ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY (NECS), 2023

EVIDENCE FROM HOUSEHOLDS IN KENYA

EACC Research Report No. 15 of December 2023

Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya

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EACC ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENTS

Our Mission

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

Our Mandate

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

Mission

Core Values

Vision

Our Vision

An Integrity and Values-Driven Kenyan Society

Fidelity to the Law

Integrity

Team Work

Innovation

Professionalism

Courage

FOREWORD

Corruption infiltrates nations globally, manifesting itself in various forms that transcend borders. This transnational challenge poses a formidable threat to the achievement of collective global development goals. Its insidious presence exacerbates inequality, disproportionately impacting the impoverished by escalating costs and diminishing access to essential services.

In the context of Kenya, the corrosive effects of corruption diminish private and public sector investments, hinder economic growth, contribute to political instability and foster insecurity. Corruption assumes various forms perpetrated by different actors, ranging from small bribes to more intricate schemes like kickbacks, fraud, collusion, embezzlement, extortion, influence peddling, and beneficial ownership. Its repercussions on government projects span various areas, leading to increased prices, inflated project costs, delays in project completion, poor project quality, and a distortion in public spending structures favoring new projects over maintenance and operations.

The fight against corruption must be prioritized to expedite development and advance progress towards Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. Despite challenges arising from the politicization of anti-corruption efforts, public apathy, and rapid technological changes, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) reports significant strides having recovered properties worth KES 23.84 billion and averting losses of KES 34.49 billion between 2018 and 2023.

Article 61 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) emphasizes the collection, exchange, and analysis of information on corruption, highlighting the need to analyze trends and circumstances surrounding corruption offenses. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Act (2011) and Leadership and Integrity Act (2012) require EACC to report on the impact of its activities on the fight against corruption.

Against this backdrop, the EACC conducts the National Ethics and Corruption Survey annually to provide corruption indicators, offering insights into its trends, patterns, root causes, and changing nature of corruption. The Survey generates data on magnitude, awareness levels, access to anti-corruption services, and the effectiveness of existing initiatives.

It is my honor, on behalf of the EACC, to present the 2023 National Ethics and Corruption Survey Report. As you delve into this report, I fervently encourage all citizens and other stakeholders to work proactively with the Commission towards eliminating corruption and promoting ethical practices 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

Corruption is a cancer that manifests itself in many ways. In Kenya, rampant corruption continues to undermine Kenya's ambition towards achieving its development goals and poses a threat to national security. Corruption aggravates inequality and harms the poor the most, increasing costs and reducing access to basic services, such as health, education, justice, and electricity.

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), conducted the National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS) 2023 to provide data on corruption and unethical conduct in order to generate indicators focusing on trends, magnitude, likelihood, prevalence, and impact of corruption and unethical conduct in the country. Corruption indicators are an important tool in the war on graft for enhancement of awareness creation, advocating for institutional reforms and assessing the extent of reform implementation by the Kenyan government.

In the NECS 2023 Report, 60 percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with integrity, transparency and accountability in public service delivery in Kenya. Corruption was ranked the fourth most pressing problem facing the country after high cost of living, unemployment, and poverty. Overall, 34.4 percent of respondents who sought government services were asked to pay a bribe with 28.3 percent of the respondents paying.

The Commission appreciates the crucial role of the staff of KNBS for adequate facilitation that enabled seamless implementation and 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. The Commission wishes to acknowledge the support provided by the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination Team comprising 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 corruption.

Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Commission's Research Team for providing technical input in the final production of this report.

Twalib Mbarak, MGH, CBS
SECRETARY/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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"

The study population consisted of a representative household sample of 5,100 respondents aged 18 years and above distributed across all the 47 counties."

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To effectively fight corruption and unethical conduct it is critical to harness data from various sources to inform on the status and dynamics of the vice. Such data guides strategic interventions that enable an anti-corruption agency to take prompt action against corruption. The development of evidence-based policies to prevent and counter corruption help inform the public about trends and patterns of corruption and increases the accountability of Governments.

The overall aim of the National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2023 was to establish the status and perception on corruption in the country by generating data on the magnitude, awareness levels, access to anti-corruption services and effectiveness of existing anti-corruption initiatives. The study population consisted of a representative household sample of 5,100 respondents aged 18 years and above distributed across all the 47 counties. The highlights of the Survey findings are as follows:

a) **Perceptions on Corruption and Ethics**

i. Majority of respondents (57.3%) perceived corruption level to be high in the country. The main reason given by 24.7 percent of the respondents is the high cost of living.

ii. Most of the respondents (44.7%) opined that the prevalence of corruption was increasing. High cost of living (29%), more corruption cases reported (20.7%) and no action taken to reduce corruption cases (8.1%) were the major reasons cited.

iii. Most respondents (37.9%) were optimistic that the level of corruption will decrease in the next one year compared to 29 percent who thought it will increase.

iv. One is most likely to encounter corruption and unethical practices in the Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government (47.1%); Ministry of Health (13.2%); and Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works (5.8%).

v. Government Departments and Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption were: Police (60.6%), Immigration Department (4.4%) and Registrar of Persons (4.0%).

vi. County Health Services (39.1%); County Transport (11.9%) and Trade Development and Regulation (10.0%) were perceived to be the most corruption-prone County Government departments.

Majority of respondents (57.3%) perceived corruption level to be high in the country."

vii. Seventy-four percent (73.7%) of respondents indicated that they were aware about what constitutes unethical practices in the public service, while 28.3 percent had witnessed unethical practices by a public officer in the past one year.

viii. The most prevalent forms of unethical practices witnessed were: bribery (44%), delay in service provision (16.2%) and abuse of office (6.6%).

b) **Likelihood of Bribery**

i. There is a likelihood that each time one seeks for police security services; a service seeker is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.41 times. To bail an arrested person, one is likely to be asked to pay a bribe 1.28 times and to report a crime or write a statement, a service seeker is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.1 times.

ii. There is a likelihood that each time a service is sought in the Traffic Police one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.45 times, County Health Department 1.05 times and in the Police 1.02 times.

iii. Each time a service is sought in Busia County one is likely to be asked for a bribe 2.02 times followed by Baringo (1.34 times), Nairobi (1.12 times), Nakuru (1.11 times) and Machakos (1.09 times).

c) **Prevalence of Bribery**

i. Each time a service seeker sought for registration of business, Teachers Service Commission (TSC) number, relief food or water, a tender, registration or transfer of vehicle, building or construction certificate, educational services, driving license, CDF funds, agricultural extension services and transfer of a pupil from one school to another, a bribe was paid.

ii. County Health department, National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA), County Commissioner's Office, Public Service Commission and County Public Service Boards are the public institutions where bribery is most prevalent, with all respondents who sought services in these institutions paying a bribe.

iii. Nyamira, Baringo, Siaya, Bungoma and Turkana were the counties where bribery is most prevalent with all respondents who sought services in these counties paying a bribe.

d) **Impact of Bribery**

i. Each time a service seeker paid a bribe while applying for TSC number, seeking relief food or water, registering or transferring a vehicle and collecting a construction certificate, they were more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay.

ii. Each time a service seeker paid a bribe at the County Commissioner's or Deputy or Assistant County Commissioner's Offices; Public Service Commission; National Construction Authority (NCA); TSC; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives; Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development; and NTSA, they were more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay.

iii. Each time a person paid a bribe in Bungoma they were 1.14 times more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay and each time a person paid a bribe in Samburu, Kakamega and Kisumu they were more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay.

e) Average Size of Bribe

i. The overall national average bribe was KES 11,625 in 2023 indicating an increase compared to KES 6,865 in 2022.

ii. Service seekers paid the largest amount of bribe while seeking employment (KES 163,260); applying for a passport (KES 74,428); seeking a police abstract (KES 20,300); obtaining a tender (KES 17,000); and solving land conflict (KES 12,673).

iii. On average, service seekers paid the largest amount of bribe at the National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) – KES 81,801; the Judiciary (KES 49,611) and the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) – KES 40,000.

iv. In relation to Counties, on average, respondents paid the largest amount of bribe in West Pokot (KES 56,695); Nairobi (KES 37,768); Murang'a (KES 18,378); Kisii (KES 16,810); and Uasin Gishu (KES 11,136) Counties.

f) Share of National Bribe

i. The largest share of national bribe was paid for passport application (35.8%); seeking employment (22.1%); seeking a police abstract (11.5%) and bailing of arrested individuals (10.3%).

ii. The institutions that received the largest share of national bribe were: NTSA (33.6%) and Police (20.7%).

iii. In relation to counties the largest shares of national bribe were paid in Nairobi (54.45%), West Pokot (13.87%) and Uasin Gishu (3.7%) Counties.

g) Causes and Effects of corruption

i. Greed (42.8%), desire for quick services (5.4%), poverty (4.9%) and culture (3.4%) were the major causes of corruption in public service provision.

ii. Hampered economic growth (24.4%), poor living standards (17.8%) and increase in the cost of living (15.1%) were perceived as the leading effects of corruption in the country.

iii. High Cost of living (19.8%), was cited as the most critical problem facing the country today followed by unemployment (18.1%), poverty (16.1%) and corruption (13.1%).

h) Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Initiatives

i. Creation of employment opportunities (49%), eradication of poverty (47.2%) and public education and awareness creation (44.4%) were rated as the most effective measures in the fight against corruption.

ii. The government was rated good in managing education services (29.9%), agricultural services (25.5%) and implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation (25%).

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

i. Slightly over half (51.1%) of the respondents were aware about EACC.

ii. The most known EACC services were: investigation of corruption and unethical conduct (61.6%), prevention of corruption (54%), receiving reports on corruption and ethical breaches (28.5%) and asset recovery (14.5%).

iii. Television programmes such as infomercials, spots, messages and documentaries were EACC IEC materials most utilized by 55.7 percent of the respondents, followed by social media messaging (30.1%) and radio programmes (18.4%).

j) Sources of Information on Corruption and Ethics

i. Radio (74.5%) is the largest source where respondents received information on fighting corruption and unethical practices in the last 12 months, followed by television (66.8%), social media (39.3%) and word of mouth (17.1%).

ii. Television (41%) was deemed the most reliable source of information in the fight against corruption and unethical practices, followed by Radio (37.5%) and social media (16.4%).

iii. Daily Nation Newspaper recorded the highest preference rate of 55.8 percent as a source of anti-corruption information, followed by the Standard Newspaper (31.1%) and Taifa Leo (6.3%).

iv. Citizen Television had the highest viewership (71%) as far as accessing anti-corruption information was concerned, followed by Inooro TV (8.4%), KTN (5.6%) and NTV (5.3%).

v. Facebook (48.6%) was the most preferred social media platform for accessing anti-corruption information, followed by Whatsapp (22.2%) and X(formerly Twitter) - 7.6%.

k) Recommendations

i. Intensify public awareness campaigns to educate citizens on the detrimental effects of corruption and the role they can play in reporting unethical practices;

ii. Strengthen and adequately resource anti-corruption institutions to enhance their capacity to perform their mandates;

iii. Promote collaboration between EACC, strategic agencies and other stakeholders to ensure a coordinated and effective approach to tackling corruption;

iv. Enhance public participation and feedback mechanisms in the fight against corruption;

v. Expedite the enactment of the Whistle Blower Protection Bill and establish whistleblower protection mechanisms;

vi. Undertake systems examination in institutions where bribery was either most likely or prevalent;

vii. Institute preventive measures in Ministries, Departments Agencies and Counties (MDACs) most prone to corruption; and

viii. Accounting officers to enforce existing anti-corruption regulations and promote a culture of integrity and ethics in their agencies.
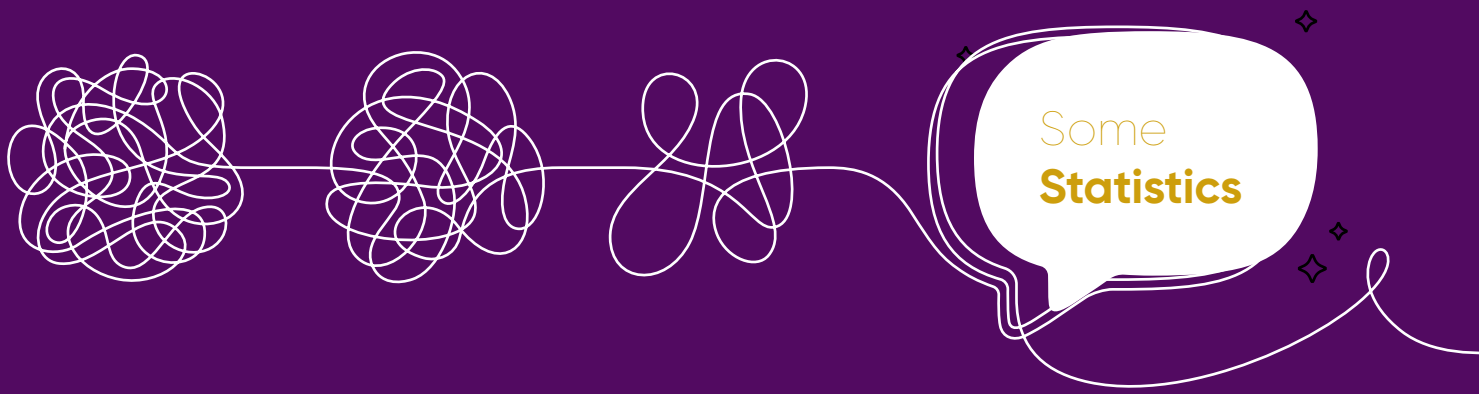
57.3%

Percentage of respondents who perceived corruption level to be high in the country

42.8%

Percentage of respondents who see greed to be the ultimate cause of corruption

49%

Percentage of respondents who rated creation of employment as very effective in combatting corruption

51%

Percentage of respondents who were aware about the EACC

11,625

Kenya's overall national average bribe in the year 2023 in shillings

West Pokot County

County where respondents paid the largest amount of bribe of KES 56,695

Nyamira Baringo Siaya Bungoma Turkana

Counties where bribery is most prevalent with all respondents who sought services in these counties paying a bribe.

1

Background

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a problem present in all countries and manifests itself in various ways. Corruption has increasingly become a transnational challenge that poses a threat to the achievement of sustainable development goals. This has been exacerbated by advances in technology. It widens the income inequality gap and results in the most harm to the poor by increasing costs and reducing access to basic services, such as health, education, justice, and electricity. Corruption gradually undermines the trust in state and confidence in the social contract with citizens, creating social friction and increasing the risk of fragility, conflict, and violence.

Similarly, corruption poses a major development challenge in Africa, Kenya included. In Kenya, corruption was ranked the third most pressing problem facing the country after unemployment and poverty (Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, 2021). In addition, corruption reduces the country's private and public sector investment, reduces economic growth, contributes to political instability and leads to insecurity in a country (Hope 2014; 2017). According to EACC, 2021, a majority of the respondents (73.5%) stated that corruption was high in Kenya.

Kenya's ambition towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is significantly undermined by corruption (National Treasury and Planning, 2020). Huge sums are lost to corruption that could have otherwise been used in improving living standards by increasing access to housing, health, education and water. Consequently, achieving SDG number 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is key to reducing the high level of corruption in Kenya. It requires states to substantially reduce bribery and corruption by promoting accountable and inclusive institutions, reducing illicit financial flows and strengthening recovery of stolen assets. According to EACC, 2021, bribery, embezzlement of public funds and misuse of public property were the most prevalent forms of corruption experienced by the public while seeking public services.

Several anecdotal metrics have been used to gauge the global impact of corruption with US$1 trillion estimated to be paid in bribes every year worldwide, US$2.6 trillion in public funds estimated to be stolen or embezzled each year and 10%–25% of government procurement spending estimated to be lost to corruption each year (Wathne & Stephenson, 2021). Indicators designed to assess levels of corruption serve as a crucial instrument in the anti-corruption campaign, facilitating heightened awareness, advocating for institutional reforms, and evaluating the degree of implementation of reforms by the Kenyan government. The data required for gauging corruption indicators are gathered through interviews with households, businesses, and public officials. Household surveys yield information regarding individual characteristics of respondents and their various interactions with public officials.

"Kenya's ambition towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is significantly undermined by corruption."

1.2. THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION IN KENYA

Corruption is a complex and evolving phenomenon; it is perpetrated by various actors and takes on many forms ranging from small bribes to kickbacks, fraud, collusion, embezzlement, extortion, influence peddling, and beneficial ownership. The hidden and highly collusive nature of corruption often prevents an in-depth examination of its scope and nature (UNODC, 2018).

According to EACC 2022 poverty and culture are some of the leading causes of corruption in Kenya. Misuse of state power and resources by the political elite fosters a culture of corruption, entrenching corrupt behavior as an acceptable way of life so that dipping into the purse of the public is no longer a behavior of concern. In addition, due to poverty and the desire to live better, the citizenry is usually willing to use all available means to improve their standards of living, even if it means engaging in corruption. Hence, poverty is a corruption antecedent at individual levels (Waithaka, 2022).

Corruption can have serious consequences on government projects across various areas. Corruption is likely to increase prices and inflate project costs; cause delays in project completion and lead to poor quality projects; and distort public spending structure, with a bias towards high value, high complexity investments into new projects as opposed to spending on maintenance and operations (Adam & Fazekas, 2023).

Fighting corruption should be prioritized to accelerate development (Myint, 2000) and fast-track progress towards achieving the Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. Between 2018 and 2023, EACC is reported to have recovered properties worth KES 23.84 billion and averted loss of public funds amounting to KES 34.49 billion through proactive measures. Despite progress in some areas, efforts to fight corruption have faced headwinds arising from politicization of the war against corruption, public apathy on issues of corruption and rapid technological changes that have had a compounding effect on the issue of corruption (EACC, 2023).

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Anti-corruption measures call for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which in turn demand timely and reliable data. In order to fight corruption more effectively, there is need to improve comprehension of its different manifestations and to make regular, scientifically-based efforts to measure its occurrence. The development of evidence-based policies to prevent and counter corruption help inform the public about trends and patterns of corruption and increase accountability of Governments (UNODC, 2018).

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted in 2003 and entered into force in 2005 with Kenya being among the first signatories. Having been ratified by 186 State parties to date, UNCAC is approaching universal adherence, making it one of the most ratified United Nations conventions. The adoption and widespread ratification of UNCAC is a demonstration of the commitment of Member States to tackle corruption (UNODC, 2018).

Fighting corruption should be prioritized to accelerate development."

Article 61 of UNCAC, on the collection, exchange and analysis of information on corruption, underscores the need to analyze trends in corruption and the circumstances in which corruption offences are committed. Importance is given to developing and sharing statistics, analytical expertise and information on corruption, with a view to producing common definitions, standards and methodologies, as well as information on best practices to prevent and combat corruption (UNODC, 2003).

It is against this backdrop that EACC, conducts the National Ethics and Corruption Survey annually to provide data on corruption indicators to gauge the trends in corruption and unethical conduct with distinct indices of likelihood, prevalence and impact of corruption in public service delivery. Data from the survey also sheds light on the root causes and changing nature of corruption and serves as a basis for development of targeted interventions and strategies against corruption. The Survey is conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 (1) of the Constitution, Section 27 of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2011 and Section 45(1) of the Leadership and Integrity Act (LIA) 2012. These laws require the Commission to report on the impact of its initiatives in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct.

The Survey employs both perception-based corruption metrics and those focused on the actual experience of corrupt behavior over time. It is possible to use perception indicators of rent-extraction to measure underlying levels of corruption. In fact, whenever possible, perception-based indicators should be cross checked with experience-based indicators, even when the latter may be of a more narrow scope and time-limited (World Bank Group, 2018). Perception-based indices play a crucial role in increasing awareness on the scale of corruption while experiential indices offer a more precise comprehension of corruption trends across time (UNODC, 2018).

1.4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

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

i) Establish types of services most prone to corruption and unethical practices;
ii) Assess effectiveness and support for existing anti-corruption initiatives by public institutions;
iii) Establish level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services;
iv) Establish status of corruption and unethical practices in the country; and
v) Establish sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior.

1.5. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

Given the nature and scope of information sought in the Survey, both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used. Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) were conducted with household heads with literature review providing critical insights into topical issues on anti-corruption.

"

The Survey employs both perception-based corruption metrics and those focused on the actual experience of corrupt behavior over time."

The key respondents of the Survey were the general public. They provided feedback on their interaction with public officers while seeking services in public offices. The Survey utilized various data collection methods including:-

i) Face-to-face interviews with a representative household sample of 5,100 household respondents drawn from 510 clusters distributed across all the 47 counties;

ii) Review of administrative records from MDAs perennially viewed as most corrupt; and

iii) Review of earlier EACC surveys, other national and global corruption surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

The key respondents of the Survey were the general public."

1.6. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The Survey report is organized into four chapters.

1 Chapter One, the background, gives an introduction of the report including, the problem statement, the significance, the objectives and the scope of the Survey.

2 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.

4 Survey Chapters

3 Chapter Three presents the findings themed on the objectives of the Survey.

4 Chapter Four contains conclusions and recommendations. The demographic, social and economic characteristics of Survey respondents are provided in the appendices.

2

Methodology

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2. METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methods applied to gather and process data. It describes the research design, sampling method, selection of clusters and households, data collection process, data processing, weighting and analysis.

2.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Survey utilized a cross-sectional research design. The design entailed collecting data on a number of cases and at a single point in time in order to assemble a body of quantitative and qualitative data in relation to the variables. The data were then examined to establish patterns of association. The design provided reliable estimates for most of the indicators at three levels of estimation: National, Rural and Urban. The Survey ideally targeted household heads aged 18 years and above.

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

2.2. SAMPLE SIZE AND ALLOCATION AND SAMPLING FRAME

The sample size for the survey was computed at 5,100 individuals. The estimation of the sample size took into consideration various factors including; precision, cost, design effect, the prevalence of the reference indicator, and the number of survey domains among others. The sample was allocated to the sampling strata using the power allocation method. The allocation of the sample to the strata is presented in Appendix 1.

The sample for the survey was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame which is developed and maintained by KNBS. The frame contains 10,000 clusters selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from approximately 128,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (2019 KPHC).

The estimation of the sample size took into consideration various factors including; precision, cost, design effect, the prevalence of the reference indicator, and the number of survey domains among others."

The frame has been sub-divided into 4 sub-samples each containing 2,500 clusters which can serve as independent sampling frames. The frame is stratified further into 92 sampling strata, namely, rural and urban strata in 45 counties plus Nairobi and Mombasa counties which are purely urban. The counties formed the first level of stratification.

2.3. SAMPLING UNITS

The survey utilized a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design whereby the sampling units were selected in two stages namely. In the 1st stage, 510 clusters, being the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the survey, were selected independently from the frame 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. The selection of all sampling units was done at KNBS head office.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION AND LOGISTICS

Data collection was preceded by questionnaire design and two days of training held between 11th and 12th October, 2023. Twenty-five (25) research assistants, supervisors and KNBS coordinators were trained to enhance the quality of data collected. During the training, the participants were briefed about EACC mandate, the purpose and objectives of the Survey, data collection methods and the implications on the analysis. As part of practical training, the research assistants carried out a pre-test of the questionnaire. Feedback from the pre-test helped in revision and refinement of the questionnaire.

The research was designed to obtain primary data from the general public through face-to-face interviews with structured interview questionnaires being administered to the general public in preselected households. Data from the structured questionnaire was captured using tablets with Census and Survey Processing (CSPro) Entry software. Partnership with KNBS enhanced coordination of data collection through their statistical offices and sampling statisticians countrywide. Data collection was conducted from 13th October to 4th November, 2023.

2.5. DATA PROCESSING

Once fieldwork was complete, open-ended questions in the structured questionnaire were coded and entered in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data were then cleaned by way of editing, validation and verification of both electronic and print versions. All errors identified were examined, validated, and verified before being admitted into the database for the next phase of data analysis. Analysis was done using IBM SPSS version 21.

Data analysis comprised statistical analysis of quantitative data and content analysis of qualitative information. Summative statistics including percentages, mean, and median were calculated. In addition, key variables were cross-tabulated to assess patterns of association. In regard to qualitative data, content analysis was

The frame is stratified further into 92 sampling strata, namely, rural and urban strata in 45 counties plus Nairobi and Mombasa counties which are purely urban."

used to establish relationships among the dependent and independent variables. Content analysis helped to establish recurring patterns, trends and relationships from the qualitative data. It entailed examining qualitative and multiple responses from individuals to establish cross-cutting themes and attributes that did not depend on absolute numbers.

2.6. DATA WEIGHTING

The allocation of the sample to the sampling strata did not utilize proportional allocation, therefore the data from the survey was not self-weighting as a result of unequal probability of selection. Additionally, some of the sampled households and individuals did not respond to the interviews while others could not be accessed due to various reasons. Accordingly, the sample required weights adjustments to correct for non-proportional distribution of clusters and non-response, in order to provide estimates that are representative of target population.

The design weights incorporated the probabilities of selection of the clusters from the census EAs database into the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame, the probabilities of selection of the 2023 NECS clusters from the sample 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;

$$W_{hi} = D_{hi} \, x \, \frac{S_{hi}}{l_{hi}} \, x \, \frac{C_h}{c_h} \, x \, \frac{I_{hij}}{1}$$

whereby,

W_{hi} = Overall cluster weight for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

D_{hi} = Sample cluster design weight obtained from cluster selection probabilities for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

S_{hi} = Number of listed households in the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

l_{hi} = 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.

> *...these design weights were then adjusted for individual and household non-response at the stratum level. "*

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

3
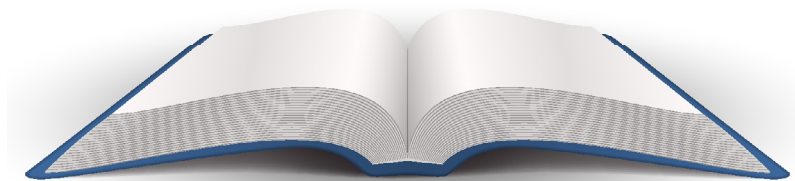
Findings

ᚾ CHAPTER THREE: SURVEY FINDINGS

3. SURVEY FINDINGS

This Chapter presents the Survey findings on corruption and unethical practices themed under: magnitude; access to anti-corruption services; effectiveness and support for anti-corruption initiatives; perceptions; and education and sensitization. The information is presented in graphical illustrations, descriptive statistics and bribery indices as well as comparisons with data from previous surveys.

3.1. MAGNITUDE OF CORRUPTION

In this section, the Report presents information on the experience of corruption and unethical practices by respondents who sought services from public offices. In particular, it presents information on access to public services, bribery, forms of corruption and satisfaction with service delivery.

3.1.1. Access to Public Services

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. There was a decline in respondents who sought government services from 64.0 percent in 2022 to 60.3 percent in 2023 as presented in Figure 3.1.
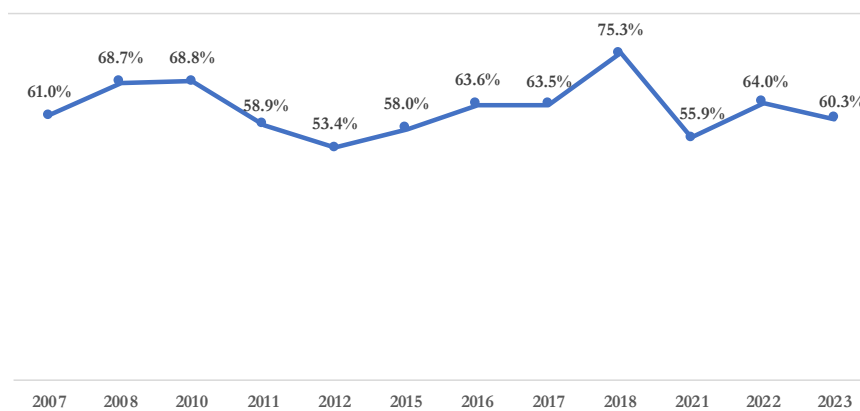
Figure 3.1: Proportion of Respondents who sought Public Services

There was a decline in respondents who sought government services from 64.0 percent in 2022 to 60.3 percent in 2023."

3.1.2. Forms of Corruption and Unethical Conduct Experienced by Service Seekers

A majority of the respondents (89.4%) were aware of what constituted corruption in public service. Giving of bribes (41.0%) was the most common form of corruption witnessed in public offices. This was followed by receiving of bribes (21.2%), abuse of office (20.0%), favoritism (13.6%), tribalism and nepotism (7.5%) and extortion (6.9%), among others, as presented in Figure 3.2.
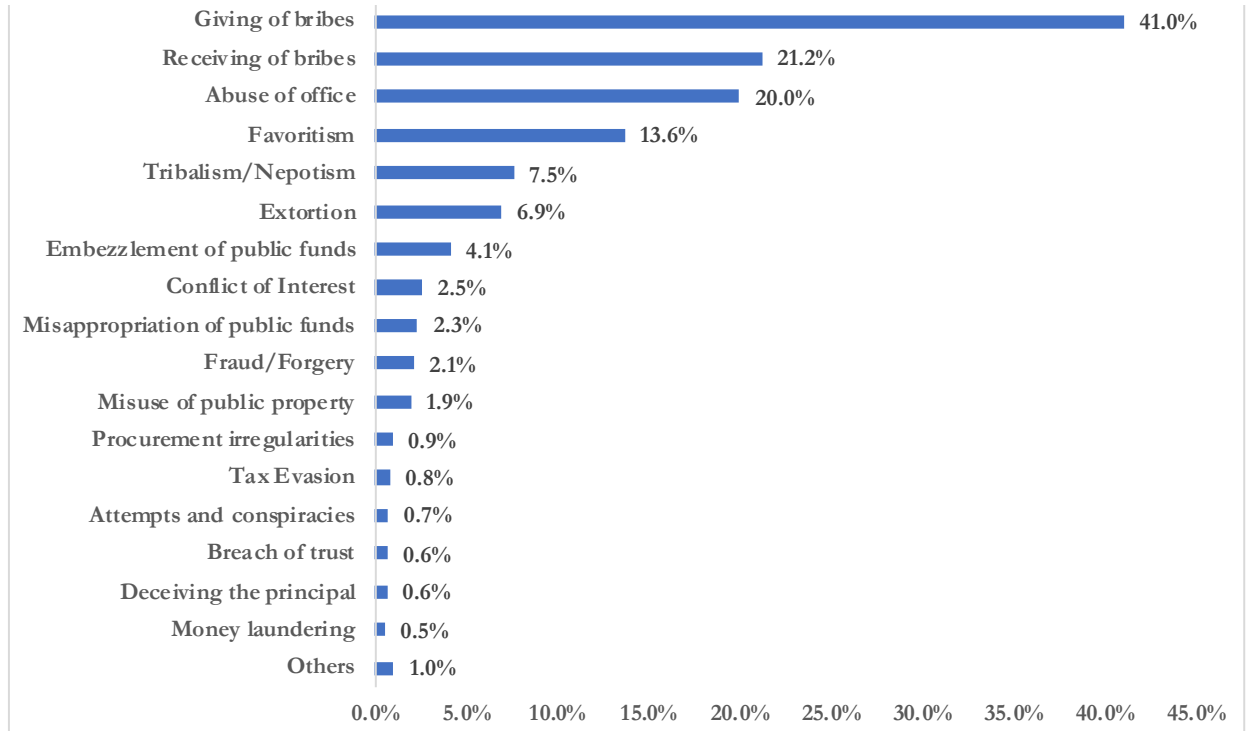
Figure 3.2: Forms of Corruption and Unethical conduct encountered

3.1.3. Nature of Bribery in Public Offices

Majority of respondents (74.3%) did not encounter any bribery incidents while seeking public services. However, the proportion that encountered bribery (demanded, expected and offered) was 25.7 percent in 2023, representing a significant decline from 41.4 percent in the 2022 Survey. Eighteen percent (18.0%) were explicitly asked for a bribe, 7.0 percent were implicitly expected to pay a bribe while 0.7 percent offered to pay a bribe on their own volition, as illustrated in Figure 3.3.
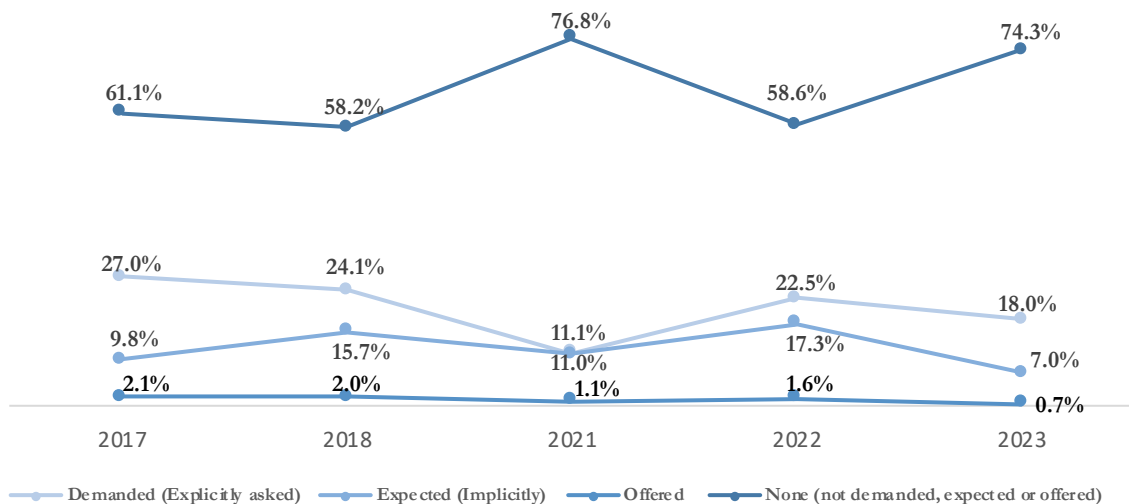
Figure 3.3: Nature of Bribery in Public Offices

3.2. BRIBERY INDICES

The Survey presents bribery indicators that measure likelihood, prevalence, impact, average and the share of national bribe in institutions and counties that offer public services.

3.2.1. Likelihood of Bribery

The likelihood of bribery indicator represents the number of respondents from whom bribes were demanded or expected as proportion of the total number of respondents who reported seeking public services or visiting an institution or county office, respectively.

3.2.1.1 Likelihood of Bribery Demand by Service

The likelihood indicator reveals the most bribery-prone public services. A service seeker is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.41 times while seeking for police security services. This was followed by seeking to bail an arrested person and reporting a crime or writing a statement where one is likely to be asked to pay a bribe 1.28 times and 1.10 times, respectively. Table 3.1 presents likelihood of bribery demand for various services from the most to the least likely.

Table 3.1: Likelihood of Bribery Demand by Service

Public Service	Likelihood
Seeking Police security/protection	1.41
Bailing of arrested individuals	1.28
Reporting a crime/writing a statement	1.10
Undergoing driving test	1.00
Registration of business	1.00
Application for Teachers Service Commission (TSC) number	1.00
Following up on a case/seeking to dismiss a case	1.00
Seeking relief food/water	1.00
Obtaining a tender	1.00
Registration/transfer of vehicle	1.00
Collection of building/construction certificate	1.00
Educational services	1.00
Seeking driving license	1.00
Seeking scholarship	1.00
Seeking of CDF funds	1.00
Seeking agricultural extension services	1.00
Social protection cash transfers	1.00
Seeking to transfer a pupil from one school to another	1.00
Seeking P3 forms	0.98
Seeking a police abstract	0.97
Seeking business permit	0.93
Seeking medical attention	0.92
Application for a passport	0.91
Registration/collection of land title deed	0.89
Obtaining a reference letter	0.88
Application/collection of birth certificate	0.87

Public Service	Likelihood
Obtaining subsidized fertilizer	0.87
Application for bursary	0.87
Registration/collection/renewal of ID	0.81
Release of impounded goods	0.77
Seeking employment	0.73
Seeking of government funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women	0.71
Seeking public health clearance certificate	0.70
Application for NHIF card	0.70
Application for KRA pin number	0.67
Obtaining burial permit	0.67
Seeking police certificate of good conduct	0.65
Changing of ID particulars	0.62
Solving land conflict	0.60
Power connection/bill payment	0.54
Acquiring a visa	0.49
Water connection	0.48
Obtaining a death certificate	0.44

3.2.1.2 Likelihood of Bribery Demand in Public Institutions

Traffic police, County Health Department and Regular Police are the three most bribery-prone public institutions. There is a likelihood that each time a service is sought in the Traffic police department, County health department and in the Regular Police one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.45, 1.05 and 1.02 times, respectively. This is as illustrated in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Likelihood of Bribery Demand in Public Institutions

Institution	Likelihood
Traffic Police	1.45
County Health Department	1.05
Police	1.02
County Education Department	1.00
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	1.00
County Commissioner/Deputy/Assistant County Commissioner Office	1.00
Youth Fund Office	1.00
Public Service Commission (PSC)	1.00
County Public Service Boards	1.00
National Construction Authority (NCA)	1.00
Member of County Assembly's (MCA's) Office	1.00
Teachers Service Commission	1.00
Kenya Forestry Service	1.00
Ministry of Defense	1.00
Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and co-operatives	1.00
Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development	1.00

Institution	Likelihood
Public Secondary Schools	1.00
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	0.98
Agricultural Department	0.91
Civil Registration (Births and Deaths)	0.88
Public Hospitals	0.87
National Cereals and Produce Board	0.85
Ministry of Health	0.84
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	0.84
Registrar of Persons (ID)	0.81
National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)	0.78
Ministry of Lands and physical planning	0.76
Huduma Centre	0.72
Immigration Department	0.71
National Lands Commission	0.71
Judiciary	0.71
County Government Offices	0.68
Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company	0.67
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	0.55
County Inspectorate	0.50
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	0.50
Administration Police (AP)	0.47
Embu Water and Sewerage Company	0.33
Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government	0.23
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	0.08

3.2.1.3 Likelihood of Bribery Demand in Counties

Busia, Baringo, Nairobi, Nakuru and Machakos Counties are the five most bribery-prone counties. Each time a service is sought in Busia County one is likely to be asked for a bribe 2.02 times. Each time a service is sought in Baringo, Nairobi, Nakuru and Machakos counties one is likely to be asked for a bribe 1.34 times, 1.12 times, 1.11 times and 1.09 times, respectively. Table 3.3 presents likelihood of bribery demand from the most to the least prone counties.

Table 3.3: Likelihood of Bribery Demand in Counties

County	Likelihood
Busia	2.02
Baringo	1.34
Nairobi	1.12
Nakuru	1.11
Machakos	1.09
Siaya	1.01
Turkana	1.00
West Pokot	1.00
Samburu	1.00

County	Likelihood
Kakamega	1.00
Kisumu	1.00
Trans Nzoia	0.99
Narok	0.98
Nyamira	0.97
Elgeyo-Marakwet	0.96
Garissa	0.96
Homabay	0.95
Kitui	0.91
Kiambu	0.91
Migori	0.91
Laikipia	0.90
Nyandarua	0.89
Isiolo	0.89
Makueni	0.88
Tharaka-Nithi	0.88
Kisii	0.86
Tana River	0.85
Uasin Gishu	0.83
Kajiado	0.82
Marsabit	0.80
Wajir	0.80
Kwale	0.79
Kericho	0.79
Bungoma	0.78
Meru	0.76
Kilifi	0.75
Murang'a	0.73
Kirinyaga	0.71
Mombasa	0.58
Taita Taveta	0.56
Mandera	0.52
Nandi	0.50
Nyeri	0.49
Vihiga	0.47
Embu	0.43
Lamu	0.40

3.2.2. Prevalence of Bribery

The prevalence of bribery indicator captured the portion of respondents that paid a bribe. This 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.

3.2.2.1 Prevalence of Bribe Payment by Service

The indicator reveals the public services where bribery is most prevalent. A bribe was paid each time a service seeker sought to register a business, apply for a TSC number, receive relief food/water, obtaining a tender and registration/transfer of a vehicle. Table 3.4 presents prevalence of bribery by service from the most to the least prevalent.

Table 3.4: Prevalence of Bribery by Service

Public Service	Prevalence
Registration of business	100.0%
Application for TSC number	100.0%
Seeking relief food/water	100.0%
Obtaining a tender	100.0%
Registration/transfer of vehicle	100.0%
Collection of building/construction certificate	100.0%
Educational services	100.0%
Seeking driving license	100.0%
Seeking of CDF funds	100.0%
Seeking agricultural extension services	100.0%
Seeking for transfer of a pupil from one school to another	100.0%
Seeking a police abstract	94.5%
Reporting a crime/writing a statement	91.9%
Seeking medical attention	91.6%
Bailing of arrested individuals	91.3%
Seeking police security/protection	88.1%
Application for a passport	88.0%
Release of impounded goods	77.3%
Registration/collection of land title deed	76.9%
Obtaining a reference letter	76.1%
Following up on a case/seeking to dismiss a case	75.0%
Registration/collection/renewal of ID	74.9%
Application for bursary	73.7%
Seeking business permit	72.5%
Seeking of government funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women	71.4%
Application/collection of birth certificate	71.1%
Seeking public health clearance certificate	70.1%
Application for NHIF card	69.6%
Seeking employment	68.9%
Obtaining subsidized fertilizer	65.4%
Seeking police certificate of good conduct	65.0%

Public Service	Prevalence
Seeking P3 forms	61.6%
Changing of ID particulars	61.5%
Undergoing driving test	54.8%
Power connection/bill payment	54.4%
Solving land conflict	53.2%
Seeking scholarship	50.0%
Acquiring visa	49.0%
Obtaining a death certificate	44.5%
Application for KRA pin number	33.3%
Water connection	33.3%
Social protection cash transfer	33.3%
Obtaining burial permit	33.3%

3.2.2.2   Prevalence of Bribe Payment in Public Institutions

County health department, National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA), County Commissioners Office, Public Service Commission and County Public Service Boards are the five public institutions where bribery is most prevalent with all (100%) respondents who sought services in these institutions paying a bribe. (See Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Prevalence of Bribe Payment in Public Institutions

Institution	Prevalence
County Health Department	100.0%
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	100.0%
County Commissioner/Assistant County Commissioner office	100.0%
Public Service Commission (PSC)	100.0%
County Public Service Boards	100.0%
National Construction Authority (NCA)	100.0%
Teachers Service Commission	100.0%
Kenya Forestry Service	100.0%
Ministry of Defense	100.0%
Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development	100.0%
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	98.2%
Dispensary/ Public Hospitals	94.5%
Regular Police (Maintain law and Order)	87.2%
Registrar of Persons (ID)	77.5%
National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)	76.3%
Civil Registration (Births and Deaths)	76.1%
Traffic Police	75.1%
National Cereals and Produce Board	72.6%
Ministry of Health	72.1%
Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and co-operatives	70.7%
MCA's Office	70.7%

Institution	Prevalence
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	70.1%
Judiciary	65.0%
Ministry of Lands and physical planning	64.1%
Huduma Centre	63.5%
National Lands Commission	62.4%
Agriculture Department	61.6%
Immigration Department	57.9%
County Government Offices	56.3%
Kenya Power And Lighting Company	54.9%
County Education Department	52.0%
City Inspectorate	50.0%
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	50.0%
Administration Police (AP)	47.5%
Youth Fund Office	33.3%
Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company	33.3%
Embu Water and Sewerage Company	33.3%
Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government	23.5%
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	7.7%

3.2.2.3 Prevalence of Bribe Payment in Counties

Nyamira, Baringo, Siaya, Bungoma and Turkana are the five counties where bribery is most prevalent with all (100%) respondents who sought services in these counties paying a bribe. Table 3.6 ranks counties on bribe payment from the counties where it is most prevalent to counties where it is least prevalent.

Table 3.6: Prevalence of Bribe Payment in Counties

County	Prevalence
Nyamira	100%
Baringo	100%
Siaya	100%
Bungoma	100%
Turkana	100%
West Pokot	100%
Samburu	100%
Nandi	100%
Kakamega	100%
Kisumu	100%
Tharaka-Nithi	98%
Nairobi	92%
Machakos	92%
Laikipia	90%
Isiolo	90%
Nyandarua	89%

County	Prevalence
Nakuru	89%
Homabay	89%
Busia	88%
Elgeyo-Marakwet	86%
Tana River	85%
Garissa	85%
Kajiado	82%
Migori	79%
Kitui	76%
Trans Nzoia	75%
Kwale	75%
Meru	72%
Makueni	71%
Kirinyaga	71%
Marsabit	70%
Wajir	70%
Mombasa	68%
Kilifi	67%
Murang'a	66%
Uasin Gishu	64%
Kisii	59%
Narok	58%
Lamu	57%
Kiambu	52%
Kericho	51%
Taita Taveta	48%
Vihiga	47%
Mandera	46%
Embu	44%
Nyeri	40%

3.2.3. 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.

3.2.3.1 Impact of Bribe Payment on Service Delivery

The indicator reveals that impact of bribery on service delivery is more evident in application for TSC number, seeking relief food, registration or transfer of vehicle, collection of construction certificate, seeking a driving license, seeking CDF funds and seeking agricultural extension services. Each time a person paid a bribe for these services, they were more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay the bribe. Table 3.7 presents services on which bribe payment had an impact from the most to the least impacted.

Table 3.7: Impact of Bribe Payment on Service Delivery

Public Service	Impact
Application for TSC number	1.00
Seeking relief food/water	1.00
Registration/transfer of vehicle	1.00
Collection of building/construction certificate	1.00
Seeking driving license	1.00
Seeking of CDF funds	1.00
Seeking agricultural extension services	1.00
Bailing of arrested individuals	0.91
Seeking medical attention	0.86
Application for a passport	0.84
Release of impounded goods	0.77
Obtaining a reference letter	0.76
Following up on a case/seeking to dismiss a case	0.75
Seeking business permit	0.72
Registration/collection/renewal of ID	0.71
Seeking a police abstract	0.70
Application for NHIF card	0.70
Seeking police certificate of good conduct	0.65
Application/collection of birth certificate	0.64
Application for bursary	0.63
Seeking public health clearance certificate	0.60
Undergoing driving test	0.55
Acquiring visa	0.49
Obtaining subsidized fertilizer	0.49
Power connection/bill payment	0.47
Reporting a crime/writing a statement	0.46
Seeking P3 forms	0.45
Obtaining a death certificate	0.44
Seeking of government funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women	0.42
Solving land conflict	0.38
Changing of ID particulars	0.35
Application for KRA pin number	0.33
Social protection cash transfer	0.33
Obtaining burial permit	0.33
Water connection	0.30
Registration/collection of land title deed	0.24
Seeking employment	0.22
Seeking police security/protection	0.17

3.2.3.2 Impact of Bribe Payment in Public Institutions

Table 3.8 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 the County Commissioner/Deputy/Assistant County Commissioner Office, Public Service Commission, National Construction Authority (NCA), Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives.

Table 3.8: Impact of Bribe Payment in Public Institutions

Institution	Impact
County Commissioner/Deputy/Assistant County Commissioner office	1.00
Public Service Commission (PSC)	1.00
National Construction Authority (NCA)	1.00
Teachers Service Commission	1.00
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives	1.00
Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development	1.00
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	1.00
County Health Department	0.99
Ministry of Defense	0.86
Public Hospitals	0.82
National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)	0.76
Traffic Police	0.75
Civil Registration(Births and Deaths)	0.74
Ministry of Health	0.72
Police	0.69
Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company	0.67
Registrar of Persons (ID)	0.66
National Cereals and Produce Board	0.66
Judiciary	0.65
Huduma Centre	0.58
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	0.56
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	0.56
County Inspectorate	0.50
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	0.50
Administration Police (AP)	0.47
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	0.46
Immigration Department	0.42
County Government Offices	0.34
Youth Fund Office	0.33
National Lands Commission	0.33
Agriculture Department	0.33
County Education Department	0.25
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	0.24
Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government	0.23

Institution	Impact
MCA's Office	0.15

3.2.3.3 Impact of Bribe Payment in Counties

The indicator reveals that bribe payment had the highest impact in Bungoma County. Each time a person paid a bribe in this county, they were 1.14 times more likely to receive the service than if they did not pay the bribe. Table 3.9 presents the impact of bribe payment in Counties from the most impacted to the least impacted.

Table 3.9: Impact of Bribe Payment in Counties

County	Impact
Bungoma	1.14
Samburu	1.00
Kakamega	1.00
Kisumu	1.00
Nyandarua	0.89
Busia	0.88
Turkana	0.87
Tana River	0.85
Garissa	0.85
West Pokot	0.83
Kajiado	0.82
Siaya	0.82
Nairobi	0.81
Laikipia	0.81
Homabay	0.76
Kwale	0.75
Elgeyo-Marakwet	0.74
Nakuru	0.74
Kitui	0.73
Kirinyaga	0.71
Nandi	0.70
Mombasa	0.68
Tharaka-Nithi	0.68
Murang'a	0.67
Kilifi	0.67
Machakos	0.66
Wajir	0.66
Trans Nzoia	0.66
Isiolo	0.65
Meru	0.61
Makueni	0.58
Uasin Gishu	0.54

County	Impact
Kiambu	0.52
Nyamira	0.52
Baringo	0.51
Taita Taveta	0.48
Vihiga	0.47
Migori	0.43
Kisii	0.42
Narok	0.41
Lamu	0.40
Nyeri	0.39
Mandera	0.39
Embu	0.36
Marsabit	0.34
Kericho	0.30

3.2.4. Average Size of Bribe

The national average bribe increased from KES 6,865 in 2022 to stand at KES 11,625 in 2023. Figure 3.4 illustrates the average bribe trends since 2005.
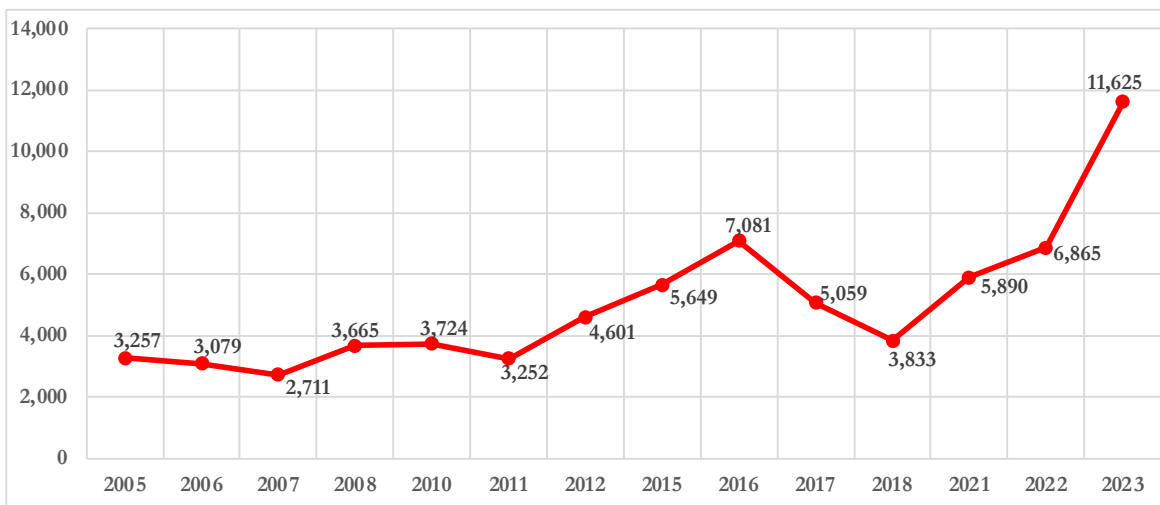
Figure 3.4: National Average Bribe in KES

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.

3.2.4.1 Average Size of Bribe Paid for Public Services

On average, respondents paid the largest amount of bribe while seeking employment (KES 163,260). Other services were: application for a passport (KES 74,428); seeking a police abstract (KES 20,300); obtaining a tender (KES 17,000); and solving land conflicts (KES 12,673). Table 3.10 presents the average size of bribe paid for each service from the highest to the lowest.

Table 3.10: Average Size of Bribe Paid for Public Services

Public Service	Average (KES)
Seeking employment	163,260
Application for a passport	74,428
Seeking a police abstract	20,300
Obtaining a tender	17,000
Solving land conflict	12,673
Power connection/bill payment	12,006
Bailing of arrested individuals	11,056
Seeking to transfer a pupil from one school to another	8,000
Seeking business permit	7,707
Seeking police security/protection	6,887
Release of impounded goods	6,655
Registration/collection of land title deed	6,003
Application for KRA pin number	6,000
Seeking relief food/water	5,000
Social protection cash transfer	5,000
Acquiring visa	4,441
Following up on a case/seeking to dismiss a case	3,788
Seeking of CDF funds	3,724
Seeking of government funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women	3,704
Seeking public health clearance certificate	3,501
Seeking medical attention	3,065
Registration of business	3,000
Undergoing driving test	2,927
Water connection	2,726
Reporting a crime/writing a statement	2,686
Application for NHIF card	2,678
Obtaining burial permit	2,500
Collection of building/construction certificate	2,232
Application for bursary	2,096
Changing of ID particulars	1,845
Seeking driving license	1,807
Obtaining a death certificate	1,758
Seeking P3 forms	1,697
Application/collection of birth certificate	1,683
Registration/transfer of vehicle	1,500
Obtaining subsidized fertilizer	1,445
Registration/collection/renewal of ID	1,096
Educational services	1,000
Seeking agricultural extension services	638
Seeking police certificate of good conduct	541
Obtaining a reference letter	327

3.2.4.2 Average Size of Bribe Paid in Public Institutions

On average, respondents paid the largest amount of bribe in the National Transport and Safety Authority (KES 81,801). Other public institutions where service seekers had to pay large bribe amounts to access services were: the Judiciary (KES 49,611), the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) (KES 40,000) and the County Government offices (KES 26,223). Table 3.11 presents the average bribe size paid in each institution from the highest to the lowest.

Table 3.11: Average Size of Bribe Paid in Public Institutions

Institution	Average (KES)
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	81,801
Judiciary	49,611
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	40,000
County Government Offices	26,223
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	23,738
County Public Service Boards	17,000
Immigration Department	12,570
Kenya Revenue Authority	11,430
Police	11,115
Public Service Commission (PSC)	10,000
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	7,447
Traffic Police	7,011
National Lands Commission	6,957
Youth Fund Office	5,000
National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)	4,611
County Health Department	3,618
Agriculture Department	3,512
County Education Department	3,453
Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company	3,000
Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government	2,815
County Commissioner/Deputy/Assistant County Commissioner office	2,790
Public Hospitals	2,534
Embu Water and Sewerage Company	2,500
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	2,222
Ministry of Health	2,195
Civil Registration (Births and Deaths)	2,182
Huduma Centre	2,078
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	2,012
Administration Police (AP)	2,000
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	1,500
National Construction Authority (NCA)	1,500
MCA's Office	1,261
Registrar of Persons (ID)	1,167
Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and co-operatives	945
County Inspectorate	500

Institution	Average (KES)
Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development	500
National Cereals and Produce Board	347
Kenya Forestry Service	150

3.2.4.3 Average Size of Bribe Paid in Counties

On average, respondents paid the largest amount of bribe in West Pokot County (KES 56,695) followed by Nairobi (KES 37,768); Murang'a (KES 18,378); Kisii (KES 16,810); Uasin Gishu (KES 11,136); Kitui (KES 9,849); Busia (KES 7,468); and Tharaka-Nithi (KES 7,041) Counties. Table 3.12 presents the average bribe size paid in each County from the highest to the lowest.

Table 3.12: Average Size of Bribe Paid in Counties

County	Average (KES)
West Pokot	56,695
Nairobi	37,768
Murang'a	18,378
Kisii	16,810
Uasin Gishu	10,136
Kitui	9,849
Busia	7,468
Tharaka-Nithi	7,041
Nyamira	7,035
Kajiado	6,067
Meru	5,711
Embu	5,628
Homabay	5,057
Wajir	4,817
Garissa	4,580
Makueni	4,519
Nakuru	4,395
Mandera	4,341
Siaya	4,272
Kirinyaga	4,092
Isiolo	4,070
Laikipia	3,640
Nyandarua	3,629
Lamu	3,234
Trans Nzoia	3,196
Machakos	3,157
Nyeri	2,784
Kiambu	2,665
Kisumu	2,547
Mombasa	2,400

County	Average (KES)
Baringo	2,308
Narok	2,098
Kwale	2,025
Turkana	2,007
Bungoma	1,836
Elgeyo-Marakwet	1,587
Nandi	1,271
Taita Taveta	1,142
Samburu	1,103
Migori	1,070
Marsabit	902
Kericho	681
Kakamega	538
Tana River	505
Kilifi	162

3.2.5. 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.

3.2.5.1 Share of National Bribe by Service

The largest share of national bribe was paid to application for a passport (35.8%); seeking employment (22.1%); seeking a police abstract (11.5%) and bailing of arrested individuals (10.3%). Table 3.13 presents the share of national bribe for each public service from the largest to the smallest.

Table 3.13: Share of National Bribe by Service

Public Service	Share
Application for a passport	35.8%
Seeking employment	22.1%
Seeking a police abstract	11.5%
Bailing of arrested individuals	10.3%
Seeking medical attention	4.7%
Solving land conflict	3.7%
Application/collection of birth certificate	2.3%
Undergoing driving test	1.2%
Registration/collection of land title deed	1.1%
Registration/collection/renewal of ID	0.9%
Reporting a crime/writing a statement	0.7%
Seeking police security/protection	0.5%
Seeking business permit	0.4%
Seeking public health clearance certificate	0.4%

Public Service	Share
Obtaining a tender	0.4%
Seeking P3 forms	0.4%
Application for TSC number	0.3%
Obtaining subsidized fertilizer	0.3%
Release of impounded goods	0.2%
Seeking of government funds– Uwezo/Youth/Women	0.2%
Changing of ID particulars	0.2%
Following up on a case/seeking to dismiss a case	0.2%
Social protection cash transfer	0.2%
Power connection/bill payment	0.2%
Application for bursary	0.2%
Seeking driving license	0.1%
Application for NHIF card	0.1%
Application for KRA pin number	0.1%
Registration of business	0.1%
Acquiring visa	0.1%
Water connection	0.1%
Seeking relief food/water	0.1%
Seeking police certificate of good conduct	0.1%

3.2.5.2 Share of National Bribe by Public Institutions

National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) received the largest share of national bribe of 33.6 percent followed by Police (20.7%) and Traffic Police (3.7%). Table 3.14 presents the share of national bribe for each public institution from the largest to the smallest.

Table 3.14: Share of National Bribe by Public Institutions

Institution	Share
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	33.6%
Police	20.7%
Traffic Police	3.7%
County Government Offices	3.7%
County Health Department	2.4%
Ministry of Defense	2.2%
Judiciary	2.2%
Chief's Office/ Village Elder	1.9%
Immigration Department	1.9%
Public Hospitals	1.6%
Civil Registration (Births and Deaths)	1.3%
Huduma Centre	1.2%
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	1.2%
Registrar of Persons (ID)	1.0%
National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)	0.8%

Institution	Share
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	0.5%
Kenya Revenue Authority	0.5%
National Lands Commission	0.4%
County Public Service Boards	0.4%
Teachers Service Commission	0.3%
Ministry of Health	0.3%
Agriculture Department	0.2%
Youth Fund Office	0.2%
Public Service Commission (PSC)	0.1%
Constituency Development Fund Office (CDF)	0.1%
Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	0.1%
County Education Department	0.1%
County Commissioner/Deputy/Assistant County Commissioner office	0.1%
Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government	0.1%

3.2.5.3 Share of National Bribe by County

The largest share of national bribe was paid in Nairobi County (54.45%) followed by West Pokot County (13.87%) and Uasin Gishu County (3.7%). Table 3.15 presents the share of national bribe by County from the largest to the smallest.

Table 3.15: Share of National Bribe by County

County	Share
Nairobi	54.45%
West Pokot	13.87%
Uasin Gishu	3.70%
Kisii	3.16%
Kitui	2.92%
Meru	2.28%
Nakuru	1.87%
Murang'a	1.78%
Kiambu	1.44%
Kajiado	1.29%
Homabay	1.20%
Turkana	0.95%
Machakos	0.88%
Mombasa	0.85%
Trans Nzoia	0.82%
Embu	0.67%
Makueni	0.66%
Garissa	0.58%
Mandera	0.58%
Nyamira	0.57%

County	Share
Busia	0.54%
Narok	0.53%
Nyandarua	0.52%
Tharaka-Nithi	0.51%
Siaya	0.45%
Wajir	0.44%
Nyeri	0.29%
Elgeyo-Marakwet	0.28%
Migori	0.26%
Baringo	0.23%
Kirinyaga	0.22%
Isiolo	0.20%
Laikipia	0.19%
Kwale	0.18%
Kisumu	0.16%
Bungoma	0.12%
Taita Taveta	0.08%
Kakamega	0.07%
Marsabit	0.06%
Lamu	0.05%
Kericho	0.03%
Samburu	0.03%
Nandi	0.03%
Tana River	0.01%
Kilifi	0.01%

3.2.6. Bribe Payments

The proportion of respondents who were asked to pay a bribe in order to receive a service decreased from 28.3 percent in 2022 to 17.7 percent in 2023 as presented in Figure 3.5.
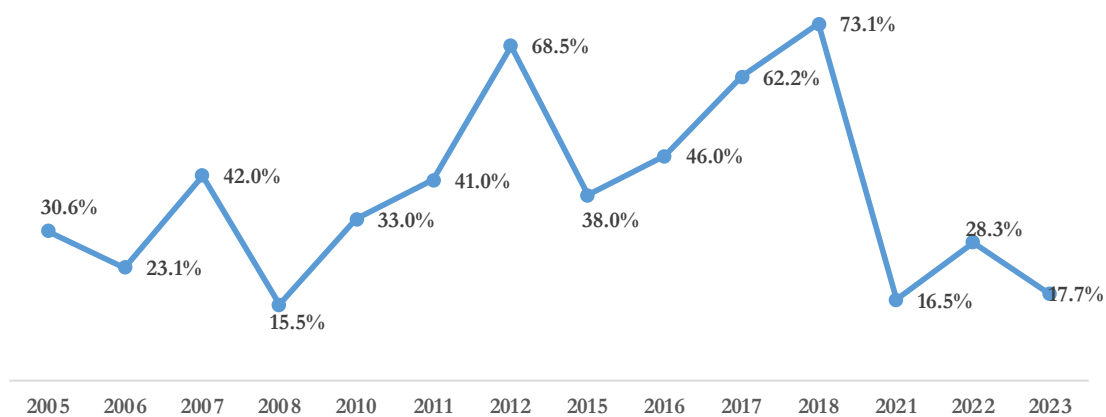
Figure 3.5: Bribe Payments

3.2.7. Reasons Cited for Bribe Payments

Most of the respondents (38.8%) paid a bribe since it was the only way to access a service, followed by 20 percent who paid a bribe because it was demanded and 19 percent who paid to avoid delay in service. Figure 3.6 illustrates the various reasons why service seekers paid bribes.
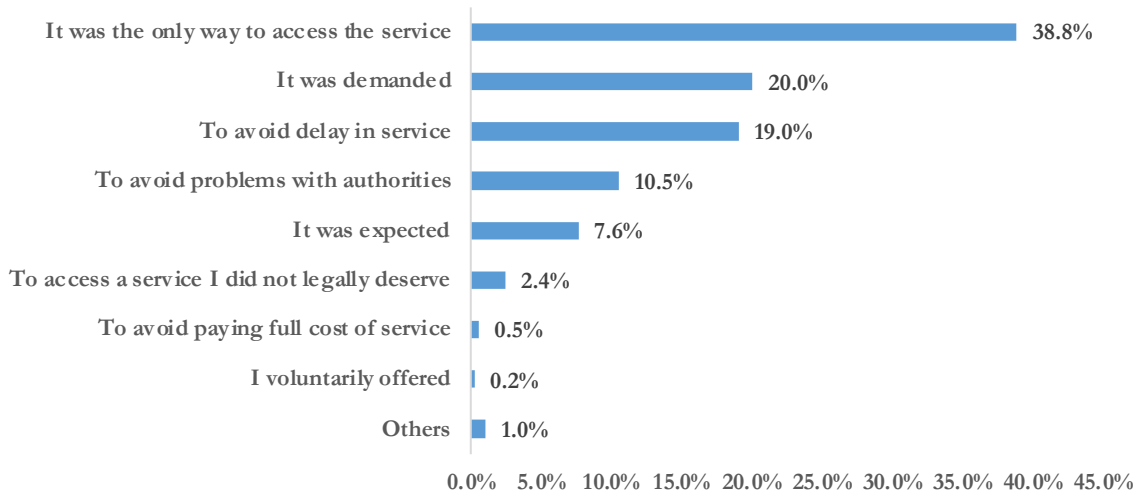
Figure 3.6: Reasons for paying bribes

3.2.8. Satisfaction with Public Services after Paying Bribe

A majority (63.8%) of the service seekers were dissatisfied with public services received after paying a bribe contrary to 36.2 percent who were satisfied as illustrated in Figure 3.7.
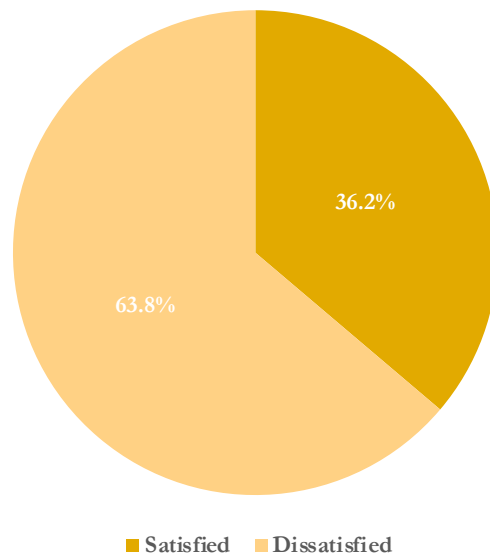
Figure 3.7: Satisfaction with Services after paying Bribes

3.2.9. Level of Satisfaction with Public Service Delivery in Kenya

A majority of the respondents, 60.0 percent were dissatisfied with integrity, transparency and accountability in public service delivery in Kenya while 40.0 percent were satisfied as illustrated in Figure 3.8.
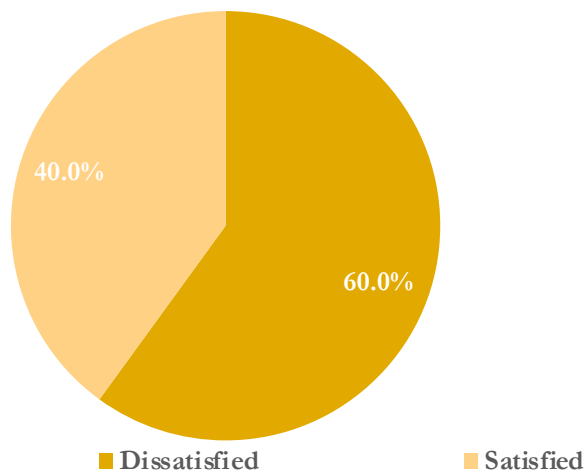
Figure 3.8: Level of Satisfaction with Public Service Delivery in Kenya

3.2.10. Quality of Government Services

Respondents were asked their opinion regarding improvement in provision of both national and county government services in the last one year.

3.2.10.1 Quality of National Government Services

Most of the respondents, 52.4 per cent, reported that national government services had not improved while 42.3 percent reported that services had improved. The trends on quality of national government services from 2017 is presented in Figure 3.9.
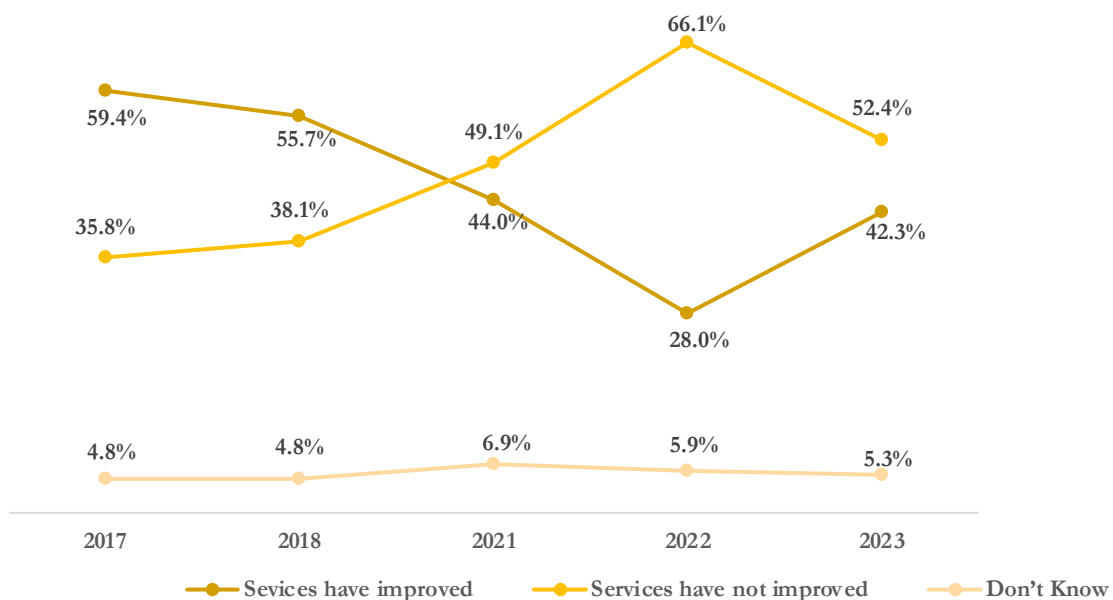
Figure 3.9: Perception on Improvement of National Government Services

3.2.10.2 Quality of County Government Services

Respondents were asked their opinion regarding improvement in provision of county government services in the last one year. Most of them, 51.7 per cent, reported that services had not improved while 42.5 percent reported the services had improved. The trends on quality of county government services from 2018 is presented in Figure 3.10.
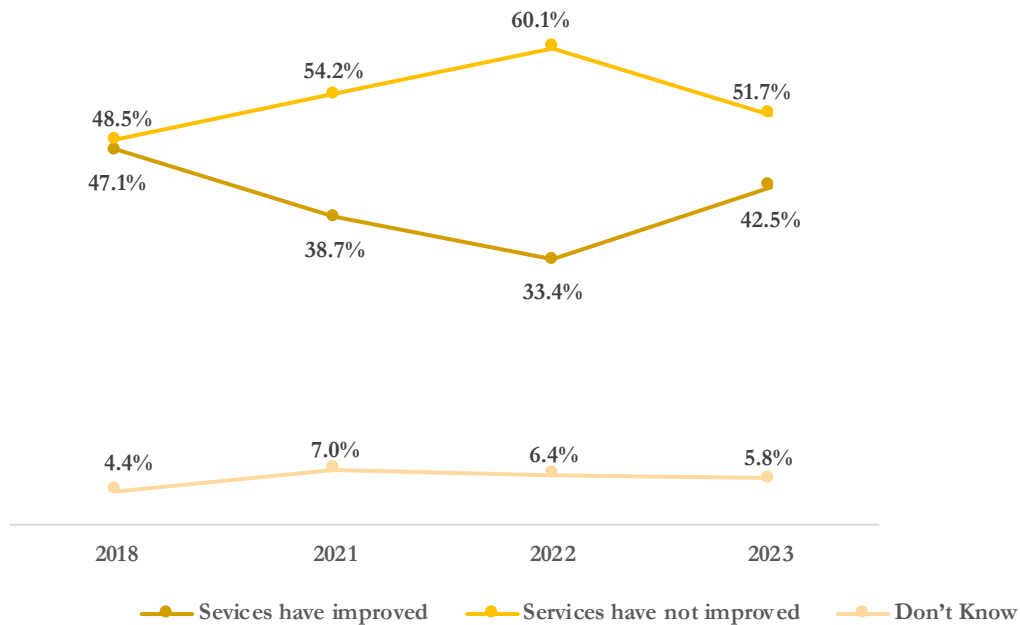
Figure 3.10: Perception on Improvement of County Government Services

3.2.10.3 Uptake of Huduma Centre Services

The uptake of Huduma Centre services decreased to 27.8 percent in 2023 from 36.1 percent in 2022. However, respondents who have never heard of Huduma Centers decreased to 2.3 in 2023 percent from 2.6 percent in 2022. This is illustrated in Figure 3.11.
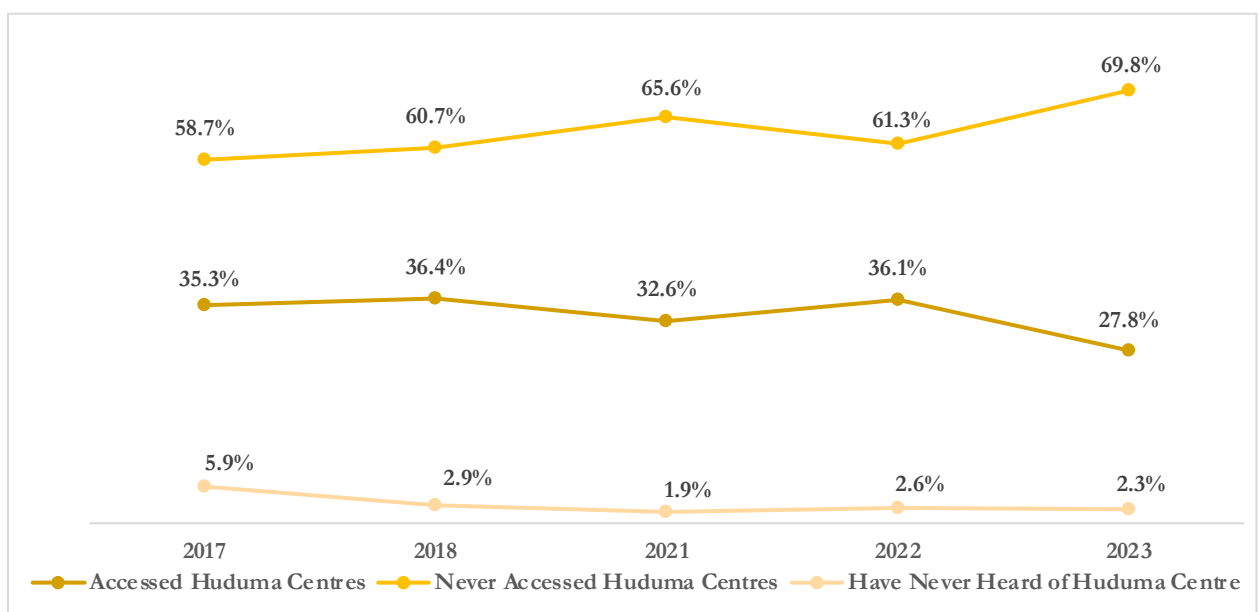
Figure 3.11: Uptake of Huduma Services

Respondents were asked to rate their experiences with Huduma Services based on availability, affordability, accessibility and reliability. Majority of the respondents described Huduma Centre services as available (73.8%), affordable (71.4%), accessible (70.6%) and Reliable (68.9%) as shown in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: Huduma Services Rating

Aspect	High	Moderate	Low
Availability	73.8%	15.8%	10.4%
Affordability	71.4%	15.5%	13.1%
Accessibility	70.6%	17.9%	11.5%
Reliability	68.9%	16.0%	15.0%

3.3. ETHICS

Ethics, a central component of public service, entails continuous efforts of striving to ensure people, and the institutions they shape, live up to the standards and norms that are considered acceptable (Nerkar, 2016). The purpose of this section was to identify types of unethical behavior or practices that occurred frequently in the public sector.

The Survey sought to find out from respondents whether they were aware of what constituted unethical practices in public service and if they had witnessed unethical practices by a public officer.

3.3.1. Awareness of what Constitutes Ethics in the Public Service

Those who were aware about what constituted unethical practices in the public service were 73.7 percent of the respondents. This was a drop of 4.5 percent from 78.2 percent reported in 2022 as illustrated in Figure 3.12.
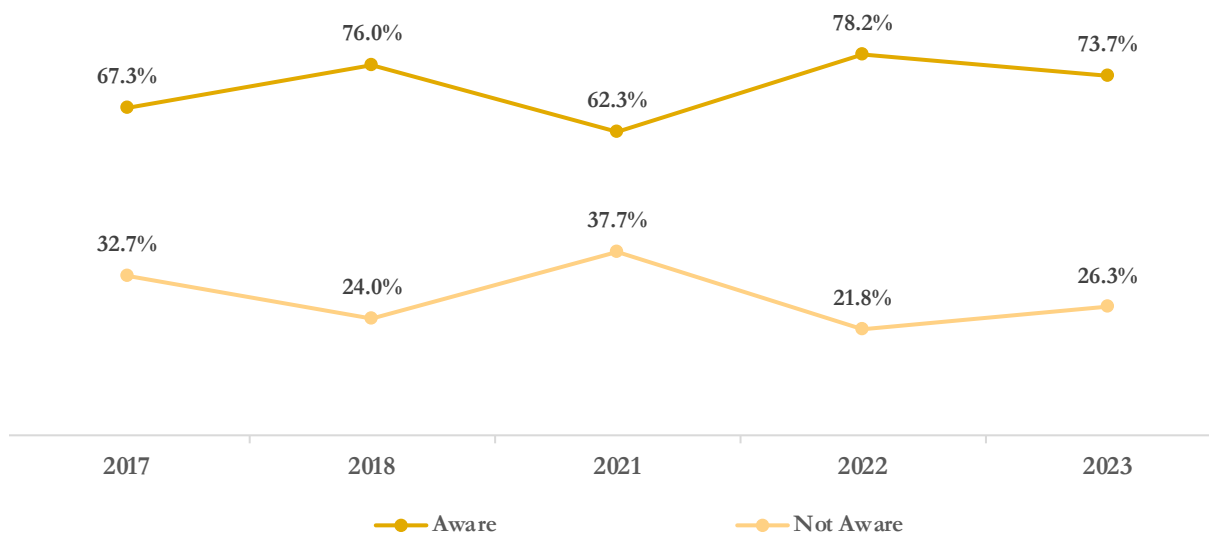
Figure 3.12: Awareness of what constitutes Unethical Practices in the Public Service

Among those respondents who were aware, 28.3 percent had witnessed unethical practices by a public officer in the past one year. This was a drop of 17.3 percent from the year 2022 as depicted in Figure 3.13.
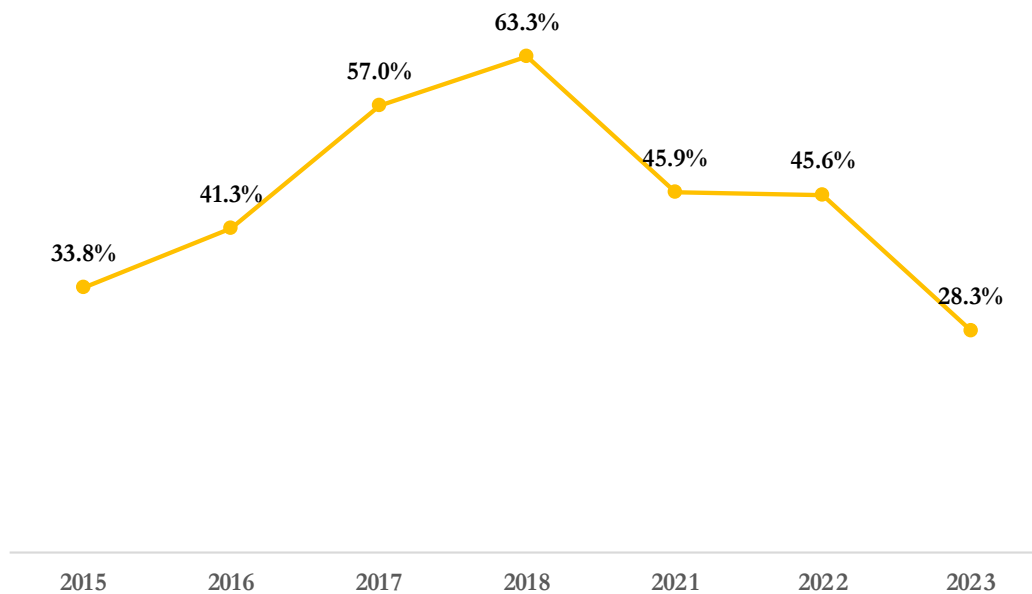
Figure 3.13: Unethical Practices Witnessed

3.3.2. Prevalent Forms of Unethical Practices in Public Service

Bribery (44.0%), delay in service provision (16.2%) and abuse of power (6.6%) were the three most prevalent unethical practices witnessed by respondents in public offices over the past one year (Figure 3.14).
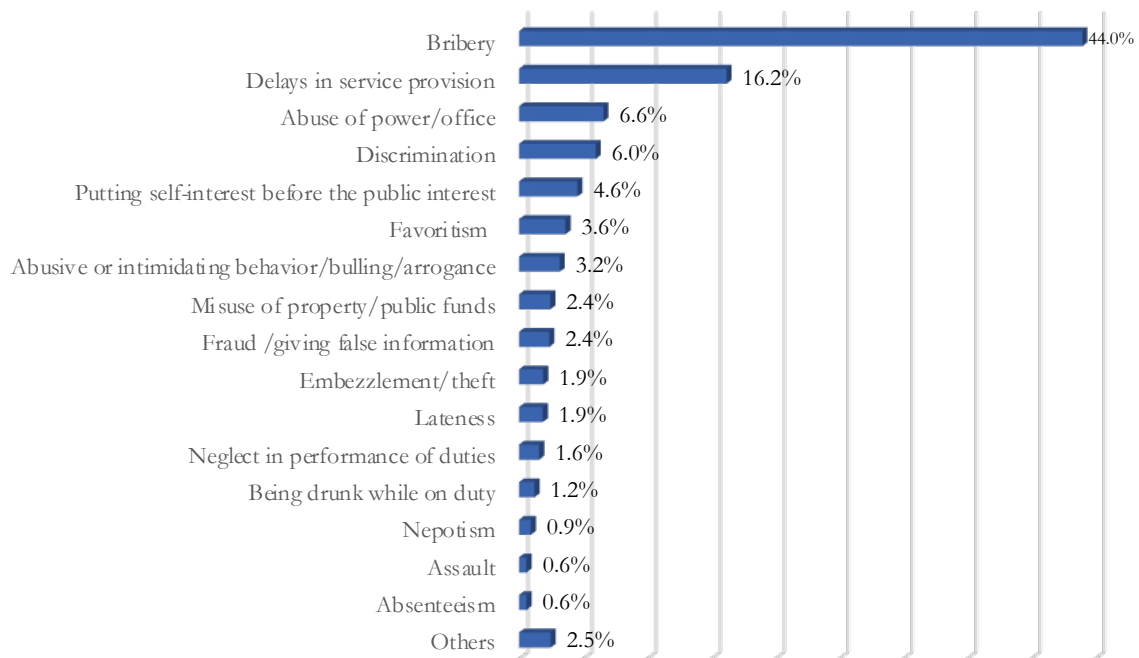
Figure 3.14: Prevalent Forms of Unethical Practices Witnessed

3.3.3. Factors Affecting Decision not to Report Corruption or Unethical Practices

The four major factors that affect the decision not to report corruption and unethical practices included: cases cannot be proved (86.8%); potential harassment, reprisal and fear of victimization (86.0%); the process is too complex and long (85.5%); and not knowing where to report (85.4%). Other factors are as presented in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Factors Affecting Decision Not to Report Corruption or Unethical Practices

Factors	Affects a lot	Does not affect	Indifferent	Do not Know
Cases cannot be proved	86.8%	10.4%	2.1%	0.6%
Potential harassment, reprisal and fear of victimization	86.0%	9.9%	3.3%	0.8%
The process is too complex and long	85.5%	10.4%	2.7%	1.4%
Not knowing where to report	85.4%	11.9%	2.3%	0.4%
Investigations cannot be made about the report	82.2%	13.6%	3.2%	1.0%
Long distance to the place where to report	77.5%	17.3%	3.9%	1.3%
Corruption is a way of life	77.4%	19.3%	2.9%	0.4%
I would have been arrested too	76.2%	17.0%	4.8%	1.9%
I knew the person	69.7%	25.5%	4.2%	0.6%
Not beneficial to me	68.9%	25.1%	5.5%	0.5%
Bribes can be justified under the current economic situation	68.9%	25.3%	4.2%	1.7%
Not my responsibility	63.8%	30.9%	4.4%	0.9%
It was petty	60.3%	33.6%	4.7%	1.4%
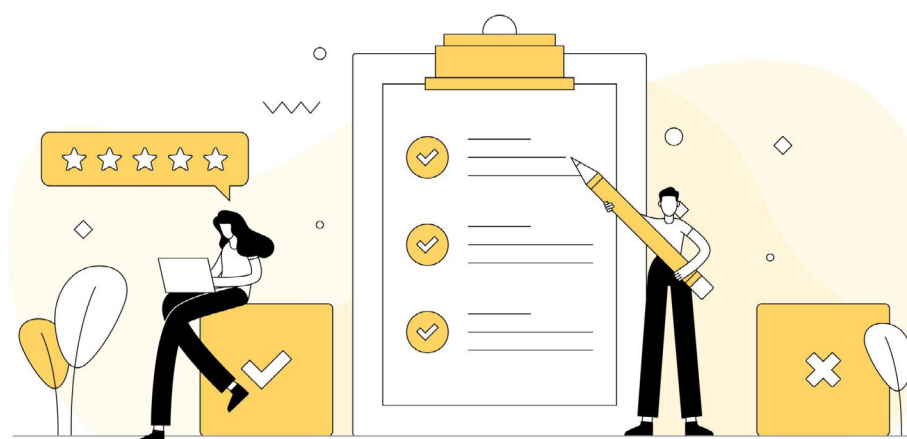
3.4. EFFECTIVENESS AND SUPPORT FOR EXISTING ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVES

This section presents the respondents' perception about the commitment of individuals, government, institutions and various stakeholders in combating corruption and unethical practices.

3.4.1. Respondents' role in fighting Corruption and Unethical Practices

More than half of the respondents (53.9%) indicated that they had done nothing in the fight against corruption and unethical practices. Further, 11.5 contributed to the fight against corruption and unethical practices by refusing to give or take bribes, 8.1 percent adhered to rules and regulations, while 5.5 percent had never engaged in corruption. Another 9.2 percent said that 'I can't do anything' as shown in Figure 3.15.
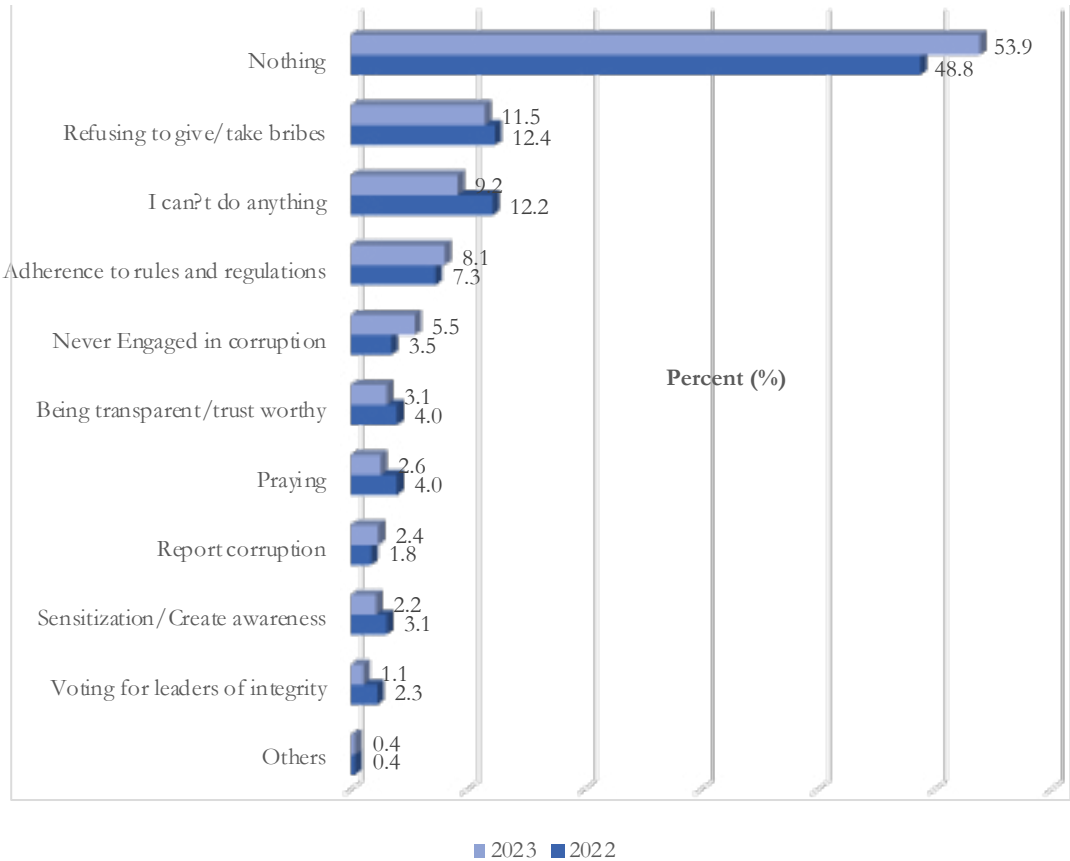
Figure 3.15: Individual Role in Fighting Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.4.2. Government Commitment in Fighting Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Only 40 percent of the respondents think that the Kenyan Government is committed in the fight against corruption and unethical practices in the public service. Of those who think the government is committed in the fight against corruption, 25.8 percent indicated that some efforts are visible, 13.7 percent said that the President condemns the vice frequently, 10.2 percent cited investigation of top government officials, 10.2 percent attributed it to good service delivery while 9.5 percent cited reduced occurrences of the vice (Figure 3.16).
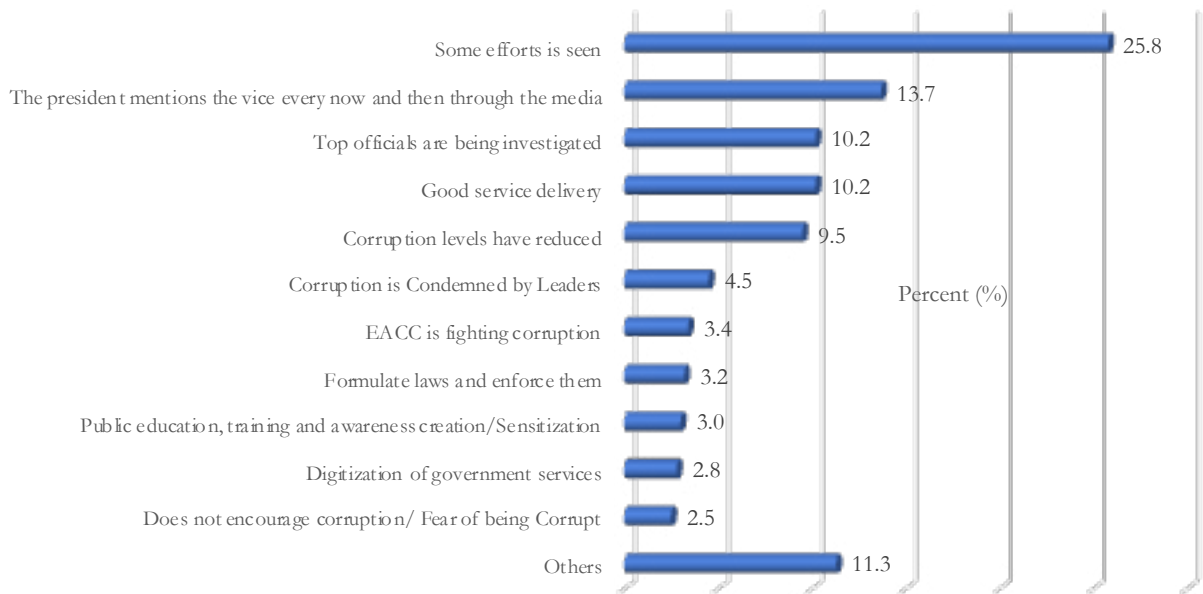
Figure 3.16: Reasons Cited for Government Commitment

On the other hand, those who indicated that the government is not committed in the fight against corruption and unethical practices based it on high corruption levels (28.3%), inaction on reported corruption matters (14%), deeply rooted corruption (9.8%), corruption in government (8.7%) and lack of government support (6%), (Figure 3.17).
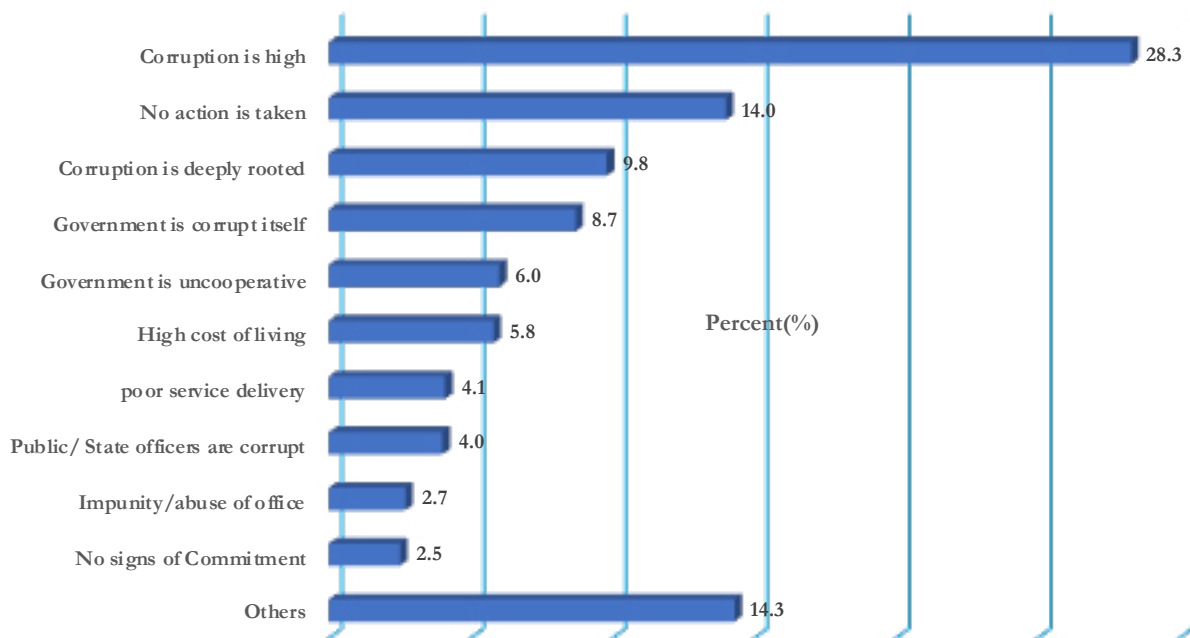
Figure 3.17: Reasons cited for Inadequate Commitment

3.4.3. Confidence in Stakeholders in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Practices

Private broadcasting Stations such as Citizen, NTV, KTN received the highest vote of confidence among stakeholders regarding the fight against corruption and unethical practices with 67.6 percent of the respondents. This was followed by 65.1 percent who cited public broadcasting stations e.g KBC TV/Radio, 64.4 percent who cited Religious Organizations, 55.3 percent who cited Social Media e.g WhatsApp, TikTok, Facebook, X (Formerly Twitter) and 45.36 percent who cited the private sector.

On the contrary, most respondents had no confidence in the Police (69.1%), Senators (55.2%), members of County Assembly (54.1) and Members of the National Assembly (53.1%) regarding the fight against corruption and unethical practices (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Confidence Level in Stakeholders in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Stakeholders	Confident	Not confident	Do not Know
Private broadcasting Stations e.g Citizen, NTV,KTN etc	67.6%	22.5%	9.8%
Public broadcasting stations e.g KBC TV/Radio	65.1%	23.8%	11.1%
Religious Organizations	64.4%	28.6%	6.9%
Social Media e.g Whatsapp, TikTok, Facebook, X (formerly twitter)	55.3%	24.5%	20.1%
Private Sector	45.6%	29.7%	24.7%
Civil Society	45.0%	30.1%	24.8%
The Executive	40.9%	49.0%	10.2%
The Governors	38.8%	53.1%	8.2%
Members of National Assembly	38.1%	53.1%	8.8%
Members of County Assembly	36.2%	54.3%	9.5%
Senators	34.6%	55.2%	10.2%
The Judiciary	32.7%	44.6%	22.8%
Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	31.4%	45.1%	23.5%
Cabinet Secretaries	31.2%	46.7%	22.1%
Kenya Revenue Authority	30.9%	44.9%	24.2%
Principal Secretaries	29.7%	46.1%	24.2%
Office of the Attorney General	29.1%	40.9%	29.9%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	28.1%	41.0%	30.9%
Office of the Auditor General	26.7%	39.6%	33.7%
Commission on Administrative Justice	26.6%	37.3%	36.2%
Office of the Controller of Budget	25.5%	41.1%	33.4%
The Police	23.8%	69.2%	7.0%

3.4.4. Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures

Respondents rated the effectiveness of listed measures in combating corruption and unethical practices in Kenya. From Table 3.19, creation of employment opportunities rated first as the most effective measure in the fight against corruption and unethical practices cited by 49 percent of the respondents. It was followed by 47.2 percent who cited eradication of poverty, 47 percent who singled out public education and awareness creation, and 44.4 percent who cited mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum.

Table 3.19: Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures

Measures	Effective	Moderately Effective	Not effective at all	Don't Know
Employment creation	49.0%	21.5%	24.4%	5.1%
Eradication of poverty	47.2%	21.5%	25.5%	5.8%
Public education and awareness creation	47.0%	30.0%	17.3%	5.6%
Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum	44.4%	31.3%	17.4%	6.8%
Imprisonment	43.7%	27.2%	23.1%	6.1%
User friendly corruption reporting channels	42.1%	24.9%	23.1%	9.9%
Prevention of corruption	39.1%	30.3%	23.7%	6.9%
Asset Recovery (Restitution)	37.5%	30.7%	21.1%	10.8%
Existing anti-corruption laws	35.9%	30.7%	25.3%	8.2%
Investigations	34.3%	31.2%	27.0%	7.5%
Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption	33.6%	32.4%	20.7%	13.4%
Adminstrative sanctions on public officials	33.4%	30.3%	22.2%	14.1%
Devolution/Decentralization	29.1%	33.4%	26.7%	10.8%

3.4.5. County Government Service Delivery

Education such as ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities were County Government Services ranked highest by 29.9 percent of the respondents as good followed by Agricultural services such as abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control at 25.5 percent and Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation at 25 percent.

On the downside, control of drugs and pornography (52.6%), firefighting services and disaster management with a rating of 43.4 percent and County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems (40.3%) were rated poor by respondents (Table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Rating of Provision of County Government Services

Service	Good	Average	Poor	Don't Know
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.	29.9%	39.7%	23.7%	6.8%
Agriculture – abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	25.5%	34.9%	29.1%	10.4%
Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation	25.0%	39.4%	22.1%	13.5%
County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems	23.3%	33.0%	40.3%	3.5%
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	22.8%	35.8%	30.2%	11.2%
County Health services- ambulance, Health facilities, cemeteries	21.4%	36.3%	37.3%	4.9%
County transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	21.1%	39.7%	36.3%	2.9%
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising	20.5%	36.6%	30.2%	12.7%
Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance	19.6%	33.8%	34.5%	12.0%
Animal control and welfare	18.5%	35.0%	33.2%	13.3%
Cultural activities, public entertainment, Public amenities	17.9%	38.2%	29.7%	14.2%
County Planning and development- land survey, mapping, housing	16.8%	34.0%	31.2%	18.0%
Firefighting services and disaster management	13.5%	23.4%	43.4%	19.7%
Control of drugs and pornography	13.1%	23.2%	52.6%	11.1%

3.5. ACCESS TO ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION SERVICES

This section covers awareness about EACC services, uptake, rating and suggested areas of improvement of EACC Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and key measures to reduce corruption and promote ethics.

3.5.1. Awareness about EACC Services

Slightly over half (51.1%) of the respondents were aware about EACC. Regarding EACC services, 61.6 percent were aware of investigation of corruption and unethical conduct, 54 percent were aware of prevention of corruption while 28.5 percent were aware of the receiving reports on corruption and ethical breaches while 14.5 percent were aware of the asset recovery (Figure 3.18).
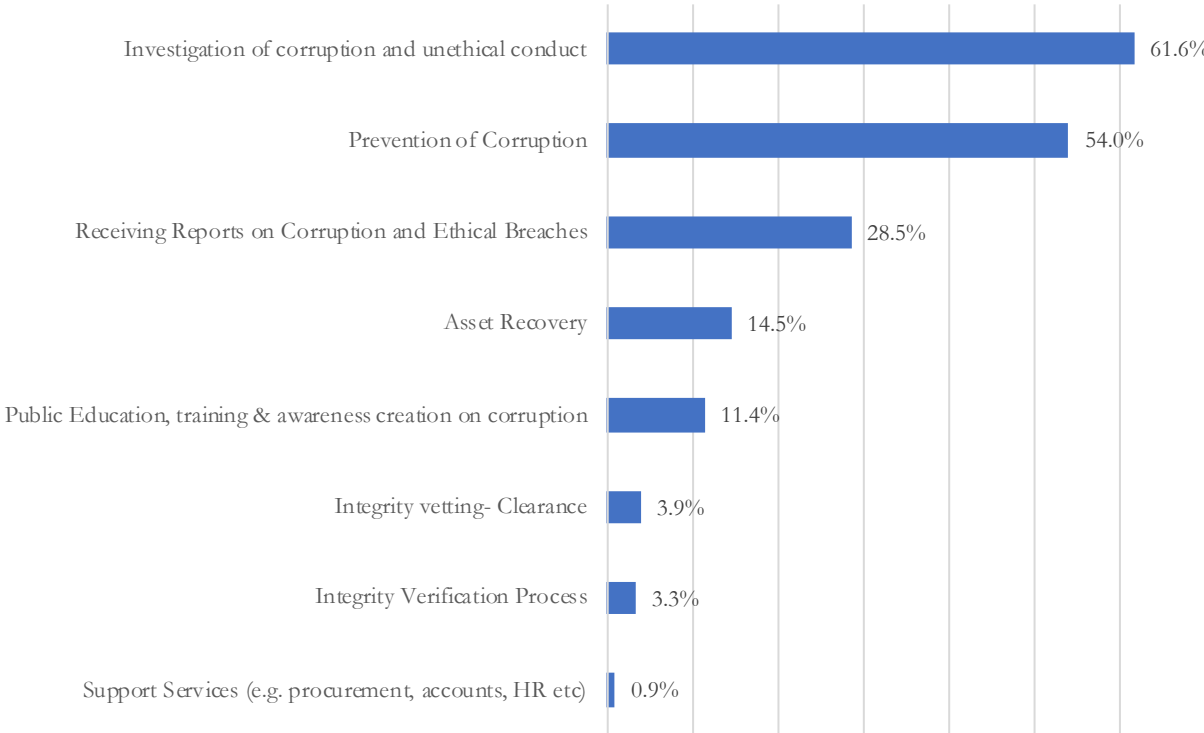
Figure 3.18: Awareness About EACC Services

Moreover, 36.2 percent of the respondents had utilized integrity vetting or clearance to appointment in government offices, 19.1 percent had sought employment while 17 percent made a report of corruption and ethical breaches as presented in Figure 3.19.
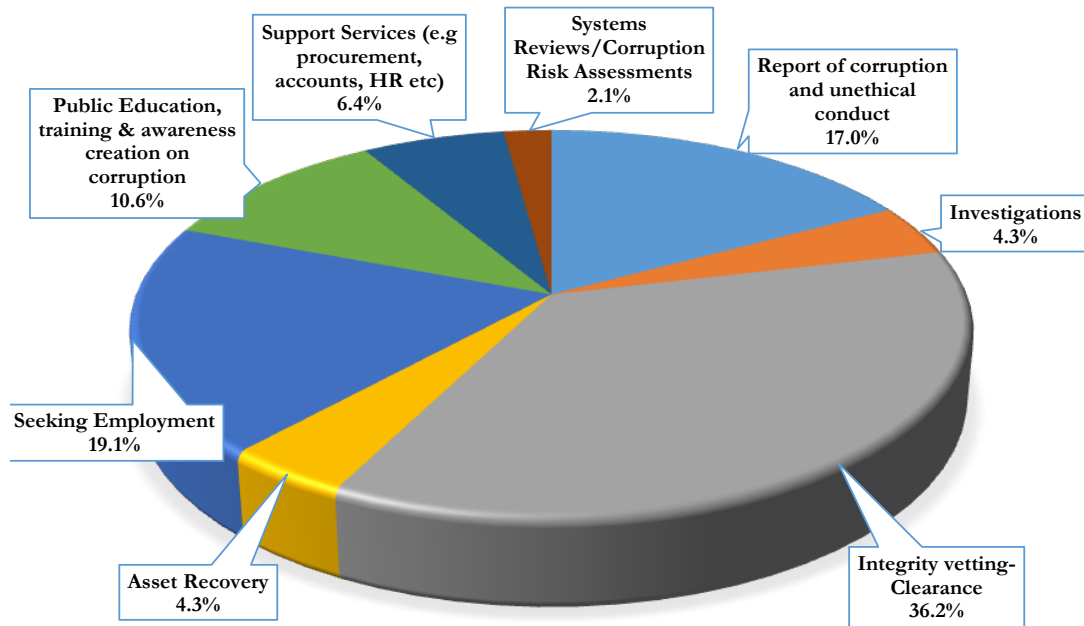
Figure 3.19: Services sought at EACC

3.5.2. Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

The uptake of EACC IEC materials declined marginally to 24.1 percent in 2023 from 33.1 percent recorded in 2022 as depicted in Figure 3.20.
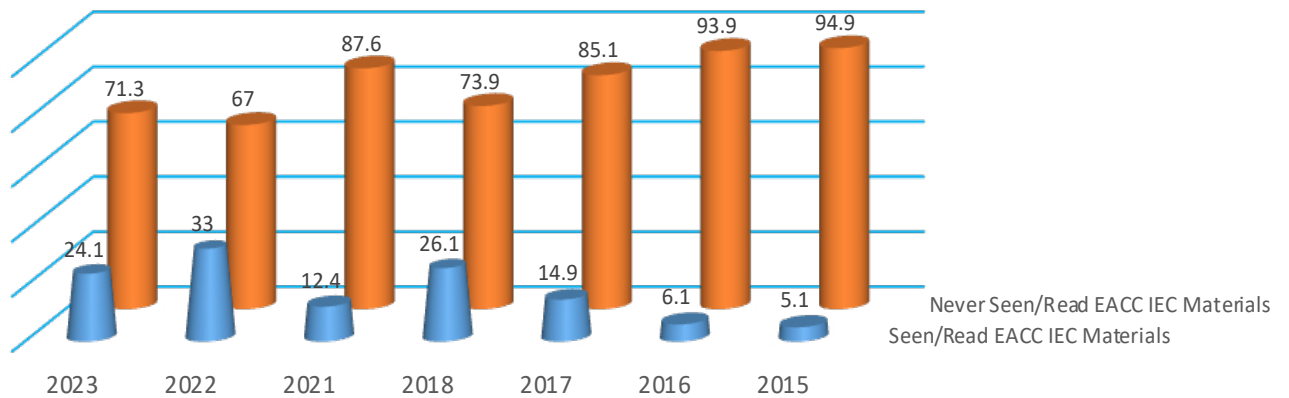
Figure 3.20: Trend of Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

Television programmes such as infomercials, spots, messages and documentaries ranked first among IEC materials utilized as cited by 55.7 percent of respondents, followed by social media messaging which was singled out by 30.1 percent, radio programmes which were cited by 18.4 percent and posters which were mentioned by 16.8 percent of respondents (Figure 3.21).
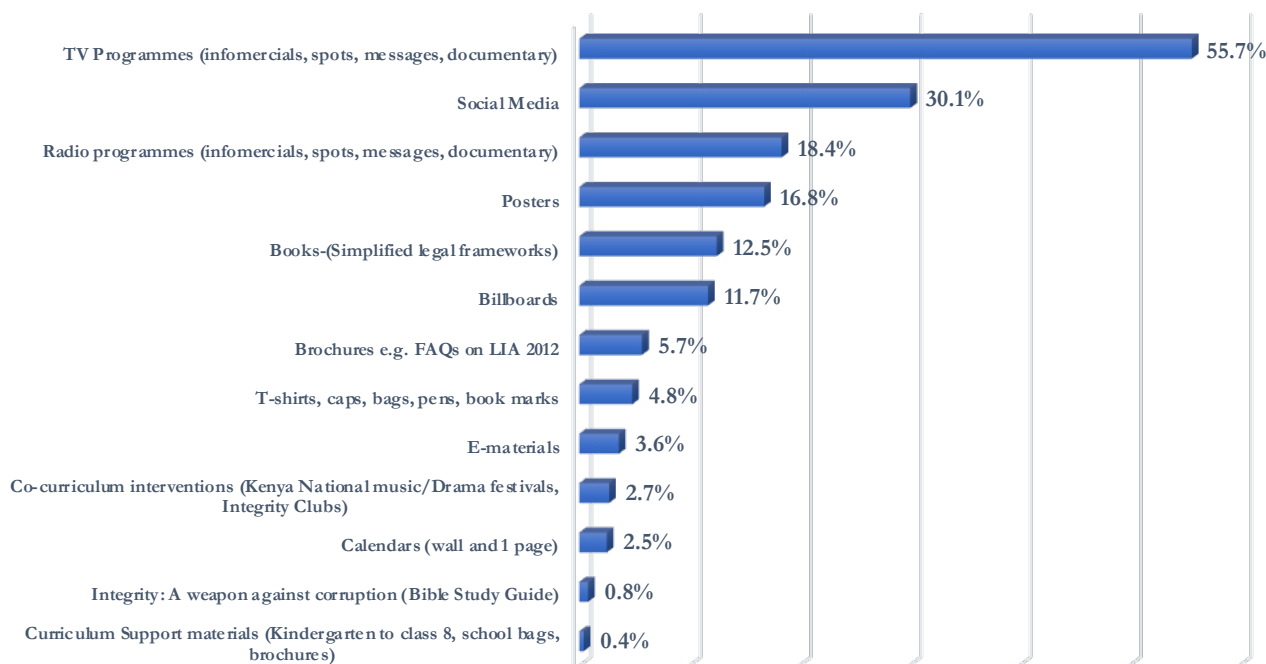
Figure 3.21: Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

3.5.3. Rating of EACC IEC Materials

The Survey sought to rate EACC IEC materials on language, relevance, availability, clarity, design and influence. EACC IEC materials were rated good on language by 78.9 percent, on relevance by 73.8 percent, on influence by 68.5 percent, on clarity by 67.0 percent and on design by 62.6 percent. Availability of the materials however received a lower rating of 58.8 percent. This is as illustrated in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

	Good	Fair	Poor	No Response	Don't Know
Language	78.9%	19.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Relevance	73.5%	20.8%	2.2%	3.3%	0.2%
Influence	68.5%	22.1%	5.9%	2.4%	1.1%
Availability	58.8%	21.9%	13.5%	3.8%	2.1%
Clarity	67.0%	21.0%	6.3%	4.8%	1.0%
Design	62.6%	19.2%	5.4%	8.0%	4.9%

Use of mainstream media is the most effective mode to carry out public education and awareness on corruption as cited by 40.2 percent of the respondents followed by 27.1 percent who mentioned use of outreach clinics such as caravans and 24.8 percent who cited social media platforms, while 5 percent cited indulgence of with various stakeholders (Figure 3.22).
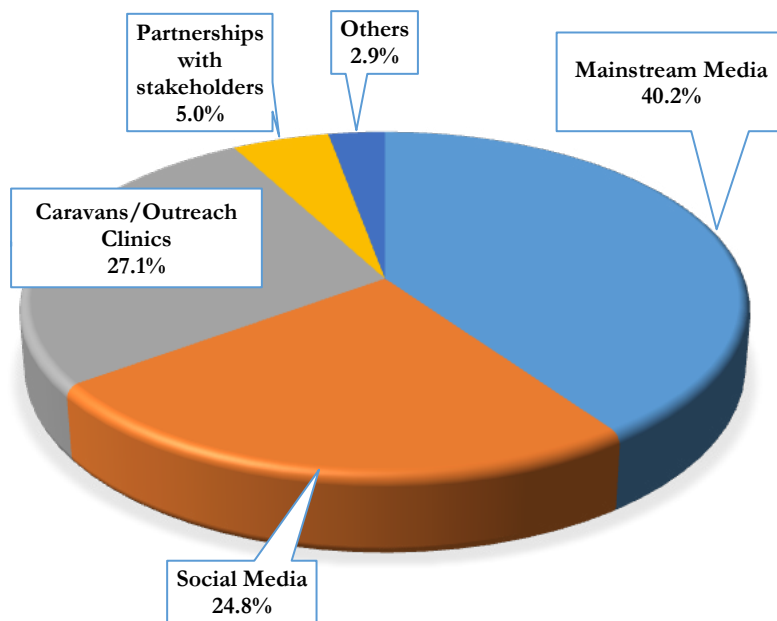
Figure 3.22: Preferred Mode to Disseminate EACC IEC Materials

3.5.4. Suggestions to Improve EACC IEC Materials

Respondents suggested ways for EACC to improve its IEC materials with 35.4 percent of the respondents suggesting utilizing the media to communicate and disseminate information. This was followed by 28.2 percent who suggested use of easy language such as the vernacular, 23.3 percent who cited increasing availability and accessibility in the whole country and 23.3 percent who suggested public sensitization programmes as presented in Figure 3.23.
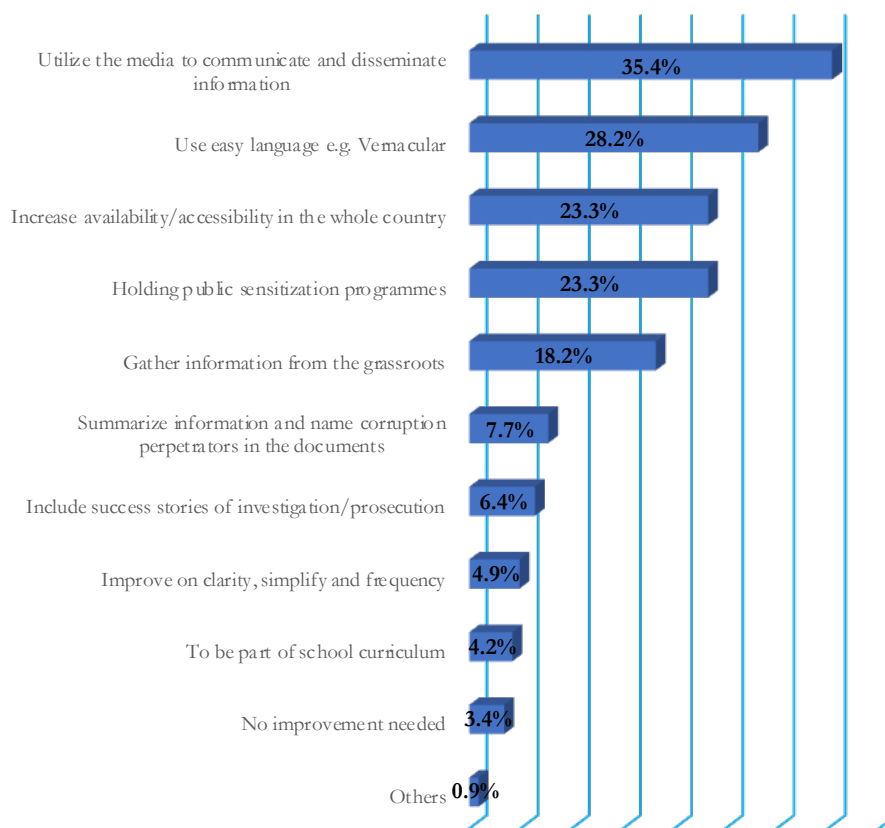
Figure 3.23: Suggestions to Improve EACC IEC Materials

3.5.5.   Key Measures to Reduce Corruption and Promote Ethics

Regarding measures to reduce corruption and unethical conduct, 20.6 percent of respondents indicated that the new government should appoint public officials on merit as a key measure to enhance the fight against corruption in the country and promote ethical behavior in public service. Other measures cited included: prompt action on corruption reports (13.5%), educating the public on effects of corruption (13.4%) and encouraging accountability through public participation (11.8%) as indicated in Figure 3.24.
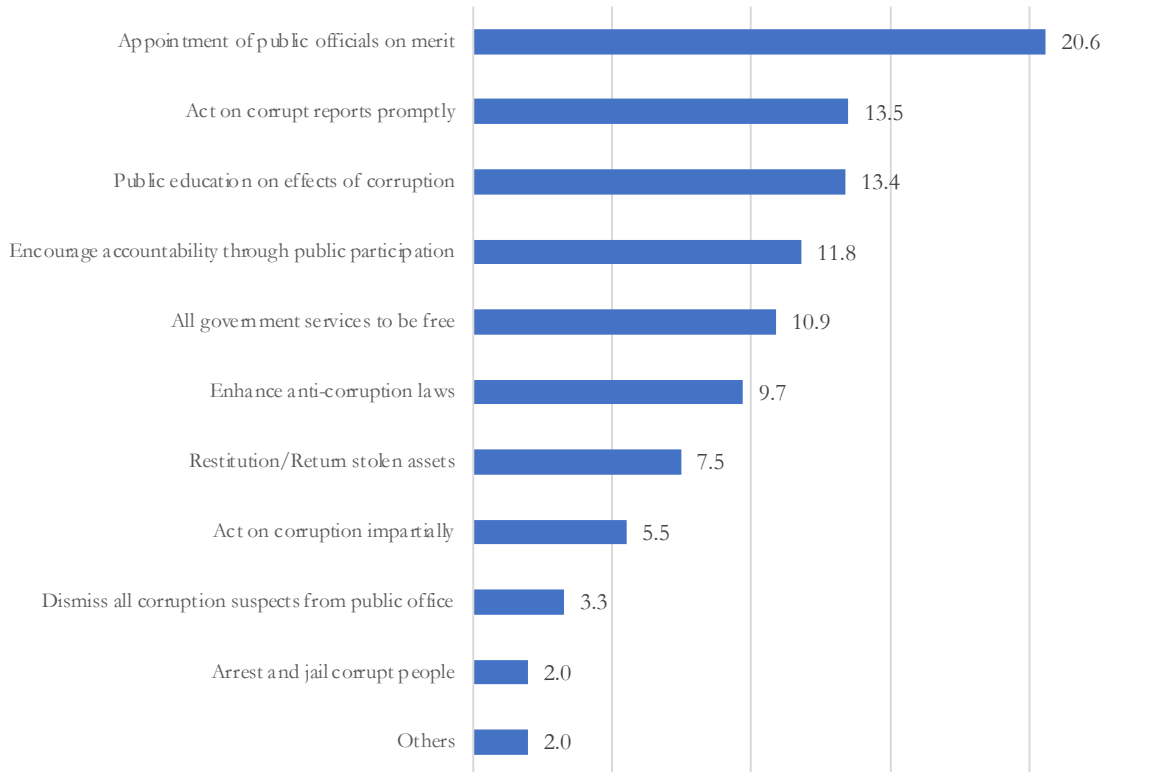
Figure 3.24: Suggested on Ways to Reduce Corruption

3.6. PERCEPTION ON CORRUPTION AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES

This section presents findings on the perceptions on corruption and unethical practices.

3.6.1.   Willingness and Participation in Corruption and Unethical Practices

Approximately 17 percent (16.9%) of respondents indicated that, given an opportunity, they would engage in corruption or unethical practices. The trends on willingness and actual participation in corruption or unethical practices are illustrated in Figure 3.25. Fourteen percent (14.2%) of the respondents stated they had actually participated in corrupt acts or unethical practices in the past one year.
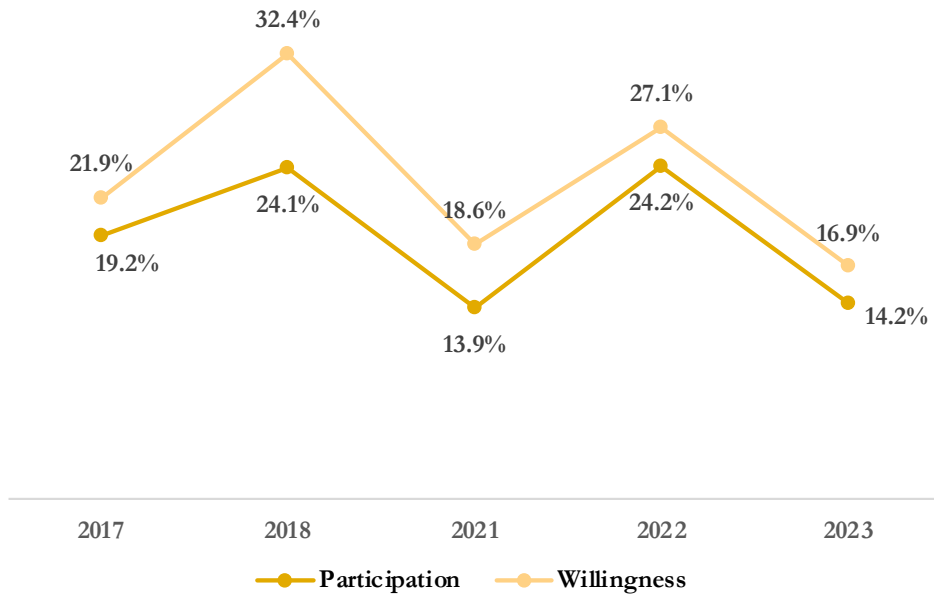
Figure 3.25: Willingness and Participation in Corruption or Unethical Practices

The circumstances cited for engaging in corruption included: avoiding to be arrested by the police (31.5%), if it is the only option to be served (27.1%), assistance to get employed (22.3%) and to hasten a service (18.4%). This is as illustrated in Figure 3.26.

Figure 3.26: Circumstance that encourage engaging in Corruption or Unethical Practices

3.6.2. Causes and Effects of Corruption in the Country

The main causes of corruption in public service provision are as presented in Figure 3.27. From the figure, it is apparent that greed of public officers (42.8%), desire for quick services (5.4%), poverty (4.9%) and culture (3.4%) were the major causes of corruption.
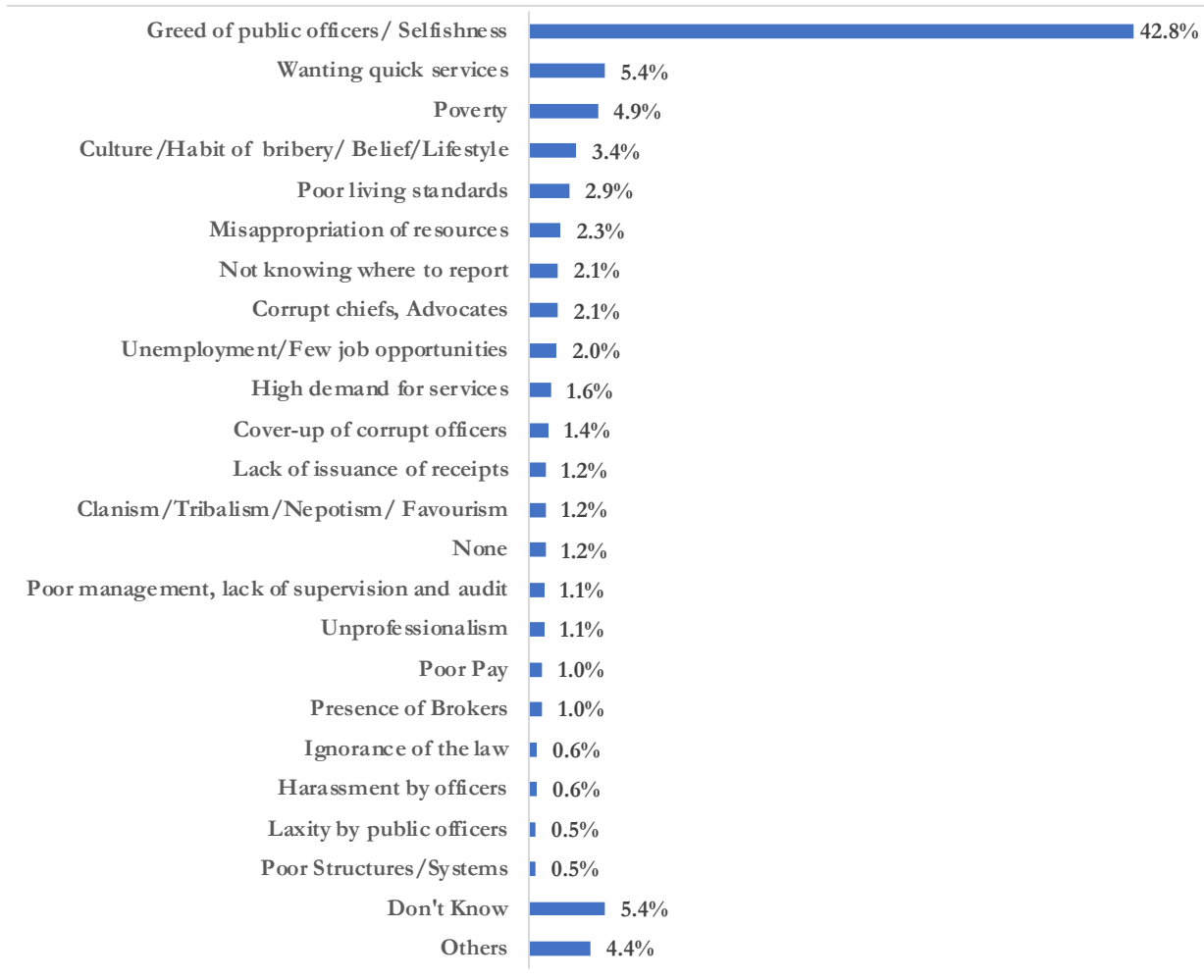
Figure 3.27: Main Causes of Corruption in Public Service Delivery

Respondents were asked to state the main effect of corruption in the country. The three leading effects of corruption in the country as presented in Figure 3.28 included hampered economic growth (24.4%), poor living standards (17.8%) and increase in the cost of living (15.1%). Other effects of corruption stated were: high unemployment levels, unfair distribution of resources, injustices in the country, negligence by public officers and loss of confidence in the government, among others.

Hampers Economic Growth	24.4%
Poor Living Standards	17.8%
Increase In the Cost of Living	15.1%
High Unemployment Levels	6.8%
Unfair Distribution of Resources	5.6%
Poor Service Delivery	4.4%
Injustices In the Country	4.1%
Negligence by Public Officers	2.6%
Loss of Confidence In the Government	2.4%
Disunity among citizens	2.4%
Increased Tribalism	1.4%
Shoddy Implementation of Projects	1.4%
Leads to Discrimination	1.2%
Moral Decay	1.2%
Incompetent Staff	1.0%
Loss of Revenue/Loss of Public Funds	1.0%
Unfair Recruitment Process	0.8%
Poor/ Lack of Infrastructure	0.6%
Don't Know	4.0%
Others	1.8%

Figure 3.28: Main Effects of Corruption in the Country

3.6.3. Direction of the Fight Against Corruption

The three major reasons cited why the fight against corruption is headed in the right direction were: action is being taken on corrupt individuals (28.0%), government is committed to fighting corruption (19.0%) and reduced level of corruption in the country (13.5%). These was expressed by per cent, 19 per cent and 13.5 per cent of the respondents, respectively. Other reasons stated are illustrated in Figure 3.29

Action is Being taken on the corrupt Individuals	28.0%
Government commitment to fight Corruption	19.0%
Reduced level of corruption/Bribery	13.5%
Increased Awareness about Corruption	6.9%
Affordable and Better Services	6.1%
Presence of EACC as a body to fight corruption	3.8%
Confidence in the existing institutions to fight Corruption	3.4%
Digitization of Services	3.4%
Acts of Restitution/Recovery of Asssets	3.3%
Robust Anti-Corruption Laws in Place/Measures to fight to Corruption	2.7%
EACC is effective in fighting corruption	2.5%
Increased accountability and transparency in the public sector	1.2%
Increased public participation	1.0%
Fair distribution of resources	0.7%
Sustainable development in the Counties	0.6%
Don't Know	0.7%
Others	4.8%

Figure 3.29: Reasons why the Fight against Corruption is Headed in the Right Direction

Three major reasons cited why the fight against corruption is not headed in the right direction were high level of corruption (34.1%), no action is taken against the corrupt (12.3%) and corruption is a way of life (7.2%). Other reasons were as illustrated in Figure 3.30.
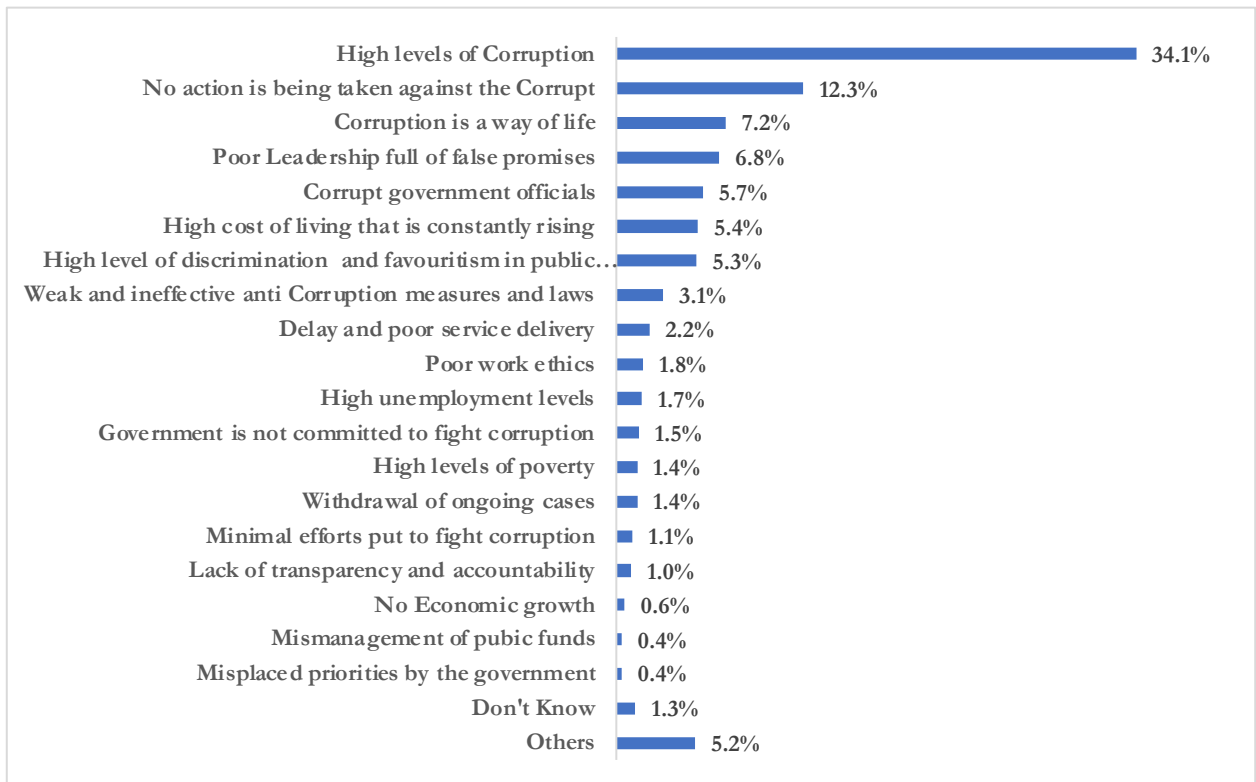
Figure 3.30: Reasons why the Fight against Corruption is headed in the Wrong Direction

3.6.4. Level of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Respondents who perceive the level of corruption and unethical conduct as high declined to 57.3 percent in 2023 from 70.2 percent in 2022 as presented in Figure 3.31. Those who perceived that the level of corruption is moderate increased to 32.6 percent in 2023 from 25.1 percent in 2022. A paltry, 5.8 percent of respondents, perceived the level of corruption as low.
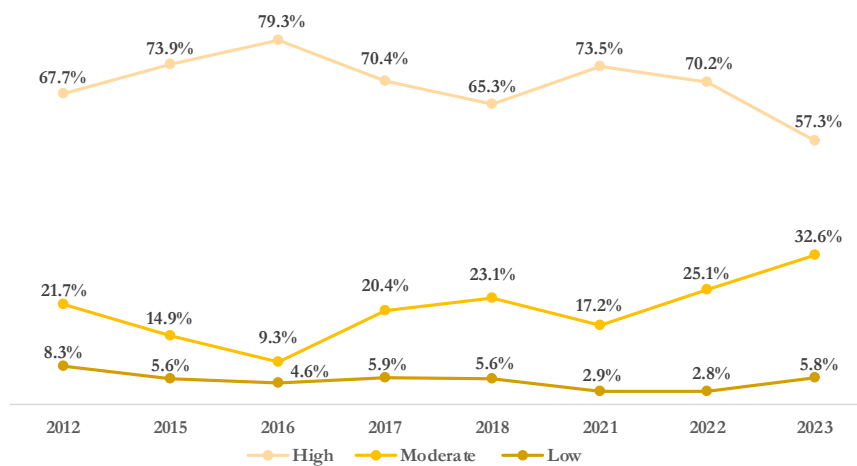
Figure 3.31: Perceptions about Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

The reasons indicated for rating the level of corruption as high include: high cost of living (24.7%); rampant corruption in public offices (16.7%); more corruption incidents being reported (16.5%); bad governance (8.1%); poor delivery of public services (5.7%); bribery demands to obtain a public service (4.0%); and embezzlement of public funds (3.9%). This is as illustrated in Figure 3.32.
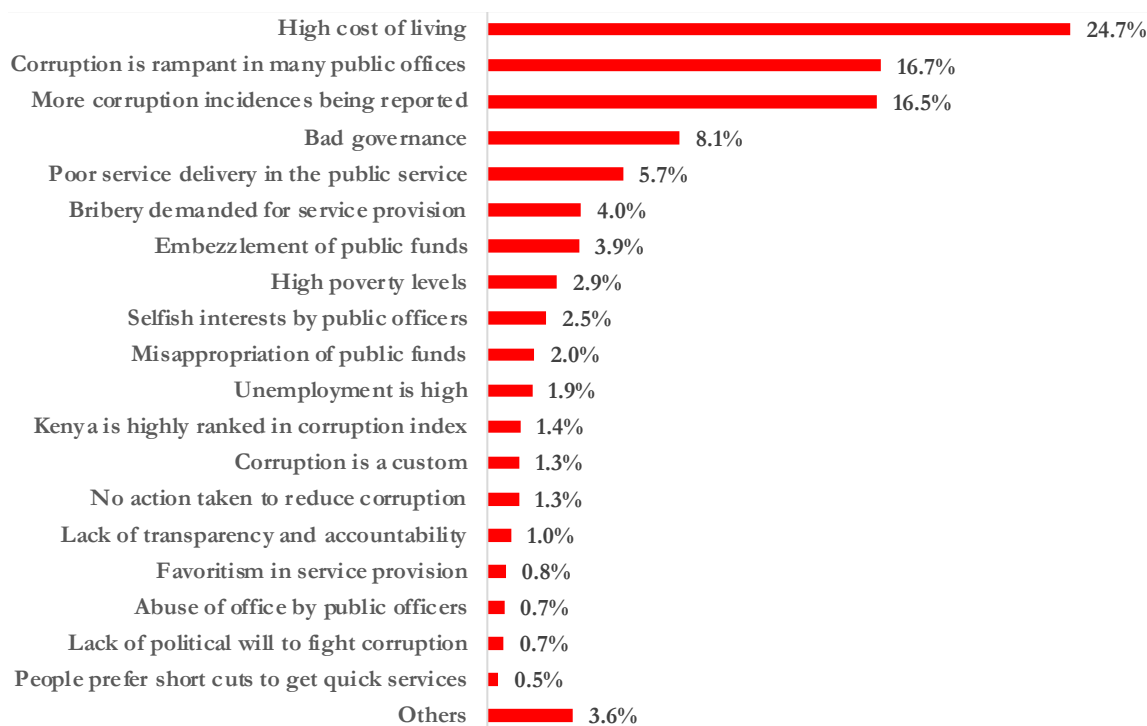
Figure 3.32: Reasons cited for High Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct in Kenya

3.6.5. Prevalence of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

The proportion of respondents who thought the prevalence of corruption was increasing declined to 44.7 percent in 2023 from 55.0 percent in 2022. In contrast, those who thought the level of corruption was decreasing rose to 24.5 percent in 2023 from 13.5 percent in 2022. Those who opined that corruption levels had remained constant decreased to 25.1 per cent in 2023 from 27.2 percent in 2022. This is as presented in Figure 3.33.
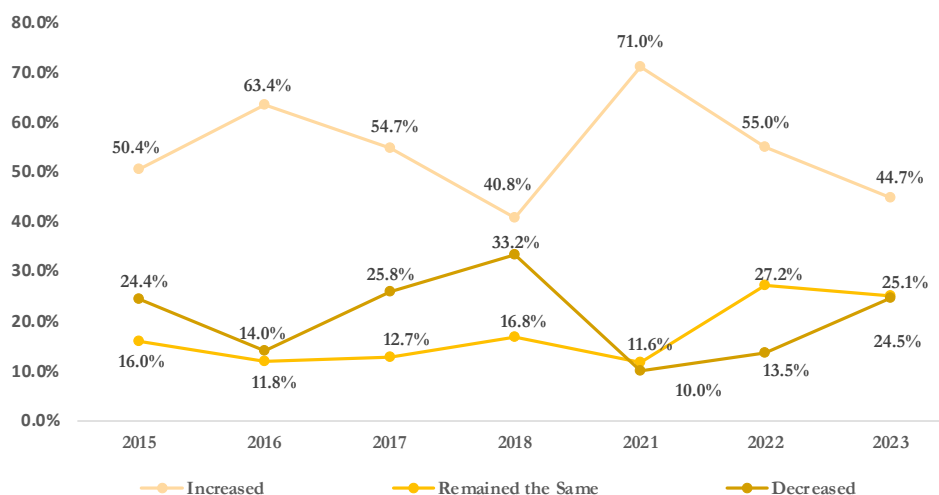
Figure 3.33: Prevalence of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Among the respondents who indicated increasing prevalence of corruption and unethical practices, high cost of living (29%), more corruption cases reported (20.7%), no action is taken to reduce corruption cases (8.1%) and high levels of poverty (6.8%) were cited as the major reasons. Respondents who thought that corruption was decreasing cited the following major reasons: the government is committed to fight corruption (30.9%), corruption cases have reduced (17.9%), strategies have been implemented to fight corruption (14.5%) and prosecution of corrupt officers (10.9%). This is as illustrated in Table 3.22.

Table 3.22: Reasons cited for Prevalence of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Reasons Cited for Increasing	%	Reasons Cited for Decreasing	%
High cost of living	29.0%	The government is committed to fight corruption.	30.9%
More corruption cases reported	20.7%	Corruption cases have reduced.	17.9%
corruption is a common practice in most public offices	8.6%	Strategies have been implemented to fight corruption.	14.5%
No action taken to reduce corruption cases.	8.1%	Prosecution of corrupt officers.	10.9%
High levels of poverty	6.8%	Zero tolerance to corruption by the president.	8.2%
Bribery demanded for service delivery	5.7%	Improvement in service delivery.	6.7%
Abuse of office by public officers.	3.4%	There is transparency and accountability.	3.1%
Embezzlement of funds.	1.6%	Not heard of corruption cases being reported.	1.8%
Poor economy	1.5%	Public education and sensitization has reduced corruption.	1.3%
Unemployment	1.5%	EACC is fighting corruption	1.3%
Bad governance.	1.3%	Fear of prosecution.	1.1%
Lack of political goodwill to fight corruption.	1.3%	Fair distribution of resources.	1.0%
Poor service delivery	1.2%	Improved Economy.	0.4%
Discrimination and delay in service provision.	0.8%	Others	0.9%
Procurement irregularities are rampant	0.8%		
Lack of transparency and accountability.	0.8%		
Favourism in service provision.	0.7%		
Poor distribution of resources	0.7%		
Impunity by public officers.	0.7%		
Shoddy implementation of projects.	0.6%		
Others	4.2%		

3.6.6. Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Regarding the question of expectations about the levels of corruption and unethical conduct in the next one year, 37.9 percent expected the level of corruption to decrease, 29.0 percent expected an increase while 19.2 percent indicated that it will remain unchanged (Figure 3.34).
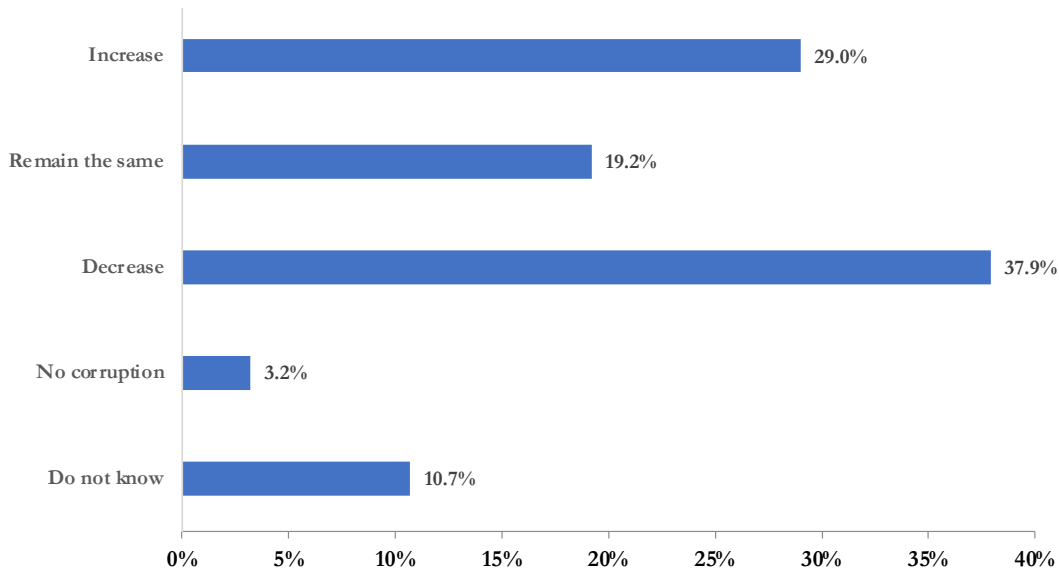
Figure 3.34: Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.6.7. Attitude towards Corruption and Unethical Practices

To gauge attitude towards corruption, statements were read to the respondents and they were required to agree or disagree. From Table 3.23, a majority agreed with the statements: "I am aware of the negative effects of corruption" (87.5%); "It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community" (81.8%); "Corruption will reduce if persons of integrity are elected into office" (81.2%); "Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to jail" (79.3%); "My income will double if corruption is to be decreased by a Half" (69.9%); "People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting" (61.1%); and, "I am adequately involved in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct" (57.6%).

In contrast, respondents disagreed with the statements: "It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote" (69.6%); "Corruption is an acceptable way of doing things/Culture" (66.4%); "Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting" (57.4%); "There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA's to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively" (54.8%); "There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively" (51.1%) and, "The EACC reporting process is very simple (50.9%)".

Table 3.23: Attitude towards Corruption

Statement	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
I am aware of the negative effects of corruption	87.5%	7.4%	5.1%
It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community	81.8%	14.0%	4.2%
Corruption will reduce if persons of integrity are elected into office	81.2%	13.5%	5.2%

Statement	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to jail	79.3%	16.2%	4.4%
My income will double if corruption is to be decreased by a Half	69.9%	19.2%	10.9%
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	61.1%	28.7%	10.2%
I am adequately involved in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct	57.6%	32.4%	10.0%
There is reduction in time for obtaining key government services (e.g., ID, passport, licenses)	50.6%	35.2%	14.3%
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done	50.6%	40.4%	9.0%
There is reduction in real costs of obtaining key government services (e.g., ID, passport, licenses)	48.7%	37.0%	14.2%
Infrastructural (Physical) facilities for the anti-corruption institutions are satisfactory	45.8%	35.3%	18.9%
Penalties meted out on corrupt individuals are adequate	45.2%	42.9%	11.8%
The government is committed to improving the business environment through curbing corruption	41.1%	41.9%	17.0%
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	39.2%	39.8%	21.0%
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	38.9%	48.9%	12.2%
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	38.1%	42.7%	19.2%
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	37.3%	40.3%	22.4%
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	36.3%	51.1%	12.6%
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	32.1%	57.4%	10.5%
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCAs to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	31.8%	54.8%	13.4%
Corruption is an acceptable way of doing things/Culture	28.2%	66.4%	5.4%
Informants or whistleblowers are well protected from potential harassment	28.2%	46.5%	25.2%
It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote	25.6%	69.6%	4.9%
The EACC reporting process is very simple	16.9%	32.2%	50.9%

3.6.8.   Institutions Most Prone to Corruption

3.6.8.1   Government Ministries Perceived to be most prone to Corruption and Unethical Practices

One is more likely to encounter corruption and unethical practices in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (47.1%), followed by the Ministry of Health (13.2%), Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works (5.8%), Ministry of Education (5.5%) and Ministry of Defense (5.4%). This is as presented in Figure 3.35.
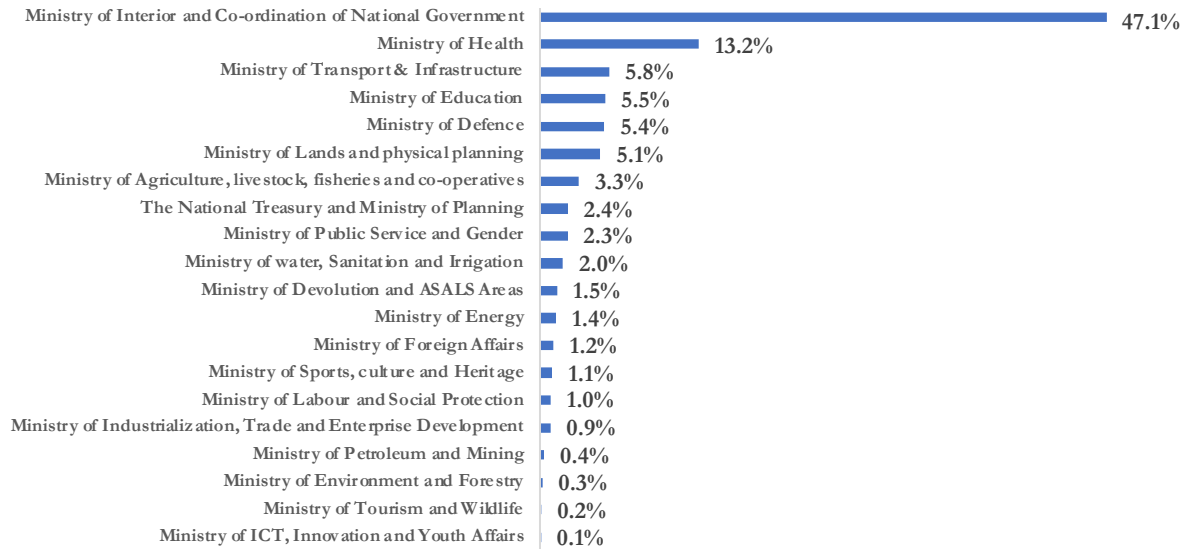
Figure 3.35: Ministries perceived to be most prone to Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.6.8.2   Government Departments and Agencies Perceived to be most prone to Corruption and Unethical Practices

Government Departments and Agencies perceived to be most prone to corruption are the Police (55.4%), followed by Traffic Police (5.2%), Immigration Department (4.4%), Registrar of Persons (4.0%), Public Health (3.5%), Department of Education (2.5%), National Lands Commission (1.7%) and Chief's office (1.4%), among others (Figure 3.36).
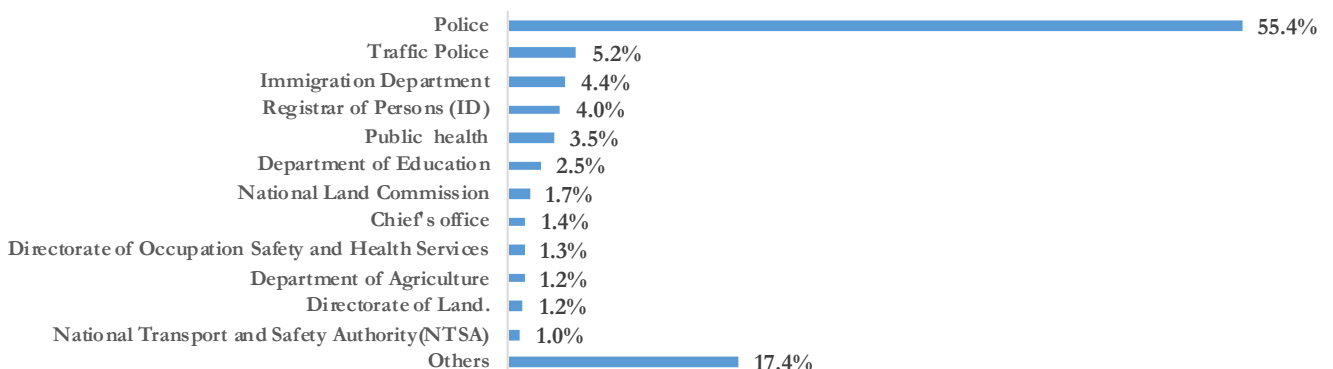
Figure 3.36: Government Departments and Agencies Perceived to be most Prone to Corruption

3.6.8.3 County Government Departments and Services Perceived to be most prone to Corruption and Unethical Practices

County Health Services such as ambulance, health facilities and cemeteries (39.1%) were perceived to be most prone to corruption and unethical practices in County Governments. This was followed by County Transport- county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking (11.9%); Trade Development and Regulation - markets, trade licenses, local tourism (10.0%); and County Public Works and Services, including water and sanitation (9.5%). This is as illustrated in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: County Government Departments and Services Perceived to be most prone to Corruption and Unethical Practices

County Department	Percent
County Health services-ambulance, Health facilities, cemeteries	39.1%
County transport- county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking	11.9%
Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.	10.0%
County public works and services, including Water and sanitation	9.5%
Agriculture, abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control	9.2%
County Planning and development- land survey, mapping, housing	5.8%
Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.	3.9%
Control of drugs and pornography	2.0%
Implementation of national government policies	0.6%
Cultural activities, public entertainment, Public amenities	0.6%
Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance	0.6%
Animal control and welfare	0.5%
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising	0.5%
Firefighting services and disaster management	0.1%
None	5.8%

3.6.9. Major Problems Facing the Country

High cost of living (50.6%) was perceived as the most critical problem facing the country today followed by unemployment (46.3%), poverty (41.0%), corruption (33.3%), unfavourable climatic conditions (11.0%), inadequate health care (10.8%) and unfavorable economic conditions (9.1%) as shown in Figure 3.37.

Problem	Percentage
High cost of living	50.6%
Unemployment	46.3%
Poverty	41.0%
Corruption	33.3%
Unfavorable climatic conditions/Famine/Hunger	11.0%
Inadequate health care	10.8%
Unfavorable economic conditions/inflation	9.1%
Poor Infrastructure i.e. Bad roads	8.6%
Insecurity	7.3%
Lack of clean/safe water/irrigation water	6.7%
Poor leadership	5.4%
Tribalism/Negative Ethnicity	4.5%
Inadequate education facilities	3.3%
Drug Abuse	2.9%
Others	12.2%

Figure 3.37: Major Problems Facing the Country

3.7. EDUCATION AND SENSITIZATION ON CORRUPTION AND ETHICS

Under this theme, the Survey sought to identify sources and usage of media by respondents while accessing information relating to corruption, ethics and integrity. The segment focused on sources of information, their reliability and most widely used media.

3.7.1. Sources of Information

Radio is the largest source from which respondents received information on fighting corruption and unethical practices in the last 12 months as cited by 74.5 percent of the respondents. It was followed by television with 66.8 percent, social media with 39.3 percent and word of mouth with 17.1 percent (Figure 3.38).
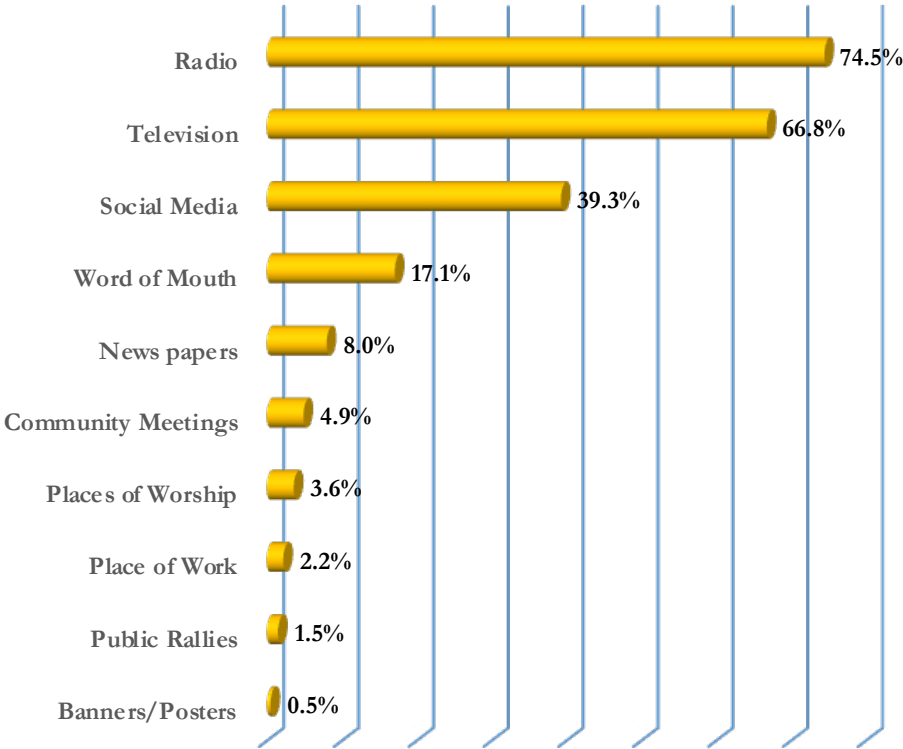
Figure 3.38: Sources of Information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.7.2. Most reliable Sources of Information

Television (TV) was deemed the most reliable source of information in the fight against corruption and unethical practices as cited by 41 percent of the respondents. This was followed by radio (37.5%) and social media (16.4%). Figure 3.39 presents findings in comparison with the 2022 Survey.
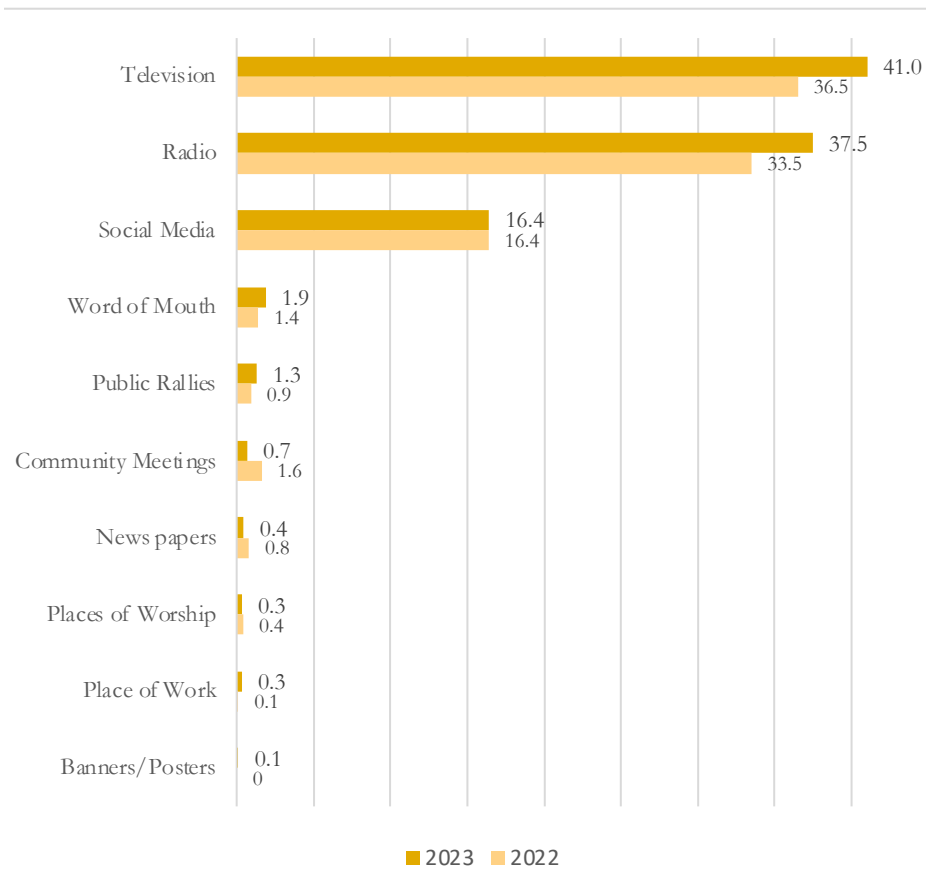
Figure 3.39: Most reliable source of information on anti-corruption

57.3%

Respondents who perceive the level of corruption and unethical conduct as high

19.8%

Respondets who percieved high cost of living as the most critical problem facing the country today

Ethics

20.6%

Respondents who indicated that the best way to address corruption is by appointing new public officials based on merit

73.7%

Those who were aware about what constitutes unethical practices in the public service

41%

Television (TV) was deemed the most reliable source of information in the fight against corruption and unethical practices

63.8%

Percentage of the service seekers dissatisfied with public services received after paying a bribe

4

Conclusion and Recommendations

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

> This chapter summarizes the study findings, gives the conclusions derived from the study and proffers recommendations for policy interventions.

Conclusion

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2023 main objective was to assess the status of corruption and unethical conduct in the Country. The study 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 collected 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 indicates that corruption levels are high. This is attributed to high cost of living, high levels of poverty, poor governance, poor delivery of public services and no action taken to reduce corruption cases. This has resulted in hampered economic growth, poor living standards, increase in cost of living, high unemployment levels and unequitable distribution of resources.

The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government is the ministry perceived as most prone to corruption, while the Department perceived as most prone was the Police. County Health Services department are perceived as the most prone to corruption at the county government level. High cost of living, unemployment and poverty are the most critical problems facing the country today, with a majority of Kenyans decrying poor government efforts in tackling these problems.

The average bribe doubled in the past one year. The largest shares of national bribe were recorded West Pokot, Nairobi and Uasin Gishu. Seeking employment, application for a passport, seeking a police abstract, bailing of arrested individuals and obtaining a tender were the public services most prone to bribery. The National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) and the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) were the institutions most prone to bribery.

Respondents expressed optimism that the level of corruption would decrease in the next one year. Majority of respondents are aware of the negative effects of corruption. Employment creation, appointing public officials on merit, acting on corruption reports promptly, eradication of poverty, public education and awareness creation and mainstreaming of anti-corruption in the education curriculum were some of the suggested interventions in combating corruption and unethical practices.

Recommendations

1. Public awareness campaigns should be intensified to educate citizens on the detrimental effects of corruption and the role they can play in reporting unethical practices. The most popular television, radio, print media and social media channels should be prioritized for public awareness campaigns on anti-corruption, ethics and integrity.

2. Anti-Corruption Institutions should be strengthened and adequately resourced to enhance their capacity to receive and investigate, increase their regional presence and simplify their reporting processes.

3. Collaboration between EACC and other strategic agencies should be promoted to ensure a coordinated and effective approach to tackling corruption at various levels and disseminate anti-corruption information to sensitize the public on their rights, where to report and how to report corruption.

4. Enhance public participation and feedback mechanisms in the fight against corruption by promoting existing citizen feedback mechanisms, encourage and facilitate public engagement in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives.

5. Expedite the enactment of the Whistle Blower Protection Bill and establish whistleblower protection mechanisms to eliminate fear of victimization of whistle blowers, potential harassment and reprisal.

6. Undertake systems examination in institutions where bribery was either most likely or prevalent. Effective anti-corruption measures, including policy reforms, systems, procedures and practices should be reviewed towards addressing corruption in those institutions.

7. Preventive measures to be instituted in MDACs most prone to corruption. Counties and Public institutions that have been highly ranked in the bribery indices should implement a results based initiatives to enhance citizen's satisfaction with their service delivery and processes thereby reducing inefficiencies that encourage corruption and unethical behavior.

8. Accounting officers to enforce existing anti-corruption regulations and promote a culture of integrity and ethics.

9. Government Commitment: The government should consistently and actively demonstrate its commitment to fighting corruption through transparent and accountable actions eg. swift and decisive measures against corrupt practices in public offices.

10. Enhancing Ethical Practices: Encourage a culture of integrity through intensifying ethics training, introduction of mentorship programs and recognition of individuals and institutions with exemplary ethical standards.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TABLE 1 SAMPLE ALLOCATION

County Code	County	Clusters			Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	MOMBASA	0	13	13	0	130	130
2	KWALE	7	4	11	70	40	110
3	KILIFI	7	5	12	70	50	120
4	TANA RIVER	5	4	9	50	40	90
5	LAMU	4	3	7	40	30	70
6	TAITA–TAVETA	5	3	8	50	30	80
7	GARISSA	5	5	10	50	50	100
8	WAJIR	4	4	8	40	40	80
9	MANDERA	4	4	8	40	40	80
10	MARSABIT	5	3	8	50	30	80
11	ISIOLO	4	4	8	40	40	80
12	MERU	10	4	14	100	40	140
13	THARAKA–NITHI	7	2	9	70	20	90
14	EMBU	7	3	10	70	30	100
15	KITUI	9	3	12	90	30	120
16	MACHAKOS	8	6	14	80	60	140
17	MAKUENI	8	3	11	80	30	110
18	NYANDARUA	7	3	10	70	30	100
19	NYERI	7	4	11	70	40	110
20	KIRINYAGA	7	4	11	70	40	110
21	MURANG'A	9	3	12	90	30	120
22	KIAMBU	7	10	17	70	100	170
23	TURKANA	6	3	9	60	30	90
24	WEST POKOT	7	2	9	70	20	90
25	SAMBURU	5	3	8	50	30	80
26	TRANS NZOIA	7	4	11	70	40	110
27	UASIN GISHU	6	6	12	60	60	120
28	ELGEYO–MARAKWET	6	2	8	60	20	80
29	NANDI	7	3	10	70	30	100
30	BARINGO	6	3	9	60	30	90
31	LAIKIPIA	6	4	10	60	40	100
32	NAKURU	7	8	15	70	80	150
33	NAROK	8	3	11	80	30	110
34	KAJIADO	5	6	11	50	60	110
35	KERICHO	8	3	11	80	30	110
36	BOMET	7	2	9	70	20	90
37	KAKAMEGA	10	4	14	100	40	140
38	VIHIGA	7	3	10	70	30	100
39	BUNGOMA	9	4	13	90	40	130
40	BUSIA	7	3	10	70	30	100
41	SIAYA	8	3	11	80	30	110

County Code	County	Clusters			Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
42	KISUMU	6	6	12	60	60	120
43	HOMA BAY	8	3	11	80	30	110
44	MIGORI	8	3	11	80	30	110
45	KISII	9	4	13	90	40	130
46	NYAMIRA	6	3	9	60	30	90
47	NAIROBI CITY	0	20	20	0	200	200
Total		305	205	510	3,050	2,050	5,100

APPENDIX 2: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		PROPORTION (%)
Gender	Male	49.5
	Female	50.5
	Intersex	0.0 (12,974)
Age	18–24	24.3
	25–34	29.7
	35–44	19.9
	45–54	12.5
	55 and over	13.7
Marital Status	Single	26.7
	Married	64.2
	Widowed	6.1
	Separated	2.5
	Divorced	0.5
Household status of Respondent	Head of household	56.2
	Spouse	30.6
	Child	13
	Others	0.2
Religion	Christian	90
	Islam	8.9
	Others	1
highest level of education	None	6.5
	Informal education	2.1
	Primary	28.6
	Secondary	37.8
	College/Tertiary	19.4
	Graduate	4.8
	Post graduate	0.7
Employment status of the respondent	Student	9.9
	Unemployed	27.1
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	48.7
	Employed in private sector	7.1
	Employed in National government/parastatal	2.4
	Employed by the County Government	0.8
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	1.2
	Retired	2.6
	Others	0.2

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		PROPORTION (%)
Main occupation	Farmer	22.4
	Professional	7.4
	Technical worker	3.7
	Businessman/woman	26.5
	Pastoralist	1.9
	Laborer	11
	Domestic worker	1.7
	Housewife/Husband	10.3
	Student	11.3
	Others	3.9
First Language	Kikuyu	19.0
	Luhya	14.2
	Kalenjin	12.3
	Kamba	10.4
	Luo	9.8
	Kisii	7.1
	Meru	5.4
	Mijikenda	5.1
	Somali	3.8
	Turkana	3.1
	Maasai	1.9
	Samburu	1.3
	Embu	1.1
	Taita-taveta	0.9
	Teso	0.8
	Boran	0.5
	Rendille	0.5
	Kuria	0.4
	Arab	0.3
	Others	2.1

APPENDIX 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Do you own the house you live in?	60.2	39.8	
Have you ever participated in county budget making process?	3.5	94.8	
Are you a beneficiary of government cash transfer fund?	21.9	78.1	
Have you borrowed money from a friend or family to meet your daily living cost in the last one year?	63.1	36.9	
Have you borrowed money from digital platforms (e. Fuliza, Tala, Eazzy loan, Mpesa e.tc) over the last one year?	60.4	39.6	
Have you failed to honor utility payments over the last one year (e.g gas, water, electricity etc)?	39	61	
How would you rate your standard of living?	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
	15.8	27.9	56.2
How adequate is your monthly income?	More than enough	Enough	Not Enough
	0.4	16.4	83.2

ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION