Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY, 2016

Research and Transformation Department

EACC Research Report No. 3 of January 2017

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya

ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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EACC MISSION STATEMENT

OUR MANDATE

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

OUR VISION

A Corruption free Kenyan Society that upholds integrity and rule of law

OUR MISSION

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

OUR CORE VALUES

Integrity
Professionalism
Fidelity to the law
Courage
Team work
Innovation

FOREWORD

Corruption is viewed as a major impediment to sustained socio-economic and political development globally. In Kenya, in spite of Government commitment and concerted efforts by stakeholders, corruption and unethical conduct remain major challenges to economic growth and access to public services. A better understanding of corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya, not just within public sector at National and County Governments, is therefore required.

This is the 9th Annual Report of the National Ethics and Corruption Survey on the status of corruption and unethical conduct in the country. The Report documents actual experiences and perspective of corruption and unethical conduct from citizens at household level. Experientially, the Survey documents increased demand for public services which has significantly occasioned more bribe demands and payments pushing the average bribe to a phenomenal high.

The Survey findings point to a need to strengthen systems of work in all functions of the government through the identification of corruption loopholes and designing systems and procedures with a view to sealing corruption loopholes and other inefficiencies in order to promote and sustain good governance in public organizations. Strategies to adopt include the implementation and enforcement of deterrent administrative sanctions against officers who circumvent procedures of work in order to engage in corrupt practices and need for continuous training within the context of corporate governance for all executives to build their capacity to appreciate their role in tackling corruption and unethical conduct.

EACC experience shows that it is useful to articulate anti-corruption strategies with a long term vision when developed and implemented in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. Going forward, the Commission will strengthen anti-corruption civilian oversight bodies within the Counties. Further, there is need to encourage the public to participate in the fight against corruption through continuous civic engagement in tracking expenditure, budgeting and social audits of publicly-funded projects and programs. We are in the election season and this calls for continuous voter education with regard to electoral processes, electoral offences, campaign financing and corruption. The Survey calls for a working framework that brings together the civil society, the media and government agencies with similar mandates, to focus on education and sensitization of the public on ethics, integrity and anti-corruption, as a priority to enlist their support which will in turn result in a culture change in order to record success in the fight against corruption. The review of the anti-corruption laws to discourage corruption and unethical conduct by enhancing punishment and minimizing prosecution pitfalls is desired by many Kenyans.

The Survey was comprehensive covering all the forty seven counties with 5,908 respondents drawn using a scientific method at household level. I am pleased to present the National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2016 Report to you and call on all the stakeholders and Kenyans to support the fight against corruption and unethical conduct for the prosperity of our Country.

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!

Rev. Rtd. Archbishop Eliud Wabukhala, EBS

CHAIRPERSON

ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This survey is an effective tool in monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies. It forms part of the evidence–based corruption measurement tools the Commission has developed to evaluate and assess anti-corruption strategies. It also identifies the corruption prone areas/ process, magnitude and trends of corruption and unethical conduct. The Survey focuses on perceptions on corruption, experience-based interaction between citizens and public officers and offices.

I would like to sincerely thank all those who were involved in the planning and execution of this Survey. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, our key partner in the Survey, conducted sampling, coordination of data collection and weighting of the data by their Officers; Macdonald Obudho, James Ng'ang'a and John Bore. For this the Commission is grateful. The National Government Administration Office formerly the Provincial Administration in ensuring seamless face to face interviews in households.

The Survey Report was prepared by Commission Staff under my overall supervision. The Commission would like to appreciate the staff of Research and Transformation Department: Nancy Namenge; Meshack Collins Aluda; Daniel Wamweru; Naomi Monari; Janet Bett, Idris Shidhe, Edward Oyunga and Ibrahim Mohamed who provided the technical guidance to successfully carry out this Survey.

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!

Halakhe D. Waqo, CBS, MCIArb
SECRETARY/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey provides information on various aspects of governance. The findings of this Survey form a basis for designing National anti-corruption strategies and policies on prevention programs. In addition, the Survey is used for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of anti-corruption interventions and obtains feedback on areas of weaknesses in the knowledge, attitude and practices of the citizens.

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

(i).   Establish the status of corruption and Unethical conduct in the country;

(ii).   Identify types of services most prone to corruption and unethical practices by examining the prevalence and nature of corruption and unethical practices in the country (incidence, prevalence, likelihood, size, magnitude);

(iii).   Assess the effectiveness and support of existing anti-corruption initiatives by the public institutions (role of citizenry, institutions, parliament, judiciary, Executive, anti-corruption agencies etc);

(iv).   Evaluate the level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services(reporting, law enforcement, education, prevention, awareness, challenges, institutions and suggestions on how to improve services); and

(v).   Establish the sources of information on corruption and Unethical conduct.

A sample of 6,000 households was estimated for the survey. This sample was distributed to the counties and rural and urban strata using the square root allocation method. The survey used a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design in which the first stage involved selection of the 600 clusters from NASSEP V using Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM) independently within the Counties and urban-rural strata. A mixed design methodology was applied and relevant literature and data collection instruments reviewed. These instruments included questionnaires for face to face interviews and a discussion guide for key informants. Data was collected from 17th August to 23rd September 2016. The Report also contains information arising from review of data in past similar Surveys.

The major highlights of the Survey are as follows:

a)   Perceptions about Levels of Corruption

o   The perceived level of corruption was reported by 79.3 percent of the respondents as high representing a significant increase of 5.4 percent from the 2015 Survey;

o   Over 87 percent of the respondents indicated that corruption permeates all sectors of the Kenyan economy and that it is completely widespread today;

o   Comparatively, 63.4 percent of the respondents think that corruption has been increasing in Kenya in the past one year which is 13 percentage points higher than in the 2015 Survey;

o   Over 45 percent of the respondents expect the level of corruption in the country to be high in the next one year while 15.3 percent expect low levels of corruption;

o   The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (45.9%) was ranked highest by respondents as the one most prone to corruption followed by the Ministry of Health (33%), Devolution and Planning (19.3%), Education, Science and Technology (19.2%), Transport and Infrastructure (15.5%), Land, Housing and Urban Development (15.1%) and Finance (8.3%);

o   The Kenya Police Service (30.2%) excluding the Traffic Police emerged top among government Agencies and Departments perceived to be most prone to corruption followed by the Traffic Police (29%), National Government Administration Office formerly Provincial Administration (22.8%) and Public Hospitals (9.7%);

o   County health services (37.4%) are perceived to be the most prone to corruption followed by County public works and services (22.5%) and Education and Child care (15.4) at the County Government level; and

o   Delays in service delivery (51.3%), bribery (44.5%), conflict of interest (38.5%), discrimination (38.1%) and criminal activities such as fraud, theft and embezzlement (37.4%) were rated as the most common forms of unethical conduct in the country.

b)   Likelihood, Prevalence, Impact and Average Size of a Bribe and Unethical conduct

o   Service seekers of government services increased by 5.1 percentage points to stand at 63.6 percent in the last 12 months compared to the 2015 Survey whereby it was reported at 58 percent of the respondents;

o   Over 42 percent of the respondents experienced some form of corruption being practiced by the public officers;

o   Bribery at 83.7 percent was widely observed by respondents across the MDAs followed by favoritism (12.9%), delays in service delivery (8.6%), abuse of office (8.3%) and fraud (3.2%);

- The proportion of those paying bribes increased by 8 percent in 2016 to stand at 46% compared to 38% in the 2015 Survey;

- Overall, the average number of times a bribe is demanded nationally increased to 1.66 times from 1.56 in the 2015 Survey though lower than the average of 1.93 in 2012;

- Overall, the average number of times a bribe was paid is 1.27 representing a marginal drop from 1.36 in the 2015 Survey and a significant drop from the 2012 Survey at 1.68; and

- The average bribe is Kshs. 7,081.05 that represents a steep increase from the average of Kshs. 5,648.58 recorded in the 2015 Survey.

c) Effectiveness and Support for Anti-Corruption initiatives

- Compared to the 2015 Survey, 42.8 percent of the respondents think the government is committed in the fight against corruption which represents a 10.7 percentage decline;

- Respondents have high confidence in public broadcasting services (70.3%), private broadcasting services (69.6%), Religious Organizations (63.8%), the executive (49.3%) and EACC (43.9%) regarding the fight against corruption;

- Public education and sensitization (76.8%), public outreach programmes (70.6%), mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum (70.1%), timely prosecution of corruption cases (63.7%), timely investigations (63.6%) and administrative sanctions were rated highest as effective anti-corruption measures;

- Overall, 31.9 percent of the respondents indicated that EACC is effective in the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical behavior; and

- Decentralization of offices and services (17.5%) was largely suggested to improve EACC effectiveness in the fight against corruption in the country followed by escalated public awareness campaigns (14.5%) and enforcement of anti-corruption laws (14.1%).

d) Level of Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

- Over 68 percent of the respondents indicated that they are aware of what constitutes ethical conduct in the public service;

- Only 8.6 percent of those who had witnessed unethical conduct in the past one year reported the misconduct of the public official(s) to the relevant authorities; and

o   The fear that investigations will not be undertaken about a report (79.7%), concerns about potential harassment and reprisal (77.8%), inability to prove the report (75.3%), complex process of reporting (73.3%) and not knowing where to report (70.1%) are the leading reasons cited that they affect the decision to report unethical conduct in the country.

e)   Education and Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

o   Over 86 percent of the respondents received information on corruption and unethical conduct from the radio, 50.7 percent from television while 30.6 percent obtained it from the newspapers;

o   Correspondingly, radio is considered the most reliable source of information on corruption and ethics followed by television (21%) and newspapers (3%);

o   Vernacular radio stations are the most listened to in the country with a proportion of 46.2 percent followed by Radio Citizen (17.7%), KBC- Kiswahili Service (13.5%), Radio Maisha (5.4%) and KBC English Service (4%); and

o   The uptake of EACC information, education and communication materials was reported at 6.1 percent of the respondents.

f)   The key recommendations of the Survey are:

1)   Establish a working framework that brings together the civil society, the media and government agencies with similar mandate to focus on education and sensitization of the public on ethics, integrity and anti-corruption as a priority to enlist their support which will in turn result in increased reporting of occurrences of corruption and unethical conduct. A culture change is a must if the fight against corruption is to succeed.

2)   Review of anti-corruption laws to discourage corruption and unethical conduct by enhancing punishment and minimizing injunctions and constitutional referencing

3)   Put measures, structures and systems in the public service aimed at corruption detection, disruption, prevention and deterrence

4)   Enhance the capacity of anti-corruption institutions through adequate funding, employment of staff and deployment of relevant hardware and software in their operations.

5)   Enhance the special anti-corruption courts to speed up the determination of corruption and unethical conduct matters

6)   The country requires a clear National policy and strategic guides to be used in the fight against corruption so as to give clear direction on harmonization of activities.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0   Introduction

Corruption debases Man and reverses the gains of social, political and economic evolution. Indeed, corruption is the very antithesis of civilized behaviour and existence[1]. Corruption fosters social, political and economic conditions that together constitute the nadir of human existence. Corruption makes nonsense and takes away the fruits of hard, honest labour and toil.

John Rawls'[2] rendition of the Social Contract Theory best encapsulates the confluence of the Law, Justice and Corruption. Corruption is the brazen subversion of the Social Contract Theory and it

o   undermines the foundations of a modern democratic state

o   is a deviation from the rational moderation of modern society, where each member earns according to his talents, effort and opportunities

o   is an elevation of self-interest over the public interest that is inimical to the greater good

o   is an illegal, unjust and immoral appropriation to self of goods, services, benefits and advantages not otherwise due to an individual, and

o   is the tyranny of the majority by a very small minority.

Understanding the nature of corruption and unethical conduct over time requires reliable and regular data. The national corruption and ethics surveys are conducted to generate data for measuring improvements in governance at all levels of service delivery. The results of these surveys are used to design comprehensive governance and anti-corruption strategies that should assist government at National and County level, and government agencies in prioritizing governance related reforms. The Survey findings are mainly used by the Commission, Government agencies and policy makers as reference data for planning anti-corruption programs in the country.

1.1   Problem Statement

Globally, research is recognized as an important preventive and governance tool in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. Diagnostics surveys and research studies are conducted to: guide in preventive strategies; guide policy formulation; as a monitoring tool to the implementation of anti-corruption policies and initiatives by assessing and evaluating their effectiveness. Section 27(1) (e) of the EACC Act requires the Commission to report on the impact of its initiatives in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.

The general public's understanding that unethical conduct and corruption exists warrants the development of intervention strategies to reverse its occurrence since it provides formal and basic information on target sectors. Identification of causes and forms, prevalence by organizations and levels of public servants are key in streamlining and constructing these

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[1]   *Corruption in the Judiciary, Presentation of The Honourable Mr. Justice (Rtd.) Aaron G. Ringera, Director & Chief Executive of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Wednesday, 25th April 2007, The World Bank, Washington D.C.*
[2]   *Rawls, John, A Theory of Justice, Cambridge, Massachusetts and Oxford, 1971*

interventions. The National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2015 showed rising levels of perceived corruption (73.9%) and increased public service seekers (58%) compared to the 2012 Survey. The average bribe stood at Kshs. 5,648.58 in 2015 having increased from Kshs. 4,601.00 in 2012 while the proportion of those reporting corruption dropped to 5.3 percent in 2015 from 6.6 percent in 2012.

Therefore, this Survey tracks these indicators and explores ethics, corruption and service delivery as experienced by Kenyans and presents information on effectiveness of institutions and individuals charged with the responsibility of tackling corruption.

1.2   Objectives

The overall objective of the survey is to provide credible data that will feed the anti-corruption strategy in the country. The specific objectives of the survey are to:
(i).   Establish the status of corruption and Unethical conduct in the country;
(ii).   Identify types of services most prone to corruption and unethical practices by examining the prevalence and nature of corruption and unethical practices in the country;
(iii).   Assess the effectiveness and support of existing anti-corruption initiatives by the public institutions;
(iv).   Evaluate the level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services; and
(v).   Establish the sources of information on corruption and Unethical conduct.

1.3   Scope of Work

The survey is comprehensive relying on citizens to provide feedback on their interaction with public servants and offices. It used a variety of methods including:
(i).   A representative nation-wide household survey of 5,908 household respondents drawn from all the 47 Counties;
(ii).   Seven (7) key informant interviews with selected experts on governance issues;
(iii).   Reviewed earlier surveys, National and global Ethics and Corruption Surveys, and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

1.4   Organization of the Report

Part one of the Report is the background that includes the problem statement, objectives and the scope. Part two details the methodology applied in collecting data for this Survey. Whereas Part three presents the Survey findings, Part four contains conclusions and recommendations. The demographic, social and economic characteristics of the Survey respondents are provided in the appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.0   Introduction

This Chapter presents the methods applied to gather and process data presented in this Report. It describes the research design, sampling, selection of clusters and households, data collection logistics, data processing and data weighting.

2.1   Research Design

A mixed design methodology was adopted and involved utilization of questionnaires for face to face interviews; key informant guide and a systematic review of literature. There were 5,908 household respondents from all the Counties in the Country, see Appendix 1 and seven (7) key informants who mainly comprised experts in governance.

2.2   Sampling

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS) 2016 utilized the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) frame, developed and maintained by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The frame was implemented using a multi-tiered structure, in which a set of four (4) sub-samples (C1, C2, C3, C4) each containing 1,340 clusters were developed. It is based on the list of enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The frame is stratified by County as the first level stratification and further into rural and urban.

During the 2009 population and housing census, each sub-location was subdivided into census enumeration areas (EAs), i.e. small geographic units with clearly defined boundaries. During the development of NASSEP V frame a sample of 5,360 Enumeration areas were included in the frame from the 2009 census EAs database using Probability Proportional to Population Size (PPPS) methodology. The measure of size (MoS) for the EAs included in the frame was taken to be an average of 100 households with upper and lower limits of 149 and 50 respectively. During the creation of the clusters, EAs with more than one MoS (i.e. above 149 households) were segmented accordingly into equal sizes (one MoS) and one segment randomly selected. This segment was then listed to form the NASSEP V Cluster.

2.3   Selection of Clusters and Households

A sample of 6,000 Households was estimated for the survey. This sample was distributed to the counties and rural and urban strata using the square root allocation method, see Appendix 2. The survey used a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design in which the first stage involved selection of the 600 clusters from NASSEP V using Equal Probability

Selection Method (EPSEM) independently within the Counties and urban-rural strata. The EPSEM method was adopted since during the creation of the frame, clusters were standardized so that each could have one Measure of Size (MoS) defined as having an average of 100 households. The second stage randomly selected a uniform sample of 10 households in each cluster from a roster of households in the cluster using systematic random sampling method.

2.4   Data Collection Logistics

The target respondents were household heads and in their absence any adult member aged 18 years and above. The Survey was carried out in all the forty seven Counties in the Country.

There were six (6) data collection teams each covering seven (7) to eight (8) Counties with at least three (3) Research Assistants. The Survey used a questionnaire, based on the objectives, for the households and a discussion guide for the key informants that were administered face to face. Prior to data collection (from 17th August to 23rd September 2016), the questionnaire was pretested to gauge admissibility and time during the training of Research Assistants on 15th and 16th August 2016.

2.5   Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting

Data processing involved translating the answers on a questionnaire into a form that can be manipulated to produce statistics. In general, this involved data coding, editing, entry and monitoring the whole data processing procedure. The main aim of checking the various stages of data processing is to produce a file of data that is as error free as possible. Data entry was conducted using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) version 6.1 Software while the data was analyzed using International Business Machines Statistical Product and Services Solutions (IBM SPSS) version 23 and Statistics and Data (STATA, se 14) software.

2.6   Weighting the Sample

NECS sample was not self-weighted and thus a weighting adjustment was required to provide estimates representative of the target population. The household weights incorporated the probabilities of selection of the clusters from the census EAs database into the NASSEP V sample frame, the probabilities of selecting the NECS clusters from NASSEP V and the probabilities of selection of the households from each of the NASSEP V clusters. These weights were then adjusted for non-response by multiplying them with the inverse of the household response rates. Given that NECS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling probabilities were calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster.

CHAPTER THREE

SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0   Introduction

This Chapter presents the findings of the Survey. The Chapter is divided into five sections covering the: (i) status of corruption and unethical conduct; (ii) likelihood, incidence, prevalence, size and magnitude of corruption and Unethical conduct; (iii) effectiveness and support of existing anti-corruption initiatives by the public institutions; (iv) level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services and (v) the sources of information on corruption and Unethical conduct.

3.1   Status of Corruption and Unethical conduct

3.1.1   Major problems facing the country

Corruption was ranked by 21.6 percent of the respondents as the third major problem facing the country today. This was preceded by poverty (35.7%) and unemployment (29.9%). The other major problems cited by respondents include lack of clean and safe water (15.3%), misappropriation of devolved funds (13.6%), insecurity (13.4%), unfavorable economic conditions (11.2%) and infrastructure challenges such as bad roads and lack of electricity (10.4) as shown in Figure A1.
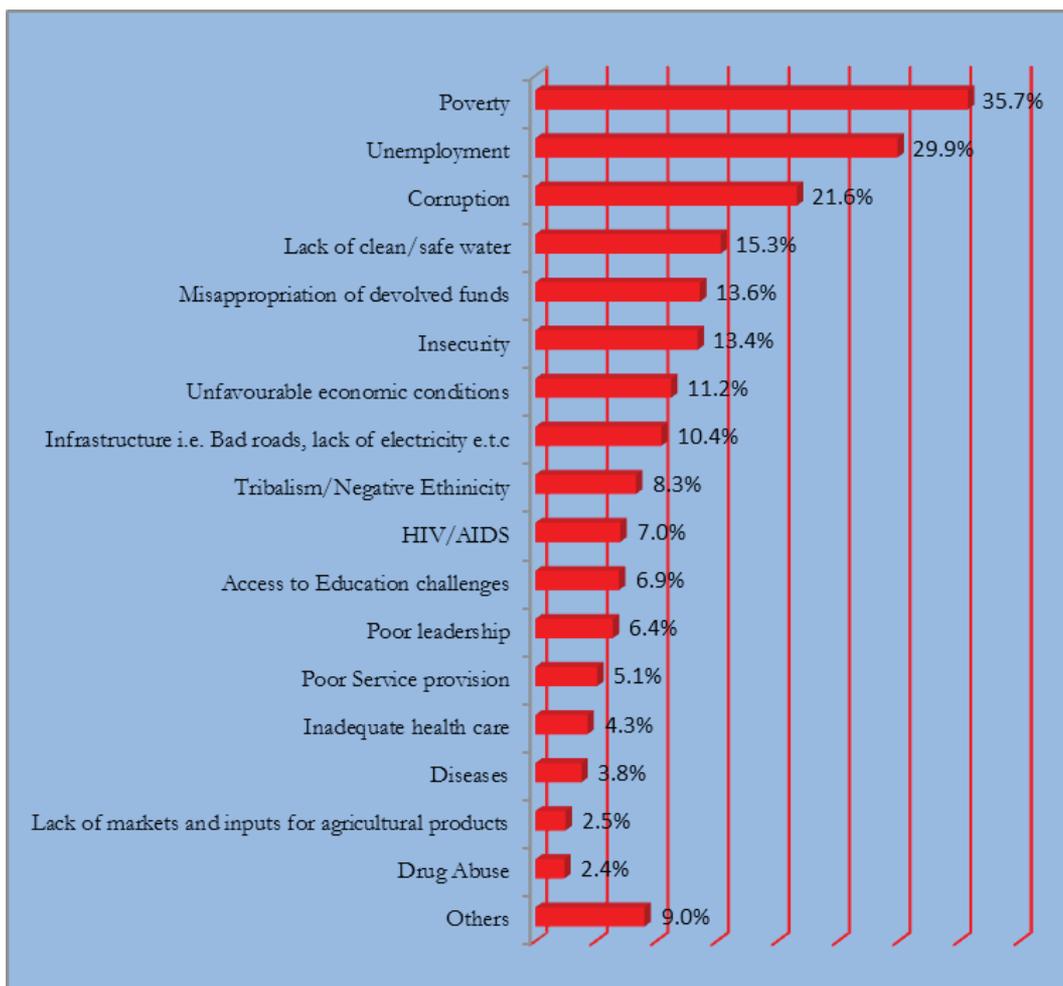
Figure A1: Major challenges facing the country

3.1.2 Level of Corruption

The perceived level of corruption was reported by 79.3 percent of the respondents to be high representing a significant increase of 5.4 percent from the 2015 Survey. From Figure A2, the perceived high level of corruption has steadily increased over time. About 5 percent of the respondents recorded that the level was low compared to 5.6 percent of the respondents in the 2015 Survey. The proportion of those who do not know about the level of corruption has also been rising from 0.3 percent in 2012 to the current 6.8 percent of the respondents.

	High	Moderate	Low	Don't know
2016	79.3	9.3	4.6	6.8
2015	73.9	14.9	5.6	5.6
2012	67.7	21.7	8.3	0.3
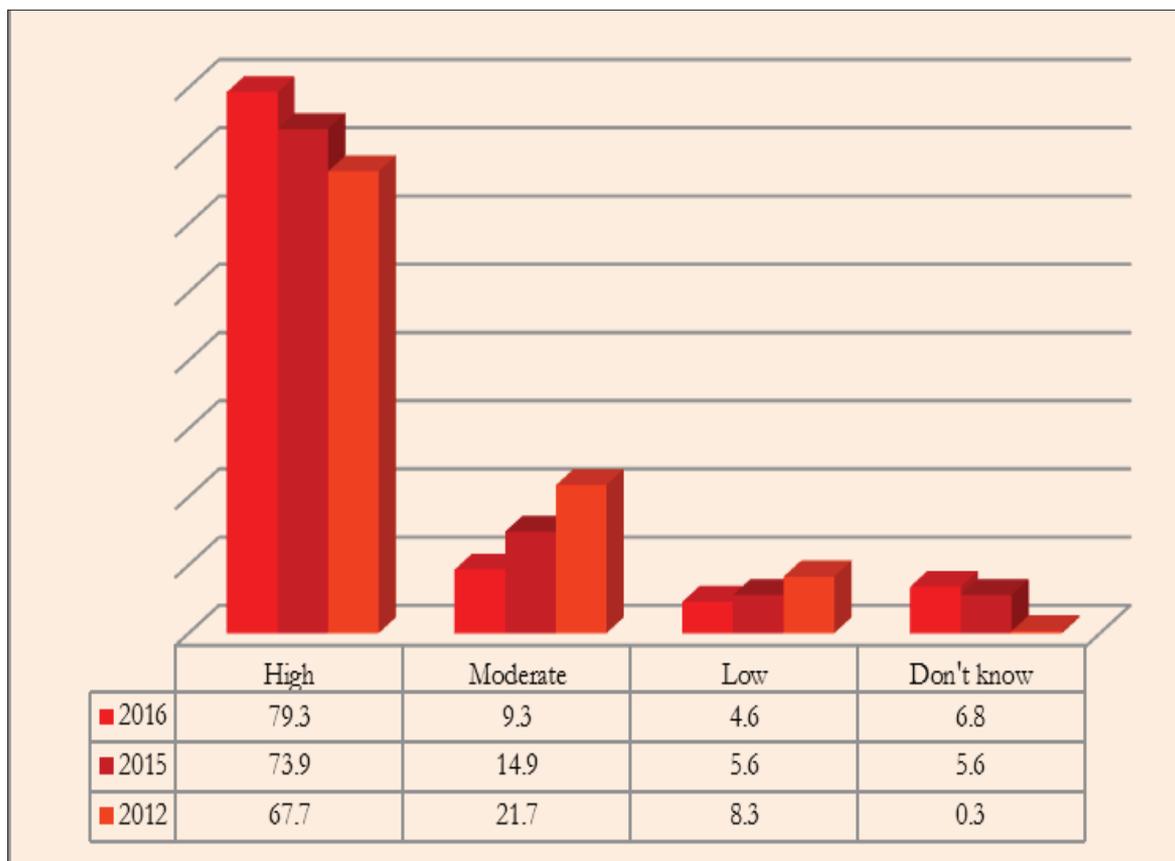
Figure A2: Level of corruption

Figure A3a presents the reasons offered by respondents who said the level of corruption in the country is high. From the figure, bribery demands by public officers providing public services was mentioned by 26.1 percent of the respondents followed by 14.4 percent who cited increased reported incidences of corruption while 8.3 percent cited high cost of living. Other reasons cited include poor service delivery in public offices (7.2%), visible corruption in many public offices (5.4%), media reports (5.4%) and bad governance (5.3%).
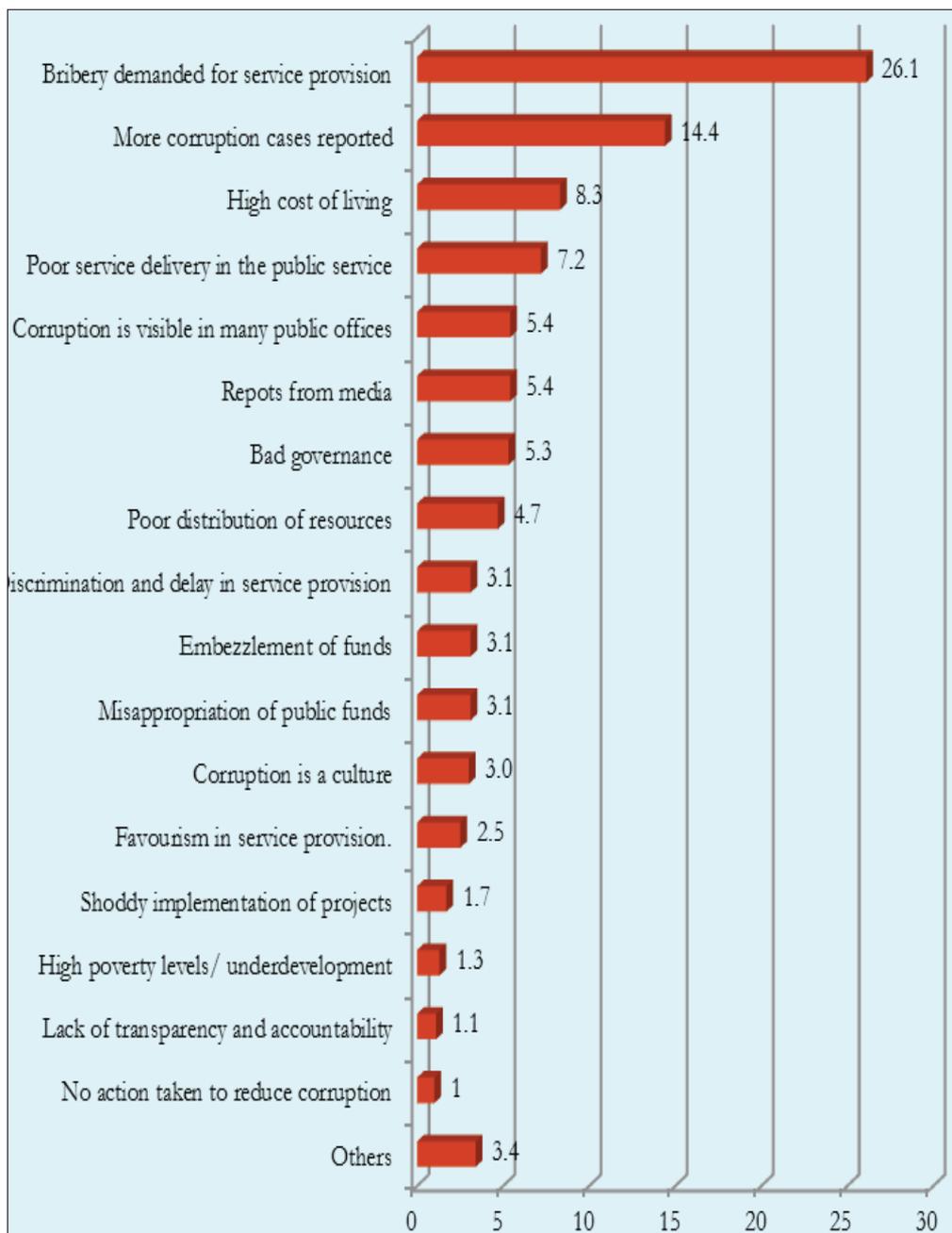
Figure A3a: Reasons for Rating Level of corruption high

Among those who said the level of corruption is low, 40.9 percent cited improvement in service delivery followed by 15.8 percent of the respondents who cited action taken to curb corruption, 10.6 percent indicated that they had never experienced corruption while 10.2 percent said that corruption cases have reduced as further presented in Figure A3b.
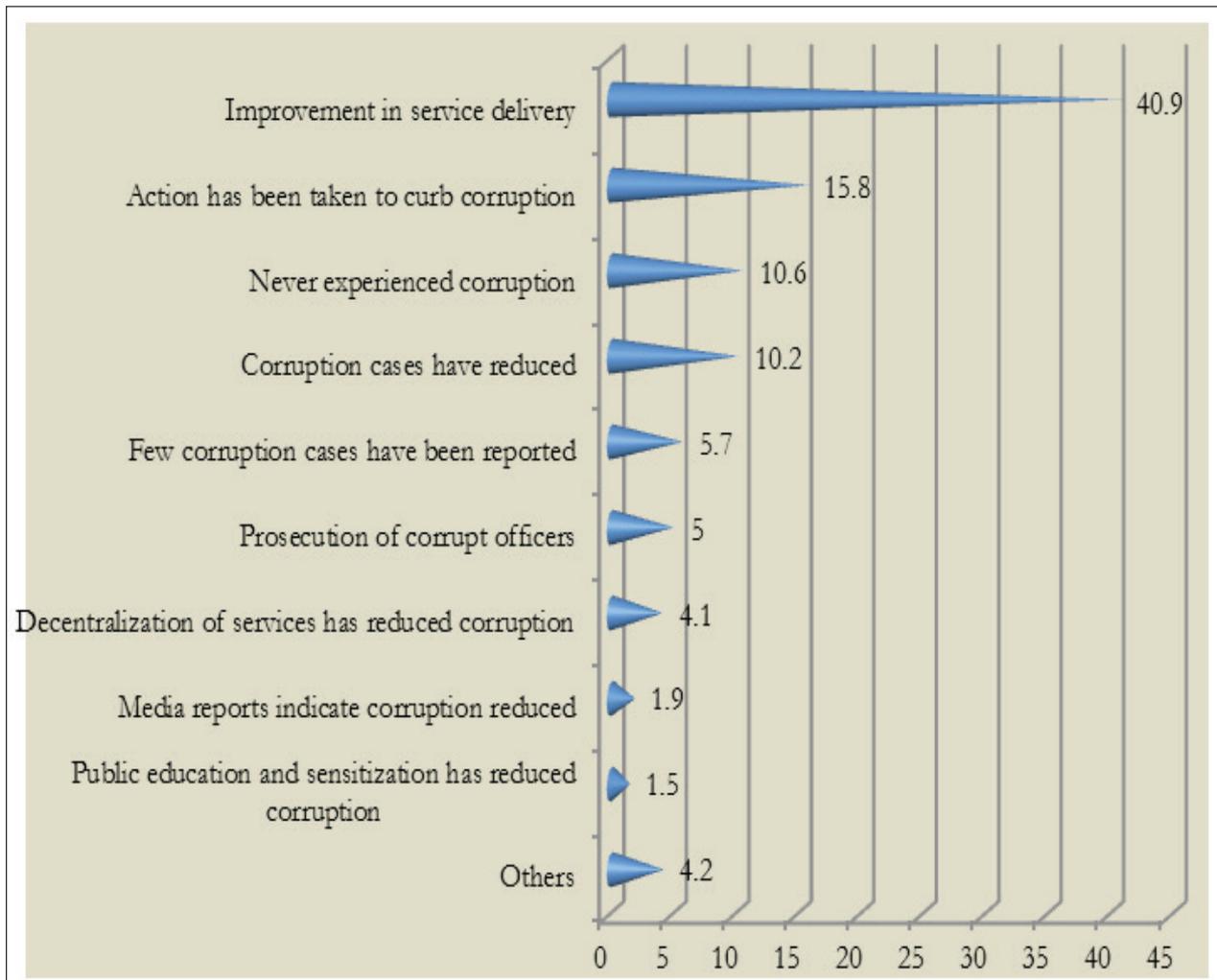
Figure A3b: Reasons for rating level of corruption low

3.1.3 Spread of Corruption

Over 87 percent of the respondents indicated that corruption permeates all sectors of the Kenyan economy and that it is completely widespread today as shown in Figure A4. Only 0.8 percent of the respondents said that corruption is nonexistent while 2.5 percent said it is negligible. Further, over 93 percent of the respondents with at least secondary education and over indicated that corruption is completely widespread compared to over 72 percent of those with informal and no education at all in this category.
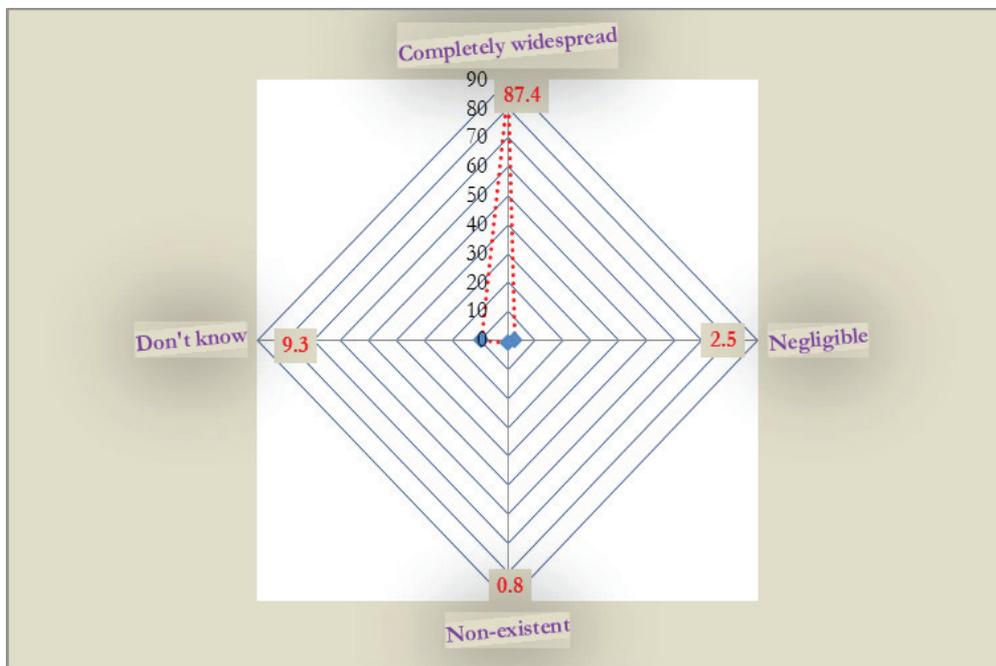
Figure A4: Spread of Corruption

3.1.4 Comparison of Levels of Corruption

Comparatively, 63.4 percent think that corruption has been increasing in Kenya in the past one year which is 13 percentage points higher than in the 2015 Survey of the respondents in this cohort. On the contrary, 14 percent of the respondents indicated that corruption is decreasing which is 10.4 percent less than it was in the 2015 Survey as exposed in Figure A5.

	Increasing	Same	Decreasing	Don't know
2016	63.4	11.8	14	10.8
2015	50.4	16	24.4	9.2
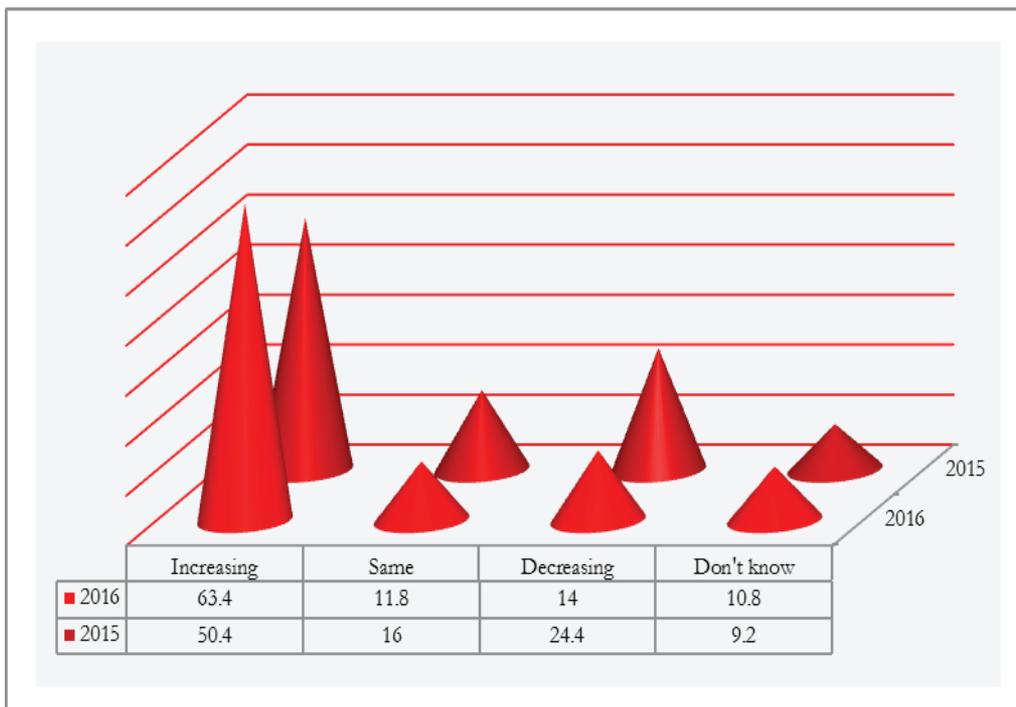
Figure A5: Current level of corruption compared to a year ago

Figure A6 presents the reasons cited for indicating that corruption has been increasing in the past one year. Over 20 percent cited more corruption allegations being reported, 10.2 percent cited high cost of living, 9.6 percent cited bribery demands for service delivery, 7.4 percent cited no action being taken to reverse run away corruption, 6.2 percent indicated that corruption has become a culture, 5.4 percent cited bad governance while 5.1 percent decried increased cases of abuse of office by public officers.
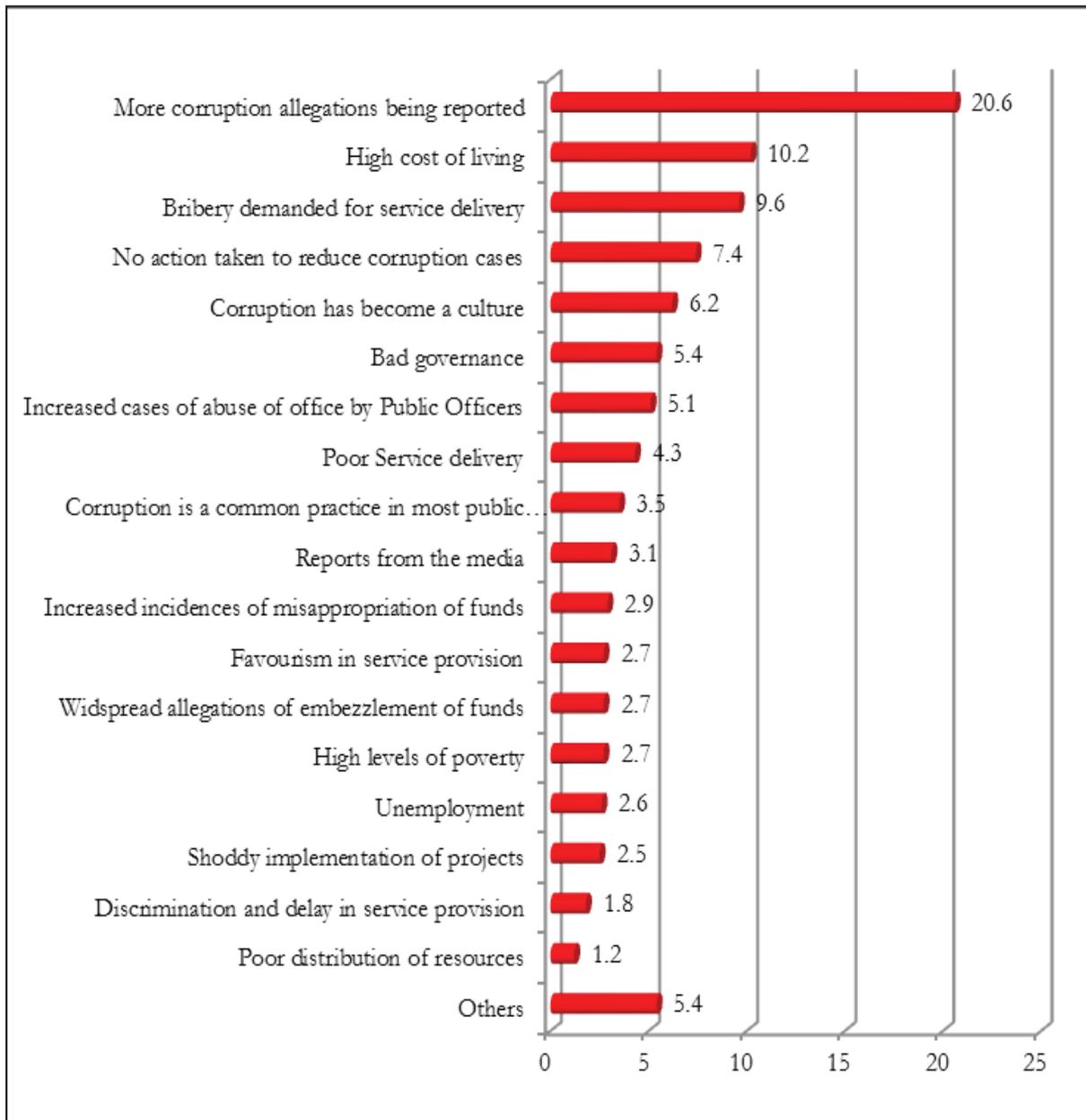
Figure A6: Reasons for rating corruption as increasing

Among those who indicated that corruption was decreasing, 26.7 percent cited government's commitment to fight corruption, 22.4 percent cited reduced corruption cases while 19.9 percent cited improvement in service delivery as shown in Figure A7.
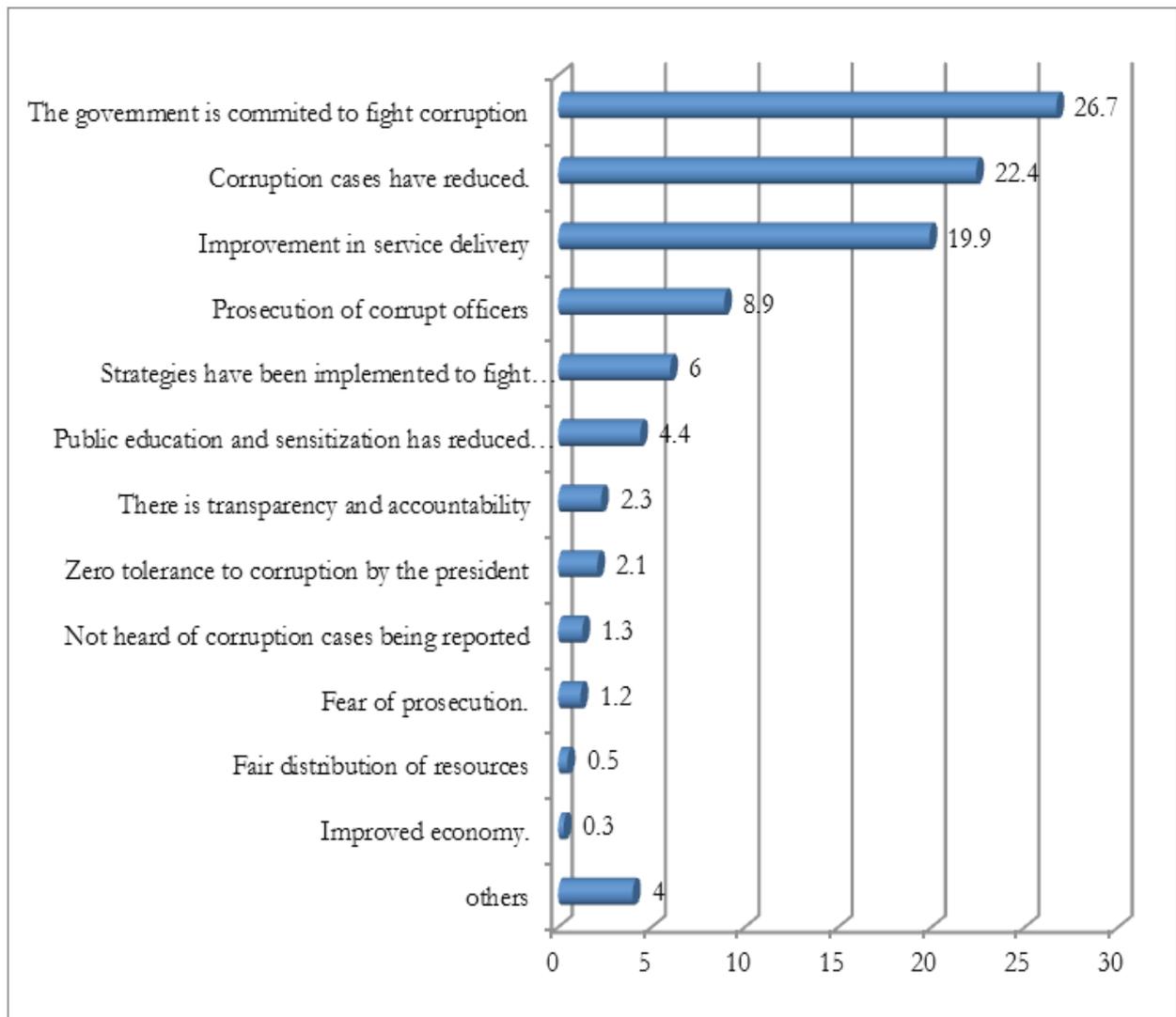
Figure A7: Reasons for rating corruption as decreasing

3.1.5 Expectations on the Levels of Corruption in the Country

Over 45 percent of the respondents expect the level of corruption in the country to be high in the next one year while 15.3 percent expect low levels of corruption. Another 31.4 percent do not know what would happen while 7.7 percent were conservative as shown in Figure A8.
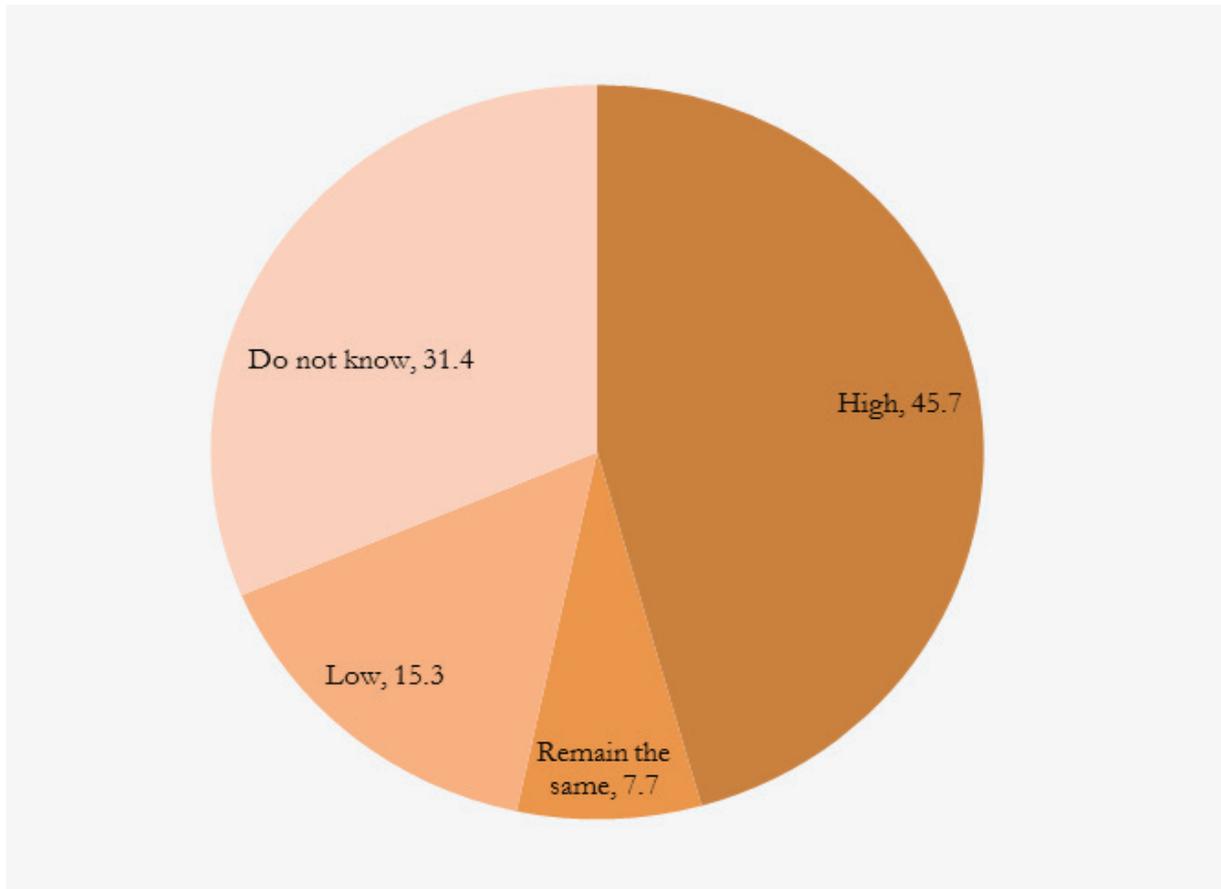
Figure A8: Expectations on levels of corruption in the country

Table 1 presents the various reasons cited for the respondent's expectations about levels of corruption. Among those who indicated that the level of corruption will be high, 38.6 percent cited the oncoming elections followed by 29 percent who said that corruption is now culture and will not change soon. On the other hand, those who said corruption will be low, 43.6 percent cited there are strategic measures in place to address the vice followed by 21.5 percent who mentioned election of new leaders to reverse the trend.

Table 1: Reasons cited for expectations in levels of corruption

High		Low	
Reasons	**%**	Reasons	%
Next year is election year	38.6	Measures in place	43.6
It's a culture/norm	29.0	Election of new leaders	21.5
No measures in place	16.5	Change of attitude	14.0
Inequality	4.4	Depends with government officers	10.1
The economy is poor	2.0	Good service delivery	2.9
No change is seen	1.9	Media reports	1.9
Unless you know someone you can't get a service	1.8	Improved salaries	0.6
Long process in prosecution of corruption cases	1.0	Others	5.4
No hopes in leaders	0.8		
More corruption in devolved governance	0.3		
Others	3.7		

3.1.6 Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

Table 2 illustrates that 71.8 percent of the respondents agree with the statement *'In Kenya, the fight against corruption is a highly ethnicized process'* while 70.1 percent with *'Political leaders side with one of their own when implicated in corruption'*. On the contrary, 67 percent disagree with the statement *'There is demonstrated credible intent by Governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively'* while 66.5 percent with *'There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively'*.

Table 2:Attitude on the role and effectiveness of leaders and various Strategies in the Fight against Corruption

	Agree	Disagree	Do not Know
In Kenya, the fight against corruption is a highly ethnicized process	71.8%	14.6%	13.6%
Political leaders side with one of their own when implicated in corruption	70.1%	17.0%	13.0%
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	43.4%	27.2%	29.4%
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	42.8%	30.5%	26.8%
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	39.5%	39.8%	20.8%
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	27.6%	64.1%	8.3%
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	25.9%	66.5%	7.7%
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	25.4%	67.0%	7.6%

3.1.7 Institutions Most Prone to Corruption

3.1.7.1 Government Ministries and Arms of Government

Figure A9 displays Government Ministries perceived to be most prone to corruption by the respondents. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government was ranked most corrupt by 45.9 percent of the respondents. This is followed by the Ministry of Health (33%) which recorded a more than double increase in rating from the 2015 Survey whereby 14.3% rated it as most prone to corruption. Other Ministries rated highly prone to corruption include Devolution and Planning (19.3%), Education, Science and Technology (19.2%), Transport and Infrastructure (15.5%), Land, Housing and Urban Development (15.1%) and Finance (8.3%).

Figure A9: Ministries/ Arms of Government Perceived to be most prone to Corruption

3.1.7.2 Government Departments and Agencies and Arms of Government

The National Police Service excluding the Traffic Police emerged top among government Agencies and Departments perceived to be most prone to corruption. It was cited by 30.2 percent of respondents followed by the Traffic Department (29%), State Department of Interior formerly Provincial Administration (22.8%), Public Hospitals (9.7%), Directorate of Immigration and Registration of Persons (6.70%) and Constituency Development Fund (6.5%) as presented in Figure A10.
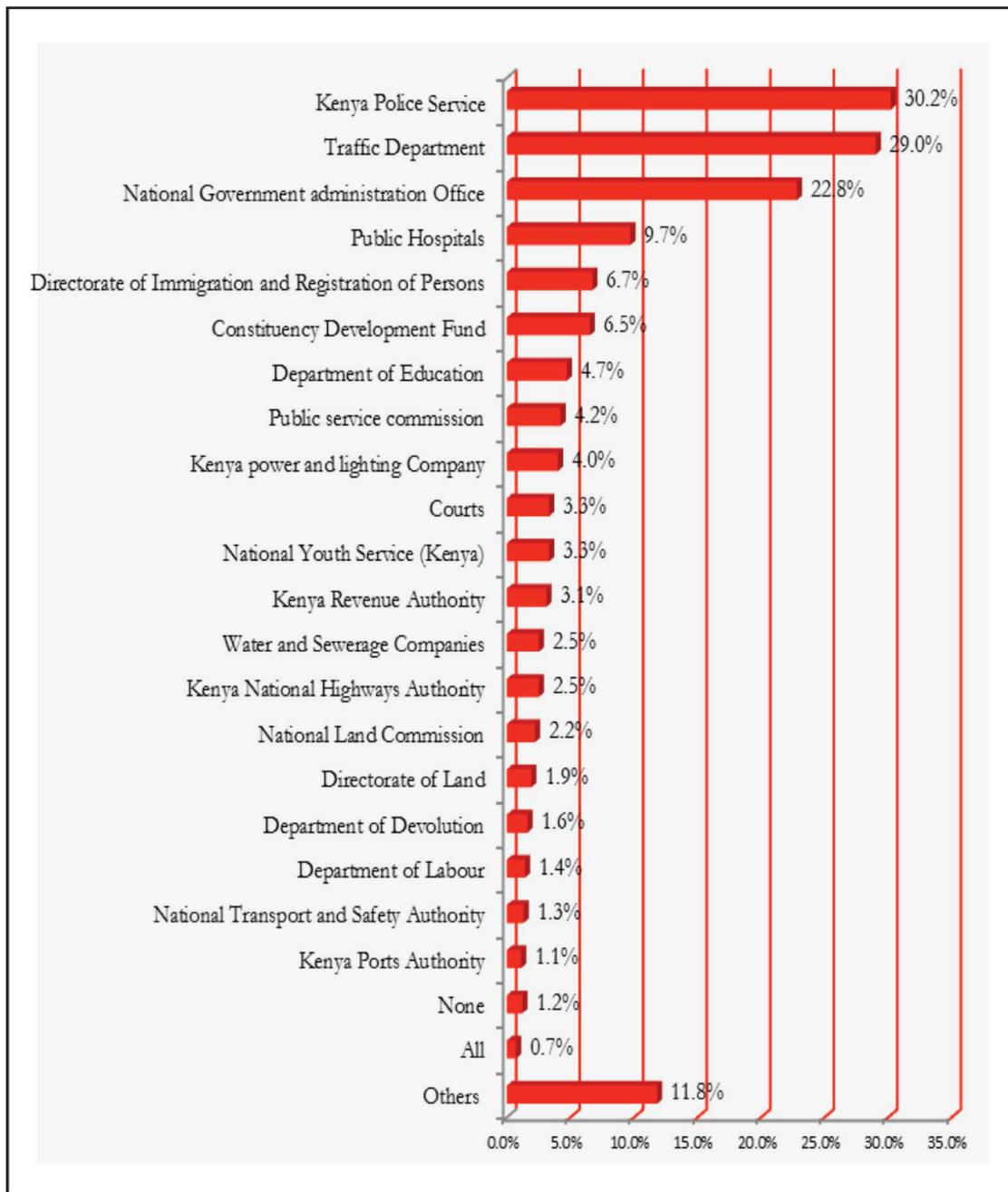
Figure A10: Government Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption

3.1.7.3 County Government Departments and Sections

At the County Government level, County health services are perceived to be the most prone to corruption cited by 37.4 percent of the respondents followed by County public works and services (22.5%), education and Child care (15.4%), Finance and Planning (8.6%), Department of Water (7.8%), Coordination (7.7%) and Lands (7.5%) as shown in Figure A11.
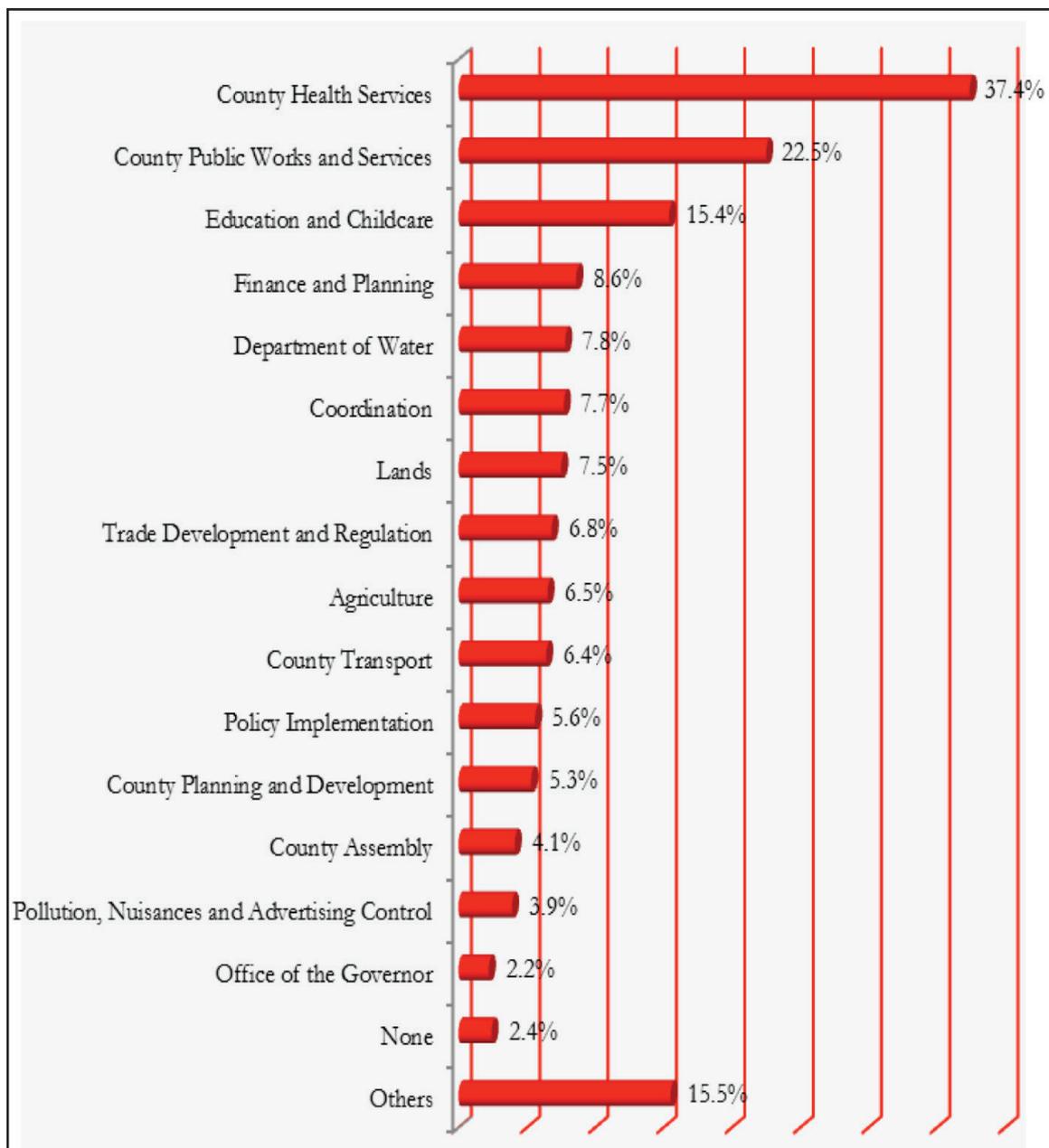
Figure A11: County Government Departments and Sections perceived to be most prone to corruption

3.1.8 Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct

Table 3 presents common forms of unethical conduct experienced by respondents in their interaction with public officers in the country. Delays in service delivery (51.3%), bribery (44.5%), conflict of interest (38.5%), discrimination (38.1%) and criminal activities such as fraud, theft and embezzlement (37.4%) are prominent.

Table 3: Most Prevalent forms of unethical Conduct

	Often	Sometimes	Never	Don't know
Delays in service provision	51.3%	27.0%	19.6%	2.2%
Corruption activities (bribery)	44.5%	29.0%	23.5%	2.9%
Conflict of interest	38.5%	29.1%	29.0%	3.4%
Discrimination	38.1%	26.4%	32.7%	2.7%
Criminal activities (fraud, theft, embezzlement)	37.4%	26.9%	32.0%	3.7%
Misuse of property	35.0%	24.4%	35.9%	4.7%
Abuse of power	29.1%	30.5%	35.9%	4.5%
Favoritism on basis of ethnicity while serving customers	27.2%	29.1%	40.7%	3.1%
Lateness	25.6%	37.0%	33.6%	3.9%
Abusive or intimidating behavior	23.9%	32.0%	40.0%	4.2%
Non-compliance with rules & regulations	22.9%	32.6%	38.1%	6.3%
Absenteeism	20.7%	34.6%	40.3%	4.4%
Lying to employees	16.7%	19.9%	57.8%	5.6%
Indecent dressing	15.7%	19.1%	60.3%	4.9%
Being drunk while on duty	13.6%	26.6%	55.2%	4.6%
Sexual harassment	13.4%	16.0%	64.8%	5.8%
Not Prioritizing the disabled in service delivery	12.6%	24.6%	57.6%	5.3%

3.2 Incidence, Likelihood, Prevalence, Size and Magnitude of Corruption and Unethical conduct

In this section, the Survey sought to establish the likelihood, prevalence, impact and average bribes respondents pay to access government services. It also provides information on the most sought services

3.2.1 Seeking of Government Services

Seekers of public services increased by 5.6 percent in the last 12 months to 63.6 percent. Services sought included: request for information or assistance, request for a document or enquiry on administrative procedures as shown in Figure B1.
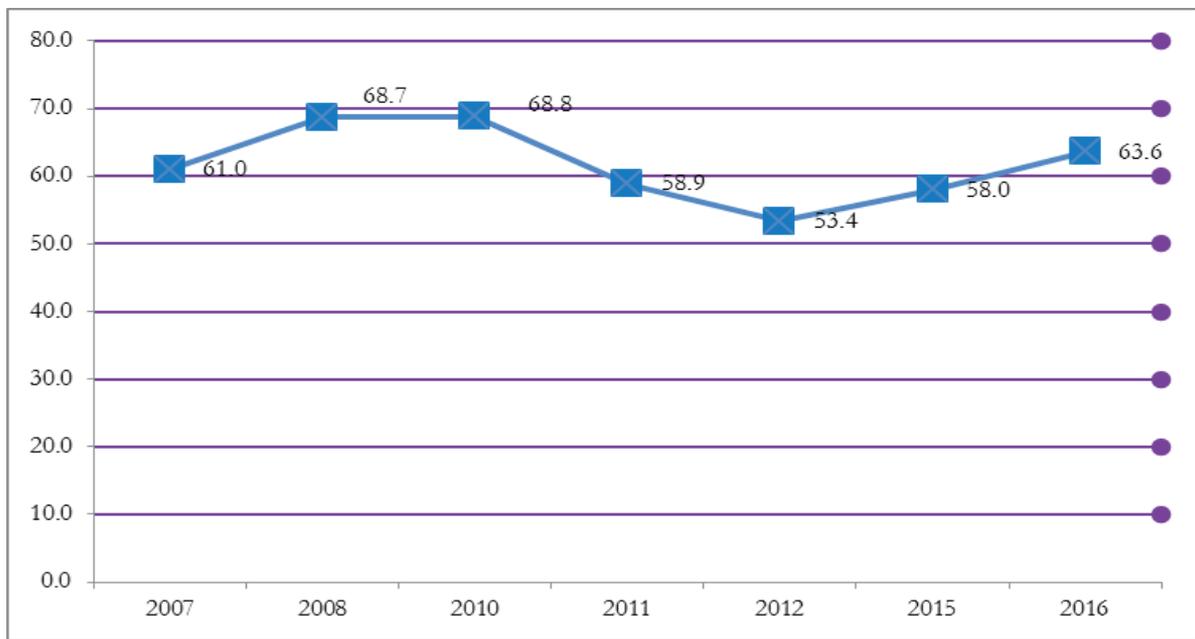
Figure B1: Government service seekers

Of those who sought government services, 42.0 percent of the respondents reported having experienced some form of corruption being practiced by the public officers as opposed to 58 percent who indicated that they never experienced any form of corruption.

Comparisons by County marked Lamu County (74.6%) with the highest number of observations of forms of corruption followed by UasinGishu (71.1%), Taita Taveta (59.8%) and Nairobi (59.3%) as shown in Figure B2.
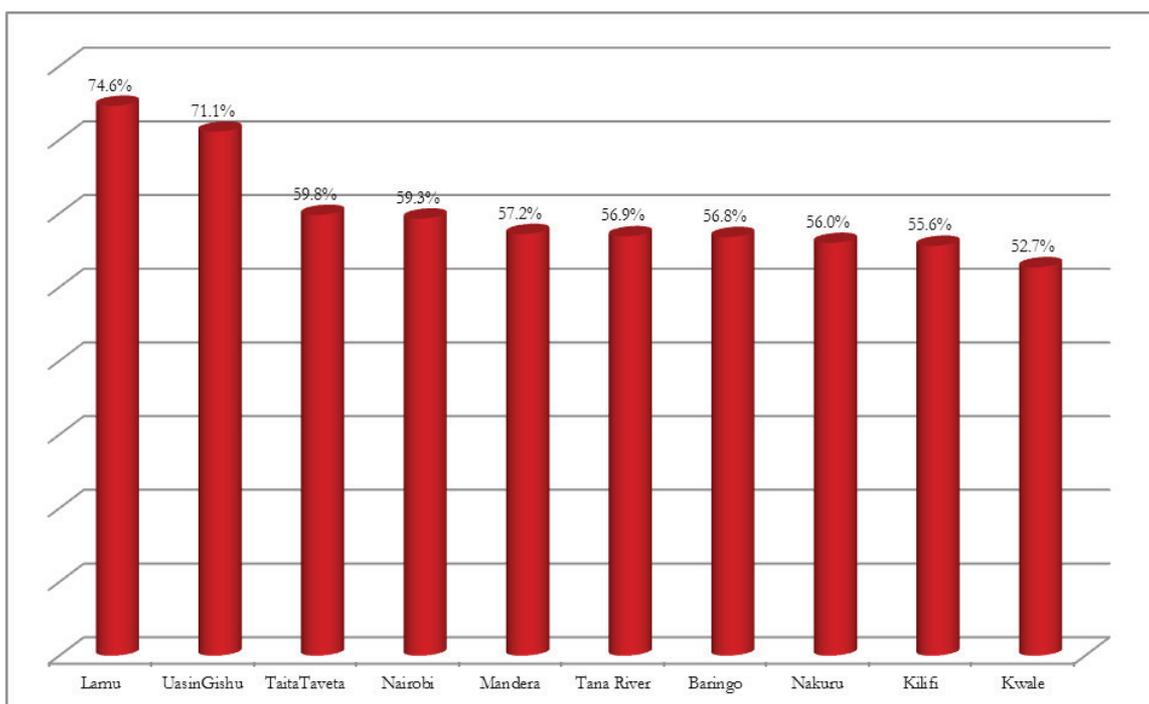
Figure B2: Top ten Counties with observed forms of corruption by service seekers

3.2.2 Forms of Corruption and Unethical Behaviour

Figure B3 presents the forms of corruption and unethical conduct reported by service seekers in government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Bribery at 83.7 percent was widely observed by respondents across the MDAs followed by favoritism (12.9%), delays in service delivery (8.6%), abuse of office (8.3%) and fraud (3.2%).
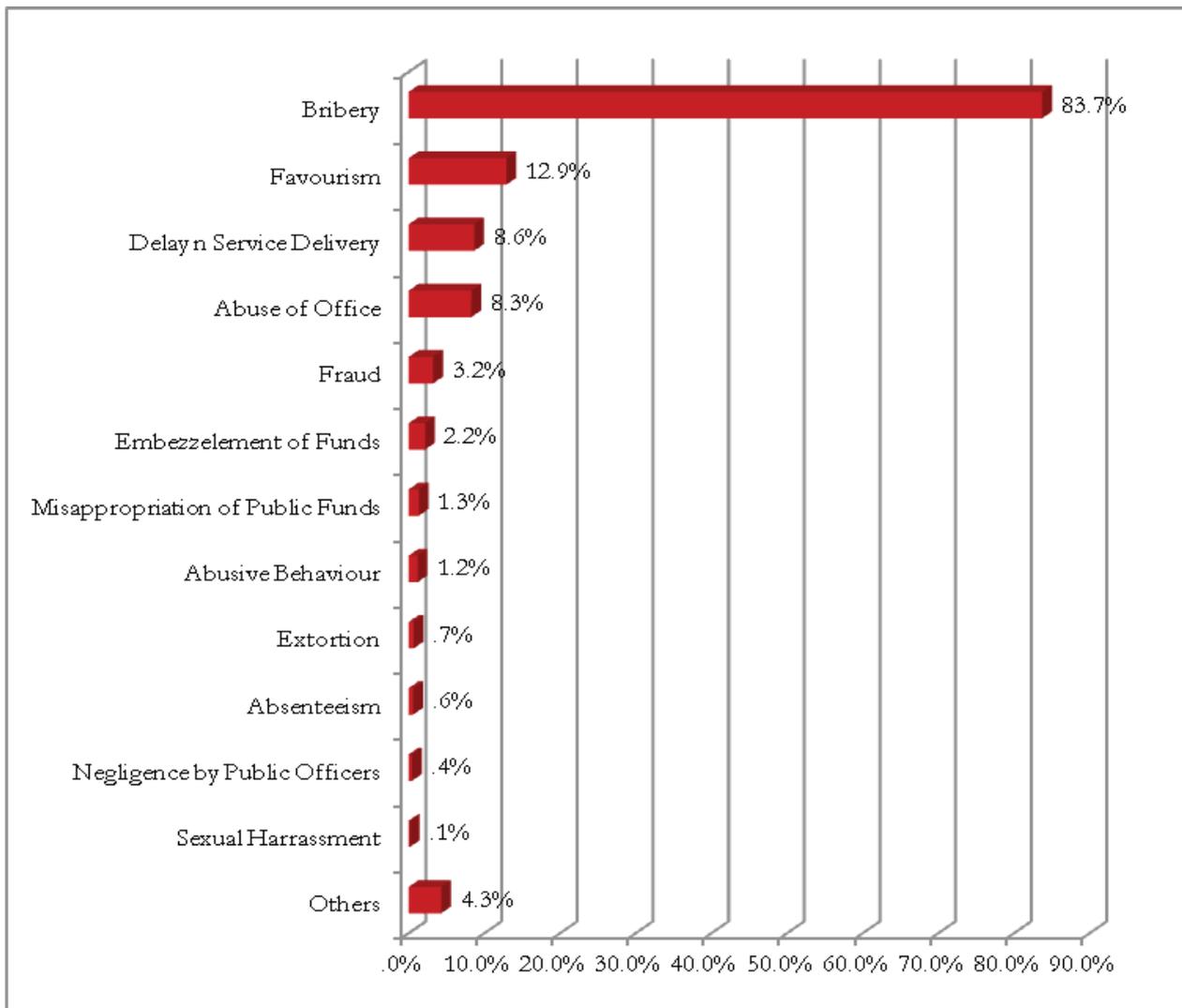
Figure B3: Forms of Corruption and Unethical Behaviour Observed

3.2.3 Bribery Payments

The proportion of those paying bribes increased by 8 percent in 2016 to stand at 46% compared to 38% in the 2015 Survey, see Figure B4. Of those interviewed, 54 percent of those who were asked to pay a bribe did not pay as demanded. Further observations of Figure B4 illustrates that those who pay bribes while seeking government services increase considerably in an election year and drops significantly in the subsequent year.
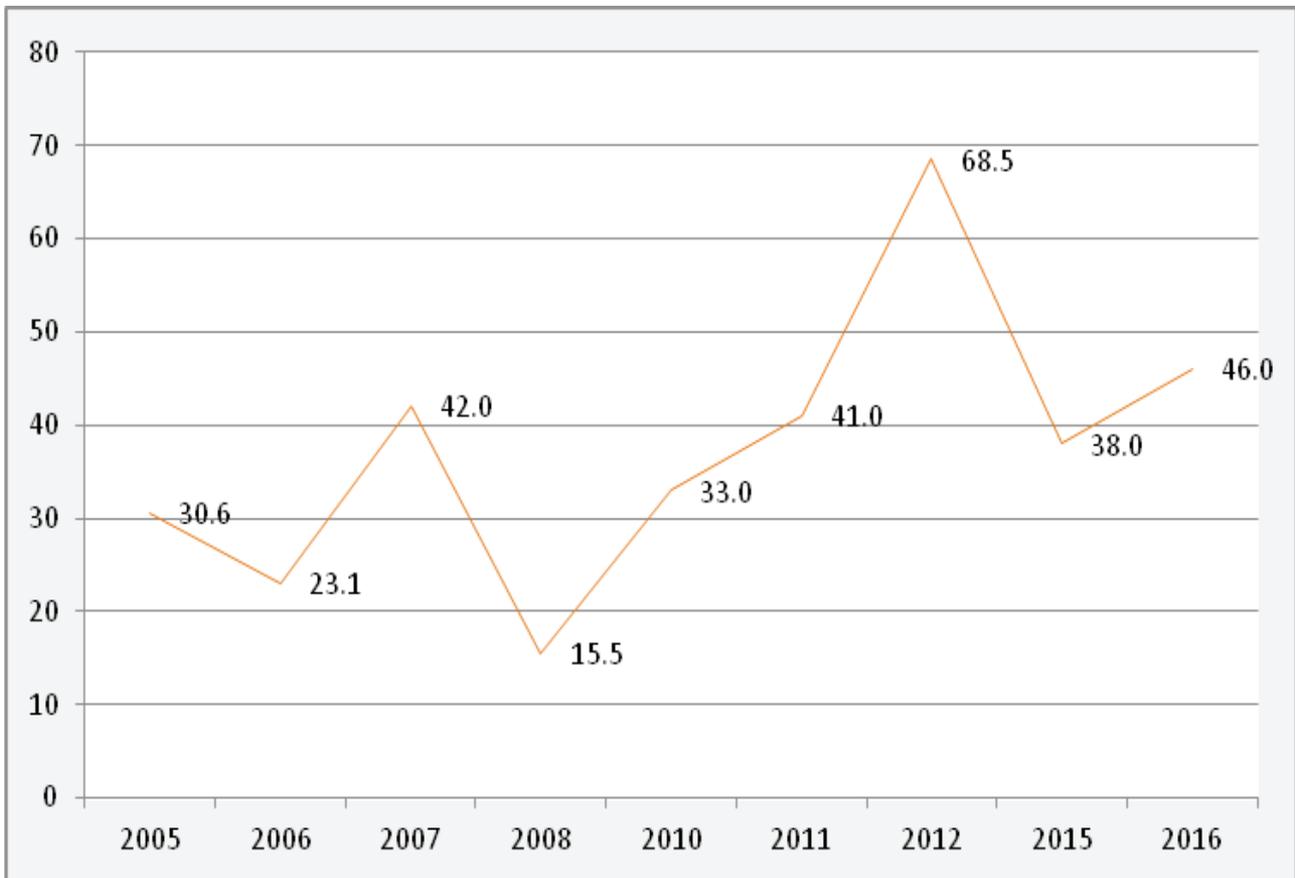
Figure B4: Proportion of those who paid bribes

Murang'a County was ranked as most corrupt by respondents who responded affirmatively on the demand for bribes followed by Trans Nzoia (84%), Mandera (79.4%), Kirinyaga (78.9%) and Marsabit (78.2%) as shown in Figure B4a.
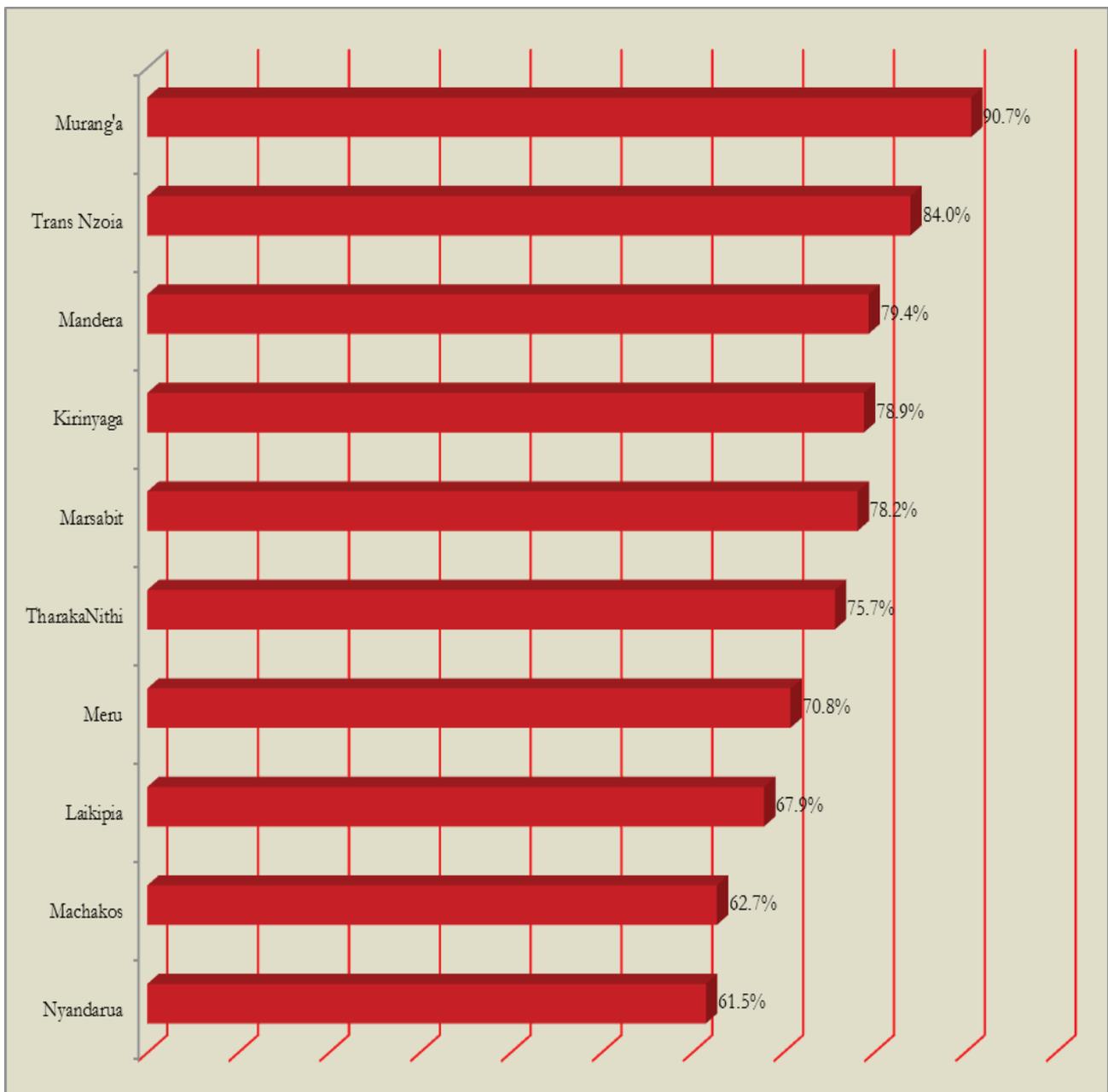
Figure B4a: Top Ten Counties by Proportion of those who paid bribes

Conversely, Lamu Country (5.8%) ranked least corrupt where respondents were reluctant to pay bribes followed by those in Taita Taveta (8.3%), Tana River (12.10%) and Kericho as shown in Figure B4b.

	Lamu	TaitaTaveta	Tana River	Kericho	Wajir	Kwale	Elgeyo/ Marakwet	Kisii	Migori	Kilifi
■ Series1	5.80%	8.30%	12.10%	12.40%	14.70%	16.20%	17.40%	19.20%	19.90%	20.50%
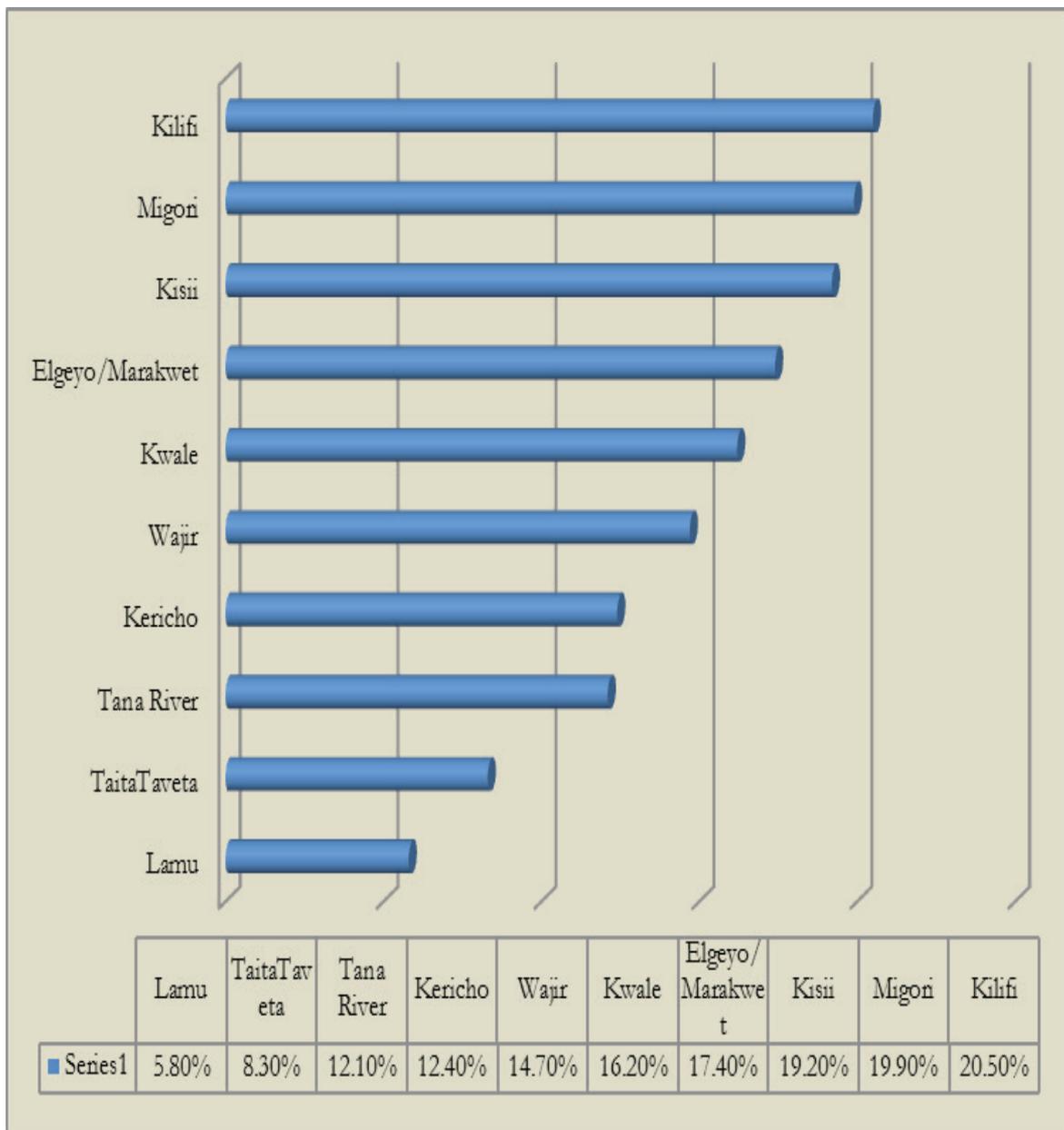
Figure B4b: Bottom Ten Counties by Proportion of those who paid bribes

3.2.4 Reasons cited for paying a bribe

Those who paid bribes were asked to state the reasons and from Figure B5, those who paid because it was demanded dropped by 5.9 percent to stand at 72.5 percent while those who paid to avoid service delay doubled to 28.4 percent. Over 8 percent of the respondents paid the bribe because it is expected while 2.6 percent voluntarily offered the bribe.

	I Voluntarily offered	It Was Demanded	It is expected	To Avoid service delay
■2016	2.6	72.5	8.7	28.4
■2015	4.2	78.4	10.5	14.2
■2012	3.3	71	7.1	15.8
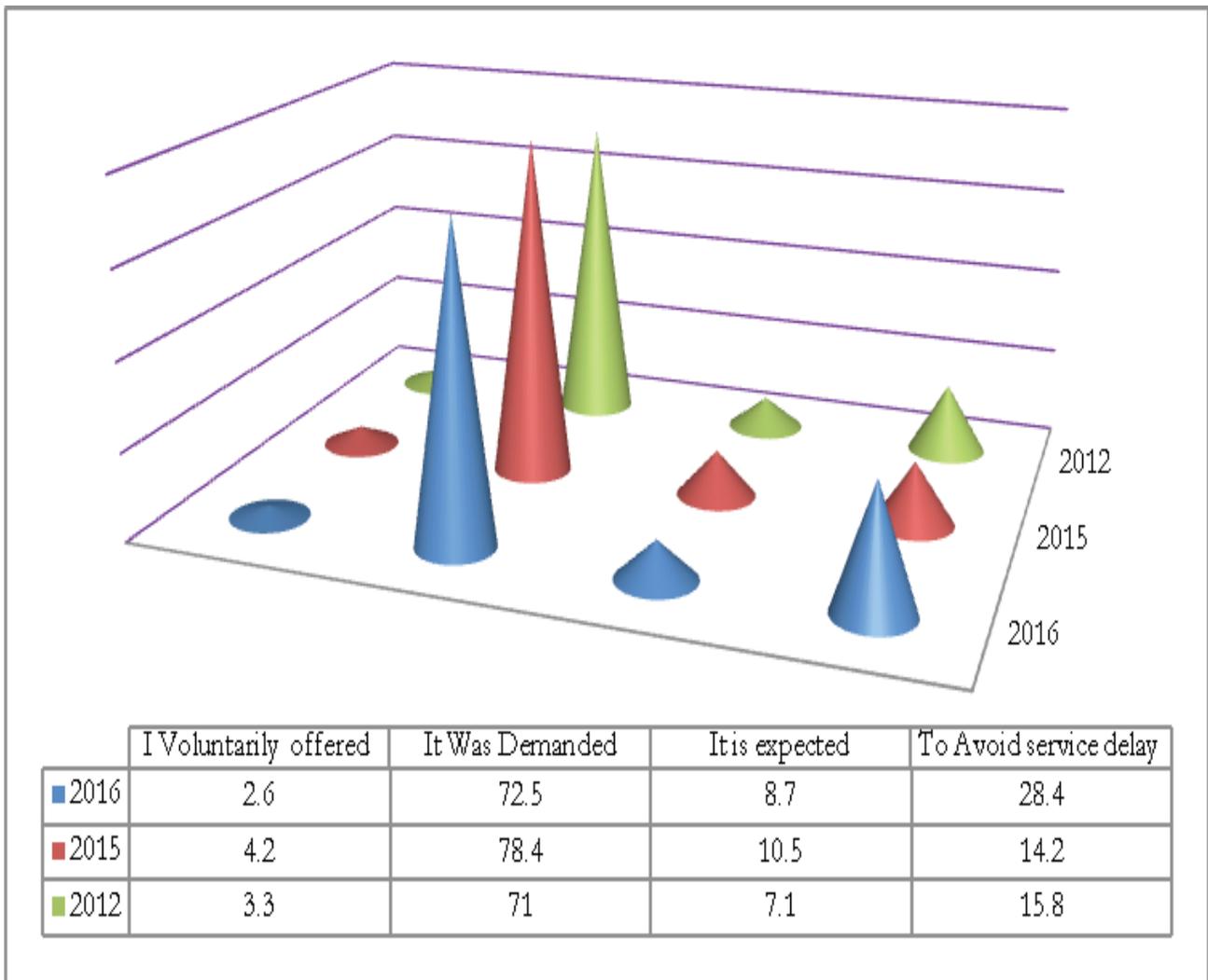
Figure B5: Reasons cited for paying a bribe

Table: 4 Reasons cited for paying Bribes by County

	I Voluntarily offered	It Was Demanded	It is expected	To Avoid service delay
Lamu	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Isiolo	31.10%	74.00%	0.00%	5.60%
TharakaNithi	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Nairobi	2.70%	85.40%	5.30%	28.30%
Busia	0.00%	81.90%	3.00%	15.10%

3.2.5 Services for which Bribes were demanded

Application for or making alterations to a National Identification Card was cited as the leading services for which bribes were demanded. This was followed by application for and collection of birth certificates (15.4%), seeking medical attention (13.8%), registration of land (6.9%), traffic related services (5.8%) and reporting an occurrence of a crime (5.1%). Other services that necessitated bribe demands are presented in Figure B6.
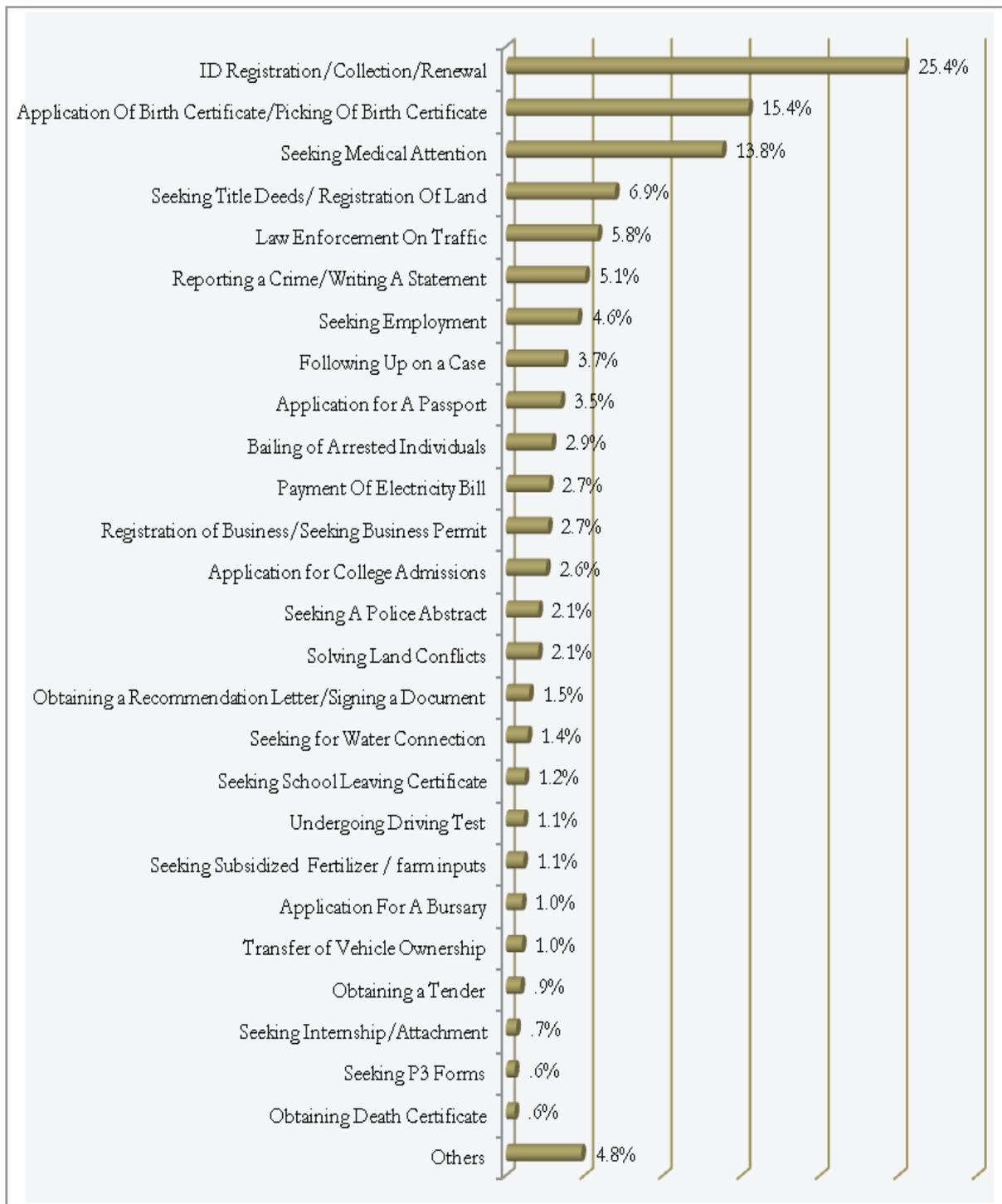
Figure B6: Services for which Bribes were demanded

3.2.6 Institutions where Bribes were paid

The Regular Police led other institutions where most of the bribes were paid as shown in Figure B7. Over 16 percent of the respondents paid bribes to the Regular Police followed by County Health Department (14.3%), Chiefs Office (11%), Registrar of Persons (11%), County Commissioners Office (8.8%) and the Civil Registration Department (7.7%).
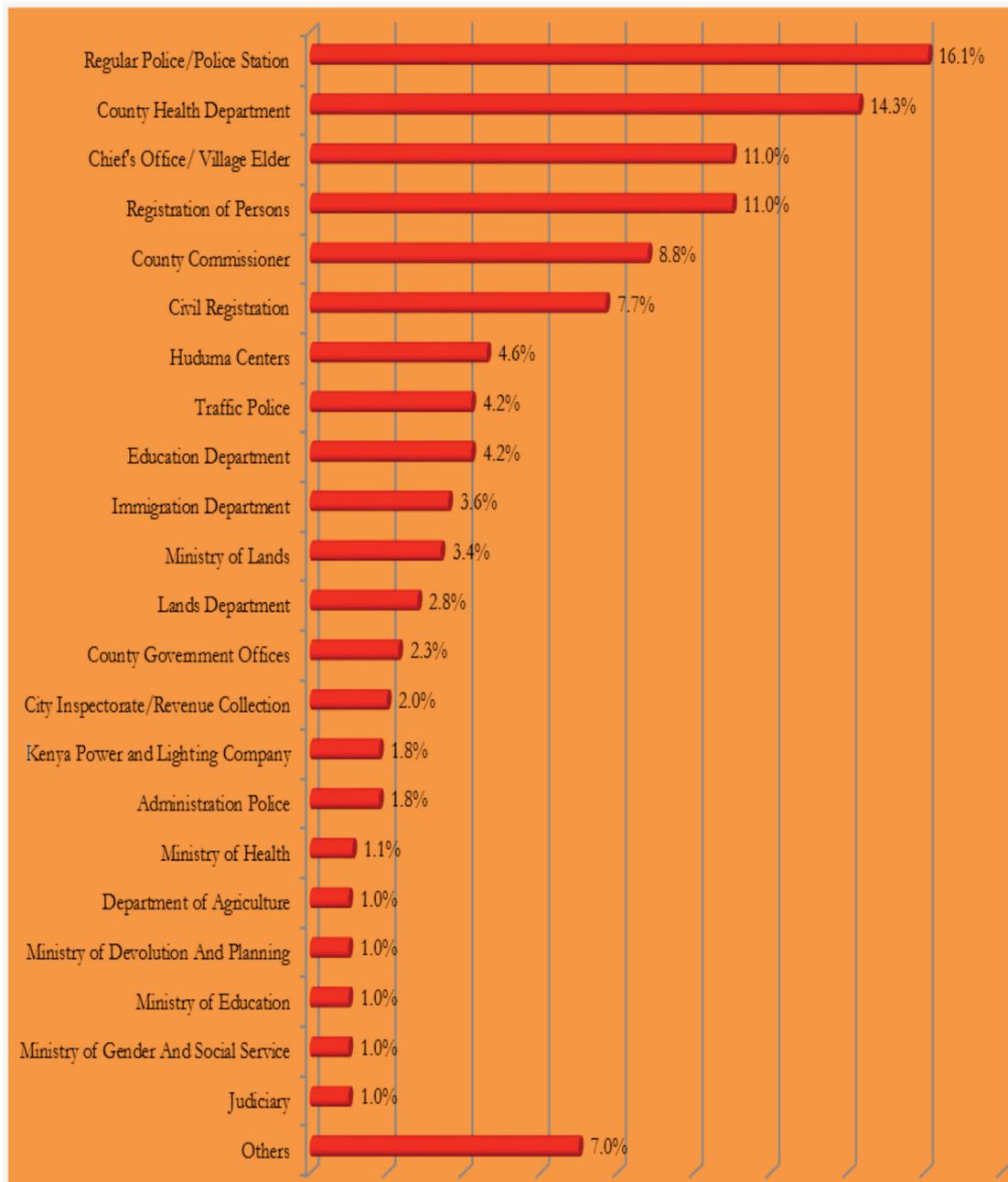
Figure B7: Institutions where Bribes were paid

The Services that bribes were for paid for in Top Five Institutions:

i. Regular Police • Reporting A Case/Crime/Writing A Statement • Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case • Bailing Of Arrested Individuals • Seeking A Police Abstract • Law Enforcement On Traffic • Solving Land Conflicts • Undergoing Driving Test • Seeking Employment • Seeking P3 Forms	**ii. Ministry of Health** • Seeking Medical Attention • Seeking P3 Forms
iii. Chiefs Office/Village elders • Identity Card Registration/Collection Of ID/Renewing ID • Obtaining A Recommendation Letter/Signing A Document • Application Of Birth Certificate • Solving Land Conflicts • Reporting A Case/Crime/Writing A Statement	**iv. Registrar of Persons** • Identity Card Registration • Collection Of Identity Card • Renewing Identity Card • Obtaining A Recommendation Letter/Signing A Document
v. County Commissioner • Solving Land Conflicts • Changing Of Identity Card Particulars • Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	

Table 5: Reasons for paying Bribes at Top 5 Institutions

	I Voluntarily offered	It Was Demanded	To Avoid service delay	It is expected
Registrar Of Persons	3.60%	60.30%	47.80%	7.50%
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	7.20%	73.20%	16.60%	19.40%
Regular Police/Police Station	0.40%	85.30%	22.50%	6.00%
Ministry Of Health	0.00%	37.80%	62.20%	0.00%
County Commissioner	0.00%	63.90%	40.10%	2.20%

3.2.7 Number of times a bribe was demanded

Overall, the average number of times a bribe is demanded nationally increased to 1.66 times from 1.56 in the 2015 Survey though lower than the average of 1.93 in 2012. By County, Meru recorded the highest average bribe demands of 3.63 times followed by Kajiado (2.97) and Elgeyo Marakwet (2.81). Figure B8 presents the top 10 counties while Appendix 3 presents the complete list of Counties by Average times a bribe was demanded.
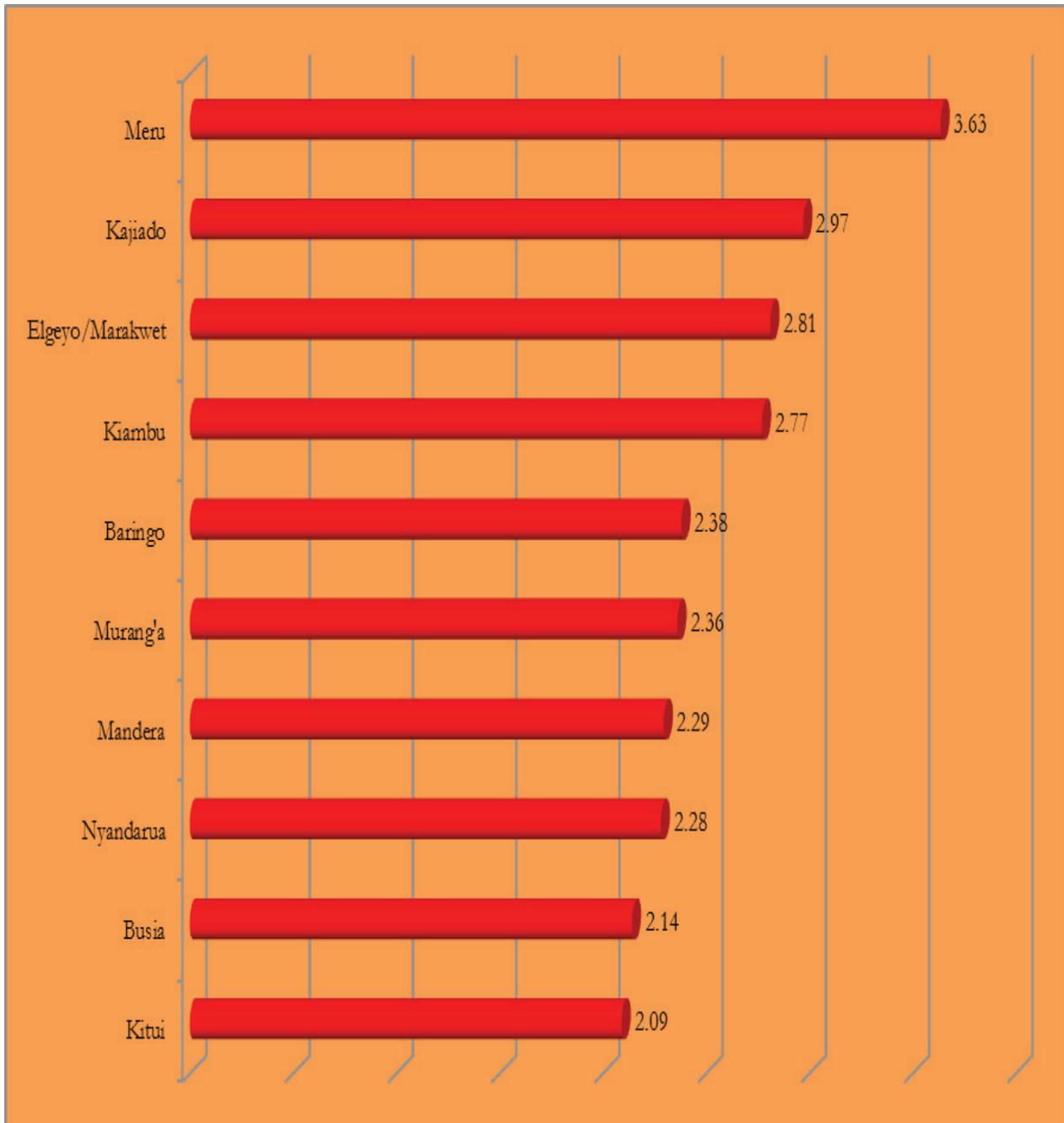
Figure B8: Top 10 Counties by Average times bribe was demanded

Collection of building/construction certificate (9), payment for winning a tender (4), application for a permit for cane harvesting (3.5), obtaining a tender (3.48) and obtaining a church permit for overnight vigil, Kesha (3) presented the highest opportunities for bribe demands as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by services

Type of service you were seeking	Average
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	9.00
Payment for winning a tender	4.00
Application for cane Harvesting	3.50
Obtaining a Tender	3.48
Application For A Passport	3.14
Permit For Kesha	3.00
Seeking For Justice (Child Support)	2.73
Registration Of Business/Seeking Business Permit	2.65
Seeking Health Clearance Certificates	2.55
Release Of Impounded Goods	2.24
Filing for Tax Returns	2.00
Road Traffic services	1.99
Seeking School Leaving Certificate	1.92
Seeking Title Deed/Registration Of Land	1.92
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	1.84
Application of NHIF Card	1.81
Changing of ID Particulars	1.76
Application and collection of Birth Certificate	1.68
Seeking for Water Connection	1.66
Solving Land Conflicts	1.61
Seeking For Release Letter	1.61
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	1.56
Seeking Employment	1.56
Registration Of Vehicles/Transfer Of Ownership	1.55
Obtaining Death Certificate	1.51
Application for a passport	1.51
Reporting A Case/Crime/Writing A Statement	1.49
Application For College Admissions	1.46
Seeking Police Clearance Certificate/Good Conduct	1.46

Table 6: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by services (continuous)

Type of service you were seeking	Average
Obtaining A Recommendation Letter/Signing A Document	1.39
Seeking Medical Attention	1.38
Payment Of Electricity Bill	1.38
Recovery Of Stolen Goods	1.31
Application For A Bursary	1.31
Seeking Subsidized Fertilizer / Farm Inputs	1.23
ID Registration/Collection/Renewal	1.18
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.16
Undergoing Driving Test	1.15
Seeking For Government Funds/Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	1.00
Seeking P3 Forms	1.00
Following Up On Pension	1.00
Seeking Transfer	1.00
Collection Of Building/Construction Certificate	1.00
Seeking Internship/Attachment	1.00
Staff Appraisal	1.00
Remarking Of Exams	1.00
Seeking For Free Primary Education Funds	1.00

3.2.8 Average times Bribe Paid

Overall, the average number of times a bribe was paid is 1.27 reprenting a marginal drop from 1.36 in the 2015 Survey and a further drop from the 2012 Survey at 1.68. By County, Kajiado County represented the highest average bribe payments at 2.34 times followed by Nyeri (1.8), Elgeyo Marakwet (1.76) and Kiambu (1.71). The top ten counties by average bribe paid is shown in Figure B9 while the complete list is presented in Appendix 4.
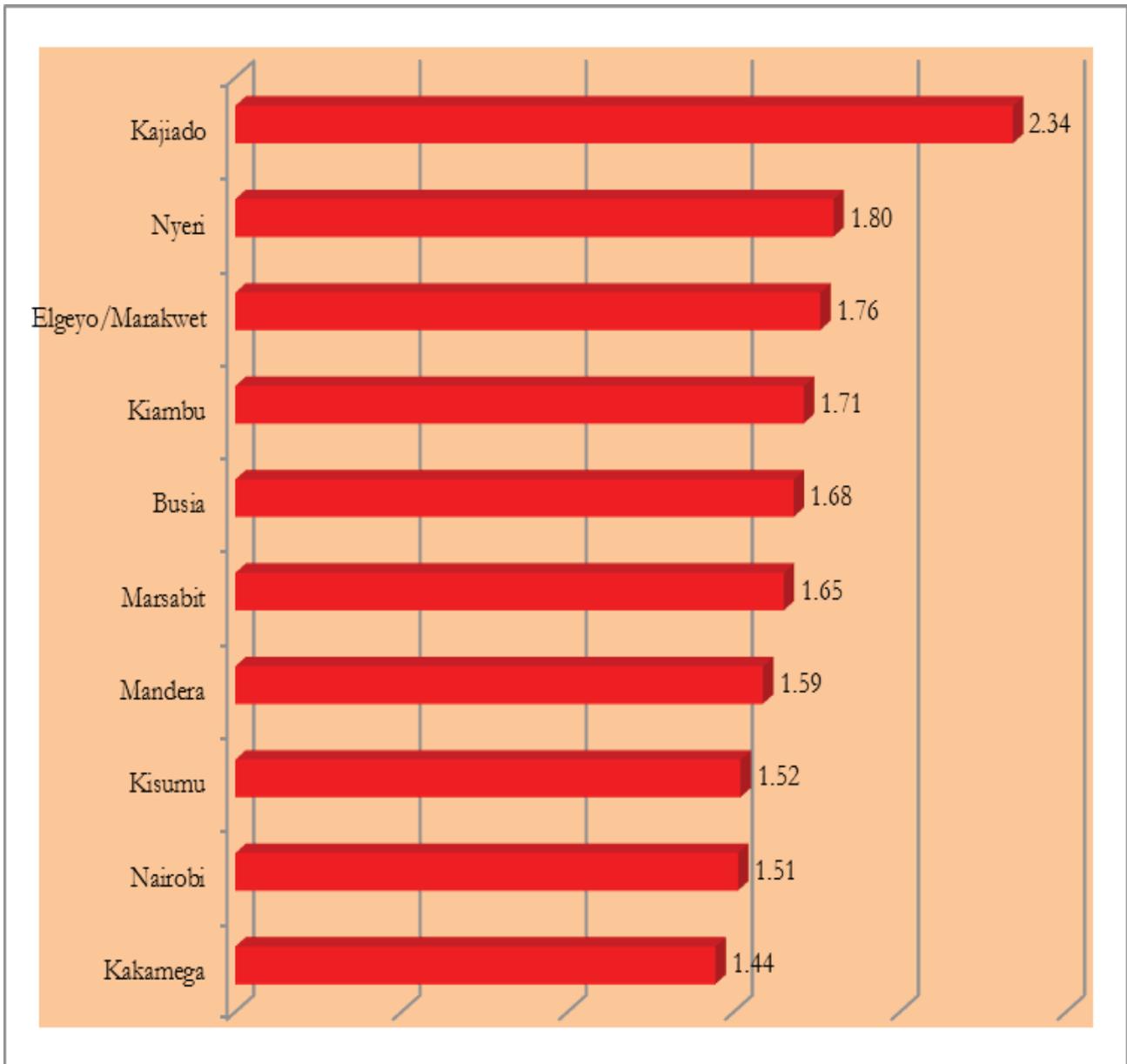
Figure B9: Top 10 Counties by Average times bribe paid

Table 7 presents the average number of times a bribe was paid by services and it shows that collection of building/ construction certificate ranked first with an average of 9 times followed by seeking child support (7.63), seeking for government funds such as uwezo (5.03), seeking a land title deed (4.46), and seeking payment for supplies (4).

Table 7: Average number of times a bribe was paid by services

Type of service you were seeking	Average
Collection Of Building/Construction Certificate	9.00
Seeking For Justice (Child Support)	7.63
Seeking For Government Funds/Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	5.03
Seeking Title Deeds/ Registration Of Land	4.46
Seeking payment for supplies	4.00
Solving Land Conflicts	3.74
Obtaining A Tender	3.62
Application For Cane Harvesting	3.50
Application For A Passport	3.24
Permit For Kesha	3.00
Registration Of Business/Seeking Business Permit	2.88
Seeking Health Clearance Certificates	2.55
Application Of NHIF Card	2.40
Application Of Birth Certificate/Picking Of Birth Certificate	2.40
Application For College Admissions	2.33
Release Of Impounded Goods	2.24
Road Traffic services	2.12
Filing For Returns	2.00
Seeking Employment	1.95
Seeking School Leaving Certificate	1.92
Bailing Of Arrested Individuals	1.76
Changing Of ID Particulars	1.76
Seeking P3 Forms	1.65
Reporting A Case/Crime/Writing A Statement	1.61
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	1.61
Undergoing Driving Test	1.58
Registration Of Vehicles/Transfer Of Ownership	1.55
Obtaining Death Certificate	1.51
Seeking For Release Letter	1.48
Seeking Police Clearance Certificate/Good Conduct	1.46
Seeking Medical Attention	1.45
ID Registration/Collection/Renewal	1.45
Obtaining A Recommendation Letter/Signing A Document	1.39
Recovery Of Stolen Goods	1.31
Application For A Bursary	1.31
Application for a passport	1.25
Seeking Subsidized Fertilizer / Farm Inputs	1.23

Type of service you were seeking	Average
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.23
Payment Of Electricity Bill	1.20
Following Up On Pension	1.00
Seeking For Water Connection	1.00
Seeking Transfer	1.00
Collection Of Building/Construction Certificate	1.00
Seeking Internship/Attachment	1.00
Staff Appraisal	1.00
Remarking Of Exams	1.00
Seeking For Free Primary Education	1.00

3.2.9 Average Bribe

The average bribe is Kshs. 7,081.05. This represents a steep increase from the average of Kshs. 5,648.58 recorded in the 2015 Survey. Figure B10 presents the average bribes over the past 11 years..
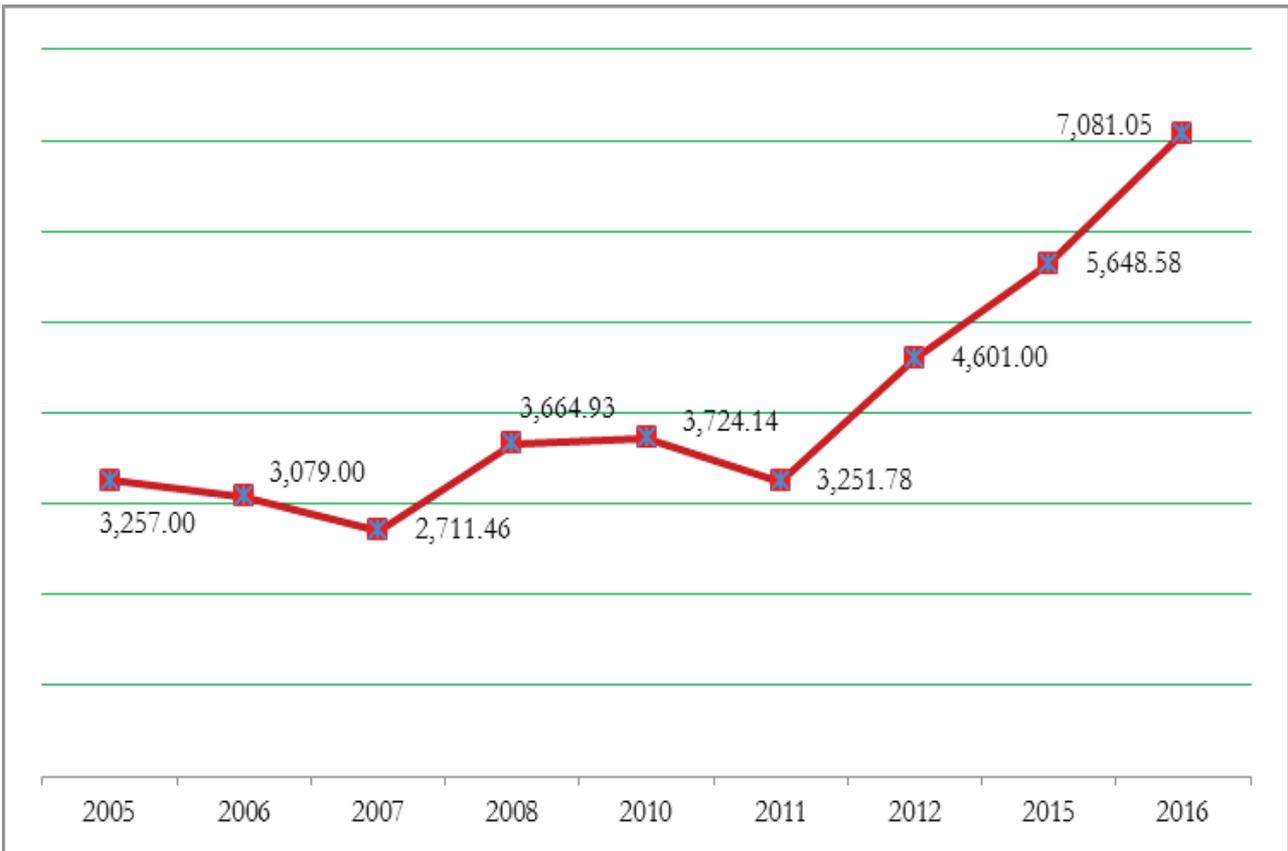
Figure B10: Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kenya Shillings

By County, Busia documented the highest average bribe at Kshs. 81,559.87 followed by Tharaka Nithi (Kshs. 40,906.63), Nairobi (Kshs. 15,360.18) and Lamu (Kshs. 13.072.71) as shown in Figure B11.
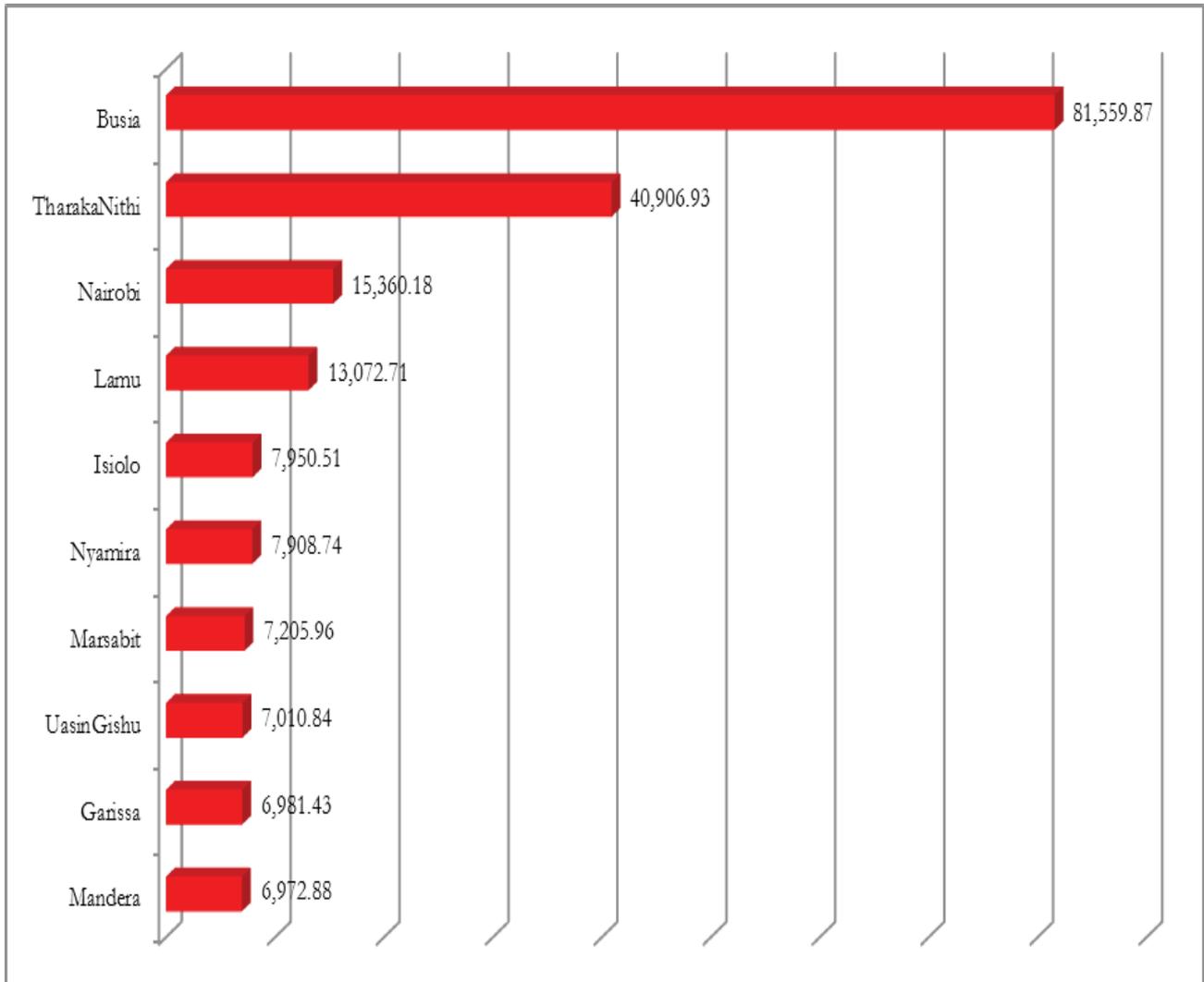
Figure B11: Top 10 Counties by Average bribe in Kenya Shillings

The Services that bribes were paid for in Top Five Counties:

i.	**Busia**	ii.	**Tharaka Nithi**
	• Seeking title deeds/ registration of land		• Reporting a case
	• Seeking employment		• Following up on a case
	• Seeking medical attention		
	• Obtaining a recommendation letter/signing a document		
iii.	**Isiolo**	**iv.**	**Lamu**
	• Seeking Medical Attention		• Seeking Title Deeds/ Registration Of Land
	• Seeking Employment		
	• Reporting A Case/Crime/Writing A Statement		

v. **Nairobi**

- Registration of business/seeking business permit
- Seeking for water connection
- Obtaining a tender
- Seeking employment
- Seeking medical attention
- Application of birth certificate
- Bailing of arrested individuals
- Reporting a case/crime/writing a statement

Figure B12 presents the bottom ten counties by average bribe paid. Turkana is last at Kshs. 228.97 followed by Kilifi (Kshs.361.27), Bomet (Kshs.503.02) and Kisii (Kshs.674.19). The Complete comparative average bribe list of Counties by year is presented in Appendix 5.
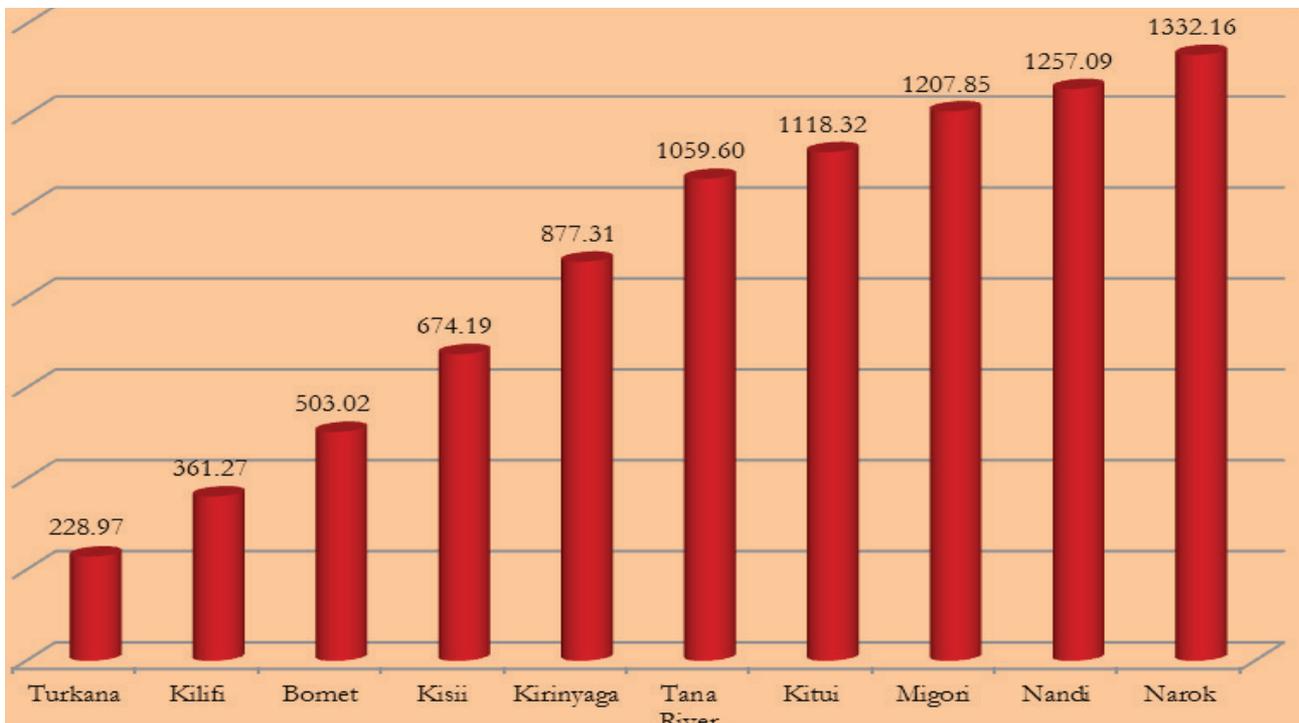
Figure B12: Bottom 10 Counties by average bribe in Kenya Shillings

Table 8 presents the average bribe by service whereby obtaining a tender attracted the highest bribe of Kshs. 196,987.82 followed by seeking employment (Kshs. 63,687.39), remarking of examinations (Kshs. 30,000), collection of building/construction certificate (Kshs. 22,000) and clearance of goods from port of entry/exit (Kshs. 20,000).

Table 8: Average bribe by service in Kenya Shillings

Type of service you were seeking	Average (Kshs)
Obtaining A Tender	196,987.82
Seeking Employment	63,687.39
Remarking Of Examinations	30,000.00
Collection Of Building/Construction Certificate	22,000.00
Clearance of goods from port of entry/exit	20,000.00
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	14,776.13
Registration Of Vehicles/Transfer Of Ownership	14,547.19
Bailing Of Arrested Individuals	13,063.60
Seeking Internship/Attachment	12,831.22
Application For College Admissions	11,691.29

Type of service you were seeking	Average (Kshs)
Reporting A Case/Crime/Writing A Statement	8,094.46
Release Of Impounded Goods	7,570.52
Staff Appraisal	5,992.83
Registration Of Business/Seeking Business Permit	5,741.77
Undergoing Driving Test	4,694.23
Seeking For Release Letter	4,432.28
Application For A Passport	4,248.10
Seeking Title Deeds/ Registration Of Land	4,224.66
Seeking For Water Connection	4,009.91
Changing Of ID Particulars	3,544.47
Application Of Birth Certificate/Picking Of Birth Certificate	3,500.56
Solving Land Conflicts	3,474.09
Payment Of Electricity Bill	3,158.32
Law Enforcement On Traffic	3,057.66
Application of Visa/ Getting A Green card	3,000.00
Permit For Kesha	3,000.00
Recovery Of Stolen Goods	2,942.70
Seeking Medical Attention	2,912.93
Obtaining Death Certificate	2,892.98
Seeking Police Clearance Certificate/Good Conduct	2,854.82
Application Of NHIF Card	2,611.22
Seeking For Justice (Child Support)	2,445.03
Seeking Health Clearance Certificates	2,093.10
Seeking School Leaving Certificate	1,910.10
Application For Cane Harvesting	1,850.00
Filing For Returns	1,500.00
Seeking Subsidized Fertilizer / Farm Inputs	1,294.51
ID Registration/Collection/Renewal	1,039.38
Seeking P3 Forms	1,014.18
Seeking Transfer	1,000.00
Seeking A Police Abstract	883.14
Application For A Bursary	571.52
Obtaining A Recommendation Letter/Signing A Document	546.31
Following Up On Pension	500.00
Seeking For Free Primary Education	400.00
Seeking For Government Funds/Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	356.57
Loan Application	200.00

The average bribe paid by various socio-economic characteristics is presented in Table 9. From the table, the average bribe in urban areas is higher than the rural while females pay higher bribes than males. Apparently, the higher the level of education, the higher the average bribe.

Table 9: Average bribe by Socio-Economic Characteristics in Kenya Shillings

Socio-Economic Characteristics		Average Bribe in Kenya Shillings
Place of Residence	Urban	8,642.60
	Rural	7,838.84
	Peri- Urban	1,357.26
Gender	Male	6,853.36
	Female	8,618.49
Marital Status	Single	3,369.13
	Married	7,324.67
	Widowed	1,915.55
	Divorced/separated	3,987.17
Religion	Christian	6,259.52
	Muslim	8,308.57
	Hindu	4,559.08
	Other	33,542.67
Level of Education	None	5,869.66
	Informal education	1,899.66
	Student	3,720.63
	Primary	9,311.84
	Secondary	3,799.07
	College /Tertiary	3,838.38
	Graduate	10,417.31
	Post graduate	27,416.71
Occupation	Unemployed	5,507.74
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	3,940.34
	Employed in private sector	2,154.71
	Employed in National Government / parastatals	9,853.04
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	4,382.29
	Employed by the County Government	1,876.20
	Retired	70,917.30
Age in Years	18-24	9,758.00
	25-34	3,393.63
	35-44	4,325.65
	45-54	6,073.68
	55 and over	21,538.63
	Not Stated	1,961.33

3.2.10 Service Satisfaction levels

Further, 17.2 percent of the respondents indicated that they did not get the service even after paying a bribe compared to 82.8 percent who received the service after paying the bribe.

Overall, when those who paid the bribe were asked to rate their service experience, 71.6 percent indicated poor, 16.2 percent indicated fair while 12.2 percent indicated good as shown in Figure B13.
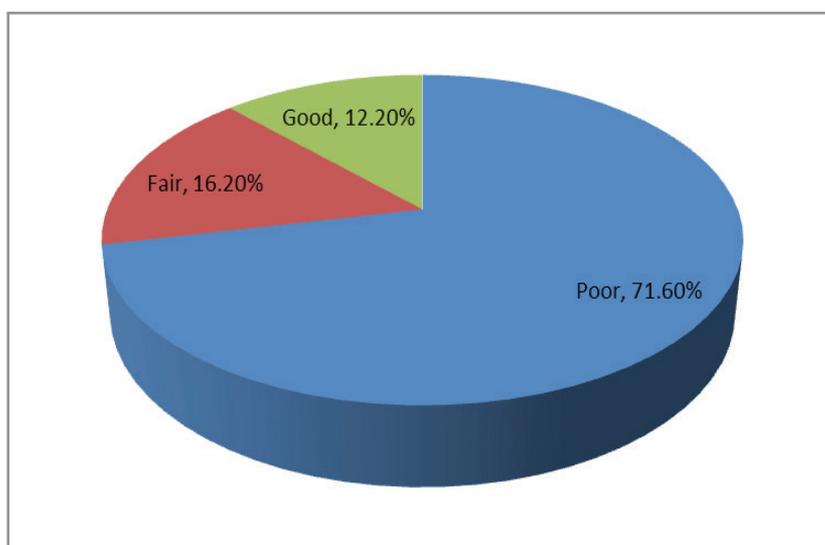
Figure B13: Level of Satisfaction after paying a bribe

Table 10 presents rating of provision of County services. Overall, the services are rated poor by close to 50 percent of the respondents.

Table 10: Rating of provision of County Services

	Poor	Average	Good	Do not know
Control of drugs and pornography	49.0%	22.0%	10.3%	18.6%
County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems	48.8%	30.0%	14.7%	6.5%
Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance	46.2%	27.3%	11.0%	15.5%
County transport-County roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	45.2%	33.1%	15.1%	6.5%
Firefighting services and disaster management	44.9%	29.3%	7.2%	18.6%

Table 10: Rating of provision of County Services (continuous)

	Poor	Average	Good	Do not know
County Health services-ambulance, Health facilities, cemeteries	42.2%	36.4%	16.5%	4.9%
County Planning and development-land survey, mapping, housing	37.5%	31.7%	13.3%	17.5%
Agriculture – abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	37.4%	32.9%	17.9%	11.8%
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising	36.9%	30.5%	14.1%	18.5%
Implementation of National Government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation-forestry and soil conservation.	36.2%	32.2%	13.6%	18.0%
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	35.8%	32.9%	14.6%	16.7%
Cultural activities, public entertainment, Public amenities	34.8%	29.4%	14.1%	21.7%
Animal control and welfare	32.4%	32.5%	15.9%	19.2%
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.	29.9%	38.7%	23.7%	7.7%

3.3 Effectiveness and Support for Existing Anti-Corruption Initiatives by the Public Institutions

3.3.1 Government Commitment

Figure C1 indicates that perceptions on government commitment in the fight against corruption have declined. Compared to 2015, 42.8 percent of the respondents think the government is committed in the fight against corruption which represents a 10.7 percent decline. Those who indicated that they do not know if the government is committed or not in the fight against corruption almost doubled to 12.4 percent compared to the 2015 Survey.

	2016	2015	2012
■ Committed	42.8	53.5	50.8
■ Not committed	44.9	39.8	45.2
■ Don't know	12.4	6.7	3.6
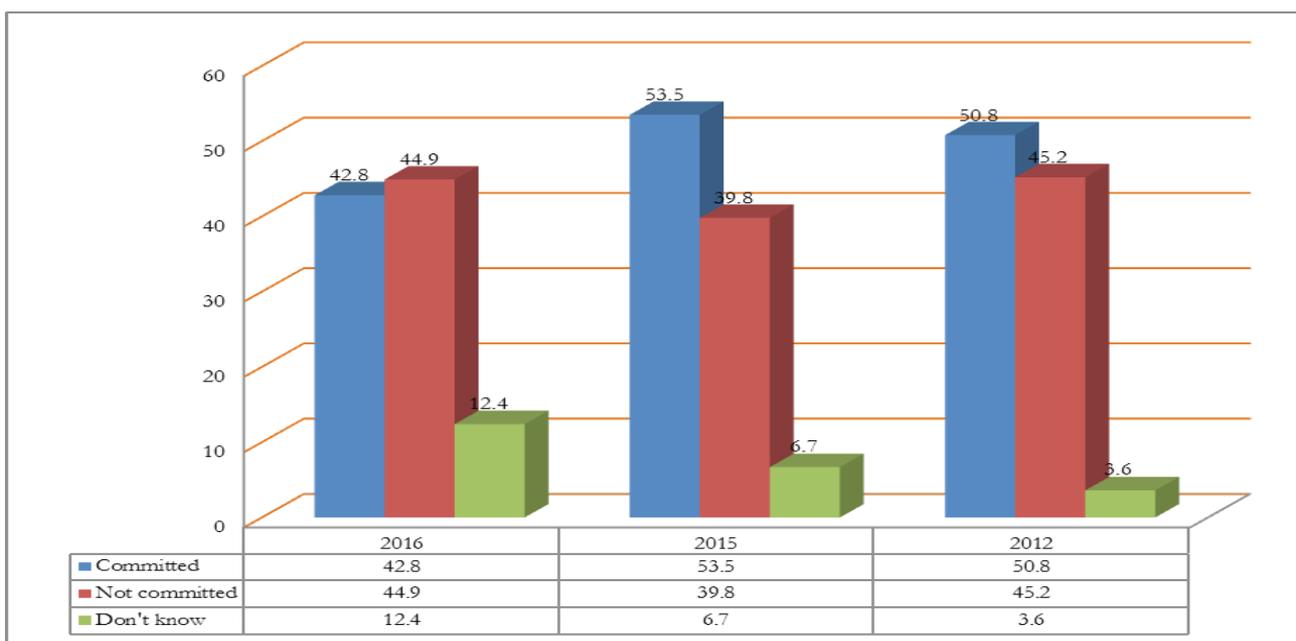
Figure C1: Government commitment

Figure C2 presents the reasons cited by those respondents who indicated that the government was committed in the fight against corruption. In this category, 35.8 percent mentioned the governments supervision and monitoring of its programmes followed by 20.8 percent who cited the Presidents commitment while 18.4 percent cited improved service delivery.
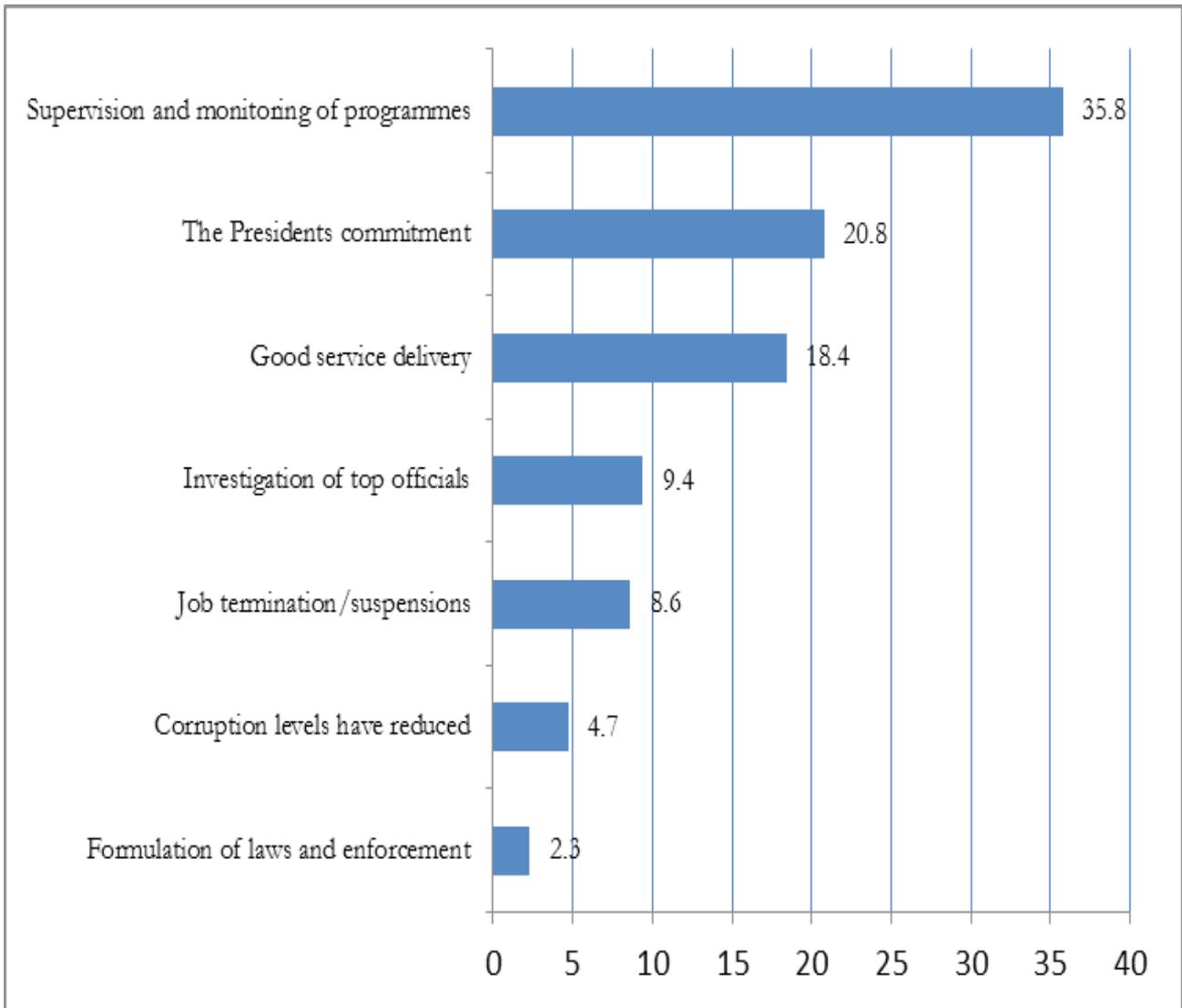
Figure C2: Reasons cited for government commitment

On the other hand, those who indicated that the government is not committed in the fight against corruption cited high levels of corruption (49%), no action taken on allegations and suspects (26.5%), continued wrangling among elected leaders (12.4%) and poor service delivery (5.9%) as further presented in Figure C3.
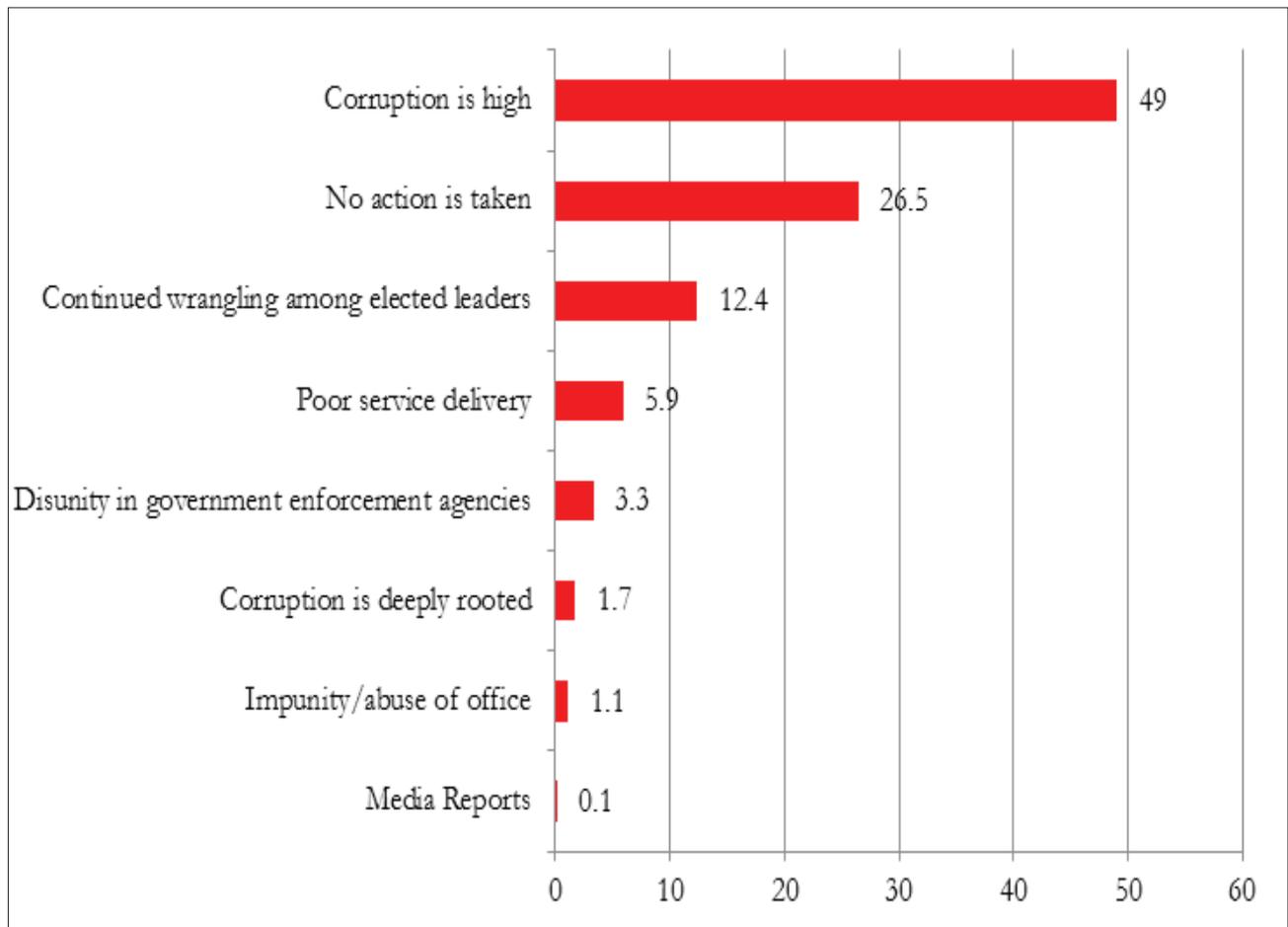
Figure C3: Reasons cited for perceived lack of government commitment

3.3.2 Institutional Commitment to fighting Corruption

Table 11 presents respondents rating of individuals and institutions in terms of commitment in promoting ethical behavior and tackling corruption. From the table, the Office of the President is rated committed by 63.7 percent of the respondents followed by the Office of the Deputy president (50.2%), EACC (43.4%) and Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (26.0%).

On the other hand, the Police (71.9%), the Judiciary (65.7%), the Governors (64.4%), Parliament (52.6%) and Office of the Attorney General (49%) are rated as very uncommitted.

Table 11: Institution and individual commitment

	Committed	Uncommitted	Do not know
The Office of the President	63.7%	28.0%	8.4%
Office of the Deputy President	50.2%	39.6%	10.1%
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	43.4%	23.7%	32.9%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	26.0%	32.2%	41.9%
The Governors	23.6%	64.4%	12.0%
The Judiciary	25.1%	65.7%	9.3%
Office of the attorney General	24.9%	49.0%	26.1%
The Cabinet	24.2%	26.2%	49.7%
Commission on Administrative Justice	24.6%	34.1%	41.3%
Parliament	23.7%	52.6%	23.7%
Members of County Assembly	22.0%	32.8%	45.3%
Principal Secretaries	20.7%	33.1%	46.1%
Kenya Revenue Authority	22.3%	43.5%	34.2%
Office of the Controller of Budget	22.7%	40.3%	37.0%
Office of the Auditor General	24.3%	45.5%	30.1%
The Police	15.8%	71.9%	12.4%

3.3.3 Confidence in Public Institutions

Respondents had high confidence in public broadcasting services (70.3%), private broadcasting services (69.6%), Religious Organizations (63.8%), the Executive (49.3%) and EACC (43.9%) regarding the fight against corruption.

On the contrary, the respondents had no confidence in the Police (67.7%), County Governments (59.6%), Parliament (46%) and the Judiciary (41.6%) in the fight against corruption as presented in Table 10.

Table 12: Confidence in Institution

	Confident	No confidence	Do not know
Public broadcasting Services (KBC Radio/TV)	70.3%	19.9%	9.9%
Private Broadcasting services	69.6%	15.8%	14.6%
Religious Organizations	63.8%	25.5%	10.7%
Executive	49.3%	32.9%	17.7%
Ethics and Anti - Corruption Commission	43.9%	23.3%	32.8%
Judiciary	36.0%	41.6%	22.4%
Parliament	35.0%	46.0%	19.1%
Office of the Controller of Budget	31.3%	28.1%	40.6%
Office of the Attorney General	29.2%	31.8%	39.0%
National Anti Corruption Campaign Steering Committee	28.9%	23.1%	47.9%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	28.2%	36.3%	35.5%
Kenya Revenue Authority	28.2%	33.7%	38.2%
Office of the Auditor General	26.0%	32.1%	41.9%
County Governments	27.6%	59.6%	12.7%
Public Procurement Oversight Authority	24.4%	28.7%	47.0%
Commission on Administrative Justice	24.2%	29.1%	46.7%
The Police	19.6%	67.7%	12.7%

3.3.4 Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Public education and sensitization (76.8%), public outreach programmes (70.6%), mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum (70.1%), timely prosecution of corruption cases (63.7%), timely investigations (63.6%) and administrative sanctions were rated highest as effective anti-corruption measures as presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

	Confident	No confidence	Do not know
Public education/sensitization	76.8%	15.3%	7.9%
Mobile Clinics/Out Reach programmes	70.6%	17.7%	11.7%
Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum	70.1%	15.3%	14.6%
Timely prosecution of corruption cases	63.7%	26.0%	10.2%
Timely Investigations	63.6%	26.0%	10.4%
Administrative sanctions on public officials	63.1%	21.6%	15.3%
Partnerships and coalition with stakeholders			
in the fight against corruption	61.7%	20.3%	18.0%
Prevention of corruption	60.3%	28.2%	11.4%
Decentralization	59.7%	25.1%	15.2%
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	59.0%	24.9%	16.1%

3.3.5 Effectiveness of EACC

Overall, 31.9 percent of the respondents indicated that EACC is effective in the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical behavior while 64.2 percent were of a contrary view as shown in Figure C4.
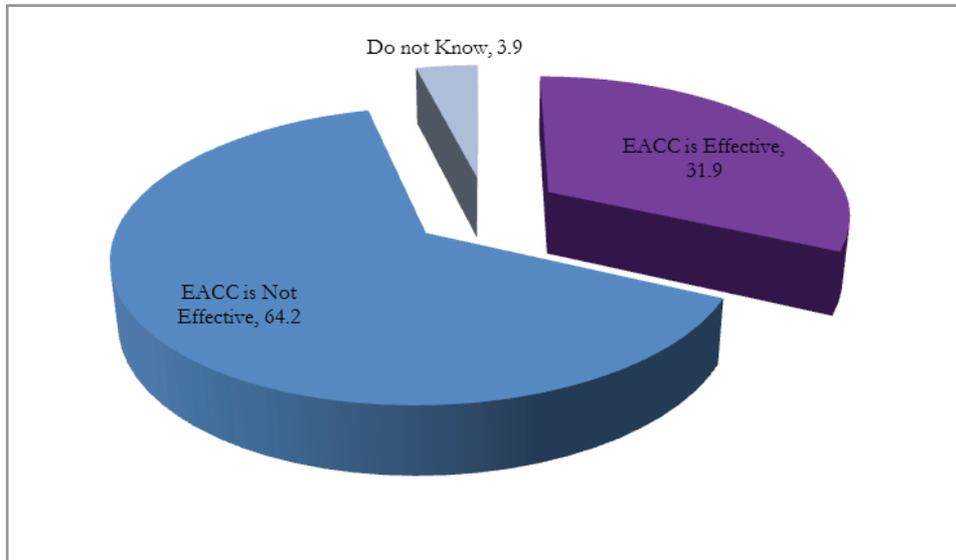

Figure C4: Effectiveness of EACC

Among those who indicated that EACC is effective in its mandate cited active investigation of corruption allegations (42.2%), rapid response in cases of allegations (17.4%), arrest of corrupt individuals (14.9%) and creation of public awareness on corruption (9.4%) as shown in Figure C5.,
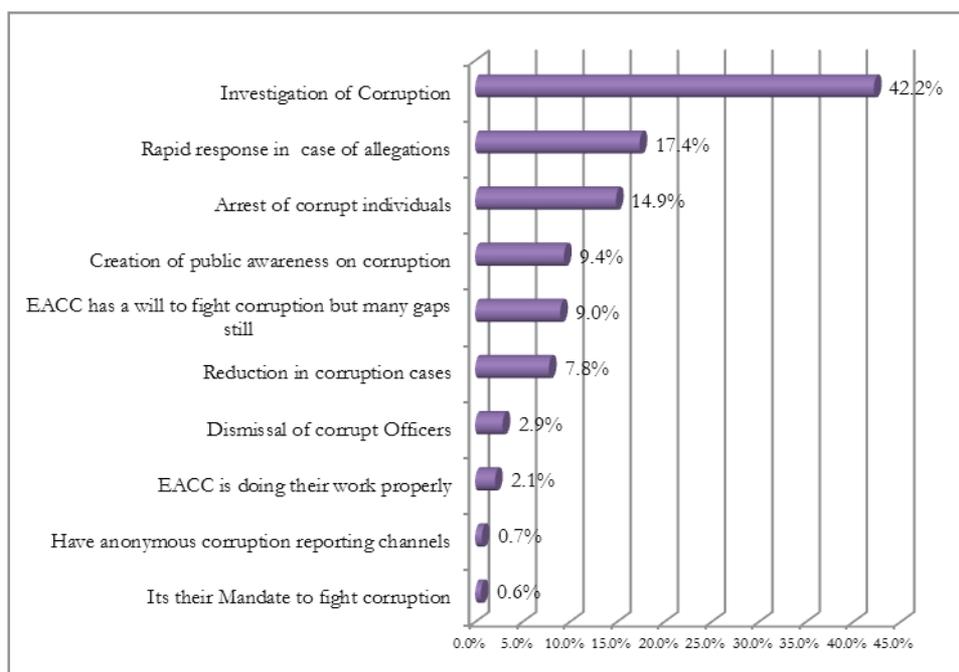

Figure C5: Reasons cited for Effectiveness of EACC

On the contrary, those who indicated that EACC was ineffective cited rampant cases of corruption in the country (20%), EACC is not represented at local level (17.1%), lack of independence (14.1%), lack of commitment (6.6%), inadequate measures to address corruption (6.2%),large number of inconclusive cases (5.3%), Corrupt individuals still in Office (2.3%) and slow process in handling corruption matters (2.2%).

3.3.6 Individual/Personal Responsibility

Over 25 percent of the respondents said they can participate in the fight against corruption and promotion of ethics by refusing to give bribes followed by 21.9 percent who said they can report corruption while 14.6 percent feel they cannot do anything about it as shown in Figure C6.
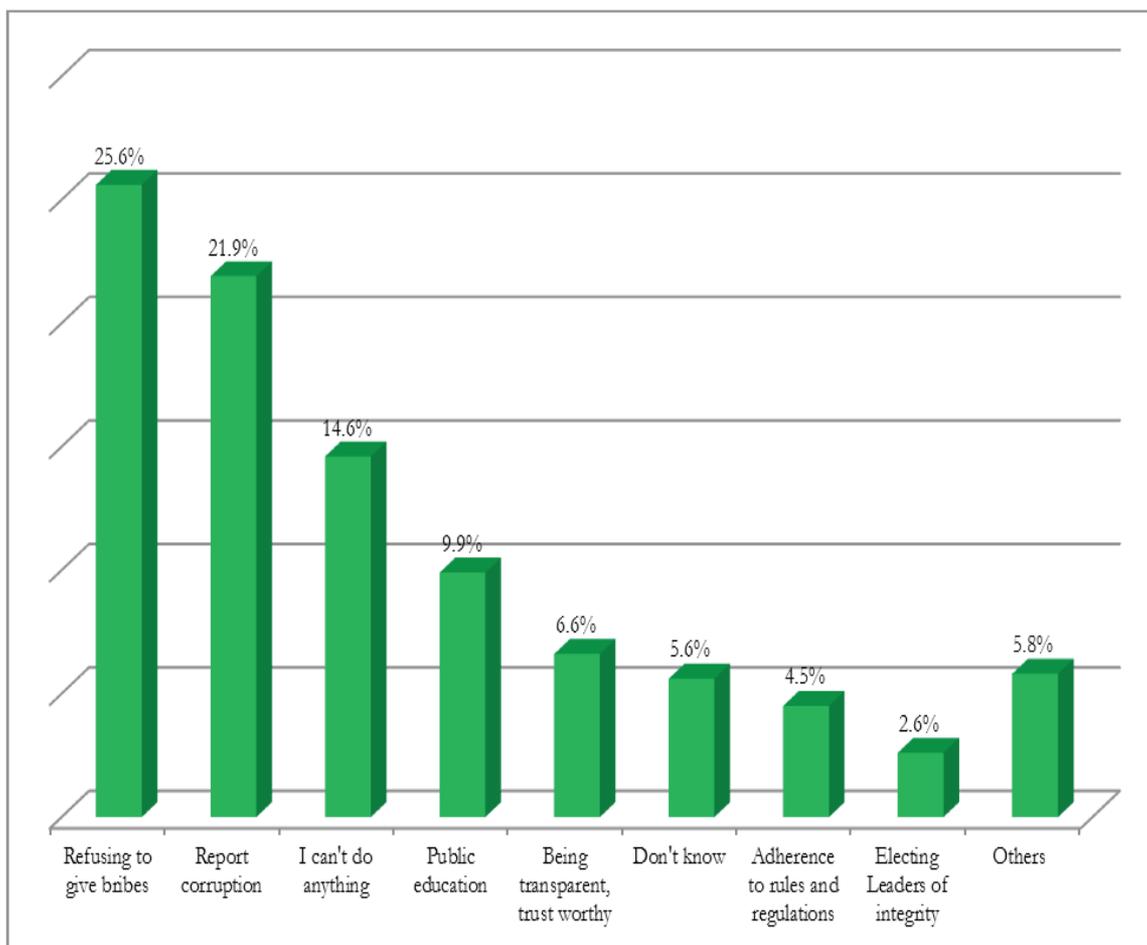

Figure C6: Individual role in the fight against corruption

3.3.7 Suggestions on how to improve effectiveness of EACC

Decentralization of offices and services (17.5%) was largely suggested to improve EACC effectiveness in the fight against corruption in the country followed by escalated public awareness campaigns (14.5%) and enforcement of anti-corruption laws (14.1%) as shown in Figure C7.
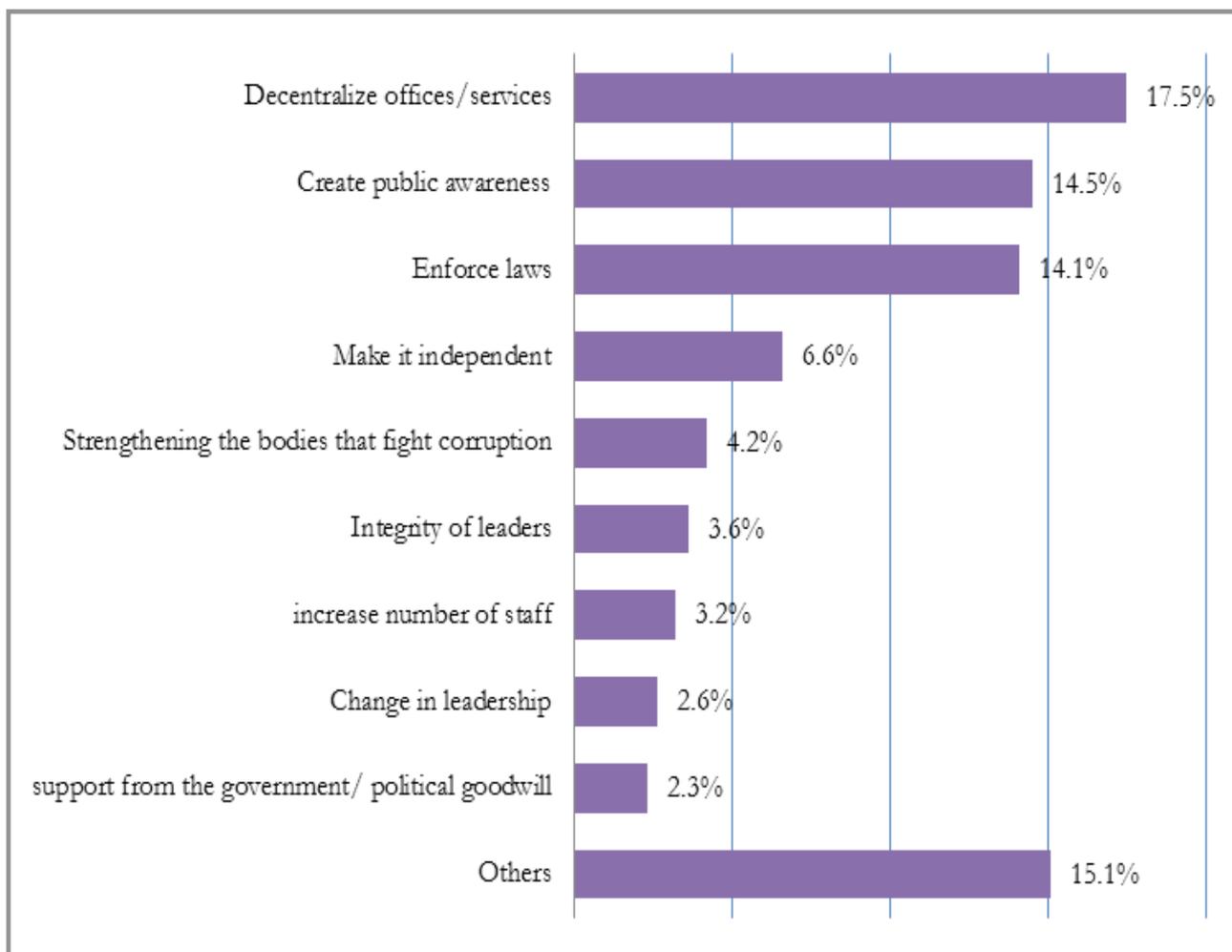
Figure C7: Suggestions on how to improve effectiveness of EACC

3.3.8 Suggestions on how to Reduce Corruption in the Country

Over 31 percent of the respondents suggested that prosecution of all suspects will reduce corruption followed by 25.8 percent who cited public education and awareness campaigns on effects and consequences of corruption and 15.7 percent sugested adherence to the rule of law. Other suggestions include reporting of all occurences of incidences of corruption (8.8%), vetting of public officers (7.3%) and regular change of leadership (5.5%) as illustrated in Figure C8.
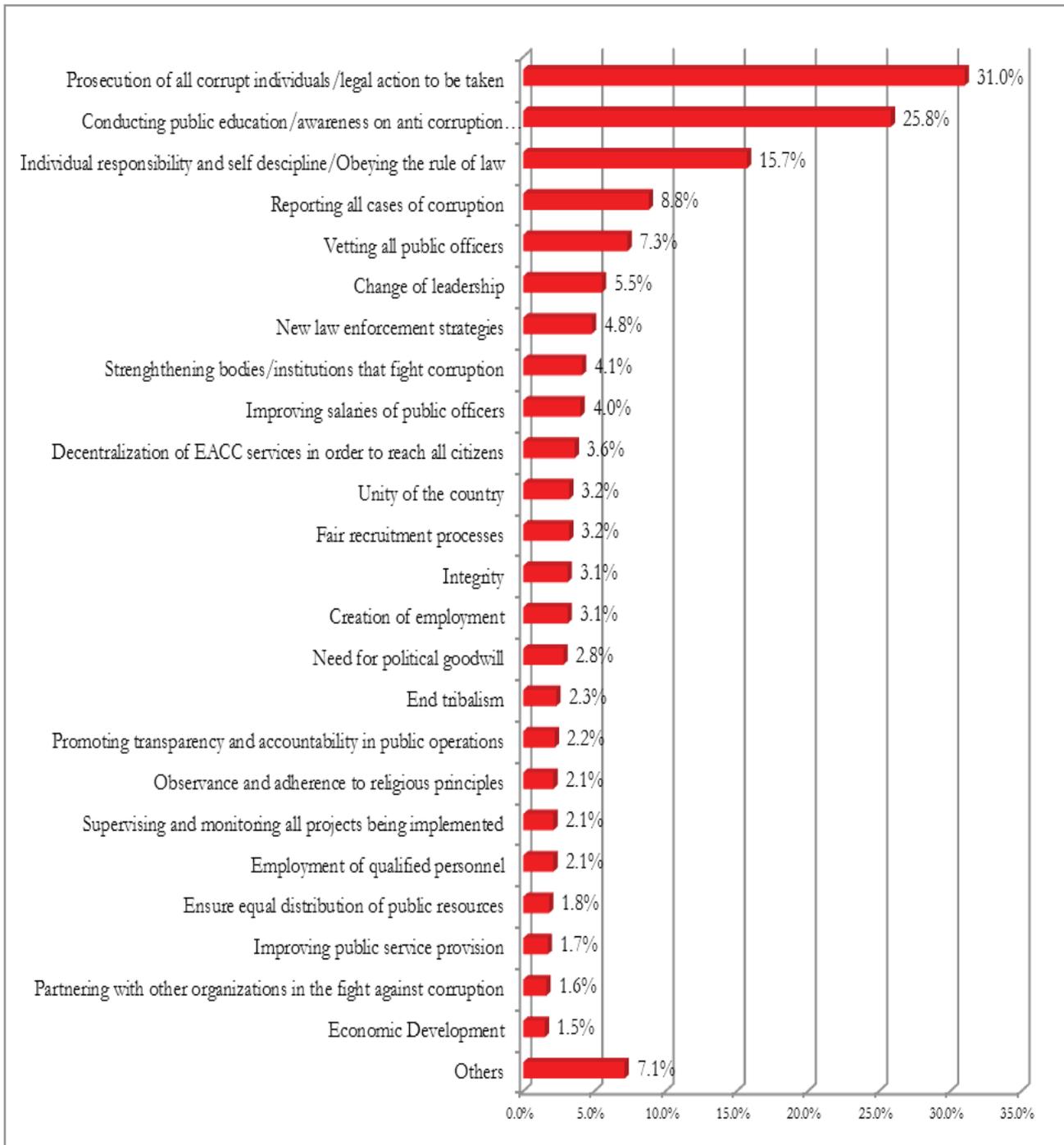
Figure C8: Suggestions on how to reduce corruption in the country

3.3.9 Suggestions on how to promote ethical behavior in the Public service

Training of public officers on ethical issues (13.9%), punishment of unethical officers (12%), enactment of relevant policies, laws and regulations (9.3%) and improvement of salaries and remuneration of Public Officers will promote ethical behavior in the public service as further illustrated in Figure C9.
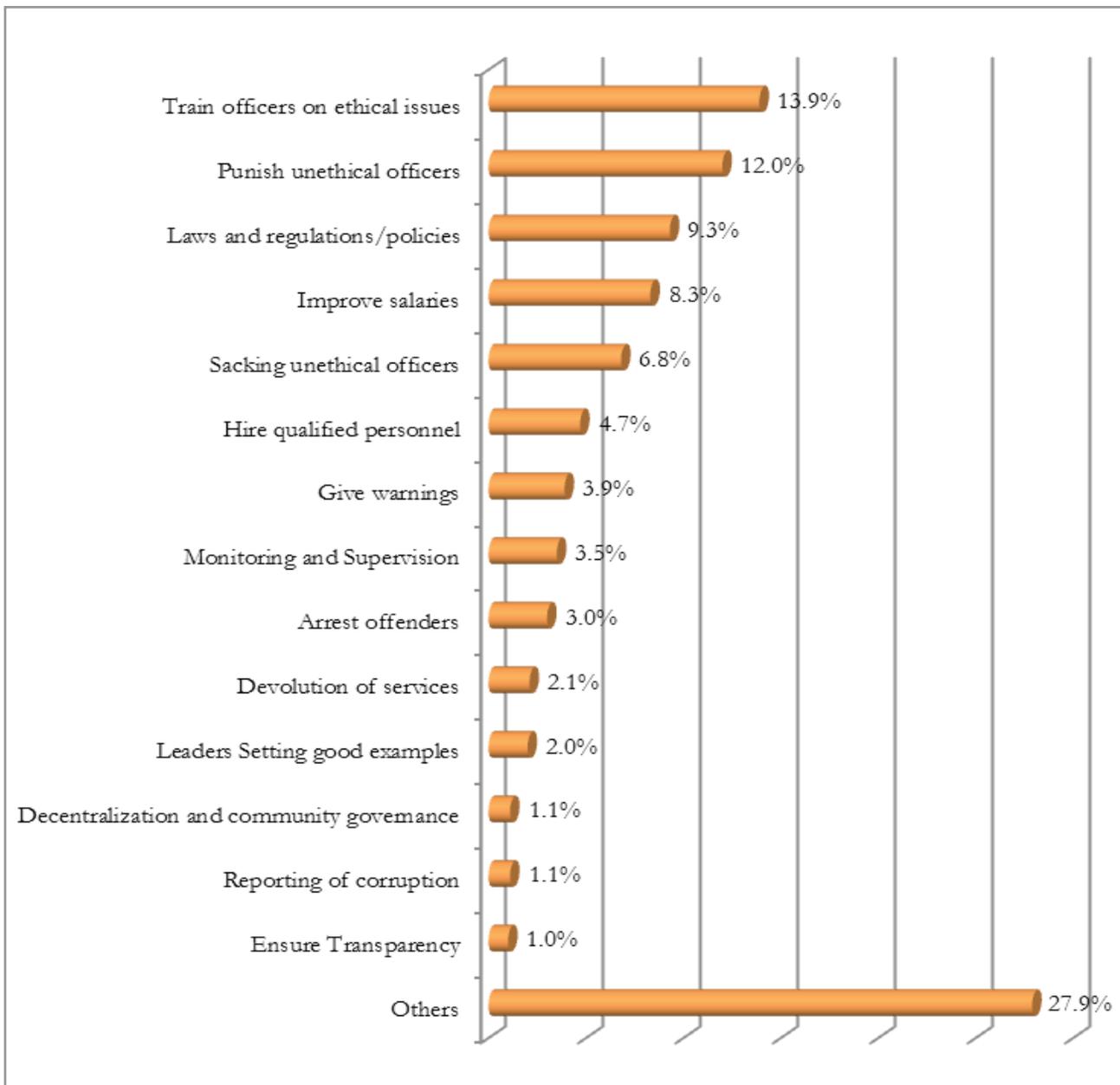
Figure C9: Suggestions on how to promote ethical behavior in the country

3.4   Level of Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

3.4.1 Awareness about Ethics

Over 68 percent of the respondents indicated that they are aware of what constitutes ethical conduct in the public service as opposed to 31.8 percent who indicated that they do not know about ethics as shown in Figure D1. This proportions are similar to the 2015 Survey findings.
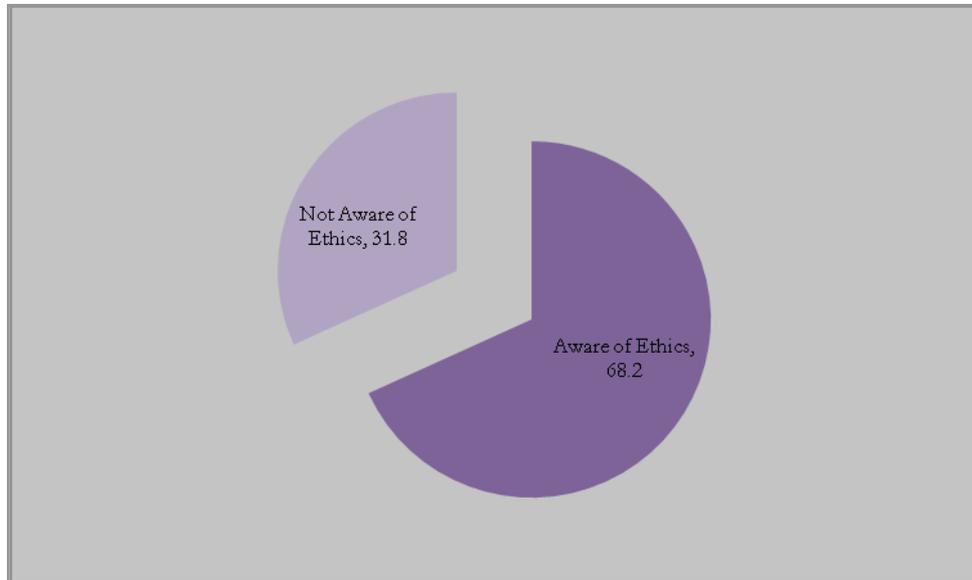
Figure D1: Awareness about ethics

3.4.2 Reporting of Unethical Conduct

In the past one year, 41.3 percent of the respondents have witnessed a violation of government ethical standards, regulations, procedures, policy and the law by public officers compared to 58 percent who said that they have never witnessed such an occurrence. However, of those who had witnessed unethical conduct in the past one year, only 8.6 percent reported the misconduct of the public official(s) to the relevant authorities as shown in Figure D2.

	2016	2015
■ Witnessed	41.3	33.8
■ Reported	8.6	7.7
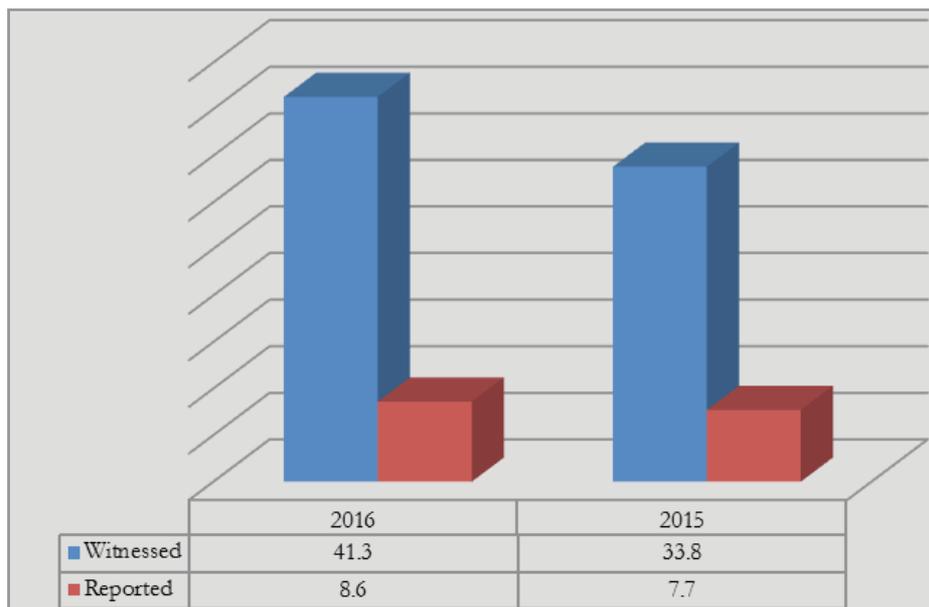
Figure D2: Witnessing and reporting of unethical conduct

Further, the bulk of unethical conduct reports are directed to Huduma Centres (27.9%) followed by Supervisor of the particular government project (14.4%) and Chiefs of Offices (8.7%) as shown in Figure D3. A significant 16.2 percent of the respodents indicated that they did not know where and to whom to make the complaint.

|	Huduma Center	Nowhere to report	Supervisor of the Government project	Chiefs office	Community meetings	Police station	MCAs Office	Commission on administrative justice (ombudsman)	County Commissioner/Assitant's Office	EACC	Other relevant Offices
■ Series1	27.90%	16.20%	14.40%	8.70%	8.50%	6.10%	5.60%	3.30%	2.70%	1.30%	8.30%
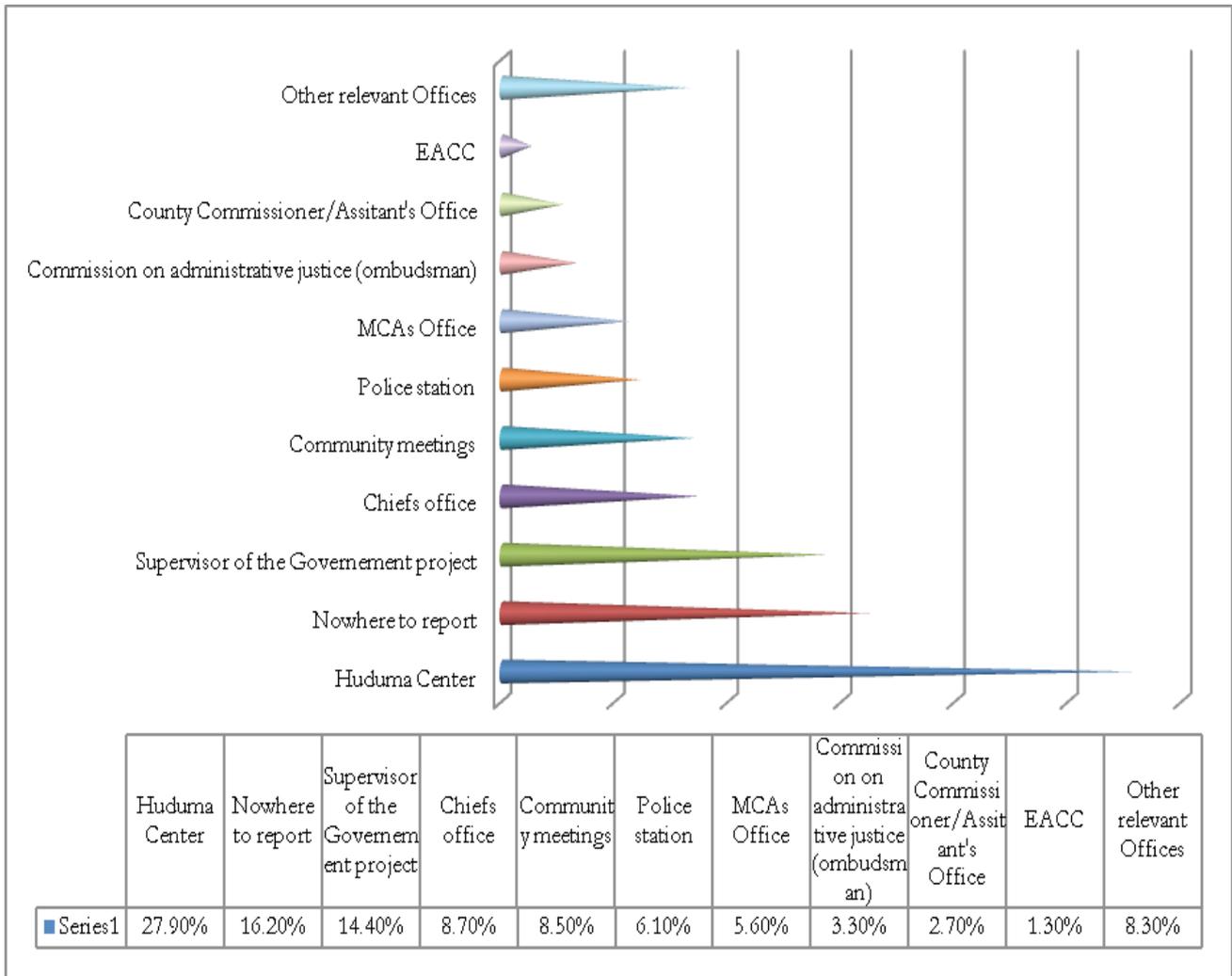
Figure D3: Where Unethical Conduct was Reported

3.4.3 Reasons for not reporting unethical conduct

Respondents were also asked in a hypothetical set up if one was a victim of corruption and or unethical conduct and wishes to complain about it to state the institution or organization they would trust most to provide a solution to their case. Figure D4 indicates that 18.5 percent of the respondents would report to EACC while 17.7 percent to the Kenya Police. The larger proportions of the respondents indicated that they will not Report.
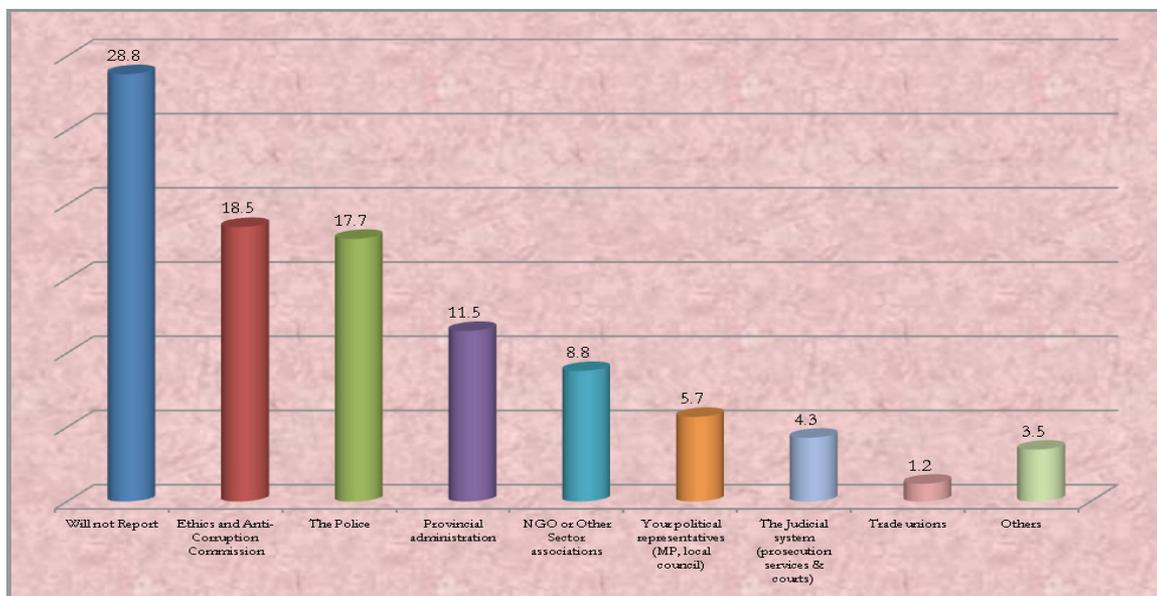
Figure D4: Who do you trust most to make complaint about unethical conduct

Table 14 presents the various reasons and how they affect the decision to report unethical conduct. The fear that investigations cannot be made about the report (79.7%), concerns about potential harassment and reprisal (77.8%), inability to prove the report (75.3%), complex and process of reporting (73.3%) and not knowing where to report (70.1%) are the leading reasons cited as affecting the decision to report unethical conduct in the country.

On the other hand, over 40 percent of respondents indicated that knowing the person and finding the act petty does not affect the decision to report.

Table 14: Reasons cited for not Reporting unethical conduct

Factors	Affects	Indifferent	Does not affect
Investigations cannot be made about the report	79.7%	1.5%	18.7%
Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization	77.8%	2.7%	19.5%
Cases cannot be proved	75.3%	2.2%	22.6%
The process is too complex and long	73.3%	2.8%	23.9%
Not knowing where to report	70.1%	1.4%	28.5%
Corruption is a custom	67.7%	3.1%	29.3%
I would have been arrested too	67.1%	3.4%	29.5%
Long distance to the report place/authority	64.5%	4.2%	31.3%
Bribes can be justified under the current economic situation	64.1%	4.2%	31.7%
I knew the person	55.6%	4.4%	40.0%
Not beneficial to me	56.1%	6.7%	37.1%
Not my responsibility	46.9%	8.7%	44.3%
It was petty	45.9%	8.0%	46.1%

3.4.4 Awareness about EACC

Awareness about the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission is high compared to last year as shown in Figure D5.

|	2016	2015
Not Aware of EACC	44.2	58.1
Aware of EACC	55.8	41.9
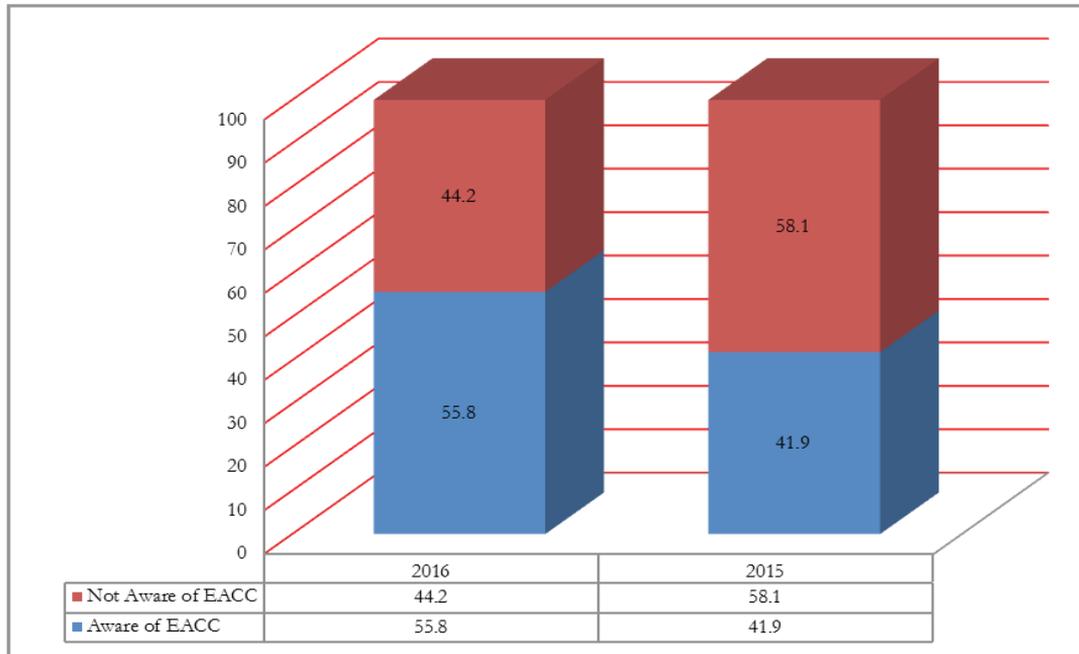
Figure D5: Awareness about EACC

Further, Investigation of corruption (72.1%) is the most known EACC service by the respondents. Other EACC services respondents are aware include prevention of corruption (42.3%) and asset recovery (24.5%) as shown in Figure D6.
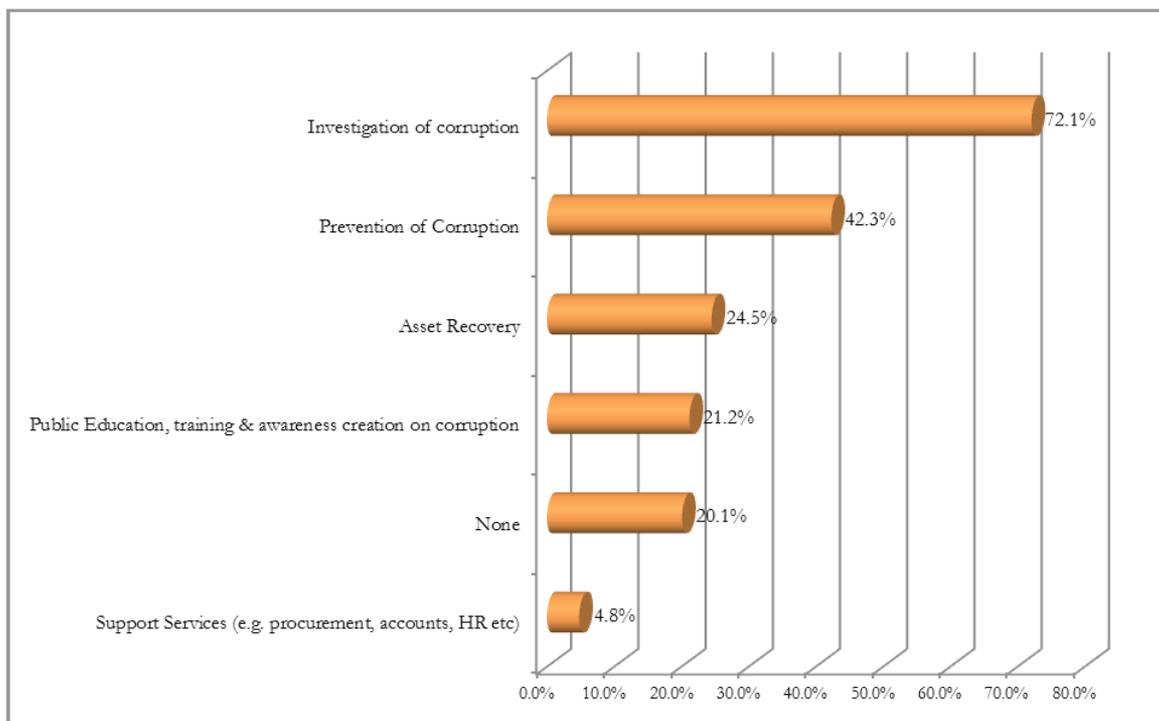
Figure D6: Awareness about EACC Services

However, only 18.1 percent of the respodents have utilized EACC services in the past oney year while the majority that constitute 81.6 percent did not seek any EACC service as shown in Figure D7.
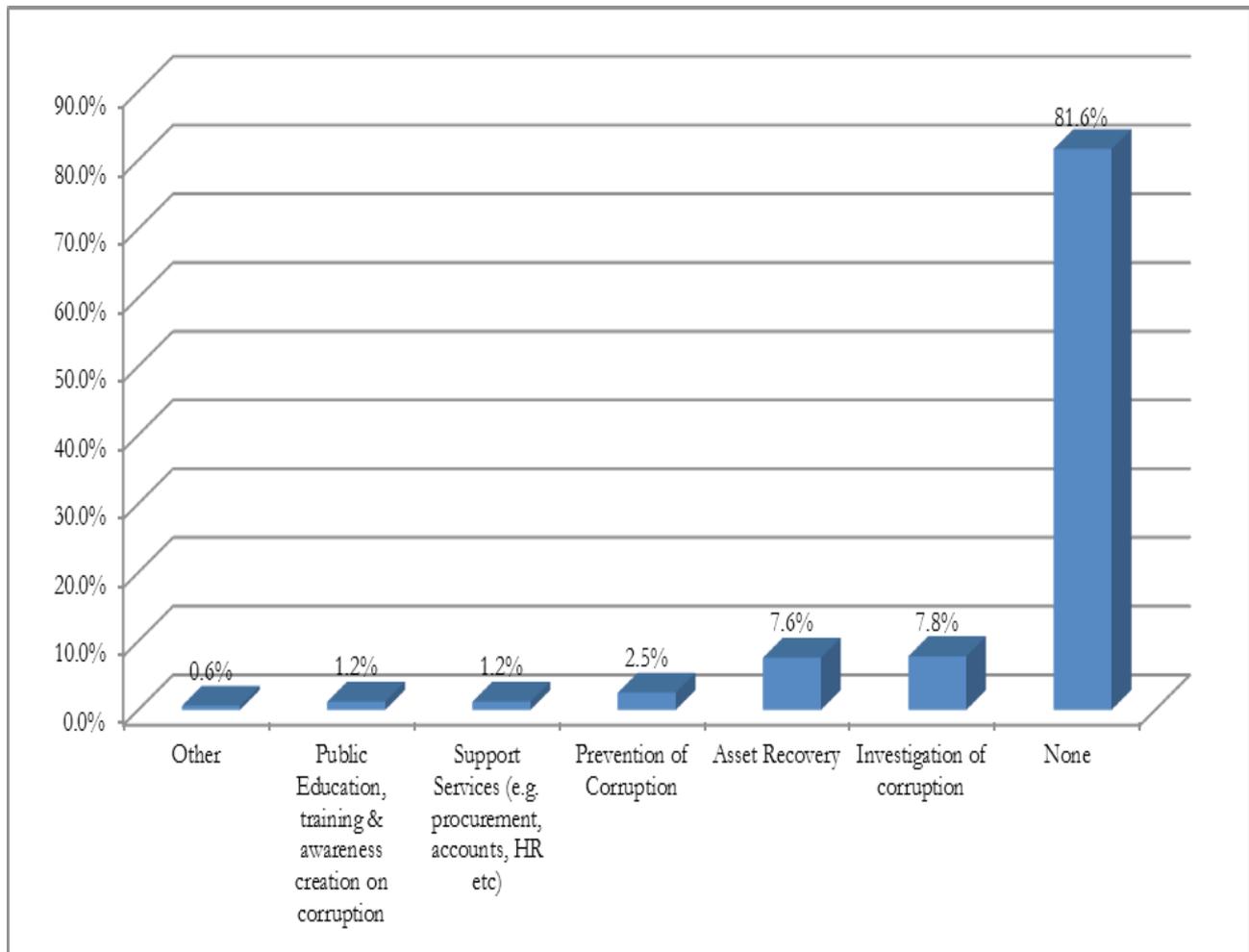
Figure D7: Uptake of EACC Services

3.5 Education, Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

The Survey sought to establish media awareness, usage and access to information, education and communication materials by EACC and its findings are presented as follows.

3.5.1 Sources of Information

In the last twelve (12) months, over 86 percent of the respondents received information on fighting corruption and unethical conduct from the radio followed by 50.7 percent who mentioned television while 30.6 percent obtained it from the newspapers as shown in Figure E1.
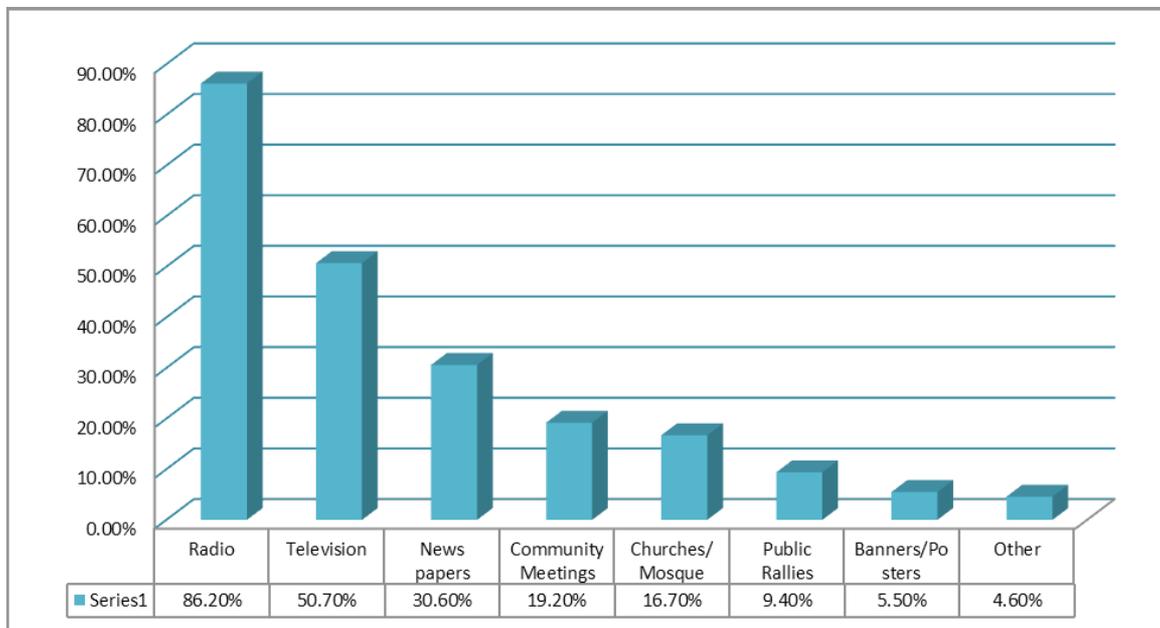
Figure E1: Sources of information

3.5.2 Reliable sources of Information

Correspondingly, radio is considered the most reliable source of information on corruption and ethics followed by television (21%) and newspapers (3%). Others considered as credible sources of information include public rallies (2.8%), community meetings (2.5%) and churches/mosques (1.5%) as shown in Figure E2.
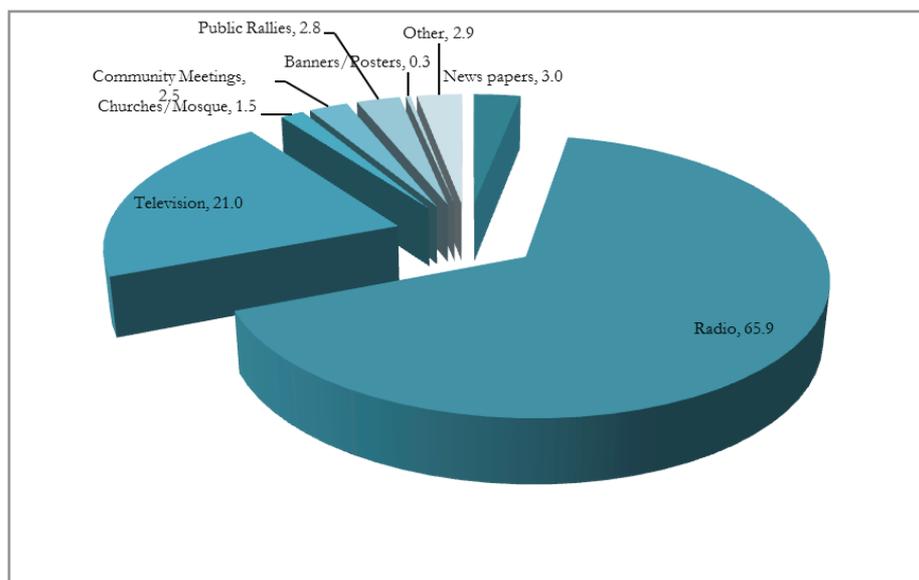

Figure E2: Reliable Sources of information

3.5.3 Most read, watched and listened to Media

Vernacular radio stations are the most listened to in the country with a proportion of 46.2 percent followed by Radio Citizen (17.7%), KBC- Kiswahili service (13.5%), Radio Maisha (5.4%) and KBC English Service (4%). In terms of television viewership, Citizen TV (52.7%) has the largest viewers followed by KBC TV (14.1%) and KTN TV (13.1%). The daily newspaper has a readership of 50.5 percent followed by the Standard (20.9%) and the People (12.8%) as shown in Table 13.

Table 15: Most listened to, Watched and Read media

Radio	% of respondents	Television	% of respondents	Newspaper	% of respondents
Vernacular	46.2	CITIZEN	52.7	The Nation	50.5
Citizen	17.7	KBC	14.2	The Standard	20.9
KBC- Kiswahili Service	13.5	KTN	13.1	The people	12.8
Radio Maisha	5.4	NTV	5.5	Taifa Leo	4.9
Radio Jambo	5.1	Pwani TV-	4.5	The Star	2.6
KBC- English Service stations	4	K24	3.1	Alternative Press	0.5
Milele FM	1.7	FAMILY	2.6	Internet	6.6
Classic	1.5	SAYARE	1.7	Nairobian	0.7
Kiss 100	1.2	METRO	1.4	Political	0.5
Q FM	1.2	QTV	0.4	Mwana sporty	0.1
Religious stations	0.8	Peace TV	0.1		
Metro	0.6	Kiss TV	0.1		
Easy FM	0.4				
Capital FM	0.2				
Others	0.8				

3.5.4 EACC IEC Materials

The uptake of EACC information, education and communication materials was reported at 6.1 percent of the respondents who indicated that they had either seen or read them as shown in Figure E3.
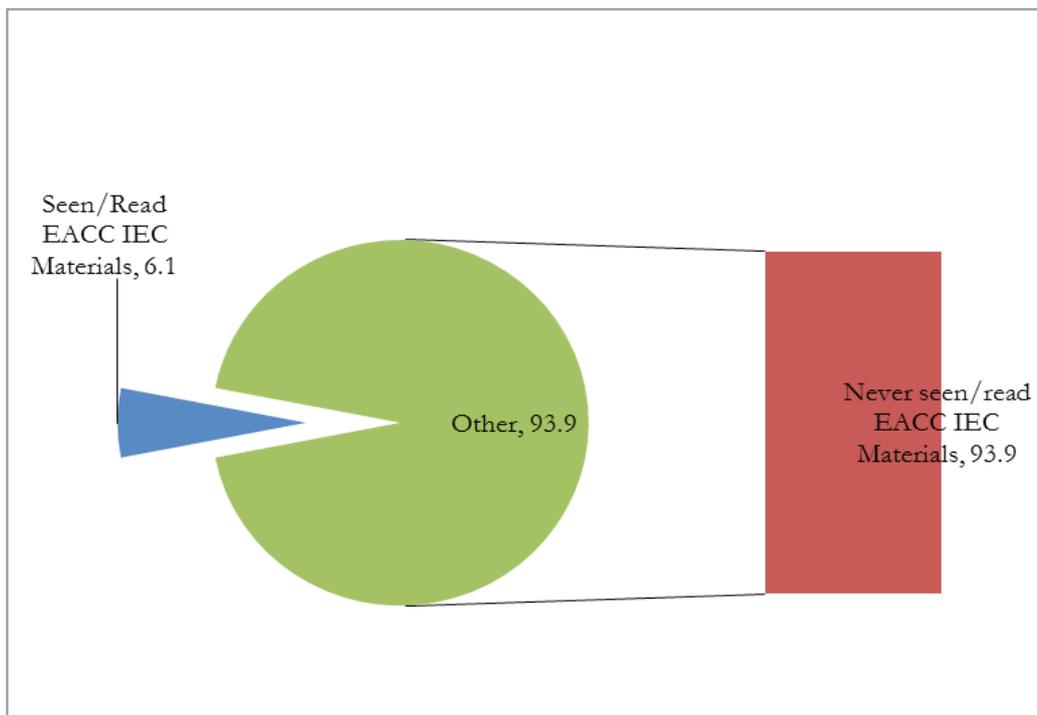
Figure E3: Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

3.5.5 Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials

Simplified legal frameworks was the most seen and read IEC material developed by EACC by most respondents followed by posters (28.8%), calendars (15.3%), media programmes on radio and television (7.7%) and T-shirts, caps, pens and book marks (5.2%) as shown in Figure E4.
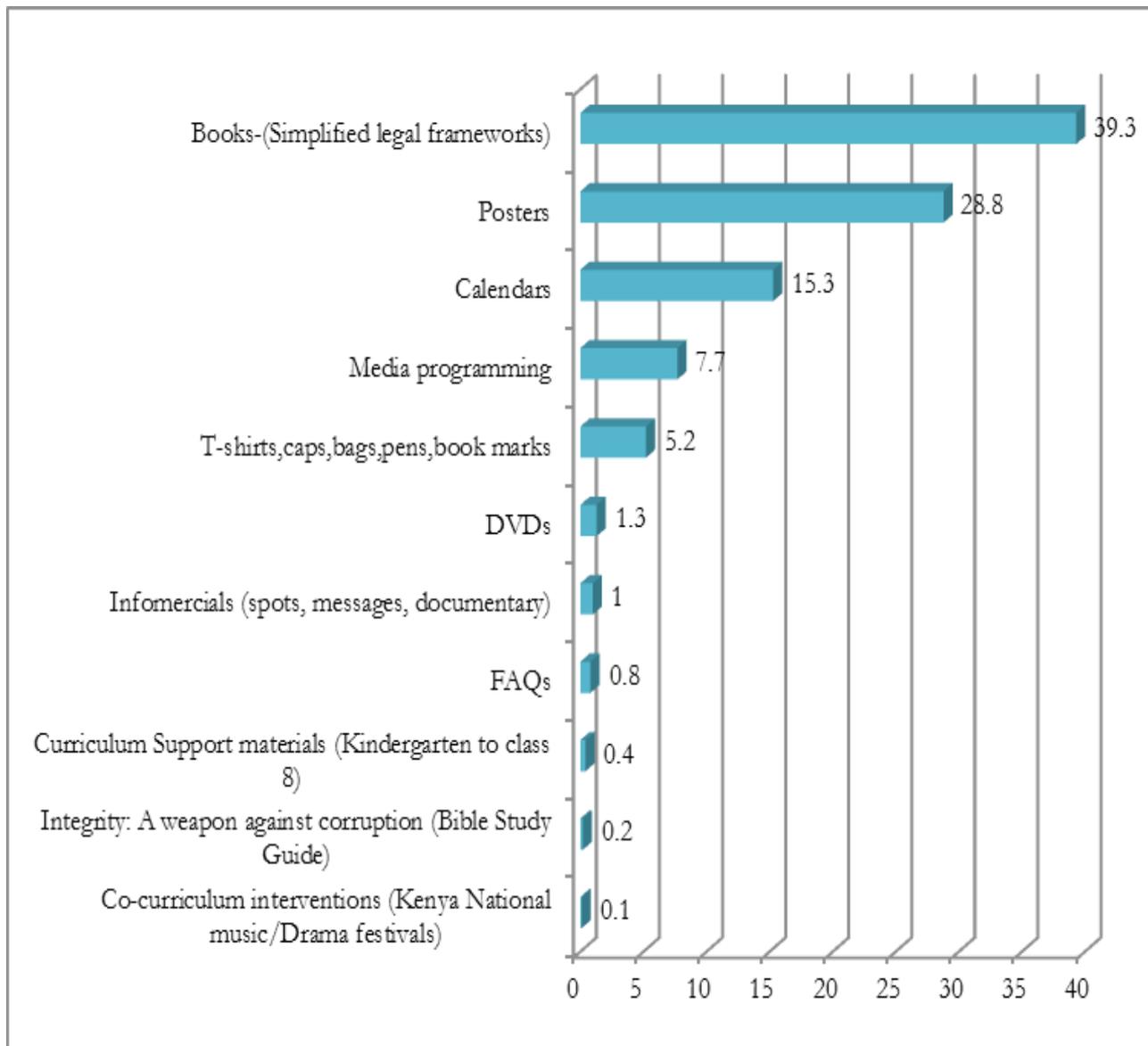
Figure E4: Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials

3.5.6 Sources of EACC IEC Materials

IEC materials are mainly obtained from EACC during outreach activities, friends and EACC offices in the proportions 32.8 percent, 31.6 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. Other sources cited include internet (4.8%), during agricultural exhibitions (4%), school (3.3%) and the Library (2.6%) as further presented in Figure E5.
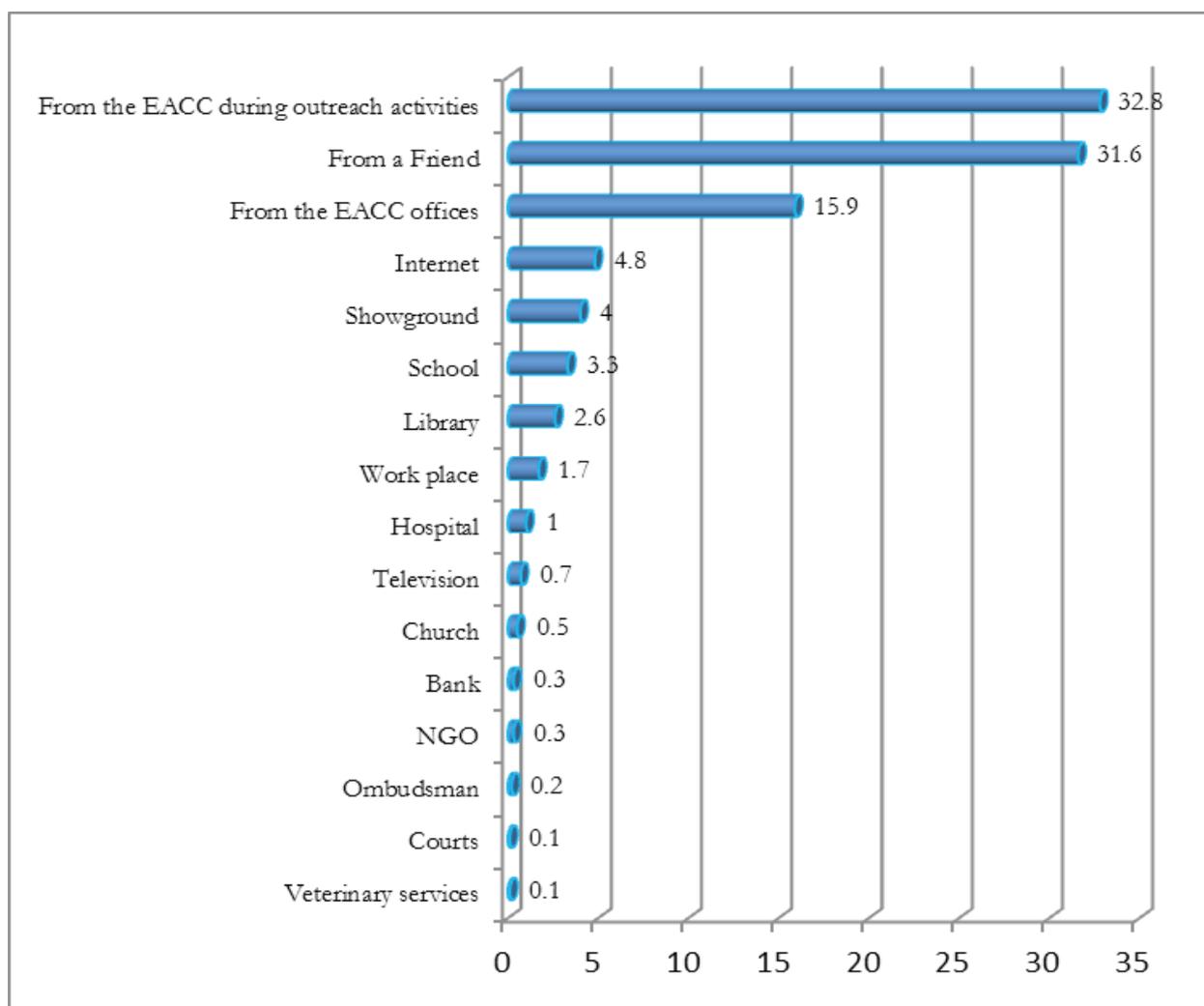
Figure E5: Sources of EACC IEC Materials

3.5.7 Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

The IEC materials accessed were rated 69.6 percent and 60.1 percent as very good in language and relevance. About influence and clarity, the materials were rated very good by 56 percent and 53.2 percent respectively. However, the materials were rated poor on availability as presented in the Table 14.

Table 16: Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

	Very Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)
Language	69.6	27.4	2.9
Relevance	60.1	30.1	9.7
Influence	56.0	23.6	20.4
Availability	31.1	30.9	38.0
Clarity	53.2	28.6	18.3

3.5.8 Suggestions on how to Improve Circulation of IEC Materials

Use of simple language (58.5%) in order to enhance understanding was the lead suggestion in improving the circulation of IEC materials to the public. Other suggestions cited include utilization of both print and electronic media to communicate and disseminate information (23.2%), enhanced distribution of materials to all the counties (22.3%) and increase the production of the materials for accessibility and availability as further presented in Figure E6
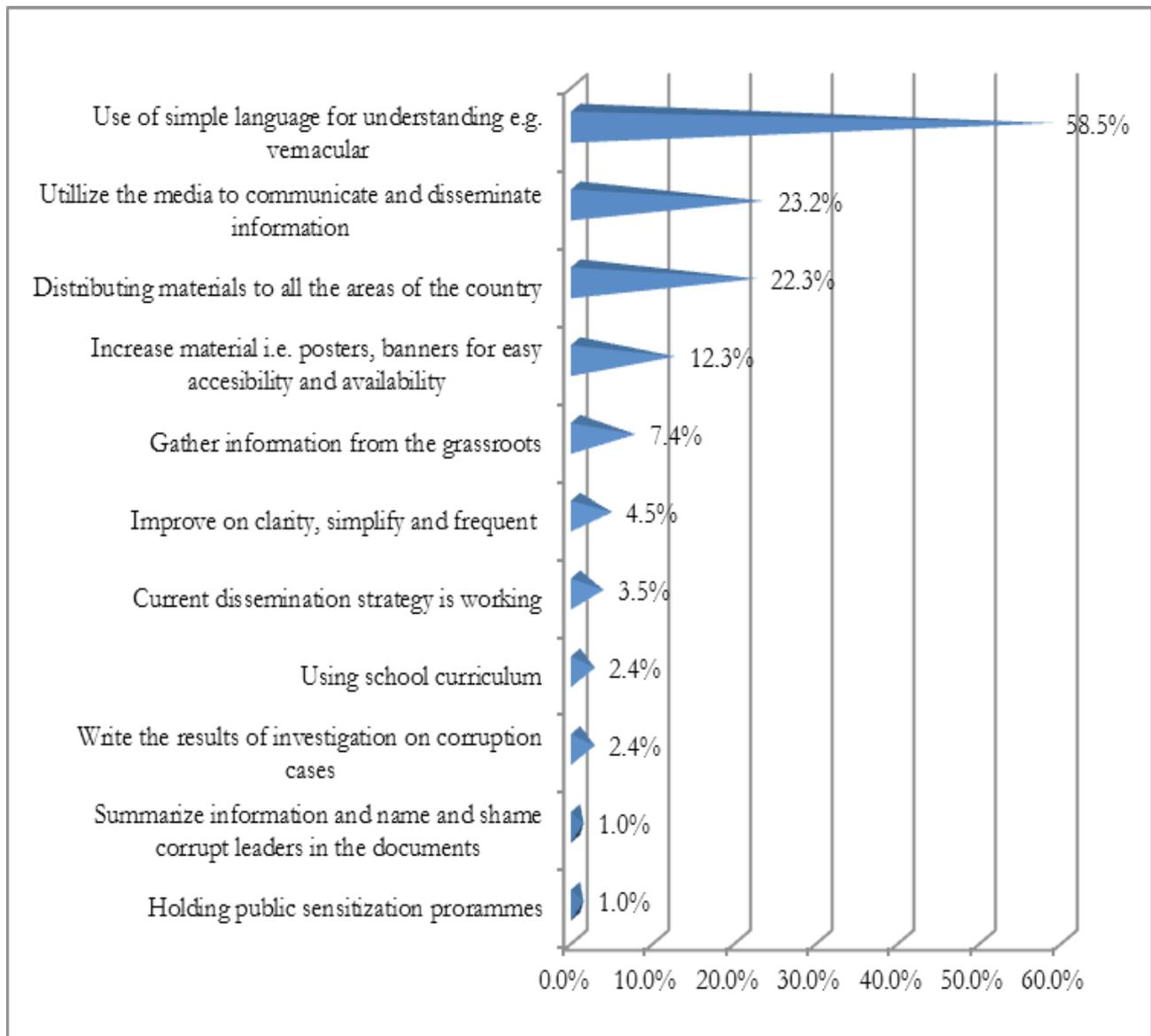

Figure E6: Suggestions on how to improve circulation of IEC materials

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1   Conclusion

The Survey depicts corruption and unethical conduct as a challenge to service delivery that brings about delays and hence coaxes service seekers to pay bribes to fasten the processes and procedures. It portrays a citizenry that has accepted and practice corruption and unethical conduct as long as it is to their benefit. The respondent's expectation of a worsening situation calls for urgent measures to address the run-away sense of hopelessness in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.

Devolution has led to increased demand for County and National Government services, this has enabled the citizenry to take part in National governance matters. However, this has led to unprecedented increase in bribe payers and average bribe for services.

In terms of effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives, there is a significant decrease in the citizenry's belief that the Government is committed to the fight against corruption and promotion of ethical conduct in the country. Confidence in the Executive and EACC regarding the fight against corruption is about average, this calls for an all-round approach involving the public, anti-corruption institutions, non-governmental organizations, the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary to change the perception of the citizenry about inability and unwillingness to tackle graft to restore confidence in the fight against corruption.

The media is crucial in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. Media can champion culture change towards corruption and unethical conduct; mobilize the masses and sensitize the public on law and probity. The Survey calls for use of both electronic and print media in transmitting anti-corruption messages. Therefore, the fight against corruption and unethical conduct requires a structured, systemic and collaborative effort.

4.2   Policy Recommendations

The key recommendations of the Survey are:

1)   Establish a working framework that brings together the civil society, the media and government agencies with similar mandate to focus on education and sensitization of the public on ethics, integrity and anti-corruption as a priority to enlist their support. A culture change is a must if the fight against corruption is to succeed.

2) Political leaders should demonstrate credible intent to tackle corruption and unethical conduct.

3) EACC and other stakeholders to undertake voter education to sensitize masses on the importance of electing leaders with integrity.

4) Put measures, structures and systems in the public service to enhance corruption detection, prevention and deterrence.

5) Enhance the capacity of anti-corruption institutions through adequate funding, employment of staff and deployment of relevant hardware and software in their operations.

6) The country needs to harmonize all laws that seem to be replicate, Public Officer Ethics Act and the Leadership and Integrity Act 2012, so as to seal any existing loopholes for effective enforcement law. The harmonization should also apply to agencies that have replicate mandates.

7) Speed up the formulation and implementation of the National anti-corruption and ethics policy.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by County

No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)	No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)
1	Nairobi	13.3	25	Kirinyaga	1.7
2	Kiambu	5.2	26	Bomet	1.7
3	Nakuru	4.9	27	Nyandarua	1.6
4	Kakamega	3.9	28	Turkana	1.5
5	Bungoma	3.5	29	Nyamira	1.5
6	Meru	3.4	30	Embu	1.4
7	Mombasa	3.2	31	Vihiga	1.3
8	Murang'a	2.9	32	Kwale	1.3
9	Machakos	2.8	33	Baringo	1.3
10	Kisii	2.8	34	Laikipia	1.2
11	Kisumu	2.5	35	West Pokot	1.1
12	UasinGishu	2.4	36	TharakaNithi	1.1
13	Kilifi	2.3	37	Busia	1.1
14	Homabay	2.3	38	Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.9
15	Nyeri	2.2	39	TaitaTaveta	0.9
16	Siaya	2.2	40	Mandera	0.8
17	Kitui	2.2	41	Garissa	0.7
18	Kajiado	2.1	42	Marsabit	0.6
19	Migori	2.1	43	Wajir	0.6
20	Narok	2.0	44	Tana River	0.6
21	Kericho	2.0	45	Samburu	0.6
22	Makueni	2.0	46	Isiolo	0.3
23	Trans Nzoia	1.9	47	Lamu	0.3

Appendix 2: Socio-demographic characteristics of the Sample

	Socio-demographic characteristics	Proportion%
Type of Residence	Urban	32.2
	Peri- Urban	6.6
	Rural	61.2
Gender	Male	47.5
	Female	52.5
Age	18-24 years	23.9
	25-34 years	30.2
	35-44 years	15.7
	45-54 years	13.7
	55 Years and over	15.2
	Not Stated	1.3
Marital Status	Single	14.6
	Married	67.6
	Widowed	5.2
	Divorced/separated	1.6
	Not Stated	10.9
Highest Level of Education	None	7.2
	Primary	35.8
	Secondary	28.7
	College /Tertiary	9.8
	Graduate	3.2
	Post graduate	.4
	Informal education	3.7
	Not stated	11.3
Status of Respondent	Head of Household	60.7
	Spouse	31.5
	Child	7.0
	Others	.9
Religion	Christian	81.9
	Islam	11.7
	Hindu	4.4
	Other	2.0

Type of Residence	Socio-demographic characteristics	Proportion%
Employment Status	Student	4.4
	Unemployed	20.5
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	49.6
	Employed in private sector	7.6
	Employed in National Government / parastatals	2.7
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	1.2
	Employed by the County Government	.7
	Retired	1.8
	Other	11.4
Occupation	Farmer	29.5
	Professional	7.2
	Technical worker	4.2
	Businessman/woman	22.9
	Pastoralist	2.0
	Laborer	6.7
	Domestic worker	1.7
	Housewife	7.4
	Student	5.1
	Other	13.2
First language	Kikuyu	19.1
	Luhya	13.0
	Kalenjin	12.2
	Kamba	10.9
	Luo (Suba,Acholi)	10.5
	Kisii/Gusii	6.4
	Mijikenda	6.0
	Meru	4.1
	Maasai	3.8
	Tharaka	2.4
	Somali	2.2
	Embu	1.7
	Turkana	1.5
	Others	1.8

Appendix 3: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by County

No.	County	2016	2015	2012
1	Meru	3.63	1.21	2.76
2	Kajiado	2.97	1	1.58
3	Elgeyo/Marakwet	2.81	1	2
4	Kiambu	2.77	1.28	1.75
5	Baringo	2.38	1.35	1
6	Murang'a	2.36	3.78	1.57
7	Mandera	2.29	1	***
8	Nyandarua	2.28	1.71	2.33
9	Busia	2.14	1	1.14
10	Kitui	2.09	1	1.72
11	Marsabit	2.07	1.49	1
12	Lamu	2.00	1	***
13	Embu	1.86	2.53	3
14	Kilifi	1.84	1	1.71
15	Nyeri	1.80	1.82	1.7
16	Nairobi	1.70	1.51	2.63
17	Tana River	1.69	0	***
18	Siaya	1.58	1.04	1.2
19	Kisumu	1.57	1	1.96
20	Vihiga	1.57	1.25	1.36
21	Laikipia	1.54	2.17	1.94
22	Kakamega	1.51	1.12	2.07
23	Bungoma	1.46	1.19	1.55
24	UasinGishu	1.41	1	6.5
25	Kirinyaga	1.30	1.29	1.73
26	Nandi	1.26	1	2
27	Nakuru	1.22	1.25	2.2
28	Trans Nzoia	1.20	1.06	2.33
29	Homabay	1.19	1.58	2.06
30	Bomet	1.15	2.46	1.88
31	Machakos	1.15	1	1.65
32	TaitaTaveta	1.14	1.27	1.15
33	Garissa	1.12	1.77	***
34	Turkana	1.09	0	1
35	Nyamira	1.06	1.62	2.7
36	Isiolo	1.00	1	1.29

No.	County	2016	2015	2012
37	Kericho	1.00	1.21	1.81
38	Kisii	1.00	2.41	1.85
39	Kwale	1.00	1.93	1.39
40	Makueni	1.00	1.05	1.63
41	Migori	1.00	1	2.34
42	Mombasa	1.00	1.41	2.37
43	Narok	1.00	2.02	2.52
44	Samburu	1.00	1	3.33
45	TharakaNithi	1.00	1.7	2.5
46	West Pokot	1.00	1.5	1.5
47	Wajir	0.00	2.33	***
	Total	1.66		

No.	County	2016	2015	2012
1	Kajiado	2.34	1.06	1.61
2	Nyeri	1.80	1	1.88
3	Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.76	1	1.5
4	Kiambu	1.71	1.66	1.05
5	Busia	1.68	1	1
6	Marsabit	1.65	1.15	1
7	Mandera	1.59	1	***
8	Kisumu	1.52	1	1.5
9	Nairobi	1.51	1.31	2.5
10	Kakamega	1.44	1	2.25
11	Siaya	1.40	1.04	1
12	Tana River	1.34	0	***
13	Vihiga	1.31	1	1.29
14	Kilifi	1.30	1	1.35
15	Kirinyaga	1.30	1	1.5
16	Meru	1.29	1.21	2.11
17	Nyandarua	1.25	1	1.18
18	Trans Nzoia	1.15	1.06	1.33
19	TaitaTaveta	1.14	1.27	1
20	Bungoma	1.13	1.19	1.78
21	Embu	1.12	2.53	1.45
22	Nakuru	1.09	1.11	1.33
23	Turkana	1.09	0	1
24	Nandi	1.08	1	1.5
25	Nyamira	1.06	1.39	1.85
26	Machakos	1.04	1	1.33
27	UasinGishu	1.02	1	5.83
28	Baringo	1.00	1.36	1
29	Bomet	1.00	2.24	1.8
30	Garissa	1.00	1.7	***
31	Homabay	1.00	1.5	1.44
32	Isiolo	1.00	1	1
33	Kericho	1.00	1	1.27
34	Kisii	1.00	2.43	1.64
35	Kitui	1.00	1	1.34
36	Kwale	1.00	1.93	1.31

No.	County	2016	2015	2012
37	Laikipia	1.00	1	1.54
38	Lamu	1.00	1	***
39	Makueni	1.00	1.05	1.31
40	Migori	1.00	1	2
41	Mombasa	1.00	1.35	1.89
42	Murang'a	1.00	1.44	1.54
43	Narok	1.00	1.5	2.37
44	Samburu	1.00	1	1.71
45	TharakaNithi	1.00	1	2
46	West Pokot	1.00	1	1
47	Wajir	0.00	1.5	***
	Total	1.27	1.36	1.68

Appendix 5: Average Bribe by County in Kenya Shillings

No.	County	2016	2015	2012
1	Busia	81,559.87	2,860.00	7,800.00
2	TharakaNithi	40,906.93	914.00	4,540.00
3	Nairobi	15,360.18	7,436.00	6,957.00
4	Lamu	13,072.71	30,025.00	***
5	Isiolo	7,950.51	200.00	888.00
6	Nyamira	7,908.74	1,104.00	3,562.00
7	Marsabit	7,205.96	1,238.00	500.00
8	UasinGishu	7,010.84	5,422.00	1,817.00
9	Garissa	6,981.43	51,990.00	***
10	Mandera	6,972.88	80,000.00	***
11	West Pokot	6,522.99	1,367.00	300.00
12	Elgeyo/Marakwet	6,145.61	1,200.00	4,000.00
13	Siaya	6,032.78	550.00	1,050.00
14	Kakamega	5,575.17	567.00	4,689.00
15	Homabay	5,533.18	1,654.00	3,753.00
16	Vihiga	4,820.20	1,925.00	841.00
17	Kiambu	4,161.50	2,932.00	3,390.00
18	Nakuru	3,998.86	5,387.00	8,467.00
19	Mombasa	3,896.44	4,032.00	4,474.00
20	Machakos	3,540.19	500.00	1,546.00
21	Baringo	3,439.37	46,307.00	20,075.00
22	Embu	3,286.79	1,198.00	2,936.00
23	Trans Nzoia	3,270.61	2,148.00	1,767.00
24	Kericho	3,032.33	133.00	4,110.00
25	Kwale	2,947.51	3,350.00	1,477.00
26	TaitaTaveta	2,647.17	3,167.00	972.00
27	Murang'a	2,634.95	2,846.00	4,000.00
28	Kisumu	2,511.31	3,814.00	6,825.00
29	Kajiado	2,368.38	5,569.00	2,161.00
30	Laikipia	2,324.55	20,367.00	1,127.00
31	Nyeri	2,051.69	1,725.00	7,781.00
32	Meru	1,863.17	6,639.00	4,402.00
33	Bungoma	1,731.01	1,850.00	1,094.00
34	Makueni	1,502.11	4,609.00	1,098.00
35	Samburu	1,491.39	4,100.00	572.00
36	Nyandarua	1,469.04	3,809.00	3,682.00

No.	County	2016	2015	2012
37	Narok	1,332.16	6,966.00	6,771.00
38	Nandi	1,257.09	7,000.00	1,357.00
39	Migori	1,207.85	20,000.00	6,384.00
40	Kitui	1,118.32	617.00	3,148.00
41	Tana River	1,059.60	***	***
42	Kirinyaga	877.31	4,650.00	15,914.00
43	Kisii	674.19	6,520.00	3,692.00
44	Bomet	503.02	3,942.00	1,062.00
45	Kilifi	361.27	2,969.00	691.00
46	Turkana	228.97	***	5,000.00
47	Wajir	-	5,850.00	***
	Total	7,081.05	5,648.58	4,601.00

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