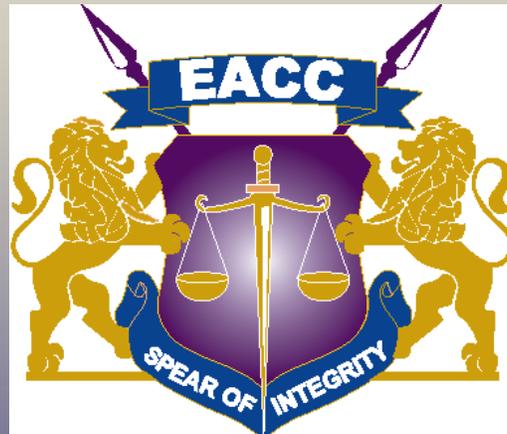


ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION



NATIONAL ETHICS AND CORRUPTION SURVEY, 2021

EACC RESEARCH REPORT NO. 13 of May 2022

Tuangamize Ufisadi, Tuijenge Kenya

EACC MISSION STATEMENT

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

OUR VISION

An integrity driven Kenyan society

OUR MISSION

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

OUR CORE VALUES

Innovation

Integrity

Professionalism

Fidelity to the Law

Courage

Teamwork

FOREWORD

Corruption is insidious in nature and has damaging effects on the welfare of the country and its people. Corruption diverts funds away from their intended purpose. In Kenya, corruption remains an endemic problem, posing a major impediment to development in all sectors. Accordingly, promoting transparency, accountability and integrity in public service delivery is crucial to achieving sustainable development goals including improving public services access to the citizenry.

The third MTP aims at preventing corruption, improving governance and accountability, deepening public sector reforms, and strengthening oversight institutions. Corruption, especially misappropriation of funds greatly affects successful implementation of Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III).

Reliable information about the nature and extent of corruption in the country is imperative to combat corruption more effectively. Consequently, the Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC) conducted the National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2021. The overall objective of the Survey was to establish the status of corruption and ethics in the country as experienced by members of the public while accessing public services.

On behalf of EACC, I am pleased to present the National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2021 Report. The report presents the findings from 5,847 respondents who were sampled among members of the public from all the 47 Counties. These findings will provide guidelines and strategies to combat and prevent corruption in public service delivery in the country by implementing recommendations suggested. Implementing robust anti-corruption programmes including reporting publicly on these efforts, will also enhance the fight against corruption in the country.

I call upon all stakeholders as they read this Report, to endeavor to work with the Commission to eliminate corruption and unethical practices in our country.



Rev. Rtd. Archbishop Eliud Wabukala, EBS

CHAIRPERSON

ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Report presents research findings on the likelihood, prevalence, impact, average and share of bribery indices in public service delivery; status of ethics in public service; effectiveness and support for existing anti-corruption initiatives by public institutions; level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services; status of corruption and unethical practices in the country; and sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior. The Report is founded on a scientific study design and accurate collection, analysis and interpretation of empirical data.

The publication of this Report including carrying out the research would not have been possible without the invaluable support of the staff from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics who were very instrumental in sampling, coordinating data collection, data cleaning and data weighting. The team was led by Macdonald Obudho, working with James Ng'ang'a, John Bore, Zachary Ochola, Renice Bunde and Edwin Metto.

The Commission recognizes and sincerely appreciates the effort and technical support of many Commission Staff who steered and contributed to the success of the National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2021.

We are indebted to the members of the public who spared their time to take part in the survey. Their contribution to the survey was very informative and will be crucial in development of future strategies in the fight against corruption and promotion of ethics in public service delivery in our country.

Last but not least, the Commission wishes to acknowledge the support provided by the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination team comprising of County Commissioners, Assistant County Commissioners, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Village Guides. The team was instrumental in provision of security and aided in identification of sampled households resulting to successful completion of the fieldwork.



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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) in line with its mandate has developed various strategies aimed at reversing the effects of corruption and unethical conduct. The key strategies include:

- a) Corruption Investigations prioritizing high impact investigation cases with great public interest, high value of public funds involved and high-profile personalities. The purpose is to create greater impact and cause maximum deterrence.
- b) Asset Recovery whose objective is to extinguish the benefit obtained from corrupt conduct. The strategy is implemented through robust tracing, preservation, recovery, confiscation and application for forfeiture of unexplained wealth/assets;
- c) Corruption Prevention aimed at strengthening systems, policies and practices of public bodies to prevent corruption, as well as, to disrupt corrupt networks to avert possible loss of public funds;
- d) Public education aimed at addressing the civic responsibility deficiencies among citizens and empower citizens to proactively participate in governance affairs, and discharge their role in the fight against corruption; and
- e) Partnership Approach to enlist and foster the support of both state and non-state actors through sharing of information, experiences and exchange of best practice.

EACC conducts Surveys to establish the effect of its strategies on corruption indicators 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.

The overall aim of the National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2021 was to establish the status of corruption and ethics in the country. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- i. Establish the status of corruption and unethical practices in Kenya;
- ii. Assess the nature, likelihood, prevalence and impact of corruption and unethical practices in public service delivery based on individual experiences;
- iii. Find out service areas most prone to corruption and unethical conduct in public service delivery;
- iv. Find out level of corruption reporting among the general public;
- v. Find out effectiveness and support for existing anti-corruption initiatives by public institutions;
- vi. Establish level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services; and
- vii. Find out sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior by the citizenry.

The respondents of the Survey were members of the general public aged 18 years and above at the household level. They provided feedback on their interaction with public officers while seeking services in public offices. The Survey utilized various data collection methods including: - a representative nation-wide household survey of 600 clusters with a total of 5,847 household respondents drawn from all the 47 counties; and review of earlier Surveys, other national and global perception surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

The highlights of the Survey are:

a) Magnitude of Corruption

- There was a significant drop of respondents who sought government services from 75.3 percent in 2018 to 55.9 percent in 2021;
- Those who encountered corrupt and unethical conduct in government offices from which they sought services declined from 41.8 percent in 2018 to 23.2 percent;

- Overall, 20.9 percent of the respondents who sought government services were asked to pay a bribe;
- Bribery (50.3%) was the most prominent form of corruption and unethical conduct witnessed in public offices by respondents. This was followed by favoritism (22.9%), delays in service provision (21.6%), abuse of office (13.3%) and poor service provision (13.2%) among others;
- Bribe payments declined to 16.5 percent for those who were asked to pay in order to receive a government service compared to 73.1 percent in 2018;
- Delay in service provision prompted 44.5 percent of the respondents to pay bribes to hasten up a service while 41.4 percent paid because it was the only way they could access a service;
- Seeking of medical services (27.8%) was the service most prone to corruption followed by registration/collection/renewal of National Identification Card (14.8%) and application/collection of Birth Certificate (14%);
- The Ministry of Health was ranked first among institutions most prone to corruption by 18.8 percent of the respondents surveyed followed by the Chiefs/Village elders (14.3%), Registrar of Persons (12.9%) and Department of Civil Registration (10.3%);
- The average number of times a bribe was demanded per person increased to 1.67 times from 1.33 times in the 2018 Survey with a minimum of once and a maximum of 10 times;
- The average number of times a bribe was paid per person increased to 1.48 times from 1.24 times with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 9 times; and
- The national average bribe increased considerably from KES. 3,833.14 in 2018 to stand at KES. 5,889.89 in 2021.

b) Ethics

- There was a decline of 13.7 percentage points among those who are aware about unethical practices from 76 percent in 2018 to 62.3 percent in 2021:
- Those who witnessed unethical practices in government offices stood at 45.9 percent with only 3.4 percent reporting to relevant authorities for remedial intervention;

- Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization (60.2%), long distance to the reporting place/authority (57.1%), the reporting process being too complex and long (56%) affect a lot the decision not to report corruption or unethical practices;
- Over a quarter (27.1%) of the respondents who witnessed an incident of unethical conduct in a public office did not know where to report;
- Of those who reported the various incidents of unethical practices, 51.2 percent indicated that the offenders were dismissed from the service while 24.3 percent did not know what action was taken on the offenders; and
- Close to a fifth (18.6%) of the respondents indicated that given an opportunity, they would engage in a corrupt or unethical practice while 13.9 percent have actually participated in an act of corruption or unethical conduct in the past one year.

c) Effectiveness and Support for Existing Anti-Corruption Initiatives

- Over half of the respondents do nothing at individual level to help in the fight against corruption and unethical practices;
- Furthermore, the proportion of the respondents who indicated that the provision of services by the national government improved in the past one year declined to 44 percent compared to 59.4 percent and 55.7 percent in 2017 and 2018 respectively; and
- The awareness levels about Huduma Centres in the country grew to an all-time high of 98.1 percent with the uptake of the services declining to 32.6 percent from 36.4 percent in 2018.

d) Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

- The uptake of information education and communication materials (IEC) from EACC declined for the first time since 2015 to stand at 12.4 percent;
- The effectiveness of EACC was perceived by respondents to have marginally declined to 46 percent from 46.8 percent in 2018: and
- Prosecution and conviction of corrupt individuals (21.6%) is the most important thing that needs to be done to reduce corruption and unethical practices in the country.

e) Perceptions on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

- Unemployment (56.2%) ranked first as the most important issue facing the country today followed by poverty (48%) and corruption (43.7%);
- The level of corruption was thought to be high by 73.5 percent of the respondents;
- Close to three quarters (74.1%) of respondents think corruption and unethical practices are completely widespread in Kenya today;
- There was a sharp rise in respondents who think the level of corruption is increasing from 40.8 percent in 2018 to 71 percent;
- One is most likely to encounter corruption and unethical practices in the Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Government (42.4%) followed by the Ministry of Health (19.7%);
- The Kenya Police (82.1%) ranked first among government Departments and Agencies where one is most likely to encounter corruption and unethical practices followed by the Department of Registration of Persons (25.2%) and Department of Immigration (17.3%); and
- County health services such as ambulance, health facilities and cemeteries (18.7%) and inspectorate -askaris (8.7%) are most prone to corruption and unethical practices among the County Government Departments

f) Education and Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

- Fewer respondents (61.7%) rated the media as doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya compared to 77.8 percent in 2018;
- Religious organizations are rated by 62.2 percent to be doing enough to fight corruption and in promotion of ethical practices in the country;
- Radio remained in the lead with a preference of 86.7% followed by Television with 72.5 percent, social media with 24 percent and newspapers with 14.8 percent as sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct in the past 12 months;

- Regional and vernacular radio stations are the most listened to by 35.6 percent of the respondents followed by Radio Citizen (18.0%), Radio Jambo (9.8%) and Radio Maisha (7.5%);
- Citizen Television is the most widely watched TV station with 55.4 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (6.3%) and NTV (5.0%);
- The Daily Nation Newspaper recorded the highest preference rate of 61.3 percent followed by the Standard Newspaper (25.9%) and Taifa Leo (4.1%); and
- Whatsapp was the most preferred social media platform as mentioned by 45.6% of the respondents followed by Facebook (31.1%), Twitter (3.6%) and Youtube (1.5%).

g) Recommendations

- i) National and County Government to put in place preventive measures in MDAs most prone to corruption
- ii) Intensify investigation, prosecution and asset recovery;
- iii) Accounting Officers to be held responsible for corruption in their MDAs;
- iv) Accounting Officers must enforce EACC anti-corruption and leadership and integrity interventions and corruption prevention recommendations;
- v) Develop a national strategy to inculcate anti-corruption, ethics and values for behavior and attitude change of the populace;
- vi) Review and strengthen anti-corruption and ethics laws; and
- vii) Develop and implement a national strategy of citizen participation and engagement in decision making.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

Corruption is an offering or granting, directly or indirectly to a public official or any other person, any goods of monetary value or any other benefits, such as a gift, favour, promise or advantage for himself or herself or for any other person or entity, in exchange for any acts or omission in the performance of his or her public functions **(Thornhill, 2012, p.140)**. It manifests itself in various forms such as bribery, extortion, collusion, fraud, embezzlement, tax evasion, conflict of interest, trading influence, abuse of office, illicit enrichment, money laundering, bid rigging, breach of trust and engaging in a project without prior planning

Corruption is a global problem. It distorts economic decision making, deters investment, undermines competitiveness and, eventually weakens economic growth (UNODC, 2004). In relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, corruption diverts funds from essential services such as healthcare, leaving a country vulnerable and under-prepared to deal with public health crisis. Therefore, fighting corruption is key in ensuring better preparedness for future response to crises. The negative impact of corruption continues to undermine development in Kenya. Corruption in Kenya has resulted in the country's underdevelopment, poor public service delivery, shoddy implementation of government projects, widened gap between the rich and the poor and enormous loss of government funds (EACC, 2015).

The launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 development strategy in the year 2008 resulted in an increase in large infrastructure projects involving public officers, creating new loopholes for corruption. Companies offering the highest bribe to the procuring entities are the ones awarded government contracts. The procuring entities after receiving funding, make funds available to the company which then pays a share of the amount as a bribe to public officials in charge of the project. This practice results in shoddy implementation of projects as only a small amount will be invested in the actual performance of the work while the rest is pocketed by public officials involved in the project. Apart from bribery other prevalent forms of corruption experienced include favoritism in awards of tenders and embezzlement

of public funds (EACC, 2015; 2018). This is in line with EACC study findings which reveal that bribery is the most prevalent form of corruption, with public officers receiving the largest amount of bribe in roads and public works (EACC, 2015; 2018).

Further, the 2010 Constitution adopted a devolved system of governance, creating 47 counties. Although devolution was principally intended to promote rational distribution of resources throughout the country, it also greatly increased opportunities for corrupt activities (EACC, 2015). In the same Report, the most prevalent forms of corruption in counties include bribery, theft of revenue collected, procurement irregularities, favoritism and nepotism during recruitment. Procurement is the county service area most prone to corruption in counties.

The 2018 National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS) findings revealed that corruption, for the second year running, topped the list of major challenges facing the country ahead of poverty and unemployment, with obtaining a tender attracting the highest average bribe demands (EACC, 2018). In addition, the same report indicated that most Kenyan citizens (61.7%) who reported corruption as the main problem facing the country, did nothing to support the fight against corruption in the country with majority of them actively engaging in bribery. This was based on a justification that it was the only way they could access government services (EACC, 2018). The Police is an example of a department where corruption has remained deep-seated. In 2021, Kenya was once again ranked amongst the most corrupt countries in the world, coming 128th out of 180 nations polled in the Transparency International corruption perception survey index (Transparency International, 2021).

To boost the fight against corruption and increase convictions for giving and receiving bribes, the Bribery Act No. 47 of 2016 was enacted in recognition of the critical role of the private sector in the fight against corruption. Enactment of the Act aimed at improving the business environment to attract investors and improve Kenya's market access conditions by targeting major forms of corruption including bribery, embezzlement and favouritism among others (Alexia van Rij, 2021). However, despite laws laying the institutional foundation for anti-corruption measures in Kenya including other various attempts to fight

corruption, the war has never been won (Onyango, 2015). There is a widespread perception that corruption permeates all sectors of public life (Maira Martini, 2012).

Further, in an effort by EACC to eradicate corruption and unethical practices in Kenya, the Commission, in line with its mandate has developed various strategies. These strategies are aimed at combating and preventing corruption in both national and county governments with the aim of enhancing good governance, transparency and accountability, integrity, ethics, anti-corruption, service delivery and development. These strategies are themed under law enforcement, prevention, public education and promotion of ethical standards and practices. Accordingly, indicators which measure status of corruption in the country are an important tool towards the war on graft as they are used for awareness creation, advocating for institutional reforms and assessing the extent of reform implementation by the Kenyan government. Data to measure corruption indicators are obtained by conducting interviews with households, enterprises and public officers. Household Surveys provide respondent information on individual characteristics as well as their multiple interactions with public officers.

Subsequently, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) conducted the National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2021 to establish status of indicators as derived from the EACC 2018-2023 strategic plan. The Survey was conducted in the month of October, 2021. The Survey guides EACC interventions as it gauges the trends in corruption and unethical conduct with distinct indices of incidence, prevalence, severity, frequency, cost, size, quality of service and expectations. In addition, the findings of the Survey are useful for contextualization of national corruption trends. The findings also reveal real life views of what is happening within organizations and society in general including ethics and corruption risks they face.

1.1 Rationale for the Survey

Fighting corruption more effectively, requires understanding of its different manifestations by making regular and evidence-based efforts to measure its occurrence. In addition, anti-corruption strategies add value when they are based on a realistic understanding of

corruption phenomena and their causes. Consequently, measuring corruption is essential as it helps reveal the nature and impact of corruption, necessary for developing anti-corruption responses. In addition, data on corruption help policymakers to develop tools to reduce corruption effectively.

Robust anti-corruption mechanisms keep corruption under control. Therefore, there is need to develop anti-corruption mechanisms that the government can rely on to prevent corruption. The development of mechanisms calls for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which in turn demand timely and reliable data. Sample surveys provide data, which are key to monitoring trends and assessing anti-corruption mechanisms. The surveys enable coverage of various target groups including individuals, businesses and public officers, which are significant in understanding how various forms of corruption and risks manifest among various actors. Further, face-to-face survey interviews enable gathering of data at individual level to better understand corruption patterns and trends.

Consequently, the 2021 National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS), a sample survey, was conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 (1) of the Constitution, Section 27 of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2011 and Section 45(1) of the Leadership and Integrity Act (LIA) 2012. These laws require the Commission to report on the impact of its initiatives in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct. The survey monitors and evaluates progress towards achieving targets set in the 2018-2023 EACC strategic plan whose overall goal is to eradicate corruption and unethical practices in Kenya. It measures corruption through perception and experiences of respondents as they interact with public officers. This helps in monitoring and evaluating the impact of anti-corruption interventions in attitude, knowledge and practices of the citizenry. In addition, the survey findings help the Commission identify trends and magnitude of corruption in the country.

1.2 Objectives

The three main outputs of this survey are (1) data that set benchmarks on status of corruption and ethics in the country, (2) data that enable setting of targets for all EACC intervention programmes, and (3) data that assist in establishing a functional framework for

monitoring and evaluating progress made in implementing anti-corruption intervention programmes.

The overall aim of the Survey was to establish the status of corruption and ethics in the country. The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- i) Assess the nature, likelihood, prevalence and impact of corruption and unethical practices in public service delivery based on individual experiences;
- ii) Assess awareness levels about ethics in the public service
- iii) Find out effectiveness and support for existing anti-corruption initiatives by public institutions;
- iv) Establish level of access to ethics and anti-corruption services;
- v) Establish the status of corruption and unethical practices in Kenya; and
- vi) Find out sources of information on corruption and unethical behavior for the citizenry.

1.3 Scope of the Survey

The 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. A representative nation-wide household survey of 600 clusters with a total of 5,847 household respondents drawn from all the 47 counties;
- ii. Review of earlier Surveys, national and global perception surveys and other relevant literature and research materials on corruption and ethics.

1.4 Organization of the Report

The Survey Report is organized into 4 chapters. Chapter one, the background, gives an introduction of the report including the problem statement, objectives and the scope of the study. Chapter two details the methodology used in undertaking the Survey including the research design, sampling technique, data collection methods and logistics, coverage and

representation, data processing and data weighting. Chapter three presents the survey findings themed on the objectives of the survey. Chapter four contains conclusions and recommendations. The demographics, social and economic characteristics of the survey respondents are provided in the appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods applied to gather and process data. 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 study utilized cross-sectional research design. The design entails collecting data on a number of cases at a single point in time in order to come up with a body of quantitative and qualitative data in relation with two or more variables. The data are 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 targeted household members 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 more resulting in a higher response rate. Quantitative data gathered was then presented using descriptive statistical tools such as frequency tables, percentages and charts.

2.2 Sampling Frame

The Survey used clusters from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (KHMSF), which was developed after conducting the 2019 Population and Housing Census. The sampling frame is maintained by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The frame contains 10,000 clusters selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from approximately 128,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs) drawn from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) Enumeration Areas (EAs). The frame is divided into 4 sub-samples each containing 2,500 clusters which can serve as independent sampling frames. The frame is stratified further into 92 rural and urban sampling strata, in each of the 45 counties

excluding Nairobi and Mombasa counties which are purely urban. The frame is stratified by county as the first level of stratification and further into rural and urban strata.

2.3 Sampling

The computation of the sample size took into consideration several factors including survey precision, cost, design effect, reference indicator, and the number of survey domains among others. The sample size for the National Ethics and Corruption Survey (NECS) 2021 was computed at 5,847 households within 600 clusters. The allocation of the sample to the study domains was done using the power allocation method.

The selection of sampling units was done in two stages; the first stage involved selection of 600 clusters from the KHMSF while the second stage entailed selection of the 5,847 households. The clusters, being the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the survey, were selected independently from the frame using equal probability selection method. The process involved ordering the clusters by unique geocodes before drawing the sample of clusters. A total of 10 households was then sampled systematically, with a random start, from the list of households in the sampled clusters. These households were listed during the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The sampling of the households was done at KNBS head office. Interviews were then done in the preselected households with persons aged 18 years and above in every sampled household.

2.4 Data Collection and Logistics

Data collection was preceded by questionnaire design and one-day training held on 28th September, 2021. Twenty-three (23) research assistants, supervisors and KNBS coordinators were trained. During the training, the participants were briefed on the EACC mandate, the purpose of the survey, objectives of the survey, data collection methods and implications of the analysis. As part of practical training, the research assistants carried out a pre-test of the tools. The feedback from the pre-test helped in revision of the research instruments. The research was designed to obtain primary data from the general public through interviews with respondents individually. Structured interview questionnaire was administered to the

general public. Data from the structured questionnaire was captured using tablets with Census and Survey Processing (CSPro) System.

2.5 Data Processing

Once the fieldwork was complete, the open-ended questions in the structured questionnaire were coded and entered in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data was then cleaned by way of editing, validation and verification of electronic and print data. All errors identified were examined, validated, and verified before 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, review and analysis of qualitative information obtained from key informants. Summary 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 obtained from key informant interviews, content analysis was used to establish relationships among the dependent and independent variables. Content analysis helped to establish recurring patterns trends and relationships within the qualitative data. It entailed examining qualitative and/or multiple responses from individuals to establish cross cutting themes and attributes that could not be presented in absolute numbers.

2.6 Data Weighting

As a result of non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different sampling strata and to adjust for non-response, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the NECS data to ensure the representativeness of the survey results at a national level. Since the 2021 NECS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample selected from a Kenya Household Master Sample Frame, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage, including the master sample selection probabilities, and for each cluster. The master sample was selected from the 2019 Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) using Probability Proportional to Size, the clusters were selected using equal probability from the household master sample frame while the households were selected

using systematic sampling procedure. The overall design weight for the survey was obtained by taking the inverse of the product of all the selection probabilities.

Next, the design weights were adjusted for household non-response and individual non-response to get the sampling weights for households and for individuals, respectively. Non-response was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight was multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate, by stratum while for the individual weights, the individual weight was multiplied by the inverse of the stratum level individual response rate. Individual weights were further post-stratified using the population projection arising from the 2019 census to ensure that the data is representative of the target population and to correct for coverage.

CHAPTER THREE

SURVEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

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

3.1 Magnitude of Corruption

Under this theme, the Report presents findings on likelihood, prevalence, impact, average and share of bribe indices in public service delivery.

3.1.1 Seeking of Government Services

There was a significant drop of respondents who sought government services in 2021 in form of asking for information, assistance, requesting for a document or other administrative procedures. Whereas the figure stood at 75.3 percent in 2018, it was 55.9 percent in 2021 with the drop attributable to restrictions arising from the advent of COVID 19 pandemic that significantly affected access to government services.

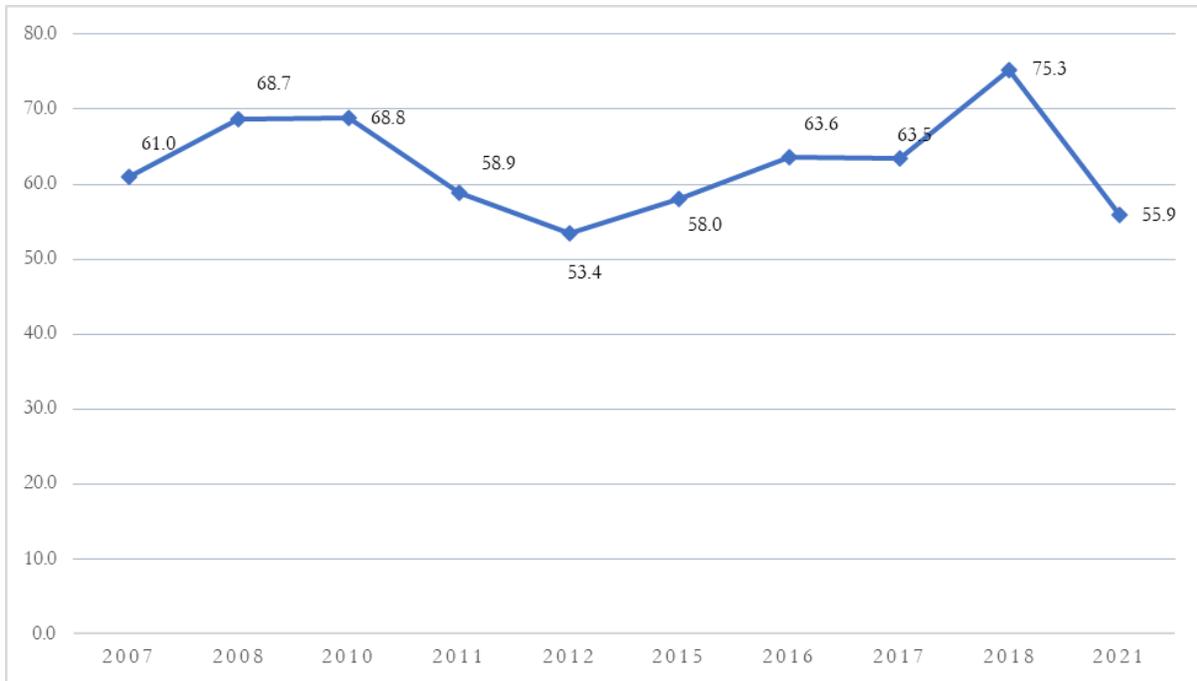


Figure 1: Proportion of respondents seeking Government Services

3.1.2 Nature of Corrupt and Unethical Conduct

Those who encountered corrupt and unethical conduct in the government offices while seeking services were 23.2 percent representing a decline from 41.8 in the 2018 Survey. An identical 11 percent were explicitly and implicitly asked for a bribe while 1.1 percent offered on their own volition as illustrated in Figure 2.

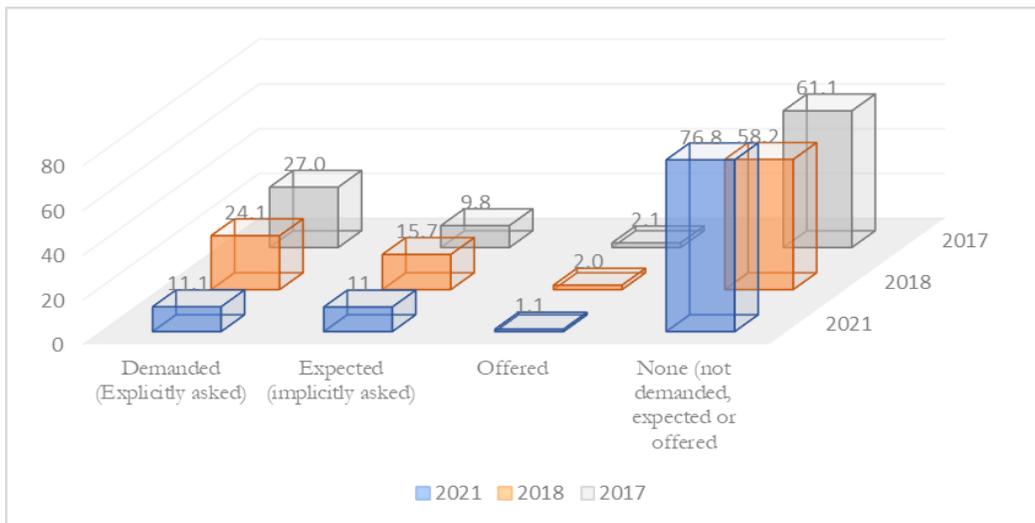


Figure 2: Nature of corrupt and unethical conduct

3.1.3 Forms of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Bribery (50.3%) was the most common form of corruption and unethical conduct witnessed in public offices by respondents. This was followed by favoritism (22.9%), delays in service provision (21.6%), abuse of office (13.3%) and poor service provision (13.2%) among others as presented in Figure 3.

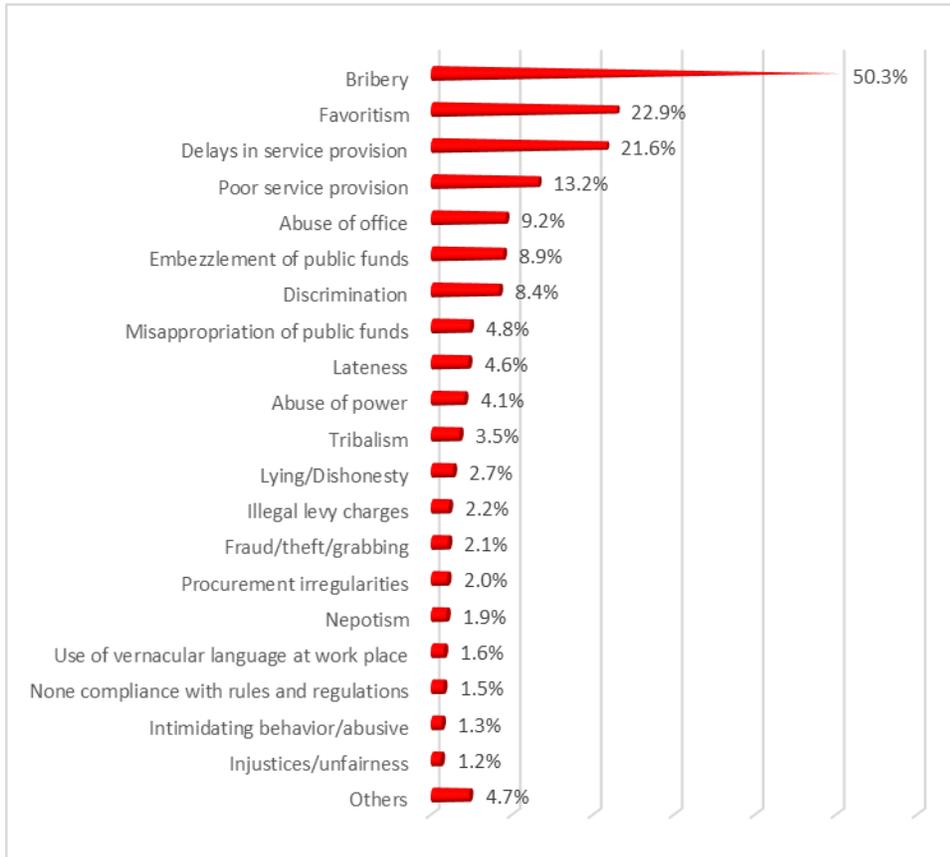


Figure 3: Forms of Corruption and Unethical conduct encountered

3.1.4 Bribe Demands

Overall, 20.9 percent of the respondents who sought government services were asked to pay a bribe. Respondents who sought services in Narok County registered the highest bribery demands recorded at 31.7 percent followed by those in Elgeyo Marakwet County (31.3%), Nakuru County (29.3%) and Kisii County (28.5%). Figure 4 presents the top ten Counties where one is most likely to encounter bribery demands.

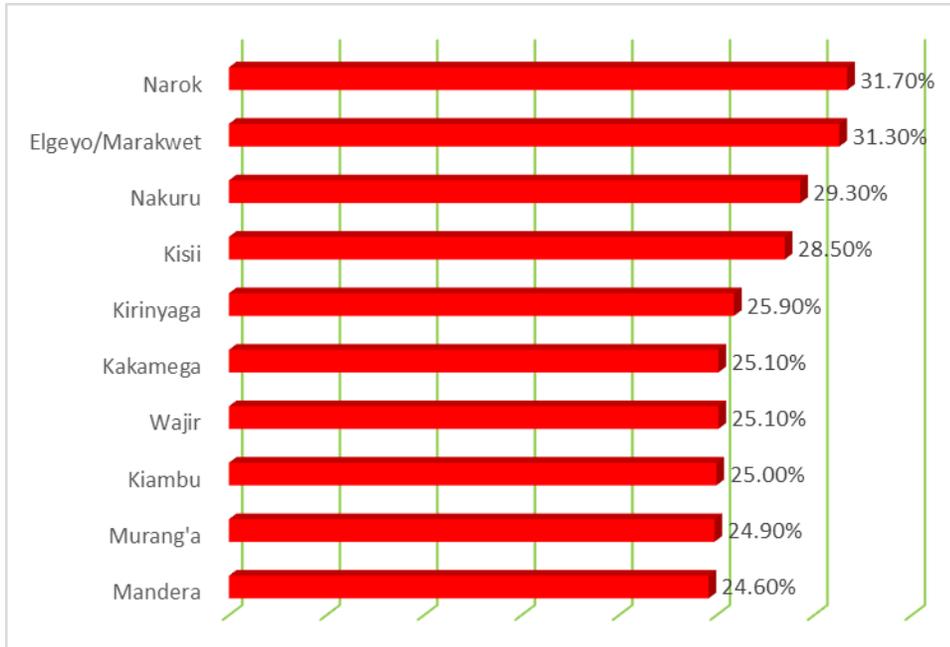


Figure 4: Ten Top Counties with high chances of Bribery

3.1.5 Bribe Payments

Bribe payments declined to 16.5 percent for those who were asked to pay in order to receive a government service compared to 73.1 percent in the previous Survey. Of those who were asked to pay a bribe in order to be served by the public officer, 83.5 percent declined to pay the bribes.

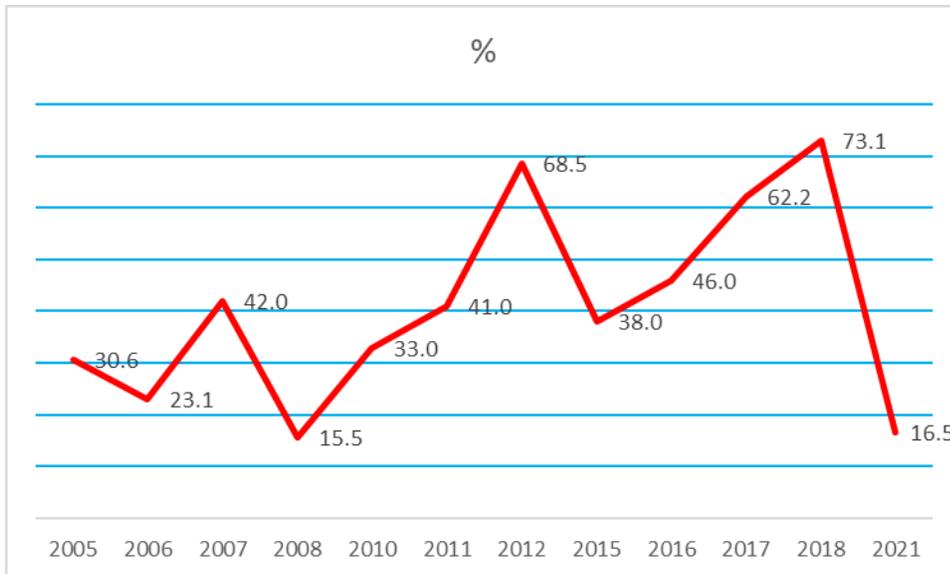


Figure 5: Proportion (%) of those who paid bribes

Comparison by County revealed that incidents of bribe payments were highest in Mandera at 34.4 percent of the respondents followed by Narok (30.1%), Nakuru (26.7%) and Elgeyo Marakwet (25.8%).

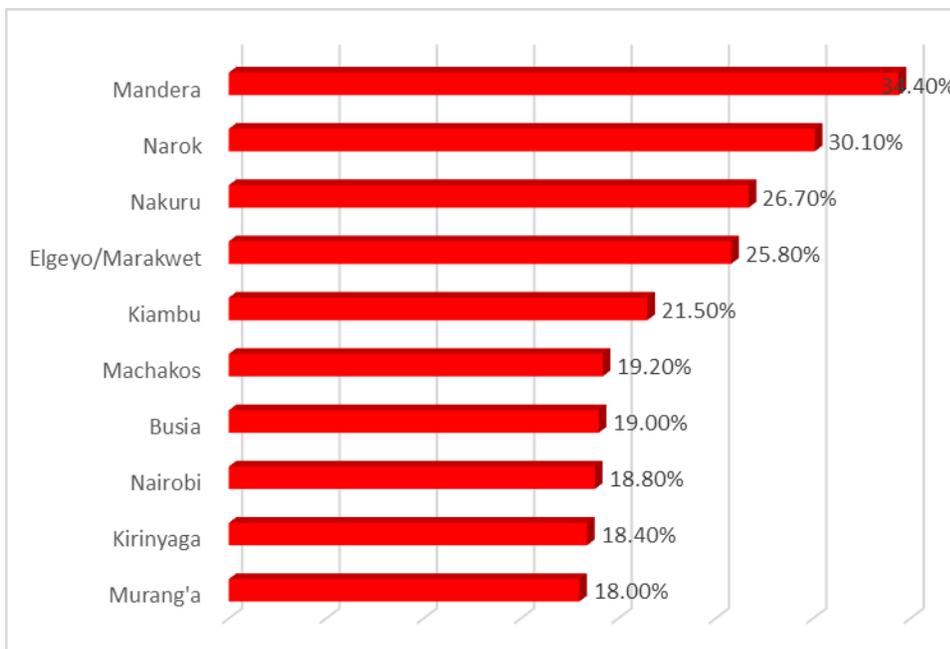


Figure 6: Top Ten Counties with high Prevalence of Bribery

On the other hand, instances of bribe payment were lowest in Marsabit (1.1%) followed by Tharaka Nithi (4.8%), Embu (6.6%) and Nyeri (7.3%).

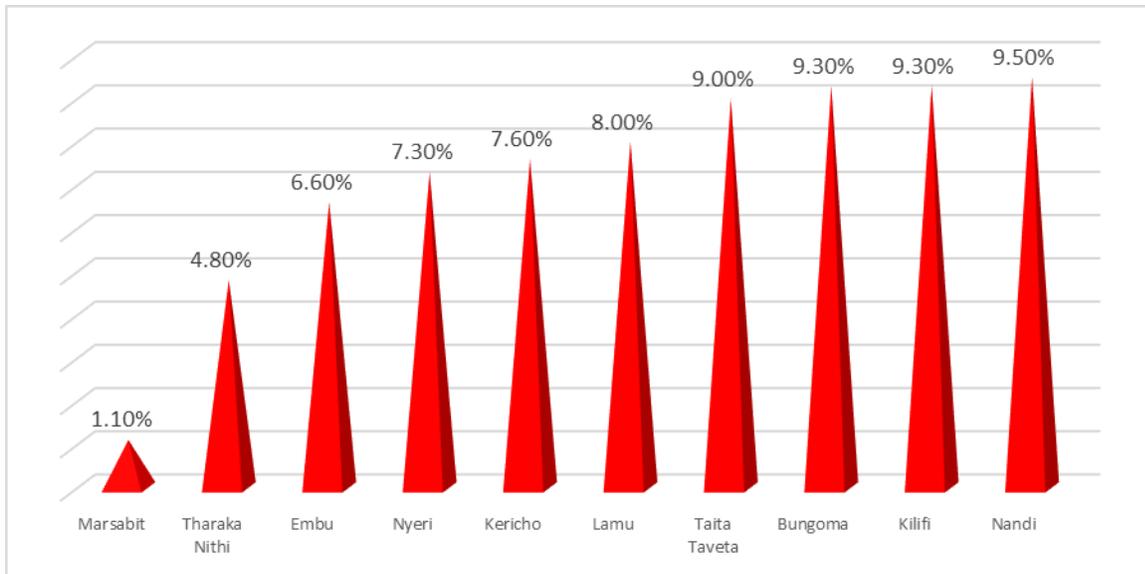


Figure 7: Bottom Ten Counties with high Prevalence of Bribery

3.1.6 Reasons Cited for Bribe Payments

Delay in service provision prompted 44.5 percent of the respondents to pay bribes to hasten up a service while 41.4 percent paid because it was the only way they could access a service. Further 10.6 percent of the respondents indicated that they paid a bribe because it was expected.

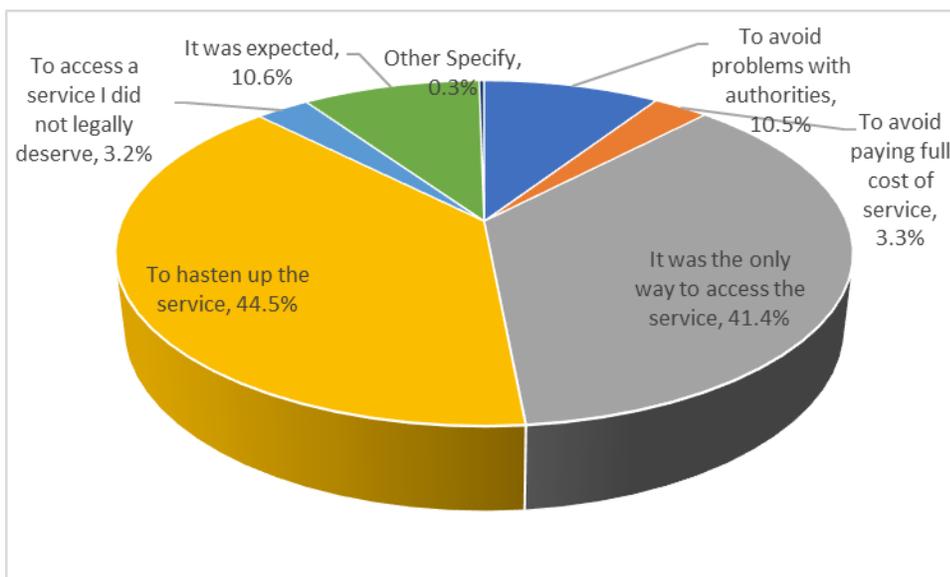


Figure 8: Reasons for paying bribes

3.1.7 Services Most Prone to Corruption

Seeking of medical services (27.8%) was the service most prone to corruption followed by registration/collection/renewal of National Identification Card (14.8%), application/collection of Birth Certificate (14%), processing of a bursary (6.9%), processing a Police abstract (4.2%), bailing of arrested individuals (4.1%) and solving a land conflict (4%).

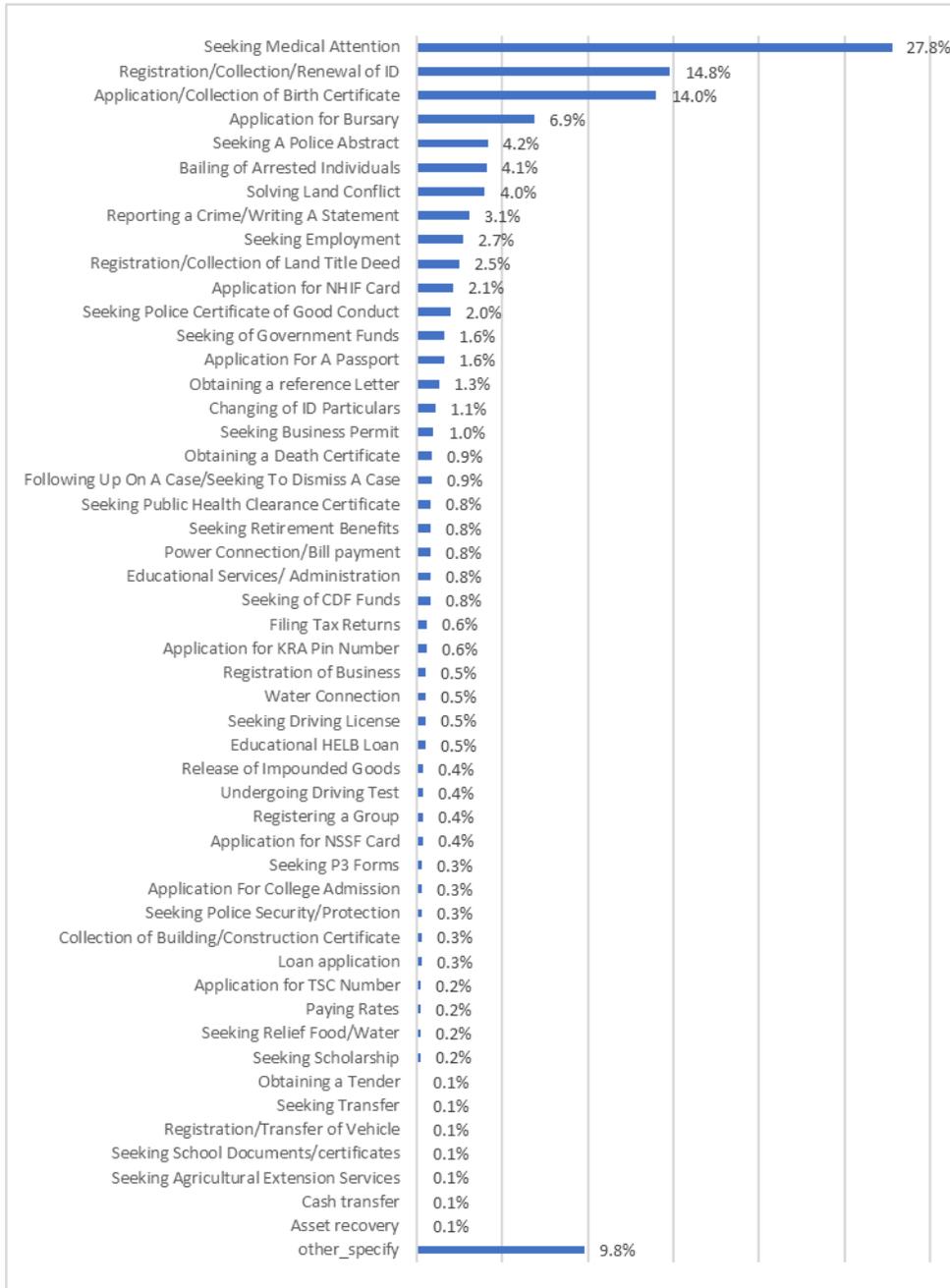


Figure 9: Services Most Prone to Corruption

3.1.8 Institutions where Bribery is Most Prevalent

The Ministry of Health was ranked first with the highest prevalence of bribery by 18.8 percent of the respondents followed by the Chiefs/Village elder’s office (14.3%), Registrar of Persons (12.9%), Civil Registration (10.3%), Public Hospitals/dispensary (9.3%), Regular Police (7.8%), Huduma Centers (7.7%) and Ministry of Lands (4.5%).

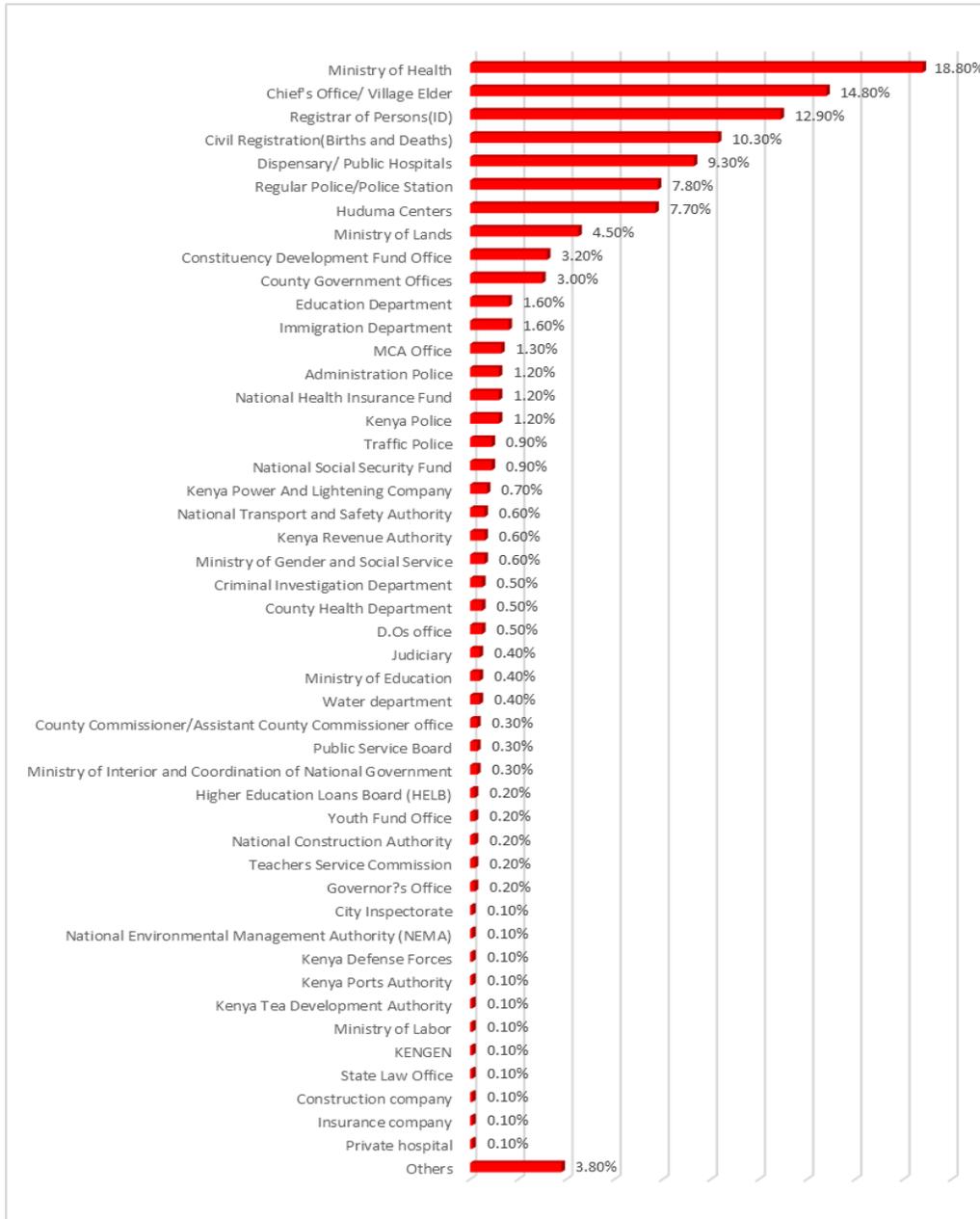


Figure 10: Institutions where Bribery is Prevalent

3.1.9 Average number of Times a Bribe was Demanded per person

The average number of times a bribe was demanded per person increased to 1.67 times from 1.33 times in the 2018 Survey with a minimum of once and a maximum of 10 times.

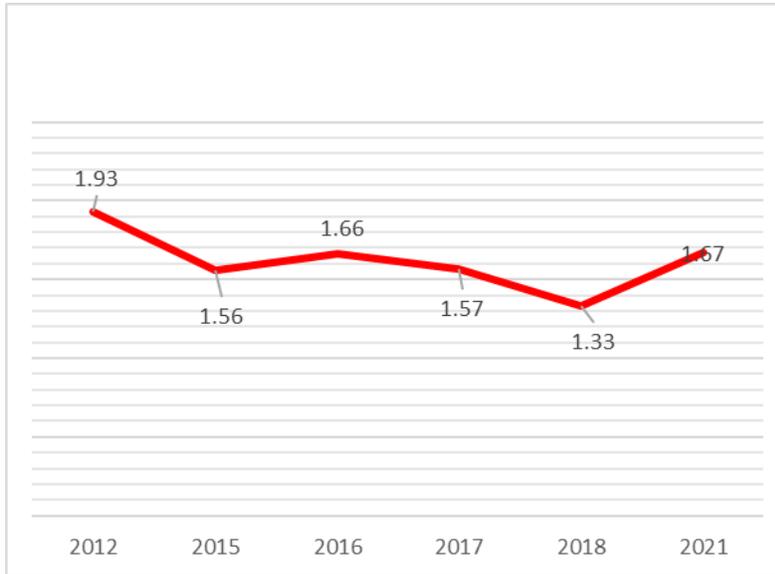


Figure 11: Average times a Bribe was Demanded

The average number of times a bribe was demanded per person were highest in Tana River County at 3.8 times followed by Kisii County (3.1), Narok County (2.9) and Garissa (2.7)

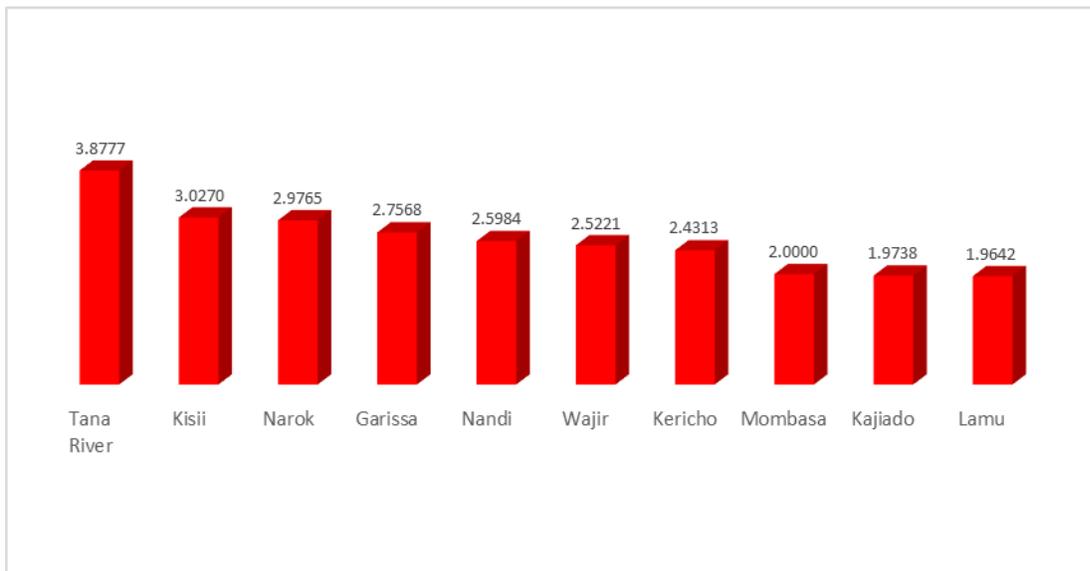


Figure 12: Top Ten Counties in Bribe Demands

The average number of times a bribe was demanded per person were lowest in Laikipia and Isiolo County with an average of 1 times followed by Makueni with 1.06 times and Baringo with 1.14 times.

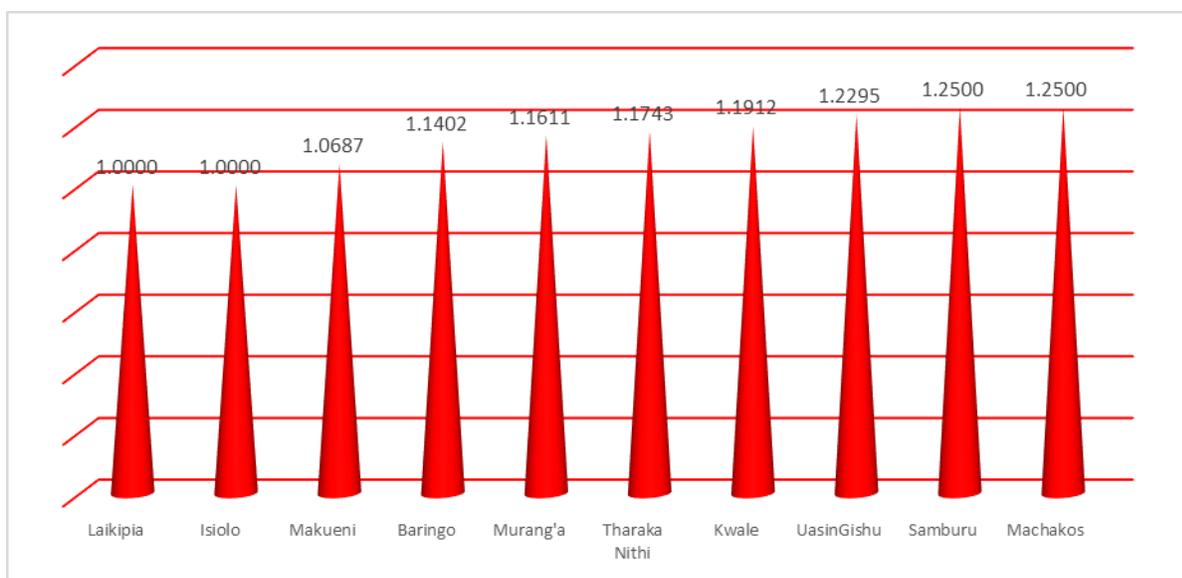


Figure 13: Bottom Ten Counties in Bribe Demands

Registration and or collection of a Land Title Deed attracted the highest average number of times bribe was demanded at 5.35 times followed by seeking a driving license (4.53 times), obtaining a tender (4 times), seeking police security/protection (3.4 times), application for a passport (3.2 times) and seeking employment (3.0 times)

Table 1: Average number of times a bribe was demanded by services

Services Sought	Average Times Bribe was Demanded
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	5.3553
Seeking Driving License	4.5326
Obtaining a Tender	4.0000
Seeking Police Security/Protection	3.4067
Application For a Passport	3.2913
Seeking Employment	3.0731
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	3.0000
Following Up on a Case/Seeking to Dismiss a Case	2.8556
Power Connection/Bill payment	2.7671
Release of Impounded Goods	2.7394
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	2.6896
Seeking Public Health Clearance Certificate	2.4044
Solving Land Conflict	2.3657
Seeking Medical Attention	2.2414
Obtaining a reference Letter	2.1753
Seeking P3 Forms	2.1573
Seeking Transfer	2.0000
Educational HELB Loan	2.0000
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1.9850

Seeking Business Permit	1.9727
Application for Bursary	1.8764
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly/PWD/HSNP	1.8438
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1.8078
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	1.8029
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	1.7474
Application for NHIF Card	1.6085
Seeking Retirement Benefits	1.5716
Water Connection	1.5348
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.5188
Application For College Admission	1.5000
Registration of Business	1.5000
Seeking of CDF Funds	1.4473
Registering a Group	1.3984
Filing Tax Returns	1.3326
Loan application	1.3227
Application for NSSF Card	1.2568
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.2453
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	1.2111
Changing of ID Particulars	1.0000
Undergoing Driving Test	1.0000
Application for TSC Number	1.0000
Paying Rates	1.0000
Application for KRA Pin Number	1.0000
Cash transfer	1.0000
Asset recovery	1.0000
Other services (not listed above)	1.9901
Total	1.6732

3.1.10 Average number of Times a Bribe is Paid per person

The average number of times a bribe was paid per person increased to 1.48 times from 1.24 times with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 9 times.

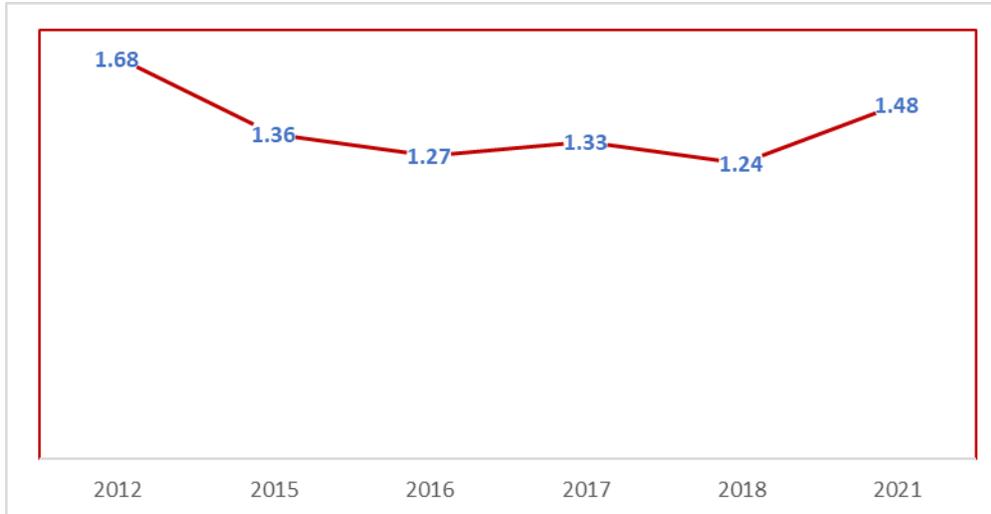


Figure 13: Average number of times a bribe is paid per person

Nandi County recorded the highest average number of times a bribe was paid with 3.5 times followed by Tana River and Turkana Counties each with 2.3 times and Homabay County at 2.2 times.

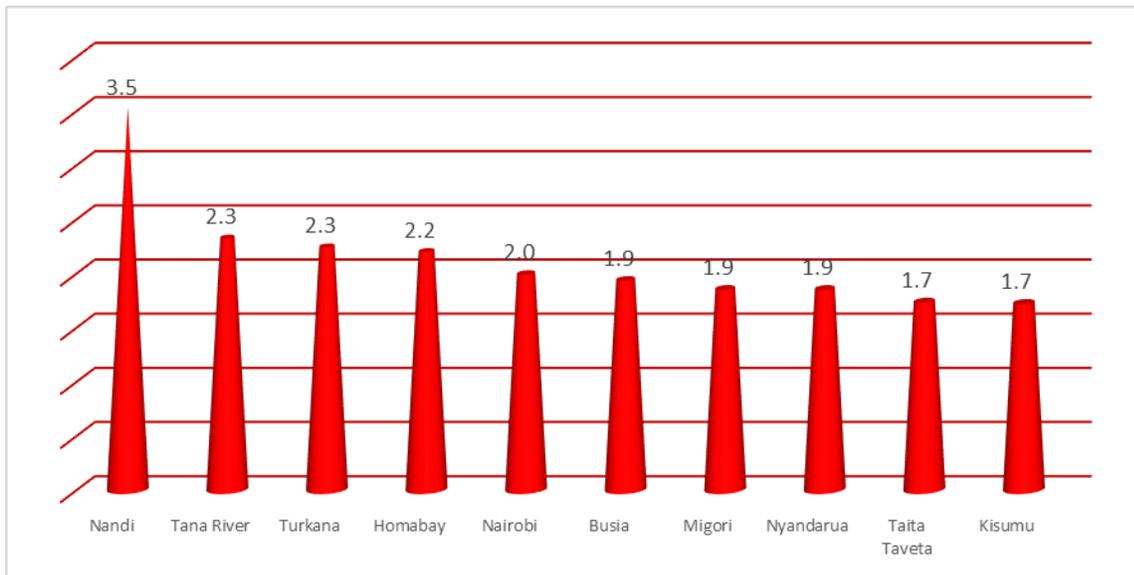


Figure 14: Top Ten Counties on average times bribe is paid

On the other hand, Samburu, Lamu, Laikipia, Kakamega, Isiolo, Embu and Kitui Counties recorded the lowest average number of times a bribe was paid at 1.

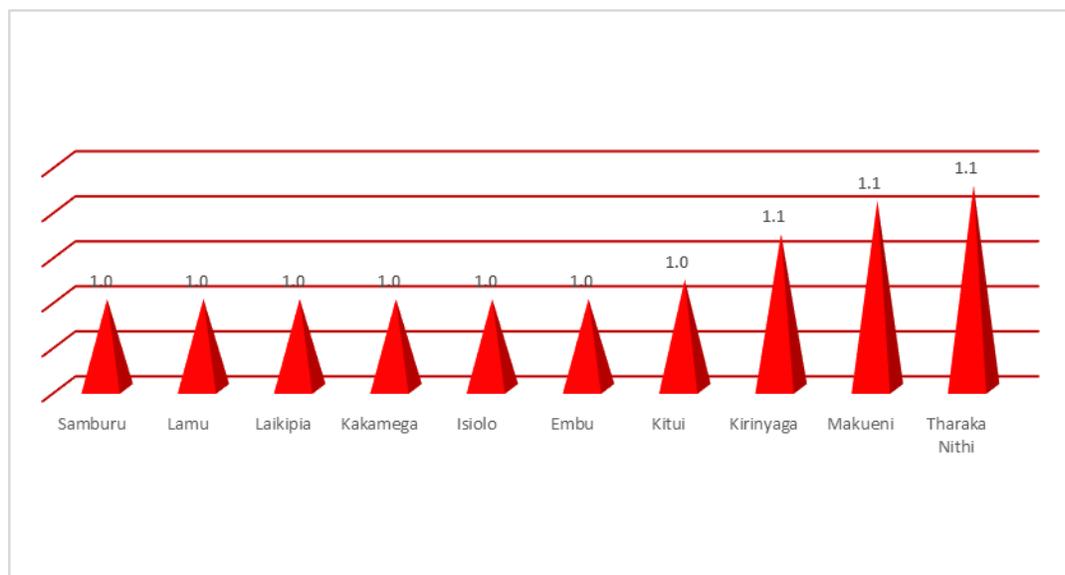


Figure 15: Bottom Ten Counties on average times bribe is paid

Seeking a driving license attracted the most times a bribe was paid at 4.5 times followed by application for KRA PIN (4.0), seeking public health clearance certificate (3), registration/transfer of vehicle (3), application for a passport (2.75) and release of impounded goods (2.73).

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

Services Sought	Average times bribe paid
Seeking Driving License	4.5326
Application for KRA Pin Number	4.0000
Seeking Public Health Clearance Certificate	3.0000
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	3.0000
Application For A Passport	2.7542
Release of Impounded Goods	2.7394
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	2.1903
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	2.1002
Seeking Employment	2.0417
Filing Tax Returns	2.0000
Seeking Transfer	2.0000
Solving Land Conflict	1.9718
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	1.8482
Water Connection	1.8080
Seeking P3 Forms	1.8066
Seeking Business Permit	1.7941

Obtaining a reference Letter	1.7316
Seeking Medical Attention	1.7052
Application for NHIF Card	1.6896
Seeking of CDF Funds	1.6714
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	1.6678
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	1.6574
Obtaining a Death Certificate	1.6106
Seeking of Government Funds- Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly/PWD/HSNP	1.5757
Registration of Business	1.5000
Seeking Police Security/Protection	1.5000
Seeking Retirement Benefits	1.4888
Application for Bursary	1.3800
Seeking A Police Abstract	1.3650
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	1.3400
Power Connection/Bill payment	1.2161
Changing of ID Particulars	1.0000
Application For College Admission	1.0000
Undergoing Driving Test	1.0000
Paying Rates	1.0000
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	1.0000
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	1.0000
Registering a Group	1.0000
Application for NSSF Card	1.0000
Educational HELB Loan	1.0000
Loan application	1.0000
Asset Recovery	1.0000
Other services (not listed above)	2.0780
Total	1.4826

3.1.11 National Average Bribe

The national average bribe increased considerably from Kes. 3,833.14 in 2018 to stand at Kes. 5,889.89 in 2021. Figure 16 illustrates the average bribe trends since 2005.

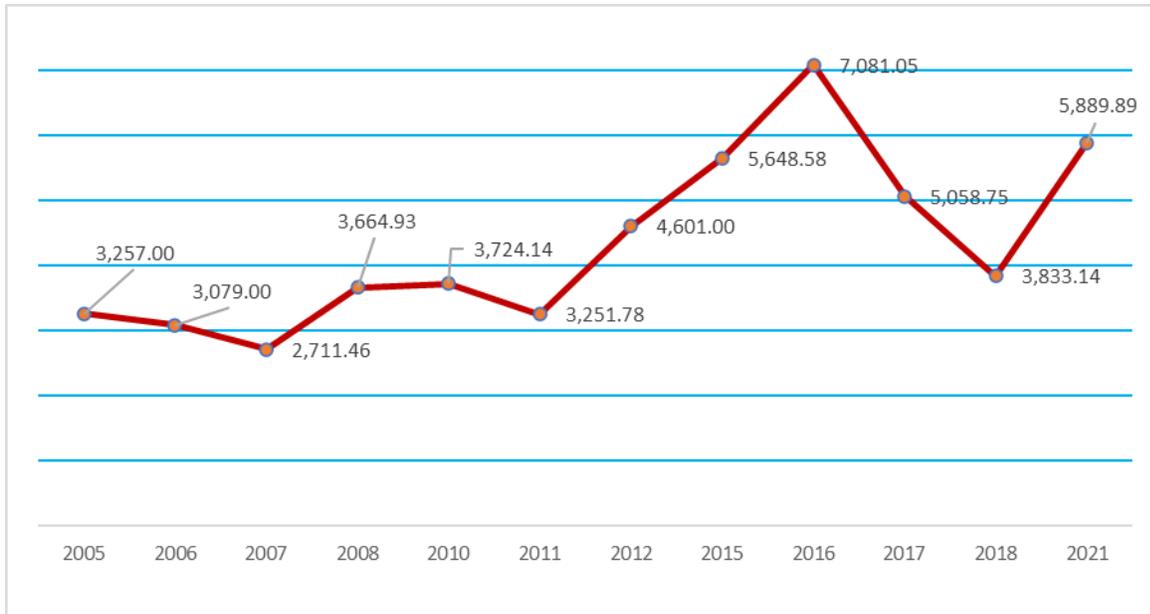


Figure 16: Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kes

By county, service seekers in Narok County paid the highest average bribe at KES. 42,652.96 followed by those in Mombasa (KES. 23,387.50), Mandera (KES. 13,168.13) and Nyandarua (KES. 11,109.09) Counties each.

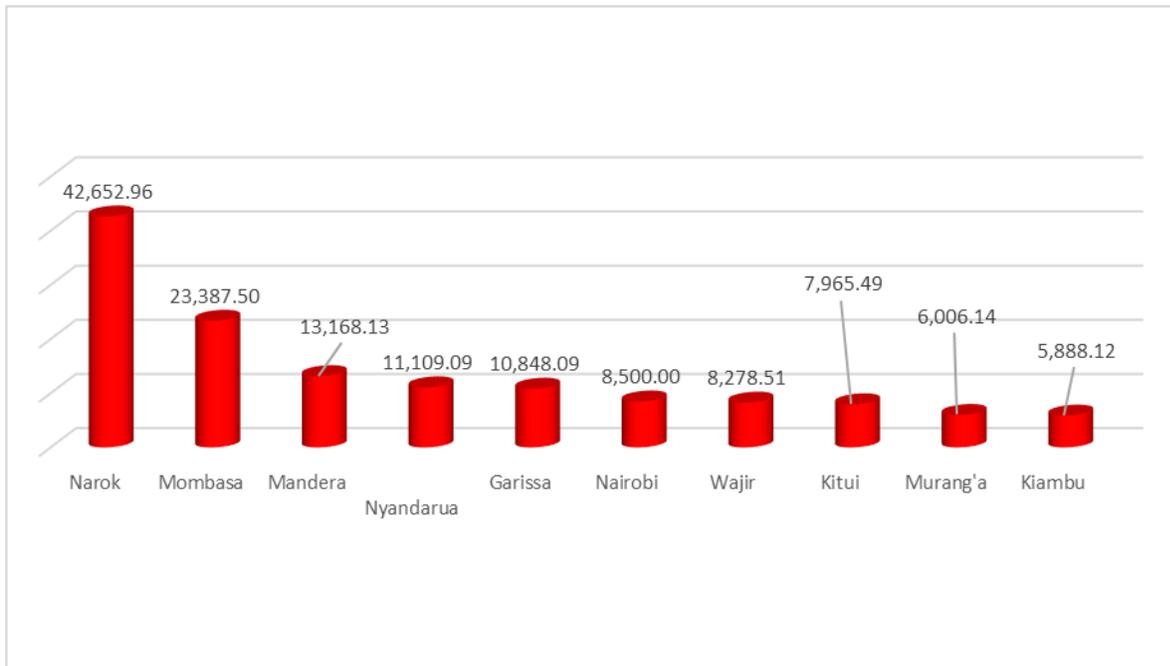


Figure 17: Top 10 Counties on Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kes

Table 2b: National Average in Select Counties by Services

County	Services prone to Corruption	Average Bribe
Narok	Registration/Collection of land Title deed	201,250
	Application/collection of birth certificate	100,200
	Release of arrested individual	8,000
Mombasa	Release of Impounded Goods	60,666
	Seeking employment	26,500
Mandera	Bailing of arrested individual	2,000
	Seeking employment	142,750
	Seeking and filling P3	35,500
	Bailing of arrested individual	33,571
Nairobi	Bailing of arrested individual	93,500
	Collection of building certificate	20,000
	Application for a passport	15,000
Kiambu	Seeking a business permit	25,000
	Seeking employment transfer	25,000
	Release of impounded goods	18,000
	Registration/renewal of ID	15,125
	Registration and transfer of a car	15,000

On the other hand, service seekers in Nyamira County paid the least average bribe of KES. 453.64 followed by those in Meru (KES. 814.66), Isiolo (KES. 850.00) and Vihiga (KES. 978.15) Counties each.

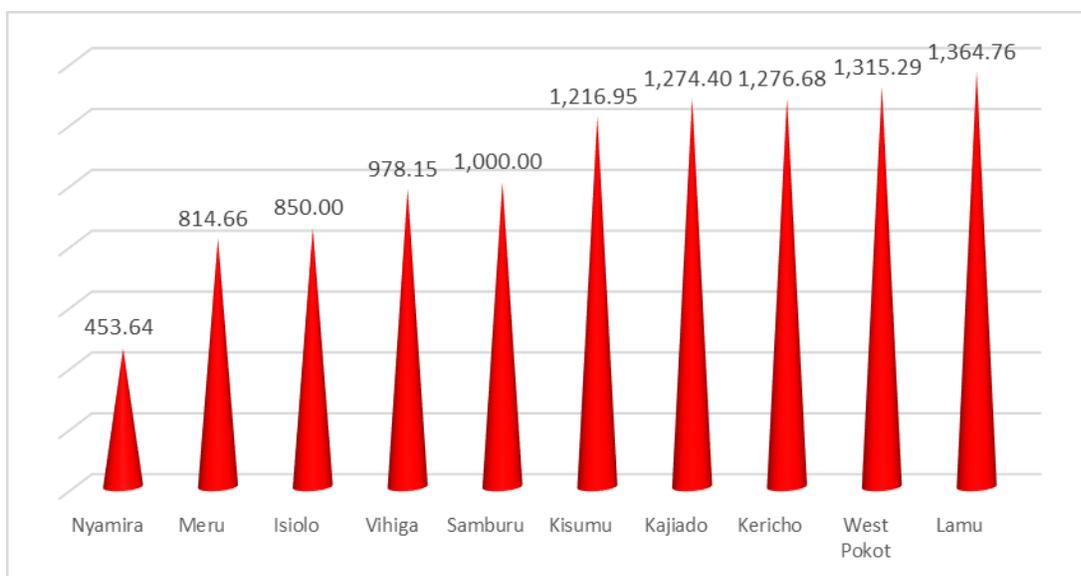


Figure 18: Bottom 10 Counties on Average bribe paid by service seekers in Kes

Seeking of government funds such as Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly/PWD/HSNP attracted the largest bribe (KES. 60,033.37) followed by seeking employment (KES. 30,110.92), seeking a job transfer (KES. 25,000), seeking medical attention (KES. 21,888.15) and obtaining a death certificate (KES. 19,290.89).

Table 3: Average bribe by services

Services Average Bribe (Kes)	Services Average Bribe (Kes)	Number of Occurrences (Weighted)
Seeking of Government Funds (Uwezo/Youth/Women/Elderly/PWD/HSNP)	60,033.37	27,276
Seeking Employment	30,110.92	84,865
Seeking a job Transfer	25,000.00	11,627
Seeking Medical Attention	21,888.15	285,703
Obtaining a Death Certificate	19,290.89	25,524
Collection of Building/Construction Certificate	17,495.10	16,252
Registration/Collection/Renewal of ID	17,396.45	391,001
Seeking P3 Forms	15,367.83	21,427
Registration/Transfer of Vehicle	15,000.00	7,740
Bailing of Arrested Individuals	13,186.71	372,899
Seeking A Police Abstract	12,890.51	201,112
Registration/Collection of Land Title Deed	10,807.80	117,191
Release of Impounded Goods	10,576.18	22,906
Following Up On A Case/Seeking To Dismiss A Case	10,477.54	30,672
Seeking Business Permit	9,547.96	44,630
Application/Collection of Birth Certificate	7,716.87	611,626
Power Connection/Bill payment	6,772.20	46,790
Water Connection	6,568.92	26,088

Changing of ID Particulars	6,049.72	26,747
Filing Tax Returns	5,200.00	4,036
Seeking Police Security/Protection	4,442.02	15,303
Seeking of CDF Funds	4,178.38	23,957
Seeking Public Health Clearance Certificate	3,984.41	18,761
Obtaining a reference Letter	3,912.67	64,973
Application For a Passport	3,879.48	82,083
Application for Bursary	3,653.44	142,025
Solving Land Conflict	3,507.45	169,542
Registration of Business	3,350.45	15,866
Seeking Retirement Benefits	2,855.99	8,638
Seeking Driving License	2,559.78	12,366
Reporting a Crime/Writing A Statement	2,034.67	98,084
Paying Rates	2,000.00	7,740
Educational HELB Loan	1,859.90	19,922
Application for NHIF Card	1,611.25	46,147
Undergoing Driving Test	1,400.00	7,046
Seeking Police Certificate of Good Conduct	972.15	43,414
Registering a Group	811.17	9,040
Application for NSSF Card	573.36	14,680
Application For College Admission	500	4,036
Application for KRA Pin Number	500	1,781
Asset recovery	500	4,310
Loan application	100	5,855
Other services (not listed above)	5,820.48	201,575

By socio-economic characteristics, urban dwellers pay higher bribes than rural residents, females pay higher bribes than males while most younger people in the age group 18 to 24 years pay higher bribes than older ones.

Table 4: Average bribe by Socio-Economic Characteristics

Socio - economic characteristics		Average Bribe (Kes)
Residence	Rural	5,852.49
	Urban	7,615.08
Gender	Male	5,410.94
	Female	8,818.84
Marital status	Single	6,665.22
	Married	6,775.72
	Widowed	4,198.40
	Separated	4,150.05
	Divorced	5,964.96
Household	Head of household	4,587.59

Status	Spouse	11,777.55
	Child	13,341.36
	Others	3,905.23
Religion	Christian	5,675.71
	Muslim	14,143.38
Highest Level of Education	None	49,251.09
	Informal education	1,830.21
	Primary	3,697.11
	Secondary	6,095.34
	College /Tertiary	4,374.52
	Graduate	7,086.49
	Post graduate	15,709.27
Employment status	Student	8,279.05
	Unemployed	6,243.09
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	4,709.02
	Employed in private sector	9,085.39
	Employed in National government /parastatal	4,200.05
	Employed by the County Government	3,585.59
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	2,429.70
	Retired	2,153.31
	Others	3,346.13
Age in Years	18-24	2,234.48
	25-34	7,367.75
	35-44	5,670.18
	45-54	4,069.19
	Over 55	11,881.63

3.1.12 Satisfaction with Services after Paying Bribe

Respondents were also asked if they thought they would have received the service if they had not paid the bribe. In Figure 19a, 51.8 percent indicated that they would have received the service while 48.2 percent reported they would not have been served. In Figure 19b, 67.9 percent of those who did not pay a bribe received the service compared to 32.3 percent who were completely denied the service. Over 67 percent of the service seekers were satisfied with services received, 19 percent were dissatisfied while 13.6 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

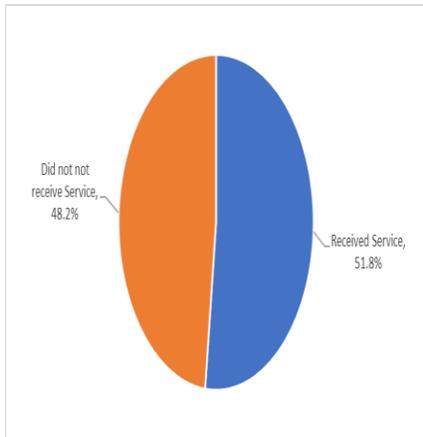


Figure 19a: Do you think you would have received the service if you had not paid the bribe?

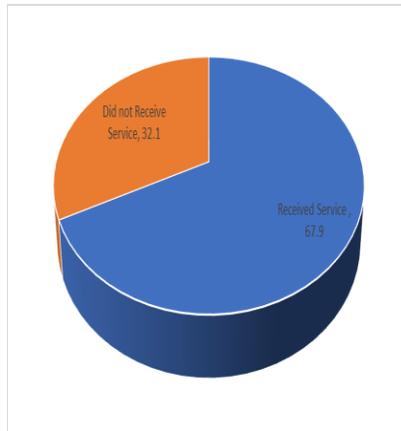


Figure 19b: Did you receive the service after failing to pay the bribe

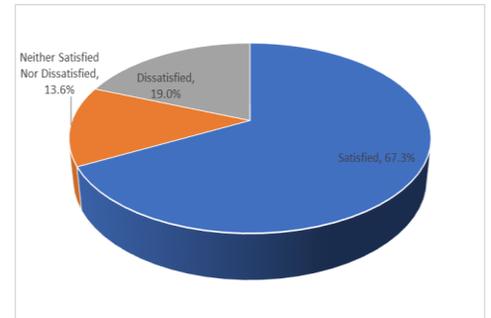


Figure19c: How satisfied were you with the services?

3.2 Ethics

Ethics was defined to mean standards of conduct, which indicate how a person should behave based on moral duties and virtues arising from the principles of right and wrong. Ethical behavior is characterized by honesty, fairness and equity in interpersonal and professional relationships. It respects the dignity, diversity and rights of individuals and groups of people (Domenec, 2020).

3.2.1 Awareness About Ethics

Awareness about what constitutes unethical practices in the public service remained above the 60 percent mark among respondents. There was a decline of 13.7 percent among those who were aware of unethical practices from 76 percent in 2018 to 62.3 percent in 2021.

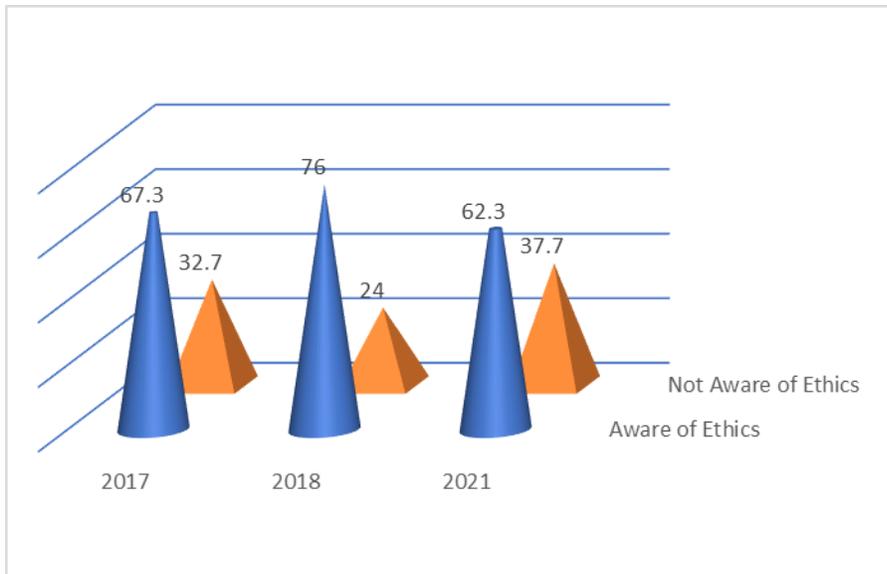


Figure 20: Awareness About Unethical Conduct

Among those respondents who were aware of what constitutes unethical conduct in the public service, 45.9 percent witnessed such practices in the past one year of whom 3.4 percent reported to relevant authorities for remedial intervention.

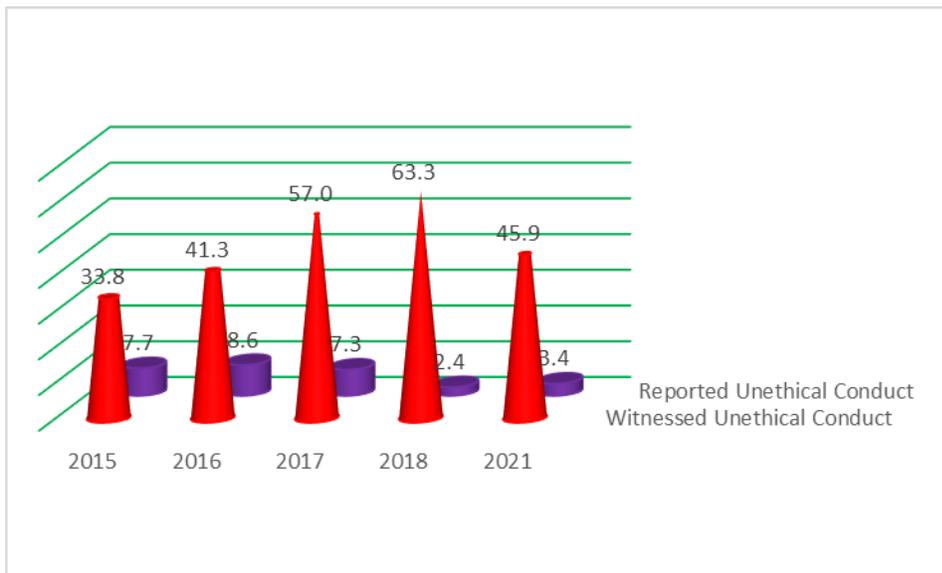


Figure 21: Witnessing and Reporting of Unethical Conduct by Public Officers

Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization (60.2%), long distance to the report place/authority (57.1%), the process being too complex and long (56%), corruption being a way of life (55.7%), inability to prove cases (54.7%), lack of follow up on investigations report (53.4%) and threat of being arrested too (50.3%) affect the decision not to report corruption or unethical practices a lot. This is as presented in Table 5

Table 5: Factors affecting Reporting of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

	Does not affect at all	Affects a little	indifferent	Affects a lot	Do not Know
Concern about potential harassment and reprisal/fear of victimization	5.2%	19.7%	3.1%	60.2%	11.7%
Long distance to the report place/authority	6.4%	20.1%	4.3%	57.1%	12.1%
The process is too complex and long	6.2%	21.1%	3.0%	56.2%	13.5%
Corruption is a way of life	9.0%	20.9%	4.2%	56.0%	9.9%
Cases cannot be proved	6.7%	21.7%	3.5%	55.7%	12.4%
Not knowing where to report	9.8%	22.0%	2.7%	54.7%	10.9%
Investigations cannot be made about the report	6.3%	20.5%	4.3%	53.4%	15.4%
I would have been arrested too	14.0%	19.8%	3.6%	50.3%	12.3%
I knew the person	12.1%	22.9%	4.1%	48.7%	12.1%
Not beneficial to me	10.4%	25.2%	4.7%	48.0%	11.7%
Bribes can be justified under the current economic situation	11.5%	21.9%	5.7%	47.2%	13.6%
Not my responsibility	12.1%	25.2%	4.7%	45.9%	12.2%
It was petty	13.0%	27.6%	4.3%	43.3%	11.8%

Delays in service provision (47.8%), corruption/bribery (44.4%), discrimination (20.9%), putting individual interest before the public interest (12.4%) and abuse of power (10.7%) were the most prevalent unethical practices witnessed by respondents who had sought services in public offices in the past one year.

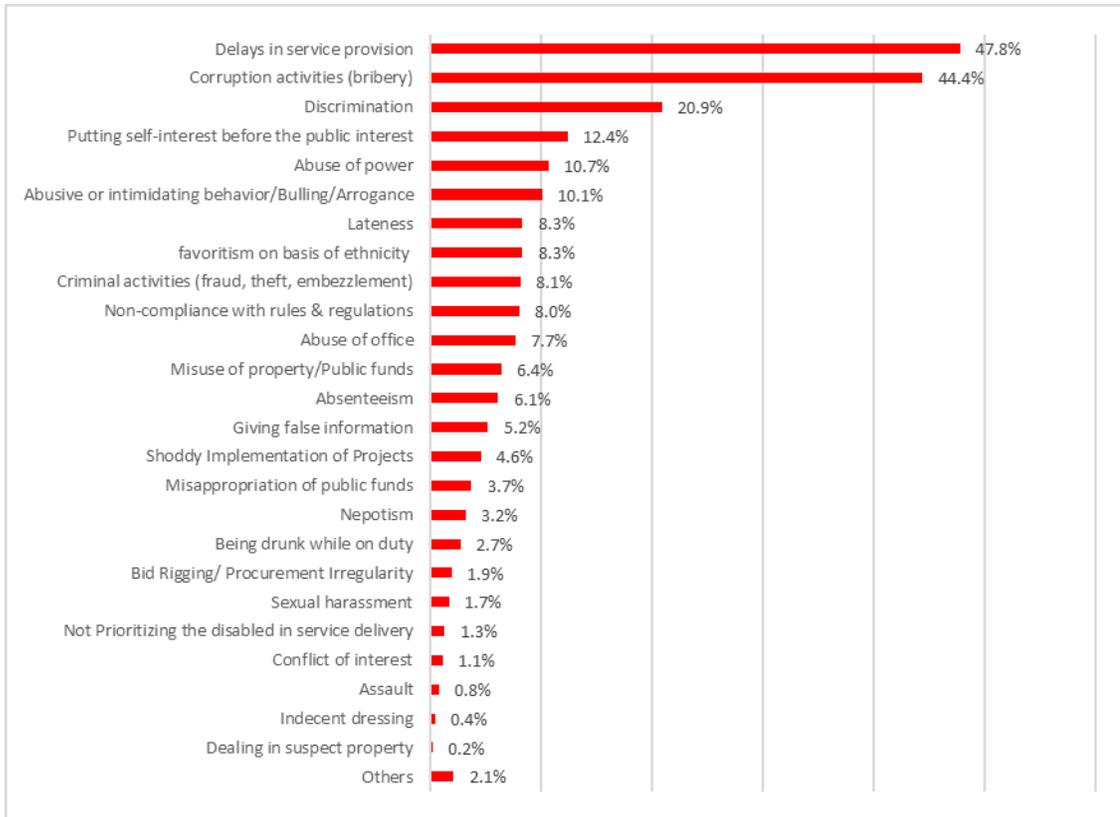


Figure 22: Prevalent Forms of Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.2.2 Institutions Where Unethical Conduct was Reported

Over a quarter (27.1%) of the respondents who witnessed an incident of unethical conduct in a public office did not know where to report followed by 16.1 percent who reported at a police station, 12.8 percent to senior management of the organization and 9 percent reported to the Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs Office.

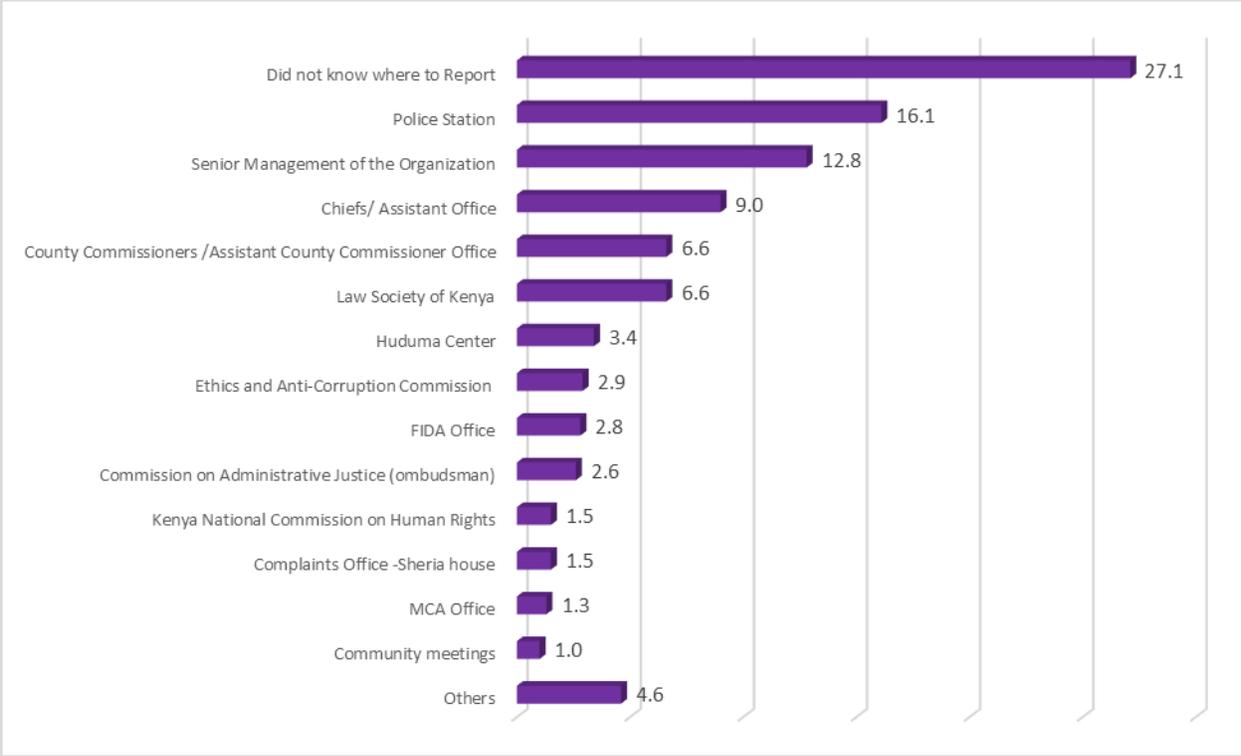


Figure 23: Institutions Where Respondents Report Unethical Conduct Witnessed

3.2.3 Action Taken on Reports

Of those who reported the various incidents of unethical practices, 51.2 percent indicated that the offenders were dismissed from the service, 24.3 percent did not know what action was taken on the offenders, 7.9 percent indicated that the offenders were investigated while 5.9 percent indicated that the offenders were warned.

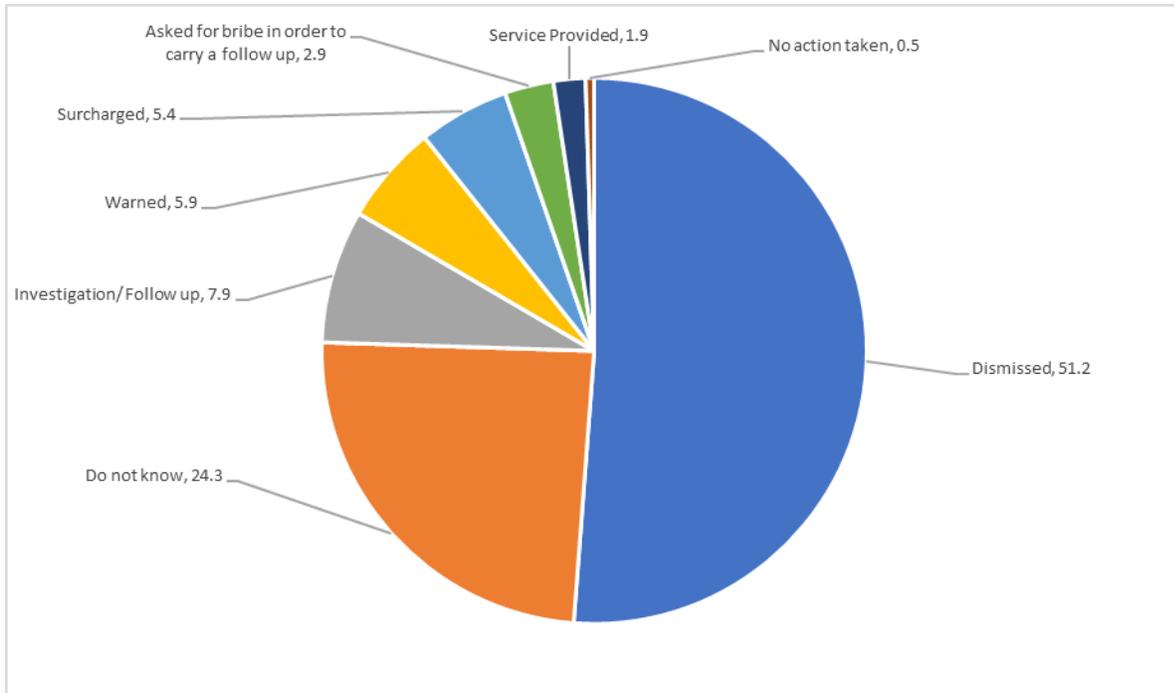


Figure 24: Action Taken on Unethical Conduct Reported

3.2.4 Satisfaction with Action Taken

Over half (50.7%) of the respondents were dissatisfied with the action taken on the reported incidents of unethical practices, 20.9 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 15.3 percent said no action was taken at all while only 13.1 percent were satisfied.

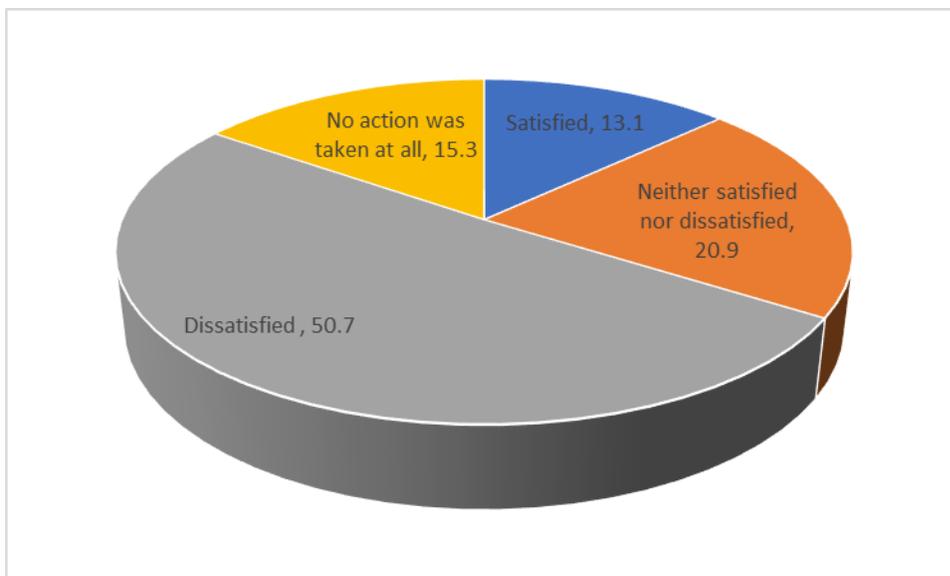


Figure 25: Satisfaction with Action Taken on Unethical Conduct Reported

3.2.5 Willingness to Engage in Corrupt and Unethical Conduct

Close to a fifth (18.6%) of the respondents indicated that given an opportunity, they would engage in a corrupt or unethical practice while 13.9 percent have actually participated in an act of corruption or unethical conduct in the past one year.

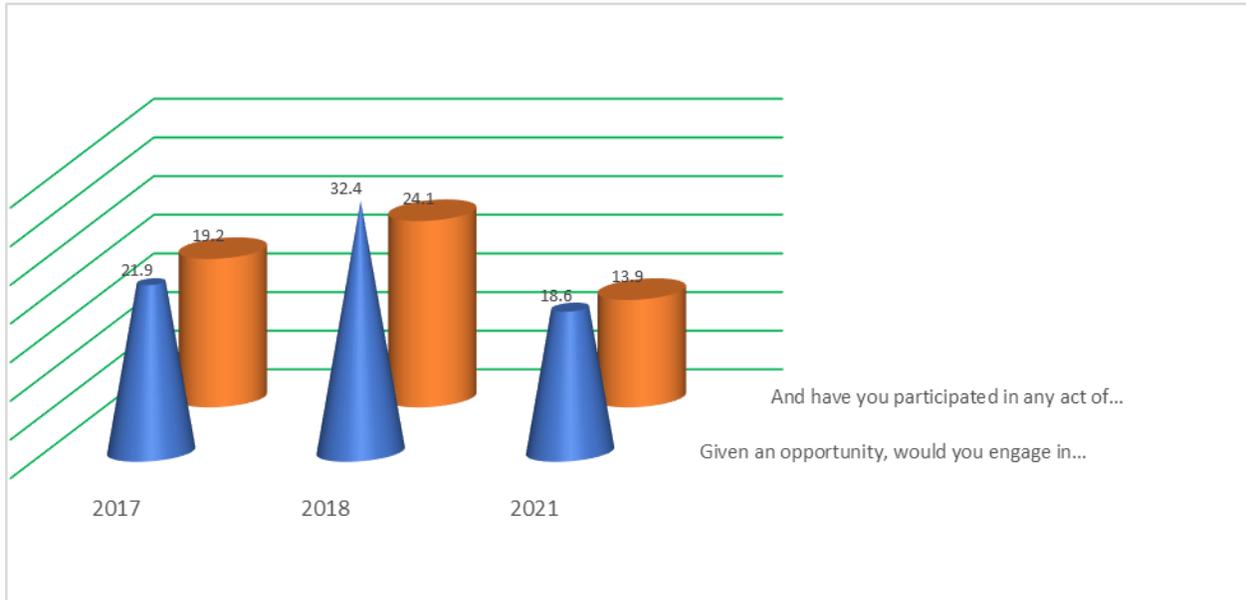


Figure 26: Willingness to and Participation in Corrupt or Unethical Conduct

A third (33.1%) of the respondents indicated that they would engage in a corrupt or unethical practices to hasten a service, 21.1 percent to be assisted to be employed, 18.4 percent to avoid police arrest, 9.5 percent to access medical services and 7.3 percent to access services they were seeking.

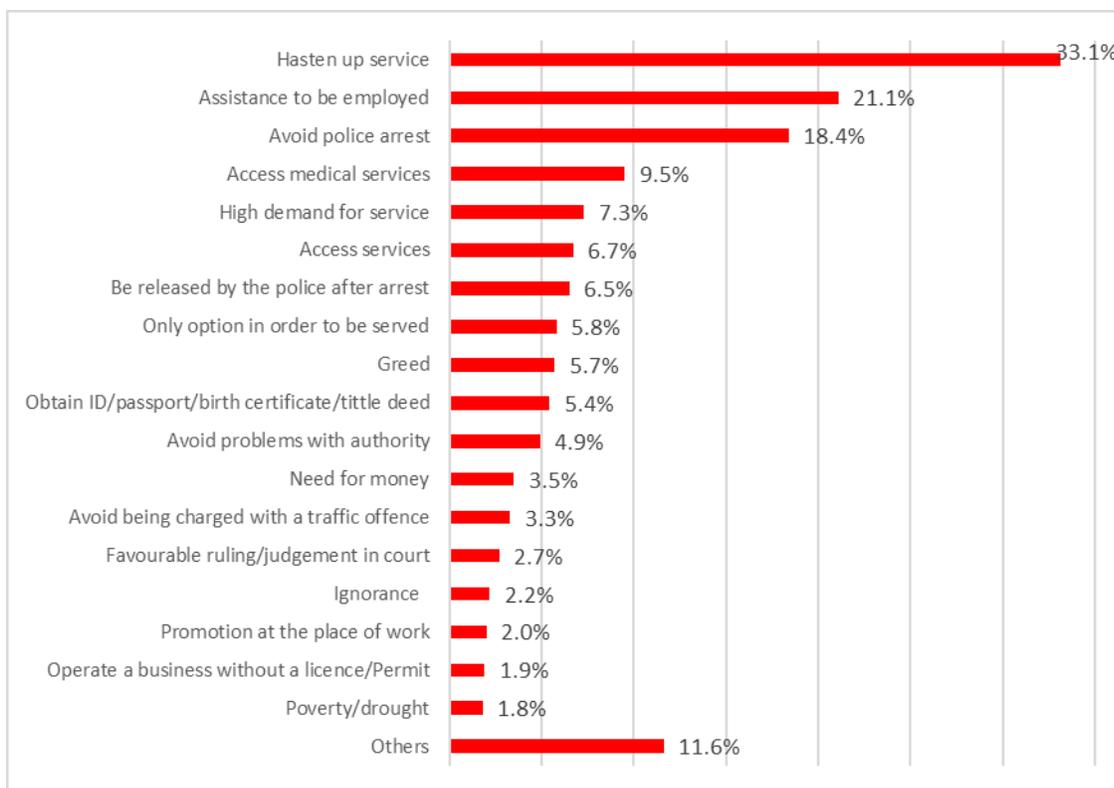


Figure 27: Circumstances that encourage Engaging in Unethical Conduct

3.3 Effectiveness and Support for Existing Anti-Corruption Initiatives

The Survey sought to assess respondent’s perception about the commitment of the government, institutions and various stakeholders in tackling corruption and unethical conduct.

3.3.1 Respondents role in fighting Corruption and Unethical Practices

Over half of the respondents (51.3%) do nothing at individual level to help in the fight against corruption and unethical practices, which is an improvement from 67 percent and 61.7 percent in 2018 and 2017 respectively. From Figure 28, over 18 percent refuse to give or take bribes compared to 14.5 percent and 17.2 percent in 2018 and 2017 respectively. This was followed by 10.4 percent who indicated that they could not do anything and 6.5 percent who adhere to rules and regulations.

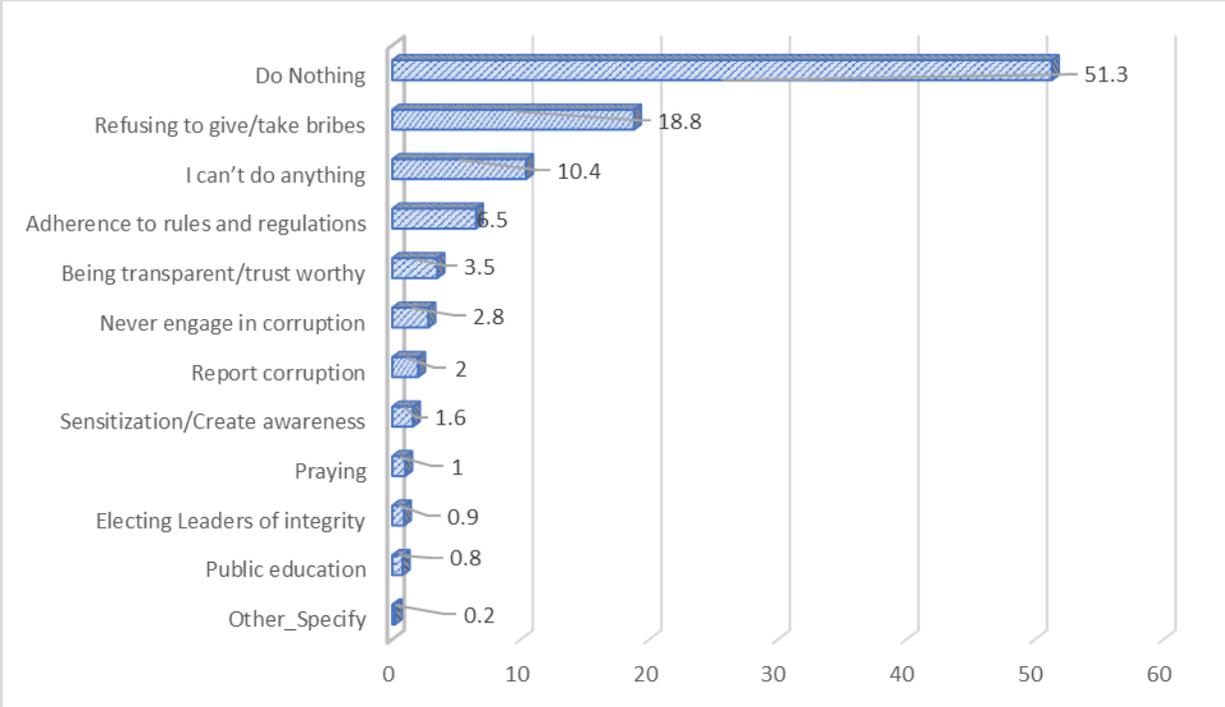


Figure 28: Respondents Role in Fighting Corruption and Unethical Practices

3.3.2 Government Commitment in fighting Corruption and Unethical Practices

The Survey also captured perceptions about government commitment in the fight against corruption and unethical practices. For those who indicated that the Government is doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical practices, 31 percent cited investigation of top government officials, 17.1 percent cited reduced levels of corruption, 11.7 percent cited role of EACC while 9.3 percent cited formulated laws and enforcement efforts.

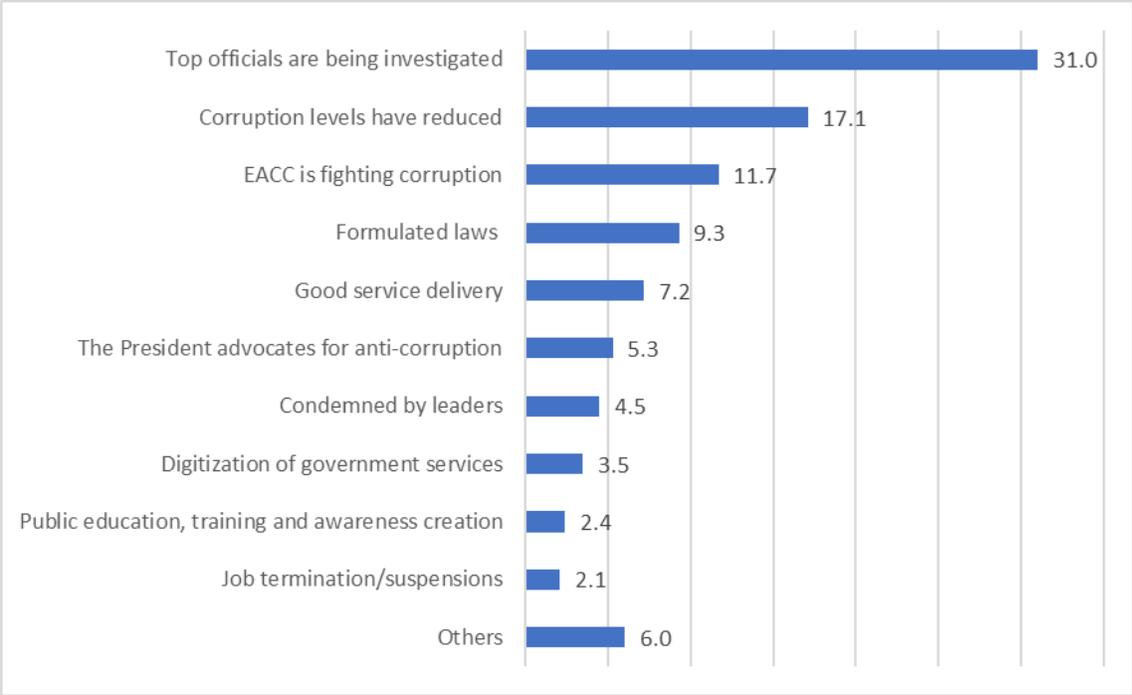


Figure 30: Reasons Cited for government Commitment

On other hand, those who indicated that the government was not doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical practices cited high level of corruption (36.8%), government being inherently corrupt (13.4%), corruption being deeply rooted (11.7%) and lack of action against the corrupt (7%).

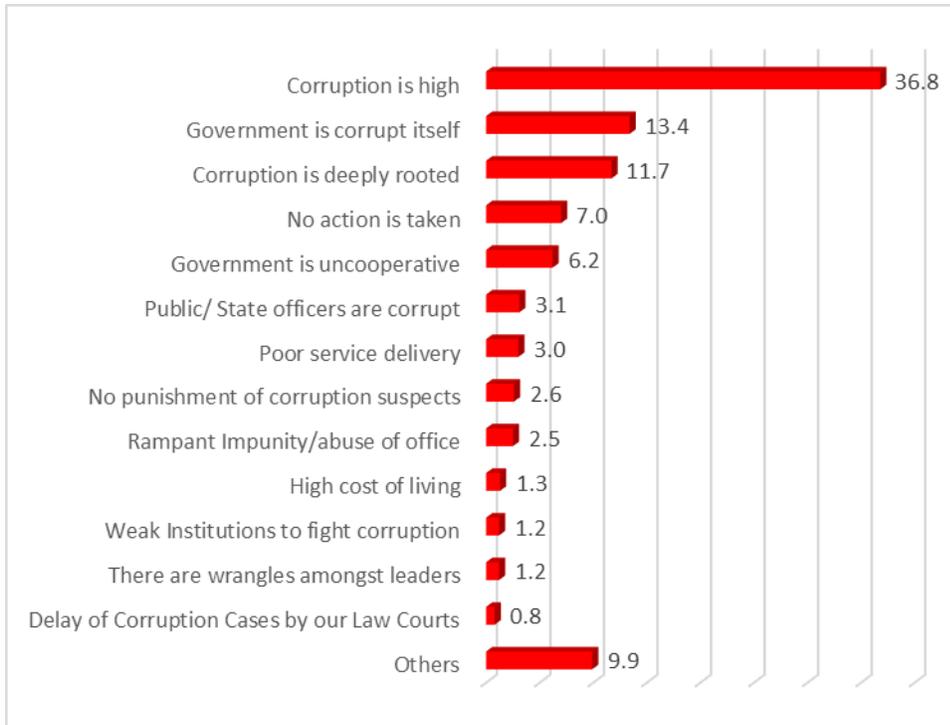


Figure 31: Reasons Cited for inadequate government commitment

3.3.3 Provision of National Government Services

Comparatively, the proportion of the respondents who indicated that the provision of services by the national government improved in the past one year declined to 44 percent compared to 59.4 percent and 55.7 percent in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

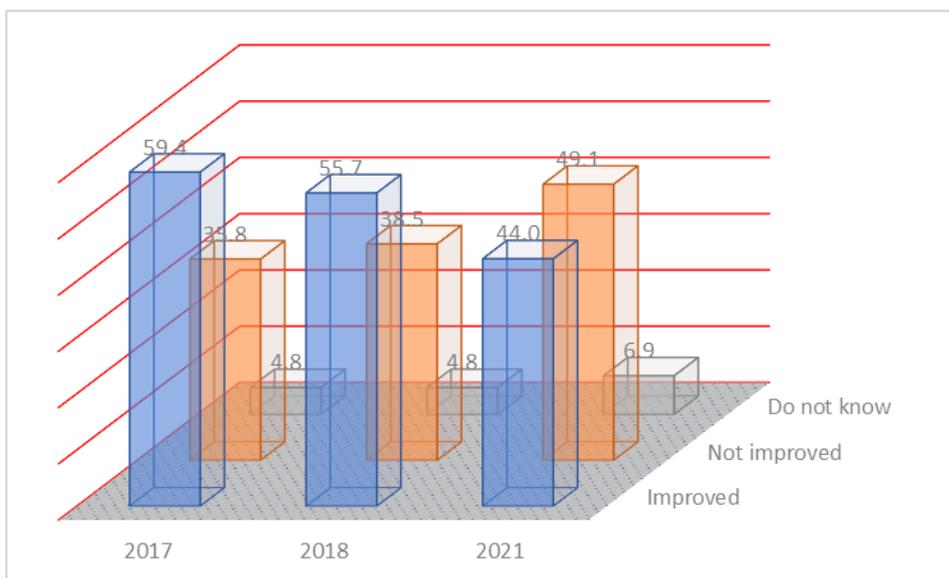


Figure 32: Rating on Improvement of Government Services

Among the reasons put forward by those who think government services have improved are most government services have generally improved (24.9%), better roads (16.5%), improved health care services (15.7%) and provision of services at Huduma centers (12.4%)

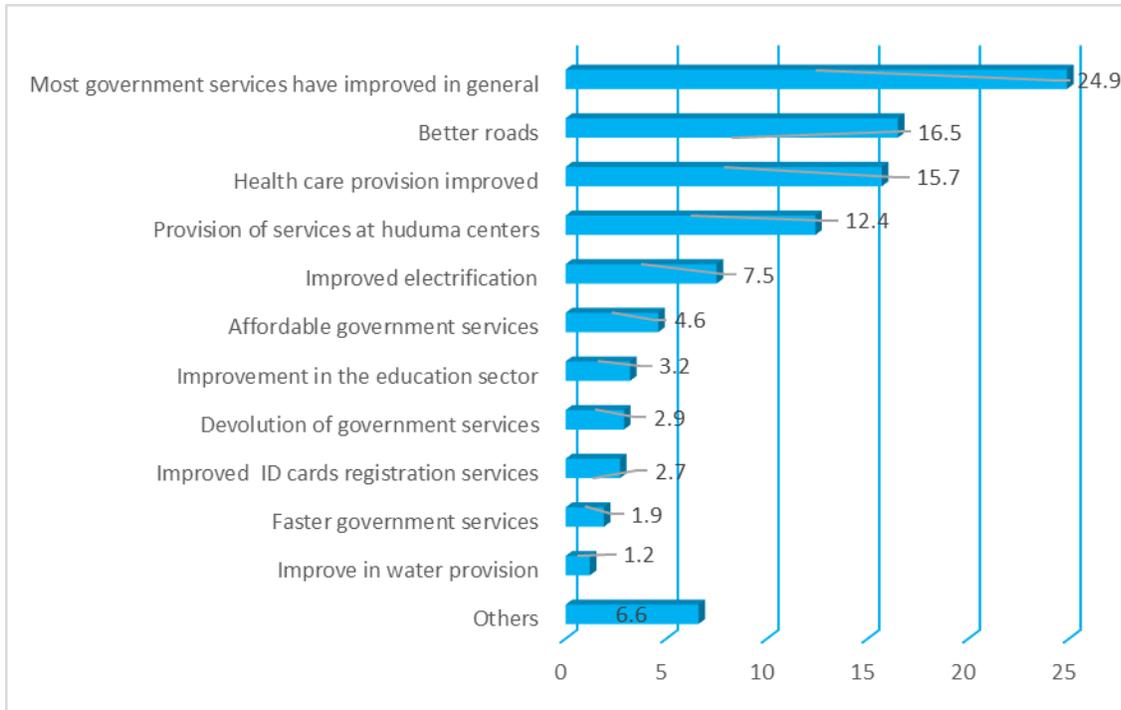


Figure 33: Reasons Cited for Improvement in Government Services

On the contrary, those who indicated that government services have not improved cited high cost of living (29.9%), unemployment (9.4%), poor roads (9.1%), poor customer care service (8.7%) and high level of corruption inherent in government offices (8.7%).

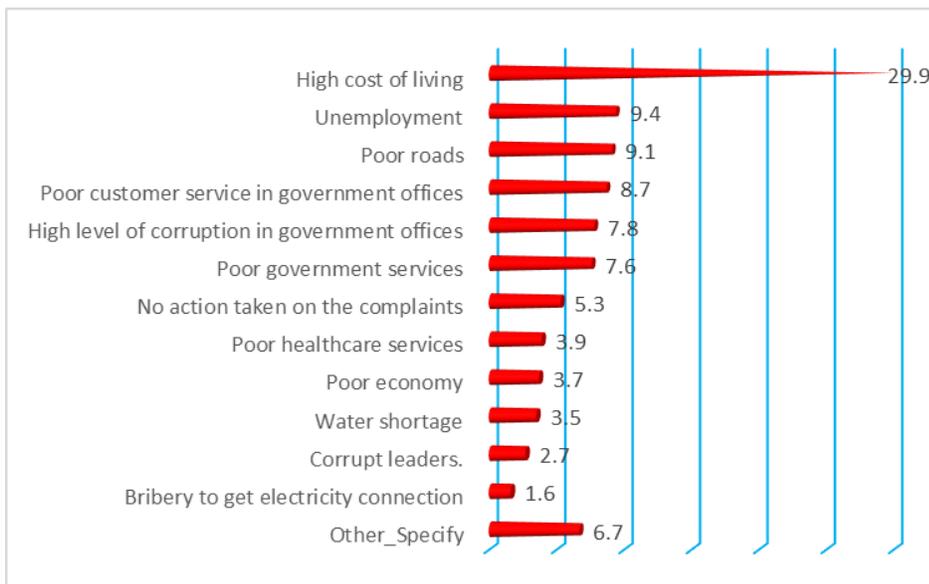


Figure 34: Reasons Cited for Unimproved Government Service
3.3.4 Uptake of Huduma Centre Services

The awareness levels about Huduma Centres in the country grew to an all-time high of 98.1 percent from 97.1 percent and 94.1 percent in the 2018 and 2017 respectively. The uptake of the Huduma Centre services however dropped slightly to 32.6 percent from 36.4 percent and 35.3 percent in 2018 and 2017 respectively.

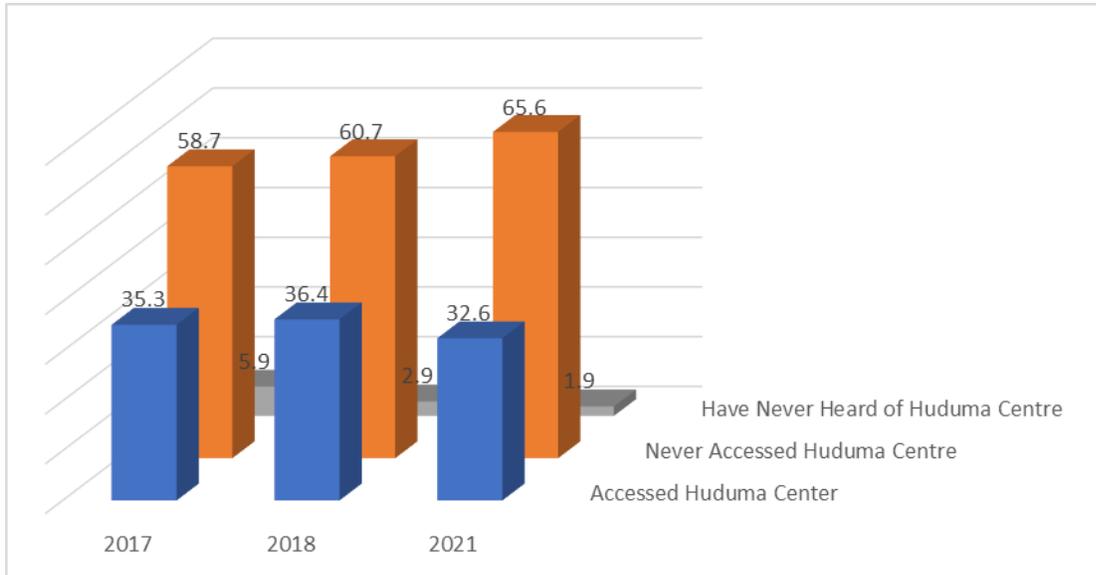


Figure 35: Uptake of Huduma Services

Over 48 percent of the respondents described Huduma Centre services as efficient followed by 14.9 percent who said that environment was friendly and 13.9 percent who indicated that services were quick. On the other hand, 8.2 percent cited delay in services while 2.7 percent encountered corrupt officers at Huduma Centres.

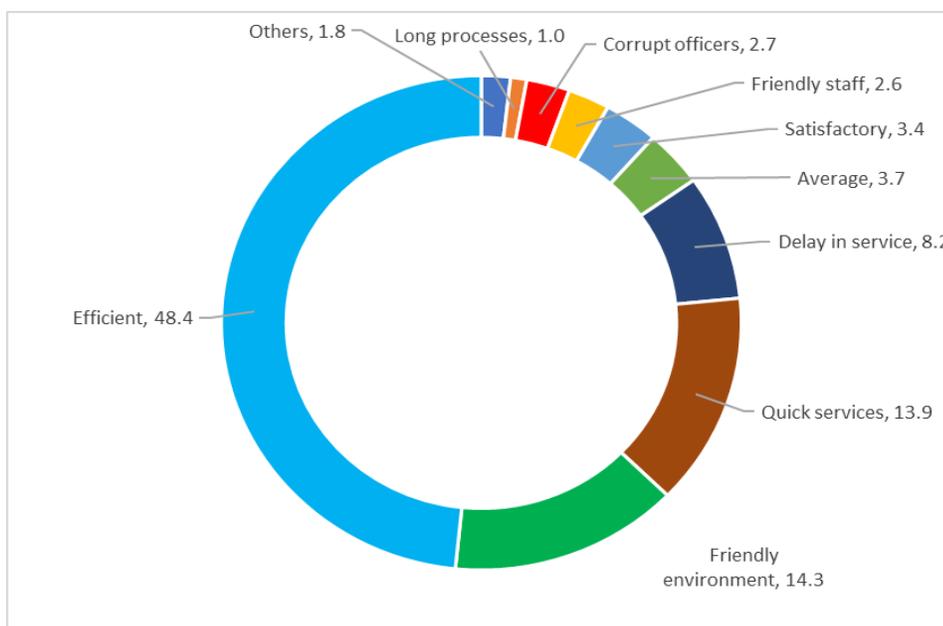


Figure 36: Huduma Services Rating

3.3.5 Confidence in Stakeholders

Private broadcasting services (55.1%), religious organizations (52.4%), public broadcasting services (48.8%) ranked highest among stakeholders on whom respondents had confidence with, regarding the fight against corruption and unethical practices. The executive (36.5%), and the civil society such as Transparency International and Katiba Institute (30.5) percent also had high confidence rating among institutions.

On the other hand, the Police (76.3%), Members of County Assembly (68.5%), Members of National Assembly (64.1%), County Assemblies (64%) and Governors (63.4%) ranked lowest in confidence regarding the fight against corruption and unethical practices.

Table 6: Confidence Level in Stakeholders in the Fight against Corruption and Unethical Practices

Stakeholders	Confident	Not confident	Do not Know
Private Broadcasting services e.g. NTV, KTN	55.1%	29.2%	15.7%
Religious Organizations	52.4%	33.0%	14.6%
Public broadcasting Services (KBC Radio/TV)	48.8%	35.4%	15.8%
The Executive	36.5%	53.1%	10.4%
Civil Society e.g TI, Katiba Institute	30.5%	36.6%	32.9%
Senators	28.6%	59.8%	11.6%
The Governors	27.4%	63.4%	9.2%
Members of Parliament	26.0%	64.1%	9.9%
Kenya Revenue Authority	25.0%	48.0%	27.0%

<i>Cabinet Secretaries</i>	24.0%	55.0%	20.9%
<i>The Judiciary</i>	23.8%	54.0%	22.2%
<i>Principal Secretaries</i>	22.8%	52.8%	24.4%
<i>Parliament</i>	22.7%	58.0%	19.4%
<i>Law Society of Kenya</i>	22.4%	42.8%	34.8%
<i>Office of the Attorney General</i>	22.1%	48.0%	29.9%
<i>Central Bank of Kenya</i>	22.0%	38.6%	39.3%
<i>Members of county Assembly</i>	21.9%	68.5%	9.5%
<i>County Assembly</i>	19.0%	64.0%	16.9%
<i>Office of the Auditor General</i>	18.8%	45.1%	36.1%
<i>Office of the Controller of Budget</i>	17.6%	45.0%	37.4%
<i>National Anti Corruption Campaign Steering Committee</i>	17.1%	40.1%	42.9%
<i>The Police</i>	15.7%	76.3%	8.0%
<i>Commission on Administrative Justice</i>	15.4%	44.3%	40.3%
<i>National Land Commission</i>	15.4%	52.6%	32.0%
<i>Asset Recovery Agency</i>	15.3%	42.7%	42.0%
<i>Public Procurement Regulatory Authority</i>	15.2%	42.5%	42.4%
<i>Financial Reporting Centre</i>	13.7%	40.5%	45.7%

3.3.6 Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures

User friendly corruption reporting channels (27%), eradication of poverty (21.9%) and employment creation (20.3%) were rated as effective measures in combating corruption and unethical practices in Kenya. Existing anti-corruption laws (47.2%), partnerships (47.1%), public education and awareness creation (45.2%), investigations (44.6%) and administrative sanctions on public officials (43.8%) were rated as moderately effective.

Table 7: Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures

Anti-Corruption Measure	Effective	Moderately Effective	Not effective at all	Do not Know
<i>Public education and awareness creation</i>	13.1%	45.2%	28.7%	13.0%
<i>Existing anti-corruption laws</i>	15.7%	47.2%	26.4%	10.7%
<i>Investigations</i>	15.7%	44.6%	30.7%	9.0%
<i>Prevention of corruption</i>	15.4%	38.1%	25.2%	21.3%
<i>Asset Recovery (Restitution)</i>	18.1%	40.7%	22.8%	18.5%
<i>Partnerships and coalition of stakeholders in the fight against corruption</i>	15.0%	47.1%	28.3%	9.6%
<i>Devolution/Decentralization</i>	14.4%	42.0%	25.5%	18.1%
<i>Administrative sanctions on public officials</i>	17.4%	43.8%	23.3%	15.5%
<i>Mainstreaming of anti-corruption into the education curriculum</i>	20.3%	33.8%	39.8%	6.1%
<i>Eradication of poverty</i>	21.9%	31.6%	40.7%	5.8%
<i>Employment creation</i>	20.3%	36.2%	26.1%	17.4%
<i>User friendly corruption reporting channels</i>	27.0%	34.3%	27.3%	11.5%

3.3.7 County Government Service Delivery

The provision of the following services by the county government was rated average: Education- ECDE, village polytechnics and childcare facilities (46.8%), control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising (45.9%), county health services-ambulance, health facilities, cemeteries (44.5%) and implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation (44.2%).

Control of drugs and pornography (48.1%), county transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking (41%) and County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems (40.6%) were rated as poor.

None of county services were singularly rated as good by more than 20 percent of the respondents.

Table 8: Rating of Provision of County Government Services

County Services	Good	Average	Poor	Do not Know
<i>Agriculture – abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control</i>	9.4%	41.6%	38.1%	10.9%
<i>County Health services-ambulance, Health facilities, cemeteries</i>	12.9%	44.5%	38.3%	4.2%
<i>Control of air pollution, noise pollution, outdoor advertising</i>	7.1%	45.9%	34.0%	13.0%
<i>Cultural activities, public entertainment, Public amenities</i>	7.0%	43.3%	33.4%	16.3%
<i>County transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking</i>	12.7%	42.0%	41.0%	4.3%
<i>Animal control and welfare</i>	5.6%	38.9%	36.9%	18.5%
<i>Trade development and regulation-markets, trade licenses, local tourism.</i>	9.0%	44.0%	32.6%	14.5%
<i>County Planning and development- land survey, mapping, housing</i>	7.6%	41.6%	35.0%	15.8%
<i>Education-ECDE, village polytechnics, childcare facilities.</i>	19.1%	46.8%	29.2%	4.9%
<i>Implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation</i>	11.2%	44.2%	30.0%	14.6%
<i>County public works and services, including Water and sanitation, storm water and management systems</i>	10.6%	41.3%	40.6%	7.5%
<i>Firefighting services and disaster management</i>	5.9%	34.0%	38.5%	21.6%
<i>Control of drugs and pornography</i>	4.8%	31.2%	48.1%	15.9%
<i>Ensuring and coordinating participation of communities in governance</i>	8.0%	41.3%	36.9%	13.9%

3.3.8 Improvement in Provision of County Government Services

The proportion of respondents who indicated that the provision of services by the county government had improved in the past one year declined to 38.7 percent from 47.1 percent in 2018.

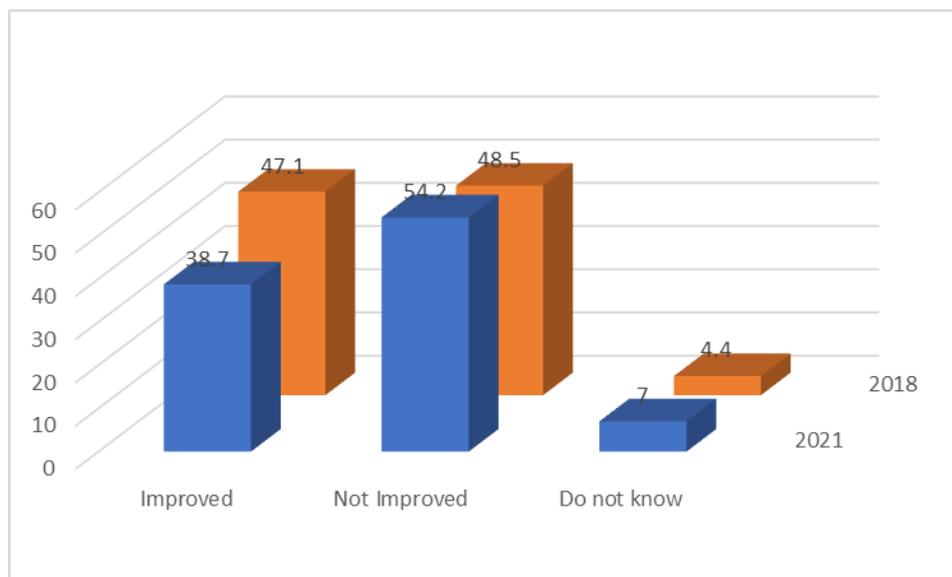


Figure 37: Rating on Improvement in Provision of County Government Services

Those who indicated that county services had improved cited good infrastructure such as roads and street lighting (34.7%), ease of access to services (22.4%), improvement in health services (12.3%) and positive change in environmental conservation (10.4%) as their reasons.

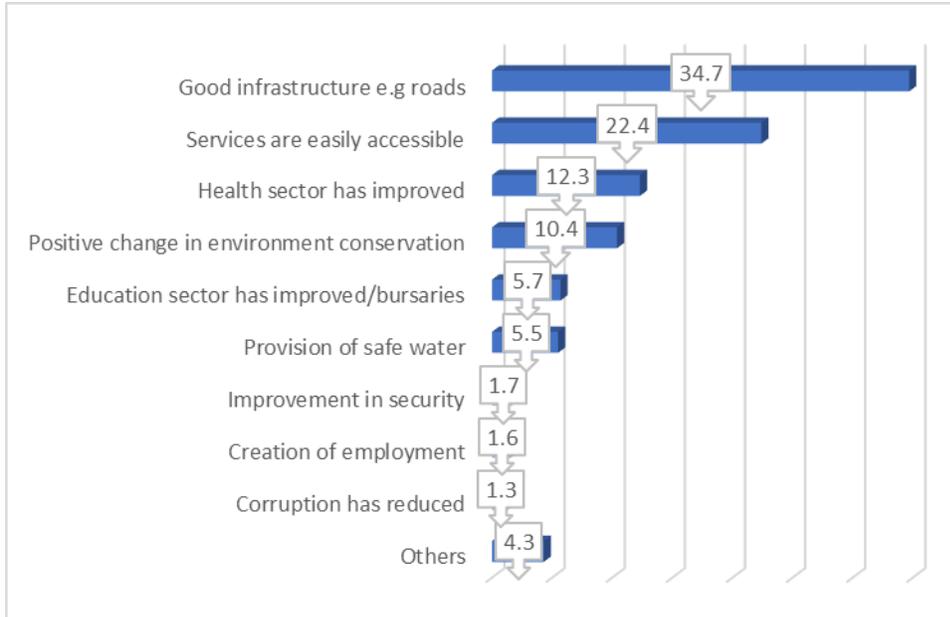


Figure 38: Reasons cited for Improved County Services

On the contrary, 30.4 percent of the respondents who said that county services had not improved who cited no notable change followed by 11.8 percent who decried lack of water, 7.8 percent who cited delays and negligence in service provision and 7.5 percent who cited poor infrastructure as their main reasons.

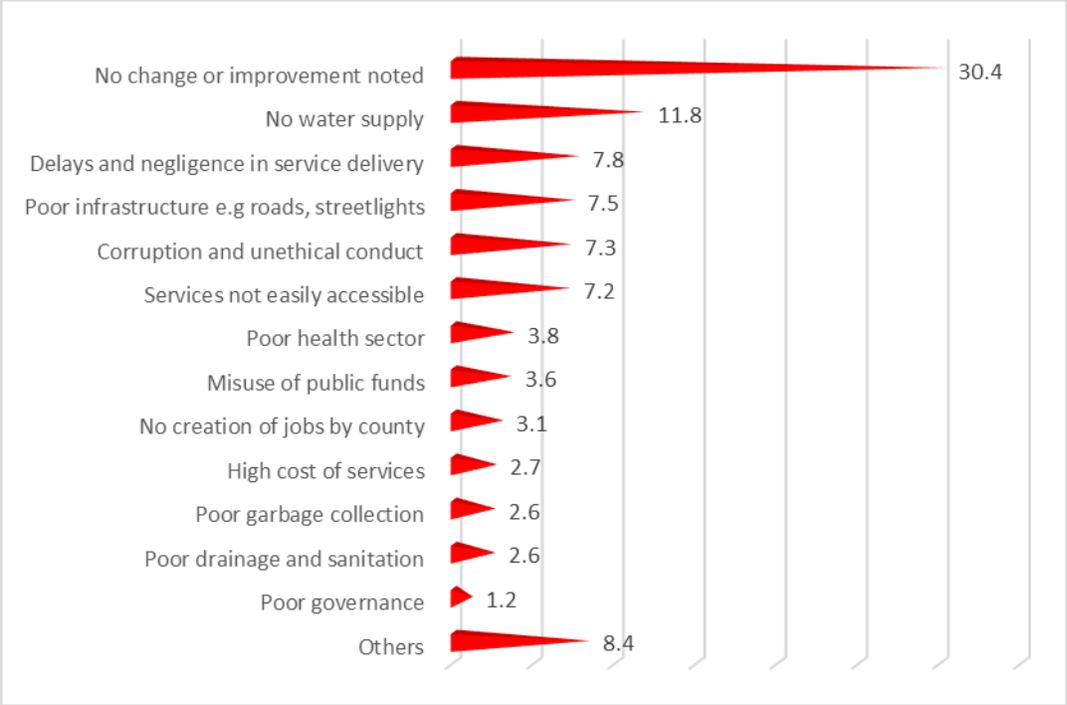


Figure 39: Reasons cited for Rating County Services as not improved

3.4 Access to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Services

3.4.1 Awareness about EACC

Among those who were aware of EACC, 46.2 percent were informed through listening to radio, 25.2 percent via watching television, 11.2 percent through print media such as newspapers, journals and magazines and 9.7 percent through social media platforms such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram, Tik Tok and Twitter among others.

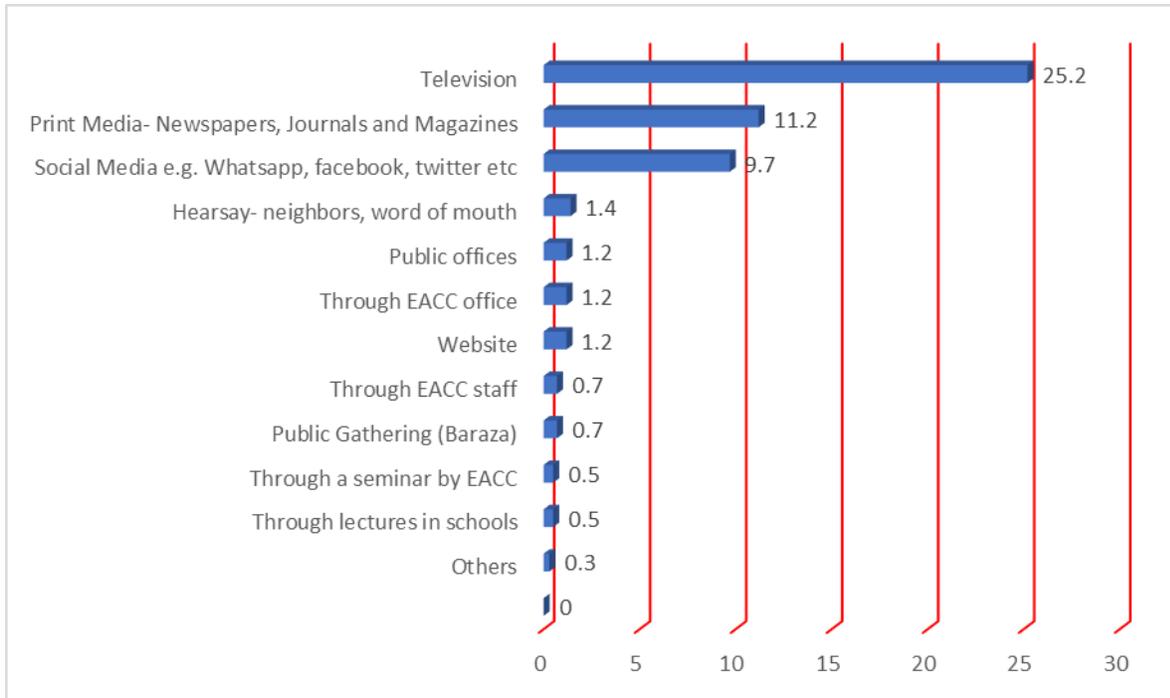


Figure 41: How Respondents Came to Know about EACC

Of the respondents who had sought services from EACC, 28.2 percent were looking to facilitate an investigation, 26.9 percent wanted to report corruption and unethical conduct while 14.7% were interested in integrity clearance.

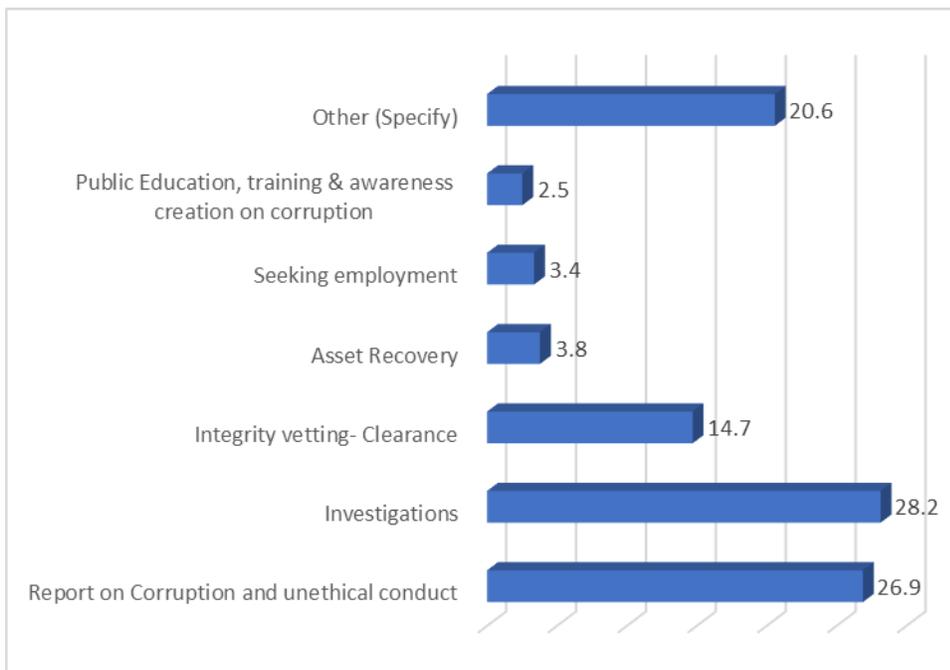


Figure 42: Services Sought at EACC

When asked about EACC services they were aware of, 53.7 percent mentioned investigations of corruption and unethical conduct, 50.8 percent cited prevention of corruption, 34.3 percent mentioned receiving reports on corruption and unethical conduct while 14.4 percent cited asset recovery.

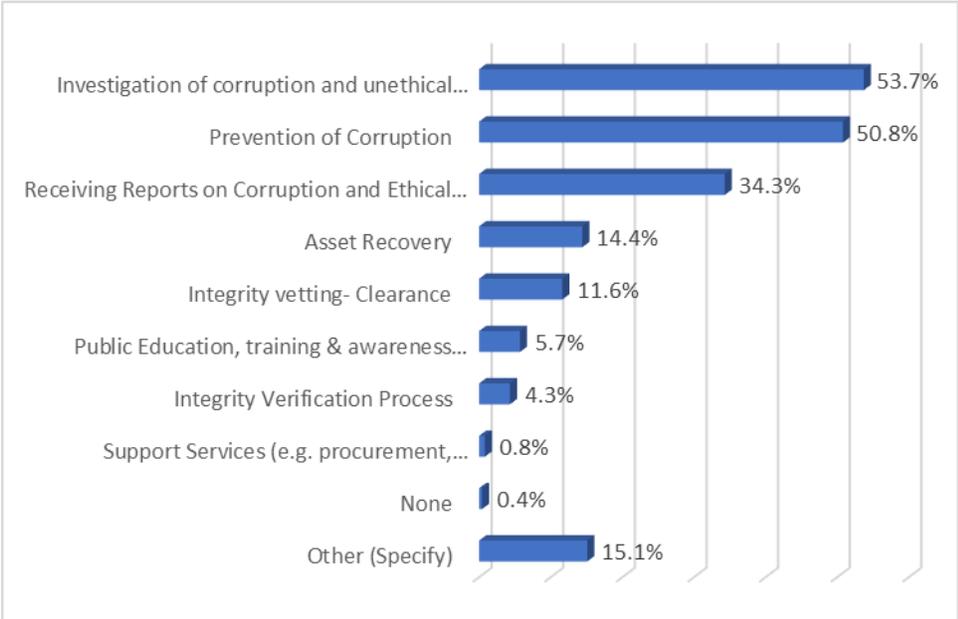


Figure 43: Awareness About EACC Services

3.4.2 Uptake of IEC Materials

The uptake of information education and communication materials (IEC) from EACC declined for the first time since 2015 to stand at 12.4 percent as depicted in Figure 44.

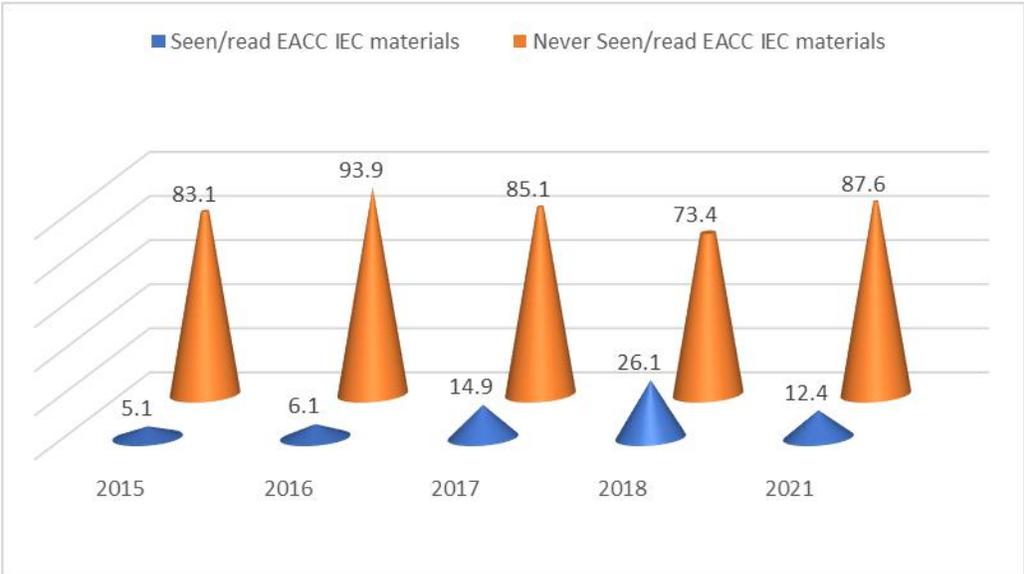


Figure 44: Uptake of EACC IEC Materials

Over 40 percent of the respondents had seen or read EACC brochures such as FAQs on Leadership and Integrity Act 2012, posters (35.2%), TV programmes such as infomercials and spots (26.9%), books such as the simplified legal frameworks (25.5%) and branded T-shirts-caps-bags-pens and book marks (21.5%) and bill boards (14.1%).

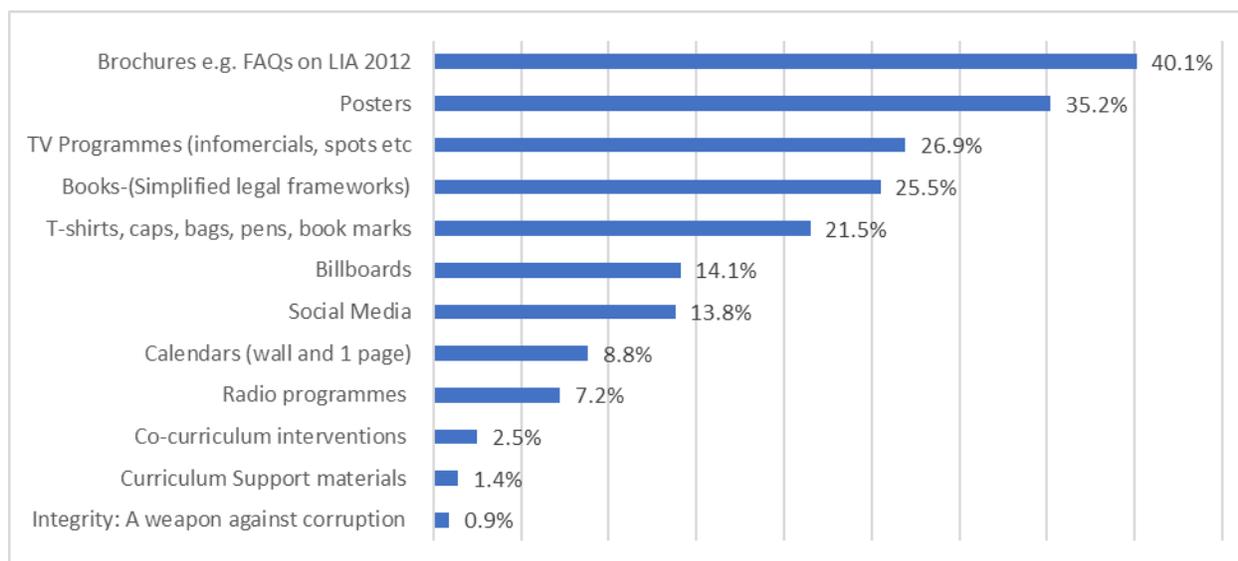


Figure 45: Media and Types of EACC IEC Materials

3.4.3 Rating of EACC IEC Materials

Among those respondents who had interacted with EACC IEC materials, 67.2 percent rated the language as very good. In the same category of very good, relevance was rated at 61 percent, clarity at 56.4 percent, influence at 52.6 percent and design at 50.5 percent. Slightly over 30 percent rated the materials' availability as poor, see Table 9.

Table 9: Ratings of EACC IEC Materials

Attributes	Very Good	Fair	poor	No Response	Don't know
Language	67.2%	24.2%	4.0%	1.7%	2.8%
Relevance	61.0%	31.9%	3.0%	1.7%	2.4%
Influence	52.6%	34.3%	7.8%	2.8%	2.4%
Availability	35.7%	29.9%	30.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Clarity	56.4%	30.4%	8.9%	2.0%	2.4%
Design	50.5%	34.1%	2.8%	5.5%	7.2%

3.4.4 Suggestions to Improve EACC IEC Materials

Figure 46 provides the various suggestions from respondents on how to improve EACC IEC materials. Over 35 percent called for use of easy language such as vernacular, 33.9 percent recommended use of the media to communicate and disseminate the information, 31.2 percent had no suggestions while 28.3 percent called for gathering information from the grassroots.

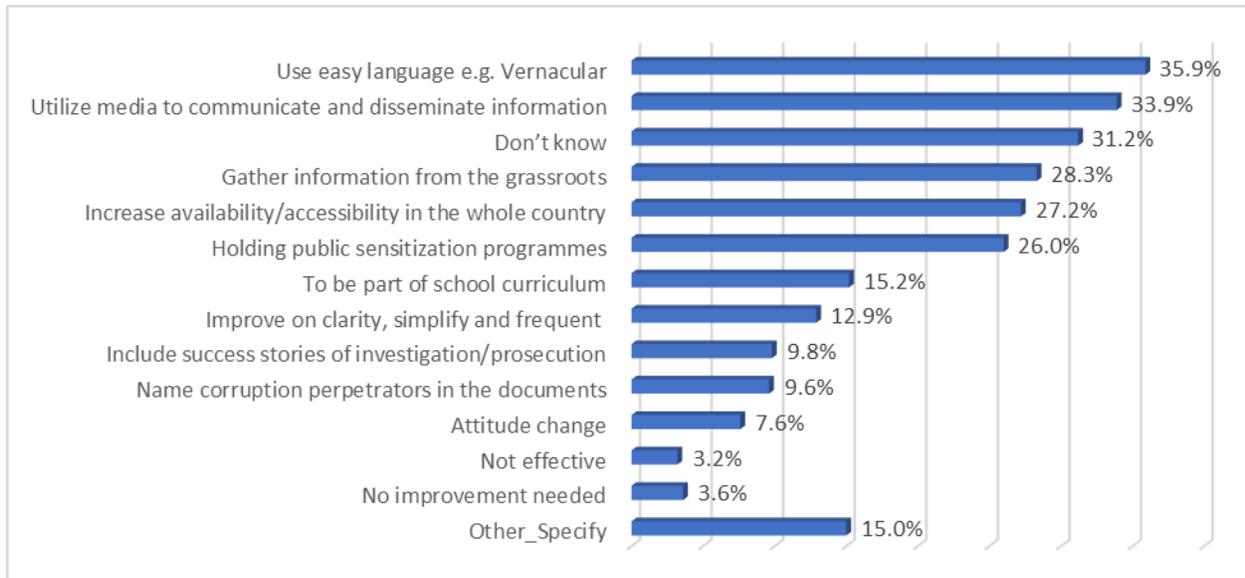


Figure 46: Suggestions to Improve EACC IEC Materials

3.4.5 Suggestions to Improve EACC Effectiveness

The effectiveness of EACC was perceived by respondents to have marginally declined. Whereas 46 percent thought that EACC was effective in the fight against corruption and unethical practices in 2021, the proportion was 46.8 percent in 2018.

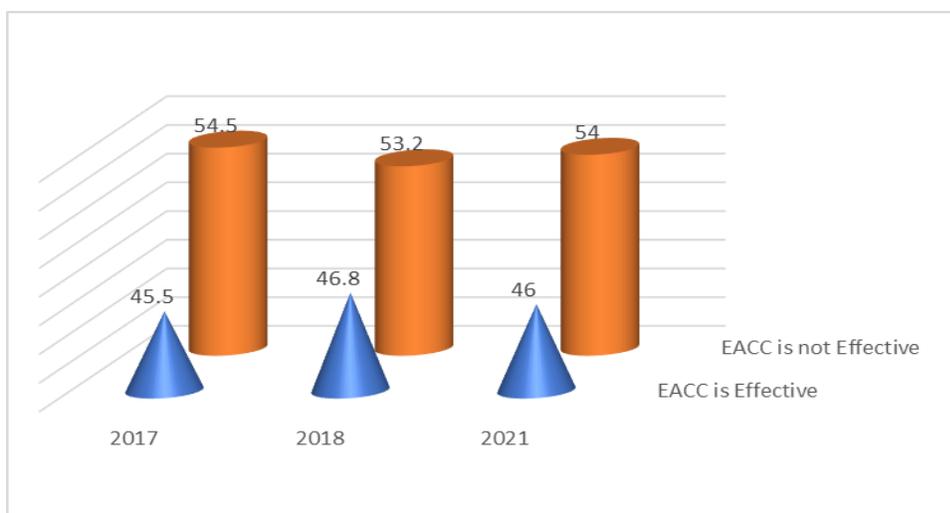


Figure 47: Effectiveness of EACC

When further asked the reasons for their perceptions on the effectiveness of EACC, 50.8 percent of the respondents attribute it to investigation of corruption, 30.3 percent to arresting of individuals suspected of corruption, 5.4 percent to creation of public awareness and 2.7 percent to dismissal of corruption suspects from public offices.

Among those who said EACC was not effective, 20.7 percent cited rampant incidences of corruption, 13.6 percent cited unconcluded cases of corruption, 11.9 percent cited lack of commitment by EACC while 7.7 percent indicated that EACC is not visible in local areas/villages.

Table 10: Reasons on Rating of EACC Effectiveness

EACC is Effective	%	EACC is not Effective	%
Investigation of corruption	50.8	Rampant incidences of corruption	20.7
Arresting of individuals suspected of corruption	30.3	Unconcluded cases of corruption	13.6
Dismissal of suspected corrupt officers from public offices	2.7	EACC is not committed	11.9
Effective anonymous reporting channels	1.8	Not visible in local areas	7.7
Creation of public awareness on corruption	5.4	Slow processes of handling corruption matters	6.6
Reduction in corruption incidences	4.2	No tangible results in dealing with the problem of corruption	6.4
Asset recovery	1.0	EACC is Not Independent with political interference	5.7
Tangible efforts in fighting corruption	3.6	Biasness in handling corruption cases	5.3
		Corrupt leaders are still in office	5.3
		Not taking the appropriate measures against corruption	3.1
		They lack powers	1.9
		EACC lacks government support	1.8
		They are also corrupt	1.3
		Ignorance on the part of the public on matters of corruption	0.4

When asked what EACC should do to improve its effectiveness in fighting corruption and unethical practices, 20.7 percent indicated that they should enforce the law, 19.2 percent said EACC should be made independent and empowered, 12 percent said they should escalate public awareness while 11.4 percent indicated that they should decentralize their services to local areas/villages.

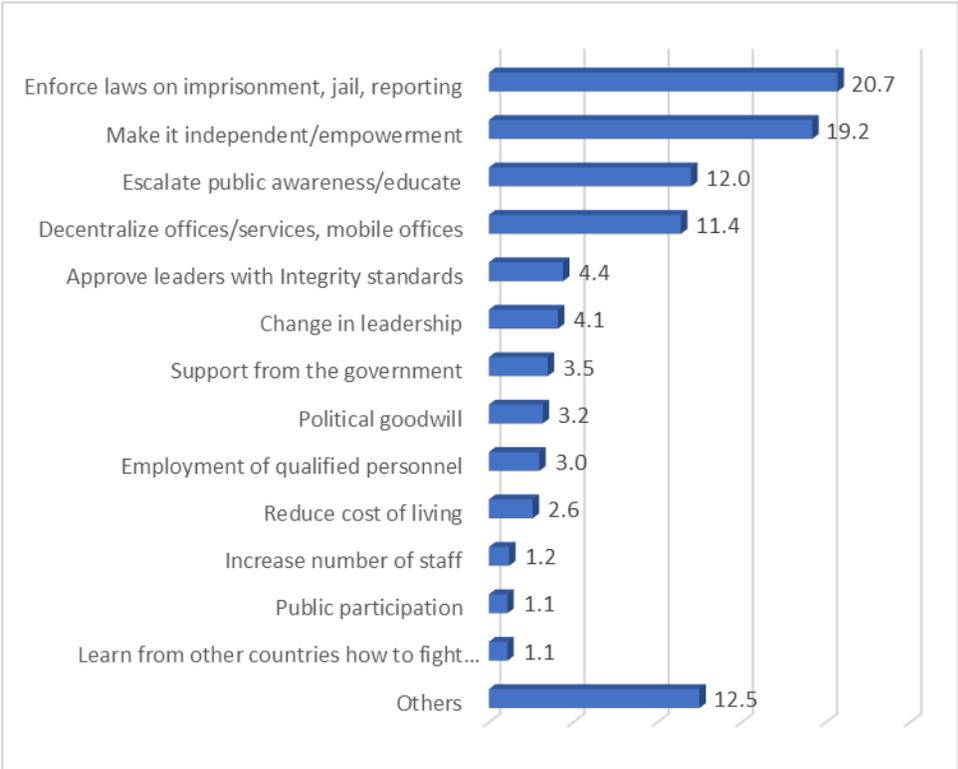


Figure 48: Suggestions to Improve EACC effectiveness

3.4.6 Key Measures to Reduce Prevalence of Corruption

On the measures to reduce corruption and unethical conduct, respondents cited prosecution and conviction of corrupt individuals (21.6%) followed by change of leadership cited by 18 percent of respondents, public awareness and education (11.3%) and EACC being given the authority to prosecute (4.7%).

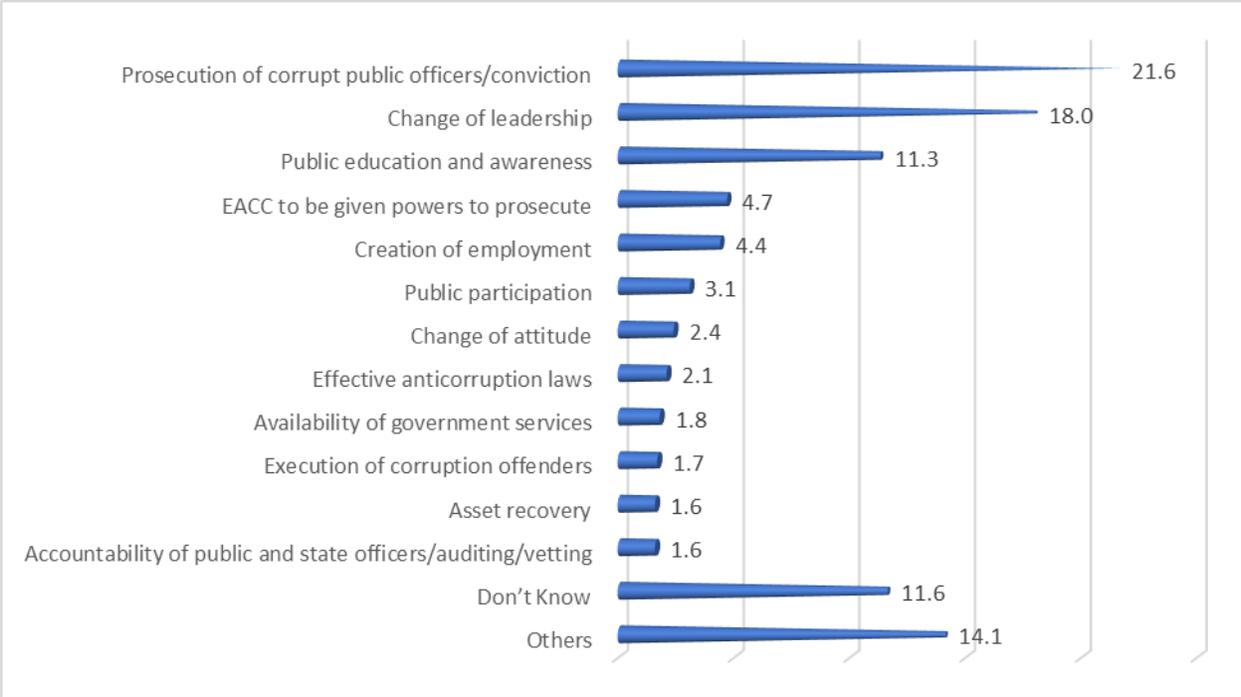


Figure 49: Suggestion on Ways to Reduce Corruption

3.5 Perceptions on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

This theme brings together findings on the perceptions relating to the most important issue facing the country, government action on some of the challenges, levels of corruption; government departments and agencies most prone to corruption; professional and individual involvement in corruption; expectations on the levels of corruption in the next one year; and, the most prevalent forms of corruption and unethical conduct experienced by respondents.

3.5.1 Major Problems Facing the Country

Unemployment (56.2%) ranked first as the most important issue facing the country today followed by poverty (48%), corruption (43.7%), high cost of living (25.8%) and poor infrastructure including bad roads and lack of electricity (12.8%).

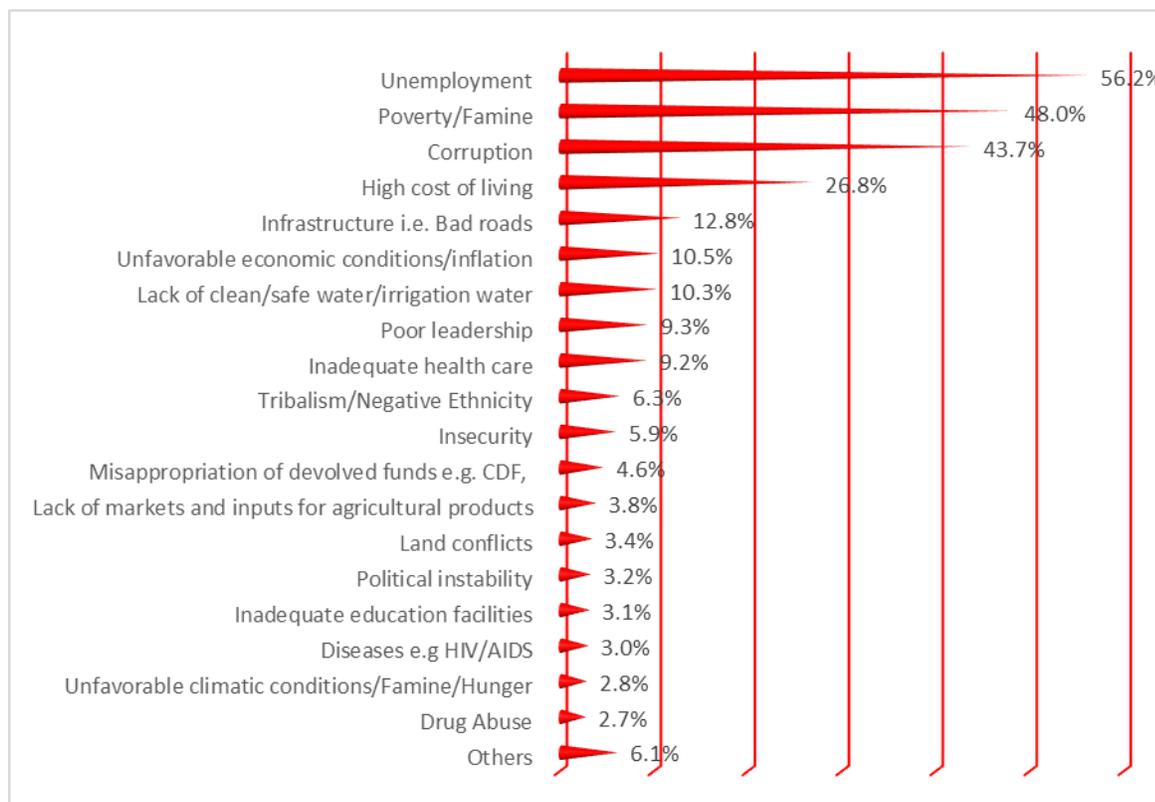


Figure 50: Major problems facing the country

3.5.2 Government action on Major Problems

The government is perceived not to be handling the major problems facing the country well. Respondents rated government action on eradicating poverty (67.9%), creating jobs (61.5%), tackling economic inequality (60.1%), reducing corruption (55.4%) and providing housing (50.1%) to be poor.

Government performance on actions relating to improving education (54.9%), tackling Covid 19 pandemic (54.6%), tackling HIV/Aids (51.8%), conserving the environment (50.4%) and improving health services (50%) was adjudged to be average.

Table 11: Rating of Government Action on Major Problems

Major challenges	Poor	Average	Good	No Response	Do not Know
Eradicating Poverty	67.9%	28.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%
Creating more jobs	61.5%	31.5%	2.3%	1.7%	3.0%
Tackling economic inequality	60.1%	31.8%	2.0%	1.9%	4.2%
Reducing Corruption	55.4%	36.9%	2.4%	1.7%	3.5%
Providing housing	50.1%	38.7%	3.2%	2.3%	5.7%
Management of devolved funds	44.5%	42.5%	3.8%	2.4%	6.7%
Tackling challenges of farmers	43.7%	41.7%	3.8%	2.3%	8.5%
Providing Water and sanitation services	40.9%	47.8%	8.0%	1.4%	1.8%
Improving Roads	38.1%	44.3%	14.6%	1.3%	1.7%
Tackling insecurity by reducing crime	38.0%	48.7%	9.5%	1.3%	2.6%
Improving Health services	36.9%	50.0%	10.2%	1.2%	1.8%
Conserving the environment	34.8%	50.4%	4.8%	2.5%	7.4%
Tackling gender-based violence	31.7%	48.9%	8.4%	2.6%	8.5%
Improving Education	28.1%	54.9%	13.5%	1.4%	2.1%
Tackling Covid 19 Pandemic	25.7%	54.6%	12.8%	1.8%	5.1%
Tackling HIV/AIDS	20.1%	51.8%	17.9%	2.0%	8.1%

3.5.3 Level of Corruption and unethical conduct

Perceptions about the level of corruption increased significantly from 65.3 percent in 2018 to stand at 73.5 percent in 2021. Figure 51, indicates the changing trends since 2012.

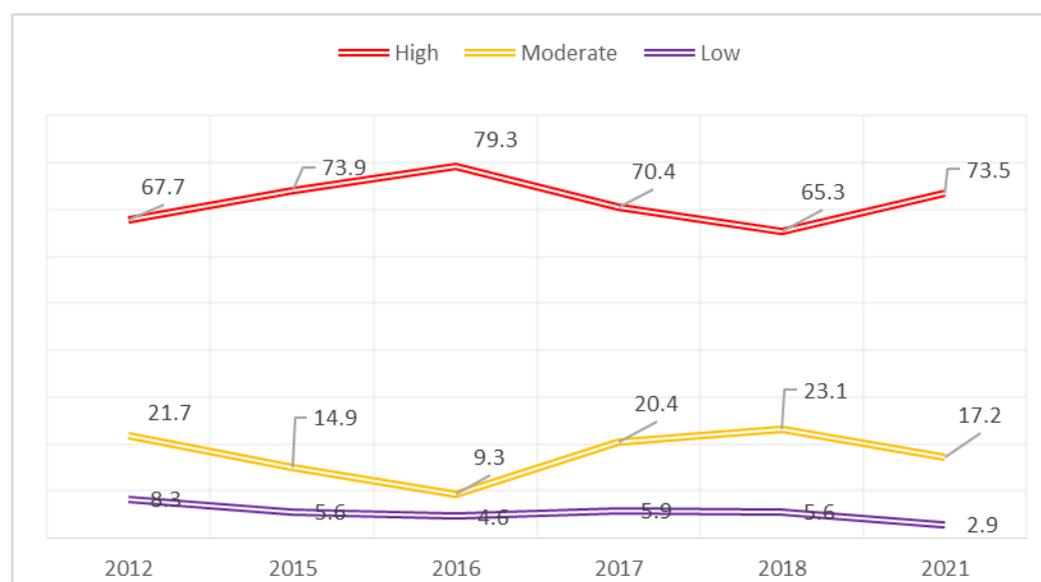


Figure 51: Perceived Levels of Corruption

The reasons put forward for rating the level of corruption as high include: rampant corruption in public offices (19.2%); increased incidents of corruption (15%); poor service delivery (14.9%); high cost of living (7.6%); bribery demands to obtain a service (7.5%); embezzlement of public funds (6.9%); and bad governance (6%).

For those who rated the level of corruption as low, improvement in service delivery (21.5%), prosecution of corruption suspects (17.5%), actions taken to curb corruption (15.6%) and reduction in corruption cases (10.8%) were the main reasons cited.

Table 12: Reasons cited for rating Corruption and Unethical Conduct Levels

Reasons for Rating High	%	Reasons for Rating Low	%
Corruption is rampant in many public offices	19.2	Improvement in service delivery	21.5
More corruption incidences being reported	15.0	Prosecution of corrupt officers	17.5
Poor service delivery in the public service	14.9	Action has been taken to curb corruption	15.6
High cost of living	7.6	Corruption cases have reduced	10.8
Bribery demanded for service provision	7.5	Never experienced corruption	7.4
Embezzlement of funds	6.9	Decentralization of services has reduced corruption.	6.1
Bad governance	6.0	There is transparency and accountability	4.2
Misappropriation of public funds	4.2	From hearsay	3.1
Selfish interests by public officers	2.8	Fear of prosecution.	2.6
High poverty levels	2.6	Few corruption cases have been reported.	1.8
Lack of transparency and accountability	1.8	Public education and sensitization have reduced corruption.	1.4
Kenya is highly ranked in corruption index	1.2	Good governance	1.1
Shoddy implementation of projects	1.2	Media reports indicate corruption reduced	0.7
Lack of political will to fight corruption	1.2	Improved economy	0.6
Others	7.7	Others	5.6

3.5.4 Spread of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

There was a significant change in perceptions of respondents who thought that corruption and unethical practices are completely widespread in Kenya today. Whereas 74.1 percent of the respondents think the vice is completely widespread, the corresponding proportion was 61.9 percent in 2018.

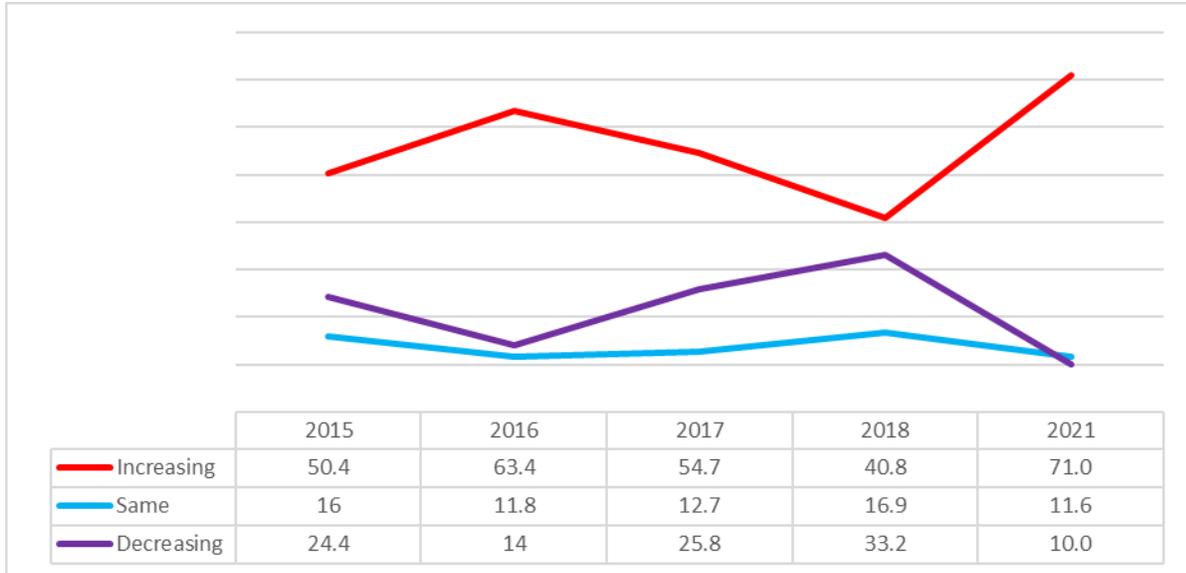


Figure 52: Spread of Corruption and unethical Conduct

3.5.5 Comparison on Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

There was a sharp rise in the number of respondents who thought the level of corruption was increasing from 40.8 percent in 2018 to 71 percent. Similarly, those who thought the level of corruption was decreasing declined to 10 percent from 33.2 percent in 2018. Those who thought corruption levels had remained constant remained the same at above 10 percent.

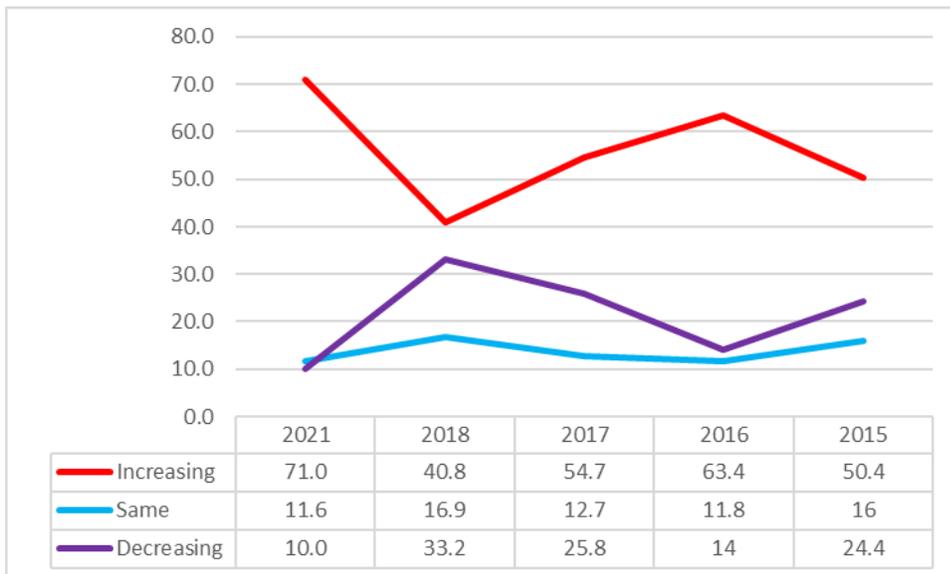


Figure 53: Comparison of Levels of Corruption and Unethical conduct

Among the respondents who indicated that corruption and unethical practices were increasing, 23 percent said it is premised on more corruption cases being reported, 12.9 percent cited high cost of living, 13.3 percent cited corruption being common practice in most public offices, 10 percent indicated lack of action is taken to reduce corruption cases while 9.9 percent cited service delivery being pegged on bribery.

For the respondents who thought that corruption was decreasing, 27.7 percent cited reduced cases of corruption, 16.2 percent cited prosecution of corrupt officers, 15.5 percent cited implementation of anti-corruption strategies while 11 percent mentioned the government's commitment in the fight against corruption and unethical practices.

Table 13: Reasons cited for Comparative Rating of Level of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Reasons cited for increasing	%	Reasons Cited for decreasing	%
More corruption cases reported	23.0	Corruption cases have reduced.	27.7
High cost of living	12.9	Prosecution of corrupt officers.	16.2
Corruption is a common practice in most public offices	13.3	Strategies have been implemented to fight corruption.	15.5
No action taken to reduce corruption cases.	10.0	The government is committed to fight corruption.	11.0
Bribery demanded for service delivery	9.9	Improvement in service delivery.	10.1
High levels of poverty	5.9	Fear of prosecution.	6.1
Embezzlement of funds	3.5	Public education and sensitization have reduced corruption.	2.9
Lack of political will to fight corruption	2.7	Not heard of corruption cases being reported.	2.8
Bad governance	2.7	There is transparency and accountability.	2.4
Shoddy implementation of projects	2.0	Fair distribution of resources.	1.2
Abusing of office by public officers	2.0	EACC is fighting corruption	1.1
Poor distribution of resources	1.9	Zero tolerance to corruption by the president.	0.9
Poor service delivery	1.6	Improved economy	0.2
Lack of adequate resources to fight corruption	1.4	Others	1.8
Impunity by public officers	1.4		
Lack of transparency and accountability	1.2		
Others	5.6		

3.5.6 Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

On the question of expectations about the levels of corruption and unethical conduct in the next one year, more than half (51.6%) expected the level of corruption to increase, 16.6 percent expected a decline while 11.8 percent indicated that it will remain unchanged.

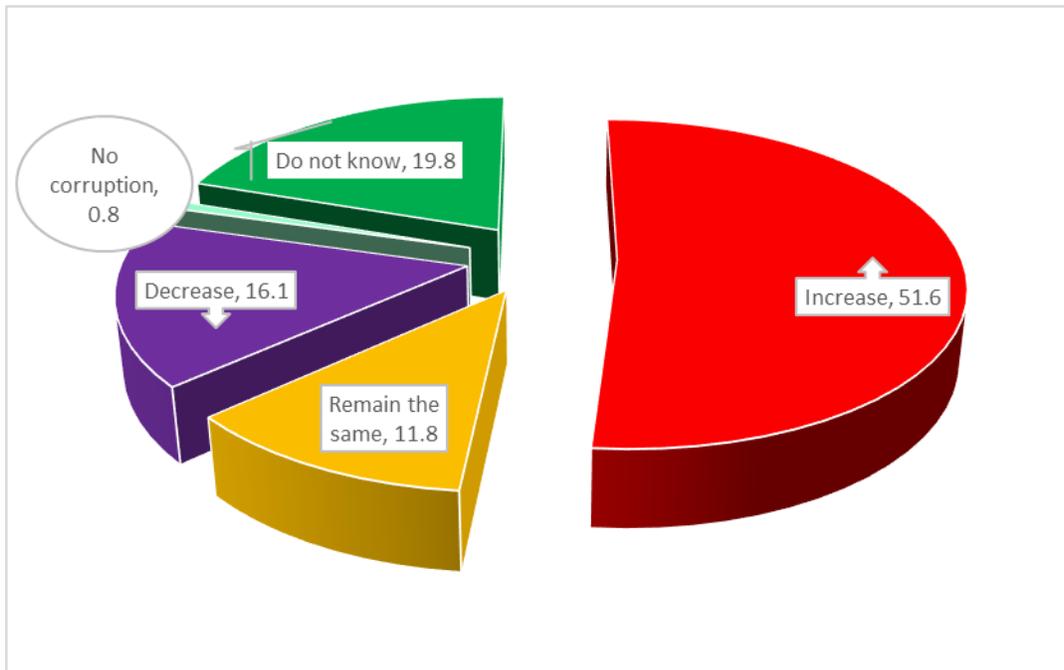


Figure 54: Expectations on the Levels of Corruption and Unethical Conduct

3.5.7 Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

To gauge attitude on corruption, statements were read to the respondents and they were required to agree or disagree with the notion. From Table 17, over half of the respondents agreed with the statements ‘It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community’ (63.6%), ‘Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to Jail’ (63.3%), ‘People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting’ (51.2%) and ‘Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials’ (50.5%).

On the other hand, respondents disagreed with the statements, ‘It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote’ (77%), ‘There is demonstrated credible intent by MCA’s to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’ (74.9%), ‘There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption

effectively’ (71.5%), ‘There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively’ (68.3%) and ‘Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting’ (68.3%). This is detailed in Table 14.

Table 14: Opinion on the Fight against Corruption

Attributes	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
It is wrong for a local leader to acquire wealth through corruption to help the community	63.60%	26.90%	9.40%
Corruption will reduce if corrupt people are sent to jail	63.30%	28.10%	8.60%
People who report corruption are likely to suffer for reporting	51.20%	33.80%	15.10%
Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials	50.20%	37.10%	12.70%
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will be done	47.20%	40.10%	12.70%
I am adequately involved in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct	38.40%	44.70%	17.00%
Corruption is an acceptable way of doing things/Culture	31.30%	59.20%	9.50%
There is demonstrated credible intent by civil society watchdogs, stakeholder groups to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	29.80%	53.90%	16.30%
Anti-corruption strategies are effective	27.70%	57.20%	15.10%
There is demonstrated credible intent by development partners to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	27.60%	54.20%	18.20%
Penalties meted out on corrupt individuals are adequate	24.10%	61.20%	14.70%
There is demonstrated credible intent by Members of Parliament to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	22.50%	68.30%	9.30%
Anti-corruption agencies consider my opinion in combating corruption and unethical conduct	19.80%	48.70%	31.50%
There is demonstrated credible intent by governors to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	19.30%	71.50%	9.30%
Most corruption is too petty to be worth reporting	17.40%	68.30%	14.30%
There is demonstrated credible intent by MCAs to tackle perceived causes and effects of corruption effectively	16.00%	74.90%	9.20%
It is right for an election candidate to give a small gift in exchange for a vote	13.90%	77.00%	9.00%
Informants or whistleblowers are well protected from potential harassment	13.30%	62.10%	24.60%
The EACC reporting process is very simple	8.60%	35.80%	55.60%

3.5.8 Institutions Most Prone to Corruption

3.5.8.1 Government Ministries

According to the Survey findings, one is more likely to encounter corruption and unethical practices in the Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Government (42.4%) followed by the Ministry of Health (19.7%), Ministry of Lands and physical planning (11.7%), Ministry of Education (8.3%) and Ministry of Defense (7.6%). Further, 21.3 percent of the respondents

indicated that corruption and unethical practices are evident in all Government Ministries while 5.6 percent said that corruption and unethical practices are evident in none of the ministries.

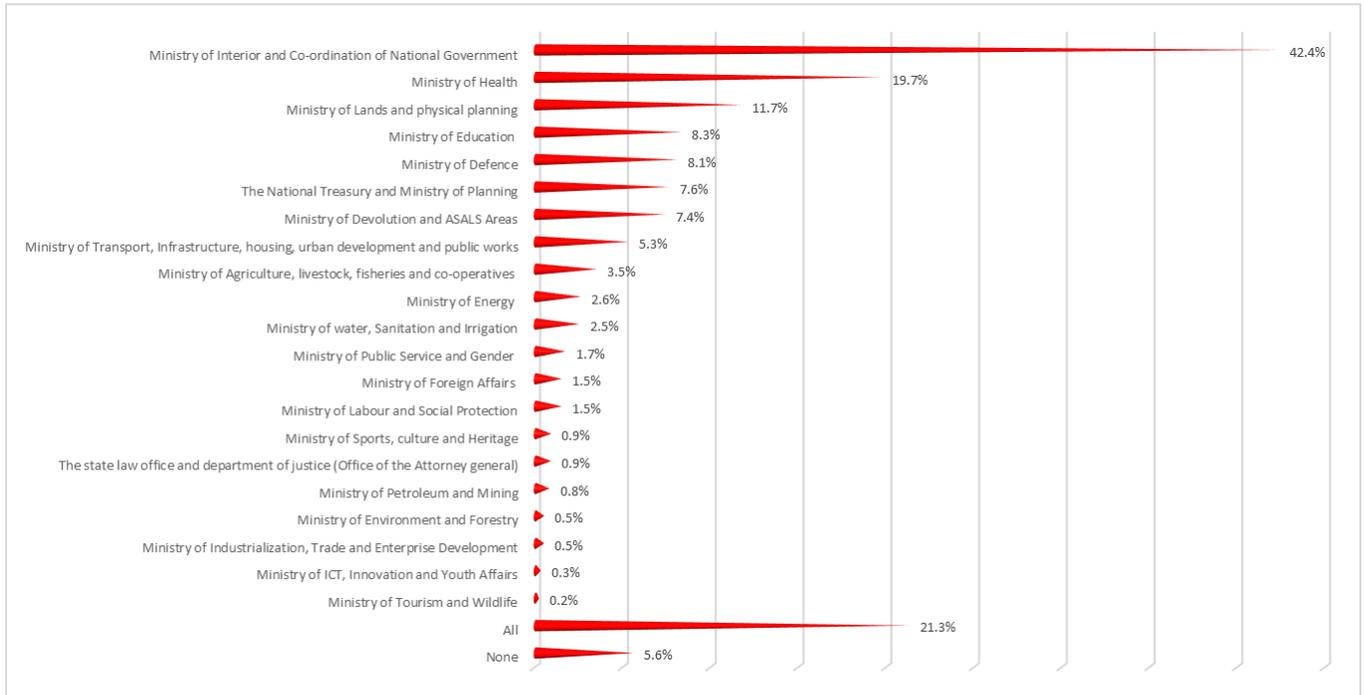


Figure 55: Government Ministries Perceived to be most prone to Corruption

3.5.8.2 Government Departments and Agencies

The Kenya Police (82.1%) ranked first among government Departments and Agencies where one is most likely to encounter corruption and unethical practices followed by Registration of Persons (25.2%), Immigration Department (17.3%), Directorate of Land (8.5%), Department of Devolution (7.9%), National Land Commission (6.8%), Department of Education (6.7%) and Kenya Defense Forces (6.4%).

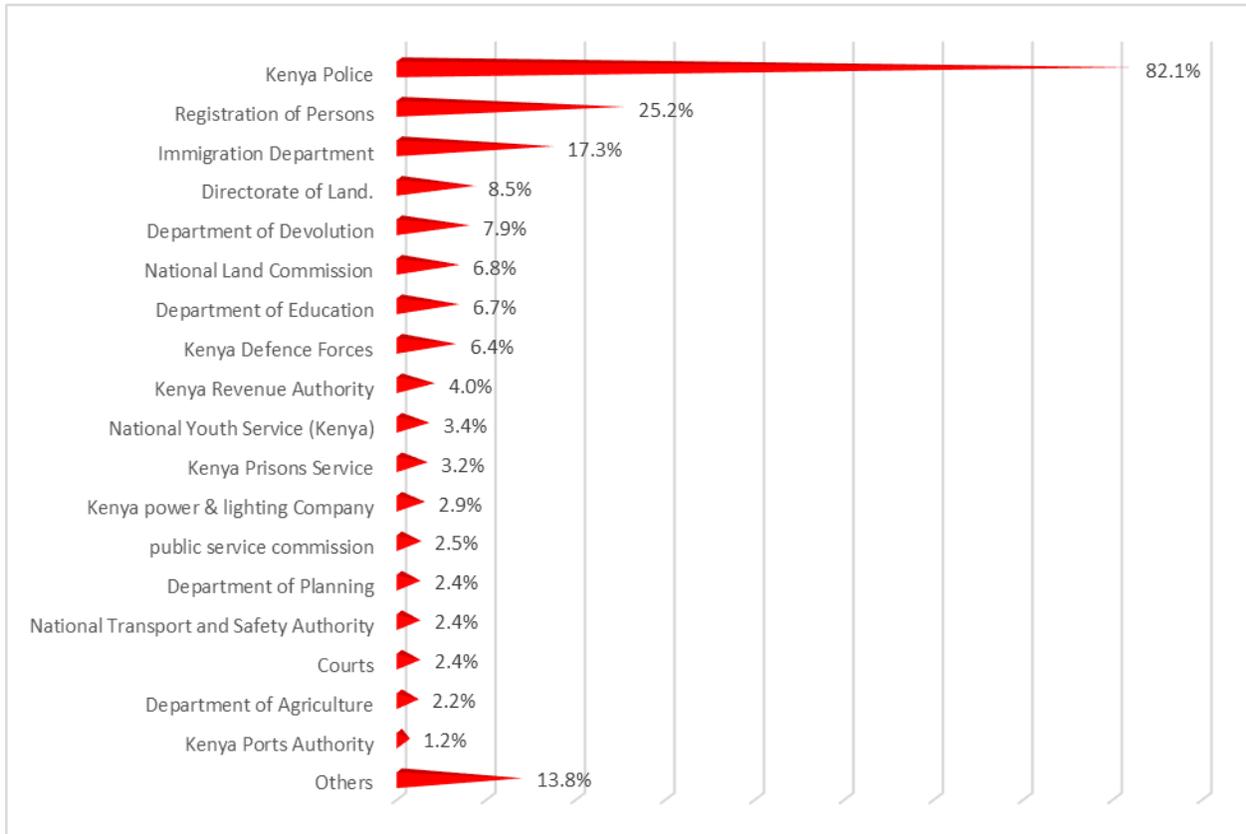


Figure 56: Government Departments and Agencies Perceived to be most prone to Corruption

3.5.8.3 County Government Departments and Sections

The Survey established that County health services such as ambulance, health facilities and cemeteries (18.7%) were more prone to corruption and unethical practices for the County Government Departments followed by inspectorate Department (8.7%), Country Transport-county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking (8.5%), Agriculture – abattoirs, livestock sale yards, disease control (5.9%) and Trade Development and Regulation – markets, licenses, local tourism (4.8%).

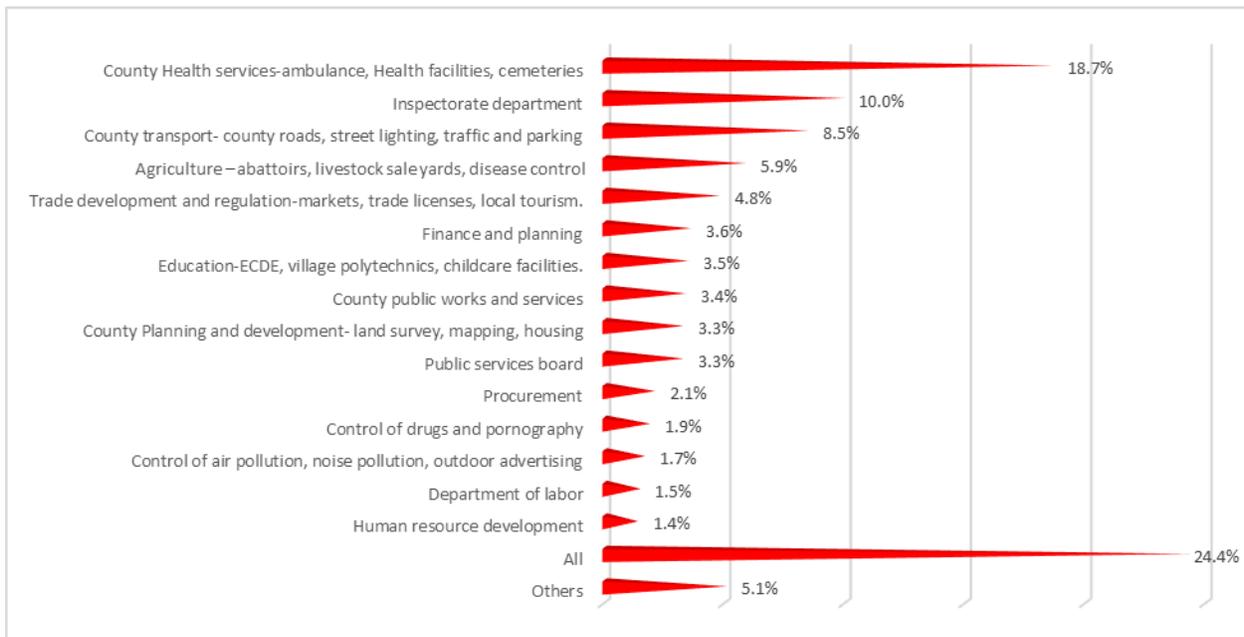


Figure 57: County Government Departments and Sections most prone to corruption

3.5.9 Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct

The Survey findings show that corruption/bribery (40.1%), abuse of office (33.5%), fraud/embezzlement (33.2%), putting self-interest before the public interest (32.7%), delays in service provision (32.6%), misuse of public property (28.7%) and abusive/intimidating behavior (26.5%) were unethical practices often experienced while interacting with the public officers.

Table 15: Most Common Forms of Unethical Conduct (%)

Form of Misconduct	Never	Sometimes	Often	No Response	Don't know
Corrupt activities (bribery)	8.9%	44.9%	40.1%	1.3%	4.7%
Abuse of office	11.7%	46.2%	33.5%	1.9%	6.6%
Criminal activities (fraud, theft, embezzlement)	10.5%	48.1%	33.2%	1.7%	6.4%
Putting self-interest before the public interest	10.7%	48.5%	32.7%	1.7%	6.4%
Delays in service provision	11.3%	50.9%	32.6%	1.2%	4.0%
Misuse of property	12.3%	50.3%	28.7%	1.8%	7.0%
Abusive or intimidating behavior	16.2%	47.2%	26.5%	2.1%	7.9%
Favoritism on basis of ethnicity while serving customers	14.5%	51.8%	24.4%	2.2%	7.0%
Giving false information	16.0%	47.2%	23.6%	2.9%	10.2%
Lateness	13.5%	54.0%	22.5%	2.1%	8.0%
Discrimination (Based on Gender, Race, Ethnicity, Medical Condition, Religion, PWD)	17.6%	50.5%	22.4%	2.3%	7.2%
Absenteeism	15.5%	51.7%	20.0%	2.1%	10.7%
Conflict of interest	19.2%	44.6%	19.3%	3.0%	13.9%
Bullying	28.4%	36.5%	16.1%	4.2%	14.9%
Sexual harassment	31.9%	34.8%	13.5%	3.4%	16.4%
Being drunk while on duty	25.4%	43.7%	13.4%	3.1%	14.4%
Indecent dressing	27.9%	41.7%	11.9%	3.3%	15.2%

3.5.10 Extent of Corruption among professionals and persons

The Survey indicates that Police officers (44.7%), Members of County Assembly (35.3%), County Executives (34.5%), Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs (34%), Land Officials (32.6%) and Senators (32%) are professionals/ persons/groups were most involved in corruption in their day-to-day work.

Table 16: Attitudes on Corruption among professionals/ persons (%)

Professionals/ persons	Nobody is involved	Few are involved	Most are involved	Everybody is involved	Don't know
Police officers	2.7%	26.2%	44.7%	17.8%	8.6%
Members of County Assembly	3.8%	40.4%	37.0%	5.5%	13.3%
Governors	4.1%	41.8%	35.3%	5.0%	13.9%
County Executives	3.6%	39.1%	34.5%	5.3%	17.6%
Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs	8.7%	43.3%	34.0%	5.1%	8.8%
Land officials	4.1%	37.4%	32.6%	5.3%	20.6%
Senators	7.3%	41.0%	32.0%	4.7%	14.9%
Members of National Assembly	4.3%	40.8%	31.7%	4.7%	18.5%
Tax Officials	4.8%	37.3%	29.7%	5.4%	22.9%
Procurement Officers	4.0%	36.6%	29.5%	4.6%	25.4%
Judges	6.9%	41.0%	27.6%	4.0%	20.5%
Lawyers	6.1%	39.8%	27.6%	4.5%	22.0%

Election Officials	5.9%	41.7%	27.5%	4.3%	20.5%
Magistrates	6.7%	40.5%	27.3%	4.0%	21.5%
Court Clerks	6.5%	39.8%	27.1%	4.1%	22.5%
County Commissioners	7.6%	42.2%	27.1%	3.3%	19.8%
Cabinet secretaries	6.0%	39.2%	25.6%	3.8%	25.3%
Principal secretaries	6.2%	38.7%	23.8%	3.8%	27.5%
Doctors and nurses	11.8%	46.3%	23.6%	3.0%	15.3%
Surveyors	8.3%	36.8%	21.1%	4.1%	29.7%
Accountants/Auditors	6.2%	39.8%	21.1%	3.6%	29.2%
Business people	11.8%	46.1%	20.1%	2.7%	19.3%
Engineers	8.6%	37.9%	18.2%	2.8%	32.5%
Clerical officers	11.3%	45.5%	17.7%	2.5%	23.0%
Architects	9.0%	36.4%	15.7%	2.5%	36.4%
Religious Leaders	24.2%	42.5%	15.5%	2.4%	15.4%
Economists	9.6%	37.4%	15.2%	2.4%	35.4%
Officials of NGOs	17.0%	37.8%	14.1%	2.6%	28.5%
University lecturers	17.5%	44.1%	12.9%	2.2%	23.2%
Journalists	18.7%	42.9%	12.6%	2.3%	23.4%
Teachers	24.3%	49.1%	12.4%	1.8%	12.4%

3.6 Education and Sensitization on Corruption and Ethics

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

3.6.1 Sources of information

Figure 57 presents respondents' sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct in the past 12 months. Radio remained in the lead with a preference level of 86.7% followed by Television with 72.5 percent, social media with 24 percent and newspapers with 14.8 percent.

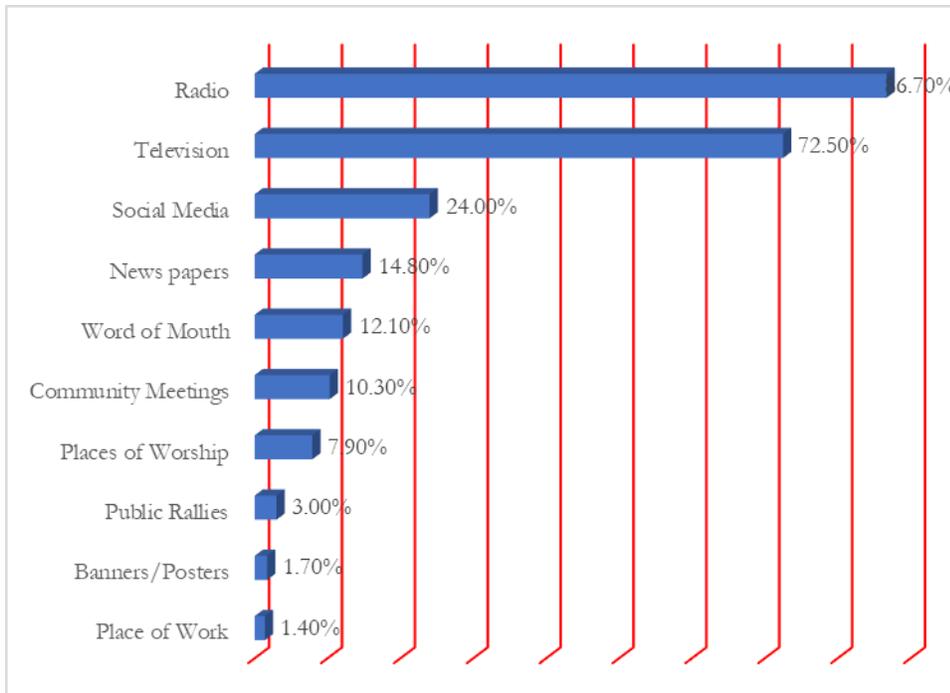


Figure 60: Sources of Information on Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Further, radio (44.8%), Television (38%) and social media (7.6%) were ranked top in that order as the most reliable sources of information on corruption and unethical conduct.

3.6.2 Most Listened, Watched and Read Media

Regional and vernacular radio stations were the most listened to by 35.6 percent of the respondents followed by Radio Citizen (18.0%), Radio Jambo (9.8%) and Radio Maisha (7.5%)

Citizen Television was the most widely watched by 55.4 percent of the respondents followed by KTN (6.3%) and NTV (5.0%).

The Daily Nation Newspaper recorded the highest preference rate of 61.3 percent followed by the Standard Newspaper (25.9%) and Taifa Leo (4.1%).

Whatsapp was the most preferred social media platform as mentioned by 45.6% of the respondents followed by Facebook (31.1%), Twitter (3.6%) and Youtube (1.5%).

Table 19: Most Listened, Read Media, Watched and Social Media

Radio	%	Print Media	%	Television	%	Social Media	%
Regional/Vernacular	35.6	The Nation	61.3	CITIZEN	55.4	WhatsApp	45.6
Radio Citizen	18.0	The Standard	25.9	KTN	6.3	Facebook	31.1
Radio Jambo	9.8	Taifa Leo	4.1	NTV	5.0	Twitter	3.6
Radio Maisha	7.5	Alternative Press	4.1	KBC	2.0	Youtube	1.5
KBC- Radio Taifa	4.1	People Daily	1.9	K24	1.3	Instagram	0.8
Classic	2.9	The Star	1.5	NJATA	0.6	Snapchat	0.3
Kiss 100	1.8	Business Daily	1.1	FAMILY	0.1	Other	11.4
Milele FM	1.5	Others	0.1	Others	29.3		
Capital FM	0.9						
Religious stations	0.9						
KBC- English Service	0.7						
Homeboyz Radio	0.4						
Ghetto Radio	0.3						
Metro	0.1						
Others	15.5						

3.6.3 Effectiveness of Media

Fewer respondents rated the media as doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct in Kenya. Whereas 61.7 percent of the respondents rated it as doing enough, 27.8 percent indicated that they were not doing enough while 10.5 percent said they did not know as shown in Figure 58.

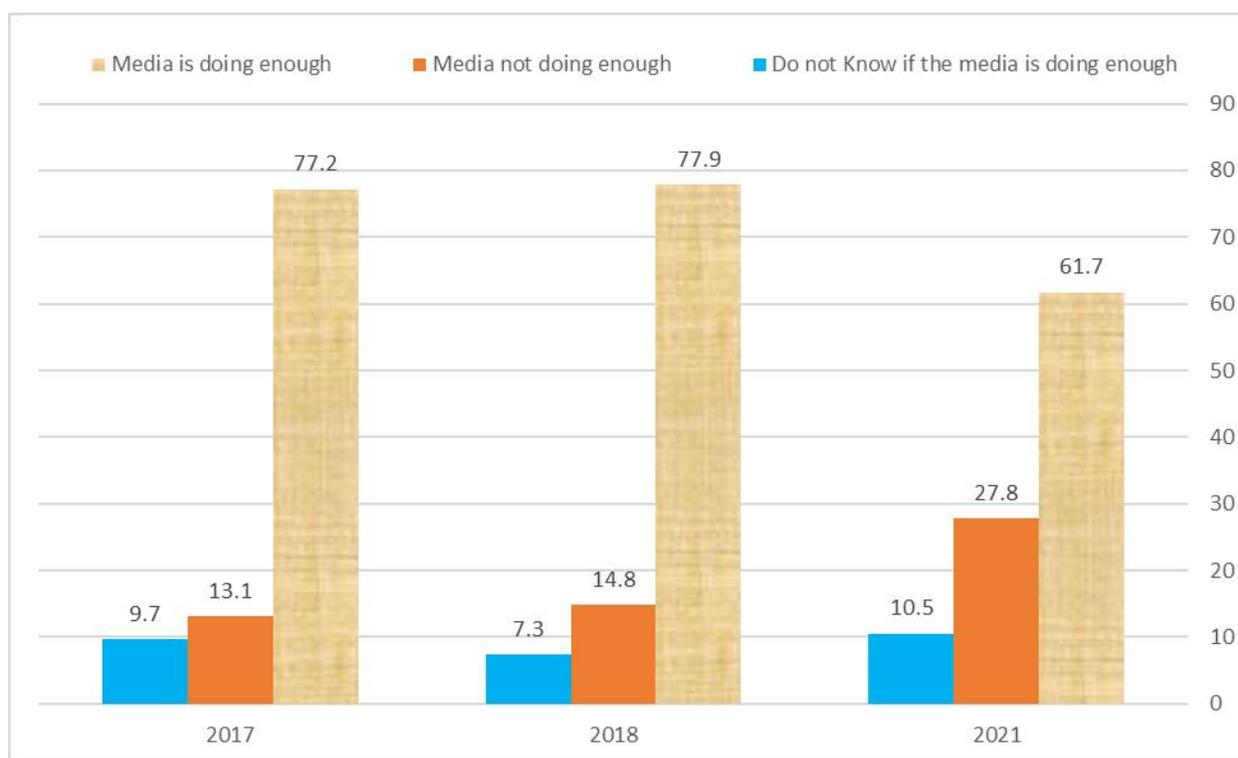


Figure 58: Effectiveness of the Media in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Those who said that the media was doing enough in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct based it on their role in creating public awareness (41.1%), profiling incidences of corruption and unethical conduct (32.3%) and sharing information through their dailies (13.2%). On the other hand, those who indicated that the media is not doing enough cited corruption in the media (29.5%), bias (20.4%) and skewed reporting (15.9%).

Table 17: Reasons provided for Rating of the Media

Reasons for Media Doing Enough	%	Reasons for media not doing enough	%
Explore cases of corruption and unethical conduct	32.3	Media is corrupt	29.5
Create public awareness	41.1	Media is biased	20.4
Information sharing through daily reporting	13.2	Skewed reporting	15.9
Report the truth; Reliable source of information	9.3	Only do their work (not actively involved)	7.3
Carrying out its mandate	3.3	Lack of consistency in reporting	6.5
Public participation	0.6	Government influence	6.2
		Rate of corruption is high	3.1
		Media is not effective	2.5
		Fear of victimization	1.9
		Influence and insight public to fight causing violence	0.6
		Lack of public awareness on anti-corruption bodies (EACC)	0.6
		No public participation	0.3

3.6.4 Effectiveness of Religious Organizations

Religious organizations were rated to be doing enough (62.2%) to fight corruption and promotion of ethical practices in the country. On the other hand, 28.8 percent of the respondents thought that religious organizations were not doing enough while 9 percent did not know whether they were doing enough.

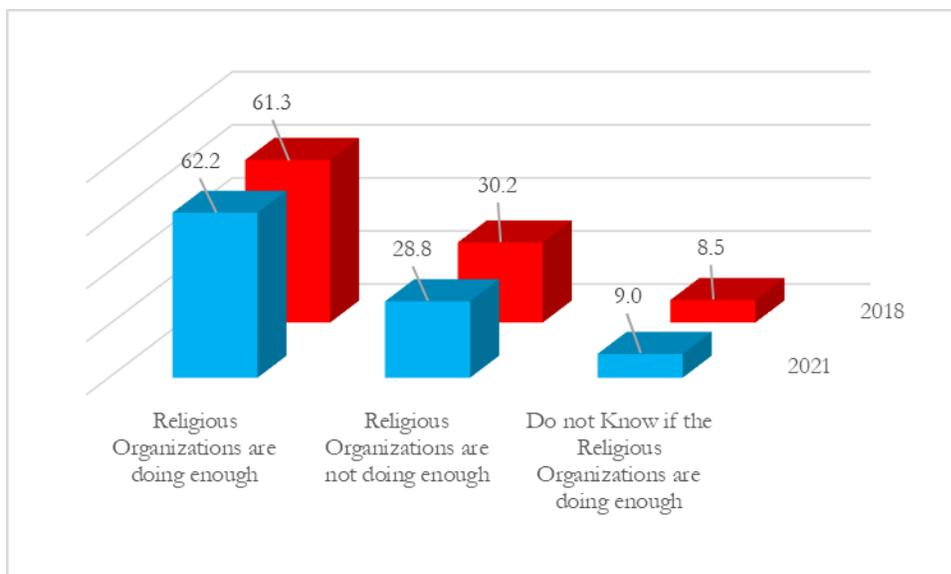


Figure 59: Effectiveness of the Religious Organizations in the fight against Corruption and Unethical Conduct

Those respondents who said religious organizations were doing enough in the fight against corruption cited their role on creating public awareness (43.5%), conducting public education (20.7%) and teachings about spiritual nourishment (14.9%). On the contrary, those who indicated that the religious organizations were not doing enough cited corruption in religious organizations (29.2%), biasness in their teachings (28.9%) and the fact that they only concentrated on their work (21.6%)

Table 18: Reasons provided for Rating of the Religious Organizations

Religious Organizations are doing enough	%	Religious Organizations are not doing enough	%
Create public awareness	43.5	Religious organizations are corrupt	29.2
Public education	20.7	Religious organizations is biased	28.9
Carrying out its mandate	14.9	Only do their work (not actively involved)	21.6
Report the truth; Reliable source of information	8.2	Government influence	8.3
Explore cases of corruption and unethical conduct	5.3	Religious organizations are not effective	4.1
Information sharing through daily reporting	6.2	Lack of consistency in reporting	3.1
Public participation	0.7	Rate of corruption is high	2.4
Others	0.5	Lack of public awareness on anti-corruption bodies	1.0
		No public participation	0.8
		Influence and insight public to fight causing violence	0.5

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The National Ethics and Corruption Survey 2021 aimed to establish the status of corruption and unethical practices in the country. The Survey findings used representative national sample that can be generalized and applied in designing anti-corruption interventions that are tailor-made for various socio-economic groups. It provides feedback on both experience-based transactions in public offices and perceptions arising from media outlets and face to face individual and group interfaces.

Covid-19 pandemic transformed the public sector work places by minimizing human interactions and hence the need to adopt various electronic solutions for public service delivery. The pandemic radically changed the way government communicates and cooperates with local-level service providers to deliver effective public services. The Survey reveals a significant decline in those who sought public services from public offices and hence led to a decrease in those who encountered corrupt and unethical practices including actual bribe payments. Medical services were the most exposed to corruption with the Ministry of Health ranking highest among those that were perceived to be most corrupt. Average bribe demands, payments and average bribe increased significantly. Reporting of unethical conduct and corruption equally declined with greater fear for potential harassment and victimization being the main cause.

The fight against corruption and unethical conduct is perceived to be the role of established institutions with majority of respondents indicating that they do nothing to support the war. Public apathy is demonstrated further with the perception that both the government through its institutions in the justice sector were not committed to eradicate the vice. The one stop shop Huduma Centre though popular are currently being perceived as harboring corruption negating the positive outlook borne out of momentous uptake of its services. Similarly, uptake of anti-corruption information, education and communication materials is too low with a disclaimer of inadequate reach, insufficient diversity in language and scant availability.

Unemployment, poverty and high cost of living continue to bedevil the country leading to desperation that prompts the respondents to bridge the gap with corruption and unethical practices. There is a widespread perception that the vices are entrenched and are a way of life in seeking public services.

The role of the media and religious organizations in the fight against corruption and unethical conduct is critical in relaying information to various stakeholders. Radio especially vernacular stations are the most listened to and should be the prime focus in anti-corruption messaging. The upsurge of social media platforms such as WhatsApp, TikTok, Twitter, Facebook and Instagram are alternate instant avenues for communicating useful information in the fight against corruption and unethical practices.

4.2 Recommendations

- 1) National and County Government to put in place preventive measures in MDAs most prone to corruption
- 2) Intensify investigation, prosecution and asset recovery;
- 3) Accounting Officers to be held responsible for corruption in their MDAs;
- 4) Accounting Officers must enforce anti-corruption and leadership and integrity interventions and corruption prevention recommendations;
- 5) Develop a national strategy to inculcate anti-corruption, ethics and values for behavior and attitude change of the populace;
- 6) Review and strengthen anti-corruption and ethics laws; and
- 7) Develop and implement a national strategy of citizen participation and engagement in decision making.
- 8) The use of social media and radio stations in communicating anti-corruption messages should be enhanced

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Distribution by County

No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)	No.	County	Proportion of Sample (%)
1	Nairobi	11.1	25	Bomet	1.7
2	Kiambu	6.0	26	Busia	1.7
3	Nakuru	4.6	27	Turkana	1.7
4	Kakamega	3.6	28	Kwale	1.6
5	Meru	3.5	29	Embu	1.5
6	Machakos	3.4	30	Garissa	1.5
7	Bungoma	3.1	31	Kirinyaga	1.5
8	Mombasa	2.9	32	Nyandarua	1.4
9	Kilifi	2.8	33	Nyamira	1.3
10	Kisii	2.8	34	Baringo	1.2
11	UasinGishu	2.6	35	Mandera	1.2
12	Murang'a	2.5	36	Vihiga	1.2
13	Kajiado	2.4	37	Wajir	1.2
14	Kisumu	2.4	38	Laikipia	1.1
15	Kitui	2.3	39	West Pokot	1.0
16	Makueni	2.2	40	Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.9
17	Homabay	2.1	41	Tharaka Nithi	0.9
18	Kericho	2.0	42	Marsabit	0.8
19	Migori	2.0	43	Taita Taveta	0.8
20	Narok	2.0	44	Tana River	0.6
21	Siaya	2.0	45	Isiolo	0.5
22	Nyeri	1.9	46	Samburu	0.5
23	Nandi	1.8	47	Lamu	0.3
24	Trans Nzoia	1.8	Total	Total Sample 5,847 Households Weighted Sample 27,410,421	

Appendix 2: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Socio-demographic characteristics		Proportion%
Type of Place of Residence	Urban	37.5
	Rural	62.5
Gender	Male	49.3
	Female	50.7
Age Group in Years	18-24	9.0
	25-34	28.8
	35-44	25.7
	45-54	18.1
	55 and over	18.3
	Not Stated	0.1
Marital Status	Single	16.3
	Married	75.7
	Widowed	5.7
	Divorced/separated	1.9
	Not Stated	0.5
Household status of Respondent	Head of household	60.4
	Spouse	33.4
	Child	5.8
	Other	0.4
Religion	Christian	89.4
	Islam	10.0
	Other	0.6
Highest level of education	None	7.3
	Informal education	5.3
	Primary	28.4
	Secondary	35.5
	College /Tertiary	17.7
	Graduate	5.4
Employment status	Post graduate	0.5
	Student	2.8
	Unemployed	36.3
	Self Employed/Employed in family business or farm	45.5
	Employed in private sector	8.8
	Employed in National government /parastatal	2.1
	Employed by the County Government	1.1
	Employed in community sector e.g. church, NGO	1.2
	Retired	2.1
Others	0.2	
Occupation	Farmer	21.6
	Professional	9.6
	Technical worker	4.2
	Businessman/woman	29.5
	Pastoralist	1
	Laborer	11.8
	Domestic worker	5
	Housewife/Husband	11.8
	Student	3.6
Others	1.8	
First Language	Kikuyu	22.2
	Luhya	13.7
	Kalenjin	10.8
	Kamba	10.6
	Luo (Suba,Acholi)	10.5

	Kisii/Gusii	6.1
	Mijikenda	4.8
	Meru	4.5
	Somali	4.4
	Maasai	2.3
	Turkana	2.1
	Embu	1.4
	Swahili (Bajun,Pate,Mvita,Vumba,Ozi,Fundi,Siyu,Shela, Amu)	0.8
	Teso	0.7
	Others	4.8
	Not stated/No response	0.3

Appendix 3: Average Number of Times a Bribe is Demanded per person by County

No.	County	2021	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012	No.	County	2021	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012
1	Baringo	1.1402	1.09	1.26	1.57	1	1.96	25	Marsabit	1	1.0	1.04	1.46	1.19	1.55
2	Bomet	1.6312	1	1	2	1	***	26	Meru	1.6445	1.2	1.44	2.97	1	1.58
3	Bungoma	1.5213	1.15	1.36	1.2	1.06	2.33	27	Migori	1.9576	1.83	2.85	3.63	1.21	2.76
4	Busia	1.9299	1.08	1.26	1	2.02	2.52	28	Mombasa	2.0000	1.43	1.74	2.28	1.71	2.33
5	Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.6176	1.31	1.59	1.84	1	1.71	29	Murang'a	1.1611	1.39	1.63	1	1.7	2.5
6	Embu	1.6790	1.29	1.54	1.15	1	1.65	30	Nairobi	1.8667	1.24	1.52	1.12	1.77	***
7	Garissa	2.7568	1.67	2.11	1	1.93	1.39	31	Nakuru	1.3150	1.03	1.15	1	1	1.29
8	Homabay	1.7830	1.22	1.47	1.06	1.62	2.7	32	Nandi	2.5984	1.07	1.25	2.81	1	2
9	Isiolo	1.0000	1	1.04	2.14	1	1.14	33	Narok	2.9765	1	1	2.38	1.35	1
10	Kajiado	1.9738	1.31	1.58	0	2.33	***	34	Nyamira	1.6625	1	1	1.8	1.82	1.7
11	Kakamega	1.3427	1.3	1.57	1	1.5	1.5	35	Nyandarua	1.4310	1.39	1.61	1	1.41	2.37
12	Kericho	2.4313	1.11	1.33	1	2.41	1.85	36	Nyeri	1.2744	1.42	1.73	2.07	1.49	1
13	Kiambu	1.5832	1.28	1.54	1.22	1.25	2.2	37	Samburu	1.2500	1	1.03	1.51	1.12	2.07
14	Kilifi	1.4823	2.17	3.27	2.29	1	***	38	Siaya	1.4663	1.07	1.24	1.58	1.04	1.2
15	Kirinyaga	1.3911	1.41	1.64	1.86	2.53	3	39	Taita Taveta	1.5401	1	1.08	1	1.21	1.81
16	Kisii	3.0270	1.79	2.48	1.69	0	***	40	Tana River	3.8777	3.76	5.53	1.09	0	1
17	Kisumu	1.9396	1.26	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.94	41	Tharaka Nithi	1.1743	1.19	1.44	1.7	1.51	2.63
18	Kitui	1.5519	1.06	1.21	1.57	1.25	1.36	42	Trans Nzoia	1.4719	1.47	1.75	2.09	1	1.72
19	Kwale	1.1912	1.09	1.32	1	1.05	1.63	43	Turkana	1.7934	1.3	1.57	1.19	1.58	2.06
20	Laikipia	1.0000	1.67	1.87	1	1	3.33	44	UasinGishu	1.2295	1.03	1.18	1.14	1.27	1.15
21	Lamu	1.9642	1.97	3.07	1.3	1.29	1.73	45	Vihiga	1.4811	1.74	2.22	1.41	1	6.5
22	Machakos	1.2500	1	1.04	1.26	1	2	46	Wajir	2.5221	1.97	2.95	2.36	3.78	1.57
23	Makueni	1.0687	1.02	1.11	1.15	2.46	1.88	47	West Pokot	1.5774	1.23	1.51	1	1	2.34
24	Mandera	1.4382	1.52	1.82	2.77	1.28	1.75		Total	1.6732	1.34	1.33	1.27	1.36	1.68

Appendix 4: Average Number of Times a Bribe is Paid per person by County

County		2021	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012	County	2021	2018	2017	2016	2015	2012	
1	Baringo	1.3608	1.33	1.57	1	1.5	1.44	25	Marsabit	1	1	1	1.68	1	1
2	Bomet	1.5000	1	1	1.8	1	1.88	26	Meru	1.2075	1.19	1.25	1.76	1	1.5
3	Bungoma	1.1457	1.08	1.05	1	1	1.71	27	Migori	1.9	2.03	3.39	1.59	1	***
4	Busia	1.9	1	0.96	1.08	1	1.5	28	Mombasa	1.3750	1.31	1.37	1	1.35	1.89
5	Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.4561	1.31	1.43	1.3	1	1.35	29	Murang'a	1.2407	1.2	1.26	1	1	2
6	Embu	1.0	1.29	1.31	1.14	1.27	1	30	Nairobi	2.0	1.18	1.23	1.51	1.31	2.5
7	Garissa	1.2669	1.41	1.63	1.25	1	1.18	31	Nakuru	1.3751	1.03	1	1	2.24	1.8
8	Homabay	2.2	1.11	1.13	1	1	1	32	Nandi	3.5	1.14	1.19	1.04	1	1.33
9	Isiolo	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	33	Narok	1.6667	1	1	1.65	1.15	1
10	Kajiado	1.4647	1.22	1.29	1.29	1.21	2.11	34	Nyamira	1.2091	1	0.88	1.3	1	1.5
11	Kakamega	1.0	1.27	1.31	2.34	1.06	1.61	35	Nyandarua	1.9	1.16	1.19	1	1.05	1.31
12	Kericho	1.4666	1.11	1.13	1.4	1.04	1	36	Nyeri	1.1918	1.13	1.16	1	2.43	1.64
13	Kiambu	1.3146	1.18	1.24	1.31	1	1.29	37	Samburu	1.0	1	1	1	1	1.34
14	Kilifi	1.1833	1.83	2.79	1	1.44	1.54	38	Siaya	1.2207	1.03	1	1	1.36	1
15	Kirinyaga	1.1	1.35	1.57	0	1.5	***	39	Taita Taveta	1.7	1.1	1.12	1	1.5	2.37
16	Kisii	1.5799	1.69	2.19	1.02	1	5.83	40	Tana River	2.3	3.65	5.53	1.09	0	1
17	Kisumu	1.7	1.13	1.18	1.06	1.39	1.85	41	Tharaka Nithi	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.52	1	1.5
18	Kitui	1.0	1.09	1.1	1	1	2	42	Trans Nzoia	1.2888	1.32	1.48	1	1	1.27
19	Kwale	1.2671	1.06	1.03	1.12	2.53	1.45	43	Turkana	2.3	1.3	1.36	1.09	1.11	1.33
20	Laikipia	1.0	1.5	2.11	1	1	1.54	44	UasinGishu	1.2548	1	1	1	1	***
21	Lamu	1.0	1.43	1.72	1.34	0	***	45	Vihiga	1.2315	1.29	1.36	1.15	1.06	1.33
22	Machakos	1.3882	1	1	1.44	1	2.25	46	Wajir	1.3473	1.49	1.75	1	1.7	***
23	Makueni	1.1	1.02	1	1.13	1.19	1.78	47	West Pokot	1.6748	1.42	1.68	1	1.93	1.31
24	Mandera	1.2675	1.48	1.74	1.71	1.66	1.05		Total	1.4826	1.24	1.33	1.27	1.36	1.68

Appendix 5: National Average Bribe in Kes by County

County	2021	2018	2017	2016	2015	County	2021	2018	2017	2016	2015
1 Narok	42,652.96	1,420.29	1,574.12	361.27	2,969.00	25 Homabay	2,565.82	708.74	1,014.57	1,207.85	20,000.00
2 Mombasa	23,387.50	9,257.00	10,967.51	7,908.74	1,104.00	26 Migori	2,480.21	3,311.01	4,092.38	2,947.51	3,350.00
3 Mandera	13,168.13	3,760.59	5,157.30	6,522.99	1,367.00	27 Kisii	2,434.39	3,343.89	4,101.40	1,118.32	617
4 Nyandarua	11,109.09	1,445.03	1,950.60	6,981.43	51,990.00	28 Kilifi	2,405.28	5,941.52	6,791.93	228.97	***
5 Garissa	10,848.09	8,731.92	9,297.65	2,634.95	2,846.00	29 Machakos	2,302.04	2,513.74	2,894.93	674.19	6,520.00
6 Nairobi	8,500.00	4,245.42	5,247.94	3,998.86	5,387.00	30 Kwale	2,162.04	1,420.51	1,717.81	1,491.39	4,100.00
7 Wajir	8,278.51	14,354.85	35,440.09	6,972.88	80,000.00	31 Kirinyaga	1,965.77	3,171.81	3,587.89	1,469.04	3,809.00
8 Kitui	7,965.49	11,640.15	26,762.03	2,511.31	3,814.00	32 Makueni	1,863.24	1,188.17	1,451.04	1,332.16	6,966.00
9 Murang'a	6,006.14	3,683.38	4,664.65	5,533.18	1,654.00	33 Kakamega	1,841.04	4,587.88	6,744.70	7,010.84	5,422.00
10 Kiambu	5,888.12	3,213.29	3,678.19	877.31	4,650.00	34 Turkana	1,825.00	1,667.69	2,087.38	2,368.38	5,569.00
11 Bungoma	5,677.64	1,774.00	2,389.32	3,896.44	4,032.00	35 Elgeyo/Marakwet	1,543.85	1,075.08	1,362.89	4,820.20	1,925.00
12 Taita Taveta	5,393.16	1,692.36	2,155.67	4,161.50	2,932.00	36 Embu	1,387.20	757.79	1,026.07	40,906.93	914
13 Nandi	5,026.44	4,399.48	6,235.77	*	5,850.00	37 Lamu	1,364.76	5,966.79	7,859.57	7,205.96	1,238.00
14 Tana River	5,100.00	1,136.39	1,367.45	6,032.78	550	38 West Pokot	1,315.29	1,406.97	1,572.31	2,051.69	1,725.00
15 Nyeri	4,608.16	2,914.75	3,295.34	2,324.55	20,367.00	39 Kericho	1,276.68	11,265.32	18,866.61	81,559.87P	2,860.00
16 Laikipia	3,952.26	1,713.06	2,228.82	1,502.11	4,609.00	40 Kajiado	1,274.40	1,877.99	2,647.78	1,257.09	7,000.00
17 UasinGishu	3,800.65	2,694.70	3,115.07	3,439.37	46,307.00	41 Kisumu	1,216.95	838.73	1,076.30	2,647.17	3,167.00
18 Baringo	3,319.79	662.18	980.25	3,540.19	500	42 Samburu	1,000.00	474.94	535.59	503.02	3,942.00
19 Nakuru	3,249.12	4,354.27	5,782.00	3,286.79	1,198.00	43 Vihiga	978.15	2,998.51	3,544.35	3,270.61	2,148.00
20 Bomet	3,100.00	405.18	508.86	3,032.33	133	44 Isiolo	850.00	517.27	585.71	6,145.61	1,200.00
21 Busia	2,820.49	1,778.13	2,397.01	1,059.60	***	45 Meru	814.66	2,158.73	2,695.33	5,575.17	567
22 Siaya	2,698.94	2,633.51	3,000.00	7,950.51	200	46 Nyamira	453.64	1,034.94	1,152.81	13,072.71	30,025.00
23 Tharaka Nithi	2,651.62	1,352.88	1,518.71	1,731.01	1,850.00	47 Marsabit	9,863.39*	7,741.28	8,916.10	15,360.18	7,436.00
24 Trans Nzoia	2,603.76	1,547.61	2,005.64	1,863.17	6,639.00	Total	5,889.89	3,833.14	5,058.75	7,081.05	5,648.58