NATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY
2006

Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission

Directorate of Preventive Services

June 2007

On the frontline against corruption

FOREWORD

Corruption is a pervasive problem that continues to undermine the social and economic development of many countries. Kenya has not been spared this problem. We have witnessed our share of poor governance and corruption. Throughout most of the 1990s, corruption contributed to erosion of stability and trust, and damaged the philosophy of democratic governance. Its macro-economic and social costs were immense, and at the dawn of the new millennium, Kenyans began to feel its effects. The economy stagnated while poverty increased and their social welfare deteriorated.

It is against this background that initiatives have been put in place to intensify the fight against corruption. The Government enacted the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act of 2003 and established the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) to spearhead this undertaking. As part of its mandate, the Commission conducts research on governance and corruption-related issues, so as to generate new ideas, best practices and information needed for the design and formulation of anti-corruption policies, strategies and programmes.

The 2006 National Corruption Perception Survey was conducted in November 2006 to document and analyse the nature and interpretation of corrupt practices, which the public encounter. The survey gave the public a chance to express their opinions on the nature, causes, magnitude, consequences and interventions of corruption in Kenya. It covered 5039 rural and urban households as respondents sampled across all the eight provinces of Kenya.

It is my pleasure to present the Report on the Survey on behalf of the Commission. This Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the evidence available on the incidence and nature of corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives in the country. It also provides comparative, solid and objective information on the levels of corruption scourge and its impact on service delivery. The information will enable all stakeholders to monitor progress in the area of governance and to determine the effectiveness of strategies used to combat and prevent corruption in Kenya. The Report indicates the levels of corruption in Kenya and how corruption impacted on service delivery in 2006.

It is evident from the Report that Kenya made great strides in the fight against corruption in 2006 compared to 2005. Over half of the respondents indicated that corruption has reduced. At the same time, there was marked improvement in service delivery, mainly underpinned by the move towards Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) and other reforms being implemented by the government. Key areas of improvement are education, provincial administration, HIV/AIDs and agriculture.

Despite the gains made, a number of challenges still remain. The survey reveals that poverty and unemployment are still a major obstacle to socio-economic development and the fight against corruption. These challenges require resolute effort from all sectors, including partnerships with business, civil society and the international community. It is especially important to nurture partnerships that already exist between Government, business and civil society, in order to ensure a coordinated approach in fighting the vice and to enhance ownership, cooperation, commitment and accountability for actions being taken against the corrupt persons and corrupt practices.

Towards this goal, the Commission will continue providing national strategic stewardship in the policy, legal and operational arena, to ensure sustained commitment and drive in the anti-corruption efforts. It will also continue counting on Government and all other stakeholders' support as it has done in the past, to eradicate the corruption scourge in our country.

I would like to thank all those who participated in the preparation of this Report. In particular, I record my gratitude to the Commission Staff, the Research Team, and Kenyans, whose views were useful in understanding corruption-related issues in the country. The Commission welcomes all stakeholders to read the Report and use it to enhance the fight against the vice and economic crime.

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

　　　Research and Policy Department: Providing Information for Strategic Decisions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act of 2003 established the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) with a mandate to investigate corruption cases, enforce anti-corruption laws and prevent corruption through education of the public, and enlisting their support in the fight against the vice.

Since becoming operational, the Commission has developed its first strategic plan (2006-2009) and initiated a number of interventions and programmes geared towards prevention of corruption. Key among the interventions are: conducting annual corruption perception surveys, sensitising the public through education programmes, undertaking reviews of policies, systems and procedures of public institutions, putting in place systems for reporting, undertaking investigations and asset recovery, as well as making appropriate recommendations to the Attorney-General on cases whose investigations have been concluded.

The National Corruption Perception Survey is designed to provide information needed to guide intervention measures and to prioritise on anti-corruption programmes being implemented. Data from the surveys are used to measure the extent of corruption at the national level, identify institutions perceived to be worst affected by the vice and propose strategies for more effective interventions in the area of education, law enforcement, and legal and policy changes, which seek to widen and deepen the scope for the war on corruption.

The 2006 National Corruption Perception Survey is the second of such surveys conducted by KACC. The overall objective of the Survey was to measure the extent of corruption in Kenya and establish trends and dimensions of the vice in Kenya so as to propose anti-corruption strategies. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

    a) Establish the status of corruption in the country;
    b) Determine corruption perception levels and variations;
    c) Analyse the public's response to corrupt practices;
    d) Establish attitudes and beliefs about corruption;
    e) Assess the trend and pattern of corruption practices;
    f) Assess the effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives in the country;
    g) Establish the sources of information on corruption;
    h) Propose anti-corruption strategies based on research findings; and
    i) Assess the implementation of the 100 days Rapid Results Initiative.

The design of the survey was guided by the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme IV (NASSEP IV) sampling frame, developed from the 1999 Population and Housing Census by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). A sample size of 5,039 households drawn from 45 districts across the provinces was achieved. The design allowed for a representation of the Kenyan population.

Some of the key findings of the survey are:

i) Corruption-Related National Challenges

- A majority of Kenyans felt that poverty is still the leading socio-economic challenge facing the country today (44.9%), followed by unemployment (33.2%).

ii) Levels of Corruption

- Over half of the respondents interviewed felt that corruption levels reduced in 2006 as compared to 2005.
- The total average bribe reduced by 6 percent from Kshs 3,257 in 2005 to Kshs 3,079 in 2006. The size of the bribe is significantly affected by gender, level of education, sector of employment and household income.
- In addition, 48 percent of the respondents agreed that the Government has handled the fight against corruption effectively.

iii) Responsibility to fight Corruption

- Respondents agree that the fight against corruption is everybody's responsibility (46.8%). Over 50 percent said they know where to report corruption incidences. Of these, about 40 percent said they would report all forms of corruption to the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission.
- Among those who indicated their reluctance to report corruption, 17.5 percent cited fear for victimisation, 13.9 percent felt that no action will be taken, 7.1 percent thought that it is not their responsibility to report corruption while only 3.6 percent would not report corruption on account of long distance to the reporting centre.

vi) Confidence in KACC

- A majority of the respondents (over 50%) reiterated their confidence in the way KACC is handling the fight against corruption.

vii) Medium of Channelling Corruption related Information

- Conventional methods of information, communication and technology are the main sources of information on corruption. Radio (68.5%), television (13.4%) and

newspapers (7.5%) were the most used. About 55.7 percent of the respondents indicated that information about corruption in the mass media is very reliable.

- In terms of public meetings, the Provincial Administration is the preferred mode of channelling corruption-related information to the public as indicated by 53.3 percent of the respondents.

viii) Strategies for Fighting Corruption

- Public education was singled out as the most effective strategy in fighting corruption by 72.5 percent of the respondents. Other strategies include reducing poverty (72.4%), creating employment (70.7%), establishing proper corruption report channels (70.6%), enhancing transparency and accountability in public affairs (69.7%) and generally improving the economy (69.3%) among others.

ix) Strategic Leadership in the fight Against Corruption

- According to those interviewed, the President (25%) and the KACC (14.1%) should spearhead the fight against corruption.

iv) Service Delivery

- In evaluating the quality of service delivery, the respondents noted that the Ministry of Education had recorded great improvement (39.8%), followed by Health (27.3%), Internal Security and Provincial Administration (6.6%) and Agriculture (4.8 %) in that order. Specific areas with marked improvement include the free primary education, public schools, government health care facilities, management of HIV and Aids, management of public road transport and construction and maintenance of roads.
- Over 65 percent of the respondents indicate that public officers should not be allowed to engage in private businesses where there is conflict of interest.

As the fight against corruption continues, emphasis should be placed on widening and deepening public education and awareness. Reporting and putting mechanisms for corruption prevention in place must also be done. Kenyans must increasingly view the fight against corruption as their personal responsibility. Enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery must also be seen as a key ingredient in fighting the vice and economic crime.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Understanding the nature of corruption over time requires reliable and regular data. National Corruption Perception surveys are conducted to generate data for measuring improvements in governance at all levels. The results of the surveys are also used to design comprehensive governance and anti-corruption strategies that should assist the Government in prioritising governance-related reforms. The surveys help the Commission position anti-corruption work in the national development and reform agenda, by identifying the gaps and shortfalls between the current level of anti-corruption work and the level of public expectation. They also provide reference and planning data for the formulation and improvement of policy, legislative and strategic initiatives against corruption in Kenya.

The Baseline National Corruption Perception Survey conducted in 2005, provided results that have assisted in developing and understanding the channels through which corruption affects public welfare and service delivery, and more importantly, the segments of the population as well as the sectors and sub-sectors perceived to be most affected by the vice.

The baseline survey identified corruption as one of the major problems in Kenya today. It confirmed that corruption not only affects government expenditure but also distorts ability of the government to provide services efficiently and effectively. It further showed that systems, procedures and processes underpinning public service delivery in various institutions, are dogged by bureaucracy and rent-seeking behaviour (bribery). According to the survey, the most affected public institutions included the police, local authorities, provincial administration and health care facilities. In terms of government ministries, Office of the President (Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security), followed by the Ministries of Health, Local Government and Lands and Housing among others, were perceived as the main breeding grounds for corruption. The survey also indicated that a majority of the public (75%) believed the war on corruption will succeed. A further two-thirds were of the view that every Kenyan has a responsibility to fight the vice.

Following these findings, the Office of the President initiated the 100 Days Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) in September 2006, with the aim of making the public service delivery

system more focused, efficient and tailored to the needs of the customers. The RRI targeted all ministries and departments under Office of the President, namely; Internal Security and Provincial Administration, Immigration and Registration of Persons, Defense, Public Service, and Special Programmes.

This National Corruption Perception Survey conducted in October and November 2006, is the second of such surveys and a follow-up of the previous survey conducted by KACC to measure the extent of corruption in Kenya and to establish trends and dimensions of corruption in the country. The findings of the survey will assist in monitoring progress made in the war on corruption since the last survey was conducted.

This Report provides a comprehensive account of the key problems facing Kenyans, and in particular their understanding of corruption, its causes and consequences, attitudes and beliefs that promote it, and their level of confidence on the institutions fighting the vice, as well as regional and institutional perspectives and dimensions on corruption. The report also provides information on corruption among professional groups and the areas or institutions, which have experienced improvements among others.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The survey was intended to document and analyse the nature of corrupt practices and their interpretation by the public. The survey was expected to give voice to the public in the debate on corruption and provide a contextual analysis of its impact. It further sought to demonstrate how the public experiences, conceptualises and acts on corrupt practices in the country. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

a) Establish the status of corruption in the country;
b) Determine corruption perception levels and variations;
c) Analyse how the public responds to corrupt practices;
d) Establish attitudes and beliefs about corruption;
e) Assess the trend and pattern of corruption;
f) Assess the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives in the country;
g) Establish the sources of information on corruption;
h) Assess the implementation of the 100 Days Rapid Results Initiative; and
i) Propose anti-corruption strategies based on research findings.

It is expected that through this survey and the resultant anti-corruption strategies, awareness will be raised about types, levels, causes, costs, gaps, challenges and best practices for curbing corruption and building integrity.

1.3 Limitations of the Study

Even though the survey was faced with a lot of limitations, efforts were made to ensure that they were adequately addressed, to limit their impact on the findings of the survey. The limitations included: adverse weather conditions (rainy season); very long distances between clusters and sampled households meant that locating them was difficult particularly in Kitui, Kericho, Baringo, Narok and Laikipia districts; insecurity and suspicion in Baringo, West Pokot, Garissa, Isiolo and Kuria districts; reluctance by respondents and over-researched clusters, as well as language barriers, due to illiteracy especially in Narok.

1.4 Organisation of the Report

This Report is organised into five sections. Section 1, the background presents the objectives and limitations of the survey. Section 2 describes the methodology used to gather and analyse data, while Section 3 presents characteristics of the survey population. Section 4 documents in detail survey findings. In this section, general perceptions on corruption, the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies, and suggestions for fighting corruption among other issues are analysed. The section also documents the impact of corruption on public service delivery and the effectiveness of the Rapid Results Initiative (RRI). Conclusions and recommendations are provided in section 5 of the report.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The survey was longitudinal and used a variety of methods including a representative nation-wide household survey of about 5,000 respondents, drawn from all the provinces; at least one focus group discussion with community leaders and interest groups per province; and at least two key informant interviews per province. The survey also involved review of the baseline survey and other global perception surveys on corruption. The secondary data review was undertaken to furnish the study with information on corruption in the public sector.

2.2 Sampling

2.2.1 Sampling Frame

This was a countrywide survey, hence the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme IV (NASSEP IV) sampling frame developed from the 1999 Population and Housing Census by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (CBS), was used for the survey. Some variables require estimates at district level; hence the choice of the frame which covers all the administrative boundaries in the country.

2.2.2 Stratification

Issues of governance and democracy are diverse on the ground and these called for adequate stratification, so as to group elements of the target population into homogenous categories. This would help reduce variation in most cases and sometimes create convenience in execution of the survey. In the case of this study, the former was the primary reason.

To achieve this aim, the country was stratified into eight zones based on Provincial Administration boundaries. A further sub-stratification was made based on urban and rural settlements to enable the selection of a representative sample for the survey. However, due to logistical difficulties in reaching most parts of the arid and semi-arid areas, only Garissa District in North Eastern Province was covered.

2.2.3 Sample Design

The sample design was intended to give every household an equal and known chance of being selected to take part. The design was meant to cover urban and rural households in every Province, with a probability proportional to the population size technique.

The survey was designed to allow reliable estimation of most variables for a variety of analyses at the various domains of interest to the Commission. The major domains are distinguished in the tabulation of important characteristics for the Kenyan population as a whole, and residential locality (urban-rural divide, each as a separate domain). The survey was thus designed to provide estimates with acceptable precision for important indicators of democracy, governance, macro-economics and markets, and participation among others.

The sample design was stratified using two-stage sampling technique with the strata being the provinces and the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) the clusters. The second stage of selection was the households 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 multiplication with a design effect (deff) of 1.2.

In estimating the sample size for this survey, poverty level was used as the key indicator for measuring precision. Using data from the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) III of 1997, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line was estimated at slightly above 50 percent. It is considered that poverty levels depend on the type of governance in place; hence, this was a suitable indicator for the determination of the sample size. The margin of error, d, was taken as 5% and the level of significance as 95 percent. Using this information, 3,864 interviews were estimated to be adequate for the national estimates. Adjustment for the design effect of 1.2 and a non-response rate of 10 percent resulted in a sample of 5,100 households distributed as presented in table 1 below.

Table 1: Sample Distribution				
Province	**Proportion (%)**	**Number of Households Selected**		**Total Sample Allocated**
		Rural	**Urban**	
Nairobi	11.7		588	588
Central	14.5	625	107	732
Coast	9.3	199	269	468
Eastern	15.0	522	235	757
N/Eastern	1.0	38	10	48
Nyanza	12.2	463	153	616
R/Valley	23.9	887	315	1202
Western	12.5	563	65	628
Total	**100**	**3297**	**1742**	**5039**

2.2.4 Allocation of Clusters to the Provinces

The domain of estimation was the province; hence the identified sample was allocated to the eight administrative provinces. Each province constituted a stratum. The method of proportional allocation of the sample in stratified sampling was used in the allocation of sample clusters to the provinces. The sample was further sub-stratified into urban-rural sub-domains, such that the area of residence would be considered in the analysis. In the master sample, major urban towns, viz. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret and Thika were sub-stratified into five sub-strata to improve the efficiency of the estimates.

The sub-strata comprised:
   a) Upper
   b) Lower Upper
   c) Middle
   d) Lower Middle and
   e) Lower income groups.

The strategy used in the allocation of the sample of m households to the provinces is illustrated below.

If N is the population size, M is the total number of households in the target area of the survey and M_h the number of households in the h-th stratum then m_h is the total number of households to be allocated to the h-th stratum and m the total number of households to be covered in the entire survey such that

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

Then $m_h = \dfrac{M_h\, m}{N} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots..(2)$

Thus M_h is the number of households allocated to the h-th stratum.

2.2.5 Selection of the Clusters for the Survey

Within each stratum (sub-strata) the n_h allocated clusters were selected from the existing N_h clusters, using the Probability Proportional to Population Size (PPPS) technique. Before the selection process, clusters were arranged in a serpentine order using the Measure of Size (MOS) and the calculated sampling interval. Sample clusters were then selected.

The households allocated to the stratum were grouped into sets of 10. This determined the number of clusters to be selected in each stratum at the first stage of the sample selection.

2.2.6 Selection of the Households for the Interview
Every head of a household was interviewed. Where not present, the next most senior member of the household was interviewed as long as they belonged to the target age group (18 years and above). From each selected cluster, 10 households were selected systematically with a random start.

2.2.7 Sample Selection Procedure
Once the number of households was allocated to each province in the urban and rural areas, the number of clusters was calculated based on an average sample taken of 10 completed interviews.

In each urban or rural area in a given condition, clusters were selected systematically with equal probability.

2.2.8 Weighting the Sample
The sample based on NASSEP IV was not self-weighting and it was therefore necessary to weight the data to enable estimation of population parameters. Weighting was done using the selection probabilities from the master sample. The necessary adjustment for population change and non-response was done. Selection probabilities were based on the measure of size (MOS) divided by the selection interval of the EAs within the district.

2.2.9 Estimation of Sampling Errors
Estimates from the sample are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors are usually controlled through the sample design, while the latter are not easy to control. The difficulty in explaining their source poses control challenges. Some of the none controlled errors may arise from failure by the researcher to locate a respondent for interview, mistakes in recording the response from a respondent, mistakes during the data entry process and other causes, which are unrelated to the design.

The ultimate cluster method of variance estimation was used to estimate the standard errors of the indicators. This is considered applicable because the variability of weights within the strata is not significant. Since the estimates from the sample were either totals or ratios, we provided estimators for both cases of the standard errors.

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2.3 Data Collection

2.3.1 Research Instruments

The 2005, research instruments were reviewed to ensure their alignment with the objectives of the 2006 Corruption Perception Survey. Accordingly, the baseline survey tools were retained to allow for trend analysis.

Some questions were developed to guide Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with men, women, youth and other interest groups. Interviews with identified key informants were undertaken to clarify and provide basic issues of intent, which would have otherwise not been readily available. Some key informants in each province were selected for interviews.

2.3.2 Training of Research Assistants and Supervisors

Qualified and experienced research assistants were engaged to assist in data collection and entry. The survey was supervised by the Commission staff.

The two groups were trained to prepare them to administer the survey instruments. This included: practical assignments to allow them understand their responsibilities and being guided on the objectives of the survey; training on interview techniques, questionnaire administration and methodology.

2.3.3 Pretest and Modification of Questionnaire

The pre-test of the questionnaire was done in order to fine-tune it and to estimate the amount of time it would take to administer it to the respondents. The pre-test also allowed for appropriate budgeting and to ascertain the effectiveness of the training provided the supervisors and data collectors. It was done immediately after training and was undertaken in both rural and urban clusters.

2.3.4 Fieldwork

Five teams conducted data collection from November 13 to December 14, 2006, for 34 days. Each team had a supervisor, 4-6 research assistants and a driver. Both the supervisor and driver were full-time Commission staff. The supervisor provided coordination on the ground where the questionnaires were being administered, and addressed immediate field problems including logistics and operations.

2.4 Data Processing

The data entry screen was prepared immediately after data collection. This was made possible by using a code sheet. The data entry screen was pre-tested using dummy data from the code sheet. Research Assistants were then trained in-house on data coding and entry. All the questionnaires were accurately coded and checked using the code sheet. Coded questionnaires were double-checked to ensure quality control. Correctly coded questionnaires were entered into the computer using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) software, then verified and consistency test done for quality control. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Sequences Annotated by Structure (SAS) and STATA were then used to analyse entered data.

3.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

This section provides information on the demographic characteristics of the people interviewed. The age, level of education, occupation, religion, income status, employment status, residence and gender of all the respondents are discussed. Such information is crucial for the development of anti-corruption strategies and targeting of various corruption prevention programmes. The respondents' socio-economic background may also influence their knowledge and opinions on corruption issues. The detailed socio-demographic characteristics of the study population are provided in appendix 1.

3.2 Provincial Survey Sample

A total of 5,039 households spread across all the provinces were interviewed, which represented 98.8 percent success as compared to the targeted sample size. The complete provincial survey sample is presented in figure 1 below. Rift Valley Province had the largest sample of 23.9 percent followed by Eastern (15%) and Central (14.5%). North Eastern Province had the smallest sample of 1.2 percent.
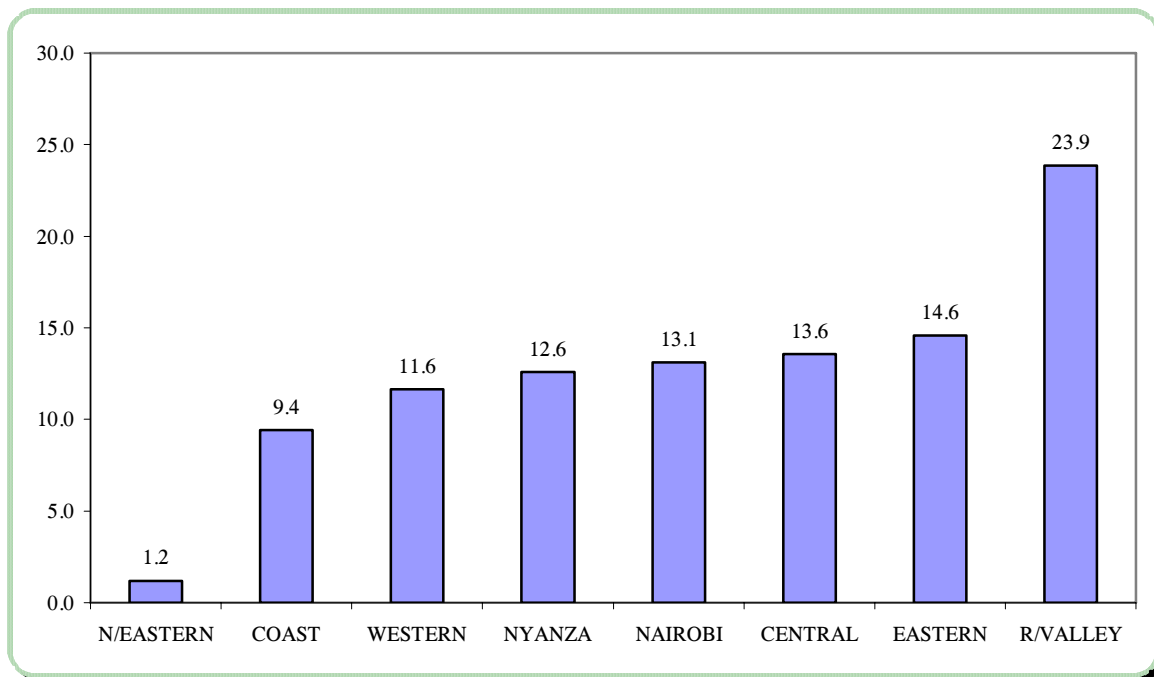
Figure 1: Sample distribution by province

3.3 Gender, Age and Marital Status

In every household, the head was the main respondent. However, where the head was not available, the spouse or any other adult aged over 18 years was interviewed. Majority of the respondents interviewed were male. The overall results indicated a distribution of 52.1 and 47.9 percent for male and female respectively, while the distribution across province had little variation with majority being male respondents.

In the survey instrument, the age of the respondent was captured in 10 aggregated categories with 18 years and below being the lowest and 60 years and above as the highest age category. Over 83 percent of the respondents were aged between 19 and 54 years. Persons aged below 35 years formed the largest proportion of those interviewed and comprised 62.6 percent while those aged above 60 years comprised 9.0 percent.

During the survey, information on the respondents' marital status was also sought. Over 78 percent of the respondents were married while 16.9 percent were not. The widowed constituted 4 percent while the divorced and separated comprised 1.1 percent of the sample.

3.4 Rural/Urban Distribution

The survey, which covered most of the major towns in the country, used the 1999 Kenya's Population Census classification of rural and urban areas as a basis for establishing corruption perception in the country. Accordingly, 28.7 percent of the sample population was urban while 71.3 percent was rural, which was in line with the national population distribution[1].

3.5 Household Status

One of the key social characteristics of the household that was assessed in this survey was the nature of the relationship between the respondent and the household head. Over 51 percent of the respondents reported that they were the household heads, 35.9 percent were spouses, and 10.8 percent were children of the household aged over 18 years, while 1.9 percent fell on the wider category of kinship (other relatives).

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[1] According to the 1999 National Population Census, 35 % of the Kenya population lives in urban areas.

3.6 Level of Education

The survey collected data on the respondents' level of education by scoring the highest level on a five-category scale covering: (i) primary; (ii) secondary; (iii) tertiary; and (iv) university education. Majority of the respondents had formal education - about 91.6 percent had been to primary school. Forty four percent had completed primary education while 34.3 percent had completed secondary education. Only 9 percent of the respondents had attained college/tertiary level of education and those with no formal education were 9.4 percent.

3.7 Religion

The distribution of the sample population by religion was another key social factor that was considered in the survey. It was established that a large proportion of the respondents (91.5%) were Christians[2] while the Muslims comprised 7.1 percent and others, including Hindus, African Traditional Religions, Atheists and Buddhists, comprised a negligible proportion of 1.4 percent.

3.8 First Language

The respondents were asked to provide information on their native language (mother tongue) and other languages spoken. The native language coincided with the ethnic distribution of Kenyans[3]. Over 23 percent speak Kikuyu, 15.8 percent speak Luhya, 12.5 percent speak Luo, 11.4 percent speak Kamba, 10.2 percent speak Kalenjin, and 5.2 percent speak Ekegusii. Those who speak Miji Kenda comprised 7.0 percent. When asked about other languages they speak apart from their native language, it emerged that 63.1 percent speak Kiswahili and those who speak European languages such as English, French, Spanish and others were 33.9 percent.

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[2] No attempt was made to split the Christians into their respective denominations since it is not relevant to the survey.

[3] Because our sample is supposed to represent the Kenyan population, it is interesting to compare the pattern of the background variables with what we know of other official data, for example the 1999 Population and Housing Census. However, it should be noted that only regions; rural/urban, provinces and districts were controlled in the sampling. The other variables were not controlled for and their patterns tell us something about the extent to which our sample population resembles the Kenya population as a whole.

3.9 Employment

To establish the main occupation of household heads in this survey, respondents were assessed on the basis of a predetermined occupation category. The main ones included: (i) business; (ii) farming; (iii) professionals; (iv) domestic workers; and (v) pastoralists. From the survey results, it was established that the majority of respondents were farmers, business people, and professionals. In particular, it was reported that 30.7 percent were farmers followed by business people (17.3%), professionals (11.2%), labourers (7.8%), technical workers (7.3%), and students (5.1%). Housewives constituted 14.9 percent. The least occupation reported was pastoralism, since a few districts in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) were covered by the survey.

Considering the employment status of all the respondents, 39.2 percent reported that they were self-employed, 14.1 percent were in informal employment, 12.2 percent were in formal employment while 26.8 percent were unemployed. On average, the respondents had a working experience of 12.9 years.

The survey reported the private industry as the dominant sector with 41.3 percent of the respondents indicating that they are employed in the private sector while 8.2 percent were employed in the public sector. A dismal 0.4 percent was employed by NGOs.

3.10 Wealth Status

3.10.1 Household Incomes

Household income is generally used to assess household socio-economic status[4]. Information on household income was captured under seven categories, with the lowest being below Kshs 1,000 while the highest was above Kshs 75,001. It was established that about 48.4 percent of the respondents have a monthly household income of Kshs 5,000 or less, while 2.2 percent have more than Kshs 50,000. Overall, 39 percent of the respondents earn between Kshs 1,001 – 5,000 a month, 28.2 percent earn between Kshs 5,001 – 10,000, 16.6 percent earn between Kshs 10,001 – 25,000 a month while 9.4 percent earn less than

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[4] In household surveys, reliable income data is usually very difficult to obtain due to the sensitivity of the information. Most respondents underestimate their incomes for fear of leakage to the income tax authorities. For this reason, it is important that the household incomes data obtained in this survey be interpreted with extreme care.

Kshs 1,000 monthly. About 8 percent of the respondents did not state their monthly income.

3.10.2 Asset Ownership

When asked about ownership of various assets, it emerged that 89 percent own radios, 55.3 percent rear livestock, 49.9 percent have mobile phones, 40 percent own televisions and 36.9 percent own bicycles. Other assets such as commercial vehicles, cars, ploughs, fridges and animal carts were owned by less than 10 percent of Kenyans. Land ownership in Kenya is either public utility or lease owned. It was reported that the average land owned is 12.05 acres with the minimum being landless and a maximum of 7,000 acres.

3.10.3 Housing Characteristics

The survey shows that 47.7 percent of the respondents live in semi-permanent houses, 36.3 percent live in permanent houses, 9.0 percent live in traditional houses while 7.4 percent live in temporary dwellings. The main material used on the walls of most residential units was mud or dung as reported by 36 percent of the respondents, followed by stone walls (25.6%), brick (18.6%), wooden (13.9%) and iron sheets (4.6%).

The main roofing material used was iron sheet (82.9%). Other roofing materials reported are; grass/thatch (11.1%), tiles (3.7%), concrete (1.5%) and asbestos (0.6%).

3.10.4 Main Source of Water

Most respondents draw water for domestic use from natural sources. This included rivers and streams (27.1%), boreholes (14.2%), wells (8.5%), springs (2.1%), ponds, lakes and dams (2.4%). Those using piped water comprised 41.7 percent, including both public tap (17%) and piped in the compound (24.7 %).

4.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

In this section, the report documents the respondents' opinions on general issues, major challenges facing the country, and their confidence in the Government to address these challenges and how it has dealt with certain socio-economic challenges facing the country. The section also analyses information on the status of corruption in the country, assesses awareness, provides examples of corrupt activities and assesses confidence in various institutions fighting corruption, and action taken on delayed service delivery by public officers. Corruption is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which has multiple causes and effects, and hence exists in many forms. This presents some challenges in the way it is perceived and tackled.

The section further provides an assessment of the effects of corruption on service delivery. While apologists for corruption may argue that the vice can help grease the wheels of slow money and an over-regulated economy, evidence suggests that the high cost of producing public goods and services promotes unproductive investment and lowers the quality of public services. Corruption increases the cost of producing and delivering public goods and services. This therefore requires concerted efforts to minimise opportunities for corruption, which can be achieved through systemic reforms, effective law enforcement and adequate and effective preventive measures.

The section also analyses the sources of information about corruption and their effectiveness. Such information is important for designing appropriate anti-corruption awareness strategies, including anti-corruption campaigns and public education. The section ends by assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives, including the Rapid Results Initiatives (RRI). Respondents' views on desired actions against the corrupt and their suggestions on how to fight corruption are also presented.

4.2 Major Problems Affecting the Country

The impact of corruption on the poor and on poverty reduction processes can be measured by the extent to which it renders governments unable and unwilling to maximise welfare. Corruption affects the poor by increasing the cost of public services, lowering the

quality of life and restricting access to essential services, such as water, health and education. It also diverts public resources away from social services by limiting economic growth and poverty reduction activities.

The baseline survey, 2005, indicated that poverty (63.3%), unemployment (45.9%) and corruption (45.3%) were perceived to be the most serious challenges facing the country. Although in declining proportions, the 2006 survey points in this direction. This survey reveals that poverty remains a great challenge to the country today, as cited by 44.9 percent of respondents. Unemployment was cited by 33.2 percent of the respondents to be a major problem followed by corruption (27.5%), unfavourable economic conditions (27.3%), poor infrastructure (17.7%), insecurity (14.7%), lack of safe or clean drinking water (14.2%) and inadequate health care (10.8%). The other challenges cited include poor leadership (8.7%), education (6.8%), diseases (6.8%), land problems (5.2%), lack of markets and agricultural inputs (3.9%), unfavourable weather conditions (3.5%) and HIV and Aids (2.3%). Figure 2 below indicates key challenges facing the country as cited by the respondents.
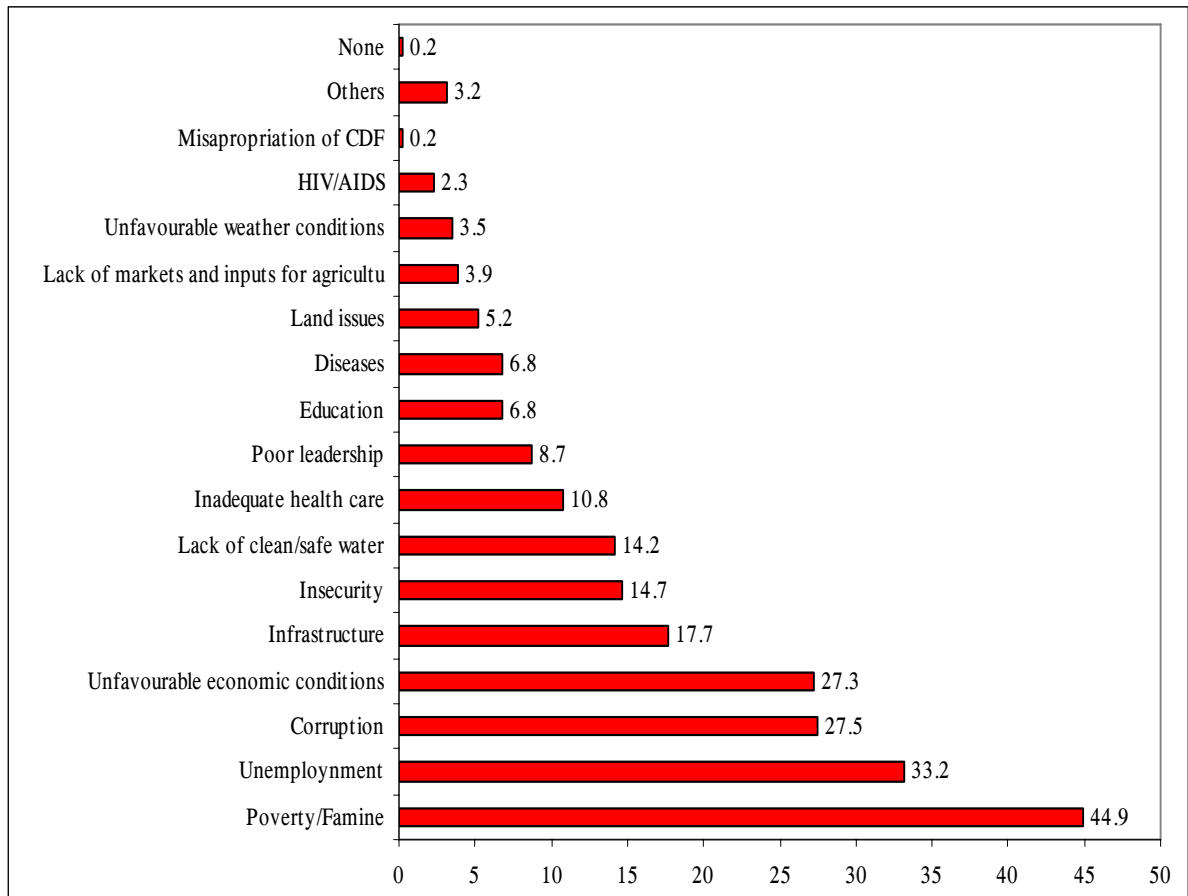
Figure 2: Major challenges facing the country

4.3 Government Action on Key Challenges

In assessing the government's performance in tackling the challenges, respondents reported that it has performed comparatively well in education (51.2%) and HIV and Aids management (42.1%), while about 49 percent of the respondents expressed confidence in the way it has handled environmental matters. Equally handled well by the Government are health care issues (48.8%), livestock (45.5%), security and poverty (45.2%), as reported by the respondents. However, Kenyans perceive the Government to have performed very badly in generating employment opportunities (68.3%), fighting corruption (46.4%) and construction and maintenance of roads (44.7%). Only 8.8 percent of respondents perceive the Government to be handling corruption very well, while 40.6 percent indicated that it is handling corruption well, as further presented in table 3 below.

Analysis of Government action on corruption by the urban-rural divide revealed that it is perceived to be handling the problem well (42%) in rural areas as compared to 37.2 percent in the urban areas. The detailed survey responses on Government actions on the socio-economic challenges are represented in table 3 below.

Table 3: Action on key challenges									
	National			**Rural**			**Urban**		
	Very well	**Average**	**Very badly**	**Very well**	**Average**	**Very badly**	**Very well**	**Average**	**Very badly**
Poverty	11.9	44.8	41.6	13.4	45.9	38.8	8.4	42.2	48.5
Security/crime	17.9	45.2	35.5	19.9	45.5	33.0	13.1	44.6	41.5
Health care	27.9	48.8	21.9	29.0	46.9	22.7	25.1	53.4	20.2
Corruption	8.8	40.6	46.4	9.7	42.0	43.6	6.6	37.2	53.4
Education	51.2	39.4	8.5	54.7	37.5	6.8	42.5	44.0	12.8
Unemployment	4.5	25.1	68.3	5.2	25.2	67.0	2.9	25.0	71.4
Land Allocation	8.9	38.1	43.5	10.2	38.3	43.4	5.7	37.6	43.5
Poor Roads	14.2	39.8	44.7	14.0	36.9	47.8	14.8	46.7	37.0
Water Scarcity	15.3	41.2	41.6	14.3	39.2	44.5	17.6	46.2	34.3
Agriculture	14.8	42.3	34.8	13.9	42.1	38.5	16.9	42.9	25.8
Environmental Degradation	13.2	49.0	26.8	14.0	49.3	26.3	11.3	48.2	28.1
Livestock Marketing	13.2	45.5	27.3	14.3	46.2	29.4	10.5	43.8	22.0
Business Environment	11.9	43.9	33.4	12.2	43.9	32.3	11.1	43.8	36.1
HIV and Aids	42.1	42.6	10.3	40.8	42.4	11.1	45.3	43.2	8.1

4.3.1 Quality of Life
During the survey, respondents were asked to comment on any changes noted in their quality of life over the last one year. About 42.5 percent of Kenyans believe their lives

better today compared to one year ago, while 34 percent consider their lives to be worse. Those who believe there is no change are 23.5 percent.

Kenyans are, however, optimistic about their future. Over 53 percent of the respondents believe their families' quality of life will be better in one year's time. However, 24.2 percent believe their lives will be worse off. Twenty percent believe their living status will remain the same. This is presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Improvement in the Quality of Life		
	Quality of life today as compared to one year ago	**Expected quality of life in one year**
Better	42.5	53.5
Same	23.5	20.0
Worse	34.0	24.2
Don't Know	-	2.3

4.4 Corruption in Kenya

4.4.1 Awareness about Corruption

The level of awareness on corruption among Kenyans has been rising steadily from 85 percent in 2000 to 87 percent in 2003 and to 99 percent in 2005. This represents a significant rise pointing to the success of awareness campaigns. However, in 2006, awareness levels seem to have declined marginally over those recorded in 2005. They were estimated at 96 percent. Overall, an overwhelming majority of Kenyans are aware of corruption. The high awareness levels enhance Kenyans' involvement in the fight against corruption.

4.4.2 Understanding of Corruption

The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act 2003, provides various forms and acts of corruption. When the respondents aware of corruption were asked to mention examples of corrupt practices, 79.9 percent mentioned giving and taking of bribes, followed by 11.6 percent who mentioned abuse of public office. Other examples of corrupt activities mentioned include; tribalism/nepotism (7.7%), fraud and grabbing (7.3%), favouritism (6.8%), misuse of public property (5.2%), extortion (4.4%), illegal acquisition of property (4 %) and tax evasion (0.6%).

4.4.3 Level of Corruption

Given the level of corruption as perceived by Kenyans, it remains a major problem both in rural and urban areas. In this survey, 87 percent of Kenyans agreed that corruption is a major problem in the country today while only 0.2 percent did not consider it a problem.

4.4.3.1 Attitudes and Beliefs about Corruption

To understand public attitudes and beliefs on corruption, respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with certain implications and impacts of corruption. Responses on various attitudes and beliefs on dimensions of corruption are presented in the table 4 below. Nearly 50 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that corruption not only reduces confidence in the Government but also that it hurts the national economy. However, over 73 percent did not agree with the statement that "receiving Kshs 20,000 as a bribe is better than receiving Kshs.20." Respondents were sharply divided on the issue that "people who report corruption are likely to suffer." Whereas 58.6 percent agreed with it, 37.1 percent disagreed.

Table 4: Responses on attitudes and beliefs about corruption					
Implications and Impact of Corruption	**Strongly agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**Don't Know**
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	9.3	16.4	40.4	30.7	3.2
Corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught	5.9	12.0	39.8	39.3	3.0
There is nothing wrong with a local leader acquiring wealth through corruption	4.1	7.8	37.1	48.2	2.7
Corruption is a fact of life, its the normal way of doing things	7.6	15.8	39.6	33.8	3.2
Corruption gives better services	7.6	12.7	40.7	36.1	2.9
Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials	28.3	26.9	21.7	18.4	4.7
Paying official fees and following procedures is too costly	13.9	26.9	35.6	19.1	4.5
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	25.7	32.9	24.4	12.7	4.2
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done about it	14.0	24.0	36.2	22.3	3.5
Receiving Kshs20,000 as bribe is better than receiving Kshs20	10.6	12.6	33.8	40.6	2.4
Reduces people's confidence in government	48.8	42.1	3.7	2.3	3.1
Corruption hurts the national economy	52.1	40.2	2.8	2.1	2.8
It is good for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange of a vote	6.3	7.9	36.1	47.4	2.4

4.4.3.2 Petty and Grand Corruption

Petty or routine corruption may be understood as the everyday corruption, which takes place when government officials interact with the public during provision of basic services. It usually involves small amounts of money, including bribery (grease money or speed payments or facilitation fee). The public officer abuses his or her position by accepting financial benefits for routine transactions or approvals. Grand corruption involves senior officials and significant sums of money.

Available indices of corruption are general and do not distinguish between high-level corruption and low-level corruption.[5] They also do not distinguish between well-organised corruption and chaotic corruption.[6] There is still little knowledge on what forms of corruption are more deleterious than others and which should be tackled first. Country-specific studies and anecdotal evidence suggest that high-level and low-level corruption tend to coexist and reinforce each other. The distinction between well-organised corruption and chaotic corruption may be more relevant, since a fairly convincing theoretical case can be made that the latter has worse effects than the former[7].

When asked to comment on how petty and grand corruption affects the society in general, 85.4 percent of the respondents indicated that petty corruption is very harmful, while 93 percent concurred that grand corruption is very harmful. This compares well with the findings of the baseline survey, which had 81 and 95 percent of respondents respectively.

4.4.3.3 Corruption Prone Areas

Various corruption surveys have identified different breeding grounds of corruption in private and public sector organisations. Information on corruption-prone areas is crucial for governments and anti-corruption agencies. It allows a close watch on these areas, which if left unchecked may cause irreparable damage and consequences to the economy and people's welfare. According to the respondents, corruption activities occur at police stations (34.3%), government offices (14%), the Provincial Administration (13.1%) and health care institutions (12.4%). This is shown in figure 3 below. It is important to note that these findings are not significantly different from the observations made in the National Corruption Perception Survey, 2005.

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[5] Examples of high level corruption include kickbacks paid to a defence minister in exchange for his country's purchase of expensive jet fighter aircraft while petty corruption include petty bribes paid to a junior civil servant for expediting the issuance of a driver's license

[6] Well organised corruption is practiced when the required amount and appropriate recipient of a bribe are well known, and payment guarantees that the desired favour will be obtained.

[7] Paolo Mauro; 1996, 'The effect of Corruption on Growth, Investment, and Government expenditure' (IMF Working Paper, 96/98)
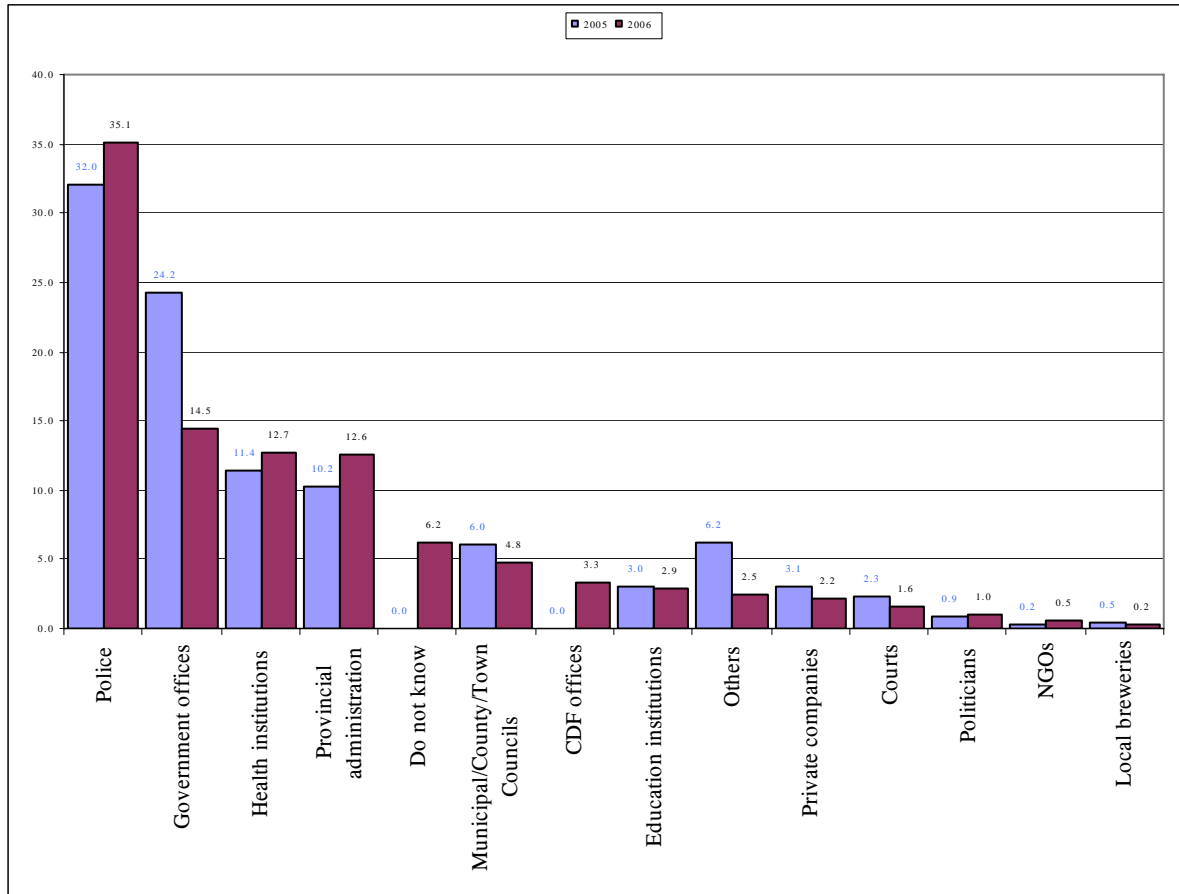
Figure 3: Corruption prone areas

4.4.4 Comparative Analysis of Corruption Levels

The survey established that corruption remains a major problem in the country in the same way as poverty, unemployment and insecurity. Among the respondents interviewed, 80.5 percent indicated that it is a major problem while 12.6 percent and 3.7 percent of them identified corruption as a moderate and minor problem. Comparisons of responses by province, gender, residence, education and age showed no significant differences as presented in table 5 below. The survey showed that corruption level is still very high in the country as reported by 48 percent of the respondents, against 40 percent who felt that it is moderately high. About 7 percent think corruption is low.

Table 5: Comparison between Corruption and Other major problems in Kenya							
		A major problem	Moderate problem	A minor problem	Not a problem	Do not know	Total
Province of residence	Nairobi	89.3	9.6	0.9		0.1	100
	Central	81.4	14.7	2.8	0.2	0.9	100
	Coast	81.0	9.1	1.3	0.6	8.0	100
	Eastern	79.6	16.4	2.7	0.2	1.1	100
	N/Eastern	51.2	19.7	14.4	2.5	12.2	100
	Nyanza	81.6	11.8	3.5	0.6	2.6	100
	R/Valley	73.7	12.7	8.0	0.4	5.2	100
	Western	85.5	11.2	1.4	0.3	1.6	100
Residence	Rural	78.5	13.8	3.9	0.4	3.4	100
	Urban	85.2	9.6	3.2	0.2	1.9	100
Education level	None	63.6	16.8	5.7	2.0	12.0	100
	Primary	78.5	13.5	4.4	0.2	3.4	100
	Secondary	84.8	10.9	3.3	0.2	0.8	100
	Tertiary	87.3	11.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	100
	University	89.3	10.2	0.5			100
Gender	Male	85.1	10.7	2.7	0.2	1.4	100
	Female	75.4	14.6	4.8	0.5	4.7	100
Age of respondent	Below 18	97.8	2.2				100
	19-24	80.9	9.5	6.0	0.4	3.3	100
	25-29	83.3	11.4	3.5	0.1	1.8	100
	30-34	82.2	12.3	3.4	0.2	1.9	100
	35-39	77.6	15.8	4.0	0.7	1.8	100
	40-44	81.5	13.5	1.6	0.4	3.0	100
	45-49	77.1	17.0	1.7	0.3	4.0	100
	50-54	79.5	15.1	2.9	0.3	2.2	100
	55-59	80.3	11.7	3.9		4.1	100
	Above 60	77.3	12.3	4.3	0.8	5.4	100

4.4.5 Assessment of Corruption in Public Institutions

Poor governance and corruption greatly affect public service delivery, directly through higher prices and indirectly through lower quality of services available. Understanding the extent of corruption in public institutions is crucial in accessing its effect on the quality of services rendered by the Government to the public.

Compared to 2005, corruption has decreased in public institutions as revealed by the findings of this survey. Over 50 percent of the respondents covered in the survey indicated that corruption levels in public institutions have decreased while 16 percent felt that they have not changed. In fact, 27.3 percent believe it has increased in these institutions. When further asked to give reasons why they perceived corruption to have changed or not, 68.6 percent of the respondents cited individual experience, 65.3 percent, information from the

media while 42.1 percent base it on face to face meetings with relatives and friends. Other reasons cited were information from KACC (6.8%), information from politicians (6.7%), information from worship place (3.2%) and other reasons (1.4%).

4.4.6 Corruption in Government Ministries

The 2005 Baseline Survey showed that most Kenyans experienced some form corruption in the Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security in the Office of the President (58%) followed by the Ministries of Health (41.3%) and Local Government (41.2%) respectively. A similar observation was also made in this 2006 Survey. Most of the respondents interviewed intimated having experienced some of form of corruption in the Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security (70.3%) followed by the Ministries of Health (27.5%), Local Government (20.8%) and Lands (17.3%) in that order. A complete rating of the Ministries in terms of respondents' perceptions on the level of corruption is presented in figure 4 below.
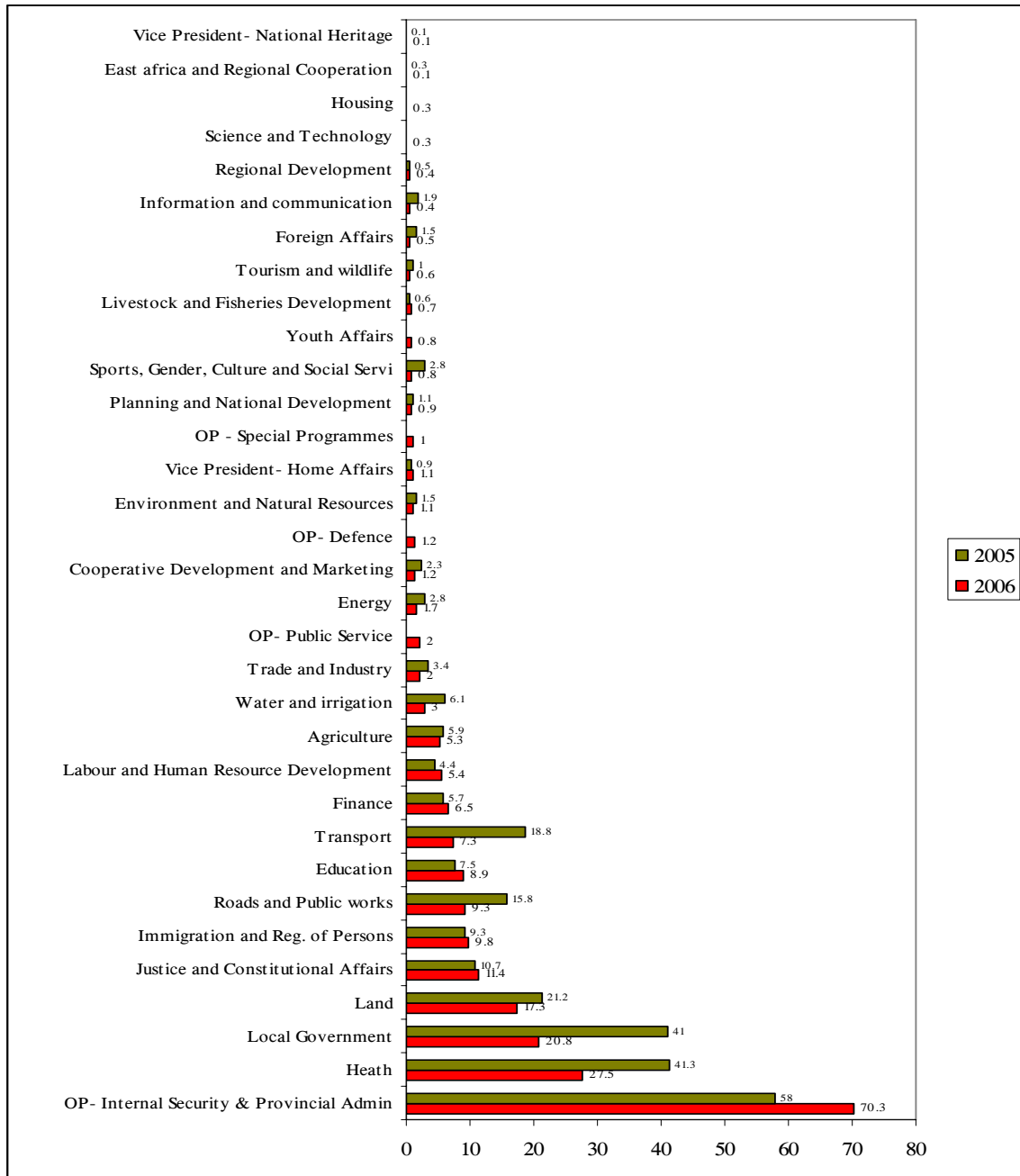
Figure 4: Corruption in Government Ministries

4.4.7 Corruption in Government Parastatals and Departments

The police department in the Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security has been identified as significantly affected by corrupt practices as reflected in the 2003, 2004 and 2005 surveys reports, a situation that was also witnessed in this 2006 survey. In this survey, the respondents interviewed indicated having experienced some form of corruption among the traffic police (43%), administration police (30.3%) and the Provincial Administration (27.9%).

In the Ministry of Health, the government hospitals (26.5%) were mentioned as the most corrupt. Local authorities (18.8%) that fall under the Ministry of Local Government and Registration of Births and Deaths (14.2%) in the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Births and Deaths were cited as most corrupt. This information is further presented in the figure below.
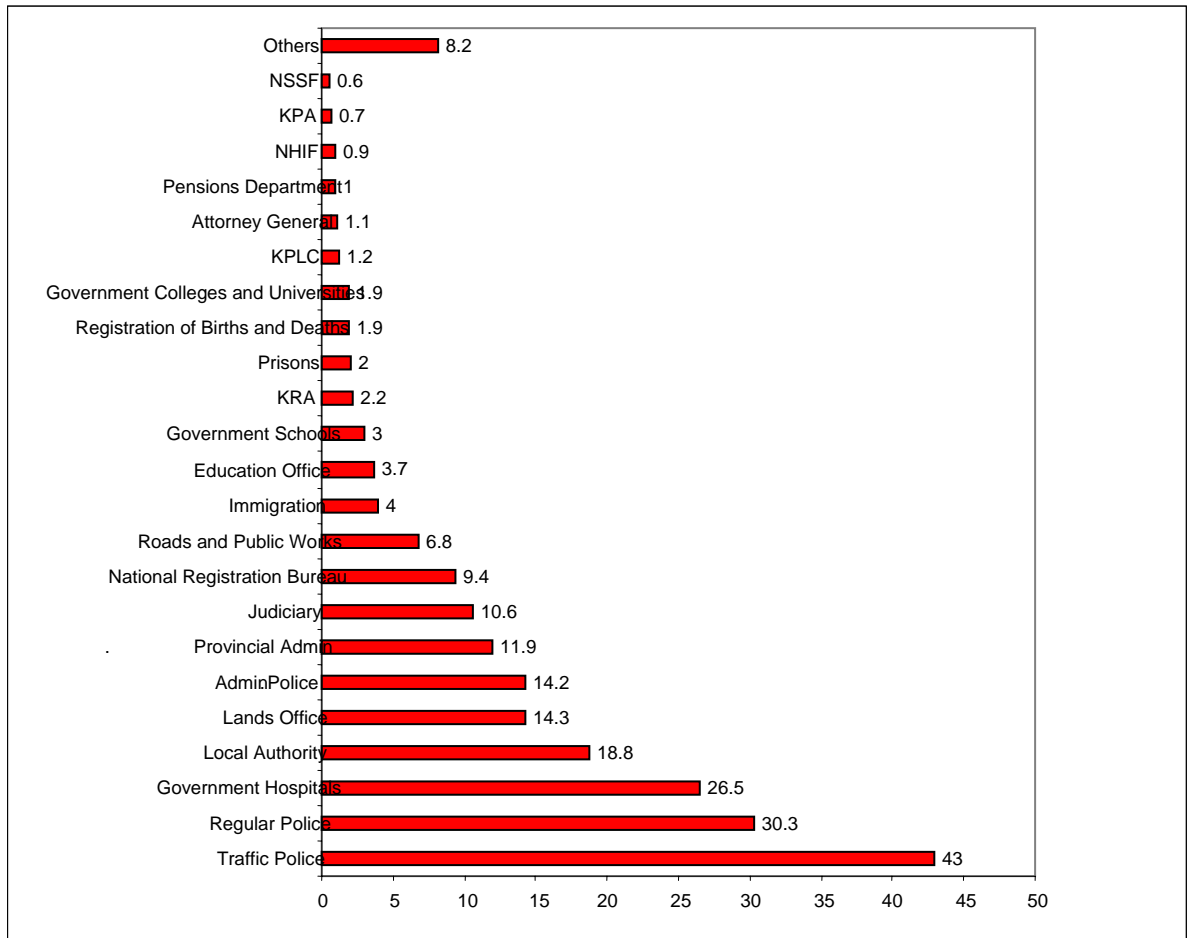
Figure 5: Corruption in Government Departments and Parastatals

4.4.8 Corruption among Professional Groups

As revealed by the survey, the respondents indicated that one is most likely to encounter corruption among lawyers (40.4%), surveyors (27.4%), accountants (26.3%) and doctors and nurses (21.5%). On the other hand, respondents indicated that journalists (20.6%), bankers (19.3%) and university lecturers (15.1%) in that order are likely not to be involved in corruption. It is also important to note that over 40 percent of the respondents could not generally rate the level of involvement of these professionals in corrupt acts. These are presented in the table 6 below.

Table 6: Corruption among Professionals					
	Nobody is involved	**Few are involved**	**Most are involved**	**All are involved**	**Don't Know**
Lawyers	5.2	23.7	40.4	10.2	20.6
Surveyors	6.8	28.4	27.4	6.7	30.8
Accountants	6.9	28.0	26.3	6.2	32.6
Economists	8.1	26.8	9.3	3.1	52.8
Engineers	9.3	28.9	17.7	4.1	40.0
Architects	9.9	27.0	13.1	3.3	46.8
Doctors and nurses	13.6	49.7	21.5	3.0	12.2
University lecturers	15.1	29.6	7.6	1.7	45.9
Bankers	19.3	28.5	8.5	1.5	42.3
Journalists	20.6	33.2	9.2	1.9	35.2

4.4.9 Corruption among Leaders

The survey further revealed that corrupt acts are likely to be encountered among Civic leaders (38.6%), Members of Parliament (38.1%) and Judges and Magistrates (37.9%) in that order. On the other hand, Business leaders (40.8%), and leaders of NGOs (32.8%) are not likely to engage in corruption. These findings are presented in table 7 below.

Table 7: Corruption among leaders					
	Nobody is involved	**Few are involved**	**Most are involved**	**All are involved**	**Don't Know**
Members of Parliament	4.5	32.2	38.1	10.0	15.2
Ministers/Assistant Ministers	4.8	32.7	35.3	9.0	18.2
Civic leaders	5.3	32.1	38.6	10.7	13.4
Judges/Magistrates	6.2	28.6	37.9	7.5	19.9
Leaders of NGOs	11.6	32.8	11.7	2.3	41.7
Business leaders	12.8	40.8	28.5	5.8	12.1
Leaders of Religious Organizations	28.5	40.3	9.0	2.1	20.1

4.4.10 Causes of Corruption in Kenya

The causes of corruption are varied across socio-economic profiles, regions and countries. These variations may be associated with historical and cultural aspects, levels of economic development, political institutions, and government policies. Establishing the causes of corruption is necessary for formulating appropriate anti-corruption strategies. The war on corruption can only be won if the right intervention measures are targeted at the right causes.

There is a tendency to view developing countries as more corrupt. This view must be treated with caution, since it may well be driven by the observers' perceptions. However, if one assumes that this reflects a genuine correlation, it may be useful to explore its sources.

Available evidence suggests that corruption lowers economic growth, thereby breeding poverty over time. Poverty might also be a cause of corruption, perhaps because poor countries cannot devote sufficient resources to setting up and enforcing effective legal frameworks, or because people in need are more likely to abandon their moral principles. This has generated interest among researchers to examine the link between civil servants' wages and the extent of corruption. It has been suggested that reasonable wages are a necessary condition for avoiding corruption, though not a sufficient one.

Figure 6 below depicts and compares the various causes of corruption as cited by respondents in the Baseline Survey 2005. Most of the causes of corruption that have been identified in this survey compare well with the causes that were identified in the National Corruption Perception Survey of 2006. The respondents mentioned greed (69%), poverty (52.1%), unemployment (33.8%) and poor remuneration (33.5%) as the main causes of corruption in Kenya.
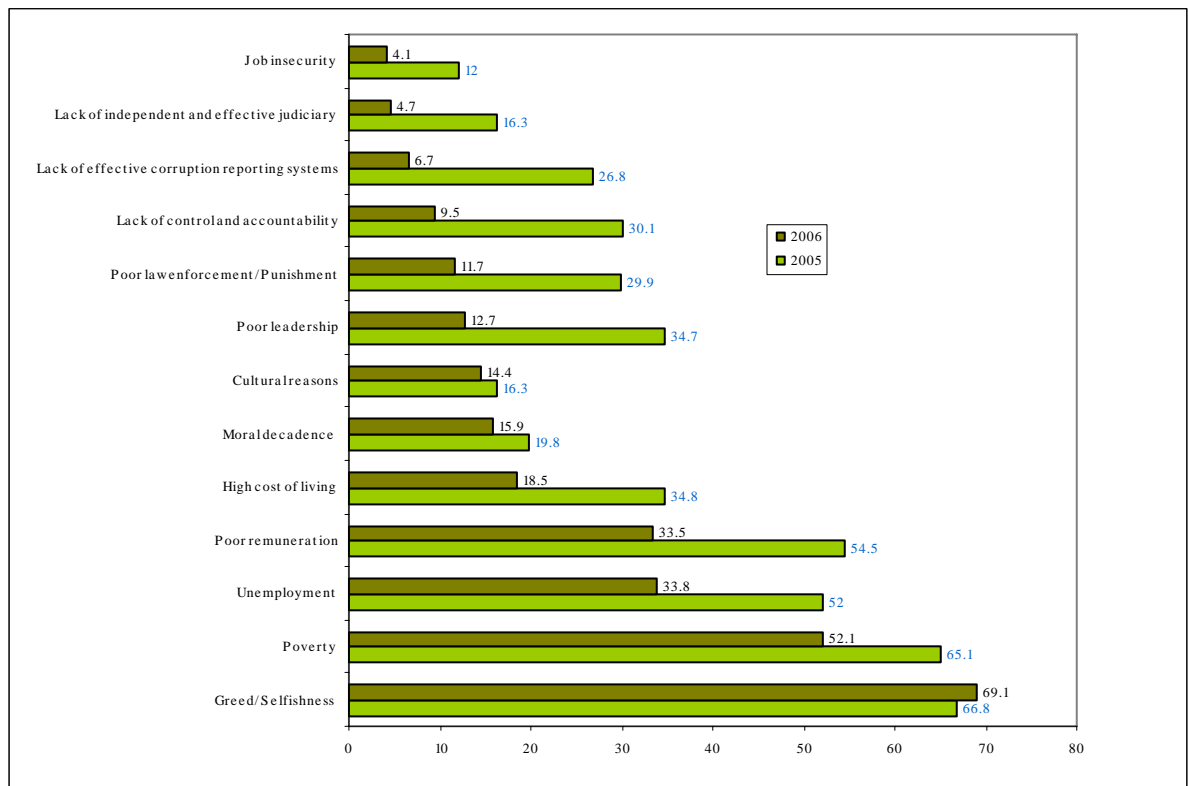
Figure 6: Causes of Corruption

4.4.11 Confronting Corrupt Situations

When confronted by a situation that entails or demands engaging in corruption, 40.4 percent of the respondents said they would consider the benefits accruing out of the

situation before making a decision, while 30.6 percent would consider their integrity or social standing. Only 12.9 percent would consider their faith or religion while 9 percent would consider the form of punishment meted on the corrupt before engaging in the vice as presented in figure 7 below. Further comparison by religion revealed no significant differences as the pattern would remain the same as above.
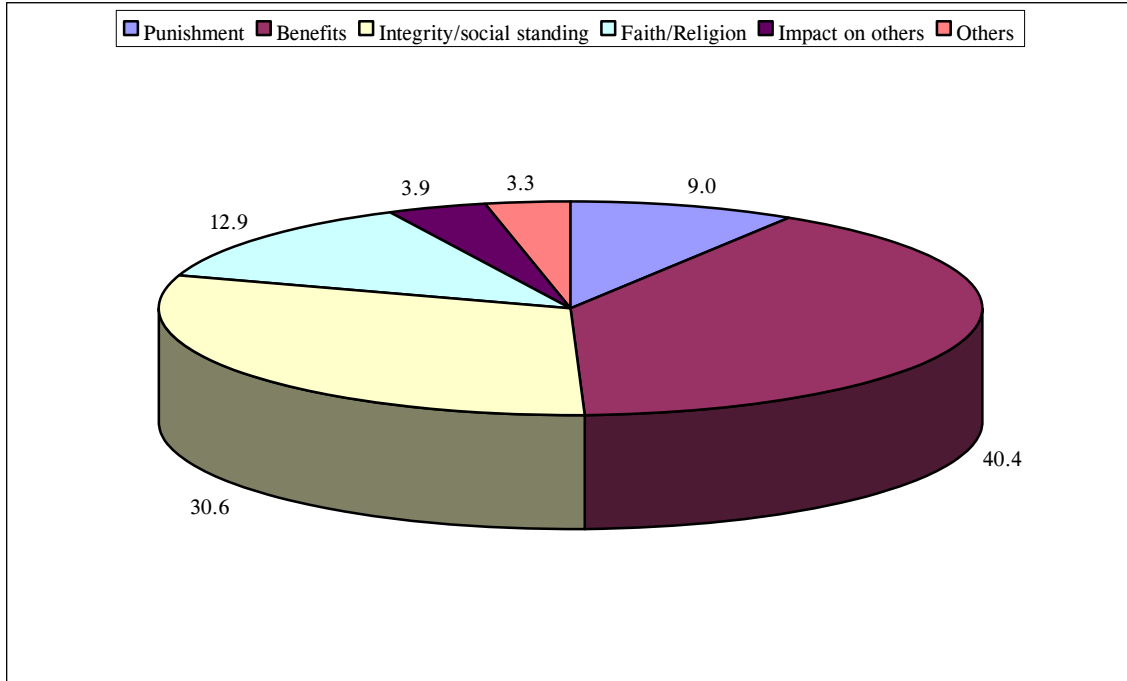
Figure 7: Factors influencing individuals to engage in corruption

4.4.12 Pressure to Engage in Corruption

When asked about the pressure they get in their daily lives to engage in corruption, 34.4 percent indicated they do not get any pressure, while 25 percent indicated that they get a lot of pressure. This is followed by 22.2 percent who said they get a fair amount of pressure and 18.4 percent who said they get little pressure.

Further comparison by residence, gender and employment status revealed no significant differences. However, over 40 percent of respondents in rural areas, females, unemployed and students indicated that they get no pressure at all to engage in corruption. Table 8 below provides a summary on the pressure to engage in corruption.

Table 8: Pressure to engage in Corruption		A lot of pressure	A fair amount of pressure	A little pressure	No pressure at all
Residence	Rural	24.4	21.0	17.8	36.7
	Urban	26.3	25.2	19.8	28.6
Gender	Male	29.1	23.8	18.6	28.5
	Female	20.5	20.5	18.2	40.8
Employment status	Formal Employment	30.9	22.2	19.1	27.9
	Student	24.5	24.2	10.0	41.3
	Informal employment	20.3	23.2	20.9	35.6
	Unemployed	22.4	16.7	20.4	40.5
	Self-employed	26.7	26.2	17.2	29.9
	Retired	28.4	19.1	18.6	33.9
	Others	27.2	17.8	18.1	36.8

4.4.13 Public Confidence in the Fight against Corruption

The fight against corruption is an enormous task that can only be won with the sustained support of the public. However, this can only be possible if the public has confidence in the various institutions charged with the responsibility of providing services. The survey shows that 37 percent of the respondents expressed moderate confidence in the KACC in fighting corruption as compared to 13.7 percent who had low confidence in the Commission. A good number of respondents expressed a high confidence level on private broadcasting services (33%) and religious leaders (31.1%) regarding the fight against corruption. Local authorities and civic leaders lead among those institutions the public has low confidence in with regard to the fight against corruption as presented in table 9 below.

Table 9: Public Confidence in Various Stakeholders in the Fight against Corruption	High confidence	Moderate confidence	Low confidence	No confidence	Don't Know
Private Broadcasting services	32.7	39.2	10.9	8.5	8.7
Religious leaders	31.1	37.7	13.8	11.1	6.3
Kenya Broadcasting services - TV/Radio	27.0	39.4	15.7	9.9	8.0
Executive	26.7	32.7	18.5	15.8	6.3
Ruling coalition	21.1	34.5	20.3	17.3	6.8
Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission	19.2	37.4	13.7	12.1	17.6
Electoral Commission of Kenya	19.1	33.6	15.4	12.9	19.0
Parliament	14.2	30.6	26.1	22.5	6.7
Provincial Administration	12.6	30.0	27.4	23.5	6.6
Office of the Attorney General	11.8	27.2	19.1	20.0	21.9
Courts of Law	11.4	31.9	20.8	22.5	13.3
Opposition Parties	9.7	25.8	26.6	28.0	9.9
Civic Leaders	7.8	25.4	30.0	29.8	7.1
Police	7.2	19.6	29.6	38.4	5.2
Local Authorities	7.1	24.3	31.5	28.5	8.6

4.4.14 Individual's Responsibility in the Fight against Corruption

Over 46.2 percent of the respondents think reporting corruption is their individual responsibility. In addition, 40 percent think they should avoid being corrupt, 10 percent think they cannot do anything about it, 5.4 percent think they should educate and sensitise others, 2.4 percent think they should pray while 2.2 percent think they should vote out corrupt officers.

When further asked whose responsibility it is to fight corruption, 64.8 percent indicated that it is everybody's responsibility, followed by 48.3 percent who indicated that it is the government's responsibility. Another 27.1 percent suggested that it is the Presidents responsibility. Others mentioned are: Parliament (12%), Ministers (11.8%), KACC (11.1%), Police (10.1%), Religious Bodies (7.9%), Chiefs/Assistants Chiefs (7.5%), PC/DC/DO (6.9%), National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee (3.5%) and Department of Governance and Ethics (2.2%).

4.4.15 Corruption Reporting

Slightly over 50 percent of the respondents knew where to report corrupt activities as compared to 47.1 percent who did not. Of those who knew where to report, 48.8 percent said they would report to the police, 37.9 percent would report to Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, 24.4 percent would report to the Chief or Assistant Chief, 14.6 percent would report to the District Commissioner or District Officer while 2.4 percent would report to the Village Elder. The reason behind where to report corruption is mainly accessibility of the reporting office. In this regard, the provincial administration is present at the grassroots to facilitate such reporting.

A majority of the respondents (62.8%) stated that they would report corruption if they witnessed it. Of these, 29.6, 21.9, 13.5 and 5.4 percent would report it to the Police, KACC, Chief/Assistant Chief, and District Commissioner/District Officer respectively. A sizable number (37.2%) stated that they would not report corruption if they witnessed it. Though willing to report corruption, 23.9 percent do not know where to go. Further analysis by various socio-demographic characteristics is presented in appendix 3.

Key reasons cited by respondents for not reporting corruption included not knowing where to report (51.7%), fear of victimisation (17.5%), feeling that no action would be taken (13.9%), feeling that it is not their responsibility (7.1%), long distance to reporting centres (3.6%) and everybody is corrupt, no need to report (3.5%).

When asked what should be done to facilitate reporting of corruption, 58.9 percent want the public sensitised on where to report corruption, 34.2 percent want community based reporting centres set up, 30.2 percent want confidentiality on the part of those reporting maintained, 30.2 percent want setting up of special reporting areas, 29 percent want Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission decentralised, 12.2 percent want hotline phone services while 11.2 percent want suggestion boxes introduced and decentralized.

4.5 Corruption and Public Service Delivery

4.5.1 The Size and Magnitude of Bribery
A study by Kaufmann et al (2005) analysing the cost of obtaining public services found out that for certain basic services, people with low income pay a larger share of their income than those with higher incomes. Thus, bribery may penalise the poor more than the rich by first acting as a regressive tax and then as a cost mechanism for accessing basic services. Failure to control corruption can cost to the country and its people profoundly. High levels of corruption discourage investment, contribute to the deterioration of the business environment and are an obstacle to economic growth. Corruption also distorts access to essential public services, especially by the poor. For example, in 1982, the cost of corruption to the Philippines was equal to about 10 percent of the Gross National Product. Recent estimates put the cost of corruption at about 20 percent of the national budget.

This survey found that, of those who had visited public offices in the last one year, 23.1 percent offered a bribe or a "gift" to be served compared to 79.9 percent who did not give a bribe. It further emerged that, among those who had given a bribe, 61.6 percent gave it once, 19.2 percent twice, 11 percent thrice, 2.6 percent had given it four times while 5.3 percent have given it more than five times.

The size of a bribe varies from person to person depending on province of residence and socio-economic characteristics, as provided in table 9 below. The average bribe is highest in Nairobi at Kshs 3,595 and smallest in North Eastern at Kshs 942. Other provinces are: Central Kshs 3,532, Eastern Kshs 2,630, Nyanza Kshs 2,479, Western Kshs 1,559 and Rift Valley Kshs 1,239. The average bribe in urban areas is Kshs 2,513 while in rural areas it is Kshs 2,231.

In this survey, the total average bribe has decreased from Kshs. 3257 in 2005 to Kshs 3,079 in 2006. Figure 8 below illustrates the general decline in the size of bribe across income brackets.

		2006	2005

Household Monthly Income	Below 1000	1001-5000	5001-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	Over 75000
2006	1241.9	1981.1	2635.8	2910.6	3990.0	5696.0	9560.0
2005	1549.0	1673.0	2731.0	3693.0	4015.0	5955.0	8745.0
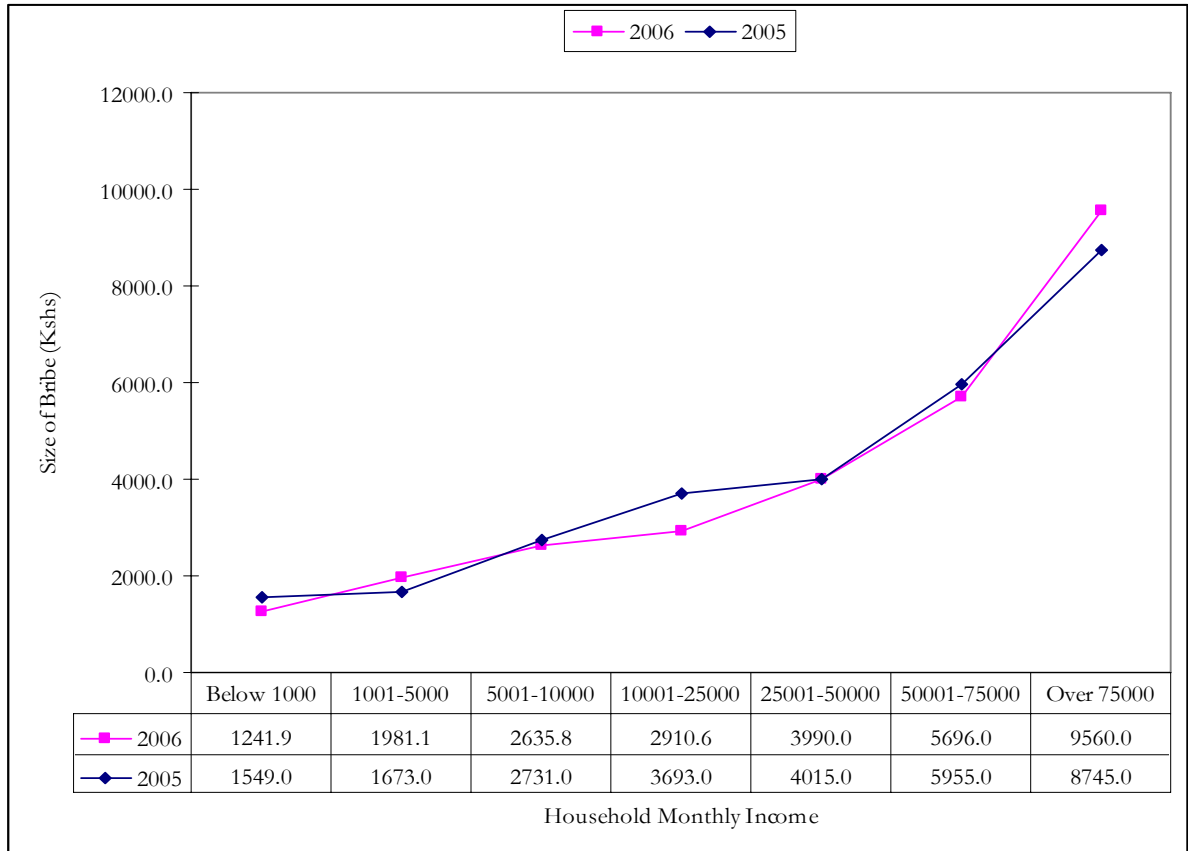
Figure 8: Size of a bribe by household income

The size of a bribe increases with the level of education. Those with university education give an average of Kshs 6,629 while those with no formal education give a bribe of Kshs 1,004. Professionals working in the public sector give higher bribes than those in the private and NGO sectors. These averages are significant at 95 percent level of confidence. Table 10 below compares the size of a bribe by various socio-economic characteristics.

Table 10: Size of a bribe by socio-economic characteristics			
Residence	Average Bribe	Education	Average Bribe
Rural	2823.09	None	1175.49
Urban	5099.99	Primary education	2246.04
Gender		Secondary education	2828.55
Male	3259.62	Tertiary college	5389.26
Female	4019.92	University	18172.15
Age		Employment Sector	
Below 18	180.00	Public sector	6899.80
19-24	1290.08	Private sector	4353.60
25-29	2580.38	NGO	1727.01
30-34	7382.01	Household Income	
35-39	3446.65	Below Kshs1,000	3075.75
40-44	3190.13	Kshs1,001-5,000	2948.01
45-49	8024.47	Kshs5,001- 10,000	2417.49
50-54	2960.43	Kshs10,001 - 25,000	2642.05
55-59	1502.69	Kshs25,001 - 50,000	4689.64
Above 60	3198.34	Kshs50,001 - 75,000	1943.38
		Kshs75,001	70976.60

4.5.2 Reasons for Giving a Bribe

The survey also sought to determine the reasons that compel people to give bribes for services. When those who bribed were asked to explain why they did so, 58.8 percent indicated that it was demanded by the service provider, 25.3 percent cited too much delay, 11.5 percent said that it is the norm to give a bribe to obtain a service while 2.6 percent indicated having voluntarily given a token as an appreciation for service rendered. Figure 9 below presents the reasons for giving a bribe.
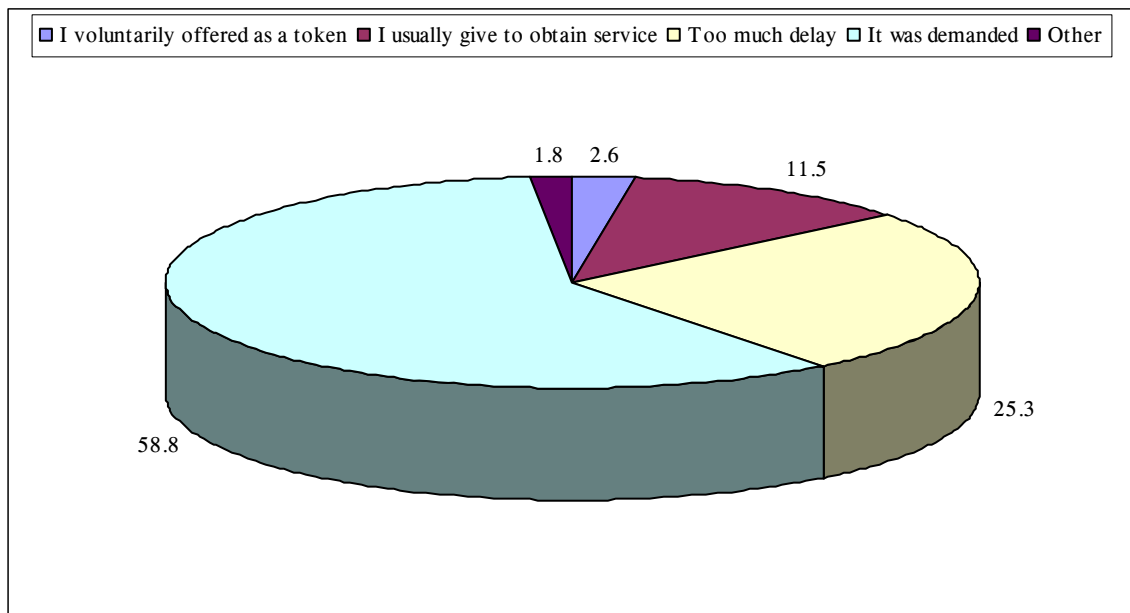
Figure 9: Reasons for bribing

4.5.3 Bribery Initiators

Past surveys show that in most cases, a service provider initiates or asks for a bribe. When asked about who usually initiates a bribe, 75.1 percent of the respondents indicated that the service provider asks for it, about 17.7 percent indicated that the service seeker offers a payment on his or her own accord, 3.6 percent indicated that it is known before hand how to pay and how much to pay (in other words, both parties are aware of what is to be done before a service is provided). However, 3.6 percent indicated that they do not know who initiates a bribe.

4.5.4 Public Officers Engaging in Private Business

A sizable number of the respondents (35.6%) think that Public Officers should be allowed to engage in other income generating activities, such as doing private business compared to 62.2 percent who think they should not be allowed. Comparisons by occupation and employment status are presented in table 11 below. Majority of respondents in urban centres, professionals and those in formal employment want Public Officers to be allowed to engage in private business.

Table 11: Engagement in Private Businesses by Public Officers		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Residence	Rural	33.7	64.0	2.3	100
	Urban	40.1	57.9	2.0	100
Education level	None	33.4	58.3	8.3	100
	Primary education	33.3	64.1	2.6	100
	Secondary education	35.6	63.6	0.8	100
	Tertiary college	42.4	57.5	0.1	100
	University	52.9	46.9	0.2	100
Main occupation of the respondent	Farmer	27.4	70.6	2.0	100
	Domestic worker	39.9	59.8	0.3	100
	Labourer	36.4	61.1	2.6	100
	Professional	49.4	50.5	0.2	100
	Technical worker	36.1	62.5	1.4	100
	Student	39.3	60.3	0.4	100
	Businessman/Woman	35.6	62.1	2.3	100
	Pastoralist	48.9	43.9	7.2	100
	Housewife	38.8	56.2	5.0	100
	Others	35.6	63.7	0.7	100
Employment status	Formal Employment	49.4	50.4	0.2	100
	Student	39.9	59.8	0.3	100
	Informal employment	35.3	62.7	2.0	100
	Unemployed	34.2	63.1	2.7	100
	Self-employed	32.6	65.1	2.3	100
	Retired	17.1	82.2	0.7	100
	Others	28.2	64.6	7.2	100

4.5.5 Assessment of Public Service Delivery

The survey findings indicated that about 55 percent of the respondents or members of their families surveyed had sought services from public offices in the past one year. On average, they had visited public offices for four times, with a minimum of one visitation and a maximum visitation of 52 times a year.

When asked if they were satisfied with the services rendered, about 43 percent indicated that they were not, 31 percent were moderately satisfied while 25.9 percent were very satisfied. Further analysis by Province, residence, gender, level of education and employment sectors is presented in appendix 2. Accordingly, two-thirds of respondents in North Eastern province were not satisfied with services rendered at the public offices they visited. The high level of dissatisfaction with services rendered could be attributable to inefficient and reluctant public officers in service provision, delays and bureaucracy associated with public offices, lack of adequate staff and equipment, and low staff morale among others.

4.5.6 Action on Delayed Government Service

When asked about what actions they would take in case of delayed government services, 27.5 percent of the respondents said they would do nothing and give up while 24.8 percent said they would not worry but wait until the service is rendered. Only 19.9 percent of the respondents indicated that they would write a letter to the relevant offices while 13 percent stated that they would offer a bribe or 'gift' to the official. A paltry 3.8 percent said they would report the matter to KACC for action and 4 percent said they would use influential people to help. This represents a worrying picture on how Kenyans respond to delayed services delivery by the Government.

The rural-urban divide indicates that slightly more respondents would report incidences of delayed services to KACC in urban centres compared to rural areas. This is presented in table 12 below.

Table 12: Action on delay to obtain government service									
	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	N/Eastern	Nyanza	R/Valley	Western	Rural	Urban
Won't worry, will wait until it comes	27.3	22.2	34.7	24.4	17.9	27.7	20.4	23.9	23.5	28.0
Offer a bribe or a gift to the official	11.3	8.7	15.3	12.9	6.3	23.5	8.3	17.1	13.3	12.2
Use influential people to help	5.7	3.9	3.6	4.4	0.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.0
Write a letter to the relevant office	21.4	27.4	17.2	23.8	21.2	16.2	21.6	6.7	19.7	20.1
Report to KACC	5.4	3.3	3.9	4.7	1.6	4.7	3.8	0.4	3.4	4.7
Do nothing and give up	22.7	26.5	19.7	25.1	44.1	19.6	32.1	40.9	28.5	25.0
Do not Know	3.4	3.3	4.0	1.9	8.9	1.9	7.5	4.7	4.7	3.1

4.5.7 Effects of Corruption on Access to Services

Over 40 percent of respondents indicated that corruption has affected them very much compared to 28.6 percent who have never been affected at all. Over 23 percent have been affected moderately. When asked how corruption had affected them, 18.8 percent said that essential services are pegged on bribery, 14.9 percent cited poor service, 12.5 percent are poorly remunerated, and 11.6 percent associate corruption with the high cost of living. Those who said they are forced by circumstances to engage in corruption against their beliefs are 6.4 percent.

4.5.8 Most Improved Ministry and Institutions/Departments

Figure 10 below summarises the respondents' assessment of service delivery by ministries. Only 59 percent responded to the question on assessing ministerial performance. The respondents indicated that the Ministries of Education (39.8%) and Health as the most improved Ministries in the last one year. On the other hand, the Ministries of Defense, Housing, National Heritage and Regional Development Authorities are perceived to have realised no improvement. This, however, could be attributed to the fact that these ministries have been in operation for only a few years and the respondents may have had minimal or non-interaction with them.
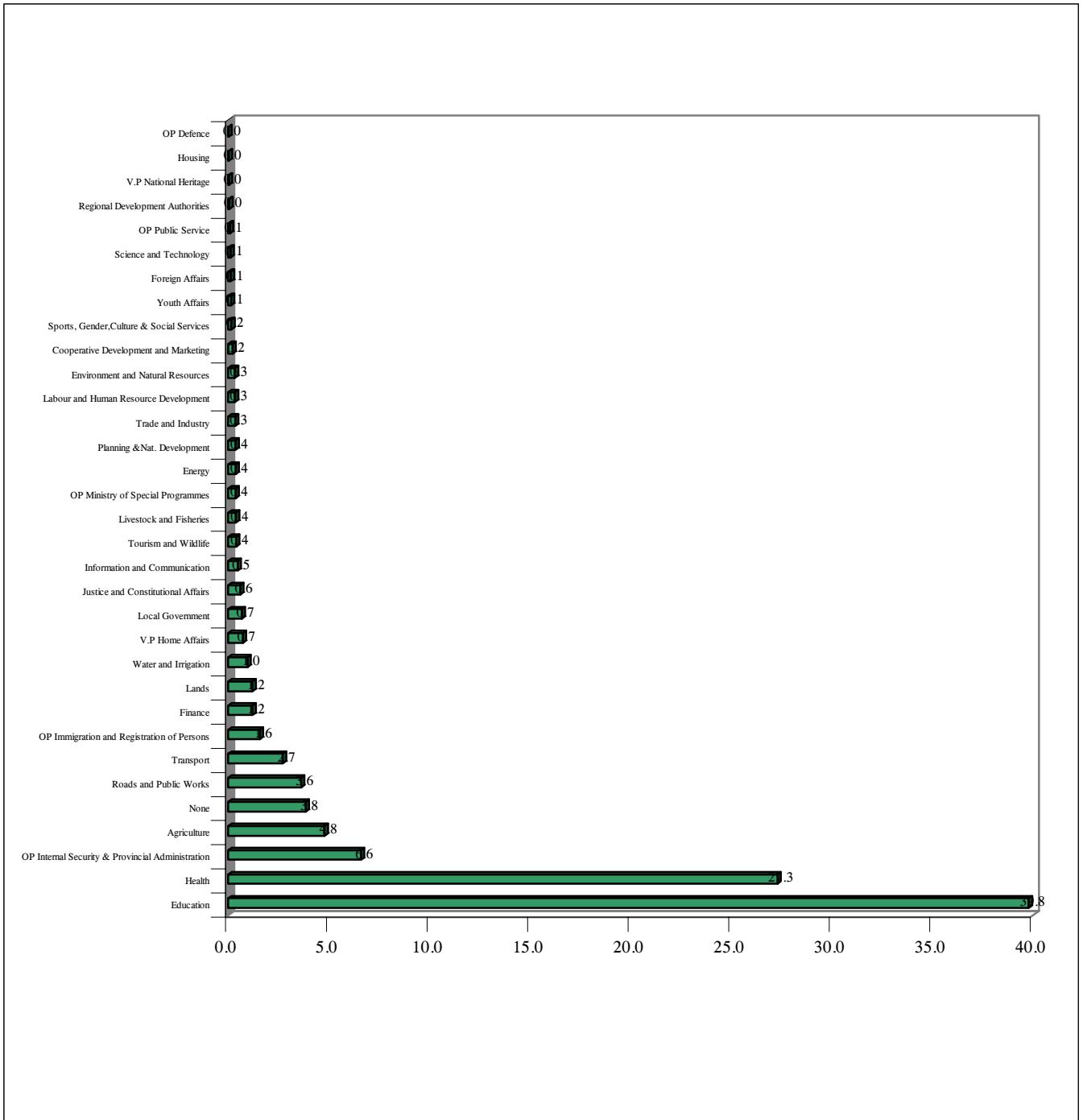
Figure 10: Most improved Ministry over the last one year

4.5.9 Most Improved Areas within the Ministries

When asked which areas within the Ministries had improved most in service delivery, majority of respondents (51%) could only mention the particular service areas that were in line with the particular ministries as presented in figure 7 above. The Ministry of Education was highly rated in the way it manages free primary education and running of Government

schools, which some linked to performance in national examinations. The Ministry of Health was highly credited with service delivery in Government hospitals and management of HIV and Aids. The Ministry of Transport was rated highly, following the improvement in the management of public road transport. The Ministry of Roads and Public Works scored highly in road construction, maintenance and repair as presented in figure 11 below.
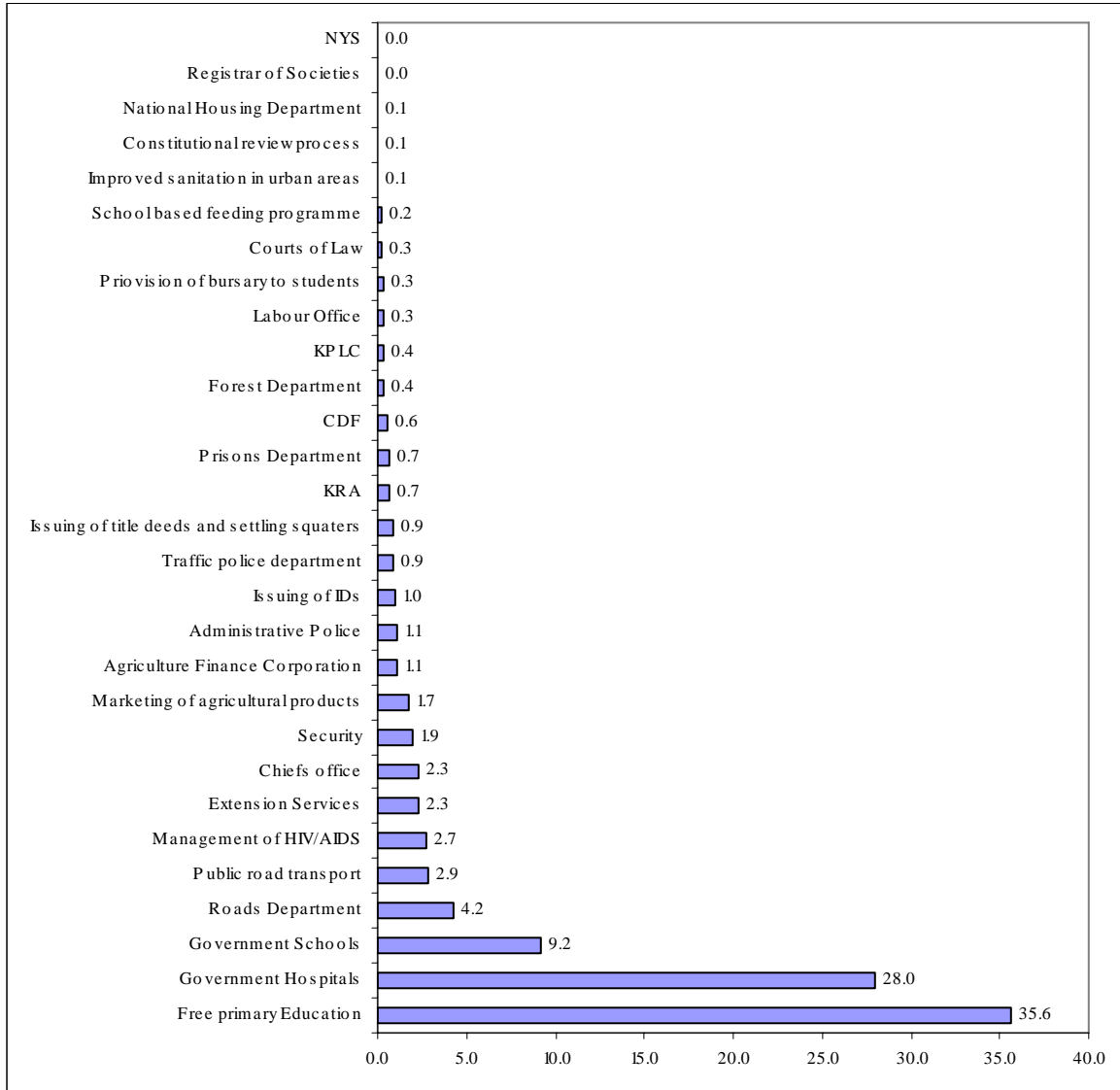
Figure 11: Service Areas within Ministries that improved in the last year

4.5.10 Most Improved Public Institutions in Service Delivery

Figure 12 below summarises institutions that are perceived to have improved or deteriorated in service delivery over the last year. Government schools and hospitals were identified as the most improved institutions as cited by 69 percent and 59 percent of the respondents. Traffic Police (45.9%) and Regular Police (38.5%) were perceived to have deteriorated in service delivery. The Pensions Department, Kenya Ports Authority, NSSF,

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NHIF, NGOs and Immigration Department could not be rated, since most of the respondents had not interacted with them over the last one year.
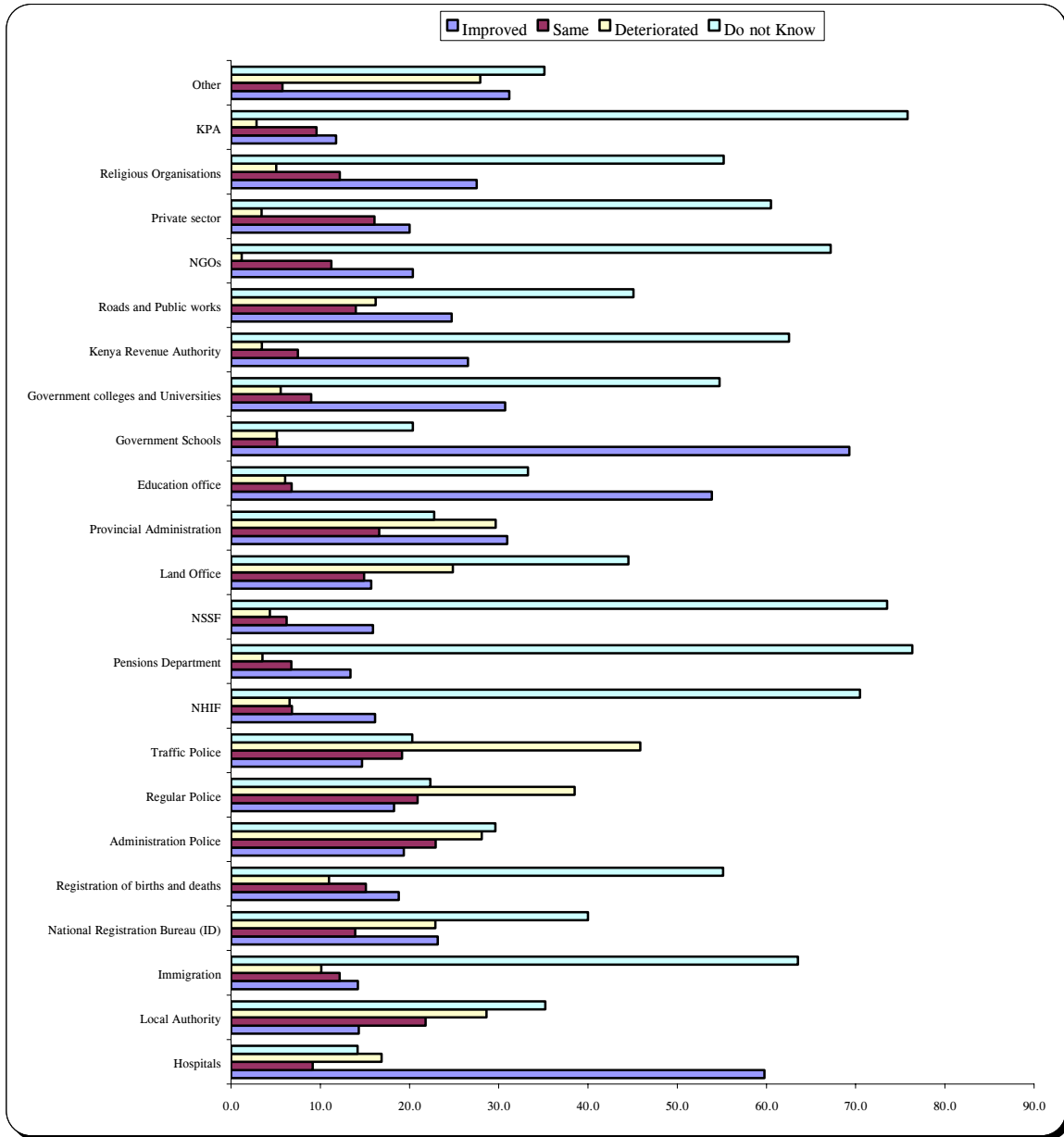
Figure 12: Most improved public institutions in the last one year

4.6 Rapid Results Initiative

4.6.1 Awareness of RRI

RRI is an initiative within the public sector designed to improve work processes and service delivery, within a specified timeframe. It is an aspect of public service reform that has high impact on service delivery and very low financial implications on the

implementing institution. In the context of fighting corruption, the RRI targets institutions perceived to be very corrupt and characterised by poor service delivery.

While the RRI is an effective measure in fighting corruption and improving service delivery, it emerged that awareness about it is still low with only 40.6 % of the respondents indicating their awareness of the initiative. Further analysis along regional and socio-demographic profiles revealed that awareness levels on RRI are lowest in Coast Province (20.8%), North Eastern Province (34.8%) and Rift Valley Province (38%). By gender, slightly more males (45%) than females (35.9%) are aware about the programme. Respondents with tertiary (55.1%) and university education are more aware than those with secondary (44.7%) and primary (36.7%) levels. People in the public sector are more aware about RRI than those in private sector and NGO, as further presented in appendix 4

Though they may not be aware about RRI, 93 percent know that it is their right to get quality and ethical services from public institutions. The survey further established that visitations to public offices were minimal. The survey showed that less than 20 percent visited such offices over the last one year. The worst affected were the offices of the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs (16.5%), Police (10.2%), Registration of Persons (9%), district officer (5.8%), District Commissioner (3.2%), Immigration (2.4%) and Provincial Commissioner (0.7%).

4.6.2 Effectiveness of RRI on Service Delivery

The effectiveness of RRI is measured in terms of improved work environment, service delivery and reduced rent-seeking behaviour. In the recent past, key RRI activities have focused on improving cleanliness in public offices, customer care, designing and implementing service agreements through Service Charters, and guaranteeing satisfactory and timely service delivery. Figure 13 below presents responses from those who had visited the offices listed below in the last two months. It is clear that the offices were ranked very highly on the above attributes.

When further asked if they were given adequate assistance in getting the services sought, 43 percent indicated that they were directed appropriately compared to 57 percent who indicated that they were not, as indicated in table 13 below.
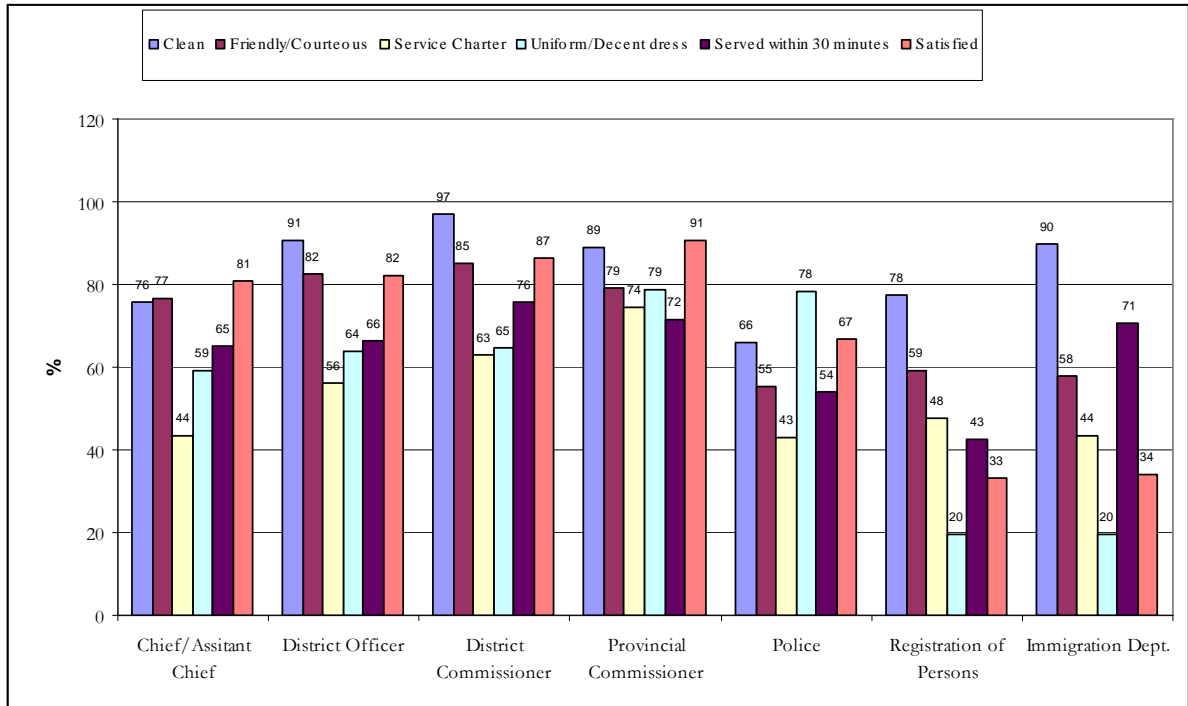
Figure 13: Effectiveness of RRI on service delivery

Table 13: Lack of direction to the Public on where to get services		**Yes**	**No**	**Total**
Province of residence	Nairobi	22.9	77.1	100
	Central	28.7	71.3	100
	Coast	11.0	89.0	100
	Eastern	33.5	66.5	100
	N/Eastern	52.5	47.5	100
	Nyanza	37.0	63.0	100
	R/Valley	26.7	73.3	100
	Western	27.6	72.4	100
Residence	Rural	30.6	69.4	100
	Urban	25.2	74.8	100
Gender	Male	29.6	70.4	100
	Female	27.7	72.3	100
Education level	None	28.0	72.0	100
	Primary education	33.2	66.8	100
	Secondary education	25.6	74.4	100
	Tertiary college	28.0	72.0	100
	University	27.0	73.0	100
Employment sector	Public sector	27.2	72.8	100
	Private sector	29.9	70.1	100
	NGO	28.3	71.7	100
	Other	27.3	72.7	100
	Not Applicable	27.9	72.1	100

On bribery, 29 percent of the respondents indicated that they were asked for money while 71 percent said were not asked for anything. Further analysis by province and residence showed that one is more likely to encounter acts of bribery involving officers of the Office of the President. This is most likely to be found in the Provincial Administrations in North Eastern (52.5%) followed by Nyanza (37%) and Eastern (33.5%). Such acts mostly affect rural residents more than their urban counterparts.

The average bribe paid to Provincial Administration Officers is Kshs 960 with North Eastern having the largest mean of Kshs 1,615 compared Kshs 513 at the Coast as further provided for in table 14 below. When asked to whom they paid the bribe, 42.1 percent mentioned Police, 24.2 percent mentioned Chiefs or Assistant Chiefs, 20.1 % mentioned the Registration of Persons officers, 6.1 percent mentioned the District Officer, 5.0 percent mentioned Immigration Officer while 3.6 percent mentioned the District Commissioner.

Table 14: Size of bribe solicited by province	
Province of residence	**What favour was solicited and how much?**
Nairobi	1069.71
Central	1517.82
Coast	513.33
Eastern	917.88
N/Eastern	1614.66
Nyanza	632.16
R/Valley	942.36
Western	1408.24
Total	968.69

On satisfaction with the time taken to obtain the service, over 70 percent were satisfied with the Chiefs or Assistant Chief, District Officers and the District Commissioner as further presented in figure 14 below.
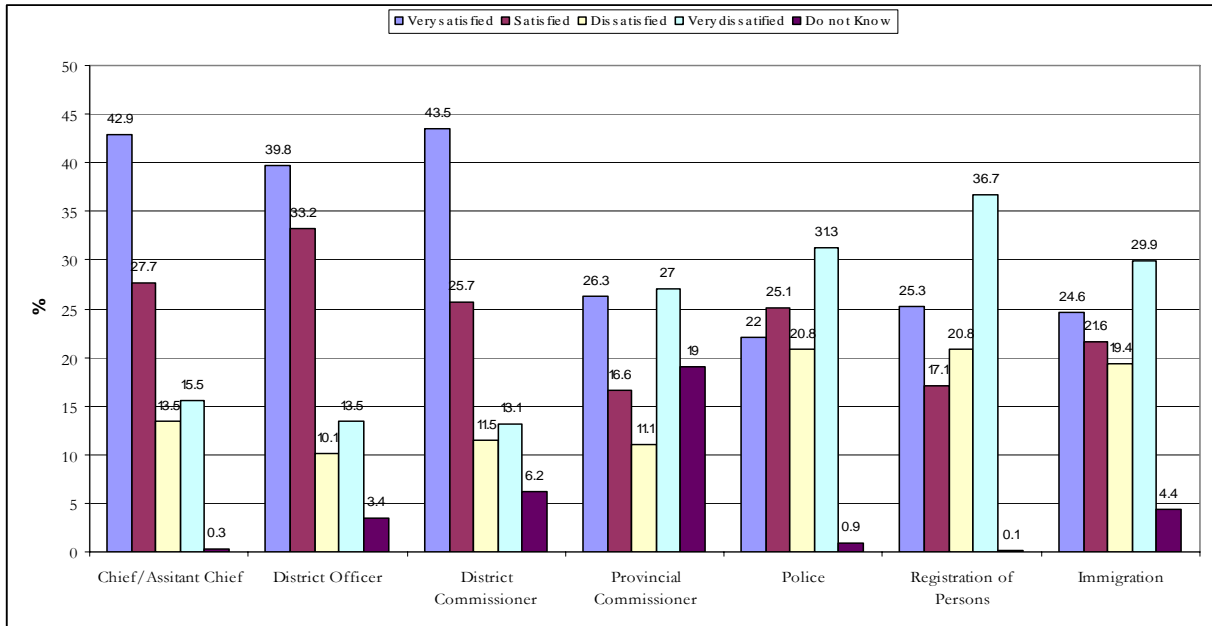
Figure 14: Satisfaction with services rendered

4.6.3 Performance Assessment of Institutions

On general assessment of service delivery, 50 percent of the respondents indicated that services at the Chiefs' offices have improved compared to 9.2 percent who indicated that they have worsened. For the police, 33.8 percent of the respondents indicated there have been improvements in services compared to 16.8 percent who indicated that it has become worse.

The respondents felt that observing professionalism (22.5%), improvement of terms in employment (17.3%), external supervision (15%), dismissal of inefficient officers (13.1%) and employment of more staff (9.4%) would lead to improvements in service delivery in public institutions. Other measures that could enhance public service delivery included: creating awareness among the public on their rights (8.7%), training of public officers (8%), law enforcement (6.3%), regular transfer of staff (5.8%), equipping the institutions (5.2%) and opening of customer care offices.

4.7 Information on Corruption

4.7.1 Media Use

Respondents were asked to indicate the form of media they have used in the last three months in getting corruption-related information. It sufficed that electronic media was mostly used. The radio (91.1%) was the most common with the public followed by

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television (49.4%) and the print media (newspapers) (43.8%) respectively. Other forms of the media and different forums were also used to obtain information on corruption. Key among them were local meetings (12.2%), women groups meetings (9.3%), posters (7.3%), opinion leaders (6.9%), bill boards (5.7 %), schools (4.3%), drama (1.9%), NGOs (1.7%) and road shows (1.2%).

4.7.2 Main Sources of Information

The main source of information on corruption is radio (68.5%) followed by television (13.4%) and newspapers (7.5%) respectively. Comparisons by level of education, province, gender, age of respondent and residence are presented in table 15 below.

Table 15: Main source of information on corruption									
		Newspapers	Radio	TV	Public *barazas*	School	Religious place	Social network	Others
Province of residence	Nairobi	13.6	46.5	35.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.3
	Central	7.3	69.3	16.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.6	0.8
	Coast	6.2	67.4	16.2	0.4		2.6	6.1	1.1
	Eastern	6.4	75.7	5.2	0.1		0.5	11.6	0.7
	N/Eastern	3.0	62.5		4.9		3.3	23.9	2.5
	Nyanza	9.6	73.6	4.5	2.2	0.6	2.4	7.0	0.1
	R/Valley	6.3	69.4	13.0	2.6	0.1	1.4	6.3	0.8
	Western	3.7	77.6	5.0	3.1	0.4	3.8	6.3	0.1
Residence	Rural	6.0	74.6	7.1	1.9	0.2	1.8	7.9	0.5
	Urban	11.2	53.5	28.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	4.4	0.7
Education level	None	1.1	60.7	4.3	4.3	0.2	3.6	22.5	3.3
	Primary	2.2	78.5	7.1	1.7	0.3	2.1	7.8	0.4
	Secondary	8.8	68.4	17.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	3.3	0.0
	Tertiary	21.6	44.3	31.1	0.6	0.3		1.8	0.4
	University	42.8	24.3	29.7				1.7	1.5
Gender	Male	10.6	71.1	12.8	1.2	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.5
	Female	4.0	65.7	13.9	1.8	0.3	2.6	10.9	0.7
Age of respondent	Below 18	7.3	68.6	17.9		6.2			
	19-24	6.6	66.6	19.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	5.0	0.4
	25-29	7.3	68.9	14.2	1.8	0.1	1.8	5.5	0.4
	30-34	7.8	67.5	16.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	6.0	0.2
	35-39	8.6	67.7	12.4	2.0		0.8	7.9	0.3
	40-44	9.8	70.1	10.9	0.7	0.3	1.5	6.1	0.5
	45-49	7.5	68.6	12.9	3.2		1.1	6.8	
	50-54	6.8	73.2	7.0	2.1		2.8	6.7	1.4
	55-59	8.9	69.5	6.6	1.6		3.2	9.5	0.8
	Above 60	5.4	67.6	5.5	2.3		3.2	13.8	2.1

4.7.3 Most Used Print and Electronic Media

4.7.3.1 Newspapers

The survey showed that the most read newspapers are the *Daily Nation* (75%), the *Standard* (16%) and Taifa *Leo* (8.2%).

4.7.3.2 Television

The most watched television stations include Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) (41%), Kenya Television Network (KTN**) (**30**%)**, Nation Television (NTV) (22.2%) and Citizen Television (4.5%). KBC television has a wider coverage than other television stations, which could be a factor to consider when planning TV usage in propagating corruption-related information or public education.

4.7.33 Radio

Over 32 percent of the respondents indicated that they listen to vernacular radio stations followed by to KBC radio (31.2%), Citizen radio (20%), Kiss 100 (4%), Easy FM (3.7%) and other stations such ad Metro and Capital (5.4%). Though not significant, 3.1 percent of the respondents listen to religious stations such as Family FM, radio Waumini among others.

4.7.4 Reliability of Information

Over 91 percent of the respondents have in the last 12 months received information on corruption. Of these, 83.8 percent heard it radio, 33.1 percent on television, 25.6 percent by reading print media, 16.7 percent from friends and relatives, 14.8 percent from the general public, 10.1 percent through personal experience, while 3.1 percent from politicians. A majority of the respondents (55.0%) stated that the information for the mass media is very reliable while a good number (32.5%) stated that the information is moderately reliable. A very small number (3.9%) felt that the information is not reliable while about 8 percent were not able to rate its reliability.

4.7.5 Organisers of Popular Meetings

The survey revealed that the Provincial Administration (53.3%) is the best organiser of the most popular meetings followed by Politicians (23.9%), Village Elders (8.6%) and religious organisations (8.4%) in that order.

4.8 Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Initiatives

4.8.1 Commitment to the Fight on Corruption

Among the respondents covered in the survey, 79.8 percent were optimistic that anti-corruption efforts can succeed in Kenya, while 20.2 percent believe it will never succeed. When asked how long it can take to fight corruption, most respondents thought it would take an average of eight years to succeed. Comparisons based on socio-economic characteristics revealed that people with university education indicated it will take a shorter time than those with no education. Male respondents estimate a shorter time to eradicate corruption than females, as further presented in table 16 below.

Table 16: *Average time taken to eradicate corruption*		
		Time in months
Province	Nairobi	45
	Central	70
	Coast	142
	Eastern	90
	N/Eastern	36
	Nyanza	165
	R/Valley	89
	Western	143
Residence	Rural	106
	Urban	90
Gender	Male	91
	Female	113
Education	None	137
	Primary education	110
	Secondary education	90
	Tertiary college	81
	University	69
Income	Below Kshs1,000	134
	Kshs1,001-5,000	95
	Kshs5,001- 10,000	95
	Kshs10,001 - 25,000	99
	Kshs25,001 - 50,000	89
	Kshs50,001 - 75,000	69
	Kshs75,001	79

When asked about factors that negatively affect the fight against corruption in Kenya, 66.4 percent indicated that corruption is very entrenched in society, 22.4 percent indicated it is a culture in Kenyan society, 15.1 percent cited weaknesses in the legal system as a major impediment, 15.1 percent indicated lack of political will to fight corruption.

4.8.2 Anti-Corruption Institutions and Committees

Table 17 below presents Kenyans' perceptions on the effectiveness of various anti-corruption institutions and committees at national, urban and rural levels. When asked to rate the performance of various institutions charged with fighting corruption, over 60 percent indicated that the Traffic and Regular Police were not effective in this fight. Religious leaders (38.8%) and non governmental organisations (34.8%) were rated very effective. About 42 percent rated KACC moderately effective in fighting corruption, 21 percent as very effective, 17.4 percent as not effective while 13.7 percent indicated that they do not know.

Institutions and committees such as Efficiency Monitoring Unit (58.9%), Public Accounts Committee (51.1%), Public Investments Committee (54.3%), Cabinet Committee on Corruption (54.3%), Anti-corruption courts (44.9%) and National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee (49.4%), could not be rated by most Kenyans. This could be attributed to lack of knowledge about their activities.

Table 17: Effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions and committees				
	Very effective	**Moderately effective**	**Not effective**	**Don't Know**
Courts	17.5	38.3	32.1	12.1
Attorney General	13.9	32.1	33.7	20.2
Administrative Police	8.1	28.2	57.6	6.1
Regular Police	7.2	24.9	62.1	5.9
Traffic Police	6.8	21.1	66.3	5.7
Media	38.8	43.2	10.8	7.2
Leaders of Religious Organisations	34.8	40.6	17.8	6.9
NGO	18.3	36.0	18.4	27.3
Development Partners	14.4	33.4	19.2	33.0
Efficiency Monitoring Unit	8.7	20.4	12.0	58.9
Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission	21.0	41.9	17.4	19.8
Parliament	11.7	36.5	38.2	13.7
National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee	11.1	24.7	14.9	49.4
Anti-Corruption Courts	13.1	24.0	18.1	44.9
Department of Governance and Ethics	8.1	23.0	15.0	53.9
Public Complaints Committee	7.4	19.1	14.1	59.5
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	23.5	35.6	12.1	28.7
Parliamentary Committee on Legal and Administration of Justice	8.5	23.5	18.2	49.8
Public Accounts Committee	7.7	24.1	17.2	51.1
Public Investment Committee	6.6	21.5	17.6	54.3
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	12.5	28.7	24.8	34.0
Cabinet Committee on Corruption	7.1	18.8	19.8	54.3

4.8.3 Institutions Set Up to Fight Corruption

In general, 49.3 percent of respondents think the Government is handling the fight against corruption moderately well compared to 22.5 percent, who believe corruption is not being handled well. Only 7.3 percent stated that they do not know how the Government is handling it.

Comparisons by province and residence are as presented in the table below. More rural (50.9%) respondents think the Government is handling the fight against corruption moderately well compared to urban residents (45.3%). By gender, males rate (50.7%) the Government's fight against corruption higher than females. By education, those with university training (48.5%) believe the Government is not handling the fight against corruption well. These findings are presented in table 18 below.

Table 18: Rating of Government in handling the fight against corruption						
		Very Well	**Moderately Well**	**Not well**	**Do not Know**	**Total**
Province of Residence	Nairobi	10.0	46.0	36.9	7.1	100
	Central	29.6	55.0	10.9	4.5	100
	Coast	9.8	42.5	33.9	13.7	100
	Eastern	24.2	52.7	17.1	6.1	100
	N/Eastern	28.0	42.4	19.2	10.3	100
	Nyanza	21.1	45.3	28.2	5.4	100
	R/Valley	27.2	49.4	15.7	7.6	100
	Western	13.7	52.0	25.5	8.8	100
Residence	Rural	23.2	50.9	18.3	7.7	100
	Urban	15.2	45.3	32.9	6.6	100
Gender	Male	21.3	50.7	24.7	3.3	100
	Female	20.4	47.7	20.1	11.8	100
Education Level	None	25.1	34.9	19.9	20.1	100
	Primary education	24.9	46.9	19.4	8.8	100
	Secondary education	18.4	54.8	23.1	3.7	100
	Tertiary college	12.0	57.8	28.7	1.5	100
	University	6.7	39.9	48.5	4.9	100
Employment Sector	Public sector	23.8	47.8	25.9	2.5	100
	Private sector	18.4	52.1	23.7	5.8	100
	NGO	16.1	65.5	14.4	3.9	100
	Other	21.5	50.2	21.2	7.0	100
	Not Applicable	23.1	44.7	22.0	10.2	100

4.8.4 Effectiveness of Anti-corruption Initiatives

The key anti-corruption initiatives captured in the survey are public education, poverty reduction, creation of employment opportunities, establishing of proper corruption reporting channels, enhancing transparency and accountability. Of these initiatives, poverty

reduction (72.4%) and public education (72.2%) emerged as the two most effective measures of containing corruption. Other effective measures are employment creation (70.7%), establish proper corruption reporting channels (70.6%), enhancing transparency and accountability (69.7%), improving the economy (69.3%), enforcing anti-corruption measures and setting up of autonomous anti-corruption agencies (64.8%). On the other hand, 31.2 percent and 29 percent of respondents indicated that external assistance and change of leadership are least effective in combating corruption. Table 19 below summarises the effectiveness of various institutions in the fight against corruption.

Table 19: Effectiveness of various initiatives in fighting corruption				
	Very effective	**Moderately effective**	**Least effective**	**Do not Know**
Public education	72.2	20.8	4.2	2.7
Improve economy	69.3	23.0	4.3	3.3
Eradicate poverty	72.4	20.8	4.1	2.7
Create employment	70.7	22.2	4.3	2.8
Improve salaries	57.3	25.8	13.8	3.2
Change leadership	38.6	26.4	29.0	6.0
Enforce anti-corruption laws	69.3	21.8	4.4	4.5
Prayers	51.3	23.9	21.4	3.4
Political will	57.9	24.8	10.3	7.0
Employ qualified personnel	55.8	27.4	12.0	4.7
Establish reporting channels	70.6	21.8	4.3	3.4
Elect good leaders	61.6	21.9	11.9	4.7
Ensure professional ethics	63.5	24.7	5.0	6.9
Set up autonomous anti-corruption agencies	64.8	22.1	6.3	6.8
Equitable distribution of resources	61.5	25.5	7.3	5.7
Review of systems, policies and procedures	60.6	25.2	5.9	8.3
Strengthening audit and accounting systems	64.0	22.8	4.6	8.6
Enhance accountability and transparency	69.7	21.5	3.1	5.6
Ensure independence of state institutions from political interference	60.2	24.7	6.9	8.2
External assistance	29.4	29.6	31.2	9.8
Others	42.9	18.5	10.7	27.9

4.9 Action against the Corrupt

4.9.1 Action taken on Corrupt Public Officers

When asked how corrupt officials should be dealt with, 65.5 percent said such officials should be prosecuted, 64.4 percent said they should be dismissed while 33.1 percent said that what such officials have acquired illegally, should be taken back to the Government (restitution).

4.9.2 Action against Corrupt Kenyans

The preferred actions to be taken against corrupt Kenyans are prosecution (81%) and recovery of illegally acquired assets (restitution) (32%). The survey established that the most appropriate action is to commit those found guilty to prison sentence (58.7%) followed by restitution (15.9%), dismissal from employment (11.9%) and payment of a fine (5.5%).

4.10 Suggestions on How to Fight Corruption

4.10.1 Individual Initiatives to Fight Corruption

Figure 15 below illustrates the key actions that the respondents would take as individuals in the fight against corruption if they were in a position of responsibility. Key among the actions were sensitisation or education of the public on the causes, effects, individual responsibility in the fight and the consequences of engaging in corruption (23.6%), dismissal of officers found to be corrupt (14.7%), prosecution of the corrupt (12.4%), leading by example (10%), enforcement of the law (8.7%), investigation of all reported cases (4.1%), reporting any acts or incidences of corruption (4%) and ensuring improvement of the economy (3.7%).
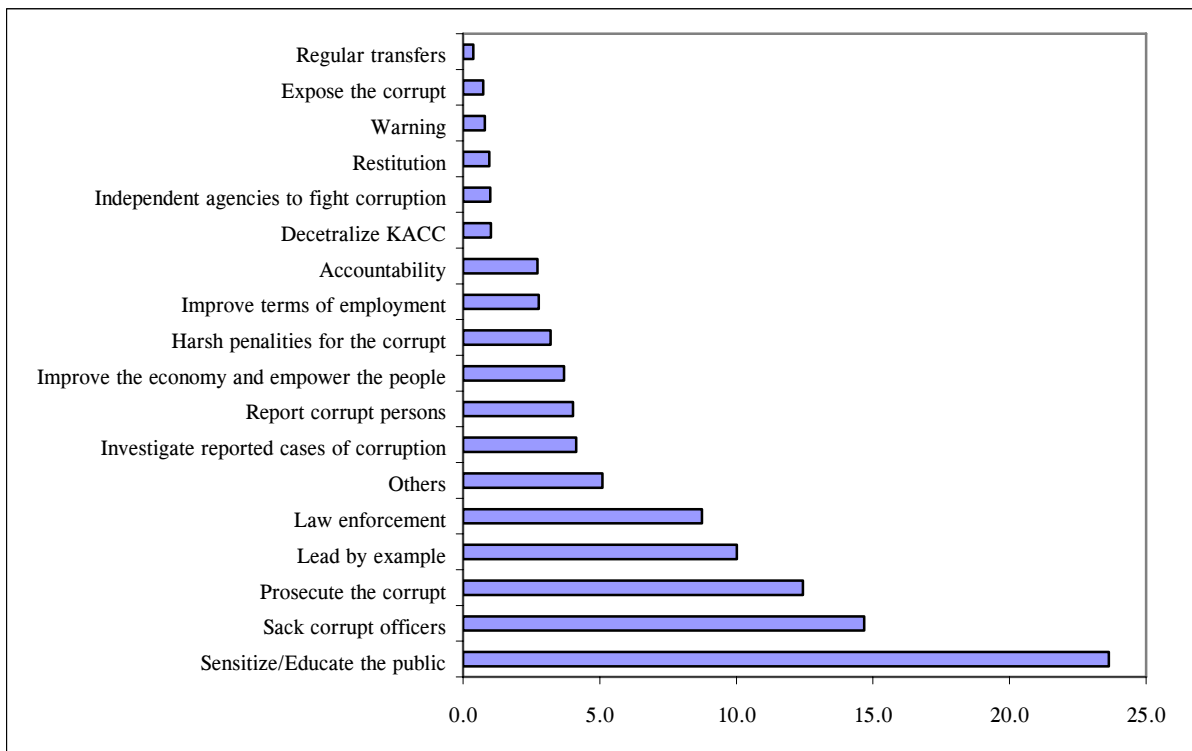
Figure 15: Individual role in fighting corruption

4.10.2 Strategic Leader in the Fight against Corruption

When asked to name institutions which would be most suitable as strategic leaders in the fight against corruption, the Presidency was cited by 25 percent of the respondents followed by KACC and the Government in its entirety (14.1%). Other institutions and organisations mentioned are: the Police (10.7%), Provincial Administration (9.5%), community/everybody (4.7%), religious organisations (4.1%), Parliament (3.4%), Judiciary (2.7%) and schools/colleges/universities (1.1%) as further illustrated in figure 16 below.
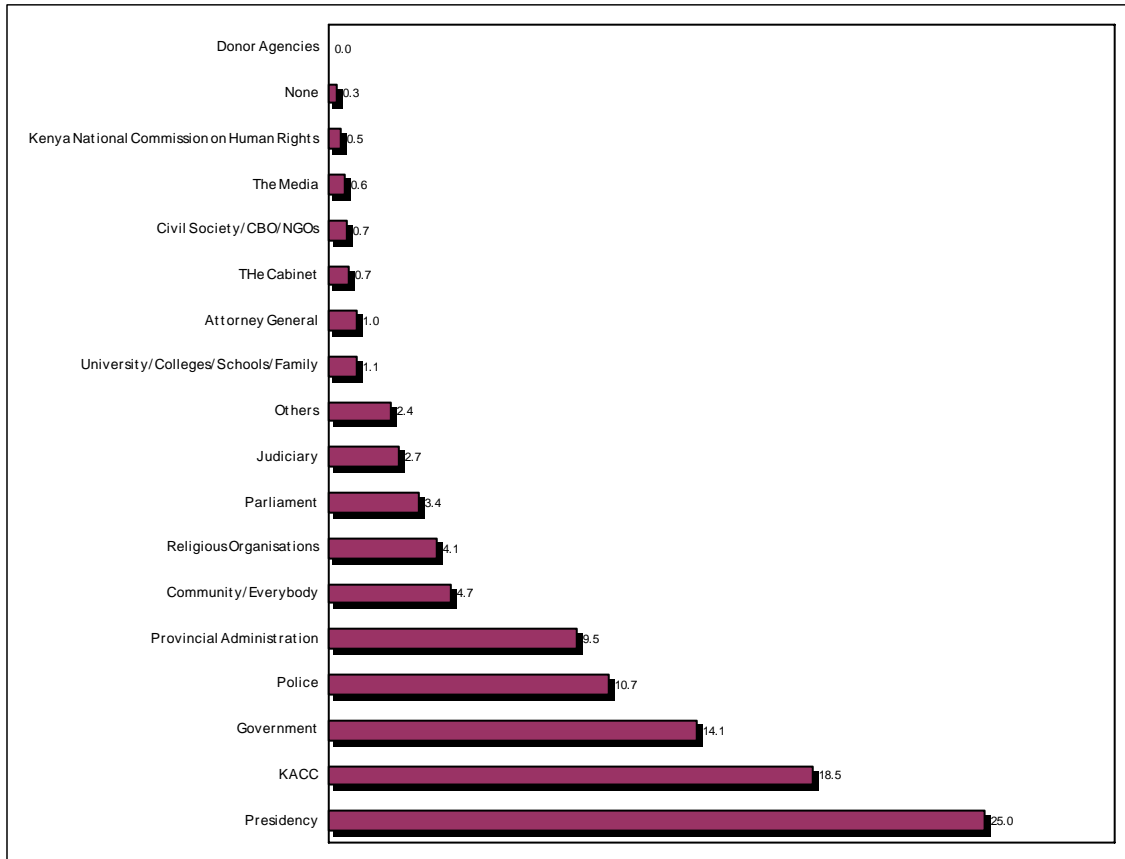
Figure 16: Strategic leader in the fight against corruption

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the conclusions and recommendations of the Report. Conclusions are drawn from findings of the survey in line with its objectives. The recommendations are based on the conclusions drawn and are policy, operations or research based.

5.2 Conclusions

Corruption is still a major socio-economic problem in Kenya. In spite of the declining levels, it is still rampant in key government ministries and departments such as the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Health, Local Government, Lands, the Police, among others. The main forms of corruption prevalent in the public sector include giving and taking bribes, abuse of office, fraud, misuse of public resources, favoritism, nepotism, tribalism, grabbing of public property, illegal acquisition of property, extortion and tax evasion. The leading causes of the vice include greed/selfishness, poverty, unemployment and poor remuneration in the public service.

Corruption leads to poor, costly and inadequate services to Kenyans. Public officers do not provide services to the expectation and satisfaction of most Kenyans. However, there are marked improvements in some institutions and service delivery areas. Factors that have led to such improvements include the implementation of governance-related reforms, anti-corruption initiatives and the Rapid Results Initiatives.

The provision of reliable and adequate information is an important ingredient in the fight against corruption and economic crime. The media and the provincial administration have an important role to play in disseminating corruption-related information and the creating general awareness.

There is overwhelming support from the public that anti-corruption efforts will succeed. Kenyans feel that KACC, the media, religious organisations and non governmental organisations must play an increasingly more important role in the fight against corruption and economic crimes. Key among the anti-corruption initiatives that are deemed to be effective are corruption preventive services, adequate service delivery and timely action on perpetrated cases of corruption and economic crimes.

Public institutions must also mainstream corruption prevention measures and enhance efficiency of service delivery. The RRI has particularly served an important role in ensuring improved service delivery. It is slowly taking root in the government system and service delivery mechanism.

5.3 Recommendations

To deal with corruption as a national problem, root causes such as poverty and unemployment must be addressed. As the country pursues poverty reducing and employment generation policies, efforts must be taken to mainstream the fight against corruption and economic crime as important ingredients of the intervention measures.

Best practices must be adopted in public service delivery. Programmes such as the RRI are laudable and can be instrumental in the fight. Adequate measures should be taken to ensure that corruption prevention programmes are made an integral part of the RRI process.

Corruption prevention programmes should be expanded to have more outreach in influencing institutional operations and change in attitude and behaviour among Kenyans. For the war against corruption to succeed, all stakeholders and Kenyans at large must be encouraged to take a more proactive role in the fight. To enhance corruption reporting, adequate protection must be accorded to whistleblowers by putting necessary legislation in place. This will encourage more reporting. At the same time, corruption reporting systems must be decentralised to make them accessible to most Kenyans.

Key public institutions perceived to be corrupt must take a central, demonstrated and active role in instituting meaningful anti-corruption measures. The Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, as the lead agency in the fight against corruption, should collaborate with these institutions in spearheading their efforts and mainstream anti-corruption initiatives as integral components of the public sector reform programmes.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population

Province	%	Age of respondent	%
Rift Valley	23.9	Below 18	0.4
Eastern	14.6	19-24	18.2
Central	13.6	25-29	17.3
Nairobi	13.1	30-34	15.1
Nyanza	12.6	35-39	11.6
Western	11.6	40-44	9.1
Coast	9.4	45-49	7.7
North Eastern	1.2	50-54	6.4
Residence		55-59	4.6
Rural	71.3	Above 60	9.0
Urban	28.7	Not stated	0.6
Gender		**Religion**	
Male	52.1	Christianity	91.5
Female	47.9	Islam	7.1
Household status of respondent		Hindu	0.3
Head of household	51.4	Other	1.1
Spouse	35.9	**Education level**	
Child (>18 yrs)	10.8	None	9.4
Other	1.9	Primary education	44.0
Main occupation of the respondent		Secondary education	34.3
Farmer	30.7	Tertiary college	9.0
Businessman/Woman	17.3	University	3.2
Housewife	14.9	**Employment status**	
Professional	11.2	Self employed	39.2
Labourer	7.8	Unemployed	26.8
Technical worker	7.3	Informal employment	14.1
Student	5.1	Formal Employment	12.2
Others	4.0	Student	3.9
Domestic worker	0.9	Retired	2.7
Pastoralist	0.7	Others	1.1
Marital Status		**Household income per month**	
Single	16.9	Below Kshs1,000	9.4
Married	78.0	Kshs1,001-5,000	39.0
Widowed	4.0	Kshs5,001- 10,000	28.2
Divorced/separated	1.1	Kshs10,001 - 25,000	16.6
		Kshs25,001 - 50,000	4.6
		Kshs50,001 - 75,000	1.1
		Over Kshs75,001	1.1

Appendix 2: Satisfaction with Services Rendered

		Very satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Not satisfied	Do not know	Total
Province of residence	Nairobi	22.0	35.4	42.6	0.0	100
	Central	30.7	32.1	37.1	0.1	100
	Coast	25.9	38.0	35.6	0.6	100
	Eastern	22.3	32.9	44.6	0.2	100
	N/Eastern	27.5	6.7	65.8		100
	Nyanza	20.6	27.9	51.4		100
	R/Valley	32.3	26.8	40.7	0.2	100
	Western	19.8	28.8	51.3		100
Residence	Rural	27.2	29.4	43.3	0.1	100
	Urban	22.7	34.7	42.4	0.2	100
Gender	Male	24.6	31.2	44.1	0.0	100
	Female	27.8	30.6	41.3	0.3	100
Education level	None	32.1	21.6	45.4	1.0	100
	Primary education	28.5	28.4	43.0	0.1	100
	Secondary education	25.4	31.6	42.9	0.0	100
	Tertiary college	18.8	38.7	42.4	0.1	100
	University	17.2	42.0	40.8		100
Main occupation of the respondent	Farmer	31.0	28.7	40.2	0.1	100
	Domestic worker	16.1	35.0	48.9		100
	Labourer	22.0	25.1	52.9		100
	Professional	22.5	38.5	38.9	0.1	100
	Technical worker	20.9	35.3	43.8		100
	Student	16.1	35.8	47.6	0.5	100
	Businessman/Woman	23.7	32.3	44.0	0.0	100
	Pastoralist	47.5	31.8	20.7		100
	Housewife	27.8	29.0	42.5	0.7	100
	Others	32.5	16.5	50.9		100
Employment sector	Public sector	28.0	35.8	36.2		100
	Private sector	21.7	32.5	45.7	0.1	100
	NGO	7.5	34.7	57.8		100
	Other	24.5	24.1	51.3	0.1	100
	Not Applicable	31.9	26.8	41.1	0.2	100
Age of respondent	Below 18		44.9	55.1		100
	19-24	22.4	31.2	46.1	0.3	100
	25-29	24.8	33.7	41.5		100
	30-34	23.1	33.2	43.7		100
	35-39	29.3	32.7	37.6	0.4	100
	40-44	24.7	33.4	41.5	0.3	100
	45-49	26.8	31.8	41.4		100
	50-54	26.5	26.6	46.9		100
	55-59	35.9	28.2	35.7	0.2	100
	Above 60	29.4	20.0	50.6		100

Appendix 3: Where Kenyans report Corruption

		Police	Chief	DC/DO	Village elder	KACC	Religious place	MP	Do not Know
Residence	Rural	28.8	16.6	6.8	1.3	15.7	0.2	0.1	26.4
	Urban	31.7	5.8	2.0	0.8	37.8	0.6		17.4
Province of residence	Nairobi	28.9	3.6	1.7		47.3	0.4		14.7
	Central	31.5	6.5	7.3	0.6	26.7	0.6	0.2	20.8
	Coast	42.7	20.9	1.3	2.6	17.7	1.4		8.7
	Eastern	30.7	24.9	9.4	1.0	16.2		0.3	15.2
	N/Eastern	55.9	27.2	2.9		2.9			11.2
	Nyanza	23.2	9.7	7.4	1.2	21.1			32.9
	R/Valley	31.2	15.7	5.9	0.9	16.5	0.3		25.2
	Western	20.0	14.7	2.6	3.0	9.0		0.2	46.8
Gender	Male	29.3	9.1	5.9	0.8	27.2	0.3	0.1	23.0
	Female	30.1	18.9	4.8	1.6	15.6	0.4	0.1	25.0
Age of respondent	Below 18		39.0			13.5			36.8
	19-24	27.7	14.7	5.0		23.5	0.3		24.3
	25-29	30.4	11.4	4.0	1.5	22.2	0.2	0.2	25.5
	30-34	25.3	14.7	4.9	1.1	27.2	0.6		21.7
	35-39	29.5	10.3	4.7	1.7	25.7	0.4		25.3
	40-44	31.0	15.3	5.5	1.6	21.0	0.3		21.8
	45-49	34.9	11.0	5.4	1.9	15.3	0.6		26.5
	50-54	37.1	13.0	5.8	1.1	21.8	0.3	0.3	18.3
	55-59	27.7	12.7	9.5	2.9	18.7		0.6	23.0
	Above 60	31.7	15.4	9.2	0.6	12.4			26.4
Education level	None	29.1	26.1	5.2	2.2	4.1			30.0
	Primary	32.4	18.0	6.1	2.0	8.5	0.2	0.2	28.7
	Secondary	28.7	10.0	5.4	0.4	28.7	0.3		21.9
	Tertiary	25.9	3.6	4.7		49.8	0.8		12.0
	University	16.3		0.2		68.8	1.5		7.8
Employment status	Formal Employment	27.0	3.8	3.6	0.4	47.8	0.3		13.8
	Student	31.4	8.1	3.3		40.5	0.4		11.1
	Informal employment	35.5	12.6	6.2	0.9	19.7	0.2	0.3	18.1
	Unemployed	24.3	20.5	5.0	2.1	13.4	0.1		30.9
	Self-employed	32.0	13.4	6.2	0.8	16.8	0.2	0.1	27.1
	Retired	28.1	3.8	3.4	1.1	31.6			23.6
	Others	27.4	4.3	11.7	4.6	34.5	6.8		10.8
Employment sector	Public sector	27.8	6.5	4.1	0.6	48.5			10.7
	Private sector	30.8	10.8	4.9	0.5	20.8	0.1	0.1	27.8
	NGO	34.6		15.1		18.0	10.0		16.2

Research and Policy Department: Providing Information for Strategic Decisions

Appendix 4: Awareness of RRI

		Yes	No	Total
	Nairobi	46.5	53.5	100
	Central	40.7	59.3	100
	Coast	20.8	79.2	100
Province of Residence	Eastern	44.6	55.4	100
	N/Eastern	34.8	65.2	100
	Nyanza	46.5	53.5	100
	R/Valley	38.0	62.0	100
	Western	44.7	55.3	100
Residence	Rural	40.9	59.1	100
	Urban	40.0	60.0	100
Gender	Male	45.0	55.0	100
	Female	35.9	64.1	100
	None	24.0	76.0	100
	Primary education	36.7	63.3	100
Education Level	Secondary education	44.7	55.3	100
	Tertiary college	55.1	44.9	100
	University	58.5	41.5	100
	Farmer	40.0	60.0	100
	Domestic worker	62.0	38.0	100
	Labourer	35.6	64.4	100
	Professional	60.8	39.2	100
Main Occupation of the Respondent	Technical worker	43.2	56.8	100
	Student	47.7	52.3	100
	Businessman/Woman	41.0	59.0	100
	Pastoralist	14.1	85.9	100
	Housewife	28.3	71.7	100
	Others	29.8	70.2	100
	Public sector	57.7	42.3	100
	Private sector	42.8	57.2	100
Employment Sector	NGO	36.4	63.6	100
	Other	47.8	52.2	100
	Not Applicable	34.9	65.1	100
	Below 18	69.6	30.4	100
	19-24	40.9	59.1	100
	25-29	42.8	57.2	100
	30-34	42.4	57.6	100
	35-39	38.5	61.5	100
Age of Respondent	40-44	42.9	57.1	100
	45-49	37.9	62.1	100
	50-54	42.4	57.6	100
	55-59	39.6	60.4	100
	Above 60	33.8	66.2	100