1.33

3.1.10 Number of times a bribe is paid

The average times a bribe was paid reduced from 1.33 times in 2017 to 1.24 times in 2018 as shown in Figure 13.

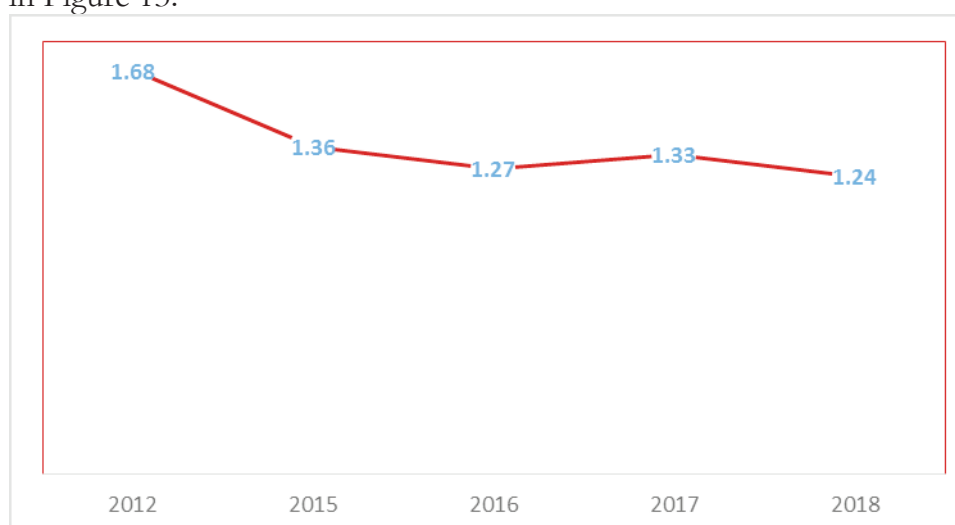


Figure 14: Average times a bribe is paid

By County, Tana River ranked first on average times a bribe was paid with an average of 3.65 times followed by Migori (2.03), Kilifi (1.83), Kisii (1.69) and Laikipia (1.50), see Figure 15.

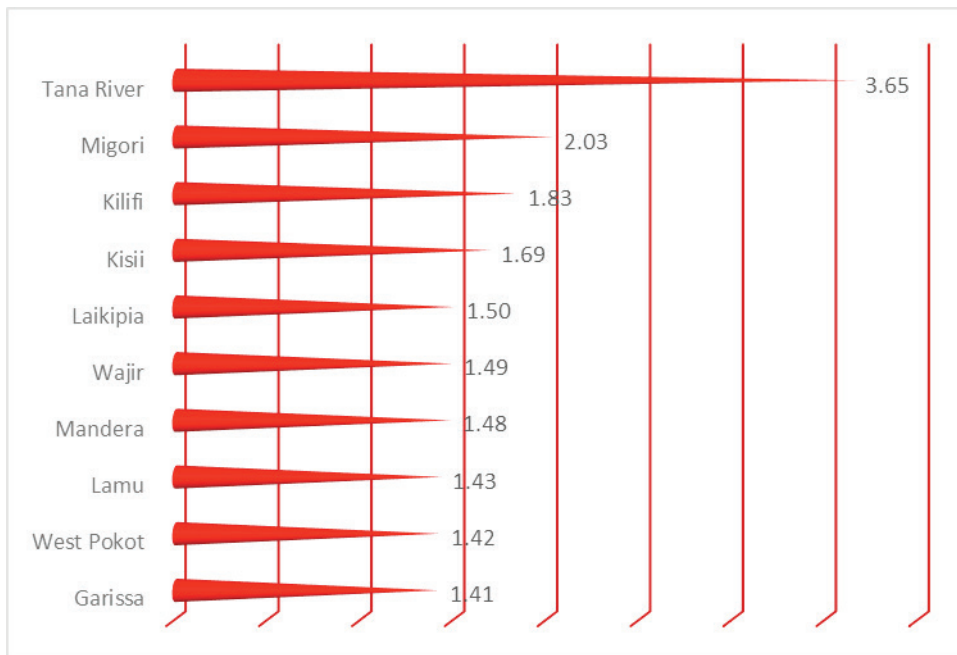


Figure 15: Top Ten Counties on average times bribe is paid

On other hand, in Nyamira, Busia, Bomet, Narok, Uasin Gishu, Samburu, Machakos, Isiolo and Marsabit Counties the average number of times a bribe was paid was once, see figure 16.

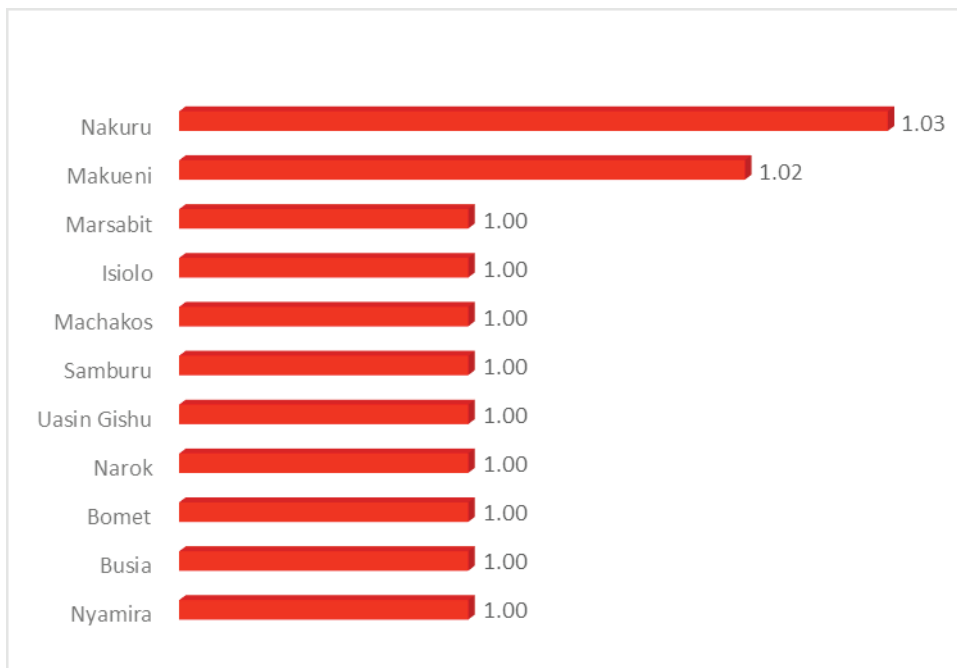


Figure 16: Bottom Ten Counties on average times bribe is paid

In Table 5, respondents seeking CDF funding (3.67) paid the highest number of bribes to obtain the service followed by those applying for TSC number (1.81), reporting a crime or writing a police statement (1.49) and those seeking medical attention (1.44).

Table 5: Average number of times a bribe was paid by services

Services Sought	Average times bribe paid
Seeking of CDF Funds	3.67
Application of TSC Number	1.81
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	1.49
Seeking Medical Attention	1.44
Application for NHIF Card	1.41
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1.39
Solving Land Conflict	1.38
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deeds	1.36
Undergoing Driving Test	1.33
Educational Services/ Administration	1.27
Obtaining a Tender	1.25
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1.19
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	1.17
Application for Bursary	1.16
Seeking Police Security/Protection	1.15
Power Connection/Bill payment	1.15
Seeking Agricultural Extension Services	1.13
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	1.11
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	1.11
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.09
Application For A Passport	1.08
Seeking Employment	1.06
Following Up On Pension	1.06
Water Connection	1.03
Obtaining a reference Letter	1.00
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	1.00
Seeking P3 Forms	1.00
Release of Impounded Goods	1.00
Application For College Admission	1.00
Registration of Business	1.00
Paying Rates	1.00
Filing Tax Returns	1.00
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.00
Application for KRA Pin Number	1.00
Seeking Transfer	1.00
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	1.00
Registering a Group	1.00
Seeking Driving License	1.00
Seeking Business Permit	1.00
Cash Transfer	1.00
Loan Application	1.00
Asset Recovery	1.00
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	1.00

3.1.11 Average Bribe

The average bribe paid dropped further from Kes, 5,058.75 in the 2017 Survey to stand at Kes. 3,833.14 in 2018 this being the lowest recorded since 2012.

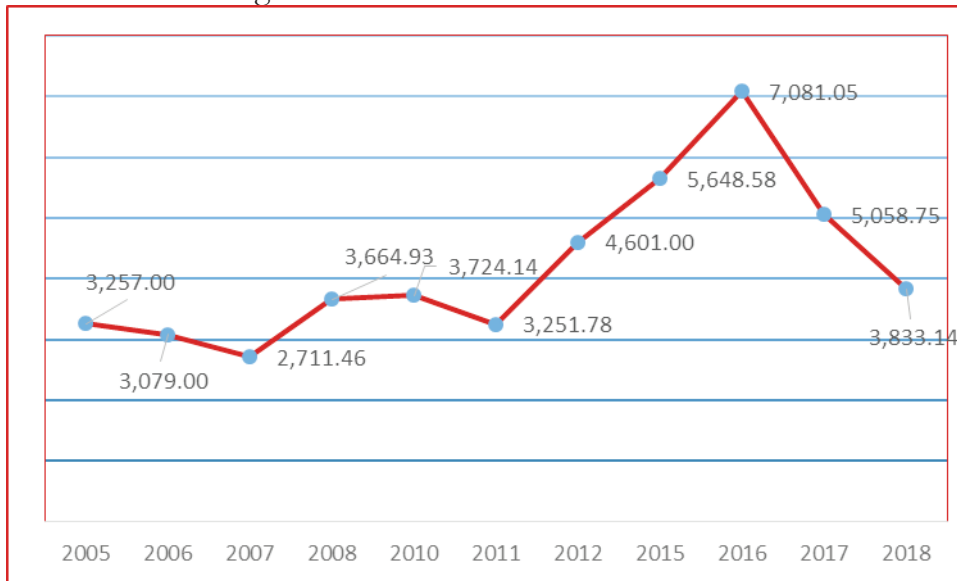


Figure 17: Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kes

By County, Wajir recorded the highest average amount of bribe paid of Kes. 14,354.85 followed by Kitui (Kes. 11,640.14), Kericho (Kes. 11,265.32), Mombasa (Kes. 9,257) and Garissa (Kes. 8,731.92) as presented in Figure 18. The complete rank of all the counties on average bribe paid is presented in Appendix 3.

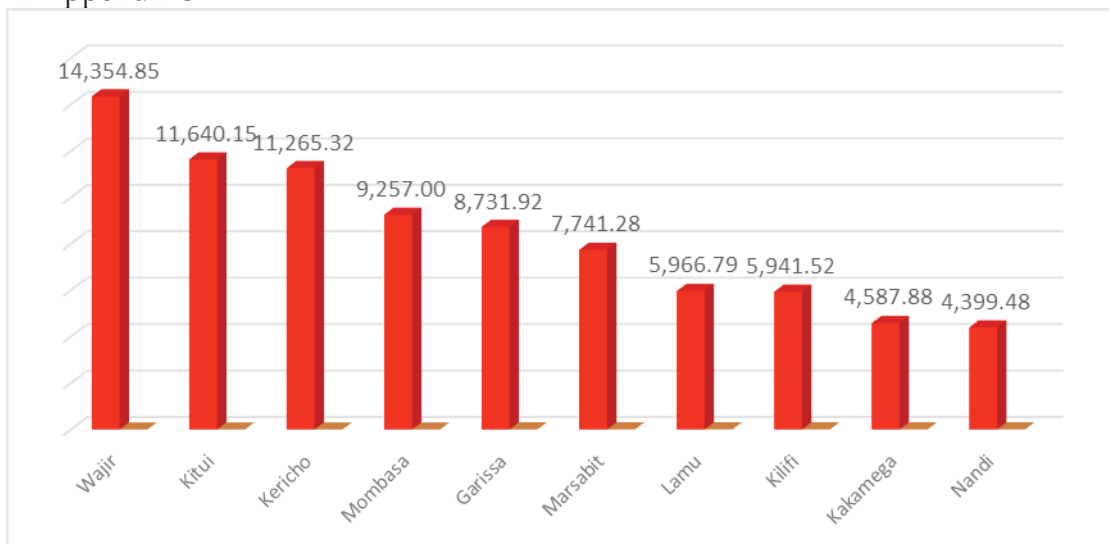


Figure 18: Top 10 Counties on Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kes

Among the bottom ten, the least average amount of bribe paid was documented in Bomet County of Kes. 405.18 followed by Samburu (Kes. 474.94), Isiolo (Kes. 517.27), Baringo (Kes. 662.18) and Homabay (Kes.708.74)

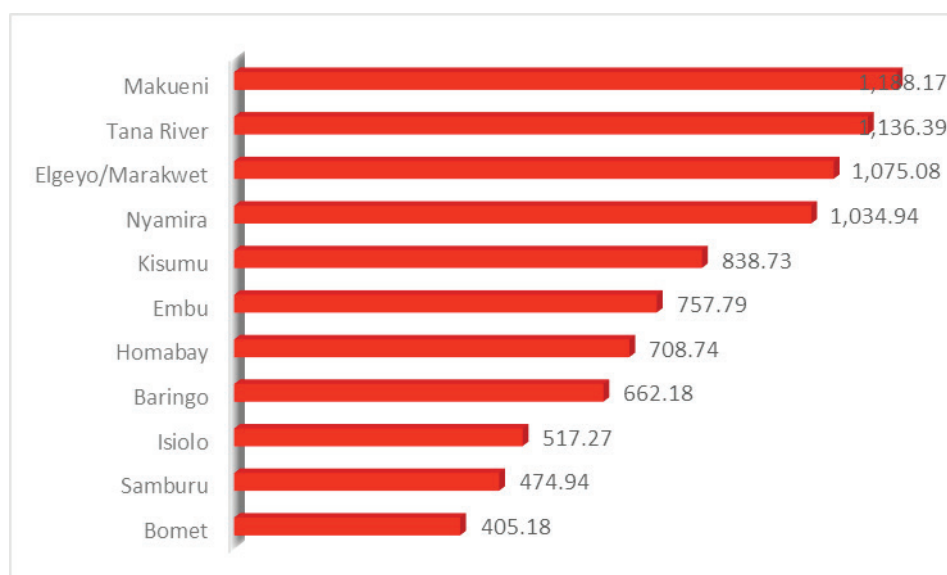


Figure 19: Bottom 10 Counties on Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kes

Obtaining a tender (Kes. 88,294.83) topped services with the highest average bribe followed by those seeking employment (Kes. 23,344.53), seeking government funds (Kes. 22,283.56), solving land conflict (Kes. 6,645.83), registration or collection of land title deed (Kes. 6,545.30) and release of impounded goods (Kes 6,000) as presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Average bribe by services

Services	Average Bribe (Kes)
Obtaining a Tender	88,294.83
Seeking Employment	23,344.53
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	22,283.56
Solving Land Conflict	6,645.83
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deeds	6,565.30
Release of Impounded Goods	6,000.00
Registration of Business	5,511.08
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	5,130.39
Application For A Passport	4,626.81
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	4,447.35
Power Connection/Bill payment	4,159.80
Registering a Group	3,714.57
Educational Services/ Administration	3,558.49
Undergoing Driving Test	3,390.94
Water Connection	3,067.49
Seeking Police Security/Protection	2,904.63
Seeking Driving License	2,506.46
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	2,421.06
Seeking Medical Attention	1,734.22
Seeking Agricultural Extension Services	1,718.83
Filing Tax Returns	1,700.01
Seeking P3 Forms	1,686.62
Application for Bursary	1,628.31

Services	Average Bribe (Kes)
Following Up On Pension	1,579.75
Application for NHIF Card	1,514.93
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1,505.72
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1,375.97
Seeking A Police Abstract	1,223.02
Application For College Admission	1,149.54
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	1,048.46
Asset Recovery	1,038.96
Paying Rates	1,000.00
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	860.57
Seeking Transfer	691.38
Cash Transfer	683.82
Seeking Business Permit	600.00
Seeking of CDF Funds	550.00
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	500.00
Obtaining a reference Letter	339.59
Application for KRA Pin Number	328.47
Application for TSC Number	289.66
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	289.02
Loan Application	100.00

By socio-economic characteristics, urban dwellers pay higher bribes than rural residents, males pay higher bribes than females while most educated persons pay higher bribes than those with less education.

Table 7: Average bribe by Socio-Economic Characteristics

Socio - economic characteristics	Average Bribe (Kes)	
Residence	Urban	4,151.26
	Rural	3,658.59
Gender	Male	4,569.31
	Female	2,846.84
Marital Status	Single	4,597.57
	Married	3,863.78
	Widowed	1,634.54
	Separated	3,366.13
	Divorced	723.83
Status of Household Respondent	Head	3,805.43
	Spouse	3,282.04
	Child	6,976.82
	Other	3,375.37
Religion	Christian	3,745.14
	Muslim	5,129.60
	Hindu	1,326.52
	Other	1,057.99

Socio - economic characteristics		Average Bribe (Kes)
Highest level of Education	None	3,105.25
	Informal	2,635.92
	Primary	2,874.05
	Secondary	4,586.24
	College/Tertiary	3,442.88
	Graduate	5,933.98
	Post Graduate	9,008.82
Employment Status	Student	5,766.88
	Unemployed	4,085.41
	Self-Employed - Family	3,632.17
	Employed - Private	3,726.01
	Employed-National Gov.	3,779.21
	Employed-Community	1,156.36
	Employed-County Gov.	2,687.14
	Retired	5,568.16
	Other	785.69
Occupation	Farmer	2,396.64
	Professional	4,163.39
	Technical Worker	2,908.69
	Businessman/Woman	4,159.69
	Pastoralist	2,927.56
	Laborer	6,345.47
	Housewife/Husband	2,248.19
	Student	5,096.59
	Not Stated	2,740.08
Age in years	18-24	4,251.03
	25-34	5,091.54
	35-44	2,625.99
	45-54	3,996.71
	55 And Over	3,521.20
	Not Stated	2,740.08

3.1.12 Satisfaction with Services after paying bribe

Of those who paid a bribe, 82.1 percent received the service compared to 29.3 percent who received the service after refusing to pay a bribe. Notably, 20.1 percent of the respondents did not receive the service even after paying the bribe while 70.7 percent were denied services after failing to pay a bribe.

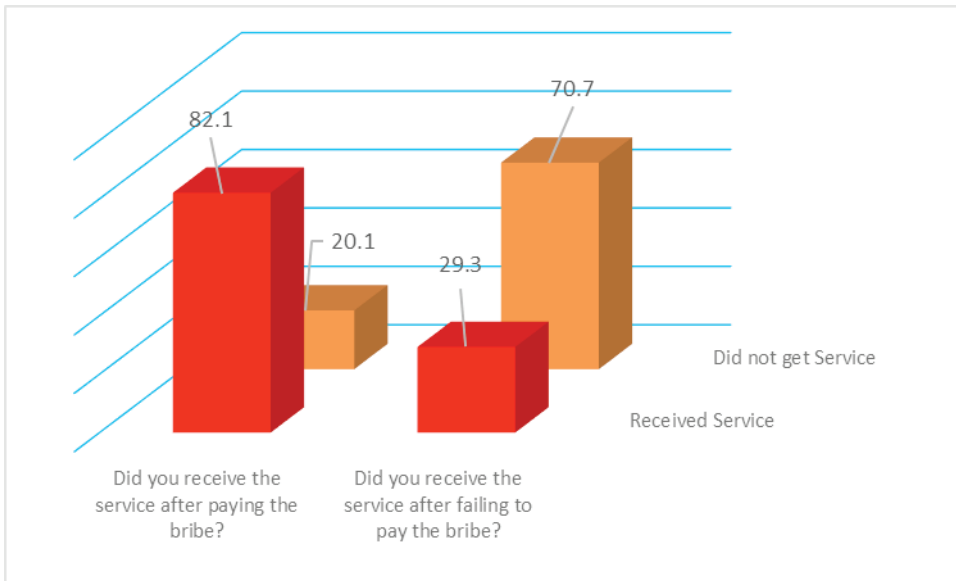


Figure 20: Receiving of Service and Reporting after Paying a bribe

Figure 21a and 21b indicate that only 5.8 percent reported corruption encountered compared to 94.2 percent who opted out. Further, 48.2 percent of the respondents made reports to the management of the institution followed by 14.6 percent to the Police, 13 percent to EACC and 2.5 percent to MP or MCA.

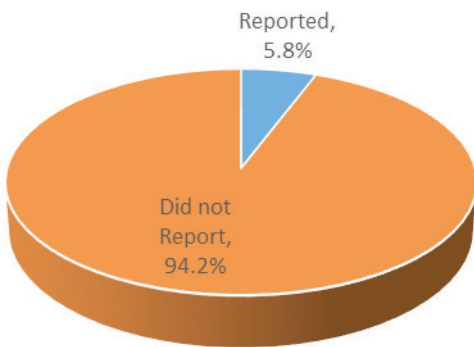


Figure 21a: Reporting after Paying a bribe

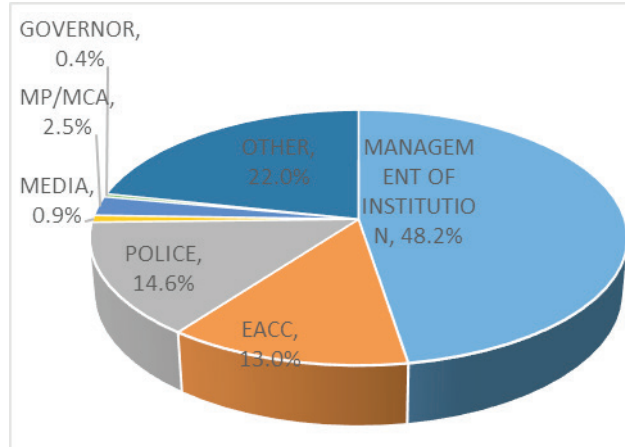


Figure 21b: Where Reports was made

When those who reported corruption were asked to state what action was taken on the reports, 59.5 percent indicated no action was taken, 12.8 percent indicated that the officers were transferred, 11.6 percent said the officers were warned while 5.9 percent said the officers were investigated.

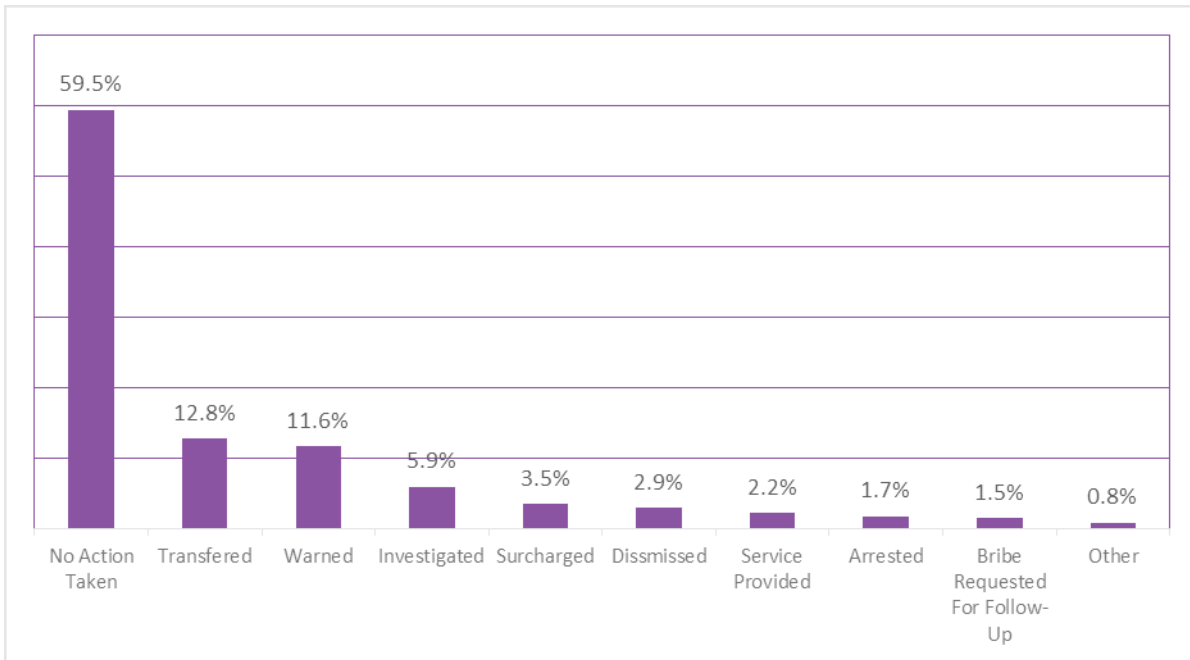


Figure 22: Action Taken on corruption Report

Overall, those satisfied with public services rendered decreased by 9 percentage points from 2017 to stand at 36 percent in 2018 while those dissatisfied increased from 35.8 percent to 41 percent as shown in Figure 23.

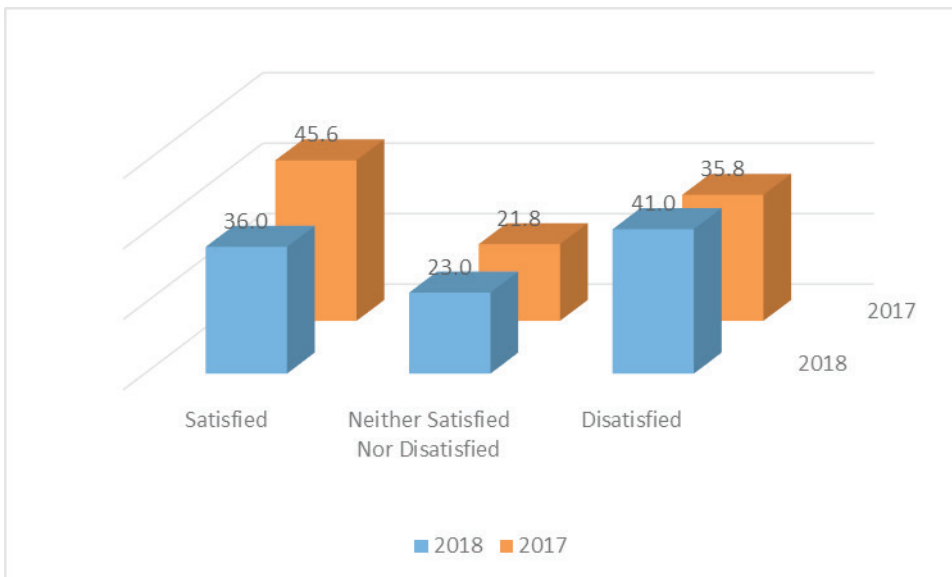


Figure 23: Satisfaction with Services after paying a bribe.

3.1.13 Awareness about Ethics

Ethics refers to standards of conduct, which indicate how a person should behave based on moral duties and virtues arising from the principles of right and wrong. Ethical behavior is characterized by honesty, fairness and equity in interpersonal and professional relationships. It respects the dignity, diversity and rights of individuals and groups of people.

Over 76 percent of the respondents were aware of what constituted unethical practices in the public service as presented in Figure 21. This represents a positive variation of 9.3 percentage points from the 2017 Survey that stood at 67.3 percent.

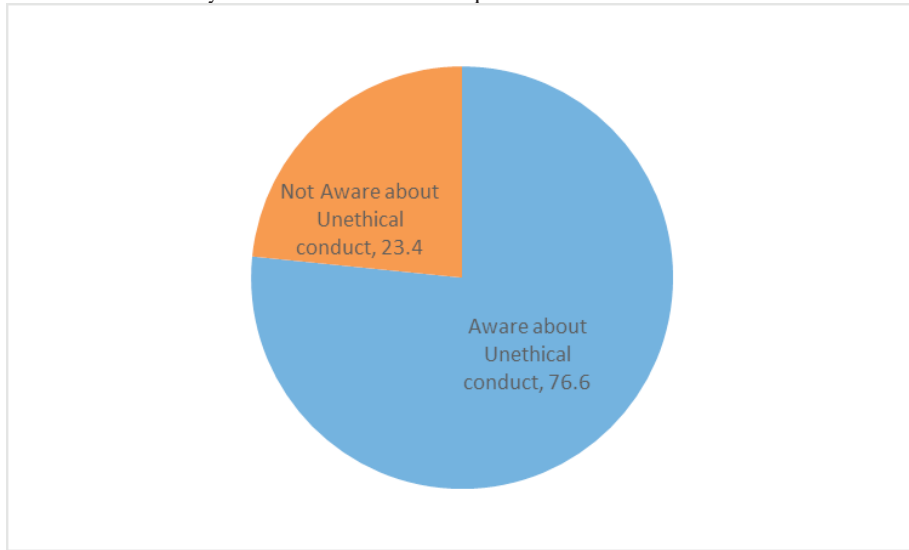


Figure 24: Awareness About Unethical Conduct

Over the years, those who have observed unethical practices among public officials have increased exponentially while those reporting acts and occurrences of unethical practices have been declining. From Figure 22, barely 2.4 percent reported unethical practices to relevant authorities.

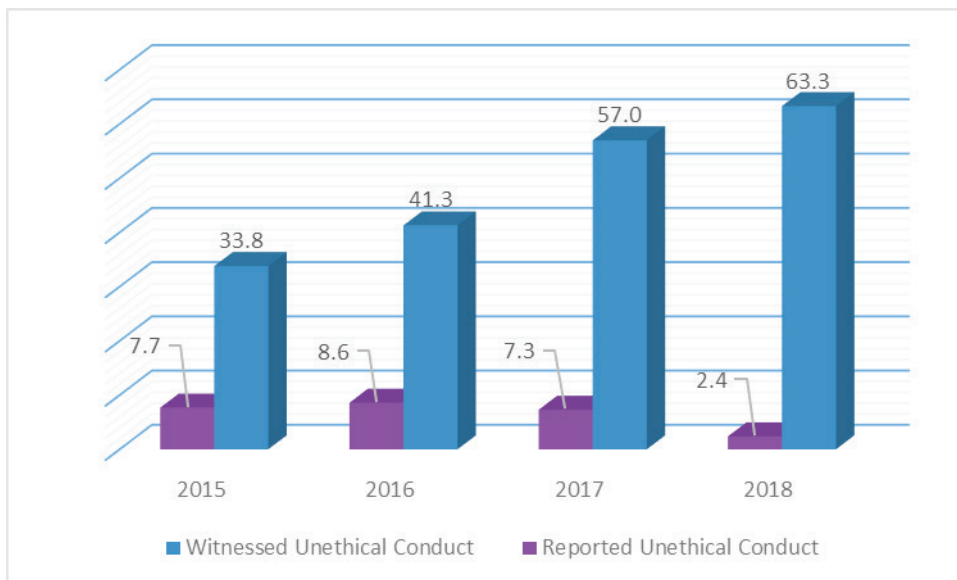


Figure 25: Witnessing and Reporting of Unethical Conduct by Public Officers

Bribery (40.8%) for the second year running tops the list of unethical practices witnessed by the public whenever they interact with public officials. From Figure 23, delays in service provision (14.9%), abusive or intimidating behavior (14.8%), abuse of office (13.7%), favoritism on the basis of ethnicity (12.1%), lateness (12.1%), discrimination (7.6%) and absenteeism (5.5%) are the other notable unethical practices in the public service.

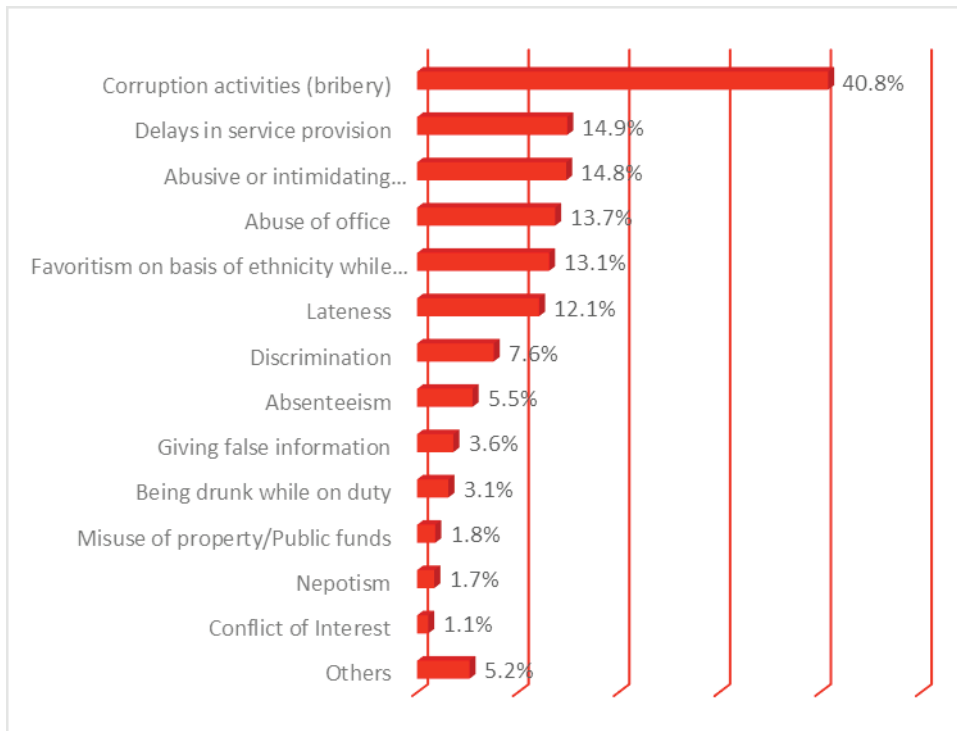


Figure 26: Prevalent Forms of Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.1.14 Institutions Where Unethical Conduct was Reported

The Survey indicates that most of those who reported unethical practices preferred to report to the senior management of the institution (36.1%) followed by 29 percent who reported to the Chiefs office, 21.1 percent to the Police, 4.8 percent to the County Commissioner, 2.5 percent at Huduma Centre and 2.3 percent to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

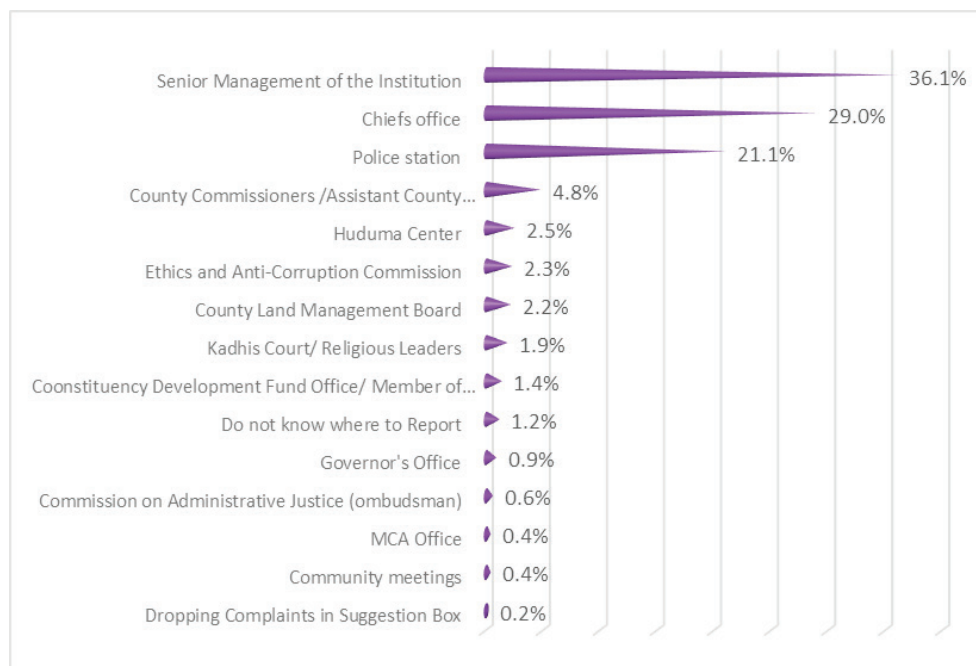


Figure 27: Institutions Where Respondents Report Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.1.15 Action Taken on Reports

Disappointingly, over 55.7 percent of the respondents indicated that no action was taken on the complaints of unethical conduct reported while 21.6 percent were told that the officers were warned. Further, 10.2 percent of the respondents do not know what action was taken while 3.9 percent had the service provided to them. As shown in Figure 28, 2.9 percent indicated that the officers were surcharged.

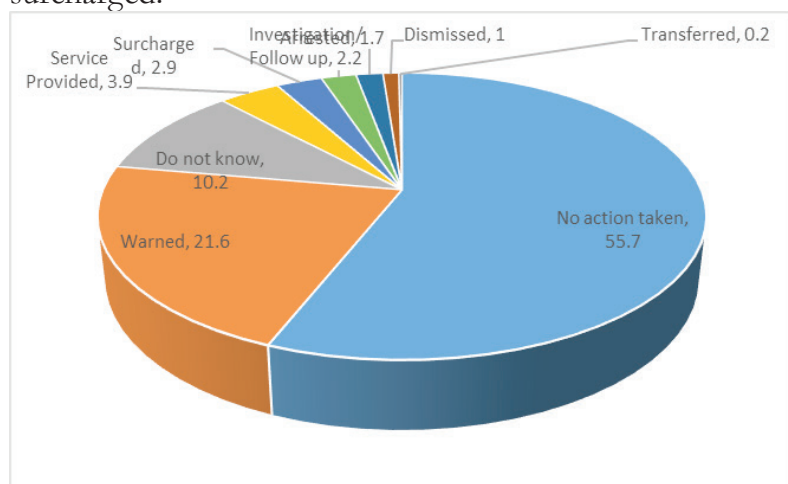


Figure 28: Reasons Cited not Reporting Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.1.16 Satisfaction with Action Taken

Largely, those who reported occurrences of unethical conduct were dissatisfied with the action taken on their reports. Whereas 14.7 percent were satisfied, 23.5 percent were dissatisfied, 36.2 percent indicated that no action was taken while 21.5 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

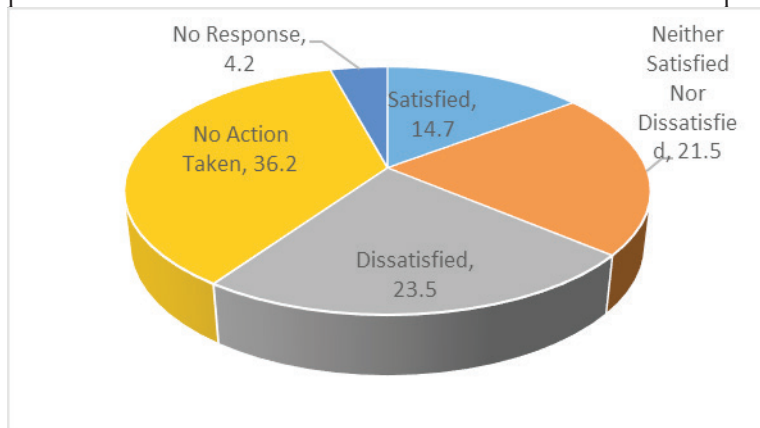


Figure 29: Satisfaction with Action Taken on Unethical Conduct Reported

Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization (73.1%), not knowing where to report (70.6%), investigations cannot be made about the report (69.9%), cases cannot be proved (68.9%) and the process is too complex and long (68.8%) are the leading factors that affect the decision not to report corruption or unethical practices among the respondents.

Table 8: Factors affecting Reporting of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Factors	Affects A Lot	Does Not Affect At All	Indifferent	Don't Know
Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization	73.10%	14.1%	8.6%	4.1%
Not knowing where to report	70.60%	24.3%	2.4%	2.8%
Investigations will not be done about the report	69.90%	20.0%	5.6%	4.6%
Cases cannot be proved	68.90%	20.5%	5.9%	4.7%
The process is too complex and long	68.80%	17.3%	7.6%	6.3%
Long distance to the report place/authority	68.10%	18.8%	8.7%	4.4%
Corruption is a way of life	63.40%	23.9%	8.4%	4.3%
I would have been arrested too	61.80%	24.9%	9.1%	4.1%
Bribes can be justified under the current economic situation	59.60%	26.3%	9.5%	4.7%
It was petty	59.00%	28.1%	9.5%	3.3%
I knew the person	58.80%	27.3%	10.3%	3.6%
Not my responsibility	58.40%	26.6%	11.6%	3.4%
Not beneficial to me	57.30%	27.6%	10.9%	4.2%

3.1.17 Willingness to engage in corrupt and unethical conduct

Respondents were also asked to state if they could engage in corruption or unethical conduct if they had an opportunity and if they had taken part in such activities in the past one year. From Figure 30, 32.4 percent indicated that they would not pass an opportunity to engage in corrupt or unethical conduct while 24.1 percent had taken up the opportunity to engage in such activities in the past one year period preceding the Survey.

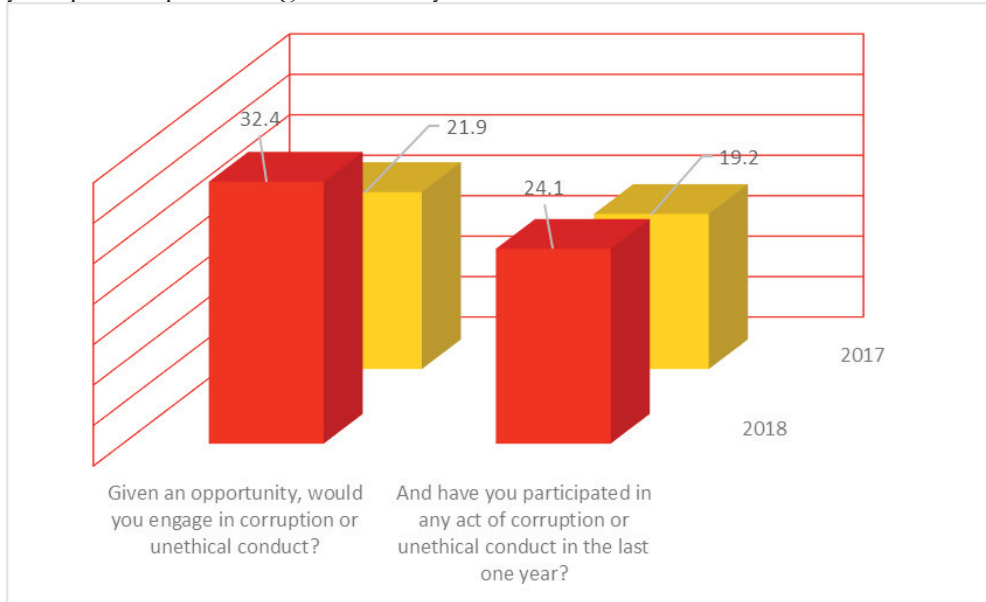


Figure 30: Willingness to Engage in Corrupt or Unethical Conduct

Slightly over a third of the respondents indicated that they would engage in corrupt or unethical conduct to obtain services quickly (35.8%), 18.7 percent to get assistance to be employed and 14.2 percent to access services. Over a tenth would engage in corrupt or unethical conduct to hasten up as service, 9.5 percent to avoid problems with authorities while 9.3 percent if it’s the only option.

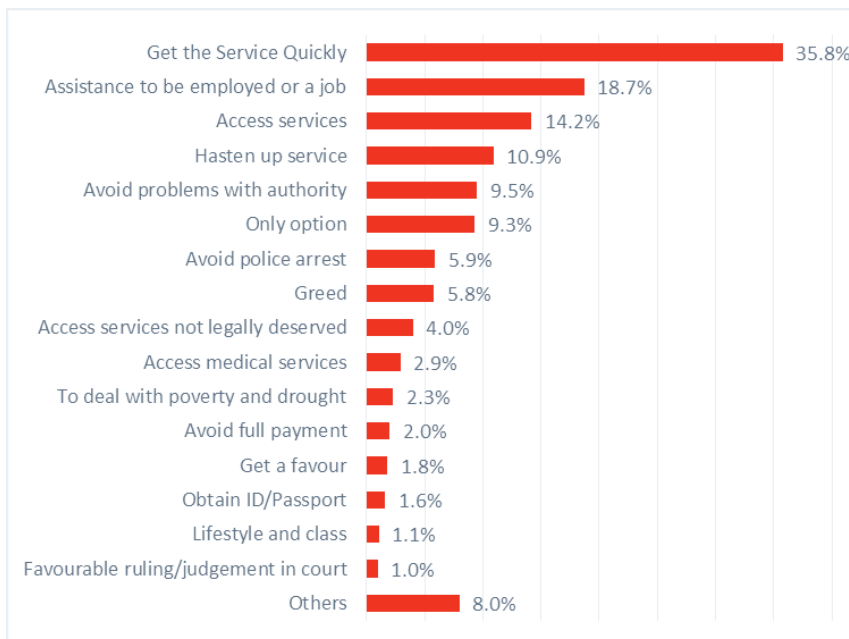


Figure 31: Circumstances that encourage Engaging in Unethical Conduct

3.2 Effectiveness and Support for Existing Anti-Corruption Initiatives

The Survey sought to assess respondent's perception on the commitment of the government, institutions and various stakeholders in tackling corruption and unethical conduct.

3.2.1 Respondents role in fighting Corruption and Unethical Practices

Figure 32 shows a trifling difference in as far as individual responsibility in fighting corruption and unethical practices is concerned from the 2017 Survey. A majority, 67 percent, did absolutely nothing to fight corruption and unethical conduct in 2018 compared to 61.7 percent in 2017 while 14.5 percent refused to give or take bribes compared to 17.2 percent in 2017. Similarly, those who prayed against the vices stood at 2.4 percent and 2.3 percent in 2018 and 2017 respectively.

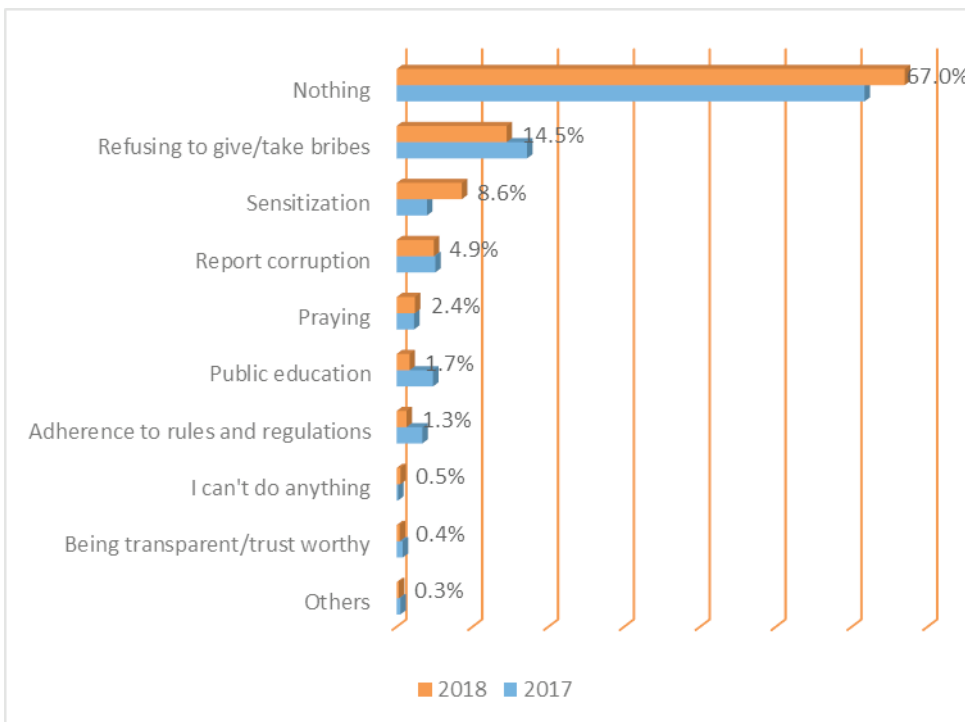


Figure 32: Respondents Role in Fighting Corruption and Unethical Practices

3.2.2 Government Commitment in the Fight against Corruption and Unethical Practices

Figure 33 shows a significant positive change in perception about government commitment. Over 49 percent of the respondents indicated that the government is committed in the fight against corruption representing an upsurge of 6.6 percentage points while those who said the government is not committed declined by 8 percentage points.

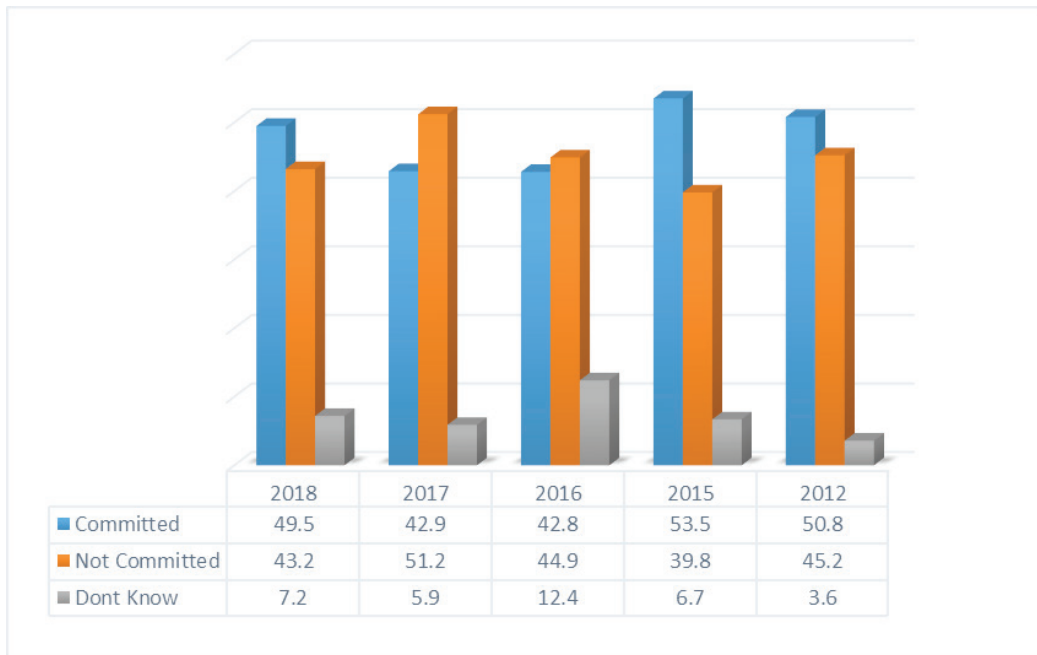


Figure 33: Government Commitment

Investigation of top government officials (30.8%), noticeable effort (30.2%), reduction in levels of corruption (8.6%), the President’s commitment (8.5%) and good service delivery were cited as the major reasons why the government was committed in the fight against corruption and unethical practices.



Figure 34: Reasons Cited for government Commitment

High levels of corruption (30.6%), corruption among state and public officers (14.5%), inaction on suspects (11.7%), corrupt government systems (9.1%) and lack of punishment of suspects (5.7%) were the major reasons cited to indicate government’s lack of commitment in fighting corruption and unethical conduct.

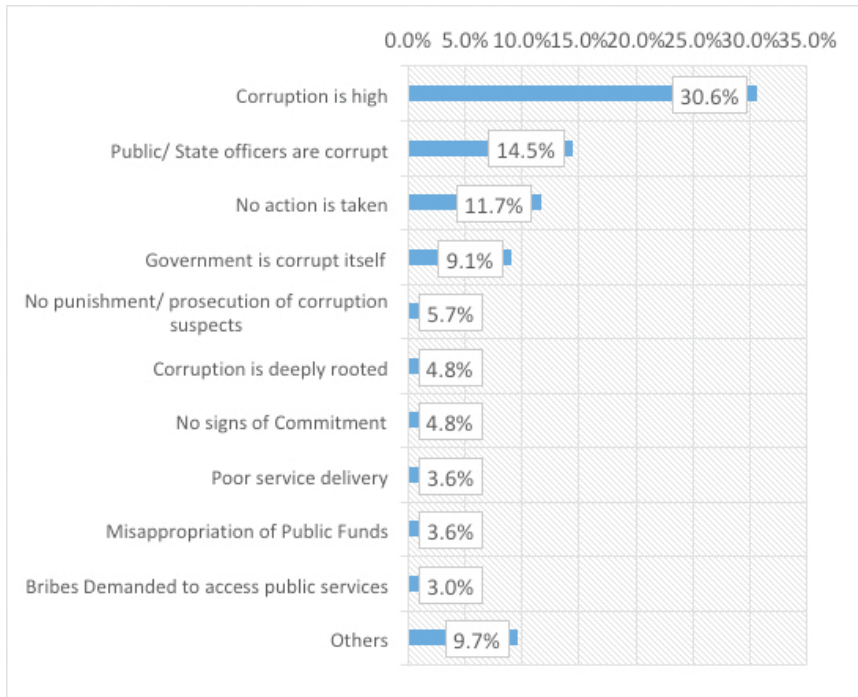


Figure 35: Reasons Cited for government uncommitment

3.2.3 Provision of National Government services

Comparatively, there was a meagre drop in the proportion of respondents who thought government services had improved in the last one year compared to the 2017 Survey as shown in Figure 36.

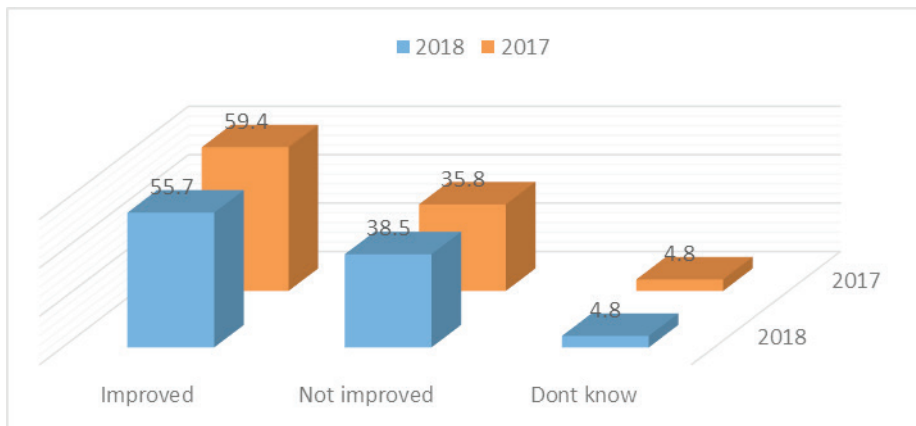


Figure 36: Rating on Improvement of Government Services

Those who rated the provision of government services as better in 2018 than in 2017 cited improvement in services (35.6%), better roads (25.1%), Improvement in education sector (17.1%), health care provision (15.7%), Huduma centres (6.9%) and electrification programme (5.7%) among others. See Figure 37

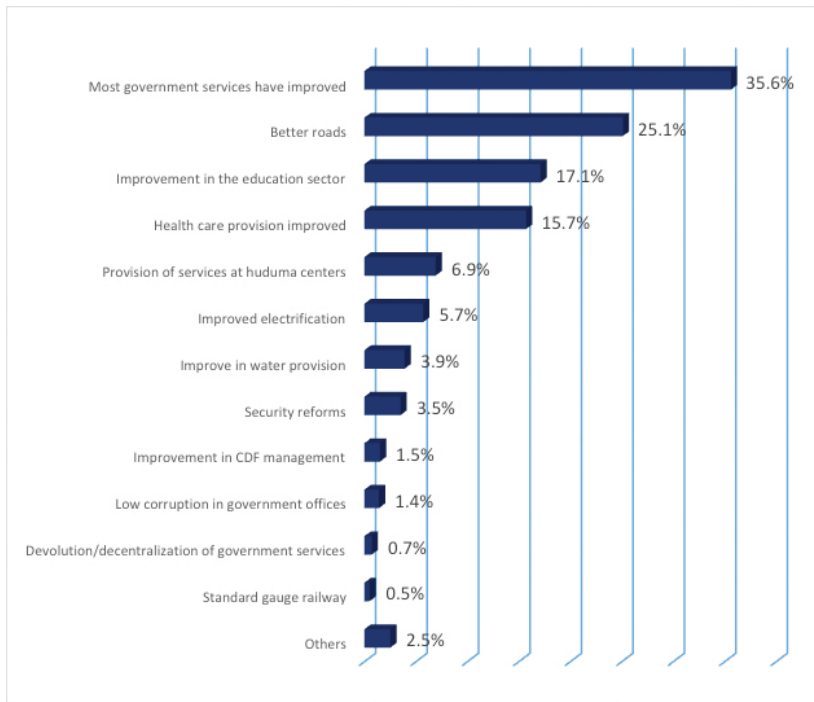


Figure 37: Reasons Cited for Improvement in Government Services

On other hand, those who rated government services as not improved cited poor economy (28.3%), high cost of living (24.2%), environmental degradation (18.9%), poor government services (9.5%), poor roads (6.1%) and unemployment (6%) among other reasons as cited in Figure 38

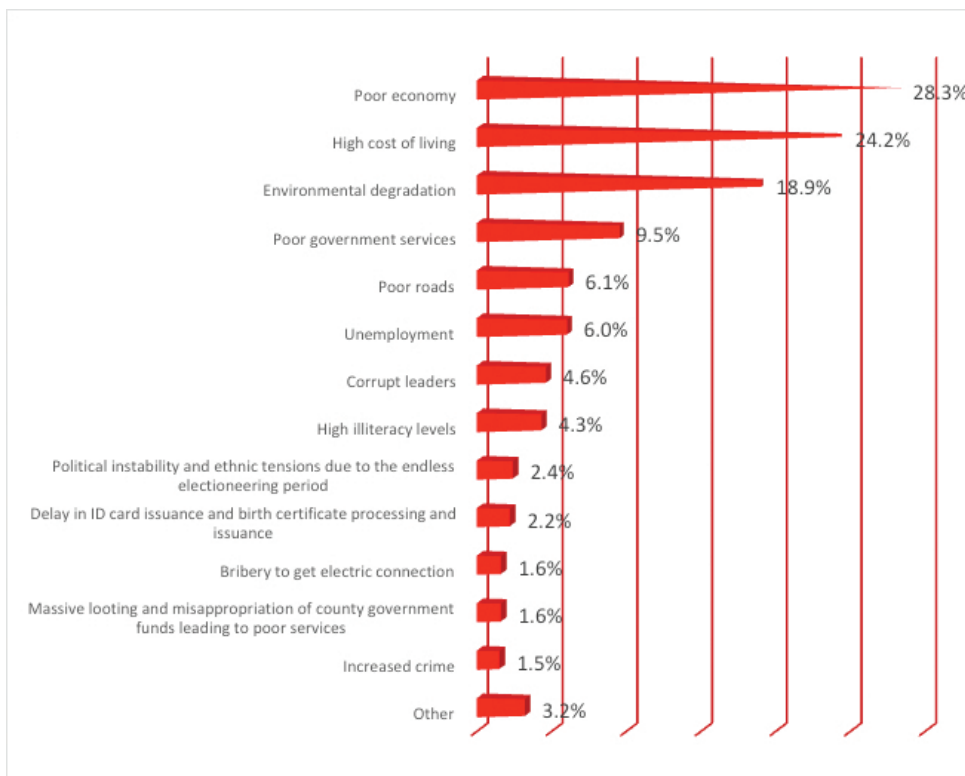


Figure 38: Reasons Cited for Unimproved Government Services

3.2.4 Uptake of Huduma Centre Services

The uptake of the one stop shop Huduma Centre services improved somewhat from 35.3 percent in 2017 to 36.4 percent in 2018 while the awareness levels about Huduma Centres enlarged to 97.1 percent from 94.1 percent in the 2017 Survey.

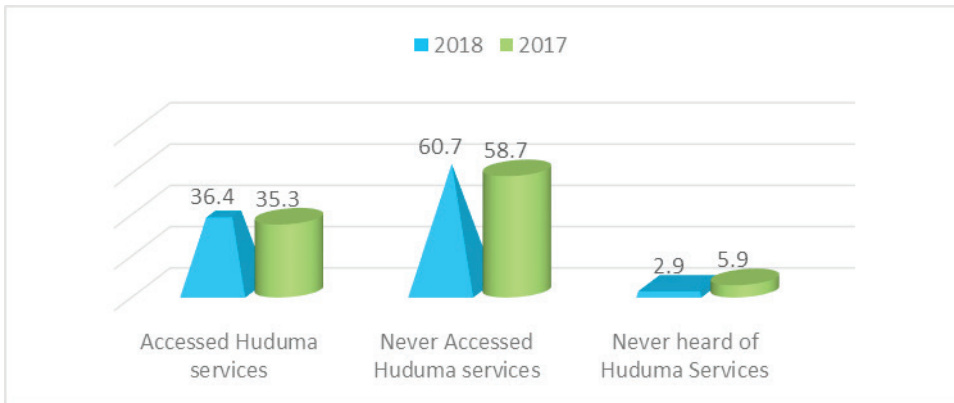


Figure 39: Uptake of Huduma Services

For those respondents who had utilized Huduma centres, 67 percent described the service level provision as good and perfect, 14.9 percent were proud of how quick they were served, 8.3 rated it satisfactory while 7.7 percent rated the services as efficient. However, 8.2 percent complained of slow delivery of services, 1.8 percent decried about corrupt officers while 1.3 percent cited a lengthy processes as shown in Figure 40.

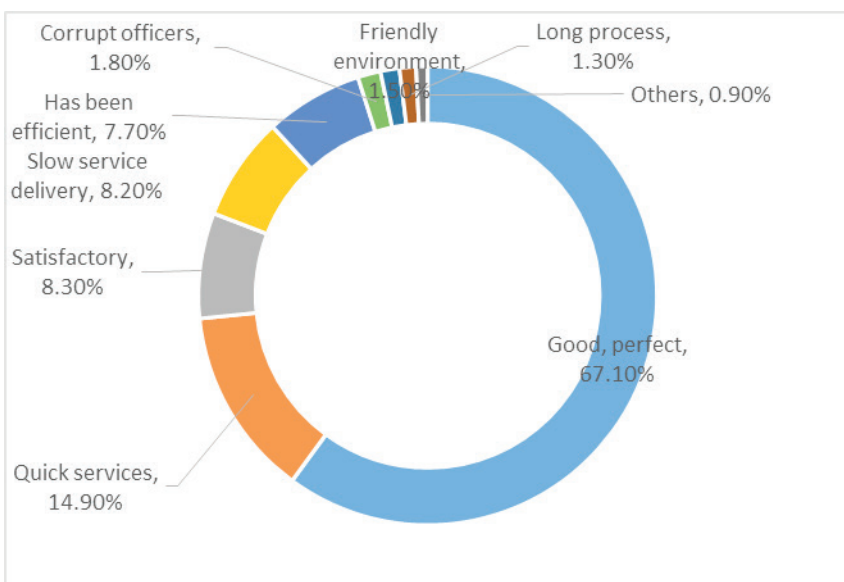


Figure 40: Rating of Huduma Services

3.2.5 Institutions' Commitment

Respondents rated the extent to which they have confidence in various stakeholders regarding the fight against corruption and unethical practices. Table 9 presents the various confidence levels. The Executive (66.4%), Religious Organizations (66.3%), Private Broadcasting institutions (65.2%), KBC TV and Radio (59.8%) and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (52.2%) commanded the highest confidence.

The Police (68%), Members of County Assembly (61.9%), Members of Parliament (61.6%), Senators (58%), Parliament (55.7%), County Assemblies (53.9) and Judiciary (48.2%) on the other hand were ranked lowest in terms of confidence by the respondents.

Table 9: Confidence Level in Institutions in the Fight against Corruption and Unethical Practices

Stakeholders	Confidence	No Confidence	Don't Know
The Executive	66.4%	27.2%	6.4%
Religious Organizations	66.3%	25.1%	8.6%
Private Broadcasters	65.2%	21.3%	13.5%
KBC-TV/Radio	59.8%	25.3%	14.9%
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	52.2%	24.5%	23.4%
Civil Society	48.3%	28.4%	23.3%
Office of the Deputy President	47.9%	45.1%	7.0%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	41.0%	29.6%	29.4%
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	38.4%	27.7%	33.9%
Senators	33.1%	58.9%	8.0%
Judiciary	32.0%	48.2%	19.8%
The Governors	31.9%	60.9%	7.2%
Cabinet Secretaries	30.9%	47.3%	21.8%
Principal Secretaries	30.5%	44.2%	25.2%
National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee	30.5%	29.3%	40.3%
Members of Parliament	30.4%	61.6%	8.0%
Office of the Attorney General	29.4%	38.1%	32.5%
Members of county Assembly	28.4%	61.9%	9.7%
Central Bank of Kenya	28.1%	29.7%	42.2%
Auditor General	27.7%	35.0%	37.4%
Public Procurement Regulatory Authority	25.6%	32.7%	41.7%
Parliament	25.5%	55.7%	18.8%
Commission on Administrative Justice	25.4%	33.9%	40.7%
National Land Commission	25.4%	45.2%	29.4%
County Assembly	25.3%	53.9%	20.8%
Kenya Revenue Authority	25.3%	46.0%	28.8%
Asset Recovery Authority	24.0%	31.8%	44.2%
Financial Reporting Centre	23.4%	31.6%	45.0%
Office of the Controller of Budget	23.2%	38.6%	38.2%
Police	19.4%	68.0%	12.5%

3.2.6 Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Imprisonment of persons found guilty of corrupt and unethical conduct (45.6%), public education and awareness creation (44.7%), creation of employment opportunities (37.7%), eradication of poverty (36.75) and use of friendly corruption reporting channels (35.7%) were rated as effective anti-corruption measures in the country. While existing anti-corruption laws (40.9%) and devolution/ decentralization (40%) were rated moderately effective in dealing with corruption and unethical conduct.

Table 10: Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures

Anti- Corruption Measures	Effective	Moderately Effective	Not Effective At All	Don't Know
Imprisonment	45.6%	26.2%	22.6%	5.6%
Public education and awareness creation	44.7%	34.1%	15.7%	5.6%
Employment creation	37.7%	30.3%	27.4%	4.6%
Eradication of poverty	36.7%	32.3%	26.2%	4.8%
User friendly corruption reporting channels	35.7%	34.3%	20.6%	9.3%
Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum	33.4%	35.3%	19.6%	11.7%
Investigations	30.9%	38.4%	22.3%	8.4%
Prevention of corruption	30.7%	36.0%	24.7%	8.5%
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	29.5%	32.8%	20.9%	16.9%
Administrative sanctions on public officials	28.6%	37.9%	21.4%	12.0%
Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption	28.4%	35.9%	20.1%	15.6%
Existing anti-corruption laws	27.6%	40.9%	22.5%	9.1%
Devolution/Decentralization	22.3%	40.0%	28.7%	9.0%

3.2.7 County Government Service delivery

Generally, the provision of county services was rated as average. Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation-forestry and soil conservation (51.3%), county health department (50.9%), Cultural activities, Public entertainment and Public amenities (50.1%) received average service approvals ratings by a majority of the respondents in the Survey.

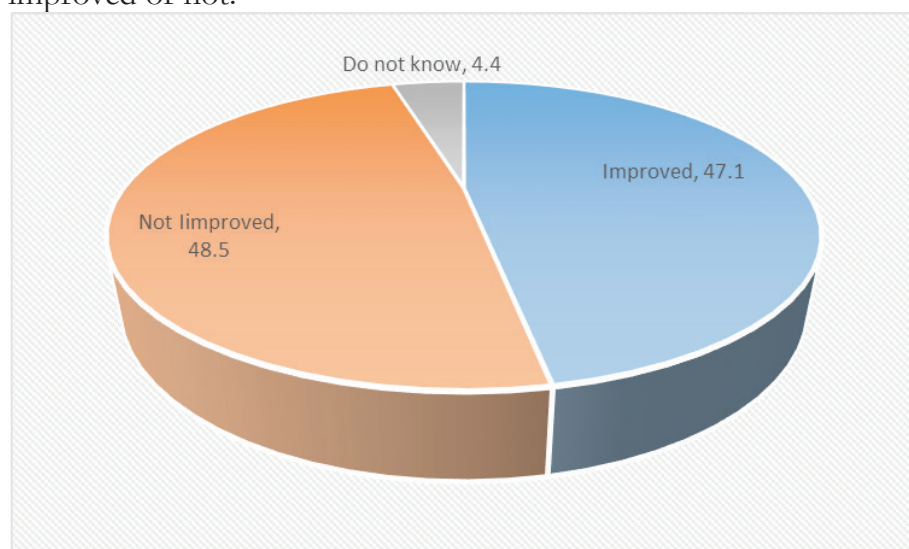
Further, County public works and services, including Water and sanitation and storm water and management systems (41.8%) and County transport (40.5%) were rated as poor by over 40 percent of the respondents polled.

Table 11: Rating of Provision of County Government Services

	Good	Average	Poor	Don't Know
Agriculture – abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	13.7%	43.0%	36.4%	6.9%
County Health Department-ambulance, Health facilities, cemeteries	15.6%	50.9%	30.8%	2.7%
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising	12.0%	47.7%	29.5%	10.9%
Cultural activities, public entertainment, public amenities	10.8%	50.1%	29.0%	10.1%
County transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	15.7%	41.3%	40.5%	2.5%
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	10.5%	48.1%	30.7%	10.7%
County Planning and development- land survey, mapping, housing	9.5%	47.9%	28.8%	13.7%
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.	26.1%	45.6%	22.0%	6.2%
Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation-forestry and soil conservation.	9.6%	51.3%	26.6%	12.5%
County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems	12.6%	41.7%	41.8%	3.8%
Firefighting services and disaster management	8.6%	40.9%	32.8%	17.6%
Control of drugs and pornography	7.6%	41.7%	38.4%	12.3%
Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance	8.3%	47.7%	33.4%	10.6%

3.2.8 Improvement in Provision of County Government services

Respondents were divided on whether provision of services by the county government had improved in the past one year or not. Whereas 48.5 percent were of the view that services have not improved, 47.1 percent held the contrary view while 4.4 percent could not indicate whether the services had improved or not.

**Figure 41: Rating on Improvement in Provision of County Government Services**

Those who indicated that service provision by county government had improved in the past one year cited good infrastructure including roads and street lighting (29.6%), overall service improvement (29.5%), improved health sector services (14.6%), education sector services improvements due to increased bursary provision (12.6%) and ease of access to services (10.2%).

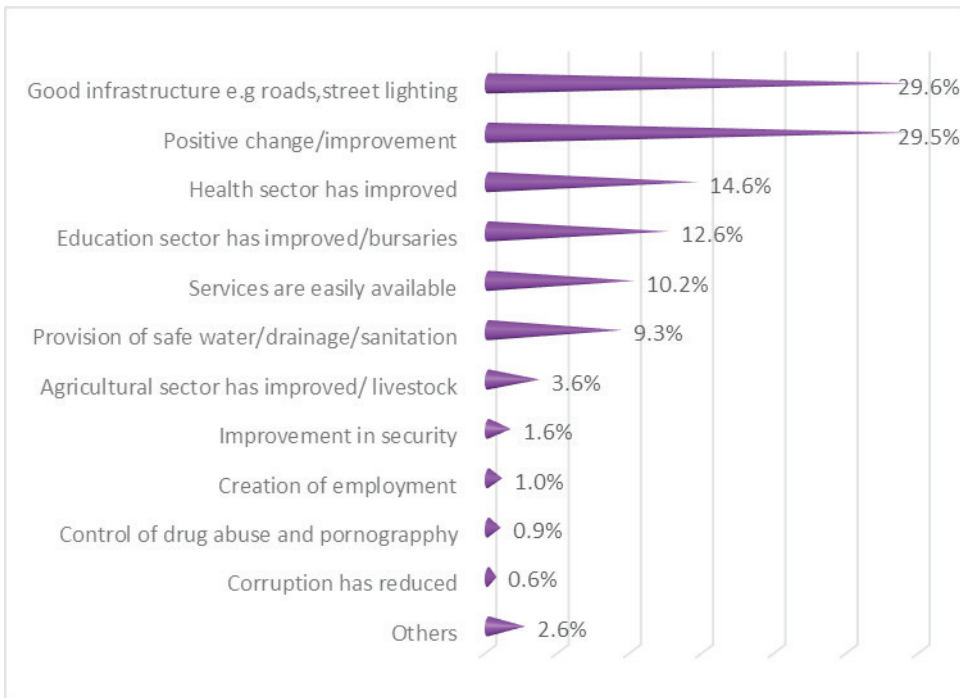


Figure 42: Reasons cited for Improved County Services

The major reasons cited for unimproved county services included; no changes had been noted (24.9%), poor infrastructure (24.2%), delays and negligence in service provision (20.4%), lack of water (14.6%) and poor health services (9.9%). See Figure 43

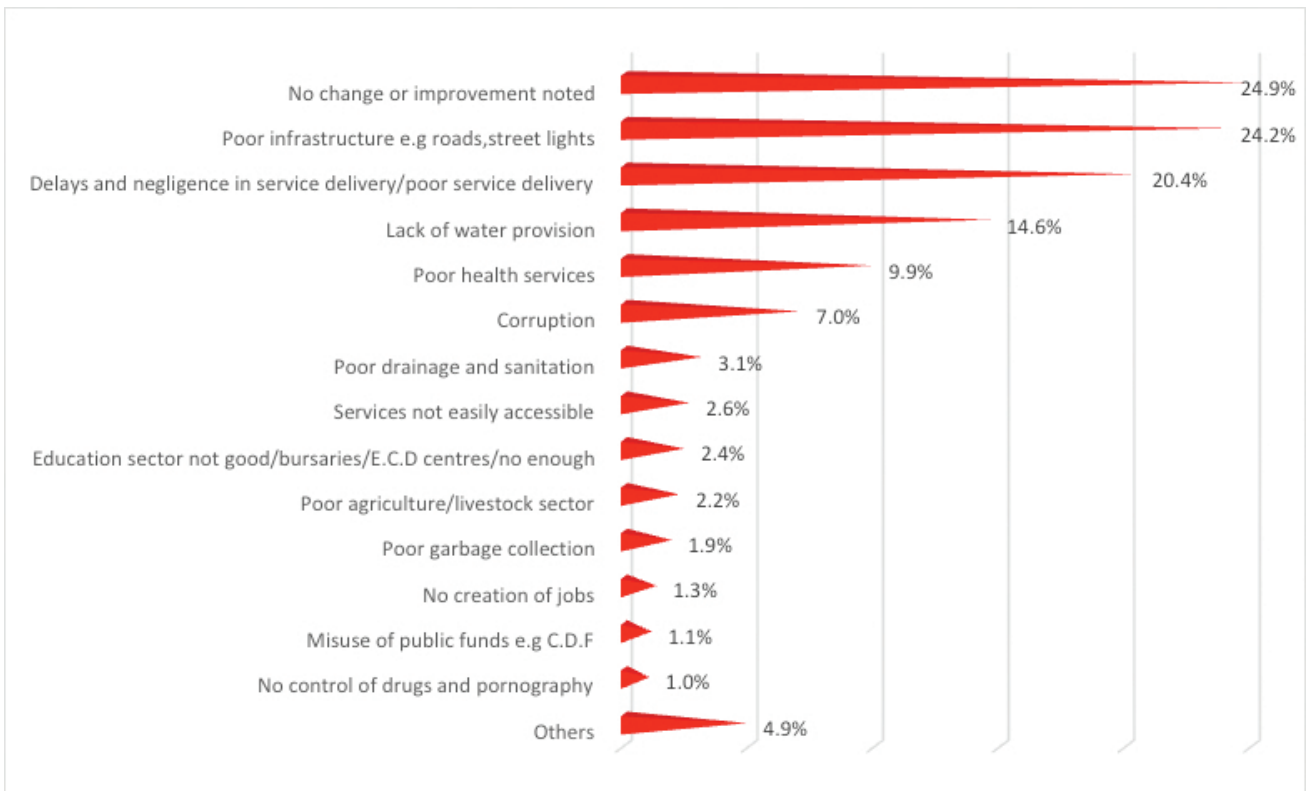


Figure 43: Reasons cited for Rating County Services as not improved

3.3 Access to Anti-Corruption Services

3.3.1 Awareness about EACC

Awareness levels about Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) increased to 60.8 percent in 2018 from 58 percent recorded in the 2017 Survey. Figure 44 shows that awareness levels about EACC are growing but at a slower pace.

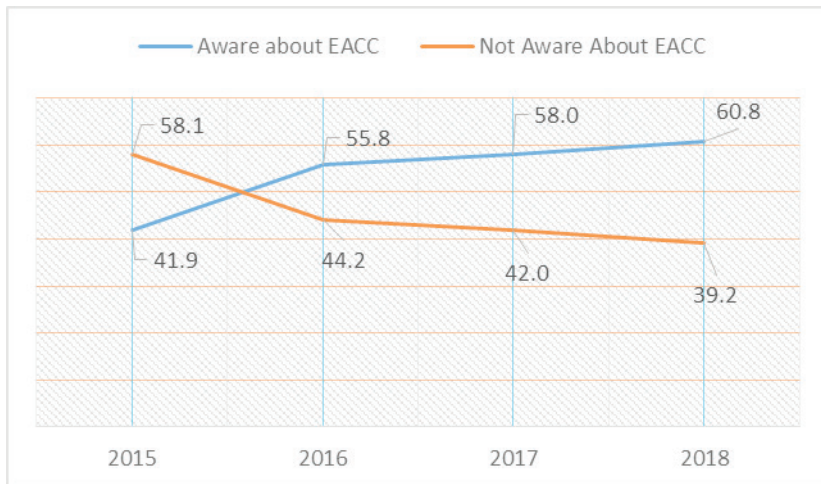


Figure 44: Awareness About EACC

When respondents were asked how they came to know about EACC, 60.3 percent cited by listening to radio, 21.5 percent by watching television, 14.3 percent through print media such as newspapers, journals, etc, 7.3 percent via social media and 2.9 percent through a seminar organized by EACC.

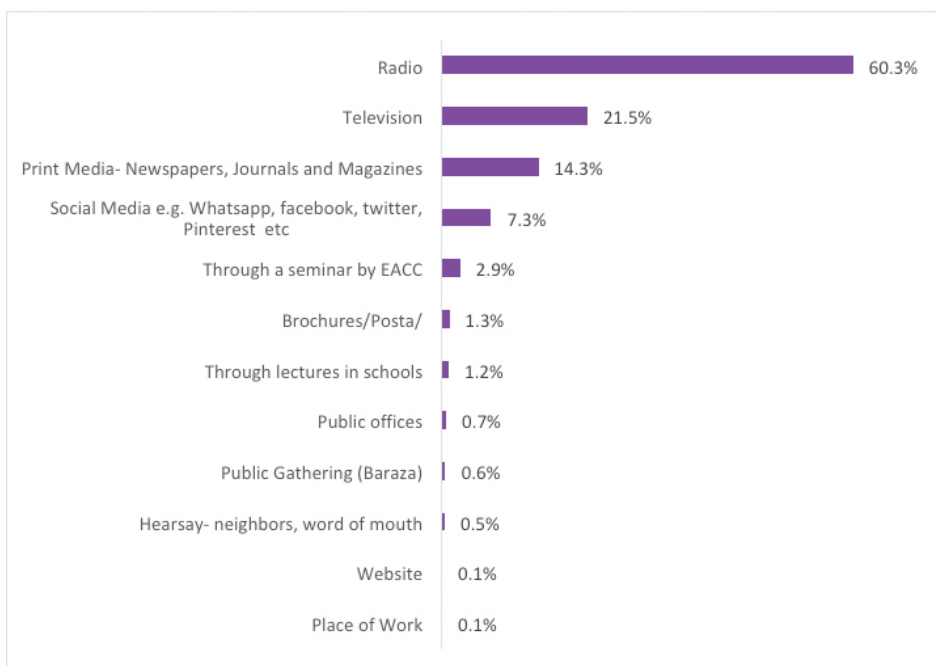


Figure 45: How Respondents Came to Know about EACC

Of the respondents who had sought services from EACC, 63.3 percent wanted clearance on integrity, 24.6 percent reported corruption and unethical conduct, 10.1 percent were facilitating an investigation, while 2.4 percent participated in a public education event.

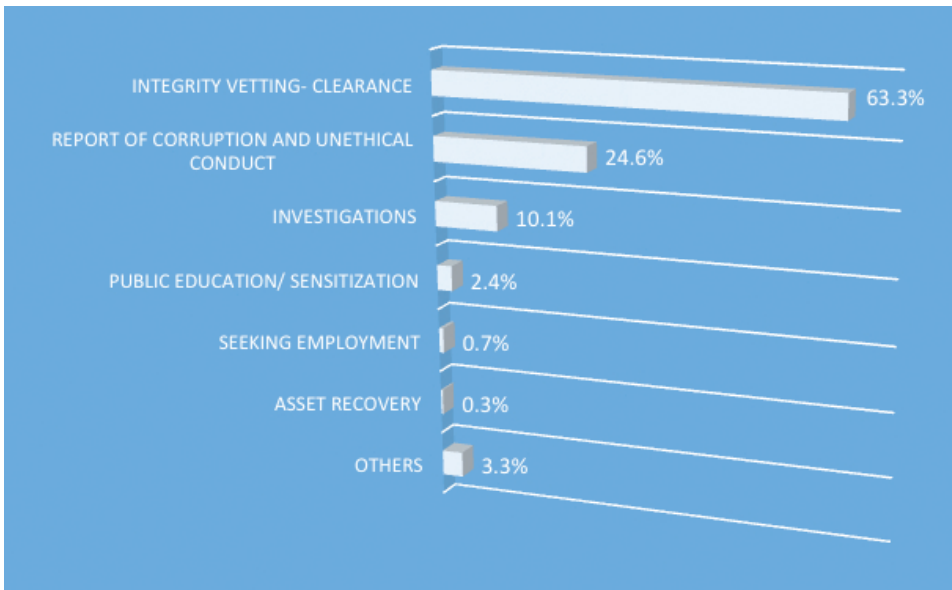


Figure 46: Services Sought at EACC

Of the respondents who were aware about EACC and its mandate, 78.9 percent knew about investigation of corruption and unethical conduct, 75.9 percent knew about prevention of corruption, 29.1 percent knew about asset recovery while 26.1 percent were aware of public education, training and awareness creation on corruption and unethical conduct. See Figure 47

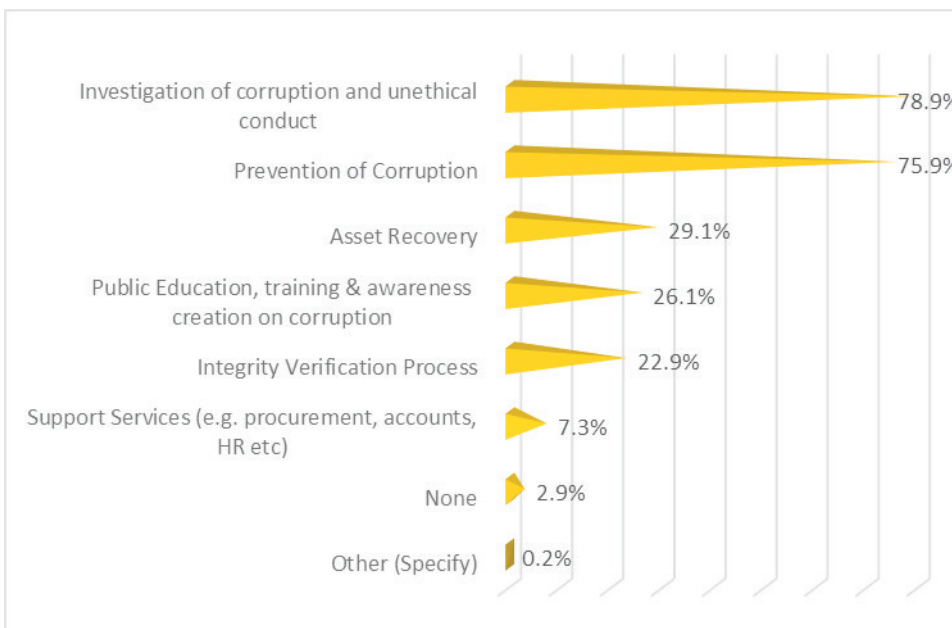


Figure 47: Awareness About EACC Services

3.3.2 Uptake of IEC Materials

The uptake of EACC Information, Education and Communication materials (IEC) almost doubled to 26.1 percent in 2018 from 14.9 percent in 2017 Survey. Overall, the uptake of IEC materials has been growing since 2015

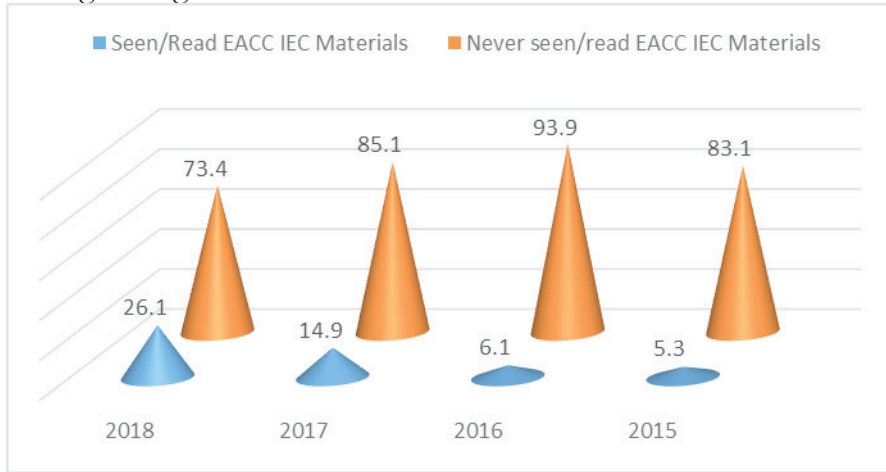


Figure 48: Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

3.3.3 IEC Materials Ever Seen/Read

Respondents were asked to state the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials they have seen or read. Most respondents cited media programmes on television (42.6%), radio (42.3%), posters (30.3%) and billboards (25.6%) as presented in Figure 49.

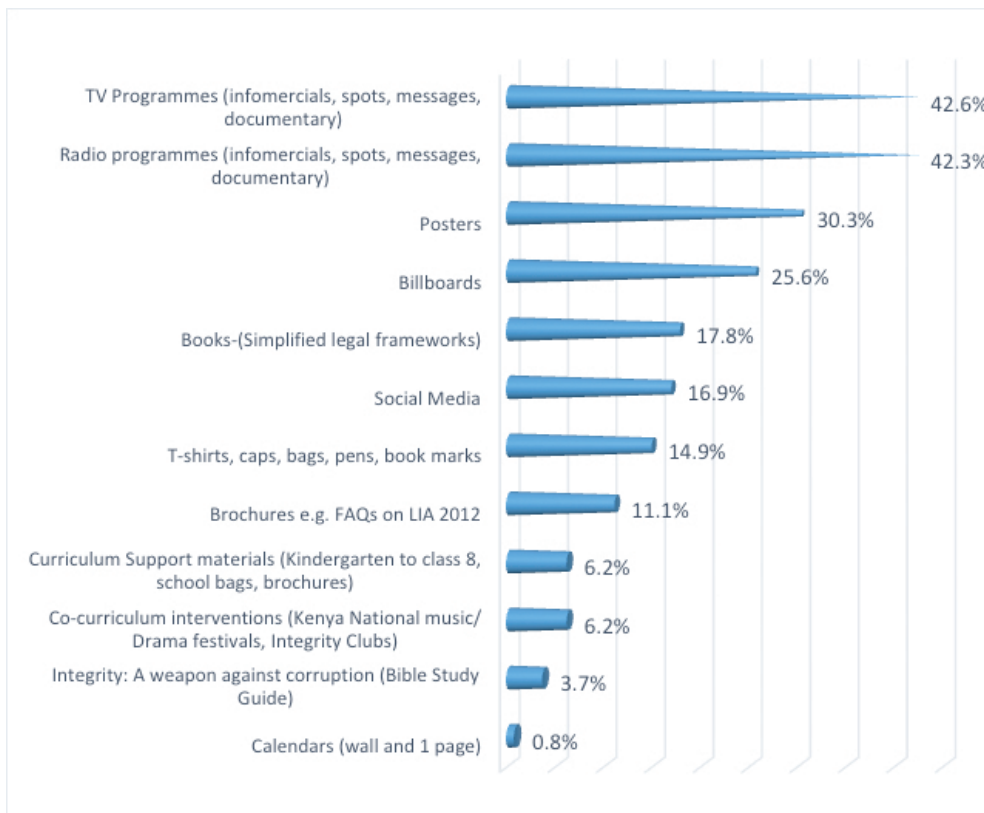


Figure 49: Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials

3.3.4 Rating of EACC IEC Materials

On quality and reach of the EACC IEC Materials, 28.4 percent of the respondents cited circulation of the IEC materials as poor, 57.7 percent stated the materials were very good in terms of simplicity and reader friendly language while 48.5 percent opined that they were fair in terms of relevance as shown in Table 12

Table 12: Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

	Very Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
Language	57.7%	37.7%	2.7%	1.0%
Relevance	44.4%	48.5%	5.0%	1.0%
Clarity	39.8%	44.7%	12.0%	1.4%
Design	38.7%	46.2%	9.5%	3.0%
Influence	36.6%	49.4%	12.1%	0.9%
Availability	24.6%	44.2%	28.4%	1.2%

3.3.5 Suggestions to improve EACC IEC Materials

Increasing availability and accessibility (52.2%) of EACC Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials was the lead suggestion to improve the materials followed by use of media to disseminate (13.9%), holding public sensitization programmes (10%) and use of easy language including vernacular (7.3%).

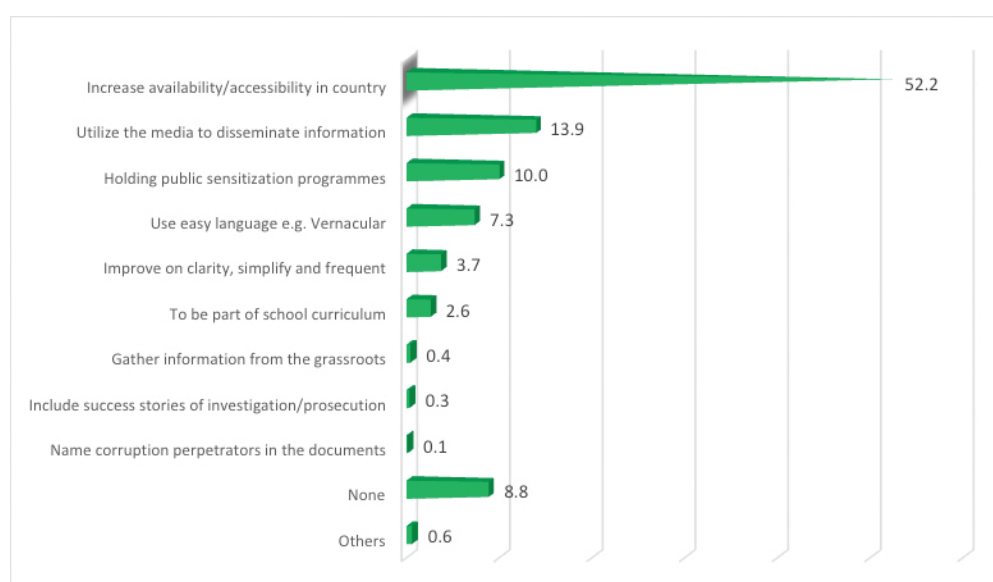


Figure 50: Suggestions to Improve EACC IEC Materials

3.3.6 Suggestions to improve EACC Effectiveness

There was marginal positive variation on the effectiveness of EACC in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct compared to the year 2017. Whereas 46.8 percent thought EACC was more effective in 2018, the proportion was lower at 45.5 percent in the 2017 Survey as shown in Figure 42.

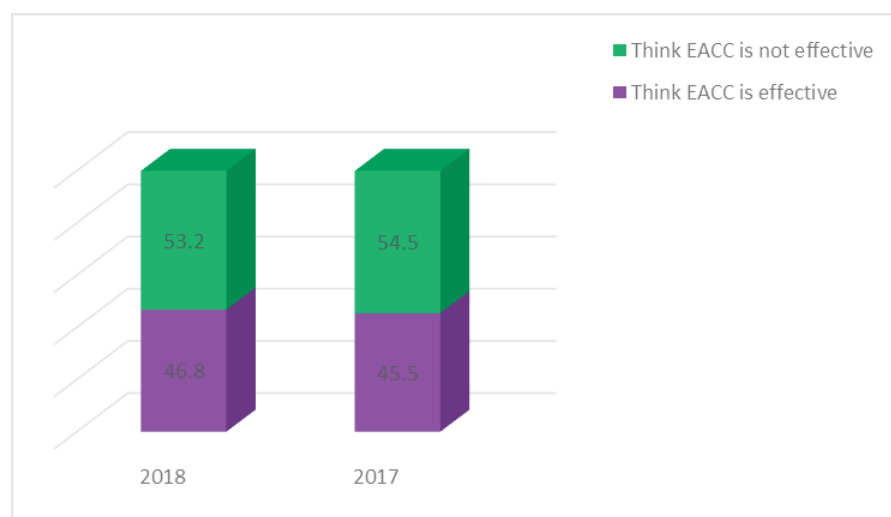


Figure 51: Effectiveness of EACC

Table 13 presents the reasons put forward for rating of EACC as either effective or not effective. Arrest of suspected corrupt individuals (40.4%), investigation of corrupt and unethical conduct (27%), reduction in incidence of corruption and unethical conduct (14.4%) and creation of public awareness (3.5%) contributed to the positive rating of EACC as effective.

For those respondents who rated EACC as ineffective, 34.2 percent cited unawareness about the institution, 24 percent cited rampant incidences of corruption, 9.6 percent decried inappropriate anti-corruption measures, 8.2 percent cited lack of commitment by EACC while 6.2 percent cited lack of tangible results in tackling the problem of corruption and unethical conduct.

Table 13: Reasons on Rating of EACC Effectiveness

EACC is Effective		EACC is not Effective	
Arresting of corrupt individuals	40.4%	Not ware of EACC	34.2%
Investigation of Corruption	27.0%	Rampant incidences of corruption	24.0%
Fighting Corruption	17.6%	Not taking the appropriate measures against corruption	9.6%
Reduction in corrupt incidences	14.4%	EACC is not committed	8.2%
Creation of public awareness on corruption	3.5%	No tangible results in dealing with the problem of corruption	6.2%
Asset Recovery	2.1%	EACC officers are also corrupt	4.8%
Dismissal of corrupt officers	1.3%	Not visible in local areas	2.9%
Effective anonymous reporting channels	1.0%	Slow processes of handling corruption	2.7%
Others	0.4%	Corrupt leaders are still in office	1.9%
		Bias in handling corruption cases	1.8%
		EACC is Not Independent- political interference	1.7%
		Inconclusive cases of corruption	1.6%
		They lack powers	1.5%
		EACC lacks government support	0.8%
		Ignorance on the part of the public on matters of corruption	0.3%
		Others	0.2%

Escalating public education and awareness (19.3%), decentralization of EACC offices (13.9%), enforcement of anti-corruption laws (12.9%) and avoidance of political interference in EACC work were cited as the main suggestions to improve EACC effectiveness.



Figure 52: Suggestions to Improve EACC effectiveness

3.3.7 Key Measures to Reduce Prevalence of Corruption

Investigation of corrupt offenders (22.7%), public education and awareness (13.2%), prosecution of suspected corrupt public officials (11.7%), creation of employment (7.7%), stringent anti-corruption laws (7.2%) and change of attitude (4.9%) were suggested as the most important things that need to be done to reduce corruption and unethical practices in the country.

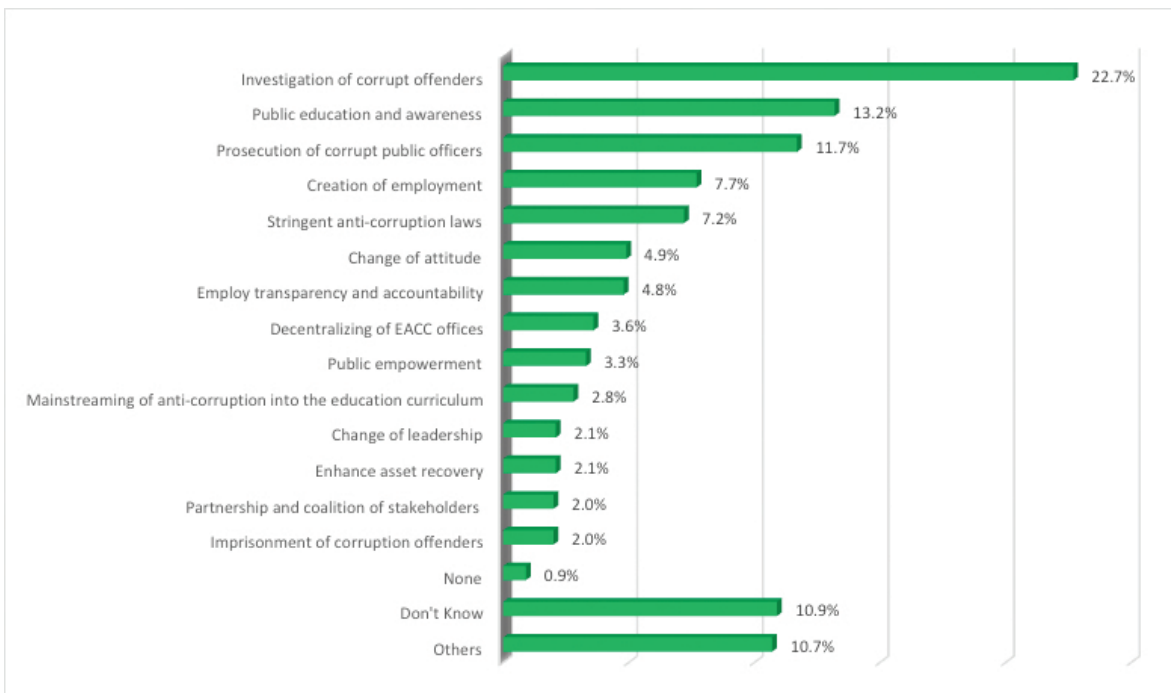


Figure 53: Suggestion on Ways to Reduce Corruption

3.4 Perceptions about Corruption and Unethical Conduct

The Survey captured perceptions relating to the levels of corruption; government departments and agencies most prone to corruption; professional and individual involvement in corruption; expectations on the levels of corruption in the next one year; and, the most prevalent forms of corruption and unethical conduct experienced by respondents.

3.4.1 Major Problems Facing the Country

Corruption for the second year running topped the list of major challenges facing the country at 49.4%, followed by unemployment (36.8%), poverty/famine (27.2%), high cost of living (16.9%), bad infrastructure especially roads and lack of electricity (13.4%), unfavorable economic conditions (11%), and insecurity (10.2%). See Figure 54.

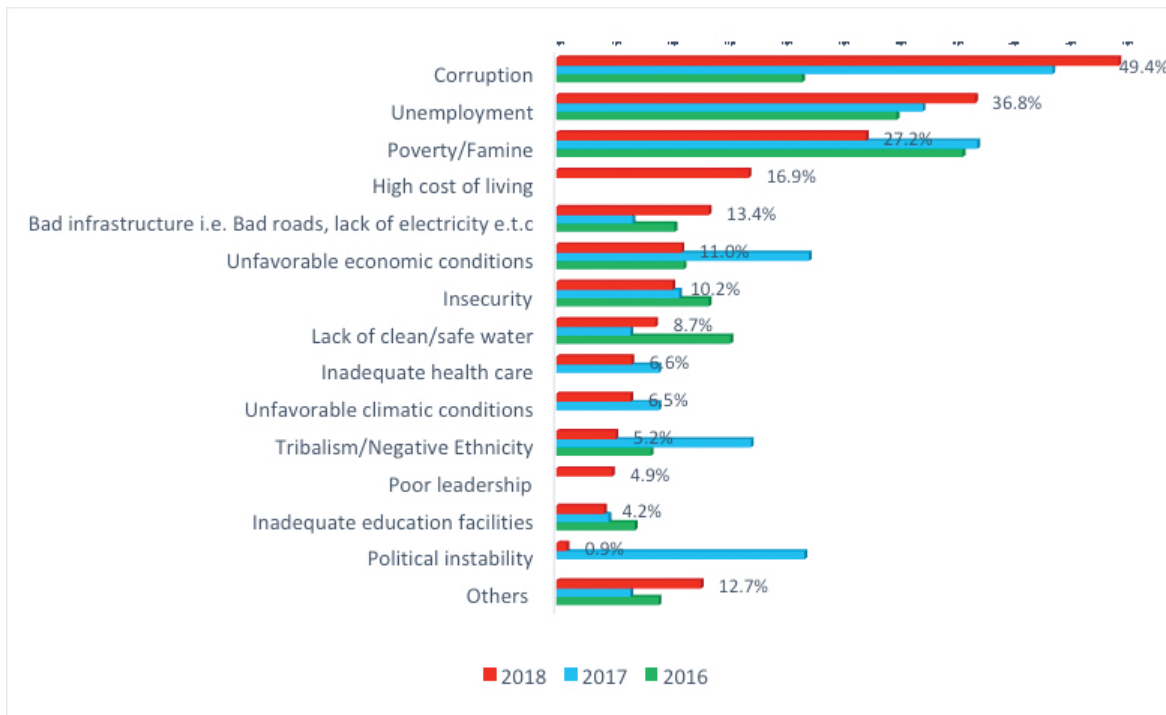


Figure 54: Major problems facing the country

3.4.2 Government action on Major Problems

Respondents were asked to rate how the government is dealing with the various challenges facing the country. The most poorly rated government actions included improving education (71.1%), improving health care services (66.7%), tackling insecurity (66.4%), tackling HIV/AIDS (65.7%), tackling gender based violence (65.0%) and conserving the environment (62.1%). Government efforts directed towards creating new jobs (54.6%), eradicating poverty (47.5%), providing water and sanitation services (41%) and reducing corruption (40.1%) were rated average by most respondents.. This is as presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Rating of Government Action on Major Problems

	Good	Average	Poor	Do not know
Improving Education	6.6%	22.1%	71.1%	0.2%
Improving Health services	4.7%	28.4%	66.7%	0.2%
Tackling insecurity by reducing crime	3.5%	29.9%	66.4%	0.2%
Tackling HIV/AIDS	13.9%	19.5%	65.7%	0.9%
Tackling gender based violence	10.9%	23.3%	65.0%	0.7%
Conserving the environment	10.6%	26.9%	62.1%	0.5%
Tackling challenges of farmers	5.6%	37.2%	56.9%	0.4%
Improving Roads	5.2%	38.6%	55.9%	0.3%
Tackling economic inequality	5.2%	38.9%	55.4%	0.5%
Reducing Corruption	5.3%	40.1%	54.4%	0.2%
Management of devolved funds	8.4%	36.4%	54.4%	0.8%
Providing Water and sanitation services	4.5%	41.0%	54.2%	0.2%
Providing housing	8.0%	39.4%	52.3%	0.4%
Eradicating Poverty	3.5%	47.5%	48.8%	0.3%
Creating more jobs	4.4%	54.6%	40.8%	0.2%

3.4.3 Level of Corruption and unethical conduct

Comparatively, levels of corruption have been declining from 2016 (79.3%), which was the peak recorded, to 65.3 percent documented in 2018. See Figure 55

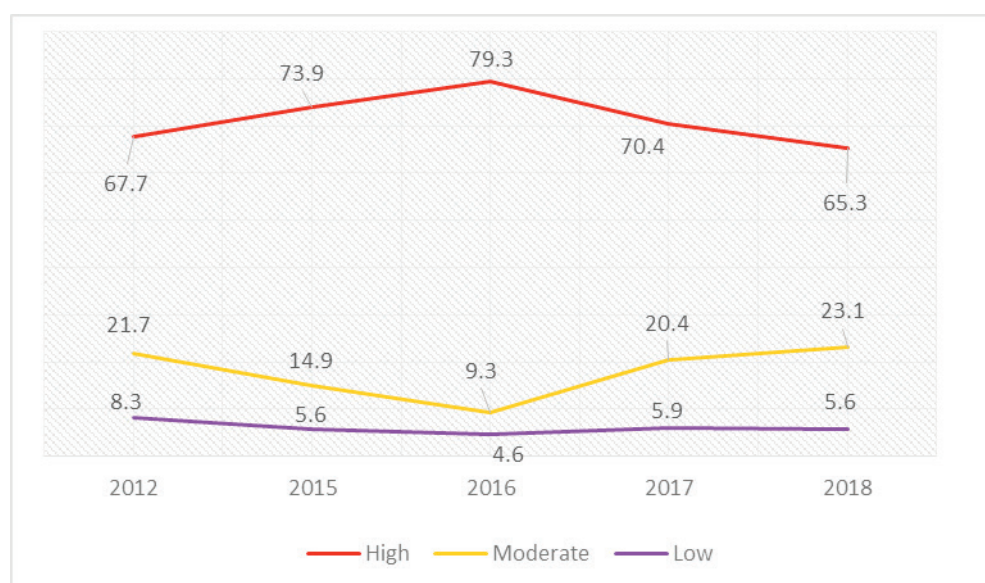


Figure 55: Perceived Levels of Corruption

Moreover, respondents were tasked to give reasons for their rating of the level of corruption in 2018. Among those who rated the level to be high, 37.7 percent cited rampant allegations of corruption, 10.5 percent based it on poor service delivery, 10 percent based it on corruption being a custom in the country while 7.1 percent decried lack of transparency and accountability in government.

Conversely, those who rated the level of corruption as low cited good governance practices (26.7%), action being taken to curb corruption (24.4%), reduction in corruption allegations (20.6%) and prosecution of corrupt officers (7.7%).

Table 15: Reasons cited for rating Corruption and unethical conduct levels

Reasons for Rating High	%	Reasons for Rating Low	%
Corruption allegations are rampant	37.7%	Good governance	26.7%
Poor service delivery	10.5%	Action has been taken to curb corruption	24.4%
Corruption is a custom	10.0%	Corruption cases have reduced	20.6%
There is lack of transparency and accountability	7.1%	Prosecution of corrupt officers.	7.7%
Most public officers are corrupt	5.5%	Improvement in service delivery.	6.3%
It's a lone effort by the President	3.8%	Few corruption cases have been reported.	4.5%
Fear of prosecution	3.8%	Fear of prosecution.	4.4%
Favoritism in service provision	3.7%	Public education and sensitization has reduced corruption.	2.8%
Public outcry	3.0%	Media reports indicate corruption reduced	1.8%
Unfair distribution of resources	2.6%	Decentralization of services has reduced corruption.	0.9%
Embezzlement of funds	2.6%	There is transparency and accountability	0.8%
The government is not committed to fight corruption	1.7%	Improved economy	0.5%
No clear-cut strategies to fight graft	1.7%		
Unemployment is high	1.4%		
Poor economy	1.3%		
Corruption allegations not being handled well	1.2%		
Others	7.5%		

3.4.4 Spread of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

A majority of respondents, 61.7 percent, indicated that corruption and unethical conduct was completely widespread in the country representing a decline of 9.2 percentage points from the 2017 Survey. Those who thought the vice was fairly widespread were 31.2 percent, 1.5 percent thought it was negligible while 0.2 percent thought it was nonexistent.

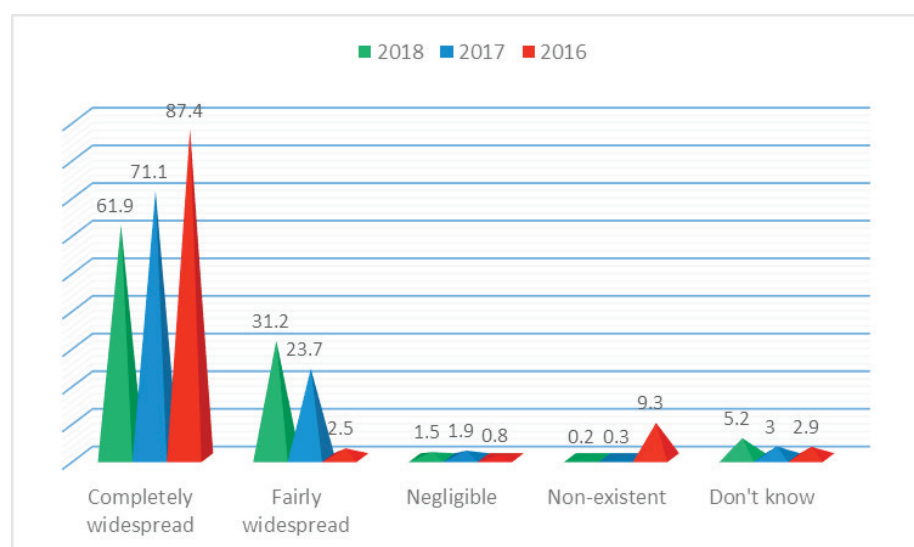


Figure 56: Spread of Corruption and unethical Conduct

3.4.5 Comparison on Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

From the 2016 Survey findings, those who thought the level of corruption is increasing has been waning from 63.4 percent in 2016, to stand at 40.8 percent in 2018, see Figure 57.

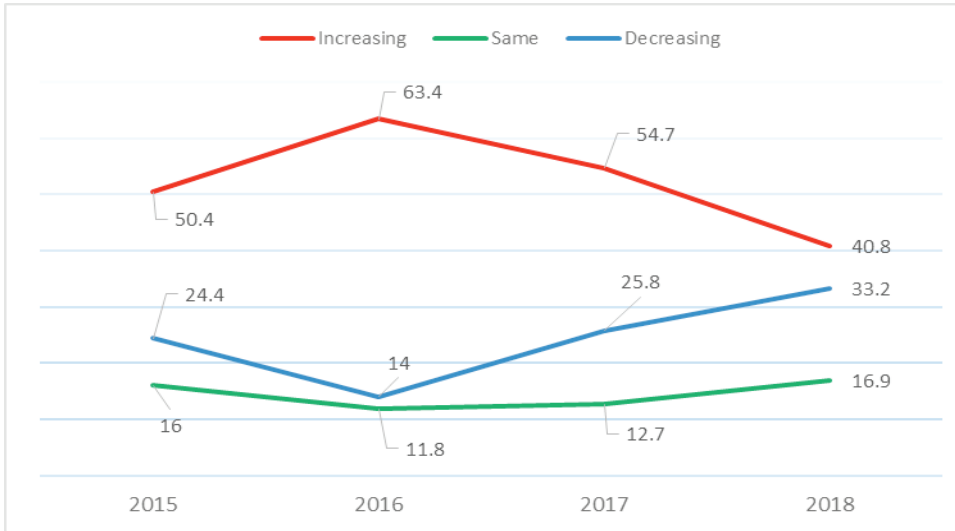


Figure 57: Comparison of Levels of Corruption and Unethical conduct

From Table 16, those who said corruption and unethical conduct is increasing cited increased allegations of corruption (36.5%), no action being taken to reduce corruption and unethical conduct (17.6%), lack of political will (7.3%) and corruption is a norm (4.6%).

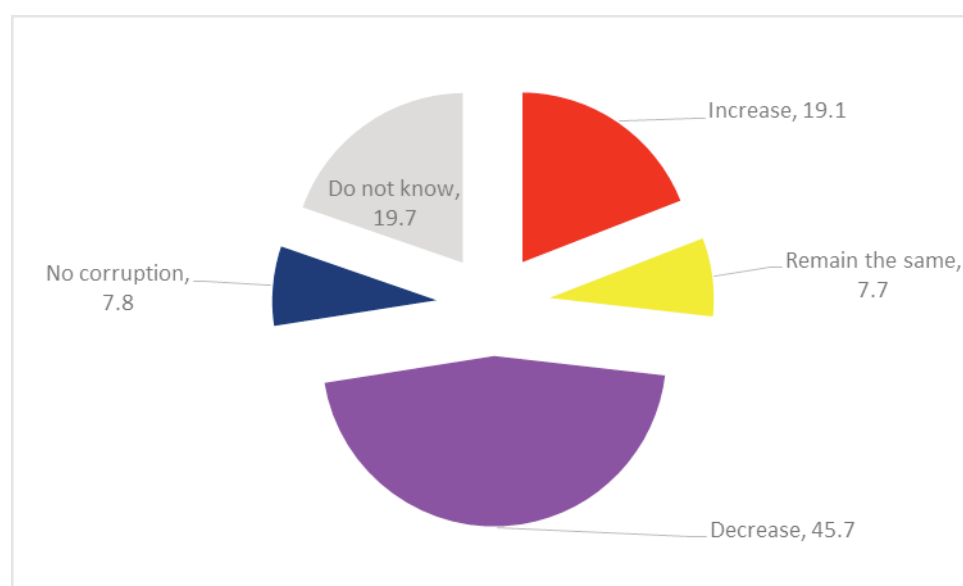
On the contrary, those who said corruption is reducing cited reduction in allegations (30.5%), government commitment (22.3%), prosecution of officers suspected of corruption (16.9%) and strategies being implemented to fight corruption (10.7%).

Table 16: Reason cited for Comparative Rating of Level of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Reasons cited for increasing	%	Reasons Cited for decreasing	N
More corruption cases reported	36.5%	Corruption allegations have reduced	30.5%
No action taken to reduce corruption cases.	17.6%	The government is committed to fight corruption	22.3%
Lack of political will to fight corruption.	7.3%	Prosecution of corrupt officers	16.9%
Corruption has become a culture.	4.6%	Strategies have been implemented to fight corruption.	10.7%
Corruption is a common practice in most public offices	4.5%	EACC is fighting corruption	8.0%
Bribery demanded for service delivery	4.2%	Fear of prosecution.	6.8%
Embezzlement of funds	4.2%	Improvement in service delivery.	2.3%
High cost of living	2.8%	Zero tolerance to corruption by the President.	1.2%
Bad governance	2.8%	Others	1.9%
Selfish interest by public officers	2.2%		
Some actions by EACC not effective	1.8%		
Most public officers are corrupt	1.5%		
Reports from the media	1.2%		
Lack of transparency and accountability.	1.1%		
Devolution	1.0%		
Others	7.5%		

3.4.6 Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

According to Figure 58, most of the respondents (45.7%), expect the levels of corruption and unethical conduct to decrease in the coming year while 19.1 percent expect it to increase. Further, 19.7 percent do not know whether corruption and unethical conduct will increase or decrease, 7.8 percent expect total extermination of the vices and 7.7 percent expect no change.

**Figure 58: Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct**

3.4.7 Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

In order to gauge attitudes and practices about corruption and unethical conduct, respondents were asked to agree or disagree with statements presented in Table 17. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement “Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to jail (62.8%)” and “It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community (55.6%)”.

Conversely, a majority of the respondents disagreed with the statement “It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote (75.9%)”, “Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting (71.8%)”, “Corruption is an acceptable way of doing things (68.2%)” and “There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively (68.2%)”.

Table 17: Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to jail	62.8%	31.1%	6.1%
It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community	55.6%	35.1%	9.2%
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	42.4%	41.6%	16.0%
Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials	38.7%	52.2%	9.1%
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	34.4%	51.4%	14.2%
I am adequately involved in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct	31.9%	49.4%	18.6%
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done about it	29.0%	59.0%	12.0%
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	27.3%	50.4%	22.3%
Penalties meted out on corrupt individuals are adequate	26.5%	57.4%	16.1%
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	26.4%	50.3%	23.2%
Corruption is an acceptable way of doing things	24.7%	68.2%	7.2%
Anti-corruption agencies consider my opinion in combating corruption and unethical conduct	23.9%	40.4%	35.6%
Informants or whistleblowers are well protected from potential harassment	20.9%	48.0%	31.1%
The EACC reporting process is very simple	20.5%	43.1%	36.5%
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	20.1%	66.7%	13.2%
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	19.9%	67.2%	13.0%
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	19.1%	71.8%	9.1%
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	18.9%	68.2%	12.9%
It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote	17.8%	75.9%	6.3%

3.4.8 Institutions Most Prone to Corruption

3.4.8.1 Government Ministries and Arms of Government

Respondents indicated that one is most likely to experience corruption and unethical conduct in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (47.5%) followed by the Ministry of Health (17.9%), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (13.8%), Ministry of Lands (11%) and Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (10.4%). These findings resonate with those of the 2016 Survey.

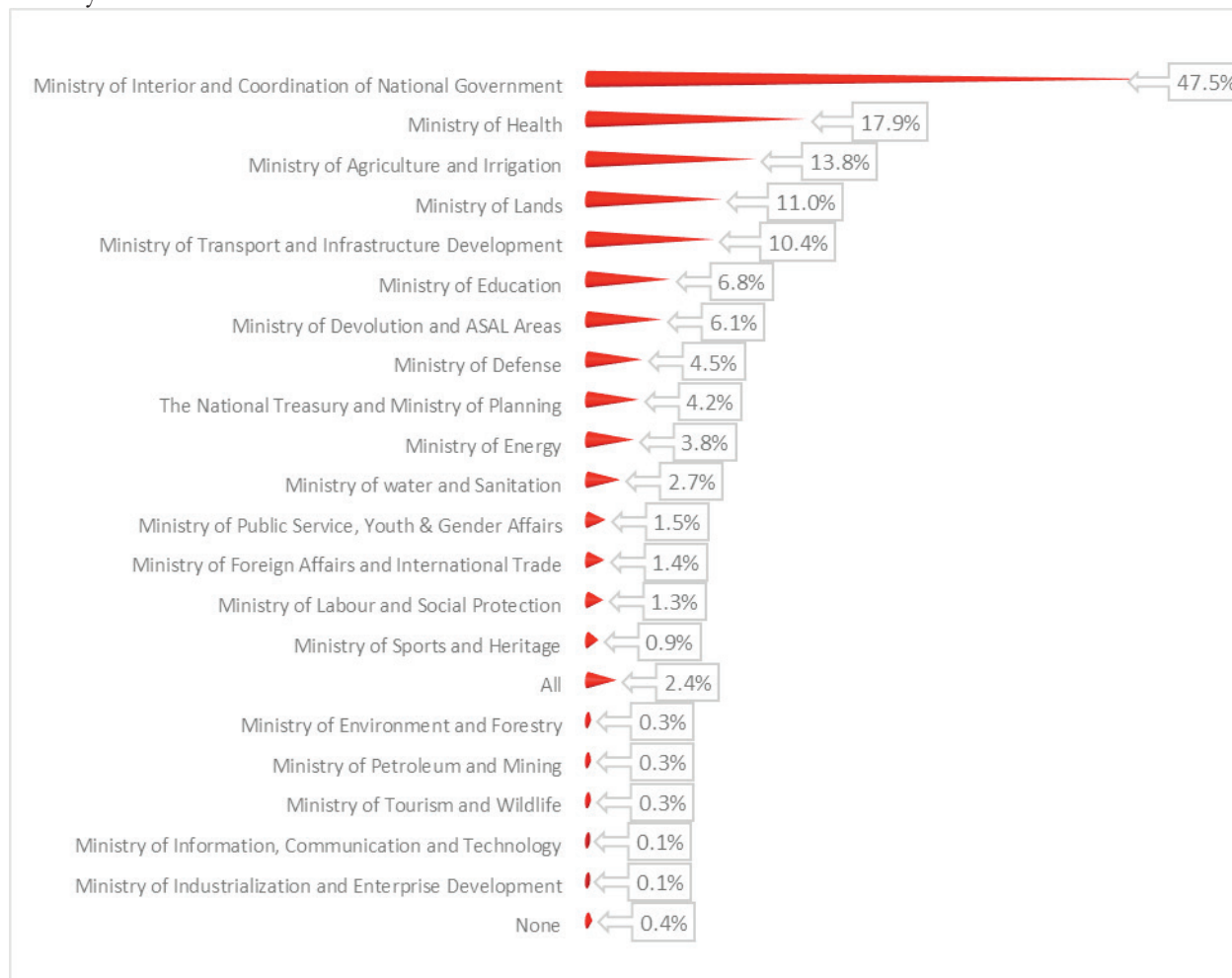


Figure 59: Ministries/ Arms of Government Perceived to be most prone to Corruption

3.4.8.2 Government Departments and Agencies

On Government Departments and Agencies, one is most likely to encounter corrupt and unethical practices at the Kenya Police (39.6%), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (12.9%), National Hospital Insurance Fund (11.1%), National Youth Service (9.5%), Courts (8.6%), National Land Commission (8.1%) and Kenya Revenue Authority (6.8%).

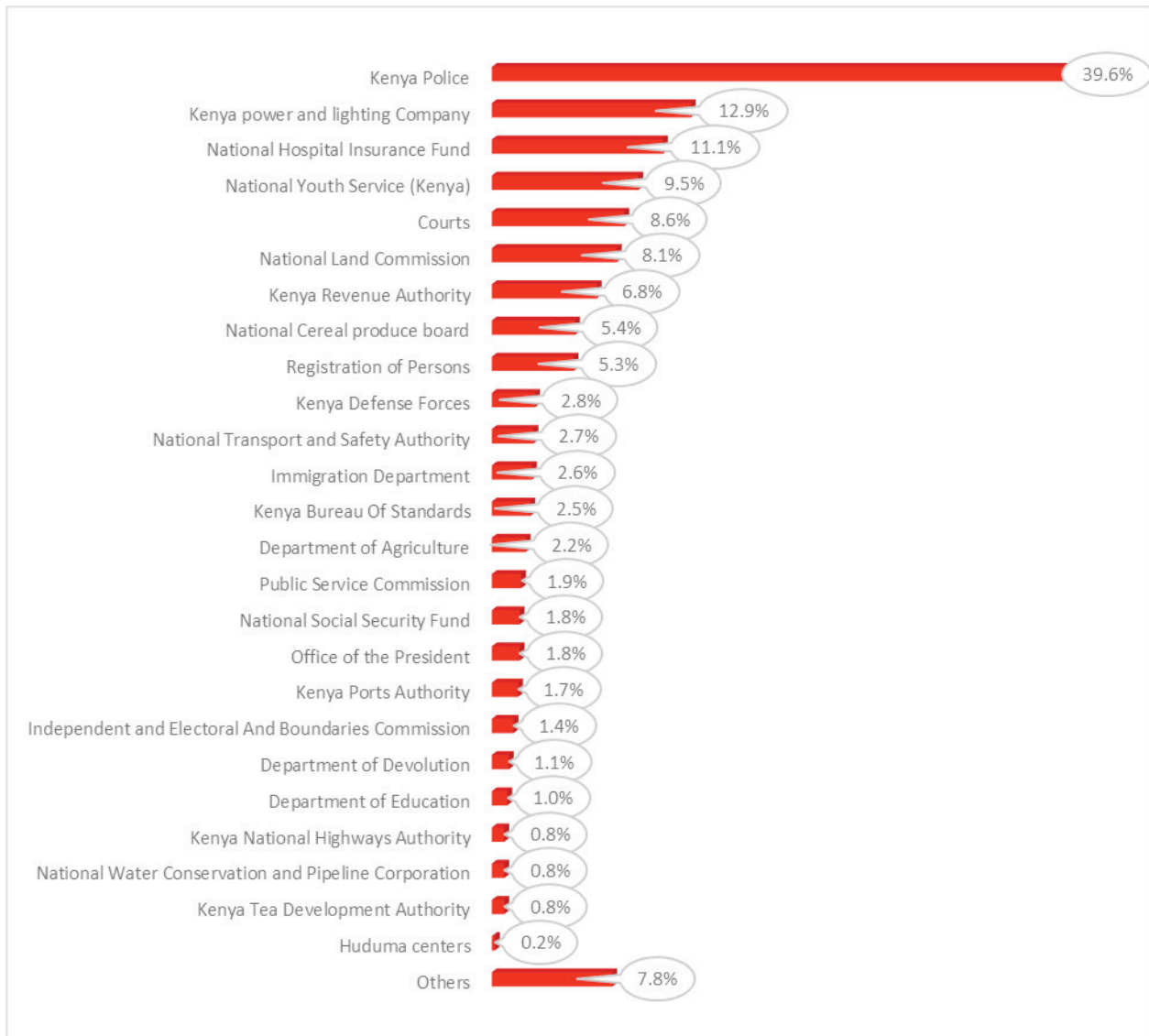


Figure 60: Government Departments and Agencies Perceived to be most prone to Corruption

3.4.8.3 County Government Departments and Sections

At County Government level, one is most likely to encounter corrupt and unethical practices in the County Health Departments (12.1%), followed by the County Planning and Development (10.9%), Agriculture Departments (10.5%).

Table 18: County Government Departments and Sections most prone to corruption

County Departments and Units	2018	2017	2016
County Health Department	12.1	15.2	22.6
County Planning and development- land survey, mapping, housing	10.9	8.0	8.0
Agriculture- abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	10.5	4.0	3.9
County transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	9.5	12.6	3.9
County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems	8.9	11.7	13.6
Finance and planning	6.1	17.8	8.4
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	2.9	4.9	4.1
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.	2.2	4.2	9.3
Public Services board	1.2	6.7	4.5
None	1.3	2.1	1.4
All	0.5	1.5	
Others	3.1	11.1	20.3

3.4.9 Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct

Unethical practices such as delays in service provision (32%), corruption activities such as bribery (29.6%), favoritism on basis of ethnicity while serving customers (26.2%), putting self-interest before public interest (25.8%) and absenteeism (25.8%) are often experienced by most service seekers when interacting with the Public officers.

More than 40% of service seekers have never experienced drunkenness while on duty, indecent dressing (41.5%), bullying (44.3%) or sexual harassment (53%) by public officers.

Table 19: Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct (%)

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Don't Know	No Response
Delays in service provision	15.5%	50.3%	32.0%	1.7%	0.4%
Corruption activities (bribery)	19.9%	47.2%	29.6%	2.0%	1.3%
Favoritism on basis of ethnicity while serving customers	24.1%	46.3%	26.2%	2.3%	1.1%
Putting self-interest before the public interest	21.2%	49.8%	25.8%	2.1%	1.1%
Absenteeism	23.0%	47.5%	25.8%	2.3%	1.3%
Criminal activities (fraud, theft, embezzlement)	29.1%	41.6%	25.6%	2.2%	1.4%
Lateness	22.3%	48.6%	25.3%	2.4%	1.4%
Discrimination (Based on Gender, Race, Ethnicity, Medical Condition, Religion, PWD)	29.1%	42.8%	24.8%	2.2%	1.1%
Abuse of office	26.4%	45.1%	24.7%	2.2%	1.5%
Misuse of property	28.5%	46.2%	21.9%	2.2%	1.2%
Abusive or intimidating behavior	30.9%	43.3%	21.8%	2.1%	1.9%
Giving false information	39.6%	36.0%	20.6%	2.2%	1.5%
Conflict of interest	29.2%	43.4%	20.6%	4.9%	1.8%
Being drunk while on duty	40.4%	36.4%	18.6%	3.0%	1.7%
Indecent dressing	41.5%	35.2%	18.6%	3.0%	1.8%
Bullying	44.3%	33.0%	18.0%	3.0%	1.7%
Sexual harassment	53.0%	25.8%	16.6%	3.1%	1.6%

3.4.10 Extent of Corruption among professionals and persons

As provided in Table 20, Police officers (43.5%), Governors (33.5%), Members of County Assembly (33.2%) and Election officials (33.1%) are mainly perceived to be involved in corrupt and unethical conduct. On the other hand, Religious leaders (33.3%), teachers (31.6%) and journalists (29.9%) are mostly perceived not to be involved in corruption.

Table 20: Attitudes on Corruption among professionals/ persons (%)

	Most are involved	Everybody is involved	Few are involved	Nobody is involved	Don't know
Police Officers	43.50%	19.70%	25.80%	4.50%	6.50%
Governors	33.50%	13.40%	37.60%	6.00%	9.40%
Members of County Assembly	33.20%	13.90%	38.00%	5.40%	9.40%
Election Officials	33.10%	12.30%	34.00%	7.10%	13.60%
Land Officials	32.30%	11.30%	35.10%	7.80%	13.60%
Members of National Assembly	31.90%	13.50%	38.00%	5.80%	10.80%
Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs	30.60%	11.90%	39.10%	12.30%	6.10%
County Executives	30.50%	13.60%	38.80%	5.00%	12.00%
Senators	30.10%	13.30%	41.20%	5.80%	9.60%
Tax Officials	29.70%	12.80%	35.20%	5.80%	16.50%
Judges	27.10%	5.20%	43.40%	9.60%	14.70%
Magistrates	26.30%	6.00%	43.90%	9.10%	14.70%
Procurement Officers	25.90%	9.40%	36.70%	5.90%	22.10%
Lawyers	25.30%	6.20%	44.80%	8.20%	15.50%
Principal Secretaries	25.30%	11.10%	39.20%	6.30%	18.10%
Cabinet Secretaries	24.80%	10.60%	40.80%	6.20%	17.60%
Court Clerks	23.60%	6.20%	45.10%	8.60%	16.50%
Doctors and Nurses	23.50%	6.60%	43.40%	16.10%	10.30%
County Commissioners	23.00%	8.60%	41.90%	9.10%	17.30%
Surveyors	19.60%	6.50%	43.10%	8.70%	22.10%
Business People	19.30%	5.40%	47.50%	14.30%	13.50%
Accountants/Auditors	19.10%	6.70%	43.30%	9.60%	21.30%
Economists	18.80%	6.60%	38.70%	12.50%	23.50%
Clerical Officers	18.00%	3.10%	46.80%	14.30%	17.80%
Engineers	16.90%	6.00%	43.20%	10.10%	23.70%
Religious Leaders	15.10%	4.70%	39.20%	33.30%	7.70%
Architects	15.00%	5.30%	41.50%	12.20%	26.00%
Officials of NGOs	13.90%	4.90%	45.10%	15.90%	20.20%
Journalists	10.70%	1.70%	40.30%	29.90%	17.50%
University Lecturers	10.00%	1.20%	48.60%	19.20%	21.10%
Teachers	9.60%	0.80%	53.40%	31.60%	4.50%

3.5 Education and Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

3.5.1 Effectiveness of the Media

Over 77 percent of respondents indicated that the media is doing enough to fight corruption and promote ethical practices in the country. There was no significant difference between 2018 and 2017 on whether the media was doing enough to fight corruption and unethical conduct as shown in Figure 61.

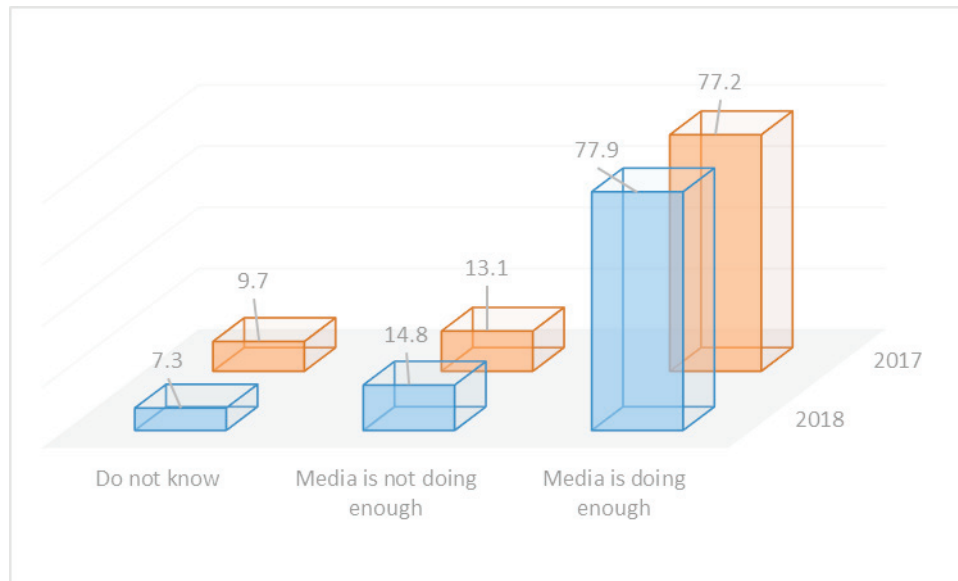


Figure 61: Media Effectiveness in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Table 21 presents the reasons cited for rating the effectiveness of the media in the fight against corruption and promotion of ethical practices in the country. Among those respondents who said the media is effective, 43.5 percent indicated that they disseminate information daily, 35.7 percent said they create public awareness, 18.3 percent said they hold the government to account on allegations of corruption and unethical conduct while 3.2 percent said they effectively carry out their mandate.

On the other hand, those who said the media is not doing enough, 40 percent indicated that they are biased in reporting, 23.3 percent said they are not effective, 15 percent reported they only report but are not actively involved in the fight against corruption while 13.3 percent indicated that they are corrupt.

Table 21: Reasons for Rating of Effectiveness of the Media

Reasons for Effectiveness		Reasons for Ineffectiveness	
Share Information through daily reporting	43.5%	Media is biased	40.0%
Create public awareness	35.7%	Media is not effective	23.3%
Hold the Government to account on allegations of corruption and unethical conduct	18.3%	Only do their work (not actively involved)	15.0%
Carrying out its mandate objectively	3.2%	Media is corrupt	13.3%
Encourage public participation	0.2%	Government influence their reporting	4.6%
		Lack of consistency in reporting	1.6%
		Fear of Victimization	1.3%
		Rate of corruption is high	1.1%
		Influence and incite public to fight causing violence	0.5%

3.5.2 Effectiveness of Religious Organizations

A majority, 61.3 percent, of respondents indicated that religious organizations are doing enough to fight corruption and promote ethical practices in Kenya compared to 30.2 percent who were of a contrary opinion while 8.5 percent did not know.

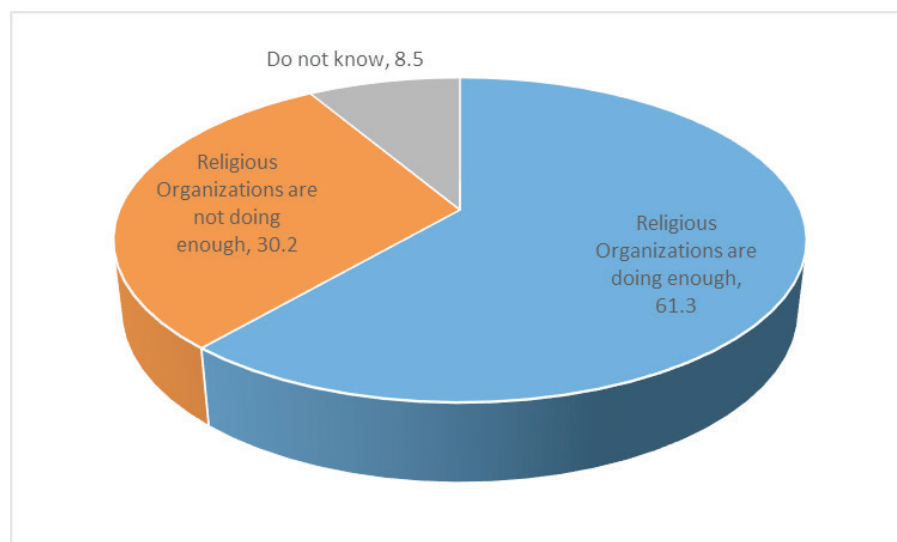


Figure 62: Religious Organizations Effectiveness in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Creation of awareness about the vice (72%), educating congregants on morality (13%) and building spiritual norms in Kenyans (10%) were cited as the reasons for effectiveness of religious organizations in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. Conversely, those who said the religious organizations were not doing enough to fight corruption and unethical conduct cited lack of a clear link between religion and behavior (66.4%), corrupt religious leaders (29.2%) and churches being run like businesses (1.4%).

3.5.3 Sources of information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Respondents were asked to provide the sources they had utilized in getting information on corruption and unethical conduct in the twelve months preceding the Survey. From Figure 63, radio is the leading source of information as cited by 92 percent of the respondents compared to television that was rated at 66.2 percent and newspapers at 33.5 percent. Other sources cited include word of mouth (33.1%), places of worship (23.4%), community meetings (23.3%) and social media (22.5%).

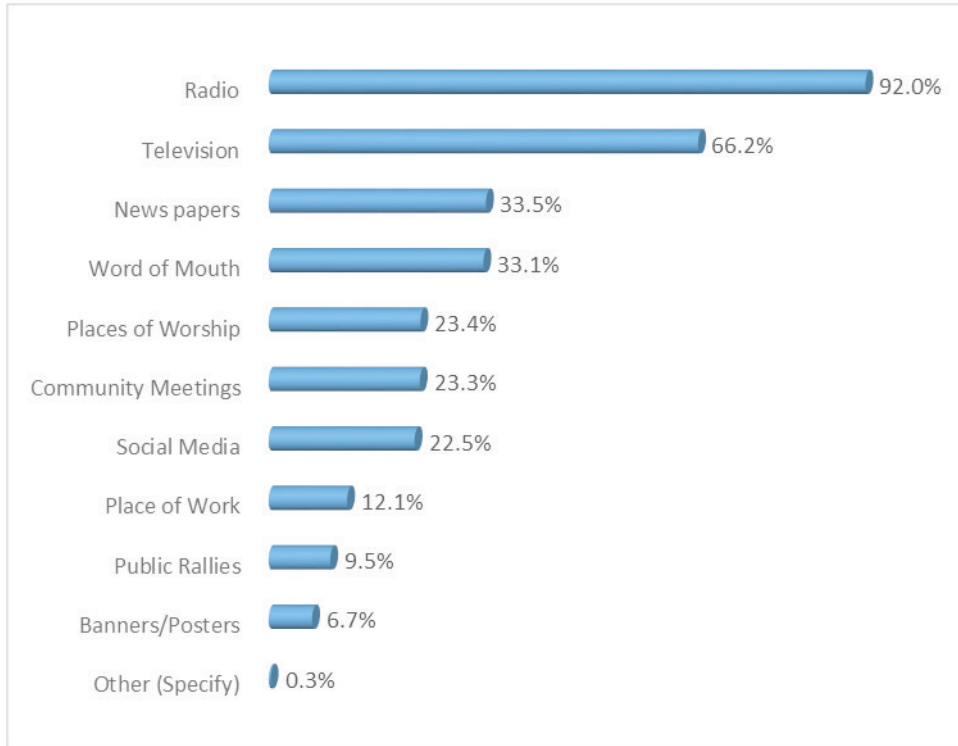


Figure 63: Sources of information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.5.4 Most Reliable Sources of information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

A majority of respondents (62.9%) ranked radio as the most reliable source of information on corruption and unethical conduct followed by television (25.7%), word of mouth (3.2%) and social media (3.2%). See Figure 64.

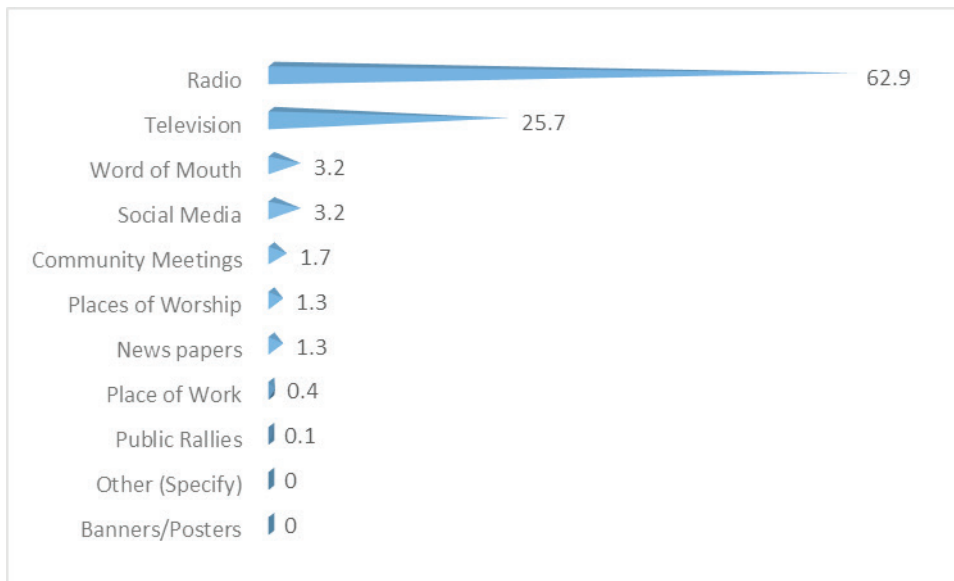


Figure 64: Most Reliable Sources of information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.5.5 Most Read, Listened and Viewed Media

Table 22 presents a ranking of newspapers, radio stations, television stations and social media platforms in terms of readership, listenership, viewership and use respectively.

The Daily Nation newspaper recorded the most readership at 53.1 percent of respondents followed by the Standard (24.1%), Taifa leo (4.7%) and the People Daily (1.7%).

Regional/Vernacular radio stations recorded the highest listenership at 36.4% followed by Radio Citizen (15.9%), Radio Maisha (13%) and Radio Jambo (12.3%).

Citizen TV recorded the highest viewership at 52.8 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (19.7), NTV (9%), KBC (3.5%) and K24 (2.5%).

Facebook tops the most preferred social media platform list with 71.3 percent of the respondents, followed by twitter (4.3 percent) and You tube (1.4%) respectively

Table 22: Most Listened, Watched and Read Media

Radio Station		TV Station		News Paper		Social Media	
Regional/Vernacular	36.4	Citizen	52.8	The Nation	53.1	Facebook	71.3
Citizen Radio	15.9	KTN	19.7	The Standard	24.1	Twitter	4.3
Radio Maisha	13.0	NTV	9.0	Taifa Leo	4.7	You tube	1.4
Radio Jambo	12.3	KBC	3.5	People Daily	1.7	Instagram	1
KBC-Radio Taifa	5.0	K24	2.5	The Star	0.7	Snapchat	0.1
Classic	3.0	Njata	1.9	Alternative Press	0.5	Other	21.9
Kiss 100	2.1	Family	0.4	Business Daily	0.4		
Milele Fm	1.4	Sayare	0.2	Other	14.8		
KBC-English	1.2	Other	10.0				
Religious Stations	0.9						
Ghetto Radio	0.6						
Capital FM	0.3						
Others	7.6						

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The Survey revealed that the value system that encompasses ethics and morality in both public and private sectors is weak as demonstrated by the willingness of respondents to engage in corrupt and unethical conduct if an opportunity presents itself. Further, the respondents seek to emulate and support corrupt leaders at both national and county level. The weak and lethargic approach to law enforcement and punishment depending on the position of suspects has demoralized the populace leading to apathy in reporting occurrences and manifestations of corruption and unethical conduct.

Bribery and to some degree procurement malpractices continue to be a challenge in the public service both at national and county level of administration. The Survey brings out obtaining tenders and seeking of employment to be services commanding the largest bribe pointing to failure to get value for money in project implementation and embrace meritocracy. The manifestation of corruption and unethical conduct in disbursement of public funds points a possibility of leakages in revenue collection that require immediate attention.

The Survey further singles out low public participation in the fight against corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct. Religious organizations and grassroots participation are fundamental in monitoring government projects to ensure value for money. Community development planning, budget allocations, proper utilization of funds, satisfactory completion of state undertakings, quality and timely delivery of public services, and citizen's action when and where required have been enhanced by public participation in other jurisdictions. The low service satisfaction levels with county government and national government, seems to point towards depletion of and disregard for values and ethical conduct by public servants and disenchantment of the citizenry from even report acts of corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct. The foregoing further casts aspersions on the involvement of the public in county development plans that is expected to be people driven.

It is obvious from the findings of the Survey that a lot needs to be done in public education and sensitization using various platforms to transform the mindsets and attitude of Kenyans to start practicing ethical living and patriotism. To achieve this, public servants from all cadres have a key role to play in reestablishing and changing the image of the government in the eyes of its citizens.

4.2 Recommendations

The Survey findings call for implementation of the following:

- (i) The National Government and County Governments should ensure that all Ministries, Departments and Agencies most prone to corruption put in place measures to address corruption and unethical conduct. The measures must include mechanisms of enhancing service delivery and improved performance;
- (ii) Investigations, prosecution of cases and asset recovery must be intensified to deal with offenders expeditiously;
- (iii) Accounting Officers must be held responsible for corruption, unethical practices and poor service delivery within their agencies;
- (iv) Accounting Officers must enforce anti-corruption and leadership and integrity interventions and corruption prevention recommendations;
- (v) A national strategy to inculcate anti-corruption, ethics and values for behavior and attitude change of the populace must be developed and implemented using all channels including all media;
- (vi) Review and analyze governmental structure, systems and processes at national and county levels and particularly on oversight and accountability systems to identify and address corruption vulnerabilities as well as remove duplication, misappropriation and wastage;
- (vii) Review and strengthen anti-corruption and ethics laws including those for public procurement and public finance management to provide for stringent punishment for offenders;
- (viii) Develop and implement a national strategy of citizen participation and engagement in decision making; and
- (ix) Strengthen the judiciary to remove systemic weaknesses, abuse and corruption and build the capacity of the Judicial Service Commission, Judiciary Ombudsman, and Judicial Staff to be anti-corruption champions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by County

No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)	No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)
1	Mombasa	3.4	25	Samburu	0.6
2	Kwale	1.5	26	Trans Nzoia	1.9
3	Kilifi	2.5	27	Uasin Gishu	2.4
4	Tana River	0.5	28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.9
5	Lamu	0.3	29	Nandi	1.9
6	Taita Taveta	0.9	30	Baringo	1.5
7	Garissa	0.7	31	Laikipia	1.1
8	Wajir	0.7	32	Nakuru	4.7
9	Mandera	1.1	33	Narok	2.3
10	Marsabit	0.5	34	Kajiado	2
11	Isiolo	0.3	35	Kericho	2
12	Meru	3.4	36	Bomet	1.9
13	Tharaka Nithi	1.7	37	Kakamega	3.5
14	Embu	1.4	38	Vihiga	1.3
15	Kitui	2.3	39	Bungoma	2.6
16	Machakos	2.6	40	Busia	1.6
17	Makueni	1.9	41	Siaya	2
18	Nyandarua	1.7	42	Kisumu	2.2
19	Nyeri	2.2	43	Homabay	2.3
20	Kirinyaga	1.8	44	Migori	1.9
21	Murang'a	2.8	45	Kisii	2.8
22	Kiambu	5	46	Nyamira	1.5
23	Turkana	1.9	47	Nairobi City	13.2
24	West Pokot	1	Total		5942

Appendix 2: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Socio-demographic characteristics		Proportion%
Type of Place of Residence	Urban	35.3
	Rural	64.7
Gender	Male	49.2
	Female	50.8
Age Group in Years	18-24	13.1
	25-34	30.2
	35-44	25.1
	45-54	15.2
	55 and over	15.1
	Not Stated	1.3
Marital Status	Single	16.1
	Married	76.9
	Widowed	5.5
	Separated	1.2
	Divorced	0.3
Household status of Respondent	Head of household	59.0
	Spouse	34.4
	Child	6.5
	Other	0.2
Religion	Christian	89.5
	Islam	8.3
	Hindu	1.5
	Other	0.7
Highest level of education	None	6.2
	Informal	4.9
	Primary	34.9
	Secondary	35.6
	College/Tertiary	13.8
	Graduate	3.9
	Post Graduate	0.5
Employment status	Not Stated	0.2
	Student	4.5
	Unemployed	25.5
	Self-Employed - Family	53
	Employed - Private	10.3
	Employed-National Government	3.5
	Employed-Community	0.9
	Employed-County Gov.	0.6
	Retired	1.3
	Other	0.1
Occupation	Not Stated	0.3
	Farmer	28.2
	Professional	9.7
	Technical Worker	6.7
	Businessman/Woman	28.5
	Pastoralist	2.3
	Laborer	6.5
	Domestic Worker	1.4
	Housewife/Husband	10.7
	Student	4.1
	Other	1.2
Not stated	0.7	

First Language	Kikuyu	21.6
	Luhya	12.2
	Kalenjin	12.0
	Luo (Suba,Acholi)	11.2
	Kamba	10.8
	Kisii/Gusii	6.1
	Meru	5.9
	Mijikenda	5.5
	Turkana	2.2
	Maasai	2.2
	Somali	1.9
	Borana/Boran	1.2
	Taita	1.1
	Embu	0.9
	Others	4.4
Not stated	0.8	

Appendix 3: Average Times a Bribe is Demanded by County

No.	County	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012	No.	County	2018	2017	2016	2015
1	Tana River	3.65	2.48	1.69	0.00	***	25	Nyandarua	1.16	1.74	2.28	1.71
2	Migori	2.03	1.51	1.00	1.00	2.34	26	Nandi	1.14	1.04	1.26	1.00
3	Kilifi	1.83	1.59	1.84	1.00	1.71	27	Kisumu	1.13	1.26	1.57	1.00
4	Kisii	1.69	1.33	1.00	2.41	1.85	28	Nyeri	1.13	1.00	1.80	1.82
5	Laikipia	1.50	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.94	29	Homabay	1.11	1.57	1.19	1.58
6	Wajir	1.49	1.58	0.00	2.33	***	30	Kericho	1.11	1.08	1.00	1.21
7	Mandera	1.48	3.27	2.29	1.00	***	31	Tharaka Nithi	1.10	1.63	1.00	1.70
8	Lamu	1.43	1.00	2.00	1.00	***	32	TaitaTaveta	1.10	1.18	1.14	1.27
9	West Pokot	1.42	1.57	1.00	1.50	1.50	33	Kitui	1.09	1.75	2.09	1.00
10	Garissa	1.41	1.52	1.12	1.77	***	34	Bungoma	1.08	1.04	1.46	1.19
11	Kirinyaga	1.35	3.07	1.30	1.29	1.73	35	Kwale	1.06	2.11	1.00	1.93
12	Baringo	1.33	1.00	2.38	1.35	1.00	36	Nakuru	1.03	1.54	1.22	1.25
13	Trans Nzoia	1.32	1.36	1.20	1.06	2.33	37	Siaya	1.03	1.24	1.58	1.04
14	Mombasa	1.31	1.61	1.00	1.41	2.37	38	Makueni	1.02	1.32	1.00	1.05
15	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	1.31	1.25	2.81	1.00	2.00	39	UasinGishu	1.00	2.22	1.41	1.00
16	Turkana	1.30	5.53	1.09	0.00	1.00	40	Samburu	1.00	1.87	1.00	1.00
17	Embu	1.29	1.64	1.86	2.53	3.00	41	Marsabit	1.00	1.73	2.07	1.49
18	Vihiga	1.29	1.21	1.57	1.25	1.36	42	Machakos	1.00	1.54	1.15	1.00
19	Kakamega	1.27	1.03	1.51	1.12	2.07	43	Nyamira	1.00	1.47	1.06	1.62
20	Kajiado	1.22	1.44	2.97	1.00	1.58	44	Narok	1.00	1.26	1.00	2.02
21	Murang'a	1.20	2.95	2.36	3.78	1.57	45	Isiolo	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.00
22	Meru	1.19	2.85	3.63	1.21	2.76	46	Bomet	1.00	1.11	1.15	2.46
23	Kiambu	1.18	1.82	2.77	1.28	1.75	47	Busia	1.00	1.04	2.14	1.00
24	Nairobi City	1.18	1.44	1.70	1.51	2.63		Total	1.34	1.33	1.27	1.36

*** Survey was not conducted in the County

Appendix 4: Average Times a Bribe is Paid by County

No.	County	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012	No.	County	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012
1	Tana River	3.76	1.72	1.34	0.00	***	25	West Pokot	1.23	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	Kilifi	2.17	1.43	1.30	1.00	1.35	26	Homabay	1.22	1.57	1.00	1.50	1.44
3	Wajir	1.97	1.57	0.00	1.50	***	27	Meru	1.20	1.29	1.29	1.21	2.11
4	Lamu	1.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	***	28	TharakaNithi	1.19	1.10	1.00	1.00	2.00
5	Migori	1.83	1.26	1.00	1.00	2.00	29	Bungoma	1.15	1.00	1.13	1.19	1.78
6	Kisii	1.79	1.16	1.00	2.43	1.64	30	Kericho	1.11	1.48	1.00	1.00	1.27
7	Vihiga	1.74	1.24	1.31	1.00	1.29	31	Kwale	1.09	1.68	1.00	1.93	1.31
8	Laikipia	1.67	2.11	1.00	1.00	1.54	32	Baringo	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.36	1.00
9	Garissa	1.67	1.75	1.00	1.70	***	33	Busia	1.08	1.00	1.68	1.00	1.00
10	Mandera	1.52	3.39	1.59	1.00	***	34	Siaya	1.07	1.13	1.40	1.04	1.00
11	Trans Nzoia	1.47	1.36	1.15	1.06	1.33	35	Nandi	1.07	0.96	1.08	1.00	1.50
12	Mombasa	1.43	1.37	1.00	1.35	1.89	36	Kitui	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.34
13	Nyeri	1.42	1.00	1.80	1.00	1.88	37	UasinGishu	1.03	2.19	1.02	1.00	5.83
14	Kirinyaga	1.41	0.88	1.30	1.00	1.50	38	Nakuru	1.03	1.36	1.09	1.11	1.33
15	Murang'a	1.39	2.79	1.00	1.44	1.54	39	Makueni	1.02	1.19	1.00	1.05	1.31
16	Nyandarua	1.39	1.63	1.25	1.00	1.18	40	TaitaTaveta	1.00	1.31	1.14	1.27	1.00
17	Kajiado	1.31	1.31	2.34	1.06	1.61	41	Machakos	1.00	1.19	1.04	1.00	1.33
18	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	1.31	1.25	1.76	1.00	1.50	42	Nyamira	1.00	1.18	1.06	1.39	1.85
19	Turkana	1.30	5.53	1.09	0.00	1.00	43	Narok	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.50	2.37
20	Kakamega	1.30	1.00	1.44	1.00	2.25	44	Samburu	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.71
21	Embu	1.29	1.03	1.12	2.53	1.45	45	Bomet	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.24	1.80
22	Kiambu	1.28	1.74	1.71	1.66	1.05	46	Isiolo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
23	Kisumu	1.26	1.10	1.52	1.00	1.50	47	Marsabit	1.00	1.00	1.65	1.15	1.00
24	Nairobi City	1.24	1.23	1.51	1.31	2.50	Total		1.34	1.33	1.27	1.36	1.68

*** Survey was not conducted in the County

Appendix 5: Average Bribe in Kes by County

No.	County	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012	No.	County	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012
1	Wajir	14,354.85	6,235.77	***	5,850.00	***	25	Kajiado	1,877.99	2,087.38	2,368.38	5,569.00	2,161.00
2	Kitui	11,640.15	4,101.40	1,118.32	617.00	3,148.00	26	Busia	1,778.13	18,866.61	81,559.87	2,860.00	7,800.00
3	Kericho	11,265.32	508.86	3,032.33	133.00	4,110.00	27	Bungoma	1,774.00	1,518.71	1,731.01	1,850.00	1,094.00
4	Mombasa	9,257.00	2,389.32	3,896.44	4,032.00	4,474.00	28	Laikipia	1,713.06	3,295.34	2,324.55	20,367.00	1,127.00
5	Garissa	8,731.92	1,950.60	6,981.43	51,990.00	***	29	Taita Taveta	1,692.36	1,076.30	2,647.17	3,167.00	972.00
6	Marsabit	7,741.28	7,859.57	7,205.96	1,238.00	500.00	30	Turkana	1,667.69	6,791.93	228.97	***	5,000.00
7	Lamu	5,966.79	1,152.81	13,072.71	30,025.00	***	31	Trans Nzoia	1,547.61	3,544.35	3,270.61	2,148.00	1,767.00
8	Kilifi	5,941.52	1,574.12	361.27	2,969.00	691.00	32	Nyandarua	1,445.03	3,587.89	1,469.04	3,809.00	3,682.00
9	Kakamega	4,587.88	2,695.33	5,575.17	567.00	4,689.00	33	Kwale	1,420.51	4,092.38	2,947.51	3,350.00	1,477.00
10	Nandi	4,399.48	2,647.78	1,257.09	7,000.00	1,357.00	34	Narok	1,420.29	1,451.04	1,332.16	6,966.00	6,771.00
11	Nakuru	4,354.27	5,247.94	3,998.86	5,387.00	8,467.00	35	West Pokot	1,406.97	5,157.30	6,522.99	1,367.00	300.00
12	Nairobi City	4,245.42	8,916.10	15,360.18	7,436.00	6,957.00	36	Tharaka Nithi	1,352.88	1,026.07	40,906.93	914.00	4,540.00
13	Mandera	3,760.59	35,440.09	6,972.88	80,000.00	***	37	Makueni	1,188.17	2,228.82	1,502.11	4,609.00	1,098.00
14	Murang'a	3,683.38	9,297.65	2,634.95	2,846.00	4,000.00	38	Tana River	1,136.39	2,397.01	1,059.60	***	***
15	Kisii	3,343.89	2,894.93	674.19	6,520.00	3,692.00	39	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	1,075.08	585.71	6,145.61	1,200.00	4,000.00
16	Migori	3,311.01	1,014.57	1,207.85	20,000.00	6,384.00	40	Nyamira	1,034.94	10,967.51	7,908.74	1,104.00	3,562.00
17	Kiambu	3,213.29	2,155.67	4,161.50	2,932.00	3,390.00	41	Kisumu	838.73	26,762.03	2,511.31	3,814.00	6,825.00
18	Kirinyaga	3,171.81	3,678.19	877.31	4,650.00	15,914.00	42	Embu	757.79	5,782.00	3,286.79	1,198.00	2,936.00
19	Vihiga	2,998.51	1,362.89	4,820.20	1,925.00	841.00	43	Homa-bay	708.74	4,664.65	5,533.18	1,654.00	3,753.00
20	Nyeri	2,914.75	1,572.31	2,051.69	1,725.00	7,781.00	44	Baringo	662.18	3,115.07	3,439.37	46,307.00	20,075.00
21	Uasin Gishu	2,694.70	6,744.70	7,010.84	5,422.00	1,817.00	45	Isiolo	517.27	3,000.00	7,950.51	200.00	888.00
22	Siaya	2,633.51	1,367.45	6,032.78	550.00	1,050.00	46	Samburu	474.94	1,717.81	1,491.39	4,100.00	572.00
23	Machakos	2,513.74	980.25	3,540.19	500.00	1,546.00	47	Bomet	405.18	535.59	503.02	3,942.00	1,062.00
24	Meru	2,158.73	2,005.64	1,863.17	6,639.00	4,402.00	Total		3,833.14	5,058.75	7,081.05	5,648.58	4,601.00

*** Survey was not conducted in the County

* No bribery incidence was reported in the Survey