

Identity, Interpersonal Relations, Trust in Institutions, and Citizenship:

Results from the Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey in Kenya

Highlights from Round 5 Release Event 3, March 2012



University of Nairobi
Institute for Development Studies



www.afrobarometer.org
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.



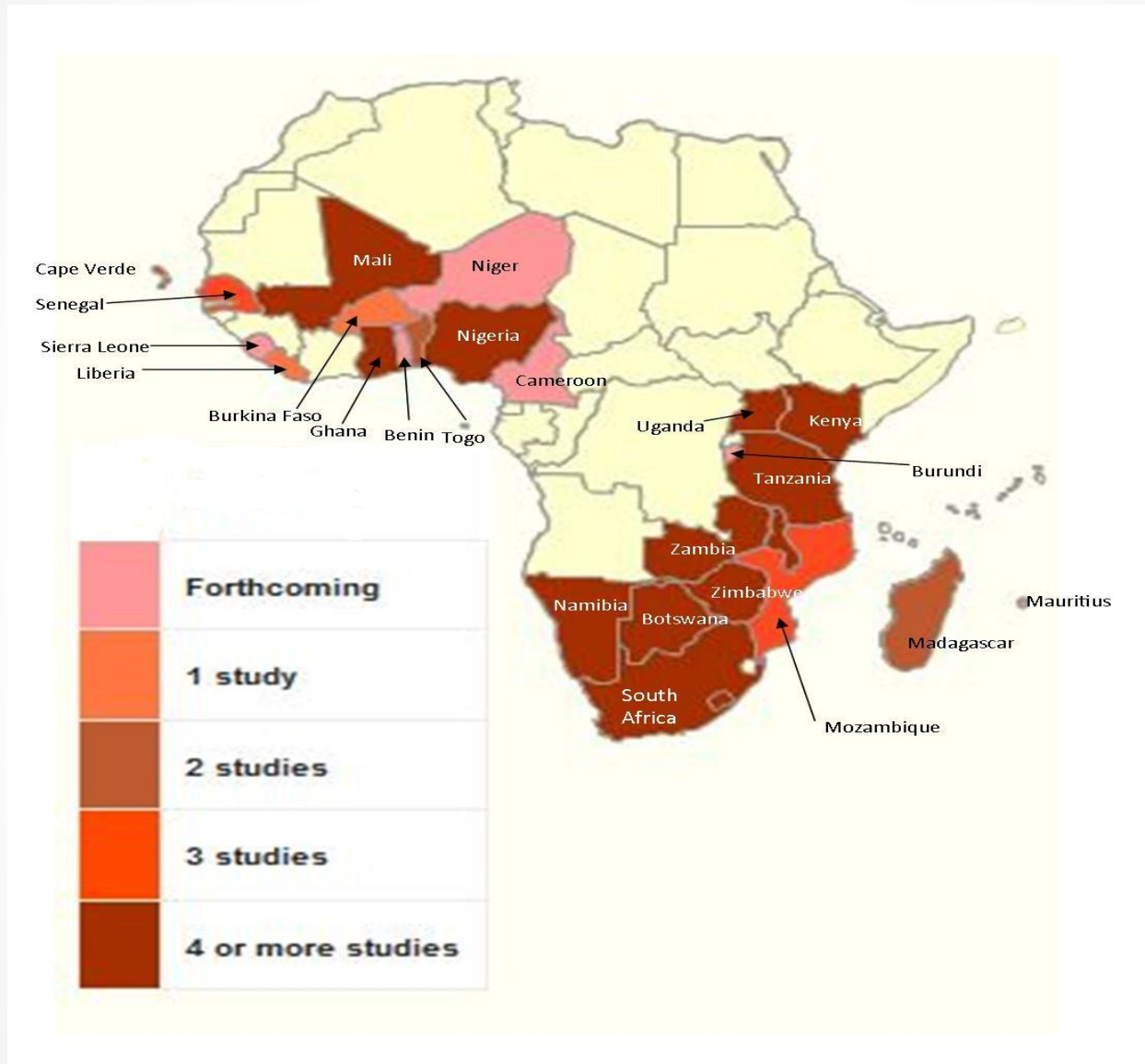
Country Coverage: 1999-2012



- 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
Mean Age	41	41
Gender		
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
Location		
Urban	36%	38%
Rural	64%	62%
Education		
None	7%	7%
Primary	35%	36%
Secondary	40%	40%
Higher	18%	17%



Survey Demographics (cont.)



	Weighted	Un-weighted
Region / Province		
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%
Ethnic Group		
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 feeling a growing sense of national versus ethnic identity. More respondents feel only Kenyan or more Kenyan than their ethnic group now (56%) than in 2008 (47%) or in 2005 (39%).
- A majority of respondents (86%) feel proud to be Kenyan. Region and ethnicity are powerful predictors of national pride.
- Kenyans remain highly distrustful of most people – most respondents (90%) report that they must be very careful in dealing with people and a plurality (45%) report that their trust in other communities has decreased following the 2007 elections.
- Respondents report relatively high levels of trust in the President, Courts, Prime Minister, and IEBC and low levels of trust in the police and their local councils.
- Most Kenyans believe that citizenship should be granted to people who have been born in Kenya, are married to a Kenyan, or who have lived in Kenya for many years.



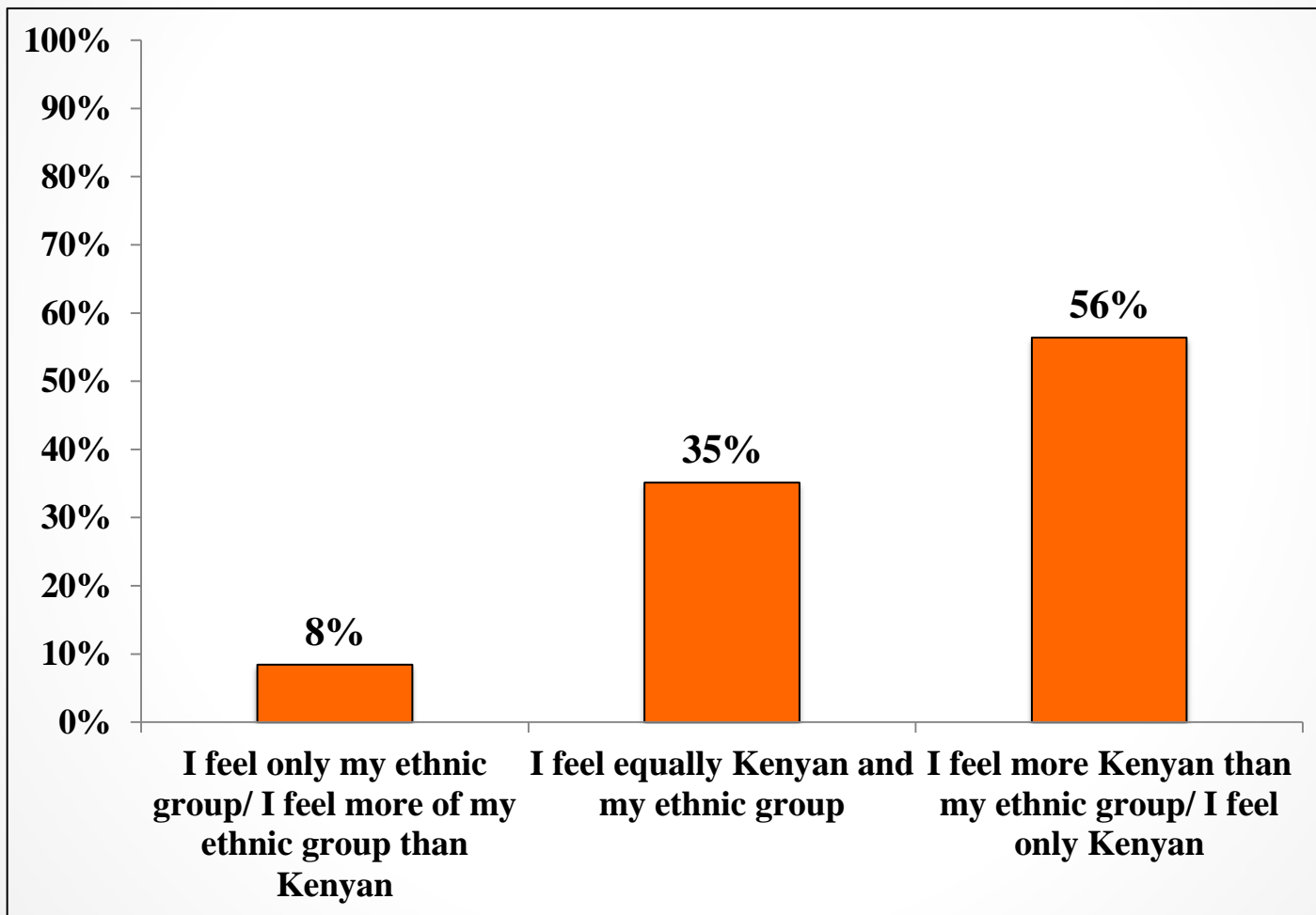
Kenya Round 5 Survey Results:

Identity



National vs. Ethnic Identity

Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Kenyan and being a (respondent's ethnic group). Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings?

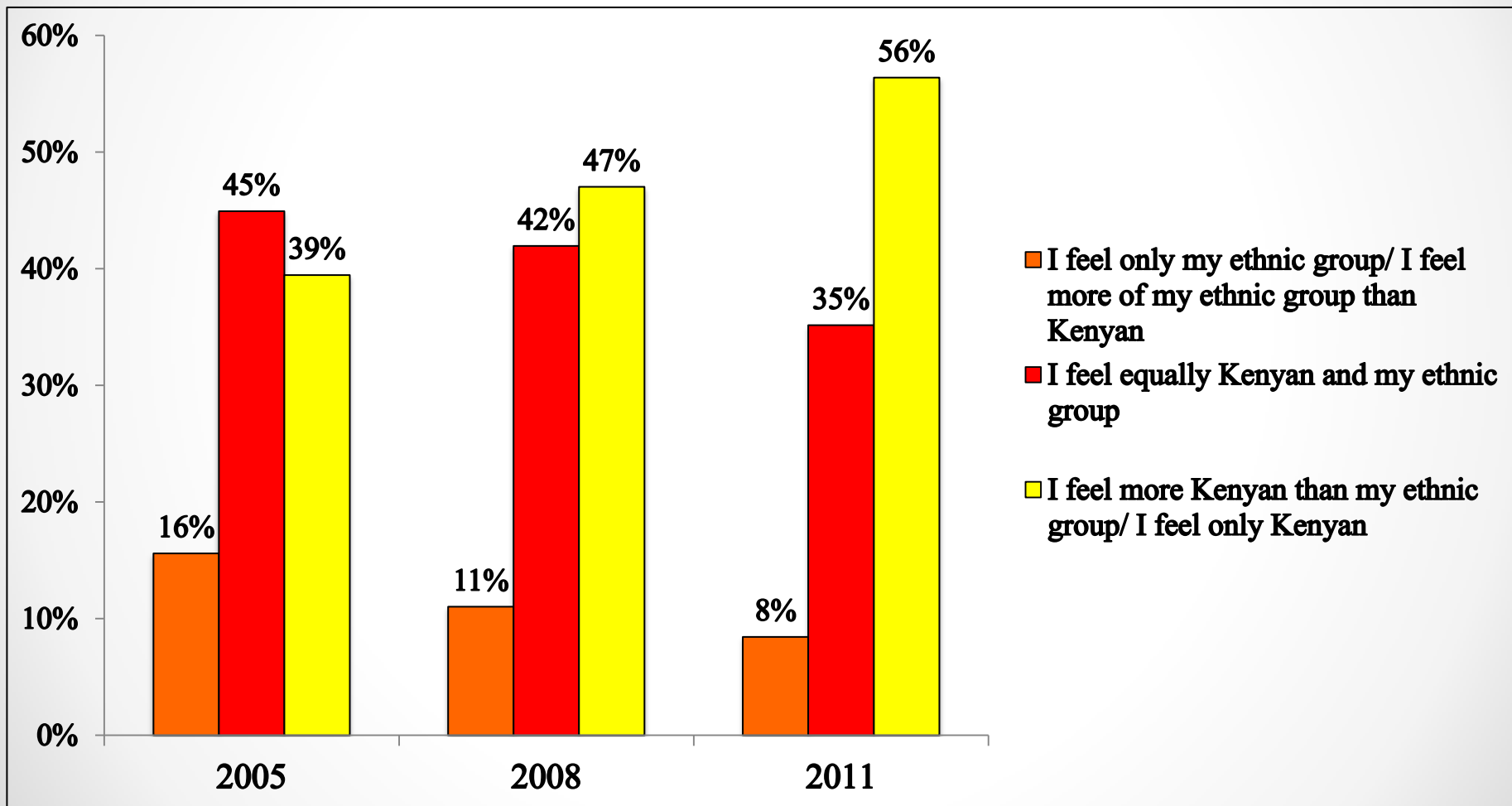




National vs. Ethnic Identity (Over Time)



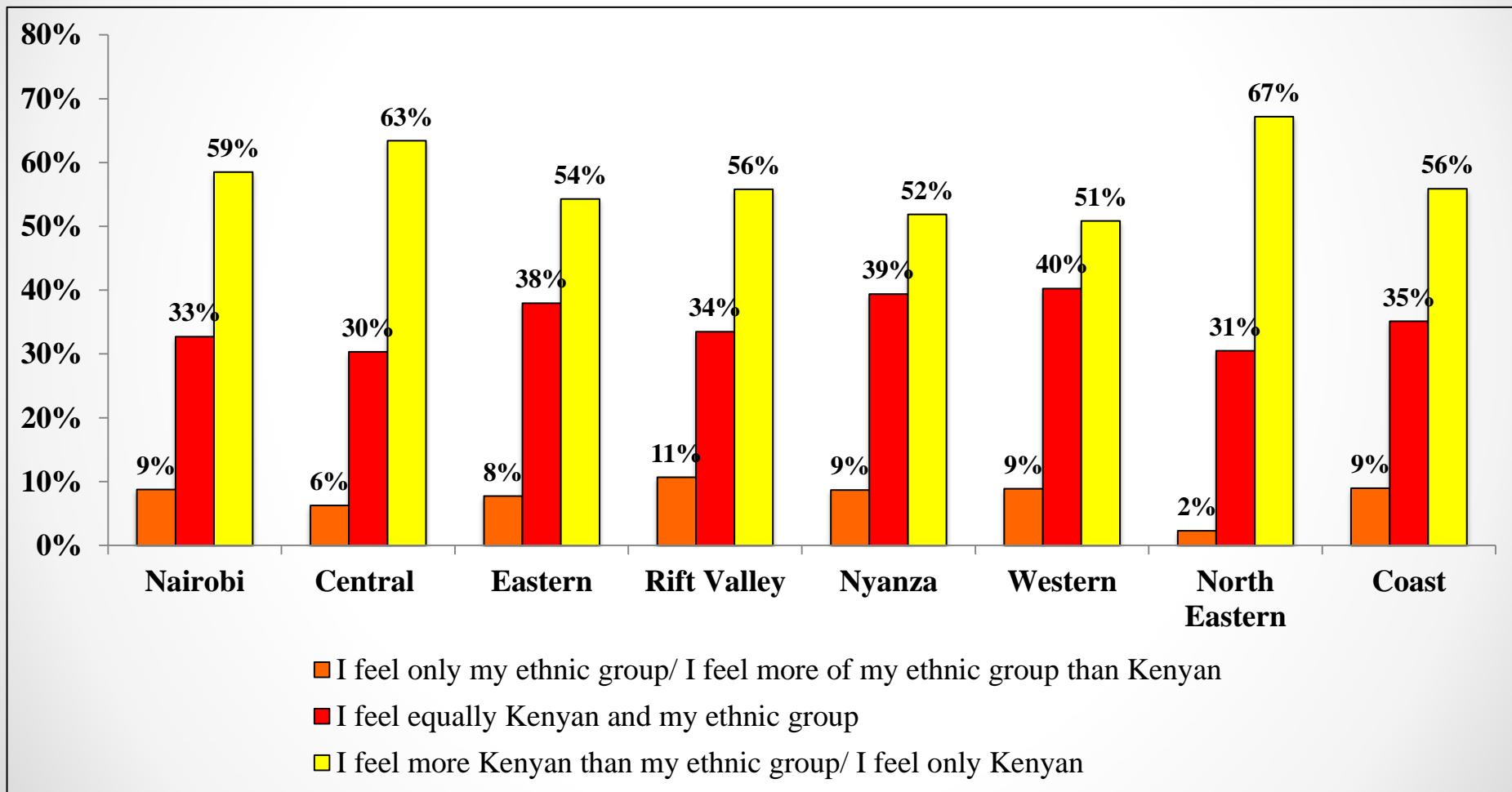
Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Kenyan and being a (respondent's ethnic group). Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings?





National vs. Ethnic Identity (by Region)

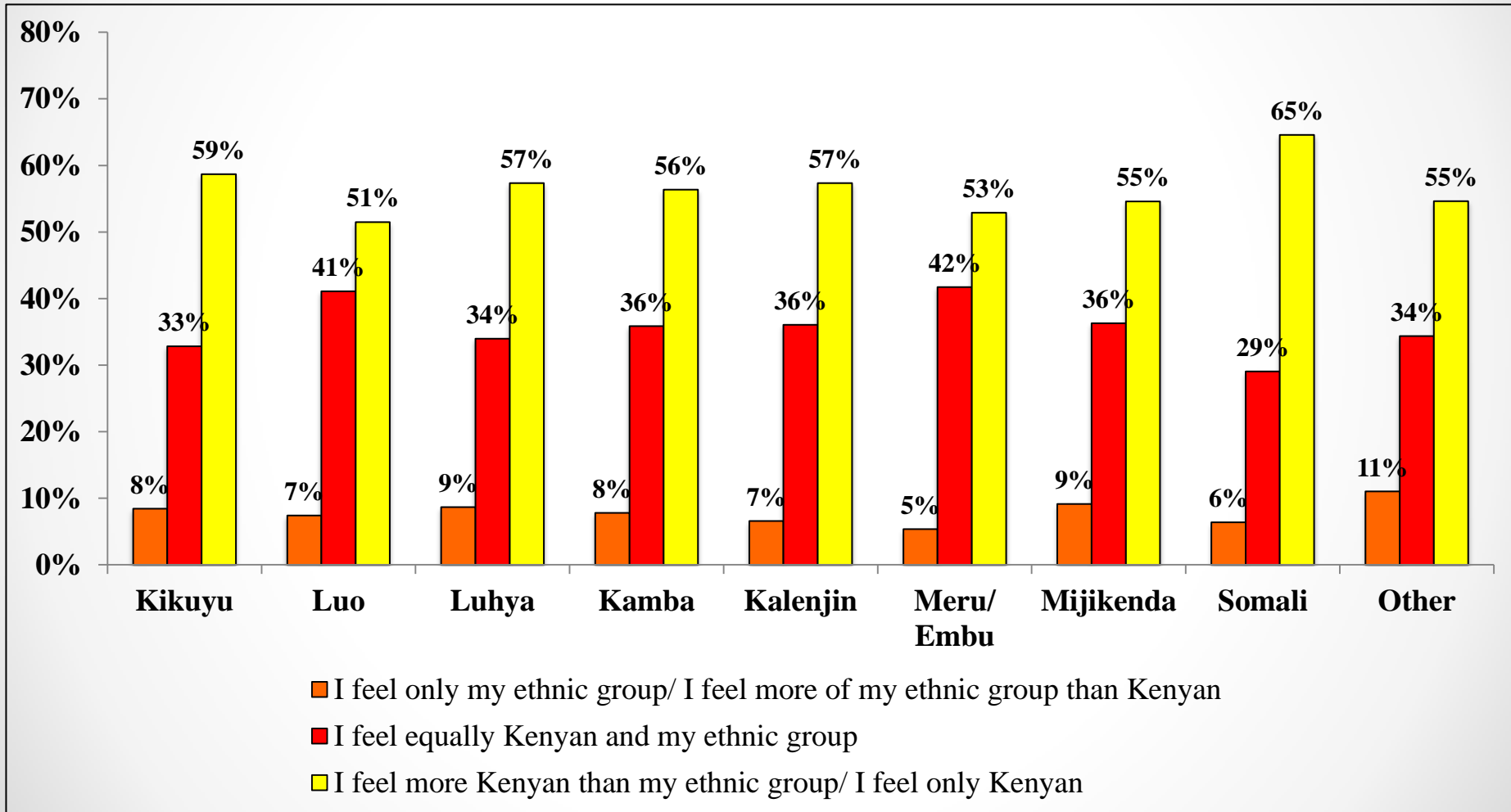
Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Kenyan and being a (respondent's ethnic group). Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings?





National vs. Ethnic Identity (by Ethnic Group)

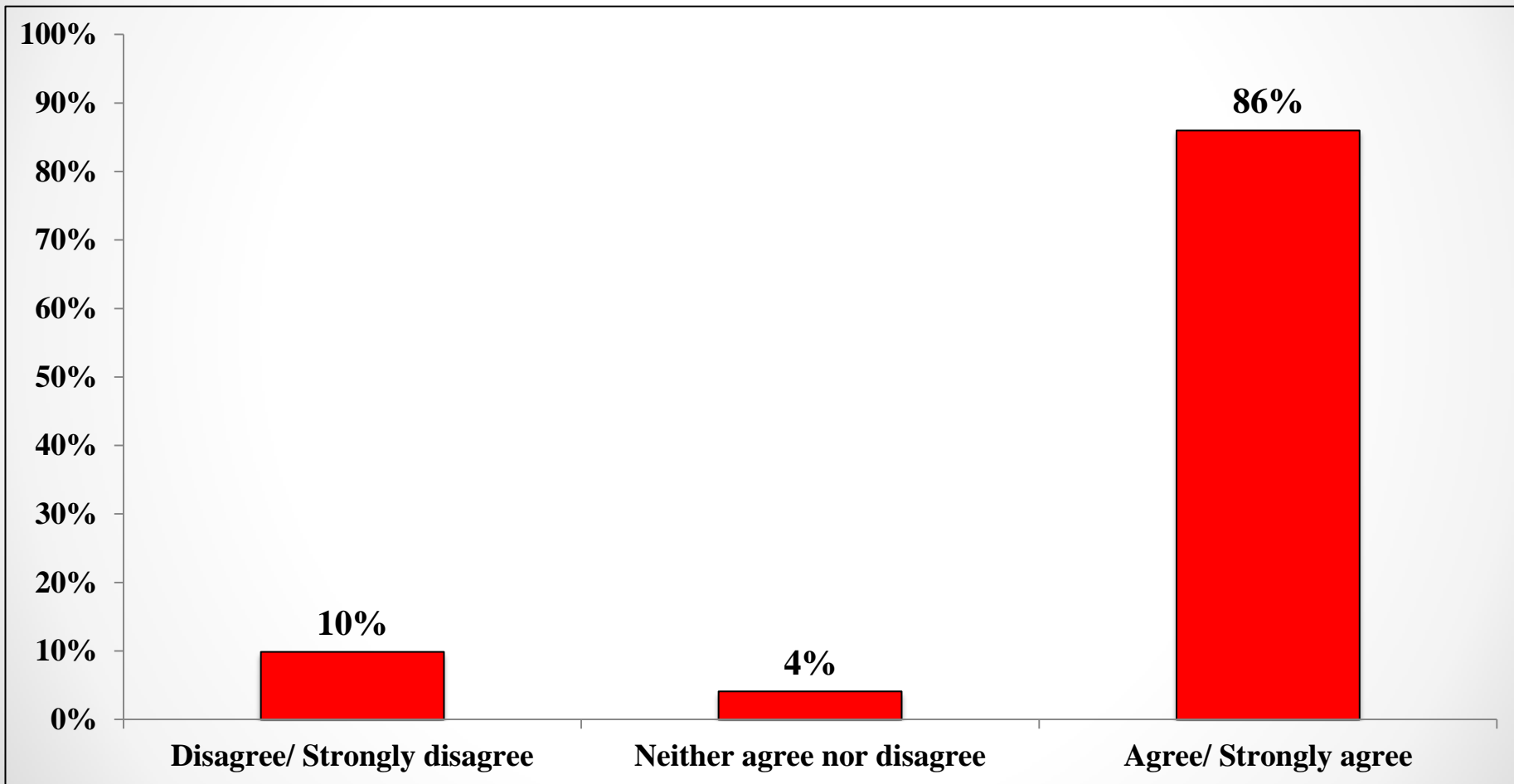
Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Kenyan and being a (respondent's ethnic group). Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings?





Proud to be Kenyan

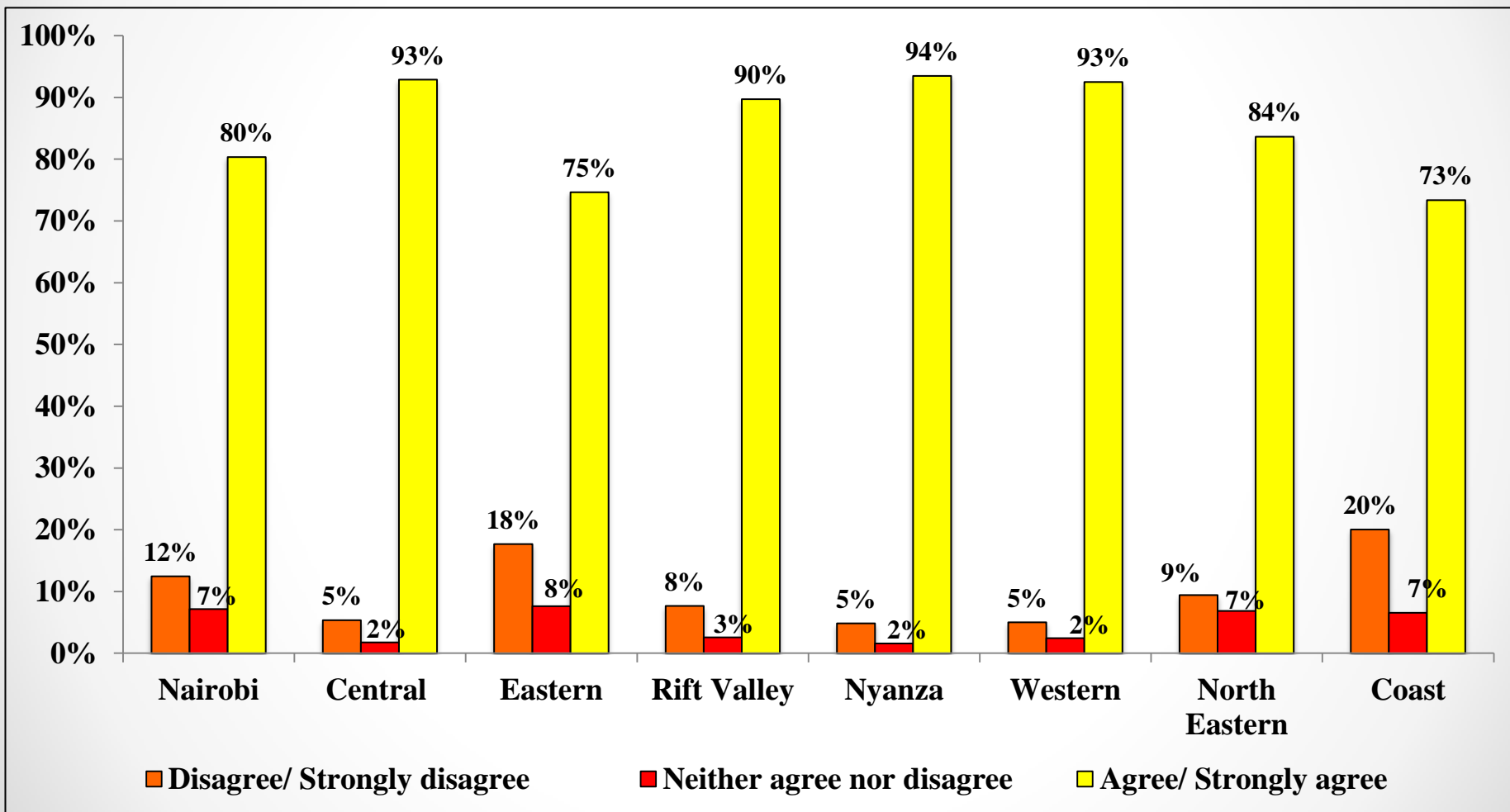
Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It makes you proud to be called a Kenyan





Proud to be Kenyan (by Region)

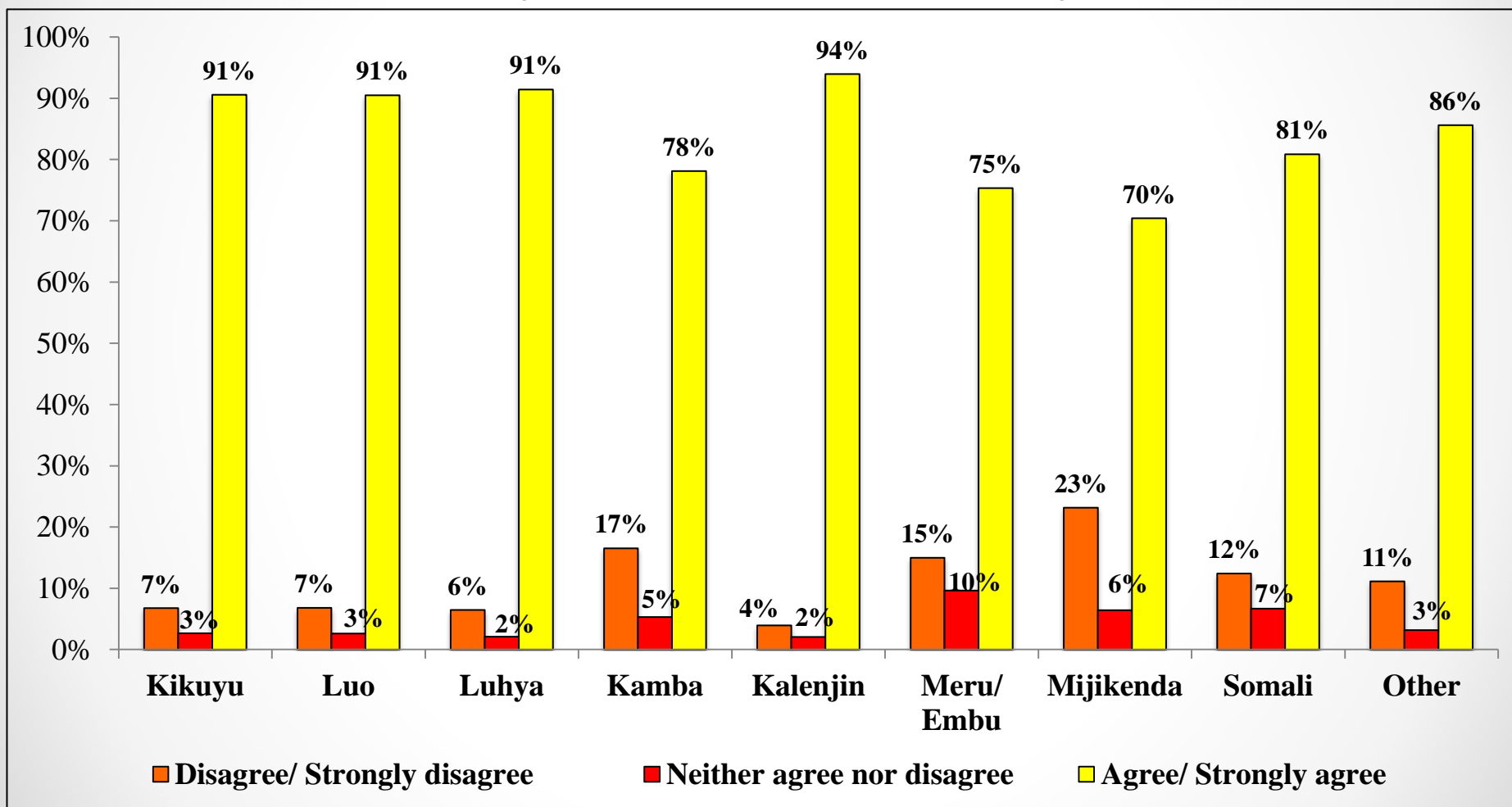
Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It makes you proud to be called a Kenyan





Proud to be Kenyan (by Ethnic Group)

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: It makes you proud to be called a Kenyan



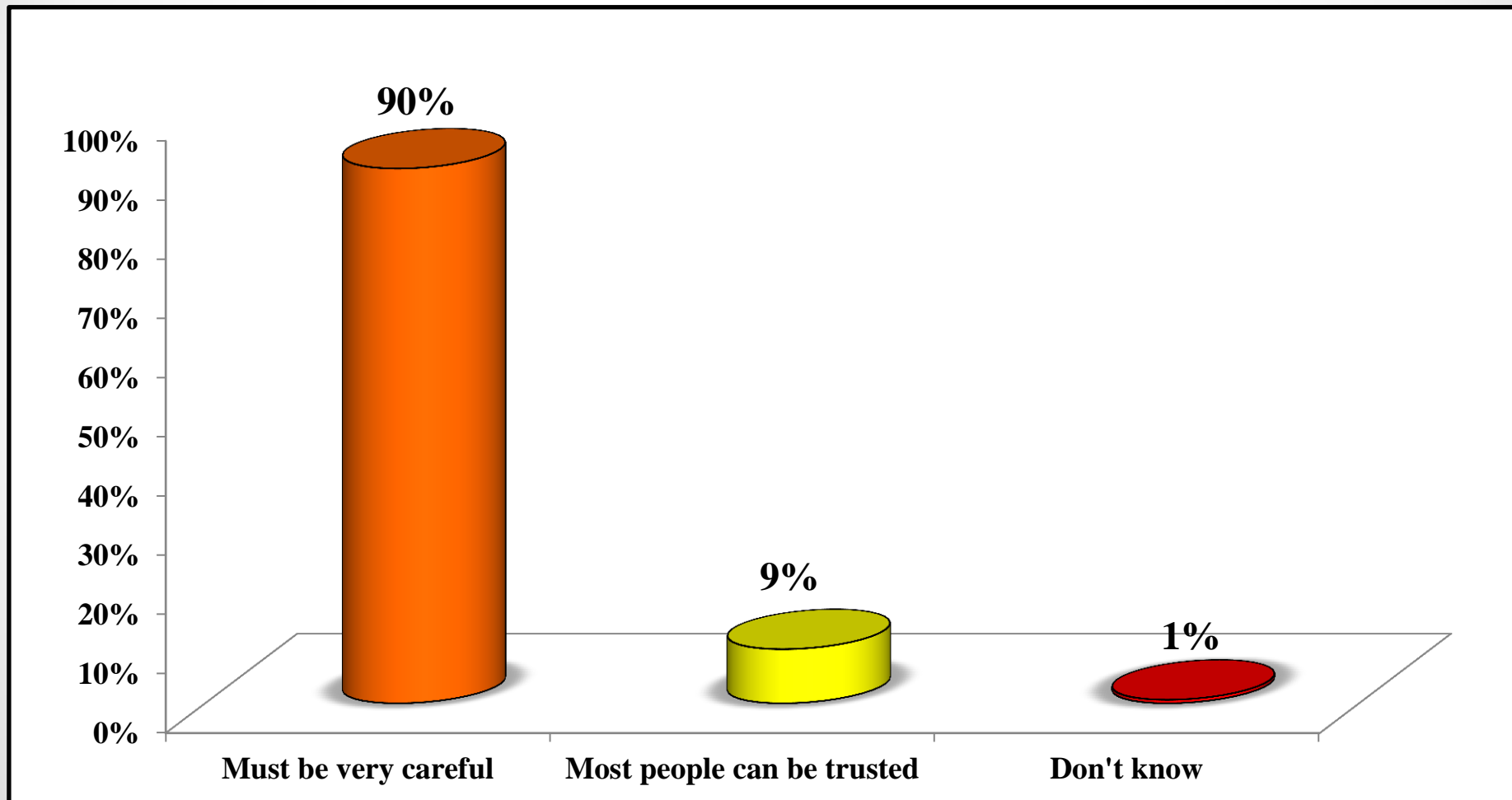


Kenya Round 5 Survey Results: *Interpersonal Relations*



Trust in Most People

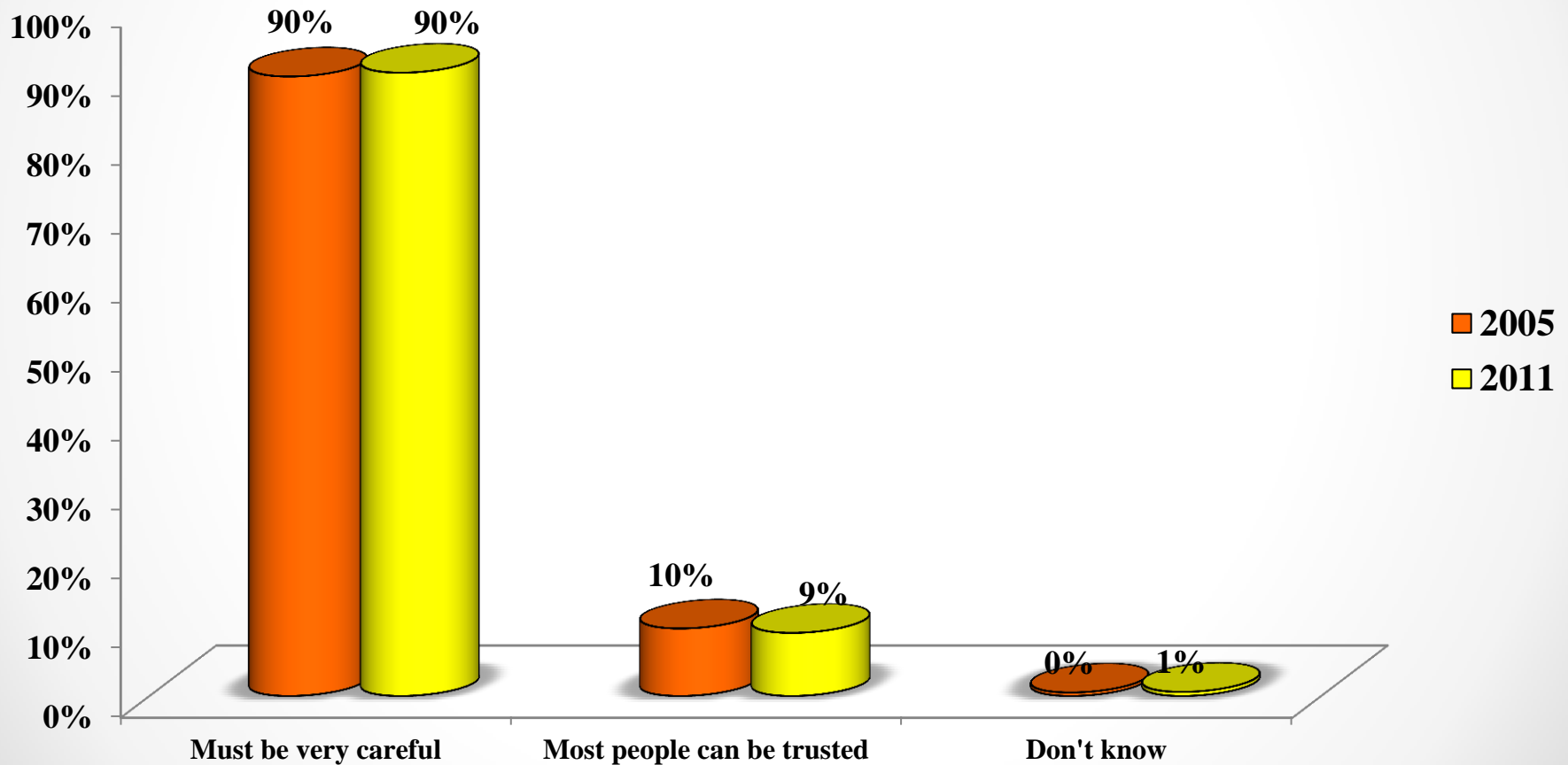
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?





Trust in Most People (Over Time)

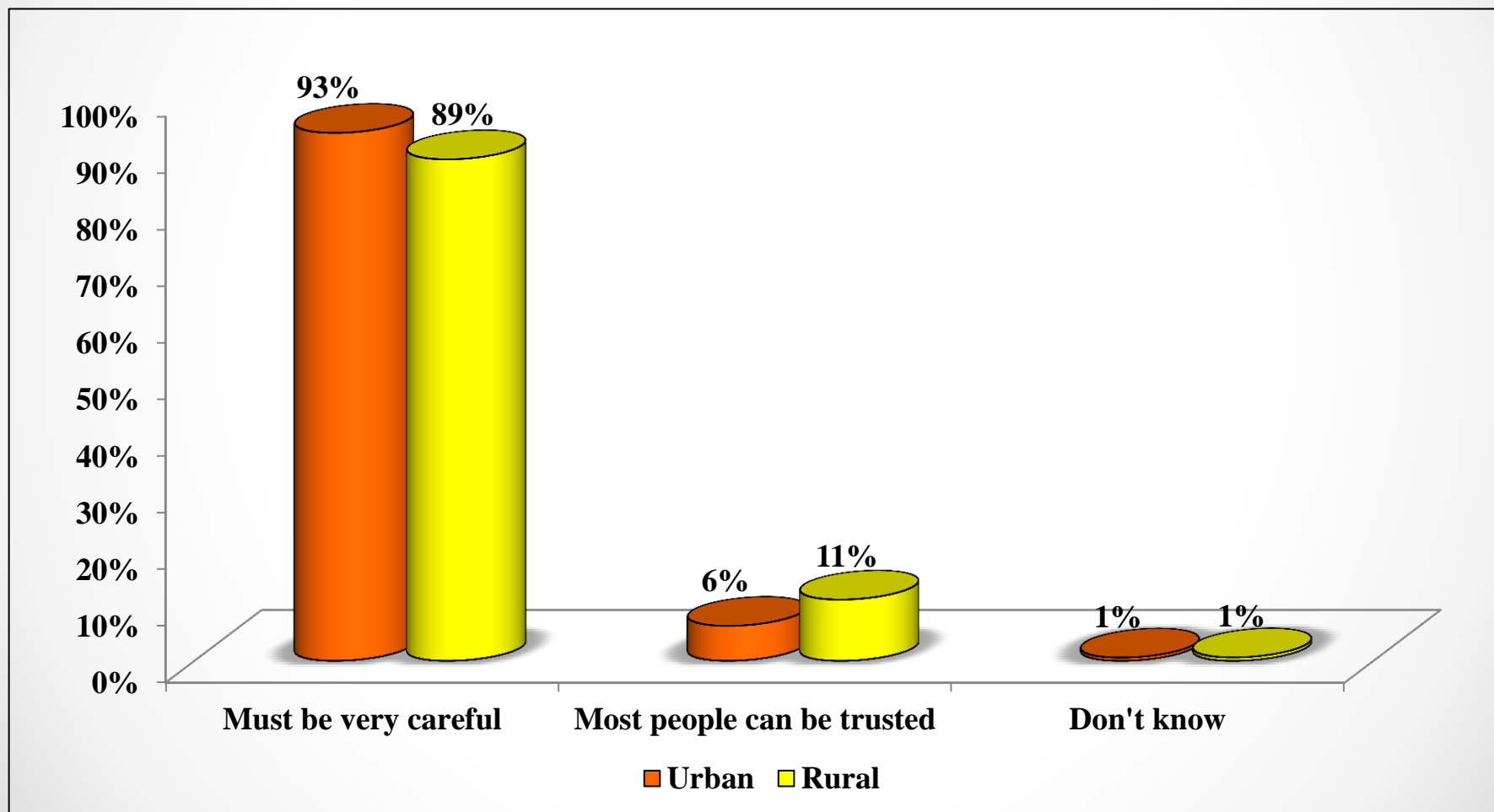
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?





Trust in Most People (Urban-Rural)

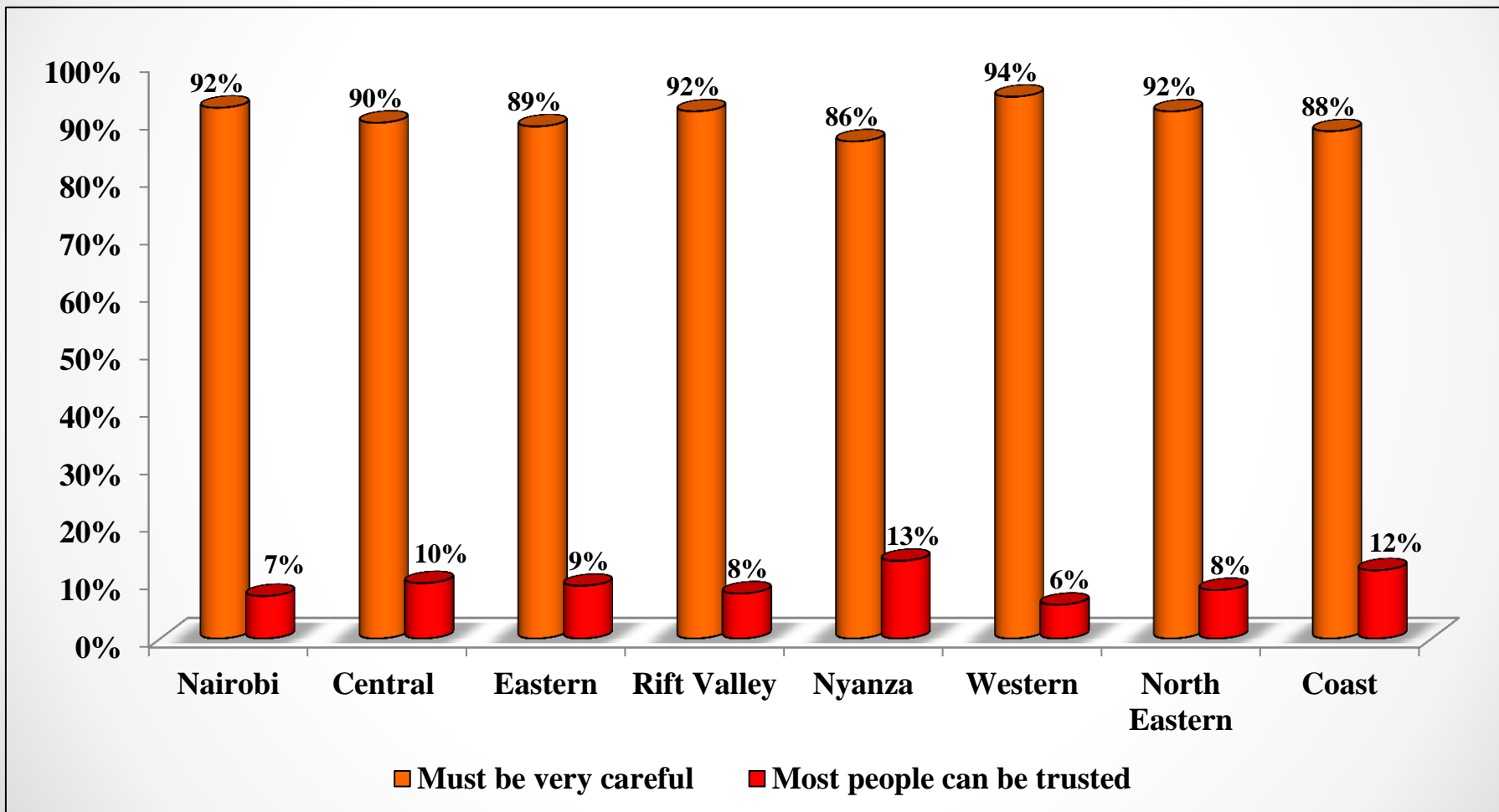
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?





Trust in Most People (by Region)

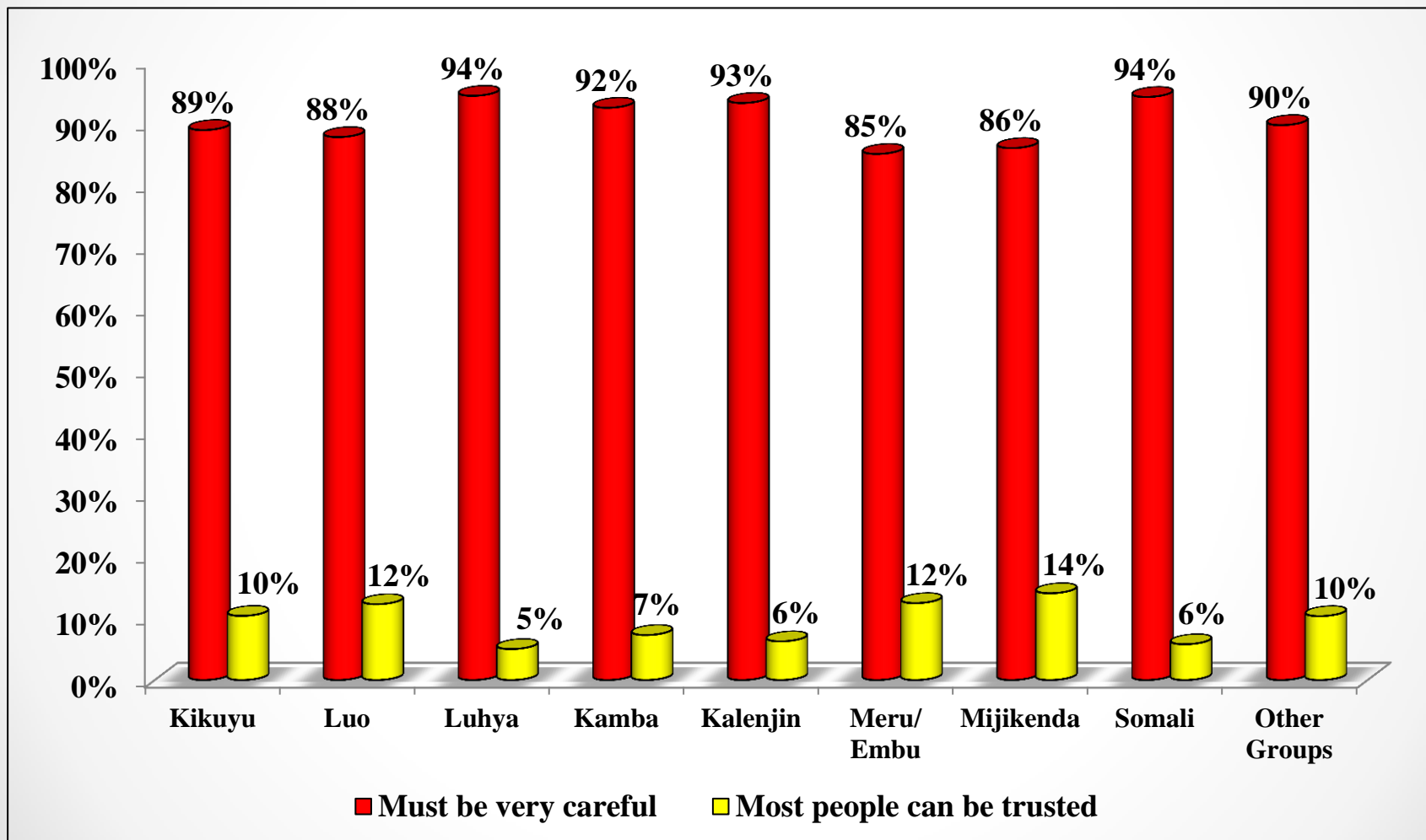
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?





Trust in Most People (by Ethnic Group)

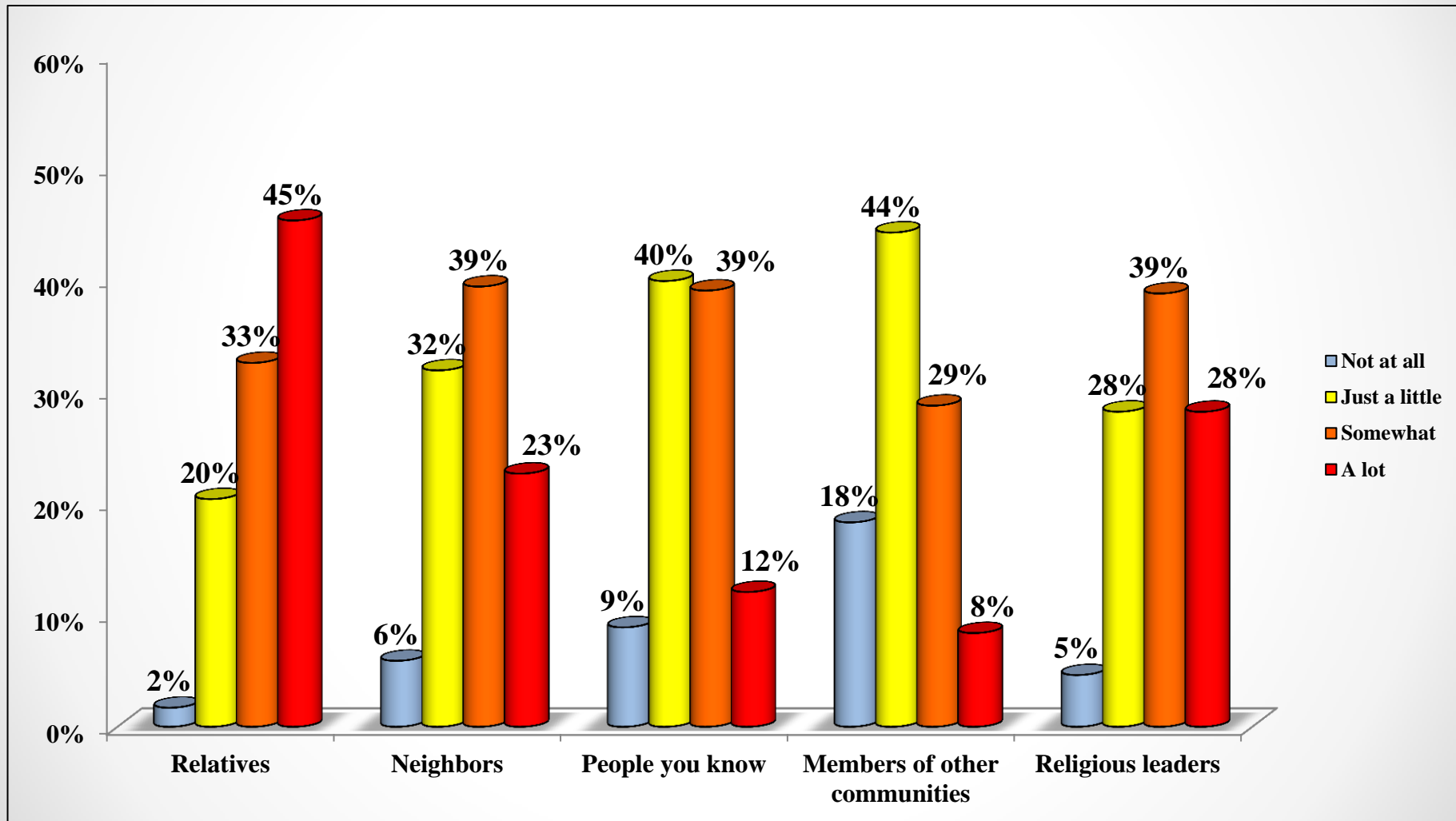
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?





Trust in Types of People

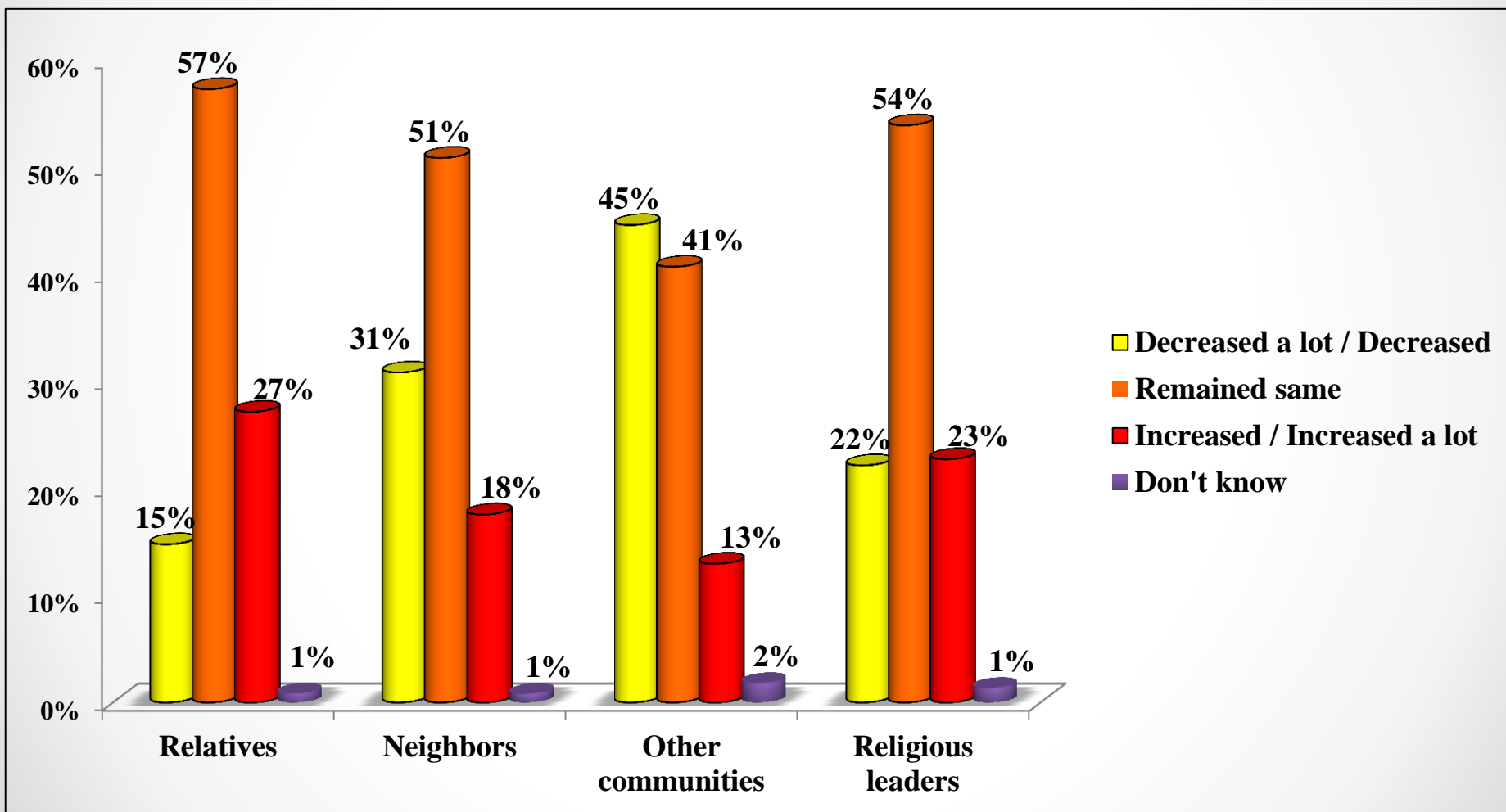
How much do you trust each of the following types of people?





Trust in People Since 2007

Since the tragedy of violence that followed the 2007 elections, would you say your trust for each of the following has increased, decreased, or stayed the same?





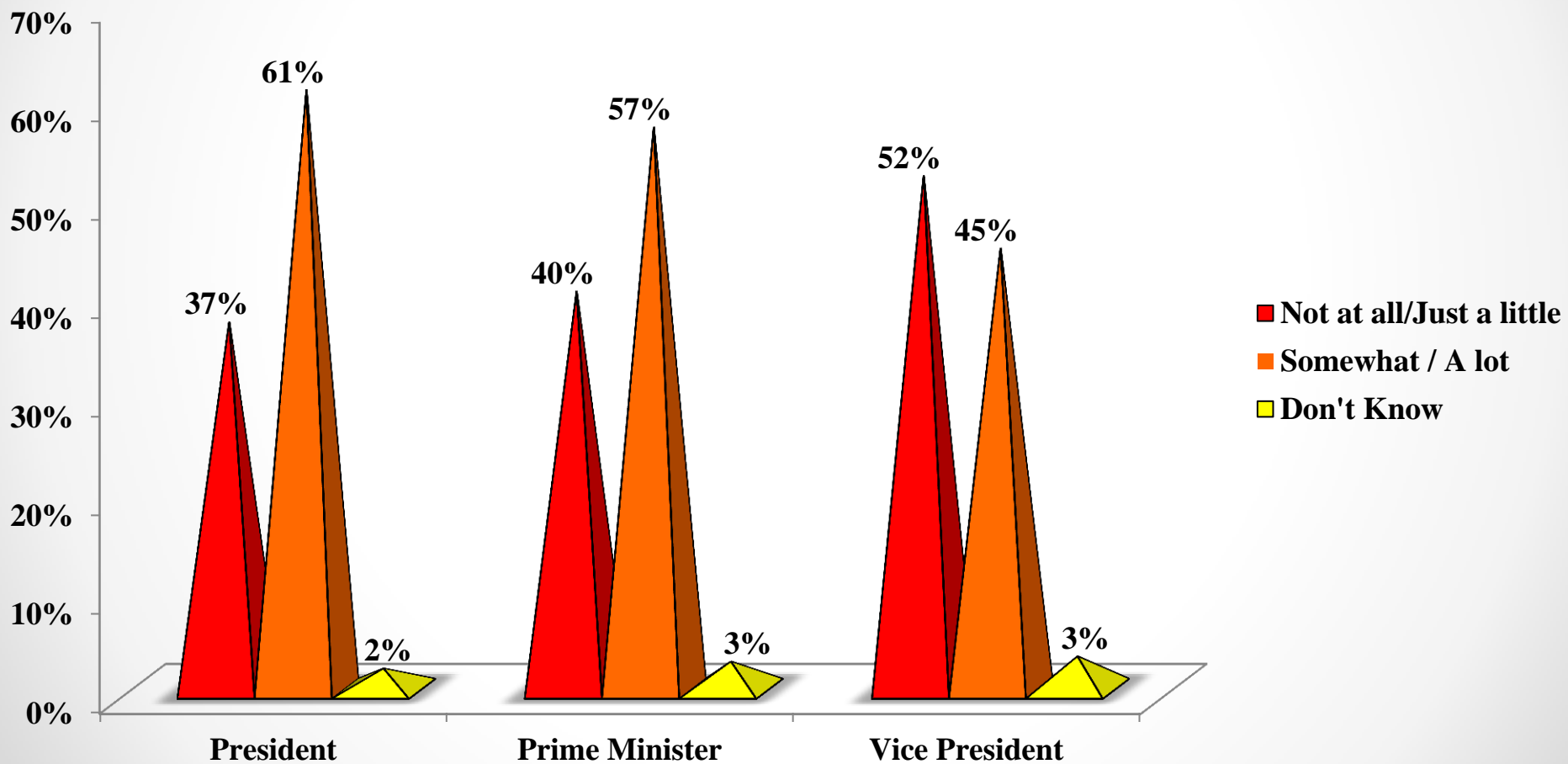
Kenya Round 5 Survey Results:

Trust in Institutions



Trust in Executive Institutions

How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

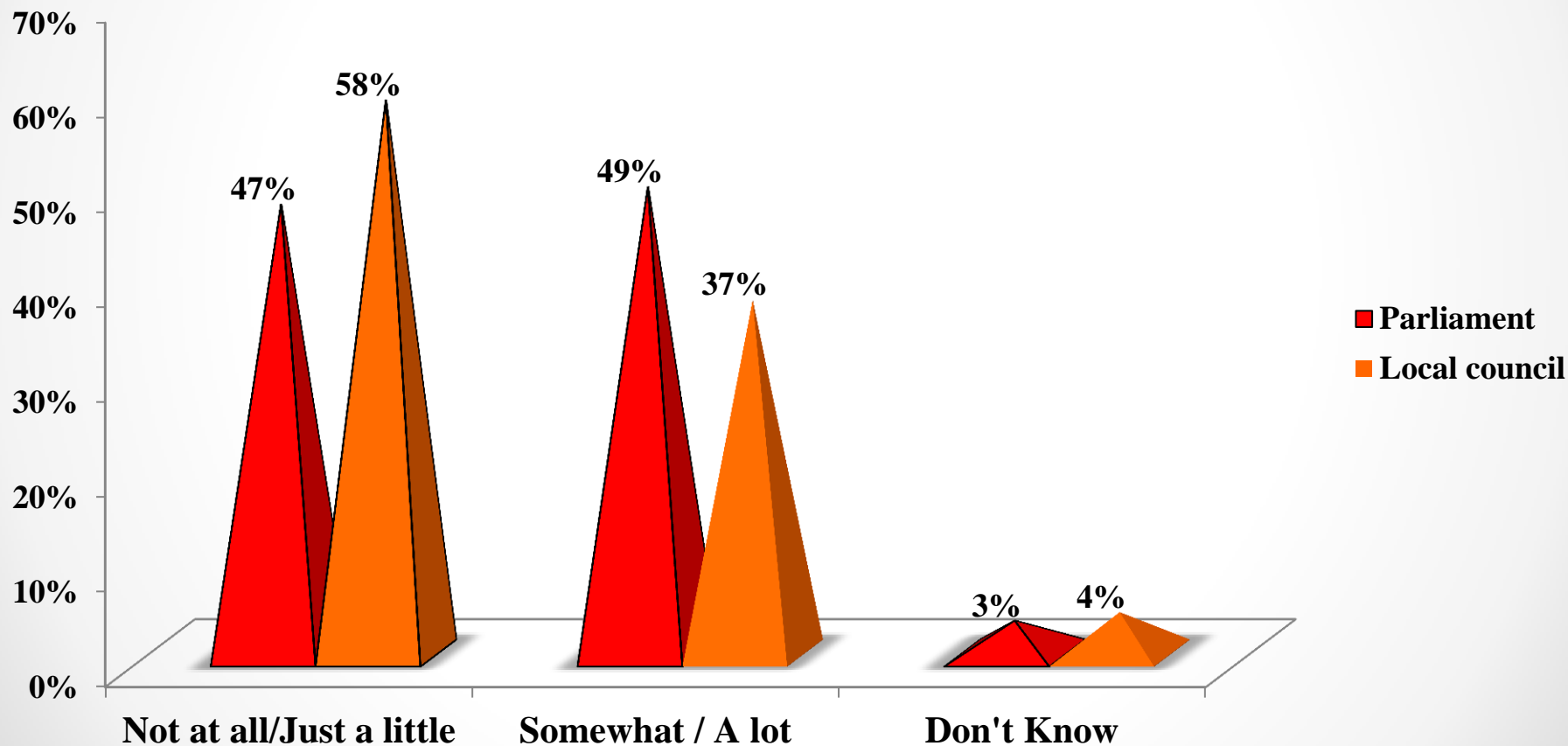


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Trust in Parliament and Local Council

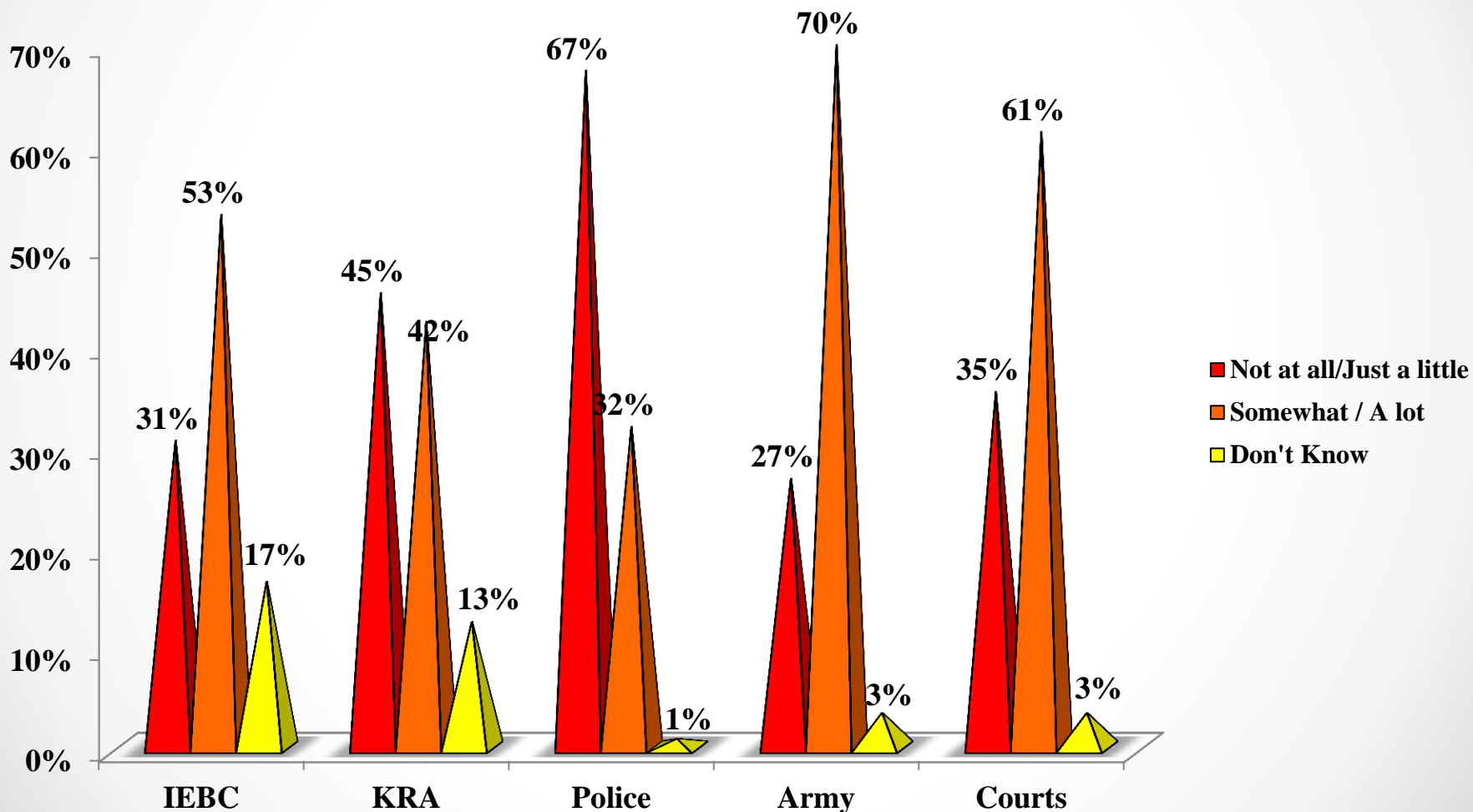
How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?





Trust in Other Government Institutions

How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?



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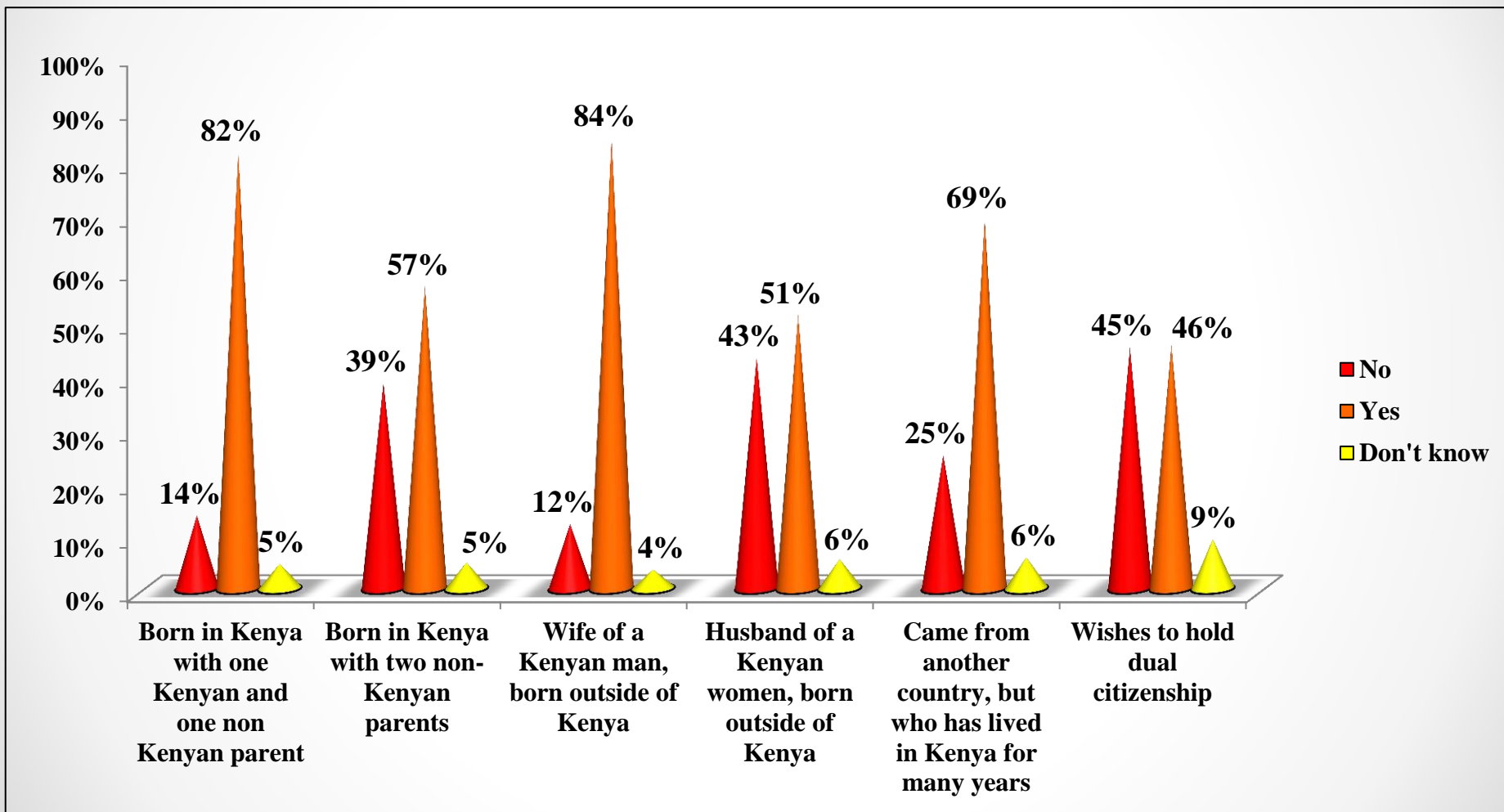
Kenya Round 5 Survey Results:

Citizenship



Who has the right to be a Kenyan Citizen?

In your opinion, which of the following people have a right to be a citizen of Kenya?





Conclusions

- ◆ A majority of respondents (56%) now feel more Kenyan or equally Kenyan and their ethnic group. The proportion of respondents who felt their ethnic identity more than their national identity (being Kenyan) has reduced from 16% in 2005 to 8% in 2011.
 - Somali respondents (65%) demonstrated the highest proportion of feeling more Kenyan or equally Kenyan while Luo respondents (51%) demonstrated the lowest proportion of feeling more Kenyan or equally Kenyan.

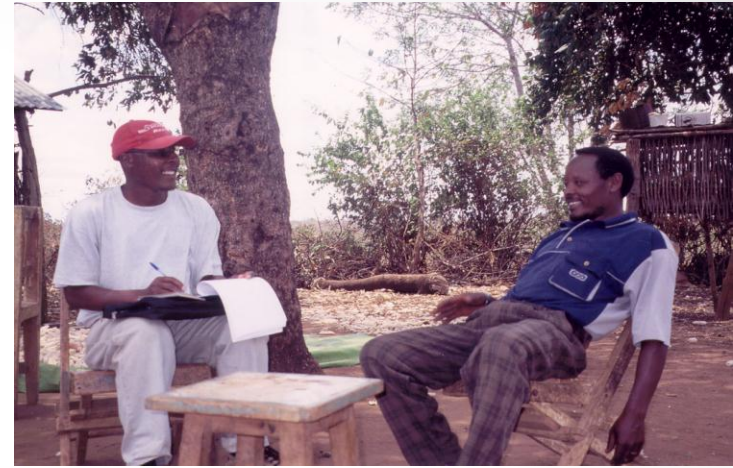
- ◆ While a large majority of respondents are proud to be Kenyan (86%), levels of pride vary substantially by region and ethnic group:
 - Respondents in Nyanza (94%), Western (93%), and Central (93%) report the highest levels of pride while respondents from Coast (73%), Eastern (75%), and Nairobi (80%) report the lowest levels of pride in being Kenyan.

 - Kalenjin (94%), Kikuyu (91%), and Luo (91%) respondents report the highest proportion of pride in being called Kenyan while Mijikenda (70%), Meru/Embu (75%), and Kamba (78%) report the lowest levels of pride in being Kenyan.



Conclusions (2)

- ◆ In both 2005 and 2011, 90% of respondents report that they must be very careful in dealing with most people.
 - Across regions, urban/rural locations, and ethnic groups overwhelming majorities of respondents believe they must be very careful in dealing with people.
 - Sizeable minorities report decreased levels of trust in relatives (15%), neighbors (31%), other communities (45%), and religious leaders (22%) since the 2007 elections.
- ◆ A majority of respondents report they trust the President (61%), Courts (61%), Prime Minister (57%), and IEBC (53%) either somewhat or a lot. On the other hand, a majority of respondents report no trust or just a little trust in the police (67%) and their local council (58%).
- ◆ A majority of respondents believe that people: born with only one Kenyan parent (82%), born in Kenya with no Kenyan parents (57%), married to a Kenyan man (84%), married to a Kenyan woman (51%), and who have lived in Kenya for many years (69%) have the right to be a citizen. In addition, a plurality (46%) believe that people who wish to hold dual citizenship have the right to be citizens.



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