



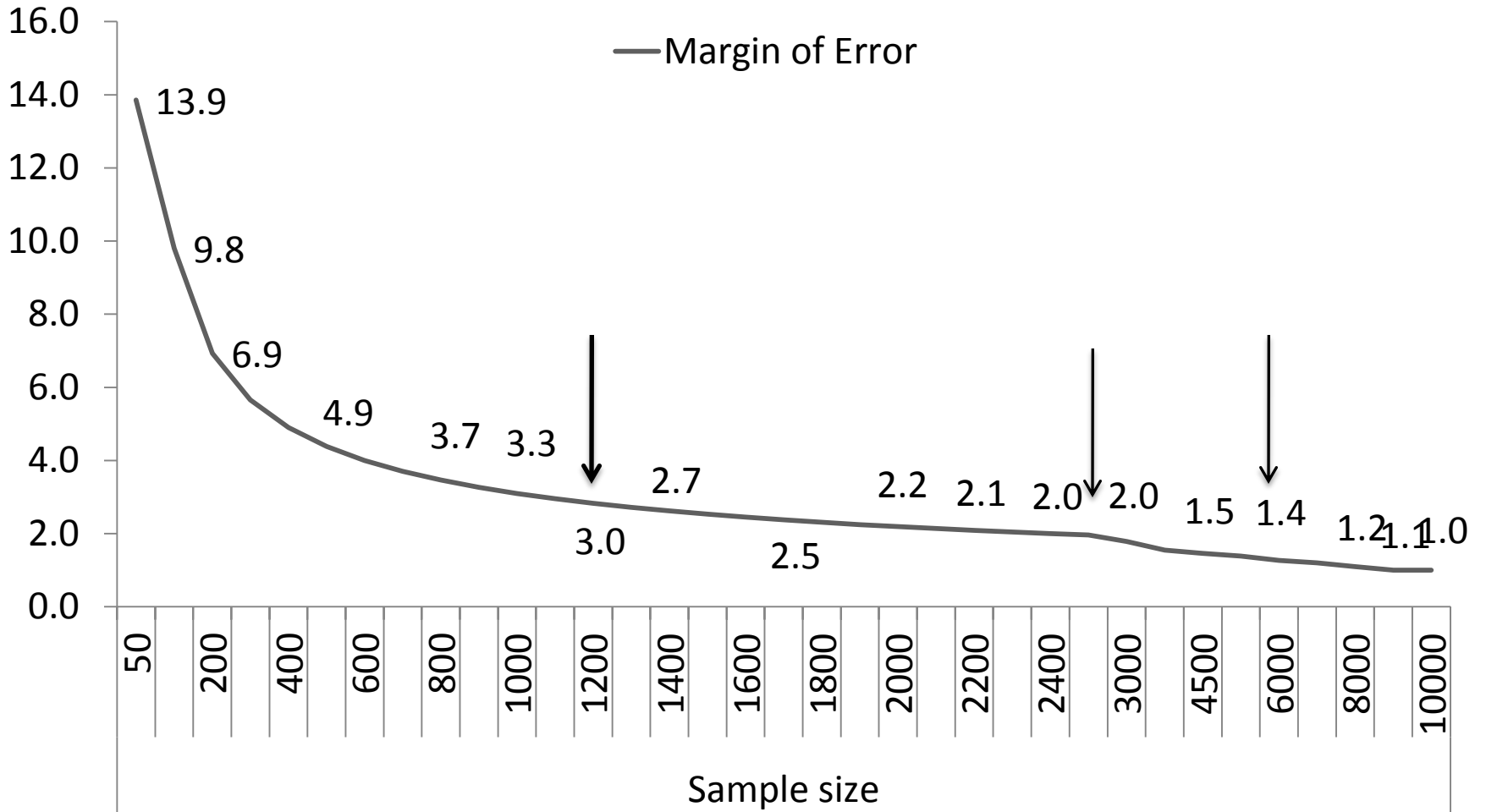
# **AfriCOG Report on Devolution**

**June 2012**

- ❑ The survey was conducted and sponsored by Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG) between 12<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2012
- ❑ A sample of 2400 respondents was interviewed to represent the Kenyan adult population of 19,462,358 translating into a minimum margin of error of  $-/+ 2$  at 95% degree of confidence. The survey was conducted in all provinces of Kenya
- ❑ Using the 2009 Kenya Population & Housing Census as the sample frame, the sample was designed using Population Proportionate to Size (PPS) and mainly entailed;
  - Use of stratification, random and systematic sampling in drawing regions to be covered
  - Ensuring further distribution by area, age and gender
  - Using the district as the key administrative boundary
  - Ensured that every person in the sampled area had a known chance of being selected
- ❑ Fieldwork was using face to face interviews
  - 25% of the interviews were back checked for quality control purposes and data entered twice for validation purposes
- ❑ Data processing & analysis was carried using CS-Pro and SPSS 17.0
- ❑ The questions asked of respondents are highlighted for each graphic presentation

- ❑ Margin of error decreases as the sample size increases, but only up to a certain point.
- ❑ A very small sample, such as 50 respondents, has about a 14 percent margin of error while a sample of 1,000 has a margin of error of 3 percent.
- ❑ By doubling the sample to 2,000, the margin of error only decreases from +/-3 percent to +/- 2 percent and +/-1.8 percent for a sample size of 4000.
- ❑ This illustrates that there are diminishing returns when trying to reduce the margin of error by increasing the sample size.
- ❑ What is imperative is to ensure that the sample is representative of the universe you wish to cover. This is why in a continent the size of USA, most sample sizes range between 1000 -3000 covering the entire population. And the results are more or less accurate
- ❑ A 95 percent level of confidence is the acceptable standard for social surveys.

# Margin of Error Illustration



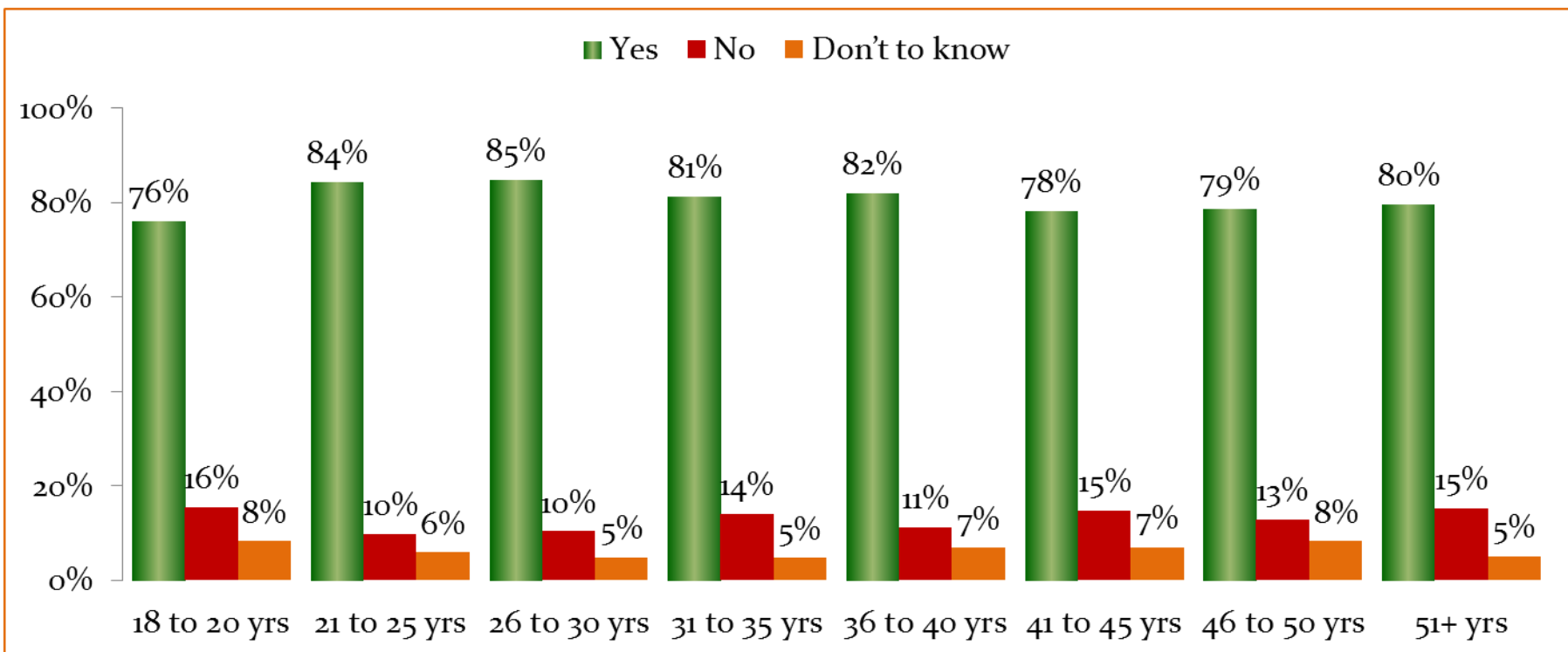
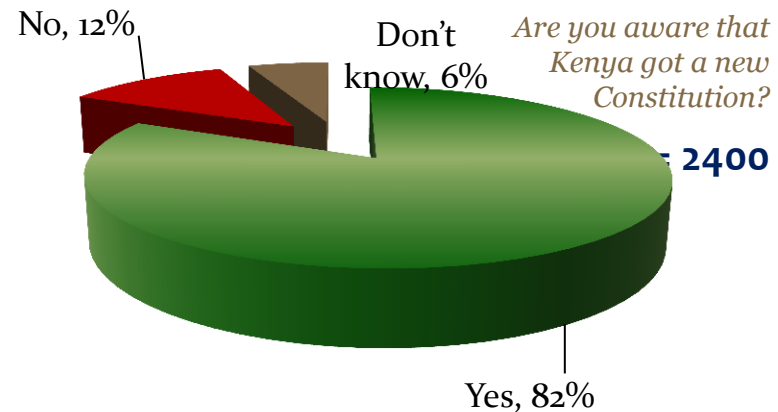
Region	County	District	Sample
Nairobi			
11%			
Central			
14%			
Coast			
8%			
Eastern			
15%			
North Eastern			
4%			
Nyanza			
14%			
Rift Valley			
24%			
Western			
10%			

# The Survey Findings



# 82% of Kenyans surveyed indicated awareness that Kenya got a new constitution

□ Awareness of Kenya getting a new constitution by age; show that those in the age group 18 to 20 are less aware Kenya got a new constitution compared to the other age groups at 76%





# Awareness of Kenya's New Constitution

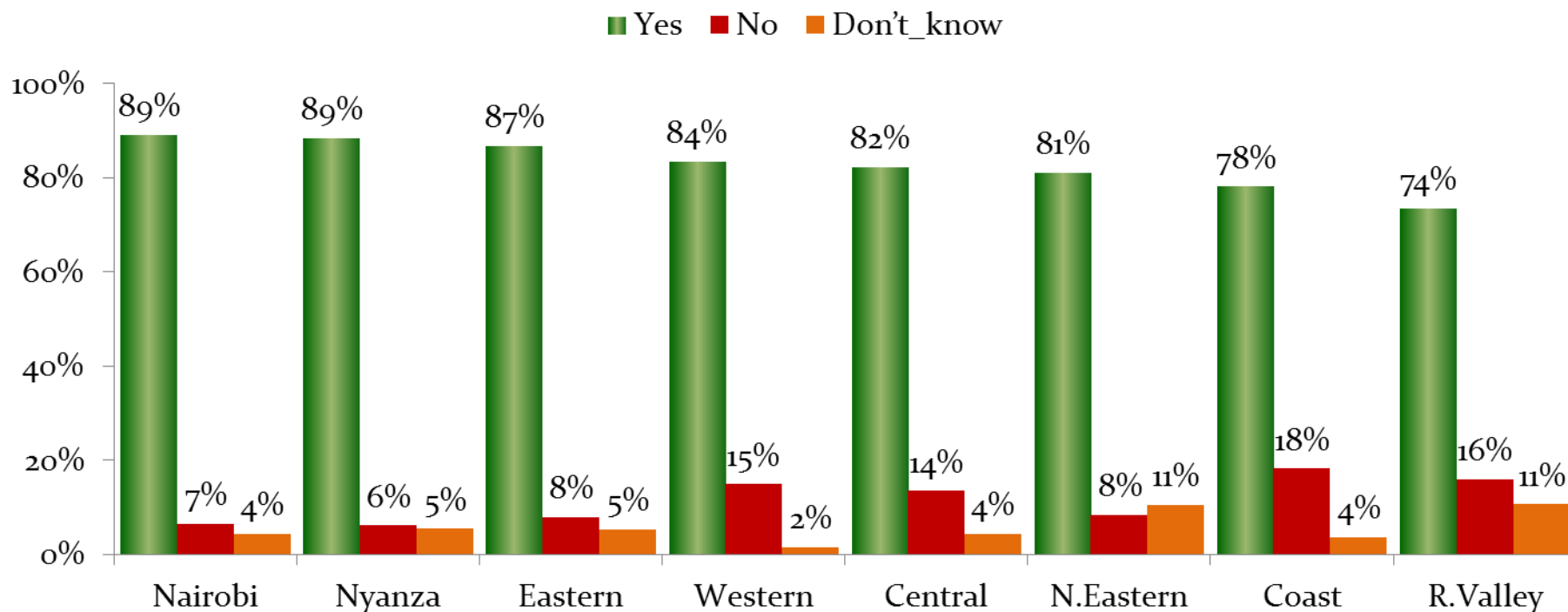
## By Region

*Are you aware that Kenya got a new Constitution?*

**N = 2400**

☐ Nairobi and Nyanza regions recorded high incidence levels of those who indicated they are aware Kenya has a new constitutions at 89% and 89%

☐ On the flipside it is Rift valley and Coastal regions that recorded low incidence levels on awareness that Kenya has a new constitution at 74% and 78% respectively







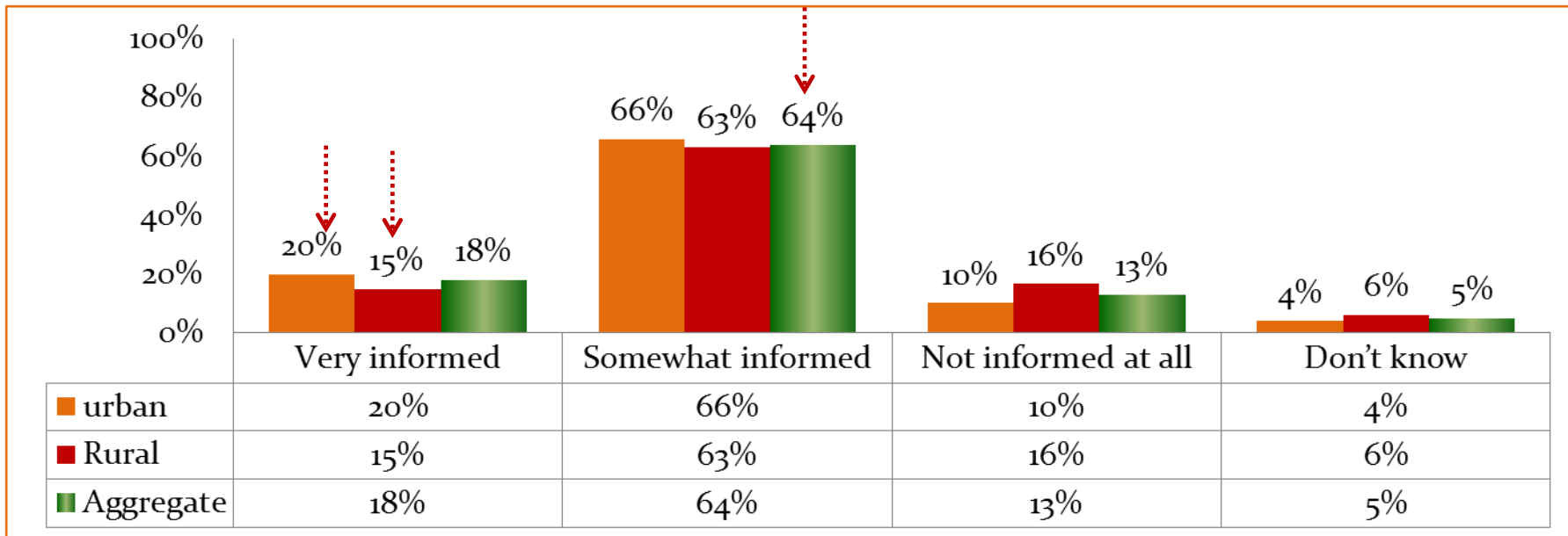
# Majority of the Kenyans (64%) surveyed mentioned they were somewhat informed

*How informed are you on the provisions of the new Constitution?*

**N = 1968**

❑ 13% of Kenyans indicated they are not at all informed on the provision of the new constitution

❑ More urbanites (20%) than rural dwellers (15%) indicated they are very well informed on the provision of the new constitution





# How informed Kenyans are on the provision of the new constitution **By Region**

*How informed are you on the provisions of the new Constitution?*

**N = 1968**

Region	Very informed	Somewhat informed	Not informed at all	Don't know
North Eastern	36%	45%	12%	7%
Nairobi	23%	66%	7%	4%
Western	23%	60%	15%	2%
Nyanza	19%	69%	7%	5%
Central	18%	64%	14%	4%
Rift Valley	15%	58%	18%	9%
Eastern	13%	74%	10%	3%
Coast	7%	71%	20%	2%

☐ Respondents from Nairobi and Nyanza regions recorded high incidence levels of those who stated to be Very informed/somewhat informed at 89% and 88% respectively

# How informed Kenyans are on the provision of the new constitution **By Region**

Chapter	Well informed	Somewhat informed	Not informed at all	Don't know
Bill of Rights	29%	49%	17%	5%
Leadership and Integrity	19%	54%	21%	6%
The Executive	14%	51%	28%	7%
The Legislature	15%	48%	28%	9%
Devolved Government	16%	51%	25%	8%
Representation of the People	20%	49%	24%	7%
The Judiciary	15%	50%	27%	8%
Citizenship	28%	44%	22%	6%

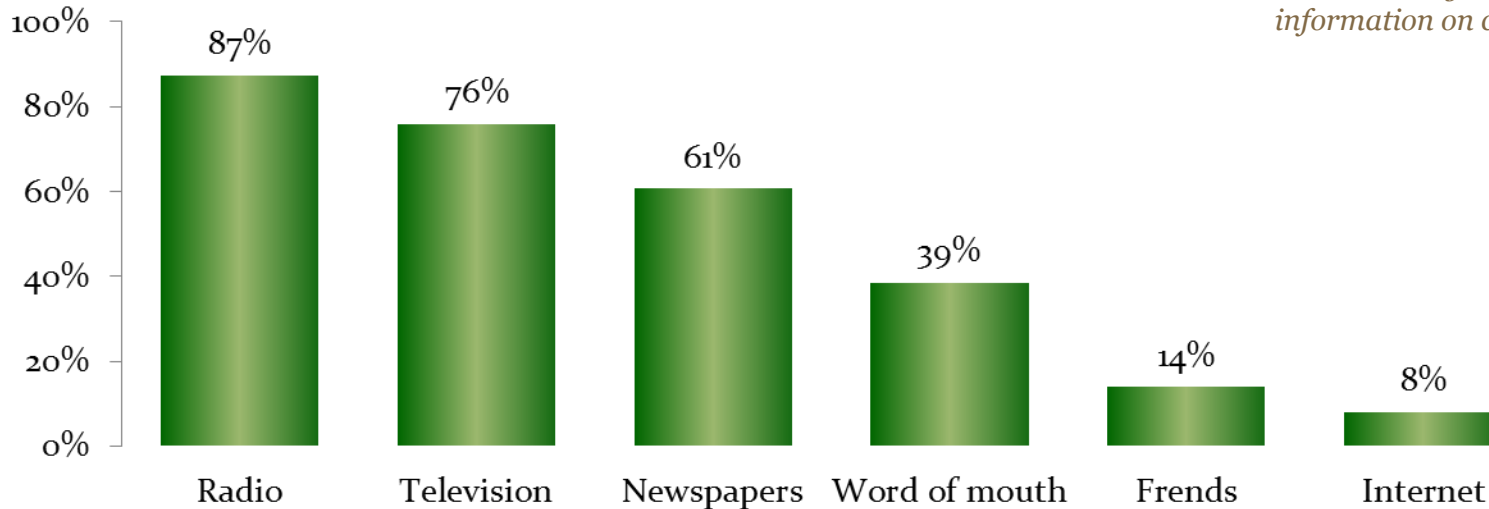
- Nearly three in ten of Kenyans surveyed indicated they are well informed on the *Bill of Rights* chapter in the new constitution, with 28% saying the same about the chapter of *Citizenship*

On a scale of 1 to 3 where 1 is very informed, 2 is somewhat informed and 3 is not informed at all, how informed are you with regard to the provisions of the following chapters of the new Constitution?



# Main stream media was mentioned as the main source of information on constitutional and political affairs (Radio/TV/Newspapers)

*What are your main sources of information on constitutional and political affairs?*

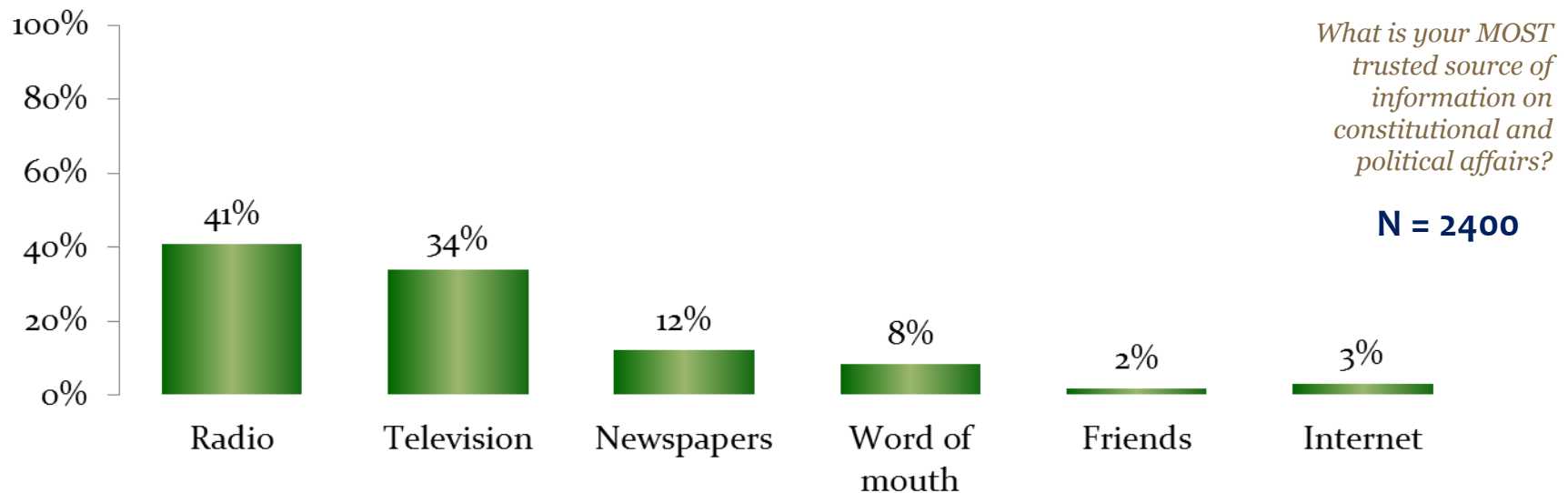


Source of information	Urban	Rural
Radio	86%	89%
Television	80%	70%
Newspapers	64%	55%
Word of mouth	36%	42%
Friends	12%	18%
Internet	10%	5%

- Radio, television and newspaper were mentioned as the main source of information on constitutional and political affairs at 87%, 76% and 61% respectively
- More urbanites (80%) compared to rural residents (70%) mentioned television as their main source of information on constitutional and political affairs

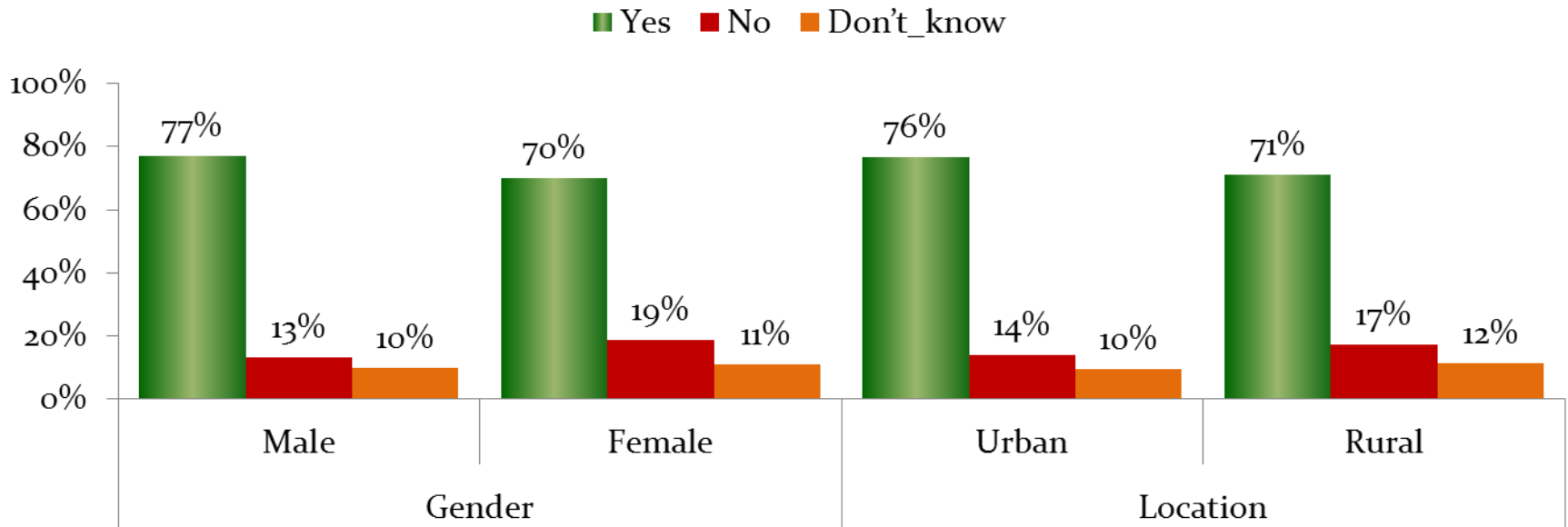
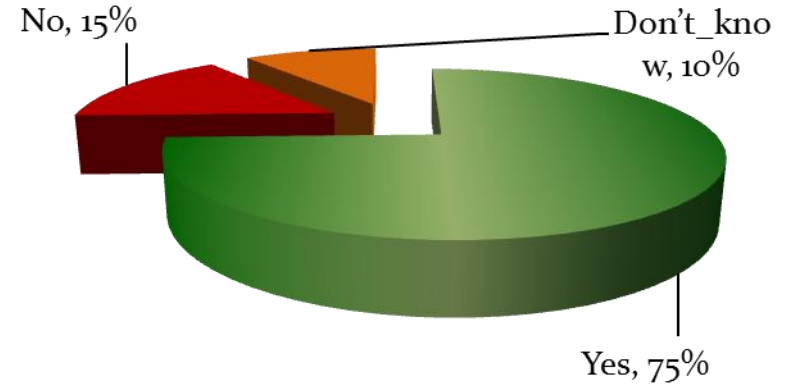
# The source of information on constitutional and political affairs Kenyans trust most

- ❑ Four in ten of the Kenyans surveyed mentioned radio as the source of information they trust most on constitutional and political affairs
- ❑ A further 34% of the respondents indicated they trust television most on constitutional and political affairs



# Majority of the Kenyans (75%) surveyed are aware of the county governments established under the new constitution

- More males (77%) than females (70%) indicated they are aware of the county governments established under the new constitution
- Urbanites (76%) are more aware of the county government compared to the rural dwellers (71%)



*Are you aware of the county governments established under the new Constitution?*

**N = 2400**



# Awareness of the county governments established under the new constitution **By Region**

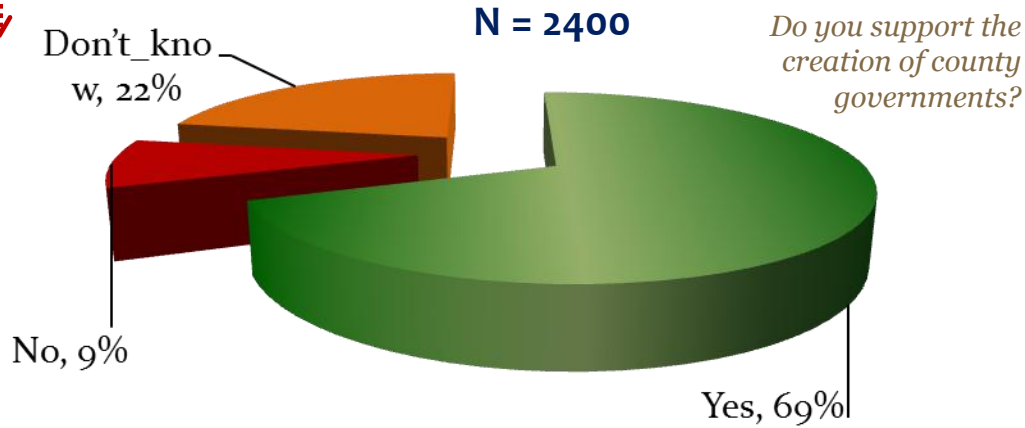
Region	Yes	No	DK
North Eastern	88%	3%	9%
Nyanza	83%	9%	8%
Nairobi	83%	13%	5%
Western	80%	9%	11%
Coast	79%	13%	8%
Rift Valley	74%	14%	12%
Central	72%	16%	13%
Eastern	54%	33%	13%

☐ North Eastern, Nyanza and Nairobi regions recorded high awareness levels of those who indicated awareness of the county government established under the new constitution at 88%, 83% and 83% respectively

*Are you aware of the county governments established under the new Constitution?*

**N = 2400**

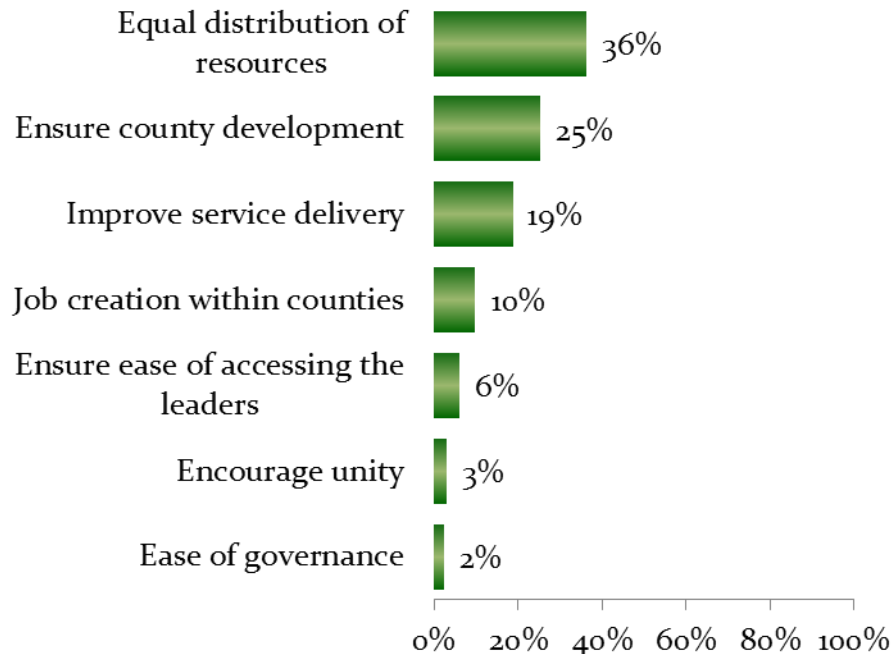
# 69% of the surveyed Kenyans do support the creation of the county government



Equal distribution of resources was mentioned by 36% as the reason they support county government

On the flipside, those who do not support county government, a third of them fear it may be used as a highway for corruption

## Reason for supporting county government

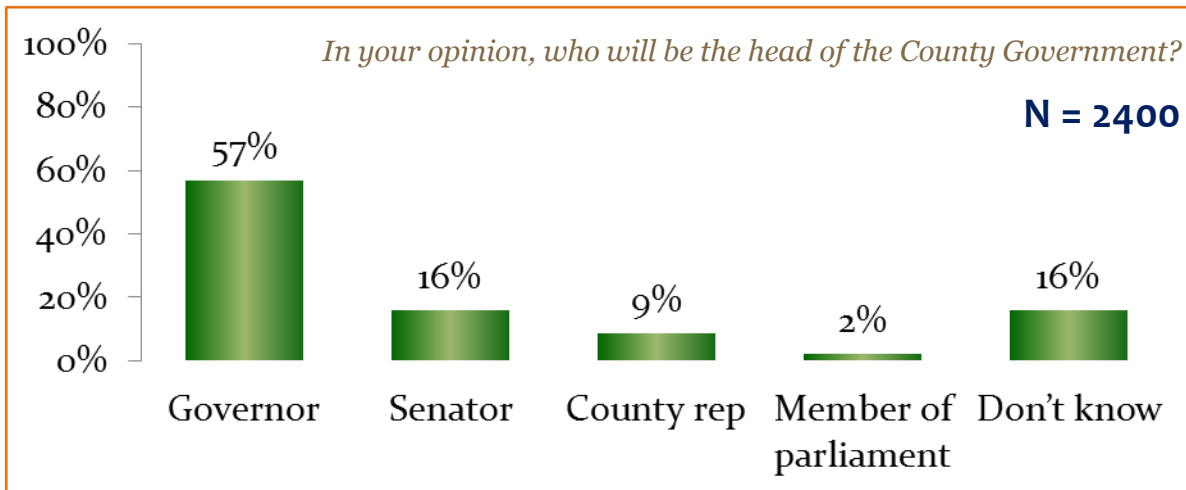


## Reason for Not supporting county government





# More than half of Kenyans surveyed indicated Governor will be the head of the county government



Those in the age groups 26 to 30 years and 31 to 35 years recorded high incidence levels of who mentioned the governor will be the head of the county at 64% and 61% respectively

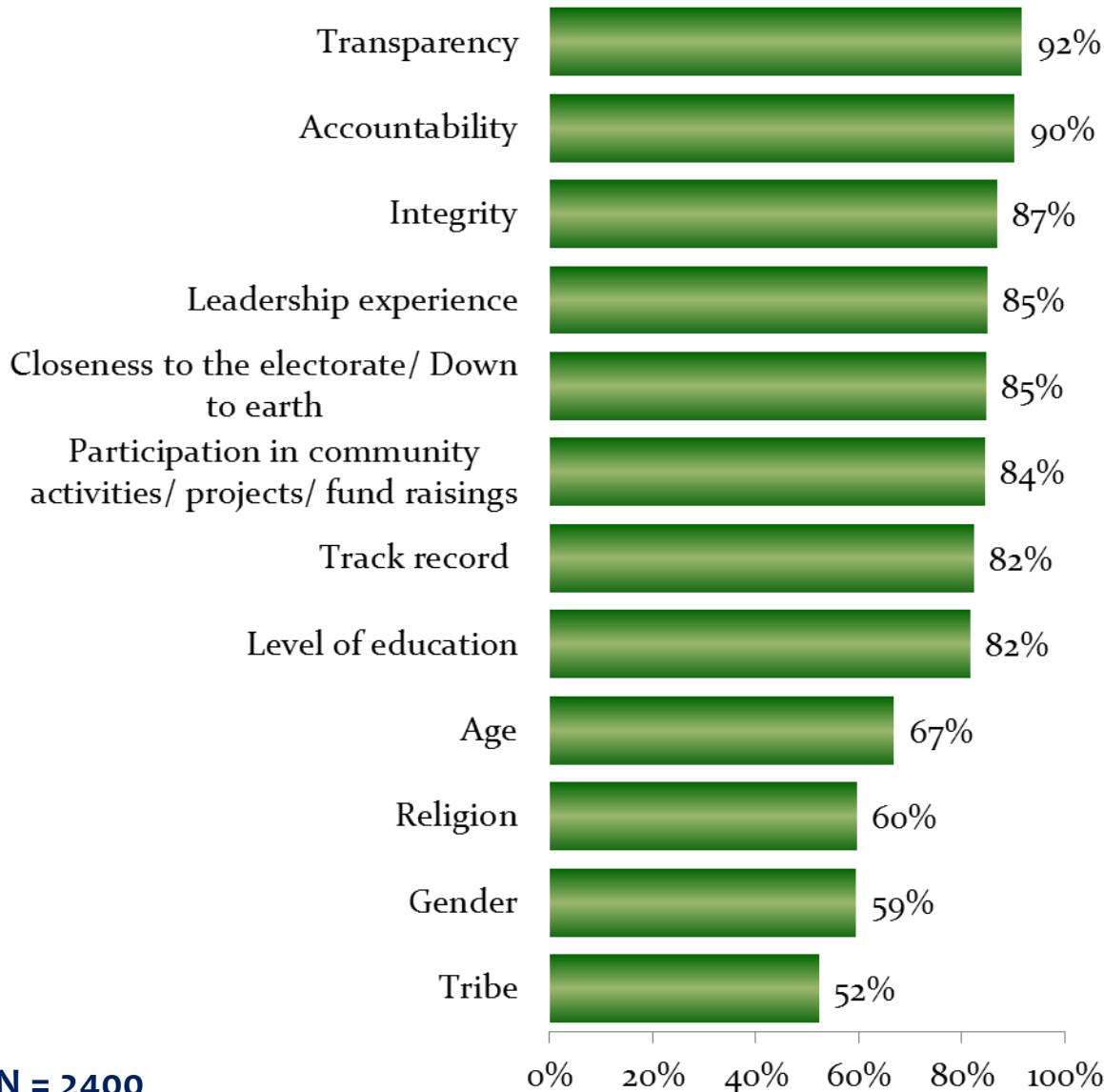
Head of county government	18 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51+
Governor	50%	56%	64%	61%	52%	54%	54%	49%
Senator	16%	16%	12%	15%	19%	19%	20%	17%
County reps	10%	12%	8%	6%	8%	9%	3%	7%
Member of to parliament	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%
Don't know	22%	14%	13%	15%	18%	18%	20%	24%

# Preferred qualities of **Governors** and **Senators**

Preferred qualities of a Governor	Incidence
Transparent	29%
Educated	17%
Person of high integrity	14%
Incorruptible	14%
Aggressive	13%
Experienced	11%
Good managerial skills	9%
Visionary leader	7%
God fearing	7%
Reliable	6%
Non-tribal	5%
Upholds democracy	2%
Courageous	2%
A peaceful leader	1%
Humble	1%
Hails from the region	1%
Gender sensitive	1%

Preferred qualities of a Senator	Incidence
Transparent	23%
Educated	15%
Person of high integrity	15%
Experience & ready to serve	13%
Hardworking	11%
God fearing	10%
Incorruptible	9%
Reliable	8%
Visionary	8%
Peaceful leader	6%
Non-tribal	5%
Courageous	4%
Gender sensitive	2%
A person with good understanding of the law	1%

# Importance attached to the following factors on the choices of their county leaders



☐ Transparency and accountability rated highly on the importance the voters attach to them at 92% and 90% respectively

☐ Factors that rated lowly on importance were tribe, gender and religion at 52%, 59% and 60% respectively

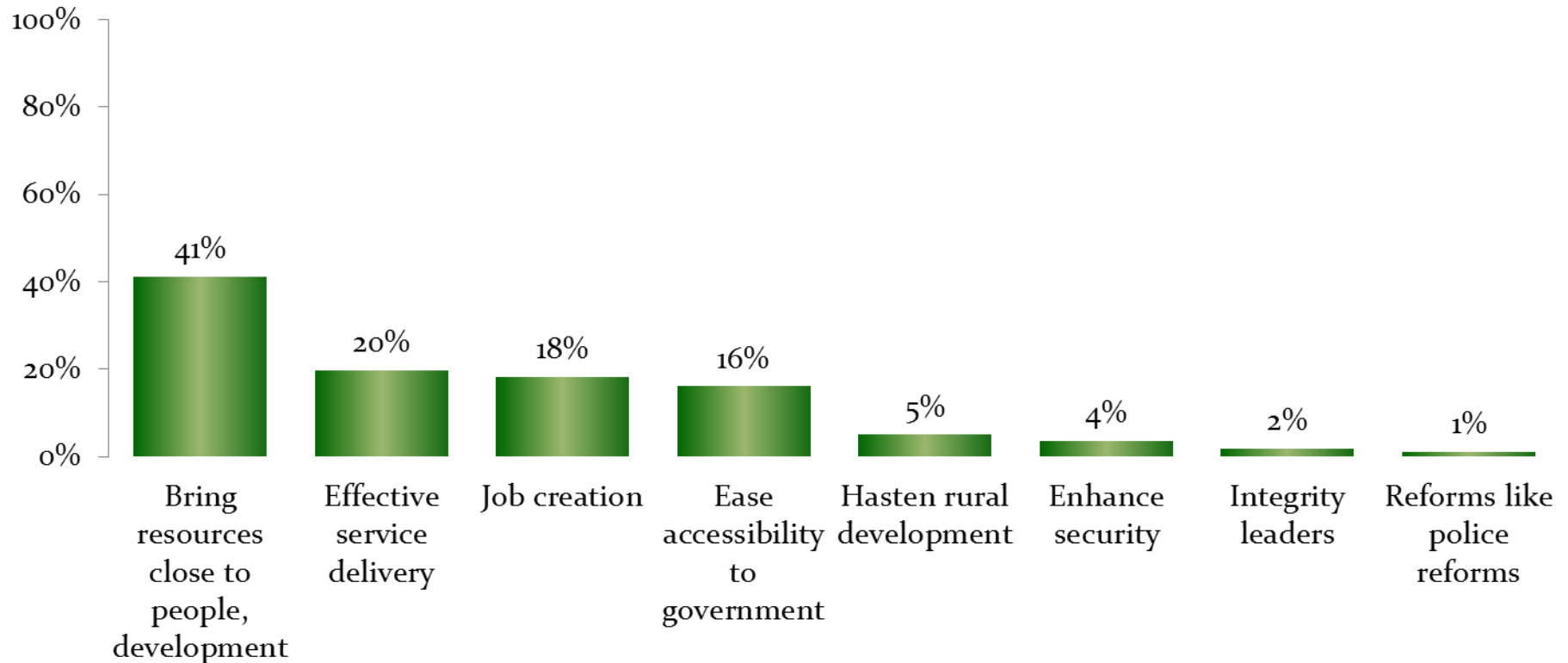
*On a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is least important and 5 is most important) how would you rate the importance of the following factors on the choice of your county leaders?*

# Kenyan expectation on the county's government

- ❑ Four in ten of Kenyans surveyed expect the county government to bring resources/development closer to the people, with 20% mentioning effective service delivery

*What are your expectations on the county governments to be established after the forthcoming general elections?*

**N = 2400**

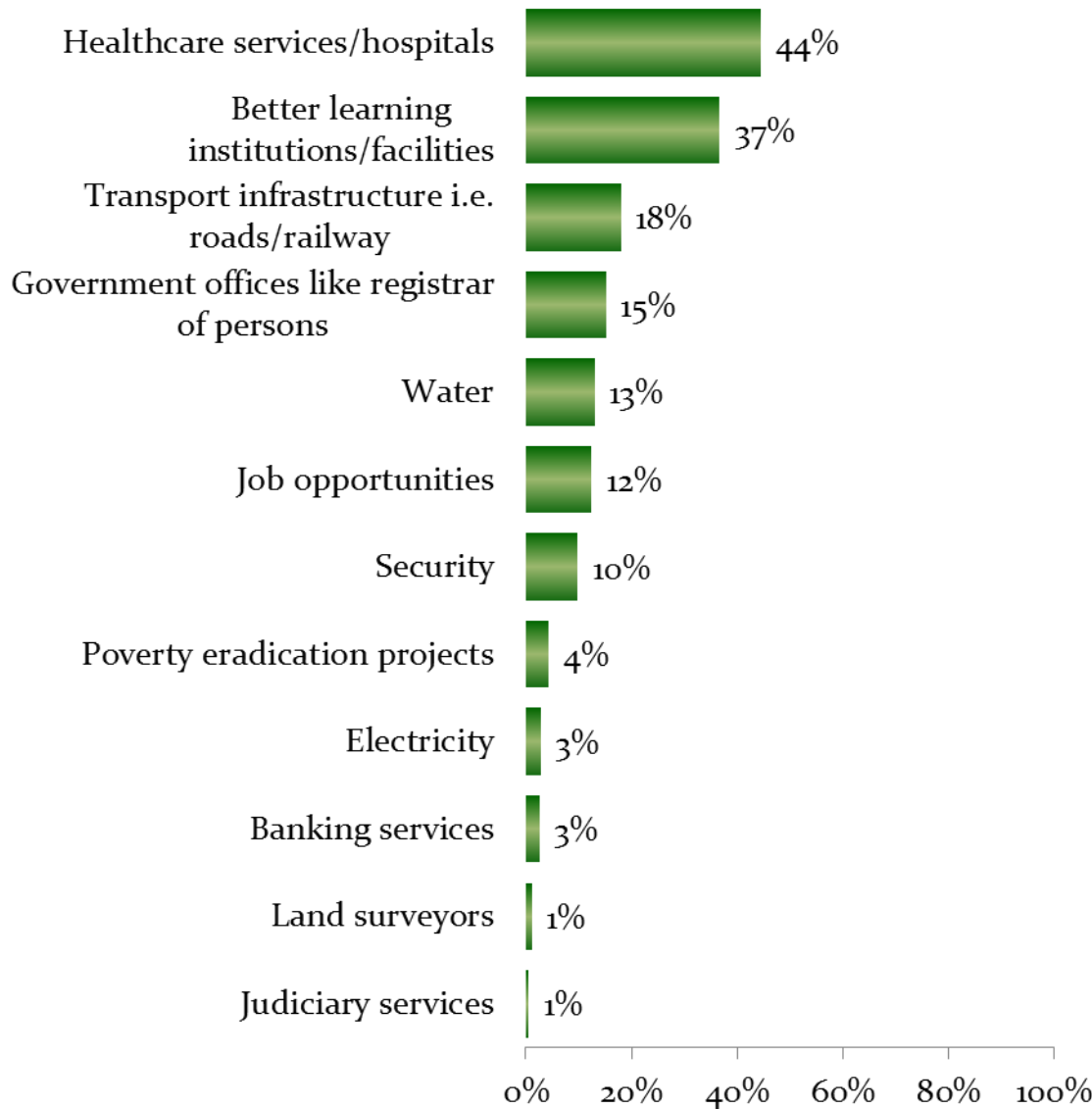




# Services Kenyans would wish brought closer to them by the County Government

*Focusing on county governments, which services would you wish to be brought closer to the people?*

**N = 2400**



Healthcare services is what most Kenyans (44%) wish the county government would bring closer to them, with 37% saying better learning institutions/facilities

A further 18% mentioned they wish the county government would bring/improve the transport infrastructure



# Services Kenyans would wish brought closer to them by the County Government **By Region**

Services wish list	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	N. Eastern	Nyanza	R. Valley	Western
Healthcare services/hospitals	44%	42%	54%	47%	4%	48%	52%	28%
Better learning institutions, facilities	42%	33%	39%	38%	2%	32%	46%	32%
Transport infrastructure i.e. roads/railway	12%	23%	26%	10%	2%	19%	23%	19%
Government offices like registrar of persons	21%	14%	12%	9%	93%	18%	10%	6%
Water	9%	17%	6%	32%	2%	8%	10%	6%
Job opportunities	20%	8%	16%	7%	0%	17%	10%	20%
Security	12%	8%	7%	9%	0%	16%	11%	7%
Poverty eradication projects	1%	1%	2%	18%	0%	3%	2%	1%
Electricity	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	4%	3%	2%
Banking services	7%	1%	0%	1%	0%	6%	1%	5%
Land surveyors	1%	0%	5%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Judiciary services	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%

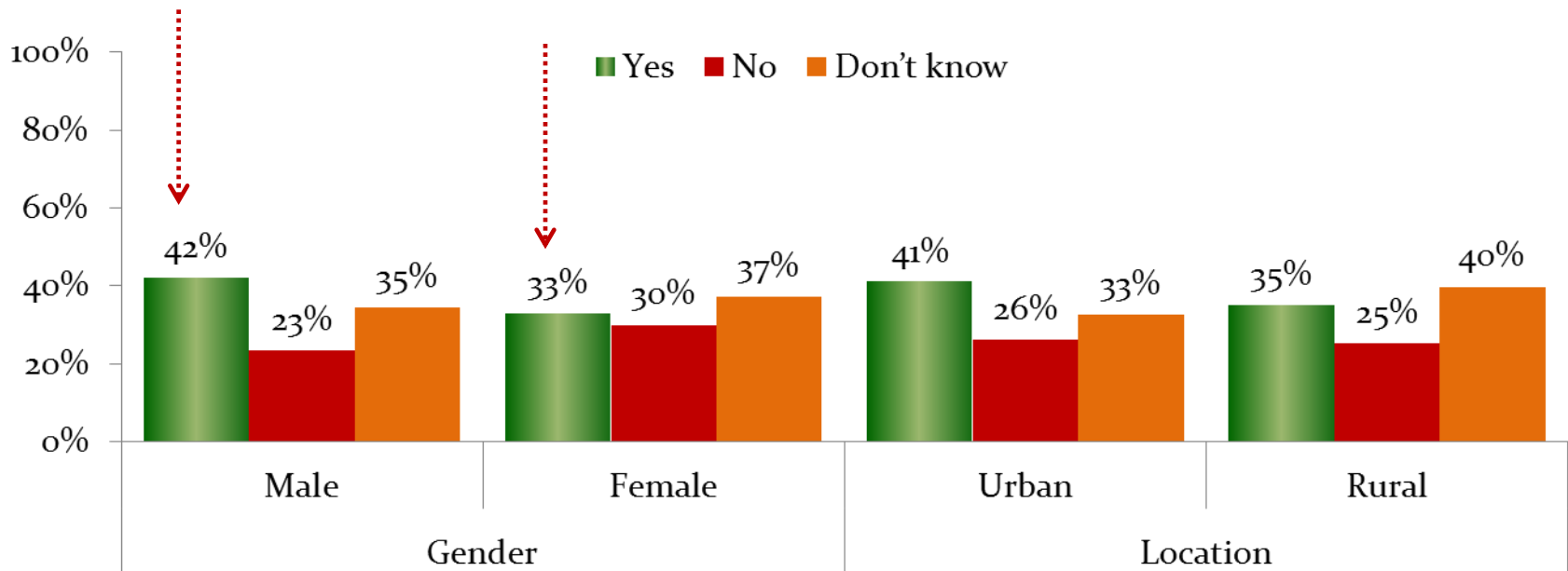
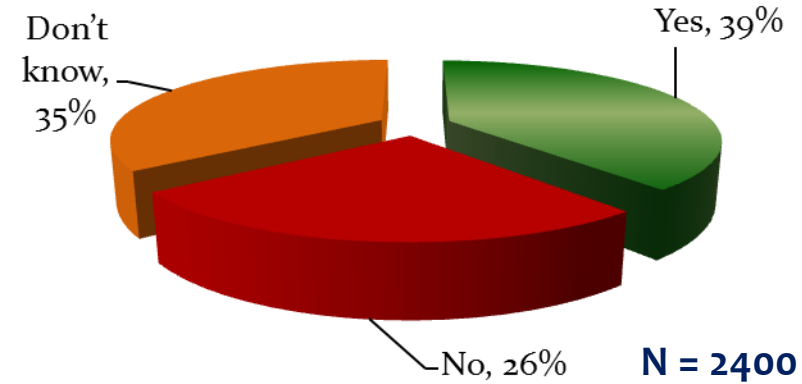
Focusing on county governments, which services would you wish to be brought closer to the people?

**N = 2400**

# A quarter of Kenyans do **NOT** think they have a role to play in the county government

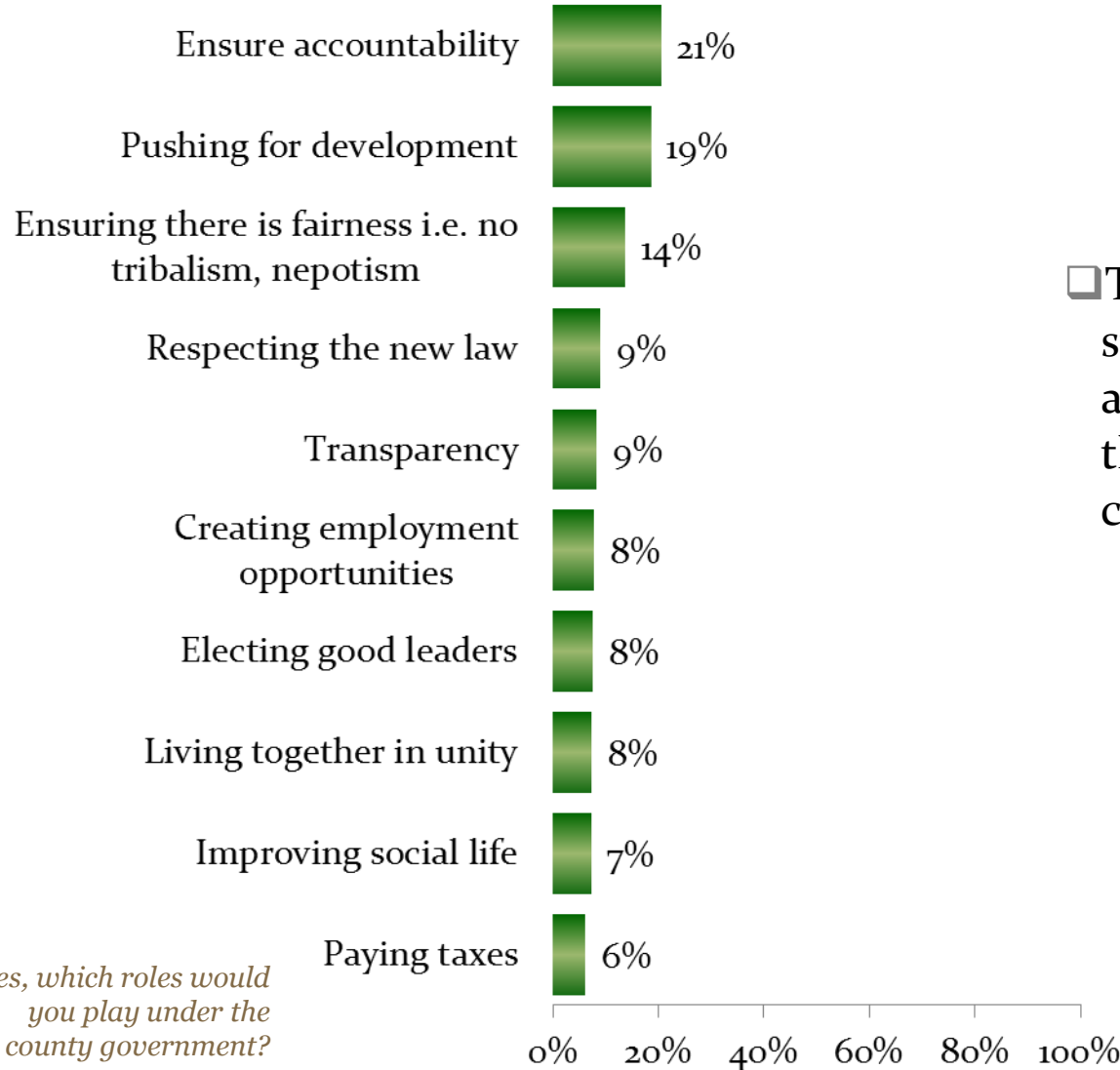
☐ Nearly four in ten of Kenyans surveyed indicate they have a role to play in the county government to be established after the next general elections

☐ More males (42%) than their female counterparts (33%) believe they have a role to play in the county government to be established after the next general elections





# Roles Kenyans believe they should play under the county government



☐ Two in ten of the Kenyans surveyed believe ensuring accountability is the role they should play under the county government

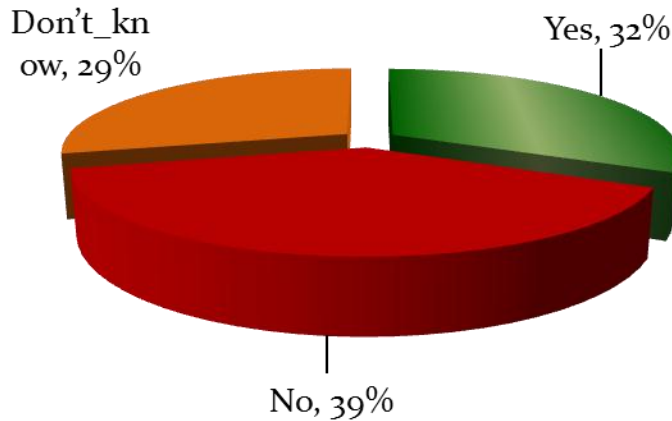
*If yes, which roles would you play under the county government?*

**N = 768**





# 32% of the Kenyans surveyed feel they have a role to play in the law making process



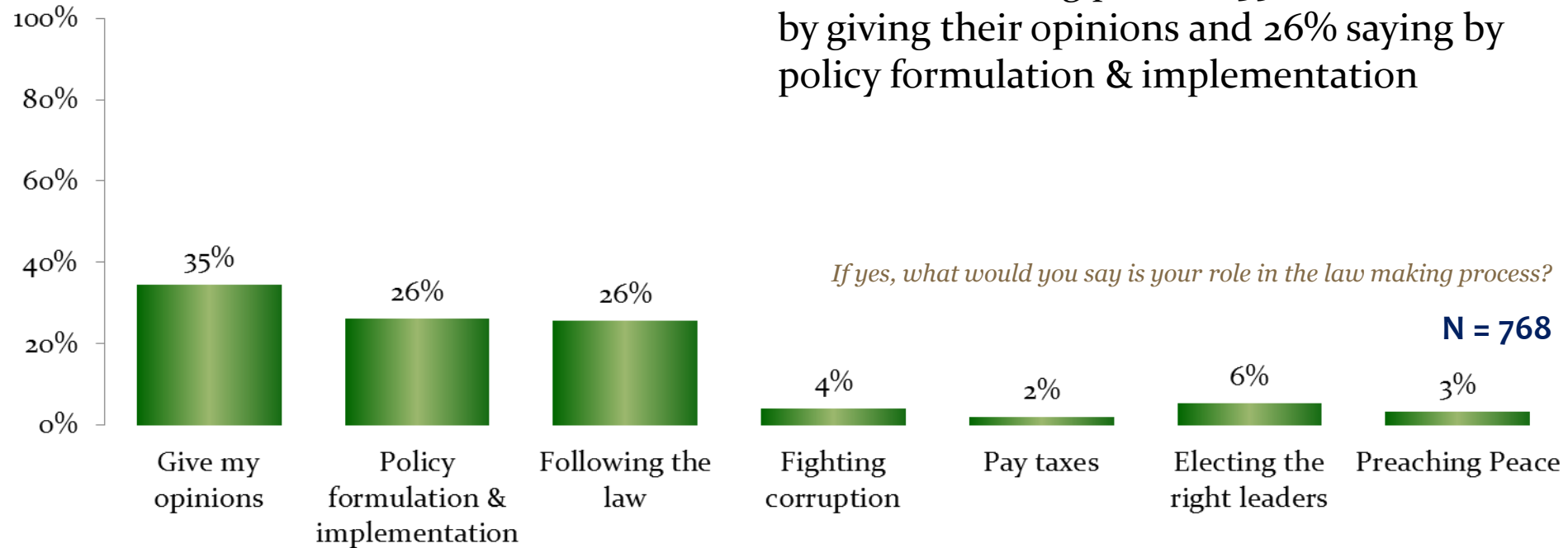
*Do you think you have a role to play in the law making process?*

**N = 2400**

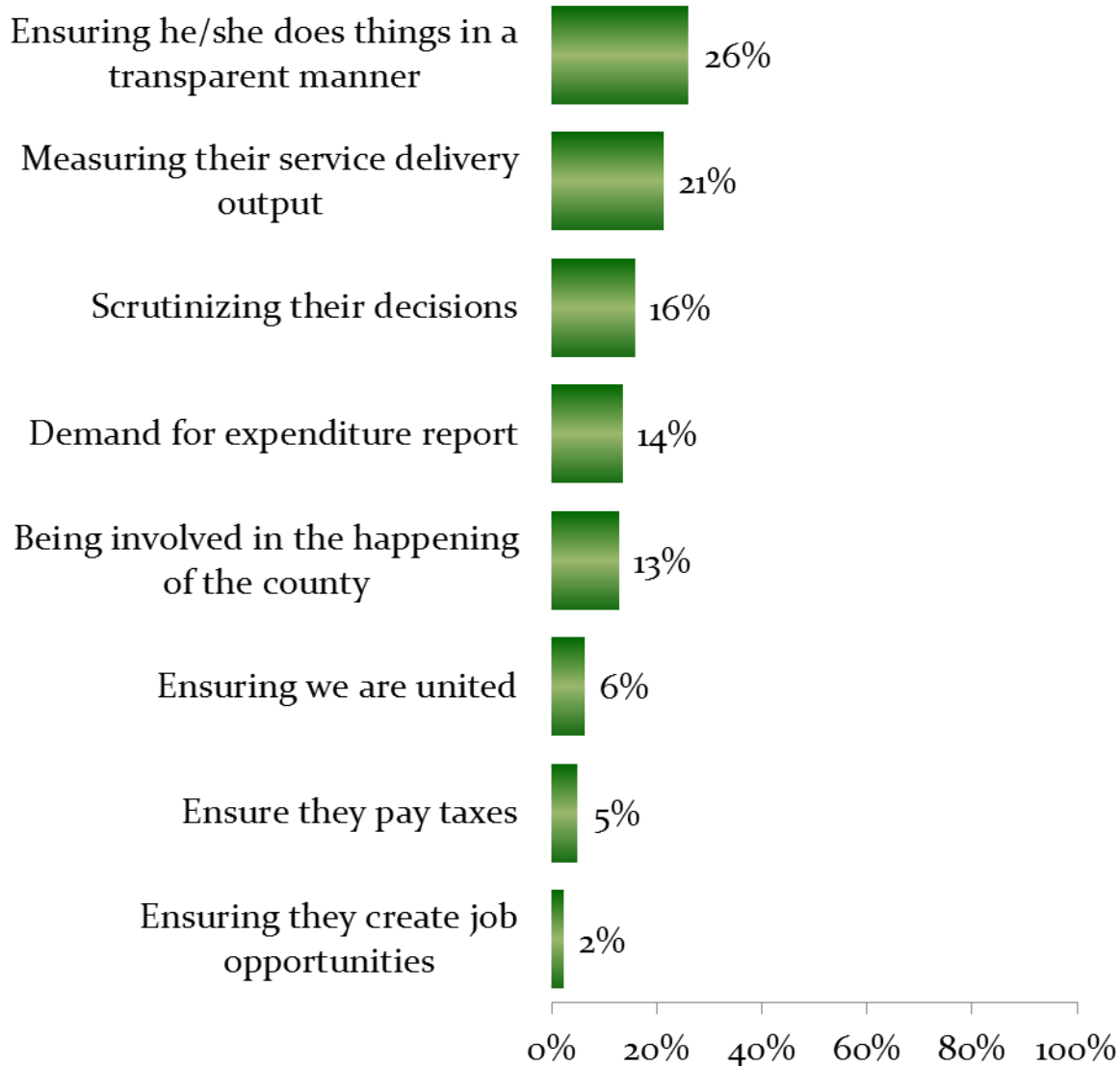
- Of those who believe they have a role to play in the law making process, 35% of them said by giving their opinions and 26% saying by policy formulation & implementation

*If yes, what would you say is your role in the law making process?*

**N = 768**



# How Kenyans would hold their county leaders accountable

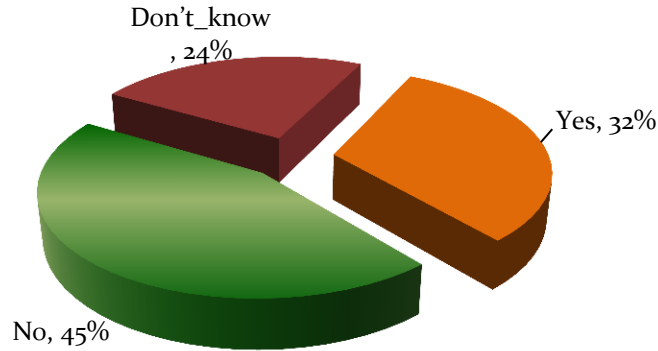


□ Approximately three in ten of Kenyans surveyed mentioned they can hold their county leaders accountable by ensuring he/she does things in a transparent manner

**N = 2400**

*In what ways will you hold your county government leaders accountable?*

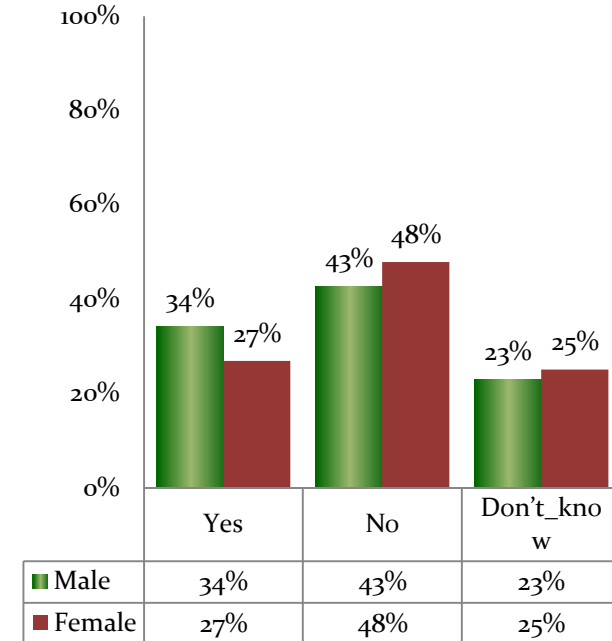
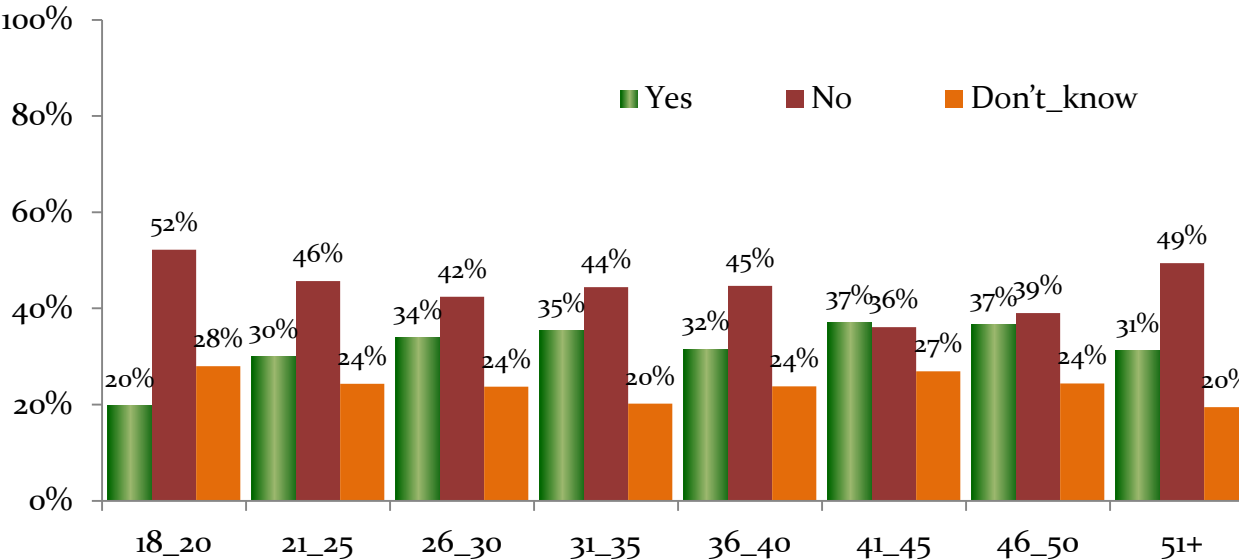
# Only 32% of the respondents surveyed are aware of the County Assemblies to be established after the next general election



- ❑ Across all age groups the incidence of those who indicated they are aware of county assemblies, the age group 41-45 years and 46-50 years recorded the highest awareness percentage at each 37% each.
- ❑ More males (34%) than females (27%) indicated they are aware of the County assemblies to be established after the next general elections with 23% of males stating that they are not aware and 25% of the females indicating the same.

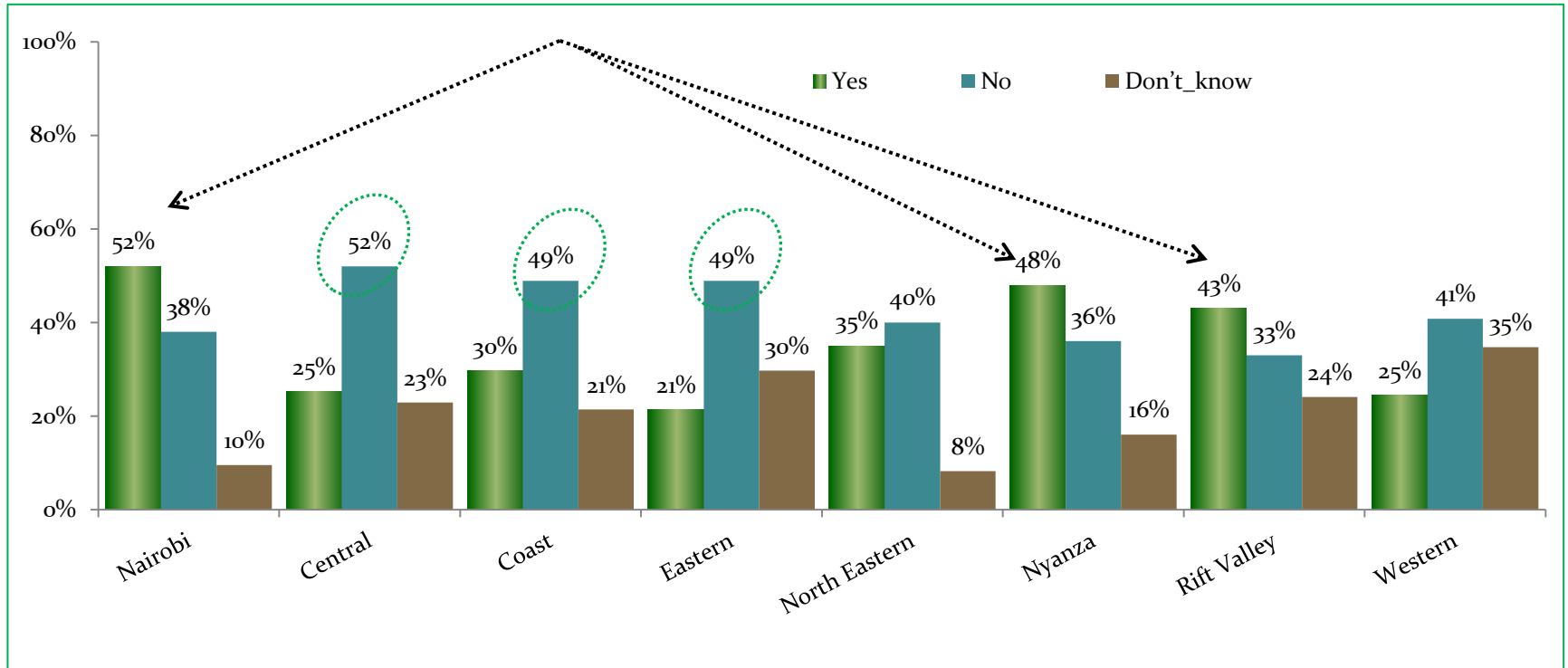
N= 2400

*Are you aware of the County Assemblies to be established after the next general elections?*

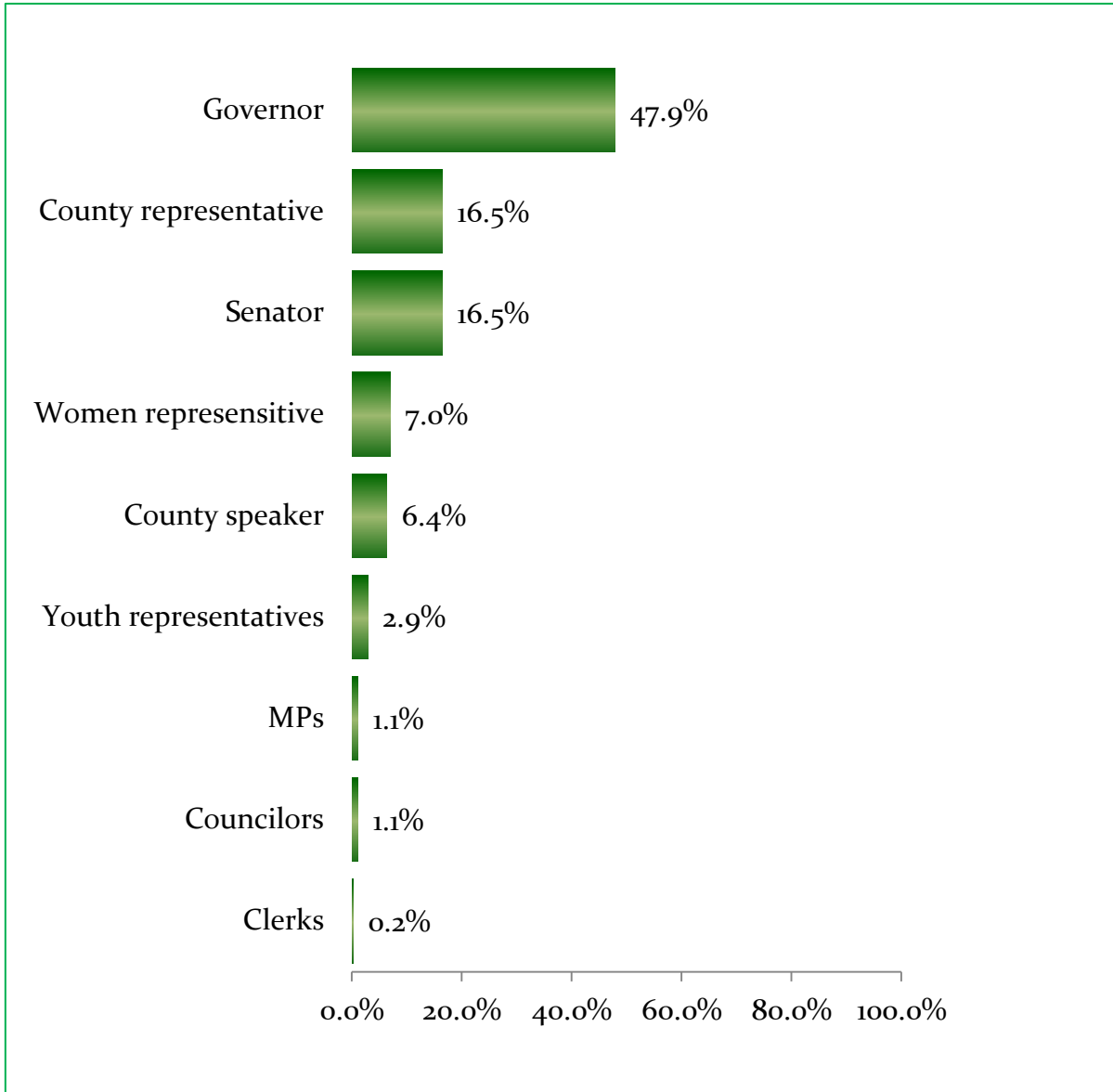


# Awareness of county assemblies to be established after the next general elections by Region

- Nairobi, Nyanza and Rift valley regions recorded high awareness levels of county Assemblies to be established after the next general elections at 52%, 48% and 43% respectively
- Regions that recorded low awareness levels of county Assemblies to be established after the next general elections were Central (25%), Coast (30%) and Eastern region (21%)



*Are you aware of the County Assemblies to be established after the next general elections?*

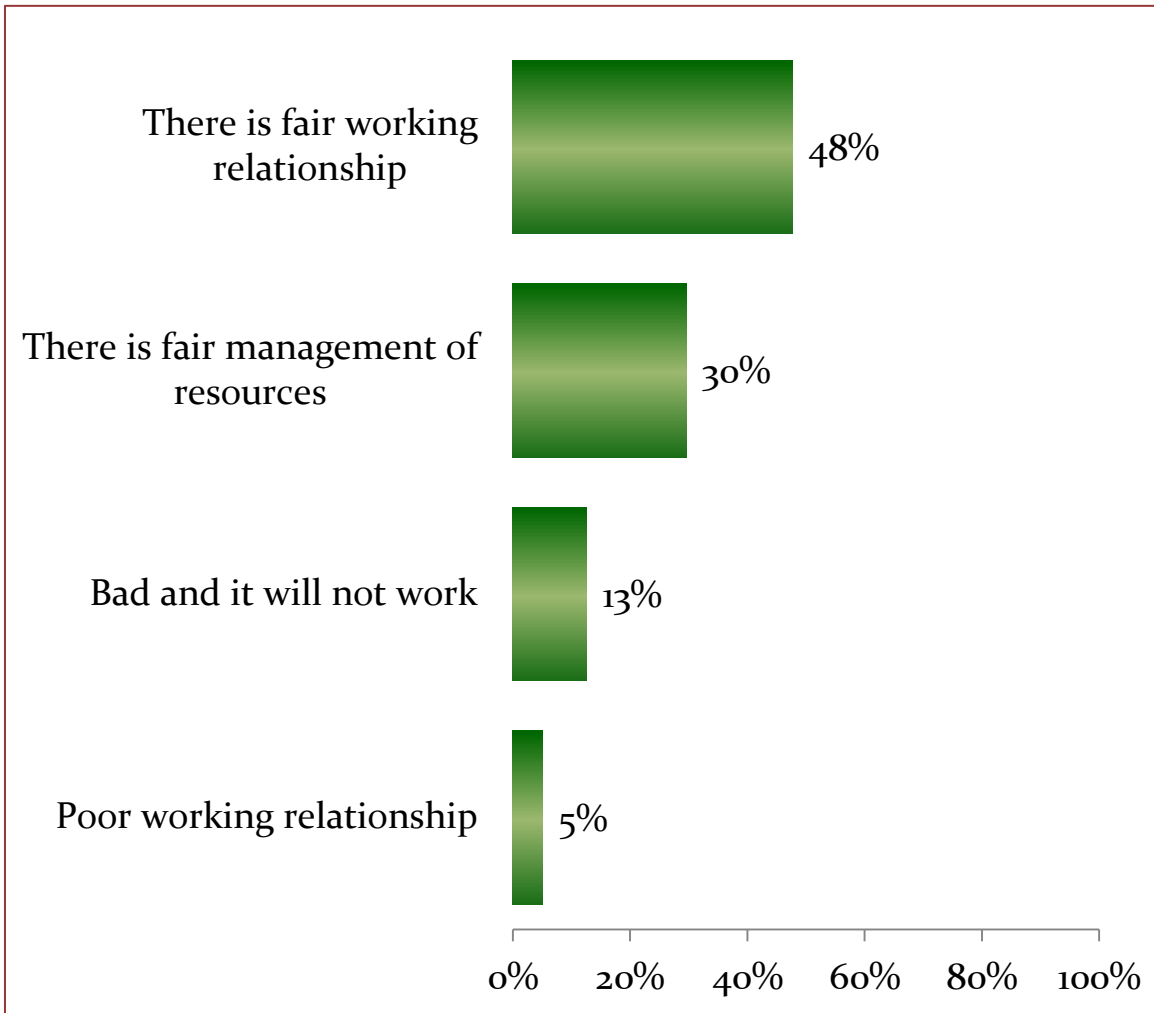


Approximately half of the surveyed respondents are aware that governors are part of County Assemblies to be established after the next general election

A further 16.5% mentioned County representatives and Senators each

**N = 2400**

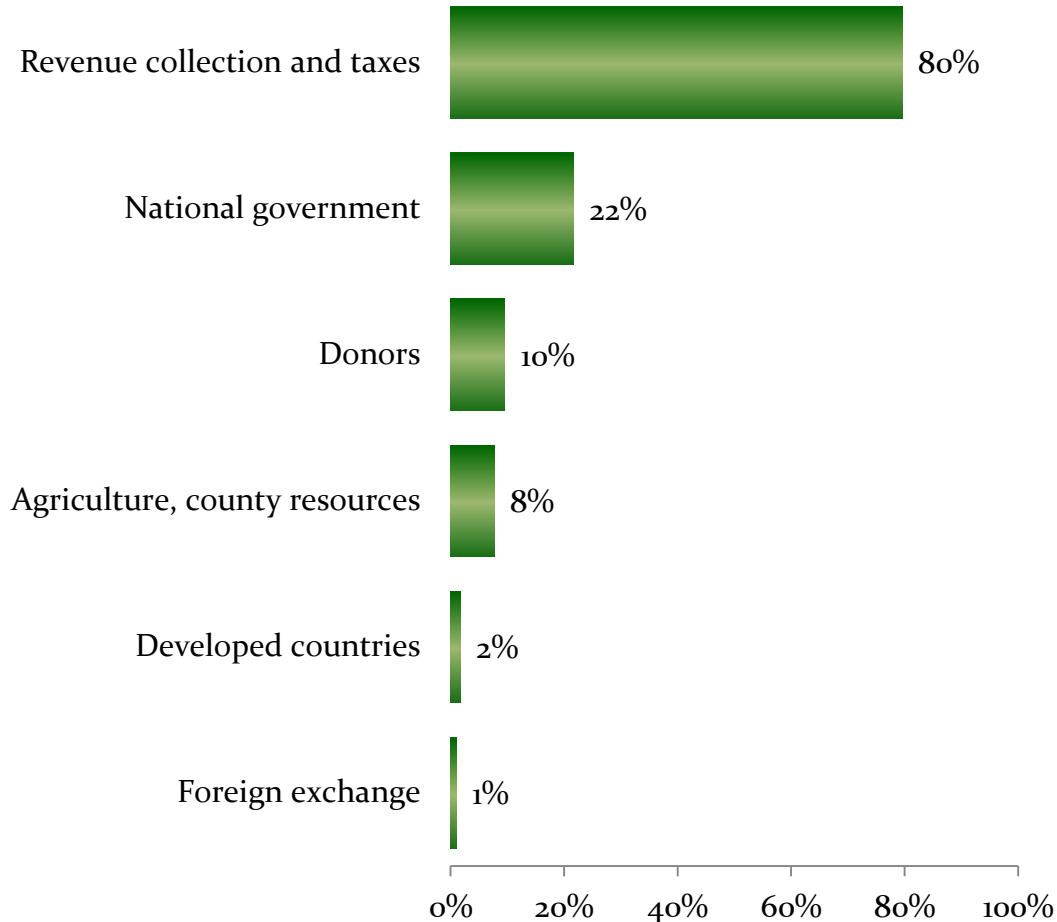
*If yes, who will comprise the County Assemblies?*



- Approximately half of the surveyed respondents indicated that the relationship between County and National government is a fair working relationship
- A further 30% mentioned that there is fair management of resources with 13% indicating that the relationship is bad and will not work

*What would you say is the working relationship between the county and national governments?*

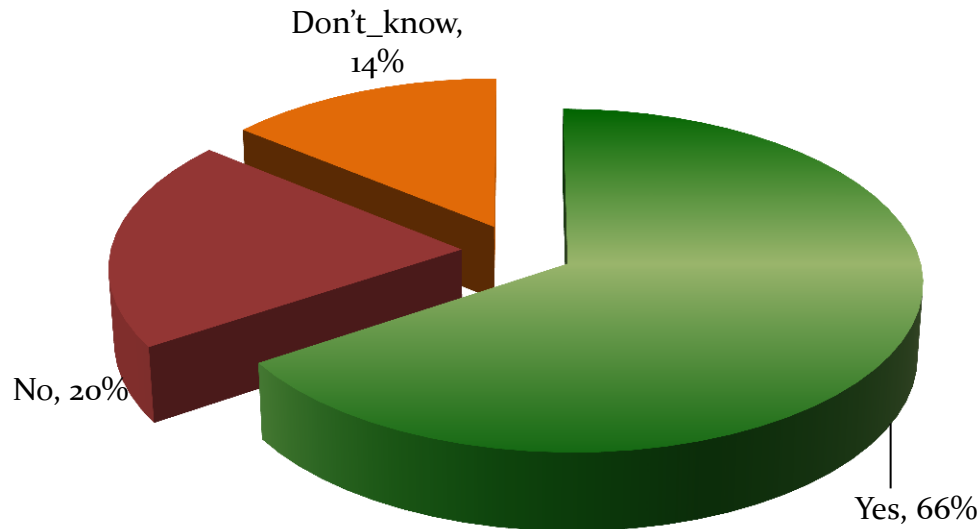
# Sources of funding for the county governments



- 80% of the surveyed respondents mentioned Revenue collection and taxes as the main sources of funding for county governments
- A further 22% mentioned national government, 10% mentioned donors and 8% mentioning agriculture and county resources

*What would you say are the sources of funding for the county governments? Kindly, list them?*

# Willingness to pay taxes for the financing of the county governments

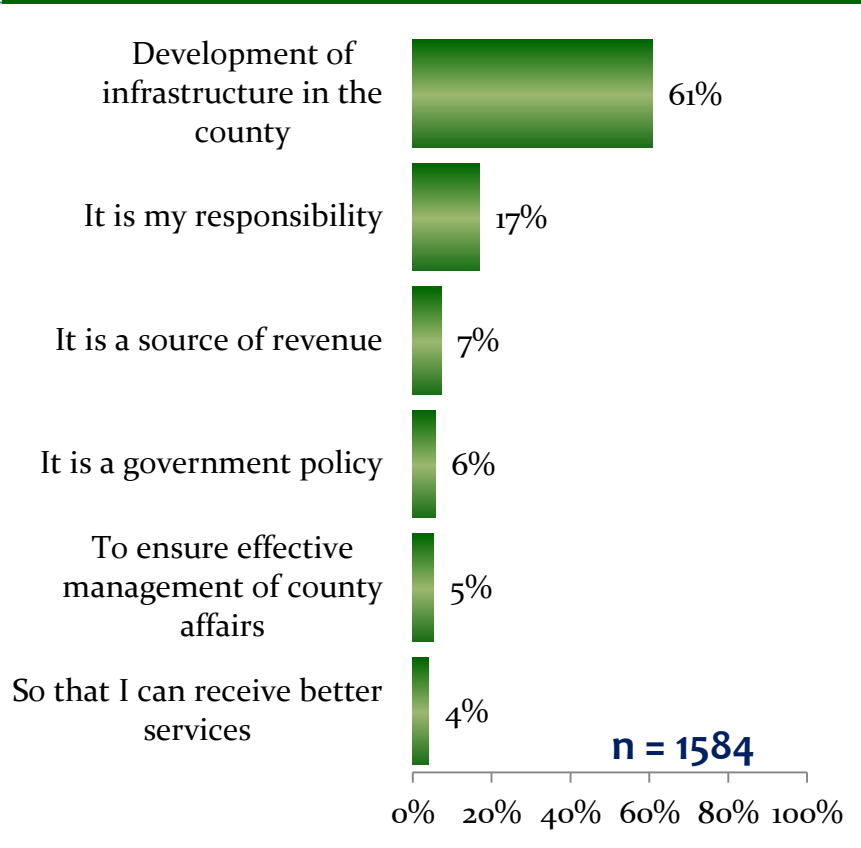


- 66% of the surveyed respondents indicated they are willing to pay taxes
- A further 20% indicated they are not willing to pay taxes

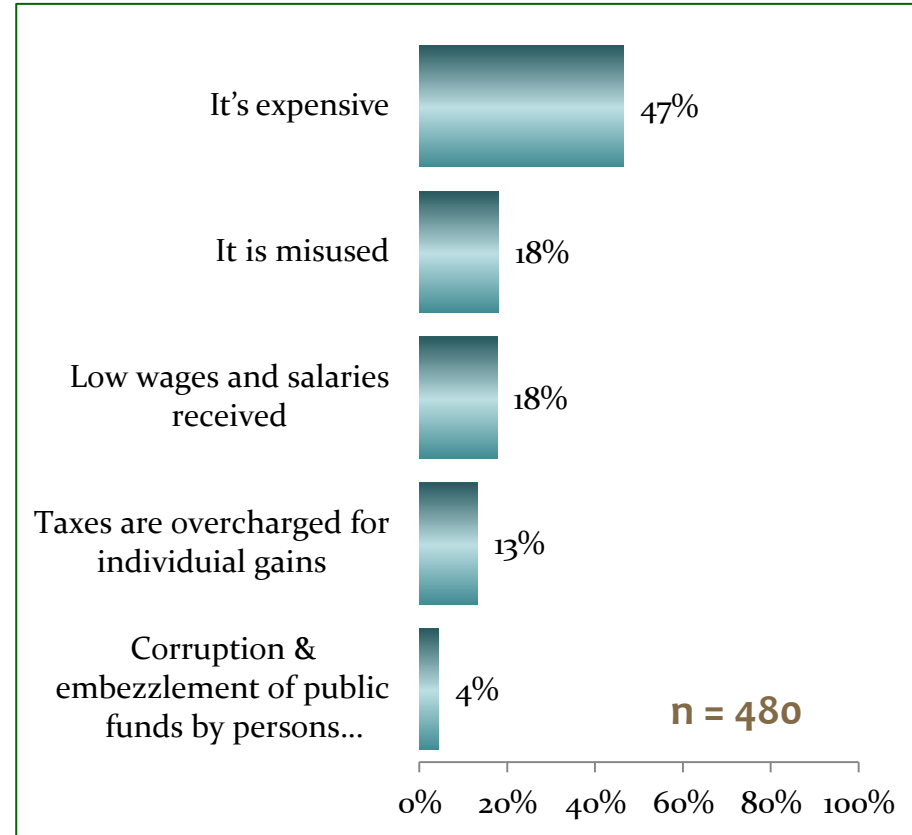
*Are you willing to pay taxes for the financing of the county governments*



## Reasons For



## Reasons Against

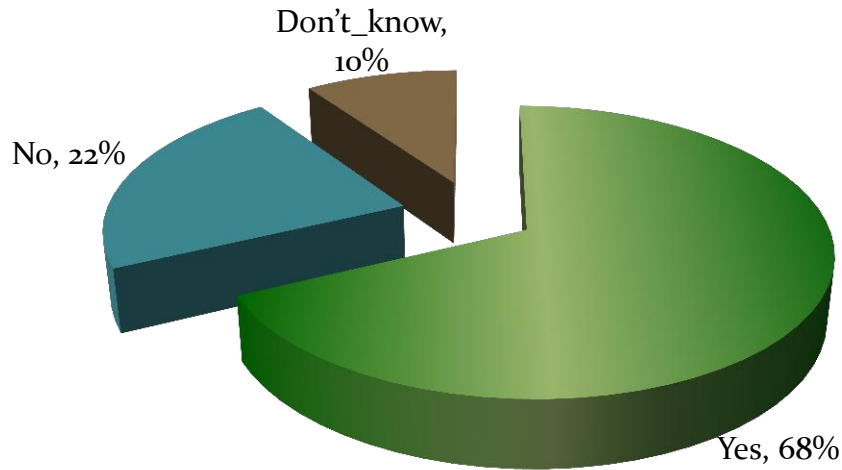


*Kindly give reason for your answer above*

- 66% of the surveyed respondents mentioned development of infrastructure in the county as their main reason for paying taxes

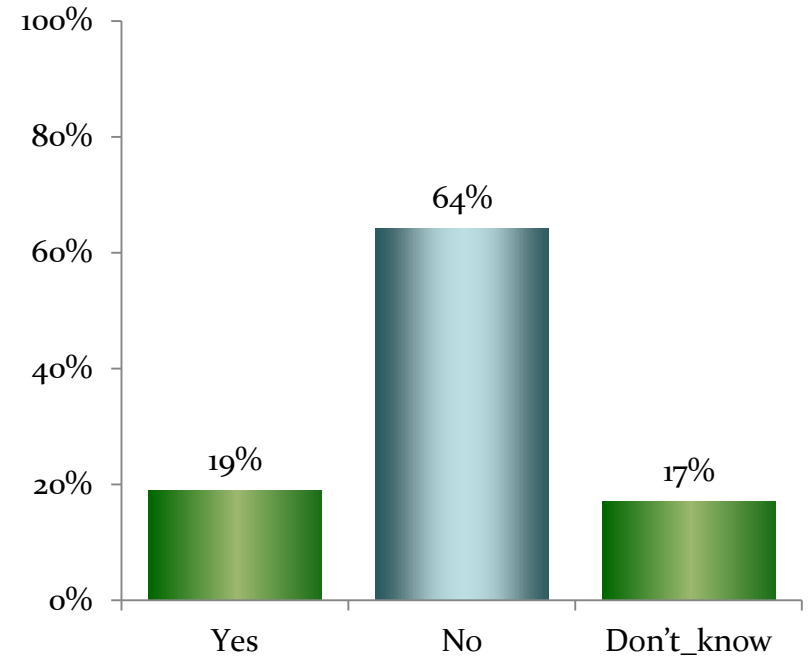
- Approximately half of surveyed respondents indicated that they were not willing to pay taxes because it is expensive

# 68% of the respondents have seen CDF benefit their constituencies and do not recommend it scrapped off



*Has the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) been of any benefit to your constituency?*

- 68% of the surveyed respondents indicated showed that CDF has ever benefited their constituency



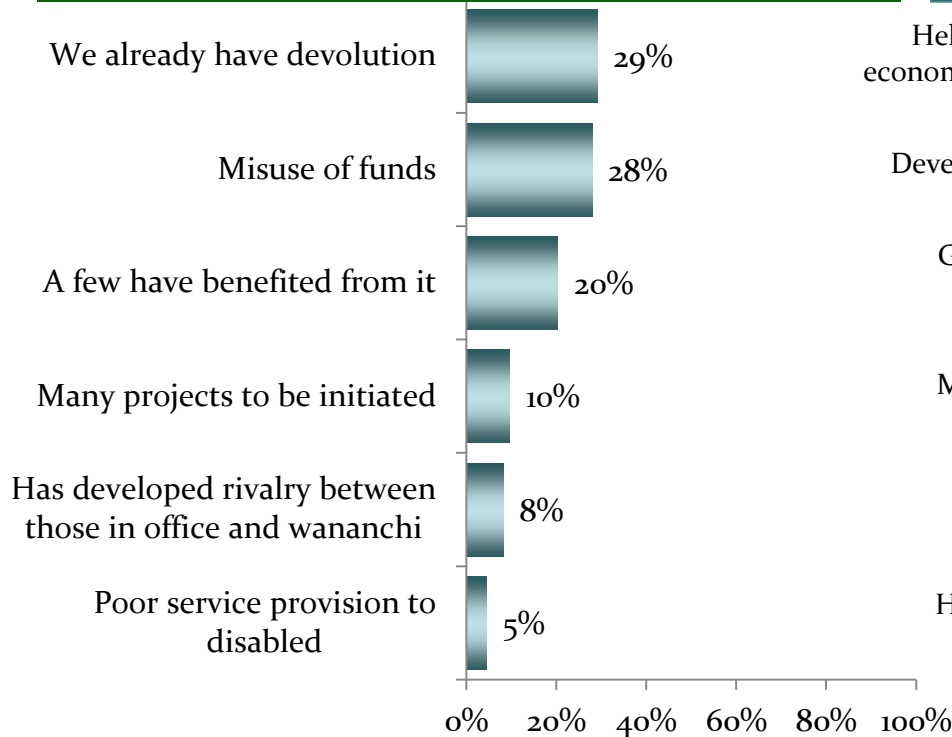
*Would you recommend the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to be scrapped??*

- 64% of the respondents do not recommend the CDF to be scrapped

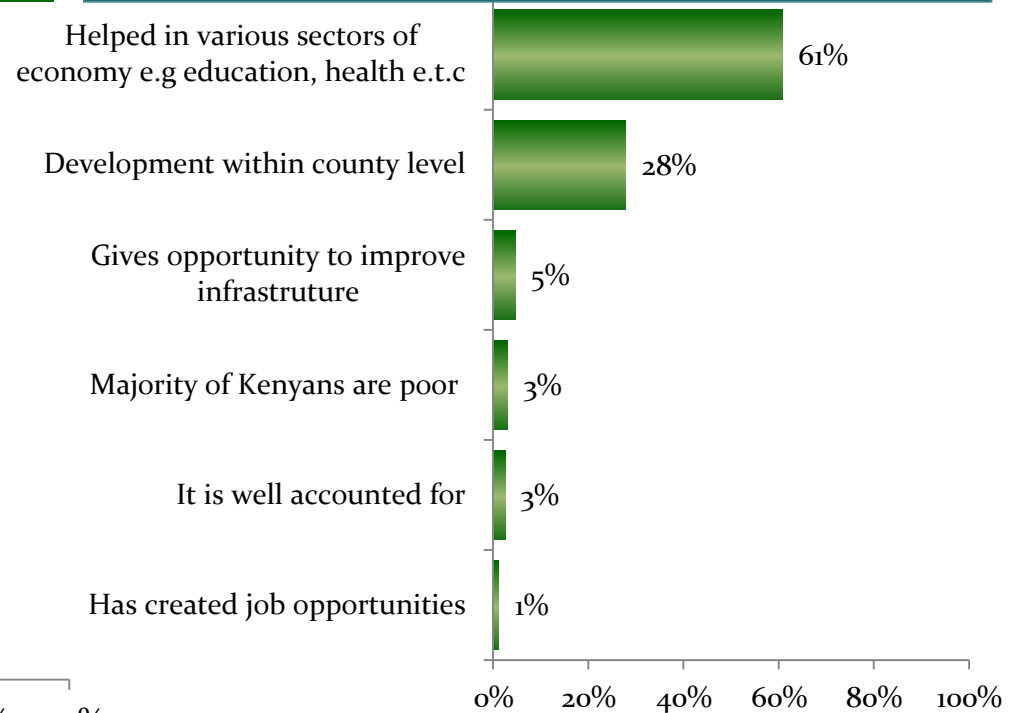
**N = 2400**

# Would you recommend the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to be scrapped?

## Reasons For



## Reasons Against

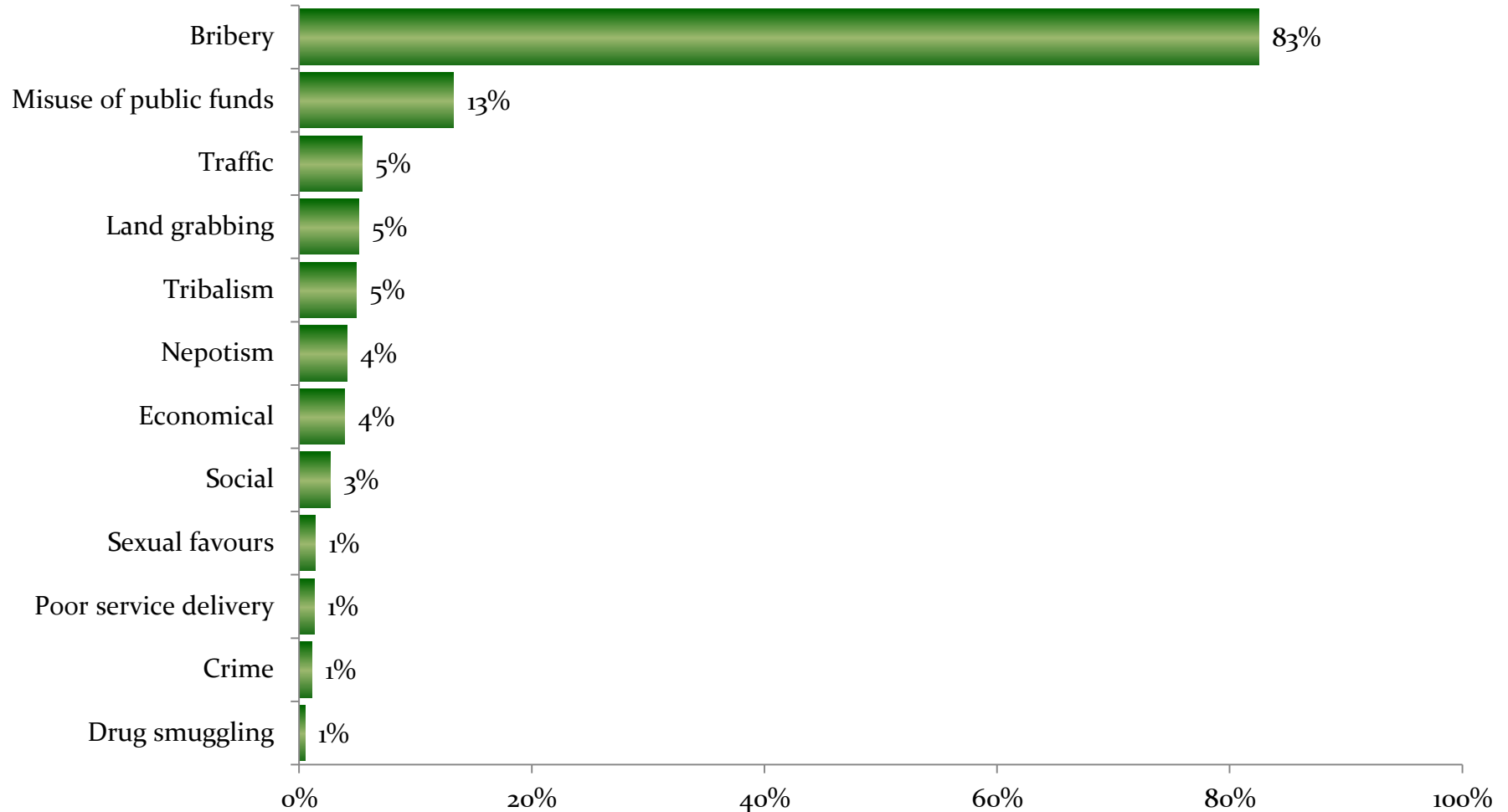


*Kindly give reason for your answer above*

- 61% would not recommend the CDF scrapped because it has helped in driving the economy
- 29% of the respondents indicated that because we already have devolution, CDF should be scrapped

**N = 2400**

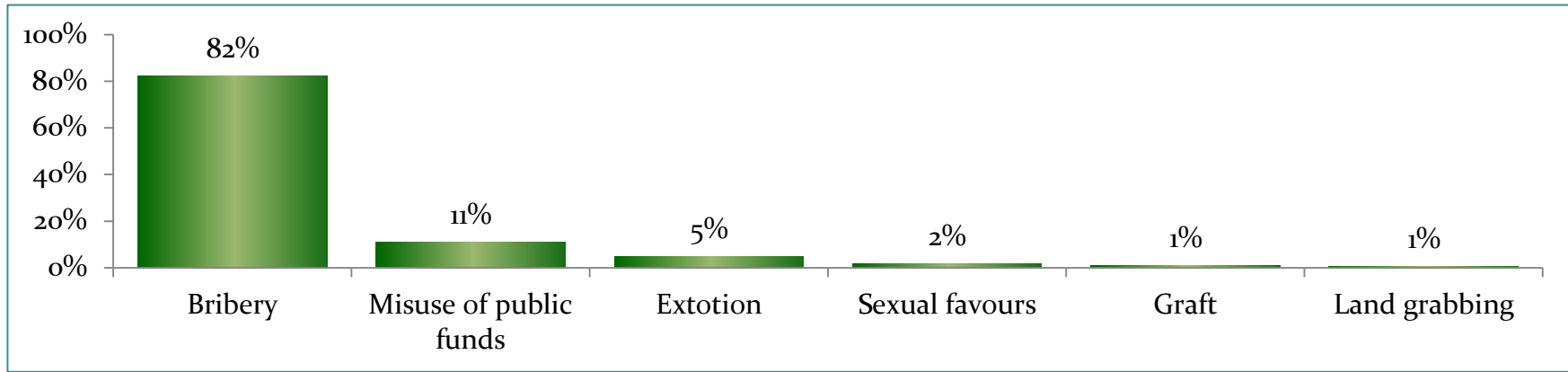
# 83% of the respondents are aware of bribery as a form of corruption



*Which forms of corruption are you aware of? Kindly, list them*

**N = 2400**

# 82% of the respondents indicated that bribery as a form of corruption is common their areas



Regions	Bribery	Misuse of public funds	Extortions	Sexual favours	Graft	Land grabbing
Nairobi	11%	17%	19%	11%	12%	0%
Central	17%	5%	11%	4%	12%	0%
Coast	9%	21%	4%	11%	0%	18%
Eastern	17%	10%	20%	15%	35%	27%
North Eastern	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nyanza	14%	23%	15%	15%	12%	18%
Rift Valley	17%	17%	22%	19%	6%	36%
Western	8%	7%	10%	26%	24%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

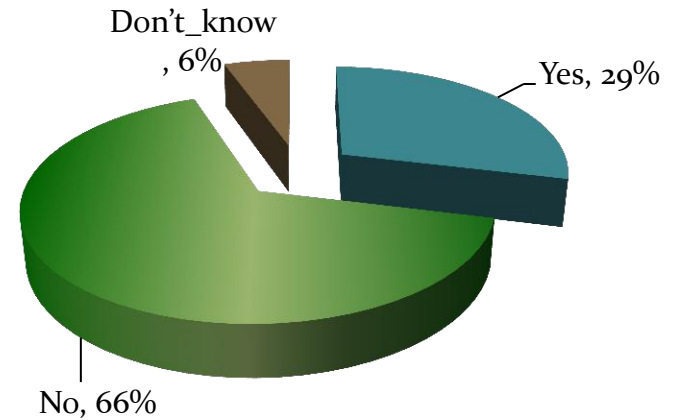
*Which forms of corruption are you aware of? Kindly, list them*

*Among the forms of corruption you have listed above, which ones would you say are prevalent/ common in this area?*

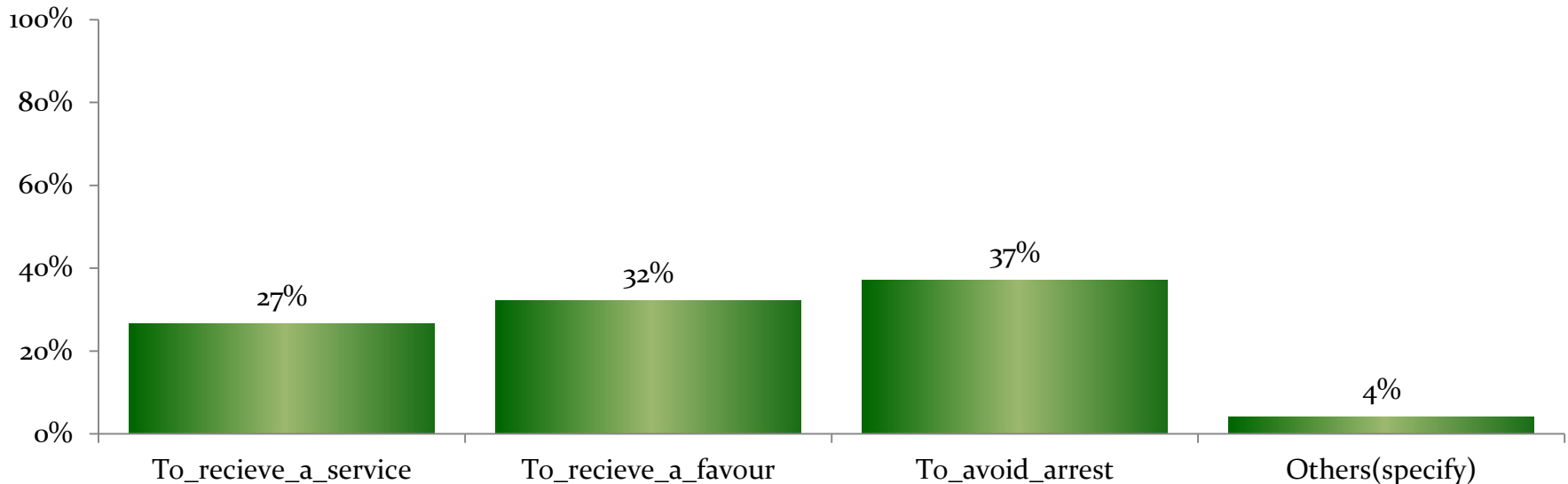
**N = 2400**

# 29% of the respondents have indicated that in the last one year, they gave bribe to public officer

- ❑ 37% of the respondents surveyed, who bribed public officer in the last one year indicated that they did that to avoid being arrested
- ❑ A further 32% indicated that they bribed public officers to receive favour



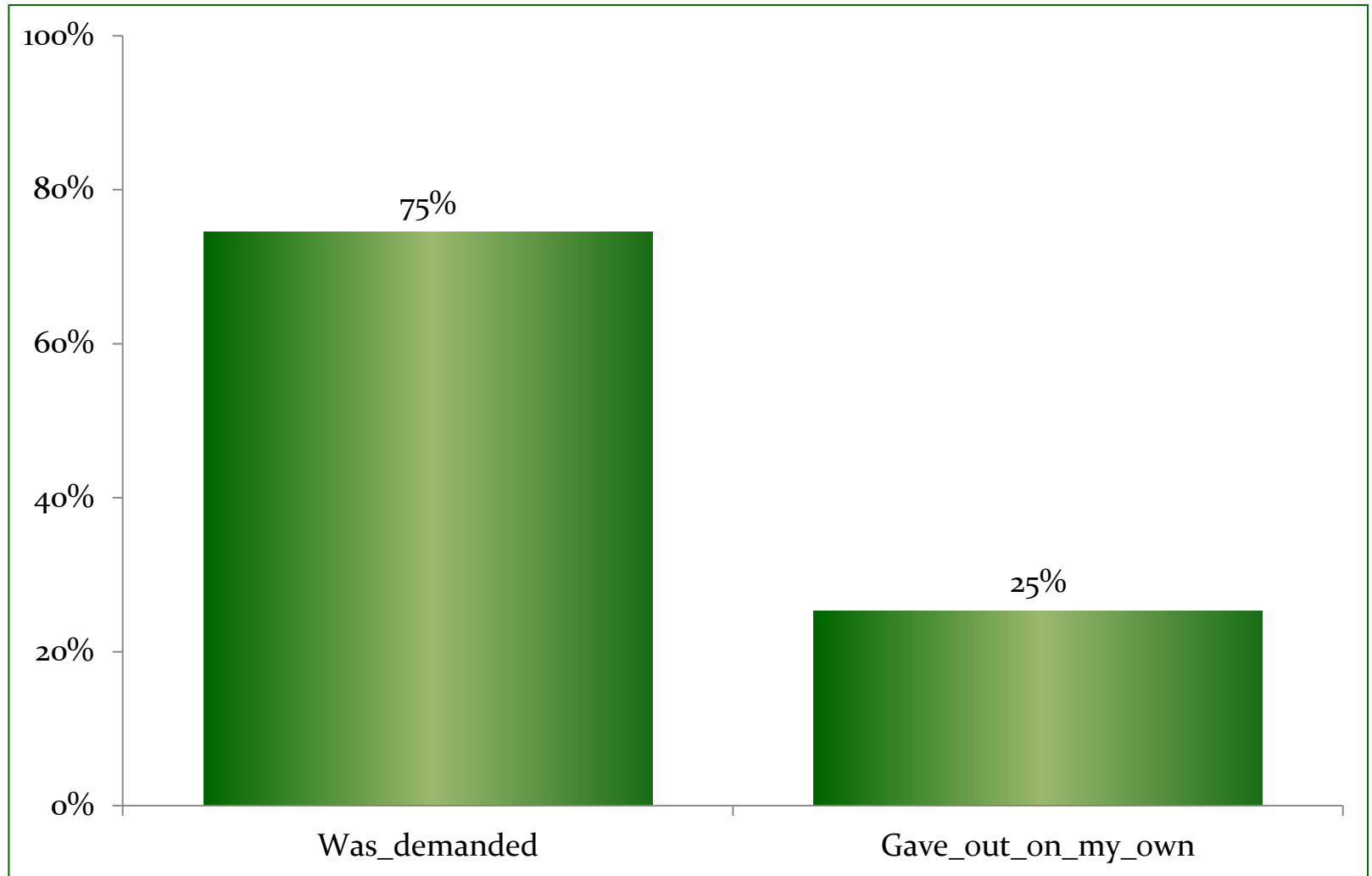
*In the last one year, have you given any bribe to a public officer?*



*If yes, what informed you to give a bribe to a public officer?*

**N = 2400**

# 75% of the respondents who bribed the public officers indicated that the bribe was demanded by the officer



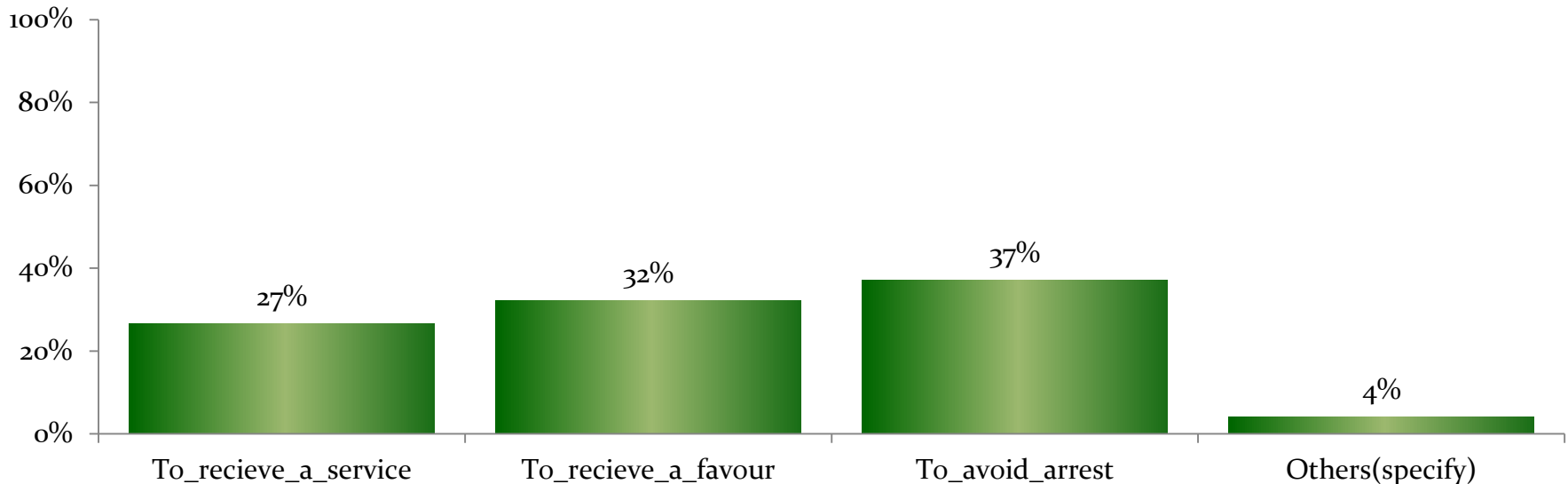
*Was the bribe demanded by the public officer or you gave it out on your own volition?*

**N = 2400**

# 29% of the respondents have indicated that in the last one year, they gave bribe to public officer

- ❑ 37% of the respondents surveyed, who bribed public officer in the last one year indicated that they did that to avoid being arrested
- ❑ A further 32% indicated that they bribed public officers to receive favour

*In the last one year, have you given any bribe to a public officer?*



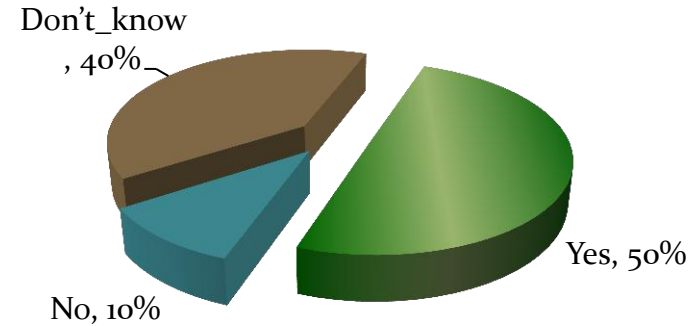
*If yes, what informed you to give a bribe to a public officer?*

**N = 2400**

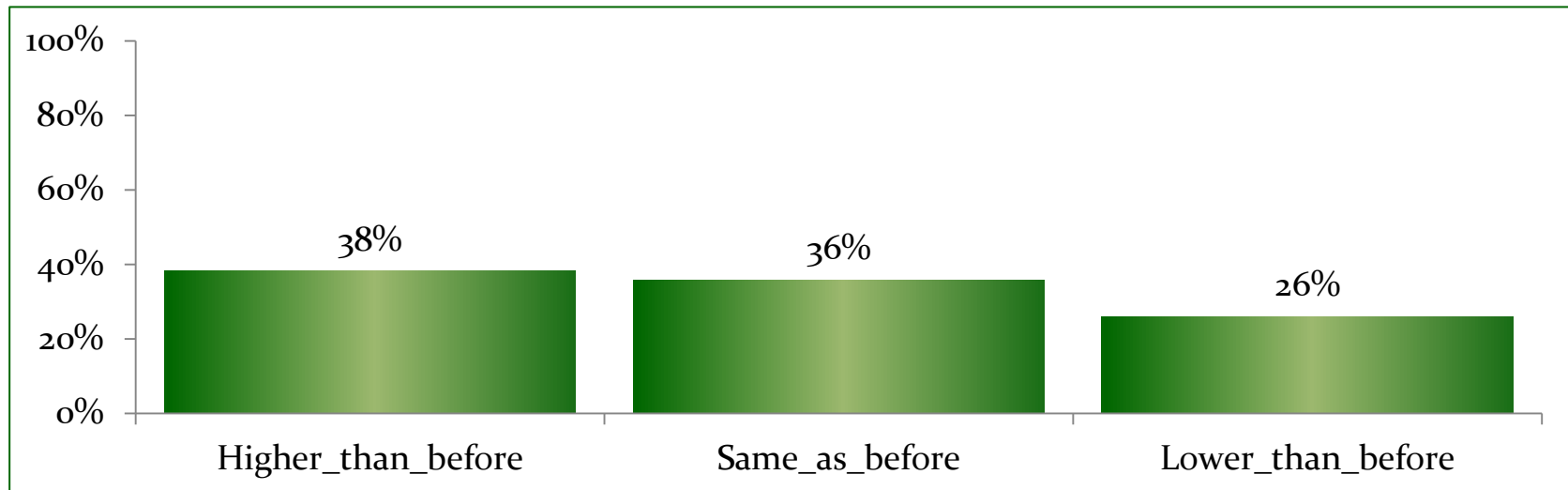


# 50% of the respondents believe that county governments will offer better services than national government

- ❑ 38% of the respondents surveyed believe that corruption level have increased than before promulgation of the new constitution
- ❑ A further 36% indicated that the level is the same as before



*Do you think the county governments will offer better services than the national government?*

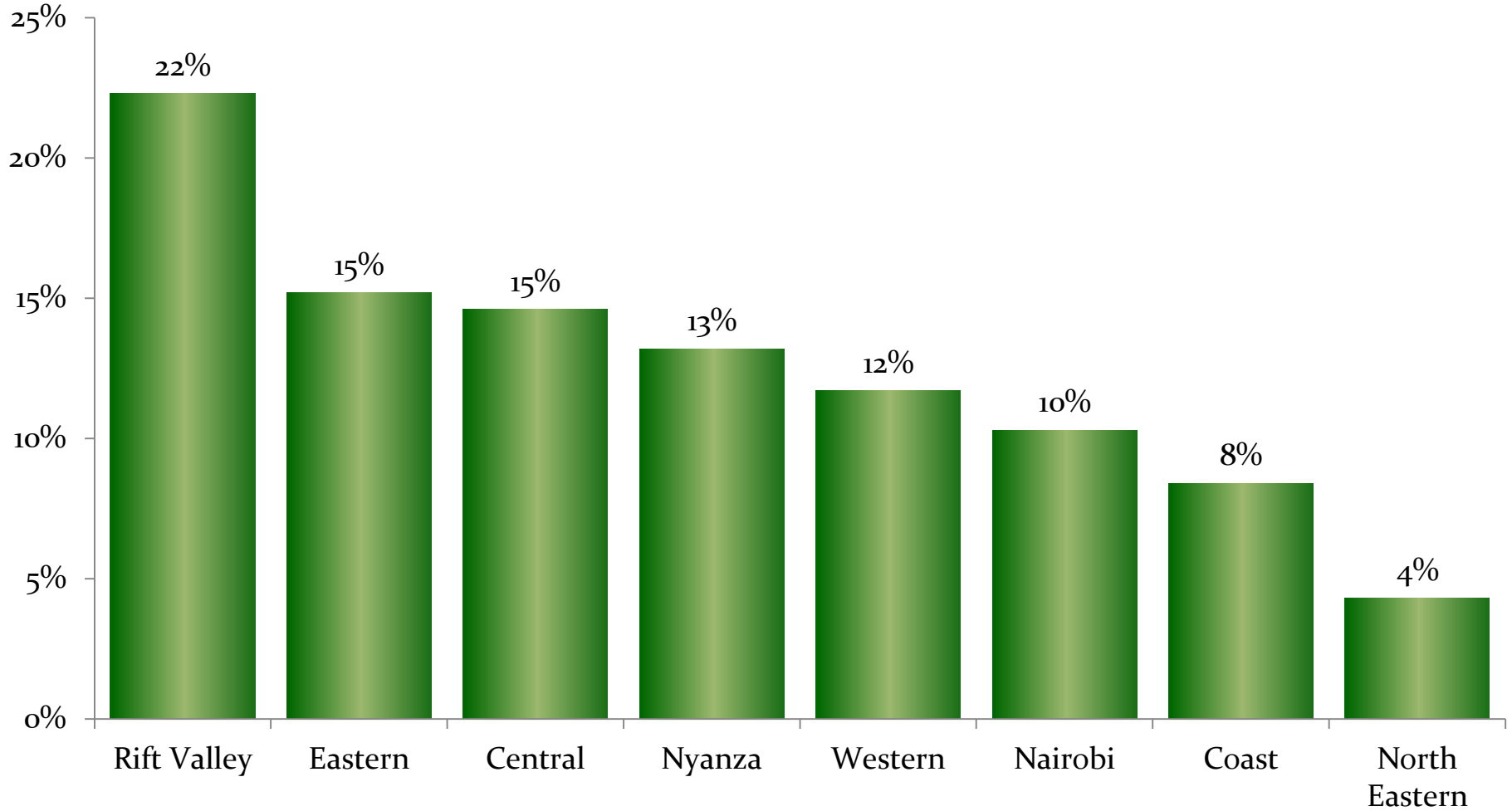


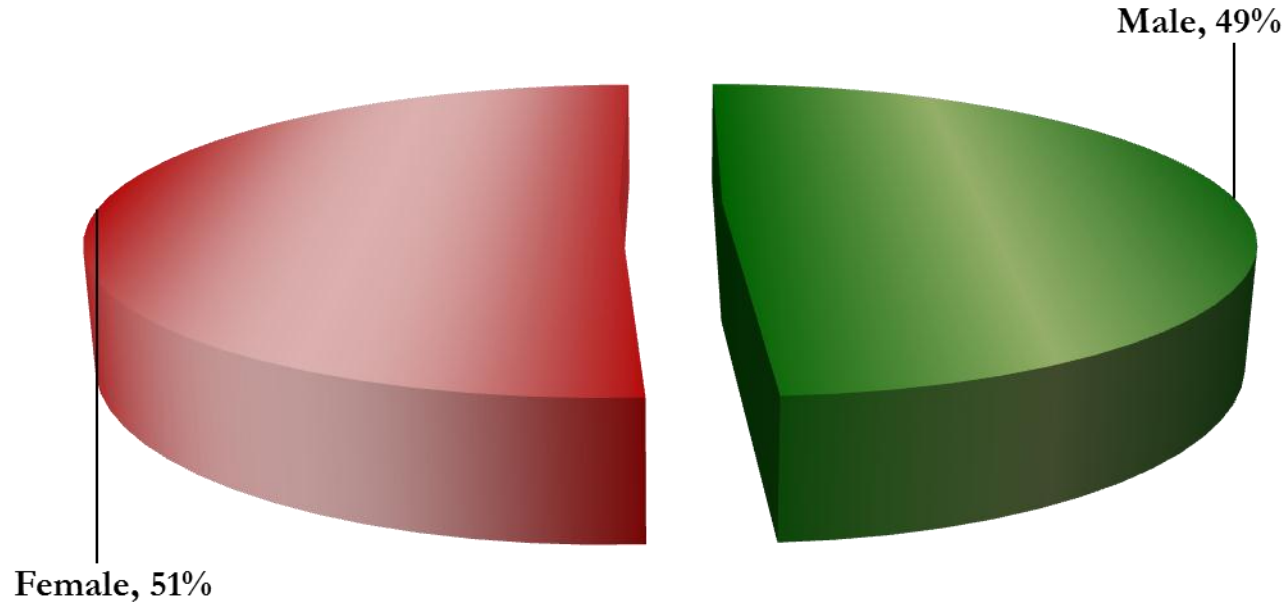
*How would you compare the level of corruption between now and before the promulgation of the new Constitution?*

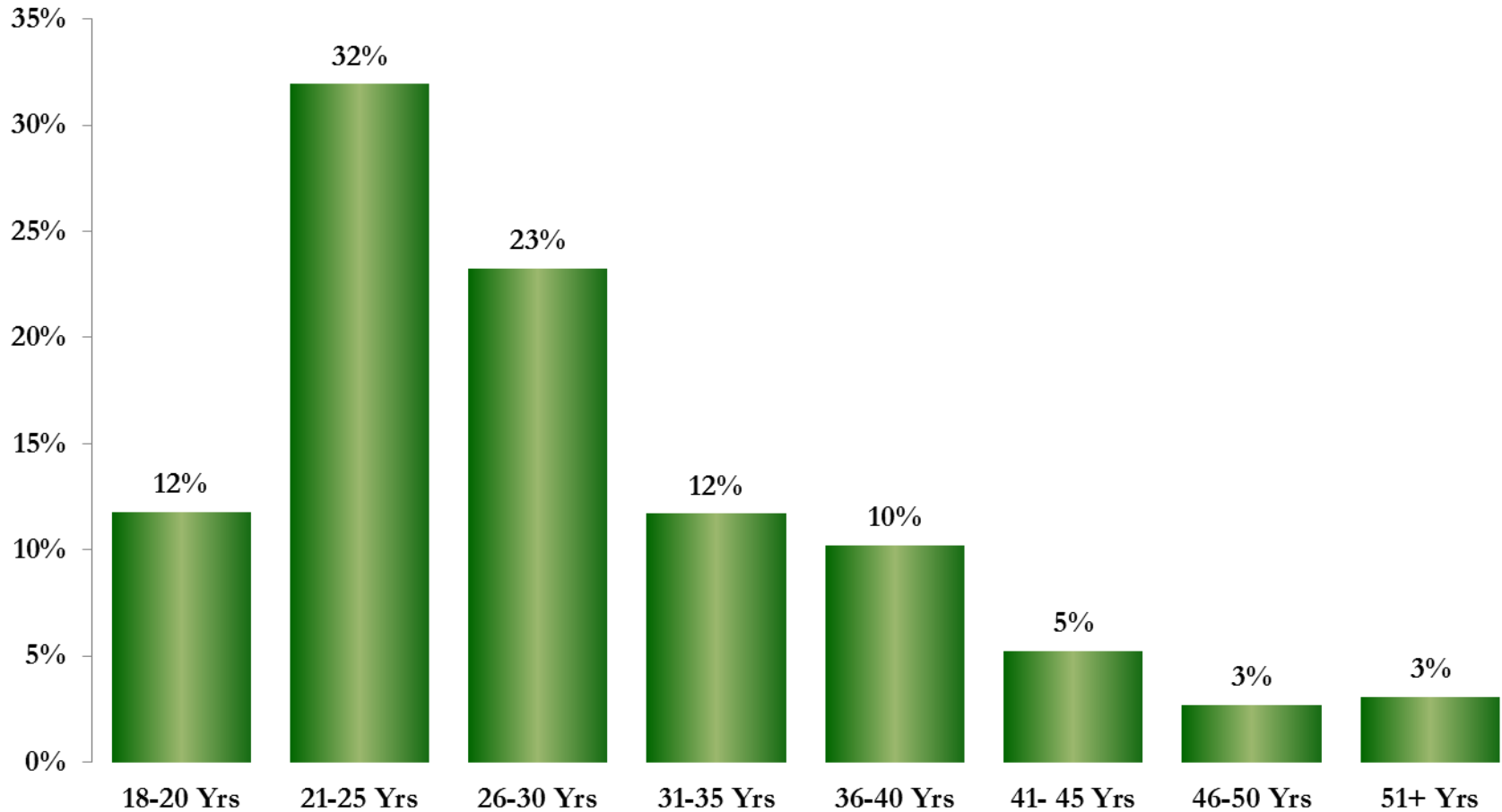
**N = 2400**

# Demographics

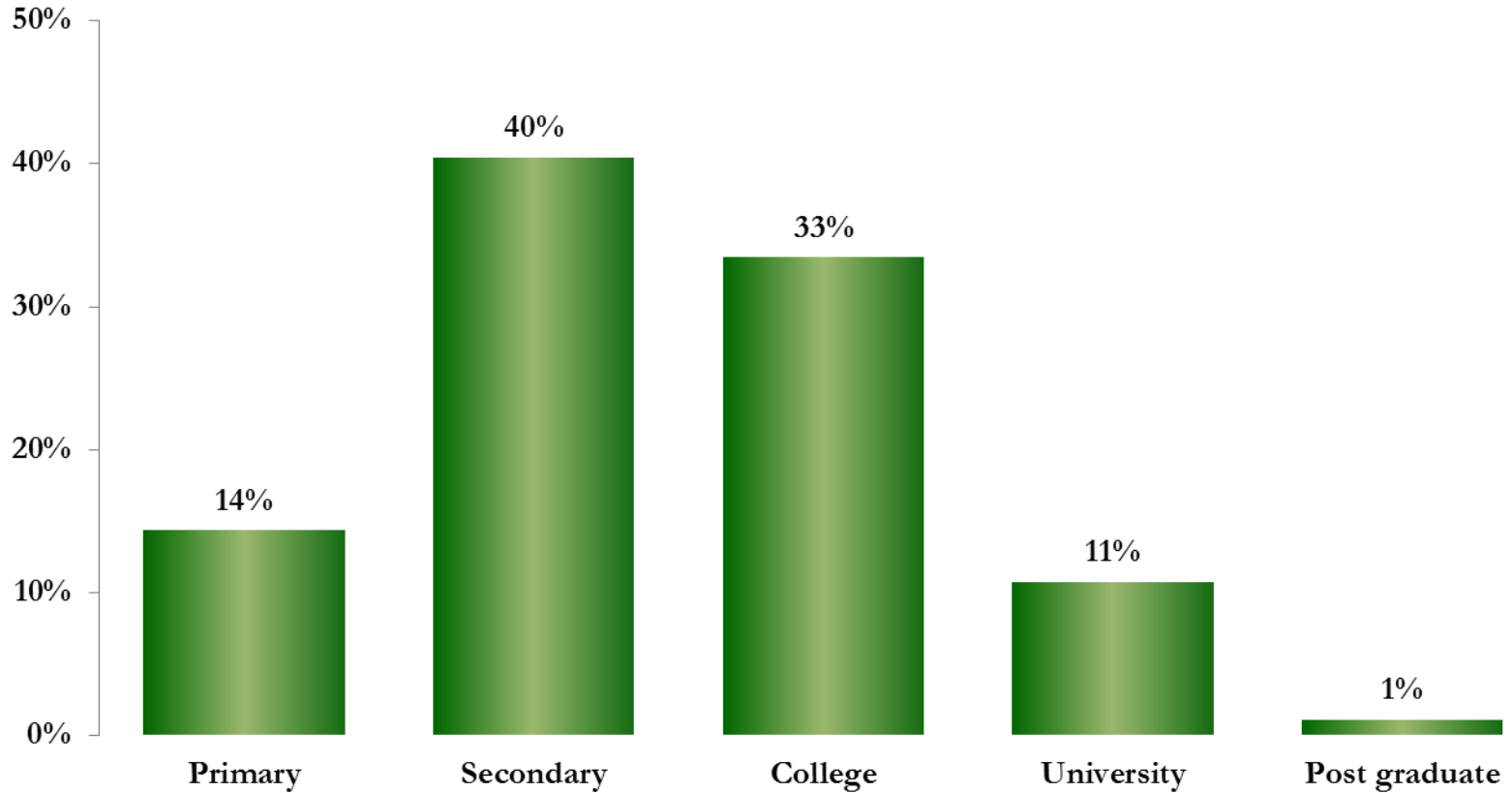


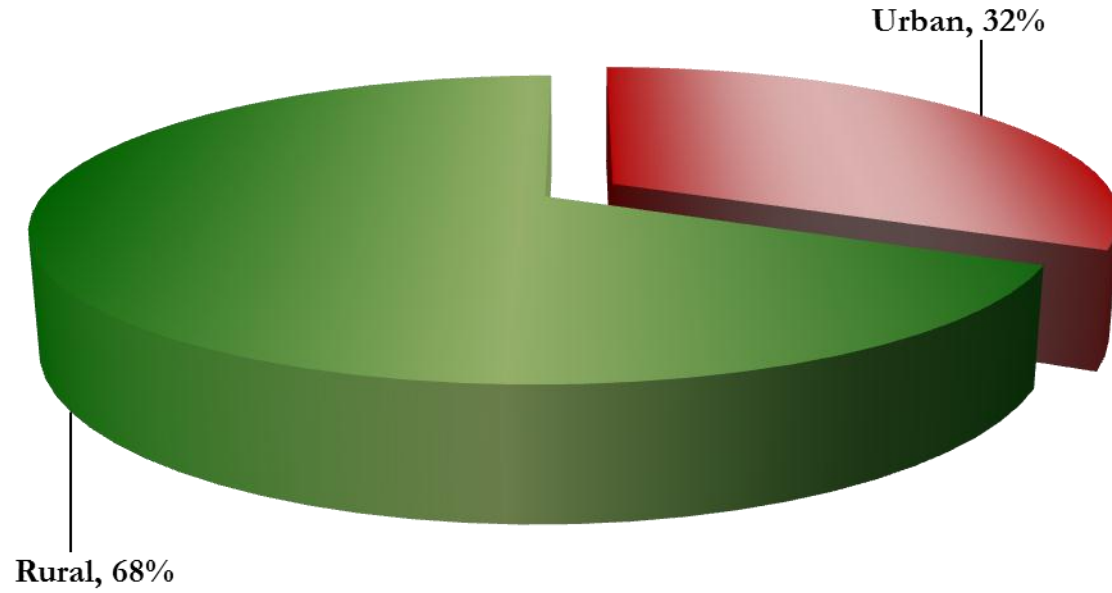






# SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATION LEVEL







- ❑ The Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG) is an independent, non-profit making organisation with a mandate to provide cutting edge research on governance and public ethics issues and, monitor governance fundamentals in both the public and the private sectors. AfriCOG's governance and anti-corruption reform initiatives are aimed at addressing the structural causes of Kenya's governance crisis by fostering civic vigilance through a knowledgeable citizenry.
- ❑ AfriCOG's mission is to be a leading think tank that will stimulate, influence and encourage society to address corruption and bad governance. To this end AfriCOG has produced a number of reports on corruption and bad governance issues available on [www.africog.org](http://www.africog.org). AfriCOG also promotes the growth of collective society governance initiatives; it acts as secretariat of the Kenyans for Peace with Truth and Justice (KPTJ) post-election violence initiative and the Movement for Political Accountability (MOPA) and hosts the parliamentary oversight website Mzalendo.