

# Status of the Economy, Constitutional Implementation, and the East African Community:

## *Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey in Kenya*

Highlights from Round 5 Release Event 2, February 2012



University of Nairobi  
Institute for Development Studies



[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)  
[ids.uonbi.ac.ke](http://ids.uonbi.ac.ke)



# What is the Afrobarometer?



- The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys that measure public attitudes toward democracy, governance, the economy, leadership, identity, and other related issues.
- The AB is an independent, non-partisan, African-based network of researchers.
- The first round of surveys took place in 1999-2001 in 12 countries. The Network is now conducting “Round 5” surveys in up to 35 countries during 2011-2012.
- **Purpose:** To measure popular perspectives on the social, political, and economic environments in each country where it is implemented and across Africa.
- **Goal:** To give the public a *voice* in policy making processes by providing high-quality public opinion data to policy-makers, policy advocates and civil society organizations, academics, media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.



# Survey Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
  - all respondents are randomly selected
  - every adult citizen has an equal and known chance of being selected
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice
- Standard survey instrument across all countries for comparability
- The survey interviewed 2400 adult Kenyans; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 2 % at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Kenya was conducted between November 2 and November 29 in 2011.
- Afrobarometer's work in Kenya is coordinated and carried out by the Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi which is also the Afrobarometer Core Partner overseeing all AB Network activities within the East African region.



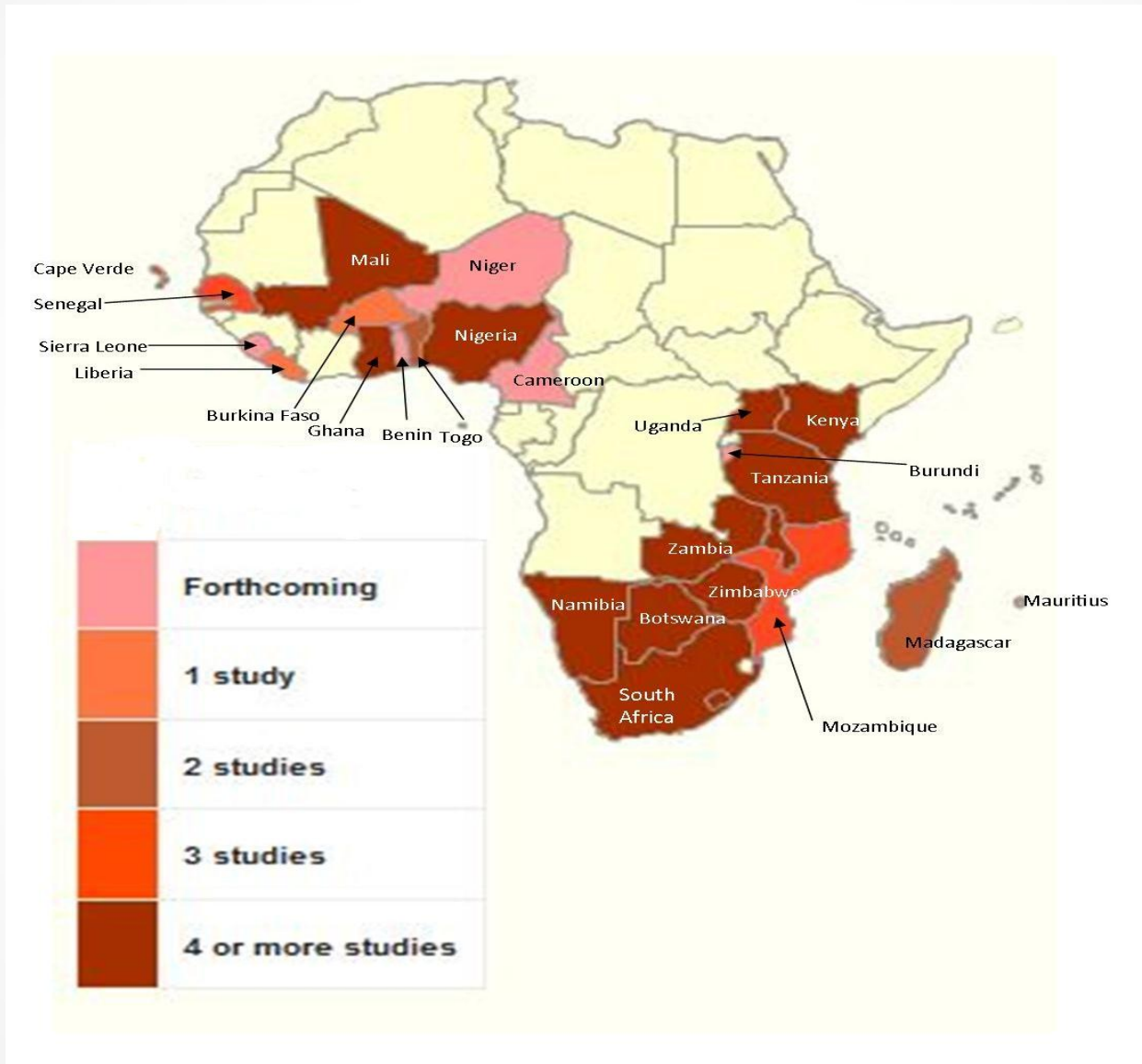
# Country Coverage: 1999-2012



- Round 1, 1999-2001, 12 countries
  - Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
  - West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria
  - East Africa: Tanzania, Uganda
- Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries
  - Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal
- Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries
  - Benin, Madagascar
- Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries
  - Burkina Faso, Liberia
- Round 5, 2008-2009, up to 35 countries
  - Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d' Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritius, Niger, Togo, and Sierra Leone
  - Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia will be covered in collaboration with the Arab Barometer
  - Others countries to be identified



# Country Coverage: 1999-2012





# Who is the Afrobarometer?



An African-led Network of survey researchers and analysts:

- In each country there is a **National Partner** responsible for survey implementation. In Kenya, the National Partner is the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi.
- Four **Core Partners** provide technical assistance and Network management:
  - Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana
  - Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), South Africa
  - Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi, Kenya
  - Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP), Benin
- Two **Support Units** for capacity building and quality assurance
  - Michigan State University
  - University of Cape Town
- Round 5 **Core Funders** include DFID, SIDA, USAID and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation



# Survey Demographics

## Kenya Round 5



	Weighted	Un-weighted
<b>Mean Age</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Male</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Location</b>		
<b>Urban</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Education</b>		
<b>None</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Higher</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17%</b>



# Survey Demographics (cont.)



	Weighted	Un-weighted
<b>Region / Province</b>		
Nairobi	10%	10%
Central	13%	13%
Eastern	15%	15%
Rift Valley	25%	25%
Nyanza	13%	13%
Western	10%	10%
North Eastern	5%	5%
Coast	9%	9%
<b>Ethnic Group</b>		
Kikuyu	20%	20%
Luhya	15%	15%
Luo	13%	12%
Kamba	10%	11%
Kalenjin	8%	9%
All other groups	34%	33%





## Key Findings

- Kenyans appear to be losing confidence in the status of their economy. More respondents believe that the country's present economic condition is very bad or fairly bad now (83%) than in 2008 (76%), 2005 (54%), or 2003 (31%).
- Kenyans have a generally negative view of their own living conditions and a majority think their living conditions declined in the year preceding the survey.
- However, a majority of Kenyans (56%) think it is likely that the government will solve their most important problems within the next 5 years.
- A majority (66%) is fairly or very satisfied with the implementation of the constitution.
- A majority believe that the East African Community will have a positive influence on Kenya's citizens.



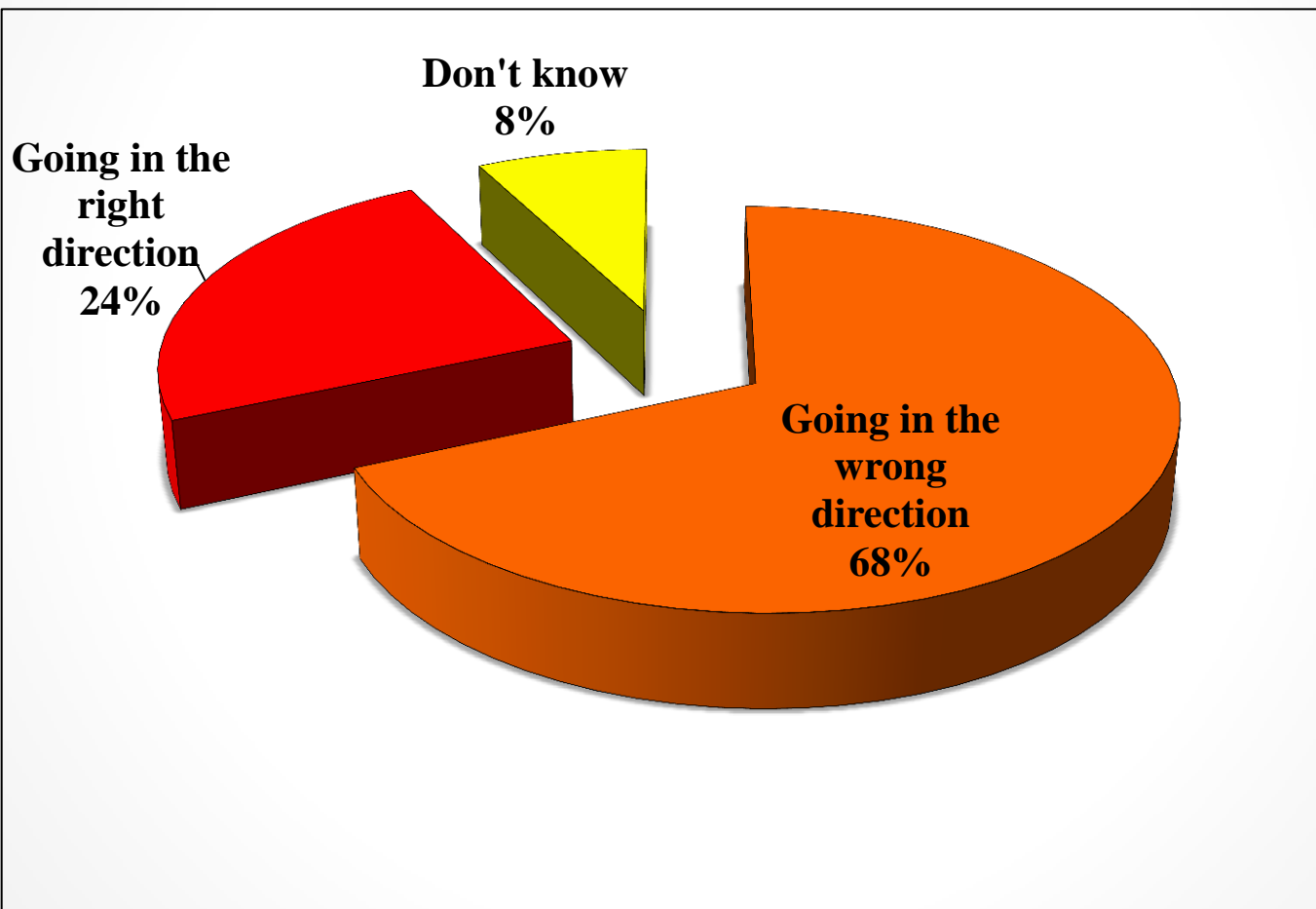
# Kenya Round 5 Survey Results:

## *Status of the Economy*



# Overall Direction of the Country

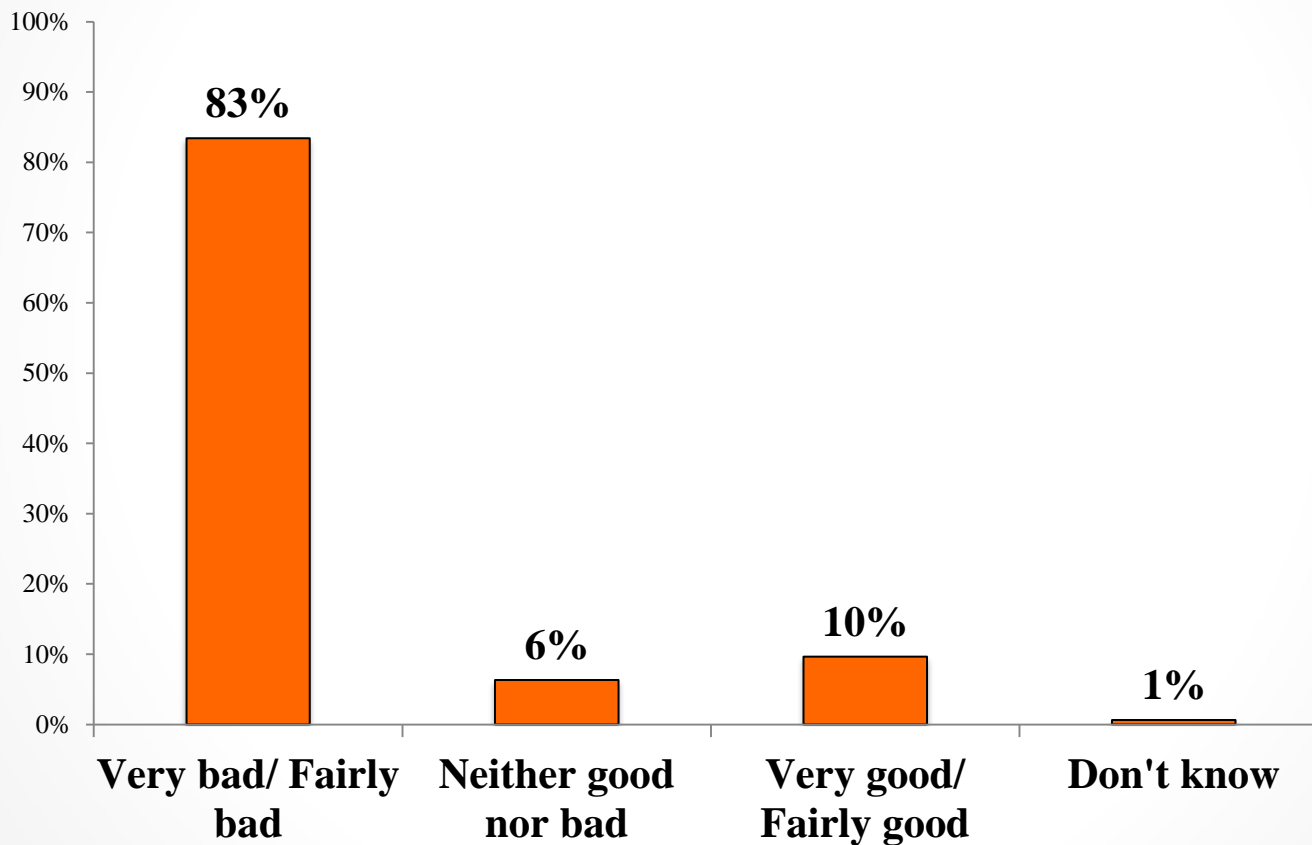
*Would you say that the country is going in the wrong direction or in the right direction?*





# Kenya's Present Economic Condition

*In general, how would you describe the **present economic condition of this country?***

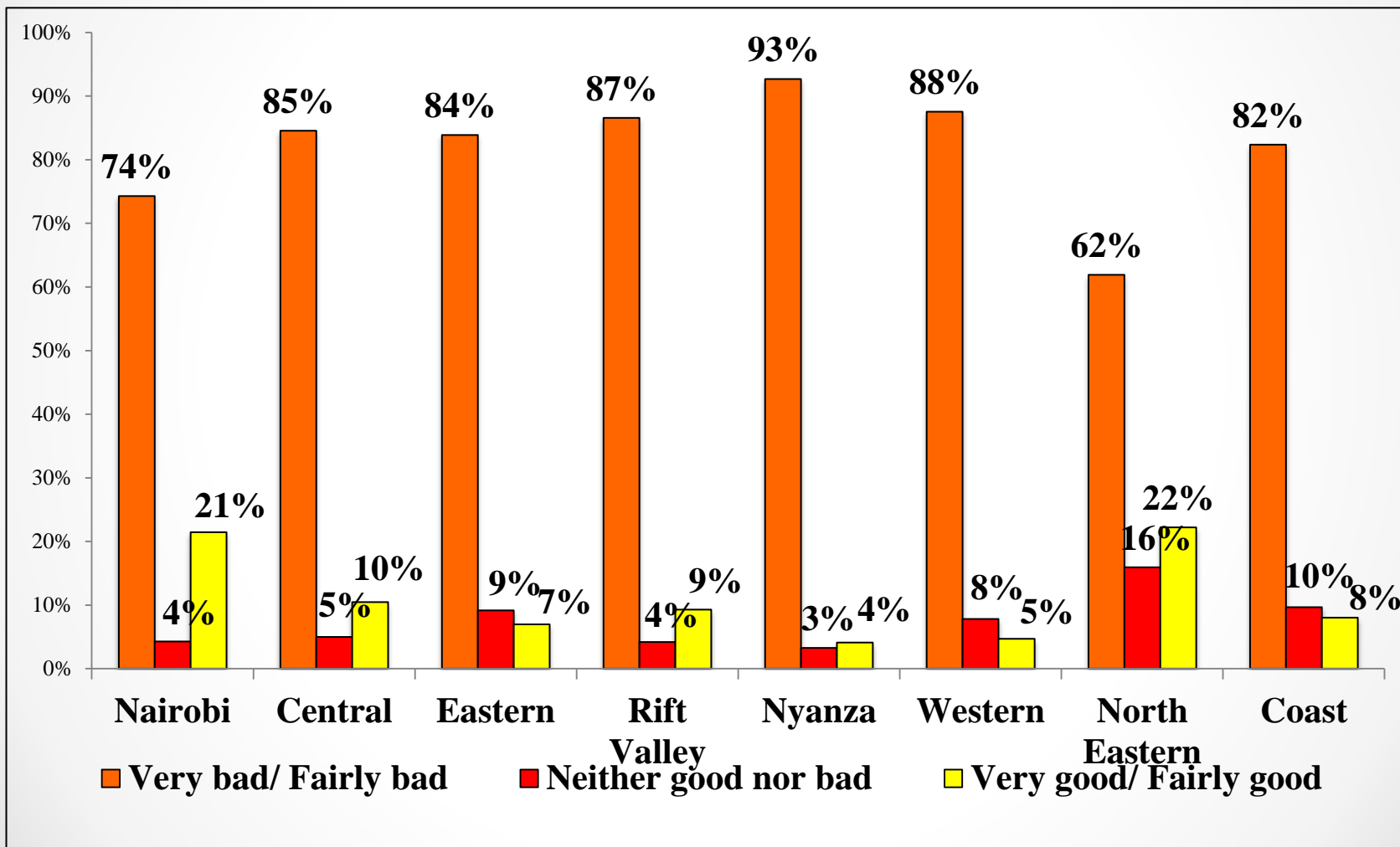




# Kenya's Present Economic Condition (by Region)



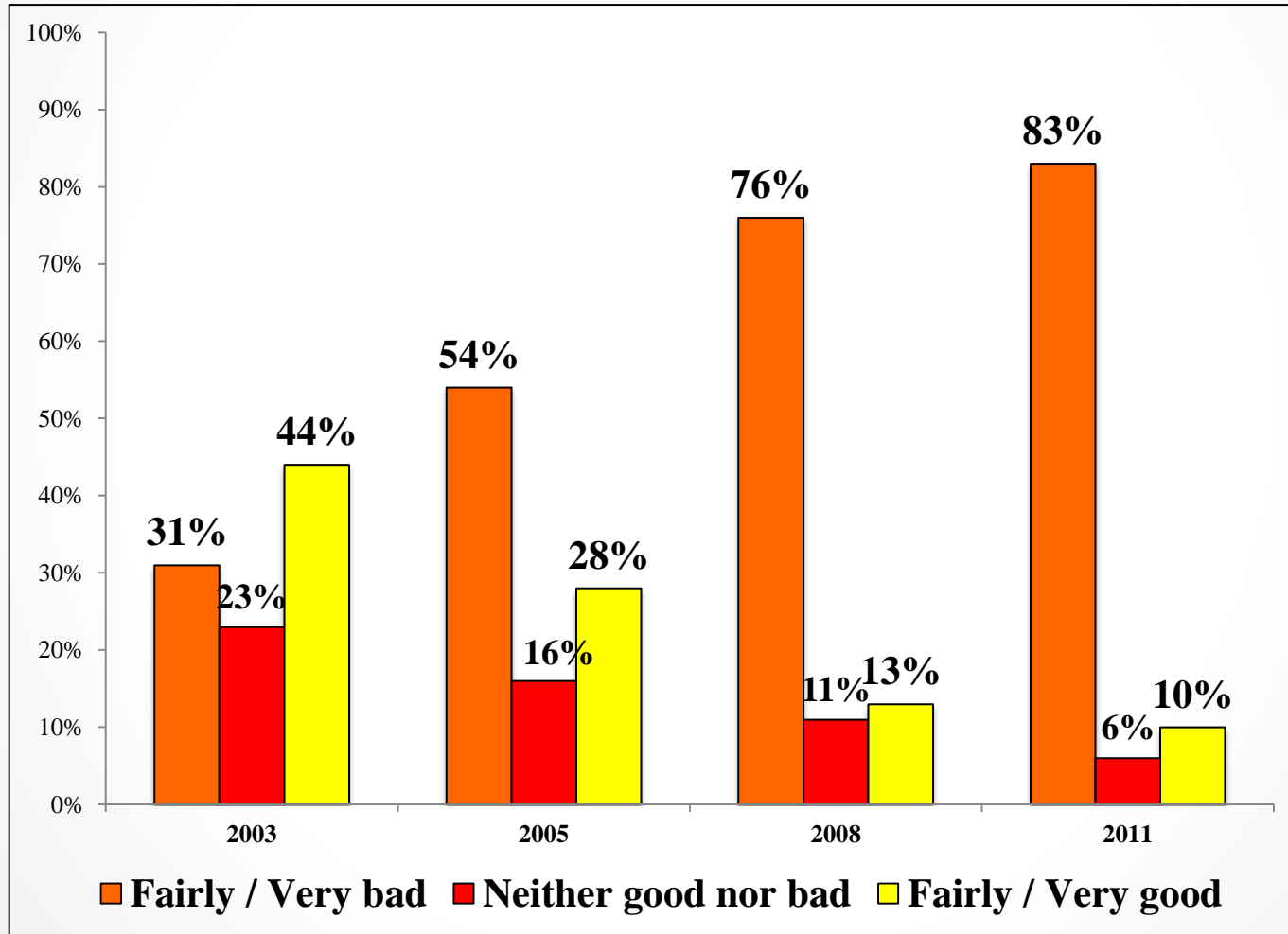
*In general, how would you describe the **present economic condition of this country?***





# Condition of National Economy, 2003-2011

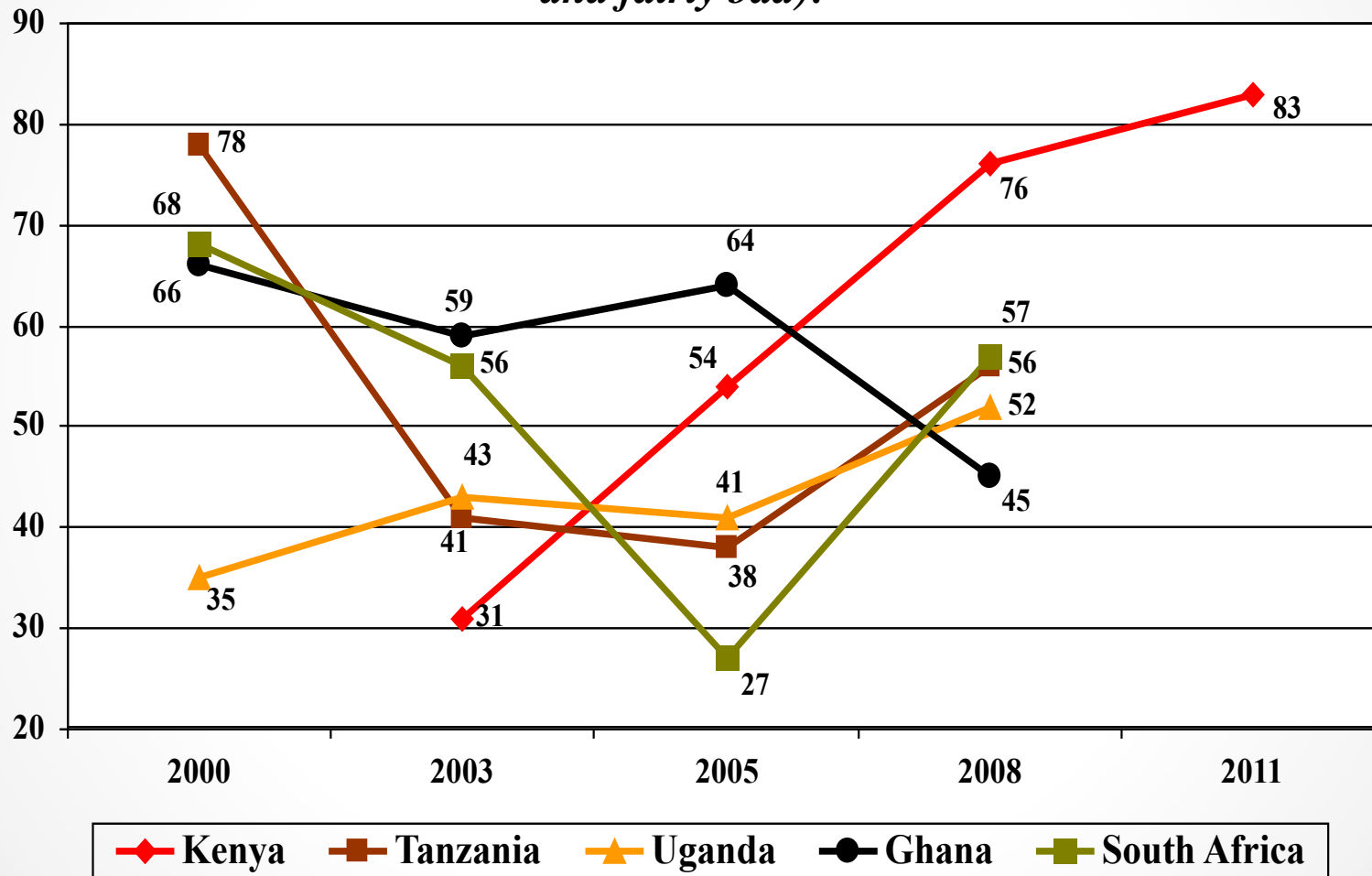
*In general, how would you describe the **present economic condition of this country?***





# Comparison of Condition of National Economy, 2003-2011

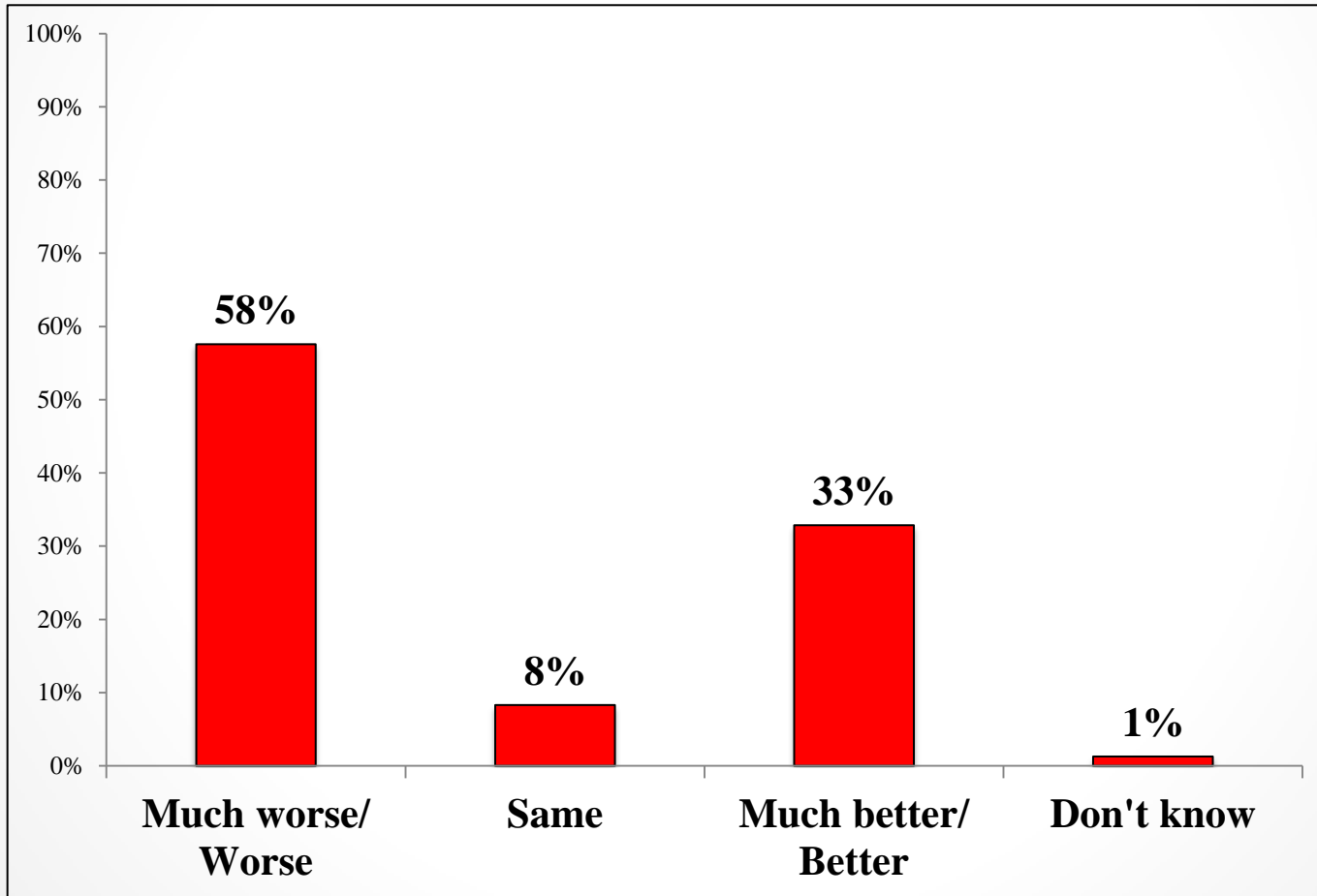
*In general, how would you describe the present economic condition of this country (% very bad and fairly bad)?*





# Economic Conditions Compared to Twelve Months Ago

*Looking back, how do you rate the economic conditions in this country **compared to twelve months ago?***

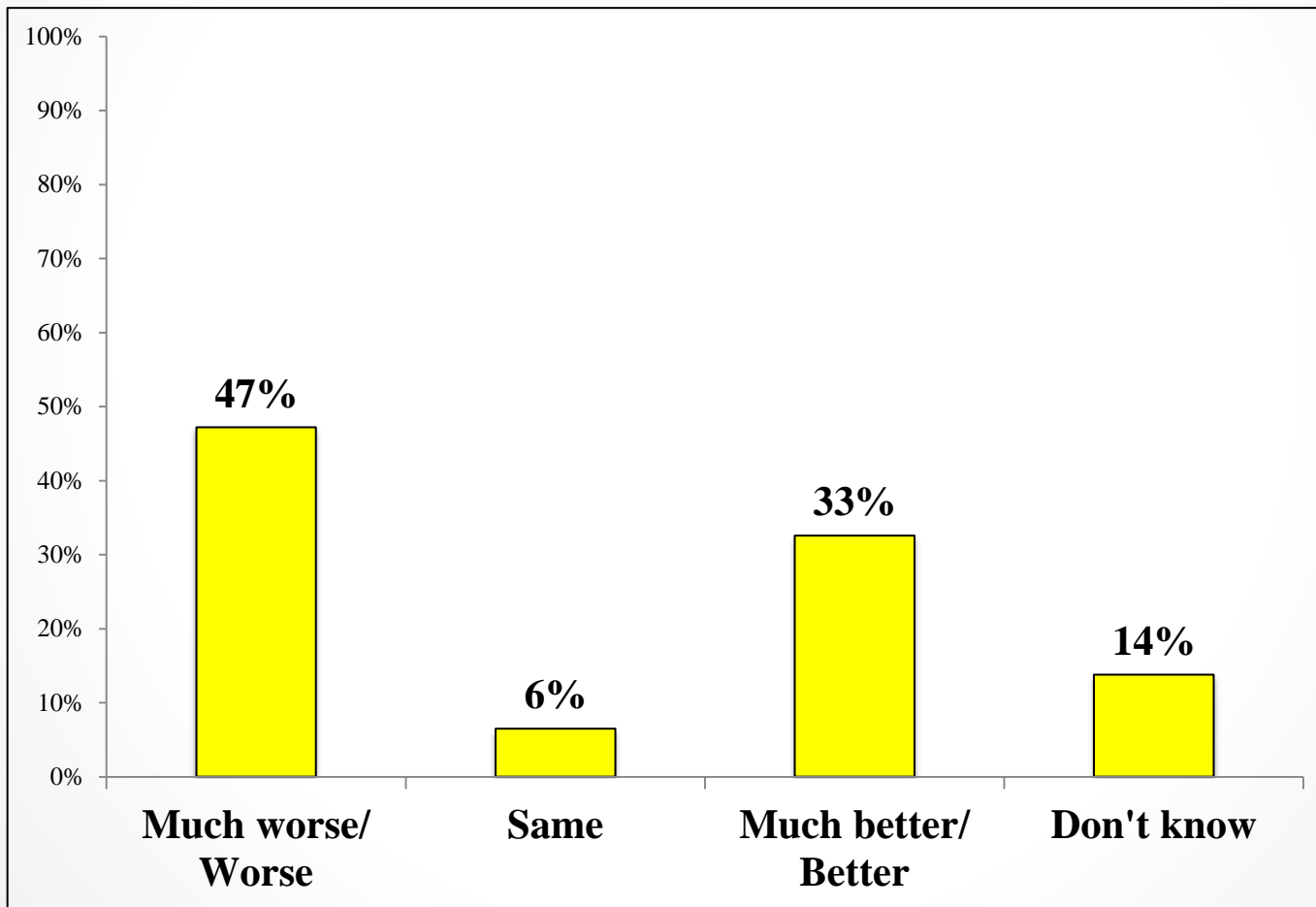






# Economic Conditions in Twelve Months

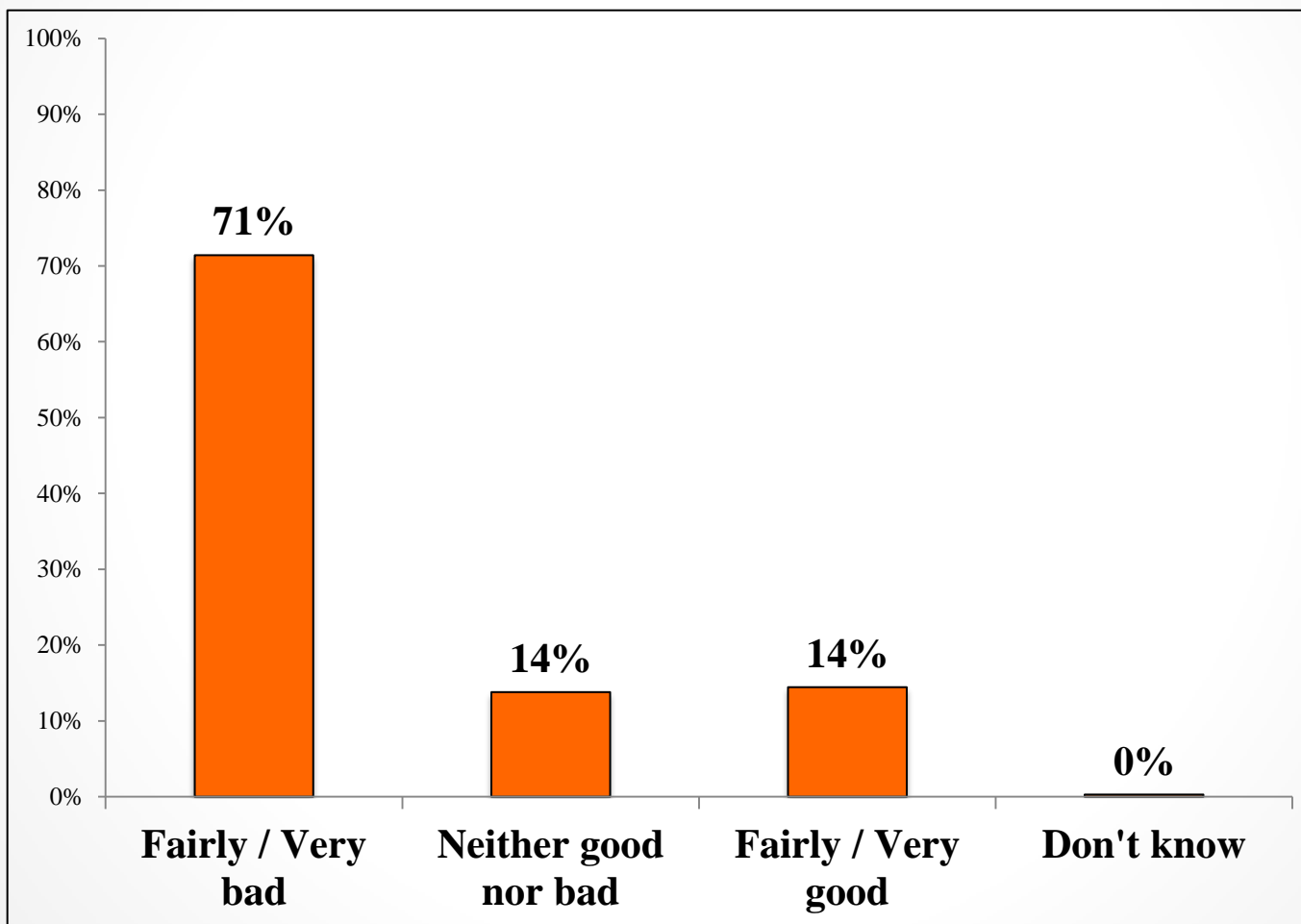
*Looking ahead, do you expect economic conditions in this country **in twelve months time to be better or worse?***





# Your Own Present Living Conditions

*In general, how would you describe **your own current living conditions**?*

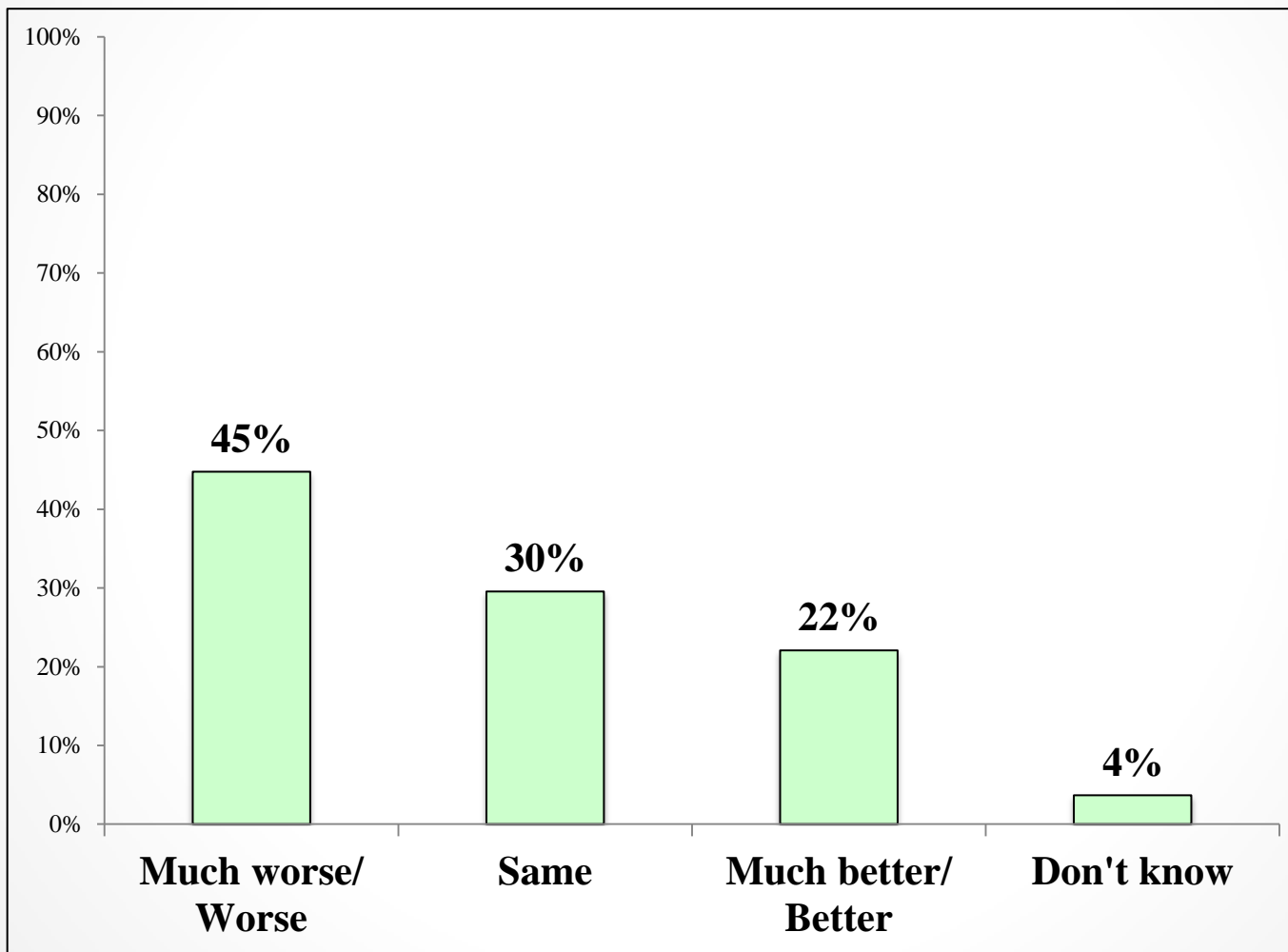




# Your Living Conditions Compared with Others



*In general, how do you rate your living conditions compared to those of other Kenyans?*



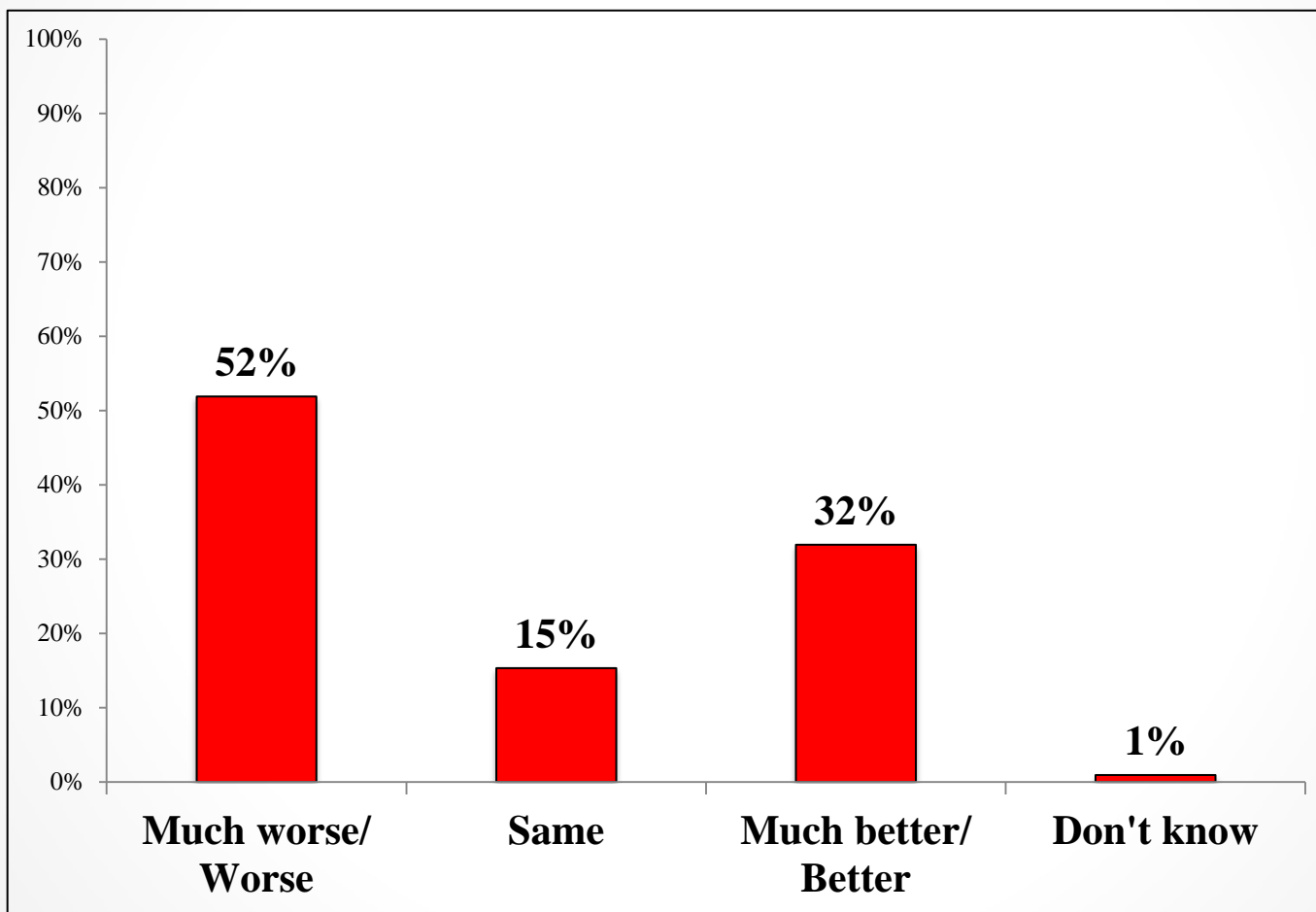
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# Your Living Conditions Compared to Twelve Months Ago



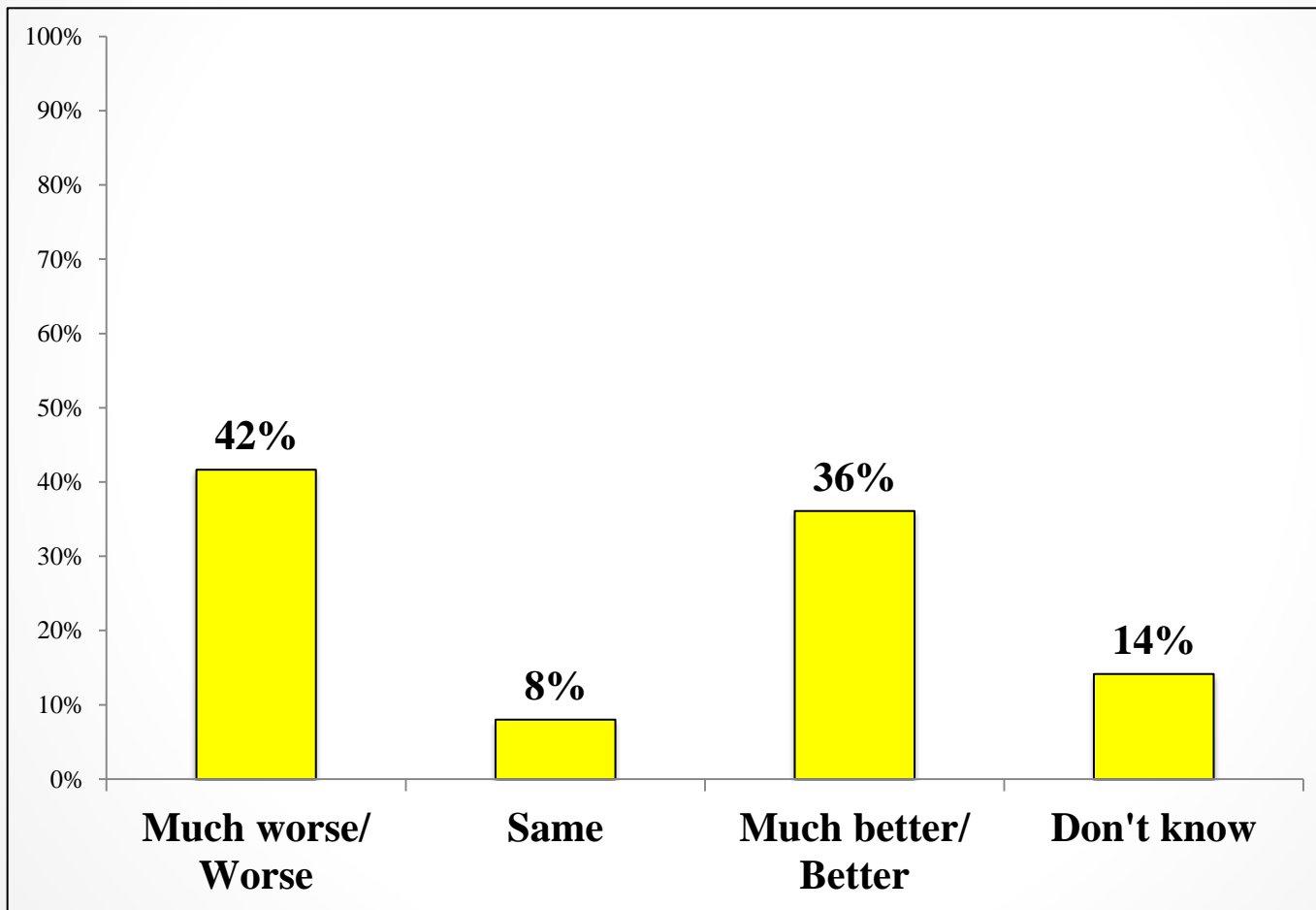
Looking back, how do you rate *your living conditions compared to twelve months ago?*





# Your Future Living Conditions

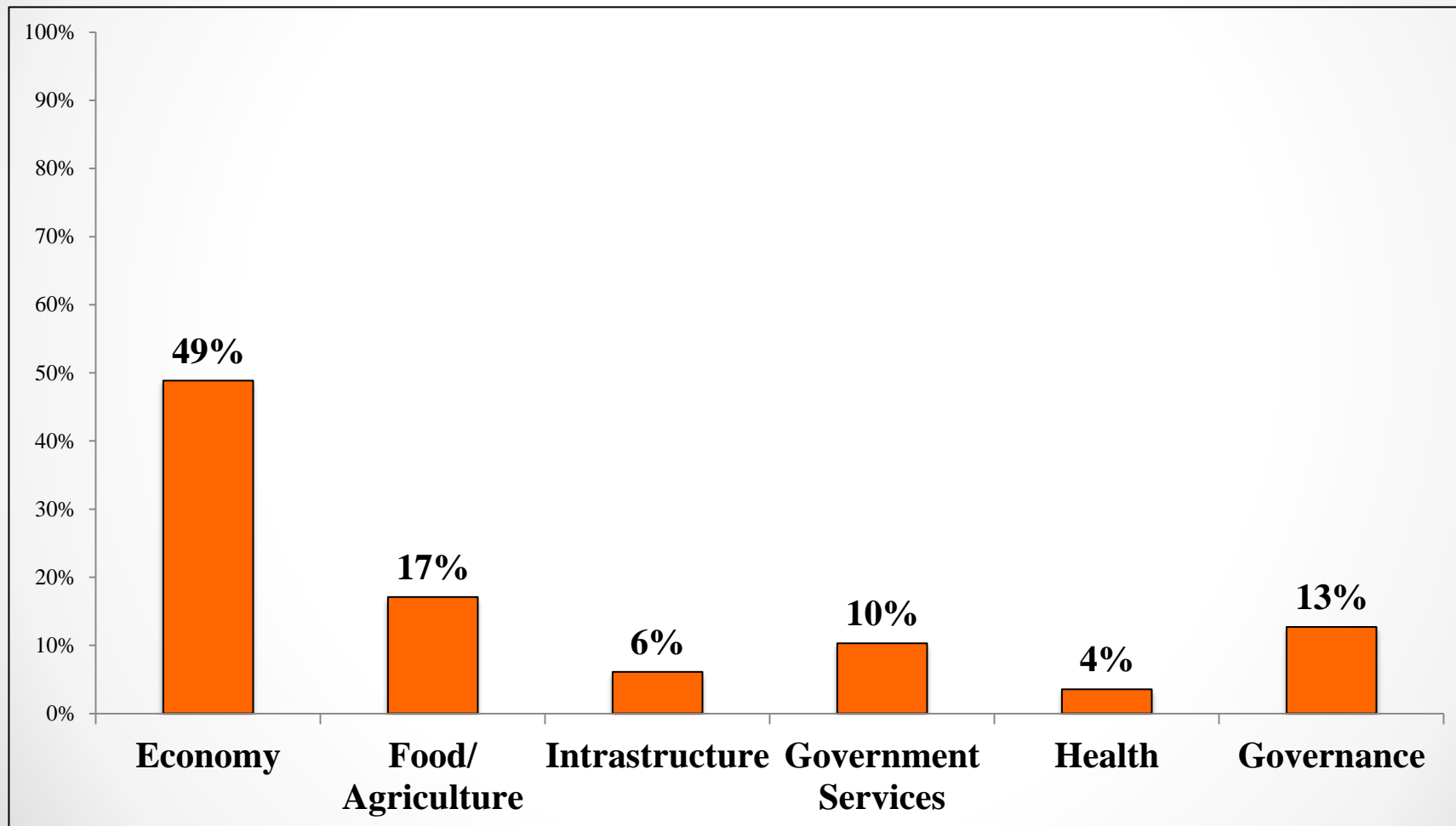
*Looking ahead, do you expect your living conditions in **twelve months time to be better or worse?***





# Most Important Problems

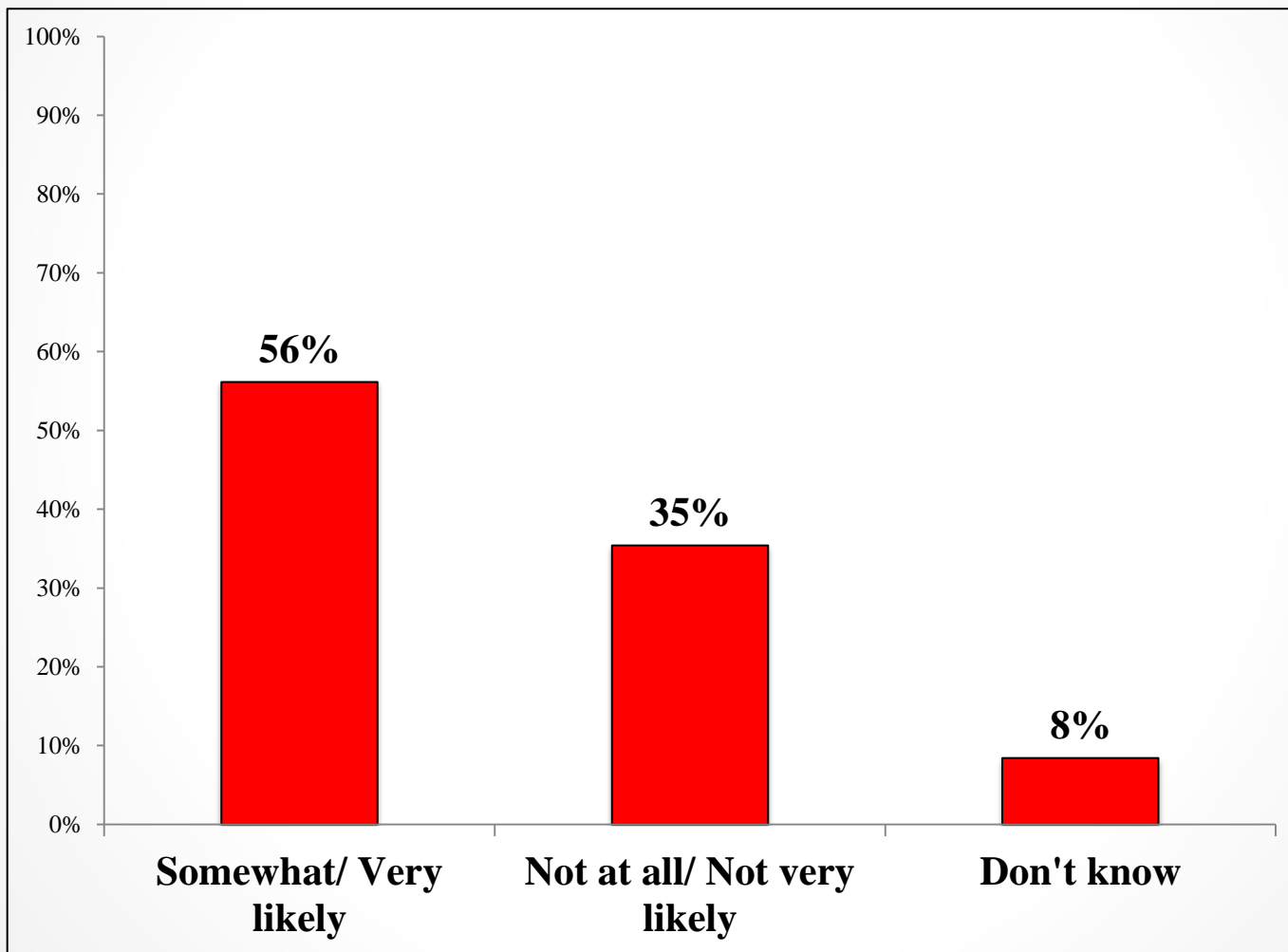
*In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?*





# Likelihood that Government will Solve this Problem within 5 years

*How likely do you think it is that government will solve this problem within the next five years?*





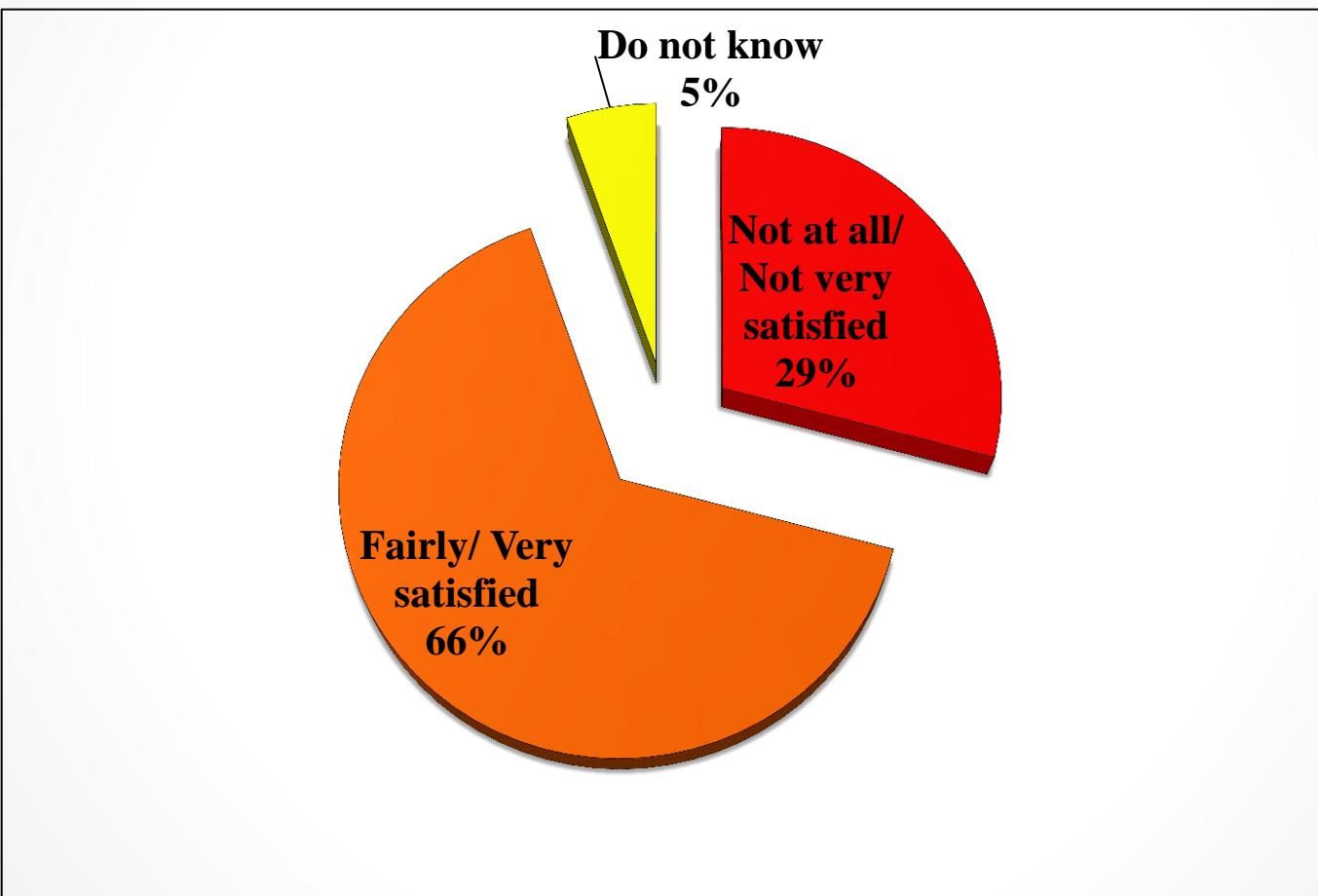
# **Kenya Round 5 Survey Results:** *Constitutional Implementation*





# Overall Satisfaction with Implementation

*Overall, how satisfied are you so far with the implementation of the Kenya Constitution 2010? Are you:*

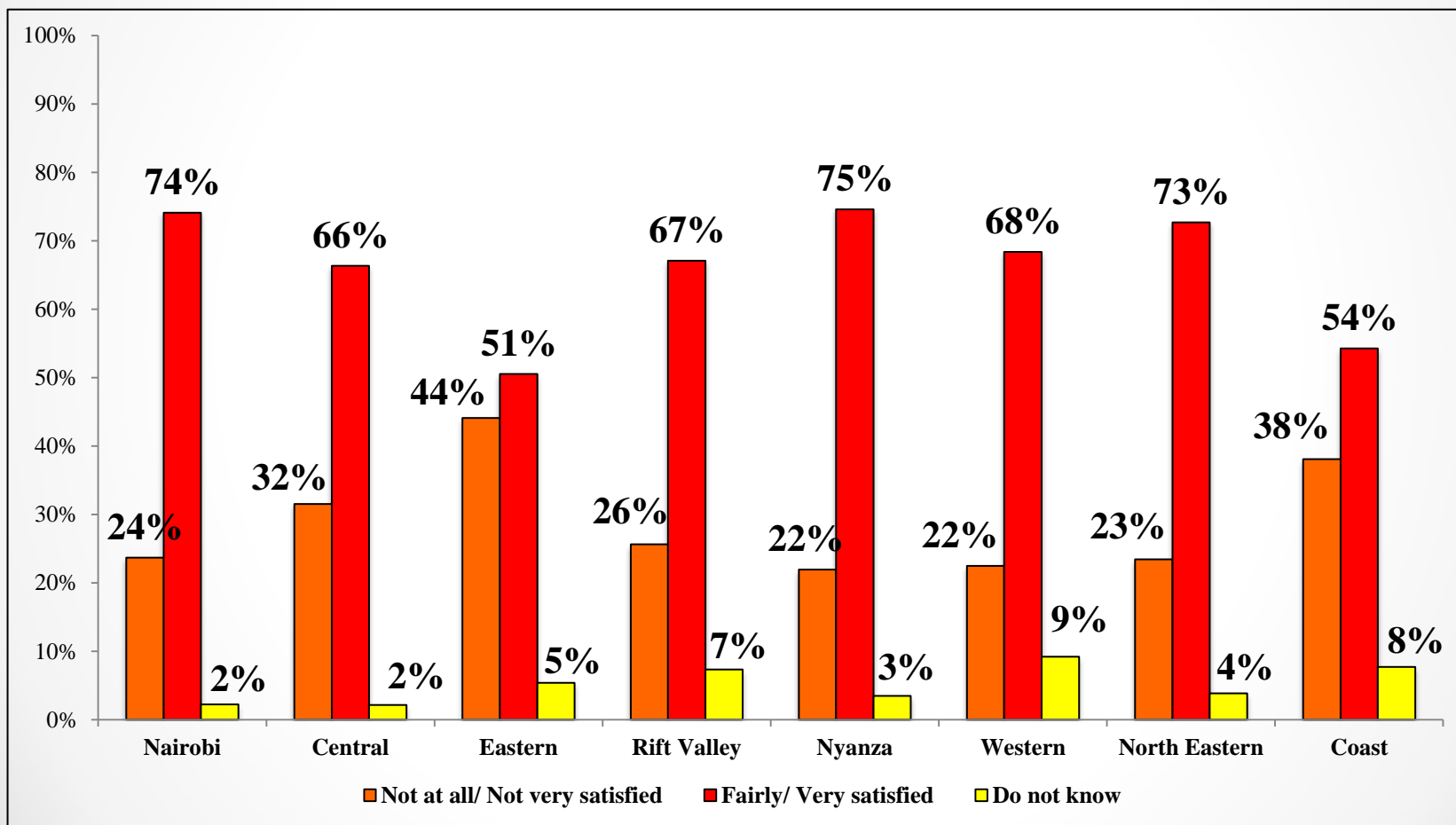




# Overall Satisfaction with Implementation (by Region)



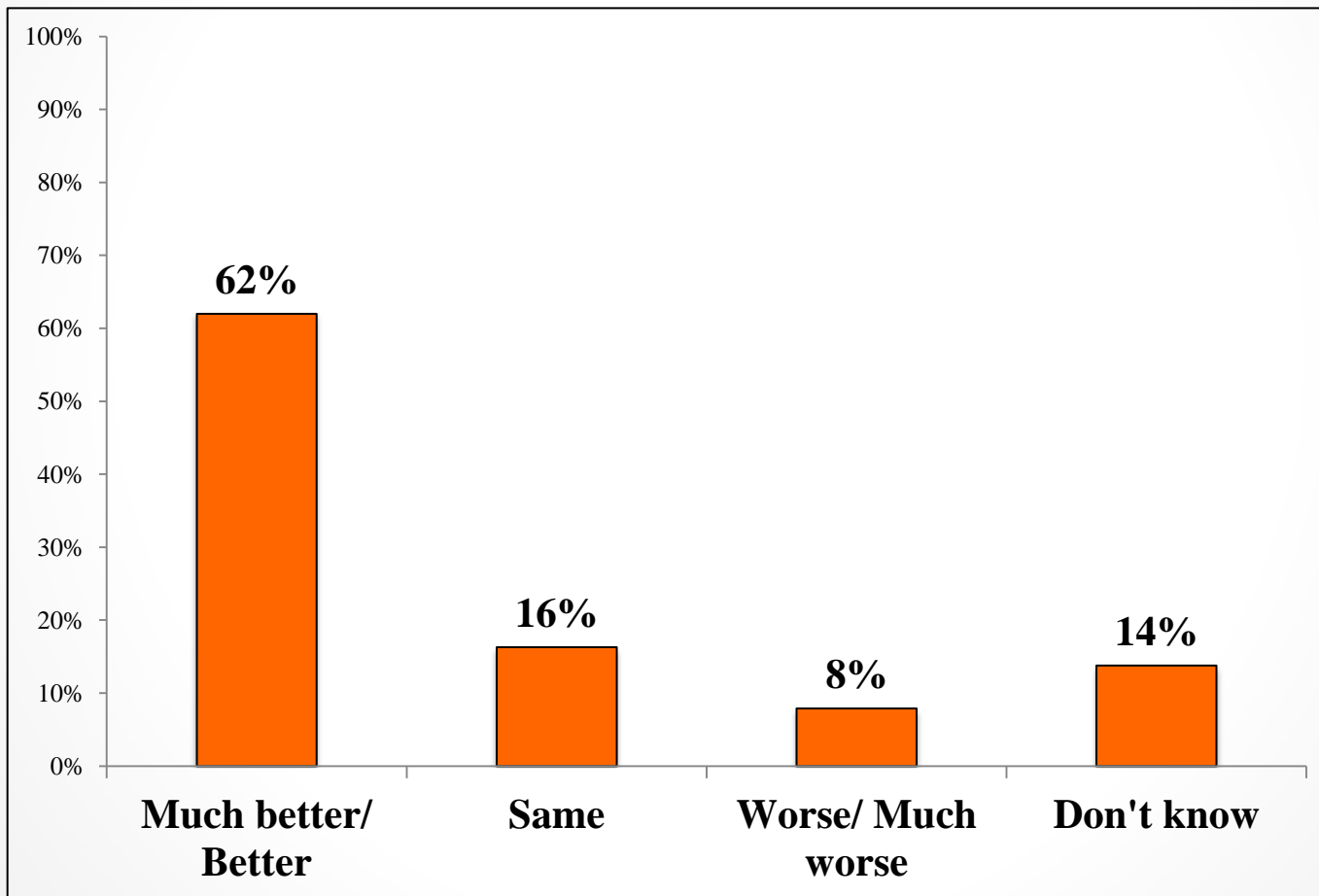
*Overall, how satisfied are you so far with the implementation of the Kenya Constitution 2010? Are you:*





# Appointments to Public Offices

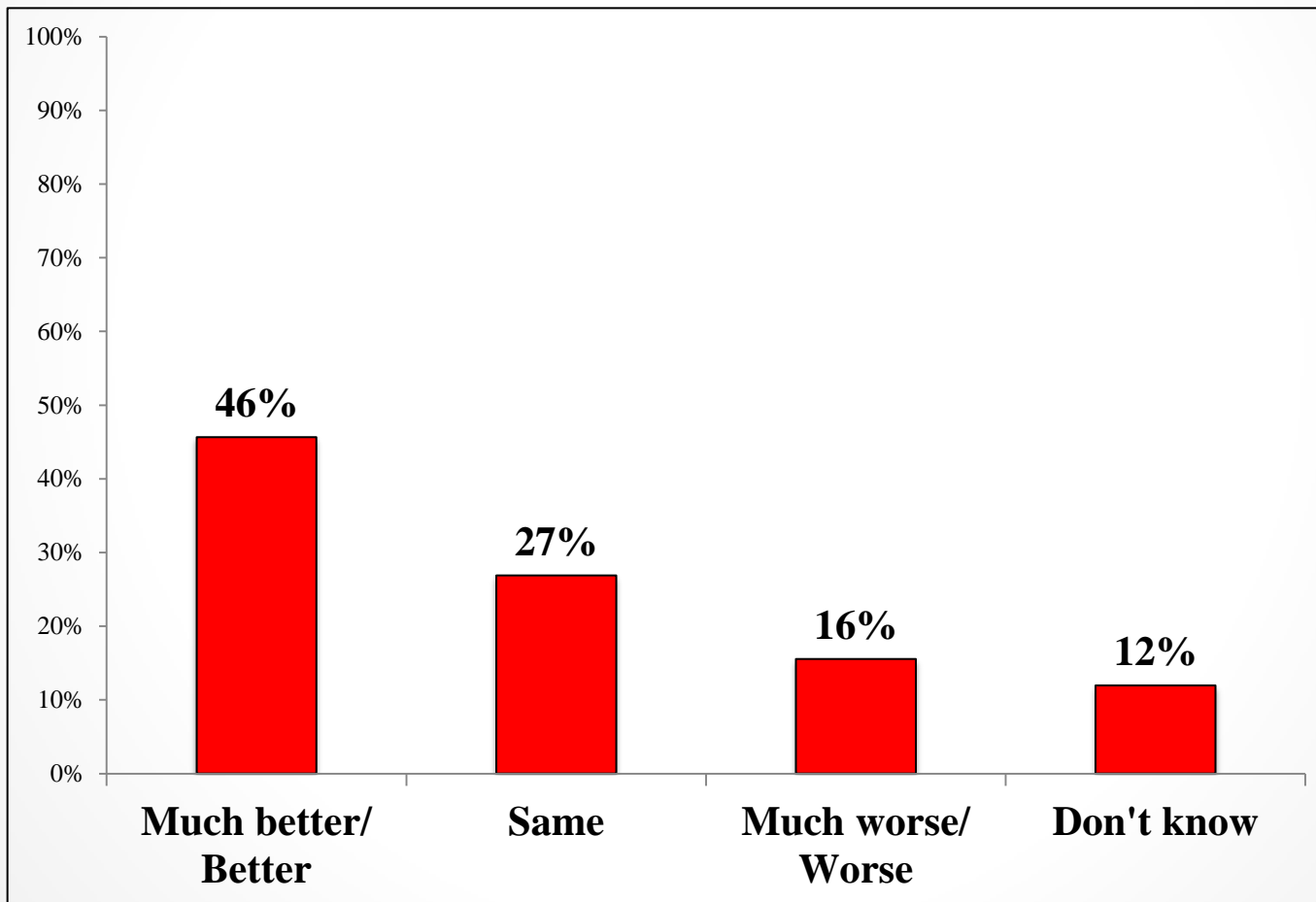
Looking back since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010, would you say it has made **appointments to public offices** worse, better or remained the same?





# Fight Against Corruption

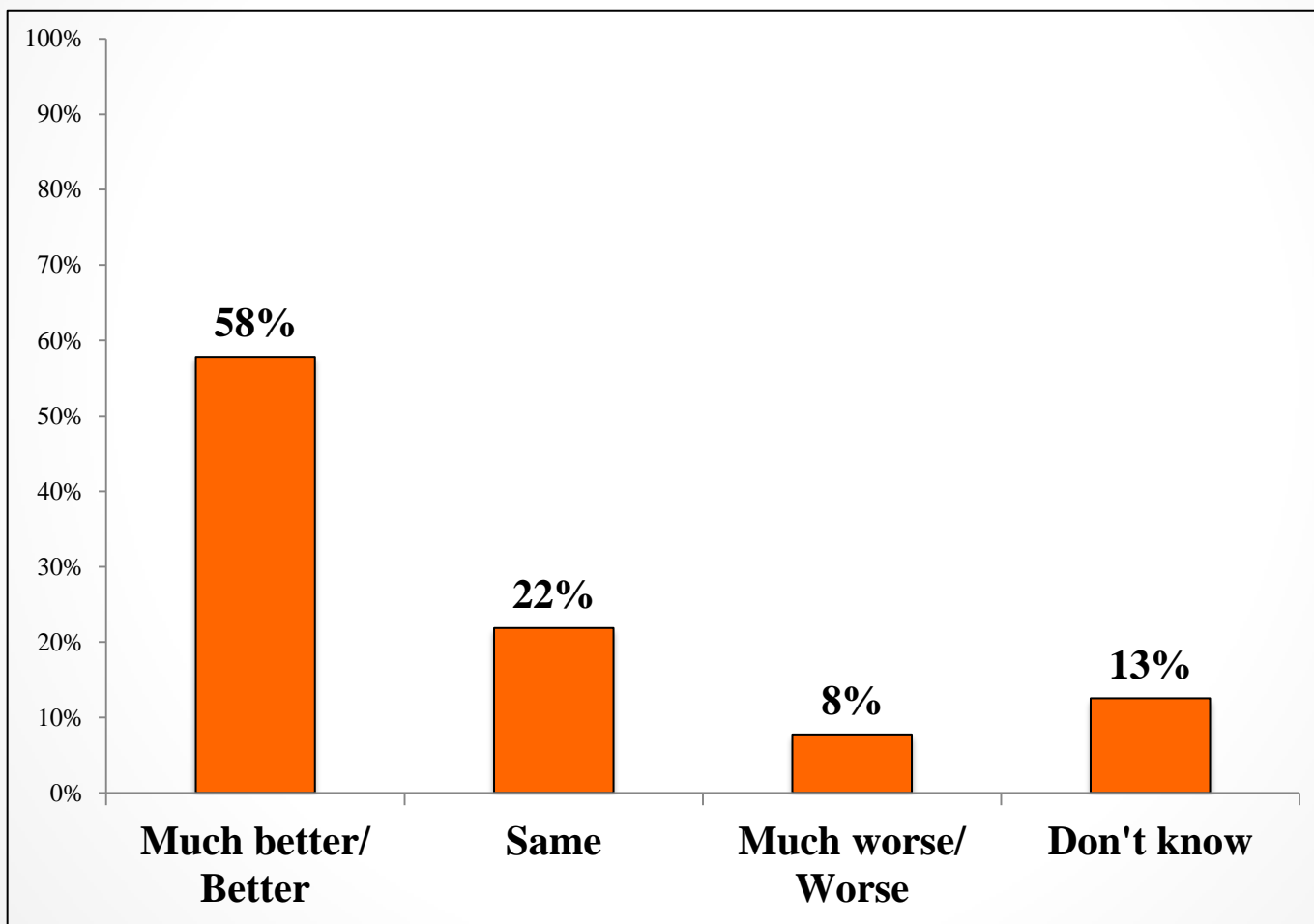
Looking back since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010, would you say it has made **the fight against corruption** worse, better or remained the same?





# Respect for Human Rights

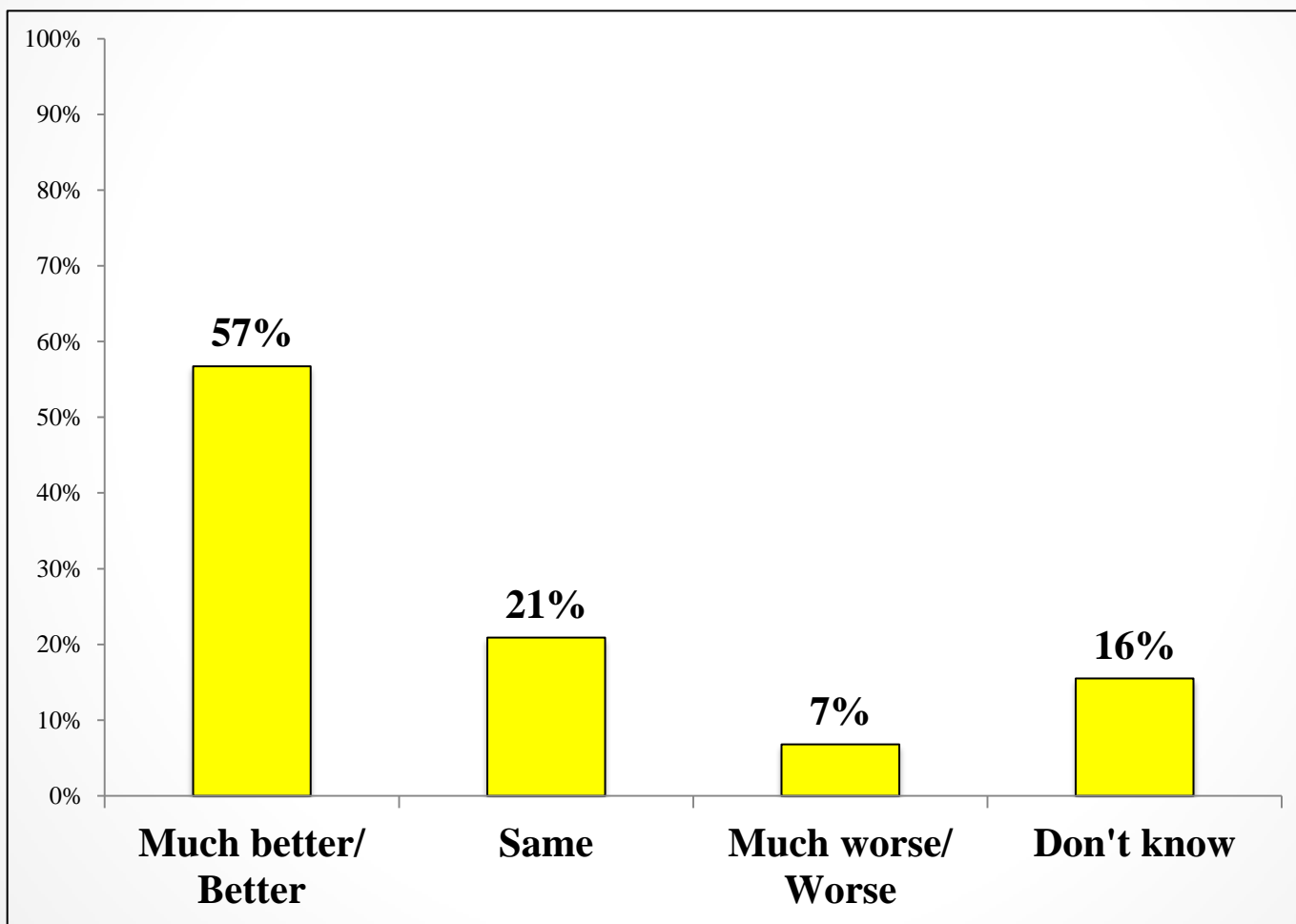
Looking back since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010, would you say it has made **respect for human rights** worse, better or remained the same?





# Integrity of Judiciary

Looking back since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010, would you say it has made **integrity of the judiciary** worse, better or remained the same?





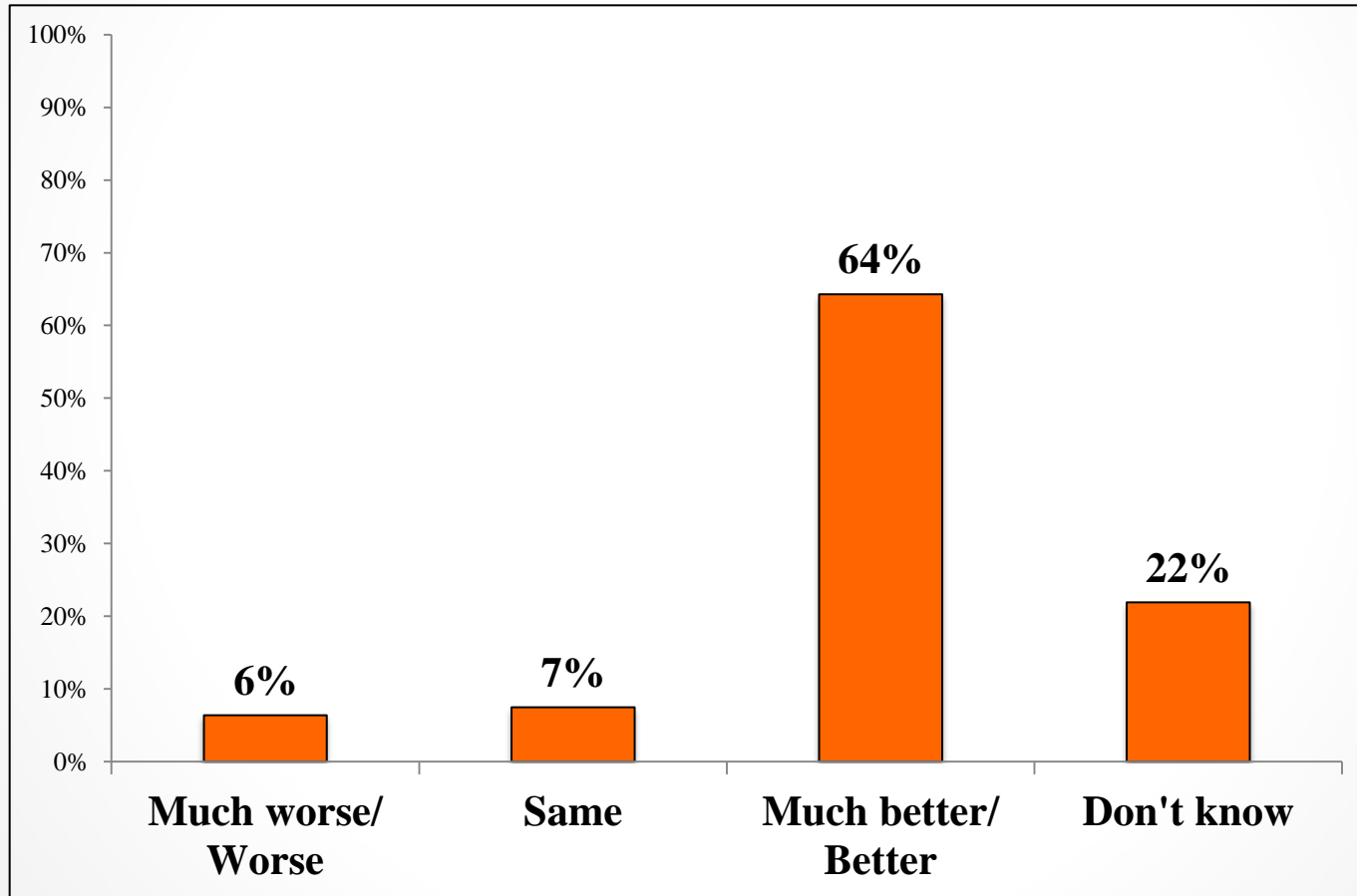
# **Kenya Round 5 Survey Results:**

## *The East African Community (EAC)*



# EAC and Availability of Jobs, Markets, and Trading Opportunities

*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **availability of jobs, markets, and trading opportunities** better or worse for Kenyans?*

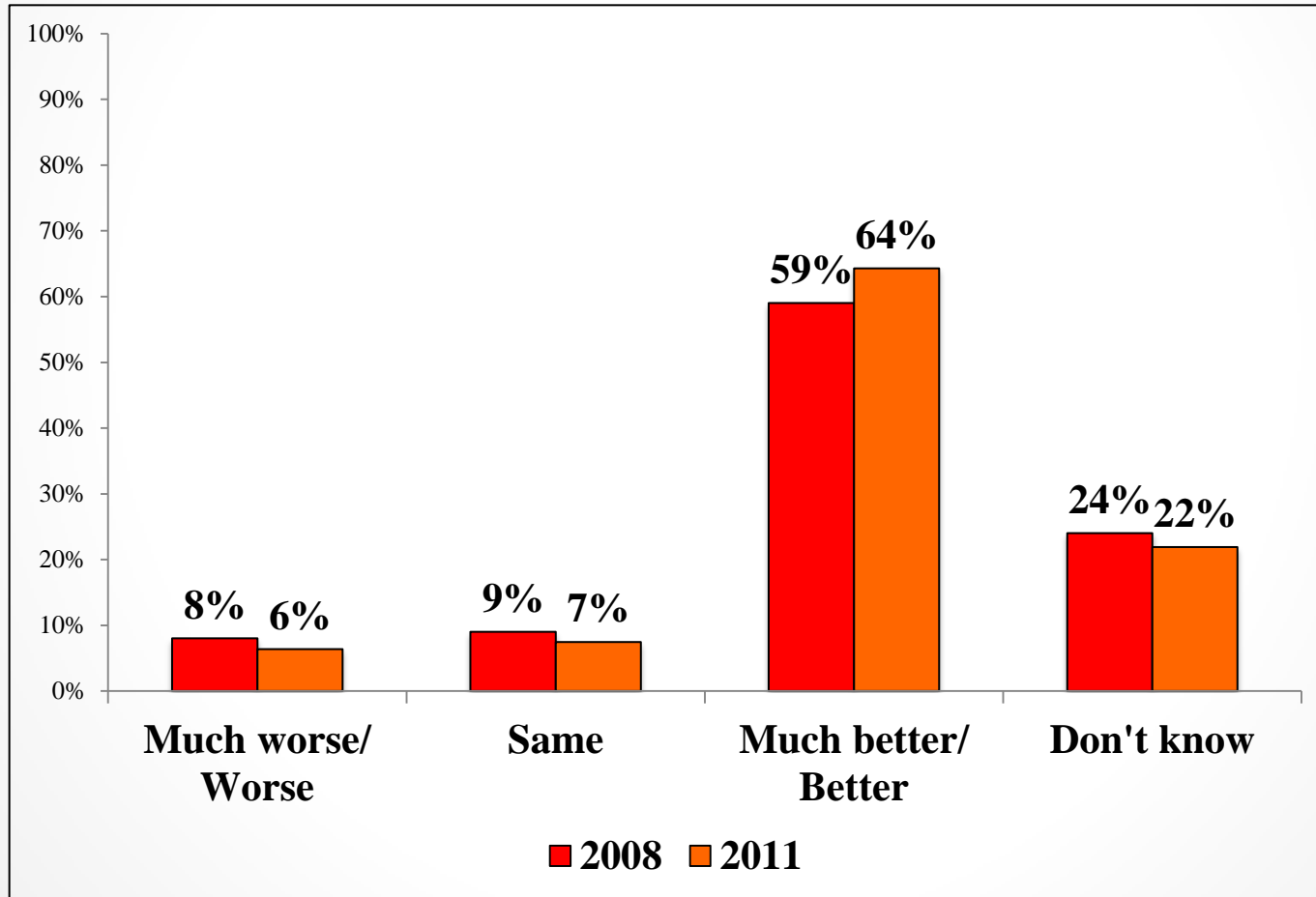






# EAC and Availability of Jobs, Markets, and Trading Opportunities – Over Time

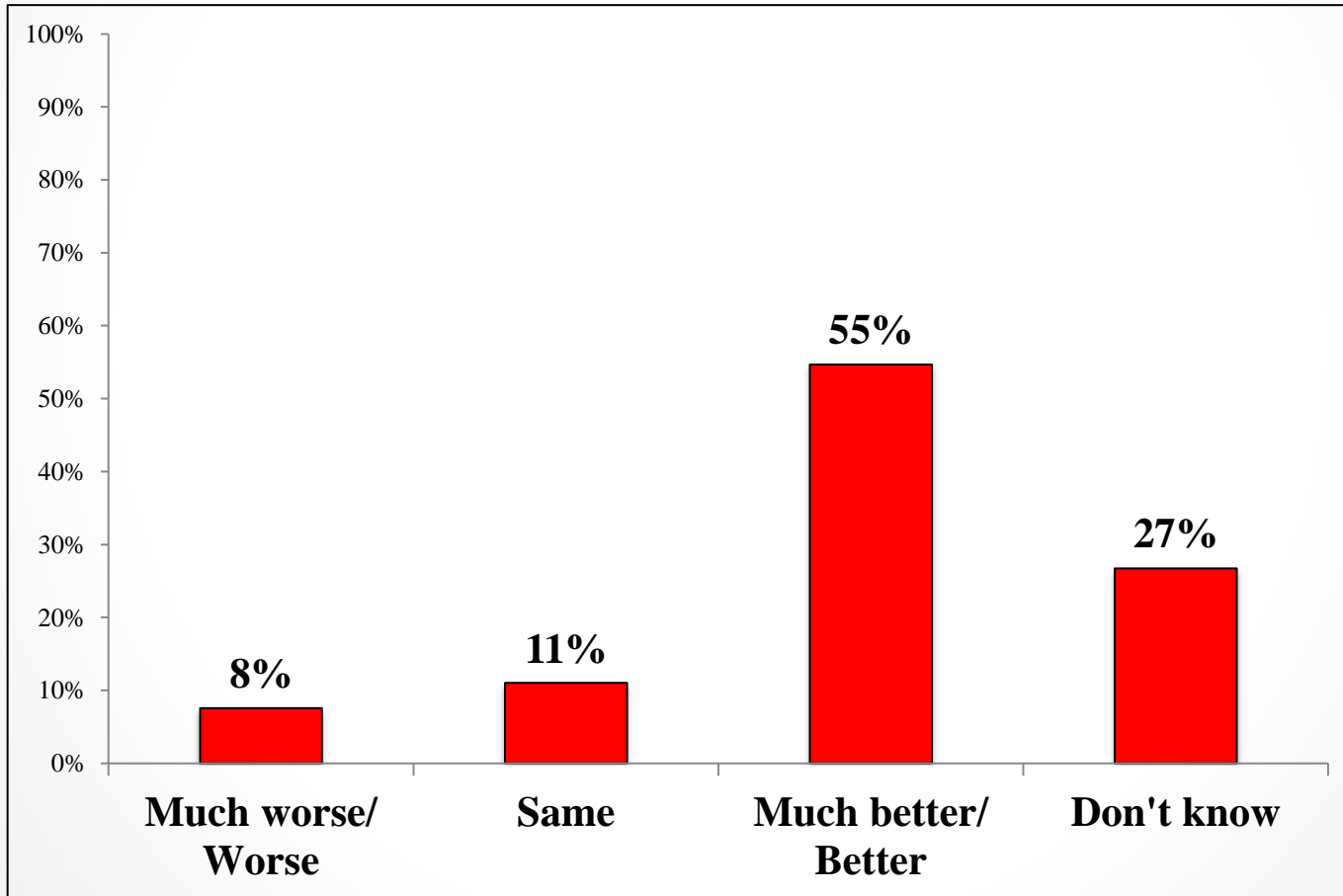
*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make availability of jobs, markets, and trading opportunities better or worse for Kenyans?*





# EAC and Management of Conflict

*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **the management of national and cross-national conflicts** better or worse for Kenyans?*

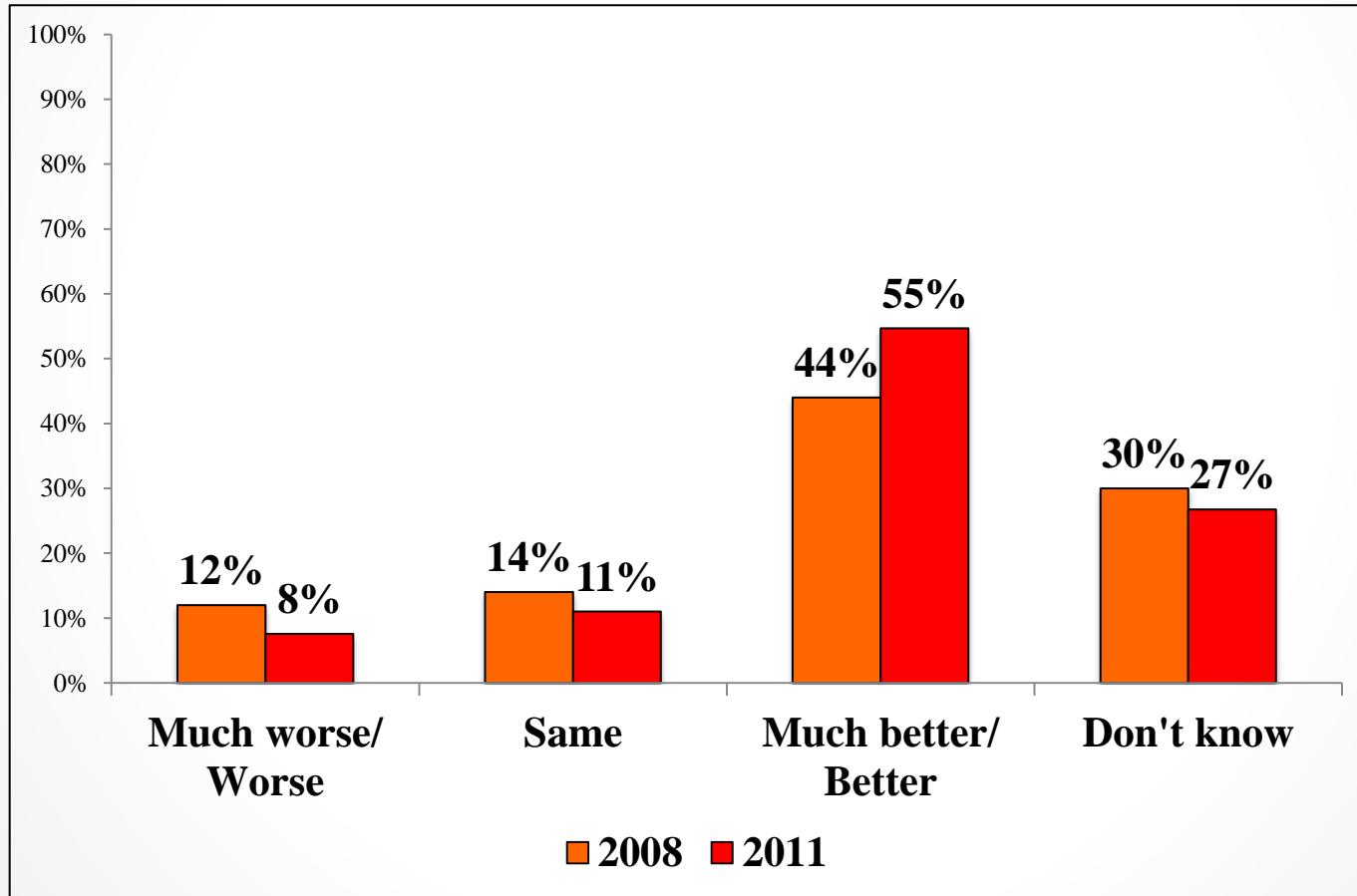




# EAC and Management of Conflict – Over Time



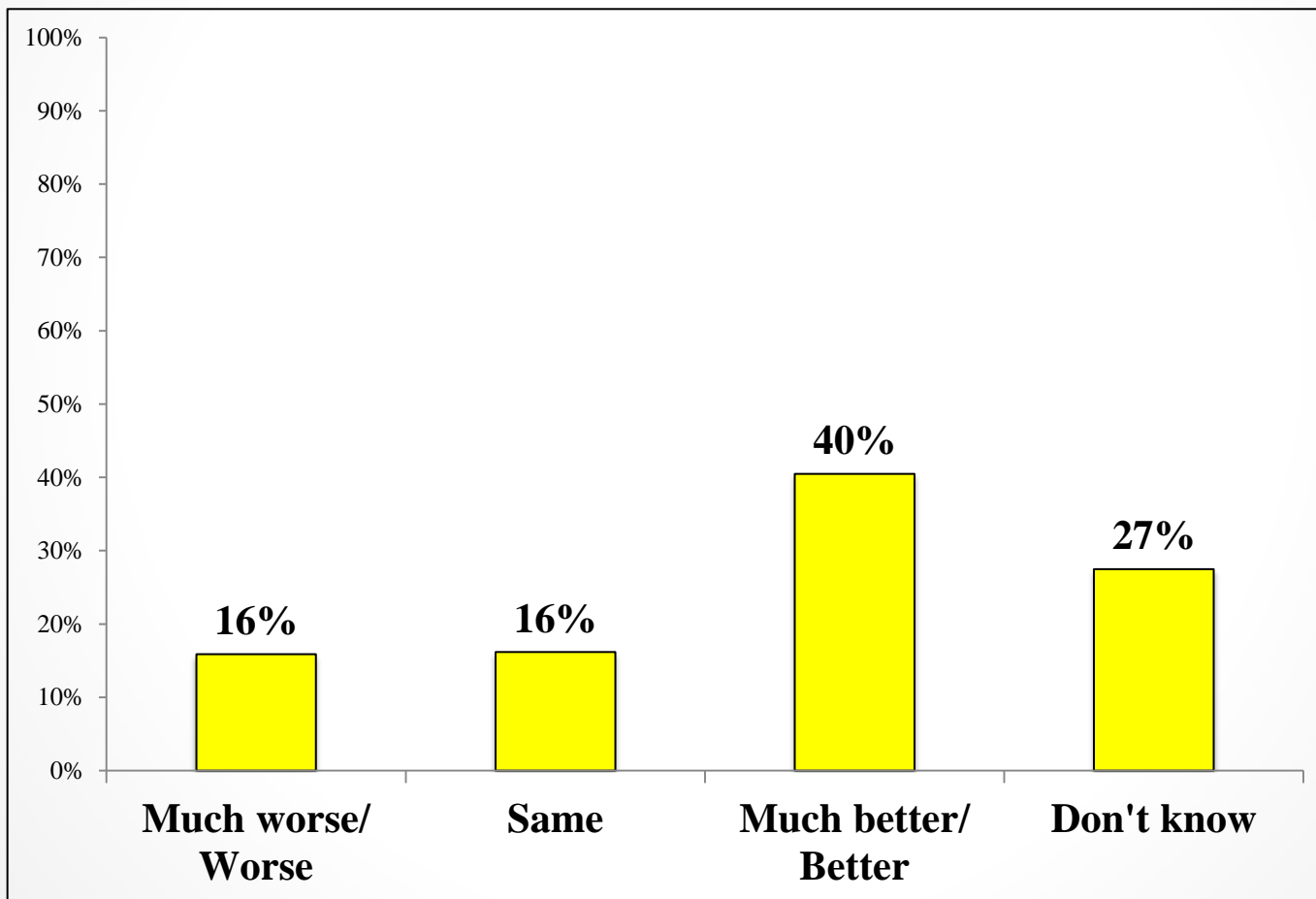
*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **the management of national and cross-national conflicts** better or worse for Kenyans?*





# EAC and Control of Corruption

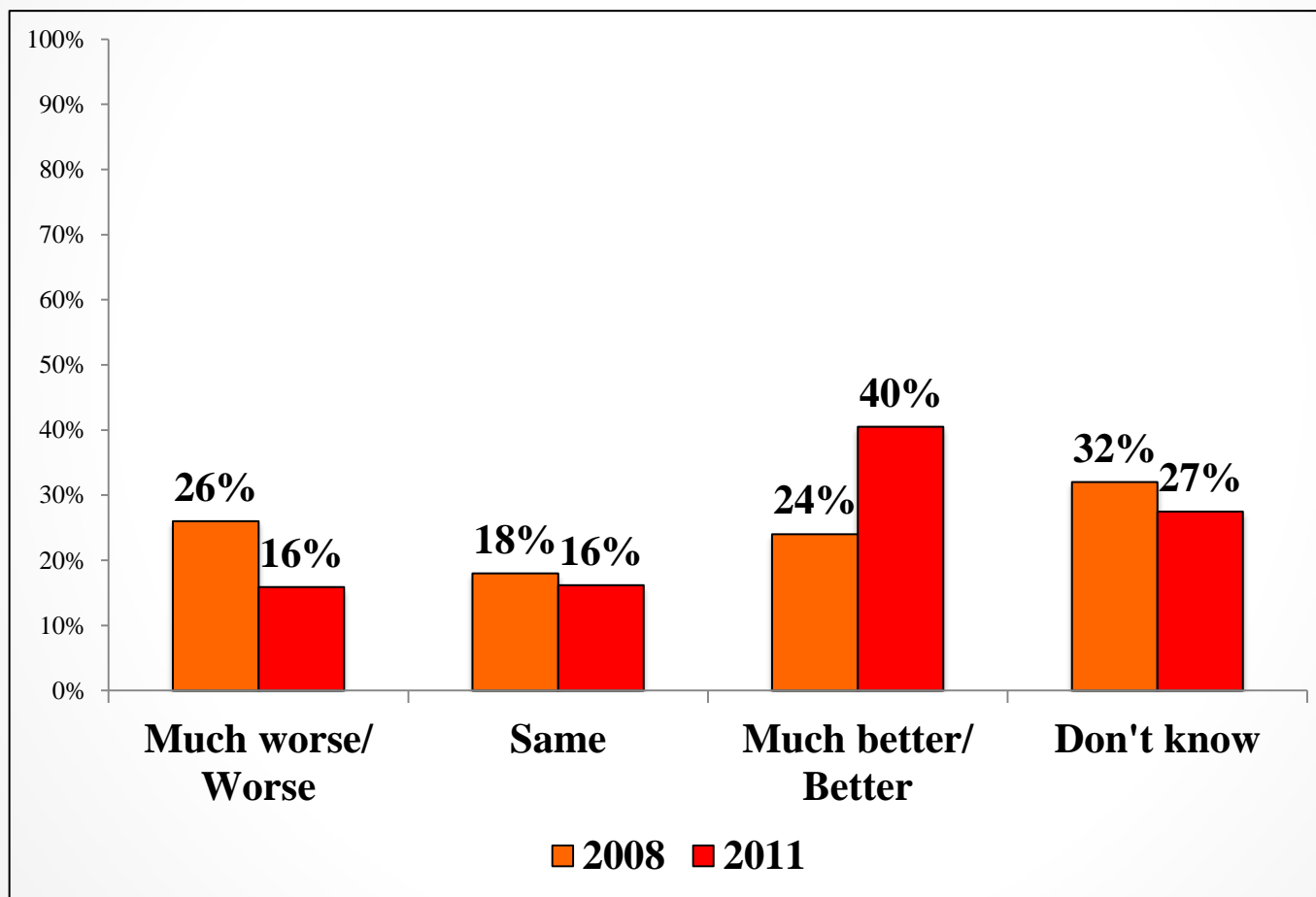
*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **the control of corruption** better or worse for Kenyans?*





# EAC and Control of Corruption – Over Time

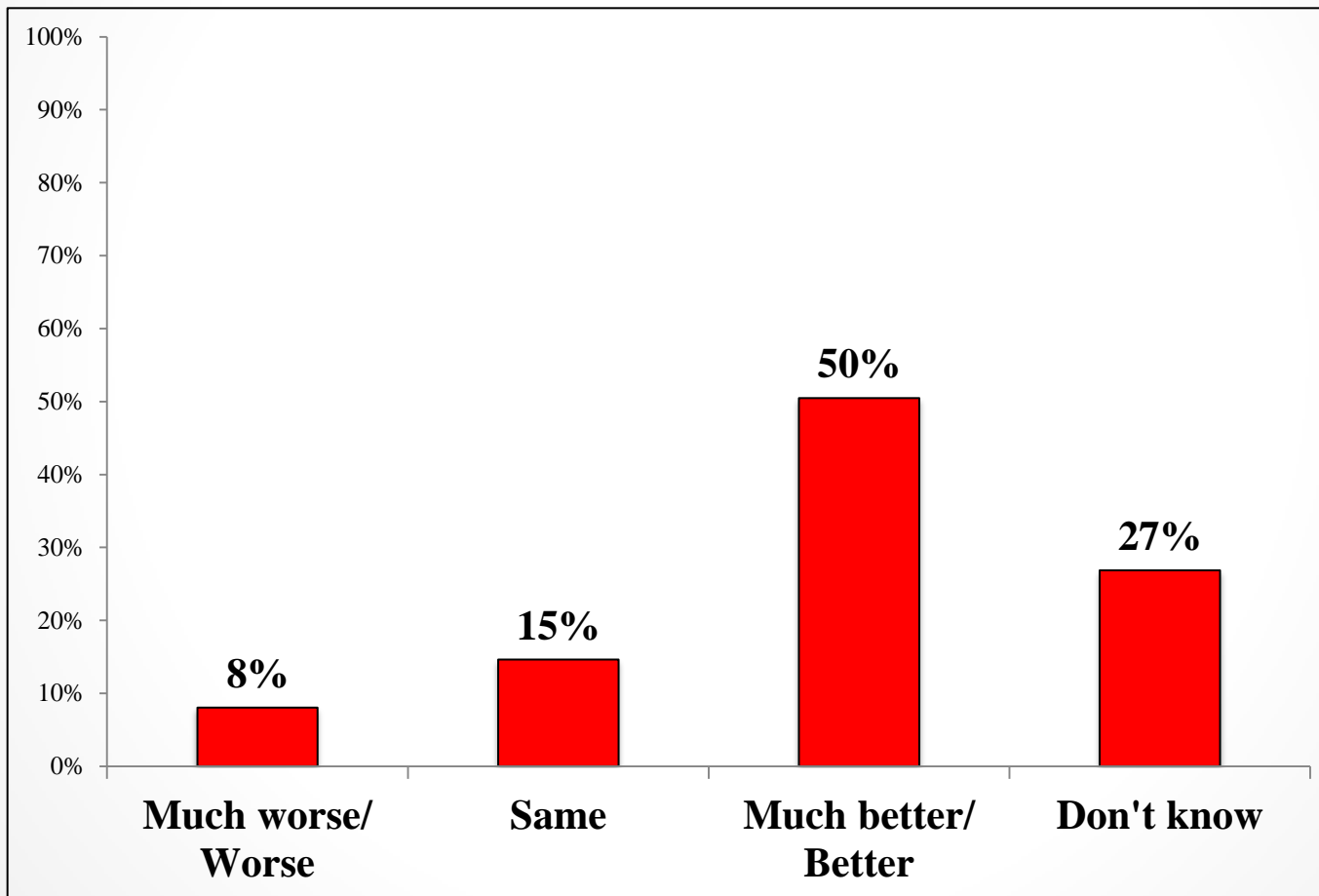
*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **the control of corruption** better or worse for Kenyans?*





# EAC and Strengthening of Democracy

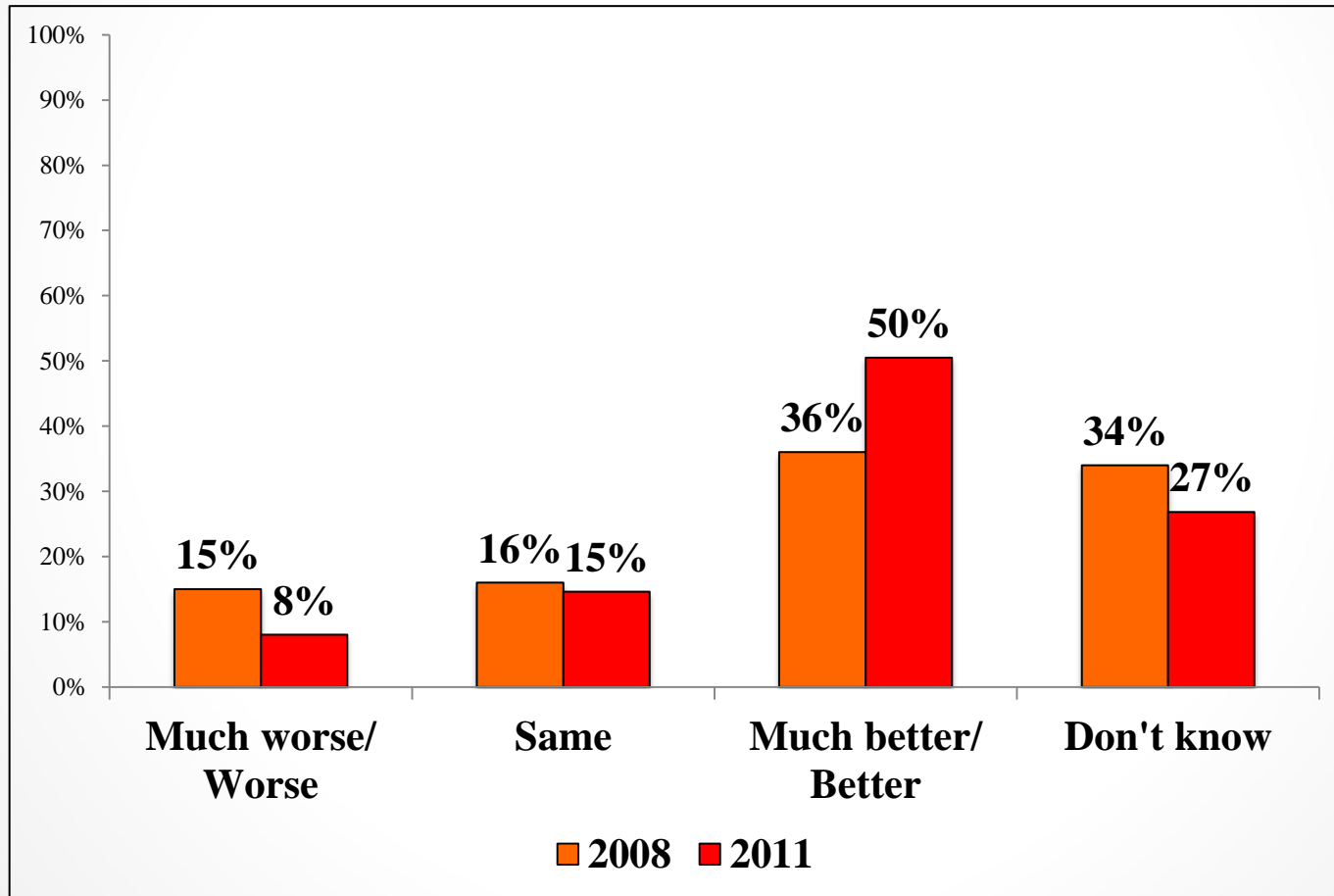
*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **the strengthening of democracy** better or worse for Kenyans?*





# EAC and Strengthening of Democracy— Over Time

*In your opinion, do you think the full federation of the East African States would make **the strengthening of democracy** better or worse for Kenyans?*





# Conclusions

- ◆ A majority of Kenyans are pessimistic about both the status of the economy and their own living conditions.
  - A majority of Kenyans in every region describes the present economic condition as very bad or fairly bad. Residents of Nyanza (93%), Western (88%), and Rift Valley (87%) are most pessimistic about the economy.
  - A majority of Kenyans (71%) view their own current living conditions as fairly and very bad. A plurality (45%) views their own conditions as worse or much worse than other Kenyans.
- ◆ A plurality of respondents (49%) view economic issues as the most important problems facing Kenya.
  - A majority of Kenyans (56%) remains confident that the government will be able to solve the most important problems in the next five years.





## Conclusions (2)

- ◆ A majority of Kenyans (66%) is fairly or very satisfied with the implementation of the constitution.
  - Respondents in Nyanza (75%), Nairobi (74%), and North Eastern (73%) are most satisfied with implementation of the constitution while respondents in Eastern (51%) and Coast (54%) are least satisfied.
  - A majority of Kenyans believe the promulgation of the constitution has made the following much better or better: appointments to public offices (62%), respect for human rights (58%), and the integrity of the judiciary (57%).
- ◆ Most respondents believe the East African Community will improve conditions for Kenyans.
  - A majority of respondents believe the full federation of the East African States would make the following much better or better: availability of jobs, markets, and trading opportunities (64%), management of national and cross-national conflicts (55%), and the strengthening of democracy (50%).



# AFRO BAROMETER

For more information and publications, please contact Abel Oyuke Afrobarometer Program Manager at IDS: [aoyuke@gmail.com](mailto:aoyuke@gmail.com) or [abeloyuke@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:abeloyuke@yahoo.co.uk) and visit the Afrobarometer website at: [www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org).