

Kenya - African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) 2014

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

Report generated on: September 16, 2022

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

KEN-KNBS-APRM-2014-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 1.0 (July 2014)

PRODUCTION DATE

2014-07-24

Overview

ABSTRACT

1. APRM focuses on deepening democratic practices while strengthening achievements, disseminating best practices and rectifying underlying deficiencies in governance, and socio-economic development processes among AU Member States. This encourages and builds transformative leadership through a self-assessment process, constructive peer dialogue and the sharing of information and common experiences, in order to reinforce successful and exemplary practices among African countries. Participating countries accelerate their progress towards adopting and implementing the NEPAD priority programmes

The APRM process involves the simultaneous evaluation of performance in four distinct thematic areas (pillars):

(i) Democracy and political governance;

(ii) Economic governance and management;

(iii) Corporate governance; and

(iv) Socio- Economic development.

2. The APRM process in Kenya was guided by an independent multi-stakeholder to ensure that the assessment process was independent, participatory, and all inclusive. Kenya engaged in a long and vigorous national consultative process and the survey of ordinary Kenyans. This process culminated in the development of a comprehensive Kenya Country Self Assessment Report and a National Programme of Action (NPoA).

3. Some of the overarching issues identified by external reviewers, which relate to areas of deficiency or shortcomings in the Kenyan systems and the review report called for these more general problems, seemingly interlinked, to be given a holistic, and more urgent attention because of the wider impact they have on the quality of governance in the country.

4. The first APRM country review report made a remarkably frank assessment of Kenya's problems. The APRM process has given Kenyan citizens an opportunity to express themselves freely under a new constitutional dispensation.

The report called for appropriate measures to embrace leadership that 'recognizes the need for dramatic change in a society' and that 'entails, not simply directing change but managing it in a way that ensures broad ownership, legitimacy and self-directed sustenance and replication of change in all associated systems.

5. The overarching issues identified in the 2006 APRM Country Review Report are;

Managing Diversity; Poverty and Wealth Distribution; Land; Corruption; Constitution; Gender Inequality; Youth Unemployment and Transformative Leadership.

The specific objectives of the second review are as follows:

- (i) Reinvigorate and institutionalise the APRM process in the country;
- (ii) Appraise to what extent the NPOA is being implemented, and its continued relevance, on the basis of which a new NPOA would be proposed and adopted;
- (ii) Examine whether the identified commendable or best practices in the Base Review are being reinforced and promoted and;
- (iv) Tackle any new and emerging issues relevant to governance and socio-economic development in the country.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

Households

Coverage

UNIVERSE

1. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) 2014 a cross sectional household based survey was nationally representative. The sample composed of 2,000 selected households within 200 clusters from all the 47 counties of Kenya, including urban and rural areas of these counties. The clusters were selected using the Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM). The clusters were selected systematically from NASSEP V frame and standardized so that each could have one Measure of Size (MoS) A pilot survey was done to adequately prepare for the main survey. Training of the main field personnel took place for five days before the actual data collection. All the thirteen teams proceeded to their respective counties for data collection.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Ministry of Devolution and Planning

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Department of Industrialization	Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development	Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Ministry of Devolution and Planning		Financing

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
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Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Documentation of the census
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DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2014-07-24

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1.0 (July 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-KEN-KNBS-APRM-2014-v1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) 2014 a cross sectional household based survey was nationally representative. The sample composed of 2,000 selected households within 200 clusters from all the 47 counties of Kenya, including urban and rural areas of these counties.

The APRM household survey utilized the recently created fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) frame which is a household based sampling frame developed and maintained by KNBS. It is based on the list of enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The frame is stratified according to County and further into rural and urban. Each of the sub-samples is representative at county level and at national (i.e. Urban/rural) level and contains 1,340 clusters.

During the 2009 population and housing census, each sub-location was subdivided into census enumeration areas (EAs), i.e., small geographic units with clearly defined boundaries. The primary sampling unit for NASSEP V master sampling frame, and for the APRM, is a cluster, which constitutes one or more EAs, with an average of 100 households per cluster.

The survey used two-stage stratified cluster sampling where the first stage selected the 324 clusters from NASSEP V using equal probability selection method (EPSEM). The second stage randomly selected a uniform sample of 15 households in each cluster from a roster of households in the cluster using systematic random sampling method.

Sample Size and Allocation

A sample of 2,000 households was estimated for the survey. The sample size was calculated to give representative estimates of various governance indicators for the main domains of interest: urban, rural, and national. The allocation of the sample was done using the square root allocation method to ensure that the urban domain got enough sample. Ultimately, the number of households allocated to the rural domain was 1210 while those in urban were 790 households.

Selection of Clusters

The clusters were selected using the Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM). The clusters were selected systematically from NASSEP V frame with equal probability independently within the Counties and urban-rural strata. The EPSEM method was adopted since during the creation of the frame, clusters were standardized so that each could have one Measure of Size (MoS) defined as having an average of 100 households.

Household selection

From each selected cluster, a uniform sample of 10 households was selected systematically, with a random start. The systematic sampling method was adopted as it enables the even distribution of the sample across the clusters and yields good estimates for the population parameters. Selection of the households was done at the office and assigned to the enumerators. There was no allowance to replace non-responding households.

Deviations from Sample Design

Not available

Response Rate

Household heads were the key respondents or any other person considered a potential respondent in the household.

Response for the selected households was not as good as for previous household survey. The survey targeted 2000 households and 1698 responded to the interview translating to 84.9 percent compared to the previous survey (99.5%).

Weighting

8 The 2014 APRM sample was not self-weighted and thus a weighting adjustment was required to provide estimates representative of the target population. The base weights incorporated the probabilities of selection of the clusters from the census EAs database into the NASSEP V sample frame, the probabilities of selecting the APRM survey clusters from NASSEP V and the probabilities of selection of the 10 households from each of the NASSEP V clusters. These base weights were then adjusted for household non-response.

Questionnaires

Overview

The household survey questionnaire was the survey instrument used to record respondents perceptions on specific issues. APRM questionnaire English language was translated to Swahili and both languages were used during the interviews.

It was subdivided into 5 sections and an identification panel. Identification panel contained information on questionnaire identification (County, cluster, household number and household visits).

Questions on Household Demographics Characteristics, Social- Economic Development, Economic Government and Management, Corporate Governance, Democracy and Political Governance are contained in sections 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014	2014	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

8 All teams proceeded to their respective counties for data collection. Thirteen teams participated in data collection; a team consisted of three research assistants and a supervisor. The teams were accompanied by CSOs pay a courtesy call to county administration. The importance of this was to ensure security of research assistants.

Preliminary editing of the questionnaires was done at the field before transporting the materials to Nairobi for data entry.

Transporting questionnaires was done after every three days to ensure data entry proceeded smoothly

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS	Ministry of Devolution and Planning

Supervision

Was supervised by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The data was edited by the editing staff.

Other Processing

Data entry program was developed in CSpro version 5.0; it was developed to capture APRM pilot and the main survey. A data dictionary containing all the data items in the questionnaire was developed, and a screen was generated, Skips and consistence checks were incorporated in the program. This was done to minimize data entry errors.

Training and testing of data entry program:

The program was tested and installed in a server at KNBS data processing centre. Training of data entry personnel took three days. Questionnaire content was trained during the first two days; this was done to ensure keyers understood the questionnaire and could identify and correct data errors. Final testing of the program was done during the third day by keyers using life data from the survey. Program errors noted during the test were fixed ready to begin data entry

Data entry:

Two supervisors and twenty entry clerks were involved in the exercise. A total of 200 clusters were received from the field containing 2000 questionnaires. Keyers took twenty five days to complete both 1st and 2nd entry. Double entry was done to minimize data entry errors, the two sets of data were compared and differences were corrected. A final data set without data entry errors was saved ready for cleaning.

Data Cleaning and validation:

The two processes were running concurrently with data entry. Variable frequencies were generated to check quality of the data. CSPro commands were executed to flash out invalid data entries. Inconsistencies were also detected and corrected.

Data Analysis:

Dataset which was in CSpro format was converted to STATA version 12 format for analysis. Several datasets were exported to STATA depending on a record type. Dummy Tables had been developed to be used for tabulations. A tabulation program was developed and used to produce Tables used during report writing.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Not available