



ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY (NECS), 2024

Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya





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ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

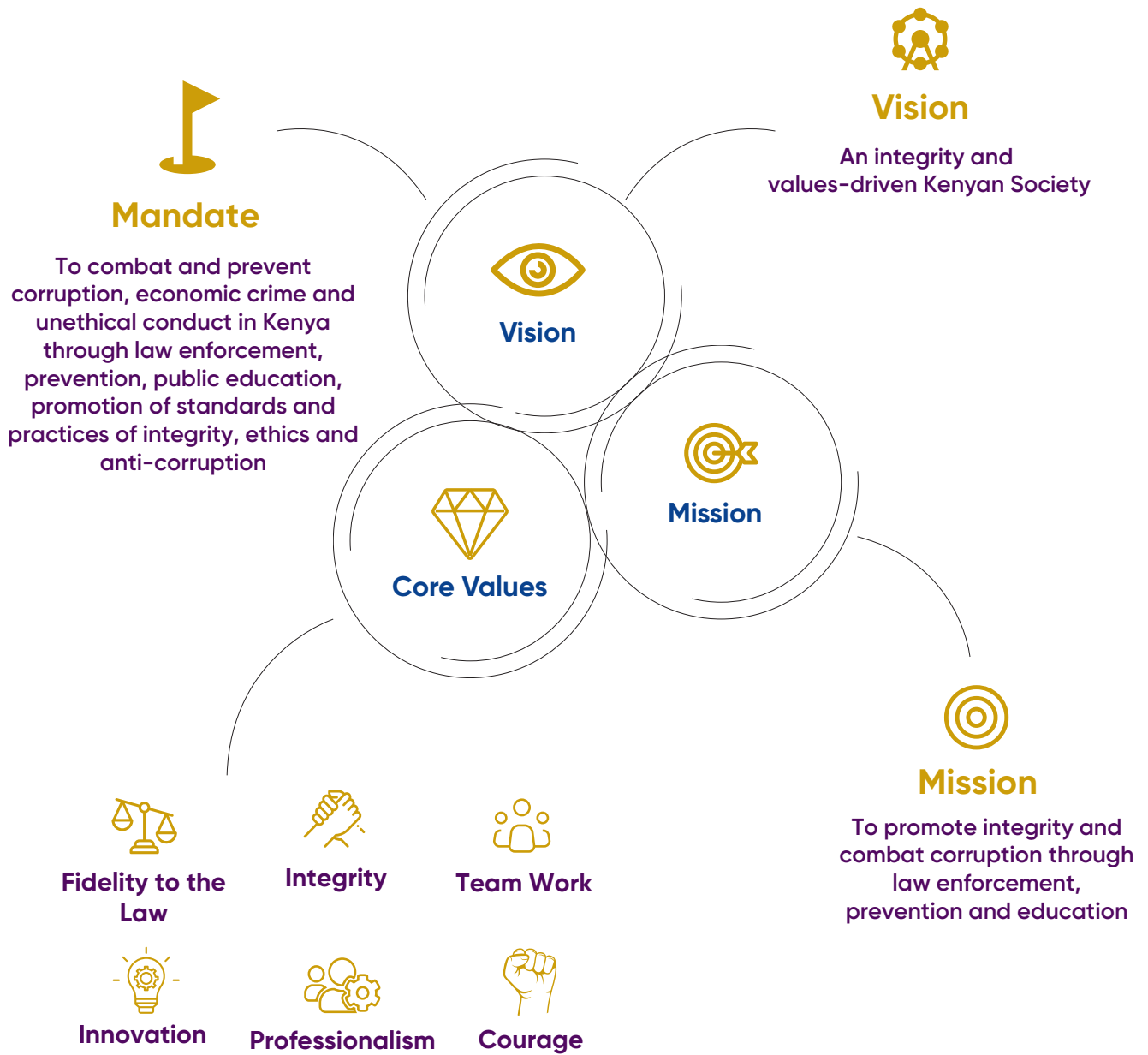
NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY (NECS), 2024

EACC RESEARCH REPORT NO. 17 OF FEBRUARY 2025



Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya

EACC ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENTS



FOREWORD



Unethical practices and corruption remain one of the biggest and most pressing problems in many countries, Kenya included. It poses a major obstacle in the process of modernization and economic development of the country. Therefore, Commission endeavors to combat and prevent corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct in Kenya through law enforcement, prevention, public education, promotion of standards and practices of integrity, ethics and anti-corruption.

One valuable tool in the fight against unethical conduct and promotion of good governance in general is the use of Surveys, as they allow for the direct collection of citizens' perceptions, experiences, and behaviors, which inform policy decisions, identify areas for improvement, and assess the effectiveness of interventions. To assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions measures in promoting ethics and combating corruption in the country, the EACC undertook the National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2024. The Survey established that unethical conduct and corruption remain high in the country with bribery, favouritism, abuse of office, tribalism and nepotism and embezzlement of public funds being the main forms of unethical behaviour and corruption experienced in public service. Greed and lack of integrity among public officials remain the main causes of unethical conduct and corruption in public service. This has resulted to hampered economic growth in the country, poor living standards among Kenyans and increased cost of living in the country.

The Survey findings indicate the need to prioritize ethics promotion and prevention of corruption to enhance economic growth and advance progress towards achieving the Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda and the Sustainable Development goal sixteen aimed at reducing unethical practices, corruption and bribery in the country. As you delve into this report, I encourage all the stakeholders and citizens at large to work proactively with the Commission towards promoting ethics and combating corruption in the country. Together, we can forge a path towards a more transparent and accountable society.

DAVID OGINDE, PHD
CHAIRPERSON
ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) acknowledges the importance of information on unethical conduct and corruption to guide initiatives aimed at combating and preventing their occurrences. Consequently, surveys have been conducted from time to time to provide information on unethical practices and corruption as experienced by the general public.

This Survey involved various stakeholders from the public sector and the general public who worked together to make it a success. The Survey findings provide data on unethical conduct and corruption in order to generate indicators focusing on trends, magnitude, likelihood, prevalence, and impact of unethical conduct and corruption in the country. The findings are critical in informing strategy and assessing the effectiveness of Commission intervention programs in promoting ethics and anti-corruption.

The Commission appreciates the vital role the staff of KNBS played in facilitating the implementation of the Survey and the production of this Report. The Team was led by Macdonald Obudho and comprised of James Ng'ang'a, John Bore, Zachary Ochola and Renice Bunde in addition to County Statistic Officers (CSOs) and Enumerators who were of great support. The Commission wishes to also acknowledge the support provided by the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination Team comprising of County Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant County Commissioners, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Village Elders and Guides. Much appreciation also goes to Kenyans who voluntarily made time to provide responses on their experiences with unethical practices and corruption in public service. Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Commission's Research Team led by Vincent Okong'o, Nancy Namenge, Willis Wasala, Collins Aluda, Idris Shidhe, Naomi Monari, Janet Bett, Daniel Kang'ethe and David Wanjala for providing technical input in the production of this Report.

ABDI A. MOHAMUD, MBS

SECRETARY/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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ABBREVIATIONS

CPC	Corruption Prevention Committees
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBM	International Business Machines
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
KES	Kenya Shillings
KHMSF	Kenya Household Master Sample Frame
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
NECS	National Ethics and Corruption Survey
NLC	National Land Commission
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TSC	Teachers Service Commission



The NECS 2024 sought to measure actual personal experience and perception on unethical practices and corruption by Kenyans. The Survey generates information on the nature, extent and impact of corruption and unethical practices, which is essential in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions measures in promoting ethics and combating corruption in the country.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Ethics and Corruption Surveys (NECS) are 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 unethical conduct and corruption. The NECS 2024 sought to measure actual personal experience and perception on unethical practices and corruption by Kenyans. The Survey generates information on the nature, extent and impact of corruption and unethical practices, which is essential in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions measures in promoting ethics and combating corruption in the country. The Survey findings thus supports review, design and implementation of intervention measures/programmes, review of policies and laws for promoting ethics and combatting corruption.

The overall aim of the Survey was to establish the status of unethical practices and corruption in the country by generating data on the magnitude of unethical conduct and corruption, perceptions and actual experiences on unethical practices and corruption, awareness levels, access to anti-corruption services and effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives. Specifically, the survey sought to:

- i. Establish the nature and forms of unethical practices and corruption in Kenya;
- ii. Establish perception on the status of unethical practices and corruption in Kenya;
- iii. Identify areas perceived to be most prone to unethical conduct and corruption in public service;
- iv. Establish the actual experiences on bribery in Public Service;
- v. Gauge the level of uptake of ethics and anti-corruption services;
- vi. Assess the effectiveness of initiatives promoting ethics and anti-corruption; and,
- vii. Establish sources of information on unethical behavior and corruption.

The Survey used clusters from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (KHMSF), which was developed after conducting the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC). The sampling frame is maintained by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The NECS 2024 had a target sample of 6,000 households. However, a total of 5,960 households were interviewed.

The Key Highlights of the Survey are:

I. Nature and Forms of Unethical Practices and Corruption

- i. There was an increase in respondents who sought government services from 60.3 percent in 2023 to 65.2 percent in 2024;
- ii. A majority of the respondents, 75.3 percent and 75.9 percent, were aware of what constitutes unethical practice and corruption in public service, respectively;
- iii. Giving of bribes (52.1%) was the most common form of corruption witnessed in public offices. This was followed by receiving of bribes (41.9%), favoritism (22.5%), abuse of office (14.6%), tribalism and nepotism (11.8%) and embezzlement of public funds (11.7%);
- iv. The proportion of those who encountered bribery (demanded, expected and offered) was 30.5 percent in 2024, representing an increase from 25.7 percent in the 2023 Survey. Nineteen percent (18.9%) were explicitly asked for a bribe, 10.7 percent were implicitly expected to pay a bribe while 0.9 percent offered to pay a bribe on their own volition; and,
- v. Unemployment (49.1%), ranked first as the most critical problem facing the country today followed by corruption (44.6%), poverty (32.3%), High cost of living (29.9%), inadequate health care (17.4%), poor infrastructure (12.4%) and poor leadership (11.8%).

II. Likelihood of Bribery

The likelihood indicator reveals the most bribery-prone public services based on actual experience.

- i. A service seeker is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.58 times while obtaining placement from Teachers Service Commission (TSC). Other services where a service seeker is likely to be asked for a bribe 1 times include an application for a bursary (CDF); an application for college admission; application for NSSF and SHIF cards; and county inspectorate, land survey and housing, and, public works services; among others;
- ii. There is a likelihood that each time a service is sought in the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and in the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.25 times and 1.11 times, respectively; and,
- iii. Each time a service is sought in Kwale, Kilifi and Wajir counties one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.09 times, 1.03 times and 1.02 times, respectively.

III. Prevalence of Bribery

The prevalence of bribery indicator represents the number of respondents who paid bribes as a proportion of the total number of respondents who reported seeking public services or visiting an institution or county office, respectively.

- i. A bribe was paid each time a service seeker sought to apply for college admission; apply for SHIF card; sought for county inspectorate, land survey and housing, and, public works services; among others;
- ii. Assistant County Commissioners' office and County Administration, Education, Public Works and Transport Departments were institutions where bribery was most prevalent, among others. Each time service seekers sought services from these institutions they paid a bribe (100.0%); and,
- iii. Elgeyo-Marakwet, Marsabit and Wajir were counties where bribery was most prevalent with all (100%) respondents who sought services in these counties paying a bribe.

IV. Impact of Bribe Payment

The impact indicator represents the proportion of respondents who reported having accessed a particular service, institution or county only after paying a bribe. The indicator reveals that impact of bribery on service delivery.

- i. The indicator reveals that impact of bribery on service delivery is more evident in seeking payment from county executive. Each time a person paid a bribe for this service, they were twice more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay the bribe;
- ii. The indicator reveals that impact of bribery on public institutions is more evident in Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company. Each time a person paid a bribe in this institution, they were twice more likely to receive a service than if they did not pay the bribe; and,
- iii. The impact indicator reveals that bribe payment had the highest impact in Kakamega, Baringo and Meru counties. Each time a person paid a bribe in Kakamega, Baringo and Meru counties, they were 1.37 times and 1.07 times more likely to receive the service, respectively, than if they did not pay the bribe

V. Average Size of Bribe

The average size of bribe indicator is a measure of the average payment made by respondents who reported paying a bribe for a public service.

- i. The proportion of respondents who were asked to pay a bribe in order to receive a service increased to 25.4 percent in 2024 from 17.7 percent in 2023;
- ii. The national average bribe decreased from KES 11,625 in 2023 to stand at KES 4,878 in 2024. Figure 3.27 illustrates the average bribe trends since 2005;
- iii. On average, services where respondents paid the largest amount of bribes were while seeking employment from the county executive (KES 243,651), followed by obtaining a tender from the national government (KES 100,000) and obtaining a TSC placement (KES 72,665);
- iv. On average, institutions where respondents paid the largest amount of bribes were the Kenya Wildlife Service (KES 200,000), followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (KES 47,129) and the National Treasury (Pensions Department) (KES 40,000);
- v. On average, counties where respondents paid the largest amount of bribes were Uasin-Gishu (KES 25,873), followed by Baringo (KES 16,156), Embu (KES 12,878), Homabay (KES 12,381), Bomet (KES 11,650), Kakamega (KES 10,013), Tana-River (KES 9,582), Kiambu (KES 7,982), Nyamira (KES 7,748) and Wajir (KES 7,275);
- vi. Most of the respondents (43.3%) paid a bribe because it was demanded, followed by 23.3 percent who indicated it was the only way to access a service and 18 percent who paid to avoid delay in service; and,
- vii. Majority (97.2%) of the respondents who experienced bribery incidences did not complain or report to any authority or person while only 2.8 percent reporting.

VI. Share of National Bribe

The share of national bribe indicator measures the proportion of actual bribes paid as a percentage of all bribes reported to have been paid for a service, in an institution or in a given county government office.

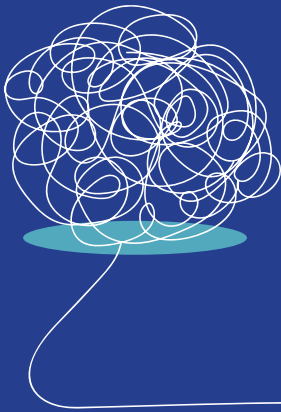
- i. i. The largest share of national bribe was paid to seeking employment from the county executive (30.99%), obtaining a tender from the national government (12.72%), and obtaining a TSC placement (9.24%);
- ii. Kenya Wildlife Service received the largest share of national bribe of 35.73 percent, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (8.42%) and the National Treasury (Pensions Department) (7.15%); and,
- iii. The largest share of national bribe was paid in Uasin-Gishu County (11.12%), followed by Baringo (6.94%), Embu (5.54%), Homabay (5.32%), Bomet (5.01%), Kakamega (4.30%), Tana-River (4.12%), Kiambu (3.43%), Nyamira (3.33%) and Wajir (3.13%) counties.

VII. Effectiveness of Initiatives Promoting Ethics and Anti-corruption

- i. Public education and awareness creation (33.6%), employment creation (31.7%), user friendly corruption reporting channels (31.7%), and, partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption (30.6%) were ranked as the most effective anti-corruption measures. While devolution and decentralization (49%), anti-corruption laws (32.9%) and integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS) (30.2%) were rated as least effective anti-corruption measures; and,
- ii. Encouraging accountability through public participation (34.2%), arresting and jailing corrupt people (32.3%) and dismissal of corrupt suspects from public office were key measures suggested to promote ethics and reduce corruption among others.

VIII. Sources of Information on Unethical Practices and Corruption

- i. Seventy-four percent of the respondents (73.6%) received information on unethical practices and corruption through the Radio, followed by Television (64.6%), social media (32.6%) and by word of mouth (16.0%) respectively;
- ii. The uptake of the Commission's IEC materials declined marginally to 20 percent in 2024 from 24.1 percent recorded in 2023. Those who had seen or read about IEC materials was through television (61.7%), social media platforms (22.9%), radio programmes (15.7%) and posters (14.6%), among others; and,
- iii. Facebook was the most preferred social media platform for accessing anti-corruption information as mentioned by 45.5% of the respondents, followed by Whatsapp (23.5%), X-Formerly Twitter (9.3%), Tiktok (8.8%), Youtube (7.4%) and Instagram (2.3%).



? Some Statistics



There was an increase in respondents who sought government services from 60.3 percent in 2023 to **65.2** percent in 2024;

KES 4,878

The national average bribe in 2024

25.4 %

proportion of respondents who were asked to pay a bribe in order to receive a service

43.3%

Respondents who paid a bribe because it was demanded

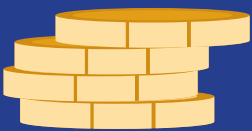


73.6%

respondents who received information on unethical practices and corruption through the Radio

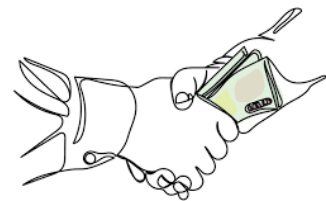
23.3%

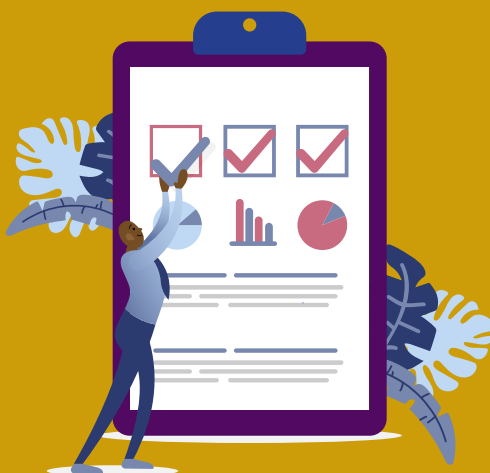
respondents who indicated it was the only way to access a service



largest share of national bribe paid

Uasin-Gishu County (11.12%)
Baringo (6.94%)
Embu (5.54%)
Homabay (5.32%)
Bomet (5.01%)
Kakamega (4.30%)
Tana-River (4.12%)
Kiambu (3.43%)
Nyamira (3.33%)
Wajir (3.13%).





1

Background



This Chapter presents the introduction, which provides for an understanding of ethics, unethical practices/behaviour and corruption. The Chapter also outlines the effect of unethical behaviour and corruption in society. Further, it outlines the significance, objectives and scope of the Survey.

CHAPTER ONE

1. BACKGROUND

This Chapter presents the introduction, which provides for an understanding of ethics, unethical practices/behaviour and corruption. The Chapter also outlines the effect of unethical behaviour and corruption in society. Further, it outlines the significance, objectives and scope of the Survey.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Ethics as a philosophical discipline is a systematic approach to understanding, analyzing, and distinguishing matters of right and wrong, good and bad, admirable and deplorable as they relate to the well-being of and the relationship among sentient beings (Butts and Rich, 2023). Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012 under Section 13 defines ethics to include honesty in the conduct of public affairs, not engaging in activities that amount to abuse of office, accurately and honestly representing information to the public, not engaging in wrongful conduct in furtherance of personal benefit, not misusing public resources, not discriminating against any person, except as expressly provided for under the law and not falsifying any records. Conversely, unethical behavior are decisions and behavior that violate current or past moral standards (Brown and Mitchell, 2010). Failure to demonstrate integrity and accountability in public administration results into unethical conduct (Armstrong, 2005).

Corruption, which is defined as abuse of public office for private gain, covers a wide range of behavior from bribery to theft of public funds (World Bank, 2025). The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003 under Section 2, defines corruption to include bribery, fraud, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, abuse of office, breach of trust, or an offence involving dishonesty in connection with any tax rate or impost levied under any Act or under any written law relating to the elections of persons to public office. In addition, the Act also defines corruption as an offence under any of the provisions of Sections 44, 46 and 47, which includes bid rigging, abuse of office and dealing with suspect property respectively.

Unethical behavior is one of the challenges public administration faces in the workforce, which has an immense effect on productivity. Unethical practices disrupt political order by undermining the sanctity of the law, disregarding human rights, and weakening governance. This destroys public trust in the governing institutions and office holders, which might lead to open revolt or anarchy (Regional Anti-Corruption Programme for Africa, 2016). According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for Public Economics and Public

Administration (2000:3), scandals involving public officials have captured world attention with the public not distinguishing between whether those in government are elected or appointed. Absence of ethics and professionalism in the public service can lead to, inter alia, minimum development of people and nations, disorderliness and anarchy in a society, lack of investor confidence leading to lack of economic growth and deterioration of trust by citizens. In addition, unethical behavior creates a closed-off system that prevents new types of goals and attitudes for the organization causing societal inequality (Valamis, 2022).

Corruption is a global issue that harms both the developed and developing countries in varying degrees and forms and is strongly related to inequality and growth impacting on the global economy (Falconi, Ugaz, Garcia, & Soto, 2023). The World Bank estimates that about one trillion US-Dollar is paid annually as bribery with the total costs of corruption adding up to 2.6 trillion US-Dollar, an amount equal to up to four percent of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the whole GDP of France (OECD, 2014b). Subsequently, corruption discourages business opportunities, hinders foreign aid and investment, and exacerbates inequality (Falconi et al., 2023). It also fuels transnational crime, wastes public resources, destabilizes countries, and impedes good governance (Enste and Heldman, 2017).

Kenya is grappling with governance issues due to the high levels of unethical practices in the country. These unethical practices impede economic growth by discouraging foreign investments, creates distortion in resource allocation and competitive markets, increase the cost of doing business, and reduces the net-value of public spending. In addition, unethical practices also reduce the quality of services and public infrastructure and the volume of tax revenues and encourages the misappropriation and misallocation of scarce resources (Regional Anti-Corruption Programme for Africa, 2016).

While corruption impacts everybody, it affects the poor, the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals the hardest by affecting their ability to meet their basic needs, as well as reducing their chances of overcoming poverty and exclusion (Falconi et al., 2023). The poor, vulnerable and marginalized pay a larger share of income in bribes and are more likely to be victimized either because they rely more heavily on state services or because they are seen as having less power, hence exacerbating and perpetuating poverty and inequality (World Bank, 2020).

In Kenya, corruption level is high which is attributed to high cost of living, high levels of poverty, poor governance, poor delivery of public services and the fact that no action is taken to reduce corruption cases. Greed is the leading cause of corruption. This has resulted to hampered economic growth, poor living standards, increased cost of living, high unemployment levels and unequic distribution of resources in the country (EACC, 2023).

1.2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SURVEY

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS), 2024 was 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 unethical conduct and corruption. The Survey sought to measure actual personal experiences and perceptions on unethical practices and corruption by Kenyans.

The Survey generates information on the nature, extent and impact of unethical practices and corruption, which is essential in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the intervention measures in promoting ethics and combating corruption in the country. The Survey findings thus supports review, design and implementation of intervention measures/programmes, review of policies and laws for promoting ethics and combatting corruption.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The overall aim of the Survey was to establish the status of unethical conduct and corruption in the country by generating data on the magnitude of unethical conduct and corruption, perceptions on unethical practices and corruption, awareness levels, access to anti-corruption services and effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives. Specifically, the survey sought to:

- i. Establish the nature and forms of unethical practices and corruption in Kenya;
- ii. Establish perception on the status of unethical practices and corruption in Kenya;
- iii. Identify areas perceived to be most prone to unethical conduct and corruption in public service;
- iv. Establish the actual experiences on bribery in Public Service;
- v. Gauge the level of uptake of ethics and anti-corruption services;
- vi. Assess the effectiveness of initiatives promoting ethics and anti-corruption; and,
- vii. Establish sources of information on unethical behavior and corruption.

1.4. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

Key respondents of the Survey were drawn from the general public in which household representatives aged 18 years and above were interviewed. The Survey targeted a sample of 6,000 households distributed across all the 47 counties. However, a total of 5,960 respondents were interviewed.

1.5. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The Survey Report is organized into four chapters. Chapter One, the background, gives an introduction of the report including, the significance, the objectives and the scope of the Survey. Chapter Two details the methodology used in undertaking the Survey including the research design, sampling technique, data collection methods and logistics, coverage and representation, data processing and data weighting. Chapter Three presents the findings themed on the objectives of the Survey. Chapter Four contains conclusions and recommendations. The demographics, social and economic characteristics of Survey respondents are provided in the appendices.



2

Methodology



This Chapter presents procedures and techniques applied to identify, select, process and analyze data for the Survey. It specifies the research design; sample frame, sampling technique and sample size; data collection process; data processing and analysis; and data weighting.

CHAPTER TWO

2. METHODOLOGY

This Chapter presents procedures and techniques applied to identify, select, process and analyze data for the Survey. It specifies the research design; sample frame, sampling technique and sample size; data collection process; data processing and analysis; and data weighting.

2.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Survey employed a cross-sectional research design that involved collecting data on a number of cases at a single point in time in order to gather a body of quantitative and qualitative data in relation to the variables under study. The data was then analyzed to find out patterns of association.

The quantitative research method involved use of a structured questionnaire. Data collection involved face-to-face interviews that permitted the interviewers to probe and clarify responses resulting in a higher response rate. The qualitative research process entailed examination of secondary data sources to consolidate information on laws, regulations and policies in addition to insights into institutional systems, initiatives and incentives to promote ethics and prevent corruption. Secondary data also shed light on financial, social and economic impacts of corruption in the country. The data collected is presented using descriptive statistical tools such as frequency tables, percentages and charts.

2.2. SAMPLE FRAME, SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE

The Survey used clusters from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (KHMSF), which was developed after conducting the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC). The sampling frame is maintained by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The frame contains 10,000 clusters selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from approximately 128,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs).

In designing the sample for the Survey, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was adopted, where the sampling units were selected in two stages. In the first stage, 600 clusters, being the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the survey, were selected from the KHMSF using equal probability selection method. In the second stage, a total of 10 households per cluster were systematically selected from the list of households in the sampled clusters. Subsequently, NECS 2024 had a target sample of 6,000 households. However, a total of 5,960 households were interviewed. The allocation of the sample across clusters and households in counties is as presented in Annex 1.

2.3. DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data collection was preceded by a two days training held between 4th and 5th November, 2024 where twenty-four (24) Research Assistants, Supervisors and KNBS Coordinators were trained to enhance the quality of data collected. Partnership with KNBS enhanced coordination of data collection through their statistical officers countrywide. Data collection was conducted from 6th November to 1st December 2024.

Data from the structured questionnaire was captured using tablets with Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) entry software. The data was then cleaned by way of editing, validation and verification before weighting. Data was weighted based on the 2019 Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (KHMSF). The weights incorporated the probabilities of selection of the clusters from the census EAs database into the KHMSF, the probabilities of selection of the 2024 NECS clusters from the frame, the probabilities of selection of the households from each of the sampled cluster and the probabilities of selection of an individual among other eligible individuals at the household level. These design weights were then adjusted for individual and household non-response at the stratum level. Below mathematical relation shows the weighting process;

$$W_h = D_h \times \frac{S_h}{I_h} \times \frac{C_h}{c_h} \times \frac{I_{hij}}{1}$$

whereby,

W_h = Overall cluster weight for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

D_h = Sample cluster design weight obtained from cluster selection probabilities for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

S_h = Number of listed households in the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

I_h = Number of responding households in i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

C_h = Number of clusters in h-th stratum

c_h = Number of selected clusters in the h-th stratum

I_{hij} = Number of listed eligible individuals within the j-th household in the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum.

The weights were further adjusted to ensure consistency with the projected population figures.

Data analysis comprised statistical analysis of quantitative data and content analysis of qualitative information. Summative statistics including percentages and mean were calculated. In addition, key variables were cross-tabulated to assess patterns of association. In regard to qualitative data, content analysis was used to establish relationships among the dependent and independent variables. All the analysis was done using International Business Machines (IBM), Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.



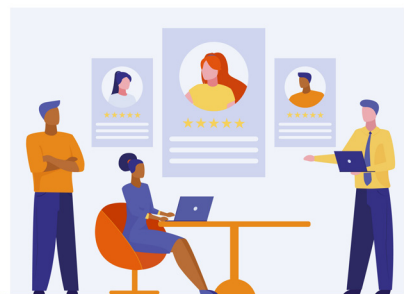
Some Key Figures



600
Clusters



5960
Interviewed
Households



24
Research
Assistants





3

Findings



This chapter presents the Survey findings on unethical practices and corruption themed under nature and forms of unethical practices and corruption; perception on the status of on unethical practices and corruption; areas most prone to unethical conduct and corruption in public service; nature and status of bribery in public service; level of uptake of ethics and anti-corruption commission services; and sources of information on unethical behaviour and corruption. The Survey findings are presented in graphical illustrations, descriptive statistics and bribery indices as well as comparisons with data from previous surveys.

CHAPTER THREE

3. FINDINGS

This chapter presents the Survey findings on unethical practices and corruption themed under nature and forms of unethical practices and corruption; perception on the status of on unethical practices and corruption; areas most prone to unethical conduct and corruption in public service; nature and status of bribery in public service; level of uptake of ethics and anti-corruption commission services; and sources of information on unethical behaviour and corruption. The Survey findings are presented in graphical illustrations, descriptive statistics and bribery indices as well as comparisons with data from previous surveys.

3.1. NATURE AND FORMS OF UNETHICAL PRACTICES AND CORRUPTION

The Survey sought to establish level of awareness and forms of unethical practices and corruption. A majority of the respondents, 75.3 percent and 75.9 percent, were aware of what constitutes unethical practice and corruption in public service, respectively (Figure 3.1).

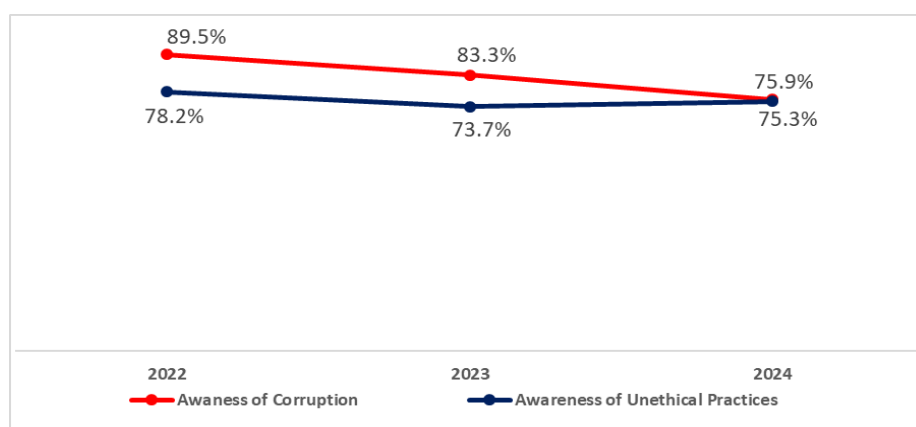


Figure 3.1: Awareness of what constitutes Unethical Practices and Corruption in Public Service

Among the respondents who were aware of what constituted unethical practices and corruption in the public service, 36.4 percent had witnessed unethical practice and corruption by a public officer in the past one year. This was an increase as compared to 28.3 percent in 2023 Survey (Figure 3.2).

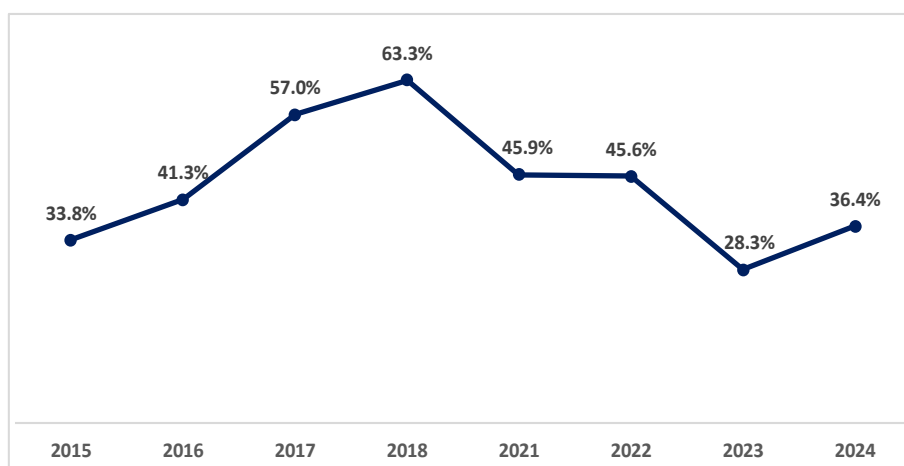


Figure 3.2: Proportion that had Witnessed Unethical Practices and Corruption

The Survey identified bribery, favouritism, abuse of office, tribalism and nepotism and embezzlement of public funds as the main forms of unethical behaviour and corruption in Kenya. Giving of bribes (52.1%) was the most common form of unethical behaviour and corruption as reported in the Survey. This was followed by receiving of bribes (41.9%), favoritism (22.5%), abuse of office (14.6%), tribalism and nepotism (11.8%) and embezzlement of public fund (11.7%), among others, as presented in Figure 3.3.

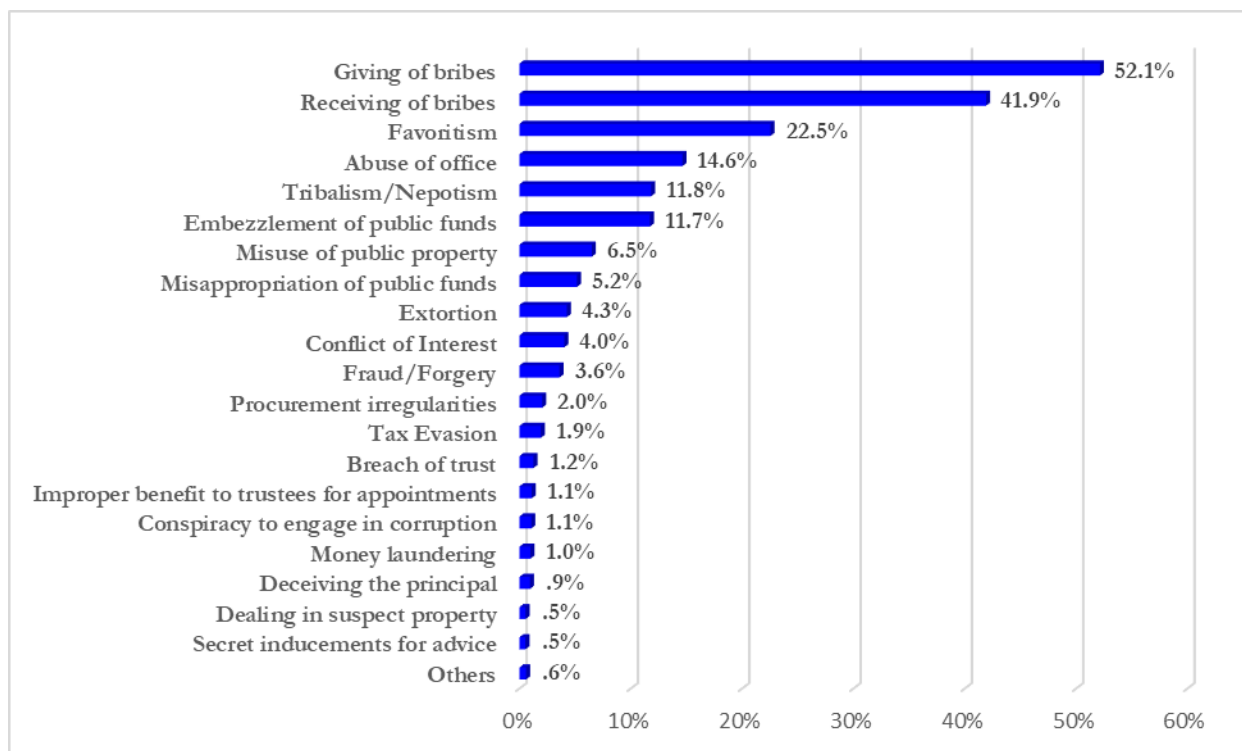


Figure 3.3: Forms of Unethical Practices and Corruption Encountered

3.2. PERCEPTION ON THE STATUS OF UNETHICAL PRACTICES AND CORRUPTION IN KENYA

The Survey sought to establish perceptions on the level of unethical practices and corruption in the Country. A majority (67.6%) of the respondents stated that unethical conduct and corruption was high as compared to 57.3 percent in 2023 Survey. Figure 3.4 indicates the changing trends as reported in various Surveys since 2012.

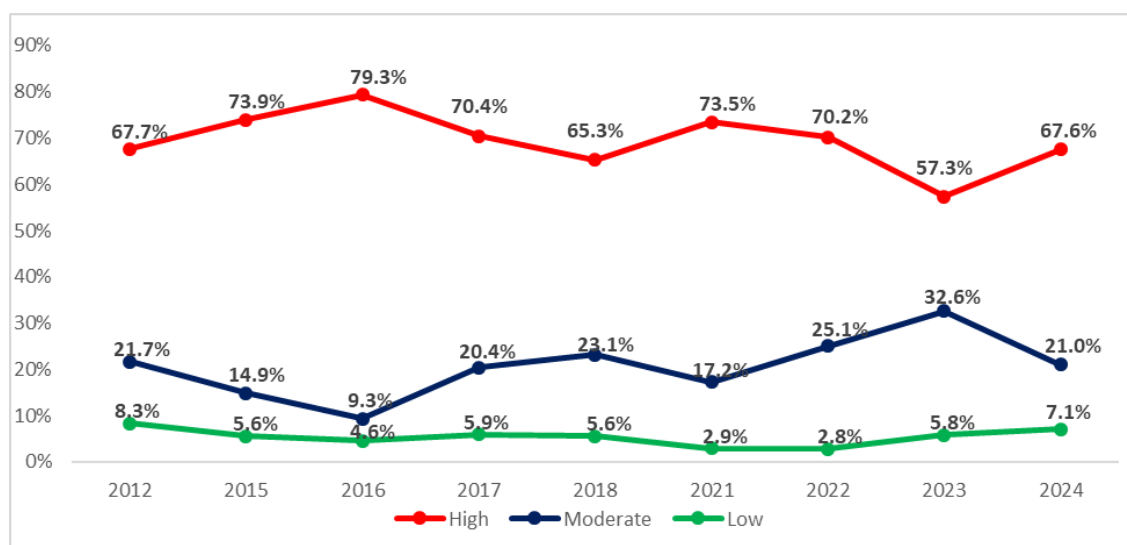


Figure 3.4: Trends on Perceived Level of Unethical Conduct and Corruption

High cost of living (17.9%), rampant corruption in public offices (15.8%), poor service delivery in public service (11.8%), bad governance (11.2%) and more corruption incidences being reported (11.1%) were the main reasons for rating the level of unethical conduct and corruption as high. Other reasons are as illustrated in Figure 3.5.

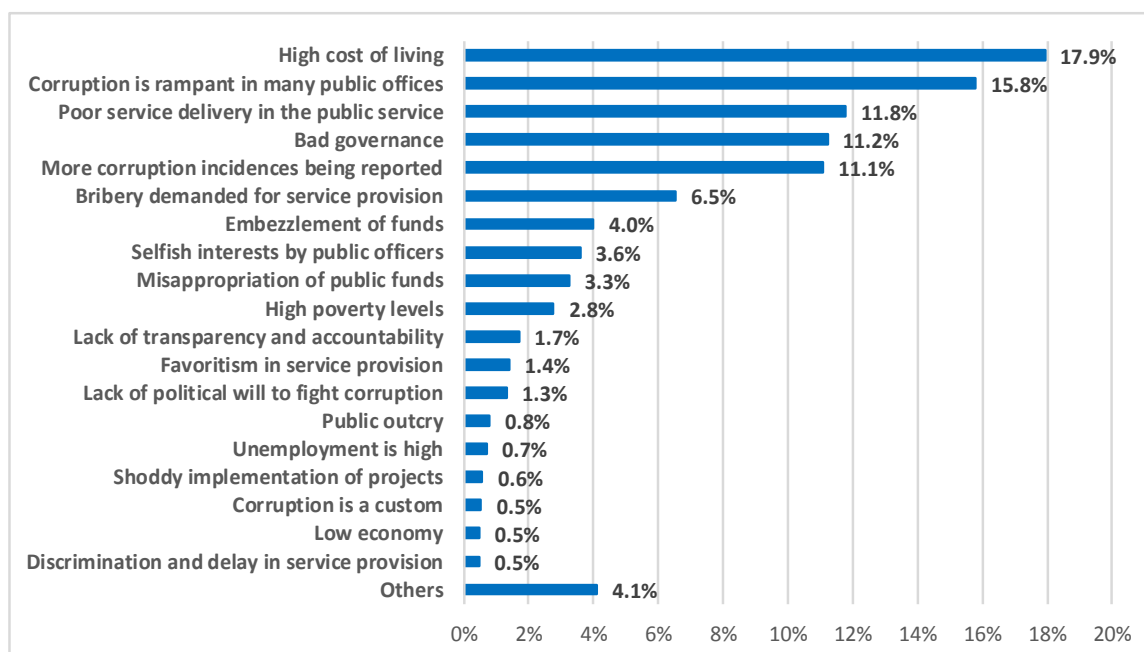


Figure 3.5: Reasons cited for high level of Unethical Conduct and Corruption

In addition, Figure 3.6 presents the respondent's perception on the prevalence of unethical conduct and corruption in the past one year. A majority (62.5%) of the respondents reported that unethical conduct and corruption increased, 23.3 percent stated that it remained the same while 9.5 percent reported that the vice decreased.

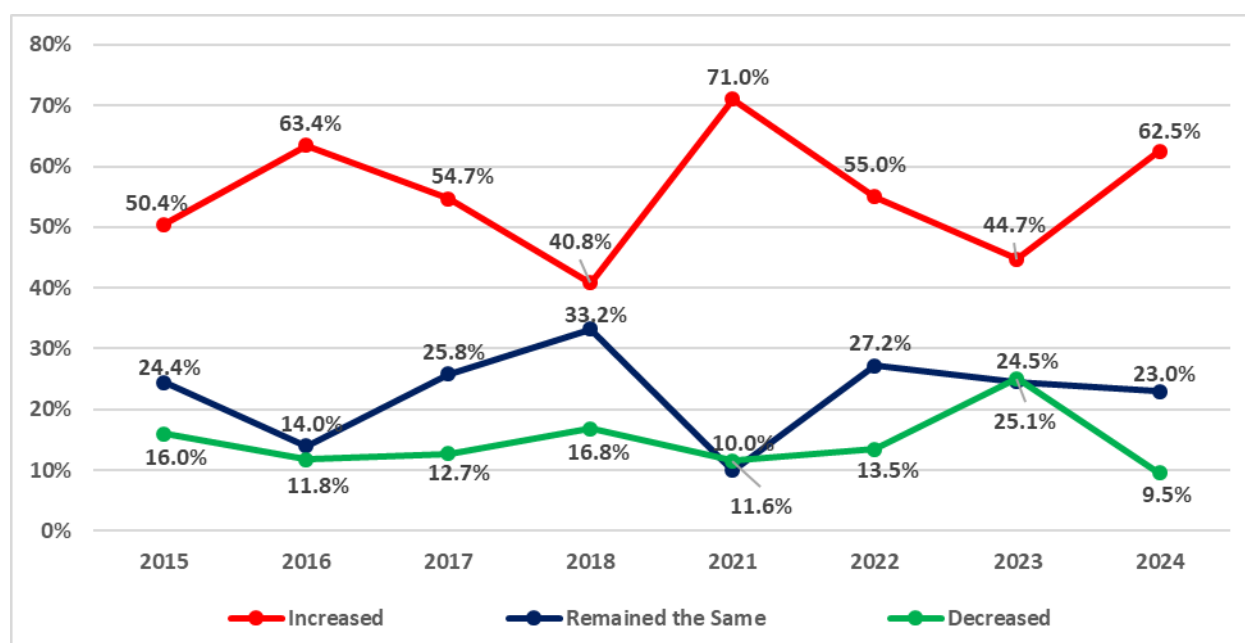


Figure 3.6: Trends on Prevalence of Unethical Conduct and Corruption

Among the respondents who indicated that prevalence of corruption and unethical practices had increased, attributed their response to high cost of living (22%), more reports of cases on unethical conduct and corruption (12.7%), demand for bribery in service delivery (12.6%) and non-action on unethical conduct and corruption cases (10.8%) among others. Respondents who thought that unethical conduct and corruption was decreasing, attributed it to reduced cases of unethical conduct and corruption (20.5%), implementation of strategies to promote ethical practices and combat corruption (19.6%), prosecution of corrupt officers (14.8%) and government commitment in the fight against corruption and promotion of ethics (9.8%) among others (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Reasons cited for Prevalence of Unethical Conduct and Corruption

Reasons Cited for Increasing	%	Reasons Cited for Decreasing	%
High cost of living	22.0%	Corruption cases have reduced.	20.5%
More corruption cases reported	12.7%	Strategies have been implemented to fight corruption.	19.6%
Bribes demanded for service delivery	12.6%	Prosecution of corrupt officers.	14.8%
No action taken to reduce corruption cases.	10.8%	The government is committed to fight corruption.	9.8%
Corruption is a common practice in most public offices	9.8%	Improvement in service delivery.	8.9%
High levels of poverty	6.5%	There is transparency and accountability.	7.8%
Abuse of office by public officers.	2.5%	Zero tolerance to corruption by the president.	4.1%
Shoddy implementation of projects.	2.2%	Public education and sensitization have reduced corruption.	3.7%
Poor service delivery	2.1%	Fair distribution of resources.	2.4%
Lack of political goodwill to fight corruption.	2.0%	Not heard of corruption cases being reported.	2.3%
Embezzlement of funds.	1.9%	Fear of prosecution.	1.6%
Bad governance.	1.6%	Improved economy.	1.5%
Selfish interest by public officers	1.4%	EACC is fighting corruption	1.3%
Discrimination and delay in service provision.	1.0%	Others	0.7%
Impunity by public officers.	1.0%		
Favoritism in service provision.	0.9%		
Unemployment	0.9%		
Political instability	0.8%		
Lack of transparency and accountability.	0.8%		
Public outcry	0.8%		
Procurement irregularities are rampant	0.8%		
Lack of adequate resources to fight corruption.	0.8%		
Poor economy	0.7%		
Poor distribution of resources	0.6%		
Others	2.7%		

Expectations of the respondents on the levels of unethical conduct and corruption indicated the level to increase (43.2%), remain the same (17.9%) and decrease (24.8%) in the next one year (Figure 3.7).

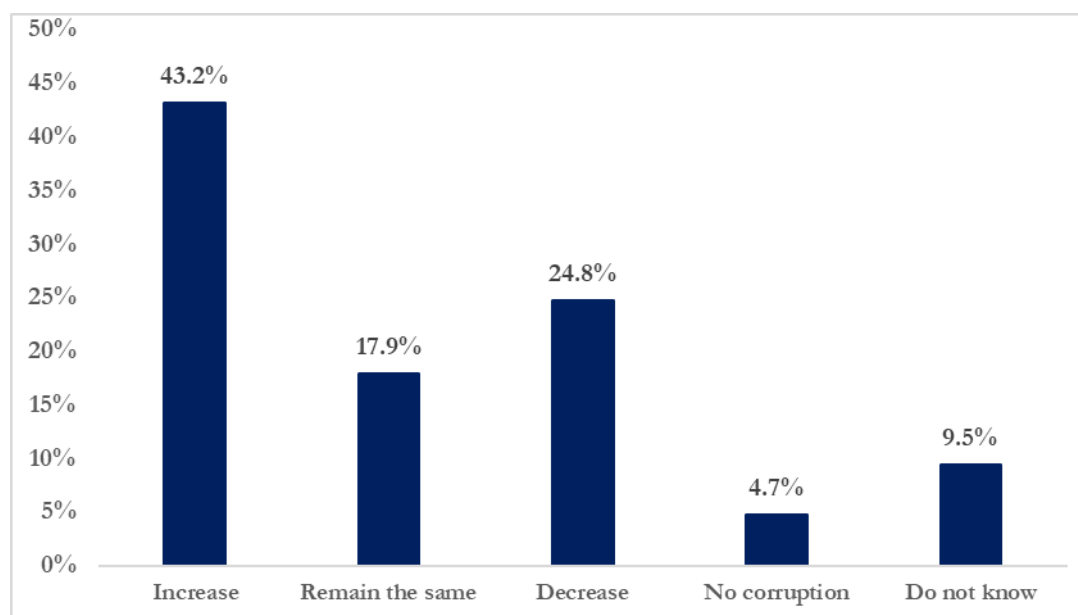


Figure 3.7: Expectations on the Levels of Unethical Conduct and Corruption

The Survey assessed whether the war against unethical conduct and corruption was succeeding in the country. A majority of the respondents (83.3%) indicated that the war against corruption was headed in the wrong direction. This was an increase of 19.2 percent compared to the ratings obtained in 2023 Survey (Figure 3.8).

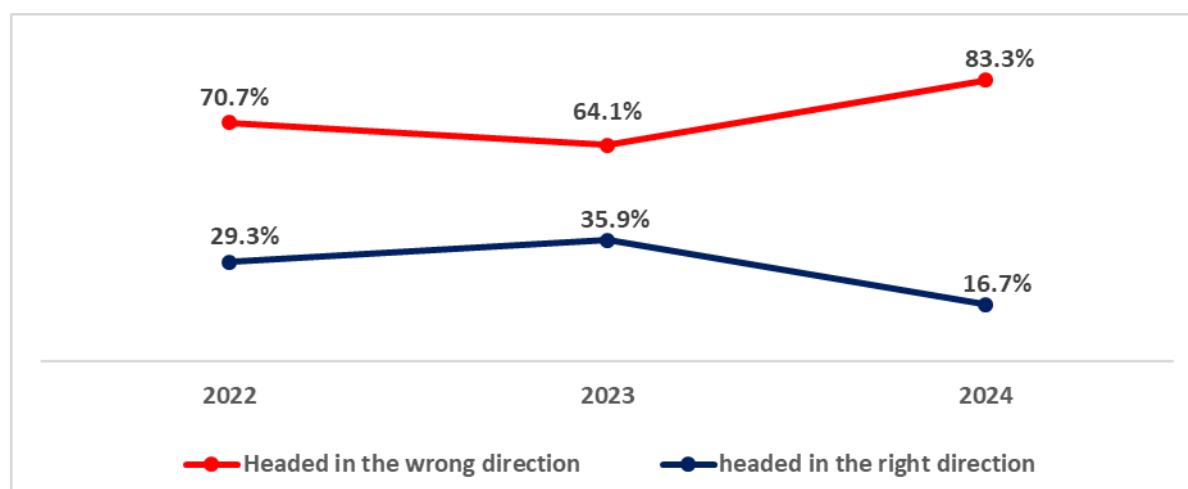


Figure 3.8: Directions of the war against Unethical Conduct and Corruption

The four major reasons cited as to why the respondents believed that the war against unethical conduct and corruption is headed in the wrong direction were mainly because of high level of corruption (41.1%), non-action on unethical conduct and corrupt acts (12.2%), high level of discrimination in public services (7.5%) and corrupt government officials (7.0%) among others (Figure 3.9).

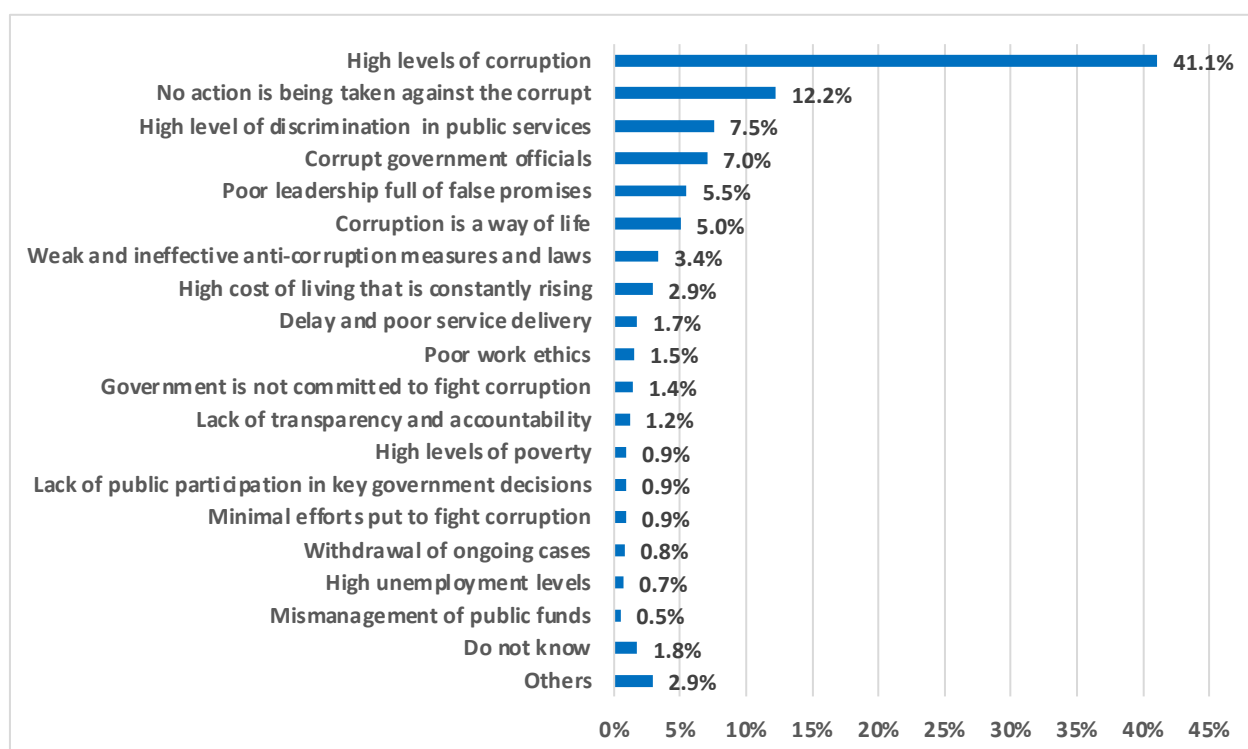


Figure 3.9: Reasons why the war on Unethical Conduct and Corruption is headed in the wrong direction

On the other hand, the four major reasons cited why the war against unethical conduct and corruption is headed in the right direction were action is being taken on corrupt individuals, reduced level of corruption, government commitment to fight corruption, and increased awareness about corruption. These were expressed by 39.4 percent, 11.6 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 7.3 per cent of the respondents, respectively. Other reasons stated are as illustrated in Figure 3.10.

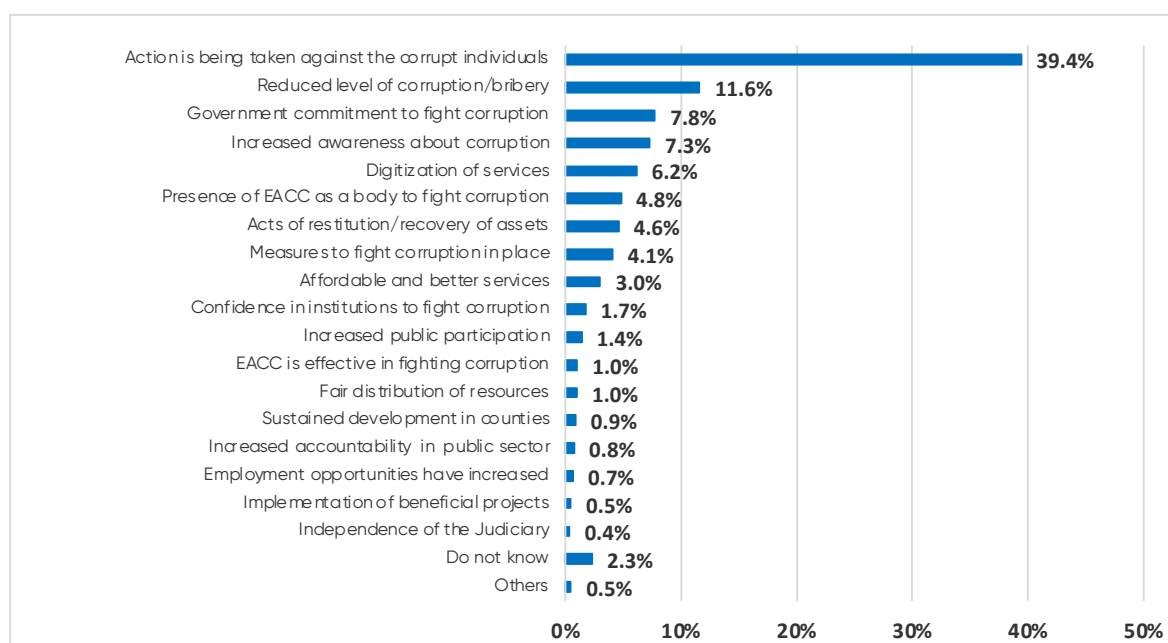


Figure 3.10: Reasons why the war on Unethical Conduct and Corruption is headed in the right direction

Most of the respondents (69.4%) indicated that given an opportunity, they were unlikely to engage in unethical practices and corruption while 22.2 percent reported that they were likely to engage in corruption when given an opportunity as illustrated in Figure 3.11.

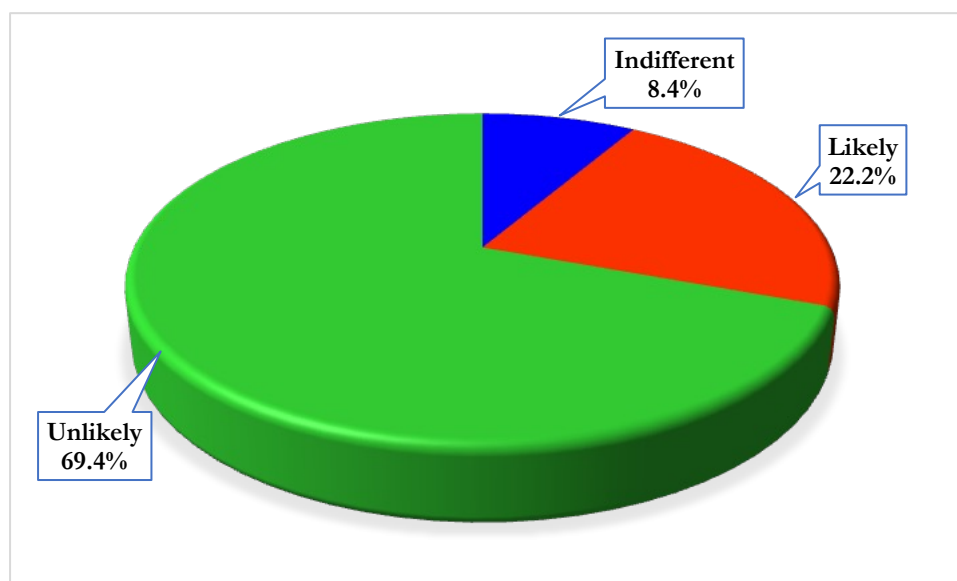


Figure 3.11: Participation in Unethical Practices and Corruption

Respondents indicated that they are likely to engage in an unethical conduct and corrupt practice when seeking employment (31.3%), if it was the only option (27.6%), to avoid police arrest (25.9%), to access medical services (21.2%) and to quickly access services (19.8%) among others (Figure 3.12).

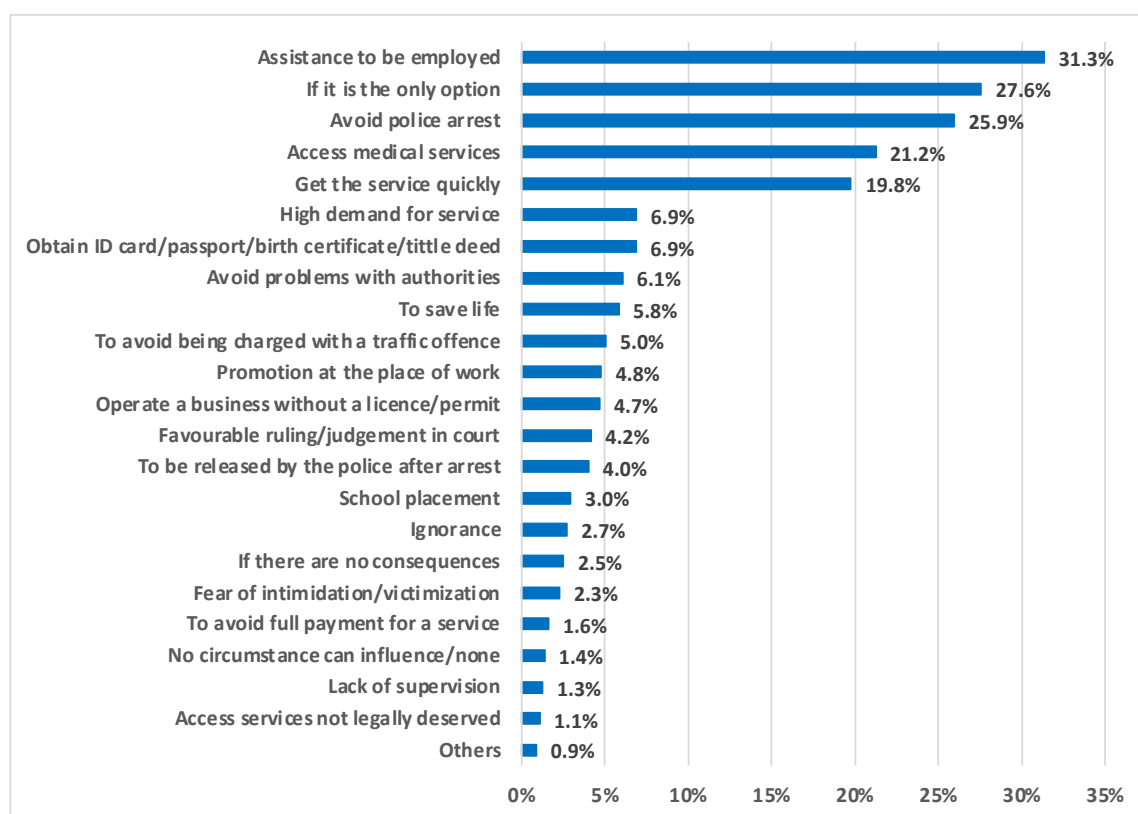


Figure 3.12: Circumstances that encourage to engage in Unethical Practices and Corruption

Besides, 11.8 percent of the respondents stated that they had actually participated in an unethical practice and corrupt act over the past one year, while 84 percent stated that they had not participated in an unethical conduct or corrupt act as presented in Figure 3.13.

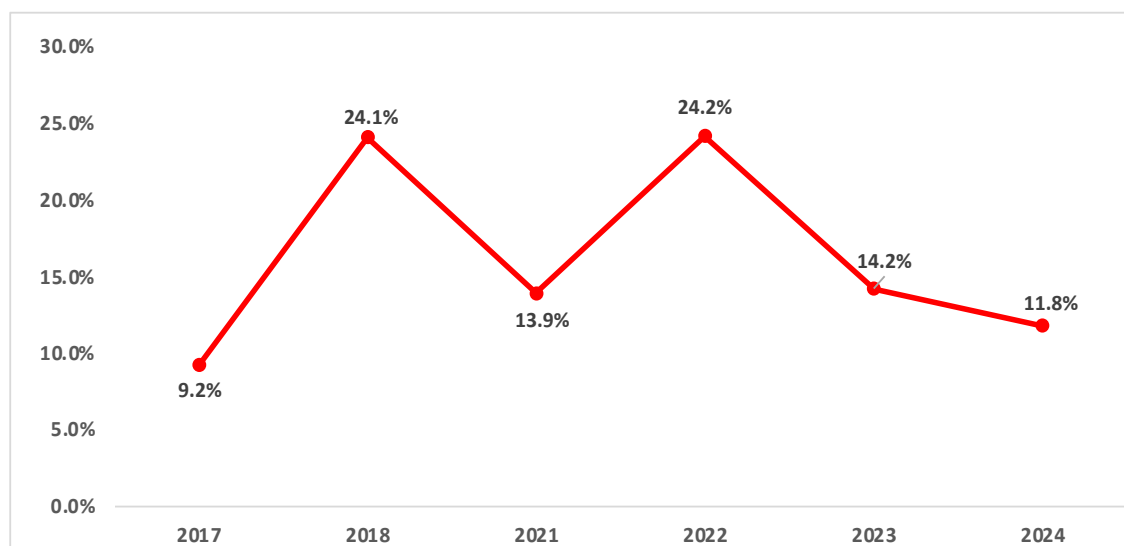


Figure 3.13: Participation in Unethical Practices and Corruption

The Survey sought to establish causes and effects of unethical conduct and corruption in the country. The main causes of unethical conduct and corruption cited by respondents are as presented in Figure 3.14. Greed of public officers (44.6%), lack of integrity (7.2%), poverty (4.3%) and delay in service provision (3.3%) were the four major causes of corruption in public service provision. Other causes of corruption include urgency of the service needed (2.9%), culture of corruption (2.8%), poor pay (2.7%) and corrupt chiefs (2.7%) among others.

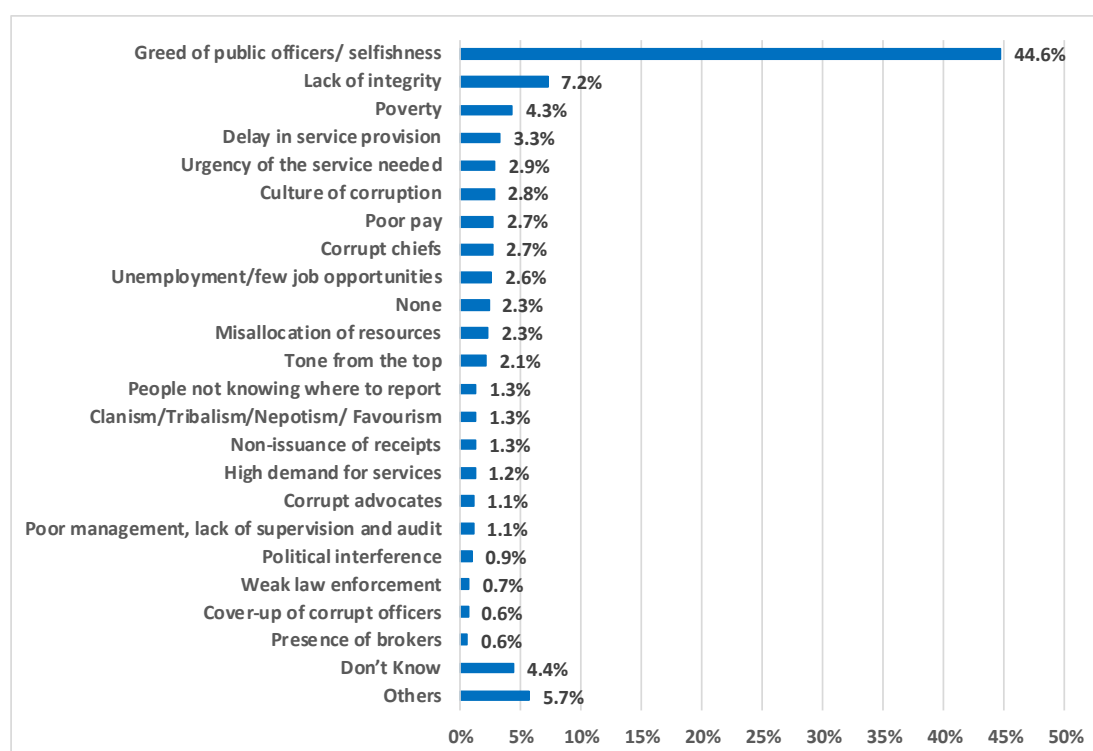


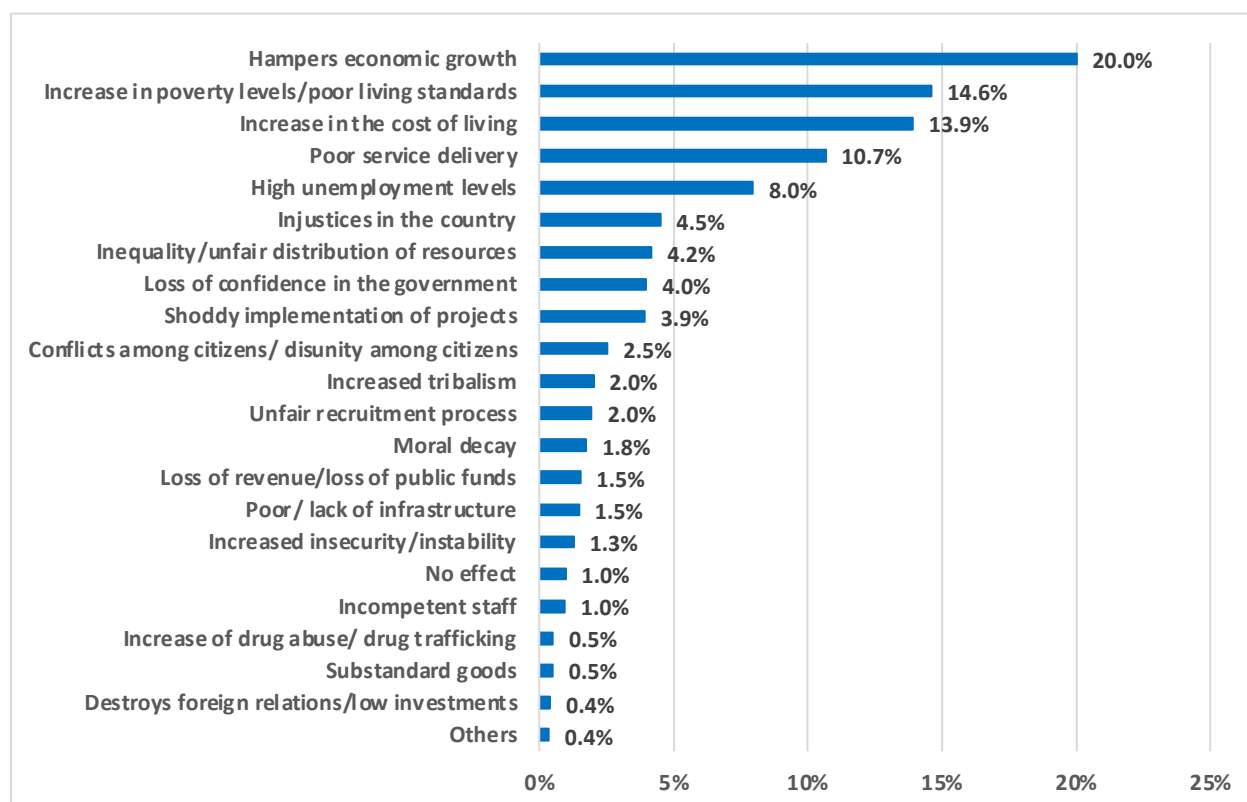
Figure 3.14: Main Causes of Unethical Conduct and Corruption in Public Service

Weak legal framework (62.2%), government bureaucracy (57.3), lack of accountability and transparency (56.9%), poor relations between government & citizens (54.7%), and institutional controls (52.6%) among others (Table 3.2) were cited as social factors influencing unethical conduct and corruption in the country.

Table 3.2: Effects of Social Drivers on Unethical Practices and Corruption

Social Drivers of Corruption	Major Effect	Moderate effect	No effect	Do not Know
Weak legal framework	62.2%	26.2%	4.4%	7.1%
Government bureaucracy	57.3%	27.6%	4.4%	10.7%
Lack of accountability and transparency	56.9%	32.2%	5.6%	5.4%
Poor relations between government & citizens	54.7%	32.5%	6.3%	6.5%
Institutional controls	52.6%	32.1%	5.9%	9.4%
Punishments of corruption	52.1%	33.4%	7.9%	6.6%
Income of a person (low, middle, High)	45.7%	32.6%	15.5%	6.1%
Social networks	43.9%	36.7%	11.6%	7.8%
Systemic culture of corruption	41.8%	34.9%	13.8%	9.5%
Ethnicity	39.7%	32.1%	21.4%	6.7%
Gender	37.6%	34.1%	21.0%	7.3%
Natural resource abundance	36.2%	36.8%	18.5%	8.5%
Population density	35.0%	36.1%	20.8%	8.1%
Locality (region)	33.1%	36.1%	22.9%	7.9%
Culture	32.8%	35.9%	22.5%	8.8%

The main effects of unethical conduct and corruption cited by respondents were hampered economic growth (20.0%), poor living standards (14.6%) and increased cost of living (13.9%) as presented in Figure 3.15. Other effects of unethical conduct and corruption were poor service delivery, high unemployment levels, injustices in the country, unfair distribution of resources and loss of confidence in the government, among others.

*Figure 3.15: Main Effects of Unethical Conduct and Corruption in Public Service*

The Survey posed a number of questions to gauge the general attitude of respondents on unethical practices and corruption. Twenty-two percent of the respondents (22.4%) strongly agreed that unethical conduct and corruption will reduce if the culprits were sent to jail, 18.7 percent strongly agreed that they were aware of the negative effects of unethical conduct and corruption, 18.7 percent strongly agreed that unethical conduct and corruption will reduce if persons of integrity are elected into office and 18.1 percent strongly agreed that it is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community. However, 26.4 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed that there is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively, 24.1 percent strongly disagreed that there is reduction in real costs of obtaining key government services, 21 percent strongly disagreed that there is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively, 20.4 percent strongly disagreed that it is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote, 19.4 percent strongly disagreed that there is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively and 19.3 percent strongly disagreed that unethical conduct and corruption are acceptable ways of doing things/Culture (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Attitude towards Unethical Practices and Corruption

Statements	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Don't know
Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to Jail	22.4%	4.4%	16.2%	11.3%	41.8%	4.0%
I am aware of the negative effects of corruption	18.9%	4.1%	13.5%	12.0%	46.7%	4.8%
Corruption will reduce if persons of integrity are elected into office	18.7%	5.1%	18.0%	12.5%	41.6%	4.1%
It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community	18.1%	7.6%	18.9%	11.9%	38.9%	4.6%
My income will double if corruption is to be decreased by a half	16.8%	5.2%	17.7%	13.6%	37.5%	9.2%
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	11.3%	7.8%	26.9%	14.3%	32.0%	7.7%
I am adequately involved in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct	8.0%	6.8%	30.3%	20.0%	27.6%	7.3%
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done	7.8%	9.8%	30.9%	13.8%	32.1%	5.7%
Penalties meted out on corrupt individuals are adequate	7.2%	10.3%	37.8%	13.2%	21.8%	9.6%
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	6.7%	14.6%	43.2%	11.5%	18.2%	5.8%
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	5.7%	12.1%	38.7%	16.1%	19.2%	8.2%
There is reduction in time for obtaining key government services (e.g. ID, passport, licenses)	5.5%	17.4%	30.0%	13.7%	19.8%	13.6%
Infrastructural facilities for the anti-corruption institutions are satisfactory	5.2%	9.2%	37.2%	18.7%	19.5%	10.1%
Corruption is an acceptable way of doing things/Culture	4.9%	19.3%	44.6%	9.4%	18.0%	3.9%

Statements	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Don't know
It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote	4.3%	20.4%	47.6%	10.9%	12.9%	4.0%
Informants or whistleblowers are well protected from potential harassment	3.9%	17.7%	39.1%	13.1%	13.8%	12.3%
The EACC reporting process is very simple	3.5%	7.7%	26.8%	12.6%	12.8%	36.5%
The government is committed to improving the business environment through curbing corruption	2.8%	19.0%	42.1%	13.9%	14.1%	8.0%
There is reduction in real costs of obtaining key government services (e.g. ID, passport, licenses)	2.5%	24.1%	35.3%	11.6%	14.3%	12.1%
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively	2.2%	19.4%	46.3%	13.2%	14.0%	4.8%
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively	2.2%	16.0%	37.5%	15.4%	15.9%	12.9%
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively	2.1%	21.0%	46.0%	13.0%	13.1%	4.6%
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively	2.0%	18.3%	36.2%	14.8%	17.4%	11.2%
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle causes and effects of corruption effectively	1.5%	26.4%	45.6%	9.8%	11.8%	4.9%

In addition, the Survey sought to establish major problems facing the country. Unemployment (49.1%), corruption (44.6%), poverty (32.3%), high cost of living (29.9%), inadequate health care (17.4%), poor infrastructure (12.4%) and poor leadership (11.8%) were the major problems facing the country as shown in Figure 3.16.

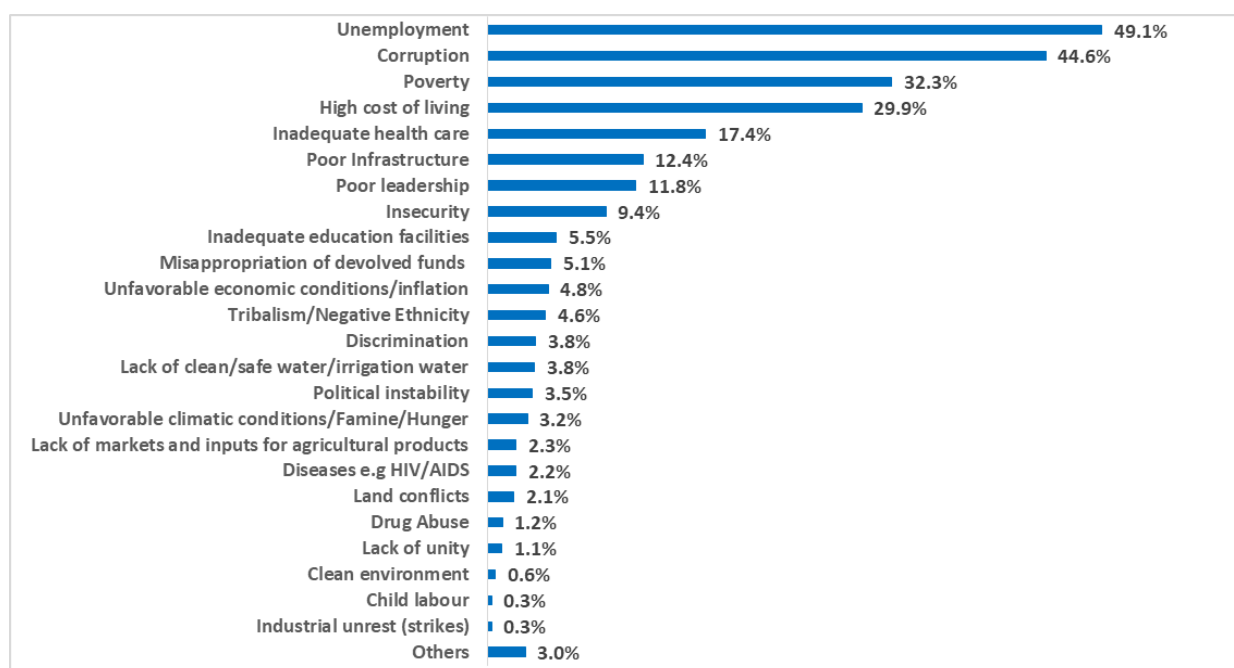


Figure 3.16: Major Problems Facing the Country

Further, respondents were asked to rate government response to major problems facing the country. The government response to major problems included high cost of living (67.9%), creating more jobs (64.4%), eradicating poverty (64.0%), reducing corruption (63.6%), tackling economic inequality (57.5%), provision of universal health care (55.6%) and improvement of health services (53.4%) were the major problems that were ranked poor by respondents as presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Ratings of Government Response to Major Problems

Problems	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Do not Know
High cost of living	67.9%	17.1%	8.9%	2.6%	0.4%	3.1%
Creating more jobs	64.4%	18.7%	9.6%	2.5%	0.5%	4.4%
Eradicating poverty	64.0%	19.2%	9.7%	2.9%	0.5%	3.8%
Reducing corruption	63.6%	19.4%	9.7%	2.8%	0.4%	4.1%
Tackling economic inequality	57.5%	22.9%	10.3%	2.6%	0.3%	6.2%
Provision of Universal Health Care (SHIF)	55.6%	12.9%	8.4%	3.0%	1.3%	18.9%
Improving Health services	53.4%	27.1%	12.8%	2.8%	0.6%	3.3%
Food security	49.8%	26.5%	14.9%	3.6%	0.6%	4.7%
Providing affordable housing	47.9%	21.1%	12.5%	3.4%	0.8%	14.2%
Management of devolved funds	46.6%	27.0%	13.4%	2.8%	0.7%	9.5%
Tackling insecurity by reducing crime	46.5%	24.9%	18.9%	4.7%	1.2%	4.2%
Social and economic inclusion	45.6%	31.5%	12.0%	2.8%	0.6%	7.6%
Tackling gender-based violence	44.6%	27.2%	16.7%	4.4%	0.7%	6.4%
Improving roads	44.2%	27.9%	19.5%	4.4%	0.9%	3.2%
Tackling challenges of farmers	43.5%	25.6%	17.5%	4.0%	0.9%	8.6%
Manufacturing/industrialization	43.4%	26.5%	13.0%	3.0%	0.9%	13.1%
Providing Water and sanitation services	42.7%	27.5%	20.1%	5.1%	1.0%	3.4%
Gender equality	40.9%	32.8%	16.2%	3.3%	0.4%	6.4%
Reforming education sector	38.8%	28.9%	20.8%	5.5%	0.9%	5.1%

Problems	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Do not Know
Conservation of the environment	38.2%	26.5%	20.5%	5.6%	1.4%	7.7%
Climate change programs	36.4%	24.6%	19.8%	4.9%	0.7%	13.6%
Tackling HIV/AIDS	31.1%	24.2%	24.7%	7.5%	2.0%	10.5%

3.3. AREAS PERCEIVED AS MOST PRONE TO UNETHICAL CONDUCT AND CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE

The Survey sought to find out national government ministries and departments/agencies, and county government departments and services perceived to be most prone to unethical conduct and corruption in the country. One is more likely to encounter unethical practices and corruption in the Ministry of Interior and National Administration (47.8%), followed by the Ministry of Health (19.7%), the National Treasury (Pensions Department)(5.8%), Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (4.7%) and Ministry of Education (4.1%). This is as presented in Figure 3.17.

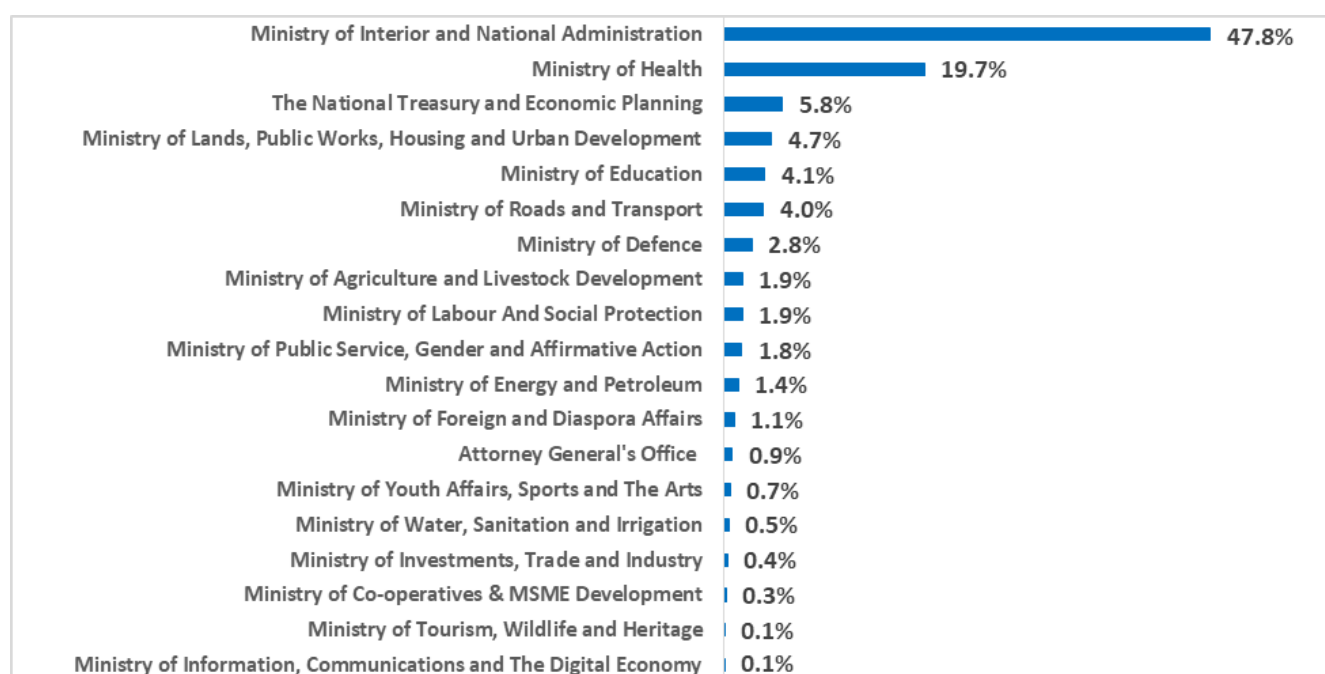


Figure 3.17: Ministries Perceived To Be Most Prone To Unethical Practices and Corruption

Government Departments and Agencies perceived as most prone to unethical practices and corruption are the Kenya Police (48.2%), followed by Directorate of Immigration (5.1%), National Registration Bureau (4.4%), Traffic Police (3.6%), The National Treasury (3.5%), Civil Registration (3.4%), State Department for Internal Security and National Administration (3.2%) and Social Health Authority (2.7%), among others (Figure 3.18).

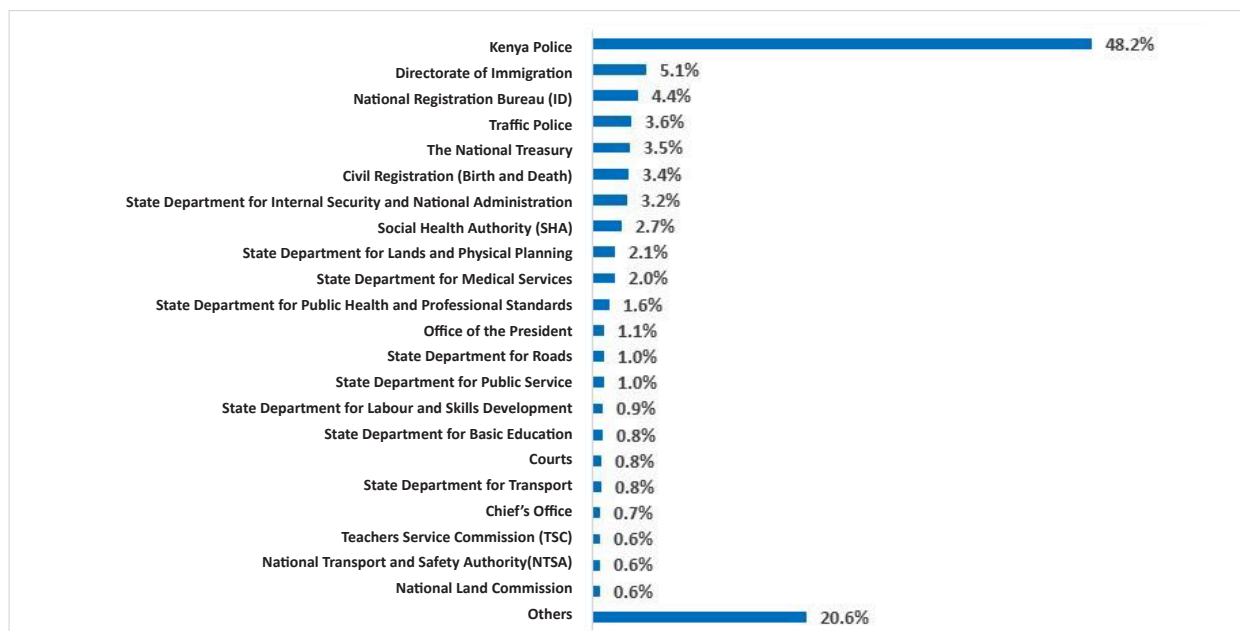


Figure 3.18: Government Departments and Agencies Perceived To Be Most Prone to Unethical Practices and Corruption

Departments and services perceived as most prone to unethical practices and corruption in county governments were county health services (45.1%), county transport (9.1%), county-agriculture (7.9%), county-administrative department/unit (4.8%), and county public service board (4.7%) as illustrated in Figure 3.19.

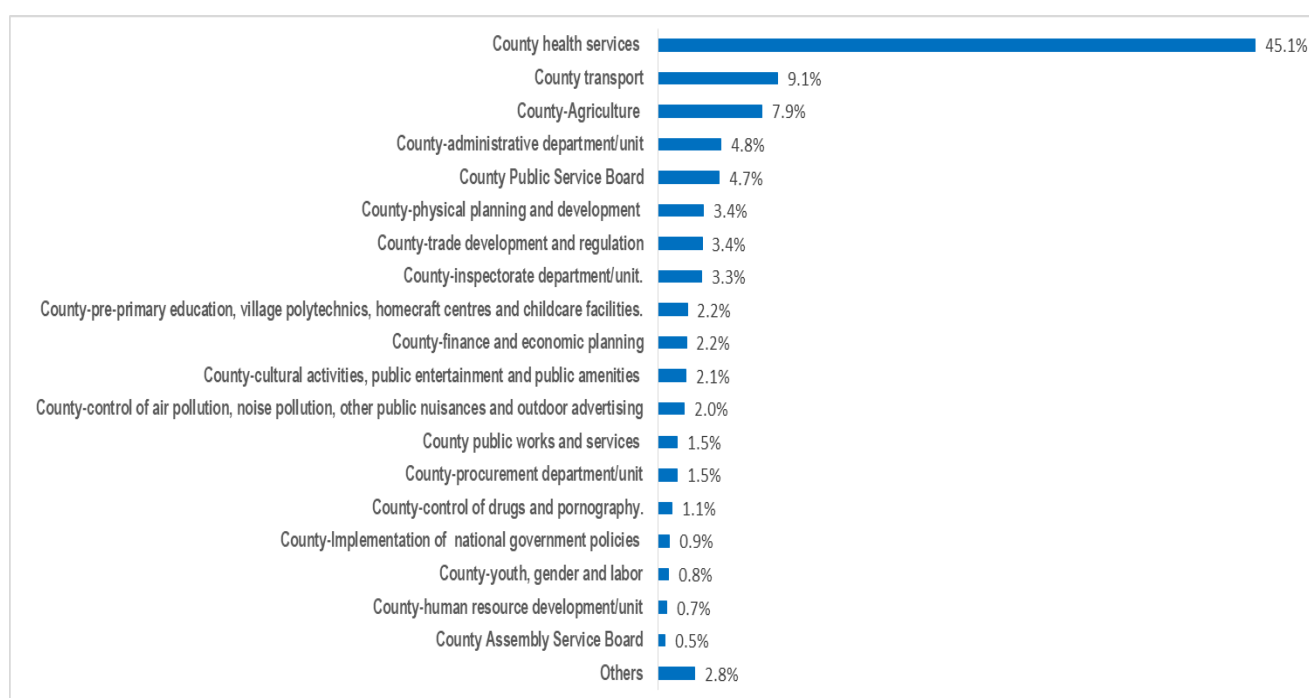


Figure 3.19: County Government Departments and Services perceived to be most prone to Unethical Practices and Corruption

In addition, the Survey sought to assess the involvement of different professionals in unethical practices and corruption as well as level of satisfaction with public services in Kenya. Police officers (27.6%), KRA officers (17.3%), Chiefs (16.2%), County Inspectorate officers (14.6%), Lawyers (14.1%), County Revenue officers (13.4%) and Land Surveyors (13.3%) were the top five professional groups reported to be mostly involved in unethical practices and corruption. Teachers (24.5%), Journalists (22.8%), University lecturers (19.4%), Bankers (16.6%), Doctors and nurses (13.9%) and economists (13.5%) were reported as least involved in unethical practices and corruption (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Attitude on Professionals Perceived to be Involved in Unethical Practices and Corruption

Professionals	Everybody is involved	Most are involved	Few are involved	Nobody is involved	Don't know
Police Officers	27.6%	38.5%	23.8%	4.3%	5.8%
KRA Officers	17.3%	30.1%	29.2%	5.5%	17.9%
Chiefs	16.2%	28.6%	37.1%	10.2%	7.8%
County Inspectorate Officers	14.6%	28.2%	31.8%	7.2%	18.1%
Lawyers	14.1%	29.0%	33.6%	7.1%	16.1%
County Revenue Officers	13.4%	29.6%	33.6%	8.9%	14.4%
Land Surveyors	13.3%	22.3%	36.0%	11.1%	17.4%
Architects	9.1%	18.9%	29.3%	10.4%	32.3%
Doctors and nurses	9.0%	20.3%	44.5%	13.9%	12.3%
Bankers	8.5%	17.9%	31.4%	16.6%	25.6%
Accountants/Auditors	8.4%	18.4%	35.7%	12.4%	25.0%
Engineers	7.1%	19.1%	37.4%	12.0%	24.4%
Economists	6.9%	16.5%	30.9%	13.5%	32.2%
Teachers	6.5%	12.8%	46.9%	24.5%	9.2%
University lecturers	6.0%	14.2%	37.3%	19.4%	23.1%
Journalists	5.1%	14.7%	38.1%	22.8%	19.3%

A majority of the respondents (71.9%) were either very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with integrity, transparency and accountability in public service delivery in Kenya while merely 14.5 percent were either very satisfied or satisfied as shown in Figure 3.20.

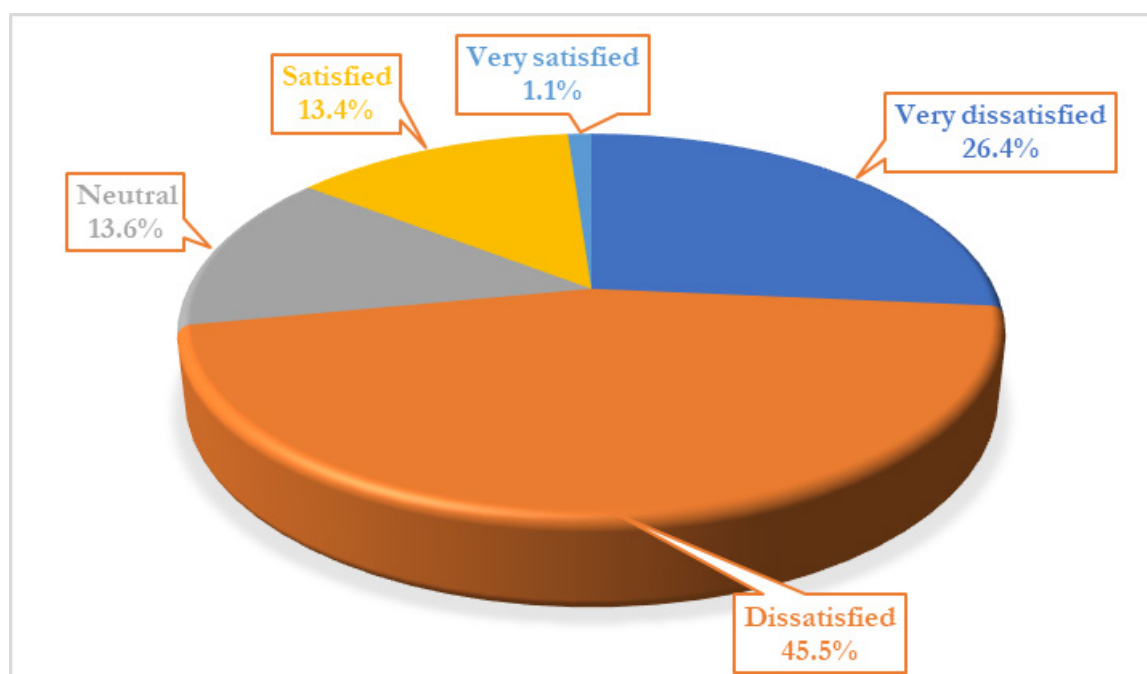


Figure 3.20: Level of Satisfaction with Public Services in Kenya

The respondents who indicated either very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with integrity, transparency and accountability in public service delivery in Kenya cited high levels of corruption (25.1%), poor service delivery (12.5%), poor leadership full of false promises and rampant favoritism in public service as some of the major reasons for their dissatisfaction as presented in Figure 3.21.

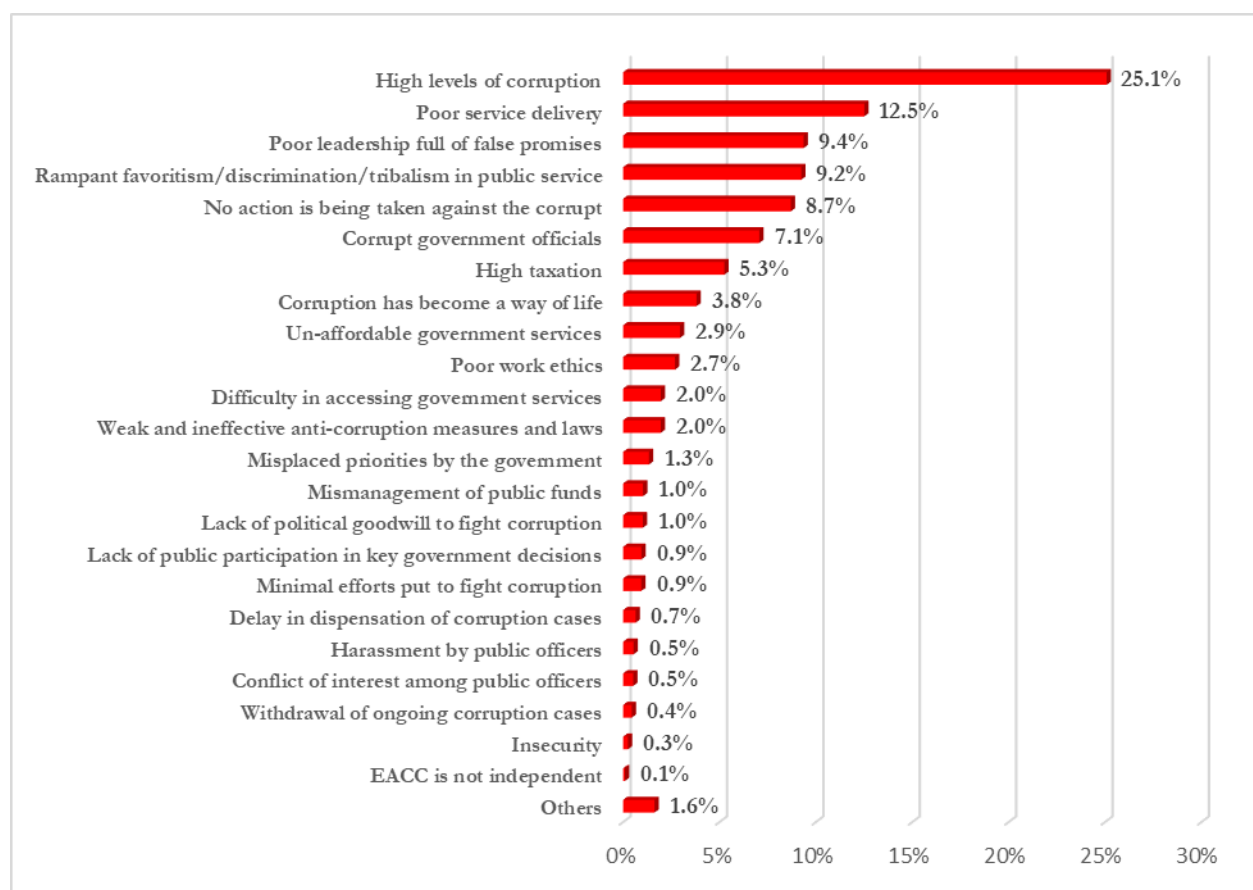


Figure 3.21: Major reasons for dissatisfaction with Public Services in Kenya

On the other hand, the respondents who indicated either very satisfied or satisfied with integrity, transparency and accountability in public service delivery in Kenya cited improved service delivery (42.5%), digitization of services (7.5%), action being taken on corrupt individuals (6.6%) and robust anti-corruption laws/measures in place (6.3%) as some of the main reasons for their satisfaction as shown in Figure 3.22.

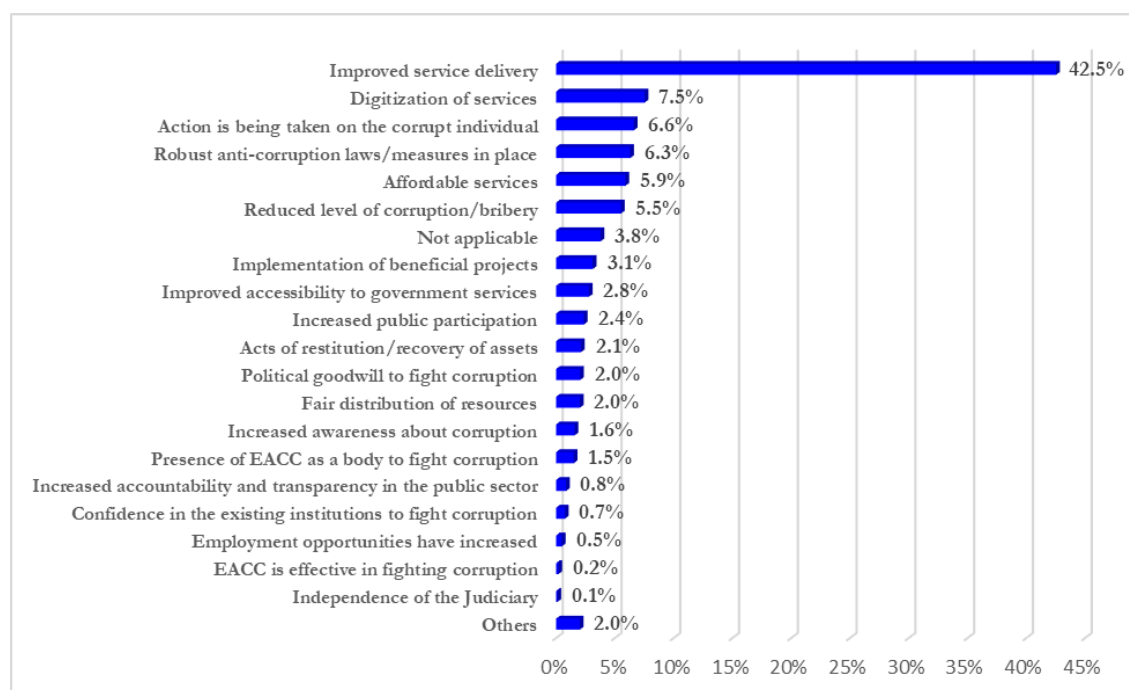


Figure 3.22: Major reasons for satisfaction with Public Services in Kenya

Further, the Survey sought respondent's opinion regarding the quality of national government and county governments services in the last one year. Majority (57.3%) of the respondents indicated that quality of national government services had worsened while 22.2 percent indicated that the quality of services had remained the same. Contrary, a merely 16.6 percent of the respondents opined that quality of services had improved as shown in Figure 3.23.

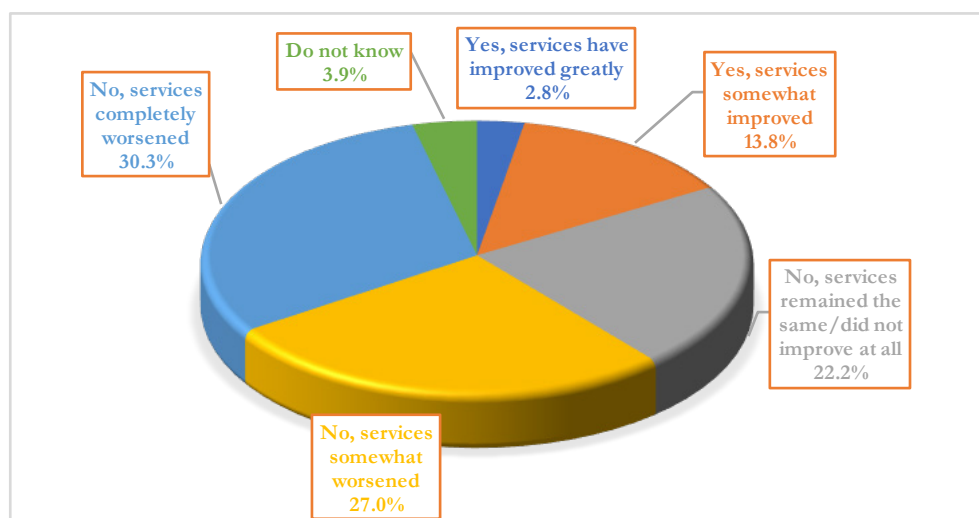


Figure 3.23: Perception on Quality of National Government Services

Majority (56.6%) of the respondents indicated that quality of county government services had worsened while 21.2 percent indicated that quality of services had remained the same. Contrary, a merely 17.7 percent of the respondents opined that quality of services had improved as presented in Figure 3.24.

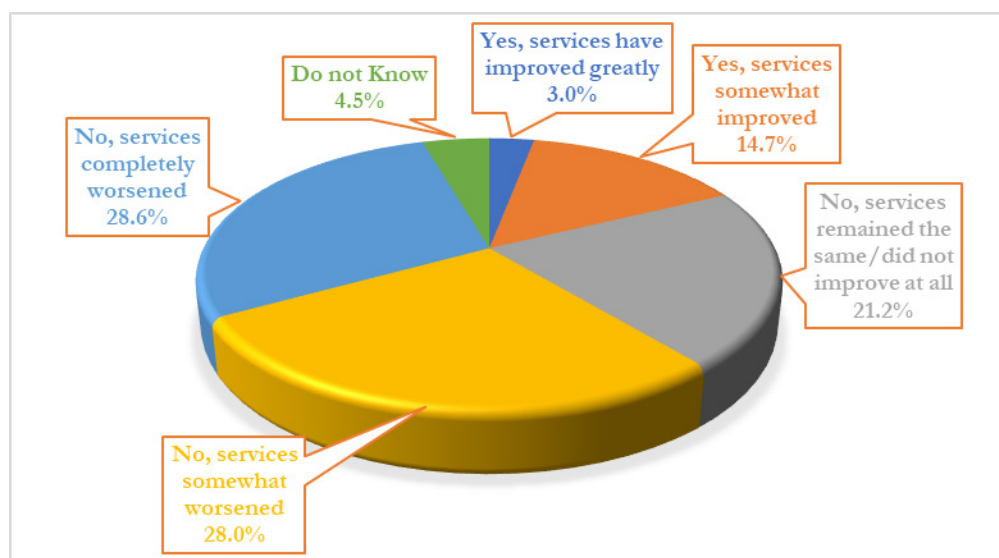


Figure 3.24: Perception on Quality of County Government Services

Besides, provision of county governments services, education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities (24%) and implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation (21.8%) were ranked as good. Cultural activities, public entertainment, public amenities (36.2%), trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism (35.5%), and control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising (33.9%) were rated average among other services. While control of drugs and pornography (57.4%), county health services-ambulance, health facilities, cemeteries (53.3%) and firefighting services and disaster management (51.8%) were ranked as poor in service provision by majority of the respondents (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Rating of Provision of County Government Services

Services	Good	Average	Poor	Don't Know
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities	24.0%	37.4%	32.9%	5.7%
Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation	21.8%	36.2%	31.4%	10.6%
Agriculture – abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	19.4%	29.7%	38.4%	12.5%
County transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	17.4%	33.5%	46.2%	2.9%
County public works and services, including water and sanitation, storm water and management systems	17.1%	32.4%	45.3%	5.2%
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising	17.0%	33.9%	39.6%	9.6%
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	16.7%	36.7%	35.7%	10.9%
Animal control and welfare	15.1%	25.5%	44.2%	15.2%
County Planning and Development- land survey, mapping, housing	14.3%	35.5%	35.6%	14.6%
Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance	14.0%	33.9%	43.3%	8.7%
Cultural activities, public entertainment, public amenities	13.4%	36.2%	38.5%	12.0%
County Health services-ambulance, health facilities, cemeteries	12.0%	31.4%	53.5%	3.1%
Control of drugs and pornography	9.7%	25.4%	57.4%	7.4%
Firefighting services and disaster management	7.5%	21.1%	51.8%	19.6%

3.4. ACTUAL EXPERIENCES ON BRIBERY IN PUBLIC SERVICE

The Survey sought to establish the proportion of respondents who sought public services by asking for information, requesting for a document or any other administrative procedure. The respondents who sought government services stood at 65.2 percent in 2024 Survey as compared to 60.3 percent in 2023 Survey (Figure 3.25).

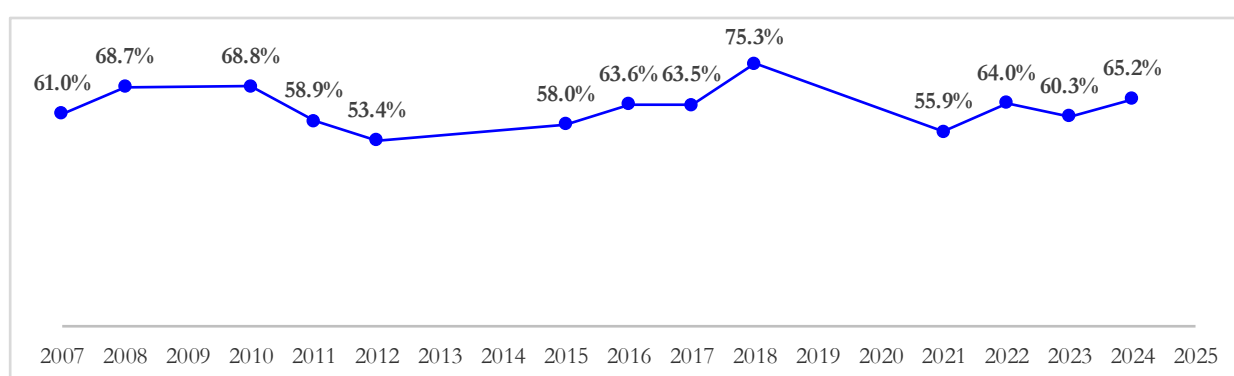


Figure 3.25: Proportion of Respondents who Sought Public Services

Majority of respondents (69.4%) did not encounter any bribery incident while seeking public services. However, the proportion of those who encountered bribery (demanded, expected and offered) was 30.5 percent in 2024, representing an increase from 25.7 percent in the 2023 Survey. Nineteen percent (18.9%) were explicitly asked for a bribe, 10.7 percent were implicitly expected to pay a bribe while 0.9 percent offered to pay a bribe on their own volition, as illustrated in Figure 3.26.

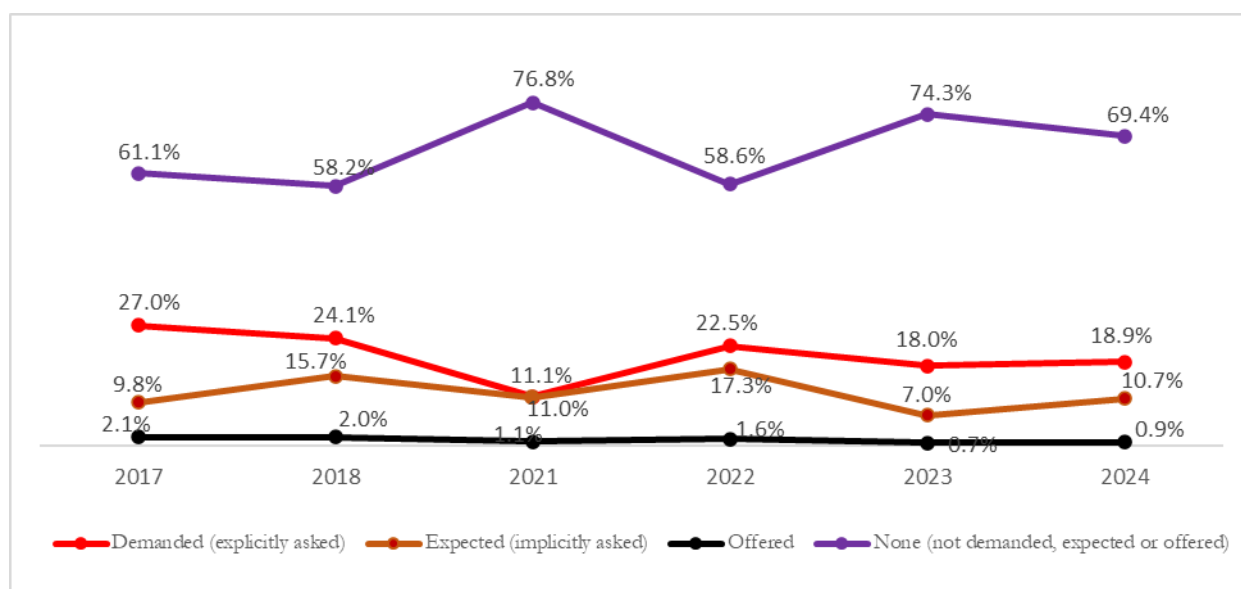


Figure 3.26: Nature of Bribery in Public Offices

In addition, the Survey sought to establish **likelihood, prevalence and impact of bribery** as well as the **average bribe** and the **share of bribe** paid per service sought in public institutions and county governments. The **likelihood indicator reveals the most bribery-prone public services**. It was found that a service seeker is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.58 times while obtaining placement from the Teachers Service Commission (TSC). Table 3.7 present the likelihood of bribery demand by service from the most to the least prone.

Table 3.7: Likelihood of Bribery Demand by Service

Public Service	Likelihood
Obtaining TSC Placement	1.58
Application for Bursary (CDF)	1.00
Application for College Admission	1.00
Application for NSSF Card	1.00
Application for SHIF Card	1.00
County Inspectorate Services	1.00
County Land Survey and Housing Services	1.00
County Public Works and Services (water and sanitation, stormwater and mgt sys)	1.00
CRB Clearance	1.00
Dispute Resolution	1.00
National Educational Services (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc)	1.00
Obtaining a Tender (National)	1.00
Obtaining a Tender from County Executive	1.00
Obtaining Burial Permit	1.00
Obtaining Chama Certificate	1.00
Obtaining Driving License	1.00
Obtaining Fertilizer	1.00
Obtaining Mining Licence	1.00
Obtaining Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.00
Obtaining Reference Letter	1.00
Obtaining TSC Number	1.00
Paying Land Rates	1.00

Public Service	Likelihood
Payment for County Transport Services (parking, cess, etc.)	1.00
Power Connection/Bill payment	1.00
Registering Social Group(s)	1.00
Registration of Business	1.00
Registration of CBO	1.00
Release of Impounded Goods	1.00
Seeking Agriculture Extension Services	1.00
Seeking Cash Transfer-Elderly/PWD/Hunger (HSNP)	1.00
Seeking County Health Services	1.00
Seeking County Licenses (trade, events, outdoor adverts, etc.)	1.00
Seeking Divorce from Kadhi's Office	1.00
Seeking Employment from County Executive	1.00
Seeking Family Planning Services from Hospital	1.00
Seeking Impresst Payment	1.00
Seeking Kenya Forest Services	1.00
Seeking NTSA Services	1.00
Seeking Payment from County Assembly	1.00
Seeking Payment from County Executive	1.00
Seeking Public Health/Medical Certificate	1.00
Seeking Scholarship (County)	1.00
Seeking School Documents/Certificates	1.00
Seeking Secondary School Admission	1.00
Seeking Stamping of Documents by the Chief	1.00
Seeking Stamping of Driving License by the Police	1.00
Seeking Traffic Police Services/Solving Traffic Offence	1.00
Seeking Transfer (National)	1.00
Seeking TSC Services	1.00
Vehicle Inspection	1.00
Bailing of Arrested Individual(s)	0.96
Seeking Employment	0.93
Seeking Police Security/Protection	0.91
Changing of ID Particulars	0.90
Seeking Police Abstract	0.89
Seeking Medical Attention	0.88
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	0.87
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	0.87
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	0.86
Seeking P3 Forms	0.79
Solving Land Conflict	0.77
Seeking Business Permit	0.77
Application for Bursary (County)	0.77
Following Up a Case/Seeking to Dismiss a Case	0.77
Obtaining Death Certificate	0.76
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	0.72
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	0.72
Obtaining A Passport	0.71

Public Service	Likelihood
Seeking National Health Referral Services	0.69
Seeking Retirement Benefits	0.60
Seeking for a Marriage Certificate	0.50
Seeking Relief Food/Water	0.50
Seeking Transfer (County)	0.50
Water Connection	0.50
Undergoing Driving Test	0.48
Obtaining a Tender (CDF)	0.33
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	0.33

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Teachers Service Commission (TSC) were the two most bribery-prone public institutions. There is a likelihood that each time a service is sought in the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and in the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.25 times and 1.11 times, respectively as illustrated in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Likelihood of Bribery Demand in Public Institutions

Institution	Likelihood
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	1.25
Teachers Service Commission (TSC)	1.11
County Education Department (ECD, village polytechnics, childcare facilities, etc.)	1.00
County Finance and Economic Planning Department	1.00
County Human Resource Dept/Unit	1.00
County Public Works Dept/Unit (storm water mgt systems; water & sanitation services, etc.)	1.00
County Transport Dept/unit (county roads; street lighting; traffic & parking; etc.)	1.00
Department of Social Services	1.00
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	1.00
Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Limited	1.00
Courts	1.00
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	1.00
Kenya Revenue Authority	1.00
Kenya Wildlife Service	1.00
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	1.00
Ministry of Education	1.00
Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry	1.00
Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	1.00
Ministry of Roads and Transport	1.00
Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company	1.00
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	1.00
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	1.00
Posta Kenya	1.00
Public Colleges and Universities	1.00
Public Primary School	1.00
Public Secondary School	1.00
Public Service Commission (PSC)	1.00
The National Treasury (Pensions Department)	1.00
Traffic Police	1.00

Institution	Likelihood
Ministry of Health	0.97
County Hospitals (dispensary, health centre, referral etc.)	0.94
Administration Police (AP)- (secure government installations e.g. buildings, offices, etc.)	0.93
Regular Police (Maintain Law and Order)	0.90
National Registration Bureau (ID)	0.86
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	0.85
Ministry of Interior and National Administration	0.85
Village Elder/Assistant/Chief's Office	0.85
Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)	0.84
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	0.83
Civil Registration (Births and Deaths)	0.83
County Health Department	0.80
MCA's Office	0.79
County Public Service Board (CPSB)	0.78
County Physical Planning and Development Dept./Unit (land survey & mapping; housing; etc.)	0.77
Huduma Centre	0.77
National Land Commission (NLC)	0.75
Immigration Department	0.73
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	0.73
Assistant County Commissioner's Office	0.70
County Commissioner's Office	0.70
County Trade Development and Regulation Dept./unit (markets; trade licenses; local tourism etc.)	0.64
County Enforcement Dept./unit (inspectorate)	0.61
County Administrative Dept./unit	0.60
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	0.54
National Construction Authority (NCA)	0.50
National Referral Hospital	0.22
Land Registry	0.17

Kwale, Kilifi and Wajir counties were the three most bribery-prone counties. Each time a service is sought in Kwale, Kilifi and Wajir counties one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.09 times, 1.03 times and 1.02 times, respectively. These are followed by Mandera, Marsabit, Tharaka Nithi, Kitui, Murang'a, Samburu, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Vihiga, Homabay and Nyamira Counties where one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.00 times as presented in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Likelihood of Bribery Demand in Counties

County	Likelihood
Kwale	1.09
Kilifi	1.03
Wajir	1.02
Mandera	1.00
Marsabit	1.00
Tharaka Nithi	1.00
Kitui	1.00
Murang'a	1.00
Samburu	1.00

County	Likelihood
Elgeyo-Marakwet	1.00
Vihiga	1.00
Homabay	1.00
Nyamira	1.00
Taita Taveta	0.99
Kirinyaga	0.99
Tana River	0.97
Bomet	0.95
Mombasa	0.95
Busia	0.94
Garissa	0.94
Machakos	0.93
Meru	0.93
Uasin Gishu	0.93
Baringo	0.93
Migori	0.91
West Pokot	0.89
Laikipia	0.89
Kakamega	0.87
Nairobi	0.87
Turkana	0.87
Nyandarua	0.86
Kericho	0.84
Kisii	0.83
Isiolo	0.81
Embu	0.80
Lamu	0.79
Kiambu	0.78
Bungoma	0.77
Nyeri	0.77
Trans-Nzoia	0.74
Nandi	0.74
Narok	0.74
Kisumu	0.73
Nakuru	0.72
Siaya	0.72
Kajiado	0.69
Makueni	0.61

The prevalence of bribery indicator represents the number of respondents who paid bribes as a proportion of the total number of respondents who reported seeking public services or visiting an institution or county office, respectively. The indicator reveals the public services where bribery is most prevalent. A bribe was paid each time a service seeker sought to apply for college admission, apply for SHIF Card and county public works and services among others as presented in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Prevalence of Bribery by Service

Public Service	Prevalence
Application for College Admission	100.0%
Application for SHIF Card	100.0%
County Public Works and Services (water and sanitation, stormwater and mgt sys)	100.0%
CRB Clearance	100.0%
National Educational Services (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc)	100.0%
Obtaining a Tender (National)	100.0%
Obtaining Burial Permit	100.0%
Obtaining Chama Certificate	100.0%
Obtaining Driving License	100.0%
Obtaining Police Certificate of Good Conduct	100.0%
Obtaining TSC Number	100.0%
Obtaining TSC Placement	100.0%
Power Connection/Bill payment	100.0%
Registering Social Group(s)	100.0%
Registration of CBO	100.0%
Release of Impounded Goods	100.0%
Seeking Agriculture Extension Services	100.0%
Seeking County Licenses (trade, events, outdoor adverts, etc.)	100.0%
Seeking Divorce from Kadhi's Office	100.0%
Seeking Employment from County Executive	100.0%
Seeking Family Planning Services from Hospital	100.0%
Seeking Impresst Payment	100.0%
Seeking Kenya Forest Services	100.0%
Seeking Mining Licence	100.0%
Seeking NTSA Services	100.0%
Seeking Payment from County Assembly	100.0%
Seeking Payment from County Executive	100.0%
Seeking School Documents/Certificates	100.0%
Seeking Secondary School Admission	100.0%
Seeking Stamping of Documents by the Chief	100.0%
Seeking Stamping of Driving License by the Police	100.0%
Seeking Transfer (National)	100.0%
Seeking TSC Services	100.0%
Vehicle Inspection	100.0%
Seeking County Health Services	92.9%
County Land Survey and Housing Services	90.6%
Obtaining Fertilizer	89.7%
Seeking Public Health/Medical Certificate	84.6%
Seeking Employment	83.7%
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	81.5%
Registration of Business	80.6%
Seeking Business Permit	77.0%
Obtaining Reference Letter	74.6%
Payment for County Transport Services (parking, cess, etc.)	72.4%
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	71.9%

Public Service	Prevalence
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	71.8%
Obtaining Death Certificate	69.7%
Seeking Police Abstract	68.4%
Bailing of Arrested Individual(s)	65.7%
Seeking Medical Attention	61.5%
Solving Land Conflict	61.2%
Seeking Police Security/Protection	60.5%
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	60.5%
Seeking Retirement Benefits	59.9%
Following Up A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	54.4%
Seeking National Health Referral Services	54.1%
Obtaining A Passport	52.9%
Changing of ID Particulars	51.4%
Seeking for a Marriage Certificate	50.0%
Seeking Relief Food/Water	50.0%
Seeking Transfer (County)	50.0%
Water Connection	50.0%
Undergoing Driving Test	48.2%
Seeking P3 Forms	42.4%
Application for NSSF Card	37.7%
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	33.6%
Dispute Resolution	33.5%
Obtaining a Tender (CDF)	33.3%
Paying Land Rates	33.3%
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	33.3%
Seeking Scholarship (County)	33.3%
Application for Bursary (CDF)	33.1%
County Inspectorate Services	31.2%
Application for Bursary (County)	24.7%
Seeking Traffic Police Services/Solving Traffic Offence	15.7%

Assistant County Commissioners' office and County Administration, Education, Public Works and Transport Departments were institutions where bribery was most prevalent among others. Each time service seekers sought services from these institutions they paid a bribe (100.0%). Table 3.11 presents prevalence of bribery by institutions from the most to the least prevalent.

Table 3.11: Prevalence of Bribe Payment in Public Institutions

Institution	Prevalence
Assistant County Commissioner's Office	100.0%
County Administrative Dept/Unit	100.0%
County Education Department (ECD, village polytechnics, childcare facilities, etc.)	100.0%
County Public Works Dept/Unit (storm water mgt systems; water & sanitation services, etc.)	100.0%
County Transport Dept/Unit (county roads; street lighting; traffic & parking; etc.)	100.0%
Department of Social Services	100.0%
Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Limited	100.0%

Institution	Prevalence
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	100.0%
Kenya Revenue Authority	100.0%
Kenya Wildlife Service	100.0%
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	100.0%
Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry	100.0%
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	100.0%
Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	100.0%
Ministry of Roads and Transport	100.0%
Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company	100.0%
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	100.0%
Posta Kenya	100.0%
Public Colleges and Universities	100.0%
Public Primary School	100.0%
Public Secondary School	100.0%
Public Service Commission (PSC)	100.0%
Teachers Service Commission (TSC)	100.0%
The National Treasury (Pensions Department)	100.0%
Ministry of Interior and National Administration	84.8%
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	83.3%
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	81.5%
County Public Service Board (CPSB)	78.0%
Civil Registration (Births and Deaths)	75.2%
Administration Police (AP)-(secure government installations e.g buildings, pipelines, offices, etc.)	74.2%
National Registration Bureau (ID)	73.9%
County Hospital (dispensary, health centre, referral etc.)	72.9%
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	69.9%
Huduma Centre	66.9%
Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)	66.8%
Village Elder/Assistant/Chief's Office	65.1%
Ministry of Education	64.1%
County Trade Development and Regulation Dept/unit (markets; trade licenses; local tourism etc.)	64.0%
County Physical Planning and Development Dept/Unit (land survey & mapping; housing; etc.)	63.2%
Regular Police (Maintain Law and Order)	62.3%
County Health Department	58.3%
Immigration Department	54.6%
Traffic Police	54.5%
Ministry of Health	54.5%
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	54.3%
County Enforcement Dept/unit (inspectorate)	54.0%
County Human Resource Dept/Unit	50.0%
Courts	50.0%
National Construction Authority (NCA)	50.0%
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	49.5%
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	49.4%
County Commissioner's Office	47.6%

Institution	Prevalence
National Land Commission (NLC)	36.1%
MCA's Office	31.1%
National Referral Hospital	21.6%
Land Registry	16.7%

Elgeyo-Marakwet, Marsabit and Wajir were counties where bribery was most prevalent with all (100%) respondents who sought services in these counties paying a bribe. Table 3.12 ranks counties on bribe payment from the counties where it is most prevalent to counties where it is least prevalent.

Table 3.12: Prevalence of Bribe Payment in Counties

County	Prevalence
Elgeyo-Marakwet	100.0%
Marsabit	100.0%
Wajir	100.0%
Murang'a	94.9%
Mandera	86.9%
Turkana	86.5%
Kilifi	85.3%
Laikipia	83.7%
West Pokot	82.1%
Isiolo	81.3%
Homabay	80.7%
Garissa	80.4%
Kwale	80.4%
Embu	80.3%
Lamu	79.0%
Machakos	77.6%
Meru	76.9%
Kirinyaga	76.7%
Tana River	74.7%
Nyeri	73.0%
Mombasa	71.8%
Nyamira	70.9%
Kitui	70.4%
Trans-Nzoia	69.9%
Kericho	69.5%
Nairobi	68.9%
Taita Taveta	68.6%
Busia	68.1%
Nakuru	65.5%
Kakamega	64.8%
Samburu	64.7%
Migori	63.4%
Uasin Gishu	62.9%
Baringo	61.8%
Bungoma	60.4%

County	Prevalence
Kisii	57.6%
Nandi	56.1%
Tharaka Nithi	51.3%
Siaya	50.7%
Vihiga	49.9%
Kiambu	48.8%
Kisumu	46.5%
Narok	44.6%
Bomet	42.8%
Kajiado	41.2%
Nyandarua	40.7%
Makueni	34.9%

The impact indicator represents the proportion of respondents who reported having accessed a particular service, institution or county only after paying a bribe. The indicator reveals that impact of bribery on service delivery is more evident in seeking payment from county executive. Each time a person paid a bribe for this service, they were twice more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay the bribe. Table 3.13 presents services on which bribe payment had an impact from the most to the least impacted.

Table 3.13: Impact of Bribe Payment on Service Delivery

Public Service	Impact
Seeking Payment from County Executive	2.00
Application for College Admission	1.00
Application for SHIF Card	1.00
County Inspectorate Services	1.00
County Land Survey and Housing Services	1.00
County Public Works and Services (water and sanitation, storm water and mgt sys)	1.00
CRB Clearance	1.00
National Educational Services (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc)	1.00
Obtaining a Tender (National)	1.00
Obtaining Burial Permit	1.00
Obtaining Chama Certificate	1.00
Obtaining Driving License	1.00
Obtaining Fertilizer	1.00
Obtaining Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.00
Obtaining Reference Letter	1.00
Payment for County Transport Services (parking, cess, etc.)	1.00
Registering Social Group(s)	1.00
Registration of Business	1.00
Registration of CBO	1.00
Release of Impounded Goods	1.00
Seeking County Health Services	1.00
Seeking County Licenses (trade, events, outdoor adverts, etc.)	1.00
Seeking Divorce from Kadhi's Office	1.00
Seeking Employment from County Executive	1.00

Public Service	Impact
Seeking Family Planning Services from Hospital	1.00
Seeking Imprest Payment	1.00
Seeking Kenya Forest Services	1.00
Seeking Mining License	1.00
Seeking Payment from County Assembly	1.00
Seeking Public Health/Medical Certificate	1.00
Seeking Relief Food/Water	1.00
Seeking Scholarship (County)	1.00
Seeking School Documents/Certificates	1.00
Seeking Secondary School Admission	1.00
Seeking Stamping of Documents by the Chief	1.00
Seeking Transfer (National)	1.00
Seeking TSC Services	1.00
Vehicle Inspection	1.00
Water Connection	1.00
Bailing of Arrested Individual(s)	1.00
Application for Bursary (CDF)	0.93
Seeking Traffic Police Services/Solving Traffic Offence	0.92
Seeking Medical Attention	0.78
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	0.78
Seeking Business Permit	0.77
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	0.74
Seeking Police Abstract	0.73
Obtaining TSC Placement	0.71
Seeking National Health Referral Services	0.69
Obtaining A Passport	0.67
Dispute Resolution	0.67
Paying Land Rates	0.67
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	0.67
Solving Land Conflict	0.65
Seeking Employment	0.64
Changing of ID Particulars	0.61
Seeking Police Security/Protection	0.61
Undergoing Driving Test	0.61
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	0.58
Power Connection/Bill payment	0.57
Seeking P3 Forms	0.56
Obtaining Death Certificate	0.52
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	0.50
Seeking for a Marriage Certificate	0.50
Seeking Transfer (County)	0.50
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	0.44
Application for NSSF Card	0.38
Obtaining a Tender (CDF)	0.33
Application for Bursary (County)	0.25
Following Up A Case/Seeking to Dismiss A Case	0.23
Seeking Retirement Benefits	0.20

Table 3.14 presents the impact of bribe payment in public institutions from the most impacted to the least impacted. Service seekers were more likely to receive a service if they paid a bribe than if they did not pay. The indicator reveals that impact of bribery on public institutions is more evident in Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company. Each time a person paid a bribe in this institution, they were twice more likely to receive a service than if they did not pay the bribe.

Table 3.14: Impact of Bribe Payment in Public Institutions

Institution	Impact
Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company	2.00
County Commissioner's Office	1.00
County Education Department (ECD, village polytechnics, childcare facilities, etc.)	1.00
County Public Works Dept./Unit (storm water mgt systems; water & sanitation services, etc.)	1.00
County Transport Dept./unit (county roads; street lighting; traffic & parking; etc.)	1.00
Department of Social Services	1.00
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	1.00
Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Limited	1.00
Kenya Revenue Authority	1.00
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	1.00
Ministry of Education	1.00
Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry	1.00
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	1.00
Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	1.00
Ministry of Roads and Transport	1.00
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	1.00
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	1.00
Posta Kenya	1.00
Public Colleges and Universities	1.00
Public Primary School	1.00
Public Secondary School	1.00
The National Treasury (Pensions Department)	1.00
Traffic Police	0.98
Teachers Service Commission (TSC)	0.93
County Hospital (dispensary, health centre, referral etc.)	0.88
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	0.82
County Health Department	0.80
Regular Police (Maintain Law and Order)	0.80
County Public Service Board (CPSB)	0.78
Civil Registration(Births and Deaths)	0.76
Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)	0.76
Administration Police (AP)- (secure government installations e.g buildings, pipelines, etc.)	0.75
National Referral Hospital	0.74
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	0.74
National Registration Bureau (ID)	0.73
Village Elder/Assistant/Chief's Office	0.72
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	0.71
Assistant County Commissioner's Office	0.70

Institution	Impact
Ministry of Health	0.68
Immigration Department	0.68
Huduma Centre	0.67
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	0.65
County Trade Development and Regulation Dept./unit (markets; trade licenses; local tourism etc.)	0.64
County Physical Planning and Development Dept./Unit (land survey & mapping; housing; etc.)	0.60
National Land Commission (NLC)	0.58
County Administrative Dept./Unit	0.53
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	0.47
MCA's Office	0.45
County Enforcement Dept./Unit (inspectorate)	0.42
Ministry of Interior and National Administration	0.30
Land Registry	0.17

The impact indicator reveals that bribe payment had the highest impact in Kakamega, Baringo and Meru counties. Each time a person paid a bribe in Kakamega, Baringo and Meru counties, they were 1.37 times and 1.07 times more likely to receive the service, respectively, than if they did not pay the bribe. These were followed by Elgeyo-Marakwet, Marsabit and Samburu counties, where, each time a person paid a bribe they were 1.00 times more likely to receive the service, than if they did not pay the bribe. Table 3.15 presents the impact of bribe payment in Counties from the most impacted to the least impacted.

Table 3.15: Impact of Bribe Payment in Counties

County	Impact
Kakamega	1.37
Baringo	1.07
Meru	1.07
Elgeyo-Marakwet	1.00
Marsabit	1.00
Samburu	1.00
Bomet	0.95
Uasin Gishu	0.93
Kwale	0.92
Busia	0.91
Vihiga	0.87
Murang'a	0.87
Mandera	0.87
Kitui	0.87
Turkana	0.87
Wajir	0.86
Garissa	0.85
Bungoma	0.84
Machakos	0.84
West Pokot	0.82
Kilifi	0.82

County	Impact
Isiolo	0.81
Homabay	0.81
Kirinyaga	0.79
Tana River	0.77
Migori	0.77
Lamu	0.76
Nairobi	0.75
Trans-Nzoia	0.73
Narok	0.72
Nyandarua	0.72
Laikipia	0.71
Nyamira	0.70
Nakuru	0.68
Siaya	0.65
Kajiado	0.65
Nyeri	0.64
Kisii	0.64
Mombasa	0.64
Embu	0.58
Kiambu	0.55
Nandi	0.53
Kisumu	0.53
Tharaka Nithi	0.51
Taita Taveta	0.50
Kericho	0.48
Makueni	0.35

The Survey sought to establish the average bribe and the share of bribe paid per service sought in public institutions and county governments. The national average bribe decreased from KES 11,625 in 2023 to stand at KES 4,878 in 2024 as illustrated in Figure 3.27.

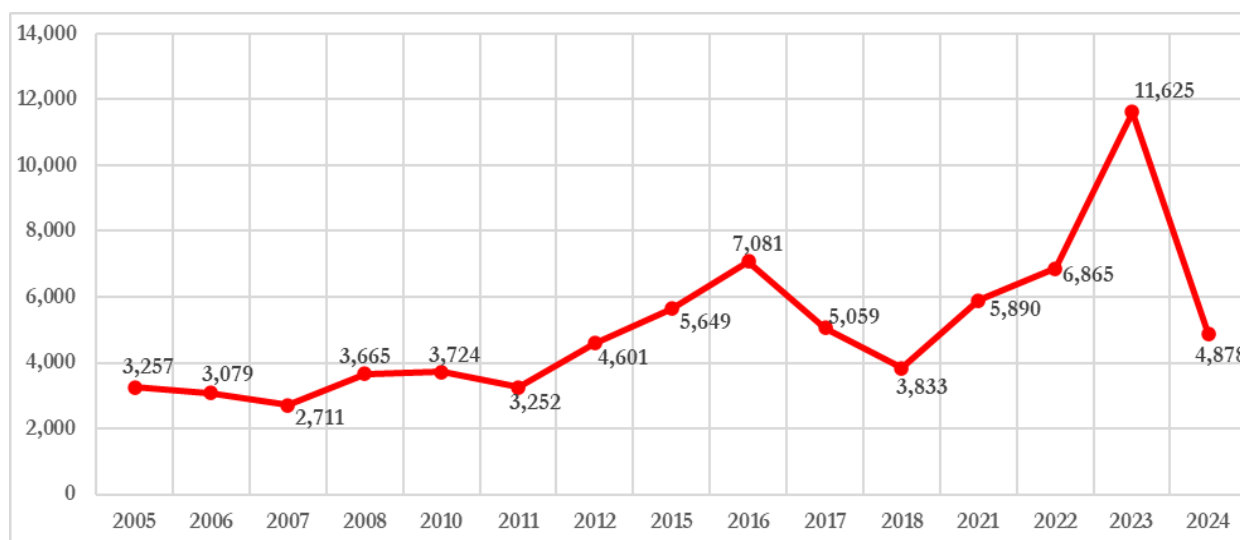


Figure 3.27: National Average Bribe in KES

The average size of bribe indicator is a measure of the average payment made by respondents who reported paying a bribe for a service, in an institution or in a county. On average, respondents paid the largest amount of bribes while seeking employment from County Executive (KES 243,651), followed by obtaining a tender from the National Government (KES 100,000) and Obtaining a TSC Placement (KES 72,665). Table 3.16 presents the average size of bribe paid for each service from the highest to the lowest.

Table 3.16: Average Size of Bribe Paid for Public Services

Public Service	Average Bribe (KES)
Seeking Employment from County Executive	243,651
Obtaining a Tender (National)	100,000
Obtaining TSC Placement	72,665
Application for Bursary (CDF)	33,975
Seeking Kenya Forest Services	30,000
Seeking Transfer (County)	25,000
Seeking Business Permit	21,466
Paying Land Rates	20,000
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	16,041
Obtaining Mining Licence	13,000
Seeking Divorce from Kadhi's Office	13,000
Seeking Employment	11,281
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	10,000
Seeking TSC Services	10,000
Obtaining A Passport	9,295
Solving Land Conflict	8,738
Seeking Retirement Benefits	8,548
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	8,175
National Educational Services (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc)	7,641
Seeking Traffic Police Services/Solving Traffic Offence	6,155
County Public Works and Services (water and sanitation, stormwater and mgt sys)	6,059
Bailing of Arrested Individual(s)	6,001
Following Up A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	5,618
Payment for County Transport Services (parking, cess, etc.)	5,000
Seeking Impresst Payment	5,000
Seeking Transfer (National)	5,000
Changing of ID Particulars	4,989
County Land Survey and Housing Services	4,612
Seeking P3 Forms	3,980
Release of Impounded Goods	3,676
CRB Clearance	3,000
Water Connection	3,000
Obtaining Death Certificate	2,761
Seeking Police Security/Protection	2,633
Registering Social Group(s)	2,523
Seeking for a Marriage Certificate	2,500
Seeking Medical Attention	2,482
County Inspectorate Services	2,479
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	2,187

Public Service	Average Bribe (KES)
Registration of Business	2,082
Undergoing Driving Test	2,065
Obtaining Burial Permit	2,000
Obtaining TSC Number	2,000
Seeking Payment from County Executive	2,000
Vehicle Inspection	2,000
Seeking County Licenses (trade, events, outdoor adverts, etc.)	1,890
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1,780
Power Connection/Bill payment	1,660
Seeking Police Abstract	1,587
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	1,563
Registration of CBO	1,500
Seeking Secondary School Admission	1,494
Seeking County Health Services	1,462
Obtaining Driving License	1,415
Seeking School Documents/Certificates	1,400
Obtaining a Tender (CDF)	1,200
Seeking Payment from County Assembly	1,200
Seeking Public Health/Medical Certificate	1,126
Obtaining Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1,073
Application for SHIF Card	1,057
Application for Bursary (County)	1,047
Obtaining Fertilizer	1,028
Seeking Family Planning Services from Hospital	1,000
Seeking NTSA Services	1,000
Seeking Stamping of Driving License by the Police	1,000
Obtaining Reference Letter	846
Seeking National Health Referral Services	812
Dispute Resolution	718
Seeking Scholarship (County)	600
Application For College Admission	500
Seeking Relief Food/Water	500
Seeking Stamping of Documents by the Chief	500
Application for NSSF Card	350
Obtaining Chama Certificate	100

On average, institutions where respondents paid the largest amount of bribes were the Kenya Wildlife Service (KES 200,000), followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (KES 47,129) and the National Treasury (Pensions Department) (KES 40,000). Table 3.17 presents the average bribe size paid in each institution from the highest to the lowest.

Table 3.17: Average Size of Bribe Paid in Public Institutions

Institution	Average Bribe (KES)
Kenya Wildlife Service	200,000
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	47,129
The National Treasury (Pensions Department)	40,000

Institution	Average Bribe (KES)
Judiciary (Courts)	30,000
County Physical Planning and Development Dept/Unit (land survey & mapping; housing; etc.)	23,279
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	20,045
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	16,771
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	14,333
Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	13,000
County Public Service Board (CPSB)	10,020
Ministry of Roads and Transport	10,000
National Land Commission (NLC)	9,989
Public Secondary School	9,730
Immigration Department	9,502
Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Limited	8,400
County Health Department	6,404
Teachers Service Commission (TSC)	5,550
Ministry of Labour And Social Protection	5,081
County Transport Dept/unit (county roads; street lighting; traffic & parking; etc.)	5,000
Public Service Commission (PSC)	5,000
Regular Police (Maintain Law and Order)	4,216
Traffic Police	4,127
County Public Works Dept/Unit (storm water mgt systems; water & sanitation services, etc.)	3,726
Assistant County Commissioner's Office	3,619
County Trade Development and Regulation Dept/Unit (markets; trade licenses; etc.)	3,340
Ministry of Education	3,318
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	3,315
Village Elder/Assistant/Chief's Office	3,203
National Referral Hospital	3,020
Kenya Revenue Authority	2,948
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	2,684
Administration Police (AP)- (secure government installations e.g buildings, pipelines, etc.)	2,405
Ministry of Health	2,268
Ministry of Interior and National Administration	2,142
Civil Registration(Births and Deaths)	2,089
County Hospital (dispensary, health centre, referral etc.)	2,047
Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company	2,000
National Registration Bureau (ID)	1,843
Public Primary School	1,794
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	1,660
Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)	1,641
Huduma Centre	1,602
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	1,575
County Enforcement Dept/unit (inspectorate)	1,509
County Commissioner's Office	1,417
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	1,200
Department of Social Services	1,092

Institution	Average Bribe (KES)
County Education Department (ECD, village polytechnics, childcare facilities, etc.)	1,000
Land Registry	1,000
MCA's Office	801
Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry	500
Posta Kenya	500
Public Colleges and Universities	500
County Administrative Dept./Unit	413

On average, counties where respondents paid the largest amount of bribes were Uasin-Gishu (KES 25,873), followed by Baringo (KES 16,156), Embu (KES 12,878), Homabay (KES 12,381), Bomet (KES 11,650), Kakamega (KES 10,013), Tana-River (KES 9,582), Kiambu (KES 7,982), Nyamira (KES 7,748) and Wajir (KES 7,275) counties. Table 3.18 presents the average bribe size paid in each county from the highest to the lowest.

Table 3.18: Average Size of Bribe Paid in Counties

County	Average Bribe (KES)
Uasin Gishu	25,873
Baringo	16,156
Embu	12,878
Homabay	12,381
Bomet	11,650
Kakamega	10,013
Tana River	9,582
Kiambu	7,982
Nyamira	7,748
Wajir	7,275
Kilifi	6,676
Meru	5,931
Nakuru	5,611
Vihiga	5,579
Kajiado	5,570
Nyandarua	4,929
Garissa	4,795
Nairobi	4,718
Samburu	4,683
Narok	4,010
Tharaka Nithi	3,722
Nyeri	3,678
Siaya	3,454
Kwale	3,111
Nandi	3,096
Kirinyaga	2,915
Murang'a	2,899
Lamu	2,820
Kitui	2,814
Makueni	2,663
Laikipia	2,609

County	Average Bribe (KES)
Machakos	2,607
Mandera	2,491
Kisii	2,444
Migori	2,207
Kisumu	1,939
Mombasa	1,894
West Pokot	1,590
Bungoma	1,503
Taita Taveta	1,474
Kericho	1,320
Elgeyo-Marakwet	1,241
Trans Nzoia	1,092
Busia	1,091
Turkana	895
Marsabit	700
Isiolo	323

The **share of national bribe indicator** measures the proportion of actual bribes paid as a percentage of all bribes reported to have been paid for a service, in an institution or in a given county. The largest share of national bribe was paid to seeking employment from county executive (30.99%), obtaining a tender from national government (12.72) and obtaining TSC placement (9.24%). Table 3.19 presents the share of national bribe for each public service from the largest to the smallest.

Table 3.19: Share of National Bribe by Service

Public Service	Share (%)
Seeking Employment from County Executive	30.99%
Obtaining a Tender (National)	12.72%
Obtaining TSC Placement	9.24%
Application for Bursary (CDF)	4.32%
Seeking Kenya Forest Services	3.82%
Seeking Transfer (County)	3.18%
Seeking Business Permit	2.73%
Paying Land Rates	2.54%
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	2.04%
Obtaining Mining Licence	1.65%
Seeking Divorce from Kadhi's Office	1.65%
Seeking Employment	1.43%
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	1.27%
Seeking TSC Services	1.27%
Obtaining A Passport	1.18%
Solving Land Conflict	1.11%
Seeking Retirement Benefits	1.09%
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	1.04%
National Educational Services (primary, secondary, tertiary, etc)	0.97%
Seeking Traffic Police Services/Solving Traffic Offence	0.78%
County Public Works and Services (water and sanitation, stormwater and mgt sys)	0.77%

Public Service	Share (%)
Bailing of Arrested Individual(s)	0.76%
Following Up A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	0.71%
Payment for County Transport Services (parking, cess, etc.)	0.64%
Seeking Impresst Payment	0.64%
Seeking Transfer (National)	0.64%
Changing of ID Particulars	0.63%
County Land Survey and Housing Services	0.59%
Seeking P3 Forms	0.51%
Release of Impounded Goods	0.47%
CRB Clearance	0.38%
Water Connection	0.38%
Obtaining Death Certificate	0.35%
Seeking Police Security/Protection	0.33%
Registering Social Group(s)	0.32%
Seeking for a Marriage Certificate	0.32%
Seeking Medical Attention	0.32%
County Inspectorate Services	0.32%
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	0.28%
Registration of Business	0.26%
Undergoing Driving Test	0.26%
Obtaining Burial Permit	0.25%
Obtaining TSC Number	0.25%
Seeking Payment from County Executive	0.25%
Vehicle Inspection	0.25%
Seeking County Licenses (trade, events, outdoor adverts, etc.)	0.24%
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	0.23%
Power Connection/Bill payment	0.21%
Seeking Police Abstract	0.20%
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	0.20%
Registration of CBO	0.19%
Seeking Secondary School Admission	0.19%
Seeking County Health Services	0.19%
Obtaining Driving License	0.18%
Seeking School Documents/Certificates	0.18%
Obtaining a Tender (CDF)	0.15%
Seeking Payment from County Assembly	0.15%
Seeking Public Health/Medical Certificate	0.14%
Obtaining Police Certificate of Good Conduct	0.14%
Application for SHIF Card	0.13%
Application for Bursary (County)	0.13%
Obtaining Fertilizer	0.13%
Seeking Family Planning Services from Hospital	0.13%
Seeking NTSA Services	0.13%
Seeking Stamping of Driving License by the Police	0.13%
Obtaining Reference Letter	0.11%
Seeking National Health Referral Services	0.10%

Public Service	Share (%)
Dispute Resolution	0.09%
Seeking Scholarship (County)	0.08%
Application For College Admission	0.06%
Seeking Relief Food/Water	0.06%
Seeking Stamping of Documents by the Chief	0.06%
Application for NSSF Card	0.04%
Obtaining Chama Certificate	0.01%

Kenya Wildlife Service received the largest share of national bribe of 35.73 percent, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (8.42%) and the National Treasury (Pensions Department) (7.15%). Table 3.20 presents the share of national bribe for each public institution from the largest to the smallest.

Table 3.20: Share of National Bribe for Public Institutions

Institution	Share (%)
Kenya Wildlife Service	35.73%
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	8.42%
The National Treasury (Pensions Department)	7.15%
Judiciary (Courts)	5.36%
County Physical Planning and Development Dept/Unit (land survey & mapping; housing; etc.)	4.16%
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	3.58%
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	3.00%
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	2.56%
Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	2.32%
County Public Service Board (CPSB)	1.79%
Ministry of Roads and Transport	1.79%
National Land Commission (NLC)	1.78%
Public Secondary School	1.74%
Immigration Department	1.70%
Garissa Water and Sewerage Company Limited	1.50%
County Health Department	1.14%
Teachers Service Commission (TSC)	0.99%
Ministry of Labour And Social Protection	0.91%
County Transport Dept/unit (county roads; street lighting; traffic & parking; etc.)	0.89%
Public Service Commission (PSC)	0.89%
Regular Police (Maintain Law and Order)	0.75%
Traffic Police	0.74%
County Public Works Dept/unit (storm water mgt systems; water & sanitation services, etc.)	0.67%
Assistant County Commissioner's Office	0.65%
County Trade Development and Regulation Dept/unit (markets; trade licenses; etc.)	0.60%
Ministry of Education	0.59%
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	0.59%
Village Elder/Assistant/Chief's Office	0.57%
National Referral Hospital	0.54%
Kenya Revenue Authority	0.53%
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	0.48%
Administration Police (AP)- (secure government installations e.g buildings, pipelines, etc.)	0.43%

Institution	Share (%)
Ministry of Health	0.41%
Ministry of Interior and National Administration	0.38%
Civil Registration(Births and Deaths)	0.37%
County Hospital (dispensary, health centre, referral etc.)	0.37%
Nanyuki Water and Sewerage Company	0.36%
National Registration Bureau (ID)	0.33%
Public Primary School	0.32%
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	0.30%
Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)	0.29%
Huduma Centre	0.29%
National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB)	0.28%
County Enforcement Dept/unit (inspectorate)	0.27%
County Commissioner's Office	0.25%
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	0.21%
Department of Social Services	0.20%
County Education Department (ECD, village polytechnics, childcare facilities, etc.)	0.18%
Land Registry	0.18%
MCA's Office	0.14%
Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry	0.09%
Posta Kenya	0.09%
Public Colleges and Universities	0.09%
County Administrative Dept/Unit	0.07%

The largest share of national bribe was paid in Uasin-Gishu County (11.12%), followed by Baringo (6.94%), Embu (5.54%), Homabay (5.32%) and Bomet (5.01%) counties. Table 3.21 presents the share of national bribe by county from the largest to the smallest.

Table 3.21: Share of National Bribe by County

County	Share (%)
Uasin Gishu	11.12%
Baringo	6.94%
Embu	5.54%
Homabay	5.32%
Bomet	5.01%
Kakamega	4.30%
Tana River	4.12%
Kiambu	3.43%
Nyamira	3.33%
Wajir	3.13%
Kilifi	2.87%
Meru	2.55%
Nakuru	2.41%
Vihiga	2.40%
Kajiado	2.39%
Nyandarua	2.12%

County	Share (%)
Garissa	2.06%
Nairobi	2.03%
Samburu	2.01%
Narok	1.72%
Tharaka Nithi	1.60%
Nyeri	1.58%
Siaya	1.48%
Kwale	1.34%
Nandi	1.33%
Kirinyaga	1.25%
Murang'a	1.25%
Lamu	1.21%
Kitui	1.21%
Makueni	1.14%
Laikipia	1.12%
Machakos	1.12%
Mandera	1.07%
Kisii	1.05%
Migori	0.95%
Kisumu	0.83%
Mombasa	0.81%
West Pokot	0.68%
Bungoma	0.65%
Taita Taveta	0.63%
Kericho	0.57%
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.53%
Trans Nzoia	0.47%
Busia	0.47%
Turkana	0.38%
Marsabit	0.30%
Isiolo	0.14%

Further, the Survey sought to establish the number of respondents who were asked to pay a bribe in order to be given a service, reasons why they paid the bribe and whether they reported those incidences. The proportion of respondents who were asked to pay a bribe in order to receive a service increased to 25.4 percent in 2024 from 17.7 percent in 2023 as presented in Figure 3.28. Respondents who sought services and actually paid bribes stood at 17.1 percent.

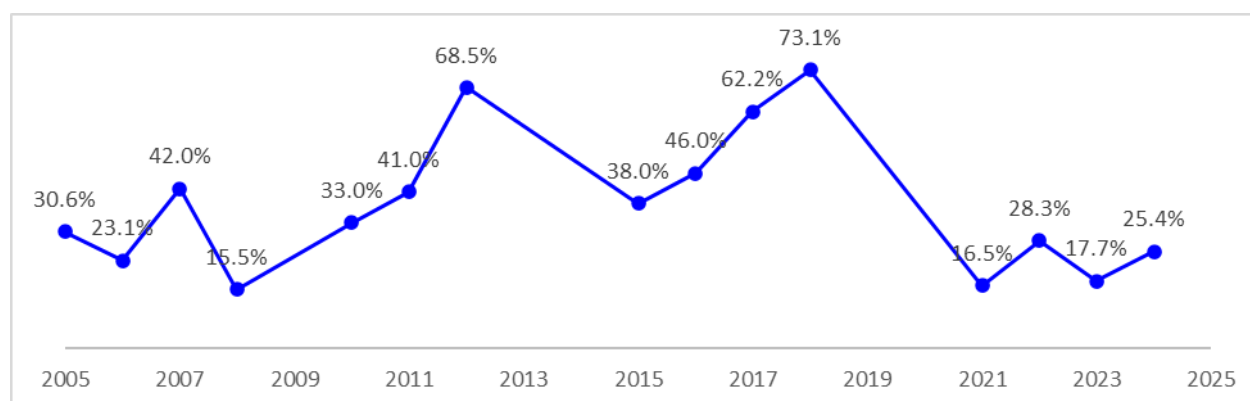


Figure 3.28: Bribe Payments

Most of the respondents (43.3%) paid a bribe because it was demanded, followed by 23.3 percent who indicated it was the only way to access a service and 18 percent who paid to avoid delay in service. Figure 3.29 shows the various reasons why service seekers paid bribes.

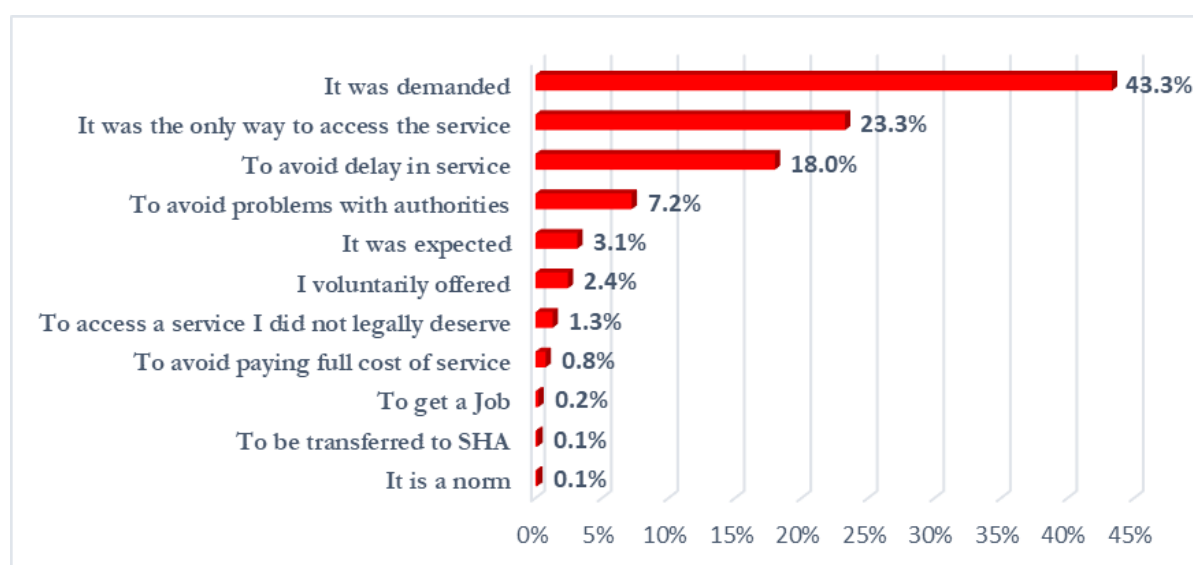


Figure 3.29: Reasons for paying bribes

A majority (72.5%) of the service seekers were dissatisfied with public services received after paying a bribe contrary to 20.7 percent who were satisfied as illustrated in Figure 3.30.

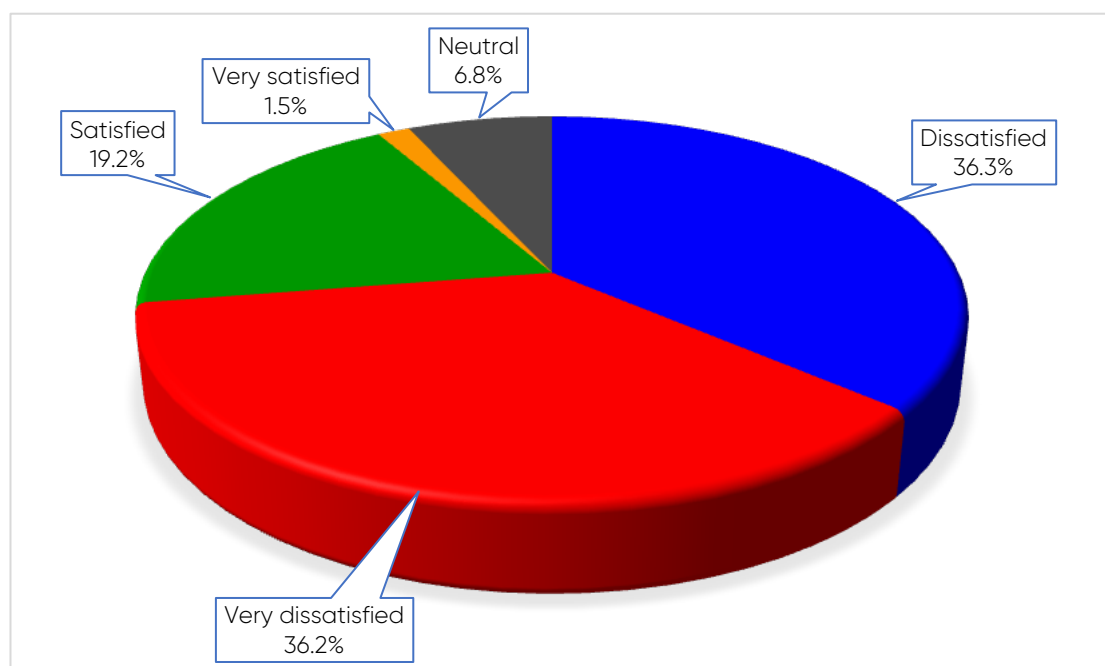


Figure 3.30: Satisfaction with Services after paying Bribes

Majority (97.2%) of the respondents who experienced bribery incidences did not complain or report to any authority or person while only 2.8 percent reporting. Most of those who reported the bribery incidences did so to the management of the institution (32.3%), followed by those who reported to the police (21.2%), those who reported to NGOs/CSOs (12.3%) and those who reported to EACC (8.1%) as indicated in Figure 3.31.

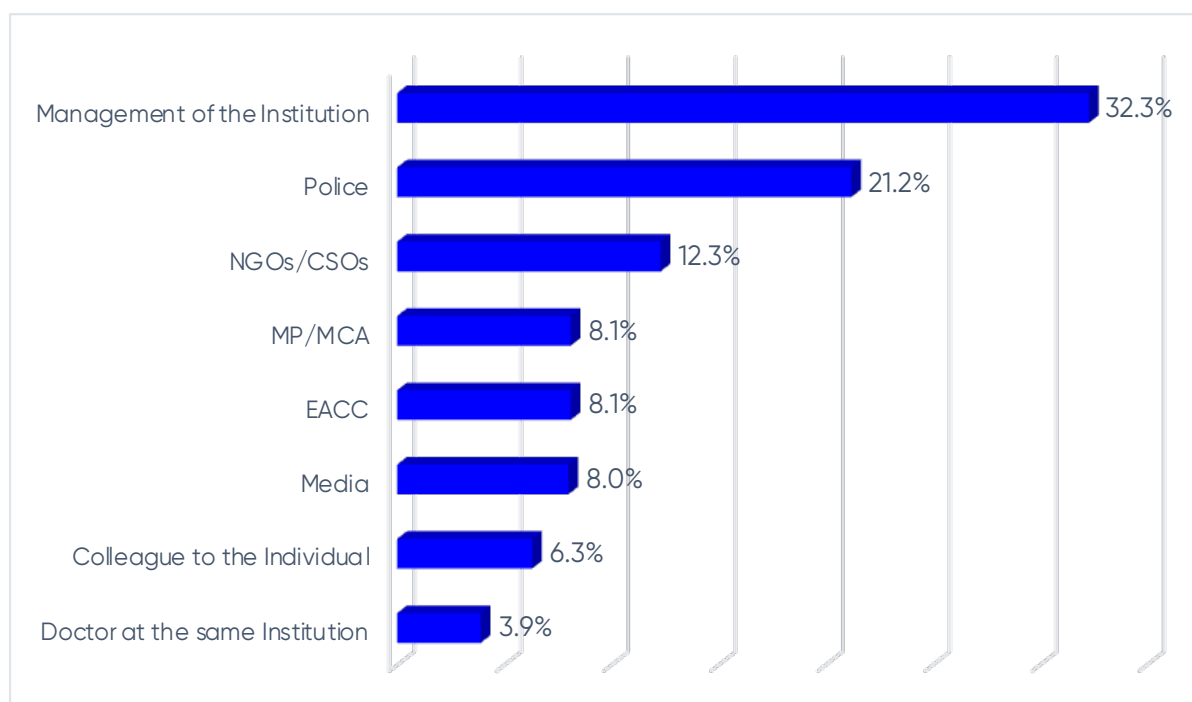


Figure 3.31: Reporting of Bribery Incidences

In regards to actions taken against the bribery incidences reported, the following were the feedback from the respondents: no action was taken (69.8%), it was investigated (15.6%), transferred (8.1%) and warned (6.5%) as shown in Figure 3.32.

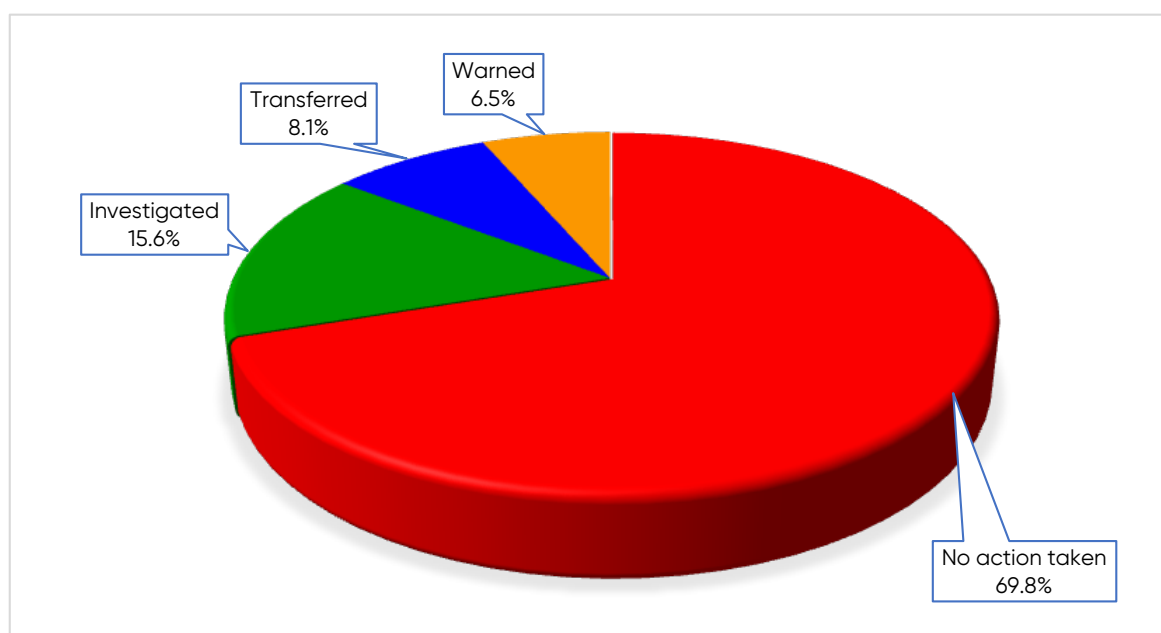


Figure 3.32: Actions Taken Against Reported Bribery Incidences

Moreover, the Survey sought to find out the level of reporting unethical conduct and corruption including factors that affected respondent's decision not to report. A majority (91.7%) of the respondents did not report. Investigations will not be undertaken (47.6%), not my responsibility (42.9%); lack of access to the reporting place/authority (42.2%); not knowing where to report (41.8%); and the fact that corruption is a way of life (41.8%) were the major factors that greatly affected respondent's decision not to report (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Factors Affecting Decision Not to Report Corruption or Unethical Practices

Factor	Greatly affects	Somewhat affects	Indifferent	Does not affect at all	Do not Know
No investigations will be undertaken	47.6%	32.2%	5.4%	11.6%	3.2%
Not my responsibility	42.9%	27.4%	6.5%	19.2%	3.9%
Lack of access to the reporting place/ authority (e.g. distance, internet, tele- phone)	42.2%	33.1%	7.8%	14.0%	2.9%
Not knowing where to report	41.8%	31.2%	7.9%	15.8%	3.4%
Corruption is a way of life	41.8%	31.4%	6.2%	17.6%	3.0%
I knew the person	41.7%	28.6%	6.6%	20.1%	3.0%
The process is too long and complex	41.2%	34.3%	7.6%	12.6%	4.4%
Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization	41.1%	32.7%	9.5%	14.0%	2.7%
Cases cannot be proved	40.8%	35.6%	6.5%	13.4%	3.7%
I would have been arrested too	39.9%	31.2%	6.9%	17.9%	4.0%
Not beneficial to me	36.9%	33.9%	7.1%	19.2%	3.0%
I did not think it was important	36.9%	33.1%	7.3%	19.7%	3.0%
Corruption and unethical practices can be justified under the current economic situation	31.0%	29.5%	13.4%	22.5%	3.6%

An analysis of bribe receivers by profession revealed that police officers (29.93%), National Registration Bureau (19.70%), medical officers (9.53%), officials from land registry (7.39%) and immigration officers were the most bribe receivers as shown in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23: Proportion of bribe receivers by profession

Type of Public/State Official of Bribe Receivers	Percent (%)
Police Officers	29.93%
National Registration Bureau Officers	19.70%
Medical Officers (e.g. doctors, clinical officers, nurses and midwives, etc.)	9.53%
Land Registry Officers	7.39%
Immigration Officers	5.80%
Other Health Workers in Public Hospitals	4.94%
Area Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs	3.95%
MDAs Officers	2.49%
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) Officers	1.84%
NSSF/Social Security Officers	1.40%
TSC Officers	1.22%
County Executive Employees	1.21%
MCAs	0.94%
Lands Commission Officers	0.83%
Huduma Center Officers	0.74%
County Tax/Revenue Officers	0.71%
Teachers, Lecturers or Professors	0.70%
County Inspectorate Officers	0.70%
Civil Registration Officers	0.65%
Traffic Police Officers	0.62%
Prison Officers	0.57%
Social Service Officers	0.55%
Public Utility Officials (e.g. water, electricity, waste disposal etc.)	0.54%
Welfare Officials (Social Welfare)	0.39%
Officers at Asst. County Commissioner's Office	0.36%
DCI Officers	0.26%
CDF Staffs	0.25%
KRA Customs Officers	0.24%
Labour Officers	0.18%
KRA Tax/Revenue Officers	0.17%
County Officers	0.16%
Prosecutors, Judges or Magistrates	0.15%
KWS Officers	0.13%
Kenya Forest Officers	0.13%
Village Elders	0.12%
County Assembly Employees	0.11%
MPs	0.10%
Agriculture Officers	0.09%
Members of the Armed Forces	0.07%
National Treasury Officers	0.04%
Courts Officers	0.03%
School Admission Officers	0.02%
Embassy/Consulate Officers	0.02%

Majority of the respondents paid bribes in the form of monetary (cash) (99.5%) while only a few paying in the form of food and drink (0.5%). In addition, majority of respondents (75.6%) paid the bribe before the service was offered, followed by those who paid during the service (18.5%), those that paid after service (3.1%), and, those that paid partly before and partly after the service (2.8%) as shown in Figure 3.33.

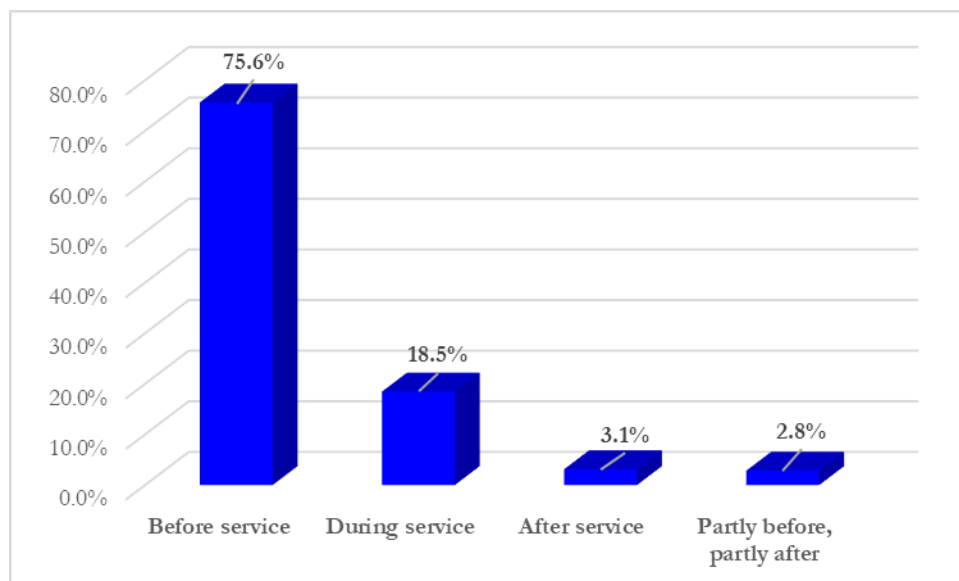


Figure 3.33: Timing of Bribe Payment

In addition, the Survey sought from the respondents their opinion on acceptability of sex/sex acts for exchange for a public service. A majority (97%) disagreed that soliciting for sex /acts of sex was an unacceptable exchange to access a public service. A majority (83.6%) had not encountered incidences of sexual harassment in exchange to access a public service, 13.2 percent new someone who had experienced sexual harassment while 3.2 percent had actually experienced sexual harassment as presented in Figure 3.34.

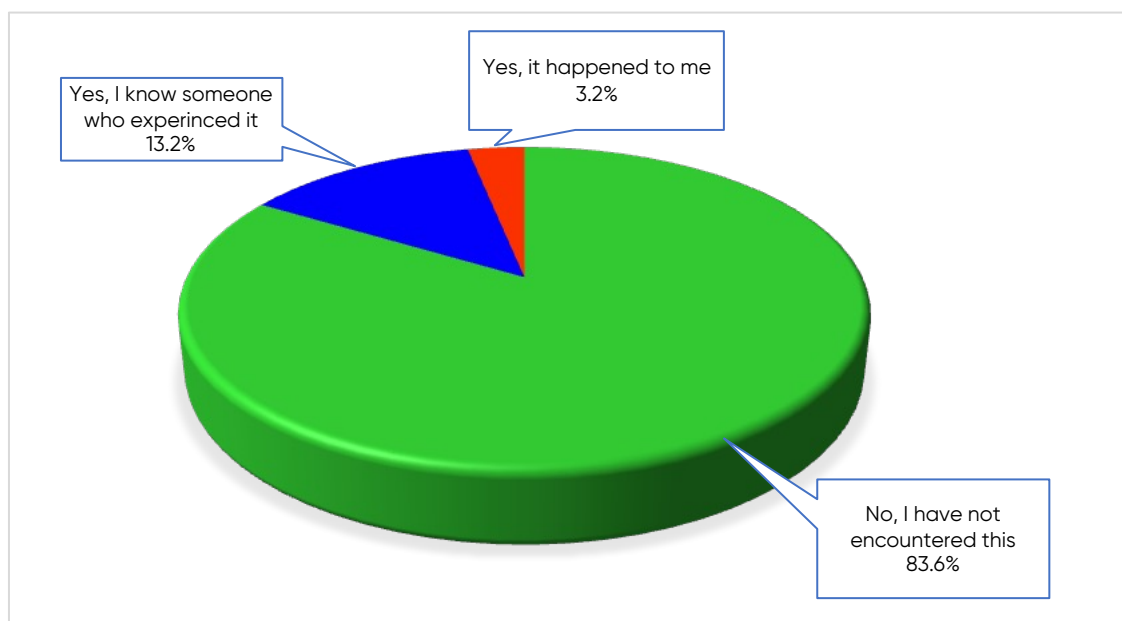


Figure 3.34: Incidence of Sexual Harassment in Exchange of access for Public Services

Accessing services in public offices (41.9%), in schools/colleges/universities (16.7%) and seeking justice (6.6%) were the three areas where sexual harassment was more prevalent as illustrated in Figure 3.35.

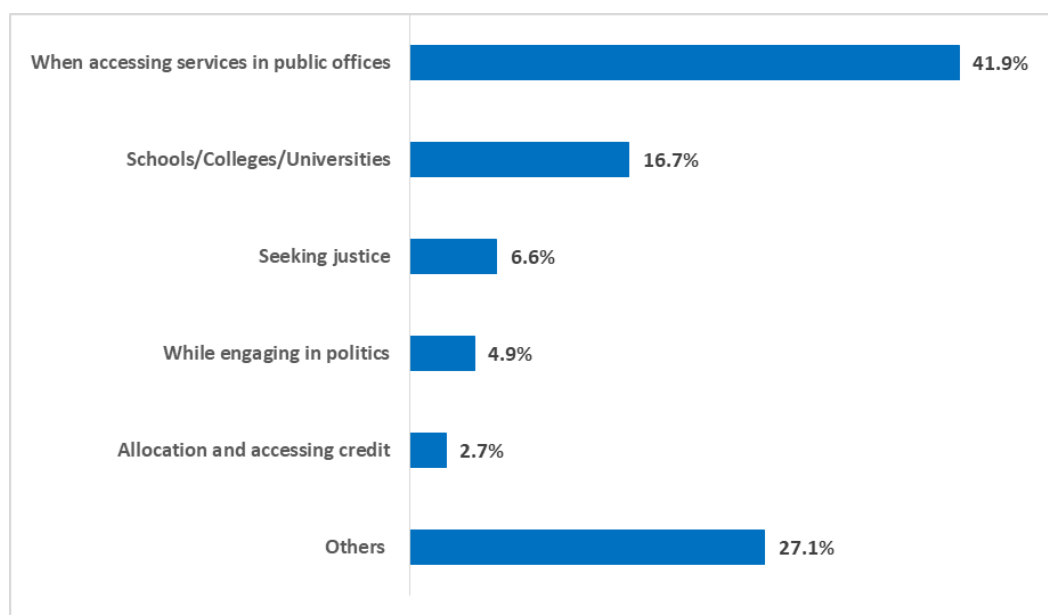


Figure 3.35: Areas Where Sexual Harassment is More Prevalent

3.5. LEVEL OF UPTAKE OF ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION SERVICES

The Survey sought to establish level of awareness of services offered by EACC, uptake, quality and suggestions for improving programmes targeting promotion of ethics and combatting corruption. The respondents who were aware of EACC constituted 47 percent compared to 51.1 percent in the 2023 Survey. Investigation of unethical conduct and corruption (76.9%), receiving reports on ethical breaches and corruption and (35.3%), asset recovery (21.7%) and prevention of corruption through system reviews, advisories and corruption risk assessments (20%) were the most known EACC services (Figure 3.36).

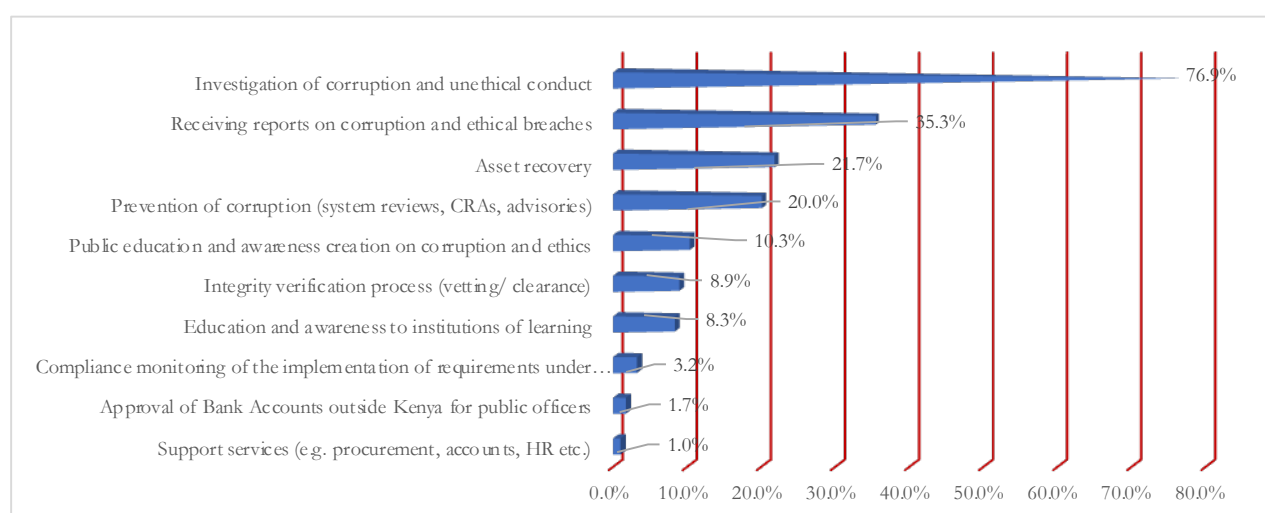


Figure 3.36: Awareness of EACC Services

Among those who had sought services from EACC, 36.3 percent had sought integrity verification/ clearance, 19.9 percent sought employment, 16 percent investigations while 9.8 percent reported unethical conduct and corruption (Figure 3.37).

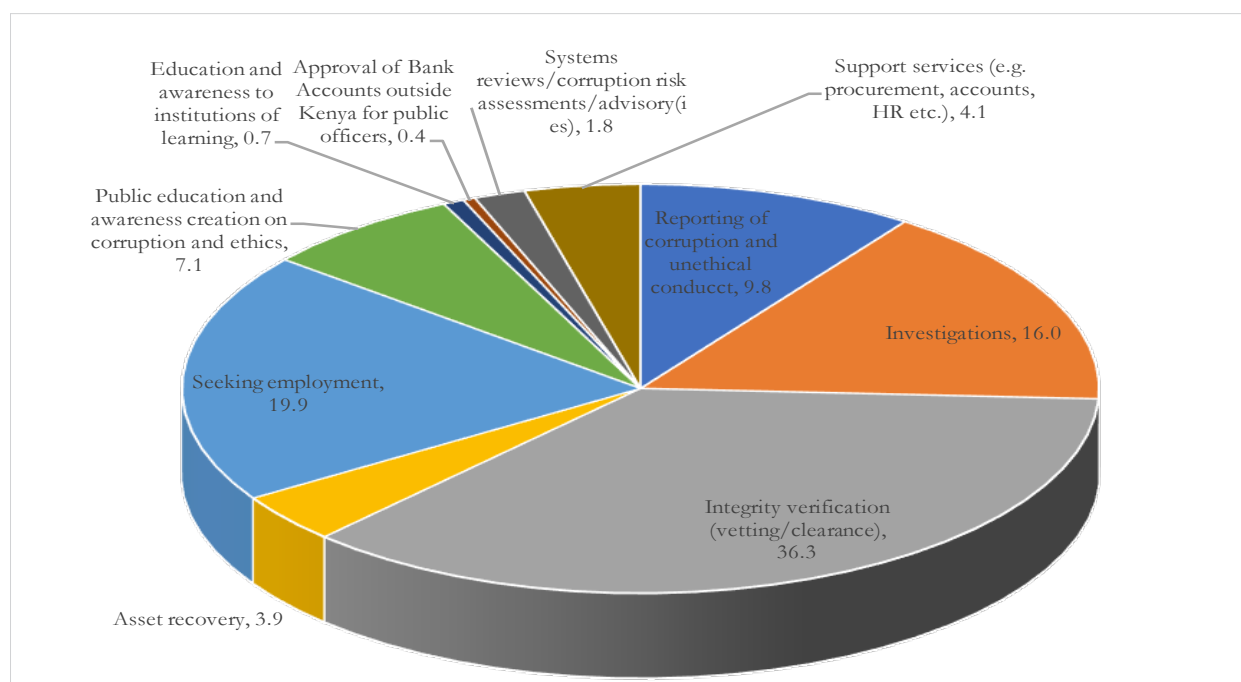


Figure 3.37: Services sought at EACC

3.6. EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIATIVES PROMOTING ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

The Survey sought to assess the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives including individual role and confidence in public institutions and various stakeholders in promoting ethics and combating corruption in the country. The Survey indicates that half of the respondents had done nothing in the last one year in the fight against unethical practices and corruption. Among those who had taken initiatives to fight unethical practices and corruption, 11.5 percent refused to receive or give bribes, 8.8 percent endeavoured to be transparent and trustworthy while 6.9 percent adhered to stipulated rules and regulations as shown in Figure 3.38.

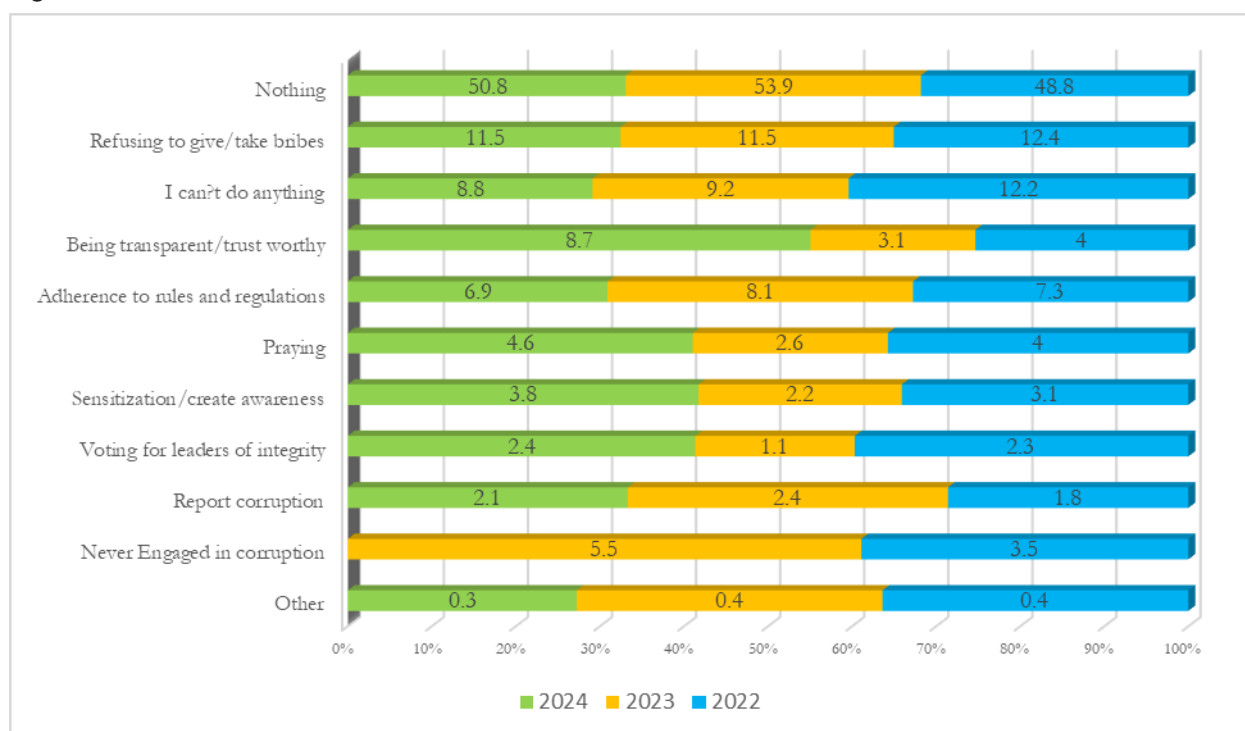


Figure 3.38: Individual Role in Fighting Unethical Conduct and Corruption

The Survey also revealed that most of the respondents (11.6%) had strong confidence in the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) in the fight against unethical conduct and corruption. Religious organizations (39.7%), private broadcasting stations (38.8%), public broadcasting stations (36.2%), social media platforms (32.4%), civil society groups (30.5%), private sector (25.9%) and Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (24.3%) had confidence in the fight against unethical conduct and corruption. Respondents indicated lack of confidence in Members of County Assembly (46.6%), Governors (45.1%), Senators (43.9%), Cabinet Secretaries (42.7%), Principal Secretaries (40.5%), Executive (41.5%) and the Police (40.0%) in the in the fight against unethical conduct and corruption (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Confidence Level in Stakeholders involved in Combatting Unethical Conduct and Corruption

Stakeholders	Strongly confident	Confident	Neutral	Not confident	Strongly not confident	Do not Know
Office of the Auditor General	11.6%	30.0%	13.3%	18.3%	3.5%	23.4%
Civil Society	7.4%	30.5%	17.4%	21.6%	7.2%	15.9%
Religious Organizations	7.2%	39.7%	15.4%	22.2%	10.0%	5.5%
Social Media e.g Whatsapp, tiktok, facebook, twitter	6.5%	32.4%	16.6%	17.6%	10.0%	16.8%
Private Sector	6.3%	25.9%	18.9%	23.8%	7.1%	18.0%
Private broadcasting Stations e.g Citizen, NTV,KTN etc	4.9%	38.8%	16.8%	19.7%	10.8%	8.9%
Public broadcasting stations e.g KBC TV/Radio	4.7%	36.2%	17.8%	22.3%	10.1%	8.9%
The Executive	3.7%	15.2%	10.8%	41.5%	23.3%	5.4%
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	3.7%	24.3%	13.6%	25.2%	13.1%	20.2%
The Governors	3.6%	16.6%	9.8%	45.1%	20.9%	4.1%
The Judiciary	3.6%	18.8%	12.8%	36.7%	16.3%	11.9%
Members of National Assembly	3.3%	15.8%	9.1%	45.1%	22.4%	4.3%
Senators	3.0%	15.7%	10.4%	43.9%	20.4%	6.6%
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	2.9%	17.0%	10.1%	36.6%	18.7%	14.5%
Members of County Assembly	2.7%	14.2%	9.4%	46.6%	22.6%	4.5%
Office of the Auditor General	2.5%	13.4%	9.6%	35.1%	16.1%	23.3%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	2.4%	12.6%	9.4%	35.1%	19.7%	20.7%
Cabinet Secretaries	2.3%	12.2%	8.6%	42.7%	20.9%	13.2%
Principal Secretaries	2.2%	11.3%	9.3%	40.5%	20.1%	16.6%
Office of the Controller of Budget	2.2%	13.6%	9.4%	34.6%	16.4%	23.8%
The Police	2.2%	11.3%	8.9%	40.0%	33.1%	4.5%
Office of the Attorney General	2.1%	11.2%	9.1%	37.1%	18.2%	22.3%
Kenya Revenue Authority	2.1%	14.0%	10.0%	38.6%	19.0%	16.2%
Commission on Administrative Justice	2.1%	10.2%	9.8%	32.0%	17.7%	28.2%

Public education and awareness creation (33.6%), employment creation (31.7%), user friendly corruption reporting channels (31.7%), and partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption (31.7%) were ranked as the most effective anti-corruption measures. While devolution and decentralization (49%), anti-corruption laws (32.9%) and integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS) (30.2%) were rated as least effective anti-corruption measures (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Effectiveness of Various Measures in Promoting Ethics and Anti-Corruption

Measure	Effective	Moderately effective	Not effective at all	Do not know
Public education and awareness creation	33.6%	38.7%	21.0%	6.8%
Employment creation	31.7%	36.1%	27.7%	4.5%
User friendly corruption reporting channels	31.7%	39.7%	20.7%	7.9%
Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption	30.6%	40.2%	19.0%	10.2%
Eradication of poverty	29.1%	34.5%	31.2%	5.3%
Imprisonment	28.6%	34.7%	31.2%	5.6%
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	28.2%	40.2%	24.2%	7.4%
Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum	26.1%	44.0%	21.6%	8.3%
Mainstreaming gender into anti-corruption initiatives	25.5%	42.1%	23.3%	9.1%
Prevention of corruption	25.4%	40.3%	28.0%	6.3%
Investigations	24.3%	40.5%	28.9%	6.3%
Administrative sanctions on public officials	22.5%	45.7%	23.8%	8.1%
Existing anti-corruption laws	21.7%	36.3%	32.9%	9.1%
e-procurement	18.1%	27.6%	26.2%	28.1%
Devolution/Decentralization	16.1%	34.6%	39.0%	10.3%
IFMIS	11.2%	20.8%	30.2%	37.7%

Encouraging accountability through public participation (34.2%), arresting and jailing corrupt people (32.3%) and dismissal of corrupt suspects from public office were key measures suggested to promote ethics and reduce corruption among others as presented in Figure 3.39.

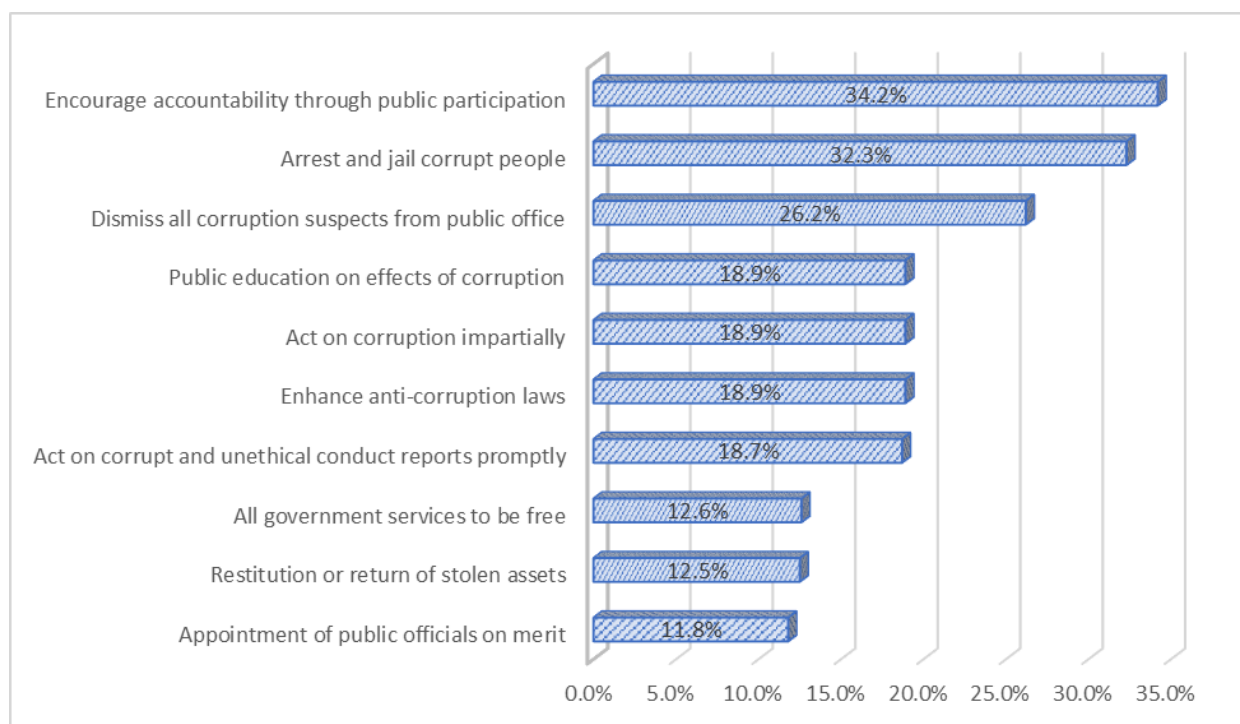


Figure 3.39: Key Measures to Promote Ethics and Combat Corruption

3.7. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON UNETHICAL BEHAVIOUR AND CORRUPTION

The Survey sought to determine most read, watched and listened to media, sources of information on unethical conduct and corruption, and uptake of EACC IEC materials. Daily Nation Newspaper had wider readership (46.2%), followed by the Standard Newspaper (26.2%) and Taifa Leo (8.1%). In terms of viewership, Citizen Television was most watched (70.9%), followed by Inooro TV (8.3%), KTN (5.5%) and NTV (4.0%). Regional and vernacular radio stations were the most listened (33.9%), followed by Radio Citizen (19.4%), Radio Jambo (8.7%) and Radio Maisha (7.4). Facebook was the most preferred social media platform (45.5%), followed by Whatsapp (23.5%), X-Formerly Twitter (9.3%), Tiktok (8.8%), Youtube (7.4%) and Instagram (2.3%) (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26: Most Listened, Read Media, Watched and Social Media

Newspaper	%	Television	%	Radio	%	Social media	%
The Nation	46.2	CITIZEN	70.9	Regional/Vernacular	33.9	Facebook	45.5
The Standard	26.2	Inooro TV	8.3	Citizen Radio	19.4	Whatsapp	23.5
Taifa Leo	8.1	KTN	5.5	Radio Jambo	8.7	X - (formerly Twitter)	9.3
The Star	3.9	NTV	4.0	Radio Maisha	7.4	Tiktok	8.8
Business Daily	3.6	Ramogi TV	3.1	KBC- Radio Taifa	5.2	Youtube	7.4
People Daily	3.1	KBC	2.9	Milele FM	4.1	Instagram	2.3
Alternative Press	1.3	K24	1.6	Classic 105	2.8	Telegram	0.5
Other	7.7	Kass	0.8	Religious Stations	1.9	Snapchat	0.2
		Family TV	0.5	Kiss 100	0.8	Other	2.4
		Hope TV	0.3	Capital FM	0.7		
		Other	2.2	Homeboyz Radio	0.5		
				Ghetto Radio	0.4		
				KBC- English Service	0.2		
				Others	14.2		

Majority of the respondents (73.6%) received information on unethical practices and corruption through the Radio, followed by Television (64.6%), social media (32.6%) and by word of mouth (16.0%) (Figure 3.40).

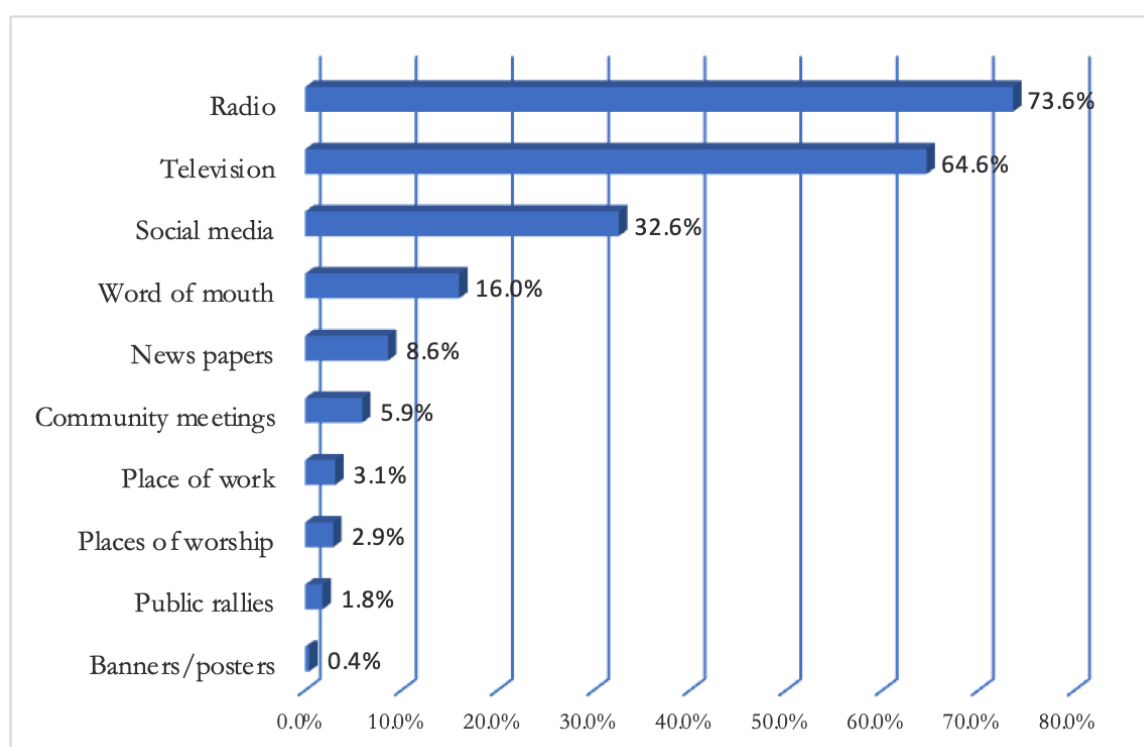


Figure 3.40: Sources of Information on Unethical Conduct and Corruption

The uptake of the Commission's IEC materials declined marginally to 20 percent in 2024 from 24.1 percent recorded in 2023. Those who had seen or read about IEC materials was through television (61.7%), followed by 22.9 percent who had accessed through social media platforms, 15.7 percent had listened to radio programmes and 14.6 percent had seen or read a poster among others (Figure 3.41).

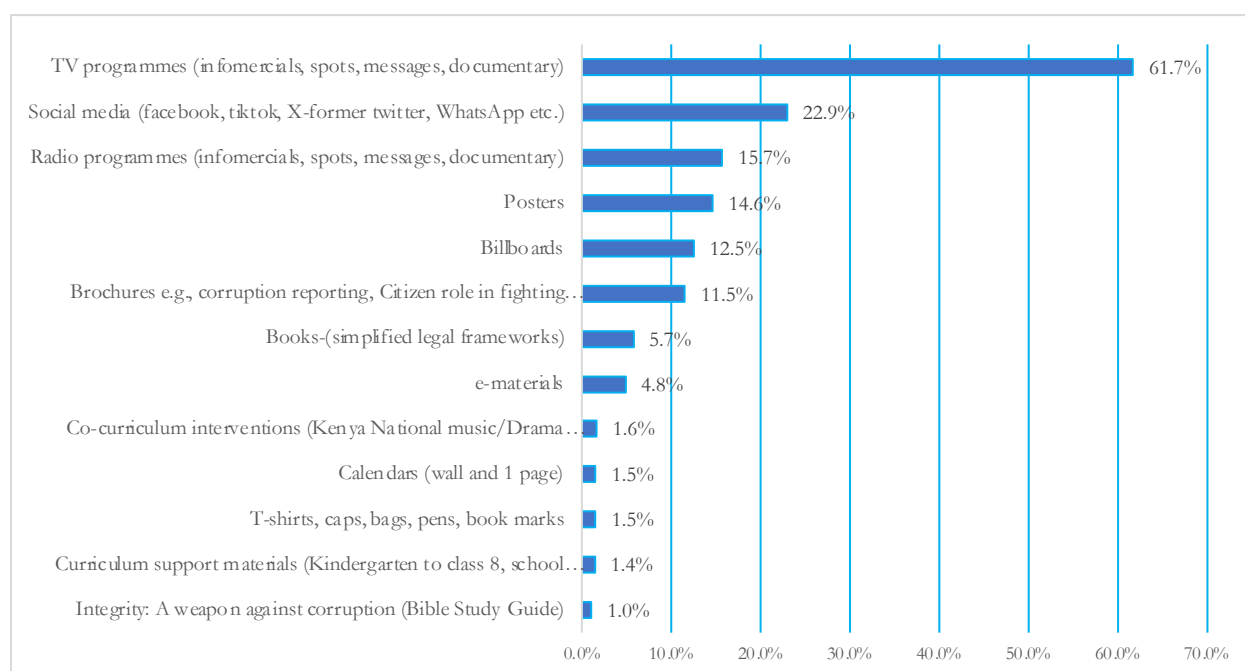


Figure 3.41: Uptake of IEC Materials

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of IEC materials by EACC. Language (74.4%), relevance (69.9%), clarity (61.0%), design (59.4%) and influence (52.5%) were rated as good by a majority of respondents. While availability was rated poor by most of the respondents (24.4%) as shown in Table 3.27.

Table 3.27: Ratings on Quality of IEC Materials



Attributes	Good	Fair	Poor	No Response	Don't Know
Language	74.4%	23.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Relevance	69.9%	26.3%	2.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Clarity	61.0%	32.1%	5.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Design	59.4%	31.3%	5.1%	1.9%	2.3%
Influence	52.5%	32.7%	11.4%	0.6%	2.7%
Availability	44.0%	29.6%	24.4%	0.5%	1.5%

Use of the mainstream media, 29.1%, was suggested to be the most effective way to carry out public education and awareness on unethical conduct and corruption, followed by partnerships with various stakeholders (27.1%), outreach clinics (20.2%) and social media platforms (18.1%) as illustrated in Figure 3.42.

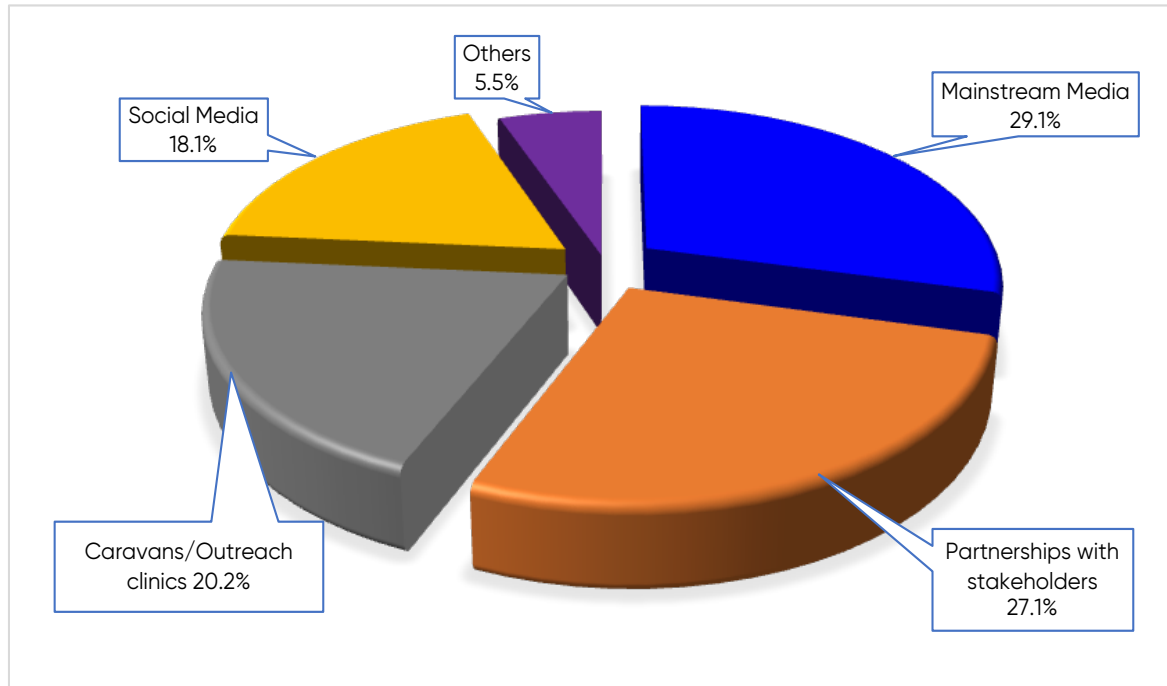


Figure 3.42: Preferred Mode to Disseminate IEC Materials

Holding public sensitization programs (40.4%), increasing their availability (36.9%), use of media to communicate and disseminate information (23.9%) and translation of the materials in vernacular languages (14.3%) were the key suggestions stated to improve uptake of IEC materials as presented in Figure 3.43.

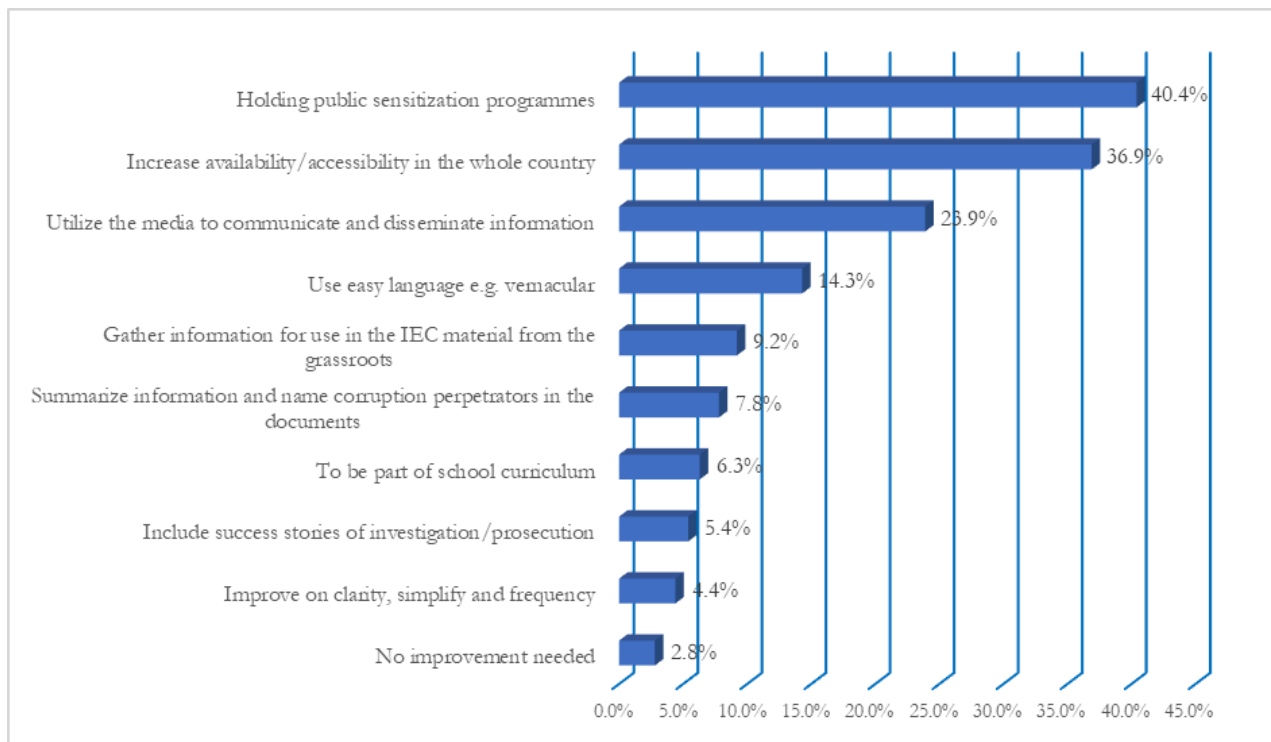


Figure 3.43: Suggestions to Improve Uptake of IEC Materials



4

Conclusions and Recommendations



The Survey findings thus supports review, design and implementation of intervention measures/programmes, review of policies and laws for promoting ethics and combatting corruption.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. CONCLUSION

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2024 measured personal experiences and perceptions on unethical practices and corruption in Kenya. The Survey main objective was to establish the status of corruption in the country by generating data on the magnitude of corruption and unethical conduct, perceptions on corruption, awareness levels, access to anti-corruption services, and effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives. The Survey targeted respondents aged 18 years and above at household level based on the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (KHMSF) that was developed after conducting the 2019 Population and Housing Census by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The Survey utilized various data collection methods including face-to-face interviews with a representative household sample of 5,960 household respondents drawn from 596 clusters distributed across all the 47 counties among other approaches.

The findings identified giving and receiving of bribes, favoritism, abuse of office, tribalism and nepotism, and embezzlement of public funds as the most common forms of unethical practices and corruption. It revealed that unethical conduct and corruption was high when compared to 2023 Survey. Majority of the respondents indicated that given an opportunity, they were unlikely to engage in unethical practices and corruption. The Survey established that one is more likely to encounter unethical practices and corruption in the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, Ministry of Health, the National Treasury and Economic Planning (Pensions Department), Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development and Ministry of Education. It also established Kenya Police, Traffic Police, Directorate of Immigration, National Registration Bureau, The National Treasury, Civil Registration, State Department for Internal Security and National Administration and Social Health Authority as Government Departments and Agencies mostly prone to unethical practices and corruption. Police officers, KRA officers, chiefs, county inspectorate officers, lawyers, county revenue officers and land surveyors were reported as professional groups mostly involved in unethical practices and corruption.

Unemployment ranked first as the most critical problem facing the country today followed by corruption, poverty, high cost of living, inadequate health care, poor infrastructure and poor leadership raising dissatisfaction with government services as a whole. National government services most prone to bribery, corruption and unethical conduct include: obtaining a tender; Teachers Service Commission placement; resolving land matters; and seeking employment in government agencies. County governments score poorly on the count of bribery, corruption and unethical conduct. The most affected county services include: health especially curative health care; county inspectorate; public works and county service board especially on employment. Bribes are mainly demanded since it's the only way to obtain the service. Unfortunately, most corruption and unethical conduct incidents go unreported.

The Survey established that majority of the respondents were aware of EACC. Investigation of unethical conduct and corruption, receiving reports on ethical breaches and corruption, asset recovery, and prevention of corruption through system reviews, advisories and corruption risk assessments were the most known EACC services. The Survey ranked public education and awareness creation, employment creation, user friendly corruption reporting channels, and partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption as the most effective anti-corruption measures. While devolution and decentralization, anti-corruption laws and integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS) were ranked as least effective anti-corruption measures.

The media both print, electronic and social are significant in disseminating information to a large audience at a glance. The Survey established that information on unethical practices and corruption was mainly being disseminated through Radio, Television, social media and by word of mouth.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. The Commission should work with the public to raise awareness and knowledge on community monitoring of government services, especially the most essential services such as health, security and infrastructure projects. This can be achieved through leveraging on technology to build dynamic and continuous exchanges between key stakeholders: government, citizens, business, civil society groups, media, academia in preventing and combating corruption;
- ii. The Government to foster an environment that encourages private sector growth and job creation through various policies and investments to reduce opportunities for bribery, poverty and high cost of living brought about by high dependency on those with income;
- iii. Public institutions to develop robust policies and procedures that help establish clear guidelines, promote ethical decision-making, and ensure accountability in service delivery;
- iv. Foster a speak-up culture in government institutions, private sector and the public. Allow employees and citizens to speak and communicate any malpractices without fear or favour. This will empower people and encourage open communication and prompt action on reports to enhance transparency, accountability, and ethical practices building trust and deterring unethical behaviour and corruption;
- v. The Commission should undertake system examinations in institutions and counties where bribery was either most likely or prevalent including TSC, Pensions Department (National Treasury), KRA, KWS, NLC, and CDF at the national level. At county level, Uasin-Gishu, Baringo, Kakamega, Tana-River, Wajir, Meru, Marsabit and Muranga counties. This will ensure anti-corruption measures, including policy reforms, procedures and practices are undertaken and thus proactively addressing risks, strengthen compliance efforts and safeguard institutions and clients from unethical practices;
- vi. The Parliament should fast-track the enactment of the whistle blower's bill, 2021 to encourage reporting of corruption and unethical conduct that is low due to fear of victimization of the whistle blowers;
- vii. The Ministry of Education should continuously review and enhance training in ethics, integrity and anti-corruption in institutions of learning;
- viii. The Head of Public Service should institute measures that enhance transparency and accountability in employment of public officers by the public service commission, parastatal and county governments; and,
- ix. The Public Service Commission should enhance induction and training of public officers on ethics, integrity, and anti-corruption.

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APPENDICES

6.1. APPENDIX I: SAMPLE ALLOCATION

S/No.	County	Clusters			Households		
		Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	Nairobi City	-	21	21	-	210	210
2	Nyandarua	9	3	12	90	30	120
3	Nyeri	9	5	14	90	50	140
4	Kirinyaga	8	5	13	80	50	130
5	Murang'A	10	4	14	100	40	140
6	Kiambu	7	11	18	70	110	180
7	Mombasa	-	15	15	-	150	150
8	Kwale	8	4	12	80	40	120
9	Kilifi	8	6	14	80	60	140
10	Tana River	6	4	10	60	40	100
11	Lamu	5	3	8	50	30	80
12	Taita-Taveta	6	4	10	60	40	100
13	Marsabit	6	4	10	60	40	100
14	Isiolo	4	5	9	40	50	90
15	Meru	11	4	15	110	40	150
16	Tharaka-Nithi	8	3	11	80	30	110
17	Embu	9	4	13	90	40	130
18	Kitui	11	3	14	110	30	140
19	Machakos	9	6	15	90	60	150
20	Makueni	10	3	13	100	30	130
21	Garissa	7	4	11	70	40	110
22	Wajir	7	4	11	70	40	110
23	Mandera	7	5	12	70	50	120
24	Siaya	10	3	13	100	30	130
25	Kisumu	7	6	13	70	60	130
26	Migori	9	4	13	90	40	130
27	Homa Bay	10	4	14	100	40	140
28	Kisii	10	4	14	100	40	140
29	Nyamira	9	3	12	90	30	120
30	Turkana	8	4	12	80	40	120
31	West Pokot	9	2	11	90	20	110
32	Samburu	6	3	9	60	30	90
33	Trans Nzoia	8	4	12	80	40	120
34	Baringo	8	3	11	80	30	110
35	Uasin Gishu	7	7	14	70	70	140
36	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8	2	10	80	20	100
37	Nandi	10	2	12	100	20	120
38	Laikipia	7	5	12	70	50	120
39	Nakuru	8	9	17	80	90	170
40	Narok	9	4	13	90	40	130
41	Kajiado	6	8	14	60	80	140

S/No.	County	Clusters			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
42	Kericho	9	4	13	90	40	130
43	Bomet	10	2	12	100	20	120
44	Kakamega	11	4	15	110	40	150
45	Vihiga	9	3	12	90	30	120
46	Bungoma	10	4	14	100	40	140
47	Busia	9	4	13	90	40	130
Total		372	228	600	3,720	2,280	6,000

6.2. APPENDIX II: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		PROPORTION (%)
Gender	Male	48.7
	Female	51.3
	Intersex	0
Age	18-24	9.8
	25-34	27.3
	35-44	25.9
	45-54	17.6
	55-64	11
	65+	8.4
Marital Status	Single	19.5
	Married	68.8
	Widowed	7.7
	Separated	3.4
	Divorced	0.6
Household status of Respondent	Head of household	63.5
	Spouse	29.1
	Child	6.2
	Other	1.2
Religion	Christian	92.5
	Islam	7.1
	Hindu	0
	Other	0.4
Highest level of education	None	5.6
	Informal education	3.5
	Primary	31.9
	Secondary	35.6
	College/Tertiary	16.9
	Graduate	5.8
	Post graduate	0.7
Employment status of the respondent	Unemployed	41.2
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	44.1
	Employed in private sector	7.9
	Employed in national government/parastatal	2.6
	Employed by the County Government	1.2
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	0.8
	Retired	2
	Other	0.2

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		PROPORTION (%)
Main occupation	Farmer	23.1
	Professional (lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc.)	8
	Technical worker	4.5
	Businessperson	29.3
	Pastoralist	0.8
	Labourer	11.2
	Domestic worker	2.9
	Housewife/househusband	10.7
	Student	4.2
	Other	5.4
Ethnic Group	Kikuyu	21.9
	Luhya	16.0
	Kalenjin	11.5
	Luo	11.5
	Kamba	10.9
	Kisii	6.5
	Meru	4.8
	Mijikenda	4.4
	Maasai	1.9
	Kenyan Somali	1.9
	Embu	1.3
	Turkana	1.3
	Taita	0.9
	Samburu	0.7
	Tharaka	0.6
	Borana	0.5
	Swahili	0.3
	Teso	0.3
	Kuria	0.3
	Orma	0.3
	Ilchamus/Njemps	0.2
	Other	1.7

6.3. APPENDIX III: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

	Yes (%)	No (%)		
Do you own the house you live in?	57.0	43.0		
Have you ever participated in county budget making process?	7.8	92.2		
Are you a beneficiary of government cash transfer fund?	9.7	90.3		
Have you borrowed money from a friend or family to meet your daily living cost in the last one year?	60.9	39.1		
Have you borrowed money from digital platforms (e. Fuliza, Tala, Eazzy loan, Mpesa etc) over the last one year?	60.3	39.7		
Have you failed to honor utility payments over the last one year (e.g gas, water, electricity etc)?	45.0	55.0		
Do you or a member of your household have any disability?	8.5	91.5		
	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	
How would you rate your standard of living?	10.7	25.4	63.9	
	More than enough	Enough	Not Enough	
How adequate is your monthly income?	0.3	12.3	87.4	
	Below KES 23,670	KES 23,670 – 199,999	KES 200,000 – 499,999	KES 500,000 – 749,999
What is your personal income per month (KES)?	81.3	18	0.6	0



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