



**Ethics and Anti-Corruption
Commission**

NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY, 2017

EACC Research Report No. 6 of May 2018

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya



ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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EACC MISSION STATEMENT

OUR MANDATE

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

OUR VISION

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

OUR MISSION

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

OUR CORE VALUES

Integrity

Professionalism

Fidelity to the law

Courage

Team work

Innovation



FOREWORD

Corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya permeate all sectors both public and private. The country's security, economic growth and democratic gains continue to be threatened by heightened corruption and unethical conduct experienced in our institutions. The failure of institutions to continually review their systems and procedures of work coupled with the slow process of reviewing laws and policies to address emerging issues contribute to a large extent to the current state of corruption in the country.

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2017 provides information that will inform the anti-corruption strategy and policy in the country. The survey was comprehensive providing feedback from 5977 households and 15 key informants in all the 47 counties. This Report presents information from a large section of Kenyans who seek services from public offices. By covering the magnitude; effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives; access to ethics and anti-corruption services; and, perceptions, it provides fundamental information on the status of corruption and unethical conduct from the household view.

I am delighted to present the National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2017 Report to you and call on all the stakeholders and Kenyans to support the fight against corruption and unethical conduct for the prosperity of our Country. Finally, I reiterate that the war against corruption and unethical conduct is the responsibility of every individual.

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eliud Wabukala'.

Archbishop (Rtd) Dr. Eliud Wabukala, EBS
CHAIRPERSON
ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Tackling corruption and unethical conduct requires continuous flow of information to guide initiatives aimed at combating and preventing their occurrences. This Survey provides information on corruption and unethical practices. It calls for concerted stakeholder collaboration involving individuals, public and private sector in addressing the problem of corruption and unethical conduct.

In carrying out this Survey, the Commission relied on the technical support of Sampling Statisticians from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics namely Macdonald Obudho, James Ng'ang'a and John Bore. The National Government Administration Office through the County/Assistant Commissioners, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Village Elders aided in identification of the sampled households and thus ensured strict adherence to research protocol. The Commission is grateful for the valuable technical support they played in the execution of the Survey.

The Commission also recognizes the important contributions and guidance provided by the following members of Research and Transformation Department: Nancy Namenge, Meshack Collins Aluda, Daniel Wamweru, Naomi Monari, Janet Bett, Idris Shidhe, Edward Oyunga and Ibrahim Mohamed in producing the Survey Report.

Tukomeshe Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya!

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



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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Commission has over time developed and implemented diverse mechanisms to address the problem of corruption and unethical conduct in the country. However, the problem continues to afflict public and private sector institutions and hence threatening attainment of the country's Vision 2030 as well as the ideals and values embedded in the Constitution 2010.

The Commission carries out Surveys to measure progress in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. The Surveys inform policy and strategy, and, monitor and evaluate anti-corruption initiatives and programmes.

The overall objective of the National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2017 was to provide data to inform anti-corruption strategy in the country. The Survey was comprehensive covering all the 47 Counties with 5,977 household respondents and 15 Key informants and was conducted from 18th September to 24th October 2017. The Survey being population based, relied on the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) developed and maintained by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in identifying a representative sample.

The Highlights of the Survey are as follows:

a) Magnitude of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

- Over 63 percent of the respondents sought government services in the past one year;
- Over 38.9 percent of the service seekers experienced some form of corruption either directly (27%), indirectly (9.8%) or as voluntarily participants (2.1%);
- Those who paid bribes to obtain services in public offices increased markedly to 62.2 percent from 46 percent posted in the 2016 Survey;
- Wajir County (90%) recorded the highest proportion of service seekers who paid bribes to obtain government services followed by Meru (88.5%), Trans Nzoia (83.3%) and Kajiado (81.5%);
- Application and or collection of a birth certificate is the service most prone to bribery followed by registration, collection or renewal of a national Identification Card (ID), seeking medical attention and seeking of employment;
- The Chief's Office led public offices where bribes were paid most followed by Regular Police/ Police Stations, Registrar of Persons Offices, County Health Department, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Health and Huduma Centres;
- The average times a bribe is demanded reduced to 1.57 times nationally from 1.66 in the 2016 Survey;



- The average times a bribe was paid increased marginally by 0.05 times from 1.27 times recorded in the 2016 Survey to stand at 1.33 times;
- The average bribe dropped to Kshs. 5,058.75 in 2017 from Kshs. 7,081.05 recorded in the 2016 Survey;
- Overall, 45.6 percent of the respondents who paid bribes were satisfied with the services provided, 21.8 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied while 35.8 percent were dissatisfied;
- Over 67 percent of the respondents are aware of ethical conduct in the public service of which 57 percent witnessed a violation of government ethical standards, regulations, procedures, policy, law or a corrupt act by a public officer in the past 12 months but only 7.3 percent reported to relevant authorities; and
- Potential harassment and reprisal (77.6%) is the main reason majority of unethical and corruption matters are not reported for investigation.

b) Effectiveness and Support for Anti-Corruption Initiatives

- At personal level, 61.7 percent of the respondents have done nothing to support the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical standards in the country;
- The perception of government commitment in the fight against corruption has been declining from 53.5 percent in 2015 to 42.8 percent in 2016 to 42.9 percent in 2017;
- Over 59.4 percent of the respondents affirmatively indicated that government services have improved in the past one year;
- Awareness levels of the provision of key citizen-centered services at Huduma Centers stand at 94.1 percent with 35.4 percent of respondents having actually utilized these services;
- Religious organizations (60.8%), the Executive (43.3%), the Judiciary (41.9%) and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (37.4%) were rated as committed in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct;
- The Police (66.9%), Governors (43.6%), Members of County Assembly (43.5%) and Members of Parliament (41.4%) were rated as uncommitted; and
- Judiciary (59.8%) commands the highest confidence followed by the Executive (57.3%) and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (54.9%) in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.

c) Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

- Awareness about Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission has been increasing over time from 41.9 percent in 2015 to 55.8 percent in 2016 to stand at 58 percent in 2017;
- Over 54 percent of the respondents knew EACC by listening to radio programmes followed by 23.1 percent through television viewing and 4.9 percent through discussions with friends and neighbors;



- Overall, 45.5 percent of the respondents who are aware of EACC think that EACC is effective in the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical behavior in the country as opposed to 54.5 percent who are of an opposing opinion;

d) Perceptions about Corruption and Unethical Conduct

- Corruption (43.6%) ranked first as the leading problem facing the country having emerged third in the 2016 Survey. Poverty (37%) came second followed by Unemployment (32.2%), Unfavorable economic conditions (22.2%) and political instability (21.8%);
- Over 70 percent of the respondents indicated that the level of corruption and unethical conduct is high. However, this is an improvement from 79.4 percent recorded in the 2016 Survey;
- Over 71 percent of the respondents indicated that corruption and unethical conduct are completely widespread in the country which is a substantial improvement compared to 87.4 percent in the 2016 Survey;
- The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (64.7%) ranked first followed by the Ministry of Health (27.8%), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (23.9%), Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (13%) and Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (11.7%) as Ministries most prone to corruption and unethical conduct;
- Accordingly, the Kenya Police was ranked first among Government Departments and Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption followed by National Police Service Commission (13.7%), Public Hospitals (9.8%), Kenya Revenue Authority (8.2%), National Land Commission (7.3%), National Transport and Safety Authority (4.9%) and Immigration Department (4.3%);
- The Finance and Planning Department in County Governments is the one most perceived to be prone to corruption as mentioned by 17.8 percent of the respondents followed by County Health Services including ambulance, health facilities and cemeteries (15.2%) and County Transport encompassing roads, street lighting traffic and parking (12.6%); and
- Delays in service provision (40.6%), corruption activities including bribery (39.1%), putting self-interest before public interest (32.9%), criminal activities such as fraud, theft and embezzlement (31%), discrimination (30.7%) and lateness (28%) are widely noticed by service seekers in public offices.

e) Education, Training and Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

- Over 77.9 percent of the respondents said the media was doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct in the country;
- Over 91 percent of the respondents received information on corruption and unethical conduct from radio, 60.4 from Television, 35.8 from Newspapers, 26.4 percent in their places of religious worship, and 18.9 percent from social media;



- Information from the radio (58%) is considered most reliable followed by that on Television (24.9%) and Social Media (5.7%);
- Regional/vernacular radio stations are the most listened to by 36.6 percent of the respondents with the Radio Citizen being the most listened to at 20.3% followed by Radio Jambo (9.3%) and Radio Maisha (7.5%);
- Citizen Television is the most widely watched by 40 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (20.9%) and NTV (8.8%); and
- The Daily Nation Newspaper recorded a preference rate of 47 percent followed by the Standard Newspaper (18.7%) and Taifa Leo (5.5%).

f) Recommendations

- a) Enhance public education and sensitization on individual role in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct;
- b) Strengthen collaborations and coalitions with private, trade unions and civil society groups against corruption and unethical conduct;
- c) Enhance channels for reporting corruption and unethical conduct country wide;
- d) Monitor mainstreaming of anti-corruption and ethics in education curricula;
- e) Strengthen leadership, integrity and anti-corruption laws to allow for quick handling of cases and harsher punishment for persons found guilty;
- f) Strengthen asset recovery and restitution mandate of the Commission;
- g) The Commission should conduct its affairs devoid of political and executive interference;
- h) Public and State Officers should be audited annually to establish their net worth;
- i) Companies and their directors engaged in corruption and unethical conduct should be blacklisted or deregistered;
- j) Introduce an award and reward system for anti-corruption champions; and
- k) Enhance policies and laws to govern the protection of whistle-blowers.





CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

The Commission has over time developed and implemented mechanisms to address the problem of corruption and unethical conduct in the County. Despite the numerous innovations in tackling corrupt and unethical practices in both the private and public sector, the vices continue to manifest prominently in public procurement that accounts for half of complaints handled by the Commission annually.

The Anti-Corruption and Economics Crimes Act (ACECA) 2003 in Kenya gives examples of crimes that are considered corruption in nature. They include bribery, breach of trust; an offence involving dishonesty, abuse of office, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, fraud, tax evasion, favoritism, conflict of interest, deceiving the principal, secret inducements for information, dealing in suspect property, procurement irregularities e.g. bid rigging, etc. Violation of the Leadership and Integrity Act 2012 symptomized by ethical breaches such as falsification of records including academic certificates and testimonials, conflict of interest, hiring irregularities and misdemeanors such as fighting and incitement among state officers continue to bedevil the country. With devolution, processes and procedures of work are still weak and prone to abuse leading to high incidences of procurement malpractices such as overpricing of goods and services and irregular drawing of allowances. The County Governments and other devolved units largely experience irregularities in financial management, recruitment, project implementation and procurement.

In governance, diagnostic Surveys are used to:

- a) Assist governments in assessing the quality of governance, service delivery and the extent and impact of corruption at the country (i.e. Public administration);
- b) Acquire the most relevant type of information to identify priority areas for policy design, monitoring and institutional reforms that can help curb corruption and improve governance;
- c) Help governments identify priority areas for reforms and design a specific action plan for governance improvement;
- d) Develop governance indices for public institutions for baseline purposes of governance and public sector performance and continued monitoring and to explore possible variations (Social Accountability e-guide, the World Bank).

The Commission conducts Surveys as an integral component of public policy formulation and implementation strategy to measure the progress in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. The Surveys test the efficacy and sufficiency of reforms from citizens' perspective and acts as a diagnostic and communication tool to identify areas of concern to citizen. Therefore, the Survey forms a basis of designing national anti-corruption strategies and policies.

1.1 Rationale for the Survey

Anti-corruption measures call for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which in turn demand timely and reliable data. The Survey is conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 (1) of the Constitution, Section 27 of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2011 and Section 45(1) of the Leadership and Integrity Act (LIA) 2012. These laws require the Commission to report on the impact of its initiatives in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. Consequently, the Commission conducts the National Ethics and Corruption Survey annually to gauge the trends in corruption and unethical conduct with distinct indices of incidence, prevalence, severity, frequency, cost, size, quality of service and expectations.

From the 2016 Survey, service seekers from public offices stood at 63 percent with the incidence of corruption reported at 46 percent leading to an average bribe of Kshs. 7,081.05. On corruption perception, 79 percent indicated high levels while only 15.1 percent expect low levels. Government commitment in the fight against corruption was rated at 42.8 percent while calling for enhanced public education and sensitization of the citizenry and enforcement of anti-corruption laws.

The Survey findings form the basis for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of anti-corruption interventions in the attitude, knowledge and practices of the citizen.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the Survey is to provide data to inform the anti-corruption strategy and policy in the country. The specific objectives of the Survey are to:

- a) Establish types of services most prone to corruption and unethical practices;
- b) Assess the effectiveness and support of existing anti-corruption initiatives by public institutions;
- c) Establish the level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services;
- d) Establish the status of corruption and unethical behavior in the country; and
- e) Establish the sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior.



1.3 Scope

The Survey was comprehensive relying on citizens to provide feedback on their interaction with public servants and offices. It used a variety of methods including:

- a) Representative nation-wide interviews with about 6,000 households sampled from all 47 Counties;
- b) Fifteen key informant interviews with selected experts on governance issues;
- c) Review of earlier Surveys, other national and global Ethics and Corruption Surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

1.4 Organization of the Report

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

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter describes the procedures used in the design, collection, compilation and collation of data presented in this Report. Principally, it defines the research design, sampling, selection of clusters and households, data collection logistics, data processing and data weighting.

The Survey was a population-based designed to provide estimates for various indicators at national level and urban and rural areas distinctly.

2.1 Research Design

A scientific method based on statistical techniques was applied involving selection of a random sample of the households. The Survey adopted a mixed design methodology that entailed use of structured questionnaires, administered face to face to selected household respondents; key informant interviews with experts in governance who provided information on laws, regulations; and, policies and a review of literature. There were 5,977 household respondents from all the Counties in the country, see Appendix 1 and fifteen (15) key informants. The Survey benefited from review of past similar Surveys in Kenya and Commonwealth Countries.

2.2 Sampling frame

Prior to the enactment of the current constitution in 2010, the Counties and sub-Counties had not been created. Instead, the country was divided into provinces which were further divided into districts. Each district was divided into divisions, each division into locations and each location into sub-locations. In addition to these administrative units, each sub-location was subdivided into census enumeration areas (EAs) i.e. small geographic units with clearly defined boundaries. A total of 96,251 EAs were developed during the 2009 Census cartographic mapping. This information was used in 2010 to design a master sample known as the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) with a total of 5,360 selected EAs. The 2017 NECS sample was drawn from this frame.

Administratively, Kenya is divided into 47 Counties. In turn, each County is subdivided into Sub-Counties. The NASSEP V master frame was designed in a multi-tiered structure with four sub-samples (C1, C2, C3 and C4), each consisting of 1,340 EAs that can serve as independent frames. The frame



used the Counties as the first level stratification, which was further stratified into rural and urban areas, making a total of 92 strata plus Nairobi City and Mombasa Counties. The sampling of EAs into the frame was done independently within each stratum. Each sampled EA was developed into a cluster through a listing and mapping process that standardized them into one measure of size having an average of 100 households (between 50 households and 149 households).

2.3 Selection of Clusters and Households

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

From each selected cluster, 10 households were selected systematically with a random start from a roster of households in the cluster using systematic random sampling method. In each household, the household head was interviewed. In case the household head was not present, the next most senior member of the household was interviewed so long as they belonged to the target age group (18 years and above).

2.4 Data Collection and Logistics

Data collection was aided by a standard structured questionnaire for the household respondents and a discussion guide targeting key informants in the Survey. The tools were reviewed to ensure that the questions aid in computation of corruption indices and conform to the Survey objectives. The tools were pretested after two days of training Research Assistants and Supervisors on 18th and 19th September 2017. The training addressed methods of enumeration, filling the questionnaire, concepts and definitions used in the Survey, field supervision, the mandate of the Commission and awareness creation on ethics and corruption.

NECS 2017 data collection commenced on 20th September for a continuous period of thirty-four (34) continuous days in all the Counties in the country and covered a twelve-month period (1st September 2016-31st August 2017). Six teams comprising 3-4 Research Assistants each were assigned 6 to 8 Counties led by the Team Leader whose role included coordination of field logistics, ensuring strict adherence to research protocol, checking on quality of data and submitting completed questionnaires to the Office.

2.5 Data Processing

A team of twenty-three (23) clerks took part in data processing that commenced on 30th October 2017 for a period of 24 days. The exercise entailed coding, editing, data entry, validation and verification of electronic and print data. All errors noted were examined, validated, and verified before being admitted into the database for the next phase of data analysis. Data entry was conducted using CSPRO Software version 7.2 while analysis was done using IBM SPSS and STATA.

2.6 Sample Weighting

Weighting was done using the selection probabilities from the master sample. The necessary adjustment for population change and non-response was done. The weights were then adjusted for non-response by multiplying them with the inverse of the household response rates. Given that NECS 2017 sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling probabilities were calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster.

CHAPTER THREE

SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents the results of the Survey which are themed under: (i) magnitude of corruption; (ii) effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives; (iii) access to ethics and anti-corruption services; (iv) perceptions on corruption and unethical conduct; and (v) sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct.

3.1 Magnitude of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

This section presents information on the respondents' views regarding services and areas prone to corruption, forms, incidence, likelihood and prevalence of corruption, and average bribery levels the past 12 months prior to the survey. The manifestations of unethical conduct and challenges faced in reporting these malpractices are also discussed under this topic.

3.1.1 Seeking of Government Services

Seekers of government services stood at 63.5 percent of the respondents interviewed in form of asking for information, assistance, requesting for a document or other administrative procedures. As shown in Figure 1, there was no significant change in the proportion of those seeking services in public offices from the 2016 Survey.

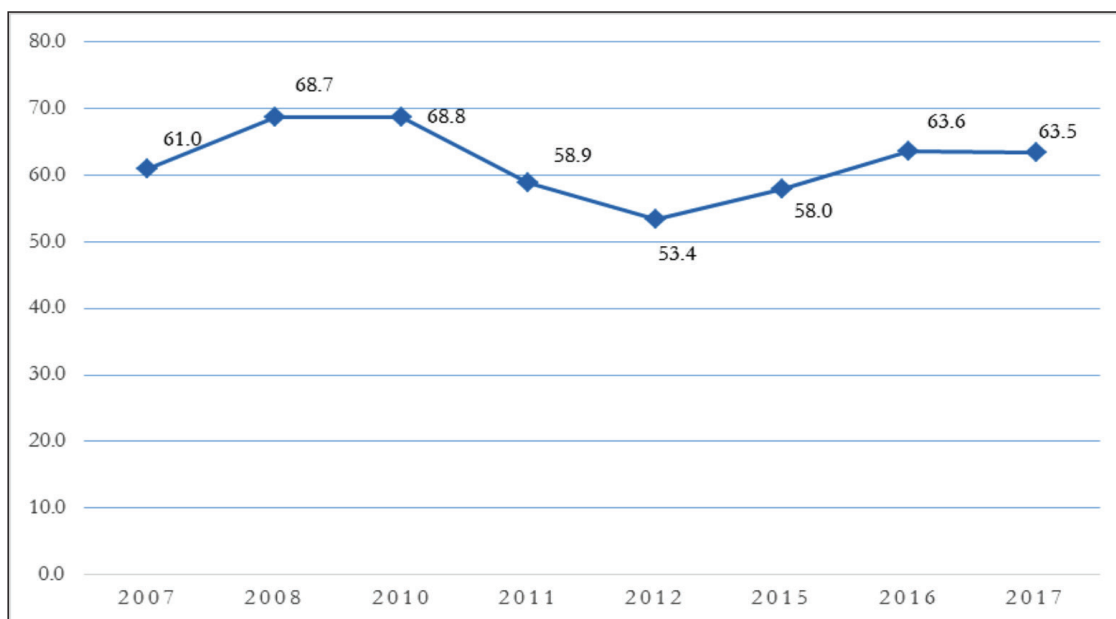


Figure 1: Proportion of respondents seeking Government Services

3.1.2 Nature of Bribery incidents

Those who observed corruption and unethical conduct in public offices declined to 38.9 percent from 42 percent recorded in 2016. Over 27 percent of the respondents were explicitly asked for a bribe while seeking government services, 9.8 percent were implicitly asked while 2.1 percent voluntarily offered to bribe to obtain the services. A larger proportion, 61.1 percent, accessed services without exposure to any form of bribery as shown in Figure 2.

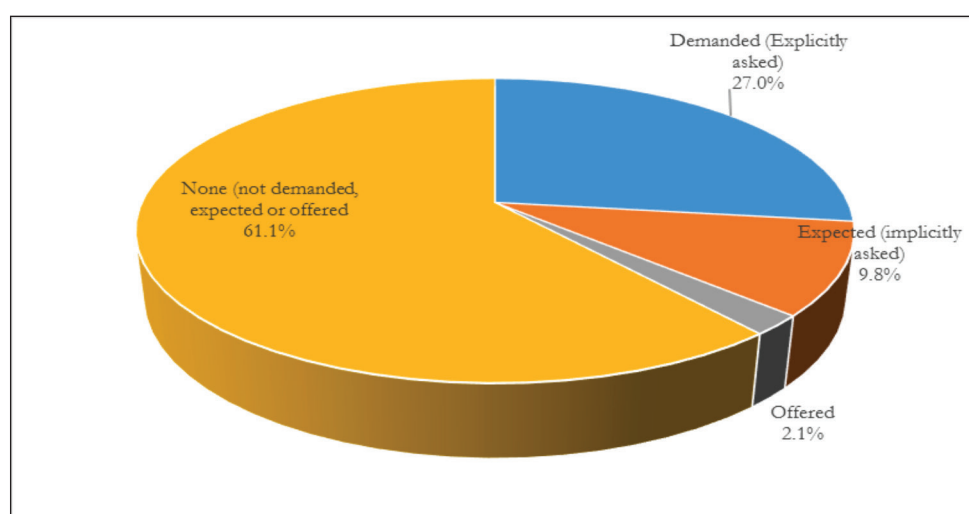


Figure 2: Nature of bribery incidents

One is most likely to encounter a bribery incident while seeking public services in Wajir County as reported by 69 percent of the respondents followed by Tana River (68.4%) and Mandera at 68.2 percent than in Turkana (11%), Marsabit (12.9%) and Nyeri (16%). Figure 3 presents the top ten Counties where one is most likely to encounter bribery.

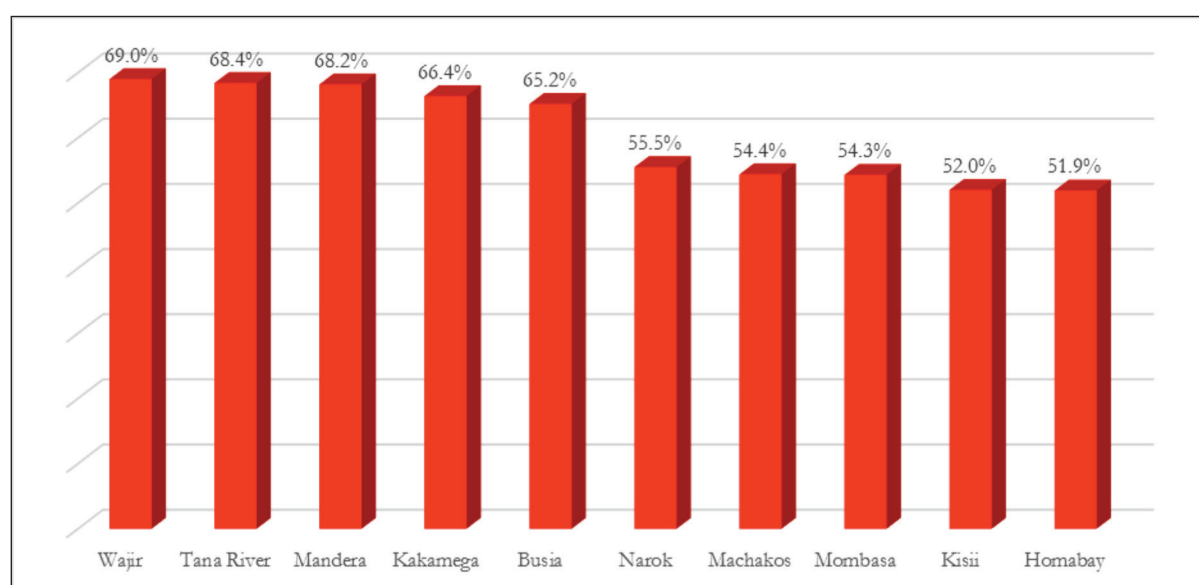


Figure 3: Ten Top Counties with high chances of Bribery

3.1.3 Forms of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Respondents cited bribery (66.2%) as the most prevalent form of corruption they encountered as they sought services from public offices. Other forms of corruption and unethical conduct witnessed include: abuse of office (6.4%); favoritism (5.2%); delay in service provision (4.9%); discrimination (4.1%); lateness (1.7%); and embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds (1.5%). Figure 4 presents the forms of corruption and unethical conduct encountered.

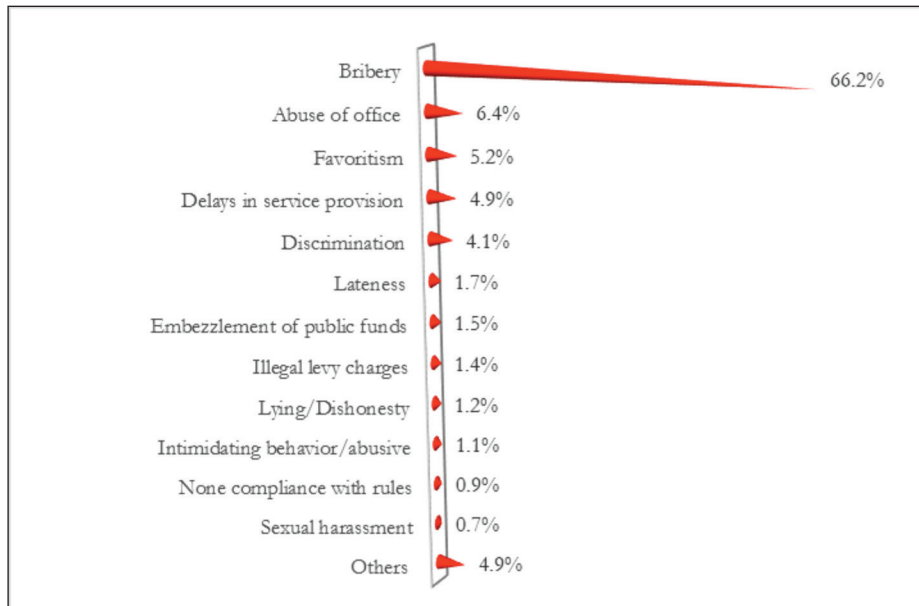


Figure 4: Forms of Corruption and Unethical conduct encountered

3.1.4 Bribery Payments

Those who paid bribes to obtain services in public offices increased substantially to 62.2 percent from 46 percent posted in the 2016 Survey. Over 37.8 percent of the respondents who were asked to pay a bribe did not comply compared with 54 percent documented in 2016.

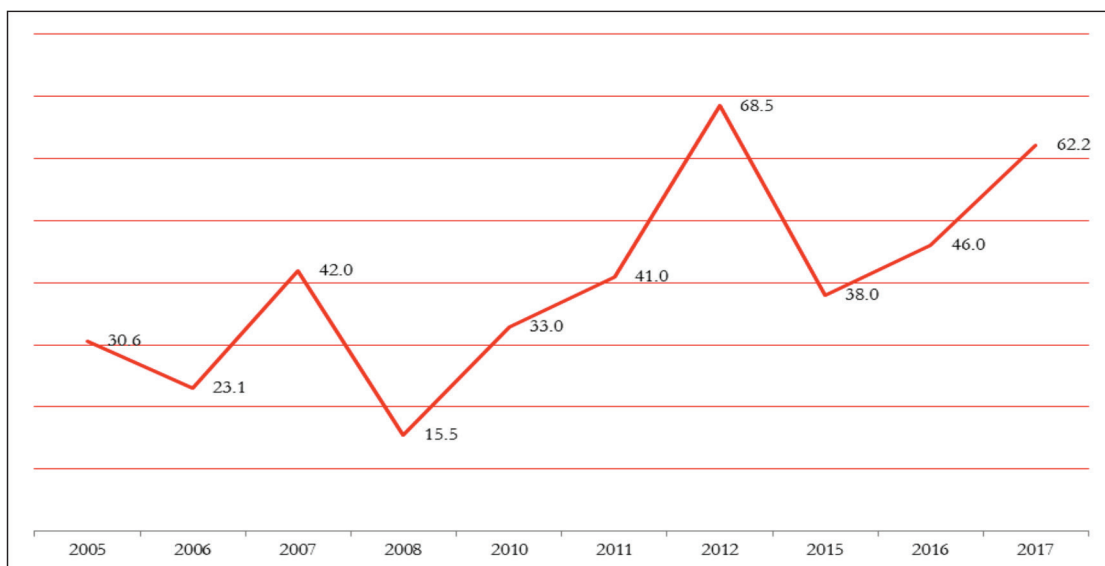


Figure 5: Proportion (%) of those who paid bribes

Further analysis by County indicates that, Wajir County (90%) recorded the highest proportion of service seekers who paid bribes to obtain government services followed by Meru (88.5%), Trans Nzoia (83.3%) and Kajiado (81.5%). Figure 6 presents the top ten Counties based on the proportion of those who paid bribes for services.

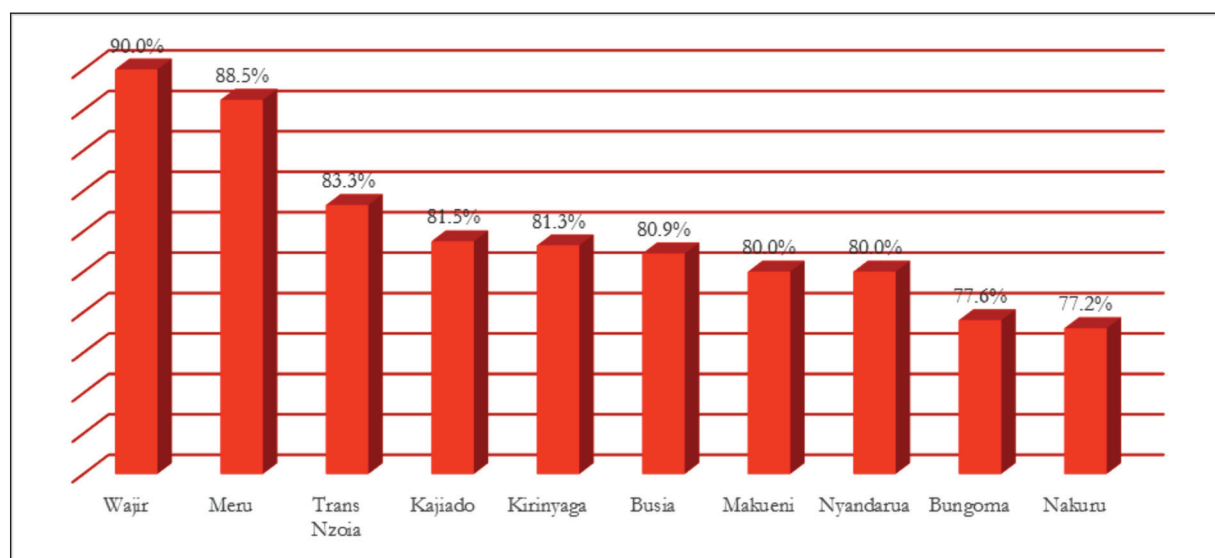


Figure 6: Top Ten Counties by Proportion of those who paid bribes

Figure 7 on the other hand presents the bottom ten Counties ranked by the proportion of those who paid bribes to be served. Bomet County recorded the least proportion (24.1%) of those who paid bribes when asked by service providers followed by Kitui (26.1%) and Lamu (33.3%).

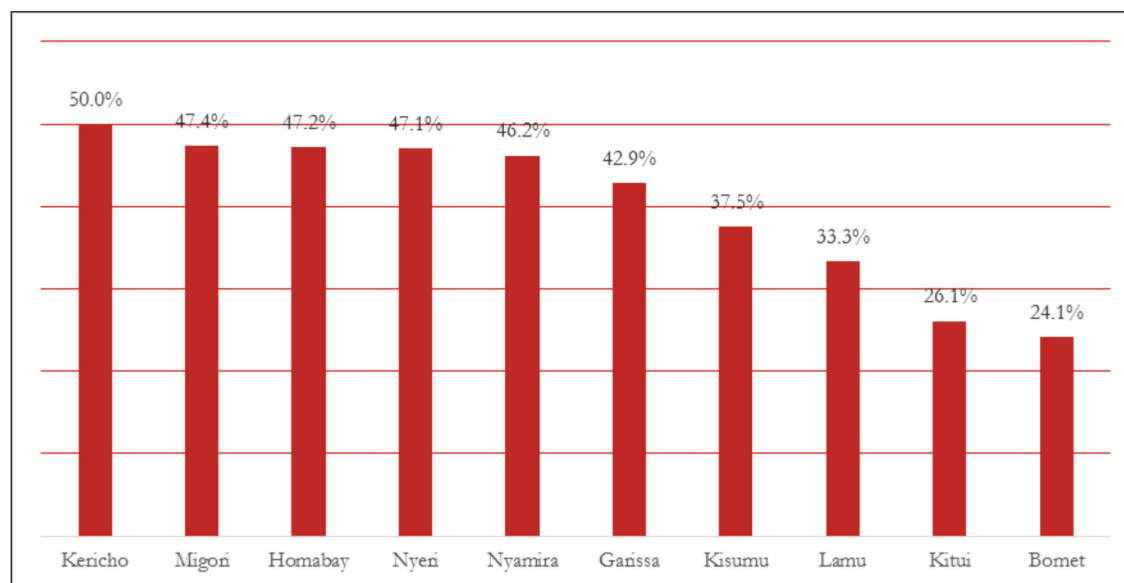


Figure 7: Bottom Ten Counties by Proportion of those who paid bribes

3.1.5 Reasons cited for Bribery

Nearly half of those who paid bribes complied since it was the only way they could access services, 17 percent paid to hasten up service, 13 percent paid to avoid problems with the authorities while 10 percent of the respondents paid because it is a norm, see Figure 8.

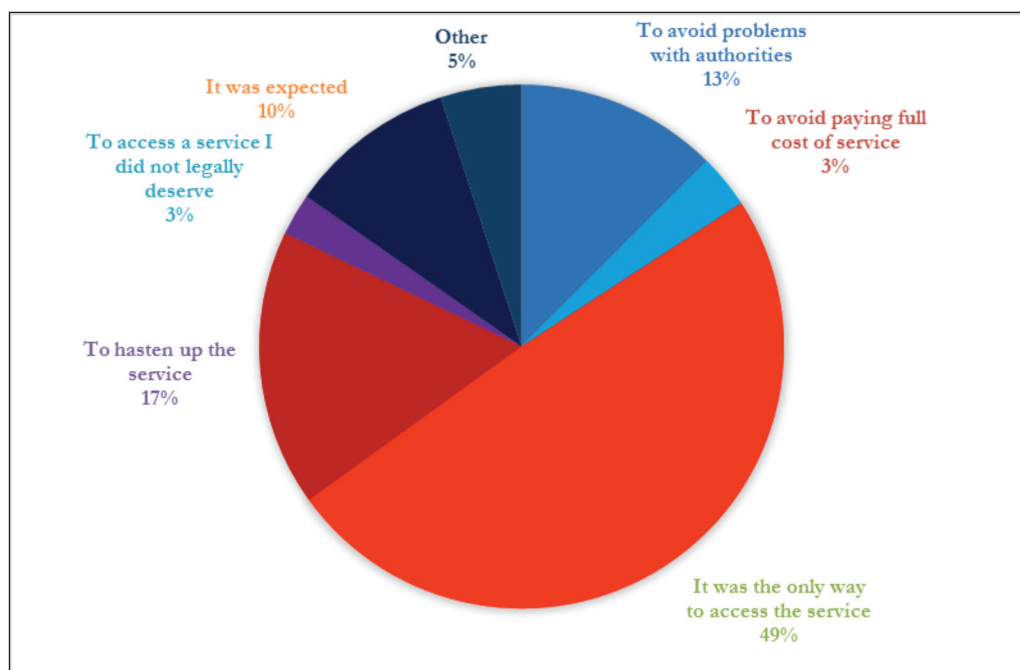


Figure 8: Reasons for paying bribes

The reasons cited for paying bribes by County reveal that in Marsabit, Tharaka Nithi, Embu and Kitui Counties, all service seekers paid because it was the only way they could access a service. Those who paid to hasten up the service were largely in Garissa (48.8%), Isiolo (42.4%), Elgeyo Marakwet (41.9%), Kajiado (40.7%) and Siaya (39.7%) Counties respectively as shown in Table 2. In Narok (54%), Busia (41.8%), Laikipia (36.6%), Kisumu (32.9%) and Kericho (28.1%) respondents indicated that they paid because it is expected.



Table 1: Reasons for Paying Bribes by County

County	It was the only way to access the service	To hasten up the service	To avoid problems with authorities	To avoid paying full cost of service	To access a service, I did not legally deserve	It was expected	Other
Marsabit	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TharakaNithi	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Embu	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kitui	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Samburu	94.9%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kwale	81.3%	0.0%	18.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Meru	80.1%	1.1%	7.4%	6.1%	1.0%	1.1%	3.2%
Turkana	78.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Kilifi	75.6%	9.6%	9.7%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UasinGishu	73.1%	16.7%	6.8%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Kericho	71.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	0.0%
Nandi	71.8%	17.9%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
Bomet	70.7%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%
Nakuru	69.8%	15.1%	5.6%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	2.9%
Trans Nzoia	68.4%	11.7%	4.4%	0.0%	9.1%	6.4%	0.0%
Nyandarua	68.2%	14.4%	7.6%	4.7%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Baringo	65.2%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	24.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Kirinyaga	64.8%	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	5.6%
Nyamira	63.4%	7.9%	6.9%	4.6%	6.4%	10.9%	0.0%
Wajir	63.1%	18.8%	6.1%	2.6%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Isiolo	57.6%	42.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kisii	56.6%	4.4%	9.0%	0.0%	2.0%	20.9%	7.3%
Homabay	55.3%	22.9%	4.8%	7.3%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%
West Pokot	55.2%	15.5%	29.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nyeri	53.1%	37.7%	0.0%	4.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Mandera	53.0%	24.0%	1.7%	4.0%	15.7%	1.5%	0.0%
Makueni	52.0%	17.0%	16.3%	6.9%	2.4%	5.4%	0.0%
Tana River	46.4%	2.4%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	45.5%	41.9%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mombasa	45.2%	11.9%	15.5%	15.3%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%
Kiambu	44.8%	27.4%	10.1%	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Nairobi City	43.6%	16.4%	17.5%	5.8%	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%
Machakos	43.0%	23.9%	21.3%	3.8%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%
Kisumu	41.5%	10.1%	10.8%	4.7%	0.0%	32.9%	0.0%
Kajiado	40.8%	40.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
Migori	39.2%	29.8%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.4%	5.0%
Bungoma	38.9%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	44.2%
Busia	38.8%	11.2%	7.4%	0.8%	0.0%	41.8%	0.0%
Murang'a	35.3%	34.4%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%
Laikipia	33.6%	5.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	36.6%	13.3%
Lamu	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	53.2%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%
Garissa	23.3%	48.8%	6.8%	13.7%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%
TaitaTaveta	12.8%	21.7%	52.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.0%
Siaya	11.4%	39.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	41.8%
Kakamega	9.8%	18.8%	61.9%	3.2%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%
Narok	9.0%	31.4%	0.0%	2.1%	3.5%	54.0%	0.0%
Vihiga	0.0%	26.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	49.3%

3.1.6 Services most prone to Bribery

Application and collection of birth certificate is the service most prone to bribery as cited by 17.3 percent of the respondents followed by registration, collection or renewal of national Identification Cards (ID) (14.6%), seeking medical attention (11.9%) and seeking for employment (5.6%). Other services prone to bribery include solving land conflicts (5.4%), reporting a crime and writing a statement (4.7%) and registration and collection of land title deeds (4.5%) among others as illustrated in Figure 9.

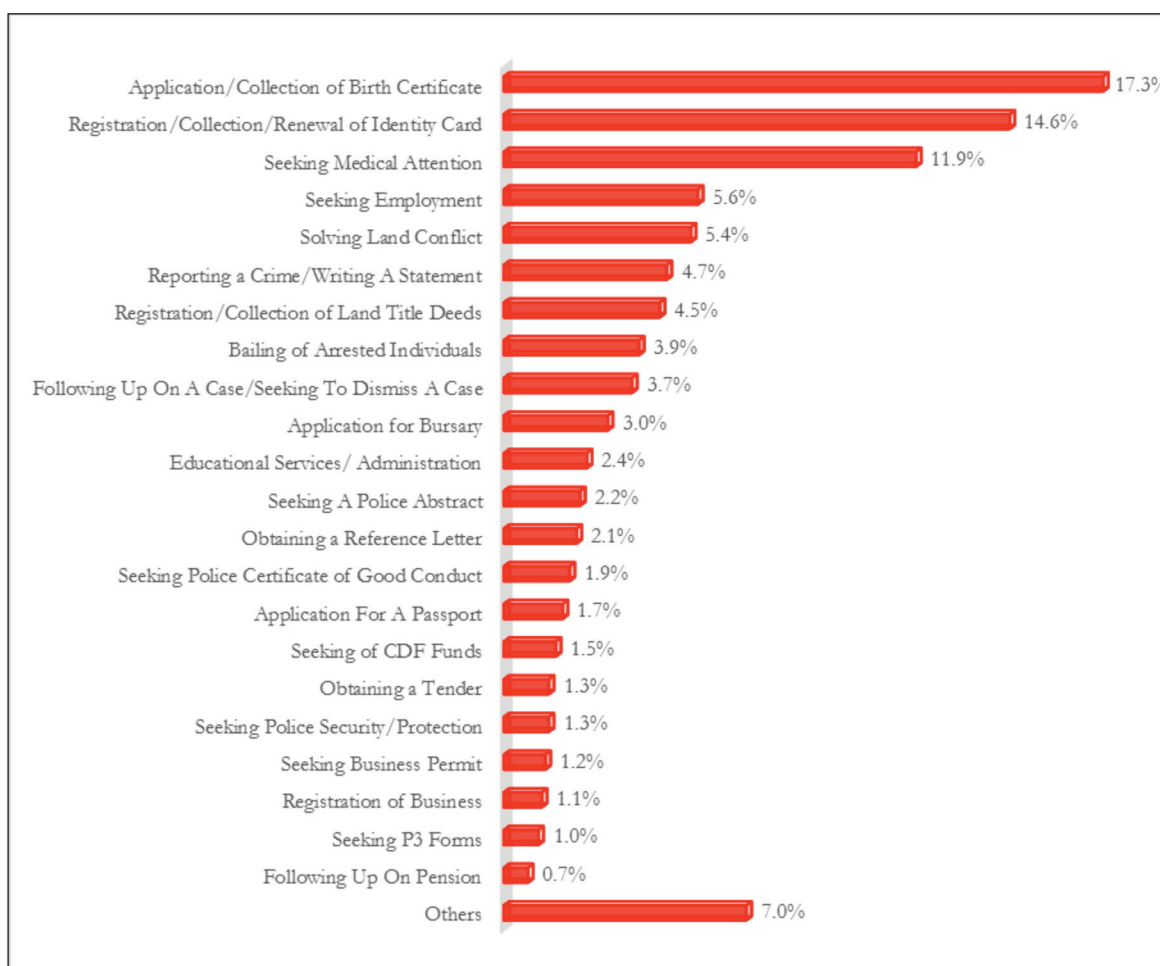


Figure 9: Types of services sought

3.1.7 Institutions where Bribes were paid

The Chief's Office, encompassing the village elders, is the public office where most bribes were paid with 17.2 percent of the respondents holding this opinion. This was followed by the Regular Police/Police Stations (16.4%), Ministry of Health/County Health Department (13.0%), Registrar of Persons Offices (10.5%), Ministry of Lands (6.1%) and Huduma Centre (5.1%) as shown in Figure 10.

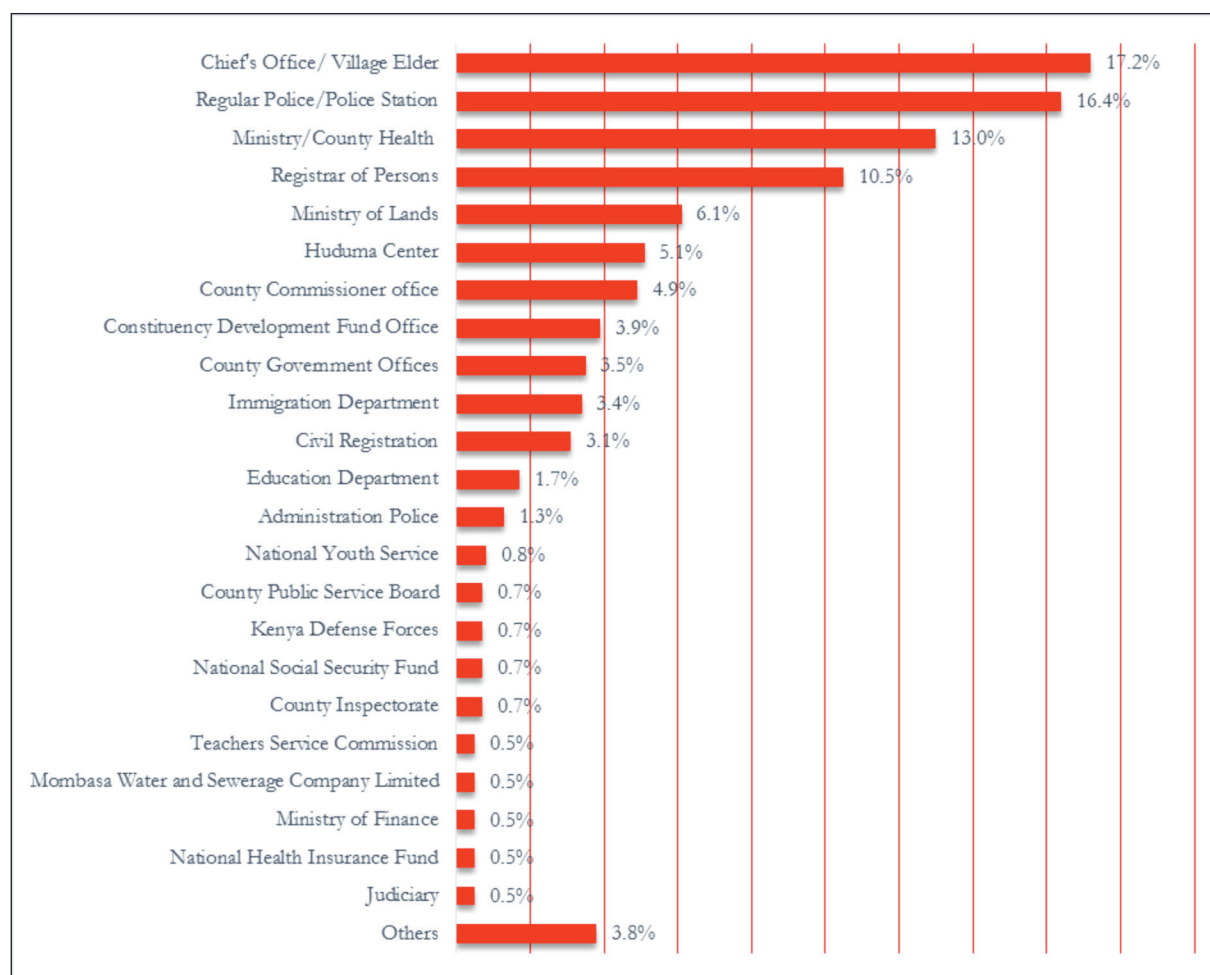


Figure 10: Institutions where Bribes were Paid

3.1.8 Number of times a bribe was demanded

The average times a bribe is demanded reduced to 1.57 times nationally from 1.66 in the 2016 Survey. The frequency of demanding bribes by service providers depicts a public service that considers providing public services not as their responsibility but as a favour to the service seekers.

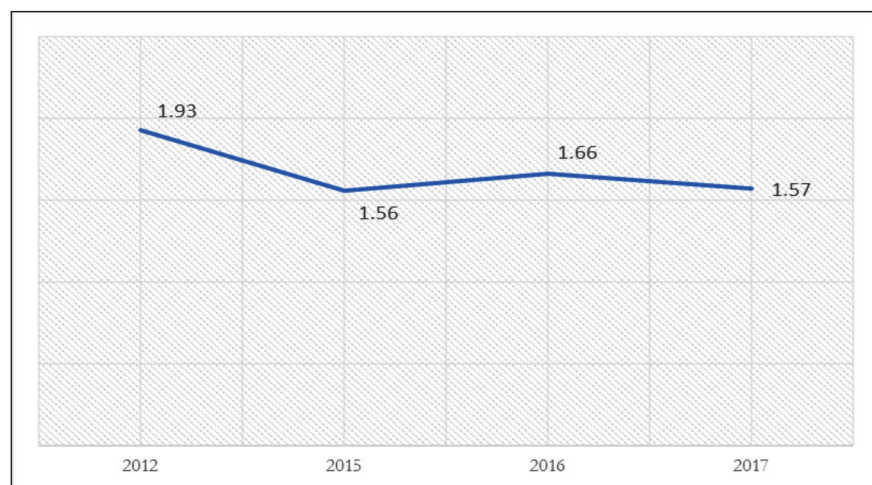


Figure 11: Average times a Bribe is Demanded

Categorized by County, Turkana County reported the highest average bribe demands at 5.53 times followed by Mandera (3.27), Kirinyaga (3.07) and Murang'a (2.95%) as presented in Figure 12. The complete longitudinal comparison over the years is provided in Appendix 3.

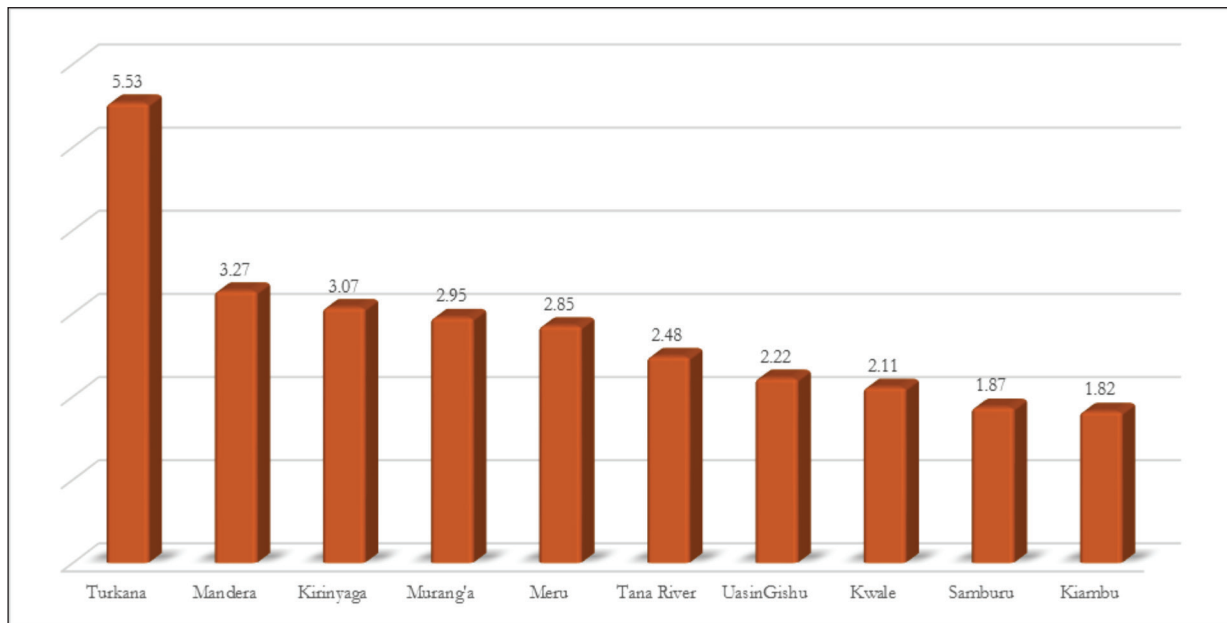


Figure 12: Top Ten Counties in Bribe Demands

Categorized by services, seeking of a driving license attracted the highest average bribe demands of 7.4 times followed by power connection and bill payment (3.85), undergoing driving test (3.29), registering a group (3), education services and administration (2.96) and obtaining a tender (2.86)

Table 2: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by services

Services Sought	Average Times Bribe Demanded
Seeking Driving License	7.40
Power Connection and Bill payment	3.85
Undergoing Driving Test	3.29
Registering a Group	3.00
Educational Services and Administration	2.96
Obtaining a Tender	2.86
Collection of Building and construction Certificate	2.42
Following Up On Pension	2.22
Application For College Admission	2.19
Solving Land Conflict	2.10
Seeking Health Clearance Certificate	2.05
Following Up On A Case	2.02
Release of Impounded Goods	1.84
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	1.82
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.81
Registration, Collection of Land Title Deeds	1.78
Obtaining a reference Letter	1.70
Changing of ID Particulars	1.67
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo, Youth, Women, Elderly	1.64
Application For A Passport	1.62
Seeking Medical Attention	1.62
Seeking Agricultural Extension Services	1.57
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.54
Registration of Business	1.53
Reporting a Crime or Writing A Statement	1.51
Seeking Business Permit	1.50
Application for Bursary	1.45
Seeking Police Security or Protection	1.41
Paying land rates	1.40
Registration, Collection and Renewal of ID	1.35
Seeking P3 Forms	1.33
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1.29
Seeking Transfer	1.28
Seeking Employment	1.26
Seeking of CDF Funds	1.13
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1.00
Filing Tax Returns	1.00
Application for KRA Pin Number	1.00
Seeking Relief Food or Water	1.00
Application for NHIF Card	1.00
Registration or Transfer of Vehicle	1.00
Seeking School Documents or certificates	1.00
Application for NSSF Card	1.00
Educational HELB Loan	1.00
Total	1.57

3.1.9 Number of times a bribe is paid

The average times a bribe was paid increased slightly by 0.06 times from 1.27 times recorded in the 2016 Survey to stand at 1.33. From Figure 13, The average times a bribe is paid has remained relatively static since 2015.

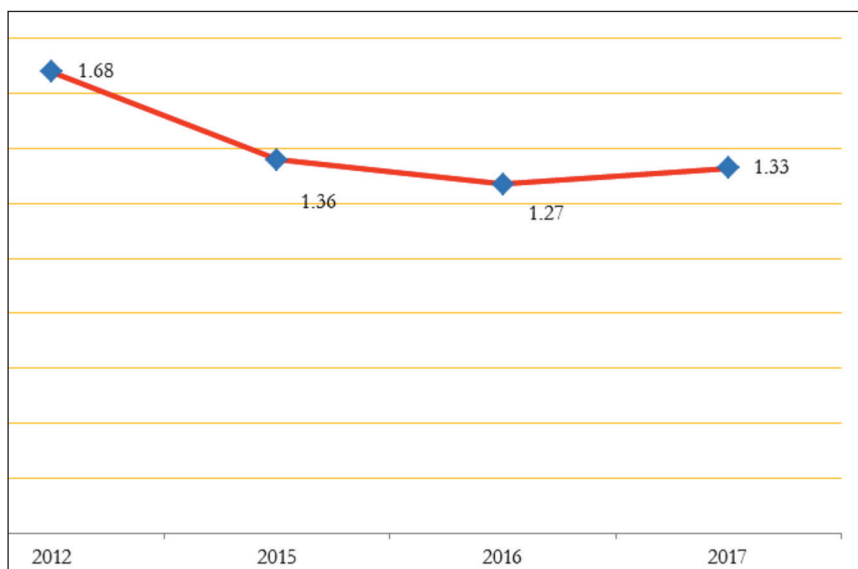


Figure 13: Average times a bribe is paid

Categorized by County, Turkana County presented the highest average times a bribe is paid at 5.53 times followed by Mandera (3.39), Murang'a (2.79) and Uasin Gishu (2.19) as shown in Figure 14.

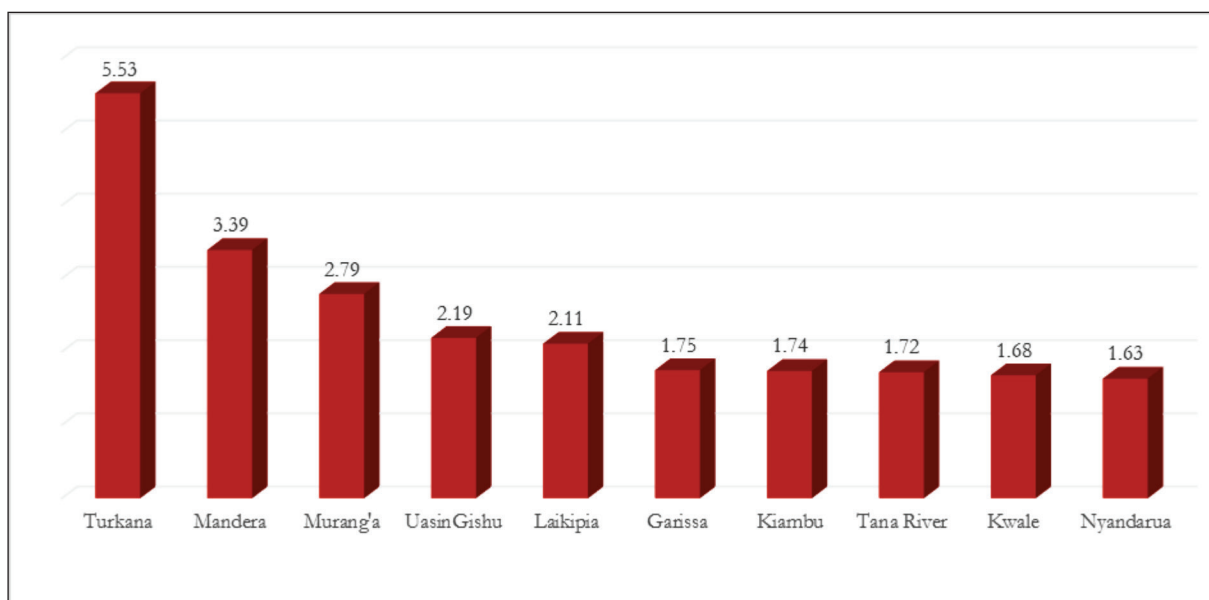


Figure 14: Top Ten Counties on average times bribe is paid

Similarly the bottom ten Counties by average times a bribe is paid is presented in Figure 15. Kirinyaga County recorded the lowest average of 0.88 times followed by Nandi County (0.96).

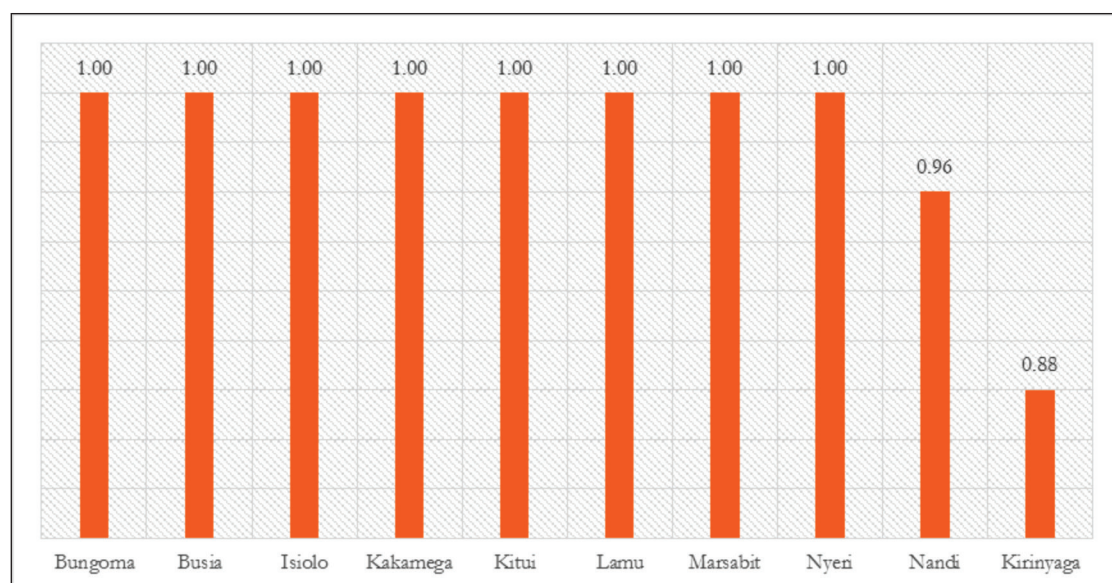


Figure 15: Bottom Ten Counties on average times bribe is paid

Categorized by service, seeking a driving license ranked highest with 8.66 times of in terms of bribe payment followed by pension follow-up (2.26), application for college admission (2.19) and collection of a building and construction certificate (2.11).



Table 3: Average number of times a bribe was paid by services

Service Sought	Average Times Bribe is Paid
Seeking Driving License	8.66
Application For College Admission	2.19
Collection of Building and Construction Certificate	2.11
Seeking Health Clearance Certificate	2.05
Following Up On Pension	1.96
Following Up On A Case	1.83
Obtaining a reference Letter	1.77
Registration and Collection of Land Title Deeds	1.63
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.62
Undergoing Driving Test	1.61
Seeking Agricultural Extension Services	1.57
Obtaining a Tender	1.55
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	1.53
Seeking Medical Attention	1.52
Educational Services and Administration	1.42
Application For A Passport	1.40
Seeking Business Permit	1.35
Reporting a Crime and Writing a Statement	1.30
Paying land rates	1.26
Registration, collection and Renewal of ID	1.25
Solving Land Conflict	1.22
Application for Bursary	1.22
Application and Collection of Birth Certificate	1.21
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo, Youth, Women, Elderly	1.15
Release of Impounded Goods	1.11
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.10
Seeking Employment	1.03
Seeking P3 Forms	1.00
Changing of ID Particulars	1.00
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1.00
Registration of Business	1.00
Filing Tax Returns	1.00
Application for KRA Pin Number	1.00
Seeking Relief Food or Water	1.00
Application for NHIF Card	1.00
Seeking Transfer	1.00
Registration or Transfer of Vehicle	1.00
Power Connection and Bill payment	1.00
Registering a Group	1.00
Seeking School Documents or certificates	1.00
Application for NSSF Card	1.00
Seeking of CDF Funds	1.00
Educational HELB Loan	1.00
Seeking Police Security and Protection	0.91
Total	1.33

3.1.10 Average Bribe

The average bribe dropped to Kshs. 5,058.75, the lowest in the last three years. Figure 16 shows the trend since 2005.

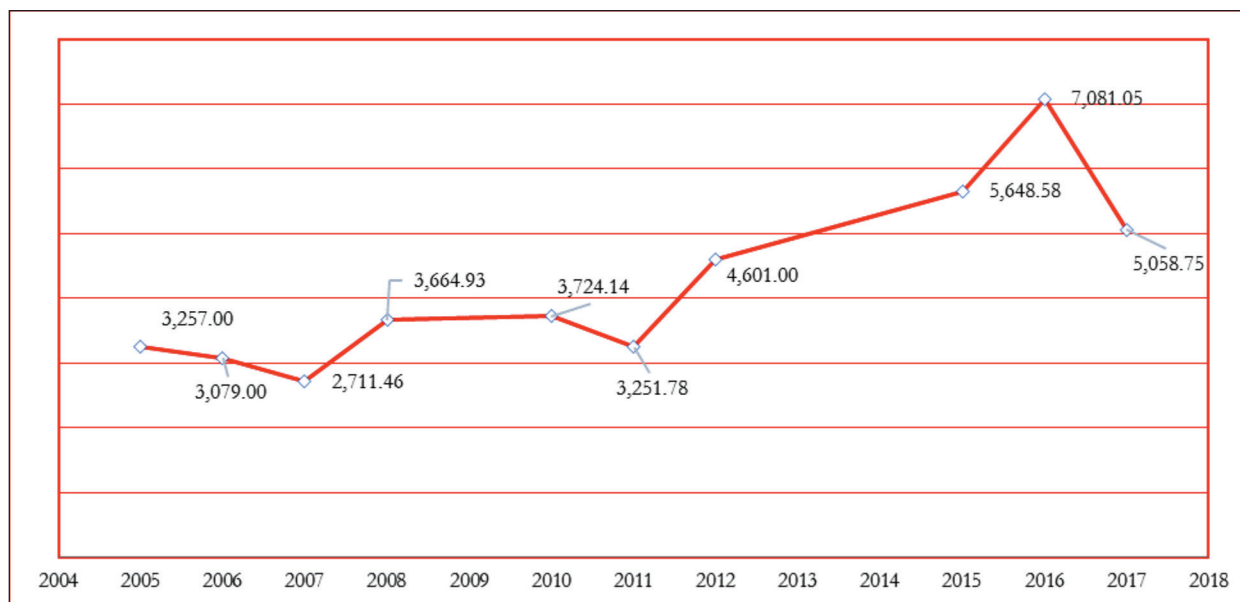


Figure 16: Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kenya Shillings

Assessments by County revealed that Mandera County recorded the highest average bribe of Kshs. 35,440 followed by Kisumu (Kshs. 26,762) and Busia (Kshs. 18,866.61) as presented in Figure 17.

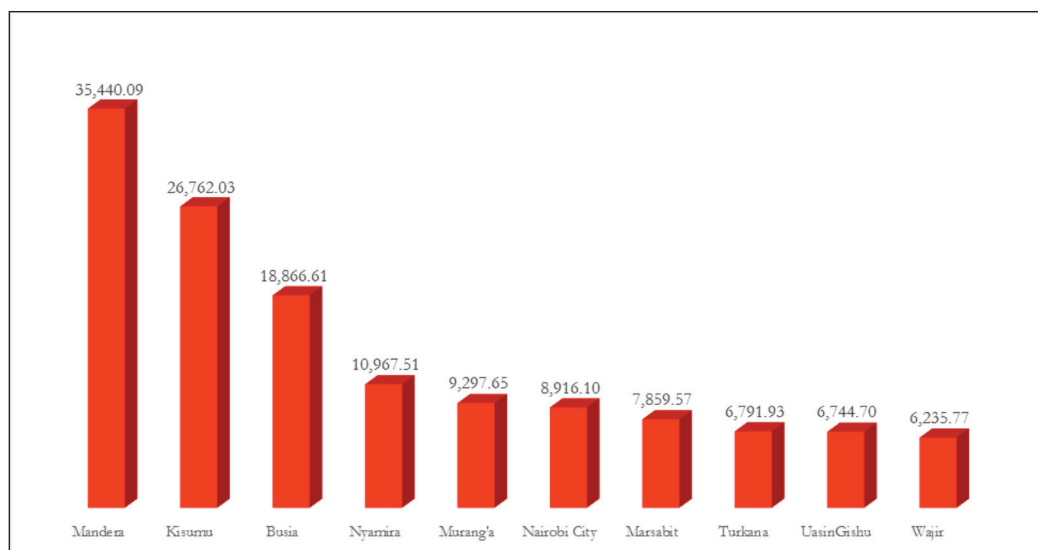


Figure 17: Top 10 Counties on Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kenya Shillings

In terms of services, obtaining a tender attracted the largest average bribe of Kshs, 102,921; seeking employment (Kshs. 28,606.99); collection of building or construction certificate (Kshs. 17,661.11); and, seeking a transfer (Kshs. 15,240.33). Table 4 provides a complete list of average bribes by service.



Table 4: Average bribe by services

Services	Average Bribe in Kshs.
Obtaining a Tender	102,921.75
Seeking Employment	28,606.99
Collection of Building or Construction Certificate	17,661.11
Seeking Transfer	15,240.33
Registering a Group	10,500.00
Undergoing Driving Test	8,649.92
Following Up On Pension	7,241.05
Paying Land Rates	6,080.10
Seeking Agricultural Extension Services	6,052.13
Solving Land Conflict	5,924.08
Registration and Collection of Land Title Deeds	4,389.37
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	3,973.72
Obtaining a Death Certificate	3,688.62
Following Up On A Case	3,090.95
Seeking Driving License	2,924.83
Registration of Business	2,806.53
Reporting a Crime or Writing A Statement	2,737.22
Filing Tax Returns	2,591.52
Application for Bursary	2,534.79
Power Connection and Bill payment	2,500.00
Educational Services and Administration	2,361.61
Changing of ID Particulars	2,232.47
Seeking Police Security and Protection	2,231.88
Application For A Passport	2,145.17
Seeking Relief Food or Water	2,065.86
Release of Impounded Goods	1,727.90
Obtaining a reference Letter	1,662.01
Seeking A Police Abstract	1,472.52
Seeking of CDF Funds	1,287.17
Application and Collection of Birth Certificate	1,285.84
Seeking Business Permit	1,234.08
Registration, Collection and Renewal of ID	1,130.81
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1,067.30
Seeking P3 Forms	999.67
Seeking Medical Attention	961.82
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo, Youth, Women or Elderly	917.29
Application For College Admission	820.77
Registration or Transfer of Vehicle	745.29
Educational HELB Loan	615.37
Seeking Health Clearance Certificate	500.00
Seeking School Documents or certificates	500.00
Application for NHIF Card	464.80
Application for KRA Pin Number	200.00
Application for NSSF Card	200.00
Total	5,058.75

The Survey reveals that the average bribe in rural areas is higher than in urban areas while females pay higher bribes than their male counterparts. In terms of marital status and household status of respondents, the Survey indicates that married people pay higher bribes respectively as presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Average bribe by Socio-Economic Characteristics

Socio-Economic Characteristics		Average Bribe in Kenya Shillings
Type of Place of Residence	Urban	4,779.21
	Rural	5,199.73
Gender	Male	4,718.44
	Female	5,579.58
Marital Status	Single	3,044.64
	Married	5,538.02
	Widowed	1,968.33
	Divorced/separated	2,903.00
Religion	Christian	4,777.02
	Islam	8,821.72
	Hindu	1,451.41
	Other	1,713.67
Status of Respondent	Head of household	4,771.43
	Spouse	6,326.87
	Child	919.37
	Other	610.43
Level of Education	None	3,954.78
	Informal education	2,430.84
	Primary	2,636.75
	Secondary	5,122.35
	College /Tertiary	8,714.56
	Graduate	11,222.92
	Post graduate	3,694.30
Occupation	Farmer	5,205.62
	Professional	6,844.08
	Technical worker	4,403.07
	Businessman/woman	5,966.20
	Pastoralist	7,100.24
	Laborer	2,390.86
	Domestic worker	1,610.52
	Housewife	2,545.80
	Student	1,739.84
	Other	4,000.09
Age in Years	18-24	4,093.83
	25-34	5,845.18
	35-44	5,641.90
	45-54	5,253.60
	55 and over	3,476.80
	Not Stated	2,192.92

3.1.11 Satisfaction with Service after paying bribe

About 79 percent of respondents received the service after paying a bribe while 20.9 percent did not receive the service. Surprisingly, only 6.7 percent of those who paid bribes reported the malpractice, see Figure 18. Among those who reported, 28.6 percent reported to the Police, 26.2 percent to the management of the institution, 17.8 percent to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 12.8 to NGOs and CSOs, 10.3 percent to elected leaders, 2.6 percent to religious leaders and 1.6 percent to the media.

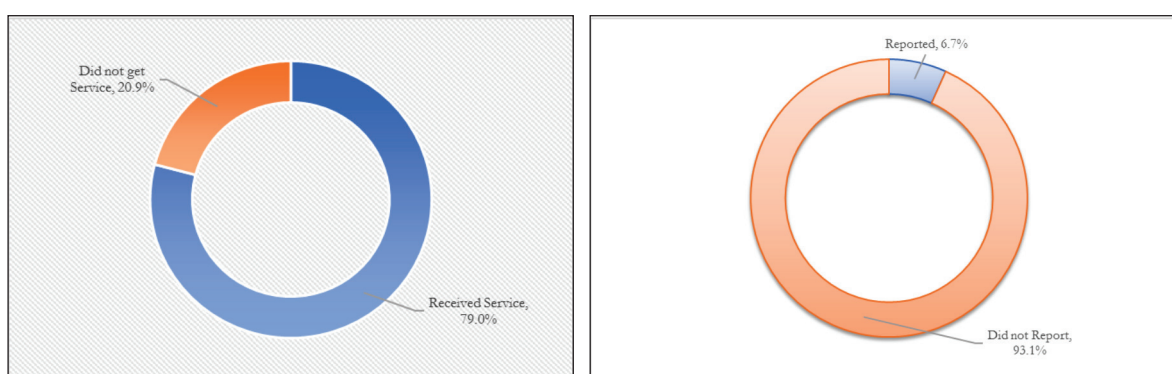


Figure 18: Receiving of Service and Reporting after Paying a bribe

Figure 19 presents respondents' views on whether they would have received a service had they failed to pay a bribe and if they received the service after paying a bribe. Over 84 percent of respondents stated that they would not have received if they had not paid a bribe. Only 24 percent received the service after failing to pay the bribe.

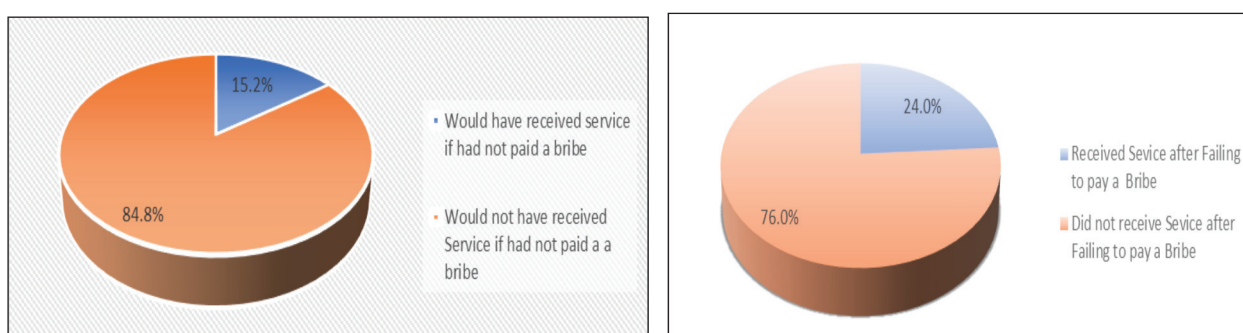


Figure 19: Receiving of Service Upon Failure to Pay a bribe

Overall, 45.6 percent of respondents who paid bribes were satisfied with the services provided, 21.8 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied while 35.8 percent were dissatisfied as shown in Figure 20.

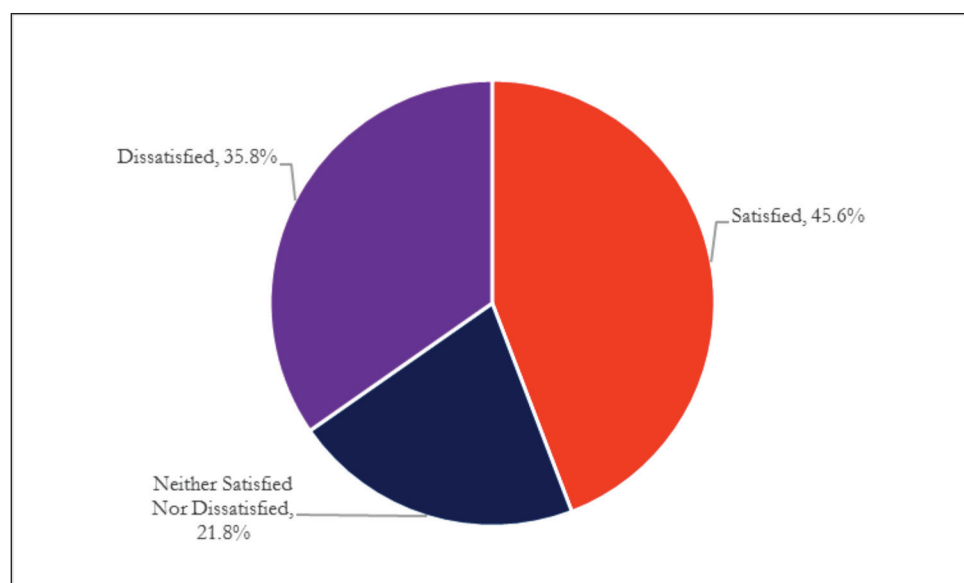


Figure 20: Satisfaction with Services after paying a bribe.

3.1.12 Awareness about Ethics

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

Respondents were asked to indicate if they know what constitutes unethical conduct in the public service. From Figure 21, 67.3 percent are aware about unethical conduct compared to 32.7 percent.

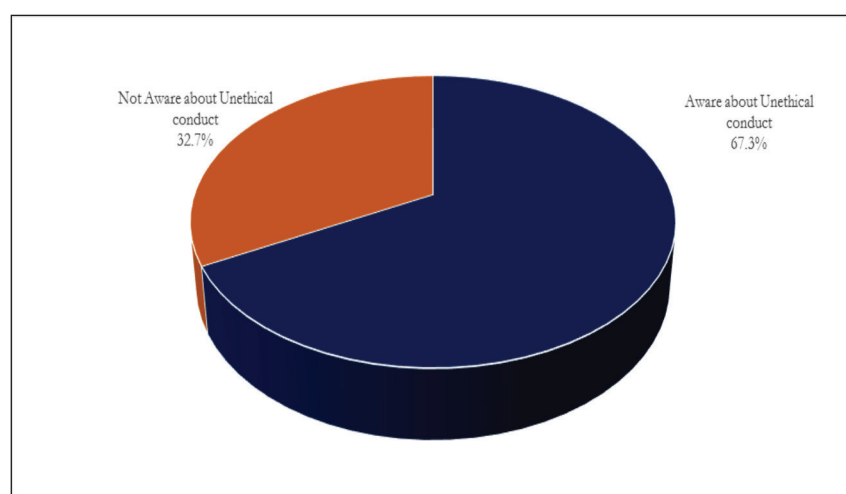


Figure 21: Awareness About Unethical Conduct

Out of the respondents who were aware of unethical conduct in public service, 57 percent had witnessed a violation of government ethical standards, regulations, procedures, policy, law or a corrupt act by a public officer in the past 12 months. This is the highest recorded observations of such violations by respondents in the past three years.

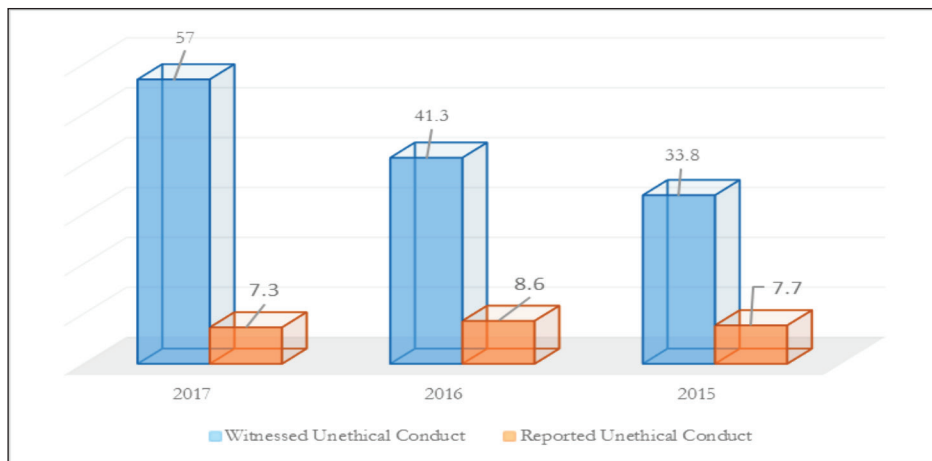


Figure 22: Witnessing and Reporting of Unethical Conduct by Public Officers

Corrupt activities such as bribery (46.3%) were the forms of unethical conduct witnessed by the highest proportion of respondents in public offices in the past twelve months (12). Other forms of unethical conduct witnessed include delays in service provision (9%), discrimination (8.1%), abuse of office (6.7%) and lateness (4.7%) as shown in Figure 23.

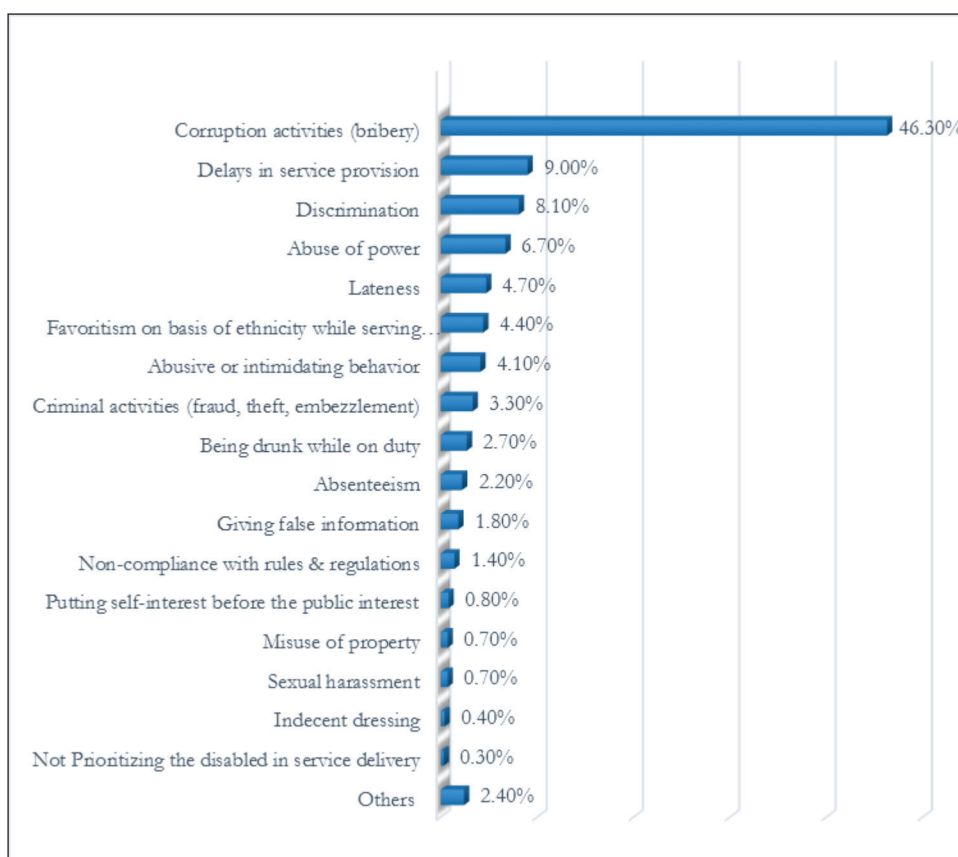


Figure 23: Forms of Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.1.13 Reporting of Unethical Conduct

Over 30 percent of the respondents who reported occurrences of violations of government ethical standards, regulations, procedures, policy, law or a corrupt act did so to the Police followed by 21.3 percent who reported to the senior management of the institution, 18 percent to the Chiefs Office, 7.7 percent to County Commissioners, 7.2 percent at community meetings, 3.2 percent to the Member of County Assembly and 2.6 percent to the Ethics and anti-corruption Commission as shown in Figure 24.

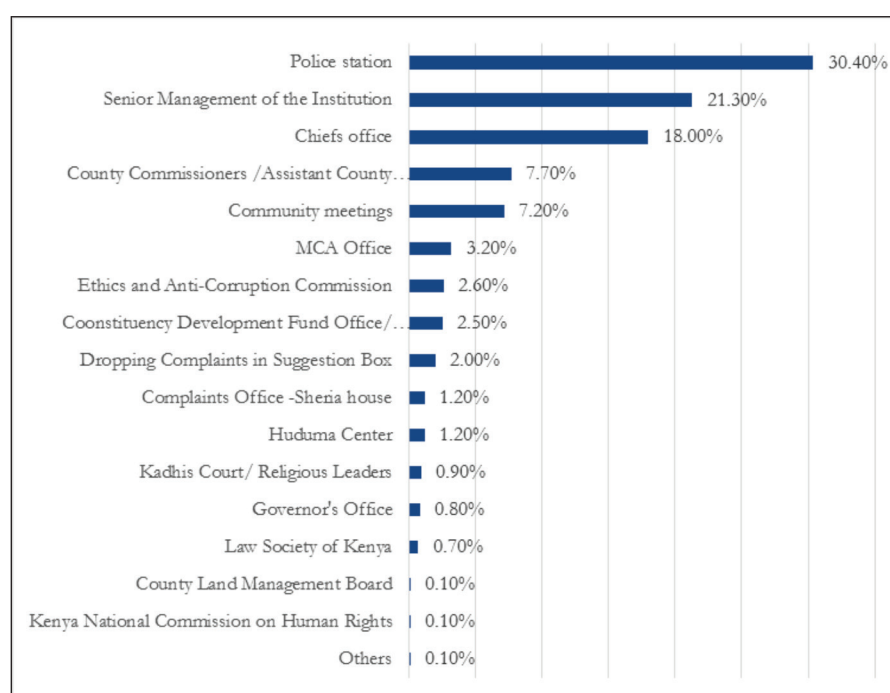


Figure 24: Reporting of Unethical Conduct Witnessed

Figure 25 provides the reasons cited for not reporting violation of ethical standards to relevant authorities. Over 27 percent did not report since they knew no action will be taken about the report, 26.1 percent feared intimidation, 15.6 percent did not know where to report while 15.4 percent indicated that it did not occur to them that they should report.

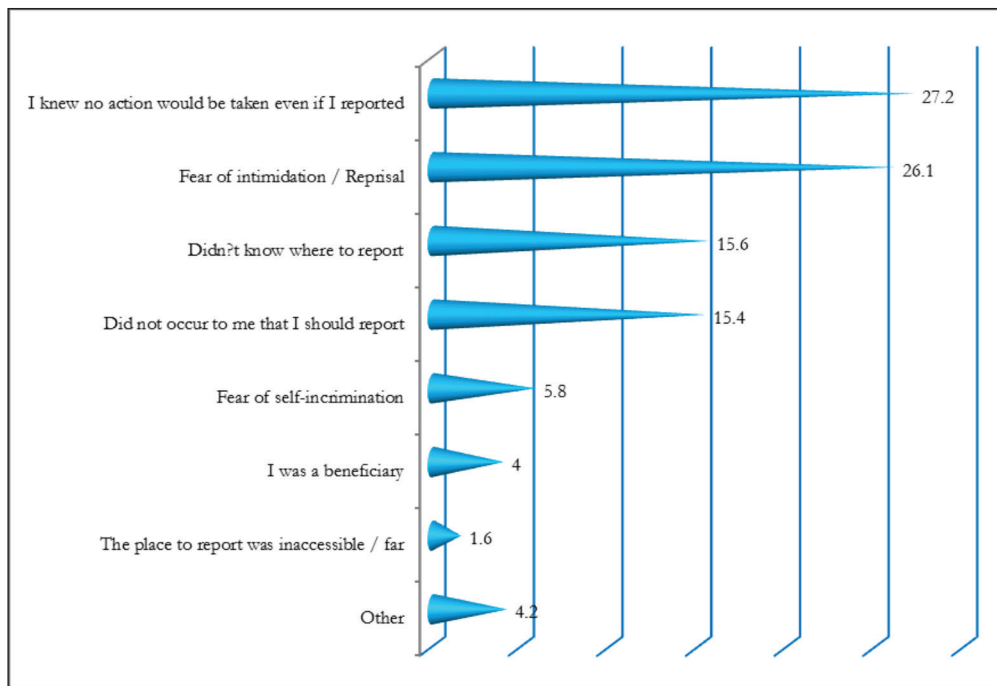


Figure 25: Reasons Cited for not Reporting Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.1.14 Action Taken on Reports

Among those respondents who reported violation of ethical standards by public officers, 55.8 percent said that no action was taken, 14.2 percent indicated that an investigation was undertaken while 12.7 percent indicated that the concerned officers were warned as illustrated in Figure 26.

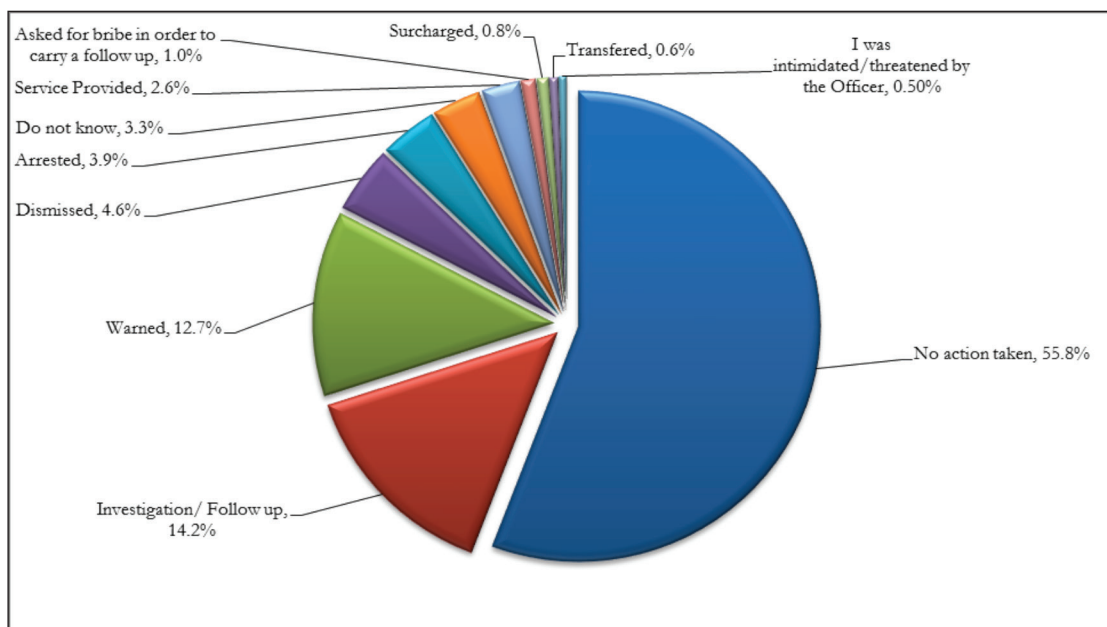


Figure 26: Action taken on Reports

3.1.15 Satisfaction with Action Taken

Figure 27 indicates that only a quarter of the respondents were satisfied with the action taken by various agencies on the reports they made about violation of ethical standards by public officers, 8.4 were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied while 66.4 percent were dissatisfied.

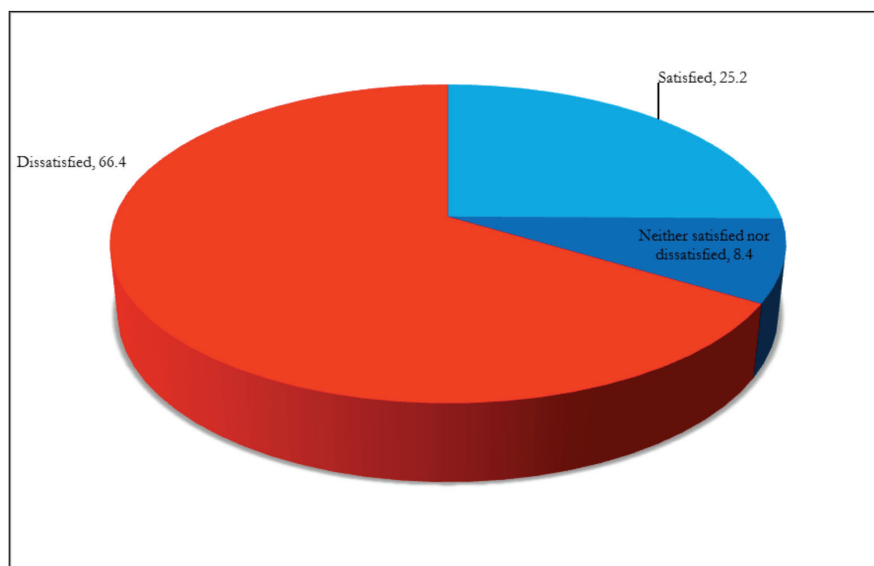


Figure 27: Satisfaction with Action Taken on Reported Matter

Potential harassment and reprisal (77.6%) is the main reason why majority of unethical and corruption matters are not reported for investigation followed by the perception that allegations cannot be proved (72%), not knowing where to report (70.7%) and fear that investigations will not be undertaken about the report. Other reasons cited include complexity of reporting (68.2%) and fear of being arrested as an accomplice (63.3%) as presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Factors affecting Reporting Of Corruption And Unethical Conduct

Factors	Does not affect at all	indifferent	Affects a lot	Do not Know
Concern about potential harassment and reprisal	17.3%	2.8%	77.6%	2.4%
Cases cannot be proved	22.0%	3.3%	72.0%	2.7%
Not knowing where to report	25.2%	2.3%	70.7%	1.9%
Investigations will not be undertaken on the report	23.4%	3.8%	70.2%	2.7%
The process is too complex and long	25.4%	3.4%	68.2%	3.0%
I would have been arrested too	30.0%	3.7%	63.3%	2.9%
Corruption is a custom	33.8%	3.8%	60.2%	2.2%
Long distance to the report place/authority	34.7%	3.1%	60.1%	2.1%
Bribes justified in current economic situation	36.7%	4.3%	56.3%	2.7%
I knew the person	41.8%	4.5%	50.9%	2.8%
Not beneficial to me	42.8%	5.6%	49.6%	2.1%
Not my responsibility	48.3%	4.6%	44.6%	2.4%
It was petty	49.1%	4.3%	44.0%	2.7%

3.1.16 Willingness to engage in corrupt and unethical conduct

Majority of the respondents indicated that given an opportunity they would not engage in corrupt and unethical conduct compared to 21.9 percent who said that they would take up the opportunity. Further, 19.2 percent of the respondents affirmed that they had engaged in acts of corruption or unethical conduct in the past one year as shown in Figure 28.

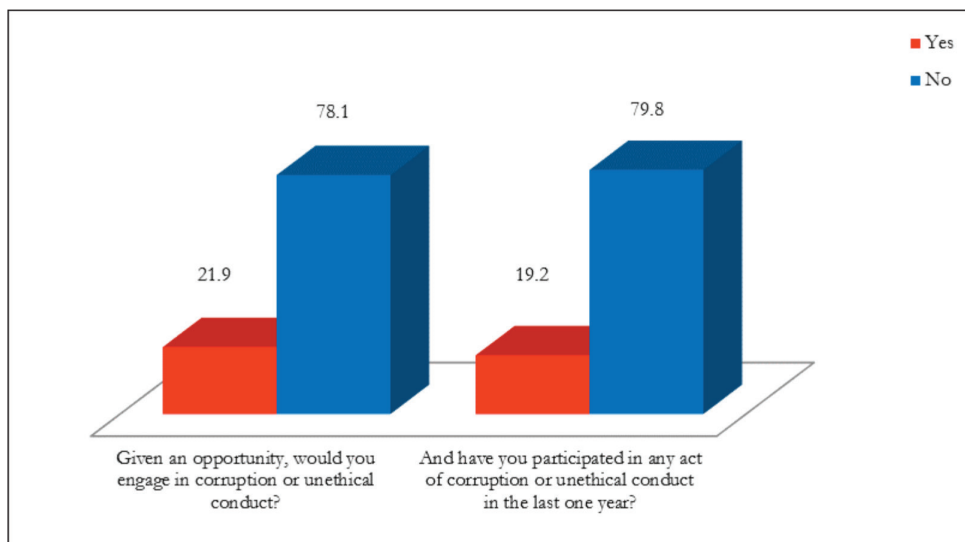


Figure 28: Willingness to Engage in Unethical Conduct

Those who indicated that given an opportunity they could engage in corrupt or unethical conduct were asked to state the circumstances, 21 percent said to hasten a service, 12.5 percent to gain employment, 9.7 percent to avoid problems with authorities, 9.5 percent to avoid arrest by law enforcement agencies and 9.3 percent to finance their lifestyle as shown in Figure 29.

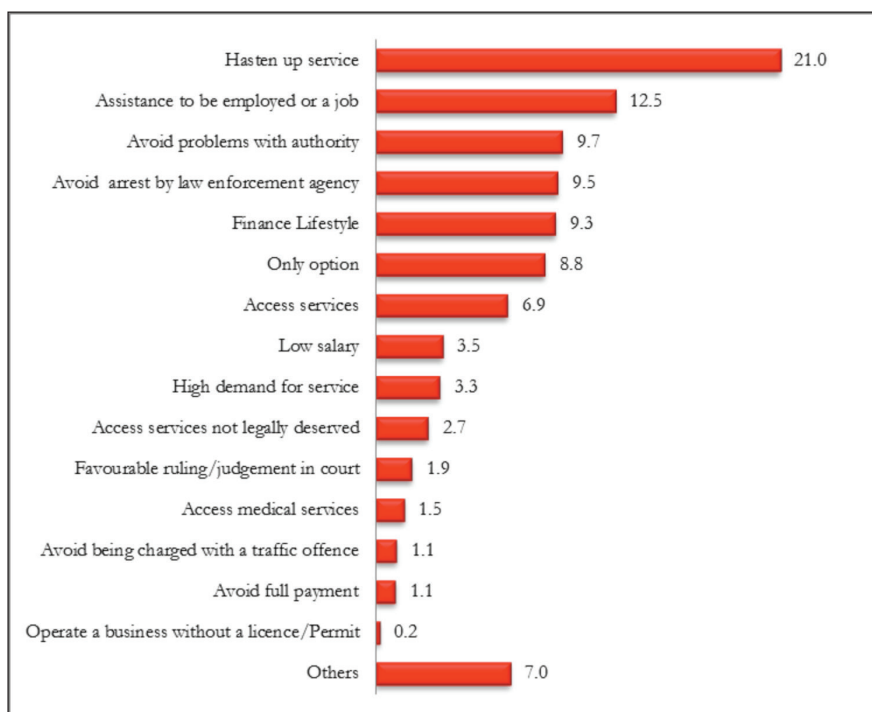


Figure 29: Circumstances that encourage Engaging in Unethical Conduct

3.2 Effectiveness and Support for Anti-Corruption Initiatives

Under this theme, the Survey sought to assess respondent's perception on commitment of the government and institutions in tackling corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya.

3.2.1 Individual Role

At personal level, 61.7 percent of the respondents have done nothing to support the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical standards in the country. From Figure 30, 17.2 percent refuse to give or take bribes, 5.1 percent report corruption, 4.8 percent engage in public education while 4 percent sensitize others.

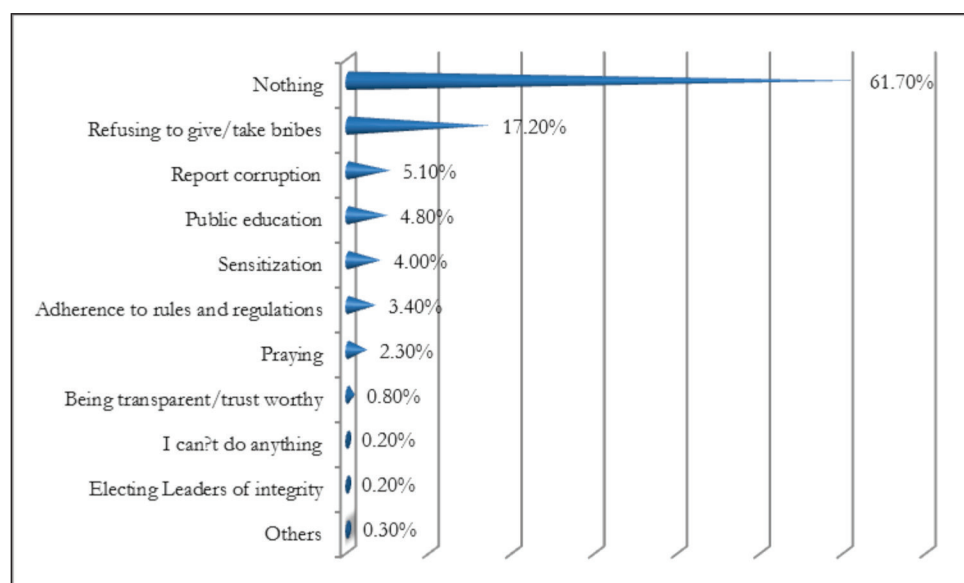


Figure 30: Individual Role in Fighting Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.2.2 Government Commitment

The Survey exposes that over time, respondent's perception of government commitment has been declining. Compared to the 2016 Survey, the commitment rating was insignificant while lack of commitment rose to 51.2 percent from 44.9 percent as shown in Figure 31.

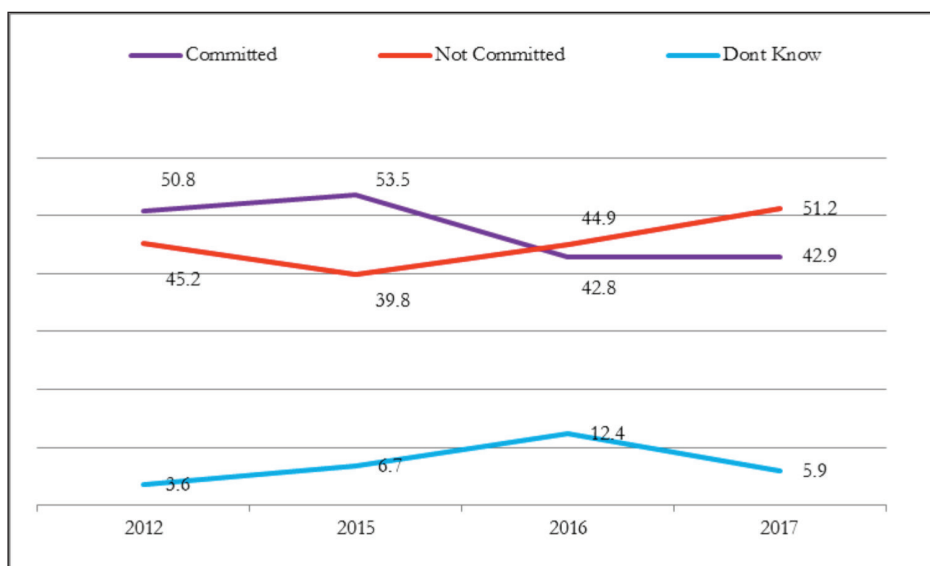


Figure 31: Government Commitment

Among those who opined that the government is committed in tackling corruption and promoting ethical standards in the country mentioned visible efforts from government agencies (22.1%), investigation of top government officers (13.5%), good service delivery (12.1%) and the President's condemnation of the vice through media (12.1%) as evidence of commitment.

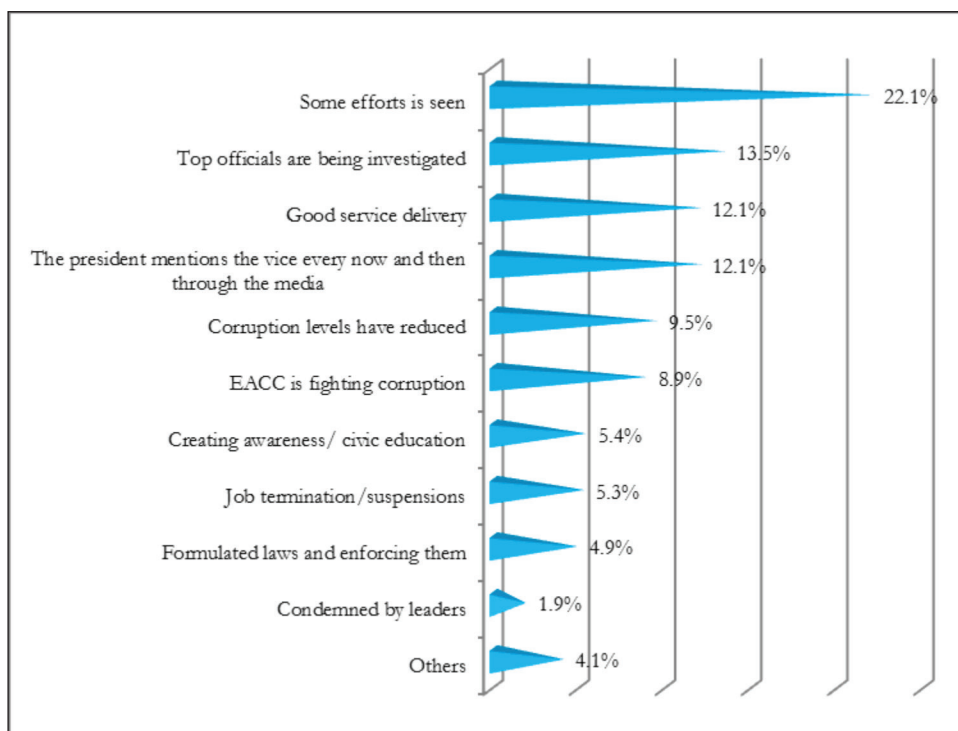


Figure 32: Reasons Cited for rating government as committed

On the other hand, those who indicted government as uncommitted in tackling corruption and unethical conduct cited corrupt State and Public Officers (37.6%), high levels of corruption (26.1%) and inaction (12%) on reported matters of corruption and unethical conduct as further shown in Figure 33.

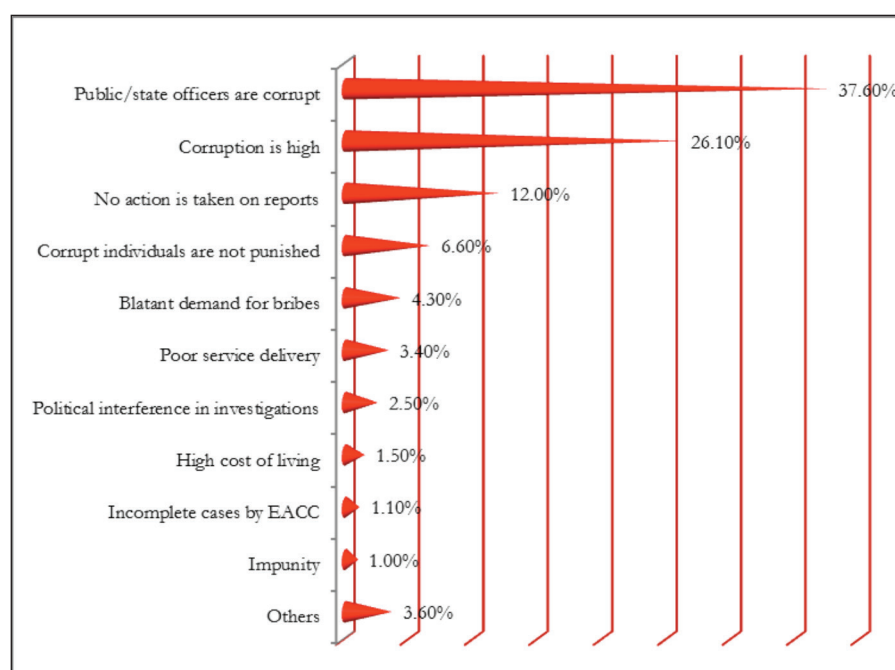


Figure 33: Reasons Cited for rating government as uncommitted

3.2.3 Provision of Government Services

Respondents were asked to indicate if government services have improved in the last one year. From Figure 34, 59.4 percent of the respondents affirmed that services have improved while 35.8 percent said the services have not improved while 4.8 percent said they do not know if the services are better or worse.

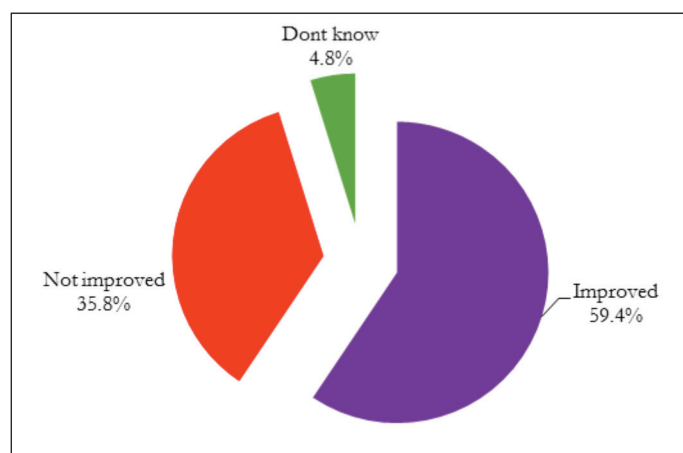


Figure 34: Rating of Provision of Government Services

Those who described government services as having improved cited overall improvement in provision of all services (21%), provision of services at Huduma Centre (12.6%), improved health care services (11.7%), better roads and infrastructure (11%) and devolution of services (8.9%). Other services cited in support of rating improvement in service delivery are highlighted in Figure 35.

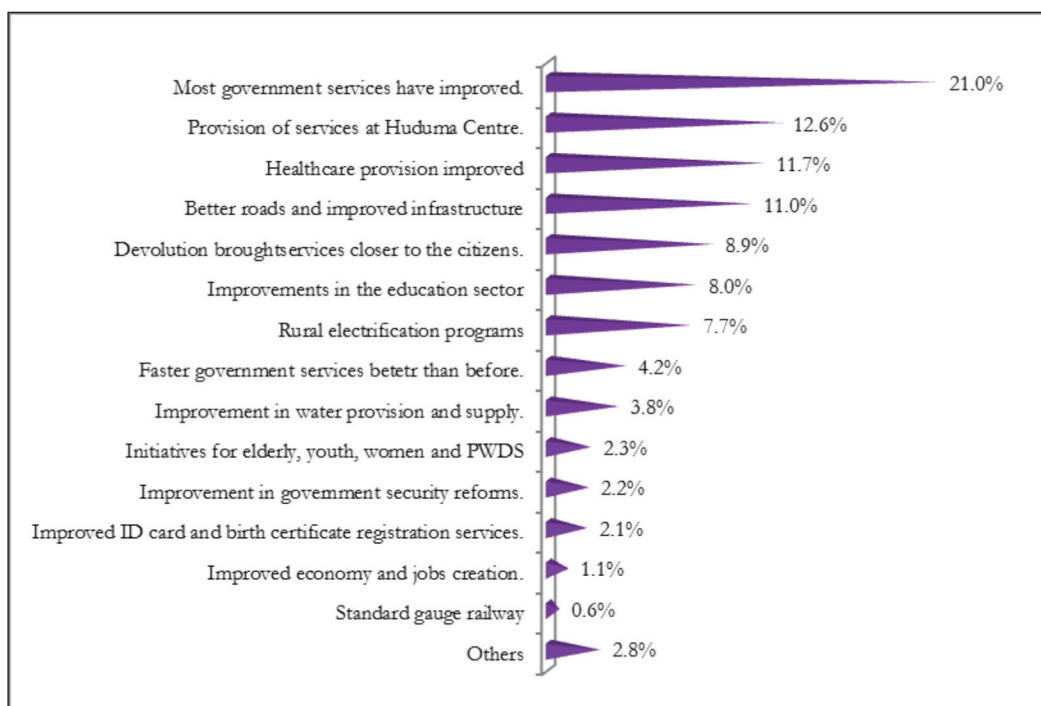


Figure 35: Reasons Cited for Rating Government Services as improved

Those who reported government services as “not improved” mentioned poor government services (34.4%); inaction on complaints (27.6%); high level of corruption (19.8%); delays in service provision (14.8%); and, poor health care services (11.8%) as shown in Figure 36.

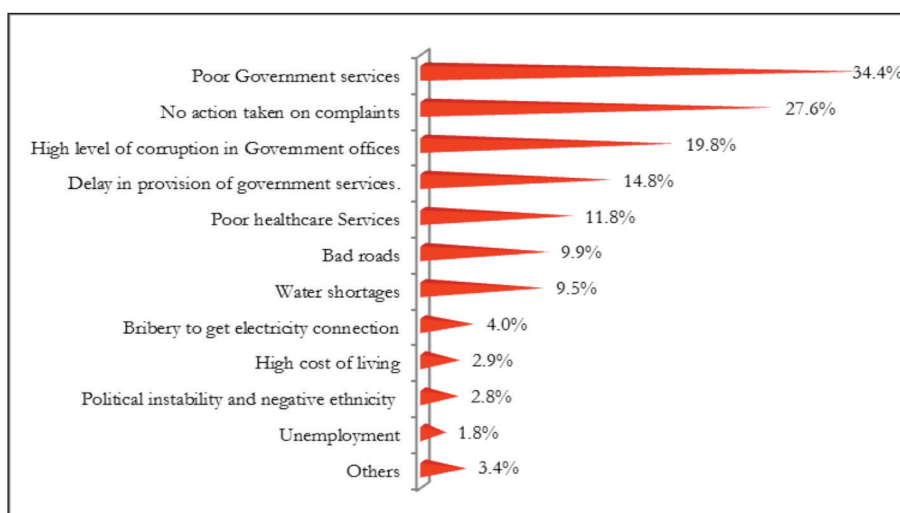


Figure 36: Reasons Cited for Rating Government Services as not improved

3.2.4 Uptake of Huduma Centre Services

A majority of respondents (94.1%) were aware of the Huduma Centres in the country, but only 35.4 percent of the respondents have utilized its services, as shown in Figure 37.

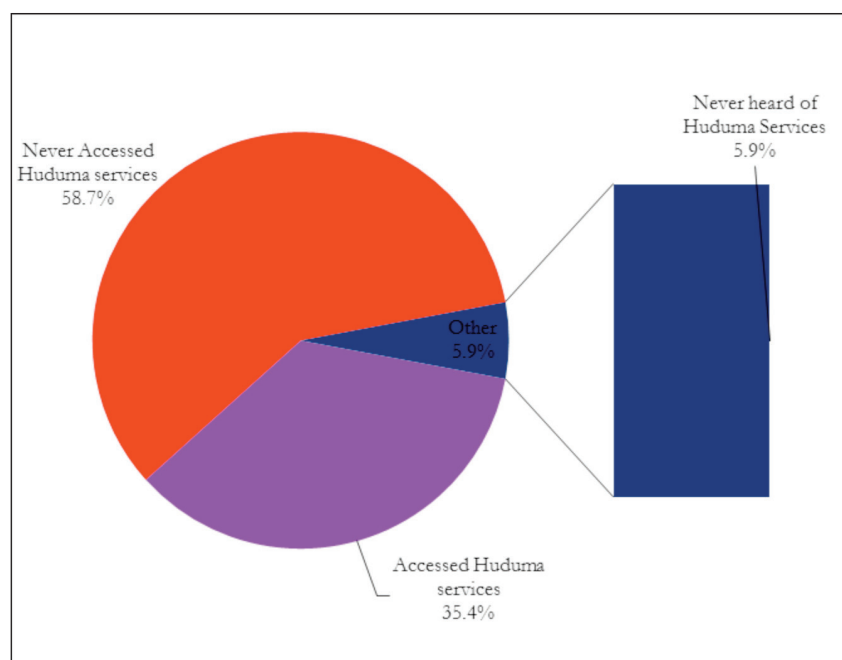


Figure 37: Uptake of Huduma Services

Those who utilized Huduma Centre Services, described the as good (48.6%); efficient (29.1%); effective (8.1%); satisfactory (3.7%) while 3 percent indicated that the staff were friendly. However, some respondents encountered incidences of poor services (1.8%), delays (1.4%) and corrupt officers (1.5%) as shown in Figure 38.

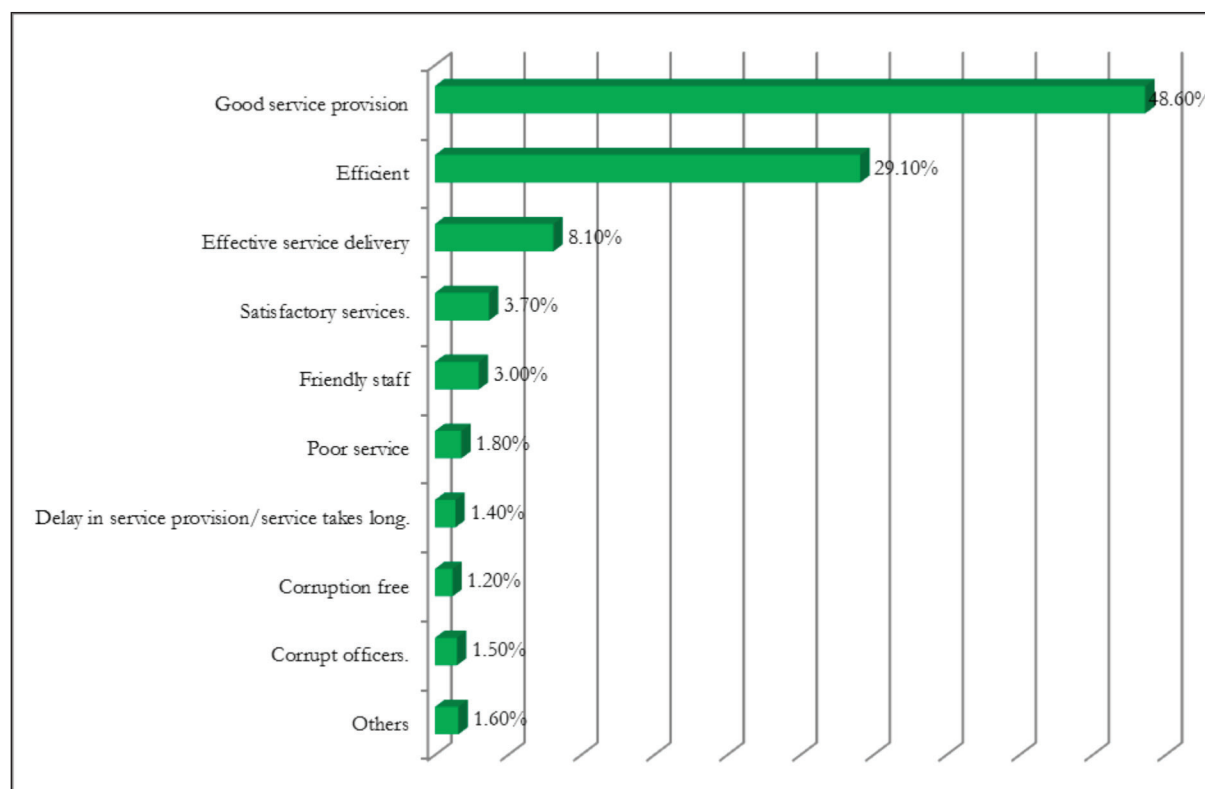


Figure 38: Rating of Huduma Services



3.2.5 Institutions Commitment

Table 7 presents information on the rating of the level of commitment of individuals and institutions in the fight against corruption and promotion of ethical conduct in the public service.

Table 7: Rating of Institutions Commitment

Institution	Committed	Neither Committed nor uncommitted	Uncommitted	Do not Know
The Executive	43.30%	13.50%	37.40%	5.80%
The Judiciary	41.90%	18.00%	30.60%	9.50%
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	37.40%	21.50%	20.10%	21.10%
Office of the Deputy President	36.50%	16.20%	38.90%	8.40%
Members of Parliament	31.10%	21.20%	41.40%	6.20%
Senators	30.70%	21.10%	39.40%	8.80%
The Governors	30.20%	19.90%	43.60%	6.30%
Members of County Assembly	29.30%	20.50%	43.50%	6.70%
Parliament	29.10%	24.40%	36.70%	9.70%
Cabinet Secretaries	28.10%	21.60%	35.30%	15.00%
Principal Secretaries	26.90%	19.70%	33.00%	20.40%
Kenya Revenue Authority	26.10%	20.20%	32.70%	21.00%
Office of the attorney General	25.70%	17.10%	29.90%	27.40%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	25.10%	16.30%	31.30%	27.30%
Office of the Auditor General	23.90%	16.10%	28.80%	31.10%
Office of the Controller of Budget	23.30%	17.10%	28.90%	30.60%
Commission on Administrative Justice	23.30%	17.30%	28.10%	31.30%
The Police	13.10%	14.20%	66.90%	5.80%

3.2.6 Confidence in Institutions

The Survey collected information on the level of confidence in various stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical conduct in the country. From Table 8, Judiciary (59.8%) commands the highest confidence followed by the Executive (57.3%) and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (54.9%) in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct

On the contrary, 71.4 percent of the respondents have no confidence in the police; County Governments (51.7%) and National Land Commission (49%) to fight corruption and unethical conduct.

Table 8: Confidence in Institutions

	Confident	No Confidence	Don't know
Judiciary	59.80%	33.50%	6.70%
Executive	57.30%	38.30%	4.40%
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	54.90%	26.10%	19.00%
Parliament	53.60%	41.30%	5.00%
National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee	44.20%	27.60%	28.20%
County Governments	42.00%	51.70%	6.30%
Office of the Attorney General	38.80%	32.10%	29.00%
Kenya Revenue Authority	38.70%	39.10%	22.20%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	37.60%	35.00%	27.40%
Office of the Controller of Budget	37.70%	34.40%	28.00%
Office of the Auditor General	36.50%	34.70%	28.80%
National Land Commission	35.80%	49.00%	15.20%
Commission on Administrative Justice	33.40%	38.10%	28.50%
Public Procurement Oversight Authority	33.40%	32.80%	33.80%
Asset Recovery Agency	31.50%	31.40%	37.10%
The Police	23.50%	71.40%	5.20%

3.2.7 Effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Respondents rated the effectiveness of various measures in combating corruption and unethical conduct in the country. Public education and awareness creation (76.3%) was ranked highest as an effective measure to enhance combating of corruption and unethical conduct followed by user friendly corruption reporting channels (71.7%), employment creation (71.7%), imprisonment of offenders (71.6%), eradication of poverty (71.5%) and mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the school curriculum (71.2%).

Table 9: Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures

	Effective	Not effective at all	Do not know
Public education and awareness creation	76.30%	18.80%	4.80%
User friendly corruption reporting channels	71.70%	21.40%	6.90%
Employment creation	71.70%	23.80%	4.50%
Imprisonment	71.60%	22.00%	6.40%
Eradication of poverty	71.50%	24.10%	4.40%
Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum	71.20%	19.90%	8.80%
Existing anti-corruption laws	68.20%	24.90%	7.00%
Investigations	67.60%	26.40%	6.00%
Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders	67.60%	19.50%	12.90%
Prevention of corruption	67.40%	26.00%	6.50%
Administrative sanctions on public officials	66.50%	23.40%	10.10%
Devolution/Decentralization	66.40%	26.90%	6.70%
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	55.70%	24.20%	20.20%

3.2.8 County Government service delivery

The Survey rated the services at the Counties. Overall, County government services were rated average by the respondents balloted. Provision of education services such as early child development education, management of village polytechnics and childcare activities was rated highest as good by 35.5 percent of the respondents. Table 10 reveals that in the category of poor rating, firefighting services and disaster management (52.2%), control of drugs and pornography (50.8%) and County public works including water and sanitation, storm water and management systems (43.9%) ranked highest.

Table 10: Rating of County Government Services

County Government Service	Good (%)	Average (%)	Poor (%)	Do not Know (%)
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.	35.50	42.70	19.00	2.80
County transport-County roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	20.60	40.50	37.50	1.40
Agriculture, abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	18.60	35.60	39.30	6.50
County Health services-ambulance, Health facilities, cemeteries	18.60	41.90	38.00	1.40
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	16.50	40.40	35.50	7.50
County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems	15.50	38.20	43.90	2.40
County Planning and development- land Survey, mapping, housing	15.20	39.90	36.10	8.80
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising	14.80	40.10	38.40	6.70
Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation-forestry and soil conservation.	14.80	41.40	35.20	8.60
Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance	13.70	36.50	42.40	7.50
Control of drugs and pornography	13.10	25.80	50.80	10.30
Firefighting services and disaster management	12.80	27.20	52.20	7.80
Cultural activities, public entertainment, Public amenities	11.60	39.50	39.70	9.10

3.3 Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

The Survey further sought information on ease of access to ethics and anti-corruption services. This section reports on awareness and effectiveness of EACC, uptake of IEC materials and critical things that must be done to improve anti-corruption services.

3.3.1 Awareness of EACC

Awareness about Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission has been increasing over time from 41.9 percent in 2015, 55.8 percent in 2016 to 58 percent in 2017 as shown in Figure 39.

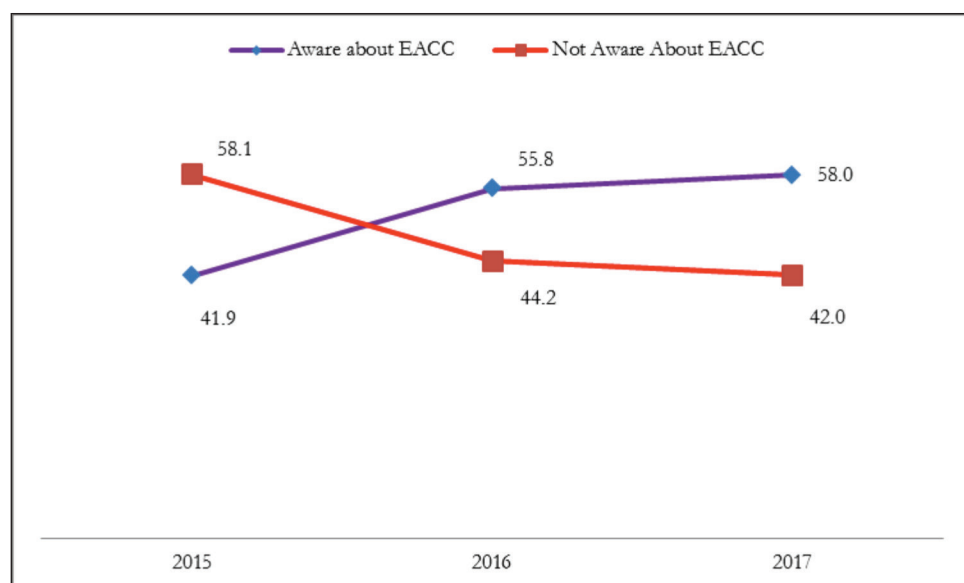


Figure 39: Awareness About EACC

Over 54 percent of the respondents knew EACC by listening to radio programmes followed by 23.1 percent through television viewing and 4.9 percent through discussions with friends and neighbours as shown in Figure 40.

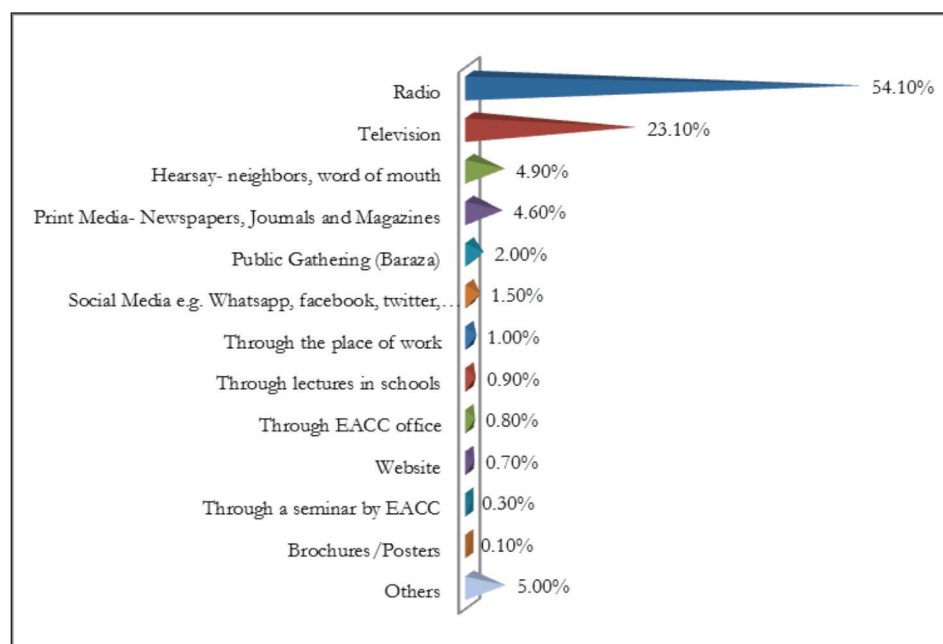


Figure 40: How they Knew about EACC

Among those aware of EACC and its mandate, 79.1 percent know about investigations of corruption and unethical conduct, 62.8 percent are aware of prevention of corruption, 26.2 percent are aware of public education, training and awareness creation on corruption and ethics while 22.8 percent are aware of integrity verification, see Figure 41.

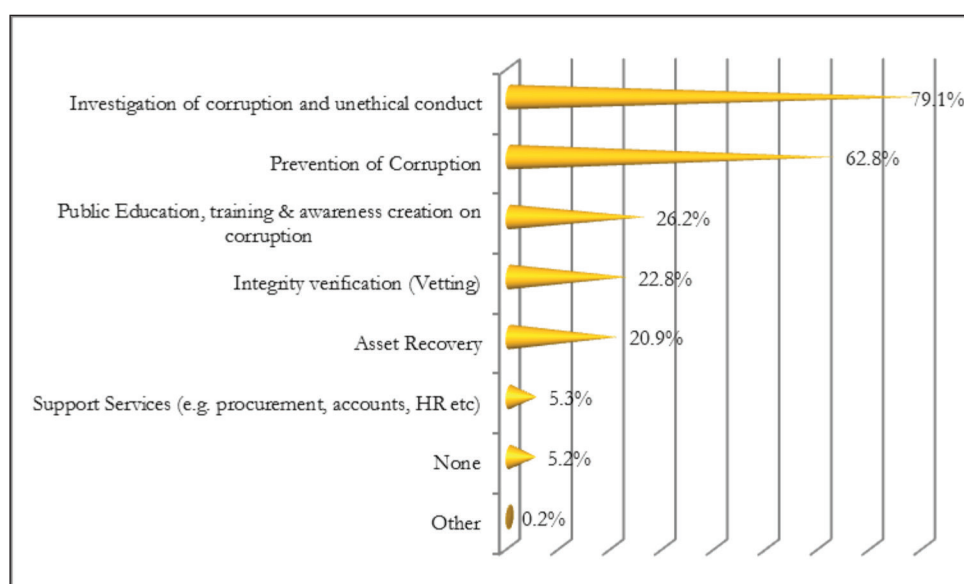


Figure 41: Awareness About EACC Services

3.3.2 Attitudes towards EACC Effectiveness

Table 11 presents respondents opinion towards attributes related to the effectiveness of EACC in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct in the country. Over 32 percent of the respondents agree with the statement *'I am very satisfied with the work of the EACC'* while 30 percent agree with the statement *'EACC is succeeding in engaging the public in the fight against corruption'*. On the other hand, 35.9 percent disagree with the statement *'The EACC cases are dealt with very speedily by our law courts'* and 28.1 percent disagree with the statement *'Informants or whistleblowers are well protected from potential harassment'*.

Table 11: Attitudes towards EACC Effectiveness

	Agree	Neither agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Don't know
I am very satisfied with the work of the EACC	32.7%	16.2%	23.8%	27.3%
EACC is succeeding in engaging the public in the fight against corruption	30.0%	18.3%	24.4%	27.3%
The EACC investigations are conducted very professionally	25.6%	15.0%	20.0%	39.5%
The EACC reporting process is very simple	19.4%	14.4%	29.5%	36.6%
The EACC process of integrity verification (Vetting) is accessible	19.1%	16.7%	19.0%	45.2%
The EACC process of integrity verification (Vetting) is timely	17.1%	15.8%	21.4%	45.7%
Informants or whistleblowers are well protected from potential harassment	16.2%	16.8%	28.1%	38.9%
The EACC cases are dealt with very speedily by our law courts	12.6%	12.7%	35.9%	38.8%

3.3.3 Effectiveness of EACC

Overall, 45.5 percent of the respondents who are aware of EACC think that EACC is effective in the fight against corruption and promotion of sound ethical behavior in the country as opposed to 54.5 percent who are of contrary opinion.

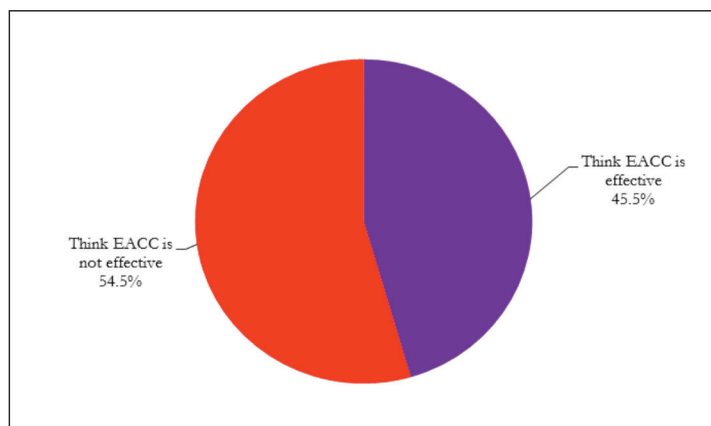


Figure 42: Effectiveness of EACC

In addition, those who thought EACC was effective or not were asked to indicate the reasons for their response. From Table 12, among those who thought EACC was effective, 36.6 percent cited investigation of corruption and unethical conduct, 25.8 percent stated reduction in incidences of corruption and unethical conduct while 18.8 percent cited arrest of persons engaging in corrupt or unethical conduct.

Among those who said that EACC was not effective in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct, 24.2 percent cited lack of regional presence, 22.1 percent cited rampant incidences of corruption and unethical conduct while 16.4 percent cited lack of results in dealing with the problem of corruption and unethical conduct.

Table 12: Reasons cited in Rating Effectiveness of EACC

Reasons for thinking EACC is Effective	%	Reasons for thinking EACC is not Effective	%
Investigation of Corruption and unethical conduct	36.6	Not visible in local areas	24.2
Reduction in corruption and unethical incidences	25.8	Rampant incidences of corruption and unethical conduct	22.1
Arrest of individuals suspected of corrupt and unethical	18.8	No tangible results in dealing with the problem of corruption and unethical conduct	16.4
Creation of public awareness on corruption	16.5	Slow in handling corruption and unethical conduct	11.9
Effective anonymous reporting channels	1.3	Not taking the appropriate measures against corruption and unethical conduct	6.1Z
Dismissal of corrupt officers	0.80	Biasness in handling corruption cases	6.0
Others	0.20	Corrupt leaders are still in office	4.6
		EACC is Not Independent-political interference	3.5
		Ignorance on the part of the public on matters of corruption	2.4
		EACC lacks government support	1.4
		others	1.5

3.3.4 Uptake of IEC Materials

The uptake of the Commission's Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials has been increasing in the past three years. Whereas it grew marginally from 5.3 percent in 2015 to 6.1 percent in 2016, it more than doubled in 2017 to stand at 14.9 percent as shown in Figure 43.

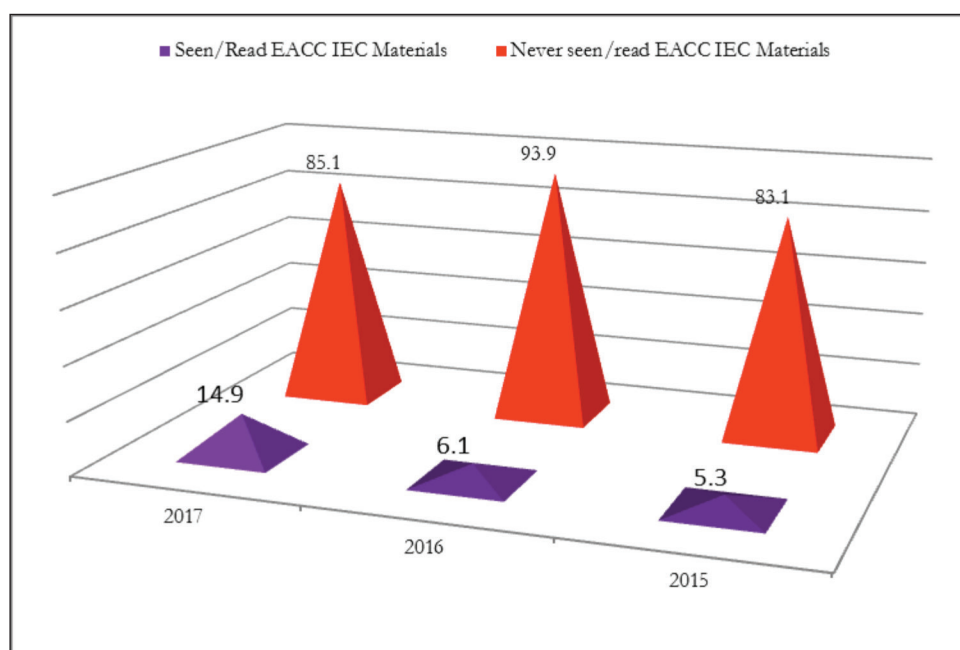


Figure 43: Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

3.3.5 Uptake of IEC Materials by Type

Figure 44 compares the levels of uptake of EACC media programmes and IEC materials from 2016 to 2017.

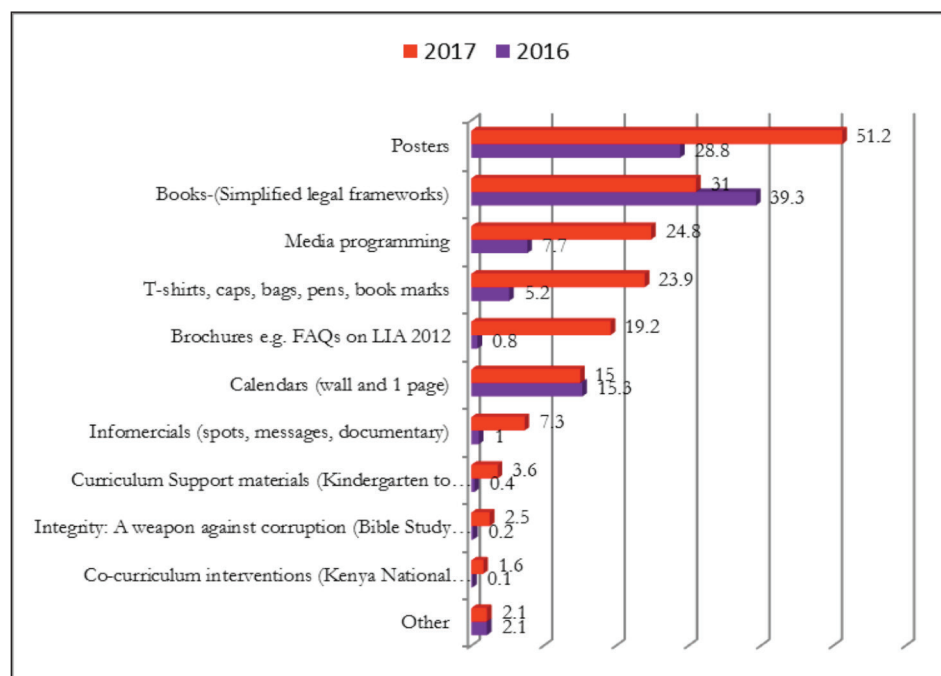


Figure 44: Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials

Further, most of the respondents obtained the IEC materials from electronic and print media (45.3%) followed by those who obtained from friends (34.4%) and EACC staff (11.8%).

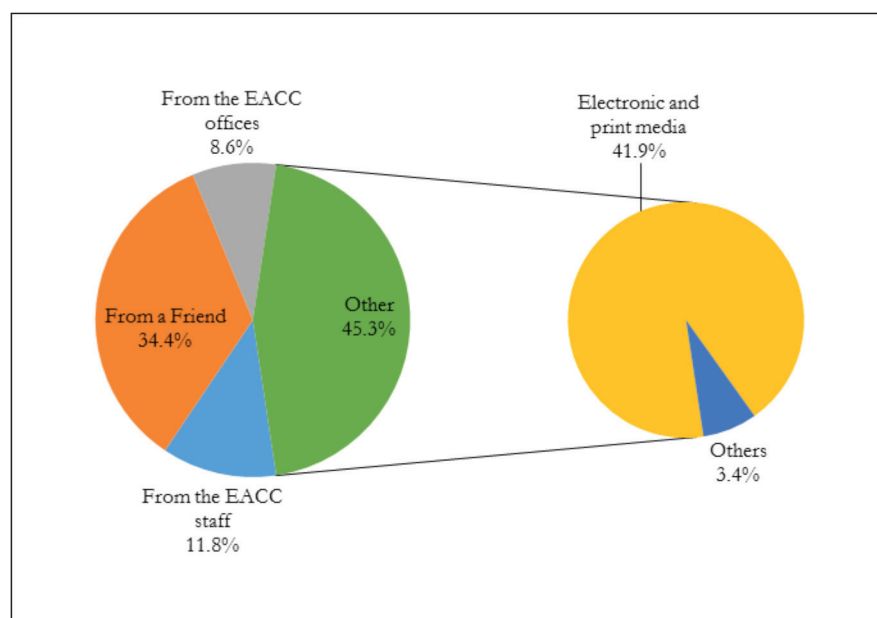


Figure 45: Obtainance of EACC IEC Materials

3.3.6 Rating of EACC IEC Materials

On quality and reach of the EACC IEC Materials, 38.9 percent of the respondents cited circulation of the IEC Materials as poor, 57.7 percent stated the materials were in simple and reader friendly language while 55.9 percent opined that they were relevant as shown in Table 13

Table 13: Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

Aspects	Good	Fair	poor
Language	57.7%	33.2%	9.2%
Relevance	55.9%	34.6%	9.4%
Clarity	48.8%	33.7%	17.5%
Influence	47.4%	32.5%	20.2%
Availability	27.5%	33.5%	38.9%

3.3.7 Suggestions to improve EACC IEC Materials

Those who have utilized EACC IEC materials were asked to suggest how the materials can be improved to appeal to the audience. Figure 46 indicates that 74.2 percent of the respondents want the circulation of the materials - increased throughout the country followed by 18.3 percent who suggested that EACC should hold public sensitization programmes to reach a wider audience while 10.3 percent want EACC to utilize the media, print and electronic, to communicate and disseminate its information.

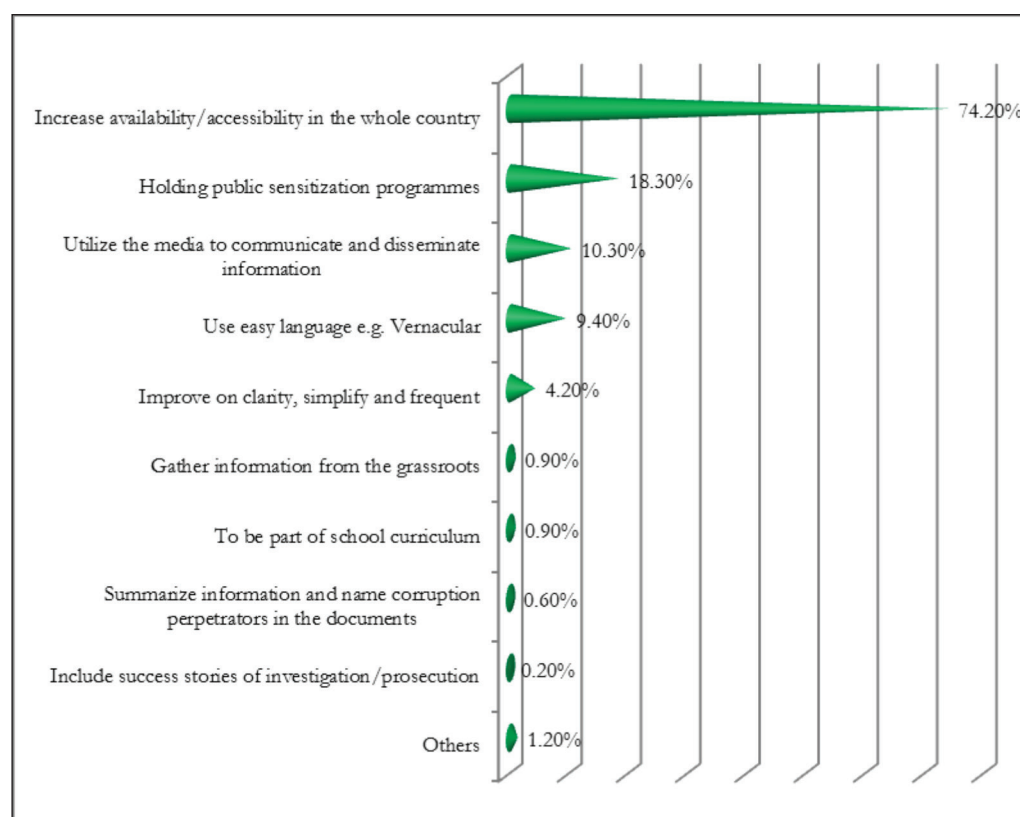


Figure 46: Suggestions to Improve EACC IEC Materials

3.3.8 Suggestions to improve EACC Effectiveness

Escalating public awareness, enforcement of the law, decentralization of the EACC services accountable as well as transparent EACC officials were the four major suggestions highlighted to enhance the Commissions effectiveness in the fight against corruption. This is as shown in Figure 47.

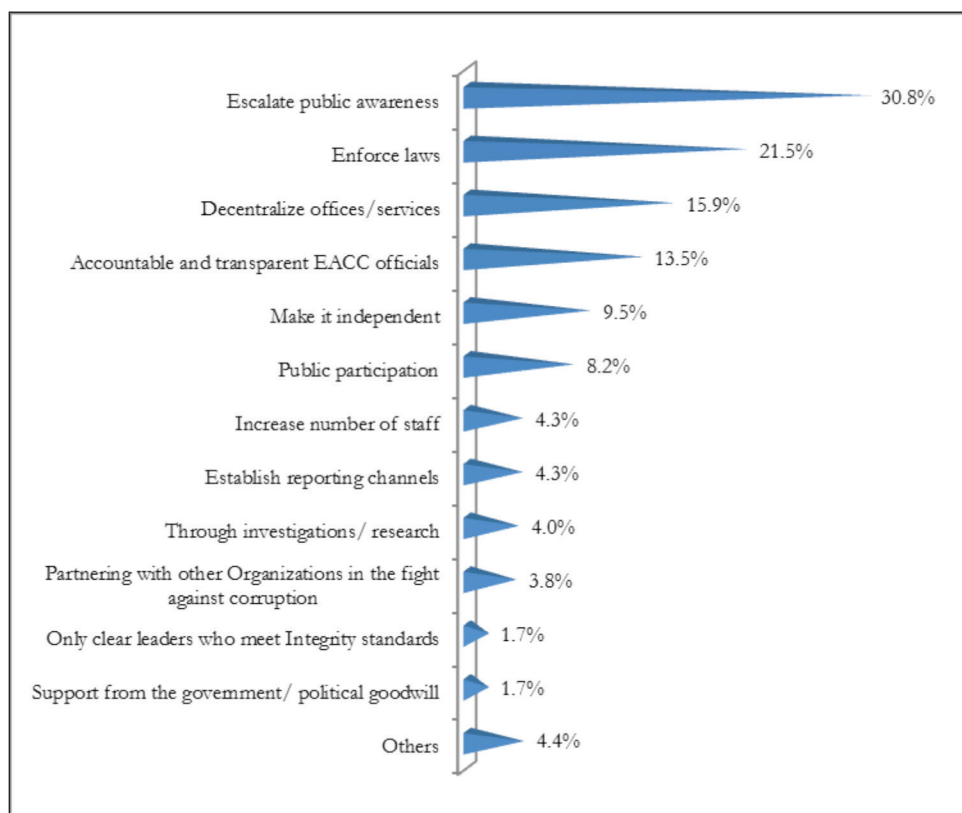


Figure 47: Suggestions to EACC Effectiveness

3.3.9 Key Measures to Reduce Prevalence of Corruption

Prosecution and jailing of persons engaged in corrupt and unethical conduct (22.3%) was suggested by respondents to be the most important thing that needs to be done to reduce corruption in the country. Enactment of stringent anti-corruption laws (16.1%); enhanced public education and awareness (14.9%) and partnership with citizens and stakeholders (13.5%) were also suggested as shown in Figure 48.

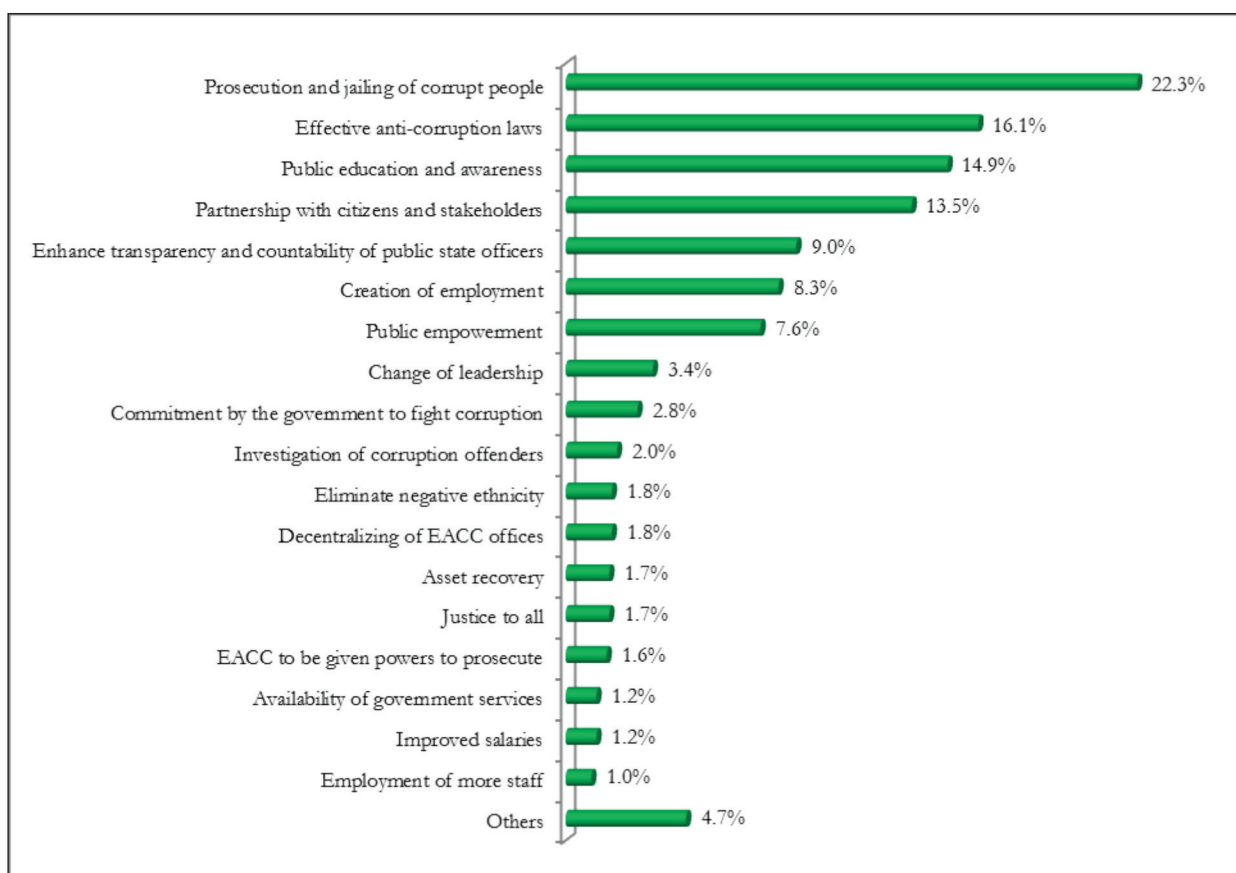


Figure 48: Suggestion on Ways to Reduce Corruption

3.4 Perceptions about Corruption and Unethical Conduct

This theme covers perception on: levels of corruption; government departments and agencies most prone to corruption; professional and individual involvement in corruption; expectations on the levels of corruption in the next one year; and, the most prevalent unethical conduct.

3.4.1 Major Problems Facing the Country

Corruption (43.6%) ranked first as the major problem facing the country having been rated third in the 2016 Survey as shown in Figure 49. Poverty (37%) was rated second followed by Unemployment (32.2%), Unfavorable economic conditions (22.2%) and political instability (21.8%) respectively (See Figure 49)

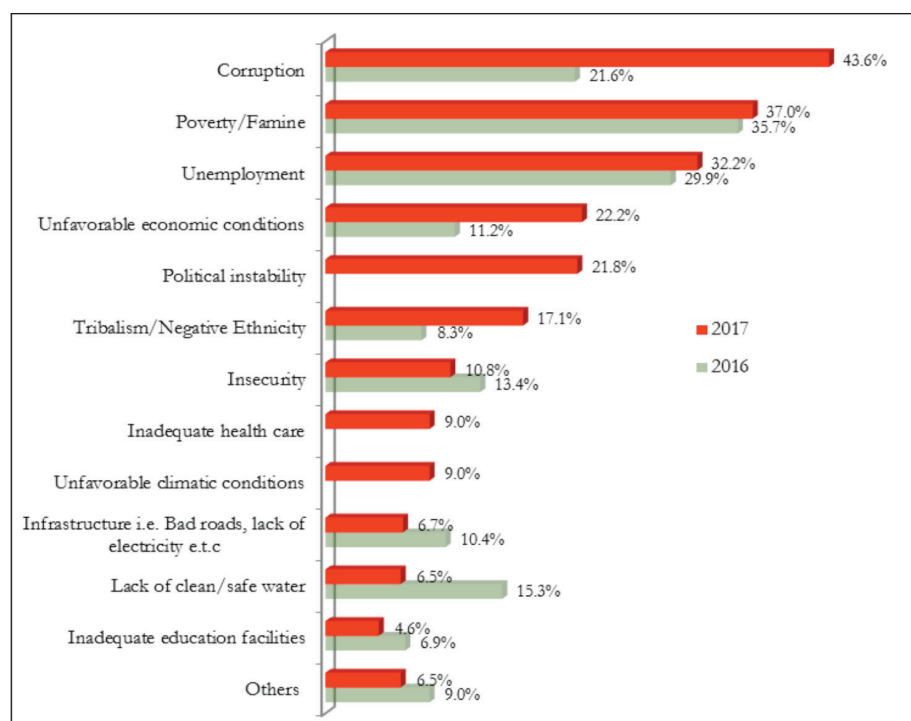


Figure 49: Major problems facing the country

3.4.2 Government action on Major Problems

Respondents rated Government response to the problems identified in Figure 49 as shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Rating of Government Action on Major Problems

Problem	Good	Average	Poor	Do not know
Education	34.9%	45.2%	19.0%	0.9%
HIV/AIDS	33.4%	38.8%	18.3%	9.4%
Environment	19.9%	51.5%	26.6%	2.0%
Insecurity/crime	17.9%	45.5%	36.0%	0.6%
Roads	15.7%	45.0%	38.3%	1.0%
Agriculture	15.0%	47.9%	34.1%	3.0%
Water	13.9%	42.4%	42.7%	0.9%
Health care	12.6%	43.1%	43.9%	0.5%
Management of devolved funds	11.4%	43.7%	38.4%	6.5%
Land	10.8%	41.0%	44.5%	3.7%
Poverty	9.2%	30.9%	59.0%	0.9%
Corruption	5.0%	27.2%	65.7%	2.0%
Unemployment	4.9%	23.3%	70.2%	1.6%

3.4.3 Level of Corruption and unethical conduct

The Survey sought to know how respondents perceive the level of corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya today and the basis of their rating. From Figure 50, the rating on the level of corruption and unethical conduct dropped to 70.4 percent from 79.4 percent recorded in the 2016 Survey. This is a significant reversal since 2012.

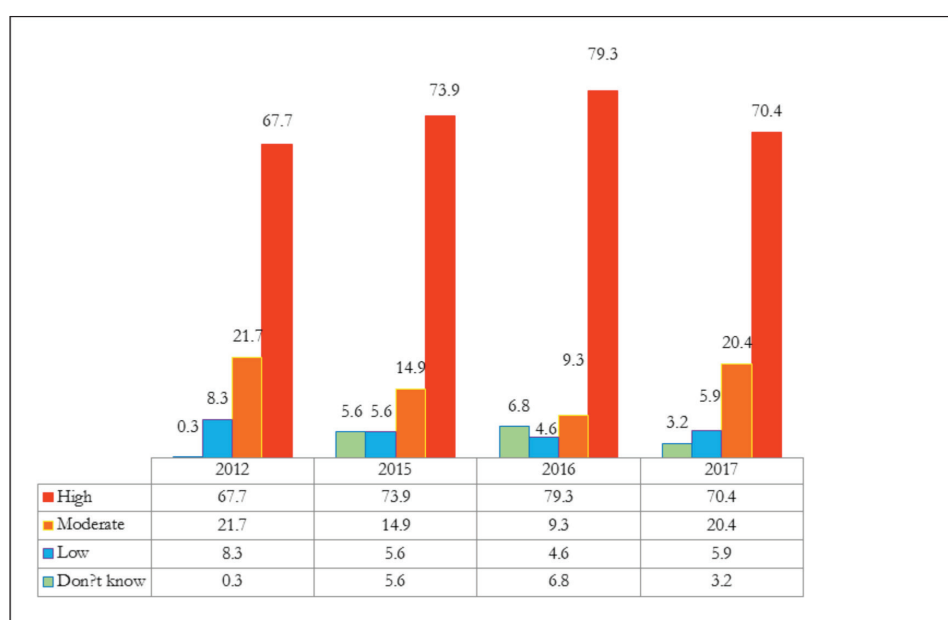


Figure 50: Level of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Among those who indicated that the level of corruption and unethical conduct was high, 28.5 percent based it on corruption incidences being reported, 13.2 percent on bribery demands while seeking public services, 9.3 percent on rampant corruption in many public offices, and 8.7 percent on most public officers being corrupt by nature as presented in Table 15.

On the contrary, those who rated the level of corruption low based it on reduction in incidences of corruption (48.2%), action taken to curb the vice (15.5%), improvement in service delivery (13.2%) and fear of being prosecuted (5.7%).

Table 15: Reasons cited for Rating of Level of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Reasons for rating high	Percent	Reasons for rating Low	Percent
More corruption incidences being reported	28.5%	Corruption cases have reduced	48.2%
Bribery demanded for service provision	13.2%	Action has been taken to curb corruption	15.5%
Corruption is rampant in many public offices	9.3%	Improvement in service delivery.	13.2%
Most public officers are corrupt by nature	8.7%	Fear of prosecution.	5.7%
No action taken to reduce corruption	4.4%	Public education and sensitization has reduced corruption.	5.1%
Bad governance	4.2%	Prosecution of corrupt officers.	2.5%
Election malpractices	4.0%	Good governance	2.5%
High cost of living	6.0%	Never experienced corruption	2.2%
Widespread embezzlement of public funds	3.0%	There is transparency and accountability	1.5%
Poor service delivery in the public service	1.9%	Media reports indicate corruption reduced	1.2%
Reports from media	1.8%	Decentralization of services has reduced corruption	0.9%
Corruption is a custom	1.6%	Others	1.2%
Unemployment is high	1.5%		
Hunger and starvation	1.5%		
Public outcry	2.6%		
Others	7.0%		

3.4.4 Spread of Corruption and unethical conduct

Over 71 percent of the respondents indicated that corruption and unethical conduct are widespread in the country which is a significant increase compared to 87.4 percent in the 2016 Survey. Only 23.7 percent and 2 percent of respondents indicated that the vices are fairly widespread or had a negligible spread, respectively. This is shown in Figure 51.

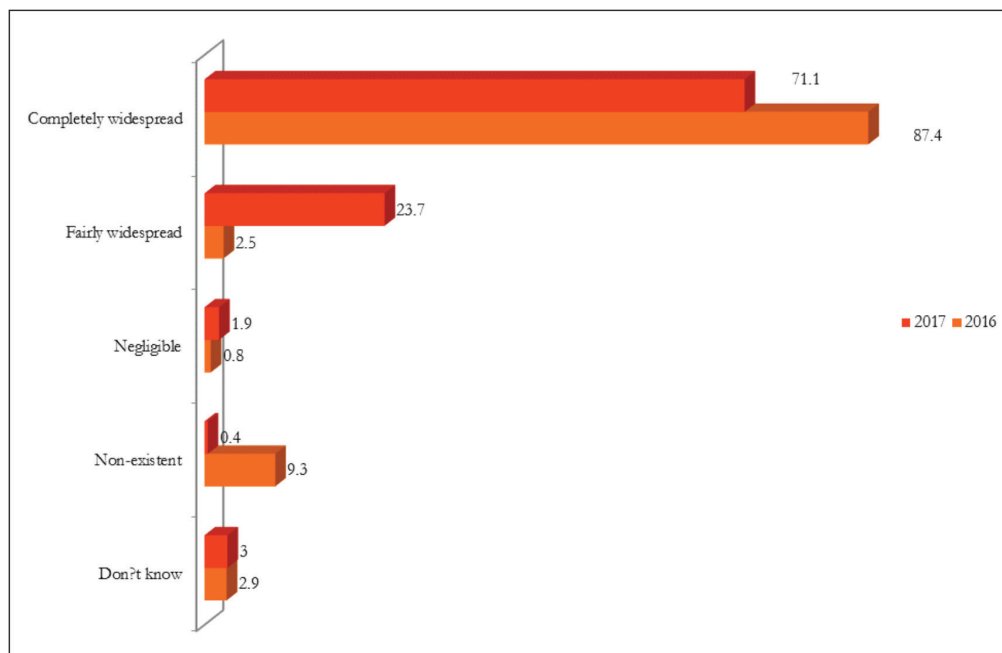


Figure 51: Spread of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.4.5 Comparison of Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Comparatively, 54.7 percent of respondents indicated that the level of corruption and unethical conduct has been increasing in the last one year while 25.8 percent opined that it has been decreasing. These findings represent an improvement from the 2016 Survey whereby 63.4 percent indicated that was increasing compared to 14 percent who indicated that it was reducing as shown in Figure 52.

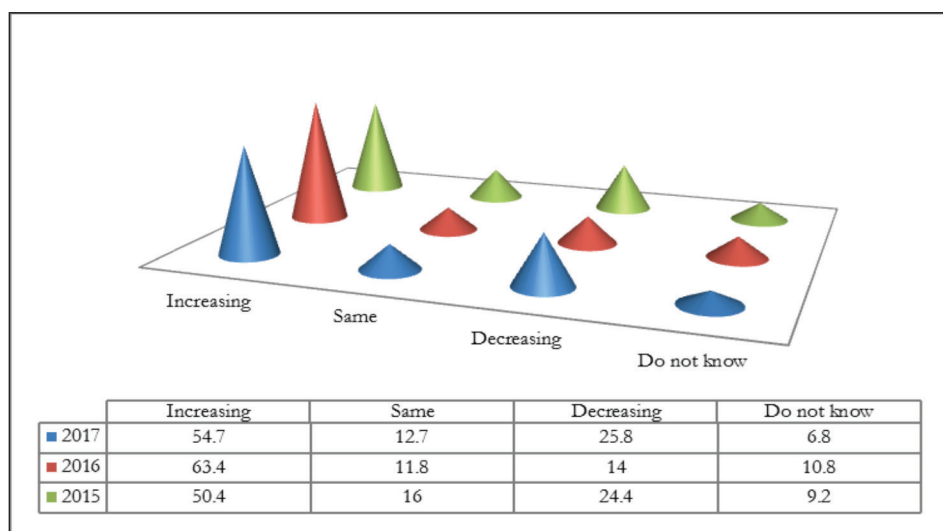


Figure 52: Comparison of Levels of Corruption and Unethical conduct



The reasons cited by those who reported the level of corruption was increasing included increase in number of cases being reported (25.4%), inaction to reduce the vice (11.5%), bribery demands while seeking services (8.9) and widespread corruption (12.5%) among others

On the other hand, the reasons cited by those who indicated that corruption and unethical conduct was reducing included reduced numbers of corruption cases (30.3%), prosecution of corrupt officers (14%), implementation of effective strategies to fight corruption (12.4%), and government commitment in tackling the vice (11.4%) among others. This is as shown in Table 16

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

Percent		Percent	
More corruption cases reported	25.4%	Corruption cases have reduced.	30.3%
No action taken to reduce corruption cases.	11.5%	Prosecution of corrupt officers.	14.0%
Bribery demanded for service delivery	8.9%	Strategies have been implemented to fight corruption.	12.4%
Corruption has become a culture.	12.5%	The government is committed to fight corruption.	11.4%
Political instability	7.0%	Public education and sensitization has reduced corruption.	7.9%
High cost of living	5.4%	Improvement in service delivery.	6.2%
Most public officers are corrupt	5.5%	Fear of prosecution.	6.2%
Bad governance.	2.8%	There is transparency and accountability.	3.0%
Embezzlement of funds.	2.6%	EACC is fighting corruption	2.2%
high levels of poverty	3.8%	Fair distribution of resources.	1.7%
Poor service delivery	1.7%	Improved economy.	1.3%
High unemployment level	1.6%	Not heard of corruption cases being reported.	1.2%
Lack of political will to fight corruption.	1.4%	Others	2.2%
Devolution	1.1%		
Unequal distribution of resources	1.0%		
Due to election malpractices	1.0%		
Others	6.8%		

3.4.6 Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Majority of respondents were optimistic that the level of corruption and unethical conduct would decrease (40.6%) in the coming year compared to 21.1 percent who indicated that they expect the level to increase. In addition, 7 percent expect the levels to remain the same while 6.2 percent expect no corruption at all as shown in Figure 53.

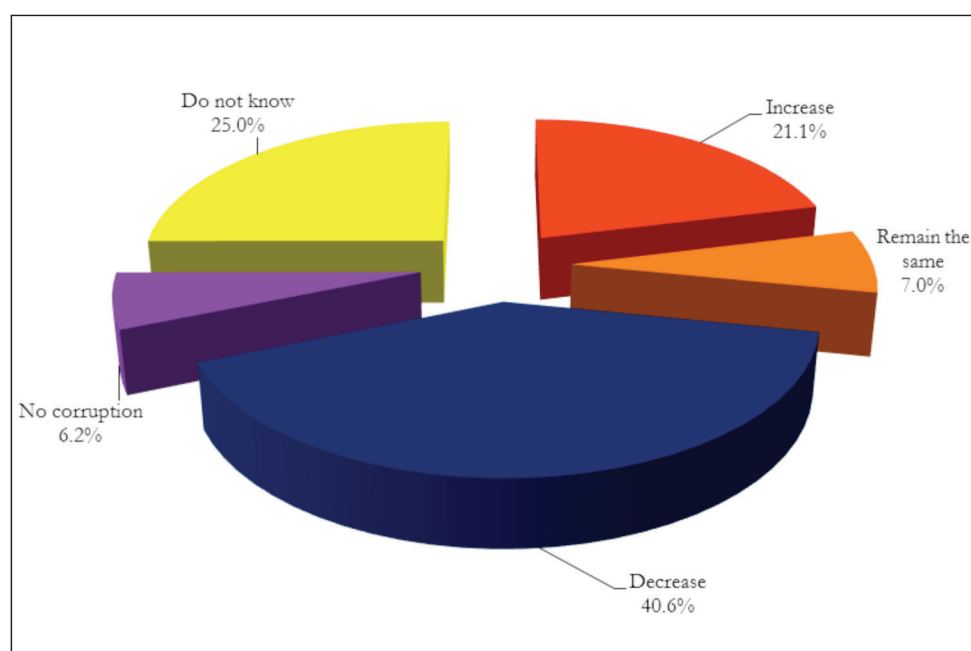


Figure 53: Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.4.7 Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

The respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the statements in Table 17. Over 71 percent of the respondents agree with the statement *‘Political leaders’ side with one of their own when implicated in corruption’* and 68.4 percent with the statement *‘In Kenya, the fight against corruption is a highly ethnicized process’*. On the contrary, over 44 percent disagree with the statement *‘There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA’s to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’* while 43.2 percent disagree with the statement *‘There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’*.



Table 17: Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

Statement	Agree (%)	Neither Agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Don't know (%)
Political leaders side with one of their own when implicated in corruption	71.6	7.7	11.1	9.7
In Kenya, the fight against corruption is a highly ethnicized process	68.4	6.9	14.9	9.8
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	38.9	17.7	31.8	11.7
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	33.6	19.4	28.4	18.6
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	31.4	22.0	29.3	17.3
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	24.2	20.4	43.2	12.2
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	23.5	21.5	42.7	12.3
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	23.2	19.9	44.3	12.6

To establish opinion on various aspects of corruption and unethical conduct, respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the following statements in Table 18. From Table 18, 87.3 percent agree with the statement '*Corruption hurts the national economy*', 82.5 percent with the statement '*Corruption reduces people's confidence in government*' and 77.5 percent with the statement '*Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to jail*'. Conversely, 80.9 percent disagree with the statement '*There is nothing wrong with a local leader acquiring wealth through corruption provided s/he uses it to help community*' and 71.6 percent with the statement '*Corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught*'

Table 18: Opinion on Corruption

Statement	Agree (%)	Indifferent (%)	Disagree (%)	Don't know (%)
Corruption hurts the national economy	87.3	3.5	7.0	2.2
Corruption reduces people's confidence in government.	82.5	5.2	10.0	2.3
Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to Jail	77.5	8.6	11.0	2.9
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	47.3	11.0	38.1	3.7
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done about it	43.4	11.4	42.0	3.1
Bribery is a practical necessity for getting things done quickly in business	43.3	6.6	47.8	2.4
Male official ask for bribes more often than female officials	40.1	13.6	40.3	6.0
Paying official fees and following procedures is too costly	32.8	10.3	53.5	3.5
Corruption is a fact of life, it is the normal way of doing things	31.7	6.8	58.6	2.9
It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote	22.9	9.9	64.5	2.7
A person who accepts a Kshs 20,000 bribe is more corrupt than a person who accepts a Kshs 20 bribe	21.7	8.2	67.5	2.6
Corruption gives better services	21.4	9.8	65.8	3.0
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	20.8	8.6	67.6	3.0
Corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught	19.4	6.5	71.6	2.6
There is nothing wrong with a local leader acquiring wealth through corruption provided s/he uses it to help community	7.9	8.5	80.9	2.7

3.4.8 Institutions Most Prone to Corruption

3.4.8.1 Government Ministries and Arms of Government

Table 19 presents respondents ranking of Government Ministries based on where one is most likely to experience corruption. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (64.7%) ranked first followed by the Ministry of Health (27.8%), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (23.9%), Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (13%) and Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (11.7%). These findings resonate with those of the 2016 Survey.



Table 19: Ministries/ Arms of Government Perceived to be most prone to Corruption

Government Ministry/ Arm	2017 (%)	2016 (%)
Interior and Coordination of National Government	64.7	45.9
Health	27.8	33
Land, Housing and Urban Development	23.9	15.1
Transport and Infrastructure	13.0	15.5
Education, Science and Technology	11.7	19.2
Devolution and Planning	10.3	19.3
Defense	7.1	3.8
Finance	6.6	8.3
Water and irrigation	5.1	6.6
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	4.5	7.4
Labour and EAC affairs	4.1	3.9
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	1.8	2.9
Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs	1.8	3.5
Energy and Petroleum	1.4	2.2
Industrialization and Enterprise Development	1.1	1.4
Sports, Culture and the Arts	0.9	2.5
Judiciary	0.9	1.6
Environment, Water and Natural Resources	0.4	0.6
Information, Communication and Technology	0.4	0.1
Mining	0.3	0.3
Tourism	0.2	0.8
The Presidency		2
Parliament		0.4
Office of the Attorney General		0.2
All	2.1	1.5
None	0.2	1.7

3.4.8.2 Government Departments and Agencies

The Kenya Police was ranked first among Government Departments and Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption followed National Police Service Commission (13.7%), Public Hospitals (9.8%), Kenya Revenue Authority (8.2%), National Land Commission (7.3%), National Transport and Safety Authority (4.9%) and Immigration Department (4.3%), respectively.

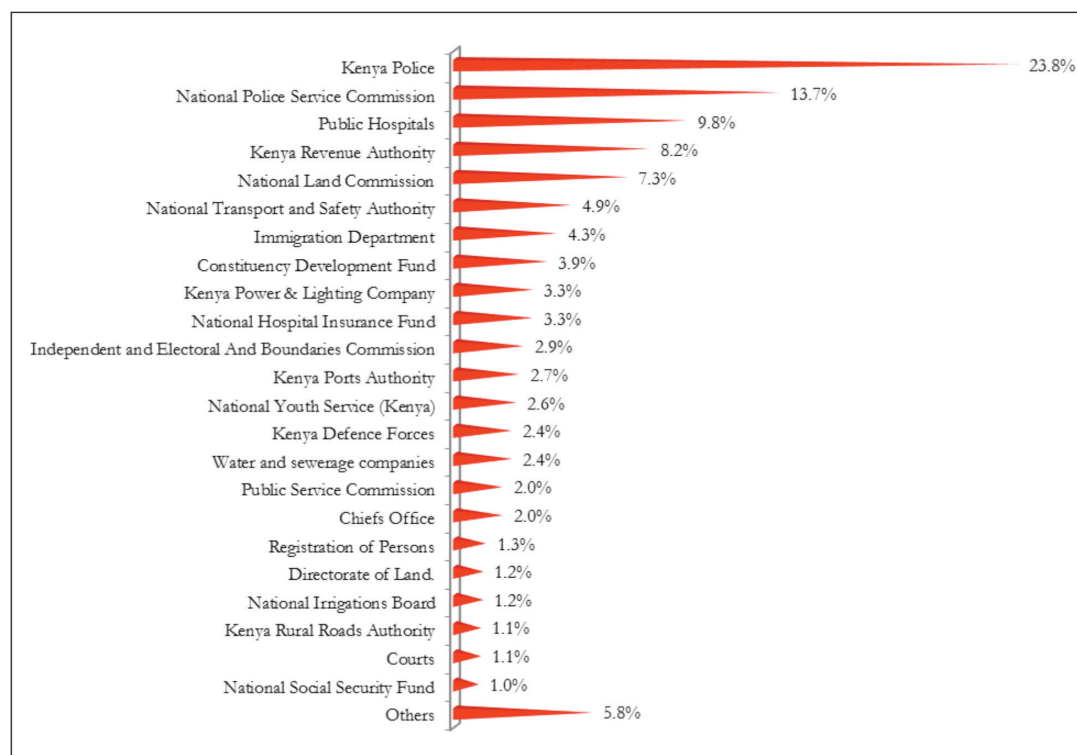


Figure 54: Government Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption

3.4.8.3 County Government Departments and Sections

The Finance and Planning Department in County Governments was perceived to be most prone to corruption as mentioned by 17.8 percent of the respondents followed by County Health Services including ambulance, health facilities and cemeteries (15.2%) and County Transport encompassing roads, street lighting traffic and parking (12.6%). County public works and services ranked fourth.

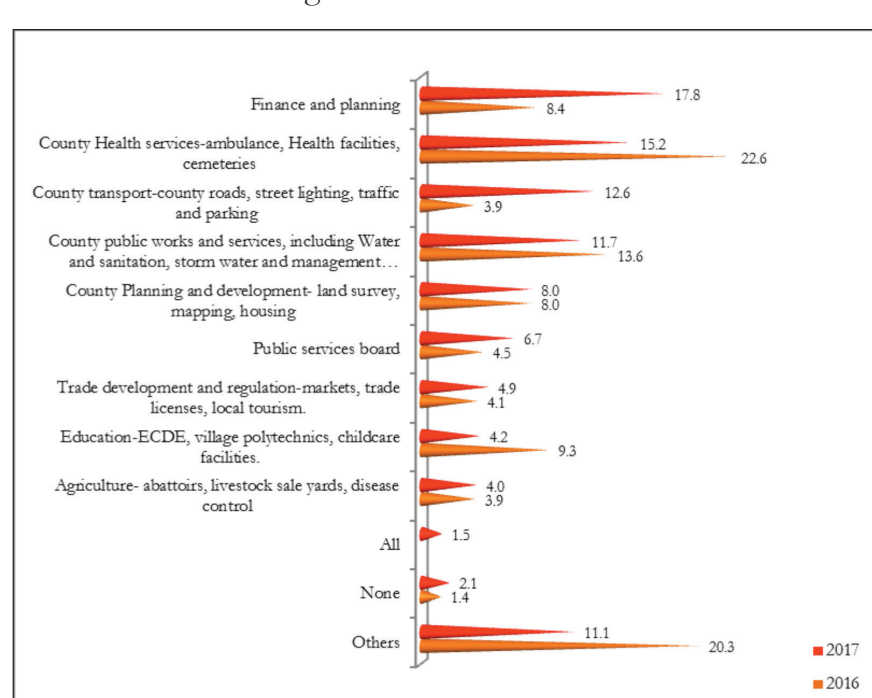


Figure 55: County Government Departments and Sections most prone to corruption



3.4.9 Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct

Delays in service provision (40.6%), corruption activities including bribery (39.1%), conflict of interest (32.9%), criminal activities such as fraud, theft and embezzlement (31%) and lateness (28%) are rampant in public offices as indicated by respondents (service seekers) as presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct (%)

Form of Misconduct	Never	Once Or Twice	A Few Times	Often	Don't Know
Delays in service provision	19.8	17.1	20.3	40.6	1.2
Misuse of property	36.5	16.3	16.6	27.4	2.1
Putting self-interest before the public interest	27.2	15.1	22.0	32.9	1.8
Corruption activities (bribery)	24.5	15.3	19.0	39.1	1.3
Criminal activities (fraud, theft, embezzlement)	36.4	14.3	14.9	31.0	2.0
Abuse of power	34.3	19.2	17.8	26.4	1.6
Abusive or intimidating behavior	33.3	20.3	20.1	24.3	1.3
Giving false information	43.5	16.4	17.2	20.5	1.6
Sexual harassment	66.7	7.5	9.8	13.2	1.8
Non-compliance with rules & regulations	35.7	18.7	18.6	24.0	2.4
Lateness	26.7	18.7	24.2	28.5	1.3
Absenteeism	31.2	20.3	21.1	25.1	1.7
Being drunk while on duty	51.6	13.0	15.7	17.1	1.6
Indecent dressing	54.0	13.1	13.2	16.7	2.0
Favoritism on basis of ethnicity while serving customers	39.3	15.2	17.5	25.7	1.3
Not Prioritizing the disabled in service delivery	54.1	11.7	12.3	17.2	3.4



3.4.10 Extent of Corruption among professional and persons

The respondents provided information on the probability of experiencing corruption among the following professionals and persons in Table 21. The Police were ranked first (24.4%), followed by Tax Officials (12.8%), Land Officials (11.2%) and Members of County Assembly (11.2%).

Table 21: Attitudes on Corruption among professionals/ persons (%)

Professional	Everybody is involved	Most are involved	Few are involved	Nobody is involved	Don't know
Police officers	24.80	50.80	17.50	3.00	4.00
Tax Officials	12.80	42.30	28.20	4.60	12.00
Land officials	11.20	41.20	32.00	5.90	9.70
Members of County Assembly	11.20	41.90	34.20	6.70	6.00
Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs	10.70	42.90	33.30	7.80	5.30
Governors	10.40	40.60	35.90	7.00	6.10
County Executives	10.40	40.00	35.20	5.60	8.80
Election Officials	9.90	32.30	36.40	11.80	9.60
Members of National Assembly	9.90	40.50	35.10	6.60	7.90
Senators	9.90	38.00	35.70	7.40	9.00
Procurement Officers	9.50	34.80	30.90	5.00	19.70
Cabinet secretaries	8.50	33.30	37.60	6.50	14.10
Principal secretaries	7.70	31.20	36.00	6.80	18.30
County Commissioners	7.50	34.50	36.70	6.50	14.70
Business people	5.10	30.40	43.20	14.90	6.40
Economists	5.00	20.80	37.40	10.00	26.90
Officials of NGOs	4.70	22.90	39.50	14.30	18.60
Lawyers	4.60	33.50	41.40	7.60	12.90
Accountants/Auditors	4.40	26.80	42.60	7.00	19.20
Surveyors	4.10	30.70	40.90	8.00	16.20
Religious Leaders	4.10	17.10	39.20	34.70	4.80
Doctors and nurses	4.00	29.00	46.30	13.40	7.20
Court Clerks	3.70	29.30	44.00	8.90	14.00
Magistrates	3.60	27.80	46.70	9.50	12.40
Judges	3.50	27.30	48.80	10.10	10.20
Engineers	3.50	21.30	41.50	10.40	23.30
Architects	3.00	19.00	39.40	12.10	26.50
Clerical officers	2.20	20.70	48.30	12.30	16.40
Teachers	1.70	11.40	54.00	28.70	4.30
Journalists	1.70	10.90	42.10	27.30	18.00
University lecturers	1.40	12.10	47.50	18.50	20.50

3.5 Education, Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

Under this theme, the Survey sought to identify sources and usage of media by respondents relating to corruption, ethics and integrity. The segment focuses on effectiveness of the media in fighting corruption, sources of information, reliable sources of information and most used media are discoursed.

3.5.1 Effectiveness of Media

Respondents were asked to indicate if print and electronic media were doing enough to fight corruption and unethical behavior in the country. From Figure 56, 77.9 percent of the respondents said the media was doing enough compared to 14.8 percent who presented a contrary view. A further 7.3 percent indicated that they do not know if the media is doing enough or not.

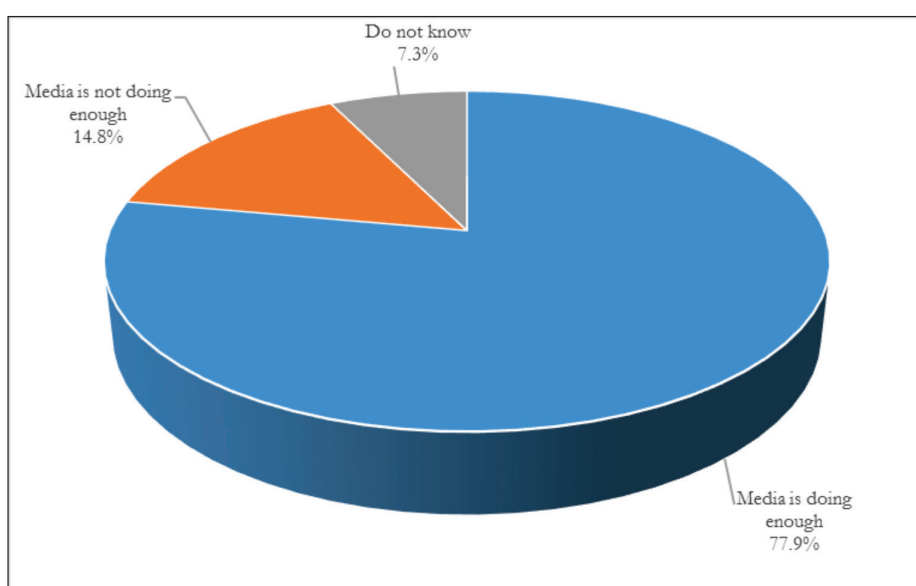


Figure 56: Media Effectiveness in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Conduct

The reasons cited by those who said the media was doing enough include: exposure of those involved in corruption and unethical conduct (31.9%); regular sharing of information on corruption (34.3%); creation of public awareness (29.7%); information in media is always true (3.5%); and, encouragement of public participation (0.6%).

On the other hand, those who indicated that the media is not doing enough based their assessment on: bias in media reports (28.8%); media is not being effective (16.4%); only report but are not involved in fighting the vice (15%); corrupt reporters (12.9%); lack of consistency in reporting (4.7%); government influences reports (4.3%); do not educate the public on effects of corruption (2.5%); do not provide public awareness on anti-corruption bodies (1.5%); and, influence and incite public into violence (0.9%)

3.5.2 Sources of information

Respondents identified their sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct in the past 12 months as shown in Figure 57.

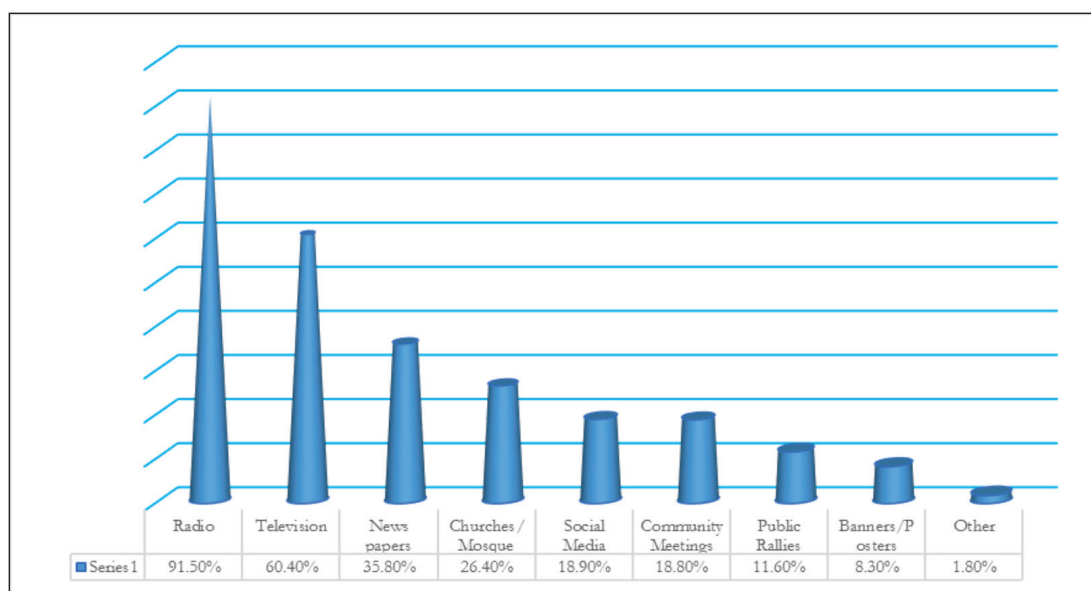


Figure 57: Sources of information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.5.3 Reliable Sources of information

Figure 58 provides information on the most reliable sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct. Radio (58%) is considered most reliable followed by that on Television (24.9%) and Social Media (5.7%).

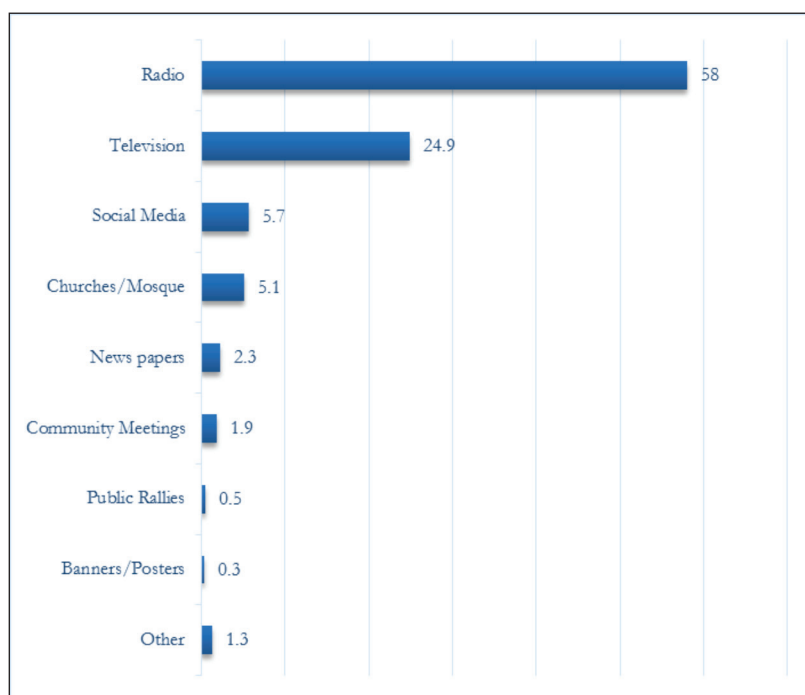


Figure 58: Reliable Sources of information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct



3.5.4 Most Listened, Watched and Read Media

Regional and vernacular radio stations are the most listened to by 36.6 percent of the respondents followed by Radio Citizen (20.3%), Radio Jambo (9.3%) and Radio Maisha (7.5%)

Citizen Television is the most widely watched by 40 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (20.9%) and NTV (8.8%).

The Daily Nation Newspaper recorded the highest preference rate of 47 percent followed by the Standard Newspaper (18.7%) and Taifa Leo (5.5%).

Table 22: Most Listened, Watched and Read Media

Radio	% of respondents	Television	% of respondents	Newspaper	% of respondents
Regional/Vernacular	36.6	Citizen	40.0	The Nation	47.0
Citizen	20.3	KTN	20.9	The Standard	18.7
Radio Jambo	9.3	NTV	8.8	Taifa Leo	5.5
Radio Maisha	7.5	KBC	4.8	The people	0.6
KBC- Kiswahili Service	4.8	K24	4.2	The Star	0.4
Classic	2.1	Sayare	0.3	Alternative Press	0.3
Milele FM	1.6	Metro	0.1	Kenya Times	0.2
Kiss 100	1.2	Family	0.1	Other	27.1
KBC- English Service stations	1.0	Other	20.9		
Religious stations	0.8				
Q FM	0.5				
Capital FM	0.4				
Metro	0.2				
Easy FM	0.2				
Other	13.5				

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Exposure to bribery is recorded in about a third of the service seekers and is largely initiated by demands by the service provider. Counties with wider geographical coverage such as Wajir, Tana River and Mandera recorded the highest exposure to bribery insinuating that the service seekers had no options or alternate offices to seek the services. Majority of those paying bribes did so since it was the only way they could access services such as application and or collection of a birth certificate, registration, collection or renewal of a national Identification Card (ID), seeking medical attention and seeking employment. The Offices of the Chief, Regular Police, Registrar of Persons, Public Hospitals, Ministry of Lands and Huduma Centres were the institutions most members of the public complained of being riddled with corruption. The average bribe of Kshs. 5,058 is very high considering a population largely classified as living below the poverty line (USD 1.90).

The fight against corruption continues to be complex and beset with a lot of challenges arising from public apathy, the dynamic nature of corruption and legal bottlenecks. The Survey pointed out that over three quarters of respondents have done nothing at all to deal with the menace indicating public apathy. Despite government services having improved in the last one year, only four in ten Kenyans think that the Government is committed in dealing with the problem of corruption and unethical conduct. Key essential government service providers such as the police, elected leaders and oversight institutions were assessed as largely uncommitted in the implementation of their mandate.

Access to ethics and anti-corruption services recorded an improvement since 2016. The establishment of EACC regional offices and availability of its services at Huduma Centre in 41 Counties has eased access to services. Despite these efforts, majority of people at the grassroots do not have knowledge on where to report corruption and unethical conduct whenever they witness the malpractices. Impartial prosecution of those suspected of corrupt and unethical conduct, enactment of stringent anti-corruption laws, enhanced public education and involvement of citizens and stakeholders will substantially lead to reduction in acts of corruption and unethical conduct in the country.



Corruption ranked first as the major problem facing the country for the first time in a series of annual Surveys pointing to how it is widespread nationally. Seven in ten Kenyans perceive the level of corruption to be very high and that it is increasing. Corruption and unethical conduct manifests itself in delays in service provision, corrupt activities such as bribery, putting self-interest before public interest, criminal activities such as fraud, theft and embezzlement, discrimination and lateness in public offices.

The media, print and electronic, are considered to be doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct in the country. Particularly Radio, Television, Newspapers and social media platforms that are widely used by Kenyans to access information on corruption and unethical conduct.

4.2 Recommendations

- l) Enhance public education and sensitization on individual role in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct;
- m) Enhance corruption and unethical conduct reporting channels country wide;
- n) Monitor the implementation of mainstreamed anti-corruption and ethics in the education;
- o) Strengthen leadership, integrity and anti-corruption laws to allow for quick handling of cases and harsher punishment for persons found guilty; and
- p) Companies and their directors engaged in corruption and unethical conduct should be blacklisted and or deregistered.
- q) Strengthen collaborations and coalitions against corruption and unethical conduct.
- r) Introduce an award and reward system for anti-corruption champions.
- s) The Commission should conduct its affairs devoid of political and executive interferences.
- t) The Commission should enhance its asset recovery and restitution mandate
- u) Public and State Officers should be audited annually to establish their net worth hence enhancing accountability.
- v) Enhance policies and laws to govern the protection of whistle-blowers.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by County

No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)	No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)
1	Mombasa	3.3	25	Samburu	0.6
2	Kwale	1.5	26	Trans Nzoia	2.1
3	Kilifi	2.4	27	UasinGishu	2.5
4	Tana River	0.6	28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.9
5	Lamu	0.3	29	Nandi	1.9
6	TaitaTaveta	0.9	30	Baringo	1.3
7	Garissa	0.6	31	Laikipia	1.3
8	Wajir	0.8	32	Nakuru	5
9	Mandera	0.8	33	Narok	2.1
10	Marsabit	0.6	34	Kajiado	2.1
11	Isiolo	0.3	35	Kericho	1.9
12	Meru	3.3	36	Bomet	1.7
13	Tharaka Nithi	0.9	37	Kakamega	3.8
14	Embu	1.3	38	Vihiga	1.3
15	Kitui	2.1	39	Bungoma	2.9
16	Machakos	2.7	40	Busia	1.6
17	Makueni	1.9	41	Siaya	2.2
18	Nyandarua	1.6	42	Kisumu	2.5
19	Nyeri	2.2	43	Homabay	2.3
20	Kirinyaga	1.7	44	Migori	2
21	Murang'a	2.8	45	Kisii	2.7
22	Kiambu	5.5	46	Nyamira	1.4
23	Turkana	1.2	47	Nairobi City	13.7
24	West Pokot	1.1	Total Sample 5977 Households		

Appendix 2: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Socio-demographic characteristics		Proportion%
Type of Place of Residence	Urban	36.1
	Rural	63.9
Gender	Male	47.9
	Female	52.1
Age Group in Years	18-24	13.0
	25-34	28.9
	35-44	22.5
	45-54	15.2
	55 and over	17.0
	Not Stated	3.3
Marital Status	Single	16.0
	Married	77.0
	Widowed	5.0
	Divorced/separated	1.4
	Not Stated	0.5
Household status of Respondent	Head of household	56.4
	Spouse	37.2
	Child	5.8
	Other	0.6
Religion	Christian	91.3
	Islam	7.9
	Hindu	0.4
	Other	0.4
Highest level of education	None	7.3
	Informal education	5.7
	Primary	33.4
	Secondary	34.2
	College /Tertiary	13.8
	Graduate	3.9
	Post graduate	0.5
	Not Stated	1.2
Employment status	Student	2.6
	Unemployed	34.2
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	44.1
	Employed in private sector	7.9
	Employed in National government /parastatal	4.0
	Employed by the County Government	1.5
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	1.3
	Retired	3.2
	Other	0.5
	Not Stated	0.7
Occupation	Farmer	30.0
	Professional	10.8
	Technical worker	5.3
	Businessman/woman	26.1
	Pastoralist	2.2
	Laborer	7.0
	Domestic worker	2.2
	Housewife	9.7
	Student	3.1
	Other	2.1
	Not Stated	1.4
	Kikuyu	21.8
First Language	Luhya	13.3
	Kalenjin	12.5
	Luo (Suba,Acholi)	11.3
	Kamba	10.2
	Kisii/Gusii	5.9
	Meru	4.9
	Mijikenda	4.1
	Somali	2.0
	Maasai	1.7
	Turkana	1.6
	Embu	1.6
	Swahili (Bajun,Pate,Mvita,Vumba,Ozi,Fundi,Siyu,Shela,Amu)	1.3
	Taita	1.2
	Others	3.9
	Not stated	2.7



Appendix 3: Average Times a Bribe is Demanded by County

No.	County	2017	2016	2015	2012	No.	County	2017	2016	2015	2012
1	Turkana	5.53	1.09	0.00	1.00	25	Migori	1.51	1.00	1.00	2.34
2	Mandera	3.27	2.29	1.00	***	26	Nyamira	1.47	1.06	1.62	2.70
3	Kirinyaga	3.07	1.30	1.29	1.73	27	Kajiado	1.44	2.97	1.00	1.58
4	Murang'a	2.95	2.36	3.78	1.57	28	Nairobi	1.44	1.70	1.51	2.63
5	Meru	2.85	3.63	1.21	2.76	29	Trans Nzoia	1.36	1.20	1.06	2.33
6	Tana River	2.48	1.69	0.00	***	30	Kisii	1.33	1.00	2.41	1.85
7	UasinGishu	2.22	1.41	1.00	6.50	31	Makueni	1.32	1.00	1.05	1.63
8	Kwale	2.11	1.00	1.93	1.39	32	Kisumu	1.26	1.57	1.00	1.96
9	Samburu	1.87	1.00	1.00	3.33	33	Narok	1.26	1.00	2.02	2.52
10	Kiambu	1.82	2.77	1.28	1.75	34	Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.25	2.81	1.00	2.00
11	Kitui	1.75	2.09	1.00	1.72	35	Siaya	1.24	1.58	1.04	1.20
12	Nyandarua	1.74	2.28	1.71	2.33	36	Vihiga	1.21	1.57	1.25	1.36
13	Marsabit	1.73	2.07	1.49	1.00	37	TaitaTaveta	1.18	1.14	1.27	1.15
14	Embu	1.64	1.86	2.53	3.00	38	Isiolo	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.29
15	TharakaNithi	1.63	1.00	1.70	2.50	39	Bomet	1.11	1.15	2.46	1.88
16	Mombasa	1.61	1.00	1.41	2.37	40	Kericho	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.81
17	Kilifi	1.59	1.84	1.00	1.71	41	Bungoma	1.04	1.46	1.19	1.55
18	Wajir	1.58	0.00	2.33	***	42	Busia	1.04	2.14	1.00	1.14
19	West Pokot	1.57	1.00	1.50	1.50	43	Nandi	1.04	1.26	1.00	2.00
20	Homabay	1.57	1.19	1.58	2.06	44	Kakamega	1.03	1.51	1.12	2.07
21	Machakos	1.54	1.15	1.00	1.65	45	Baringo	1.00	2.38	1.35	1.00
22	Nakuru	1.54	1.22	1.25	2.20	46	Lamu	1.00	2.00	1.00	***
23	Laikipia	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.94	47	Nyeri	1.00	1.80	1.82	1.70
24	Garissa	1.52	1.12	1.77	***						

*** Survey was not conducted in the County

Appendix 4: Average Times a Bribe is Paid by County

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

*** Survey was not conducted in the County



Appendix 5: Average Bribe in Kshs by County

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

*** Survey was not conducted in the County

* No bribery incidence was reported in the Survey



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