

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

On behalf of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), I am very pleased to present the National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2015 Report. The Survey presents the responses and findings of 5,260 household respondents from 46 Counties in the country with the exception of Mandera.

The main objective of the Survey was to document and measure by exploring the nature and extent of corrupt practices and unethical conduct which the public encounter. In doing so, the Commission sought information on the levels of corruption and unethical behavior, services in public offices that are most prone to corruption, effectiveness and support of existing anti-corruption initiatives, access to anti-corruption services and sources of information on corruption and ethics.

I take this opportunity to reiterate that the Commission will work with the identified institutions to advise on how to seal the corruption loopholes existent in their systems, processes, procedures and practices. Besides, I encourage Kenyans to report all forms of corruption and unethical conduct to the Commission for action.

I also acknowledge the significant role played by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, public officers at County and National governments and the general public for their participation and support during the Survey. Finally, I call upon all the stakeholders and Kenyans to read this Report and endeavor to work with the Commission to root out corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya.

Philip K.B Kinisu
Chairperson
Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Commission conveys its gratitude to the Public office at County and National Government for adequate facilitation at the grassroots that enabled seamless interviews within households. We are also immensely grateful to Kenyans who voluntarily gave away their time by willfully providing responses on their experiences as sought for in the Survey.

This Survey was supported by Officers from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in sample selection, coordination of data collection and data processing namely Macdonald Obudho, James Ng'ang'a and John Bore and the Commission is grateful.

The Commission would also like to appreciate the staff of Research and Transformation Department, Nancy Namage, Meshack Collins Aluda, Naomi Monari, Janet Bett, Phoebe Chemarana, Idris Nuh and Edward Oyunga, who provided the technical guidance to successfully carry out this Survey.

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

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!

Halakhe Waqo,ACI Arb
Secretary/Chief Executive Officer
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
BACKGROUND	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Problem Statement	2
1.2 Objectives	3
1.3 Scope of Work	4
1.4 Organization of the Report	4
METHODOLOGY	5
2.0 Introduction	5
2.1 Sampling	5
2.1.1 Sampling Frame.....	5
2.1.2 Stratification	6
2.1.3 Sample Design.....	6
2.1.4 Weighting the Sample	6
2.2 Key Informant Interviews	7
2.3.0 Data Collection Logistics	7
2.3.1 Research Instruments	7
2.3.2 Research Assistants.....	7
2.3.3 Training of Research Assistants and Supervisors.....	7
2.3.4 Field Work Logistics	8
2.4 Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting	8
CHAPTER THREE	9
SURVEY FINDINGS	9
3.0 Introduction	9
3.1 Perceptions on the Levels of Corruption	9
3.1.1 Existence of Corruption	9
3.1.2 Forms of Corruption	10
3.1.3 Level of Corruption	12
3.1.4 Comparison of Levels of Corruption	13
3.1.5 Levels of Corruption at the County Government.....	15
3.1.5.1 Comparison of Levels of Corruption in County Governments	16
3.1.6 Reasons cited for Levels of Corruption in County Governments	17
3.1.7 Expectations on the Levels of Corruption in County Governments.....	18
3.1.8 Expectations on the Success of the Fight against Corruption.....	20
3.1.9 Institutions and Services Perceived to be Most Prone to Corruption.....	21
3.1.10 Reasons for Corruption in the Public Service.....	26
3.1.11 Consequences of Corruption	26

3.1.12	Government Commitment	27
3.1.13	Effectiveness of Various Strategies in the Fight against Corruption	29
3.1.14	Commitment of Government Agencies and Officers in the Fight against Corruption.....	30
3.1.15	Effectiveness of Stakeholders in the Fight against Corruption	31
3.2	Likelihood, Prevalence, Impact and Average Size of Bribe	32
3.2.1	Seeking of Government Services	32
3.2.2	Government agencies Visited	36
3.2.3	Bribery Payments	37
3.2.4	Reasons cited for Bribery	38
3.2.5	Services that Bribes were demanded	38
3.2.6	Institutions where Bribes were paid.....	39
3.2.7	Number of times a bribe was demanded.....	40
3.2.8	Number of times a bribe was paid	42
3.2.9	Average Bribes paid by Service Seekers	45
3.3	Ethics	48
3.3.1	Awareness about Ethics.....	49
3.3.2	Reporting of Unethical Conduct	49
3.3.3	Reasons for not reporting unethical conduct.....	50
3.3.4	Forms of Unethical Conduct	50
3.4.	Reporting of Corruption	53
3.4.1	Witnessing of a Corrupt Act	53
3.4.2	Reporting of a Corrupt Act.....	53
3.4.3	Reporting of Corruption.....	54
3.4.4	Reasons cited for not Reporting Corruption	54
3.4.5	Individual Role in Fighting Corruption	55
3.4.6	Suggestions on how to Reduce Corruption	56
3.5	Level of Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services.....	57
3.5.1	Awareness about EACC	57
3.5.2	Confidence in EACC.....	57
3.5.3	Reasons for Confidence in EACC	58
3.5.4	Reasons for lack of Confidence in EACC	59
3.5.5	Awareness about EACC Services.....	60
3.5.6	Uptake of EACC Services.....	61
3.5.7	Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption measures	61
3.5.8	Challenges facing the fight against corruption	62
3.5.9	Suggestions how best EACC can improve its service provision.....	63
3.5.10	Suggestions on how to enhance the fight against corruption	63
3.6	Education and Sensitization against Corruption.....	64
3.6.1	Sources of information on Corruption.....	64
3.6.2	Reliable Sources of information on Corruption.....	65
3.6.3	Most read, watched and listened to Media.....	66

3.6.4	Media and EACC IEC Materials	67
3.6.5	Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials	67
3.6.6	Sources of EACC IEC Materials	68
3.6.7	Ratings of EACC IEC Materials	68
3.6.8	Suggestions on how to Improve Circulation of IEC Materials.....	69
CHAPTER FOUR.....		70
4.0	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	70
4.1	Conclusion	70
4.2	Recommendations	70
5.0	REFERENCES.....	72
APPENDICES		74
Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by County		74
Appendix 2: Socio-demographic characteristics		75
Socio-demographic characteristics		75
Proportion%		75
Appendix 3: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by County		76
Appendix 4: Average number of times a bribe is paid by County		77
Appendix 5: Average Bribe by County		78
Average Bribe by County		78
Appendix 6: Delay in Service Provision by County		79
Appendix 7: Lateness and Absenteeism by County		80

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Existence of Corruption in the Country	9
Figure 2: Forms of Corruption.....	11
Figure 3: Level of Corruption	12
Figure 4: Reasons for Rating Level of Corruption High	13
Figure 5: Reasons for Rating Level of Corruption Low	13
Figure 6: Current Level of Corruption Compared to a year ago.....	14
Figure 7: Reasons for Rating Corruption as Increasing.....	14
Figure 8: Reasons for Rating Corruption as Decreasing	15
Figure 9: Existence of Corruption in County Governments	16
Figure 10: Reasons cited for Existence of Corruption in County Governments	16
Figure 11: Comparison of current levels of corruption in County governments with one year ago	17
Figure 12: Reasons cited for increase in levels of corruption in County governments... ..	18
Figure 13: Expectations on levels of corruption in County governments.....	19
Figure 14: Reasons cited for Expectation of success in the Fight against Corruption....	21
Figure 15: Ministries Perceived to be most prone to Corruption	22
Figure 16: Government Agencies Perceived to be most prone to Corruption	23
Figure 17: Government Agencies Perceived to be most prone to Corruption	24
Figure 18: Services Perceived to be most Prone to Corruption.....	25
Figure 19: Perceived most Prevalent forms of Corruption	25
Figure 20: Reasons for Corruption in the Public Service	26
Figure 21: Consequences of Corruption.....	26
Figure 22: Government commitment.....	27
Figure 23: Reasons cited for government commitment	28
Figure 24: Reasons cited for perceived lack of government commitment	28
Figure 25: Did you seek government services in the past one year?	33
Figure 26: Top ten Counties with observed forms of corruption by service seekers?..	34
Figure 27: Bottom ten Counties with observed forms of corruption by service seekers	34
Figure 28: Ministries most visited.....	36
Figure 29: Services Sought	37
Figure 30: While seeking a service, did you pay a bribe?	37
Figure 31: Reasons cited for paying a bribe	38
Figure 32: Types of Services Sought.....	39
Figure 33: Top 10 Counties by Average bribe Demands	41
Figure 34: Top 10 Counties by Average times bribe paid	43
Figure 35: Bottom 10 Counties by Average times bribe paid.....	43
Figure 36: Average bribe by service seekers.....	45
Figure 37: Top 10 Counties by Average bribe	46
Figure 38: Bottom 10 Counties by Average bribe.....	46
Figure 39: Awareness about Ethics	49
Figure 40: Witnessing and Reporting of Unethical Conduct	50
Figure 41: Reasons for not reporting unethical conduct	50
Figure 42: Forms of Unethical Conduct.....	51
Figure 43: Rating of ethical standing between National and County Government	52
Figure 44: Witnessing of a Corruption Act in the past one year.....	53
Figure 45: Reporting of Corruption Incidences	53

Figure 46: Where did you Report?.....	54
Figure 47: Individual Role in the fight against Corruption.....	56
Figure 48: Awareness about EACC.....	57
Figure 49: Confidence in EACC	58
Figure 50: Reasons for Confidence in EACC	59
Figure 51: Awareness about EACC Services	60
Figure 52: Uptake of EACC Services	61
Figure 53: Suggestions how best EACC can improve its service provision	63
Figure 54: Suggestions on how to enhance the fight against corruption.....	64
Figure 55: Main source of Information	65
Figure 56: Reliable sources of information	65
Figure 57: Uptake of EACC IEC Materials	67
Figure 58: Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials.....	67
Figure 59: Sources of EACC IEC Materials	68
Figure 60: Suggestions on how to improve circulation of IEC materials.....	69

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Reasons Cited for Existence of Corruption in the Country.....	10
Table 2:	Reasons cited for expectations in levels of corruption.....	20
Table 3:	Effectiveness of various strategies in the fight against corruption.....	29
Table 4:	Effectiveness of Agencies and Officers in the fight against corruption.....	30
Table 5:	Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.....	31
Table 6:	Institution where Bribes were paid.....	40
Table 7:	Average number of times a bribe was demanded by services.....	41
Table 8:	Average number of times a bribe was paid by services.....	44
Table 9:	Average bribe by service.....	47
Table 10:	Average bribe by Socio-Economic Characteristics.....	48
Table 11:	Forms of unethical conduct.....	52
Table 12:	Reason for not Reporting.....	54
Table 13:	Suggestions on how to Reduce Corruption.....	56
Table 14:	Reasons cited for lack of confidence in EACC.....	59
Table 15:	Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.....	62
Table 16:	Challenges facing the fight against corruption.....	62
Table 17:	Most listened to, Watched and Read media.....	66
Table 18:	Ratings of EACC IEC Materials.....	68

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
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



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 overall objective of the Survey was to measure the nature and extent of corruption and unethical practices which the public encounter. The survey focused on aspects of corruption and unethical behavior, including anti-corruption measures; effects and causes of corruption; capacities of national institutions to deliver efficient and corruption free services and the level of public confidence and trust in government authorities and agencies to address problems of corruption and unethical behavior.

The Survey used a variety of methods including: a representative nation-wide household sample of about 5,260 households drawn from 46 Counties; 10 key informant interviews; and review of similar previous surveys. Data collection was carried out by six teams of 3-4 Research Assistants each from 23rd August to 23rd October 2015. The Key findings of the Survey are as follows:

a) Perceptions about Levels of Corruption

- About 74 of the respondents perceive the levels of corruption to be very high as opposed to only 5.6 percent who think it is low.
- Giving and taking bribes is the leading form of corruption cited by 96.2 percent of the respondents followed by embezzlement of public funds (59.1%) and misappropriation of public funds (54.8%).
- Comparing the current level of corruption in the country with one year ago, 50.4 percent said that corruption had increased.
- There is a divide on their expectation about the levels of corruption in the coming year with 38.8 percent of the respondents stating that it will decrease while 30.1 percent think that it will increase.

b) Causes and Effects of Corruption

- Greed (62.6%) is the leading cause of corruption in the public service followed by poor remuneration of public officers (13%).

- The main effect of corruption in the country is poverty (34.8%) followed by underdevelopment (26.3%), poor service delivery (6.2%), moral decay (5.3%), inflation (4.4%) and inequality (4.1%).

c) Corruption Reporting

- About 52 percent of the respondents have witnessed a corrupt act by a public officer but only 5.7 percent of the respondents reported it to the relevant offices.
- Of those who did not report acts of corruption, 31 percent indicated that they did not know where to report, 23.2 percent feared being intimidated while 18 percent said no action will be taken.

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

- In the past 12 months, 58 percent of the respondents sought services in public offices out of which 43.3 percent experienced some form of corruption being practiced by public officers.
- Close to 38 percent of the respondents paid a bribe. Over 78 percent of the bribe payers said that it was demanded while 14.9 percent paid to ward off delay in service delivery.
- The average bribe is Kshs. 5,639.96.
- Bribes were paid among those seeking medical services (20.7%), national identification card (18.4%), birth certificate (13.4%), land title deed (10.2%), reporting a crime (8 %), bailing out an arrested person (7.1%) and following up with a reported matter (4.8%).
- The Ministry of Interior and Coordination (40.4%) is perceived to be most prone to corruption followed by Health (14.3%) and Lands (11.3%).
- In Government agencies, the Kenya Police Service (31.9%) is perceived to be most prone to corruption, specifically mentioned is the Traffic Police (18.8%) followed by Chiefs Office (6.2%).

- At the County government level, the Department of Health (29.1%) followed by Land and Physical Planning (14.3%) and Public Service Board (13.5%) are perceived to be the most prone to corruption.

e) Commitment in the fight against corruption

- Slightly over half of the respondents said that the government is committed in the fight against corruption as opposed to 39.8 percent who think the government lacks commitment.

f) Ethics

- About 68 percent of the respondents know what constitutes unethical conduct in the public service.
- Over 33 percent of the respondents have witnessed a violation of ethical standards, regulations, procedures, policy or the law by public officers in the past one year.
- Hinderances to reporting of unethical conduct include ignorance of procedures and processes (50.5%), fear of victimization (21.7%) and inaction on reported matters (20.9%).
- The three most common forms of unethical behavior that are exhibited by public officials are intentional delays in service provision (32%), bribery (27.1%) and lateness and absenteeism (23.1%).

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

- Over 41 percent of the respondents know about the existence of Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission as opposed to 58.1 percent who are unaware. Of respondents who know about EACC, 58.5 percent have confidence in its mandate to fight corruption and promote sound ethical standards in the country while 33.9 percent indicated that they do not have confidence in its ability to tame corruption.

- Those who have confidence in EACC cite effectiveness in investigation of allegations of corruption (44.8) and its legal mandate to address corruption and unethical conduct (28.1).
- On the contrary, those who have no confidence in EACC to tackle corruption and unethical conduct cited lack of independence in its operations (28.9%) and rampant allegations of corruption (15.6%).
- Investigation of corruption (84.5%) is the most known service provided by EACC followed by investigation of unethical conduct (50.1%) and reporting of corruption (41.6%).
- Close to 88 percent of the respondents have never utilized EACC services in the past one year.
- Political patronage (23.6%), fear of victimization of witnesses and whistleblowers (18.3%), culture of corruption among Kenyans (17.3%) and entrenched negative tribalism (15.1%) are the leading challenges facing the fight against corruption.
- Decentralization of services to all the Counties (36.8%), increased public education (35.8%) and enhanced punishment of the corrupt (22.5%) are recommended to improve the fight against corruption.

h) Education and Sensitization Against Corruption

- Radio (91.5%) is the main source of information on corruption followed by television (59.4%) and newspapers (39.4%).
- Similarly, radio (68.6%) is the leading main source of reliable information on corruption followed by television (15.8%) and , community meetings (5.6%).
- The most listened to radio stations are the vernacular stations (46.2%) followed by Citizen radio (23.6%).
- The most watched television station is Citizen TV (59.6%) followed by KTN (18.1%).

- The most read newspaper is the Daily Nation (68.6%) followed by The Standard (21.5%).
- Only 7.2 percent of the respondents have seen or read information, education and communication materials developed by ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

The key recommendations of the Survey are:

- Elected leaders should demonstrate credible intent to tackle corruption from causes to effects.
- The electorate should be sensitised on the importance of electing leaders of integrity.
- Inter-agency collaboration is paramount in the fight against corruption.
- Enforce relevant laws in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.
- Awareness creation should be intensified to ensure all acts and incidences of corruption and unethical conduct are reported to the relevant government agency.
- The Commission and other stakeholders in the fight against corruption should develop and disseminate information, education and communication materials widely to enlist public support in combating corruption and unethical conduct.

CHAPTER ONE BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

Article 79 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for the establishment of an anti-corruption body that will enforce the provisions of Chapter Six. Consequently, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) is a creation of the Ethics and Anti-corruption Act 2011 in accordance to Article 79 of the Constitution of Kenya. EACC has a mandate to fight corruption and promote ethics in Kenya as stipulated for in sections 11 and 13 of the EACC Act 2011 and the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012.

Until recently it was considered impossible to systematically measure corruption in government institutions and assess its economic and social costs. The newest frontier in the fight against corruption, however, is to survey the parties to corruption directly and simultaneously—including household members, enterprise managers, and public officials—and ask them about the costs and private returns of paying bribes to obtain public services, special privileges, and government jobs. But with appropriate survey instruments and interviewing techniques, respondents are willing to discuss agency-specific corruption with remarkable candor. Even with underreporting and none responses to some sensitive questions, the results offer telling, lower-bound estimates of corruption.¹

Measuring corruption helps to establish priorities for reform by identifying activities and agencies where corruption is concentrated. It educates the public about the economic and social costs of corruption and establishes a baseline against which the successes and failures of reform can later be measured. Repeated surveys, starting 18 to 24 months after a reform program is launched and at least once a year thereafter,

¹ World Bank (October 1998, Number 7), Prem Notes Public Sector - New frontiers in diagnosing and combating corruption

are key to giving the government the information it needs for refocusing its reform efforts².

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey is an annual Survey that trends perceptions and experiences on corruption. The Survey is mainly used by the Commission and Government agencies as reference data for planning anti-corruption programs in the country. In addition, it provides general information that can be used to measure improvement in governance.

1.1 Problem Statement

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that is prevalent in all countries in varying degrees. In the literature, corruption is commonly defined as the misuse of public power for private benefit (Lambsdorff 2007, 16).

Corruption violates the public trust and corrodes social capital. A small side payment to obtain or speed up a government service may seem a minor offense, but it is not the only cost. Unchecked, the creeping accumulation of seemingly minor infractions can slowly erode political legitimacy to the point where even none corrupt officials and members of the public see little point in playing by the rules. Credibility, once lost by the state, is very difficult to regain³

Politically, corruption constitutes a handicap to democratic processes and institutions. In effect, corruption thrives where institutional checks and accountability are lacking. More than any other factor, bad leadership, coupled with the absence of a functional reward and punishment system through which a framework of values could have been instituted, have made possible the tragedy of corrupt enrichment and wastage of public resources (The Guardian, October 30, 2006).

² Ibid. 1, P 1

³ **The Fight Against Corruption A World Bank Perspective:** Central America Country Management Unit, Latin American and the Caribbean Region Stockholm, Sweden 25-28 May 1999

Socially, corruption undermines people's trust in the political system, its institutions and leadership. In short, it corrodes and damages the social fabric of society (Transparency International 2006).

The EACC 2012 National Survey on Corruption and Ethics revealed that the level of corruption is still high and widespread. Respondents expected it to continue increasing despite the fact that they believed the government is committed to combating the vice. A majority of service seekers easily paid a bribe to receive services from public offices even when they knew that it did not guarantee the service and that it is immoral.

Demand for national-level data on corruption and governance continues to grow, especially for data that allow in-depth analysis that can inform policy development. Therefore, the EACC 2015 National Ethics and Corruption Survey focused on aspects of corruption and unethical behavior including anti-corruption measures with a view to providing policy direction in the fight against corruption.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the survey was to document and measure by analyzing the nature and extent of corrupt practices and unethical conduct which the public encounter. The Survey is part of widening the citizen base for consultation to groups with low direct participation in public decision-making.

The specific objectives of the survey were:

- 1) Establish the level of corruption and unethical behavior in the country;
- 2) Establish the prevalence and nature of corruption and unethical practices in the country (incidence, prevalence, likelihood, size, magnitude);
- 3) Identify types of services most prone to corruption and unethical practices at the County and National governments service delivery points;

- 4) 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);
- 5) Establish 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
- 6) Establish the sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior.

1.3 Scope of Work

The Survey is a bridge between the public and policy makers. It gives insights of public experience of corruption and unethical conduct thereby providing relevant data and information for policy formulation in the fight against corruption. The Survey used a variety of methods including:

- (i). A representative nation-wide household survey of 5,260 households drawn from 46 Counties ;
- (ii). 10 key informant interviews with selected experts in governance issues; and
- (iii). Review of similar previous surveys.

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 section presents the methods applied to gather and process data. It provides details on sampling, key informant interviews, data collection logistics and data processing.

2.1 Sampling

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS) utilized the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) frame which is a household based sampling frame developed and maintained by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The frame was implemented using a multi-tiered structure, in which a set of 4 sub-samples (C1, C2, C3, C4) were developed. It is based on the list of enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The frame is stratified according to County and further into rural and urban. Each of the sub-samples is representative at County level and at National (i.e. Urban/rural) level and contains 1,340 clusters. The NECS clusters were sampled from the C1 and C2 subsample.

2.1.1 Sampling Frame

The Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) was based on the 2009 Census. The sampling frame, NASSEP V, clearly covers the target population completely, have a measure of size for sampling purposes and have large data for stratification purposes.

2.1.2 Stratification

An explicit stratification was applied at each stage of sampling based on its strength in the use of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and ensures partitions of the units in the population into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive strata.

The primary purpose of this stratification was to improve the precision of the survey estimates since units in the same stratum are as homogeneous as possible and units in different strata are as heterogeneous as possible with respect to the characteristics of interest to the survey. The stratification also offered administrative convenience and flexibility and guaranteed representation of important domains and special subpopulations.

2.1.3 Sample Design

A sample of 6,030 households was estimated for the survey. This sample was distributed to the Counties and rural and urban strata of these Counties using the square root allocation method. The survey used a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design in which the first stage involved selection of the 603 clusters from NASSEP V using Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM). 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. In every sampled household, the head of the household was interviewed and in their absence any adult member above 18 years.

2.1.4 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 cluster and household non-response by multiplying them with the inverse of the clusters and 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

2.2 Key Informant Interviews

A provision was made to interview those key players in governance who were otherwise not in the selected sampled households. There were 10 key informants in the study. The respondents provided enriching information in the fight against corruption from their experience in governance matters.

2.3.0 Data Collection Logistics

2.3.1 Research Instruments

There was one research questionnaire for the households and a discussion guide for the key informants. The research instruments developed addressed all the survey objectives. The tools were pretested and adjusted accordingly to enhance administration during actual data collection.

2.3.2 Research Assistants

A total of 39 research assistants were utilized in the Survey. While 24 were deployed in data collection, 15 were utilized in data processing.

2.3.3 Training of Research Assistants and Supervisors

The Research Assistants and the Supervisors were trained for three days on 10th to 12th August 2015 in order to streamline expectations in data collection and equip the

team with relevant skills to undertake the Survey. The training also served to ensure standardization in the quality of data collected.

2.3.4 Field Work Logistics

Data collection was organized in three phases from 23rd August to 23rd October 2015. Each team comprised a Supervisor and between 3 to 4 Research Assistants. While the first phase covered 33 Counties across the country, phase two covered Nairobi City County while the third phase covered the remaining 12 Counties.

2.4 Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting

The completed questionnaires were serialized, coded and double-checked to ensure quality control. Data from coded questionnaires was entered into the computer using a data entry screen in the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) version 6.1 software. Information captured on the computer was verified and validated using inbuilt controls on variable ranges. Data was then weighted to enable estimation of population parameters. Necessary adjustments for population change and non-response was then done. International Business Machines Statistical Product and Services Solutions (IBM SPSS) version 23 and Statistics and Data (STATA, se 13) software were then used to analyze the cleaned data.

CHAPTER THREE SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

This section discusses the findings of the Survey. It presents perceptions and actual experiences on levels, magnitude, awareness, practices, reporting and sensitization of corruption and ethics. In certain sections, the findings have been compared with previous Surveys.

3.1 Perceptions on the Levels of Corruption

3.1.1 Existence of Corruption

As shown in Figure 1, 93.7 percent of the respondents indicated that corruption exists in the country compared to 3 percent who said that corruption does not exist while 2.6 percent do not know if corruption exists or not.

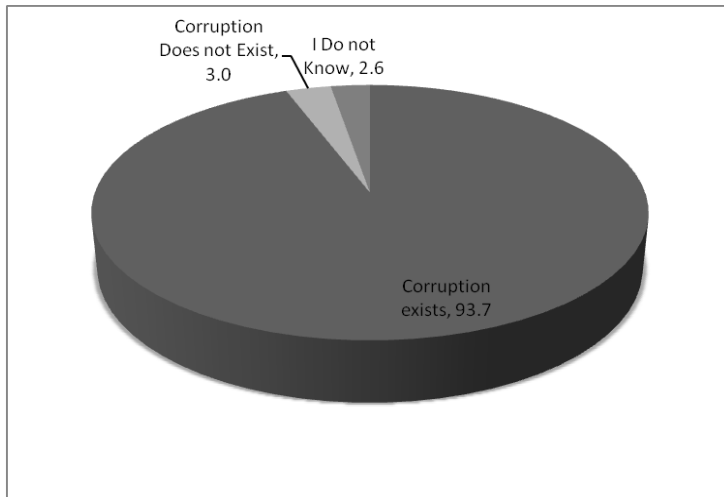


Figure 1: Existence of corruption in the country

Table 1 lists the reasons cited by those who overwhelmingly indicated that corruption exists in the country. From the Table, bribery demands from public

officers was the leading reason cited by 23 percent of the respondents followed by reports from the media (14.5%), rampant allegation of corruption in public offices (11.9%) and poor service provision (4.9%) among others.

Table 1: Reasons Cited for Existence of Corruption in the Country

Reasons cited	% of respondents
Bribes demanded in public offices	23.0
Reports from media	14.5
Rampant allegations of corruption in public offices	11.9
Poor service provision	4.9
Lack of transparency and accountability	4.6
Unequal distribution of resources	4.6
Favoritism	4.2
Bad governance	3.6
Personal experience	3.5
Embezzlement of public funds	3.4
Poor living conditions	2.8
Misappropriation of public funds	2.5
High cost of living	2.4
Shoddy implementation of projects	2.0
Public outcry on corruption	1.8
Payments for otherwise free services in government institutions	1.6
Others	8.8

3.1.2 Forms of Corruption

Giving and receiving bribes is the leading form of corruption cited by 96.2 percent of the respondents in the Survey as presented in Figure 2. Dishonest acquisition and transfer of public funds or resources for personal use (embezzlement of public funds) (59.1%), misallocation or wrongful use by a public officer of public funds placed under his/her care (misappropriation of public funds) (54.8%) and abuse of office (54.6%) which can be defined as use of office to improperly award benefit to oneself or another person are other forms of corruption identified.

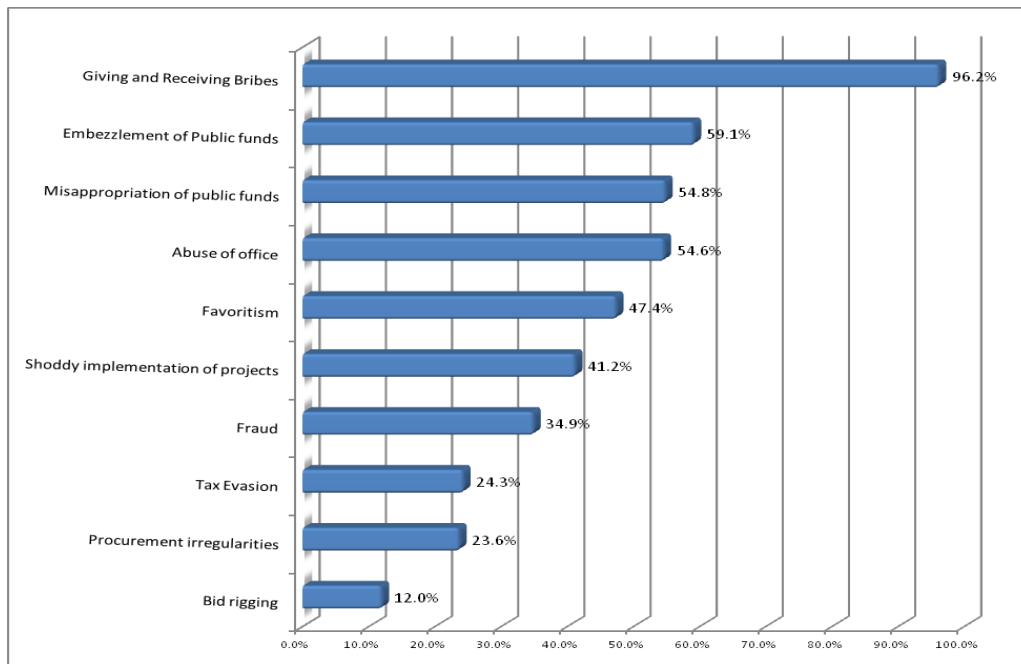


Figure 2: Forms of Corruption

Box.1: key informant voices on forms, causes and effect of corruption

Most corruption takes the form of bribery, kickbacks and over quoted tender prices. The risks and consequences include collapse of economy, inequality in distribution of resources and increased gap between the poor and the rich. It can also lead to an increase in insecurity. **Garissa**

EACC can be used in recruitment of staff by ensuring who meet required standards get employed since they have a data bank for all. In procurement, the individuals/directors of corrupt companies can be blocked from getting tenders if EACC is used well.

Tana River

During police recruitment prospective candidates pay up in advance amounts ranging between Ksh.150,000-250,000. Promotion, transfers and promotional courses of police officers is based on nepotism and monetary exchange.. Tendering and procurement- prior kickbacks determine tender award whereas other tenders are single sourced from Nairobi. Identity card vetting is purely a monetary exchange exercise that benefits aliens. Relief food is sold to Somali merchants at the cereals. Cross boarder smuggling of contraband goods enhanced by police officers receiving bribes. Kenya power colluding with sugar smugglers to cause blackouts during off-loading of sugar. KRA not taking goods coming in from Somali preferring for kickbacks. The local courts in Wajir collude with smugglers to district cases and does not even supervise distribution of impounded goods. **Wajir**

3.1.3 Level of Corruption

The perceived level of corruption in the country is high mentioned by 73.9 percent of the respondents in the Survey compared to only 5.6 percent who indicated that the level of corruption is low, see Figure 3. This represents an increase of 6.2 percent from the 2012 Survey for those who rated the level of corruption high.

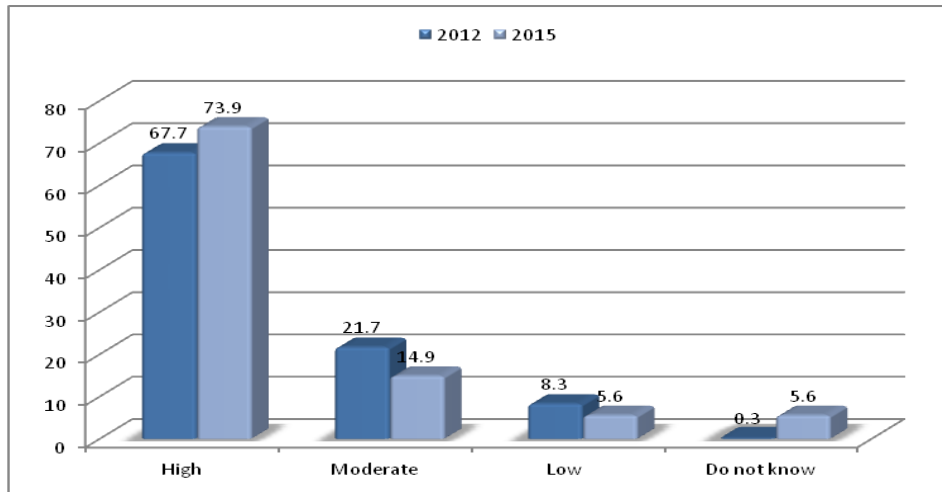


Figure 3: Level of corruption

Among those who said that the level of corruption is high, 32.2 percent based their ratings on the number of corruption reports being made, 14.8 percent mentioned bribe demands before service delivery, 5.7% cited common practice of corruption in many public offices, 5.3 percent cited poor service delivery in the public service, 4.6 percent cited high cost of living while 4.4 percent cited favoritism in service provision, see Figure 4.

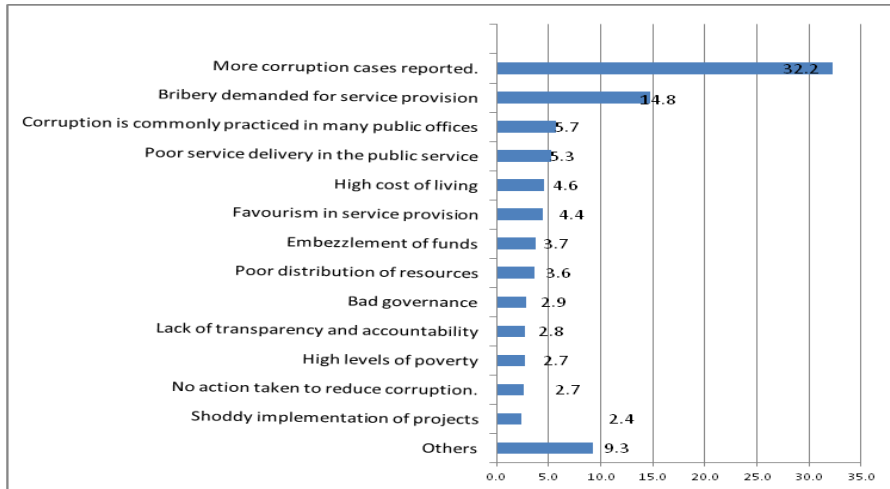


Figure 4: Reasons for rating level of corruption high

Figure 5 presents reasons listed for those who rated the level of corruption low, 30.3 percent cited action has been taken to curb corruption, 20.5 percent cited few corruption allegations have been reported, 16.2 percent cited improvement in service delivery while 7.4 percent indicated that they have not encountered situations of corruption.

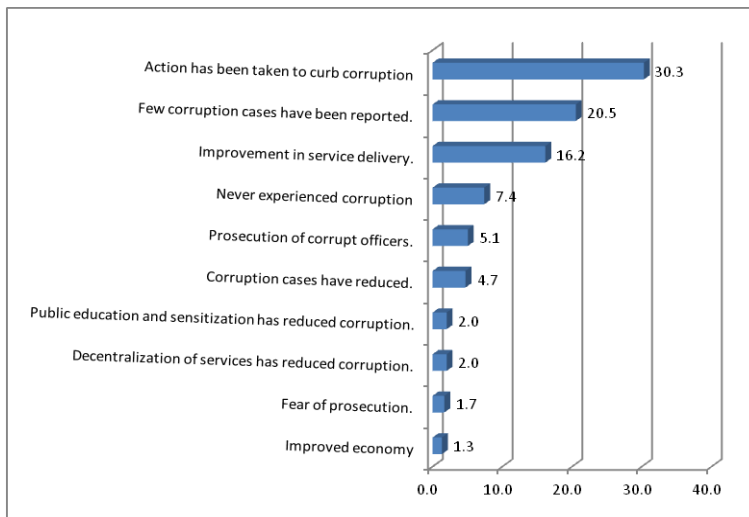


Figure 5: Reasons for rating level of corruption low

3.1.4 Comparison of Levels of Corruption

When the respondents were asked to compare the current level of corruption in the country with one year ago, 50.4 percent said that corruption had increased while 24.4 percent indicated to the contrary.

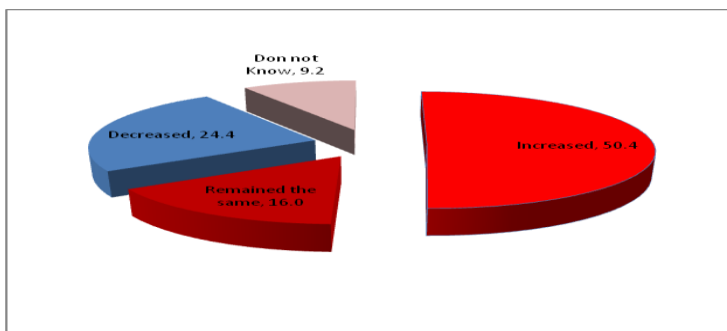


Figure 6: Current level of corruption compared to a year ago

Further, among those respondents who said that corruption level is high, 36.4 percent cited increased number of reported corrupt allegations, 9.1 percent cited inaction against corruption reports, 7.6 percent cited continuous bribery demands while seeking services, 7.5 percent cited high cost of living while 6.1 percent cited poor service delivery as presented in Figure 7.

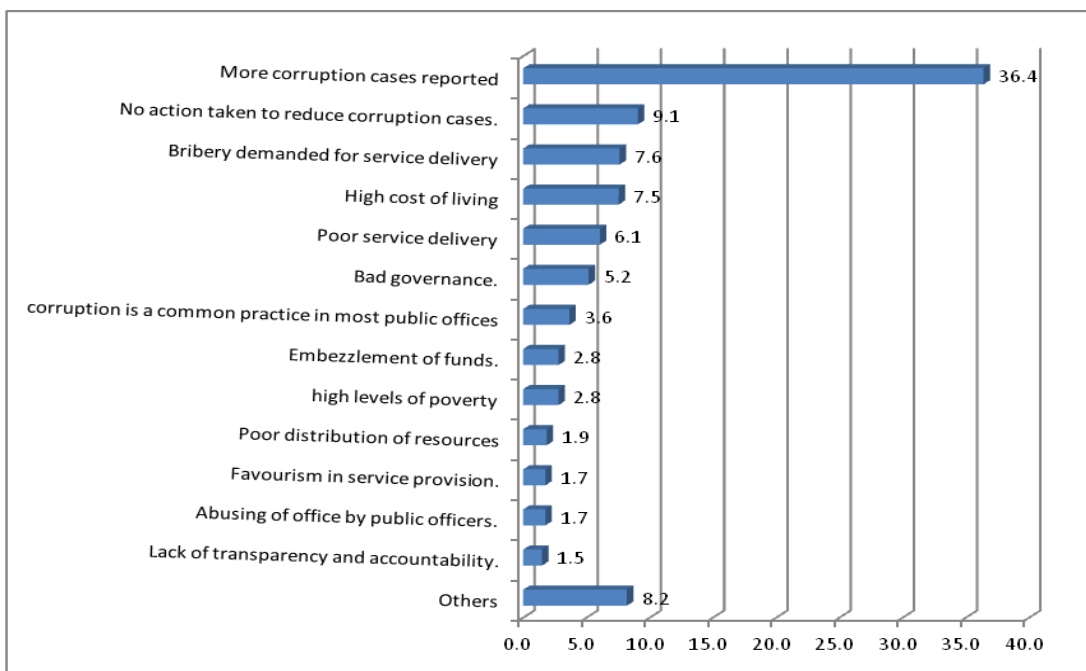


Figure 7: Reasons for rating corruption as increasing

Of those who expressed reduction in levels of corruption, 24.8 percent indicated that effective strategies have been implemented to fight corruption, 15.7 percent indicated that corruption allegations have reduced, 12.7 percent cited improved

service delivery while 8.9 percent cited prosecution of corrupt individuals as further presented in Figure 8.

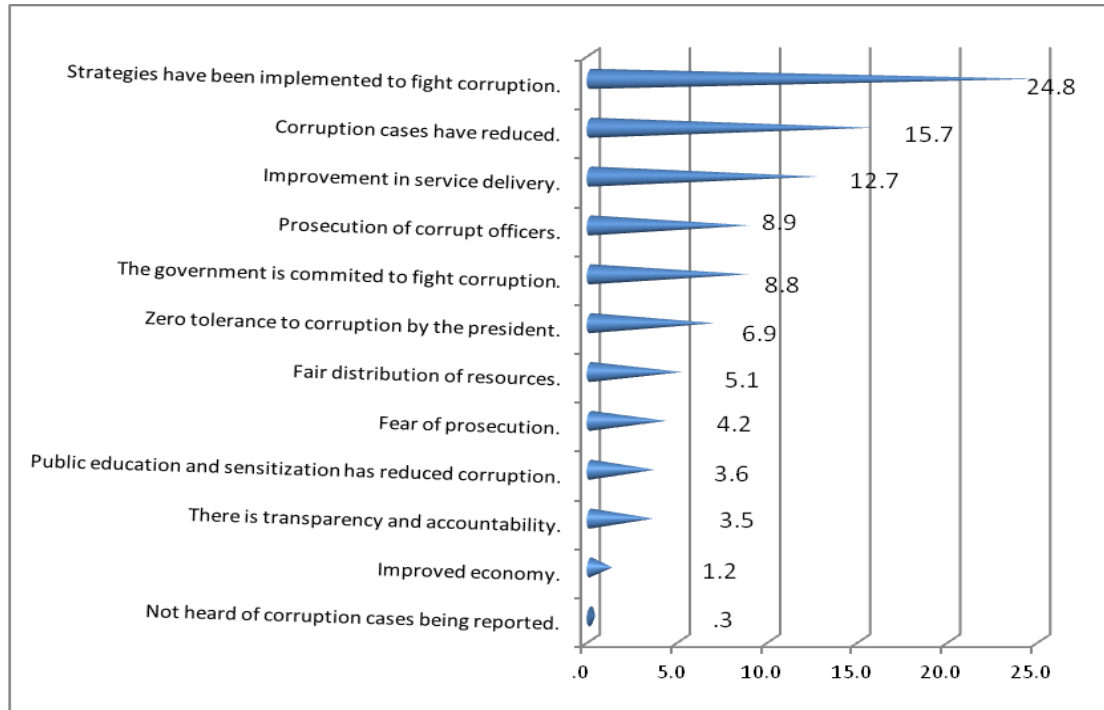


Figure 8: Reasons for rating corruption as decreasing

For those who observed that corruption levels have not changed, cited no action had been taken to fight corruption (20.8%) and that corruption levels are still the same (61%).

3.1.5 Levels of Corruption at the County Government

To measure the levels of corruption in County government, respondents were asked to state their perception of corruption in their County government. About 81 percent of the respondents stated that corruption exists in County governments as shown in Figure 9.

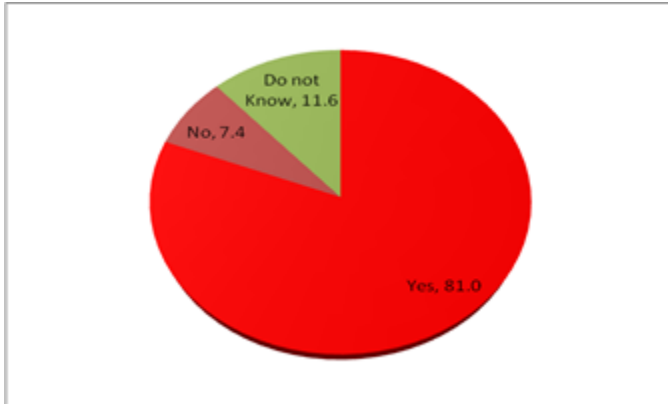


Figure 9: Existence of Corruption in County Governments

Among those who said that corruption exists in the County government, 22.5 percent cited rampant corruption, 14.3 percent cited tribalism, 11.5 percent cited poor service provision, 11.5 percent cited embezzlement of funds while 10.2 percent cited shoddy implementation of projects as shown in Figure 10.

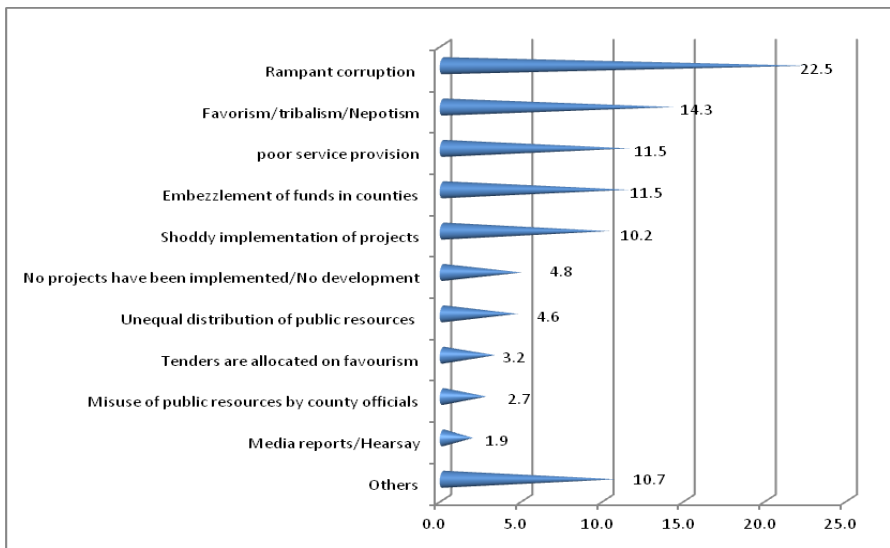


Figure 10: Reasons cited for existence of corruption in County Governments

3.1.5.1 Comparison of Levels of Corruption in County Governments

Comparatively, 47.7 percent of the respondents think that corruption has increased over the past one year in County governments while 14.4 percent think it has reduced. Another 18.1 percent think that corruption levels have stagnated while 18 percent could not tell the difference as shown in Figure 11.

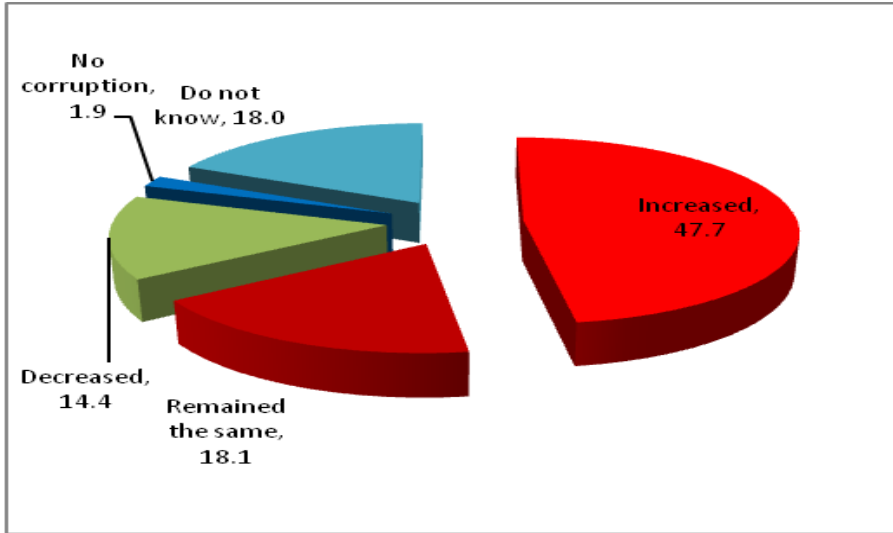


Figure 11: Comparison of current levels of corruption in County governments with one year ago

Box 2: Key informant Voices on Level of Corruption at County Government

*The level of corruption is very high, especially at the County level. The chief officers are embezzling funds because they know the governor might not be elected in the coming elections. The employees appointed by the governor (political patronage) lack accountability. Also development funds have not been forthcoming i.e special programs are getting a lot of money for projects that have never been seen. Police officers everyday receive bribes from vehicle owners and most public officers misuse government property especially vehicles and absenteeism and lateness is a routine. In the national government there is no much corruption apart from land registry. **Bungoma***

3.1.6 Reasons cited for Levels of Corruption in County Governments

Increased corruption allegations (26.8%), poor service provision (14.6%), increased favoritism and tribalism (9.4%), embezzlement of funds (7.8%) and underdevelopment (7.4%) were mentioned as the reasons for the perceived increase in corruption in County governments, see Figure 12.

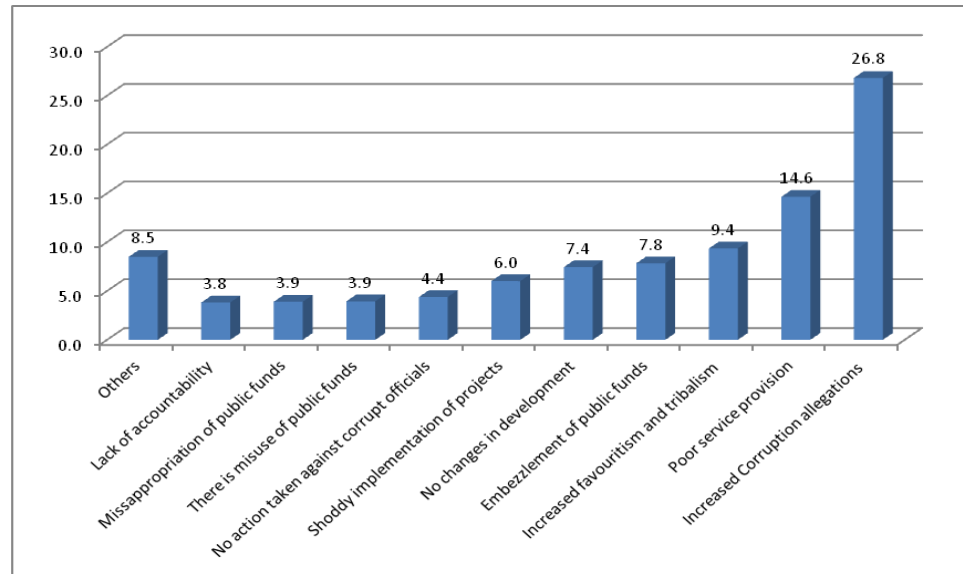


Figure 12: Reasons cited for increase in levels of corruption in County governments

Conversely, 51.3 percent and 19.3 percent of the respondents who indicated that corruption has decreased cited improved service delivery and some isolated action on the corrupt respectively.

Among those who said corruption situation is the same cited lack of development (58.2 %) and same leaders (13.7%) respectively.

3.1.7 Expectations on the Levels of Corruption in County Governments

Respondents were divided on their expectation about the levels of corruption in the next one year. While 38.8 percent of the respondents indicated that it will decrease, 30.1 percent said that the level will increase. A minority 11.3 percent of the respondents said that the levels will remain the same as shown in Figure 13.

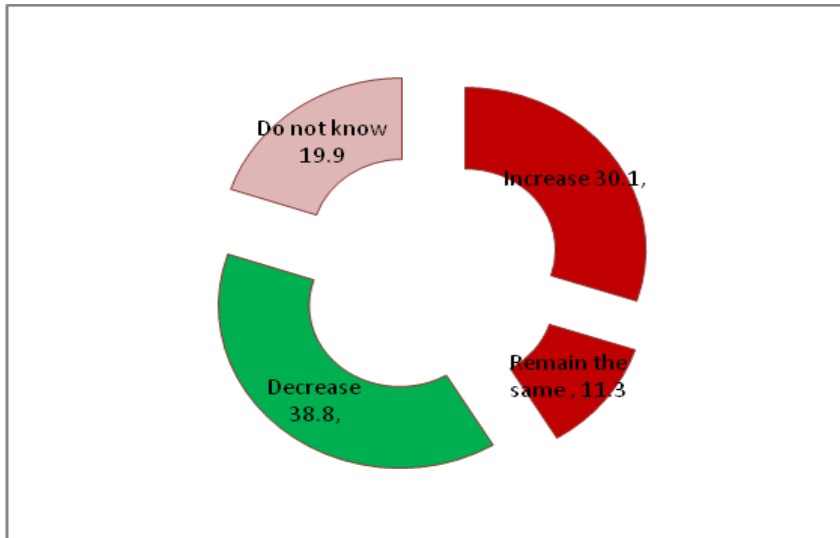


Figure 13: Expectations on levels of corruption in County governments

Table 2 presents the various reasons cited by respondents about their expectations on levels of corruption. From the table, among those who said corruption will increase in the next one year, 32.5 percent said the Government of Kenya is putting little efforts or no actions on individuals suspected of corruption followed by 16.4 percent who said that leaders have selfish interests and are greedy for wealth. Among those who said corruption will decrease, 34.6 percent said that the President is in the lead in the fight against corruption followed by 21.3 percent who said that measures are in place to combat corruption by the citizens and the Government. Those who said the corruption situation will not change cited the continued stay of same leaders and staff in place (55.9%).

Table 2: Reasons cited for expectations in levels of corruption

Corruption will increase		Corruption will decrease		Corruption will remain the same	
The government of Kenya is putting little efforts or no actions on individuals suspected of corruption	32.5	Government and the President are committed in the fight against corruption	34.6	Current leaders still in power/Same staff , directors and managers in all public sectors offices	55.9
Leaders have selfish interests and are greedy of wealth	16.4	If measures are put in place to combat corruption by the citizens and the government	21.3	No actions or Nothing is being done on corrupt individuals/officials	21.2
Widespread of corruption in all government departments	9.7	Investigations, follow-ups and actions and prosecutions currently taken on corruption	10.0	Government lacks commitment to deal with corruption	8.0
It has become a culture amongst Kenyans/deeply rooted	7.4	Improvement in service delivery	5.1	Corruption is deeply rooted in our society and difficult to deal with	5.3
A lot of embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds	5.9	Awareness to the public through media/ sensitization	4.6	Unless sensitization is done	3.1
Forthcoming elections, leaders enriching themselves for campaigns purpose	5.5	Electing transparent and accountable leaders	4.5	EACC is being threatened by the legislators / MPs	2.4
No political will/ Poor governance	3.9	There is improvement in economy/ development	3.9	Inequality and favoritism	.8
		EACC are doing great job to combat corruption	2.0		

3.1.8 Expectations on the Success of the Fight against Corruption

Respondents were also asked to provide their opinion on their expectation about the success in the fight against corruption in the next one year. Close to 16 percent of the respondents indicate that corruption will decrease if the corrupt are punished followed by 13.3 percent who said that corruption will increase since no proper strategies are in place to arrest the situation as presented in Figure 14.

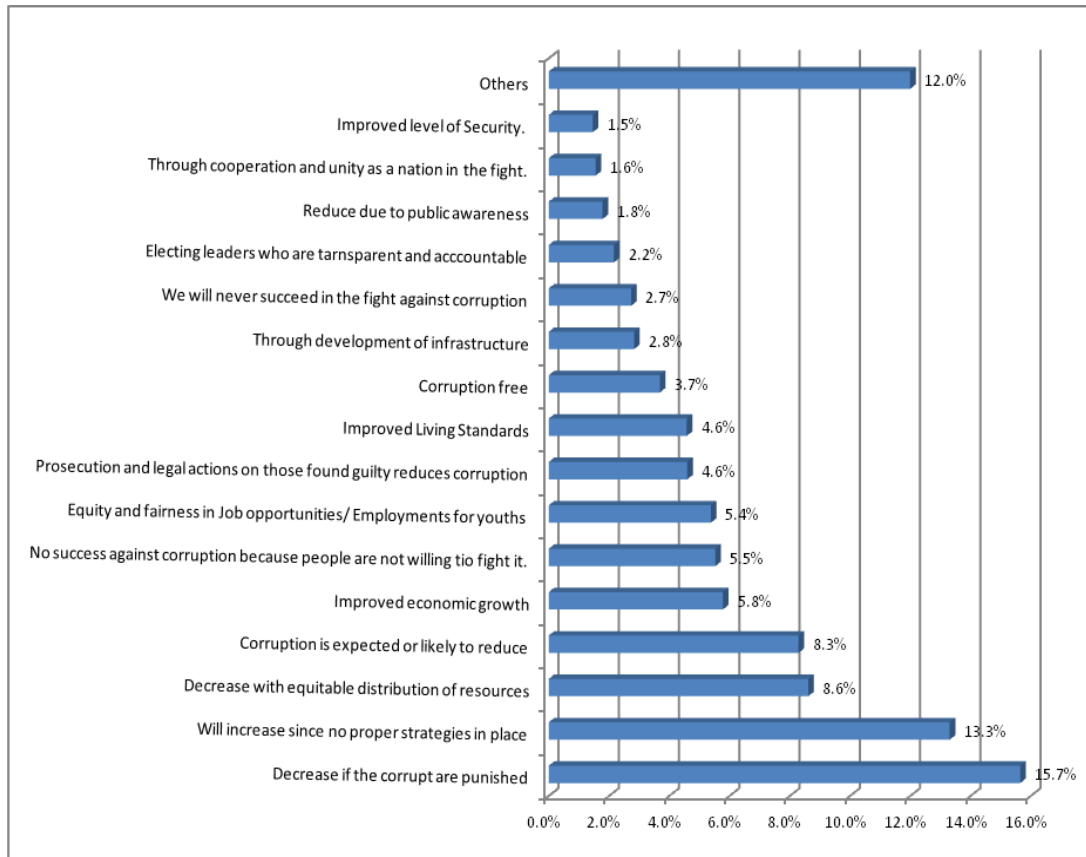


Figure 14: Reasons cited for expectation of success in the fight against Corruption

3.1.9 Institutions and Services Perceived to be Most Prone to Corruption

The Survey also sought to determine government ministries, agencies and departments and County government departments most prone to corruption. The findings are presented hereunder.

3.1.9.1 Ministries

The Ministry of Interior and Coordination (40.3%) was perceived to be the most prone to corruption followed by the Ministry of Health (14.3%), Lands (11.3%), Education (9.9%), Transport and Infrastructure (6.1%) and Devolution and Planning (5.1%). Other Ministries mentioned are presented in Figure 15.

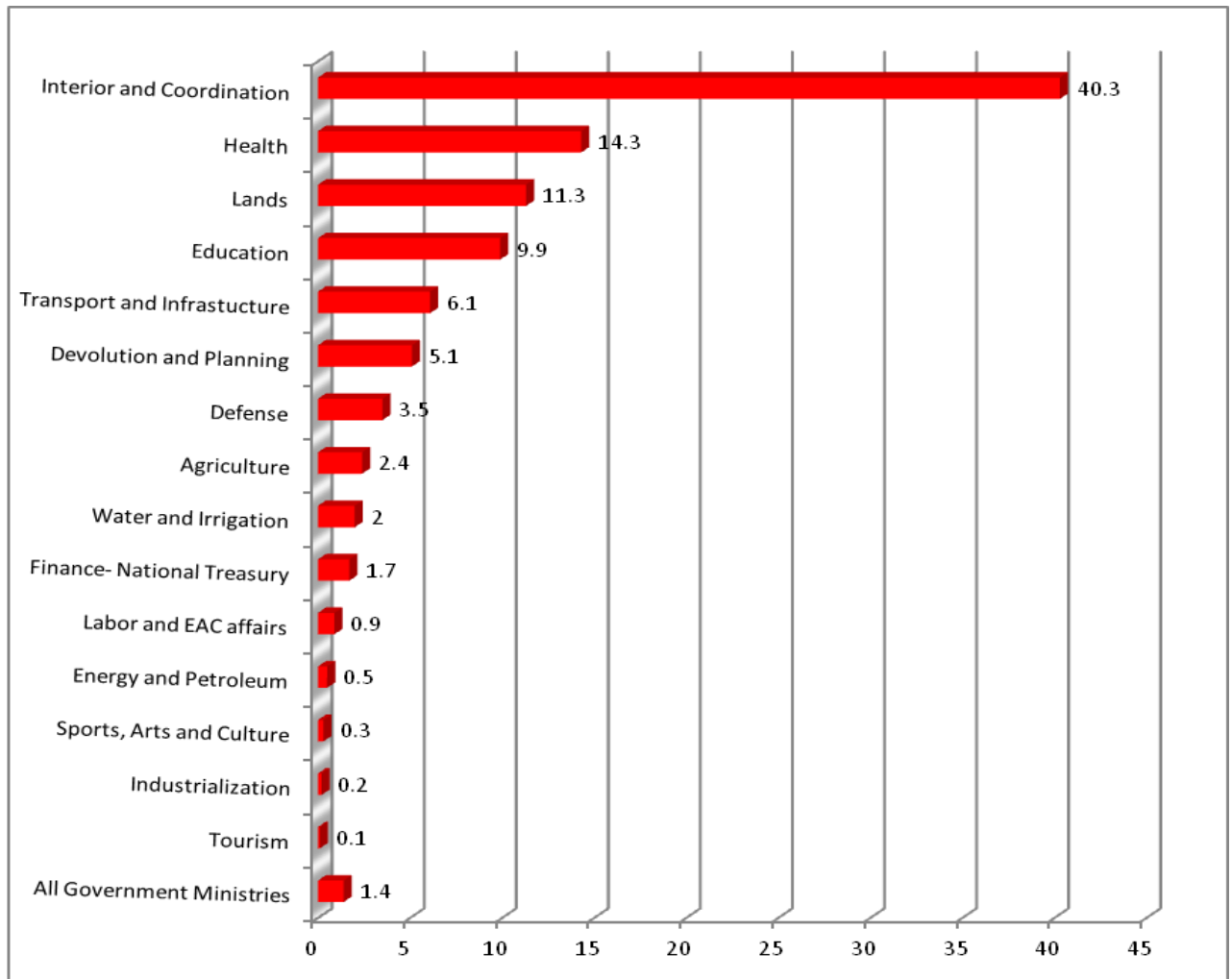


Figure 15: Ministries perceived to be most prone to Corruption

3.1.9.2 Government Departments and Agencies

Figure 16 presents government agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption. The Kenya Police Service (31.9%), Traffic Police (18.8%), Chiefs Offices (6.2%), Judiciary (4.8%), public hospitals (4.1%), Registrar of Persons Department (3.6%) and County Commissioners offices (3.3%) were perceived to be the most prone to corruption by respondents.

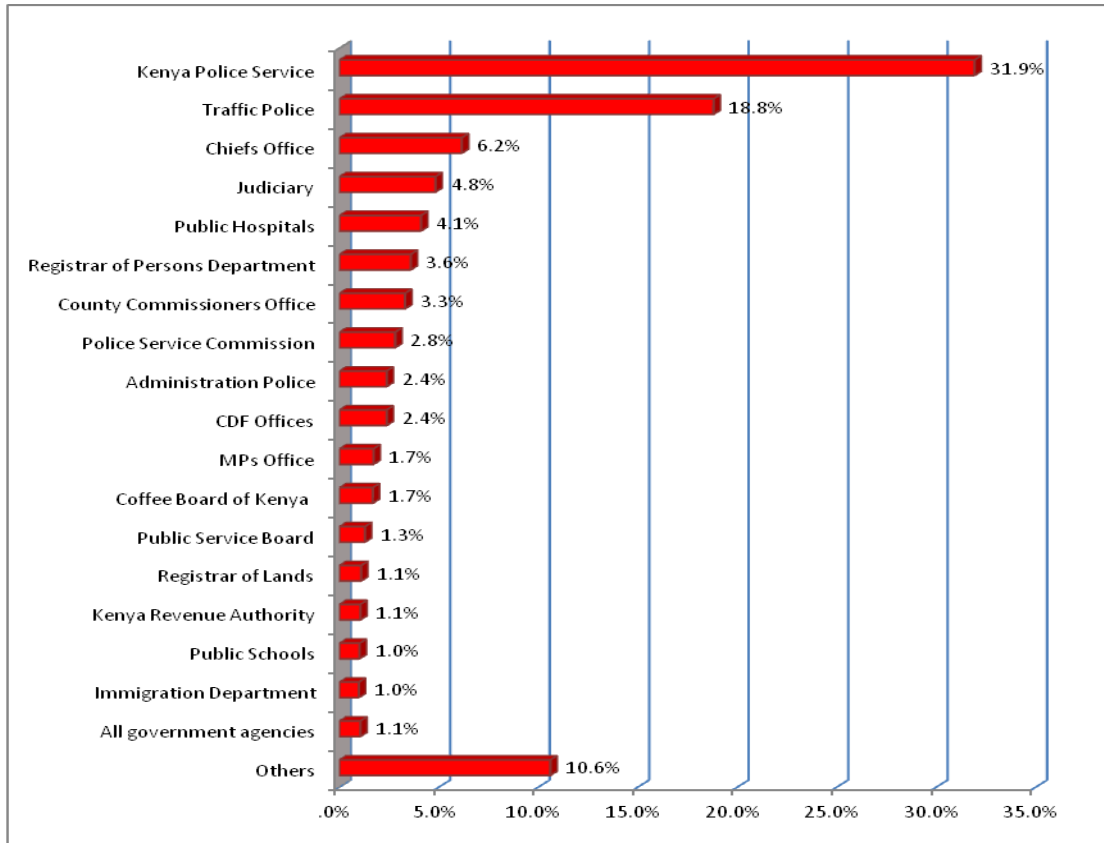


Figure 16: Government Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption

3.1.9.3 County Government Departments

At the County government level, the health services department (29.1%) is perceived to be most prone to corruption followed by land and physical planning (14.3%), public service board (13.5%) and Roads, Transport and Public works (11.5%) as shown in Figure 17.

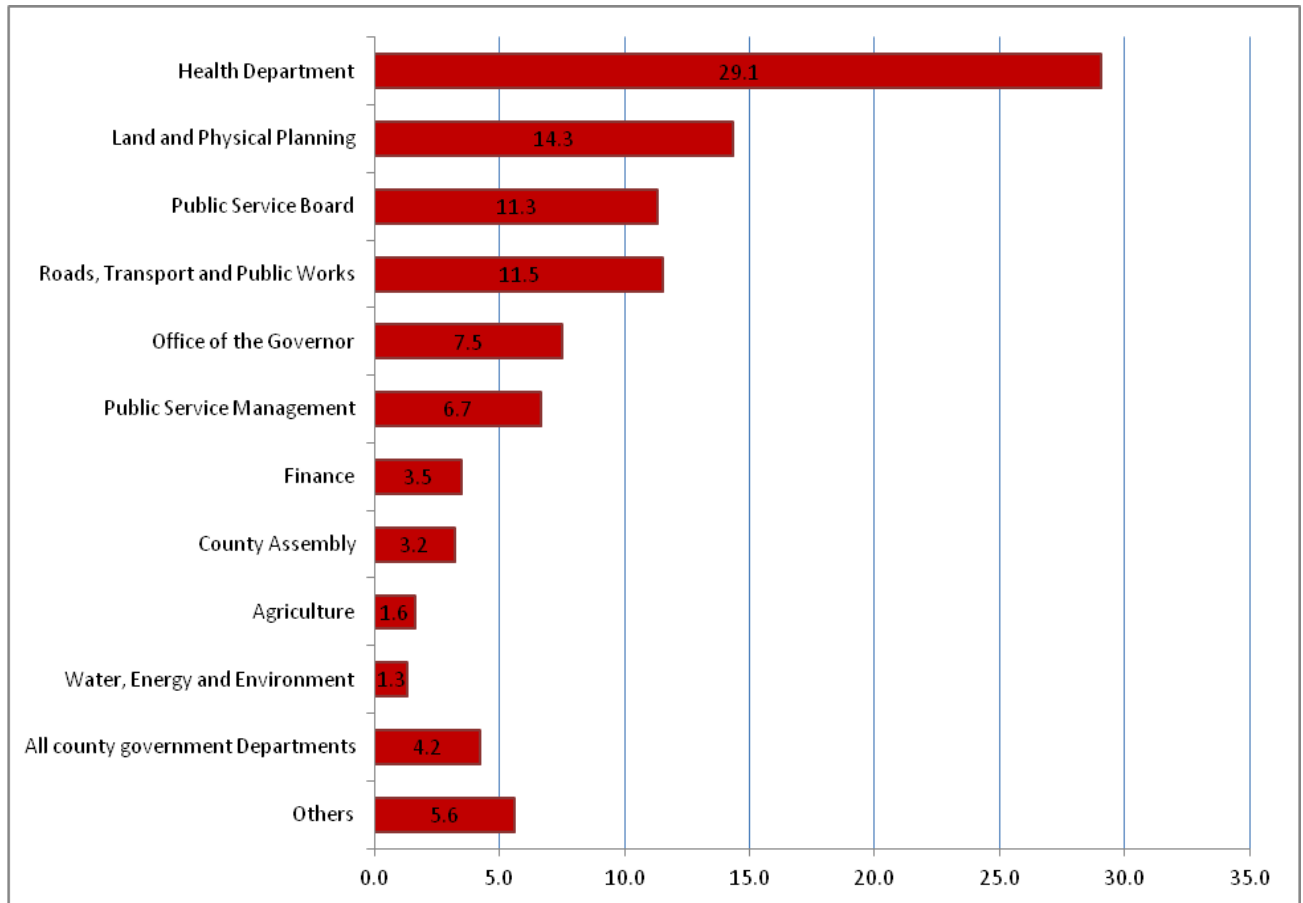


Figure 17: County Government Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption

3.1.9.4 Perceived Services Most Prone to Corruption

Accordingly, Figure 18 presents services that are perceived to be most prone to corruption. Services related to law enforcement including investigations and bailing (28.9%) are the most prone to corruption followed by medical services (16.6%), recruitment of staff (16.5%), land title deeds (11.1%), project implementation (8.4%) and national identification cards (4.5%).

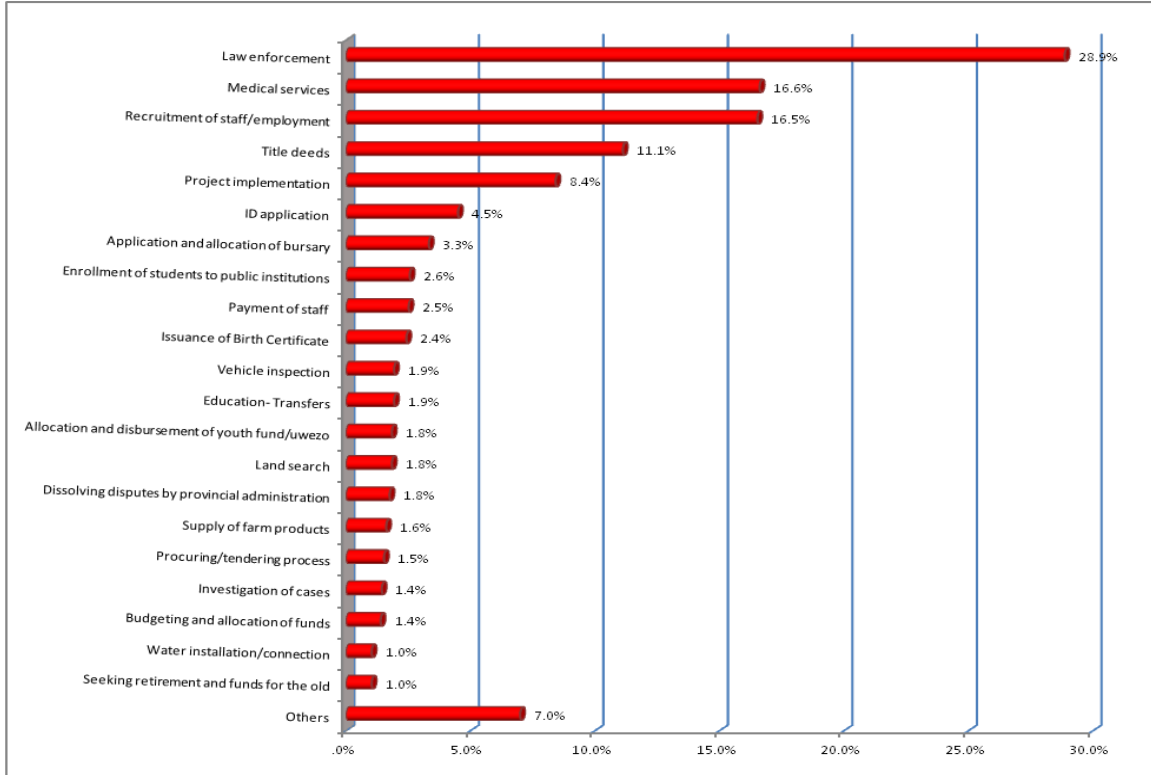


Figure 18: Services Perceived to be most Prone to Corruption

3.1.9.5 Perceived Most Prevalent Forms of Corruption

When asked to identify the forms of corruption and unethical behavior perceived to exist when seeking the above services, 64.7 percent of the respondents cited bribery, while 8.8 percent cited favouritism as shown in Figure 19.

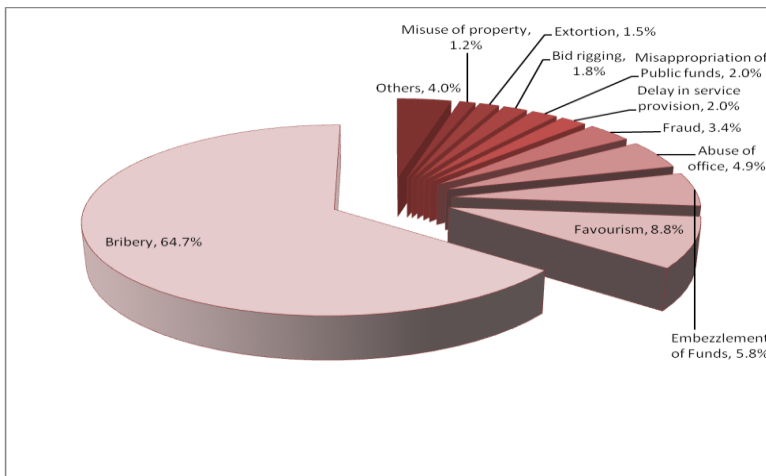


Figure 19: Perceived most prevalent forms of corruption

3.1.10 Reasons for Corruption in the Public Service

Greed (62.6%) is the leading cause of corruption in the public service followed by poor remuneration of public officers (13%), bad governance (6.3%) and unprofessionalism (3.2%).

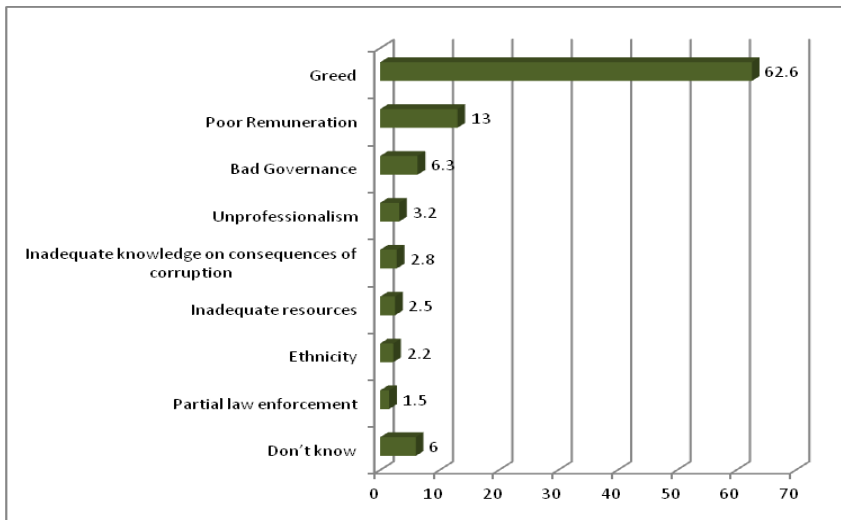


Figure 20: Reasons for corruption in the public service

3.1.11 Consequences of Corruption

The main effect of corruption in the County is poverty as cited by 34.8 percent of the respondents interviewed followed by underdevelopment (26.3%), poor service delivery (6.2%), moral decay (5.3%), inflation (4.4%) and inequality (4.1%).

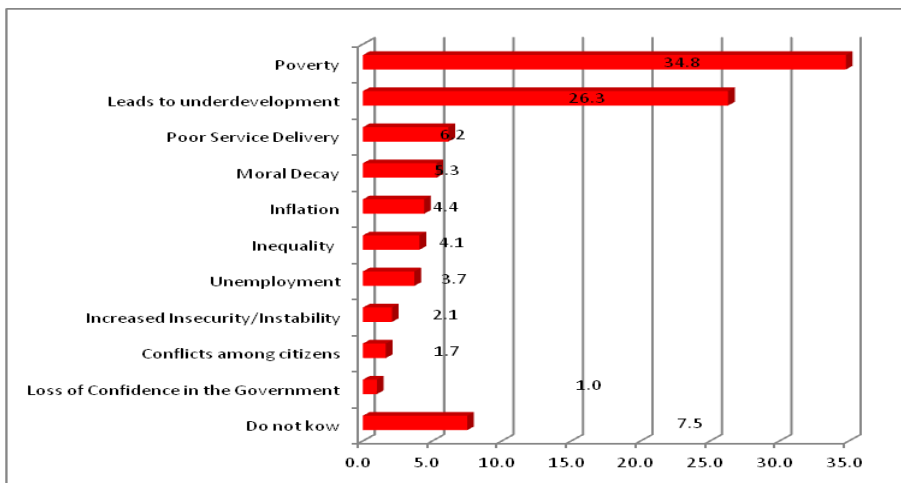


Figure 21: Consequences of corruption

3.1.12 Government Commitment

On the subject of government commitment in the fight against corruption, 53.5 percent of the respondents indicated that the government is committed compared to 39.8 percent of the respondents who said that the government lacks commitment. Figure 22 compares responses on this issue for the years 2012 and 2015.

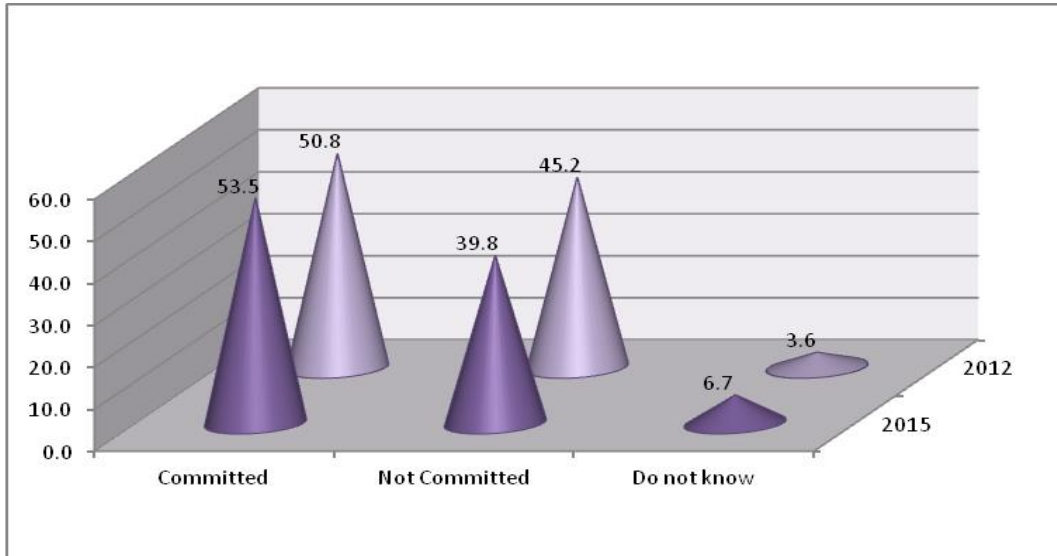


Figure 22: Government commitment

Those who said that the government was committed to combating corruption cited governments supervision and monitoring of its activities (25.3%), the President’s commitment (19.8%), prosecution of corrupt individuals (16.2%) and increased awareness creation on corruption to the citizenry (6%). Other reasons cited are presented in Figure 23.

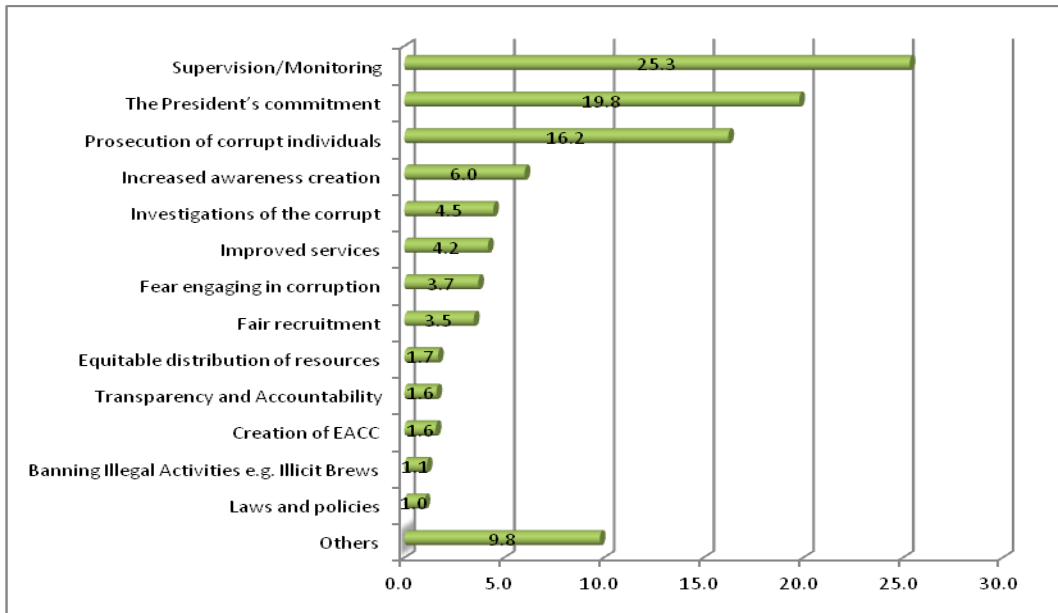


Figure 23: Reasons cited for government commitment

On the contrary, those who said the government is not committed to the fight against corruption cited corrupt government officials (27.8%) and rampant corruption (23.8%) as the main reasons as further presented in Figure 24.

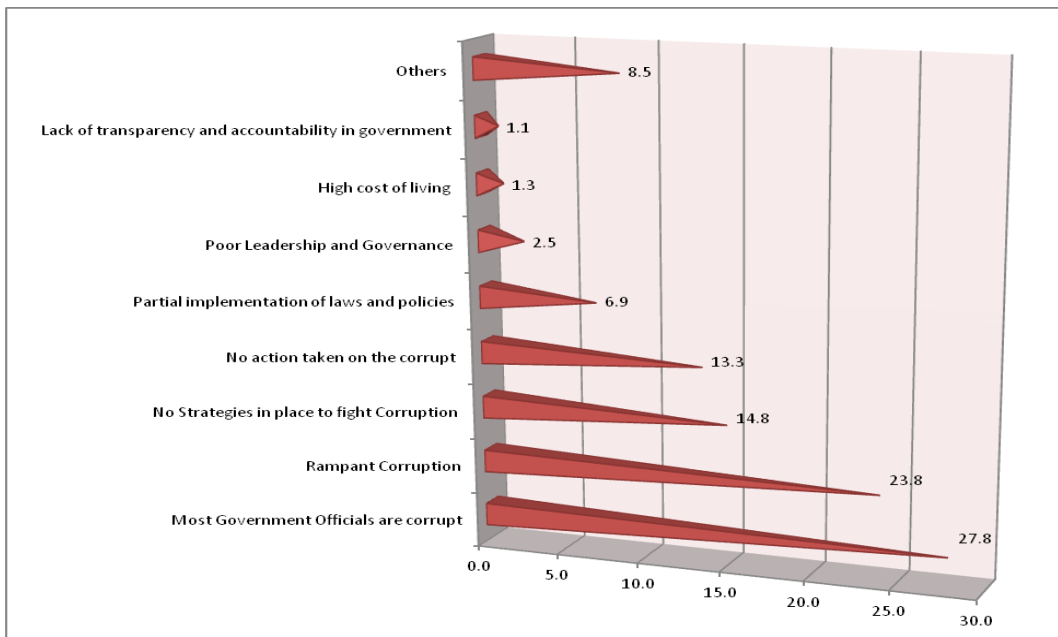


Figure 24: Reasons cited for perceived lack of government commitment

3.1.13 Effectiveness of Various Strategies in the Fight against Corruption

Table 3 provides responses on the commitment of various strategies and officers in the fight against corruption. From the Table, it can be noted that majority of respondents totally agree with the statements that *‘political leaders side with one of their own when implicated in corruption’* (58.3%) and *‘in Kenya, the fight against corruption is a highly ethnicized process’* (50.2%). On the contrary, majority of the respondents totally disagree with the statements that *‘there is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’* (46.8%), *‘there is demonstrated credible intent by MCA’s to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’* (46.4%) and *‘there is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’* (45.1%)

Table 3: Effectiveness of various strategies in the fight against corruption

STATEMENT	Totally agree	Tend to Agree	Tend to Disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
Political leaders side with one of their own when implicated in corruption	58.3%	16.5%	3.1%	8.0%	14.1%
In Kenya, the fight against corruption is a highly ethnicized process	50.2%	16.9%	3.9%	12.6%	16.4%
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	17.1%	31.1%	14.9%	22.6%	14.3%
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	16.5%	23.4%	10.0%	12.4%	37.7%
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	13.8%	23.8%	10.9%	16.0%	35.5%
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	8.4%	20.0%	15.7%	45.1%	10.8%
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	8.2%	18.1%	15.5%	46.8%	11.4%
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA’s to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	7.9%	18.3%	14.8%	46.4%	12.6%

3.1.14 Commitment of Government Agencies and Officers in the Fight against Corruption

Respondents were also asked to rate individuals and institutions in Table 4 about their commitment in the fight against corruption. From the table, Presidency (45.10%) is rated as very committed in the fight against corruption. Respondents were split about the Office of the Deputy President whereas 30.80 percent rated it very committed, 23.9 percent indicated that it is very uncommitted. On the other hand, Traffic Police (78%), Administration Police (71.9), Regular Police (71.1%), The governors (46.1%), County Governments (46%), Members of County Assembly (45.5%), Members of Parliament (45.3%) and Parliament (35.6%) are rated as very uncommitted to fight corruption.

Table 4 Effectiveness of Agencies and Officers in the fight against corruption

Government Agencies and Officers	Very committed	Quite committed	Quite uncommitted	Very uncommitted	Do not Know
The Presidency	45.10%	22.20%	7.60%	15.60%	9.40%
Office of the Deputy President	30.80%	17.50%	7.60%	23.90%	20.20%
The Judiciary	8.70%	17.40%	9.40%	26.30%	38.20%
The governors	7.70%	17.30%	14.20%	46.10%	14.70%
Kenya Defense Forces	7.50%	8.90%	2.90%	29.60%	51.00%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	7.10%	11.60%	3.90%	9.50%	68.00%
Members of Parliament	6.40%	18.00%	15.10%	45.30%	15.20%
Members of County Assembly	5.90%	16.40%	13.20%	45.50%	19.10%
Office of the attorney General	5.00%	9.80%	4.30%	12.00%	68.90%
Office of the Auditor General	4.80%	9.20%	2.30%	7.40%	76.40%
Cabinet Secretaries	3.90%	13.80%	10.10%	21.00%	51.20%
County Governments	3.90%	15.60%	11.80%	46.00%	22.70%
Parliament	3.80%	13.10%	13.10%	35.60%	34.40%
Administration Police	2.90%	6.40%	4.50%	71.90%	14.30%
Regular Police	2.80%	5.90%	4.80%	71.10%	15.50%
Principal Secretaries	2.40%	7.40%	5.70%	16.00%	68.50%
Traffic Police	2.40%	3.40%	3.90%	78.00%	12.40%

3.1.15 Effectiveness of Stakeholders in the Fight against Corruption

The Media (68.9%) and Religious Organizations were rated effective in the fight against corruption. These were followed by EACC (29.1%), Judiciary (27.9%) and the Executive (23.1%). On the contrary, Traffic Police (88.2%), Regular Police (75.9%), Administration Police (74%), County Governments (59.1%) and Parliament (52.4%) were rated as ineffective in the fight against corruption as further provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Stakeholder	Effective	Not Effective	Do not Know
Media	68.9	5.8	25.4
Religious Organizations	48.6	14.2	37.2
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	29.1	11.7	59.2
Judiciary	27.9	38.7	33.4
Executive	23.1	26.2	50.7
Parliament	20.8	52.4	26.8
Kenya Human Rights Commission	20.7	7.5	71.8
County Governments	19.3	59.1	21.6
Senate	16.3	35.6	48.1
Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution	14.8	9.7	75.5
Civil Society	14.6	6.7	78.7
Kenya Revenue Authority	12.8	20.9	66.4
Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice	11.9	10.5	77.6
Private Sector	10.1	8.1	81.8
Administration Police	9.6	74.0	16.4
National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee	9.4	3.3	87.4
Kenya National Audit Office	8.0	6.3	85.7
Regular Police	8.0	75.9	16.1
Professional Associations	7.3	4.1	88.6
Commission on Administrative Justice (Ombudsman)	5.8	3.7	90.5
Traffic Police	5.5	82.2	12.3
Public Procurement Oversight Authority	4.4	8.3	87.4

Box 3: Key informant voices on stakeholders in the fight against corruption

*There should be an intergovernmental agency comprising of KRA, EACC, Office of the president, National treasury, Ministry of devolution, Kenya National Audit Office, Commission of allocation of revenue and County representatives to monitor use of money in the County governments and give a report to either parliament or senate. Increase more participation and accountability. Payment of County government salaries should be from local revenue collection and national government revenue be used for development. **Bomet***

*EACC has neglected the church. The pastors are only required to pray and keep quiet. EACC can work with pastors' fellowships because they have a lot of useful information. This is because they are in touch with the common man from the grassroots. Their opinions should be sought on corruption issues. Each town usually has a pastor's fellowship. **Baringo***

3.2 Likelihood, Prevalence, Impact and Average Size of Bribe

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.

Under Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (ACECA), 2003, “corruption” means- (a) an offence under any of the provisions of sections 39 to 44, 46 and 47; such as bribery; fraud; embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds; abuse of office; breach of trust; or an offence involving dishonesty- (i) in connection with any tax, rate or impost levied under any Act; or (ii) under any written law relating to the elections of persons to public office. Under ACECA, 2003, “economic crime” means- (a) an offence under section 45; or (b) an offence involving dishonesty under any written law providing for the maintenance or protection of the public revenue⁴.

3.2.1 Seeking of Government Services

In the past 12 months, 58 percent of the respondents sought services such as information, a document, an administrative procedure among others from public offices as opposed to 42 percent who never sought any kind of service from the

⁴ The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003, page 5 and 6

government. From Figure 25, there was a slight increase in the number of households seeking government services in 2015.

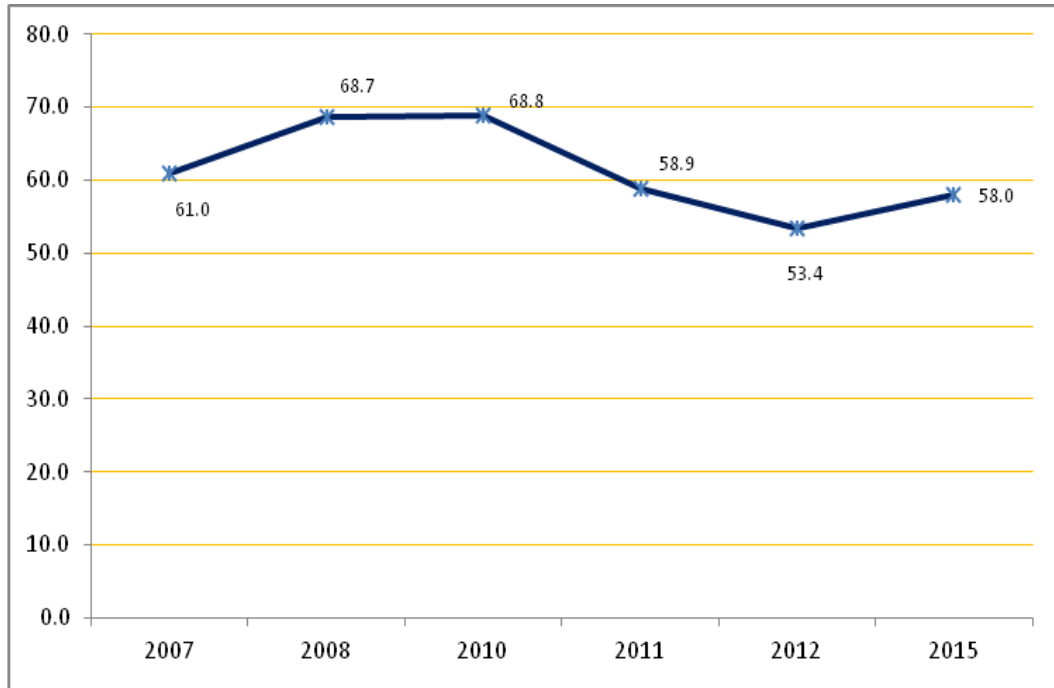


Figure 25: Did you seek government services in the past one year?

Additionally, of those who sought government services, 43.3 percent experienced some form of corruption being practiced by the public officers as opposed to 56.7 percent who indicated that they never experienced any form of corruption.

Further analysis by County reveals that nine out of 10 respondents in Garissa County observed some form of corruption being practiced by public officers followed by Kisii (78.99%), Nyamira (75.23%) and Marsabit (71.01%).

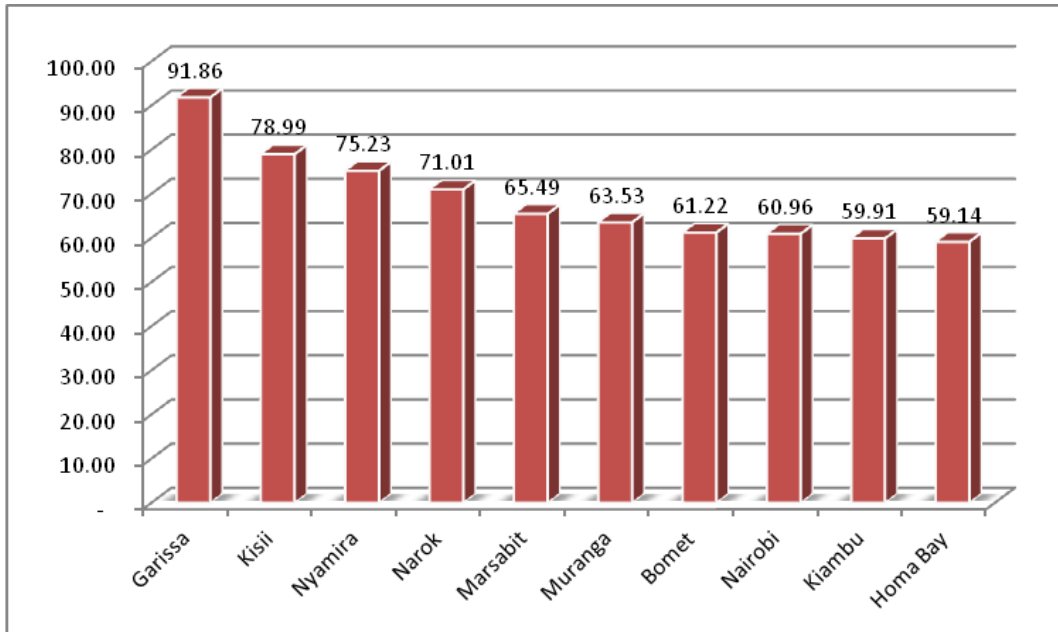


Figure 26: Top ten Counties with observed forms of corruption by service seekers?

On the other hand, Nandi (4.95%), Kericho (5.62%) and Machakos (6.86%) recorded the least observations of corrupt practices in public offices as shown in Figure 27.

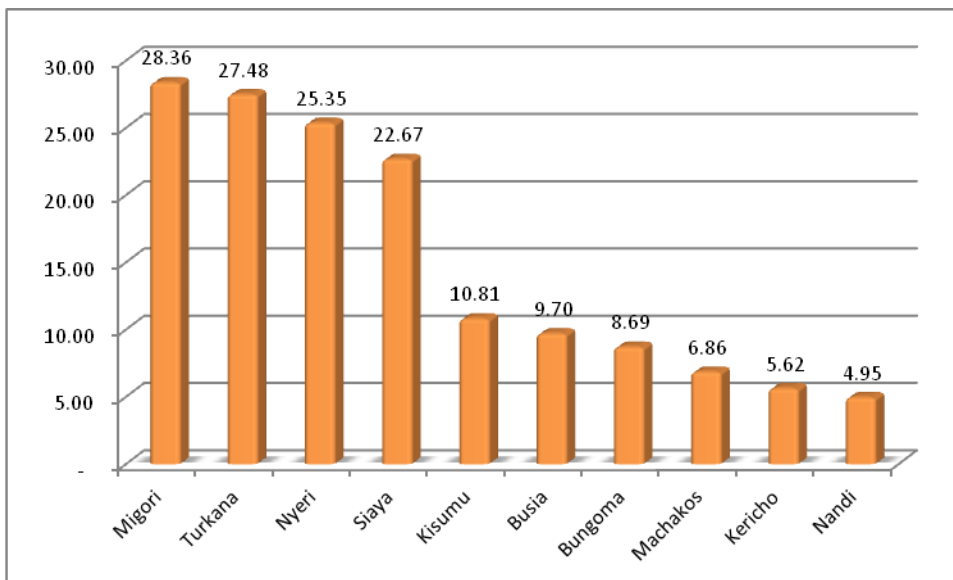


Figure 27: Bottom ten Counties with observed forms of corruption by service seekers

Box 4: key informant voices on corruption and unethical conduct

*Corruption is a cancer which is rampant in both national and County government. It is rampant because lifestyle changes by some officers driving big cars and big houses which do not match their salaries and even nepotism in recruitments. **Anonymous***

*In County government there is negative ethnicity. People who are not Keiyos or Marakwet are marginalized. They are not favored especially in issuance of bursaries. A case of a Luo married to Kamba whose children are denied bursaries and yet have bright children. Governor and senator are both from Marakwet so issues of employment with government favour the Marakwet and disfavor the Keiyos. Procurement/Tendering-There is no transparency e.g. most who win tenders must be politically correct and connected. There are also incidences of exaggerated tender costs. **Elgeyo Marakwet.***

*At the County government, it is the procurement offices in all County departments whereby there is massive procurement irregularities, bribery, abuse of office and embezzlement of funds. This is due to plenty of resources to be procured and high competition from traders and suppliers. The amount of bribe involved range between 5-10 million shillings. **Kakamega***

*Funds are being wasted by the County government because of the many loopholes existing. No monitoring committee in place to oversee funds usage at the County governments. No standardized salary oversight/ guideline to County governments' employees. There is no protection of County government officials due to the high power given to the governors. **Bomet***

Corruption came from the national government. Corruption in West Pokot is very high because within a very short time in office (2 years) the leaders in west pokot have already accumulated huge amounts of wealth e.g. plots in West pokot, Trans zoiia and even Kitengela. Projects initiated to build schools (ECD centre) and hotel for County assembly were initiated only to get kick backs from the contractor. County Executive committee members are corrupt. They are already building apartments in West pokot at Bendera in West pokot.

*County government – There is nepotism in the employment of County workers. Also those who are politically correct are employed. Some are even employed even without interview because they have bribed the recruitment officials. Some areas are more developed than others because they voted for the person who is currently in office. The areas that voted against are lagging behind in development. **Turkana***

3.2.2 Government agencies Visited

3.2.2.1 Ministry Visited

Figure 28 is a list of Government Ministries mostly frequented for services. The Ministry of Health (38.4%), Land (25.1%) and Interior and Coordination (16.5%) were the most frequented Ministries by respondents seeking services.

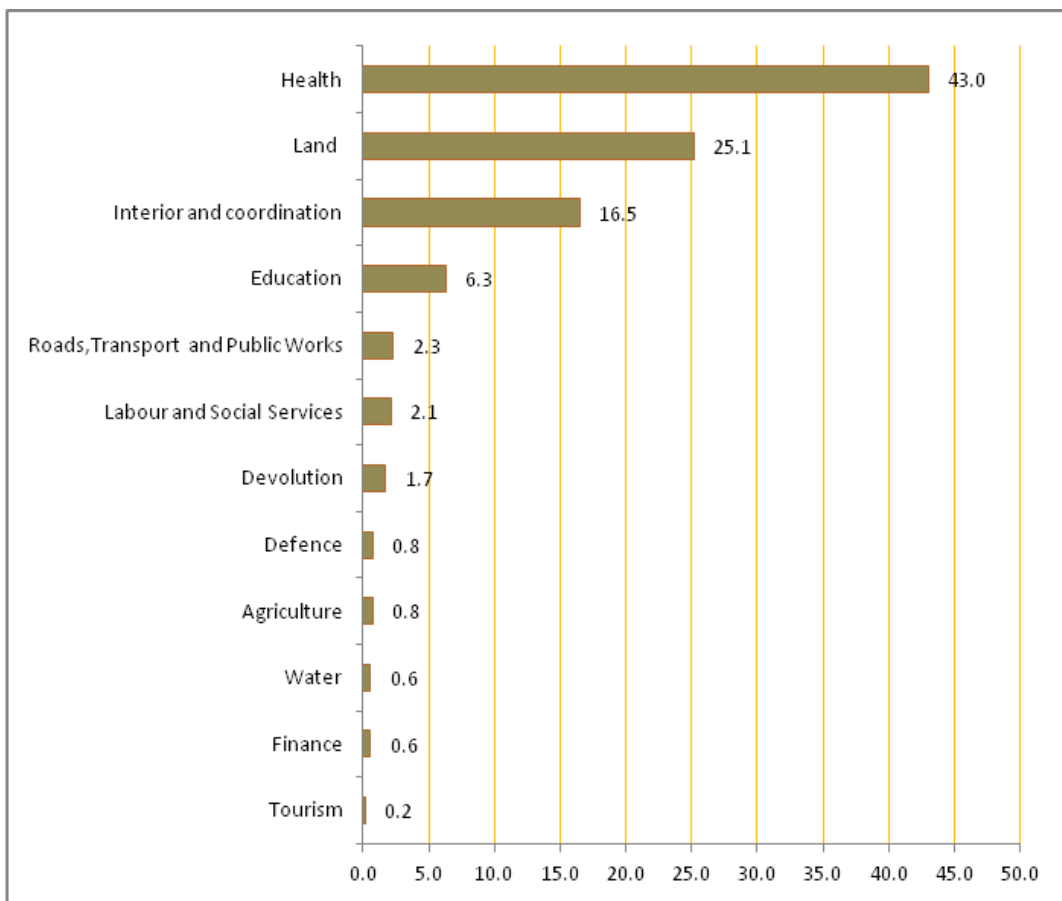


Figure 28: Ministries most visited

3.2.2.2 Services Sought

Medical services (24.9%), title deed (16.3%), application and replacement of IDs (10.3%) and seeking employment (9.6%) were the most sought after services in the Government Ministries listed above in Figure 29.

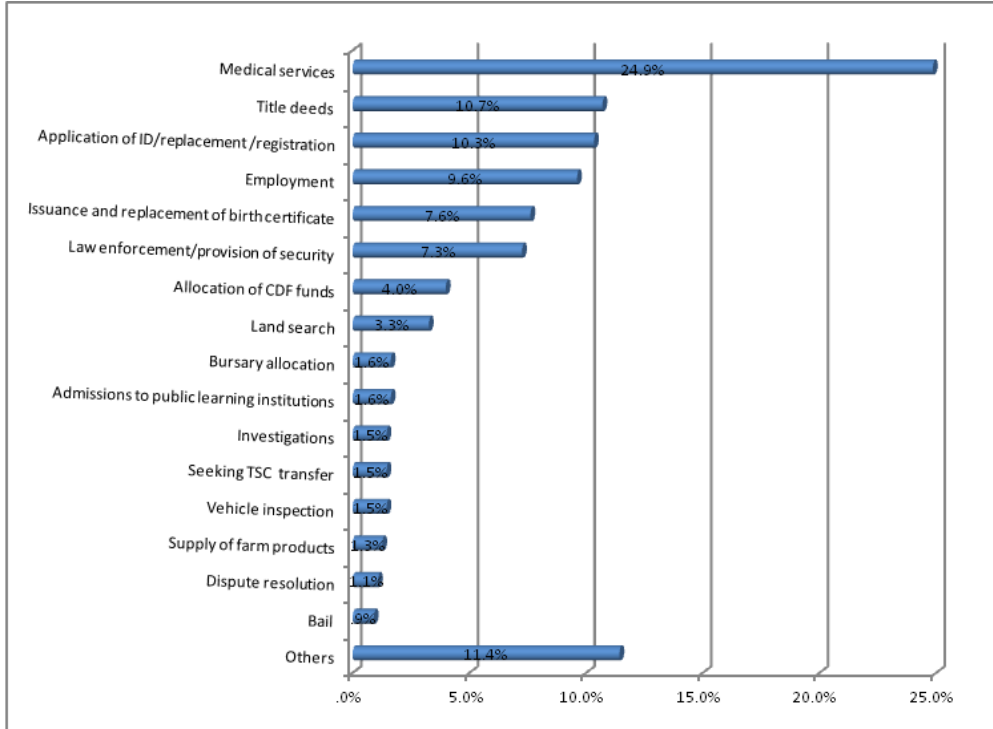


Figure 29: Services Sought

3.2.3 Bribery Payments

Of those who experienced some form of corruption while seeking government services, 38 percent paid a bribe which represents a significant drop from the 2012 survey while 62 percent did not pay the bribe as shown in Figure 30.

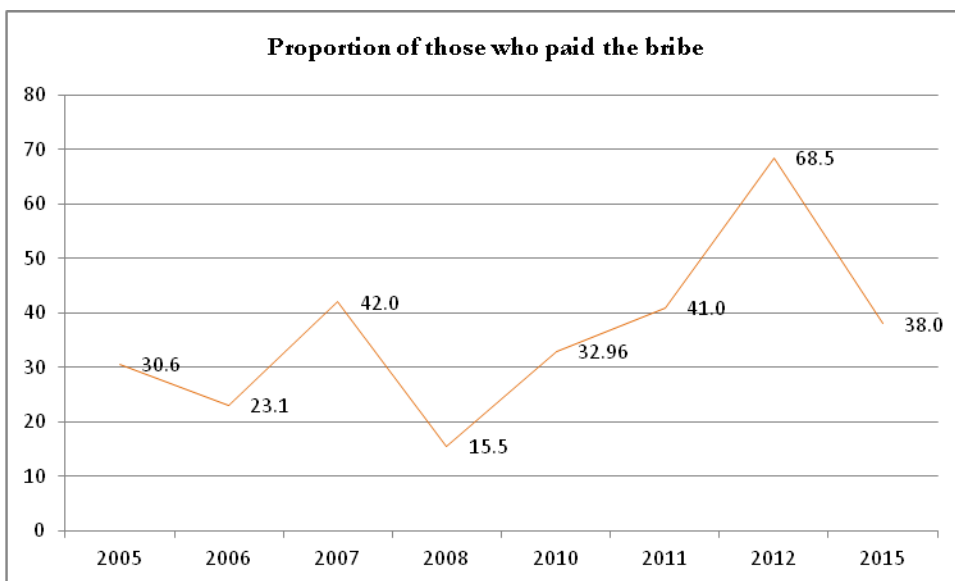


Figure 30: Proportion of those who bribed

3.2.4 Reasons cited for Bribery

When those respondents who paid a bribe were asked to state why they paid it, 78.4 percent said that it was demanded which represents an increment of 7.4 percent from the 2012 Survey. Further, 14.9 percent paid to avoid delay, 10.5 percent paid because it was expected while 4.2 percent voluntarily offered to the service provider as shown in Figure 31.

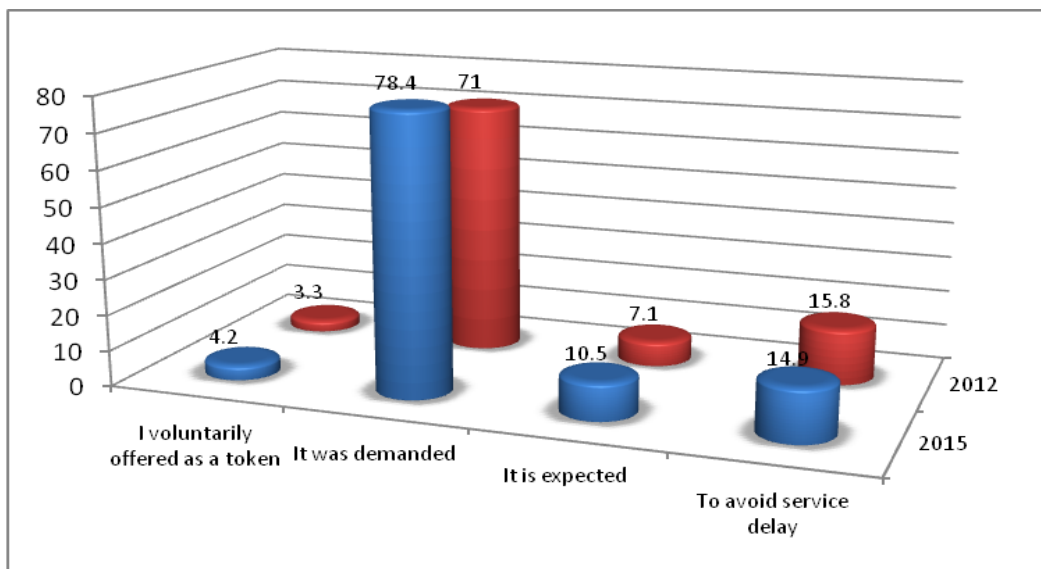


Figure 31: Reasons cited for paying a bribe

3.2.5 Services that Bribes were demanded

Respondents were also asked to provide more information on the types of services that bribes were required before they could be served. From Figure 32, 20.7 percent of the respondents were required to pay bribes while seeking medical services, 18.4 percent while seeking a National Identification (ID) card, 13.4 percent were seeking for a birth certificate, 10.2 percent were seeking for a title deed, 8 percent were reporting a crime, 7.1 percent were bailing out an arrested person while 4.8 percent were following up with a reported matter. Other services that attracted bribes.

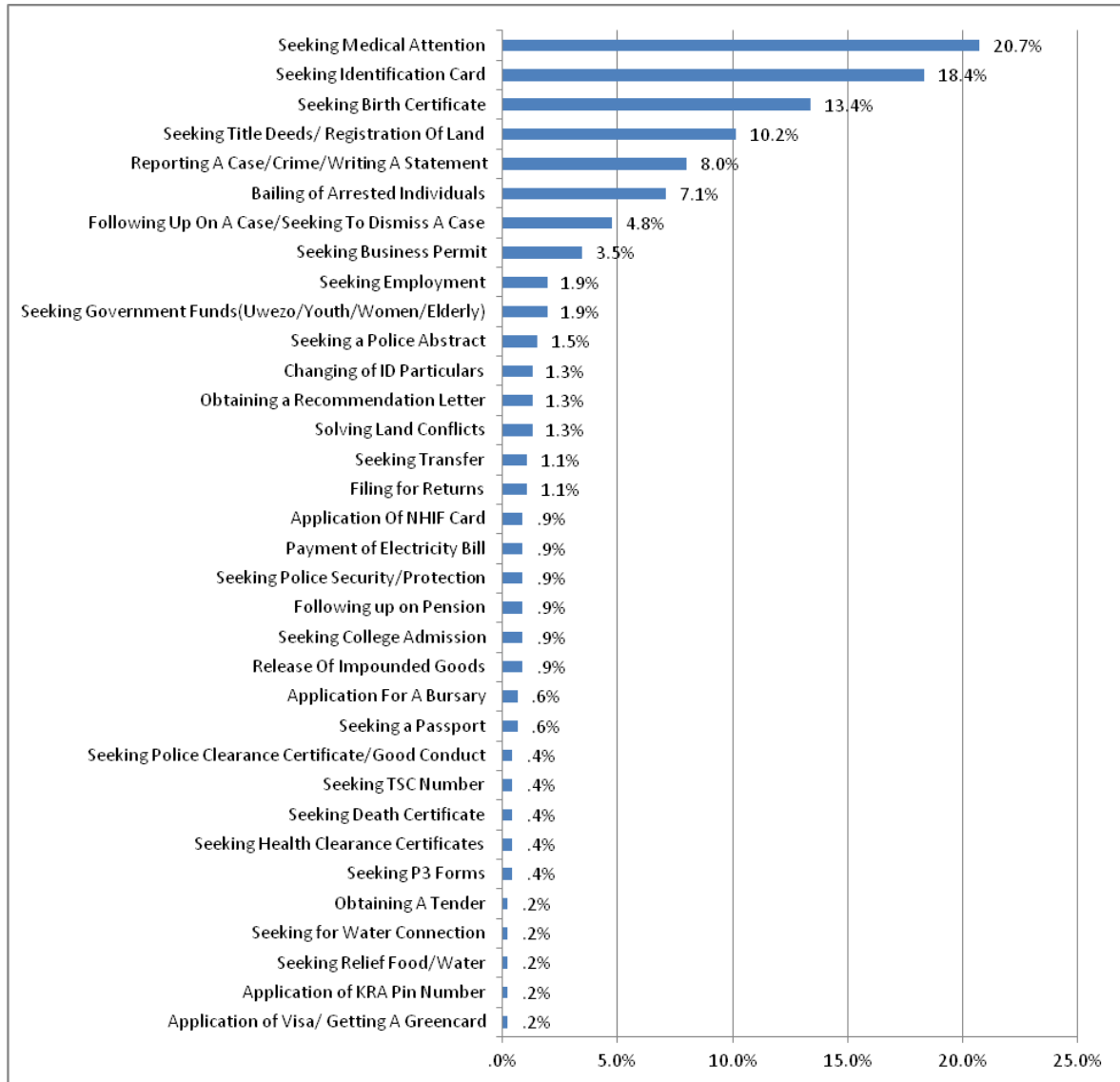


Figure 32: Types of services sought

3.2.6 Institutions where Bribes were paid

Table 6 presents the institutions where respondents indicated that they had to pay bribes in order to be served. From the table, 18.4 percent of the respondents had to pay bribes in order to be served by the Police at a police station, 17.5% at the Ministry of Health, 15.4 percent at the Registrar of Persons Department and 14.2 percent at Chiefs Office.

Table 6: Institution where Bribes were paid

Institution	% of Respondents
Regular Police	18.4%
Ministry of Health	17.5%
Registrar of Persons	15.4%
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	14.2%
Ministry of Lands	7.6%
Education Department	6.4%
County Commissioner	5.0%
Civil Registration	3.9%
Judiciary	2.9%
County Government Offices	2.7%
Sugar Companies	2.4%
City Inspectorate	2.0%
Traffic Police	2.0%
Kenya Revenue Authority	1.5%
Immigration Department	1.3%
Administration Police	.9%
Ministry of Gender and Social Service	.9%
Criminal Investigation Department	.7%
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	.7%
National Transport and Safety Authority	.6%
Constituency Development Fund	.5%
National Health Insurance Fund	.4%
National Social Security Fund	.4%
Ministry of Finance	.2%
Higher Education Loans Board	.2%
National Environmental Management Authority	.1%
Youth Fund	.1%

3.2.7 Number of times a bribe was demanded

The average number of times a bribe is demanded nationally is 1.56. Figure 33 below presents the average number of times a bribe was demanded by county. From the figure, bribe demands were highest in Murang'a followed by Embu, Bomet, Kisii and Wajir respectively. While there were no bribe demands in Turkana and Tana River Counties, the lowest average bribe demands was one recorded in 13 Counties. A full list of average bribe demands by County is presented in Appendix 3.

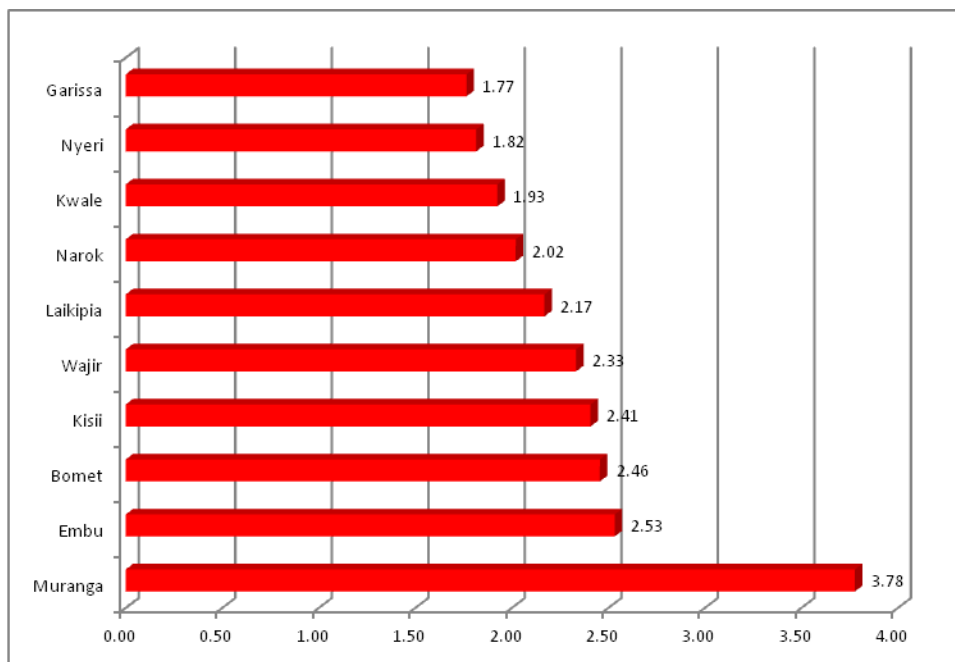


Figure 33: Top 10 Counties by average bribe Demands

Table 7 presents the average number of times a bribe was demanded before a service could be offered. From the Table, obtaining a death certificate (5.27), release of impounded goods (4.66) and application for a passport (3.15) recorded the highest bribe demands.

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

Type of service sought	Mean
Obtaining a Death Certificate	5.27
Release of Impounded Goods	4.66
Application for a Passport	3.15
Changing of ID Particulars	2.67
Following up on Pension	2.38
Application of KRA PIN Number	2.27
Seeking Title Deeds/ Registration of Land	2.20
Seeking Police Security/Protection	1.82
Seeking Medical Attention	1.67
Reporting a Case/Crime/Writing A Statement	1.66
Bailing of arrested person	1.66
Registration of Vehicles/Transfer of Ownership	1.57
Registration of Business/Seeking Business Permit	1.56
Following up on a Case/Seeking to Dismiss a Case	1.55

Type of service sought	Mean
Seeking Police Clearance Certificate/Good Conduct	1.55
Obtaining a Tender	1.50
Application for a Bursary	1.43
Seeking Employment	1.35
Application of Birth Certificate/Picking of Birth Certificate	1.24
ID Registration/Collection of ID/Renewing ID	1.23
Solving Land Conflicts	1.20
Seeking Transfer	1.17
Seeking a Police Abstract	1.10
Obtaining a recommendation letter	1.00
Seeking for Government Funds/Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	1.00
Seeking P3 Forms	1.00
Seeking Health Clearance Certificates	1.00
Facilitation to obtain a VISA	1.00
Application for College Admissions	1.00
Application of TSC Number	1.00
Payment of Electricity Bill	1.00
Seeking Relief Food/Water	1.00
Seeking for Water Connection	1.00
Application of NHIF Card	1.00

3.2.8 Number of times a bribe was paid

Overall, the average number of times a bribe was paid is 1.36. By County, Embu County is leading with an average of 2.53 times followed by Kisii, Bomet, Kwale and Garissa Counties in that order as shown in Figure 34.

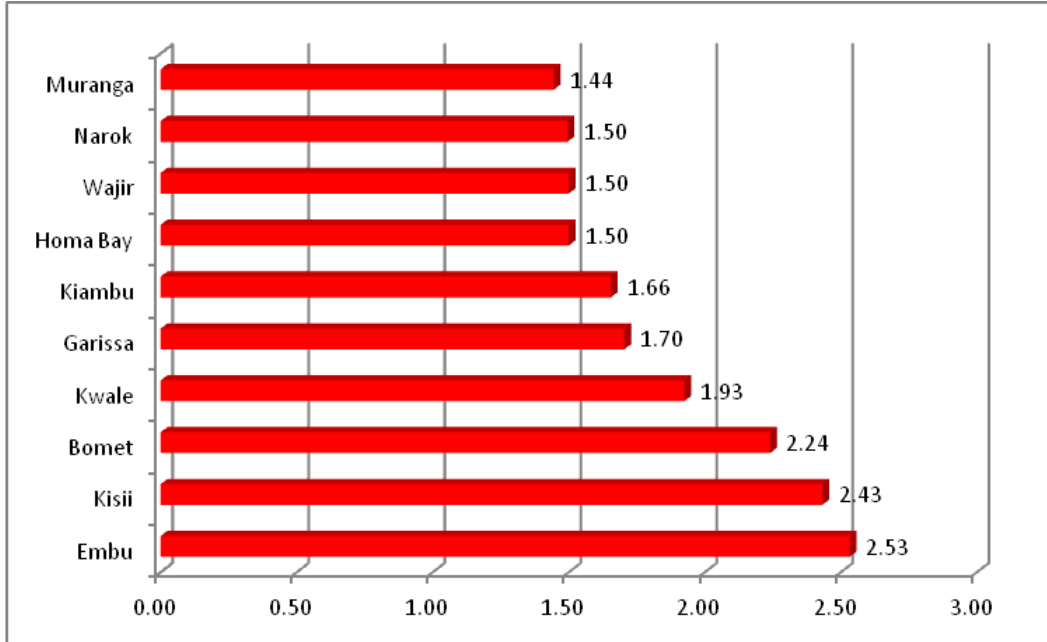


Figure 34: Top 10 Counties by average times bribe paid

Accordingly, the lowest average number of times a bribe is paid by County is recorded in Migori, Nandi, Nyandarua, Nyeri and Samburu as presented in Figure 35. A full list of Counties by average number of times a bribe is paid is presented in Appendix 4.

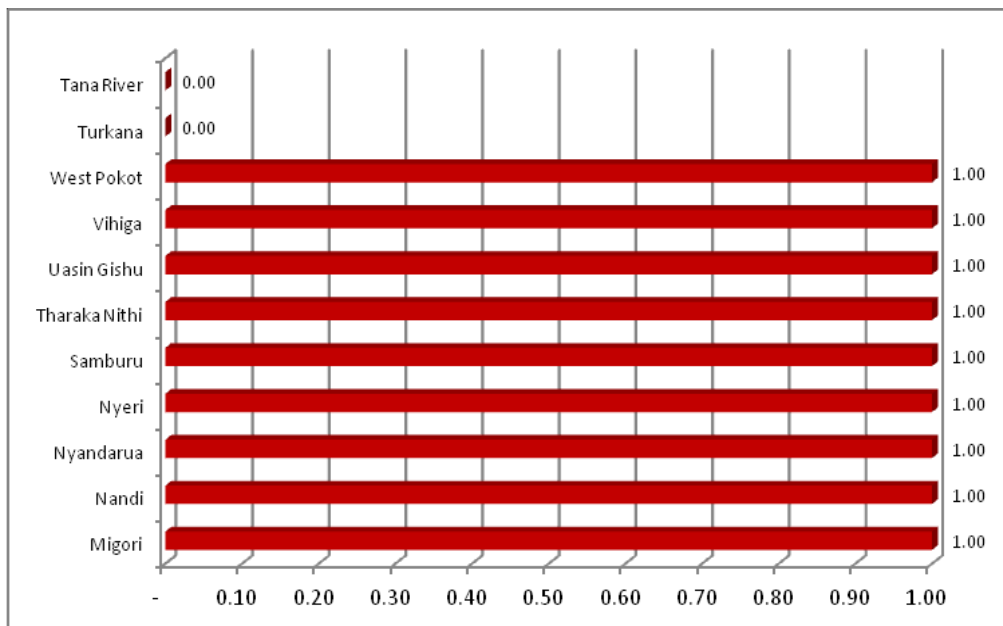


Figure 35: Bottom 10 Counties by Average times bribe paid

Subsequently, Table 8 presents the average number of times a bribe was paid for the services sought. Release of impounded goods (4.66), seeking Police security/protection (2.50), application for a Passport (2.43), and following up on pension (1.92) recorded the highest number of times a bribe was paid.

Table 8: Average number of times a bribe was paid by services

Services	Mean
Release of Impounded Goods	4.66
Seeking Police Security/Protection	2.50
Application for a Passport	2.43
Following up on Pension	1.92
Obtaining Death Certificate	1.71
Seeking Title Deeds/ Registration of Land	1.71
Application of KRA PIN Number	1.64
Seeking Medical Attention	1.59
Reporting a Case/Crime/Writing A Statement	1.50
Registration of Business/Seeking Business Permit	1.29
Registration of Vehicles/Transfer of Ownership	1.28
Obtaining a Tender	1.25
ID Registration/Collection Of ID/Renewing ID	1.20
Bailing of arrested person	1.17
Seeking Employment	1.16
Following up on a Case/Seeking to dismiss a Case	1.15
Seeking a Police Abstract	1.10
Application of Birth Certificate/Picking Of Birth Certificate	1.09
Solving Land Conflicts	1.00
Obtaining a Recommendation Letter	1.00
Seeking for Government Funds/Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	1.00
Seeking P3 Forms	1.00
Seeking Health Clearance Certificates	1.00
Application for A Bursary	1.00
Changing of ID Particulars	1.00
Facilitation to obtain a VISA	1.00
Application for College Admissions	1.00
Application oOf TSC Number	1.00
Payment of Electricity Bill	1.00
Seeking Police Clearance Certificate/Good Conduct	1.00

Services	Mean
Seeking Relief Food/Water	1.00
Seeking for Water Connection	1.00
Application of NHIF Card	1.00

3.2.9 Average Bribes paid by Service Seekers

The average bribe is Kshs. 5,648.58. This represents a steep increase from the 2012 Survey whereby the average bribe paid for services was Kshs. 4,601. While there are fewer people paying bribe demanded, the few are paying more than they did in 2012. Figure 36 presents the average bribes over the past 10 years.

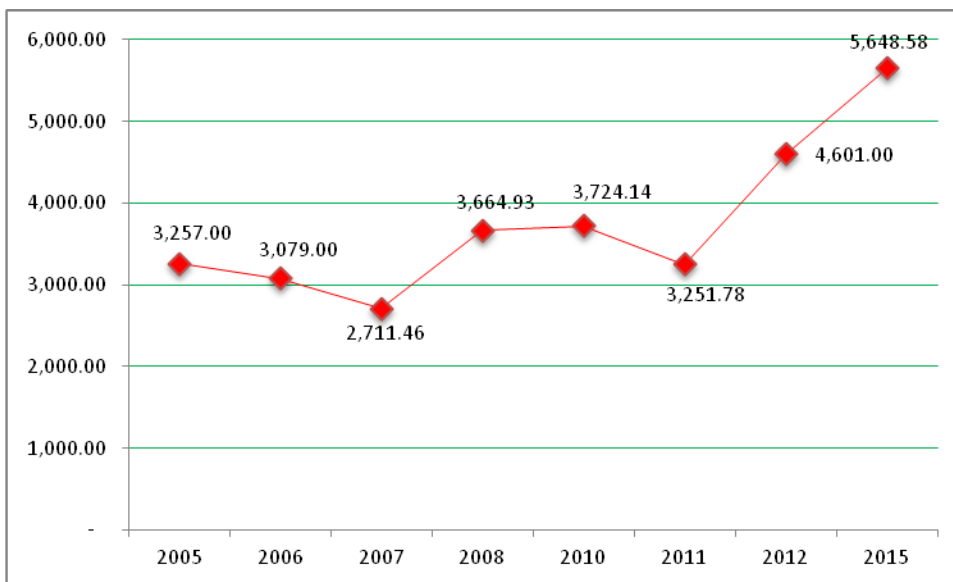


Figure 36: Average bribe paid by service seekers

Further analysis by County reveals that, the average bribe is highest in Mandera at Kshs. 80,000 followed by Lamu at Kshs. 56, 913.52 and Baringo at Kshs. 36,116.62 as shown in Figure 37.

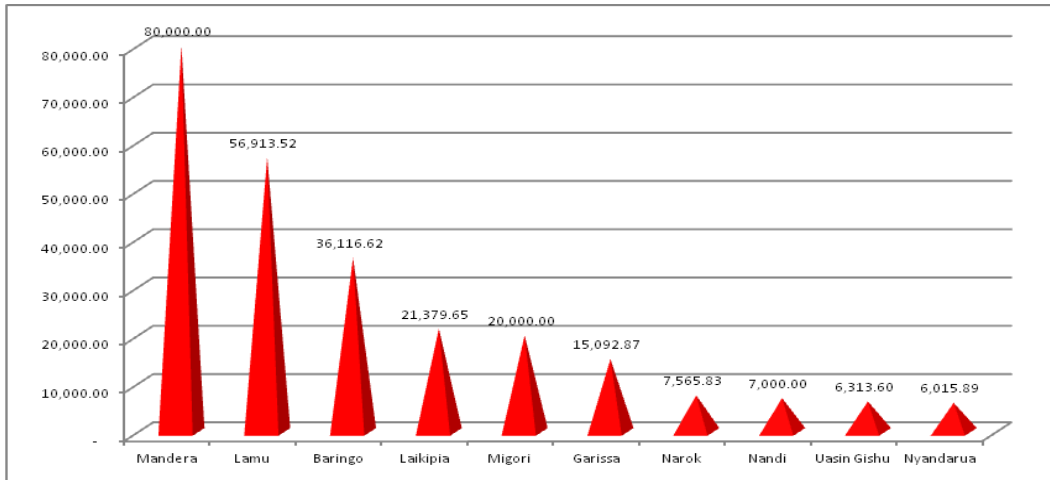


Figure 37: Top 10 Counties by average bribe

The lowest average bribe paid was recorded in Kericho at an average of Kshs. 164.81 followed by Isiolo at Kshs. 200 and Kitui at Kshs. 423.02. It is important to note that Tana River and Turkana County recorded no bribes as shown in Figure 38. A full list of average bribes by County is presented in Appendix 5.

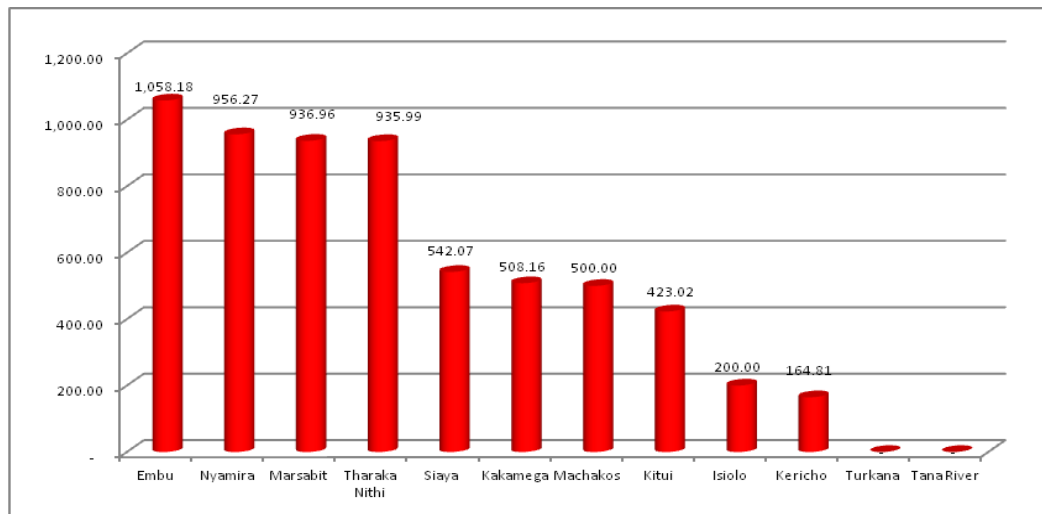


Figure 38: Bottom 10 Counties by average bribe

The services that attracted the highest bribes are: obtaining a tender (kshs. 275,000); seeking employment (kshs 115,933.33); release of impounded goods (kshs 33,500); following up with pension (kshs 25,333); application for college admission (kshs 16,312) and application for a Teachers Service Commission (TSC) number (kshs 15,100) as shown in Table 9.

National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2015 Report

Table 9: Average bribe by service

Services	Mean (Kshs)
Obtaining a Tender	275,000.00
Seeking Employment	115,933.33
Release of Impounded Goods	33,500.00
Following up on Pension	25,333.33
Application for College Admissions	16,312.50
Application of TSC Number	15,100.00
Seeking Title Deeds/ Registration of Land	10,232.93
Following up on a Case/Seeking to dismiss a Case	8,055.00
Facilitation to obtain a VISA	7,000.00
Registration of Business/Seeking Business Permit	6,512.14
Registration of Vehicles/Transfer of Ownership	5,600.00
Payment of Electricity Bill	5,000.00
Changing of ID Particulars	4,850.00
Reporting a Case/Crime/Writing a Statement	4,430.30
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	3,725.00
Solving Land Conflicts	2,900.00
Application for a Passport	2,500.00
Seeking for Government Funds/Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly	2,062.50
Seeking Police Security/Protection	1,940.00
Seeking Medical Attention	1,866.85
Application for A Bursary	1,500.00
Application of Birth Certificate/Picking of Birth Certificate	982.88
Seeking Police Clearance Certificate/Good Conduct	850.00
Application of KRA PIN	800.00
ID Registration/Collection of ID/Renewing ID	771.69
Application of NHIF Card	600.00
Seeking P3 Forms	500.00
Seeking Health Clearance Certificates	500.00
Seeking A Police Abstract	408.33
Obtaining A Recommendation Letter	300.00
Obtaining Death Certificate	200.00
Seeking Relief Food/Water	200.00
Seeking for Water Connection	200.00

The average bribe paid by various socio-economic characteristics is presented in Table 10. From the table, though there are more people in rural areas that pay

bribes, the average bribe is higher in the urban areas. Observably, the average and number of bribe payers is higher in males compared to females.

Table 10: Average bribe by Socio-Economic Characteristics

Socio-Economic Characteristics		Amount in Kshs of Average Bribe	Cases
Type of Residence	Urban	6,150.449	207
	Rural	4,610.368	320
Gender	Male	5,157.463	323
	Female	5,306.863	204
Age in years	18-24	3,044.530	66
	25-34	3,926.625	166
	35-44	4,263.174	169
	45-54	3,280.064	68
	55 and over	16,717.570	53
	Not Stated	14,579.880	4
Level of Education	None	3,361.245	17
	Primary	3,028.494	189
	Secondary	5,556.195	192
	College/Tertiary	6,438.219	76
	Graduate	3,705.750	34
	Post Graduate	18,146.250	16
	Informal/no formal education	57,874.280	2
	Not Stated	2,038.800	1
Employment status	Student	5,629.68	23
	Unemployed	1,602.118	72
	Self Employed	5,167.750	282
	Employed in Private sector	7,531.935	77
	Employed in National Government/Parastatal	9,565.114	42
	Employed in Community Sector	2,293.91	8
	Employed in County Government	2,281.68	7
	Retired	3,072.379	7
	Others	1,032.12	9

3.3 Ethics

In the Survey, ethics was defined as standards of behavior, which indicate how a person should behave based on moral duties and virtues arising from the principles of right and wrong. Ethical behavior is characterized by honesty, fairness and equity in interpersonal and professional relationships. It respects the dignity, diversity and

rights of individuals and groups of people. Examples of ethical conduct include: adherence to the rules and policies of an institution, accountability, transparency, honest, professionalism in discharge of duties, public office as a trust, taking care of public property, political neutrality, impartial advise, integrity, avoid situations where personal interest conflict with official duties, avoid drunkardness and absenteeism among others.

3.3.1 Awareness about Ethics

About 68 percent of the respondents indicated that they are aware of what constitutes ethical conduct in the public service as opposed to 32 percent who indicated that they do not know about ethics.

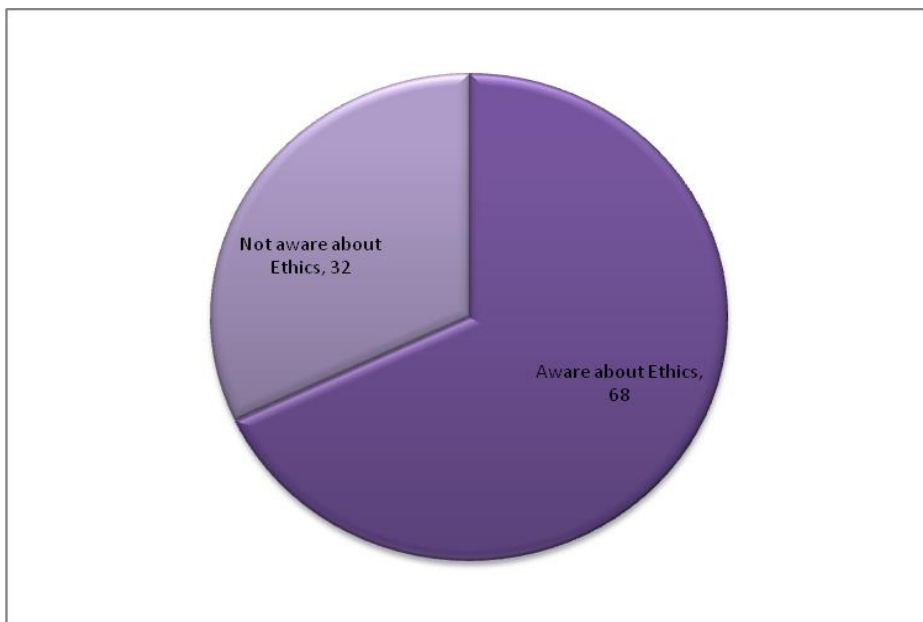


Figure 39: Awareness about ethics

3.3.2 Reporting of Unethical Conduct

When further asked if they had witnessed a violation of government ethical standards, regulations, procedures, policy or the law by public officers in the past one year, 33.8 percent of the respondents were affirmative compared to 66.2 percent who said that they had never witnessed such unethical lapses.

In terms of reporting unethical conduct of the public official(s) to the relevant authorities, only 7.7 percent of the respondents indicated that they reported the matter as shown in Figure 40.



Figure 40: Witnessing and reporting of unethical conduct

3.3.3 Reasons for not reporting unethical conduct

Ignorance of procedures and processes (50.5%), fear of victimization (21.7%), inaction on reported matters by the relevant agencies (20.9%) and inadequate proof of allegations are the hinderances to reporting misconduct of public officials.

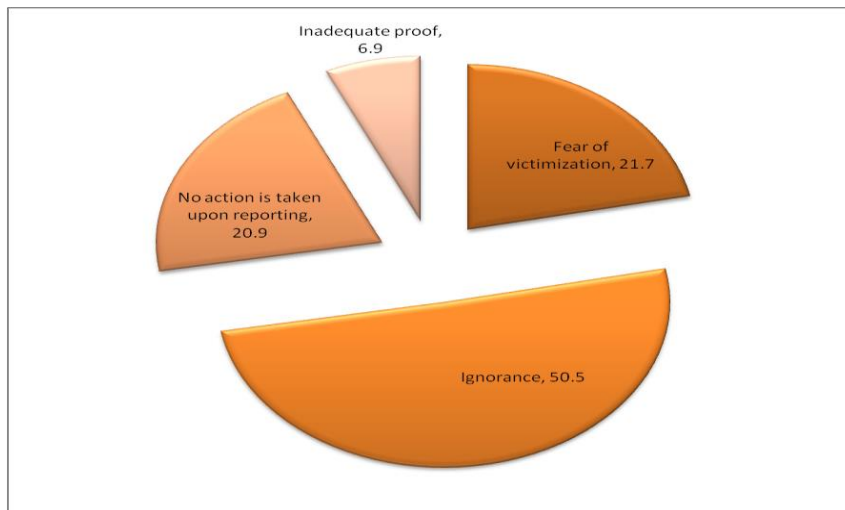


Figure 41: Reasons for not reporting unethical conduct

3.3.4 Forms of Unethical Conduct

The three most common forms of unethical behavior that are practiced by public officials are delays in service provision (32%), bribery (27.1%) and lateness and absenteeism (23.1%) as shown in Figure 42.

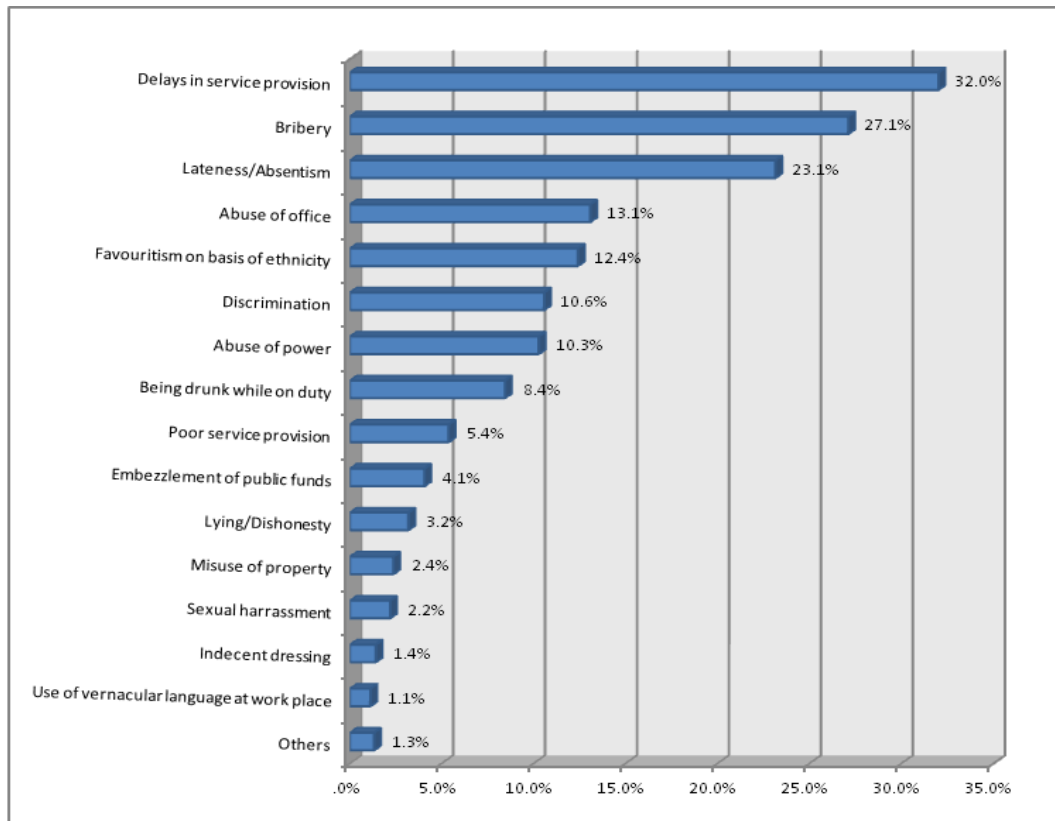


Figure 42: Forms of Unethical Conduct

Table 11 summarizes the frequency of various forms of unethical conduct in the public service. Bribery (46.5), delays in service provision (40.2%), putting self-interest before the public interest (34.3%) and criminal activities (fraud, theft, embezzlement) (33.4%) are prominently witnessed by respondents in their interaction with public officers.

On the contrary, sexual harassment (74.2%), indecent dressing (64.9%), not prioritizing the disabled in service delivery (63.4), lying to employees (61.2%) and drunkardness while on duty (56.6%) are least experienced with the public officers.

Table 11: Forms of unethical conduct

Forms of unethical conduct	Often	A few times	Once or twice	Never	Don't know
Bribery	46.5	10.2	14.0	25.3	4.0
Delays in service provision	40.2	13.6	17.5	25.1	3.7
Putting self-interest before the public interest	34.3	11.1	11.7	37.7	5.2
Criminal activities (fraud, theft, embezzlement)	33.4	9.4	9.9	40.3	7.0
favoritism on basis of ethnicity while serving customers	29.8	7.4	8.3	50.0	4.5
Discrimination	27.5	11.1	13.9	43.8	3.6
Lateness	26.8	9.1	15.8	42.3	6.0
Abuse of power	24.2	11.3	15.7	42.5	6.4
Misuse of property	24.2	10.7	11.1	47.6	6.4
Non-compliance with rules & regulations	23.1	9.8	12.8	47.4	6.9
Absenteeism	21.9	10.9	14.0	46.6	6.6
Not Prioritizing the disabled in service delivery	19.9	3.9	6.4	63.4	6.5
Abusive or intimidating behavior	19.3	10.3	17.2	47.9	5.2
Being drunk while on duty	15.7	8.3	12.5	56.6	6.9
Lying to employees	15.5	5.9	9.3	61.2	8.1
Indecent dressing	13.4	5.5	10.4	64.9	5.8
Sexual harassment	9.4	3.4	5.7	74.2	7.3

Overall, there is no considerable differences in the rating of ethical standing between National government employees and County government employees as depicted in Figure 43.

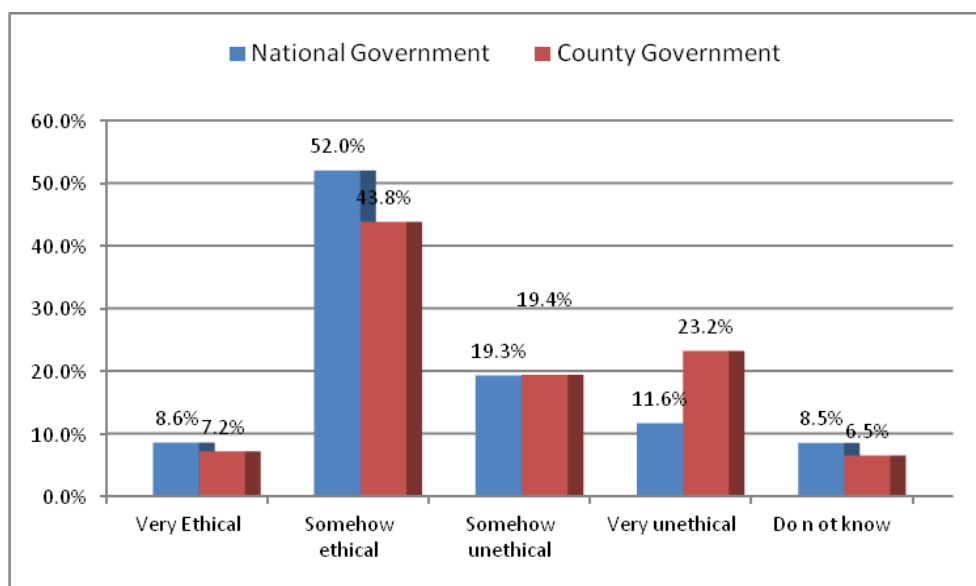


Figure 43: Rating of ethical standing between National and County Government

3.4. Reporting of Corruption

3.4.1 Witnessing of a Corrupt Act

Over 54 percent of the respondents have witnessed a corrupt act by a public officer compared to 45.6 percent who indicated that they have never witnessed.

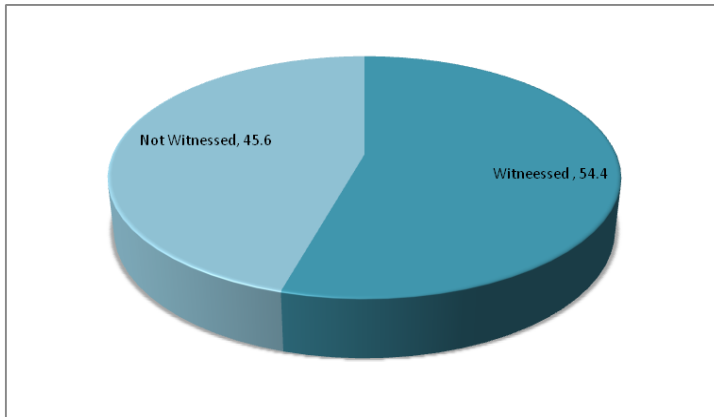


Figure 44: Witnessing of a corruption act in the past one year

3.4.2 Reporting of a Corrupt Act

Of those who have witnessed a corrupt act by a public officer, only 5.3 percent of the respondents patriotically reported the incident as opposed to 94.7 percent who chose not to report the acts of corruption to the relevant authorities as presented in Figure 45.

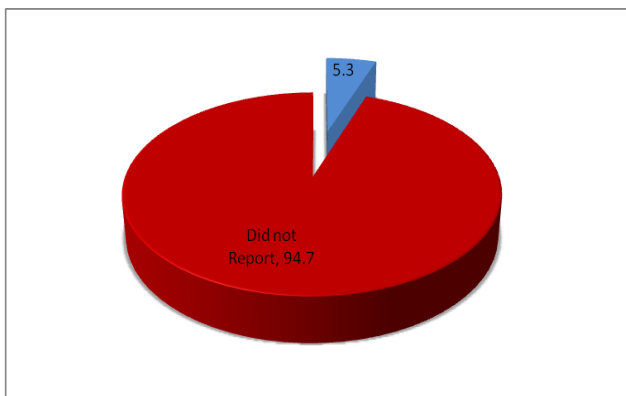


Figure 45: Reporting of corruption incidences

3.4.3 Reporting of Corruption

Of those respondents who reported corruption allegations, 29.3 percent reported to the police, 26.3 percent reported to the chief/Assistant Chief, 13.0 percent reported to the County Administration (County Commissioner, Assistant County Commissioner etc), 5.7 percent reported to the Member of County Assembly while 3.8 percent reported to the Village elder. A paltry 2.1 percent of the respondents reported to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission as shown in Figure 46.

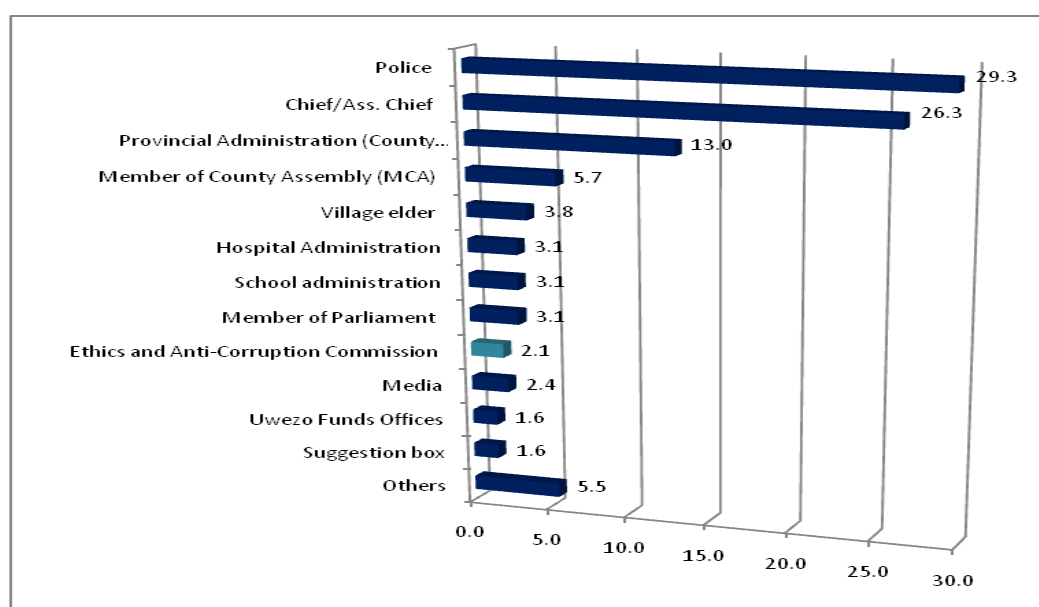


Figure 46: Where did you report?

3.4.4 Reasons cited for not Reporting Corruption

For those respondents who chose not to report the corrupt incident, 31 percent indicated that they did not know where to report, 23.2 percent feared being intimidated while 18 percent said no action will be taken as shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Reason for not Reporting

Reason for not Reporting	% of Respondents
Didn't know where to report	31.0
Fear for my life/ fear of intimidation	23.2
No action will be taken	18.0
Lack of trust in public officials	6.5
Was in a hurry / no time to report	4.5

Reason for not Reporting	% of Respondents
Corruption is condoned/ normal	2.9
Was not affecting me	1.9
I just ignored	1.9
Fear of being criminalized/ harassed by police	1.9
The services I needed were very important	1.7
Lack of practical evidence	1.4
Long process may lead to corruption	1.0
To avoid delays in the judicial systems	1.0

Box 5: Key informant voices on Reporting of a Corruption act

Better reporting mechanisms should be put in place for reporting of corruption cases. Nakuru

People are afraid to report corruption cases because they are threatened by County government. They are threatened in many ways e.g being denied budgetary allocations such as bursary allocation of 3m per ward. Governor asks for Ksh.200, 000 kick back from each ward. And no one has an idea what the money is for. For example, 4 million shillings for renovations of a sub-County hospital but kickback of Ksh. 400,000 to go back to governors account. There is bid rigging of County tenders e.g. in roads. Governor's company together with Member of County assembly and ward administrators are the ones that win. There is challenge of improving laws to curb corruption because few Member of County assembly are used by governors to thwart such efforts. Budget is underutilized (surplus) but projects are not undertaken. Anonymous

3.4.5 Individual Role in Fighting Corruption

At personal level, 69.5 percent of the respondents indicated that they have done nothing in the past one year towards combating corruption in the country followed by 21.2 percent who refused to give or receive bribes. Close to 6 percent indicated that they sensitize others against corruption, 3.5 percent reported corruption allegations to the relevant offices while 1.1 percent pray for the country.

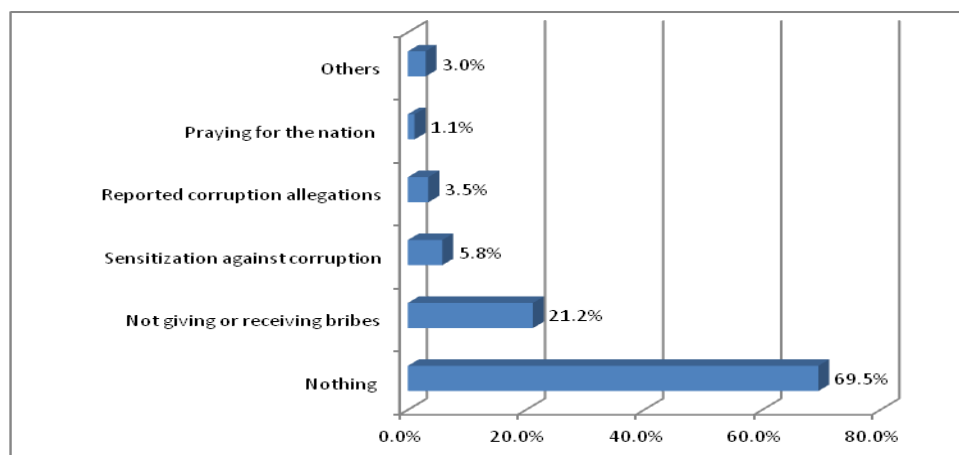


Figure 47: Individual Role in the fight against corruption

3.4.6 Suggestions on how to Reduce Corruption

Table 13 lists suggestions respondents provided on what should be done to reduce corruption in the country. Prosecution of all corrupt individuals (40.6%), raising public awareness through education (22.3%), adherence to the law by citizens (19.1%) and regular vetting of all public officers (16.4%) emerged as top suggestions.

Table 13: Suggestions on how to Reduce Corruption

Suggestions	% of Respondents
Prosecution of all corrupt individuals	40.6%
Conducting public education /	22.3%
Obeying law	19.1%
Vetting all public officers	16.4%
Improving salaries of public officers	8.1%
Promoting transparency and accountability	7.2%
Supervising all projects being implemented	6.9%
Reporting all cases of corruption	6.8%
Need for political goodwill	6.6%
Improving public service provision	5.7%
Partnering with other organizations	5.1%
Decentralization of EACC services	5.0%
Employment of qualified personnel	4.4%
Strengthening Anti-Corruption institutions	3.8%

Suggestions	% of Respondents
Ensure equal distribution of public resources	3.1%
Improving security in the country	1.7%
Observance and adherence to religious principles	1.4%
Digitalization of all government procedures & processes	1.1%
Others	2.4%

3.5 Level of Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

3.5.1 Awareness about EACC

Over 41 percent of the respondents are aware of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission as compared to 58.1 percent who indicated that they do not know about it as presented in Figure 48.

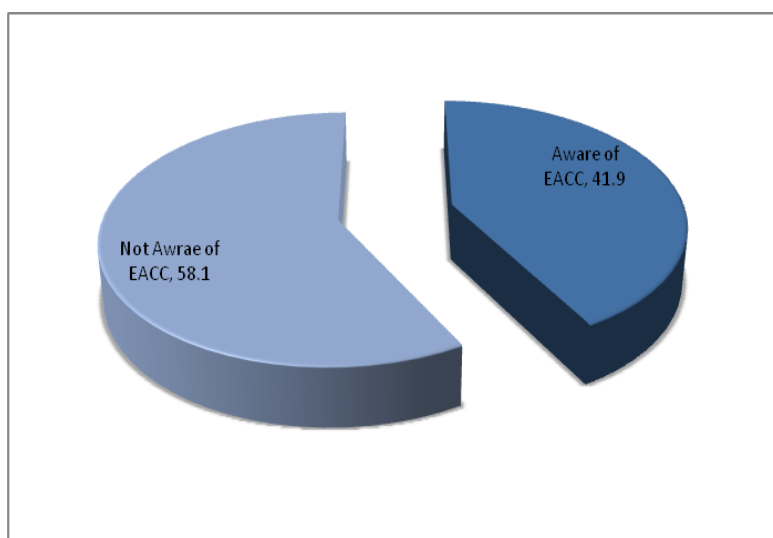


Figure 48: Awareness about EACC

3.5.2 Confidence in EACC

Among those respondents who know about EACC, 58.5 percent have confidence in its mandate to fight corruption and promote sound ethical standards in the country

while 33.9 percent indicated that they do not have confidence in its ability to tame corruption. A significant 7.6 percent declined to state their confidence in EACC.

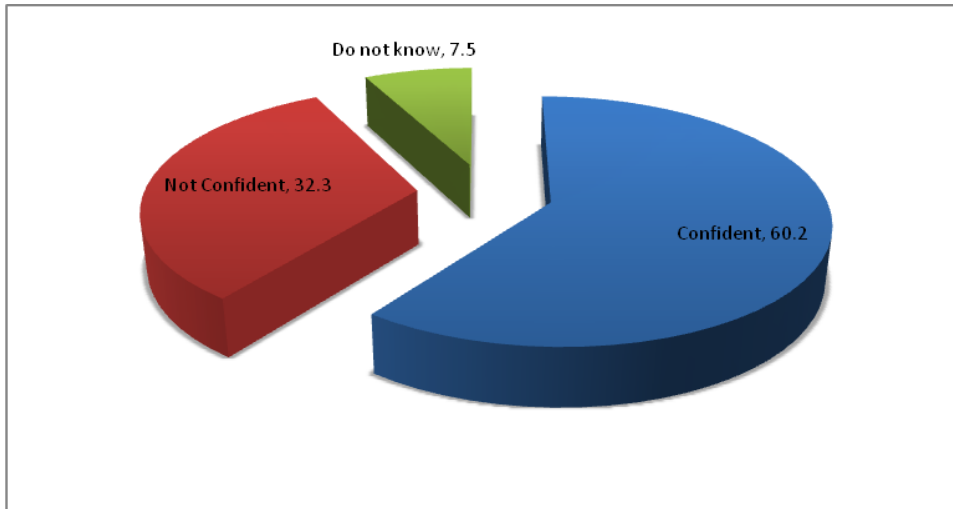


Figure 49: Confidence in EACC

3.5.3 Reasons for Confidence in EACC

Among those who have confidence in EACC in tackling corruption and unethical conduct, 44.5 percent cited investigation of allegations of corruption, 28.1 percent said that its their mandate to address corruption and unethical conduct while 9.8 percent said they have made significant steps in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.

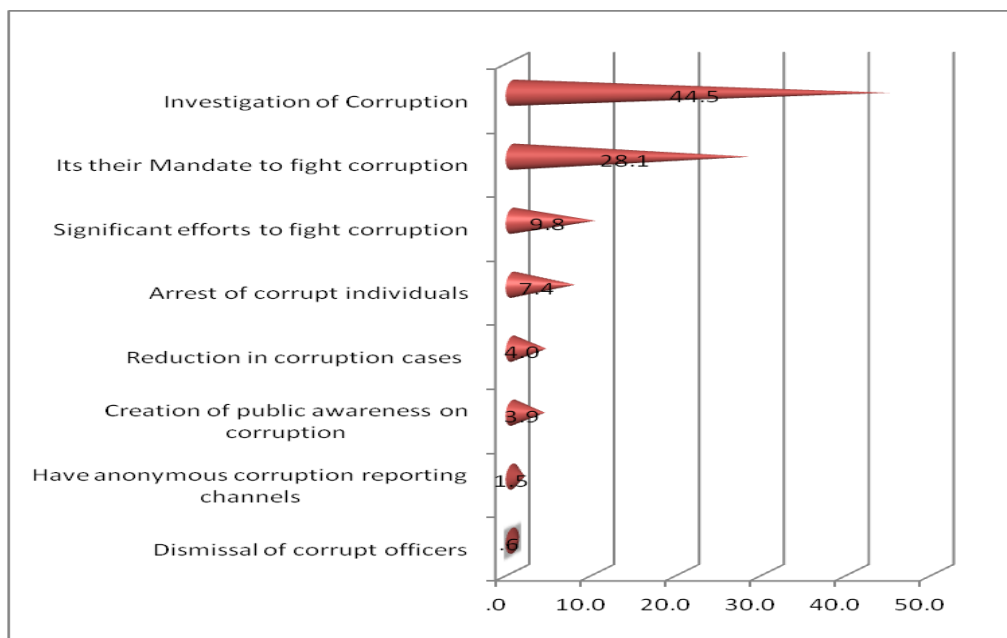


Figure 50: Reasons for confidence in EACC

Box. 6: key informant voices on effectiveness and confidence in EACC

EACC is effective since those who are said to be corrupt are under investigation. But its inability to investigate the senior-most officials who are purported to be corrupt is a reflection of its ineffectiveness. EACC does not act on information given to them.

Murang’a.

3.5.4 Reasons for lack of Confidence in EACC

Conversely, those who have no confidence in EACC to tackle corruption and unethical conduct cited lack of independence in its operations (28.9%) and rampant allegations of corruption (15.6%).

Table 14: Reasons cited for lack of confidence in EACC

Reasons for lack of Confidence	% of Respondents
EACC lacks independence	28.9
Rampant cases of corruption present	15.6
EACC is not committed	14.3

Reasons for lack of Confidence	% of Respondents
Bias in handling corruption cases	12.3
Inconclusive cases of corruption	10.1
EACC officials are corrupt/EACC consists of tribal individuals	6.8
EACC are not available in the local areas	6.4
Lack of commissioners at EACC	3.3
Slow processes of handling corruption	2.3

3.5.5 Awareness about EACC Services

Investigation of corruption (83.3%) is the most known service provided by EACC followed by investigation of unethical conduct (49.4%) and reporting of corruption (41.5%). A significant 17.5% of the respondents although know about EACC but indicated that they do not know the services they offer to the public.

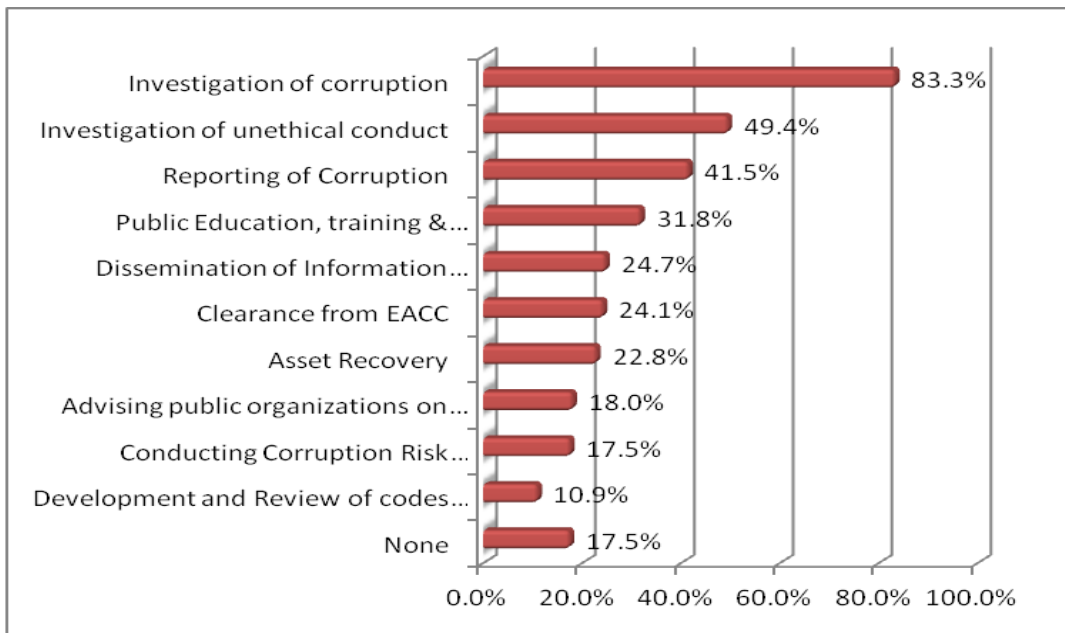


Figure 51: Awareness about EACC Services

3.5.6 Uptake of EACC Services

About 88 percent of the respondents indicated that they have never utilized EACC services in the past one year. About 6 percent have reported corruption, 2.7 percent have sought clearance from EACC while 2.6 percent have taken part in public education, training & awareness creation on corruption as shown in the figure below.

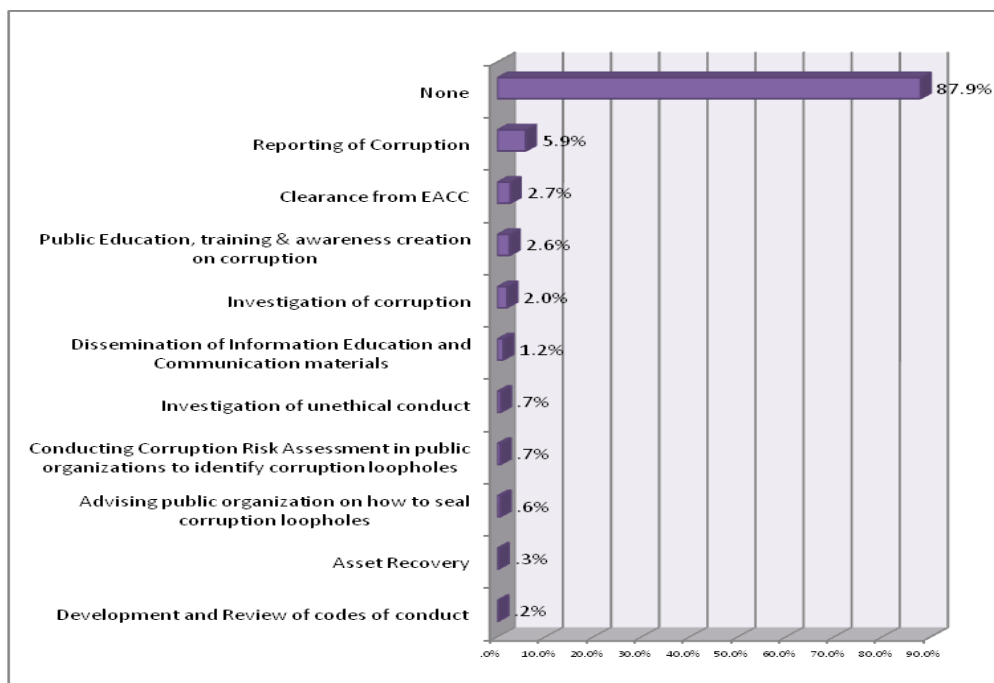


Figure 52: Uptake of EACC services

3.5.7 Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption measures

Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum (62.1%), decentralization of offices (59.3%), prosecution of corruption (59.0%) and public education (57.9%) were ranked highest as measures aimed at effective combat of corruption in the country as presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Measures	Very Effective	Moderately effective	Moderately Ineffective	Very Ineffective	Do not Know
Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum	62.1	16.4	3.0	5.2	13.3
Decentralization (Regional Offices)	59.3	20.0	3.5	4.6	12.6
Prosecution of corruption cases	59.0	21.3	5.5	7.0	7.1
Public education/sensitization	57.9	25.3	5.0	5.8	5.9
Administrative sanctions on public officials	55.8	17.3	3.3	5.7	17.8
Huduma Centers	55.7	15.4	2.9	3.6	22.3
Investigations	55.3	25.2	6.1	6.2	7.2
Prevention of corruption	52.9	20.2	5.7	10.7	10.4
Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption	47.5	21.8	4.6	5.9	20.2
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	45.0	20.2	6.5	9.7	18.6
Mobile Clinics	41.4	26.6	7.8	8.2	16.0

3.5.8 Challenges facing the fight against corruption

Political patronage (23.6%), fear of victimization of witnesses and whistleblowers (18.3%), culture of corruption among Kenyans (17.3%) and entrenched negative tribalism (15.1%) are cited as the leading challenges facing the fight against corruption in the country as presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Challenges facing the fight against corruption

Challenges	% of Respondents
Political Patronage/Interference/Lack of political will	23.6%
Fear of victimization of witnesses and whistleblowers	18.3%
It is a Culture for people to be Greedy and Corrupt	17.3%
Tribalism/Nepotism/Favoritism	15.1%
Those responsible for fighting corruption are corrupt themselves	11.7%
Ignorance of the Law among Citizens due to illiteracy	10.4%
Poor Remuneration/Low Pay/poverty	9.5%
Lax enforcement of Anti-Corruption laws	9.4%
Lack of proper channels and offices to report about corruption	7.1%
Lack of knowledge amongst kenyans on what corruption entails and how to fight it	6.5%
Corruption fights back	4.0%

Challenges	% of Respondents
Impunity	3.8%
Inadequate resources have been directed towards fighting Corruption	3.7%
Lengthy duration is taken when investigating cases of Corruption	2.7%
Others	1.0%

3.5.9 Suggestions how best EACC can improve its service provision

Respondents were also asked to suggest how best EACC can improve its service provision to the citizenry. Decentralization of the services to all the Counties (36.8%), increased public education (35.8%), enhanced punishment legislation on the corrupt (22.5%) and use of Huduma Centres (16.3%) in all the Counties are recommended to be methods that will improve service delivery to Kenyans. Other suggestions are presented in Figure 53.

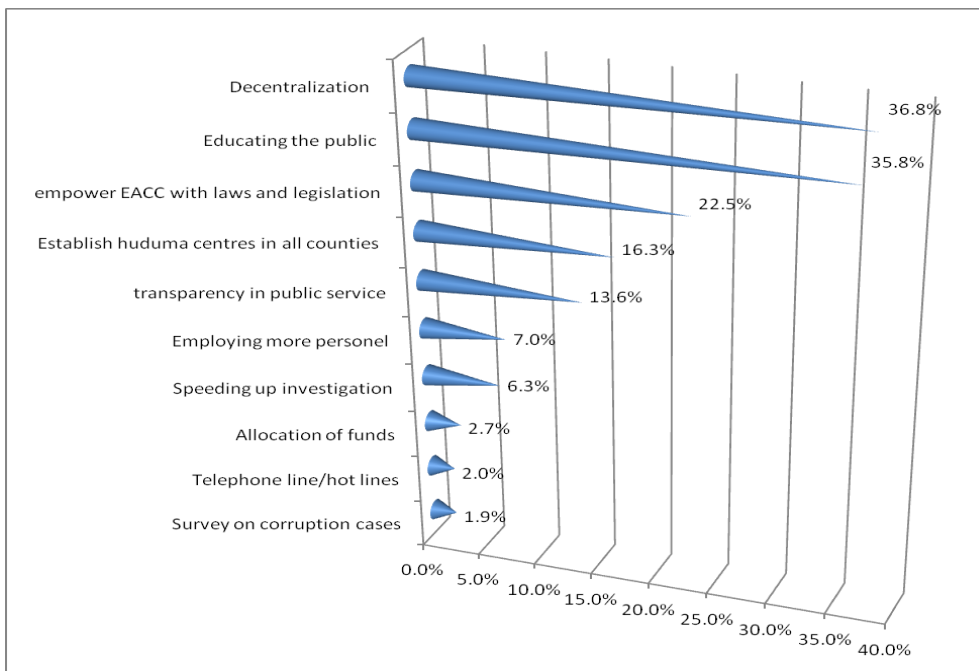


Figure 53: Suggestions how best EACC can improve its service provision

3.5.10 Suggestions on how to enhance the fight against corruption

Respondents were also asked to suggest measures that would enhance the fight against corruption in the country. From the figure 54, prosecution of those

suspected of corruption (34.9%) and public education (32.2%) received the highest endorsement. Other suggestions were people to adopt good morals (15.9%), transparency in the public service (15.4%) and teamwork among leaders (10.2%) as further presented in Figure 55.

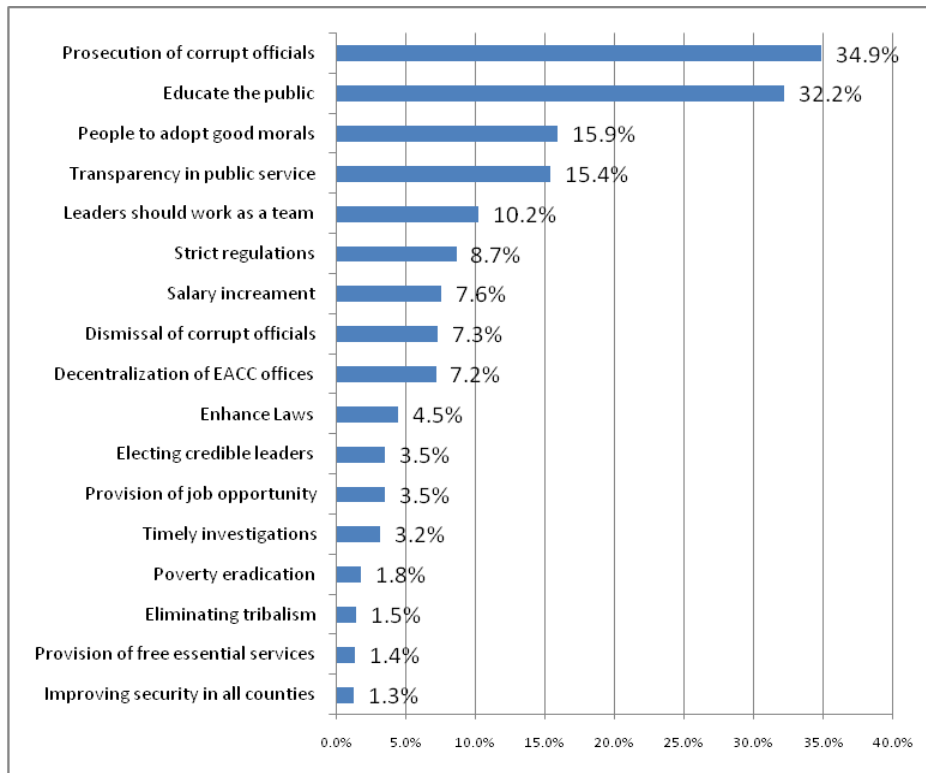


Figure 54: Suggestions on how to enhance the fight against corruption

3.6 Education and Sensitization against Corruption

3.6.1 Sources of information on Corruption

Radio is the main source of information in the fight against corruption in the last 12 months as cited by 91.5 percent of the respondents. This is followed by television (59.4%), newspapers (39.4%), churches and mosques (25.5%), community meetings (23.3%), public rallies (15.5%) and banners and posters (11.8%).

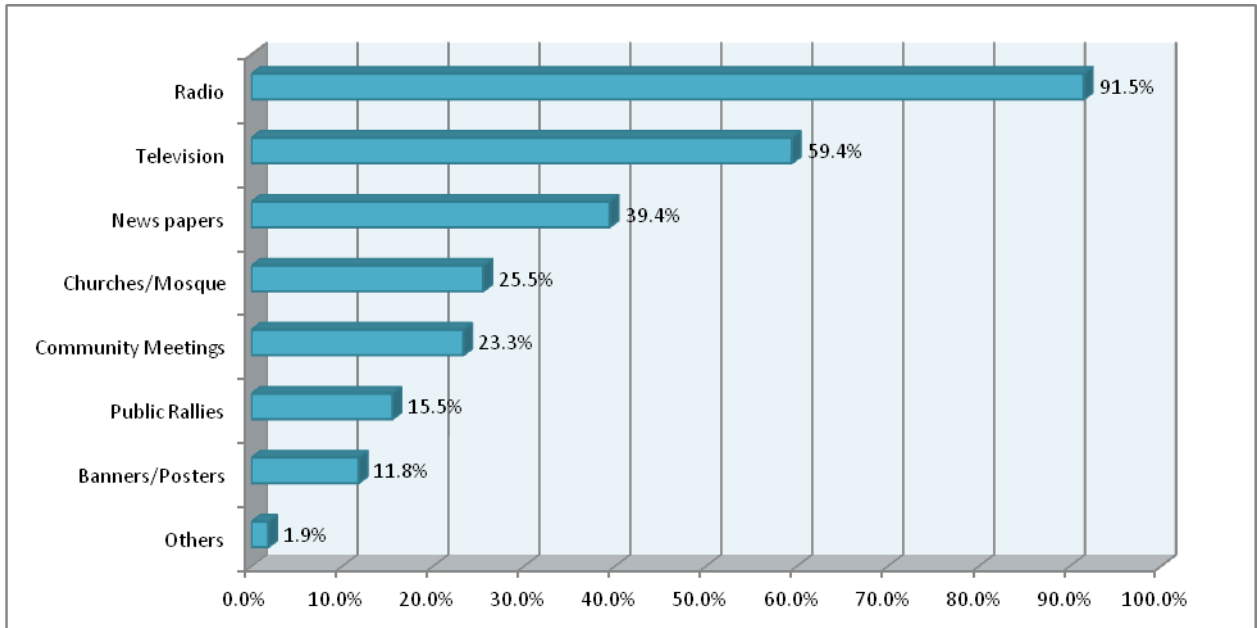


Figure 55: Main source of information

3.6.2 Reliable Sources of information on Corruption

Similarly, radio (68.6%) is the leading main source of reliable information on corruption to most Kenyans. This is distantly followed by television (15.8%), community meetings (5.6%), newspapers (4.5%) and churches and mosques (2.2%) as shown in Figure 56

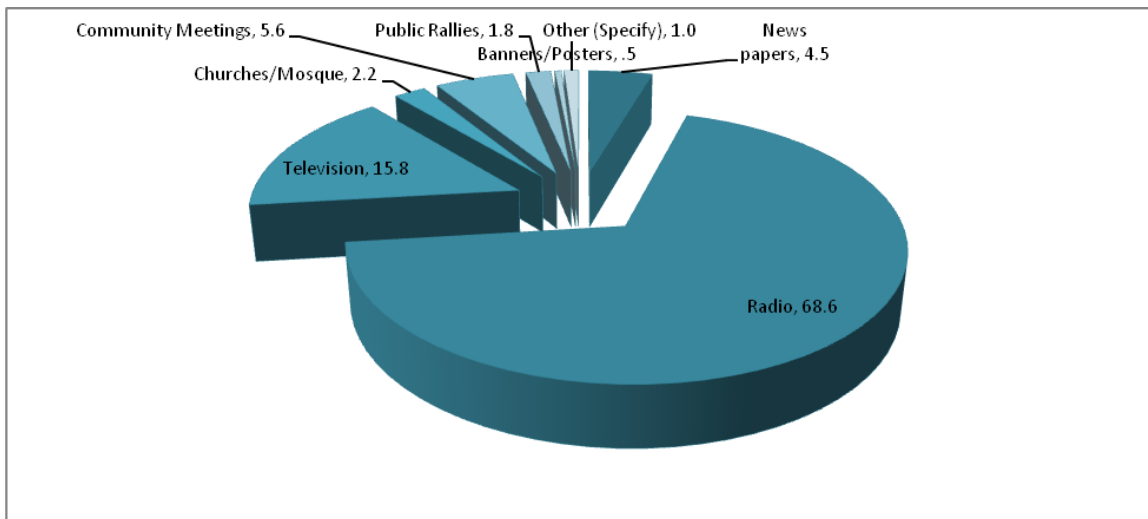


Figure 56: Reliable sources of information

Box 7: Key Informant Voices on Education and Sensitization

*EACC has neglected the church. The pastors are only required to pray and keep quiet. EACC can work with pastors' fellowships because they have a lot of useful information. This is because they are in touch with the common man from the grassroots. Their opinions should be sought on corruption issues. Each town usually has a pastor's fellowship. **Baringo***

*Training – partner with TSC and teaching staff; develop curriculum for children. Local chiefs to know how to curb corruption in local areas. Churches – to develop curriculum on Sunday school. Women groups –mobilize in the village. **Migori***

3.6.3 Most read, watched and listened to Media

Table 17 summarizes the most used media from radio to newspapers. The most listened to radio station are the vernacular stations (46.2%) followed by Citizen radio (23.6%). The most watched television station is Citizen TV (59.6.1%) followed by KTN (18.1%) while the most read newspaper is the Daily Nation (68.6%) followed by The Standard (21.5%).

Table 17: Most listened to, Watched and Read media

Radio	% of respondents	Television	% of respondents	Newspaper	% of respondents
Regional/Vernacular	46.2	CITIZEN	59.6	The Nation	68.6
Citizen	23.6	KTN	18.1	The Standard	21.5
KBC- Kiswahili Service	6.5	KBC	7.0	Taifa Leo	7.6
Radio Jambo	6.4	NTV	8.5	The people	1.1
Radio Maisha	5.2	K24	5.9	The Star	1.0
Classic	3.0	SAYARE	0.6		
Q FM	2.0	METRO	0.2		
Milele FM	1.8	FAMILY	0.1		
Kiss 100	1.7				
KBC- English Service stations	1.3				
Religious stations	1.2				
Capital FM	.8				
Easy FM	.1				
Metro	.1				
Others	4.4				

3.6.4 Media and EACC IEC Materials

Only 7.2 percent of the respondents have seen or read information, education and communication materials developed by Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

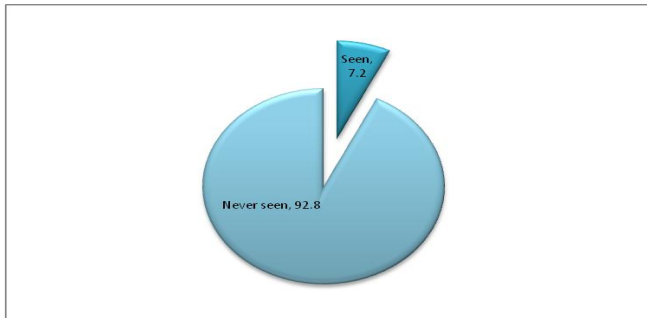


Figure 57: Uptake of EACC IEC materials

3.6.5 Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials

Among those respondents who have read or seen IEC materials from EACC, 53.3 percent have seen or read posters, 31.8 percent have seen/heard media programming, 31.4 percent read books, 29.5 percent have seen T-shirts, bags, pens and books marks as shown in Figure 58.

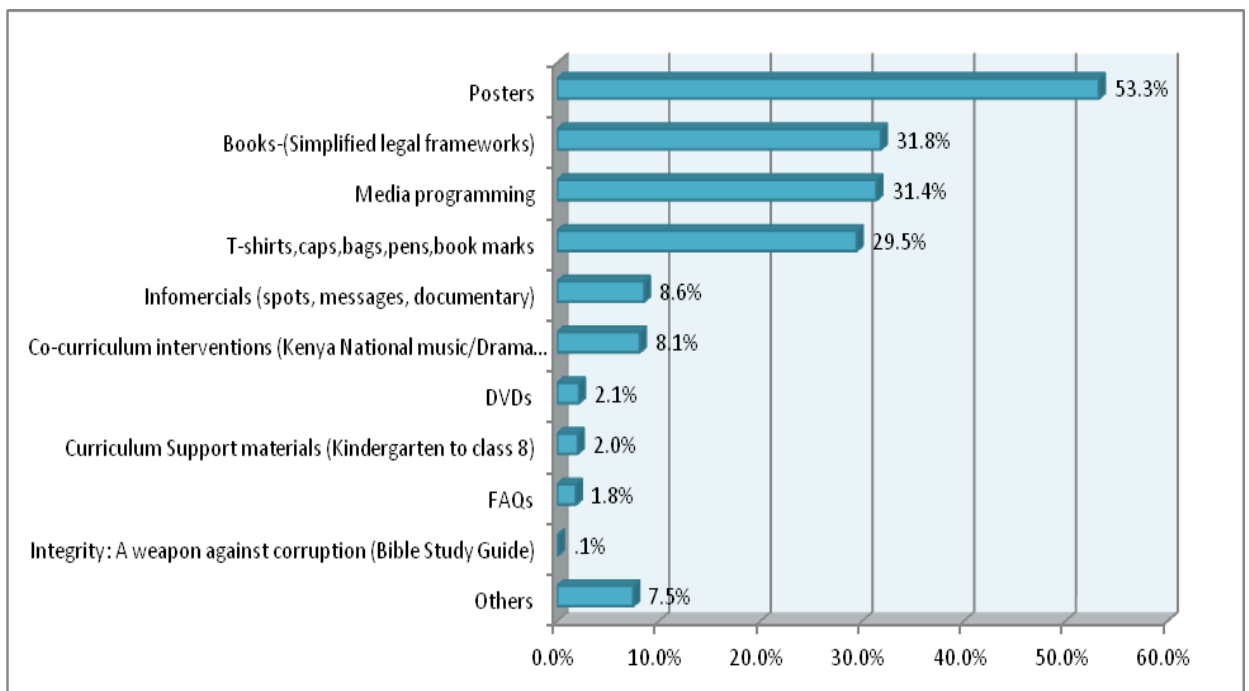


Figure 58: Media and Types of EACC IEC materials

3.6.6 Sources of EACC IEC Materials

Of those who have seen or read IEC materials from EACC, 33.5 percent obtained them from a friend, 13.2 percent from a public office, 11.7 from EACC staff, 10.6 percent from the media, 10.2 percent from a poster while 9.9 percent from EACC offices.

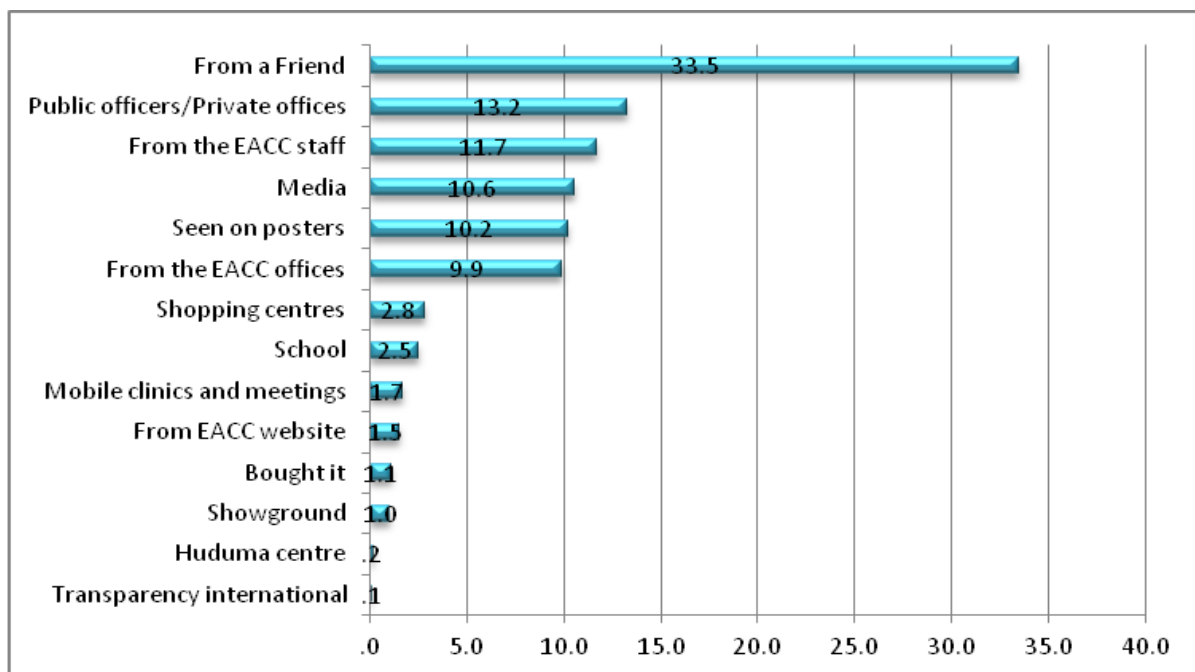


Figure 59: Sources of EACC IEC materials

3.6.7 Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

Those respondents who had interacted with IEC materials from EACC were asked to rate them in terms of language, relevance, influence, availability and clarity. From Table 18, it can be noted that the materials were highly rated on language and relevance and low on availability.

Table 18: Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

	Very Good	Fair	Poor
Language	65.6	33.3	1.1
Relevance	59.5	35.8	4.7
Influence	51.0	30.5	18.5
Availability	19.0	20.1	60.9
Clarity	51.6	36.0	12.4

3.6.8 Suggestions on how to Improve Circulation of IEC Materials

Figure 60, presents the various suggestions on how EACC can improve the circulation of IEC materials to Kenyans. From the figure, 52.2 percent of the respondents suggested that EACC should distribute the materials to all the areas in the country, 36.6 percent suggested that the materials should be in various languages, 21.3% percent suggested that materials should be increased to reach all Kenyans while 19.7 percent suggested that EACC should hold public sensitization programmes.

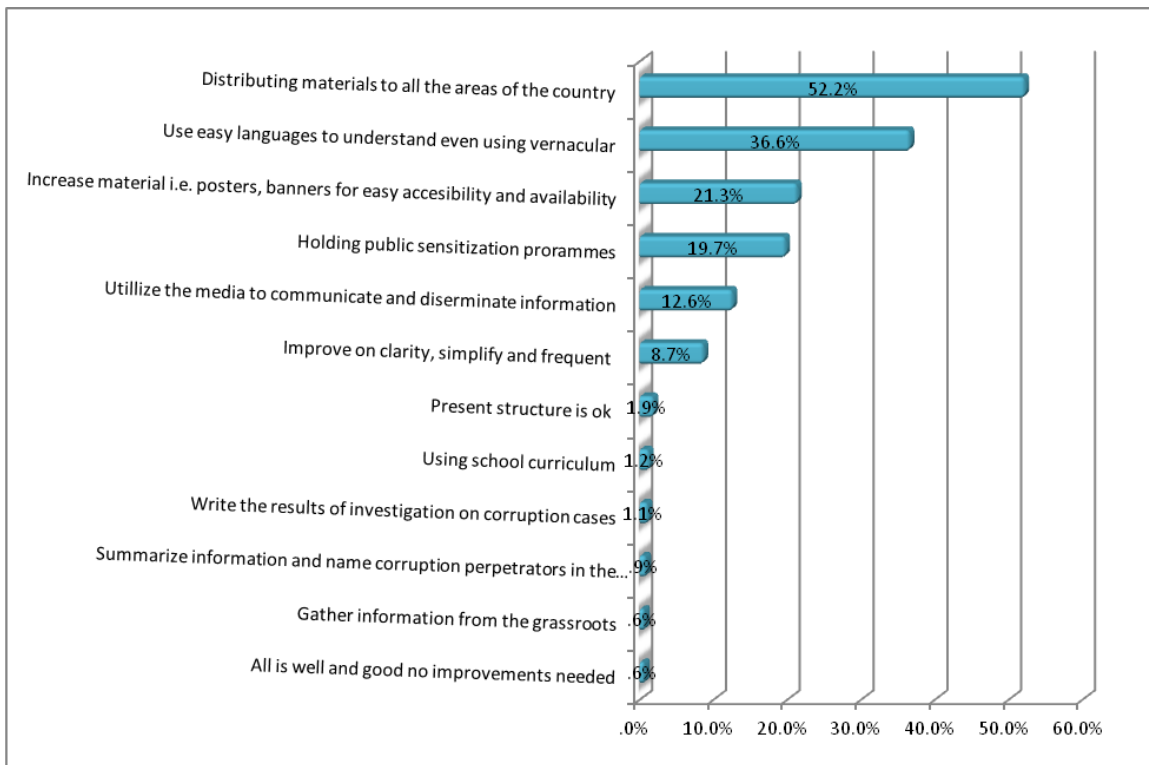


Figure 60: Suggestions on how to improve circulation of IEC materials

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Perceived levels of corruption: The Survey responses show that the levels of corruption are perceived to be very high in the country with respondents particularly concerned about issues of abuse of office, tax evasion, fraud and blatant misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds. These perceptions apply for both the National government and the County governments. Members of Parliament, Governors, and MCA's, are perceived as lacking credible intent to tackle corruption and unethical conduct.

Corruption reporting : Kenyans have characteristically shunned away from reporting both corruption and unethical conduct whenever they encounter it for fear of victimization and inaction on reported matters by the relevant agencies.

Awareness of EACC: A significant number of Kenyans are not aware of EACC with only a paltry 2.1 percent reporting corruption and unethical practices to the Commission. Majority of the respondents who know about EACC have confidence in its mandate to fight corruption and promote sound ethical standards in the country.

4.2 Recommendations

- 1) **Commitment by the elected leadership.** Members of Parliament, governors, and MCA's, should demonstrate credible intent to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively
- 2) **Electing transparent and accountable leaders.** the electorate should be sensitised on the importance of electing leaders of integrity.
- 3) **Strengthen Partnership With other Enforcement Agencies.** Inter-Agency collaboration of stakeholders will allow for access to information in investigation to check against various malpractices

mentioned in this report such as fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds.

- 4) **Law enforcement** Enforce relevant laws in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.
- 5) **Awareness Creation.** There is need to profile EACC as the premier institution responsible for combating corruption and promoting sound ethical standards in the public service through intensified public education and awareness creation on its role and mandate across the country. This will go a long way to ensure public support and hence increasing reports on corruption and unethical conduct. In addition, awareness creation will contribute toward culture change.
- 6) **Partnership with media.** The Commission and other stakeholders in the fight against corruption should develop and disseminate information, education and communication materials widely to enlist public support in combating corruption and unethical conduct. Vernacular radio stations are ranked as most preferred by nearly half of those covered in the survey as a medium of receiving reliable information on corruption and ethics. In this case, the Commission should explore modalities on reaching this critical mass in its preventive services through this medium.
- 7) **Rebrand and Reposition.** The Survey also depicts the Commission as not independent and prone to interference from politicians. The Commission should rebrand and reposition itself to reflect the image of independence from political machinations and impartiality in dealing with corruption and unethical conduct

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by County

No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)	No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)
1	Nairobi	13.1	24	Nandi	1.9
2	Kiambu	5.2	25	Kirinyaga	1.7
3	Nakuru	4.9	26	Bomet	1.7
4	Kakamega	3.9	27	Nyandarua	1.6
5	Bungoma	3.5	28	Turkana	1.5
6	Meru	3.4	29	Nyamira	1.5
7	Mombasa	3.2	30	Kwale	1.5
8	Muranga	2.8	31	Embu	1.4
9	Machakos	2.8	32	Baringo	1.3
10	Kisii	2.8	33	Vihiga	1.3
11	Kisumu	2.6	34	Laikipia	1.2
12	Uasin Gishu	2.4	35	West Pokot	1.1
13	Kilifi	2.4	36	Busia	1.1
14	Homa Bay	2.3	37	Garissa	1.1
15	Nyeri	2.2	38	Wajir	1.0
16	Siaya	2.2	39	Tharaka Nithi	.9
17	Kitui	2.2	40	Elgeyo Marakwet	.9
18	Kajiado	2.1	41	Taita Taveta	.8
19	Trans Nzoia	2.0	42	Marsabit	.6
20	Narok	2.0	43	Samburu	.6
21	Migori	2.0	44	Tana River	.6
22	Makueni	2.0	45	Isiolo	.3
23	Kericho	2.0	46	Lamu	.3

Appendix 2: Socio-demographic characteristics

	Socio-demographic characteristics	Proportion%
Type of Residence	Urban	34.2
	Rural	65.8
Gender	Male	49.9
	Female	50.1
Age	18-24 years	14.3
	25-34 years	30.6
	35-44 years	24.7
	45-54 years	16.0
	55 Years and over	13.9
	Not Stated	0.5
Highest Level of Education	None	10.5
	Primary	35.0
	Secondary	36.1
	College/Tertiary	12.4
	Graduate	4.4
	Post Graduate	0.7
	Informal/no formal education	0.7
	Not Stated	0.2
Status of Respondent	Head of Household	49.8
	Spouse	37.2
	Child	9.8
	Others	4.1
Employment Status	Student	6.0
	Unemployed	22.0
	Self Employed	52.9
	Employed in Private sector	8.2
	Employed in Government	4.6
	Employed in Community Sector	1.1
	Employed in County Government	0.9
	Retired	2.3
	Others	2.0

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

	County	2012	2015
1.	Muranga	1.57	3.78
2.	Embu	3	2.53
3.	Bomet	1.88	2.46
4.	Kisii	1.85	2.41
5.	Wajir	***	2.33
6.	Laikipia	1.94	2.17
7.	Narok	2.52	2.02
8.	Kwale	1.39	1.93
9.	Nyeri	1.7	1.82
10.	Garissa	***	1.77
11.	Nyandarua	2.33	1.71
12.	Tharaka-Nithi	2.5	1.7
13.	Nyamira	2.7	1.62
14.	Homabay	2.06	1.58
15.	Nairobi	2.63	1.51
16.	West Pokot	1.5	1.5
17.	Marsabit	1	1.49
18.	Mombasa	2.37	1.41
19.	Baringo	1	1.35
20.	Kirinyaga	1.73	1.29
21.	Kiambu	1.75	1.28
22.	Taita Taveta	1.15	1.27
23.	Nakuru	2.2	1.25
24.	Vihiga	1.36	1.25
25.	Kericho	1.81	1.21
26.	Meru	2.76	1.21
27.	Bungoma	1.55	1.19
28.	Kakamega	2.07	1.12
29.	Trans Nzoia	2.33	1.06
30.	Makueni	1.63	1.05
31.	Siaya	1.2	1.04
32.	Busia	1.14	1
33.	Elgeyo Marakwet	2	1
34.	Isiolo	1.29	1
35.	Kajiado	1.58	1
36.	Kilifi	1.71	1
37.	Kisumu	1.96	1
38.	Kitui	1.72	1
39.	Lamu	***	1
40.	Machakos	1.65	1
41.	Mandera	***	1
42.	Migori	2.34	1
43.	Nandi	2	1
44.	Samburu	3.33	1
45.	Uasin Gishu	6.5	1
46.	Tana River	***	0
47.	Turkana	1	0

Appendix 4: Average number of times a bribe is paid by County

	County	2012	2015
1.	Embu	1.45	2.53
2.	Kisii	1.64	2.43
3.	Bomet	1.8	2.24
4.	Kwale	1.31	1.93
5.	Garissa	***	1.7
6.	Kiambu	1.05	1.66
7.	Homabay	1.44	1.5
8.	Narok	2.37	1.5
9.	Wajir	***	1.5
10.	Muranga	1.54	1.44
11.	Nyamira	1.85	1.39
12.	Baringo	1	1.36
13.	Mombasa	1.89	1.35
14.	Nairobi	2.5	1.31
15.	Taita Taveta	1	1.27
16.	Meru	2.11	1.21
17.	Bungoma	1.78	1.19
18.	Marsabit	1	1.15
19.	Nakuru	1.33	1.11
20.	Kajiado	1.61	1.06
21.	Trans Nzoia	1.33	1.06
22.	Makueni	1.31	1.05
23.	Siaya	1	1.04
24.	Busia	1	1
25.	Elgeyo Marakwet	1.5	1
26.	Isiolo	1	1
27.	Kakamega	2.25	1
28.	Kericho	1.27	1
29.	Kilifi	1.35	1
30.	Kirinyaga	1.5	1
31.	Kisumu	1.5	1
32.	Kitui	1.34	1
33.	Laikipia	1.54	1
34.	Lamu	***	1
35.	Machakos	1.33	1
36.	Mandera	***	1
37.	Migori	2	1
38.	Nandi	1.5	1
39.	Nyandarua	1.18	1
40.	Nyeri	1.88	1
41.	Samburu	1.71	1
42.	Tharaka-Nithi	2	1
43.	Uasin Gishu	5.83	1
44.	Vihiga	1.29	1
45.	West Pokot	1	1
46.	Tana River	***	0
47.	Turkana	1	0

Appendix 5: Average Bribe by County

Average Bribe by County

	County	2012	2015
1.	Mandera	***	80,000
2.	Garissa	**	51,990
3.	Baringo	20,075	46,307
4.	Lamu	***	30,025
5.	Laikipia	1,127	20,367
6.	Migori	6,384	20,000
7.	Nairobi	6,957	7,436
8.	Nandi	1,357	7,000
9.	Narok	6,771	6,966
10.	Meru	4,402	6,639
11.	Kisii	3,692	6,520
12.	Wajir	***	5,850
13.	Kajiado	2,161	5,569
14.	Uasin Gishu	1,817	5,422
15.	Nakuru	8,467	5,387
16.	Kirinyaga	15,914	4,650
17.	Makueni	1,098	4,609
18.	Samburu	572	4,100
19.	Mombasa	4,474	4,032
20.	Bomet	1,062	3,942
21.	Kisumu	6,825	3,814
22.	Nyandarua	3,682	3,809
23.	Kwale	1,477	3,350
24.	Taita Taveta	972	3,167
25.	Kilifi	691	2,969
26.	Kiambu	3,390	2,932
27.	Busia	7,800	2,860
28.	Muranga	4,000	2,846
29.	Trans Nzoia	1,767	2,148
30.	Vihiga	841	1,925
31.	Bungoma	1,094	1,850
32.	Nyeri	7,781	1,725
33.	Homabay	3,753	1,654
34.	West Pokot	300	1,367
35.	Marsabit	500	1,238
36.	Elgeyo Marakwet	4,000	1,200
37.	Embu	2,936	1,198
38.	Nyamira	3,562	1,104
39.	Tharaka-Nithi	4,540	914
40.	Kitui	3,148	617
41.	Kakamega	4,689	567
42.	Siaya	1,050	550
43.	Machakos	1,546	500
44.	Isiolo	888	200
45.	Kericho	4,110	133
46.	Turkana	5,000	-
47.	Tana River	***	-

Appendix 6: Delay in Service Provision by County

No.	County	%	No.	County	%
1	Kisii	6.6%	24	Kwale	1.6%
2	Nyeri	6.3%	25	Mombasa	1.6%
3	Bomet	5.5%	26	Uasin Gishu	1.6%
4	Homa Bay	5.4%	27	Busia	1.5%
5	Kiambu	5.1%	28	Garissa	1.5%
6	Nairobi	4.8%	29	Siaya	1.5%
7	Meru	4.3%	30	Kakamega	1.4%
8	Muranga	4.2%	31	Nandi	1.3%
9	Narok	4.2%	32	Taita Taveta	1.3%
10	Laikipia	3.6%	33	Tharaka Nithi	1.1%
11	Nyamira	3.6%	34	Embu	1.0%
12	Kericho	3.0%	35	Kilifi	1.0%
13	Kirinyaga	3.0%	36	Baringo	.8%
14	Machakos	3.0%	37	Vihiga	.8%
15	Makueni	2.3%	38	Elgeyo Marakwet	.7%
16	Nyandarua	2.3%	39	Isiolo	.6%
17	Kisumu	1.9%	40	Lamu	.6%
18	Kajiado	1.8%	41	West Pokot	.5%
19	Nakuru	1.8%	42	Tana River	.2%
20	Bungoma	1.7%	43	Samburu	.1%
21	Marsabit	1.7%	44		
22	Trans Nzoia	1.7%	45		
23	Kitui	1.6%	46		
			47		

Appendix 7: Lateness and Absenteeism by County

No	County	%	No	County	%
1	Nairobi	9.6%	23	Kitui	1.8%
2	Kakamega	8.1%	24	Muranga	1.8%
3	Kiambu	5.1%	25	Nandi	1.8%
4	Narok	4.5%	26	Kericho	1.5%
5	Bungoma	4.2%	27	Nakuru	1.5%
6	Kilifi	4.2%	28	Taita Taveta	1.5%
7	Marsabit	3.9%	29	Baringo	1.2%
8	Mombasa	3.9%	30	Kisii	1.2%
9	Machakos	3.3%	31	Samburu	1.2%
10	Siaya	3.3%	32	Vihiga	1.2%
11	Kwale	3.0%	33	Garissa	.9%
12	Kisumu	2.7%	34	Homa Bay	.9%
13	Tharaka Nithi	2.7%	35	Migori	.9%
14	Makueni	2.4%	36	Trans Nzoia	.9%
15	Nyeri	2.4%	37	West Pokot	.9%
16	Uasin Gishu	2.4%	38	Bomet	.6%
17	Busia	2.1%	39	Kirinyaga	.6%
18	Embu	2.1%	40	Tana River	.6%
19	Isiolo	2.1%	41	Elgeyo Marakwet	.3%
20	Kajiado	2.1%	42	Laikipia	.3%
21	Lamu	2.1%	43	Meru	.3%
22	Nyandarua	2.1%	44	Nyamira	.3%