

## METHODOLOGY



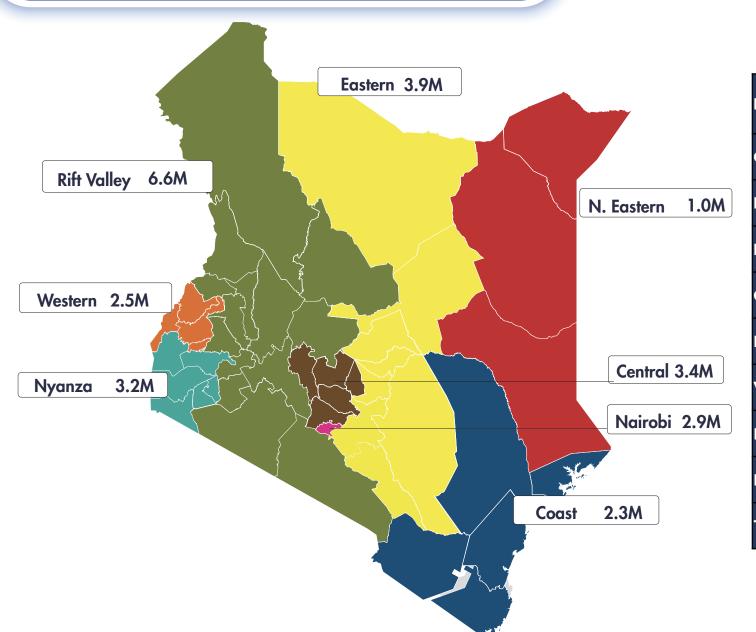
### **METHODOLOGY**

| Who sponsored the poll               | The poll was sponsored and financed by Infotrak Research & Consulting Limited   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| When was the opinion poll conducted? | 13th – 14th August, 2025  |
| How was the opinion poll conducted?  | Quantitative interviews were conducted through Computer Assisted<br>Telephone Interviews (CATI)   |
| Survey sample                        | The survey sample achieved was 2400 to represent the universe of adult Kenyans who were 18 years and above at the time of the survey. The sampling frame was designed using Population Proportionate to size (PPS) guided by the 2019 Census.                     |
| What was the margin of error?        | ±2% at 95% degree of confidence.  |
| What was the response rate?          | 96% response rate.  |
| Weighting                            | Where the achieved interviews differed slightly from the intended sampled proportions per demographic group, the dataset was weighted to correct for over or under sampling thus ensuring the sample was proportionately representative of the target population. |
| Survey Geographical Coverage         | The survey covered all the 47 counties and 8 regions of Kenya. To ensure national representativeness, the distribution of the survey sample across the regions was proportionately allocated.   |
| Data Analysis                        | Data was processed and analyzed using SPSS 27 statistical software due to   |

its high accuracy and reliability.

### Sample Distribution





| REGION        | Adult Population (Millions) | Regional<br>Proportions | Sample Achieved per Region |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| COAST         | 2.3                         | 9%                      | 216                        |
| NORTH EASTERN | 1.0                         | 4%                      | 95                         |
| EASTERN       | 3.9                         | 15%                     | 361                        |
| CENTRAL       | 3.4                         | 13%                     | 321                        |
| RIFT VALLEY   | 6.6                         | 26%                     | 614                        |
| WESTERN       | 2.5                         | 10%                     | 231                        |
| NYANZA        | 3.2                         | 12%                     | 295                        |
| NAIROBI CITY  | 2.9                         | 11%                     | 267                        |
| TOTAL         | 25.7                        | 100%                    | 2400                       |



### **Summary of The Findings**

|   | Key Observation                             | Core Insight   | Strategic Implication  |
|---|---|--|--|
| I. Direction the Country is Heading       | -   | Public sentiment is fundamentally driven by economic distress (cost of living and unemployment), overshadowing perceived | The government must prioritize delivering immediate, tangible economic relief to reverse the dominant mood of pessimism and rebuild public trust.  |
| 2. Key Issues of Concern                  | all rooted in economic hardship and social  | but about household survival and the perceived failure of social safety nets   | Policy efforts must be seen to aggressively tackle these core livelihood issues. Failure to stabilize prices and clarify SHIF implementation will continue to fuel public anxiety.                                       |
| 3. The Cost of Living                     | and worsening reality, with 79% of Kenyans  | the vast majority of households, and is felt   | Incremental changes will not suffice. Urgent, impactful measures are needed to stabilize the prices of basic goods and protect vulnerable segments of the population.  |
| 4. Reasons Behind the High Cost of Living | cost of living, cited by 40% of the public, | domestically induced by the government's fiscal policies (high taxes) and poor   | The administration is under pressure to either revise its taxation strategy or dramatically improve the return on taxes through exceptional public service delivery to counter the narrative of domestic policy failure. |

DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY









### **Observations**

## Insights & Implications

**Widespread Pessimism:** A significant majority of Kenyans (57%) believe the country is headed in the Wrong Direction.

**Pessimism Drivers:** The top three reasons for this negative outlook are the High cost of living (66%). **Unemployment** (30%), and **Poor** Governance/SHIF issues (combined 30%).

**Minority Optimism:** Only 17% believe the country is headed in the Right Direction, citing **Peace** (41%) and the **Government's** perceived good performance (37%) as key reasons.

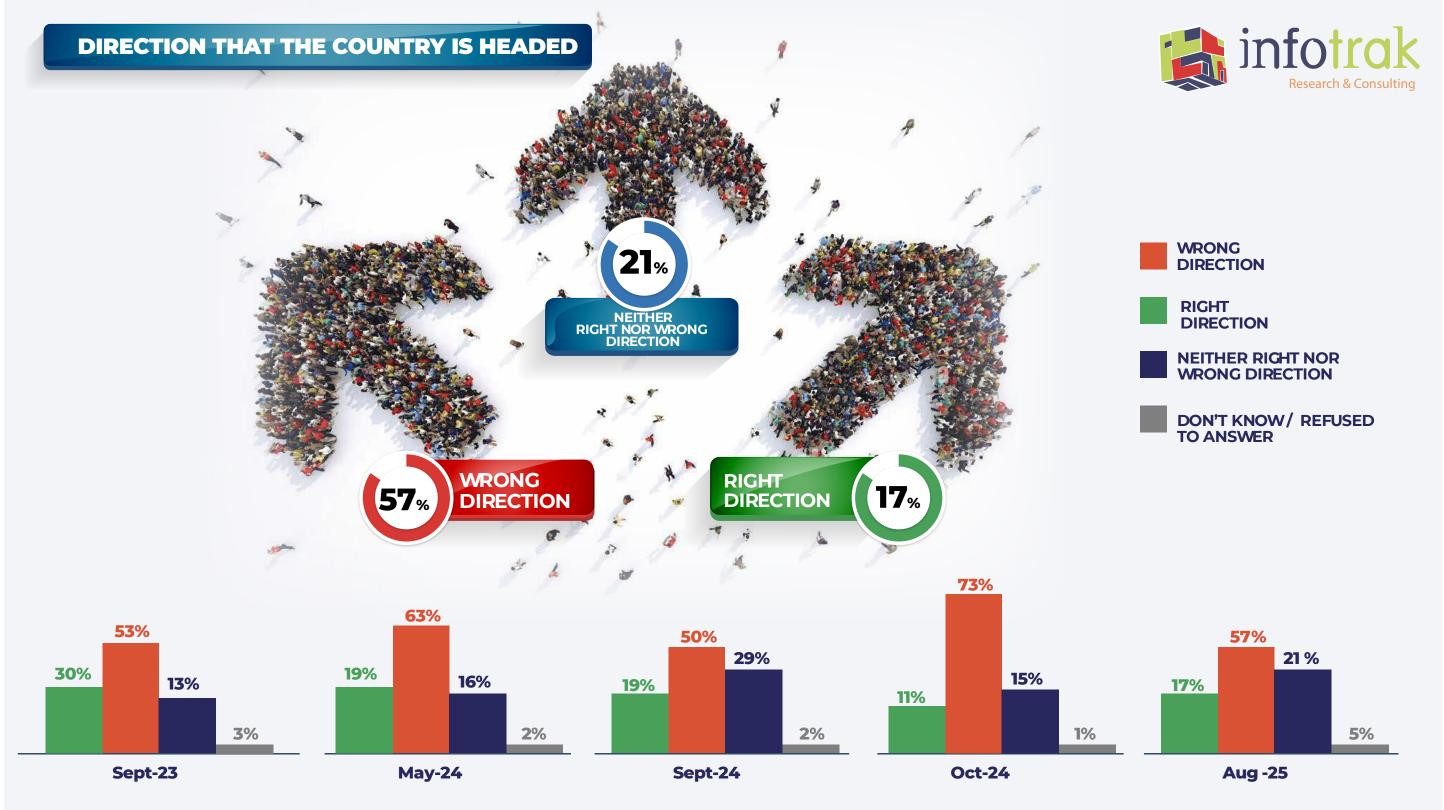
**Economic Disconnect:** The public's perception of the country's trajectory is overwhelmingly tied to **economic pain** at the household level, overriding any perceived successes in peace or stability.

**Economic Relief:** The government faces a critical challenge to quickly deliver tangible **improvements** in living standards, particularly in price stabilization and job

Mandate for

creation, to reverse the dominant negative public sentiment.

**Policy Validation:** The current level of pessimism indicates that the long-term benefits of the administration's policies have **not** yet translated into confidence among the majority of the population.





### infotrak DIRECTION THAT THE COUNTRY IS HEADED TO: BY REGION

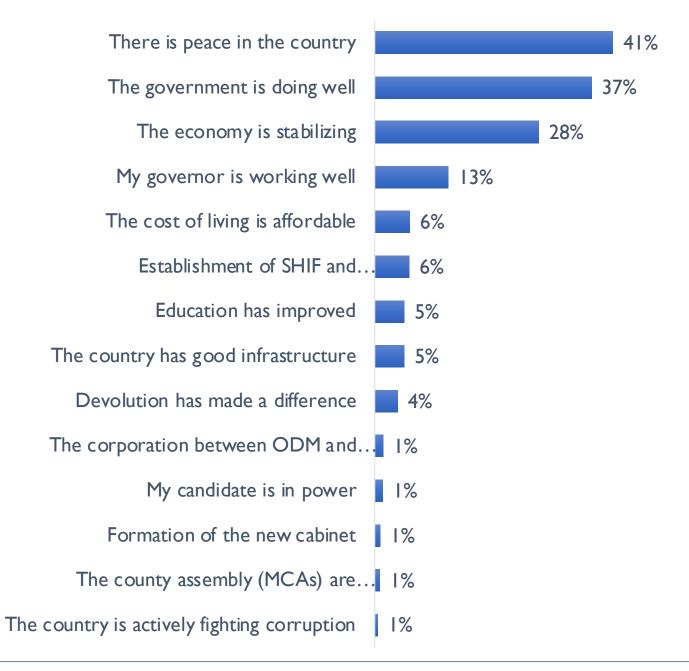
|               | Right direction | Wrong direction | Neither right nor wrong direction | Don't know/Refused<br>To Answer |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| North Eastern | 24%             | 48%             | 20%                               | 7%                              |
| Rift Valley   | 21%             | 50%             | 24%                               | 5%                              |
| Coast         | 21%             | 52%             | 23%                               | 5%                              |
| Eastern       | 19%             | 61%             | 16%                               | 5%                              |
| Nyanza        | 16%             | 53%             | 22%                               | 10%                             |
| Western       | 15%             | 62%             | 19%                               | 4%                              |
| Nairobi       | 13%             | 58%             | 25%                               | 4%                              |
| Central       | 10%             | 71%             | 17%                               | 2%                              |
| Total         | 17%             | 57%             | 21%                               | 5%                              |



## DIRECTION THAT THE COUNTRY IS HEADED TO: BY GENDER & AGE

|        |               | Right direction | Wrong direction | Neither right nor wrong direction | Don't know/Refused To<br>Answer |
|--------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Candan | Male          | 19%             | 54%             | 22%                               | 4%                              |
| Gender | Female        | 15%             | 59%             | 20%                               | 6%                              |
|        | 18 - 26 years | 25%             | 51%             | 19%                               | 5%                              |
|        | 27 - 35 years | 17%             | 55%             | 21%                               | 7%                              |
| Age    | 36 - 45 years | 16%             | 59%             | 21%                               | 4%                              |
|        | 46 - 55 years | 13%             | 61%             | 21%                               | 4%                              |
|        | Over 55 years | 16%             | 58%             | 21%                               | 6%                              |
|        | Total         | 17%             | 57%             | 21%                               | 5%                              |

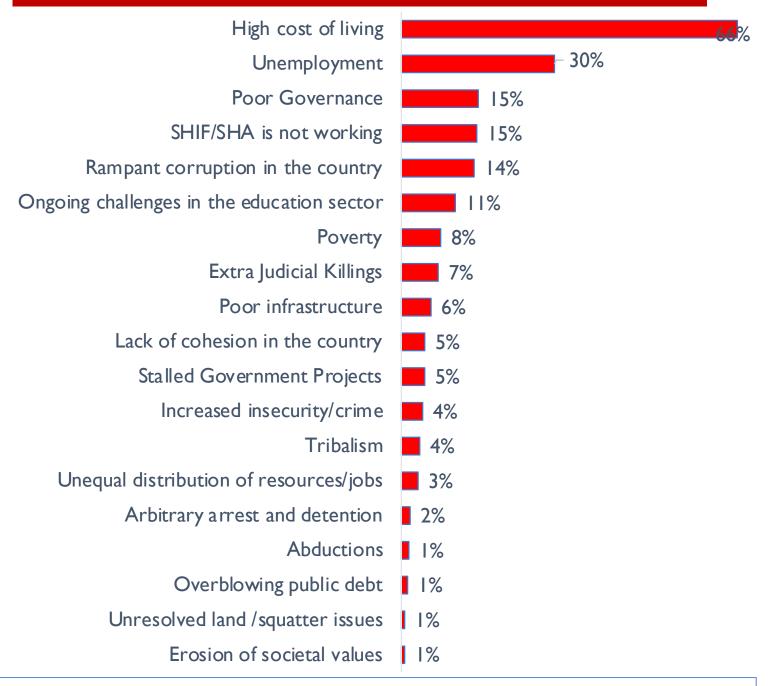
#### **REASONS FOR RIGHT DIRECTION**



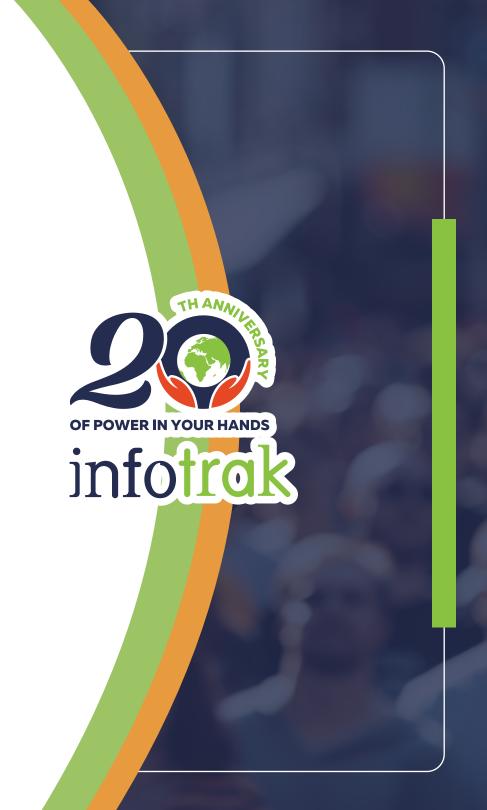
You have mentioned that the county is headed in the right direction, why do you say this? n=404



#### **REASONS FOR WRONG DIRECTION**

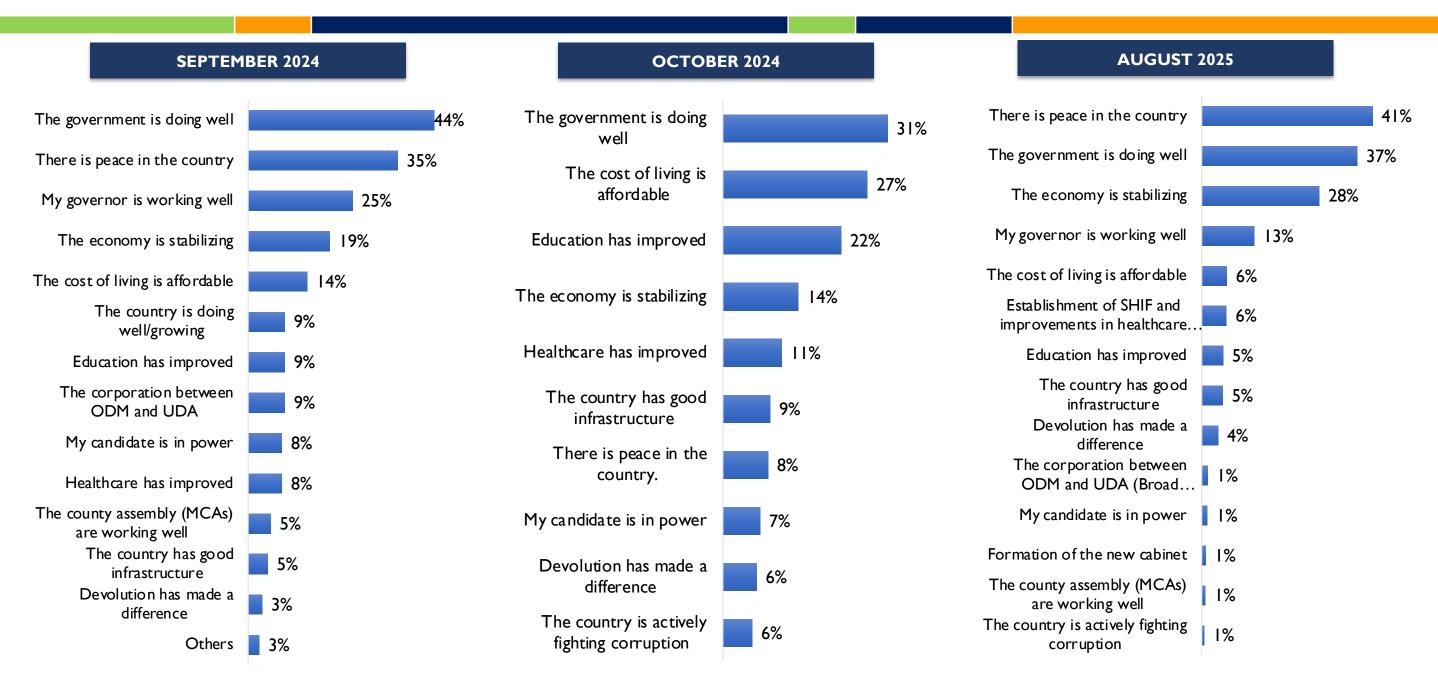


You have mentioned that the county is headed in the wrong direction; why do you say so? n=1356





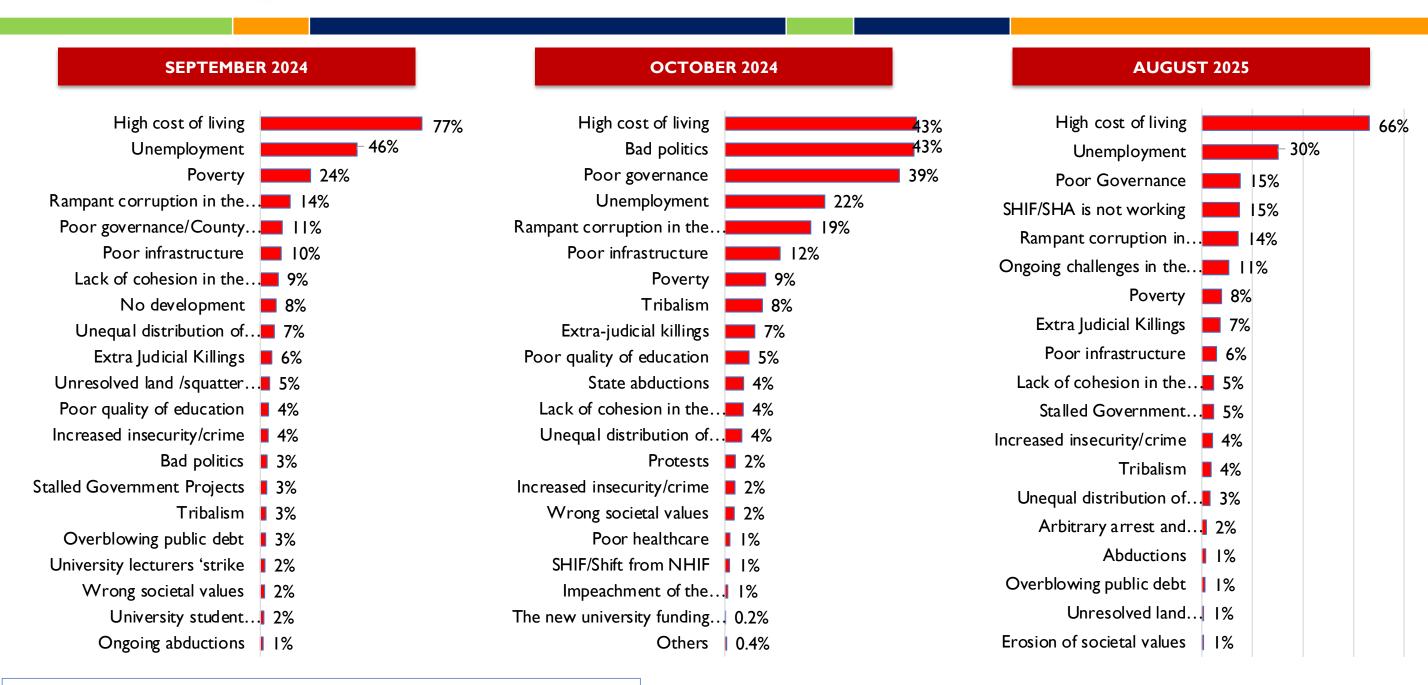
### REASONS WHY KENYANS FEEL THAT THE COUNTRY IS HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Why do you think that the country is going in right direction?



## REASONS WHY KENYANS FEELTHAT THE COUNTRY IS HEADED IN THE WRONG DIRECTION





## REASONS WHY KENYANS FEEL THAT THE COUNTRY IS EITHER HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION: BY REGION

|   | Coast | North<br>Eastern | Eastern | Central | Rift Valley | Western | Nyanza | Nairobi | Total |
|---|-------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| There is peace in the country                                 | 38%   | 55%              | 36%     | 49%     | 39%         | 34%     | 51%    | 38%     | 41%   |
| The government is doing well                                  | 28%   | 46%              | 36%     | 38%     | 36%         | 53%     | 33%    | 42%     | 37%   |
| The economy is stabilizing                                    | 25%   | 41%              | 33%     | 22%     | 26%         | 22%     | 27%    | 35%     | 28%   |
| My governor is working well                                   | 17%   | -                | 9%      | 12%     | 16%         | 18%     | 13%    | 5%      | 13%   |
| The cost of living is affordable                              | 5%    | 7%               | 9%      | 6%      | 8%          | -       | 6%     | -       | 6%    |
| Establishment of SHIF and improvements in healthcare services | 9%    | -                | 10%     | 4%      | 4%          | 10%     | 2%     | 8%      | 6%    |
| Education has improved  | 14%   | -                | 8%      | 3%      | 3%          | 6%      | -      | 6%      | 5%    |
| The country has good infrastructure                           | 7%    | -                | 7%      | 4%      | 2%          | 11%     | 7%     | 8%      | 5%    |
| Devolution has made a difference                              | 3%    | -                | 4%      | 3%      | 5%          | 3%      | 2%     | 8%      | 4%    |
| The corporation between ODM and UDA (Broad Based Government)  | -     | 5%               | 1%      | 4%      | 2%          | -       | -      | -       | 1%    |
| My candidate is in power                                      | 3%    | 4%               | 1%      | -       | 1%          | 3%      | 2%     | -       | 1%    |
| Formation of the new cabinet                                  | -     | -                | 2%      | -       | -           | 5%      | -      | 3%      | 1%    |
| The county assembly (MCAs) are working well                   | 4%    | -                | -       | -       | 1%          | 3%      | -      | -       | 1%    |
| The country is actively fighting corruption                   | -     | -                | 3%      | -       | -           | -       | -      | -       | 1%    |



## REASONS WHY KENYANS FEEL THAT THE COUNTRY IS EITHER HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION: BY GENDER & AGE

|   | Ger  | nder   | Age                 |                     |                     |                     |               |       |
|---|------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------|
|   | Male | Female | 18-26 <b>Y</b> ears | 27-35 <b>Y</b> ears | 36-45 <b>Y</b> ears | 46-55 <b>Y</b> ears | Over 55 Years | Total |
| There is peace in the country                                 | 40%  | 42%    | 40%                 | 41%                 | 44%                 | 33%                 | 40%           | 41%   |
| The government is doing well                                  | 40%  | 34%    | 42%                 | 38%                 | 32%                 | 37%                 | 49%           | 37%   |
| The economy is stabilizing                                    | 30%  | 26%    | 32%                 | 28%                 | 29%                 | 31%                 | 10%           | 28%   |
| My governor is working well                                   | 11%  | 15%    | 13%                 | 14%                 | 13%                 | 14%                 | 3%            | 13%   |
| The cost of living is affordable                              | 6%   | 6%     | 8%                  | 4%                  | 5%                  | 15%                 | 3%            | 6%    |
| Establishment of SHIF and improvements in healthcare services | 3%   | 9%     | 1%                  | 6%                  | 7%                  | 8%                  | 8%            | 6%    |
| Education has improved  | 3%   | 8%     | 3%                  | 6%                  | 4%                  | 5%                  | 8%            | 5%    |
| The country has good infrastructure                           | 5%   | 5%     | 3%                  | 7%                  | 3%                  | 7%                  | 8%            | 5%    |
| Devolution has made a difference                              | 4%   | 4%     | 4%                  | 4%                  | 3%                  | 2%                  | 8%            | 4%    |
| The corporation between ODM and UDA (Broad Based Government)  | 2%   | 1%     | 3%                  | -                   | 2%                  | -                   | 3%            | 1%    |
| My candidate is in power                                      | 2%   | 1%     | 2%                  | 1%                  | 2%                  | 4%                  | -             | 1%    |
| Formation of the new cabinet                                  | 1%   | 1%     | 2%                  | 1%                  | -                   | 4%                  | -             | 1%    |
| The county assembly (MCAs) are working well                   | 2%   | -      | 1%                  | 1%                  | 1%                  | -                   | -             | 1%    |
| The country is actively fighting corruption                   | -    | 1%     | -                   | 2%                  | -                   | -                   | -             | 1%    |



## REASONS WHY KENYANS FEEL THAT THE COUNTRY IS EITHER HEADED IN THE WRONG DIRECTION: BY REGION

|  | Coast | North<br>Eastern | Eastern | Central | Rift Valley | Western | Nyanza | Nairobi | Total |
|--|-------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| High cost of living                        | 61%   | 73%              | 63%     | 67%     | 70%         | 66%     | 75%    | 57%     | 66%   |
| Unemployment                               | 39%   | 44%              | 24%     | 33%     | 28%         | 32%     | 28%    | 27%     | 30%   |
| Poor Governance                            | 12%   | 17%              | 17%     | 19%     | 14%         | 15%     | 8%     | 17%     | 15%   |
| SHIF/SHA is not working                    | 12%   | 6%               | 11%     | 16%     | 15%         | 20%     | 20%    | 15%     | 15%   |
| Rampant corruption in the country          | 25%   | 8%               | 12%     | 12%     | 16%         | 10%     | 14%    | 19%     | 14%   |
| Ongoing challenges in the education sector | 8%    | 18%              | 10%     | 11%     | 8%          | 10%     | 15%    | 13%     | 11%   |
| Poverty                                    | 12%   | 11%              | 7%      | 8%      | 8%          | 6%      | 6%     | 6%      | 8%    |
| Extra Judicial Killings                    | 4%    | 2%               | 4%      | 7%      | 7%          | 14%     | 13%    | 6%      | 7%    |
| Poor infrastructure                        | 4%    | 12%              | 6%      | 6%      | 4%          | 10%     | 5%     | 6%      | 6%    |
| Lack of cohesion in the country            | 6%    | 2%               | 7%      | 2%      | 4%          | 6%      | 5%     | 4%      | 5%    |
| Stalled Government Projects                | 2%    | 12%              | 4%      | 5%      | 4%          | 7%      | 6%     | 3%      | 5%    |
| Increased insecurity/crime                 | 4%    | 4%               | 5%      | 4%      | 4%          | 3%      | 5%     | 5%      | 4%    |
| Tribalism                                  | 5%    | 9%               | 3%      | 5%      | 2%          | 4%      | 2%     | 4%      | 4%    |
| Unequal distribution of resources/jobs     | 4%    | 2%               | 5%      | 5%      | 2%          | 4%      | 2%     | 3%      | 3%    |
| Arbitrary arrest and detention             | 1%    | -                | 0.4%    | 2%      | 3%          | 4%      | -      | 1%      | 2%    |
| Abductions                                 | 2%    | -                | 2%      | 2%      | 3%          | 1%      | 1%     | -       | 1%    |
| Overblowing public debt                    | -     | -                | 3%      | 1%      | 2%          | -       | 1%     | 2%      | 1%    |
| Unresolved land /squatter issues           | -     | -                | 3%      | 1%      | -           | -       | -      | 1%      | 1%    |
| Erosion of societal values                 | -     | 2%               | 1%      | 0.4%    | 1%          | -       | -      | 1%      | 1%    |



## REASONS WHY KENYANS FEEL THAT THE COUNTRY IS EITHER HEADED IN THE WRONG DIRECTION: BY GENDER & AGE

|  | Ger  | nder   |             |                     | Age         |             |               |       |
|--|------|--------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
|  | Male | Female | 18-26 Years | 27-35 <b>Y</b> ears | 36-45 Years | 46-55 Years | Over 55 Years | Total |
| High cost of living                        | 63%  | 69%    | 59%         | 64%                 | 72%         | 64%         | 68%           | 66%   |
| Unemployment                               | 32%  | 28%    | 35%         | 27%                 | 34%         | 26%         | 29%           | 30%   |
| Poor Governance                            | 16%  | 14%    | 14%         | 13%                 | 16%         | 17%         | 17%           | 15%   |
| SHIF/SHA is not working                    | 14%  | 16%    | 19%         | 16%                 | 12%         | 17%         | 10%           | 15%   |
| Rampant corruption in the country          | 13%  | 16%    | 13%         | 15%                 | 16%         | 13%         | 11%           | 14%   |
| Ongoing challenges in the education sector | 11%  | 10%    | 14%         | 12%                 | 8%          | 12%         | 7%            | 11%   |
| Poverty                                    | 7%   | 9%     | 8%          | 9%                  | 7%          | 7%          | 8%            | 8%    |
| Extra Judicial Killings                    | 7%   | 7%     | 6%          | 7%                  | 9%          | 6%          | 5%            | 7%    |
| Poor infrastructure                        | 6%   | 6%     | 5%          | 6%                  | 5%          | 7%          | 7%            | 6%    |
| Lack of cohesion in the country            | 6%   | 4%     | 4%          | 4%                  | 6%          | 6%          | 2%            | 5%    |
| Stalled Government Projects                | 5%   | 4%     | 4%          | 5%                  | 5%          | 4%          | 5%            | 5%    |
| Increased insecurity/crime                 | 5%   | 4%     | 4%          | 4%                  | 5%          | 4%          | 3%            | 4%    |
| Tribalism                                  | 3%   | 4%     | 2%          | 4%                  | 4%          | 4%          | -             | 4%    |
| Unequal distribution of resources/jobs     | 3%   | 3%     | 5%          | 2%                  | 3%          | 5%          | 5%            | 3%    |
| Arbitrary arrest and detention             | 2%   | 1%     | 3%          | 2%                  | 1%          | 2%          | 1%            | 2%    |
| Abductions                                 | 2%   | 1%     | 3%          | 1%                  | 1%          | 3%          | 1%            | 1%    |
| Overblowing public debt                    | 1%   | 1%     | 1%          | 1%                  | 1%          | 3%          | 1%            | 1%    |
| Unresolved land /squatter issues           | 1%   | 1%     | 2%          | 1%                  | 0.5%        | 1%          | -             | 1%    |
| Erosion of societal values                 | 1%   | 1%     | 1%          | 0.4%                | 0.5%        | 1%          | 1%            | 1%    |

n = 1356





## 2. Key Issues of Concern (Priority for Government Action

### **Observations**

# Insights & Implications

**Targeted** 

**Top 5 Priority Issues:** The public's most urgent concerns are all related to welfare and economic management:

High cost of living (40%)

Unemploy ment (36%)

SHIF/SHA issues (27%)

Corruptio n (25%)

High Cost of Education (21%)

Variation in **Distress:** While the cost of living is the national top concern. Unemploym ent is the leading issue in the Coast and Nairobi regions. SHIF/SHA **issues** rank highly in Central. Rift Valley, and Nyanza.

Regional

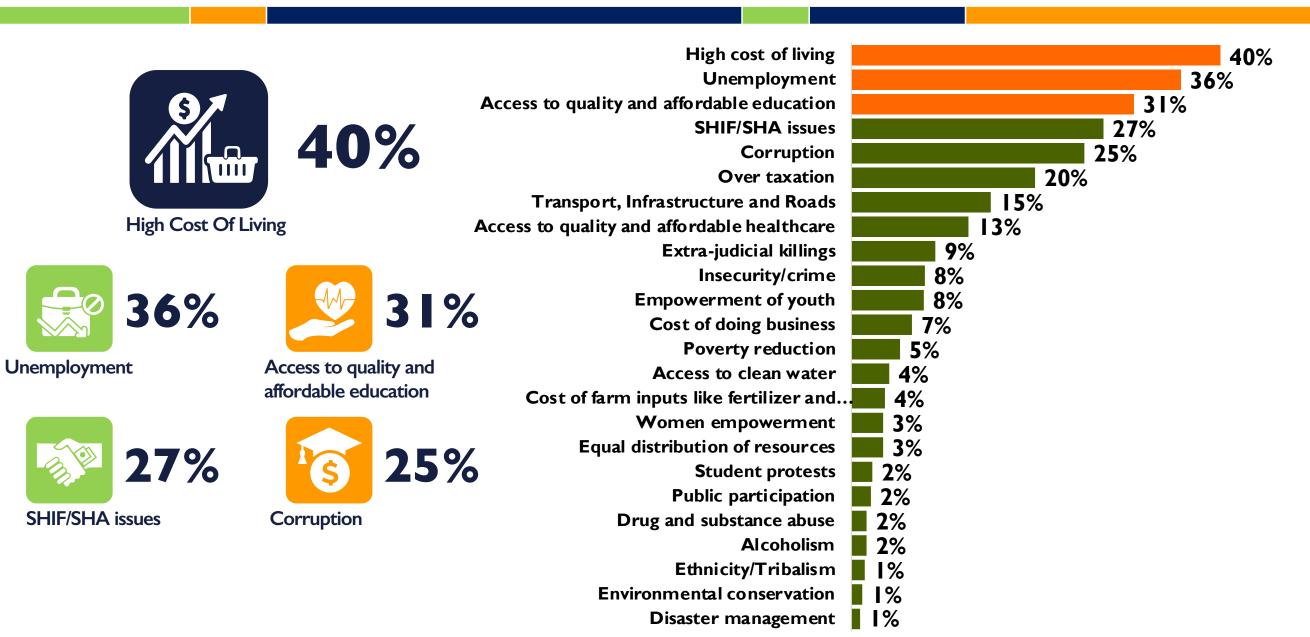
Welfare
Crisis: The
high ranking of
SHIF/SHA
issues and the
cost of
education
signals a
growing social
welfare
crisis, where
citizens fear
losing access
to affordable
healthcare and
schooling.

Intervention S: Interventions need to be regionally specific, with dedicated jobcreation programs for urban and coastal areas. while the national focus remains on price stabilization and SHIF implementat ion clarity.

Accountabili
ty Demand:
The high
ranking of
Corruption
(25%) shows
that the public
links poor
governance
and graft
directly to the
national
economic
hardships.

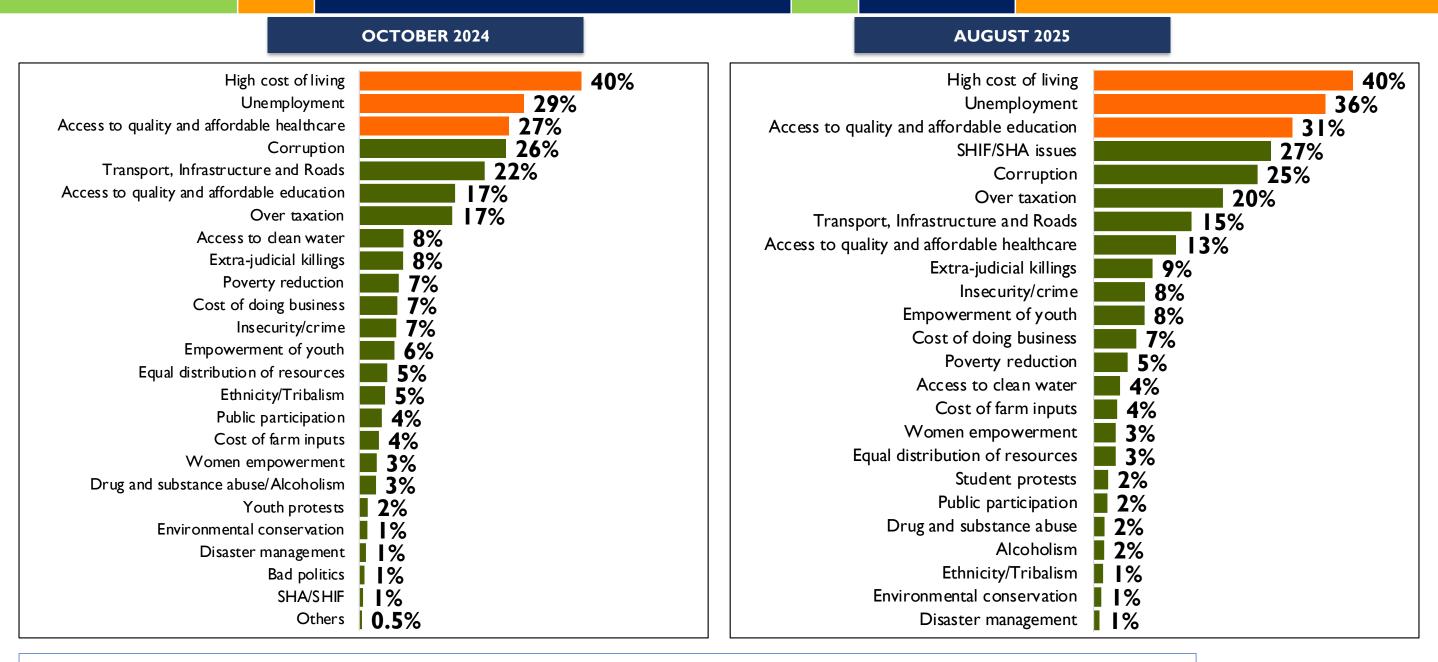


### **KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN**





### **KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN**



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



### **KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN: BY REGION**

|   | Coast | North<br>Eastern | Eastern | Central | Rift Valley | Western | Nyanza | Nairobi | Total |
|---|-------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| High cost of living                         | 39%   | 42%              | 41%     | 41%     | 38%         | 46%     | 38%    | 36%     | 40%   |
| Unemployment                                | 41%   | 35%              | 36%     | 38%     | 33%         | 32%     | 31%    | 41%     | 36%   |
| Access to quality and affordable education  | 23%   | 31%              | 30%     | 30%     | 31%         | 32%     | 34%    | 31%     | 31%   |
| SHIF/SHA issues                             | 20%   | 20%              | 26%     | 30%     | 30%         | 27%     | 30%    | 26%     | 27%   |
| Corruption                                  | 23%   | 19%              | 27%     | 27%     | 23%         | 27%     | 26%    | 28%     | 25%   |
| Over taxation                               | 29%   | 20%              | 17%     | 22%     | 19%         | 16%     | 19%    | 21%     | 20%   |
| Transport, Infrastructure and Roads         | 14%   | 19%              | 15%     | 13%     | 17%         | 16%     | 16%    | 10%     | 15%   |
| Access to quality and affordable healthcare | 8%    | 13%              | 10%     | 16%     | 16%         | 14%     | 14%    | 7%      | 13%   |
| Extra-judicial killings                     | 6%    | 6%               | 8%      | 12%     | 8%          | 10%     | 12%    | 10%     | 9%    |
| Insecurity/crime                            | 12%   | 11%              | 8%      | 6%      | 10%         | 4%      | 4%     | 8%      | 8%    |
| Empowerment of youth                        | 10%   | 7%               | 5%      | 6%      | 7%          | 8%      | 13%    | 8%      | 8%    |
| Cost of doing business                      | 8%    | 4%               | 5%      | 7%      | 6%          | 6%      | 7%     | 9%      | 7%    |
| Poverty reduction                           | 7%    | 5%               | 7%      | 4%      | 4%          | 5%      | 5%     | 6%      | 5%    |
| Access to clean water                       | 2%    | 16%              | 8%      | 1%      | 4%          | 4%      | 4%     | 1%      | 4%    |
| Cost of farm inputs                         | 2%    | -                | 3%      | 4%      | 5%          | 4%      | 3%     | 2%      | 4%    |
| Women empowerment                           | 6%    | 7%               | 3%      | 2%      | 4%          | 4%      | 3%     | 2%      | 3%    |
| Equal distribution of resources             | 4%    | 2%               | 5%      | 1%      | 4%          | 4%      | 2%     | 6%      | 3%    |
| Student protests                            | 3%    | 2%               | 2%      | 2%      | 1%          | 1%      | 3%     | 5%      | 2%    |
| Public participation                        | 2%    | 2%               | 2%      | 1%      | 3%          | 2%      | 2%     | 2%      | 2%    |
| Drug and substance abuse                    | 3%    | 1%               | 2%      | 1%      | 2%          | 1%      | 1%     | 2%      | 2%    |
| Alcoholism                                  | 1%    | 3%               | 3%      | 1%      | 2%          | 0.4%    | 2%     | 2%      | 2%    |
| Ethnicity/Tribalism                         | 2%    | 1%               | 2%      | 1%      | 0.4%        | 1%      | 3%     | 1%      | 1%    |
| Environmental conservation                  | 1%    | 2%               | 1%      | 0.3%    | 1%          | 2%      | 1%     | 3%      | 1%    |
| Disaster management                         | -     | 5%               | 1%      | 0.3%    | 1%          | 0.5%    | 0.4%   | 1%      | 1%    |

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



### **KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN: BY GENDER & AGE**

|   | Ge   | nder   |             | Age         |             |             |               |       |
|---|------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
|   | Male | Female | 18-26 Years | 27-35 Years | 36-45 Years | 46-55 Years | Over 55 Years | Total |
| High cost of living                         | 39%  | 41%    | 42%         | 38%         | 41%         | 38%         | 46%           | 40%   |
| Jnemployment                                | 36%  | 35%    | 42%         | 37%         | 35%         | 32%         | 31%           | 36%   |
| Access to quality and affordable education  | 30%  | 31%    | 30%         | 32%         | 30%         | 29%         | 35%           | 31%   |
| SHIF/SHA issues                             | 25%  | 30%    | 24%         | 27%         | 30%         | 28%         | 20%           | 27%   |
| Corruption                                  | 28%  | 22%    | 27%         | 28%         | 23%         | 22%         | 22%           | 25%   |
| Over taxation                               | 21%  | 19%    | 19%         | 20%         | 22%         | 19%         | 11%           | 20%   |
| ransport, Infrastructure and Roads          | 18%  | 13%    | 15%         | 14%         | 15%         | 17%         | 18%           | 15%   |
| Access to quality and affordable healthcare | 11%  | 15%    | 15%         | 12%         | 13%         | 12%         | 13%           | 13%   |
| xtra-judicial killings                      | 10%  | 8%     | 8%          | 9%          | 11%         | 8%          | 9%            | 9%    |
| nsecurity/crime                             | 10%  | 6%     | 6%          | 10%         | 7%          | 6%          | 7%            | 8%    |
| mpowerment of youth                         | 9%   | 7%     | 9%          | 8%          | 8%          | 8%          | 3%            | 8%    |
| Cost of doing business                      | 6%   | 7%     | 5%          | 7%          | 6%          | 7%          | 9%            | 7%    |
| overty reduction                            | 6%   | 5%     | 6%          | 5%          | 5%          | 5%          | 6%            | 5%    |
| Access to clean water                       | 4%   | 4%     | 4%          | 4%          | 3%          | 7%          | 5%            | 4%    |
| Cost of farm inputs                         | 4%   | 3%     | 2%          | 4%          | 3%          | 5%          | 6%            | 4%    |
| Vomen empowerment                           | 2%   | 5%     | 5%          | 3%          | 3%          | 4%          | 4%            | 3%    |
| qual distribution of resources              | 4%   | 3%     | 4%          | 3%          | 3%          | 5%          | 3%            | 3%    |
| tudent protests                             | 3%   | 1%     | 3%          | 3%          | 1%          | 1%          | 3%            | 2%    |
| Public participation                        | 2%   | 2%     | 2%          | 1%          | 2%          | 5%          | 1%            | 2%    |
| Orug and substance abuse                    | 2%   | 2%     | 1%          | 2%          | 1%          | 1%          | 2%            | 2%    |
| Alcoholism                                  | 2%   | 1%     | 2%          | 2%          | 1%          | 1%          | 2%            | 2%    |
| thnicity/Tribalism                          | 2%   | 1%     | 1%          | 1%          | 1%          | 3%          | 1%            | 1%    |
| nvironmental conservation                   | 1%   | 1%     | 1%          | 2%          | 1%          | 0.3%        | 2%            | 1%    |
| Disaster management                         | 1%   | 1%     | -           | 1%          | 1%          | 2%          | 1%            | 1%    |





### **Observations**

### Insights & Implications

Severity of
Cost: A
combined 70% of
Kenyans rate the
current cost of
living as "High" or
"Very High"
(46%).

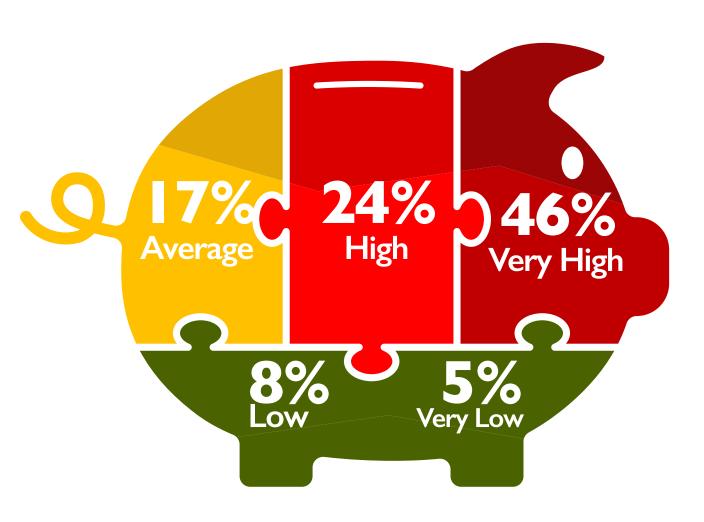
Perceived
Worsening: An
even higher figure,
79%, reports that
the cost of living
is "Much higher"
or "Somewhat
higher" than it
was a year ago.

Vulnerable
Demographics:
Kenyans over 55
years report the
highest perceived
severity, with 56%
rating the cost of
living as "Very
High."

Profound
Household
Strain: The data
confirms that
economic distress
is a nearuniversal and
deteriorating
reality, providing
the foundation
for the pervasive
national
pessimism.

**Immediate Need:** The crisis demands immediate, impactful relief measures, as slow or incremental policy changes may fail to register with a population that perceives the situation as rapidly worsening.

Protecting the Elderly: Policy relief should be mindful of fixed-income groups, like the elderly, who are reporting the most acute impact of inflation.



PERCEPTION OF THE CURRENT COST OF LIVING IN KENYA

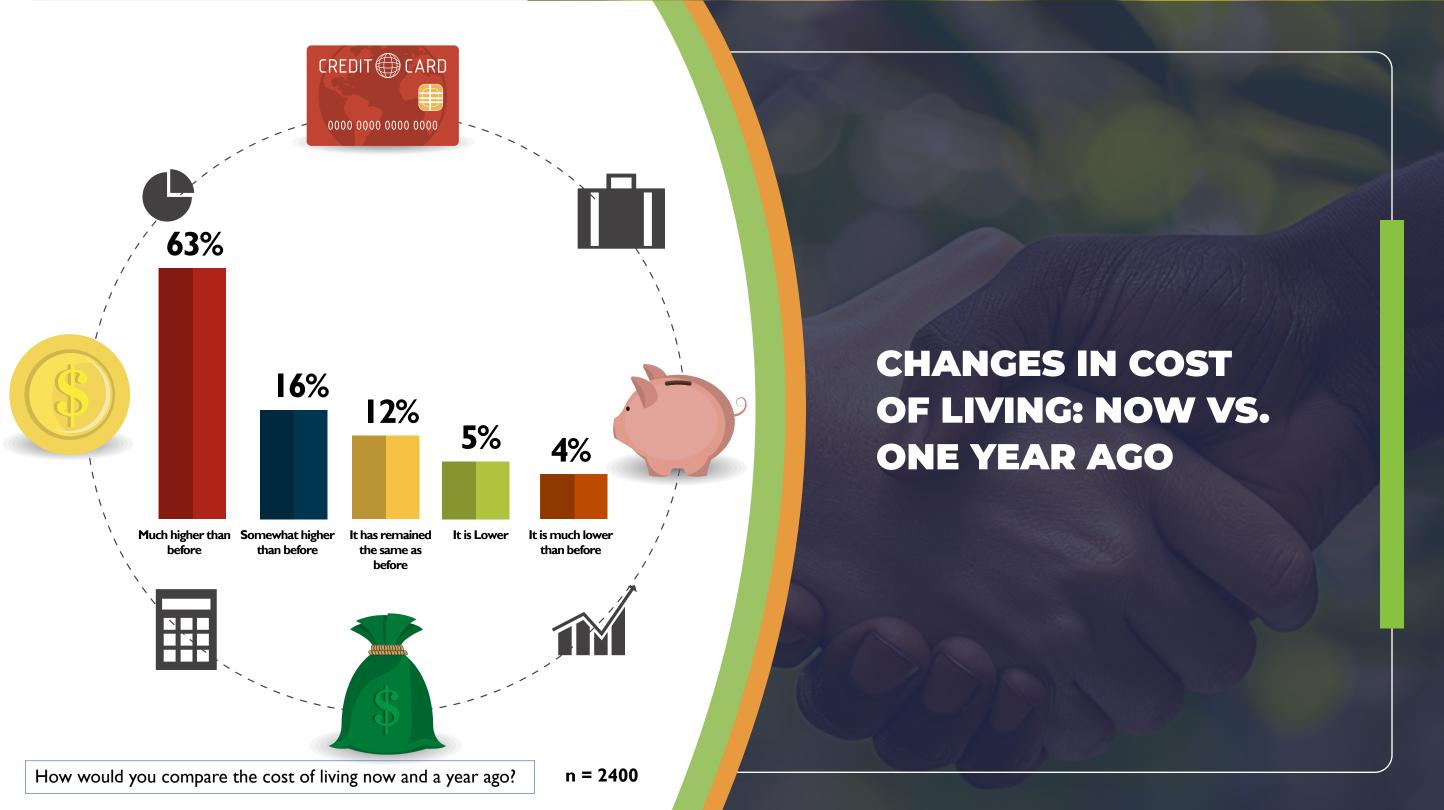
On a scale of I to 5, where I is very low and 5 is very high, to what extent would you rate the current cost of living in Kenya?

n = 2400



## PERCEPTION OF THE CURRENT COST OF LIVING IN KENYA: BY GENDER & AGE

|           | Gen  | nder   | Age         |             |             |             |                  |       |
|-----------|------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
|           | Male | Female | 18-26 Years | 27-35 Years | 36-45 Years | 46-55 Years | Over 55<br>Years | Total |
| Very low  | 4%   | 6%     | 4%          | 4%          | 7%          | 6%          | 3%               | 5%    |
| Low       | 8%   | 7%     | 8%          | 8%          | 7%          | 6%          | 9%               | 8%    |
| Average   | 18%  | 16%    | 20%         | 16%         | 19%         | 16%         | 9%               | 17%   |
| High      | 25%  | 23%    | 25%         | 26%         | 23%         | 20%         | 23%              | 24%   |
| Very High | 44%  | 48%    | 43%         | 45%         | 44%         | 52%         | 56%              | 46%   |





## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: NOW VS. ONE YEAR AGO: BY REGION

|                                    | Coast | North<br>Eastern | Eastern | Central | Rift Valley | Western | Nyanza | Nairobi | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Much higher than before            | 64%   | 57%              | 66%     | 74%     | 60%         | 64%     | 57%    | 59%     | 63%   |
| Somewhat higher than before        | 20%   | 19%              | 17%     | 11%     | 15%         | 14%     | 18%    | 20%     | 16%   |
| It has remained the same as before | 8%    | 13%              | 9%      | 11%     | 14%         | 10%     | 15%    | 13%     | 12%   |
| It is lower                        | 4%    | 6%               | 5%      | 1%      | 5%          | 8%      | 7%     | 1%      | 5%    |
| It is much lower than before       | 3%    | 5%               | 3%      | 3%      | 5%          | 4%      | 3%     | 5%      | 4%    |
| Don't Know/Refused to<br>Answer    | 0.4%  | -                | 0.3%    | -       | 0.1%        | -       | -      | 1%      | 0.3%  |



## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: NOW VS. ONE YEAR AGO: BY GENDER & AGE

|                                    | Ger  | nder   |             |             |                     |             |                  |       |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|
|                                    | Male | Female | 18-26 Years | 27-35 Years | 36-45 <b>Y</b> ears | 46-55 Years | Over 55<br>Years | Total |
| Much higher than<br>before         | 59%  | 67%    | 61%         | 62%         | 63%                 | 66%         | 66%              | 63%   |
| Somewhat higher than before        | 17%  | 16%    | 17%         | 17%         | 16%                 | 18%         | 11%              | 16%   |
| It has remained the same as before | 14%  | 10%    | 12%         | 12%         | 14%                 | 8%          | 12%              | 12%   |
| It is lower                        | 7%   | 3%     | 4%          | 5%          | 4%                  | 5%          | 6%               | 5%    |
| It is much lower than<br>before    | 4%   | 4%     | 6%          | 4%          | 3%                  | 3%          | 5%               | 4%    |
| Don't Know/Refused to<br>Answer    | 0.2% | 0.4%   | 0.4%        | 0.4%        | 0.3%                | -           | -                | 0.3%  |



40%



19%

Global Economic Factors (e.g. fuel prices, supply chain issues)



14%

Corruption



**Poor Agricultural** productivity



16%

**Government Policies** 



6%

**Lack of Employment** opportunities









### 4. Reasons Behind the High Cost of Living

### **Observations**

### **Insights & Implications**

Blame on
Domestic Policy:
Taxes are cited as
the single biggest
cause of the high cost
of living by 40% of
Kenyans.

Tax Focus: The focus on domestic policy is strong, with the combined sentiment against Taxes (40%), Government Policies (16%), and Corruption (14%) accounting for 70% of the perceived causes.

Global Factors
Downplayed: Only
19% cite Global
Economic Factors
as the main cause.

Public's Policy
Critique: The
majority of the public
attributes their
economic pain to
deliberate
domestic fiscal
choices (taxation
and government
policy), rather than
uncontrollable global
shocks.

**Policy Revision Pressure:** This finding places immense pressure on the government's revenue mobilization strategy. To regain public trust, the administration must either **significantly** revise its taxation **framework**, or demonstrate a clear, immediate, and high return on the increased taxes through improved service delivery.

Ineffective
External Blame:
Messaging that

Messaging that attempts to solely blame external global factors will likely be ineffective as the public clearly believes the solution lies in domestic policy adjustments.



## PERCEIVED MAIN CAUSES OF HIGH COST OF LIVING IN KENYA BY REGION

|  | Coast | North<br>Eastern | Eastern | Central | Rift Valley | Western | Nyanza | Nairobi | Total |
|--|-------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Taxes  | 49%   | 39%              | 35%     | 41%     | 42%         | 44%     | 30%    | 43%     | 40%   |
| Global Economic Factors (e.g., fuel prices, supply chain issues) | 11%   | 25%              | 19%     | 20%     | 18%         | 21%     | 28%    | 12%     | 19%   |
| Government Policies  | 13%   | 17%              | 13%     | 16%     | 16%         | 14%     | 20%    | 19%     | 16%   |
| Corruption   | 13%   | 10%              | 19%     | 13%     | 14%         | 9%      | 16%    | 17%     | 14%   |
| Lack of Employment Opportunities                                 | 6%    | 3%               | 8%      | 3%      | 6%          | 9%      | 3%     | 5%      | 6%    |
| Poor Agricultural Productivity                                   | 3%    | 2%               | 2%      | 2%      | 1%          | 2%      | 2%     | 1%      | 2%    |
| Don't know   | 4%    | 4%               | 3%      | 4%      | 3%          | 1%      | 1%     | 4%      | 3%    |



## PERCEIVED MAIN CAUSES OF HIGH COST OF LIVING IN KENYA: BY GENDER & AGE

|  | Ger  | nder   |             |                     |             |             |               |       |
|--|------|--------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
|  | Male | Female | 18-26 Years | 27-35 <b>Y</b> ears | 36-45 Years | 46-55 Years | Over 55 Years | Total |
| Taxes  | 41%  | 39%    | 39%         | 45%                 | 41%         | 32%         | 33%           | 40%   |
| Global Economic Factors (e.g., fuel prices, supply chain issues) | 19%  | 19%    | 22%         | 17%                 | 20%         | 22%         | 21%           | 19%   |
| Government Policies  | 14%  | 18%    | 15%         | 14%                 | 17%         | 20%         | 14%           | 16%   |
| Corruption   | 16%  | 13%    | 15%         | 14%                 | 15%         | 13%         | 16%           | 14%   |
| Lack of Employment Opportunities                                 | 6%   | 5%     | 5%          | 7%                  | 4%          | 5%          | 7%            | 6%    |
| Poor Agricultural Productivity                                   | 2%   | 2%     | 2%          | 1%                  | 2%          | 3%          | 3%            | 2%    |
| Don't know   | 2%   | 4%     | 2%          | 3%                  | 2%          | 5%          | 7%            | 3%    |



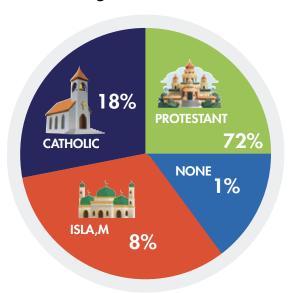
### **POLL DEMOGRAPHICS**



#### Age



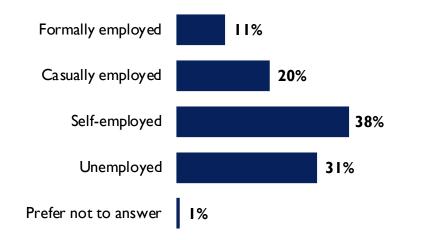
#### Religion



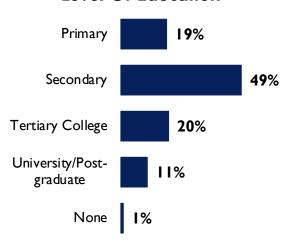
#### Gender



#### **Employment**



#### **Level Of Education**



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