



**NATIONWIDE
PERCEPTION
STUDY
DEC 2024**

SURVEY BACKGROUND

The Electoral Law and Governance Institute for Africa (ELGIA) is currently implementing the Kenya Election Support Program (KESP), which seeks to strengthen the electoral framework and address operational challenges within key institutions ahead of the 2027 general elections.

As part of the KESP Program, ELGIA commissioned Infotrak Research and Consulting to conduct this opinion survey to identify the factors influencing public trust in democratic institutions.

In Kenya, public trust in various governance and democratic institutions has been eroded over time, hence the urgent need to rebuild confidence in these institutions.

The findings of this survey will provide critical insights to restore public confidence and guide governance reforms in the country.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

1

To assess the evolving dynamics of public trust in institutions and democratic processes, with a particular emphasis on the electoral governance landscape, by analyzing current political trends, interests, incentives, and potential risks associated with various institutions.

2

To investigate public responses at the national level to emerging trends in trust and political dynamics, with a particular focus on the impact of recent public protests on reform efforts and the underlying issues of discontent among Kenyans, especially the youth.

3

To draw scientific conclusions on the impact of emerging public trust and political dynamics to the Kenyan society and make recommendations that can progress KESP interventions at various levels.

METHODOLOGY

When was the opinion poll conducted?

16th - 30th November 2024

How was the opinion poll conducted?

A three pronged approach involving desk research, quantitative interviews, and qualitative key informant interviews and focus group discussions was adopted.

Universe and Survey Sample

The relevant section of the public that was targeted in the survey (i.e. the universe) was persons who were 18 years old and above at the time of the survey. The quantitative survey had a target survey sample size of 2400 respondents.

What was the margin of error?

The quantitative survey had a margin of error of $\pm 2\%$ at 95% degree of confidence.

What was the response rate?

97% response rate.

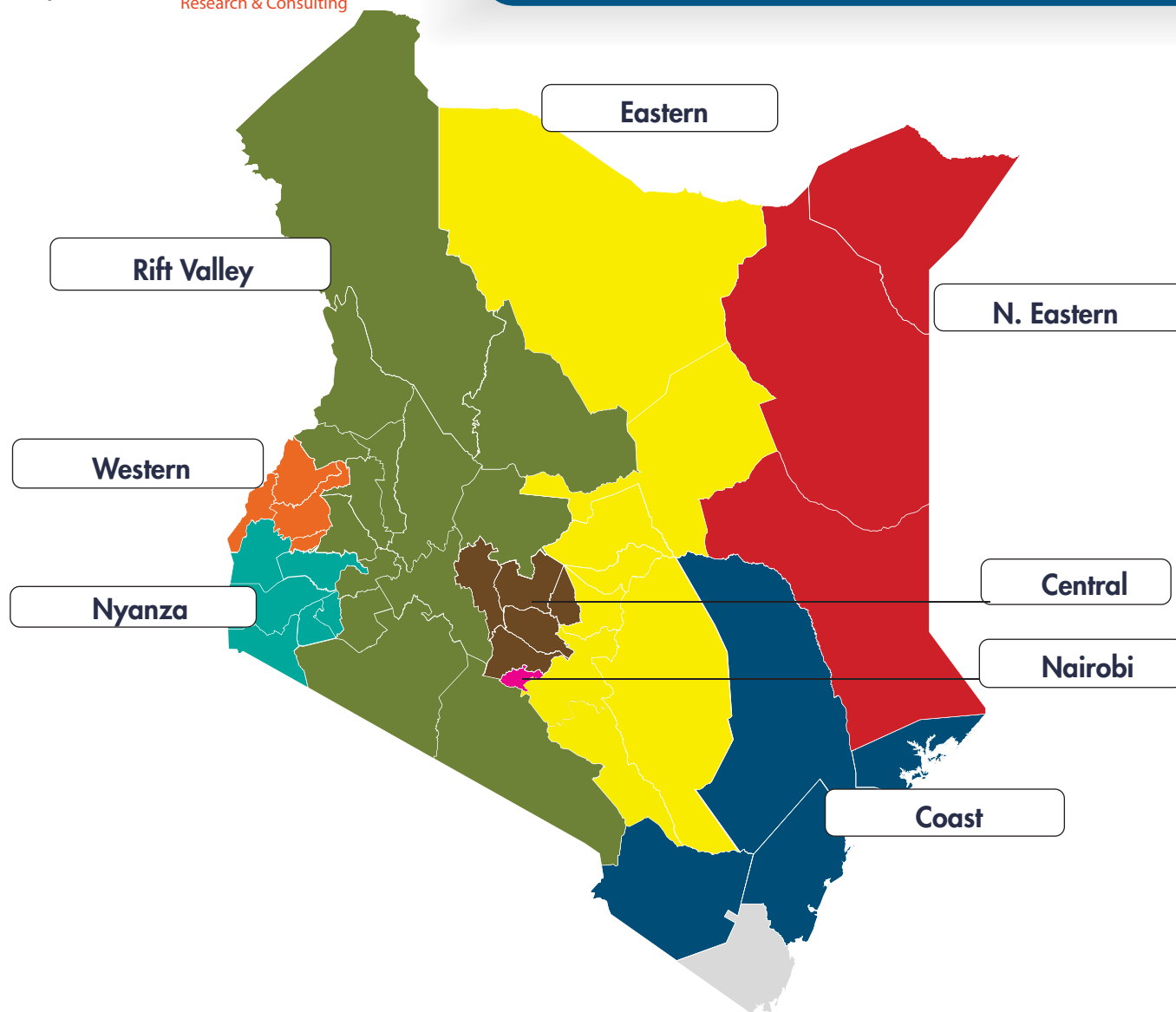
Survey Geographical Coverage

The survey covered all the 47 counties in the 8 regions. To ensure the survey findings were representative of the Kenyan, 18+ years population, the distribution of the survey sample across the 47 counties was proportionately allocated. As such Rift Valley region took the highest sample with North eastern region taking the least sample.

Data Analysis

Data was processed and analyzed using SPSS 26 statistical software due to its high accuracy and reliability.

QUANTITATIVE SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION



REGION	2019 Census Population (Millions)	2019 Census 18+ Population (Millions)	Regional Adult Proportions	Regional Target sample
COAST	4.3	2.3	9%	217
NORTH EASTERN	2.5	1.1	4%	95
EASTERN	6.8	3.9	15%	360
CENTRAL	5.5	3.4	13%	321
RIFT VALLEY	12.8	6.6	26%	614
WESTERN	5.0	2.5	10%	231
NYANZA	6.3	3.2	12%	295
NAIROBI	4.4	2.9	11%	267
TOTAL	47.6	25.7	100%	2400

Region	Location	Youth ((18 – 35 yrs)	Adults (35+ yrs) Mixed Gender	Total
Coast	Mombasa	1 (18 – 24 yrs)	1	2
N. Eastern	Garissa	1 (25 – 35 yrs)	-	1
Eastern	Machakos	-	1	1
Central	Nyeri	1 (18 – 24 yrs)	-	1
Rift Valley	Eldoret	1 (25 – 25 yrs)	1	2
Western	Kakamega	1 (18 – 24 yrs)	-	1
Nyanza	Kisumu	1 (25 – 35 yrs)	1	2
Nairobi	Nairobi	1 (18 – 24 yrs)	1	2
Total		7	5	12

KIIs BREAKDOWN

Relevant Government
Institutions

3

10

Governance Experts,
Political
Analysts/Academicians,
Political Party
Representatives, CSOs

TOTAL
27

14

Community Leaders,
Religious Leaders, Youth
Representatives, CSOs,
Protest Movement Leaders
e.t.c.



ELGIA
ELECTORAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA

Perceptions of and Participation in Democratic Processes

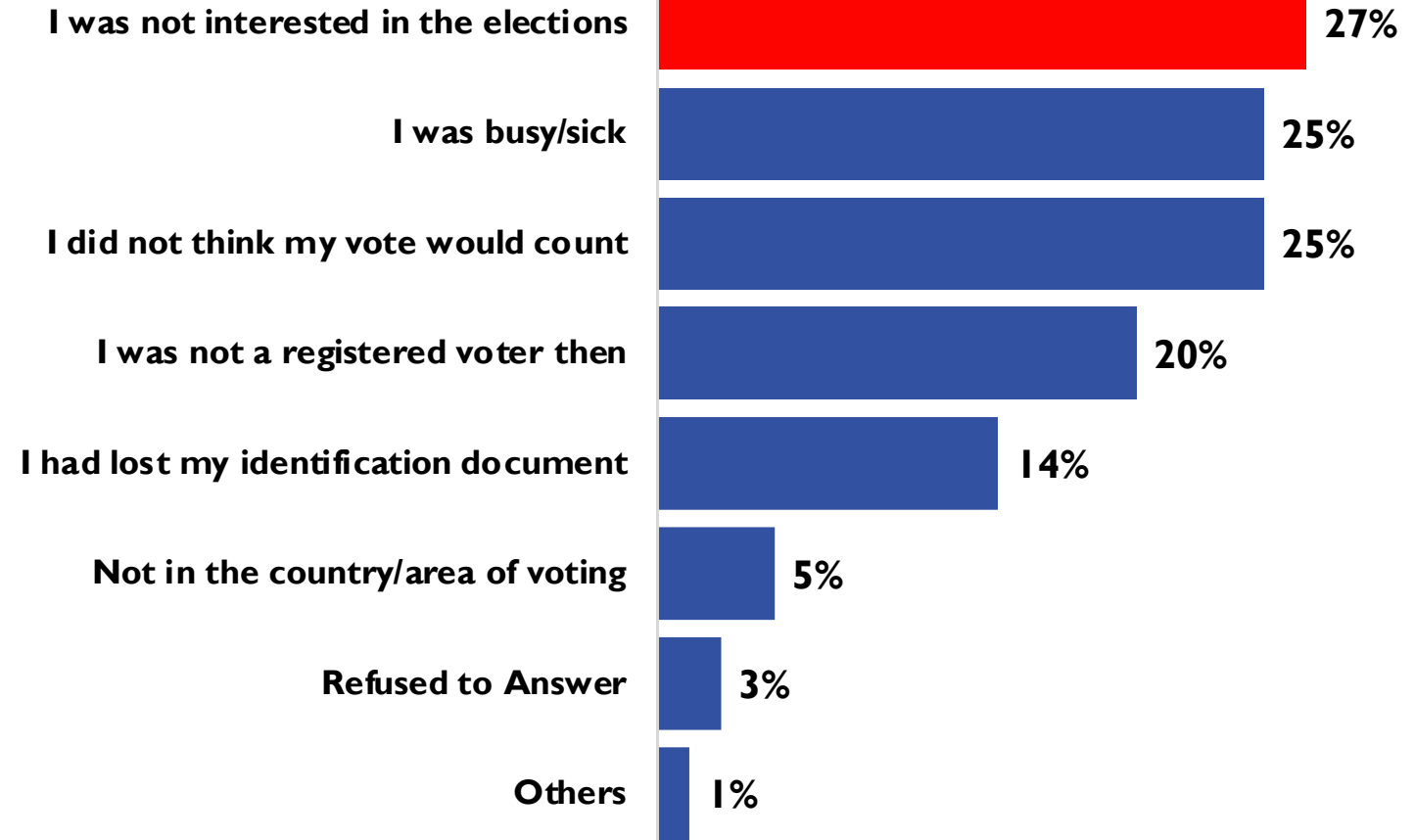
KEY TAKE OUTS

Public skepticism towards the IEBC, with 54% lacking confidence and only 26% expressing trust, highlights significant institutional challenges.

Polarized perceptions on electoral outcomes, with 33% believing government-preferred candidates always win, underscore mistrust in the electoral process. This mistrust is compounded by citizenry observation of external interference of the judiciary and police, where allegations of corruption and lack of independence persist. Such perceptions weaken the credibility of these institutions and erode public confidence in good governance.

The major factors preventing the citizenry from registering as voters include lack of ID Cards (41%), busy schedules (16%), far registration centers (16%), and lack of trust in the electoral processes, among others.

Why didn't you participate in the 2022 general elections?



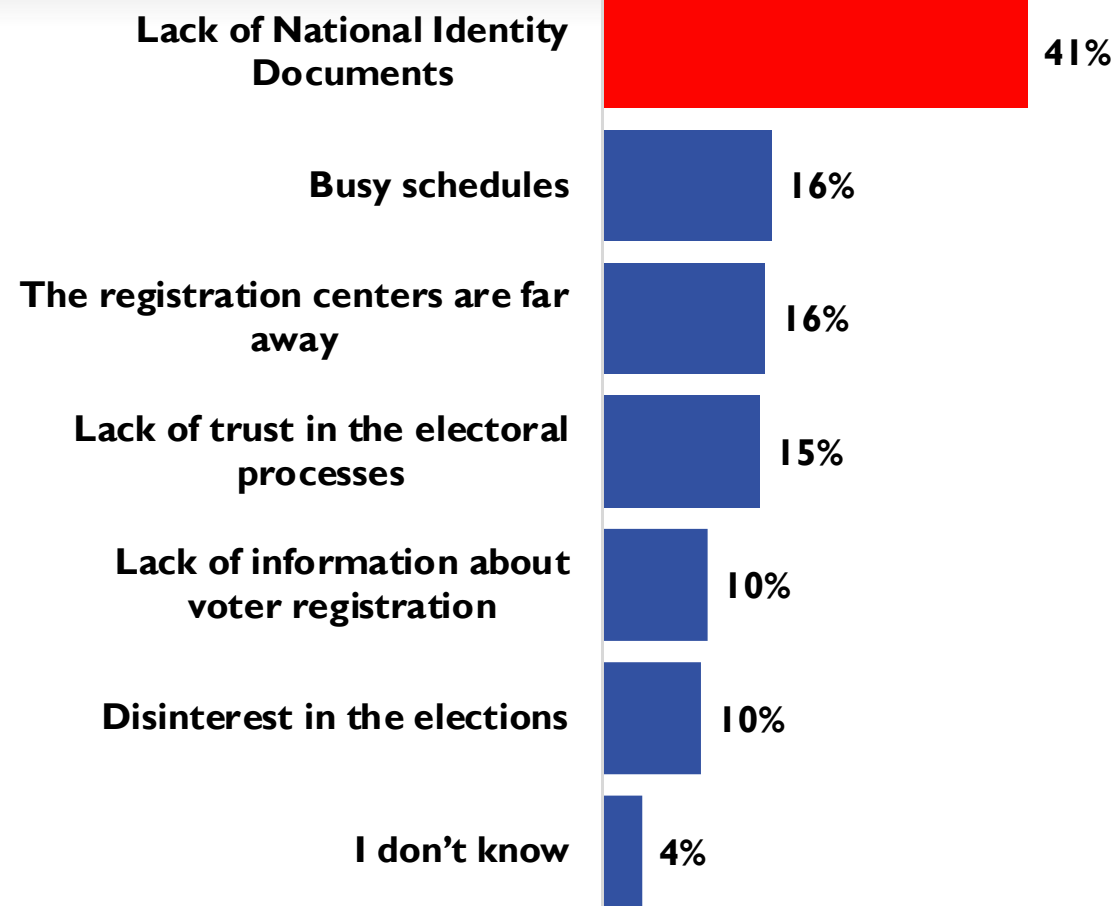
The major reasons why a significant proportion of Kenyans did not vote in the 2022 general elections include; disinterest in the elections (27%), indisposed/busy schedules on the voting day (25%), and lack of trust in the elections (25%).



Why did you not participate in the previous 2022 general election? n = 229

FACTORS PREVENTING CITIZENS FROM REGISTERING AS VOTERS

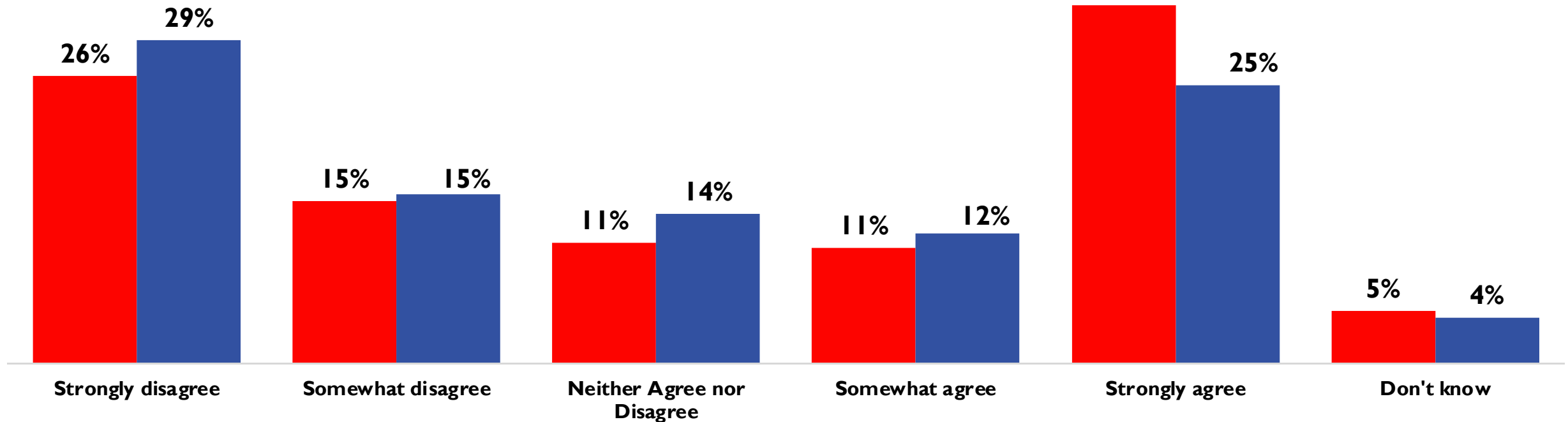
What would you say are the main factors preventing people like yourself from registering as voters?



The major factors preventing the citizenry from registering as voters include lack of ID Cards (41%), busy schedules (16%), far registration centres (16%), and lack of trust in the electoral processes, among others

n = 177

- No matter how people vote, the preferred presidential candidate by the government will be declared the winner?
- No matter what the government does, the popular presidential candidate with majority votes will be declared the winner?



Surveyed respondents were divided on whether elections in Kenya reflect the popular vote. Whilst 33% strongly agreed that the government's preferred candidate would always win regardless of the vote, another 25% believed that popular candidates would prevail despite government preference.

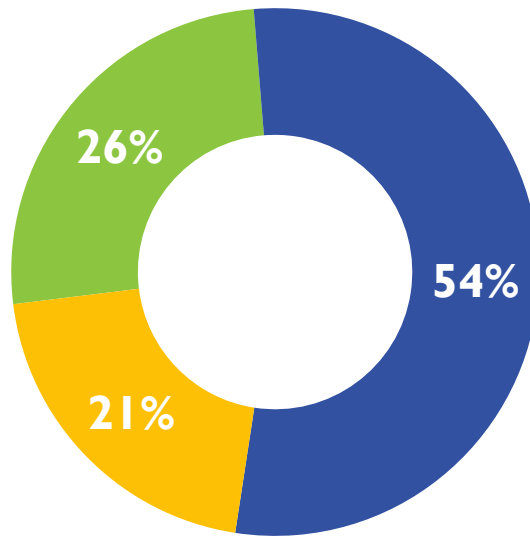


On a scale of 1-5, where 1 is strongly disagree, and 5 is strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding elections in Kenya?

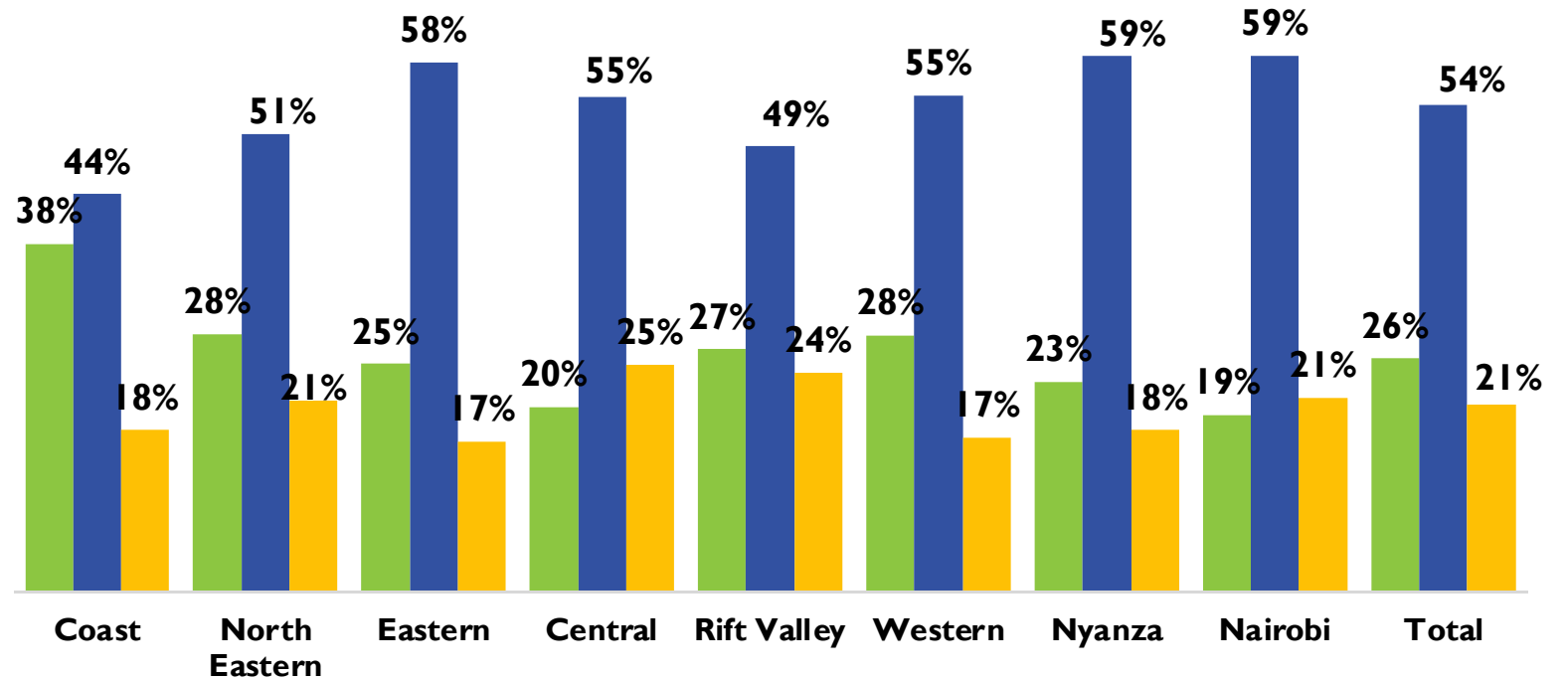
n = 2400

CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC TO CONDUCT FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN 2027

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unsure



■ Yes ■ No ■ Unsure



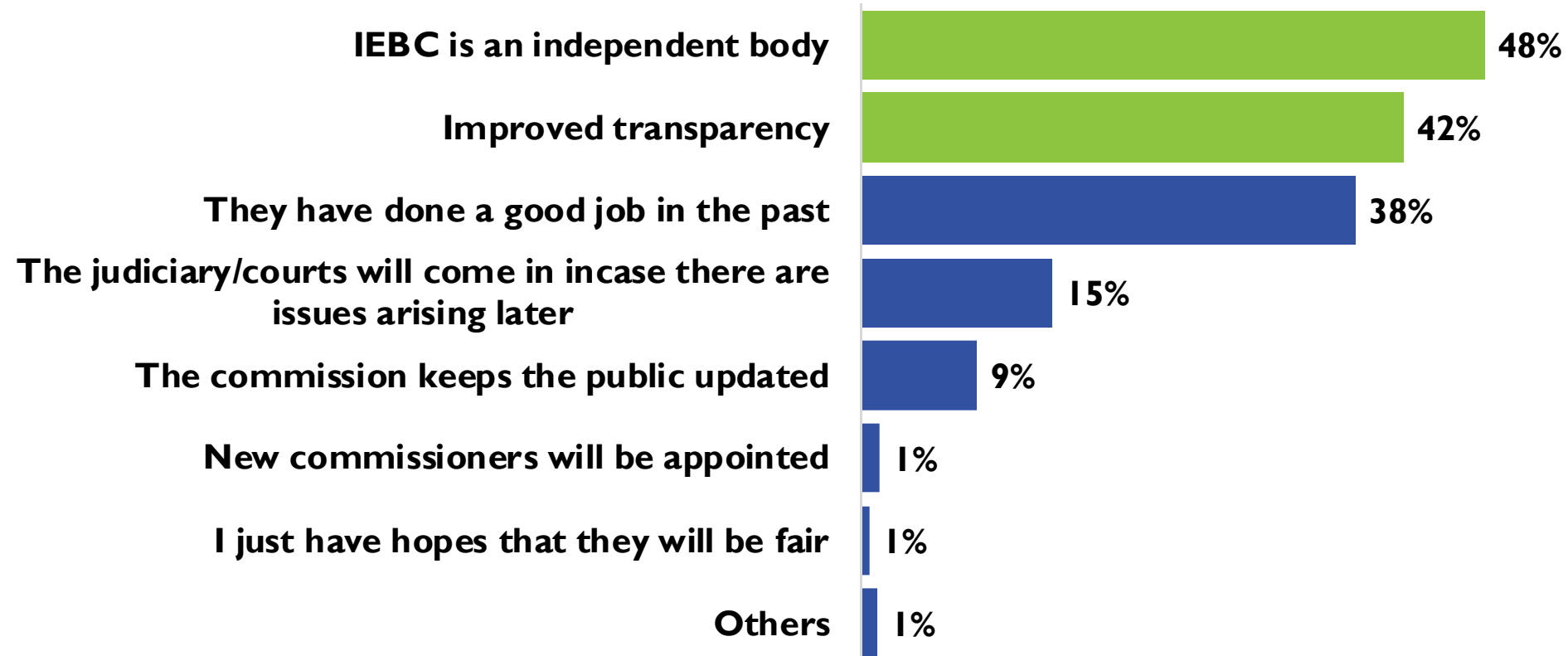
Only 26% of the surveyed respondents expressed confidence in the IEBC to conduct free and fair elections in 2027. A majority (54%) were however skeptical that the electoral body will conduct the 2027 elections in a free and fair manner.



Do you have confidence in the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to conduct free and fair general election in 2027?

n = 2400

REASONS FOR HAVING CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC



Those with confidence in the IEBC cited its independence (48%) and improved transparency (42%) as their reasons. Another 38% stated that IEBC had done a good job in the past.



If yes, why do you have confidence in the IEBC to conduct free and fair general elections in 2027.

n = 619

REASONS FOR HAVING CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC: BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
IEBC is an independent body	35%	44%	49%	44%	50%	69%	43%	52%	48%
Improved transparency	39%	33%	37%	36%	44%	35%	57%	50%	42%
They have done a good job in the past	18%	15%	46%	52%	40%	46%	43%	33%	38%
The judiciary/courts will come in incase there are issues arising later	6%	7%	22%	12%	11%	28%	22%	12%	15%
The commission keeps the public updated	13%	11%	12%	6%	6%	8%	9%	12%	9%
New commissioners will be appointed	5%	7%	-	2%	1%	-	-	-	1%
I just have hopes that they will be fair	1%	-	1%	-	1%	-	-	2%	1%
Others	2%	4%	1%	2%	-	-	1%	4%	1%



If yes, why do you have confidence in the IEBC to conduct free and fair general elections in 2027.

n = 619

REASONS FOR HAVING CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC: BY GENDER & AGE

	Gender		Age					Total
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	
IEBC is an independent body	48%	49%	50%	50%	50%	43%	36%	48%
Improved transparency	40%	44%	41%	41%	50%	31%	47%	42%
They have done a good job in the past	38%	38%	39%	41%	38%	27%	34%	38%
The judiciary/courts will come in incase there are issues arising later	15%	15%	19%	13%	15%	16%	11%	15%
The commission keeps the public updated	9%	10%	6%	8%	10%	18%	13%	9%
New commissioners will be appointed	2%	1%	-	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%
I just have hopes that they will be fair	-	1%	1%	0.4%	1%	-	-	1%
Others	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	-	1%



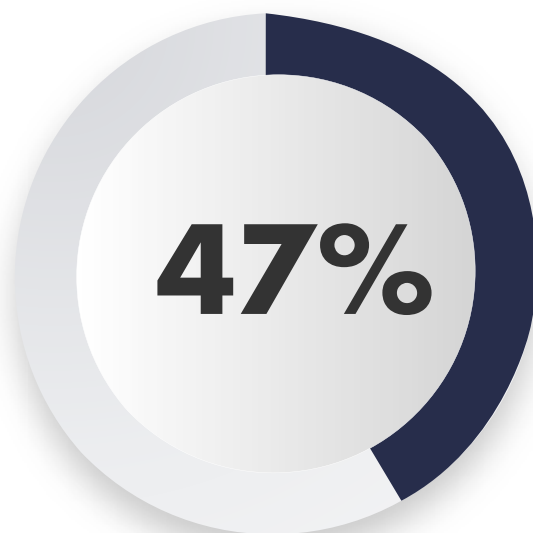
If yes, why do you have confidence in the IEBC to conduct free and fair general elections in 2027.

n = 619

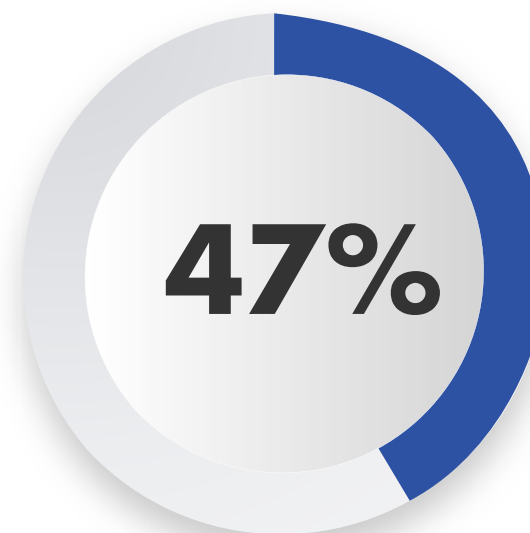
REASONS FOR LACKING CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC



**Lack of
independence/influence
from the government**



Past irregularities



**There are corrupt
officials**



Lack of transparency

Lack of transparency (60%), corruption (47%), past irregularities (47%), and lack of independence (19%) are the major causes of lack of confidence in the IEBC.



If no, why don't you have confidence in the IEBC to conduct free and fair general elections in 2027.

n = 1296

REASONS FOR LACKING CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC : BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
Lack of transparency	37%	52%	61%	62%	62%	67%	57%	64%	60%
There are corrupt officials	46%	41%	41%	43%	52%	50%	51%	44%	47%
Past irregularities	47%	43%	49%	44%	44%	59%	47%	43%	47%
Lack of independence/influence from the government	17%	7%	17%	24%	21%	23%	13%	20%	19%



If no, why don't you have confidence in the IEBC to conduct free and fair general elections in 2027.

n = 1296

REASONS FOR LACKING CONFIDENCE IN THE IEBC : BY GENDER & AGE

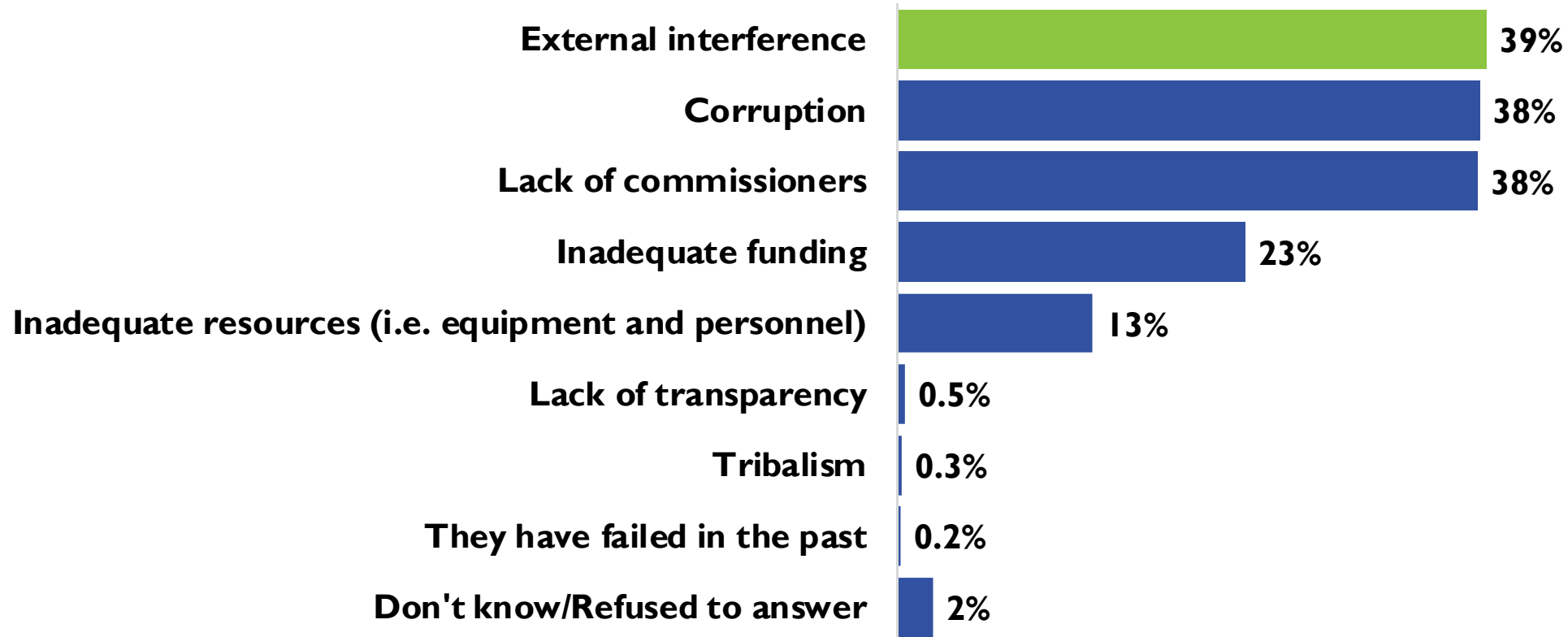
	Gender		Age					
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	Total
Lack of transparency	58%	61%	56%	60%	64%	63%	52%	60%
There are corrupt officials	47%	47%	47%	50%	44%	38%	41%	47%
Past irregularities	46%	47%	49%	45%	46%	49%	47%	47%
Lack of independence/influence from the government	20%	18%	21%	20%	16%	19%	14%	19%



If no, why don't you have confidence in the IEBC
to conduct free and fair general elections in 2027.

n = 1296

PERCEIVED CHALLENGES FACED BY THE IEBC



The major challenges facing IEBC as perceived by the surveyed respondents include; external interference (39%), corruption (38%), lack of commissioners (38%), inadequate funding (23%), and inadequate resources (13%)



What do you think are the biggest challenges facing the IEBC today?

n = 2400

PERCEIVED CHALLENGES FACED BY THE IEBC: BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
External interference	32%	33%	39%	39%	40%	40%	41%	41%	39%
Corruption	40%	46%	41%	41%	36%	36%	35%	39%	38%
Lack of commissioners	21%	29%	42%	39%	43%	43%	35%	39%	38%
Inadequate funding	19%	13%	18%	20%	27%	31%	27%	21%	23%
Inadequate resources (i.e. equipment and personnel)	11%	12%	12%	12%	15%	12%	13%	14%	13%
Lack of transparency	-	1%	0.3%	1%	0.3%	1%	1%	-	0.5%
Tribalism	1%	-	-	-	0.3%	-	0.3%	1%	0.3%
They have failed in the past	0.5%	-	1%	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	-	0.2%
Don't know/Refused to answer	5%	3%	2%	4%	1%	3%	-	3%	2%



What do you think are the biggest challenges facing the IEBC today?

n = 2400

PERCEIVED CHALLENGES FACED BY THE IEBC: BY GENDER & AGE

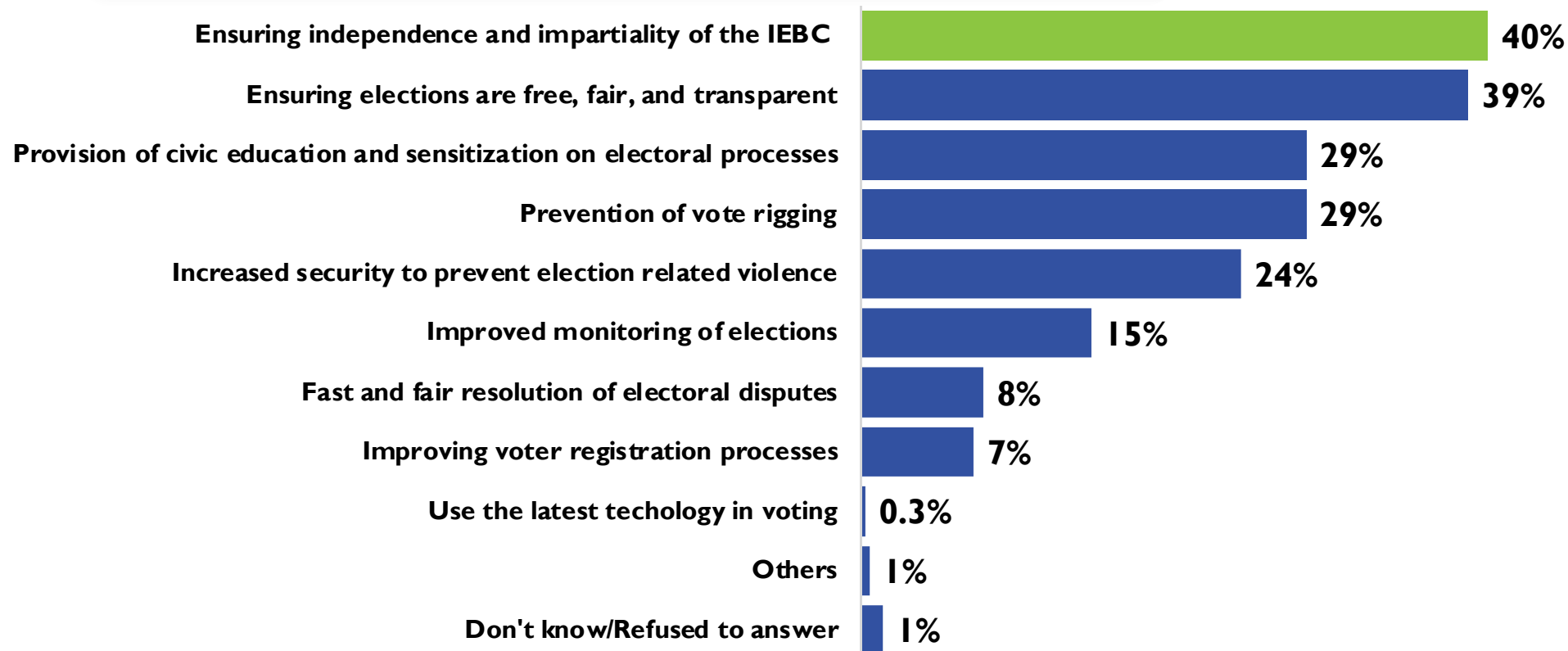
	Gender		Age					
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	Total
External interference	39%	39%	33%	42%	40%	43%	28%	39%
Corruption	38%	39%	43%	40%	31%	34%	41%	38%
Lack of commissioners	38%	39%	35%	39%	40%	43%	36%	38%
Inadequate funding	22%	24%	23%	22%	27%	22%	16%	23%
Inadequate resources (i.e. equipment and personnel)	14%	12%	10%	14%	14%	14%	10%	13%
Lack of transparency	1%	0%	1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1%	0.5%
Tribalism	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	-	0.4%	-	0.3%
They have failed in the past	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	-	-	-	0.2%
Don't know/Refused to answer	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%



What do you think are the biggest challenges facing the IEBC today?

n = 2400

NEEDED INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE KENYANS' TRUST IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES



Interventions needed to increase Kenyans' trust in the electoral processes include; are ensuring independence and impartiality of the IEBC (40%), ensuring elections are free, fair and transparent (39%), provision of civic education & sensitization on the electoral process (29%), and prevention of vote rigging at 29%, among others.



In your opinion, what should be done to improve Kenyans trust in our electoral processes?

n = 2400

NEEDED INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE KENYANS' TRUST IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES: BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
Ensuring independence and impartiality of the IEBC	27%	27%	34%	35%	44%	46%	47%	50%	40%
Ensuring elections are free, fair, and transparent	34%	59%	49%	39%	36%	38%	33%	36%	39%
Provision of civic education and sensitization on electoral processes	22%	19%	28%	27%	28%	36%	33%	29%	29%
Prevention of vote rigging	24%	20%	31%	34%	31%	35%	21%	22%	29%
Increased security to prevent election related violence	20%	15%	22%	25%	26%	26%	30%	21%	24%
Improved monitoring of elections	17%	13%	17%	17%	12%	12%	15%	16%	15%
Fast and fair resolution of electoral disputes	8%	7%	7%	6%	8%	9%	8%	10%	8%
Improving voter registration processes	9%	5%	7%	9%	7%	7%	5%	8%	7%
Use the latest technology in voting	-	1%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.4%	-	1%	0.3%
Others	0.5%	1%	1%	1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1%	1%
Don't know/Refused to answer	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%



In your opinion, what should be done to improve
Kenyans trust in our electoral processes?

n = 2400

NEEDED INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE KENYANS' TRUST IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES: BY GENDER & AGE

	Gender		Age					
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	Total
Ensuring independence and impartiality of the IEBC	40%	40%	36%	40%	44%	48%	32%	40%
Ensuring elections are free, fair, and transparent	39%	39%	37%	40%	36%	41%	40%	39%
Provision of civic education and sensitization on electoral processes	28%	29%	25%	29%	31%	30%	27%	29%
Prevention of vote rigging	28%	29%	26%	32%	30%	21%	20%	29%
Increased security to prevent election related violence	23%	26%	25%	26%	24%	22%	21%	24%
Improved monitoring of elections	16%	14%	15%	15%	15%	14%	11%	15%
Fast and fair resolution of electoral disputes	8%	8%	6%	9%	9%	7%	8%	8%
Improving voter registration processes	7%	7%	6%	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%
Use the latest technology in voting	1%	0.1%	-	0.4%	0.4%	1%	-	0.3%
Others	1%	0.3%	1%	1%	0.4%	0.4%	-	1%
Don't know/Refused to answer	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%



In your opinion, what should be done to improve Kenyans trust in our electoral processes?

n = 2400



ELGIA
ELECTORAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA

Trust in Governance and Democratic Institutions

There is trust deficit in nearly all key governance and democratic institutions in the country

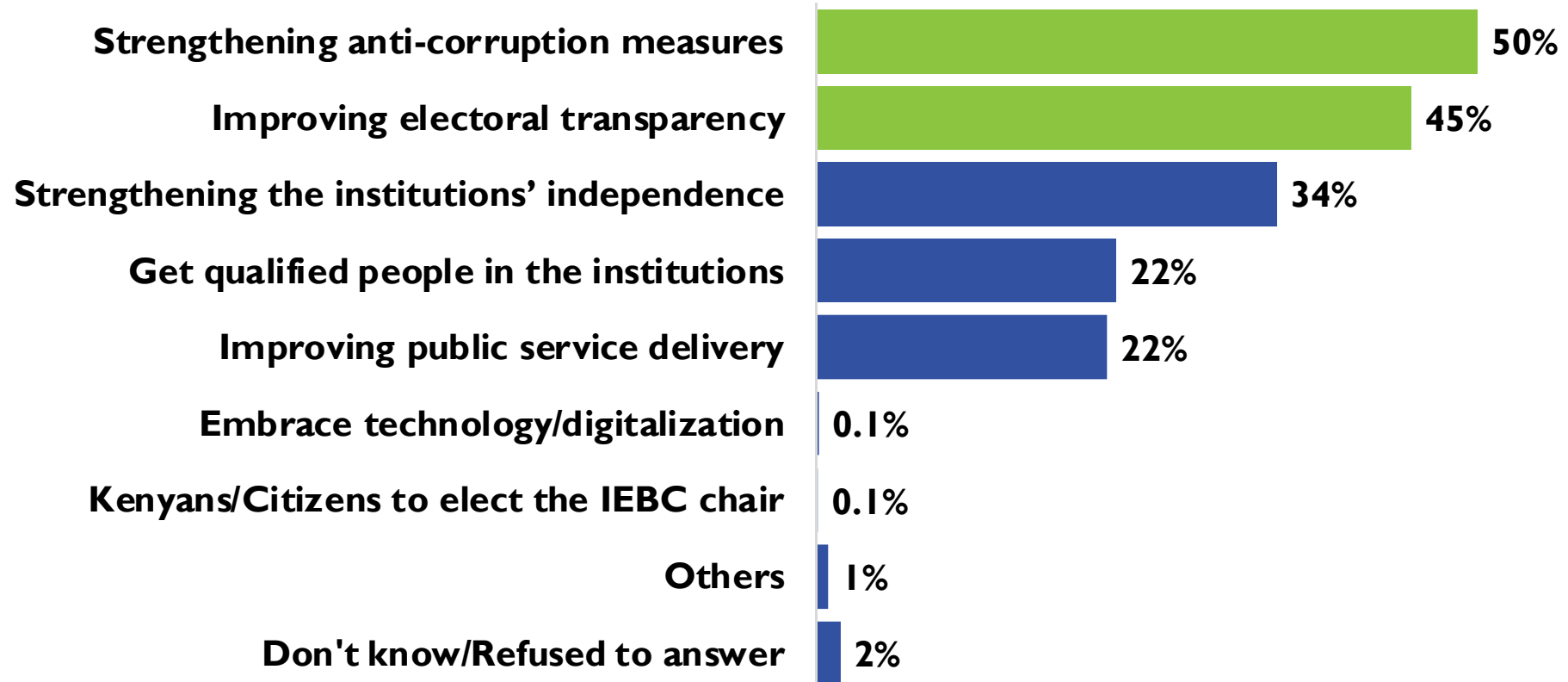
	No trust at all	Little trust	Somewhat/ Moderate trust	A lot of trust	Don't know
The Media	5%	7%	68%	15%	5%
Religious Leaders	8%	14%	63%	7%	7%
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	9%	15%	47%	4%	25%
The Judiciary	30%	27%	34%	2%	7%
The Police	33%	28%	33%	2%	4%
The Senate	28%	27%	34%	2%	10%
The Opposition Leaders	23%	27%	34%	2%	15%
Office of Auditor General (OAG)	16%	22%	28%	2%	33%
The Executive (The President, Deputy President, and Cabinet)	37%	29%	28%	1%	4%
The National Assembly	37%	31%	23%	1%	7%
The Office of Registrar of Political Parties	15%	20%	22%	1%	41%
Political Parties	18%	27%	29%	1%	26%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)	16%	26%	24%	1%	33%
The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)	27%	23%	21%	1%	28%
Political Parties Disputes Tribunal	13%	20%	20%	1%	46%
Public Service Commission (PSC)	18%	23%	26%	1%	33%



The following institutions play a crucial role in our country's governance and democratic processes. On a scale of 1 – 10, where 1 is “Do not trust at all” and 10 is “A lot of trust” how much trust do you have in their ability to fulfill their mandate effectively?

n = 2400

CRITICAL REFORMS IN RESTORING TRUST IN KENYA'S ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS



Surveyed respondents cited strengthening of anti-corruption measures (50%) and improvement of transparency in elections (45%) as the top reforms to restore public trust in governance and democratic institutions. Strengthening institutional independence was stated by 34%, while appointment of qualified people to lead the institutions, and improving public service delivery was each mentioned by 22%.



What reforms do you think are most critical for restoring trust in Kenya's electoral institutions such as IEBC, Judiciary, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties? n = 2400

CRITICAL REFORMS IN RESTORING TRUST IN KENYA'S ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS: BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
Strengthening anti-corruption measures	36%	43%	39%	45%	55%	54%	56%	59%	50%
Improving electoral transparency	32%	32%	52%	53%	44%	45%	42%	42%	45%
Strengthening the institutions' independence	23%	34%	36%	38%	35%	39%	34%	33%	34%
Get qualified people in the institutions	23%	18%	25%	29%	23%	14%	21%	21%	22%
Improving public service delivery	21%	24%	24%	18%	22%	26%	22%	17%	22%
Embrace technology/digitalization	-	1%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	0.1%
Kenyans/Citizens to elect the IEBC chair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0.1%
Others	0.5%	1%	1%	0.3%	1%	0.4%	1%	1%	1%
Don't know/Refused to answer	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%



What reforms do you think are most critical for restoring trust in Kenya's electoral institutions such as IEBC, Judiciary, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties?

n = 2400

CRITICAL REFORMS IN RESTORING TRUST IN KENYA'S ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS: BY GENDER & AGE

	Gender		Age					
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	Total
Strengthening anti-corruption measures	47%	51%	43%	51%	52%	53%	47%	50%
Improving electoral transparency	43%	46%	46%	46%	41%	44%	38%	45%
Strengthening the institutions' independence	35%	34%	35%	36%	35%	30%	25%	34%
Get qualified people in the institutions	22%	23%	22%	25%	17%	23%	19%	22%
Improving public service delivery	21%	22%	20%	23%	18%	26%	23%	22%
Embrace technology/digitalization	0.3%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	-	0.1%
Kenyans/Citizens to elect the IEBC chair	-	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	-	-	0.1%
Others	1%	0.3%	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%
Don't know/Refused to answer	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%



What reforms do you think are most critical for restoring trust in Kenya's electoral institutions such as IEBC, Judiciary, Office of the Registrar of Political Parties?

n = 2400

What the qualitative respondents had to say regarding trust in institutions



1

“...they give empty promises which are never fulfilled.. ...” KII Respondent

2

“...The waning public trust in our institutions is as a result of, one; over promising and two; failure to fulfil those promises. I think the current leaders came into office through many promises. Some of them were realistic, some unrealistic....” KII Respondent

3

“...The law exists to guard against electoral malpractices but IEBC does not seem to invoke those laws....” KII respondent



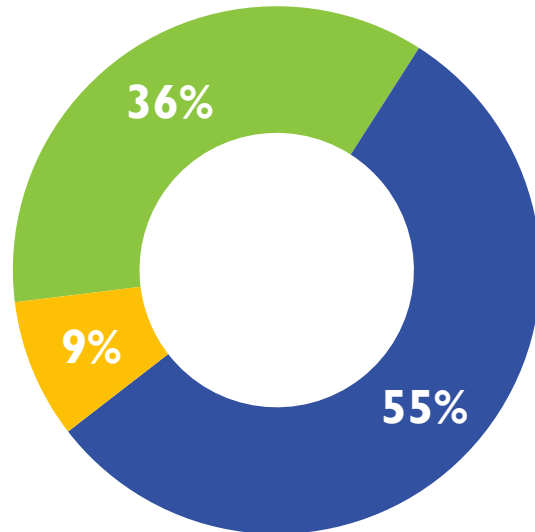
ELGIA

ELECTORAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA

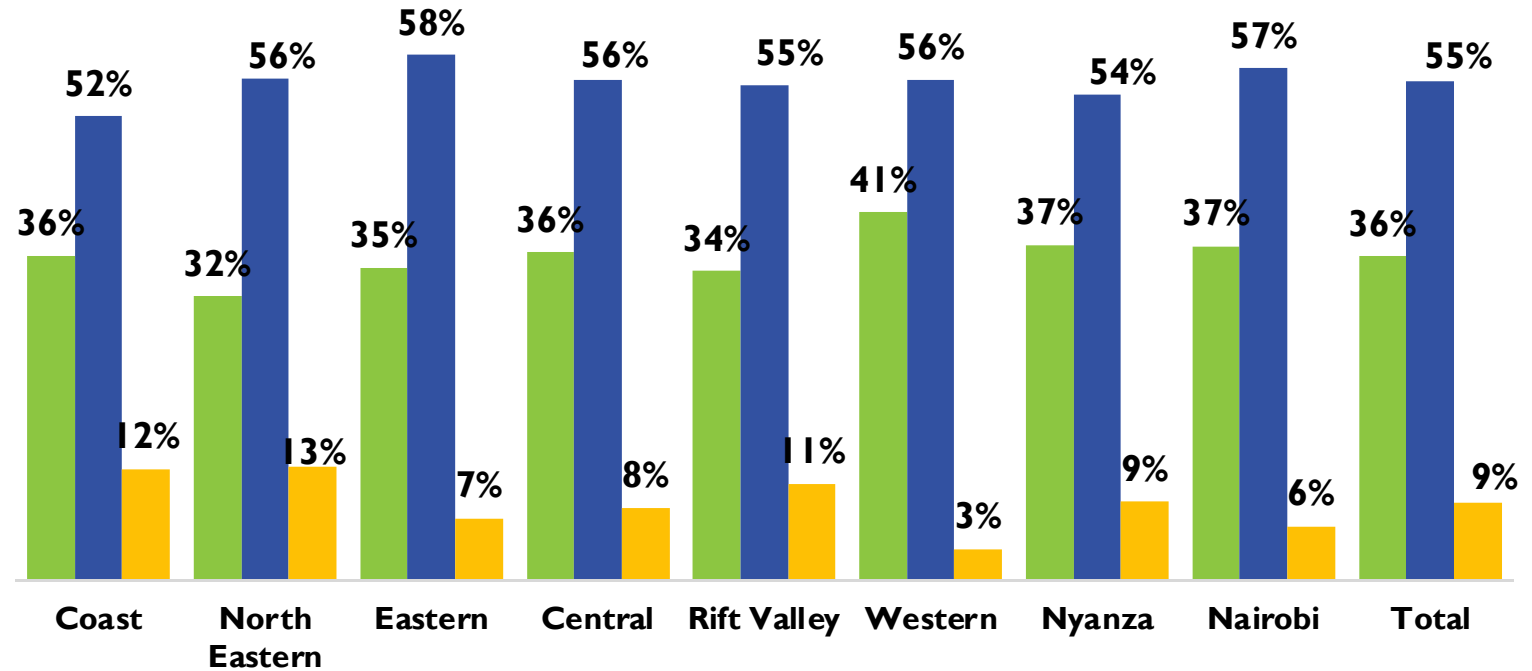
Public Participation

WHETHER KENYANS' VOICE CAN INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION MAKING

■ Yes ■ No ■ Not sure



■ Yes ■ No ■ Not sure



A majority (55%) don't feel that their voices can influence the government's decision-making. Only 36% believe that Kenyans' voices can influence governments decision making.

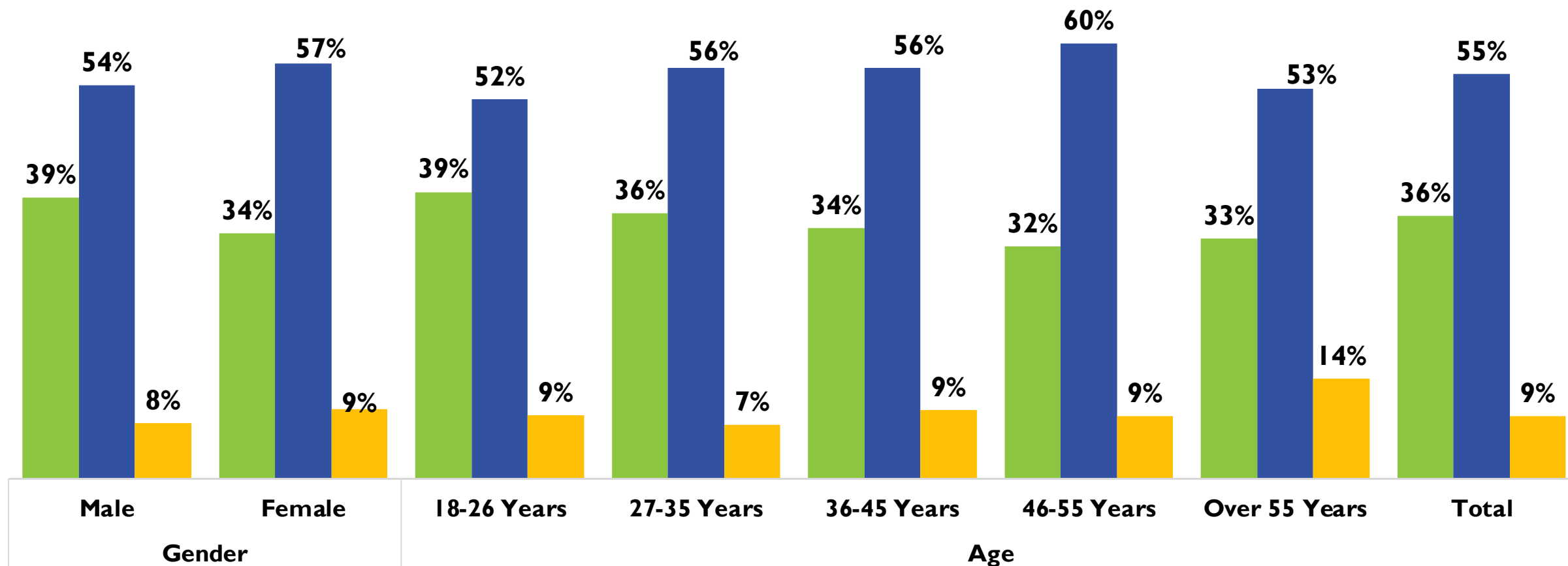


Do you feel that your voice can influence government decision making?

n = 2400

WHETHER KENYANS' VOICE CAN INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION MAKING: BY GENDER & AGE

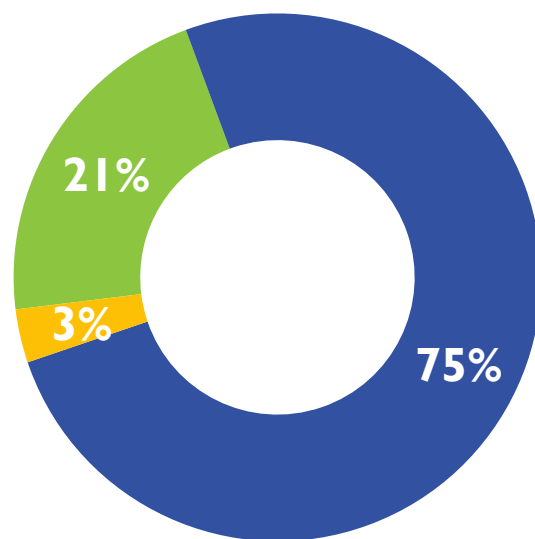
■ Yes ■ No ■ Not sure



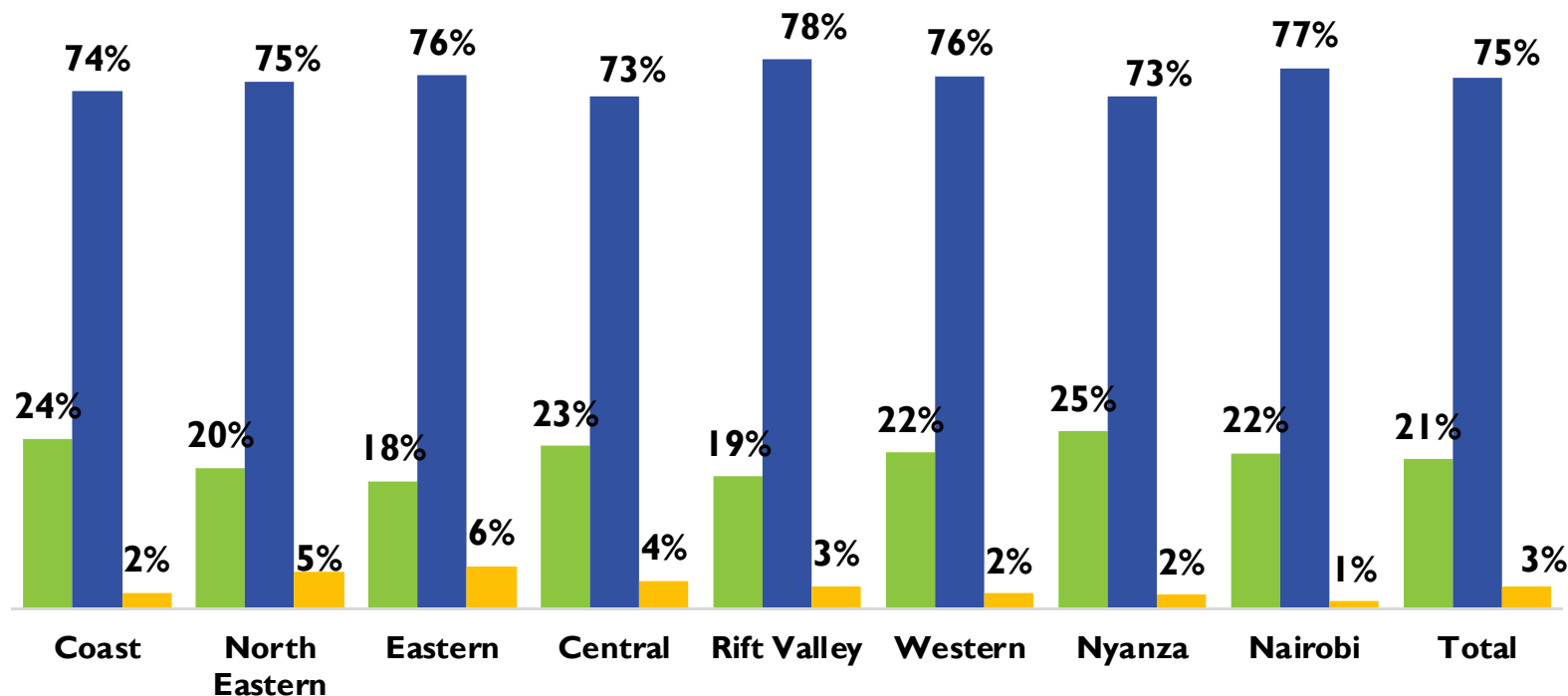
Do you feel that your voice can influence
government decision making?

n = 2400

■ Yes ■ No ■ I can't remember



■ Yes ■ No ■ I can't remember



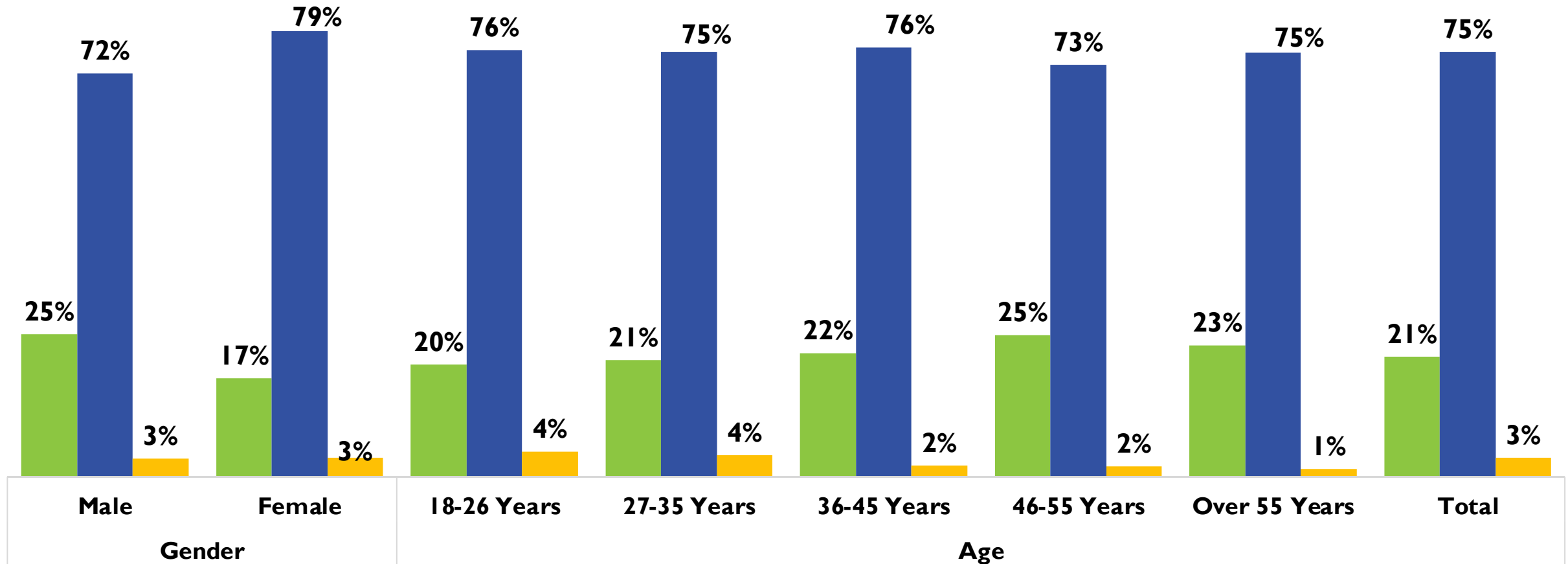
In the last one year, a majority (75%) of Kenyans across all regions have not been involved in any public participation forum. Only 21% have participated in public participation forums to give their views on governance processes such as legislation and budget making.



Within the last one year, have you been involved in any public participation forum to give your views on governance processes such as development, legislation, and budget making? $n = 2400$

INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: BY GENDER & AGE

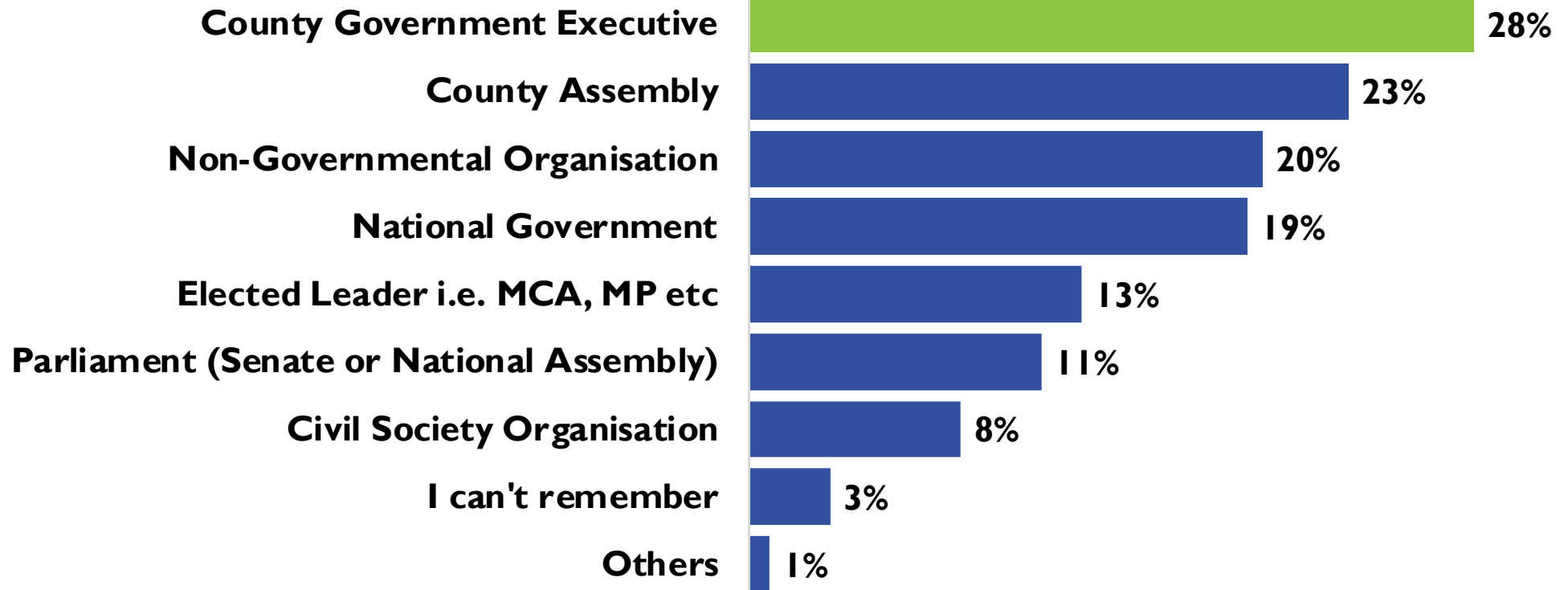
■ Yes ■ No ■ I can't remember



Within the last one year, have you been involved in any public participation forum to give your views on governance processes such as development, legislation, and budget making?

n = 2400

CONVENERS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FORUMS



Most public participation forums were convened by either county government executive (28%), county assemblies (23%), or NGOs (20%)



If yes, who was the convener of the public participation forum?

n = 514

CONVENERS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FORUMS : BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
County Government Executive	25%	37%	33%	24%	31%	35%	29%	14%	28%
County Assembly	21%	16%	29%	23%	24%	20%	25%	20%	23%
Non-Governmental Organisation	21%	21%	27%	35%	17%	14%	15%	8%	20%
National Government	19%	11%	14%	20%	22%	20%	24%	17%	19%
Elected Leader i.e. MCA, MP etc	17%	11%	5%	11%	8%	22%	17%	19%	13%
Parliament (Senate or National Assembly)	4%	-	15%	7%	10%	10%	16%	20%	11%
Civil Society Organisation	13%	16%	9%	7%	5%	4%	5%	15%	8%
I can't remember	-	-	2%	3%	6%	2%	1%	7%	3%
Others	-	-	-	-	1%	-	1%	3%	1%



If yes, who was the convener of the public participation forum?

n = 514, Those that have been involved in public participation

CONVENERS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FORUMS : BY GENDER & AGE

	Gender		Age					Total
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	
County Government Executive	27%	30%	25%	28%	34%	25%	29%	28%
County Assembly	27%	19%	22%	24%	20%	23%	26%	23%
Non-Governmental Organisation	18%	23%	23%	20%	18%	9%	32%	20%
National Government	19%	20%	20%	19%	19%	21%	15%	19%
Elected Leader i.e. MCA, MP etc	12%	13%	10%	12%	19%	14%	9%	13%
Parliament (Senate or National Assembly)	10%	13%	12%	12%	10%	9%	9%	11%
Civil Society Organisation	8%	9%	4%	10%	7%	13%	6%	8%
I can't remember	3%	3%	2%	4%	5%	2%	-	3%
Others	1%	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	1%



If yes, who was the convener of the public participation forum?

n = 514, Those that have been involved in public participation

What the qualitative respondents had to say regarding public participation

1

“...The reason as to why we don’t participate to these public participation is because there is nowhere it is announced when it will be held ...” FGD Respondent

2

“...In the national assembly we have seen different policies being formulated without a proper public participation...” FGD Respondent

3

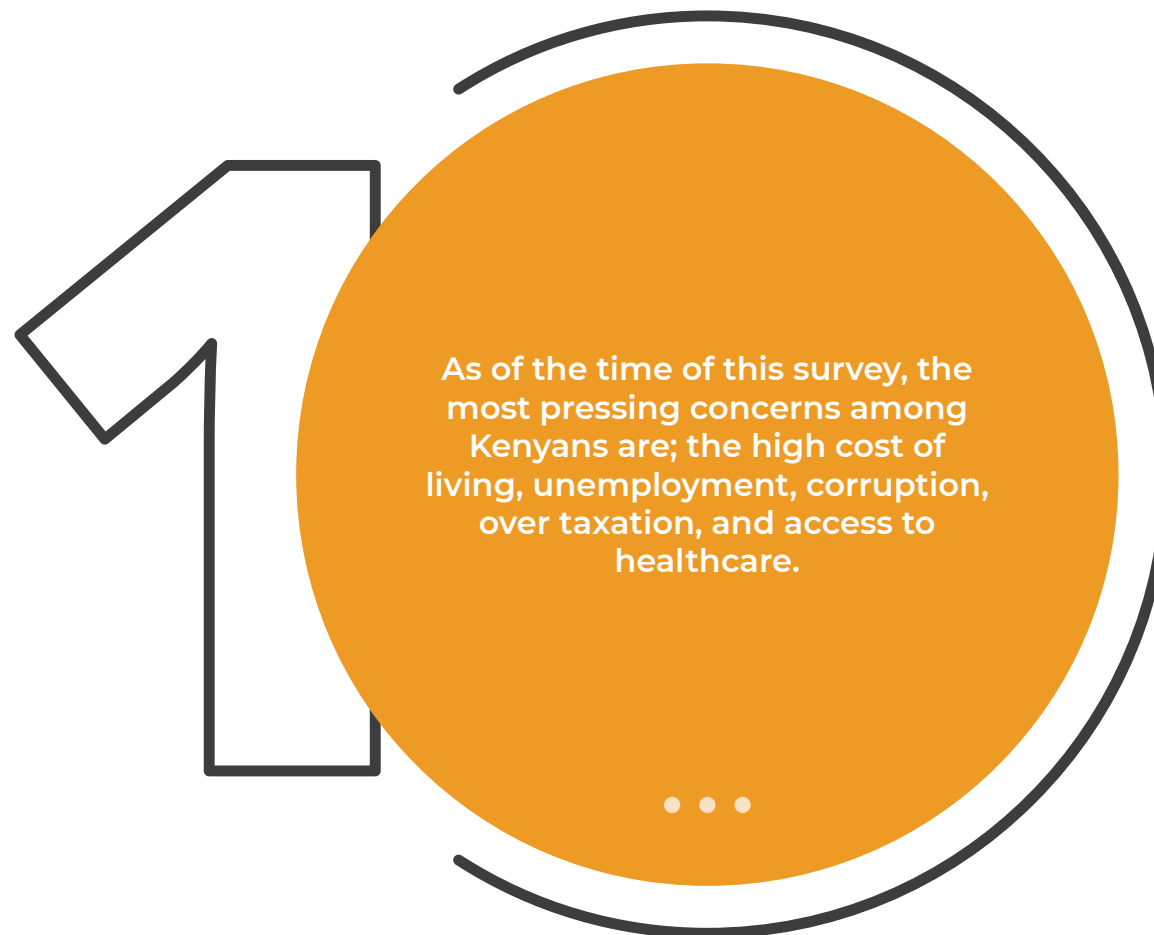
“...The problem with our country is that the Executive doesn’t want to listen to the citizens opinions...” KII Respondent



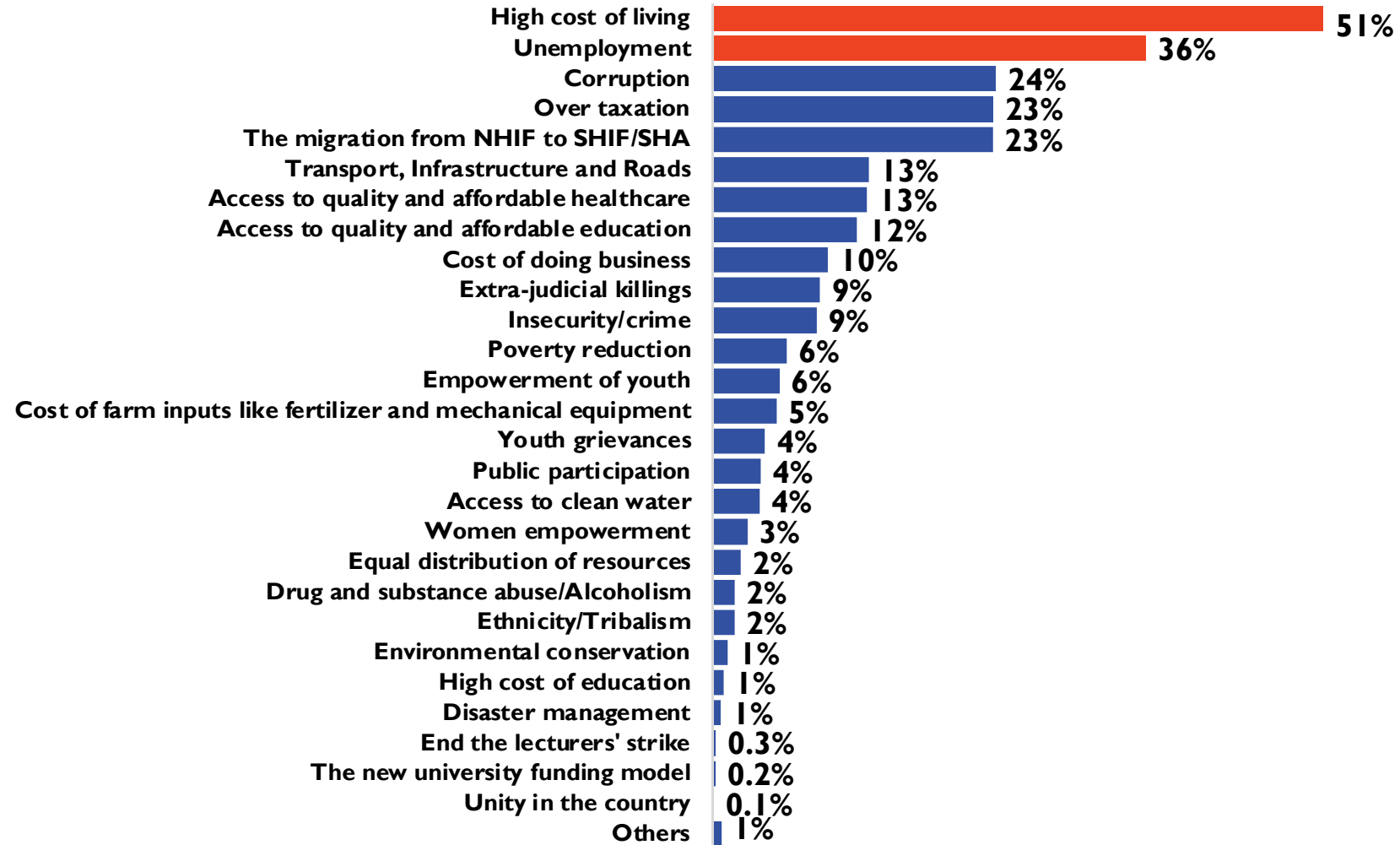
ELGIA

ELECTORAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA

Key Issues of Concern



KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN




Which three key issues concern you the most as a Kenyan and need to be addressed by the government as a matter of priority?

n = 2400

KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN: BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
High cost of living	50%	52%	55%	47%	53%	52%	45%	51%	51%
Unemployment	34%	32%	34%	34%	39%	37%	34%	39%	36%
Corruption	17%	20%	23%	26%	29%	22%	15%	26%	24%
Over taxation	14%	20%	25%	27%	26%	23%	17%	26%	23%
The migration from NHIF to SHIF/SHA	20%	14%	25%	34%	20%	24%	24%	21%	23%
Transport, Infrastructure and Roads	16%	14%	12%	14%	13%	13%	16%	9%	13%
Access to quality and affordable healthcare	18%	17%	14%	13%	10%	10%	13%	14%	13%
Access to quality and affordable education	19%	17%	12%	10%	10%	8%	14%	13%	12%
Cost of doing business	13%	9%	11%	8%	8%	9%	9%	12%	10%
Extra-judicial killings	9%	7%	9%	6%	7%	8%	11%	14%	9%
Insecurity/crime	15%	20%	8%	5%	8%	7%	8%	7%	9%
Poverty reduction	4%	6%	6%	4%	7%	7%	9%	5%	6%
Empowerment of youth	6%	5%	4%	7%	5%	6%	9%	5%	6%
Cost of farm inputs like fertilizer and mechanical equipment	6%	3%	4%	4%	6%	6%	8%	3%	5%
Youth grievances	8%	7%	4%	4%	3%	7%	4%	3%	4%
Public participation	4%	5%	5%	4%	2%	4%	6%	4%	4%
Access to clean water	6%	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Women empowerment	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Equal distribution of resources	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%
Drug and substance abuse/Alcoholism	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%
Ethnicity/Tribalism	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Environmental conservation	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0.4%	2%	2%	1%
High cost of education	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0.4%	-	1%	1%
Disaster management	1%	2%	1%	1%	0.5%	-	1%	1%	1%
End the lecturers' strike	-	1%	1%	-	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	0.3%
The new university funding model	-	-	0.3%	2%	-	-	-	-	0.2%
Unity in the country	-	-	1%	-	-	-	0.3%	-	0.1%
Others	2%	-	1%	-	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	2%	1%

 Which three key issues concern you the most as a Kenyan and need to be addressed by the government as a matter of priority?
n = 2400

KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN: BY GENDER & AGE

	Gender		Age					
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	Total
High cost of living	49%	52%	44%	54%	50%	53%	50%	51%
Unemployment	36%	36%	38%	37%	36%	29%	32%	36%
Corruption	25%	22%	25%	25%	20%	19%	26%	24%
Over taxation	24%	22%	22%	25%	21%	22%	21%	23%
The migration from NHIF to SHIF/SHA	23%	24%	19%	25%	22%	27%	19%	23%
Transport, Infrastructure and Roads	13%	13%	15%	13%	11%	13%	10%	13%
Access to quality and affordable healthcare	14%	11%	11%	13%	14%	16%	12%	13%
Access to quality and affordable education	12%	12%	9%	11%	15%	13%	15%	12%
Cost of doing business	9%	10%	10%	8%	11%	15%	8%	10%
Extra-judicial killings	9%	9%	9%	8%	12%	11%	6%	9%
Insecurity/crime	9%	9%	10%	7%	10%	8%	13%	9%
Poverty reduction	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	9%	6%
Empowerment of youth	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	6%
Cost of farm inputs like fertilizer and mechanical equipment	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	10%	9%	5%
Youth grievances	4%	5%	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Public participation	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%
Access to clean water	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	4%	8%	4%
Women empowerment	2%	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Equal distribution of resources	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Drug and substance abuse/Alcoholism	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Ethnicity/Tribalism	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0.4%	3%	2%
Environmental conservation	1%	1%	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	3%	1%
High cost of education	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.2%	2%	1%	1%
Disaster management	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.2%	-	3%	1%
End the lecturers' strike	0.3%	0.2%	1%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	0.3%
The new university funding model	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	-	1%	0.2%
Unity in the country	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%
Others	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.4%	1%	-	1%

What the qualitative respondents had to say regarding key issues of concern

01

“... Number issue to be addressed is the high cost of living, everything has gone high....” FGD Respondent

02

“...corruption is too much....” FGD respondent

03

“... you can see how the SHA program is bringing problems . One queues for the whole day and yet they are told they are not enrolled in the program therefore they can't be helped . So service delivery- has deteriorated...” FGD Respondent

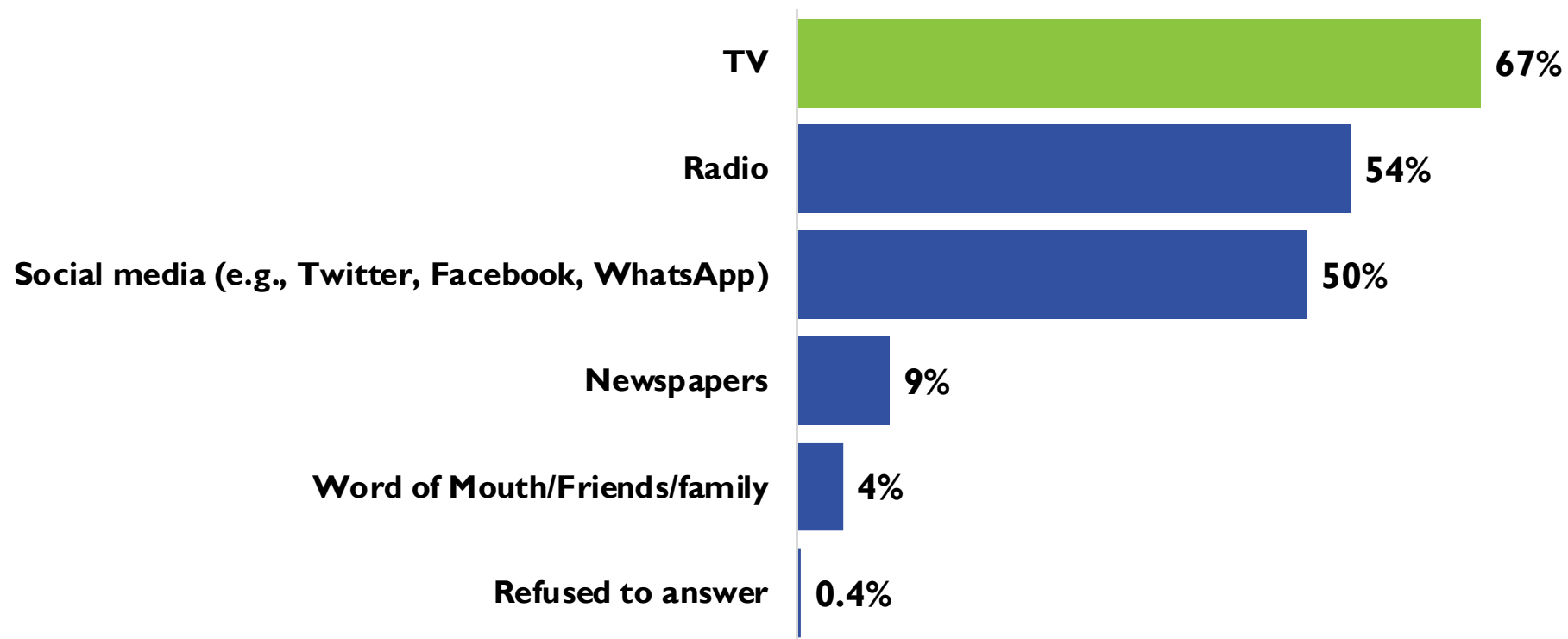
04

“... I think the key issue to focus on should be good governance with a major focus on transparency, public participation, and listening to the people...” KII Respondent



ELGIA
ELECTORAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA

Access to Information



TV (67%), Radio (54%), and Social Media (50%) are the main sources of information among Kenyans.



What are your main sources of information on current affairs?
n = 2400

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: BY REGION

	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central	Rift Valley	Western	Nyanza	Nairobi	Total
TV	64%	59%	70%	70%	68%	62%	59%	77%	67%
Radio	48%	48%	54%	50%	58%	61%	60%	48%	54%
Social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp)	34%	39%	49%	57%	48%	52%	50%	64%	50%
Newspapers	13%	8%	9%	10%	7%	8%	10%	11%	9%
Word of Mouth/Friends/family	9%	4%	3%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Refused to answer	1%	1%	-	-	0.5%	1%	-	-	0.4%



What are your main sources of information on current affairs?
n = 2400

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: BY GENDER & AGE

	Gender		Age					Total
	Male	Female	18-26 Years	27-35 Years	36-45 Years	46-55 Years	Over 55 Years	
TV	67%	67%	66%	69%	63%	70%	64%	67%
Radio	52%	57%	44%	53%	58%	68%	71%	54%
Social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp)	57%	43%	58%	55%	44%	39%	23%	50%
Newspapers	11%	7%	8%	8%	14%	9%	7%	9%
Word of Mouth/Friends/family	4%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Refused to answer	0.1%	1%	0.2%	0.4%	1%	0.4%	-	0.4%



What are your main sources of information on current affairs?
n = 2400



ELGIA
ELECTORAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
INSTITUTE FOR AFRICA

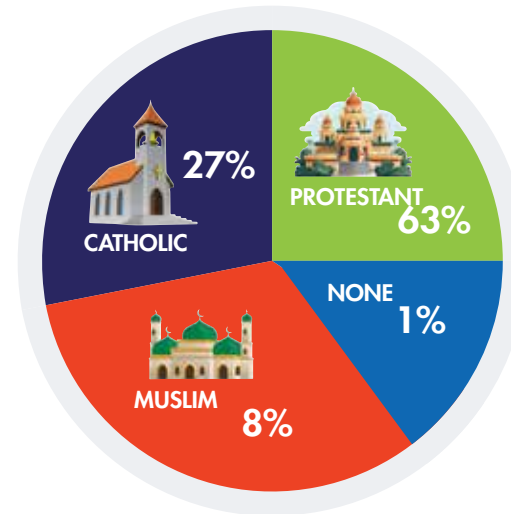
Survey Demographics

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

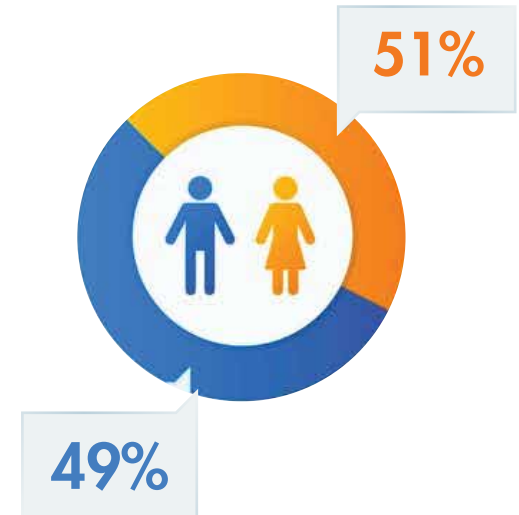
Age



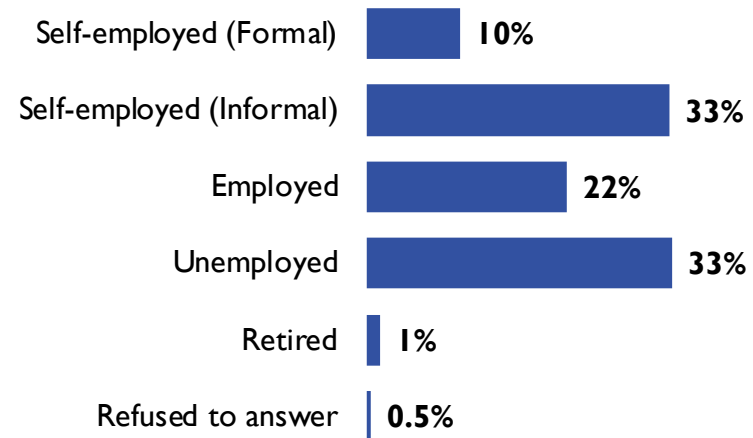
Religion



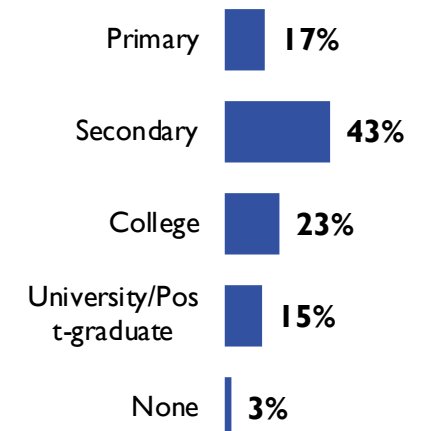
Gender



Employment



Level Of Education



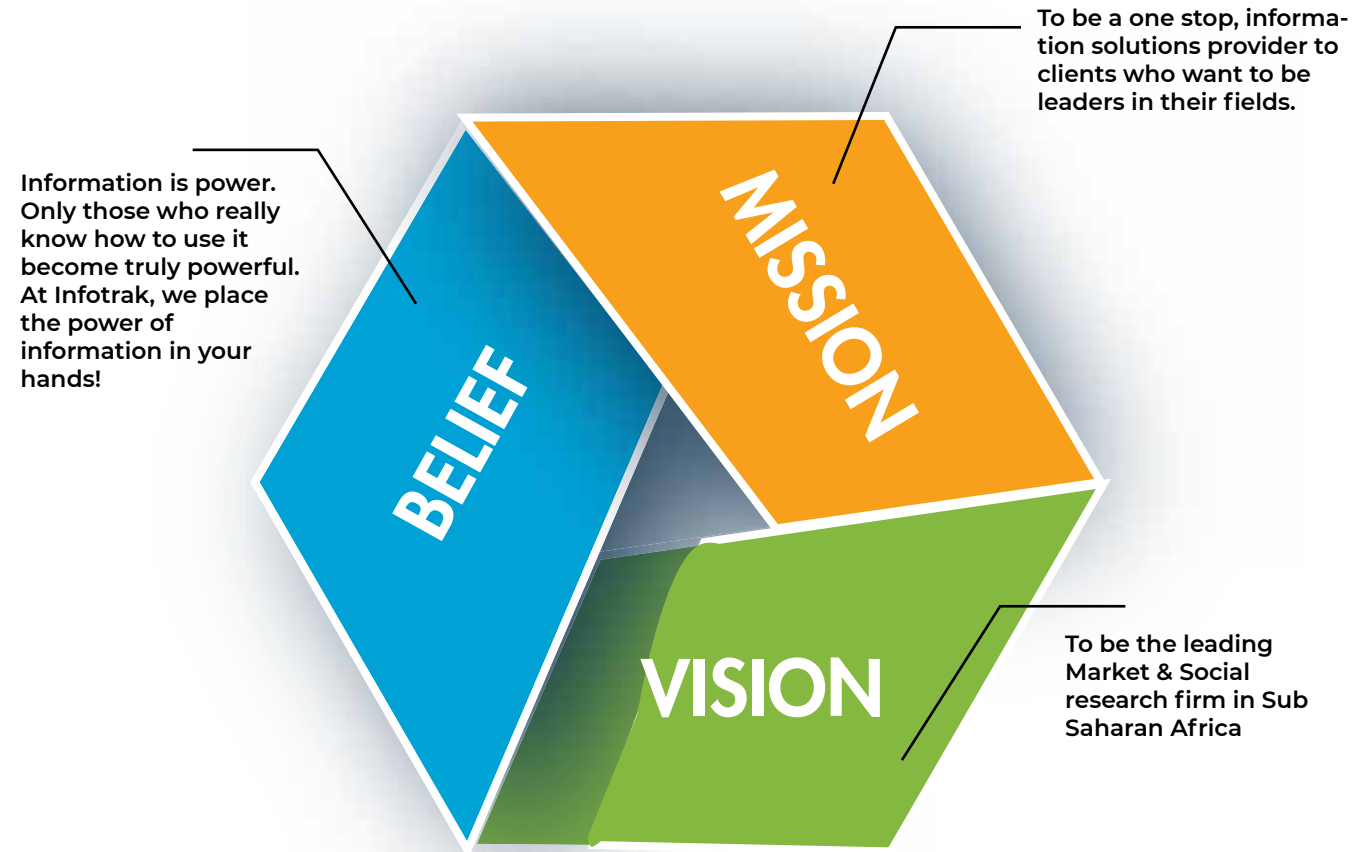
“Infotrak has proven to be an integral and reliable partner not only in providing business solutions but also governance & public policy insights”

Infotrak Research and Consulting is a professional research company that was founded and incorporated under the Laws of Kenya in 2004 following the vision of the founder to provide the Pan African Market with suitable information solutions required to sustain the needs of the ever-growing economies.

Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, Infotrak also has affiliate offices in Lagos, Nigeria and field contacts in more than 20 other countries in Sub Saharan Africa.

Providing support to various organisations in the private and public over the last 16 years , we attribute our continuous growth not only innovation, high level of professionalism and dynamism, but also to the intricate attention given to providing clients with relevant and user friendly reports.

ABOUT INFOTRAK RESEARCH & CONSULTING





infotrak
Research & Consulting

Thank
you!