OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

FINDINGS OF A CASE STUDY RESEARCH INVESTIGATING THE KENYA'S OPEN DATA INITIATIVE IN URBAN SLUMS AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS

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ODDC
Exploring the Emerging Impacts of
Open Data in Developing Countries

JESUIT HAKIMANI CENTRE
A CENTRE FOR SOCIAL CONCERN IN EASTERN AFRICA

BETTER AND MORE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION IS FUNDAMENTAL FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MARGINALIZED AREAS

Jesuit Hakimani Centre (JHC), run by the Society of Jesus Eastern Africa Province (AOR), commonly known as the Jesuits, is dedicated to the study and action on issues of governance, Christian faith, social justice, peace-building and social innovations. Since its inception, JHC has evolved into an institution that continually supports organisations and communities in the region through social research, formation programmes in peace-building, good governance, and media advocacy.

The Centre responds to the increasing demands for informed responses by the citizenry through research and advocacy to catalyse socially innovative solutions; docudrama series to generate and initiate social conversation on system wide issues, participatory group learning projects and problem-based learning exercises through the following programmatic areas: Governance and Economic Justice Programme, Media, Research and Publication and Peace-building Programmes.

ACHNOWLEDGMENTS

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Investigating the Impact of Kenya's Open Data Initiative on Marginalised Communities

Case Study of Urban Slums and Rural Settlements

Background of the Study

Kenya celebrated her 50 years of independence in 2013. Looking back into the last five decades of independence, there are notable changes at various levels of society. For instance, the three political transitions in 1978 when there was a regime change following the death of President Jomo Kenyatta, 2002 when the 24 year rule of President Daniel Moi came to an end and 2013 when President Mwai Kibaki completed his term in office were relatively stable, the promulgation of a new constitution in 2010 after the 2007/08 political turmoil and the marked growth in some sectors of the economy.[1] From independence in 1963 until the early 1980s, Kenya enjoyed relatively stable growth. Since then, however, the country has been experiencing a growth decline which resulted in poverty level rising to 45.9%[2] (The World Bank, 2011) and the country ranking as one of the ten most unequal countries in the world, and the five most unequal in Africa.

Additionally, Kenya continued to grapple with the challenges posed by weak political institutions, social inequalities[3], and weak constrains on the exercise of executive power. The 1990's clamor for multiparty democracy and constitutional reform were meant to constrain political power as exercised by the executive and other public institutions.[4] The process also sought to entrench public participation[5] in governance processes, holding accountable public officials and protecting civil liberties.

Kenyans have witnessed tremendous changes in the last decade or so, especially in widening political space[6], media freedom and vigorous civil society groups. A marked change was the new constitution that was promulgated in 2010 and became fully operational after March 4th, 2013 general elections. One of the fundamental principles in the new Constitution revolves around effective public participation and the promotion

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[1]Avä lb le: http://www.knbs.or.ke/pdf/3rd_Quarterly_Economic_Perfornmance_Release_2007.pdf
[2]Avä lb le: http://data.worldbank.org/country/kenya
[3]Avä lb le: https://opendata.go.ke/Poverty/Poverty-Rate-by-District/i5bp-z9aq
[4]Article 174, The Constitution of Kenya 2010.
[5]The County Government Act, 2012.
[6]For example, the devolution of political, fiscal and administrative powers to the 47 counties. Available: http://www.knbs.or.ke/counties.php

of a more open society. For example, Article 35 of the Bill of Rights emphasizes that every citizen has the right to access information held by the state. Another important change was the evident growth in the information, communication and technology (ICT) sector. According to the Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK), Kenya now has over 30 million mobile phone subscribers, 21.2 million internet users and 1.4 broadband subscribers[7].

The emphasis on the concept of openness in the 2010 Constitution as well as the growth in the ICT sector have positively contributed to the status of access to information, especially government information, in the country.

Access to Information in Kenya

Article 1 of the Constitution gives the people of Kenya the sovereign power, which in effect emphasizes citizen participation. Additionally, articles 34 and 35 lay out the framework to access information and the means through which that access is possible. However, Kenya is yet to ratify the Freedom of Information Bill (FOI), which was first introduced in the Kenyan Parliament as a private members Bill in 2007 and was rejected in the first reading. In 2008 the Minister for Information and Communication drafted the Freedom of Information Bill 2008 but it was never introduced in Parliament. At the time of writing this report, the 2013 version of the Bill was published by the Attorney General and is still on the agenda for parliamentary debate.

Open Data in Kenya

In 2011, the Kenyan Government became the second African country to make government data freely available to the public. The Kenyan Open Data Initiative (KODI) is a national government program that focuses on national and local data. *The goal of the Initiative is to make core government development, demographic, statistical and expenditure data available in a useful digital format for researchers, policymakers, ICT developers and the general public.*[8]

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[7]Available: Quarterly Sector Statistics Report, 2013/14, www.cck.go.ke/resc/downloads/Sector_Statistics_Report_Q2_201314.pdf
[8] Available: https://opendata.go.ke/vision

The following table shows some examples of the categories and datasets available through KODI portal.

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES OF DATASETS
Environment And Natural Resources	*2009 Census Volume II Table 9: Households by main mode of Human Waste Disposal by district*
Agriculture	*Livestock population by type and district*
Counties	*Local Authority and Constituency Development Fund Expenditures, County estimates, Kenya Shillings*
Education	*KCPE Exam Scores 2006 To 2010*
Employment	*2009 Census Vol II Table 4: Activity Status by County*
Energy	*Availability of Energy Sources, by District -2009*
Financial Sector	*IMF World Economic Outlook 2011 Kenya GDP Per Capita Projections*
Health Sector	*County Illness Rates vs Spending and Bed Net Usage*
Poverty	*Poverty Rate by District*
Population	*2009 Census data on number of households, population by male and female, area in square kilometers, and population density by sub-location*
Public Finance	*Public Expenditure Audited Accounts 2002/3-2009/2010 and Budget 2010/11*
Transport and Communication	*2011 Traffic Incidences from Desinventar*

This initiative could be seen as an aspect of realising Article 35 of the Bill of Rights. As such, it reflects the strong focus of Kenya's Constitution on access to information and public participation. In announcing KODI, former President Mwai Kibaki stated: *"I call upon Kenyans to make use of this Government Data Portal to enhance accountability and improve governance in our country. Indeed, data is the foundation of improving governance and accountability. This is because reliable and timely data is the basis for determining whether the Government is delivering services effectively and accountably. Availability of data will, therefore, enable citizens to keep track of service delivery. This way the people can hold Government service providers accountable for the use of public resources."*[9]

The initial objectives of KODI help us understand the main objective of this study: to investigate the landscape of open data and what impact it is having in lives of Kenyan people, particularly those in marginalised areas.[10] Our findings suggest that government

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[9]Former President Mwai Kibaki, http://www.ict.go.ke/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=368&Itemid=416

[10]For the purpose of this study the term 'marginalized' refers to people who live in low-income, temporary housing in slum areas of Nairobi and Mombasa, or in low-income farming areas of rural Isiolo.

data is being used by these communities and that they demand better and more of this data to improve their lives. However, to fully understand and appreciate the impact of open data further research is needed. This can be achieved through a longitudinal, multilevel and multidisciplinary analysis that will not only look at the contextual application of open data but also unravel its intended and unintended outcomes.

Study Objectives:

As emphasized earlier, access to information, freedom of media and citizen participation in governance processes are some of the main pillars of the Kenyan Constitution. Therefore, the open data initiative holds the potential for increased engagement between the government and the public. Evans & Campos (2012) *note that greater citizen empowerment could be achieved through more concerted approaches that consider and provide contextual information.* This research sought to understand how this relationship has evolved over the years since the initiative's inception, and to address potential areas of improvement to allow for greater utilization of government information by the communities. More specifically, the study sought to:

a) *Investigate the impact of the Kenyan Government's open data initiative and to see whether, and if so how, it is assisting marginalized communities and groups in accessing key social services and information such as health and education;[11]*

b) *Understand the way people use the information provided by the Open Data Initiative;*

c) *Identify people's trust in the information and how it can assist their day-to-day lives;*

d) *Examine ways in which the public wish for the open data initiative to improve, particularly in relation to governance and service delivery*

Methodology

This study was conducted in two urban slums in the Counties of Nairobi and Mombasa and a rural settlement in Isiolo County. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research techniques, including focus groups, questionnaire and interviews. The first step was focus group discussions conducted in Nairobi, Mombasa and Isiolo. Based on the available literature and the insights from the focus group meetings, a quantitative questionnaire was developed and administered. The last stage of the research was a one-on-one in-depth interviews with respondents who expressed willingness to participate further in the research. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyse the data.

Focus Group Discussion: Two focus group discussions (8-16 citizens) were conducted in both locations. Based on these discussions, we were able to map out the information intermediaries in the slums and rural settlements. A main theme that emerged from these discussions was that the traditional social institutions such as chiefs' offices, religious

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[11]The researchers considered these two sectors to be of crosscutting value to selected geographical locations.

centres, community centres and local leaders' offices play a critical role in accessing government information and service delivery for communities in these environments.

Quantitative Questionnaire: The questionnaire was administered to understand citizen's level of awareness, use and appreciation of open government data. In total, 338 citizens from both areas filled the questionnaire.[12]

In-depth interviews: In total, 45 citizens were individually interviewed to gain richer insights about the themes emerged through the focus group meetings and the questionnaire such as why and where did people seek government information, the challenges they faced in this process and the ways in which this information was used. Interviewees also provided insights on what types of data they wish to have and why.

The table illustrate population sample distribution:

Sample Area	Isiolo		Isiolo retake[1]		Urban		Urban retake[2]	
Nos. questionnaires	35		30		205		68	
Male	56.7%	20	52.2%	16	63.4%	130	77.4%	53
Female	43.3%	15	47.8%	14	36.6%	75	22.6%	15
	Percentage of questionnaire	*Number of questionnaire*	*Percentage of questionnaire*	*Number of questionnaire*	*Percentage of questionnaire*	*Number of questionnaire*	*Percentage of questionnaire*	*Number of questionnaire*
18-24 years	34.3%	12	34.3%	10	37.8%	77	47.8%	33
25-29 years	17.1%	6	17.1%	5	26.4%	54	20.9%	14
30-34 years	14.3%	5	14.3%	4	10.0%	21	4.5%	3
35-39 years	17.1%	6	17.1%	5	11.4%	23	13.4%	9
40-55 years	11.4%	4	11.4%	3	12.9%	26	10.4%	7
55 years >	5.7%	2	5.7%	3	1.5%	4	3.0%	2

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[12]Questionnaires were administered to every 2nd person visiting the chief's office, religious centres, community centre, and local leader office (constituency development fund office – CDF).

THE LANDSCAPE OF OPEN DATA IN KENYA

Our study revealed that there are four categories of citizens when it comes to the open data landscape in Kenya. The first category is people who neither know about/ look for government information nor care much about it. When asked about the reasons for not seeking government data they said:

>*"The information won't change their lives."*
>*"There are no sources for such information."*
>*"It is a waste of time, the government never helps."*
>*"I am not interested in government information."*

The Second category is those who know that government data exists but don't use it. Their attitudes range from the fear of the government bureaucracy, the biased nature of government information, the non-responsive government agencies, the lack of trust in government data, and that the government is not providing the information they need.

The third category of citizens is those who know about government data and use it but do not know if the source of data was the government portal or not. This category knows very little about the existence of the government data portal.

The last category is those who know about the government data portal and use it. Those citizens know about the datasets available on the portal and have utilised it. For instance, some respondents indicated that they have sought statistics on the national census results on the number of people in their area of residence, information on the allocation of resources to different counties and their development rates, information on health, bursaries fund, and data on high school students' transition.

The diagrams below illustrate the landscape of open data in urban slums and rural settlements:

a) *Sources of information:*
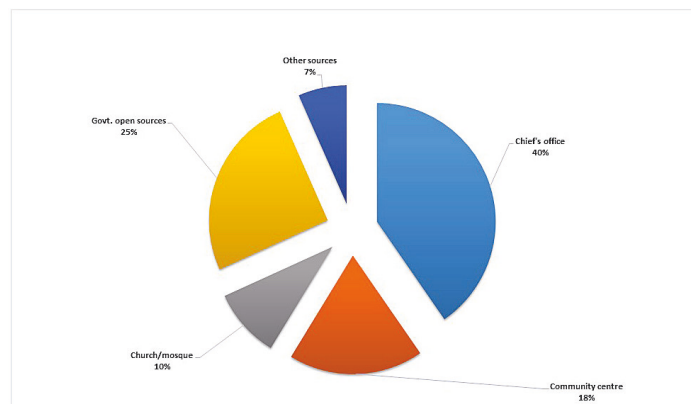
b) *Comparing a sample type of information and sources*

Source / Type of information	Chief's office	Community centre	Church/ mosque	Govt. open data portal	Other
No. of schools	63.1%	9.5%	0%	21.4%	6%
No. of pupils	50.8%	9.8%	4.9%	26.2%	8.2%
No. of bursaries	72.3%	74.4%	2.1%	13.3%	4.3%
Overall performance of schools in KCPE & KCSE	48.1%	16%	6.2%	22.2%	7.4%
No. of enrollment vacancies	55%	18.3%	-	18.3%	8.3%
Use of schools development funds.	61.5%	16.7%	-	15.4%	6.4%
No. of hospitals & Health centers	45.8%	39%	-	13.6%	1.7%
No. of doctors & nurses	55.3%	21.3%	2.1%	17%	4.3%
Public health information	55.3%	26.3%	3.9%	13.2%	1.3%
Disease outbreaks	58.6%	28.6%	4.3%	7.1%	1.4%

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Our findings suggest that Kenyan citizens do seek and use government information in different domains of their lives and that more and better government information is fundamental to enhancing effective public participation in the marginalized areas covered in this study. However, our findings also suggest that:

- *There is a mismatch between the data citizens want to have and the data the Kenya portal and other intermediaries have provided.*
- *Most people go to local information intermediaries instead of going directly to the government data portals and that there are few connections between these intermediaries and the wider open data sources.*
- *Currently the rural communities are much less likely to seek out government information.*
- *The kinds of data needed to support service delivery in Kenya may be different from those needed in other places in the world.*

These findings emphasize the need to pay considerable attention to the local context when designing and implementing open data initiatives, as these factors are crucial to the success and sustainability of such initiatives.

Below we highlight the two main findings:

I) Government information forms an important part of Kenyans life. This is expressed by a variety of interests and preferences people have for government data. For example, some interviewees indicated that after accessing information from government, they took up the matters with the relevant authorities. In other cases, they organized discussion fora with the youth on issues related to their future education plans. In both cases, the interviewees noted that the government information they got helped them to become more knowledgeable and as a result to make more informed decisions.

    a. Have you looked for any government data or information in the last two years?
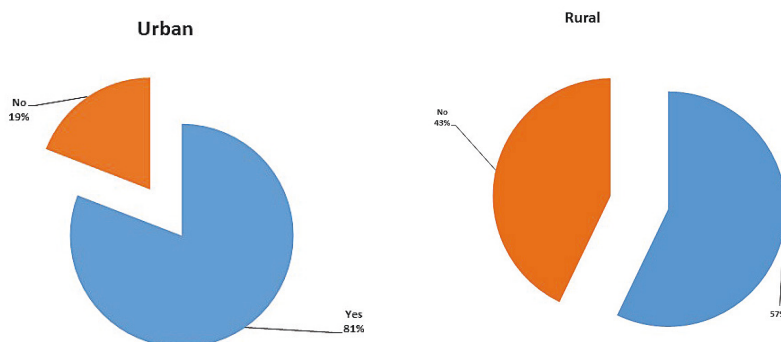
I) Traditional information intermediaries, especially local chiefs, play a key role in access to government information and services, particularly for communities inhabiting low income areas. As such, traditional information sharing systems/ institutions are crucial for enhancing the awareness, access and utilisation of government data.

However, there is need for building capacities for these traditional information intermediaries.

a. Where people usually look for information
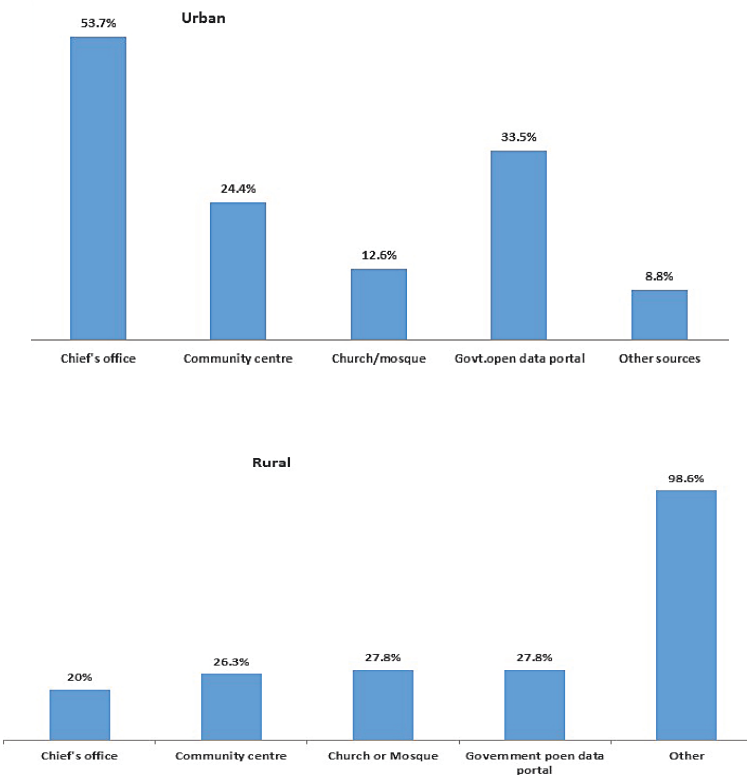
FINDINGS FROM URBAN SLUMS

1. **Have you looked for any government data or information in the last two years?**

    a.
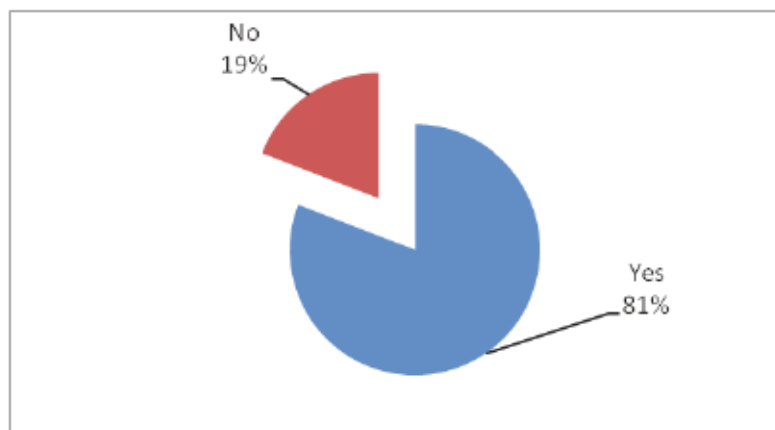
Majority of respondents, 81% in the urban informal settlements in Nairobi and Mombasa have sought government information in the last two years.19% have not.

    b. **If no what was the reason(s) for not seeking this source of information?**

- *"I am not interested in government information."*
- *"I can't access the information."*
- *"I am not aware of the information."*
- *"I don't have anything to do with it"*
- *"I don't know the procedure to follow."*
- *"I don't trust government information."*
- *"I have not been reached by any information from the government."*
- *"It is difficult to access government information related to a particular subject."*
- *"It won't change my life."*
- *"It is a waste of time, the government never helps."*
- *"The government bureaucracy makes me scared of seeking government information and also the secrecy of the government departments."*
- *"The government does not think of its people."*
- *"The government gives false promises."*
- *"The government does not give the information we need."*
- *"Government officials give biased information."*
- *"There are no sources of such information."*

2. **If yes, how often do you look for such information?**
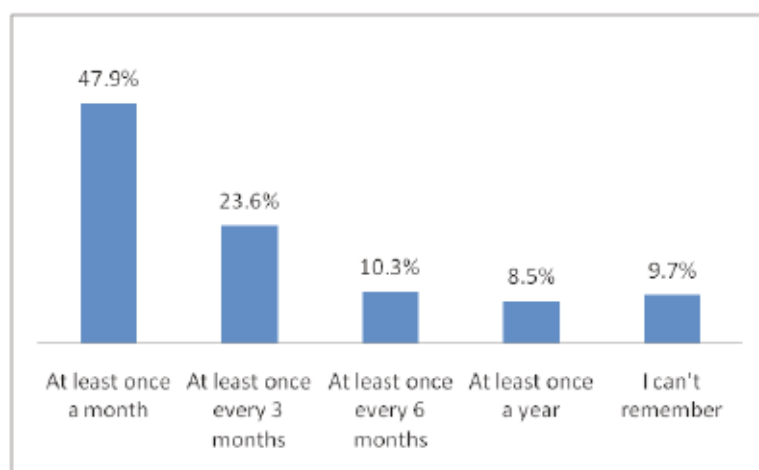
47.7% of respondents looked for information at least once every month, 23.6% of the respondents looked for information at least once every three months and 10.3% of the respondents looked information at least once every 6months.Also 8.5% of respondents looked for information at least once a year and 9.7 % of respondents can't remember the frequency of looking for information.

3. **Where do you usually look for such information?**
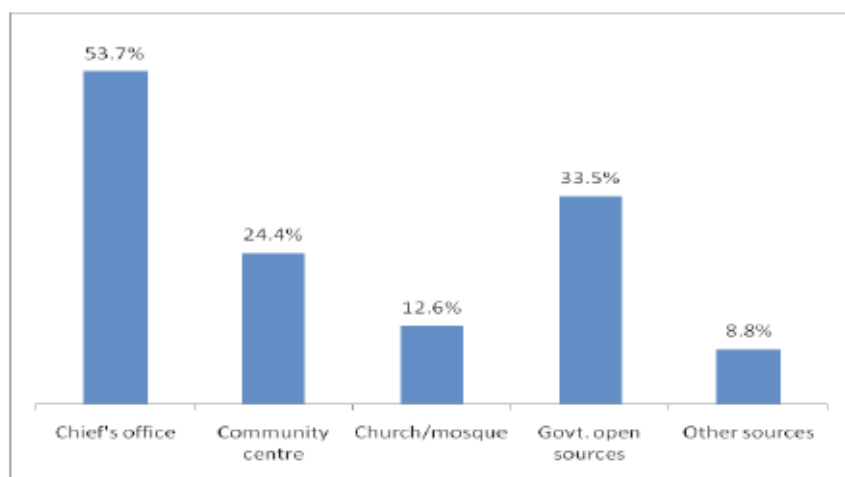
Of those who have looked for government information, 53.7 % obtained it from the Chief's office, 24.4% from a community centre, 12.6%from a church/Mosque, 33.5% from the government open sources, and 8.8% of the respondents looked for information from other sources.

4. **Please select the type of information you sought and indicate how easy or difficult was it for you to find information:**

Type of information	Percentage
Diseaseoutbreaks	48.4%
Publichealthinfo	50.6%
Numberofdoctorsandnurses	32.5%
Numberofhospitalsandhealthcentres	42.7%
Overall performance of KCPE & KCSE	56.4%
Number of enrollment vacancies	40.6%
Use of schools development fund	51.2%
Number of bursaries	63.6%
Number of students enrolled in schools	40.0%
Number of schools	55.8%
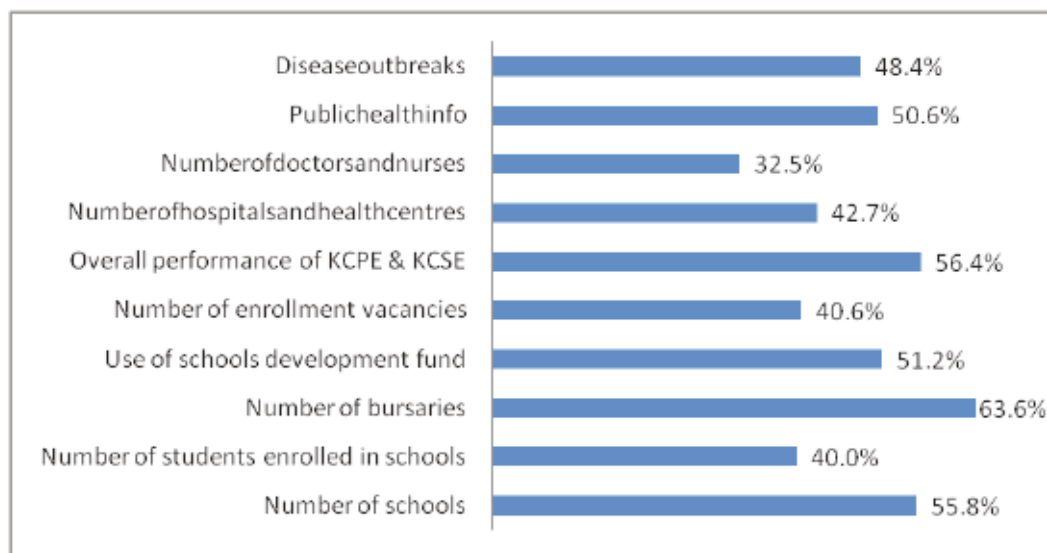
The most sought type of information is the number of bursaries (63.6%) the overall performance of Kenya Certificate of Primary Education KCPE and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education KCSE information (56.4%), the number of schools at 55.8%. Use of school development funds information is at 51.2% slightly higher than public health information at 50.6 %. This is followed by the information of disease outbreaks at 48.4% and the number of hospitals and health centers is at 42.7%. Information on the number of enrollment vacancies is 40.6%. Relatively closer to this is number of number of students enrolled in schools at 40%. The least sought information is number of doctors and nurses at 32.5%.

a) **Number of schools in your ward, constituency or county**

I) *Source of information on number of schools*

Source	Percentage
Chief's office	63.1%
Community centre	9.5%
Govt. open sources	21.4%
Other sources	6.0%
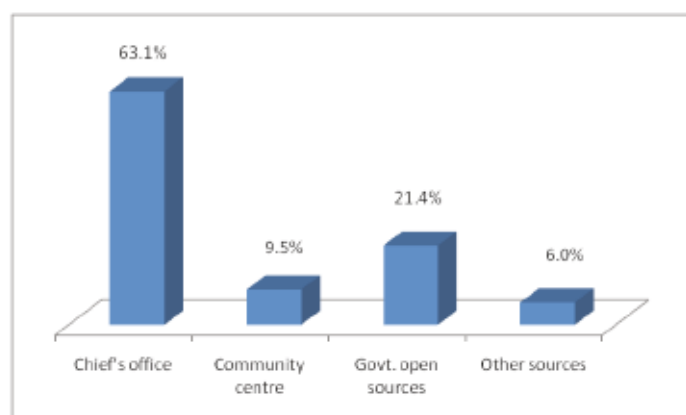
63.1% of the respondents who sought information on number of schools used the chief's office, 9.4 % of the respondents looked for this information from community centre.

21.4% of respondents used the government open sources and 6.0% of the respondents look for information from other sources.

II) Rate chief's office in providing this information
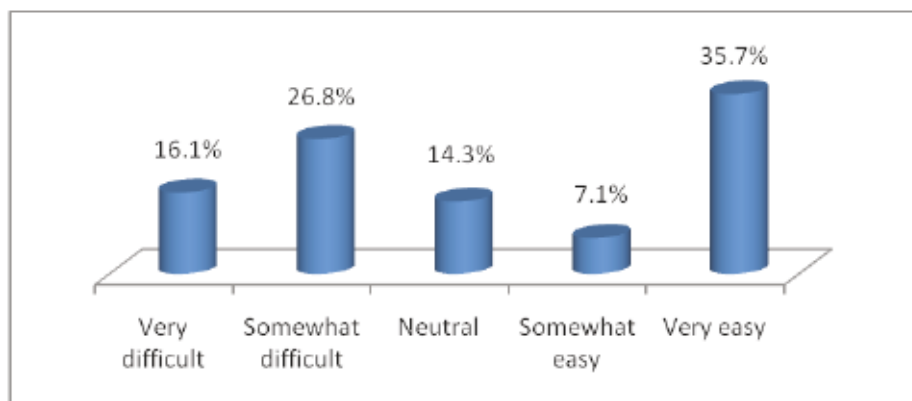
35.7% used chief's office to get information on for number schools in ward, constituency or county rate it as very easy. 26.8% of respondents rate it as somewhat difficult and 16.1% of the respondent's rate as very difficult. 14.3% of the respondents rate as neutral while 7.1% of the respondents rate as somewhat easy.

III) Rate community resource centre in providing this information
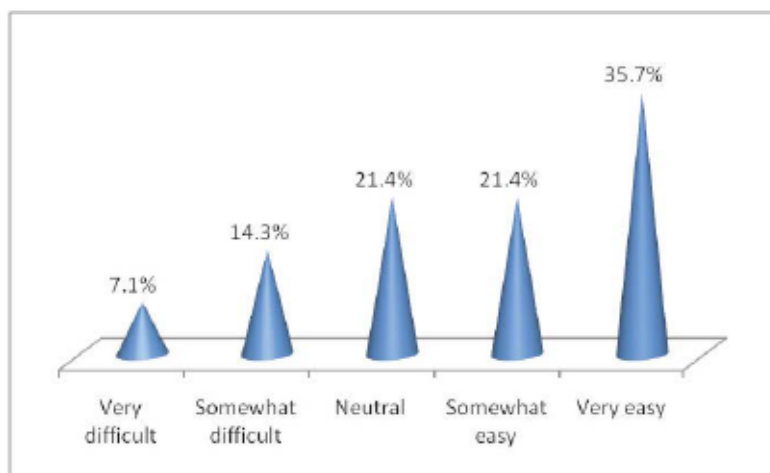
35.7% of those who used community resource centre to access information on the number of schools in their ward, constituency or county rate it as very easy. Equally 21.4% rate it neutral and somewhat easy respectively. 14.3% rate it as somewhat difficult and 7.1% rate it as very difficult.
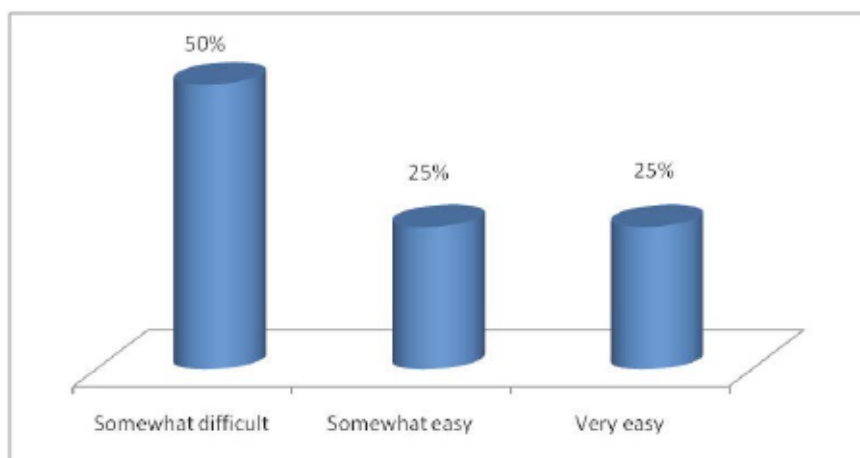
IV) Rate church/mosque in providing this information

Half of the respondents who used church/ mosque to get information on the number of schools in their ward, constituency or county rate it as somewhat difficult while equally 25% rate it as somewhat easy and very easy.

    b) Number of pupils/students enrolled in schools in your ward, constituency or county.

        I.   Source of information
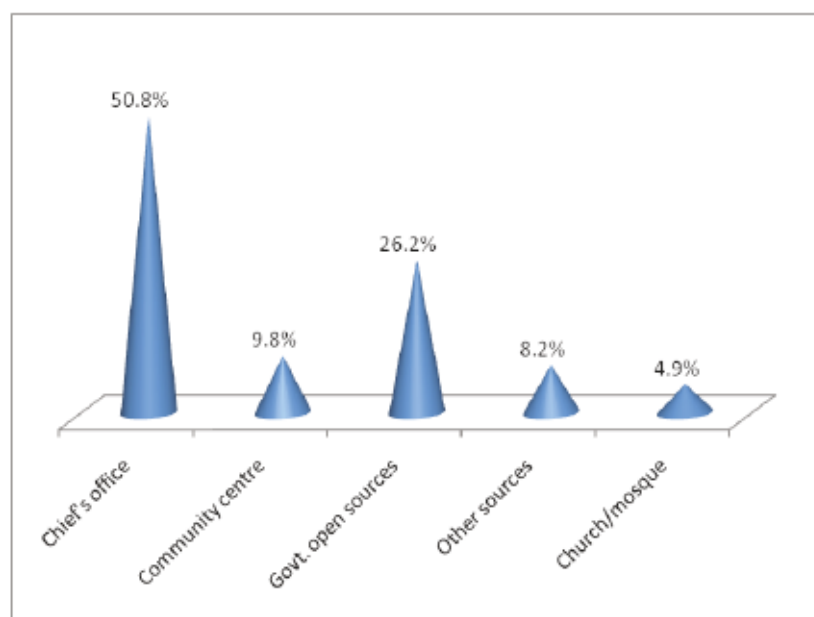
50.8% of the respondents sought information from the chief's office and 26.2 % used government open sources. 9.8% of respondents look information from community centre and 8.2 of the respondents look for information from other sources. 4.9% of the respondents sought this information from church or mosque.

II. Rate chief 's office in providing this information
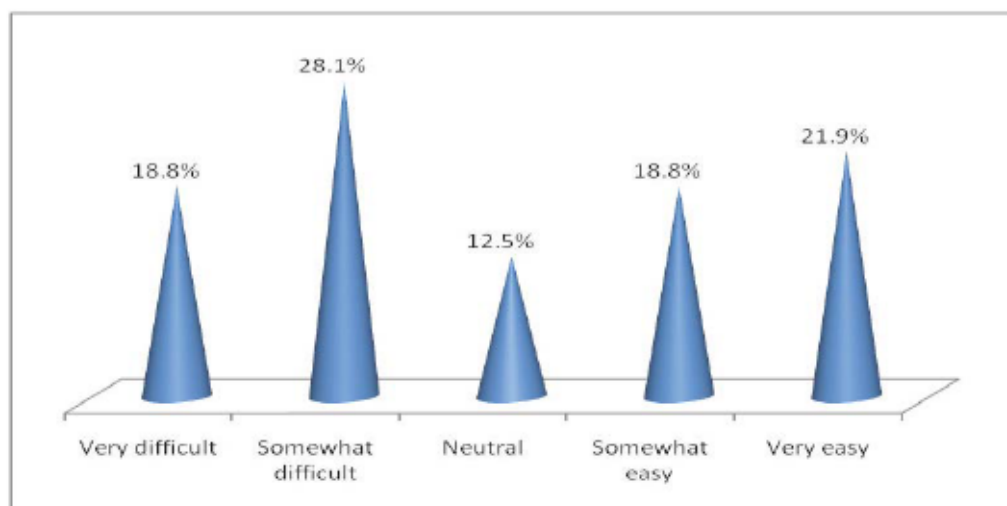
28.1% of those who used chief's office to get information on for number schools in your ward, constituency or county rate it somewhat difficult. 21.1% of respondents rate it as very easy and equally 18.8% of respondents rate it as very difficult and somewhat easy. 12.5% of the respondent rates it as neutral.

III. Rate community centre in proving this information
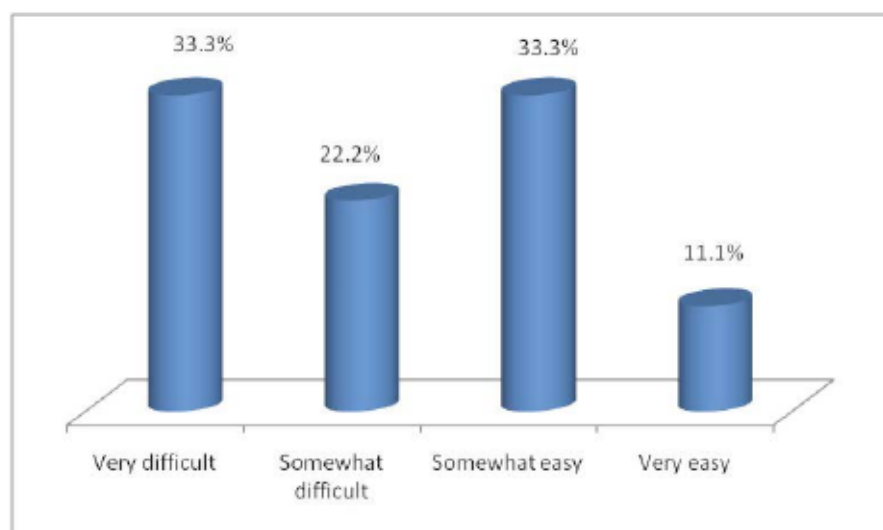
33.3% of those who used community resource centre to get information on number of pupils/students enrolled in schools rate it as very difficult and equally to those who rate it as somewhat easy. 22.2% rate it as somewhat

IV. *Rate government open sources in providing this information*
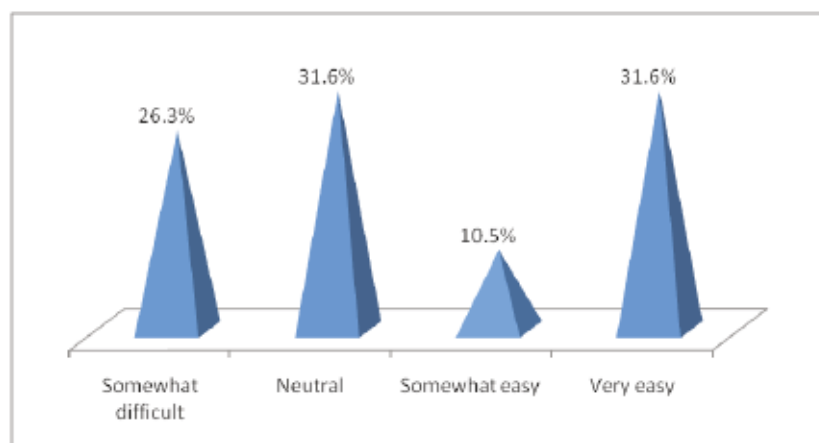
31.6% of the respondents who used government open data portal to get information on number of pupils/students enrolled rate it as somewhat difficult and equally to those who rate it as very easy while 26.3% rate it as somewhat difficult. 10.5% rate it as somewhat easy.

c) **Number of bursaries.**

I) *Source of this information*
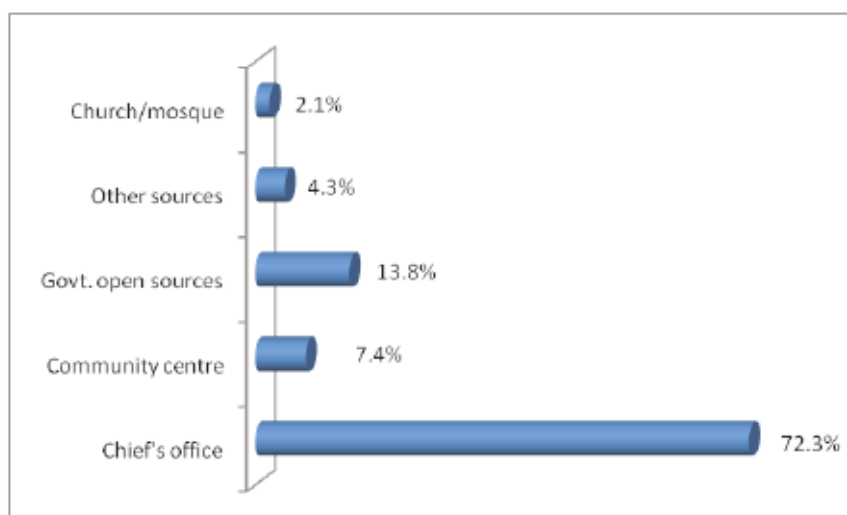
72.3% of the respondents sought information from chief's office, 13.8% of the respondents used government open sources. 7.4 % of respondents look information from community centre and 4.3% of the respondents look for information from other sources. 2.1% of the respondents sought this information from church or mosque.

*II)* *Rate chief 's office in providing this information*
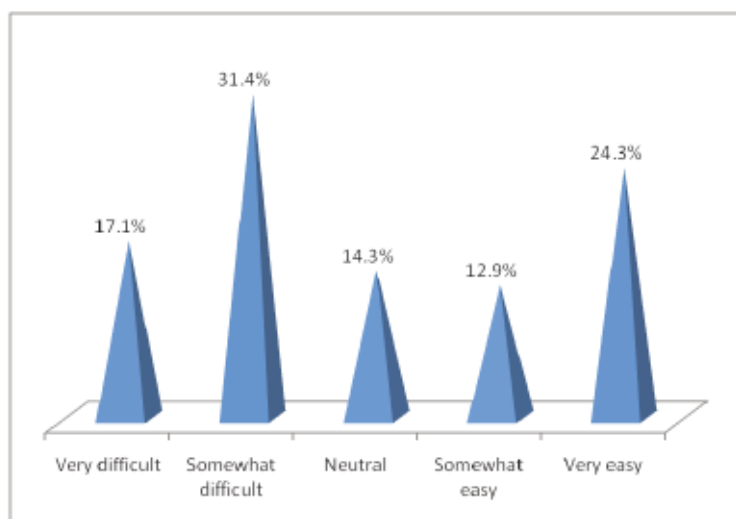
31.4% of the respondents who look information from chief's office on number of bursaries rate it as somewhat difficult, 24.3% of this respondents rate it as very easy. 17.1% rate it as very difficult while 14.3% rate it as neutral. 12.9% rate it as somewhat easy.

III) *Rate community resource centre in providing this information*
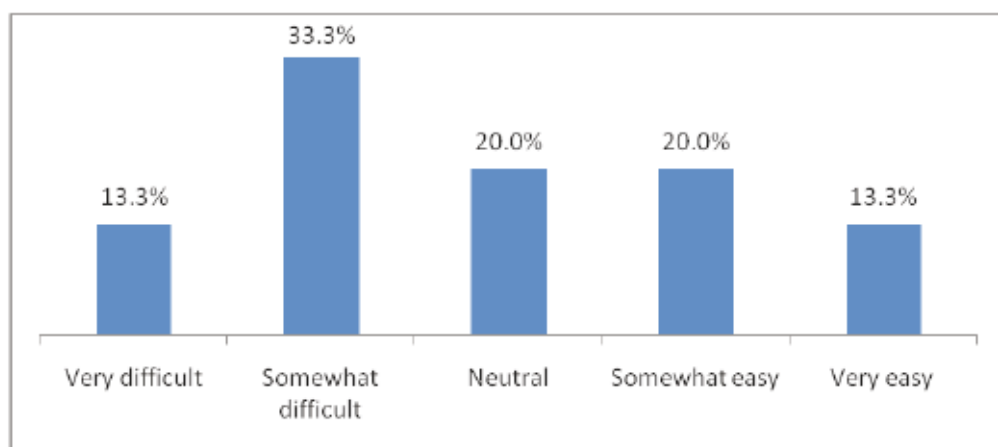
33.3% of the respondents who look information from community centre on number of bursaries rate it as somewhat difficult. 20% of the respondents rate it as neutral equally to those who rate it somewhat easy. Also 13.3% of those who look for this information rate it as very difficult equally to those who rate it as very easy.

IV)   Rate church/mosque in proving this information
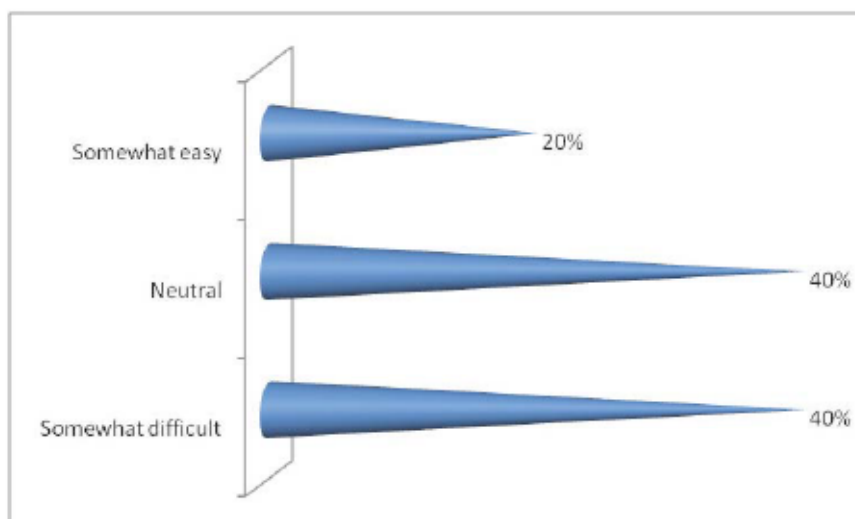
40% of the respondents who used church/ mosque to get information on no of bursaries rate it as neutral equally to those who rate it as somewhat difficult. 20% of rate is somewhat easy.
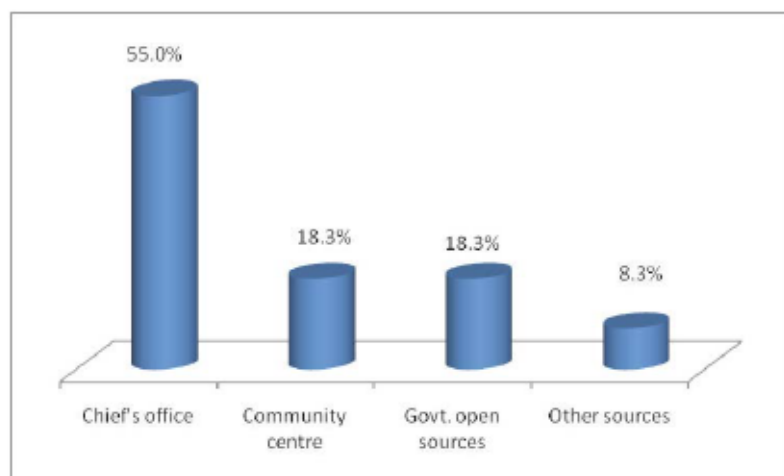
V)   Rate government open sources in providing this information
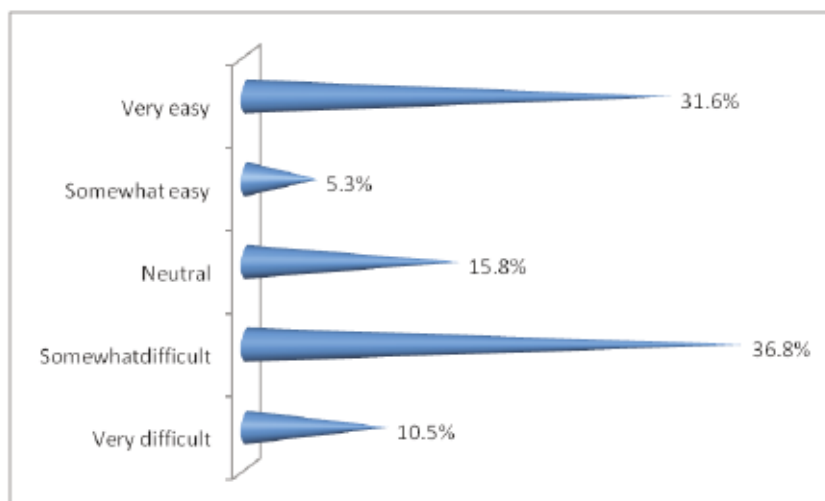
36.8% of the respondents who used government open data portal to get information on number of bursaries rate it as somewhat difficult followed by 31.6% who rate it as very easy. 15.8% of respondent's rate information neutral and 10.5% rate it as difficult. 5.3% rate it as somewhat easy.

d) **Overall performance of schools in Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) in your ward, constituency or county.**

  i.   *Source of this information.*
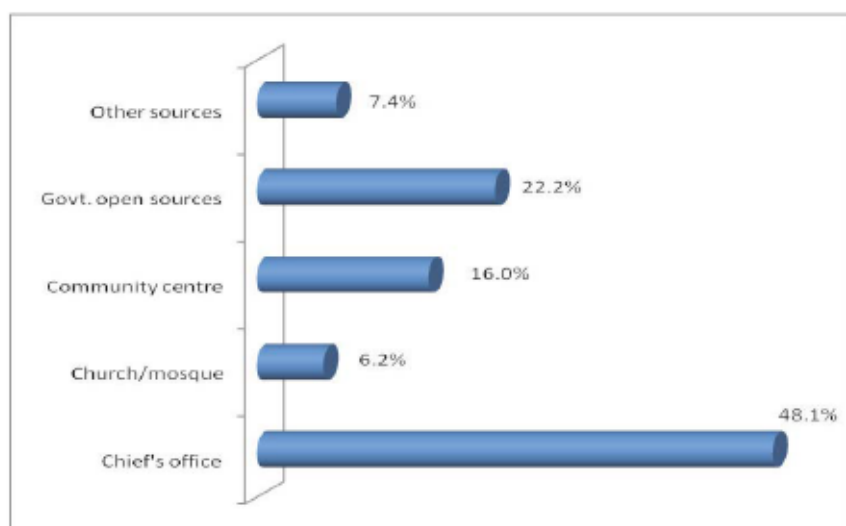
48.1% of the respondents sought information on overall performance of schools in KCPE and KCSE from chief's office, 22.2% of the respondents used government open sources. 16 % of respondents look information from community centre and 7.4% of the respondents look for information from other sources. 6.2% of the respondents sought this information from church or mosque.

  ii.   *Rate chief 's office in providing this information*
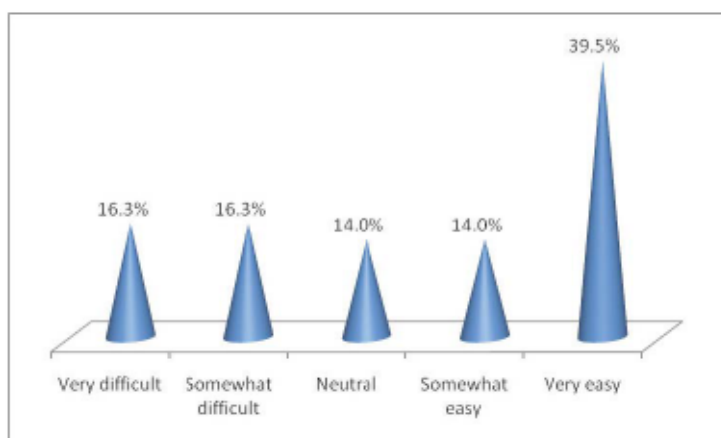
39.5% of the respondents who look information from chief's office on overall performance of schools in Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of secondary Education (KCSE) rate it very easy, 16.3% of this respondents rate it very difficult equally to those who rate it as somewhat difficult. 14% rate it as neutral equally to those who rate it as somewhat easy.

iii.   Rate community centre in providing this information
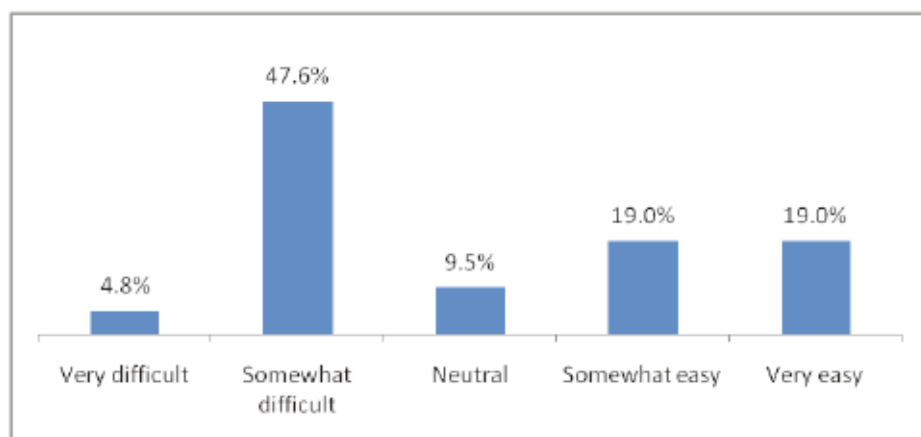
47.6% of the respondents who sought information from community centre on the overall performance of schools in KCPE and KCSE rate it somewhat difficult. 19% rate this information as somewhat easy equally to those who rate it very easy. 9.5% rate this information neutral and 4.8% rate it as very difficult.

iv.   Rate church/mosque in providing this information
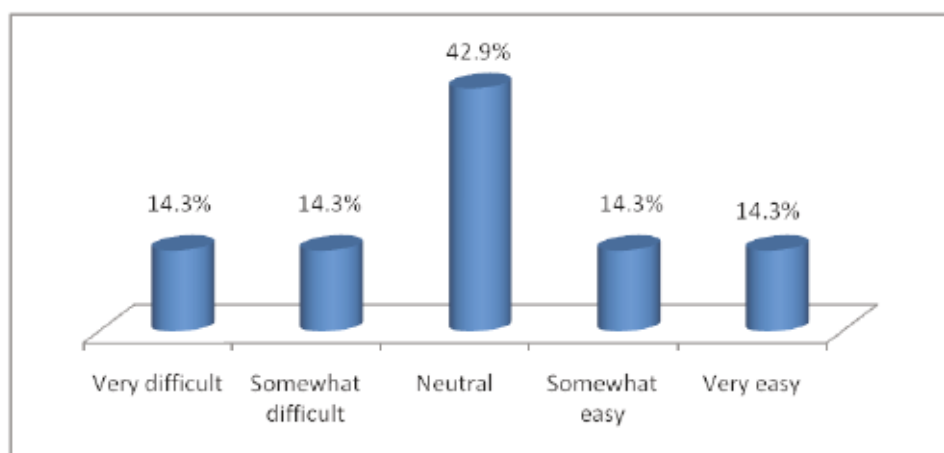
42.9% of the respondents who used church/mosque to get information on overall school performance of schools in KCPE and KCSE rate it as neutral. 14.3% of the respondents rate this information equally as very difficult, somewhat difficult, somewhat easy and very easy.

v. *Rate government open sources in providing this information*
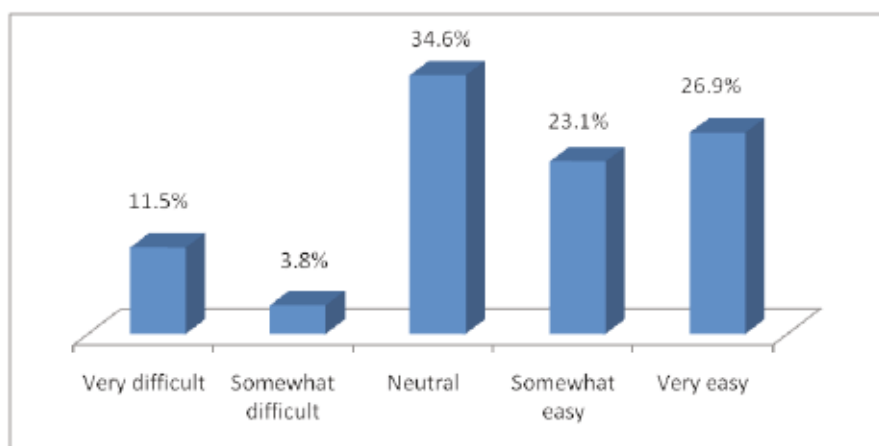
34.6% of respondents who used government open data portal to get information on overall performance of schools in KCPE and KCSE rate it as neutral, 26.9% rate this information as very easy, closely followed by 23.1% who rate it as somewhat easy. 11.5% of the respondent rate it very difficult and 3.8% rate it as somewhat.

e) **Number of enrollment vacancies in schools in your ward, constituency or county.**

i. *Source of this information*

55.0% of respondents look for information on the number of enrollment vacancies in schools from chief's office, 18.3% of the respondents look this information from community centre equally to those who sought information from government open sources. 8.3% of the respondents look information from other source
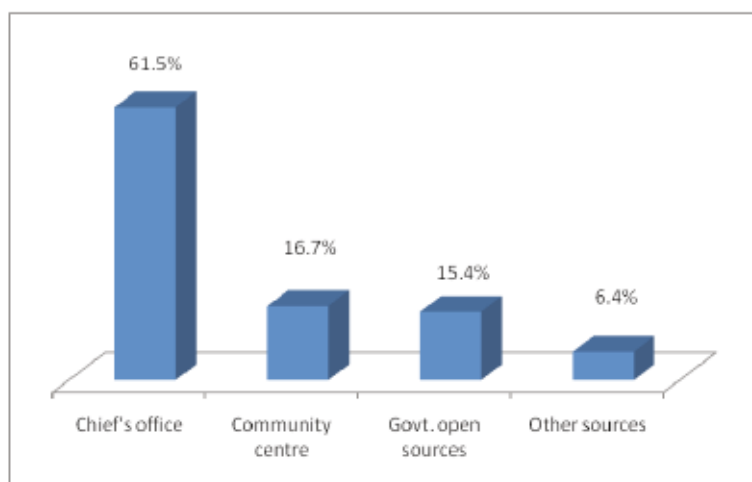
ii.   Rate chief 's office in providing this information
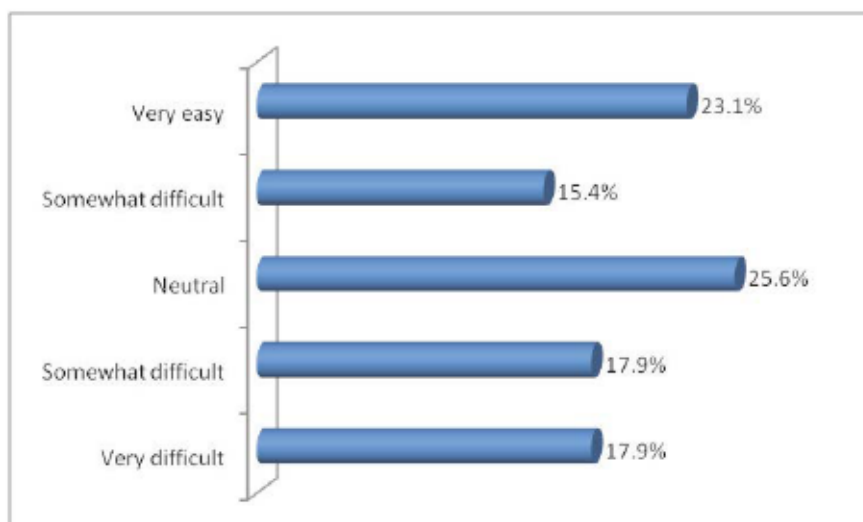
25% of the respondents who used chief's office to get information on number of enrollment vacancies in schools rate it as neutral. 23.1% of respondents rate this information very easy. 17% of the respondents rate it as somewhat difficult equally to those who rate it very difficult. 15.4% of the respondents rate this information somewhat difficult.

iii.   Rate community centre in providing this information
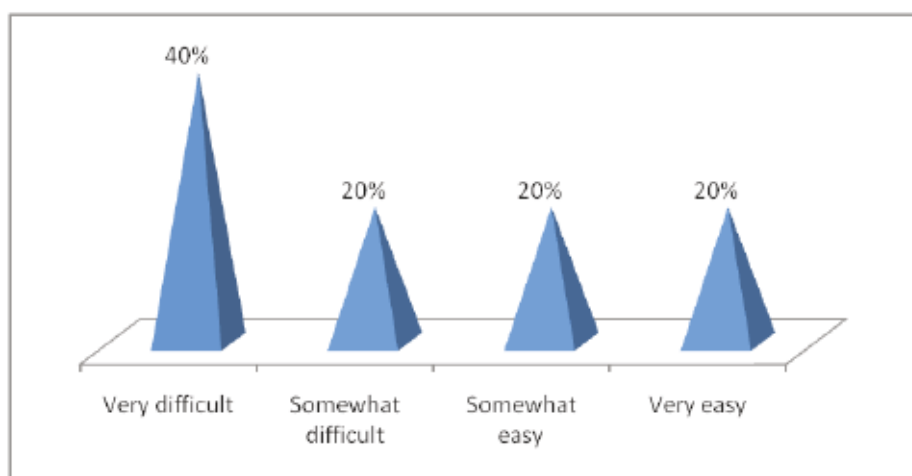
40% of respondents who used community centre to get information on number of enrollment vacancies in schools very difficult. 20% of the respondents equally each rate this information as somewhat difficult, somewhat easy and very easy respectively

iv.   Rate church/mosque in providing this information
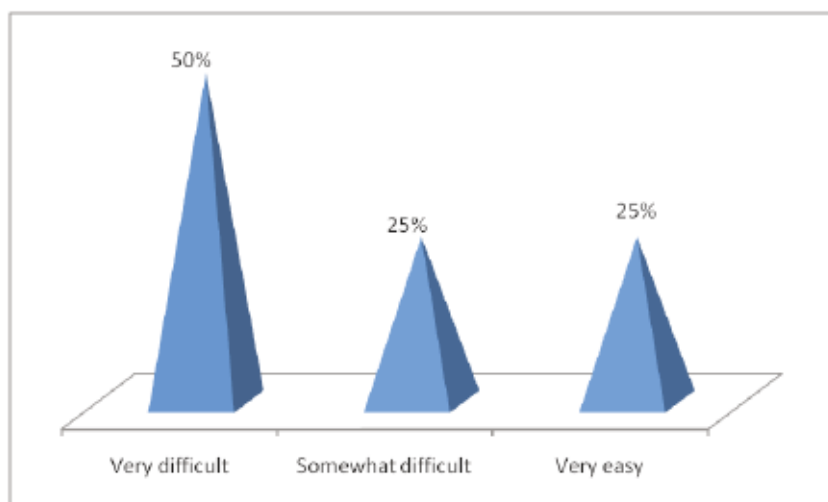
Half of the respondents who used church/mosque to get information on number of enrollment vacancies in schools rate it as very difficult. 25% of the respondents rate this information as somewhat difficult equally to 25% who rate this information very easy.

v.   Rate government open sources in providing this information
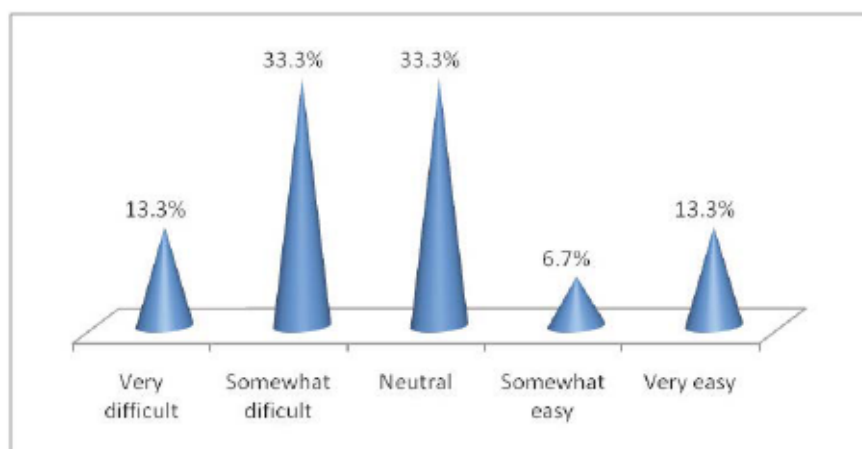
33.3% of respondents who used government open data portal to find information on number of enrolment vacancies in schools rate it as somewhat difficult equally to those who rate as neutral. 13.3% of the respondent rates this information as very difficult equally to those who rate very easy and 6.7% rate it as somewhat easy.

vi.   Rate other sources in providing this information
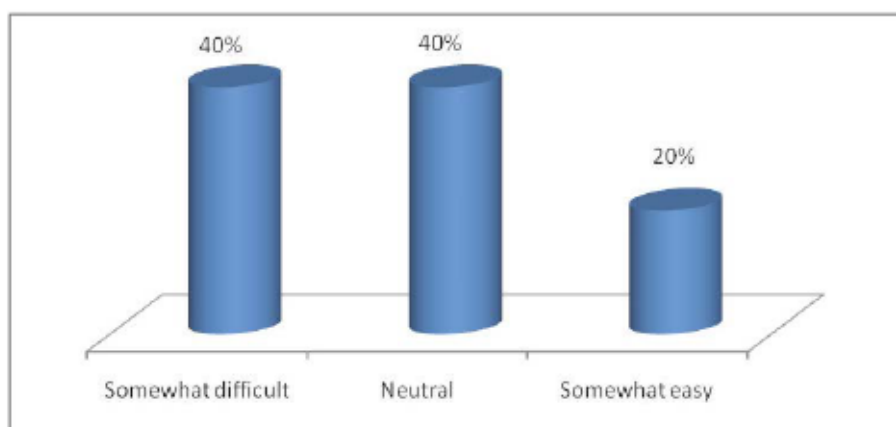
40% of the respondents who used other sources to get information on number of enrolment vacancies in schools rate it as somewhat difficult same as those who rate this information as neutral. 20% rate this information as somewhat easy

f) Use of schools development fund in your ward, constituency or county.

i.   Source of this information.

61.5% of respondents sought information on use of development funds from the chief's office. 16.7% of the respondents get this information from community centre.15.4% of the respondents sought information from government open sources while 6.4% of the respondents look for this information from other sources.
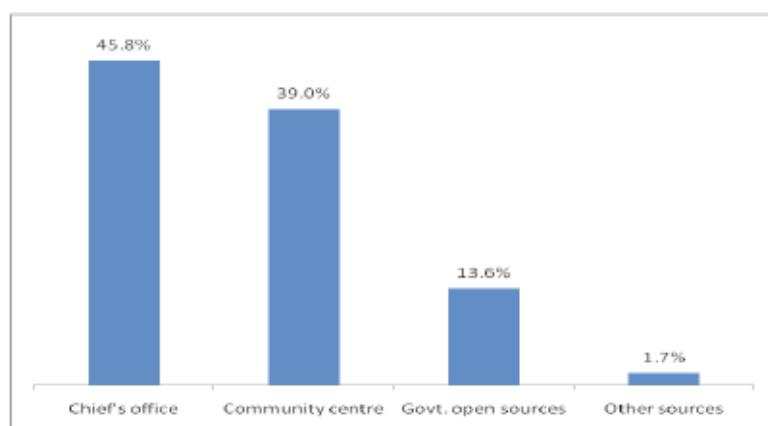
ii.   Rate chief's office in providing this information
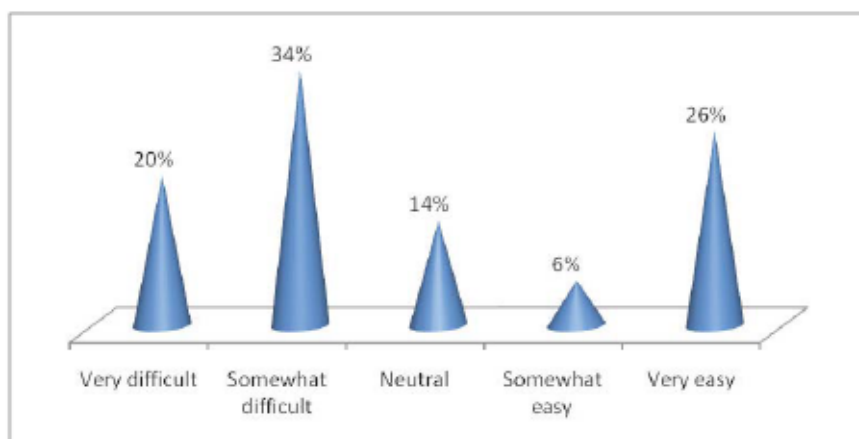
34% of the respondents who used chief's office to get information on the use of development funds rate it somewhat difficult. 26% of the respondents rate this information very easy and 20% of the respondents rate this information very difficult. 14% of the respondents rate the information neutral. 6% of the respondents rate this information somewhat easy.

iii.   Rate community in providing this information
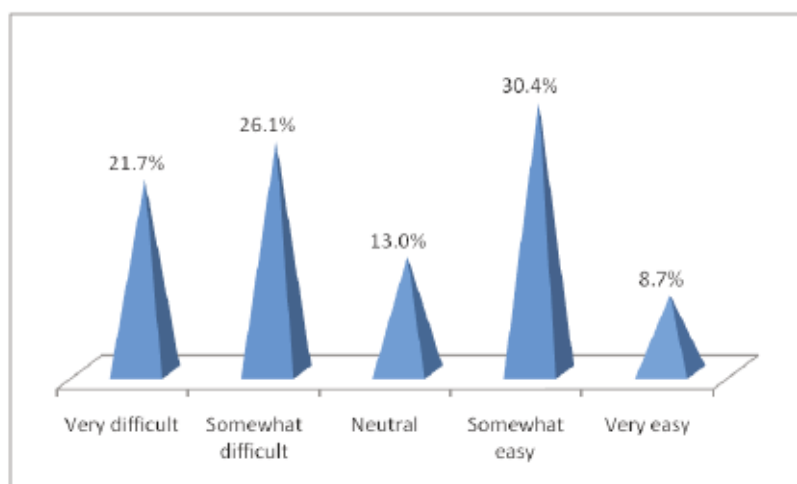
30.4% of the respondents who used community centre to get information on use of development funds rate it as somewhat easy. 26.1% of the respondents rate this information somewhat difficult. 12.7% rate it very difficult and 13.0% rate it neutral. 8.7% of the respondents rate this information it as very easy

iv.   Rate church/mosque in providing this information

Very easy	25%
Somewhat difficult	25%
Very difficult	50%
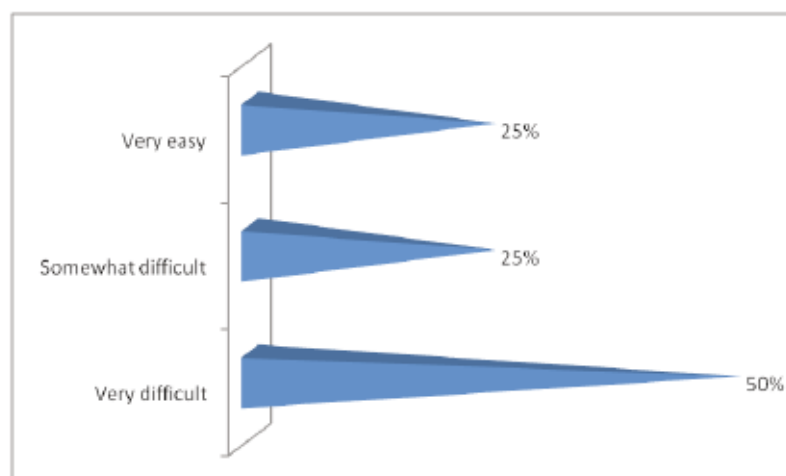
50% of the respondent who used church or mosque to get information on use of development funds rates it as very difficult. While 25% of the respondents rate this information very easy equally to those who rate it very easy.

v.   Rate government open sources in providing this information
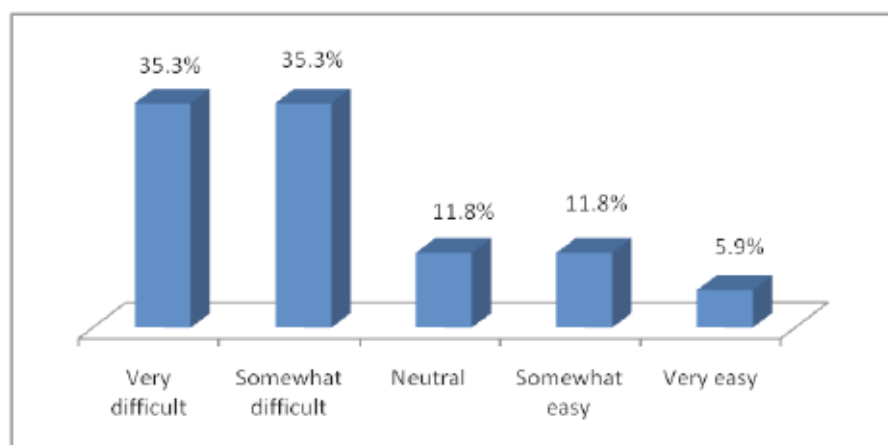
35.3% of the respondents who used government open data portal to get information on use of development funds rate it as very difficult equally to those who rate it somewhat difficult.11.8% of the respondents rate it neutral same as 11.8% who rate it somewhat easy. 5.9% of the respondents rate this information very easy.

vi. Rate other sources in providing this information
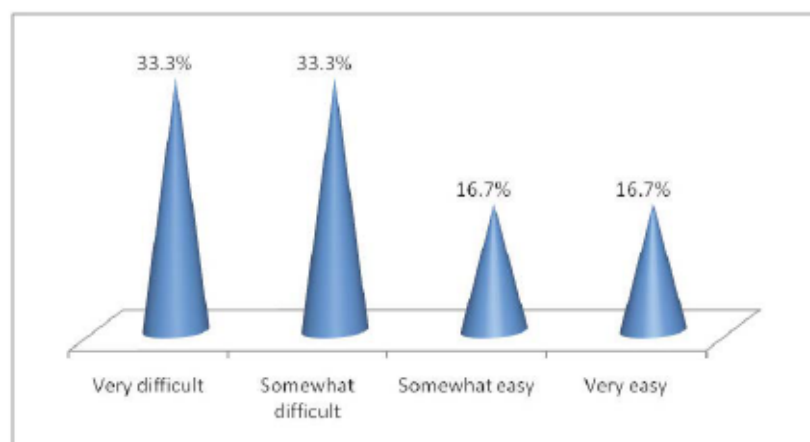
33.3% of the respondents who used other sources to get information on use of development funds rate very difficult equally to 33.3% who rate it somewhat difficult. 16.7% of the respondent rate this information somewhat easy same as 16.7 % who rate it very easy.

g) Number of hospitals and health centers in your ward, constituency or county.

i. Source of this information.

45.8% of respondents sought information on the number of hospitals and health centers in ward, constituency or county from the chief's office. 39.0% of the respondents get this information from community centre.13.6% of the respondents sought information from government open sources while 1.7% of the respondents look for this information from other sources.

ii.   Rate chief's office in providing this information.
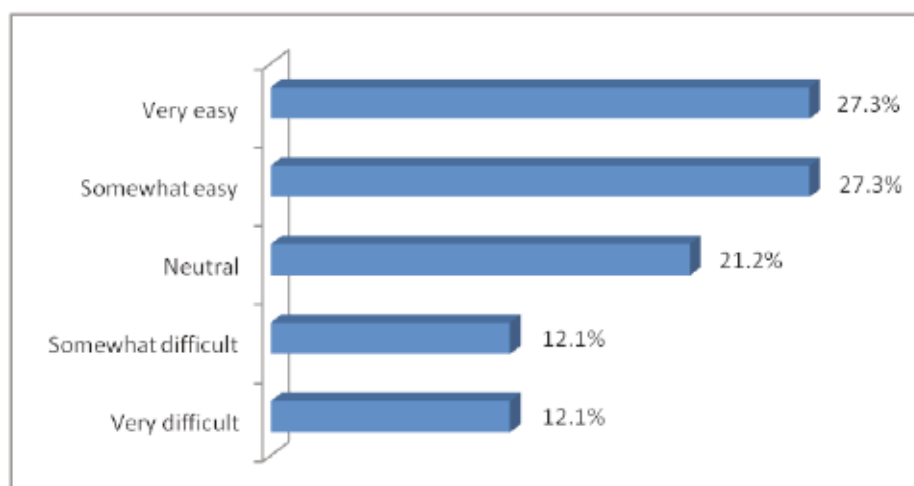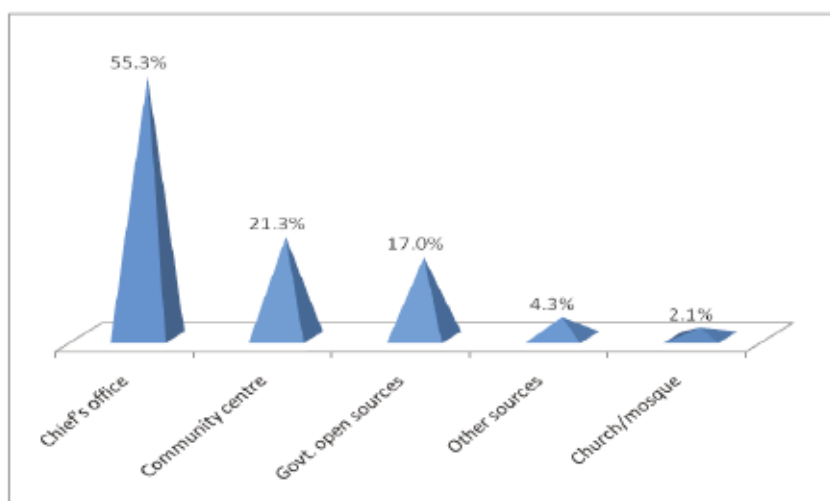

27.3% of the respondents used chief's office to get information on the number of hospitals and health centre rate it very easy equally same as those who rate it somewhat easy. 21.2% of the respondents rate this information neutral. 12.1% of the respondents rate this information as somewhat difficult equally same as 12.1% of the respondents rate this information very difficult.

iii.   *Rate community resource centre in providing this information*
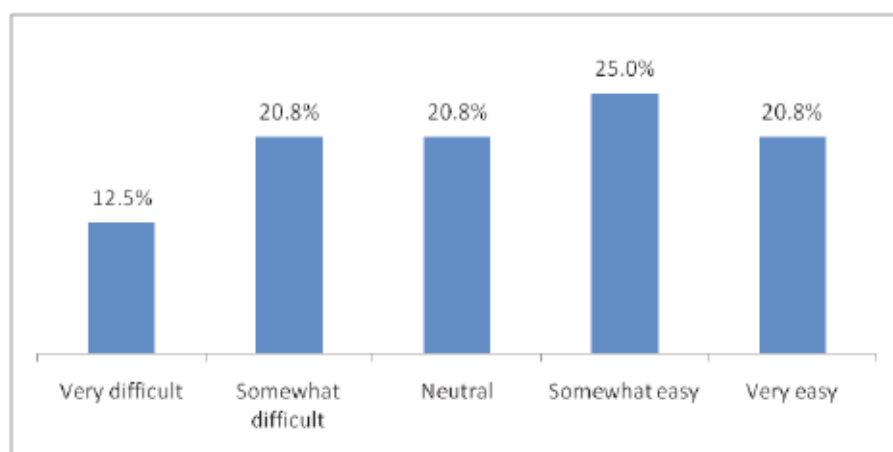
25.0% of the respondents used community resource centre to get information on the number of hospitals and health centre rate it as somewhat easy. 20.8% of the respondents rate this information as neutral equally same as 20.8% of respondents who rate it very easy and somewhat difficult. 12.5% rate this information very difficult.

iv.   Rate church/mosque in providing this information
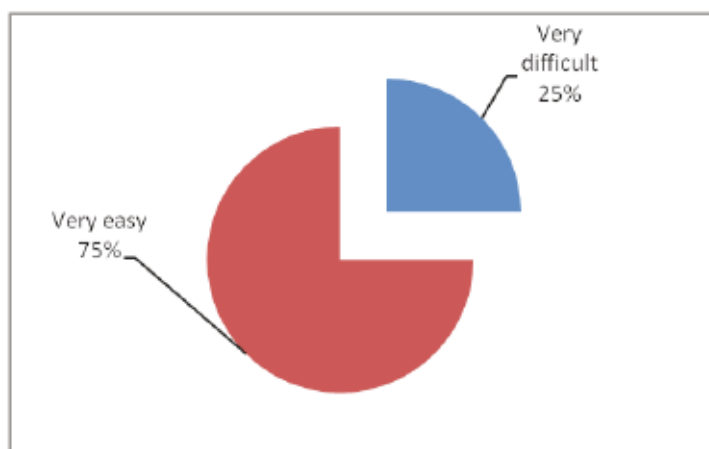
75% of the respondents who used church/mosque to get information on number of hospital and health centre rate it as very easy. 25% of the respondents rate this information very difficult.

v.   Rate government open sources in providing this information
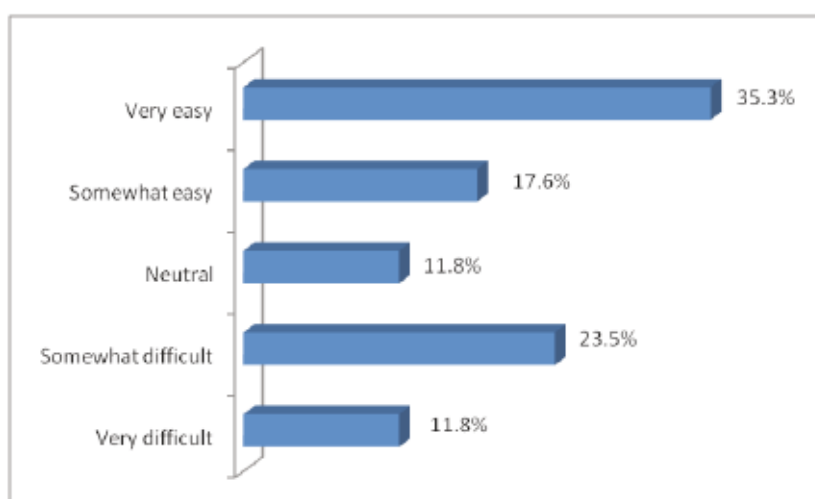
35.3% of the respondents who used the government open data portal to get information on the number of hospital and health centre rate it as very easy and 23.5 % rate it as somewhat difficult.17.6% of the respondents rate it as very easy while 11.8% of the respondents rate this information neutral and equally same as those who rate it very difficult.

h) Number of doctors and nurses in your ward, constituency or county

I) *Source of this information.*

55.3% of the respondents used chief's office to look information on the number of doctors and nurses in ward, constituency and county.21.3% of the respondents look information from the community centre. 17 % respondents look information from government open sources. 4.3% of respondents look information from other sources while 2.1% look information from church or mosque.

II) *Rate chief 's office in providing this information*
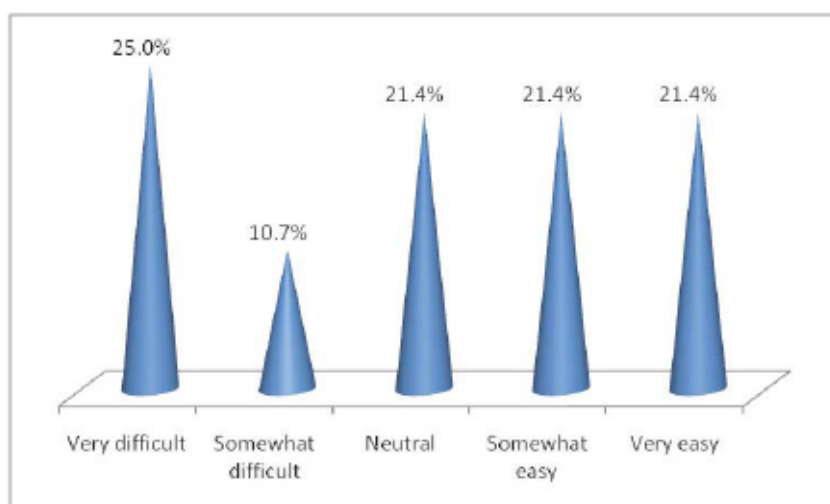
25% of the respondents who sought information from chief's office on number of doctors and nurses rate it as very difficult. 21.4 % of the respondents equally rated this information neutral, somewhat easy and very easy respectively. 10.7% of the respondents rate this information as somewhat difficult.

III) *Rate community centre in providing this information*
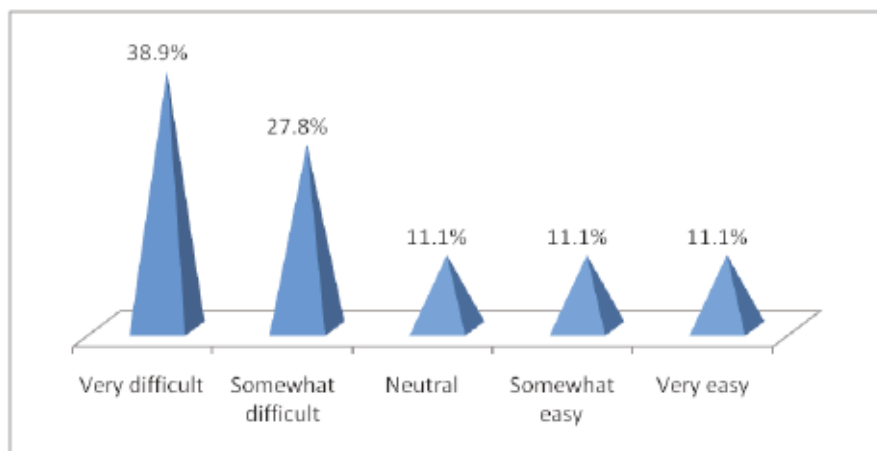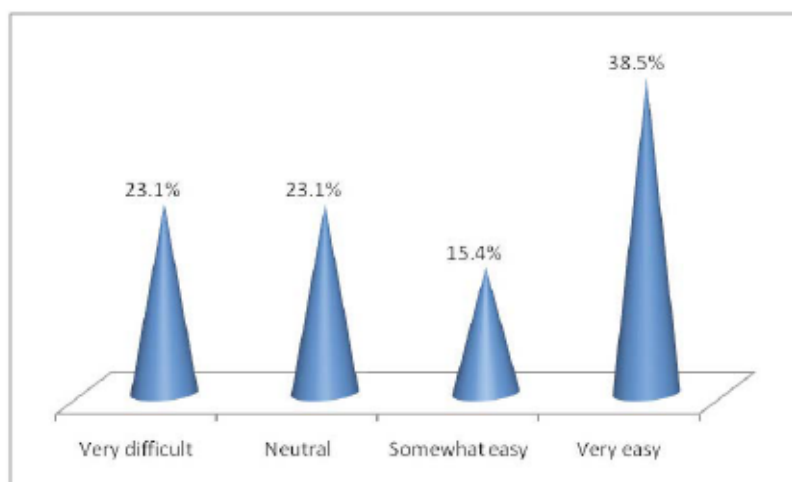

38.9% of the respondents who used community centre to get information on the number of doctors and nurses rate it as very difficult. 27.8% of the respondent's rate it as somewhat difficult and 11.1% of the respondents rate this information as neutral, equally to those who rate it as neutral and very easy.

IV) *Rate church or mosque in providing this information*
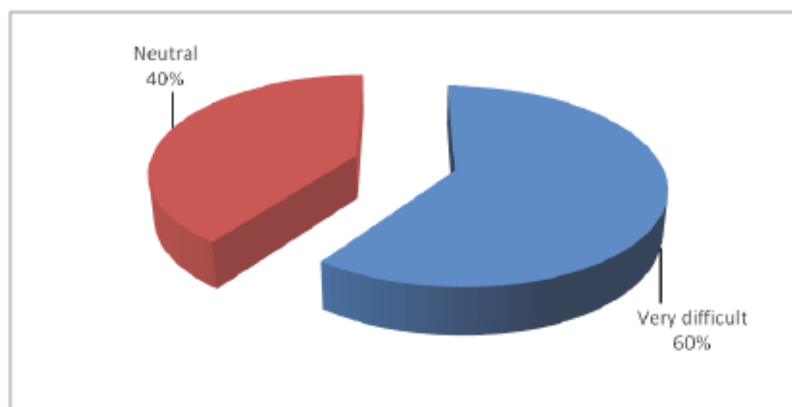
60%of the respondents who sought information from church or mosque on the number of doctors and nurses rate information very difficult. 40%of the respondents rate this information neutral.

V) *Rate government open sources in providing this information*

38.5% of the respondents who sought information from government open data portal on number of doctors and nurses rate it as very easy. 23.1% of the respondents who sought this information rate it as very difficult equally to those who rate it as neutral while 15.4 % of the respondents rate this information as somewhat easy.

i) **Public health information in your ward, constituency or county.**

i. *Source of this information.*
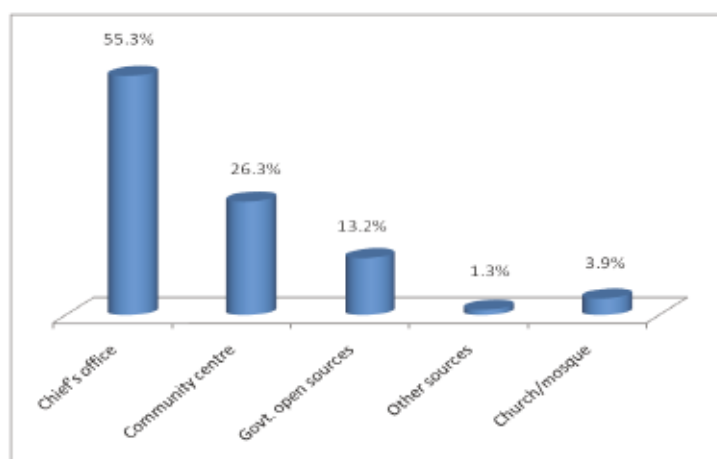
55.3% of the respondents sought information on the public health information from the chief's office, 26.3% of the respondents sought information from community centre and 13.2% of the respondents sought information from government open sources. 3.9% of the respondents sought information from church/mosque and 1.3% of the respondents sought this information from other sources.

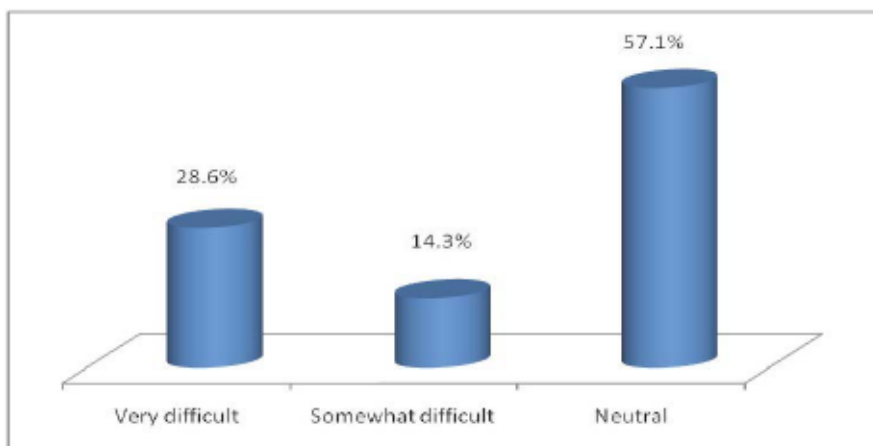*ii. Rate chief 's office in providing this information*
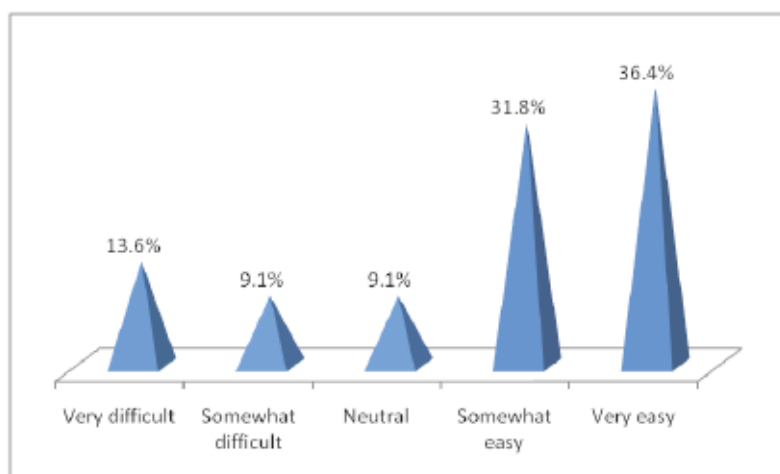
36.4% of the respondents who sought public health information from the chief's office rate it as very easy. 31.8% of the respondents who sought this information rate somewhat easy while 13.6% of the respondents rate it as very difficult. 9.1% of the respondents who sought this information rate it somewhat difficult equally to those who rate it as neutral.

*iii. Rate community resource centre in providing this information*
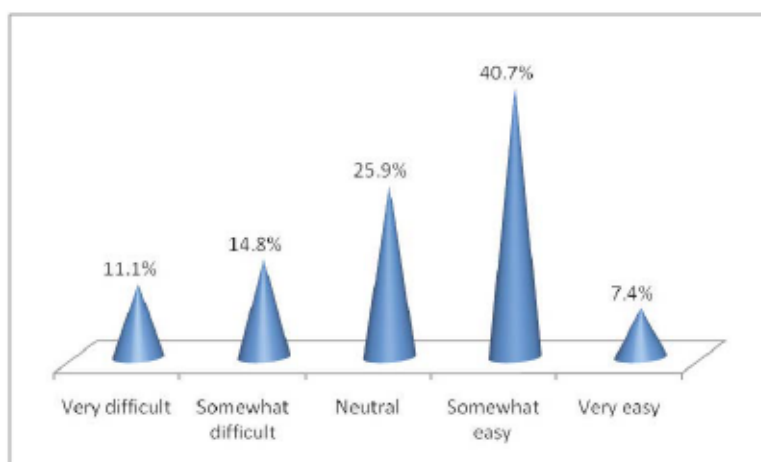
40.7% of the respondent who sought public health information from community centre rates it as somewhat easy. 25.9% of the respondents rate this information as neutral and 14.8% of the respondent's rate this information as somewhat difficult. 11.1% of the respondents rate this information very difficult while 7.4% of the respondents rate this information very easy.

iv.   *Rate church/mosque in providing this information*

57.1% of the respondents who sought information from church/mosque on public health information rate it as neutral. 28.6% of the respondents rate this information very difficult while 14.3% of the respondents rate it as somewhat difficult.
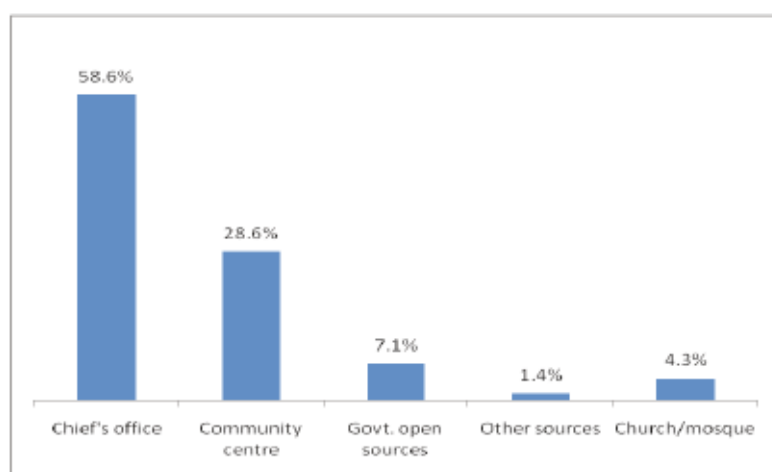
v.   *Rate government open sources in providing this information*
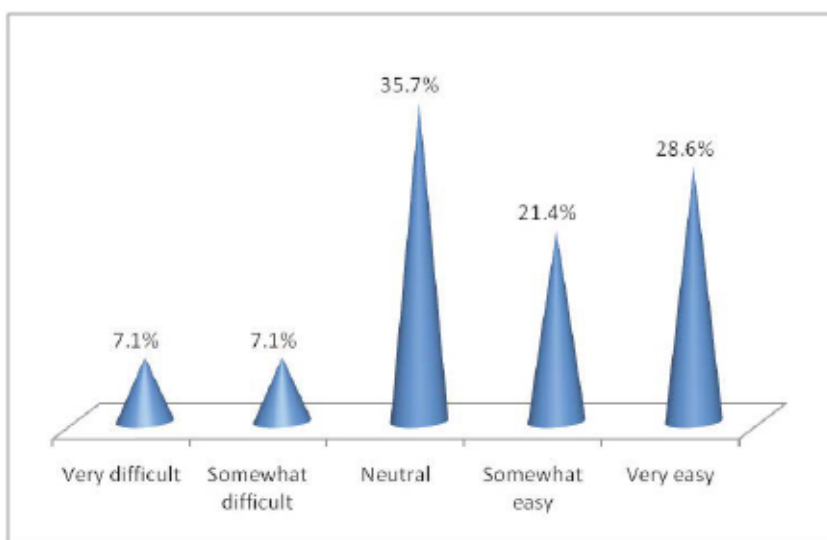
35.7% of the respondents who sought information from government open data portal on public health information rate it as neutral.28.6% of the respondents rate this information as very easy, 21.4% rate it as somewhat easy. 7.1% of the respondents rate it as very difficult equally same as those who rate it as somewhat difficult.
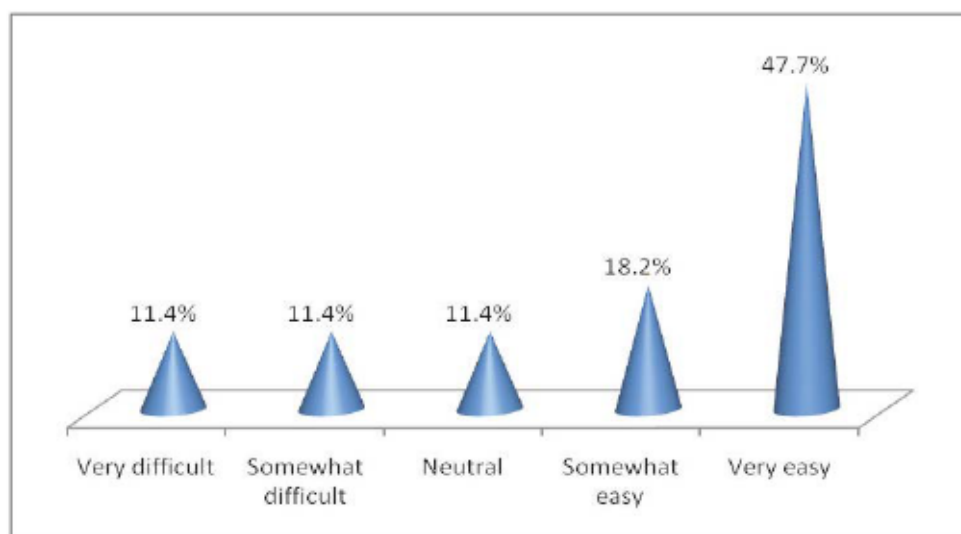
j) Disease outbreaks in your ward, constituency or county

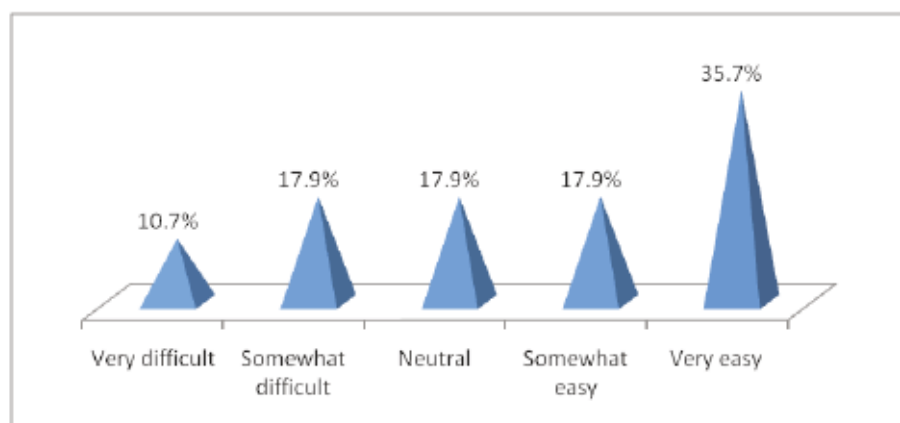####   i.   Source of this information.

58.6% of the respondents sought information on disease outbreaks from the chief's office, 28.6% of the respondents sought information from the community centre. 7.1% of the respondents sought information from government open sources. 4.3% of the respondents sought this information from the church /mosque and 1.4% of the respondents sought this information from other sources.

####   ii.   Rate chief 's office in proving this information

47.7% of the respondents who sought information on disease outbreaks from the chief's office rate it as very easy, 18.2% of the respondents rate this information as somewhat easy. 11.4% of the respondents rate this information as neutral, equally to those who rate it as somewhat difficult and also 11.4% of the respondents rate it as very difficult.

iii. *Rate community resource centre in providing this information*
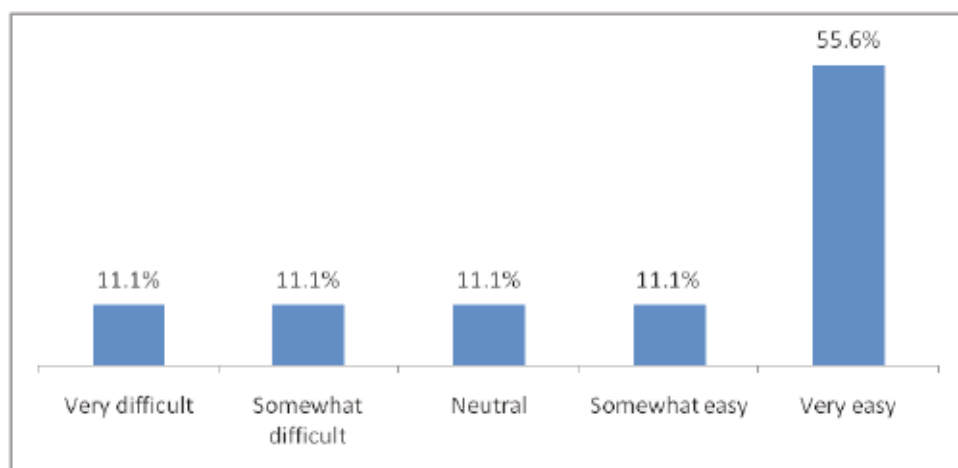

35.7% of the respondents who sought information from community centre on public health information rate it as very easy. 17.9% of the respondents rate this information as somewhat easy equally to those who rate this information neutral and 17.9% of respondent's rate it as somewhat difficult. 10.7% of the respondents rate this information very difficult.

iv. *Rate church/mosque in providing this information*
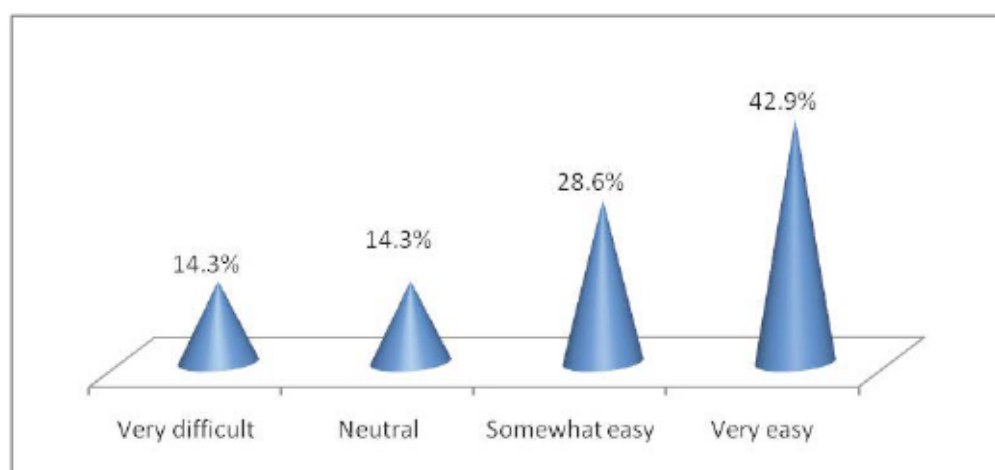
42.9% of the respondents who sought information from church/mosque on the public health information rate it very easy. 28.6% of the respondents rate it somewhat easy. 14.3% of the respondents rate this information as neutral equally to those who rate it very difficult.

v. Rate government open sources in providing this information

55.6% of the respondents sought information from government open data portal on public health information rates it as very easy. 11.1% of the respondents rate this information equally as very difficult, somewhat difficult, neutral and somewhat easy respectively.

5. **If you've used the open data portal in the past, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements**:

*I) The open data portal provides useful information*
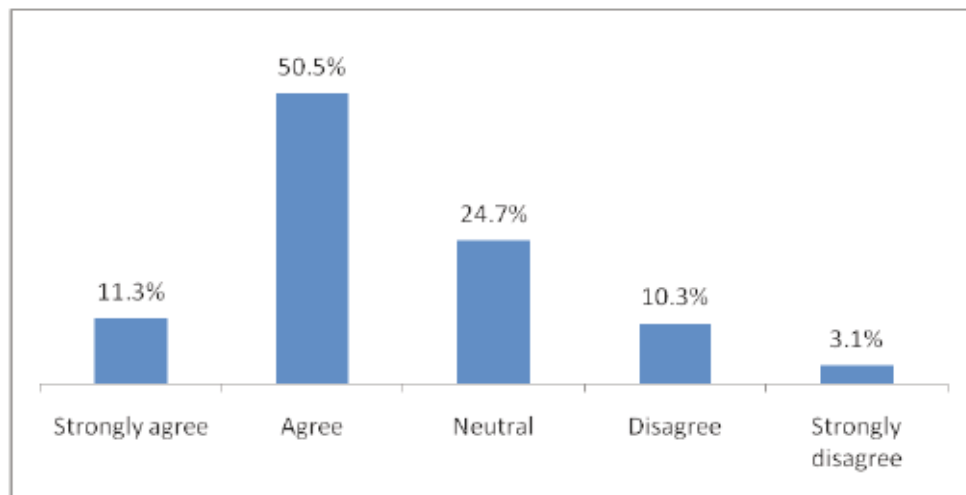
50.5% say they agree that the open data portal has provided useful information. 24.7% are neutral, 11.3% strongly agree and 10.3% disagree while 3.1% strongly disagree.
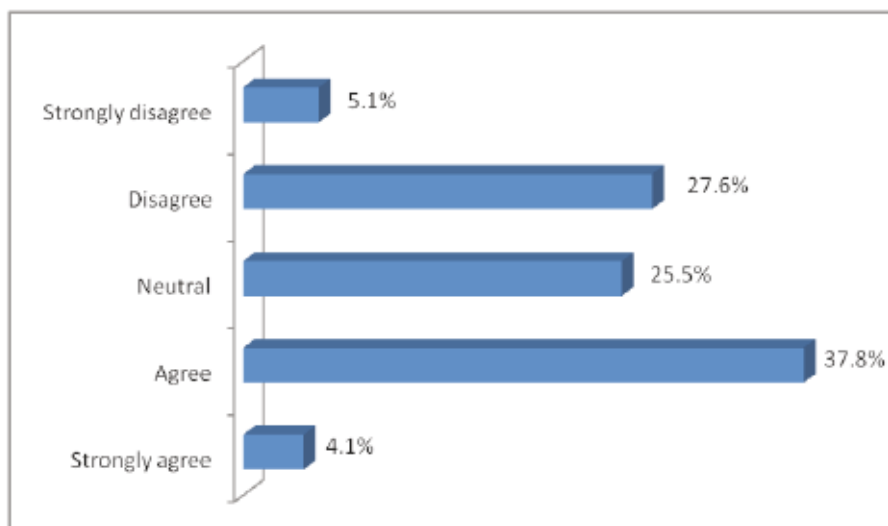
II) The information is easy to understand.
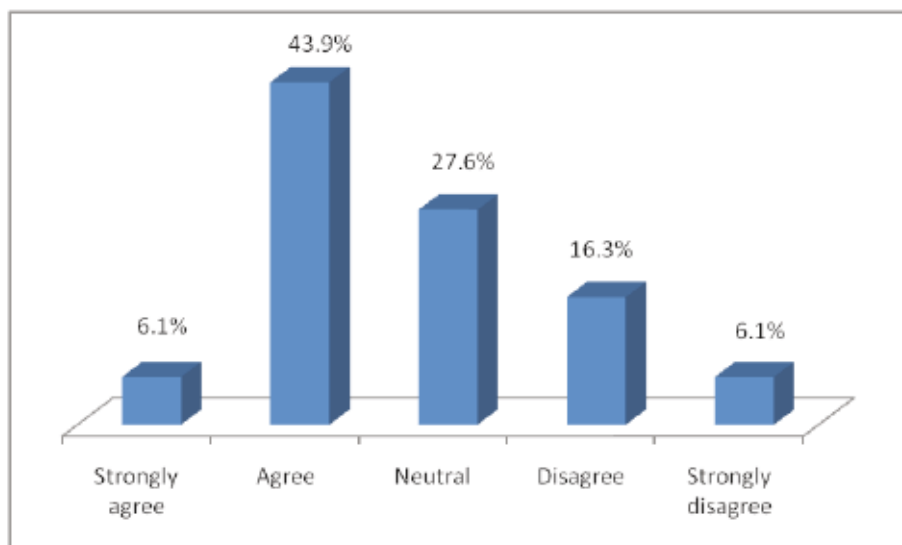
43.9% agree that open data portal information is easy to understand. 27.6% are neutral, 16.3% disagree. Those who strongly agree and strongly disagree are each at 6.1%.

*III) The quality of the information is high.*
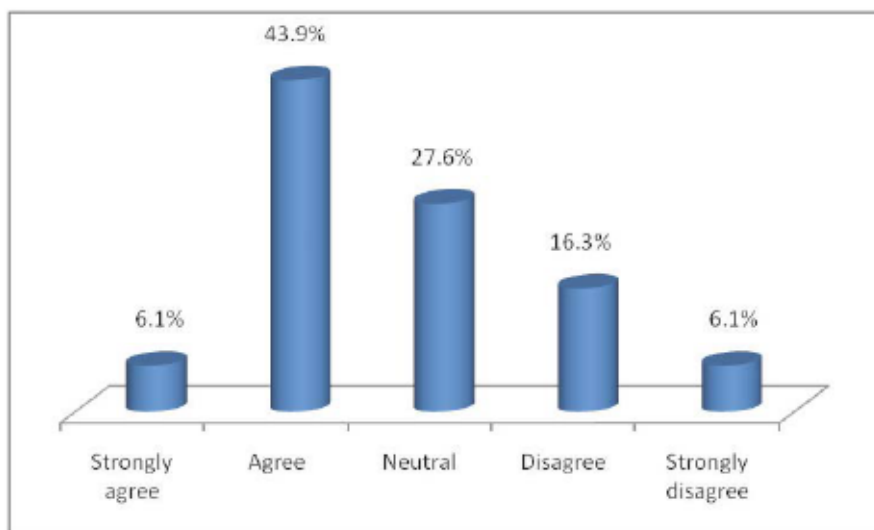
43.9% agree that quality of the information is high, 27.6% are neutral and 16.3% disagree. Those who strongly agree and strongly disagree at each 6.1%.

IV) The information is up-to-date.

37.8% of the respondents agree that information is up-to-date, 27.6% disagree and 25.5% are neutral. 5.1% strongly disagree while 4.1% strongly agree.

*V) The information is comprehensive /complete.*
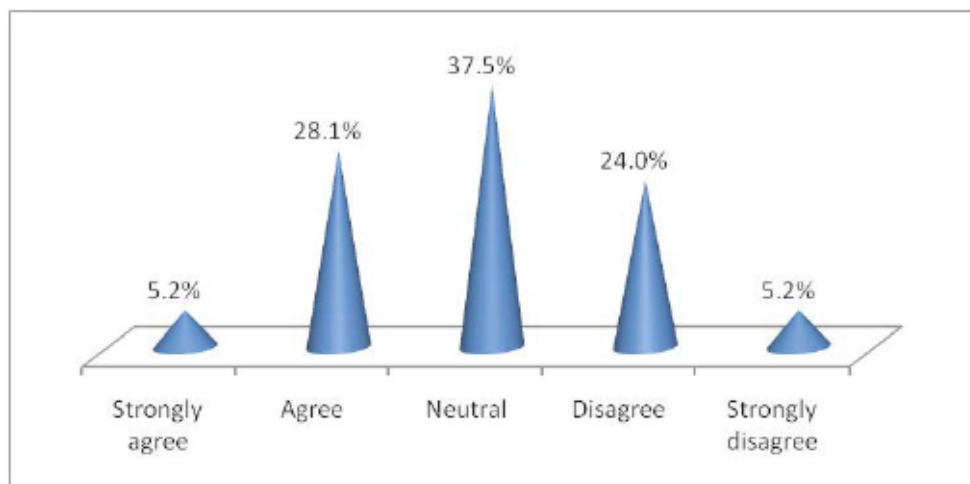
28.1% agree that information is comprehensive /complete, 37.5% are neutral and 24 % disagree. Those who strongly agree and strongly disagree each at 5.2%.

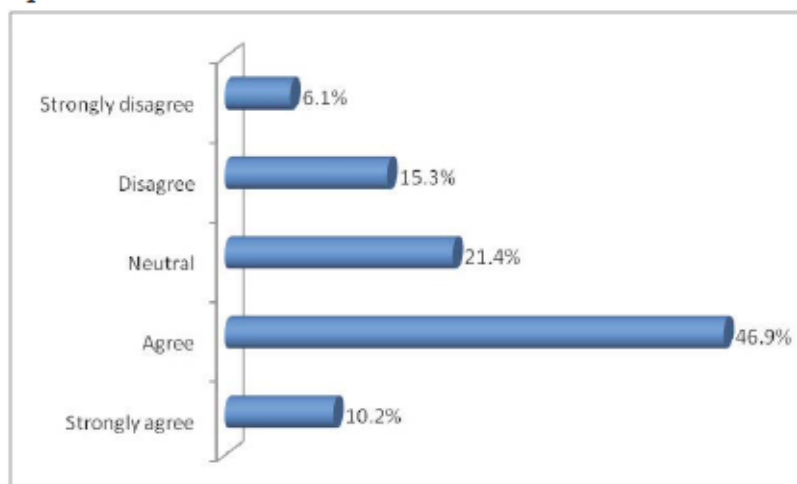*VI) Open data portal could help government to improve service delivery.*
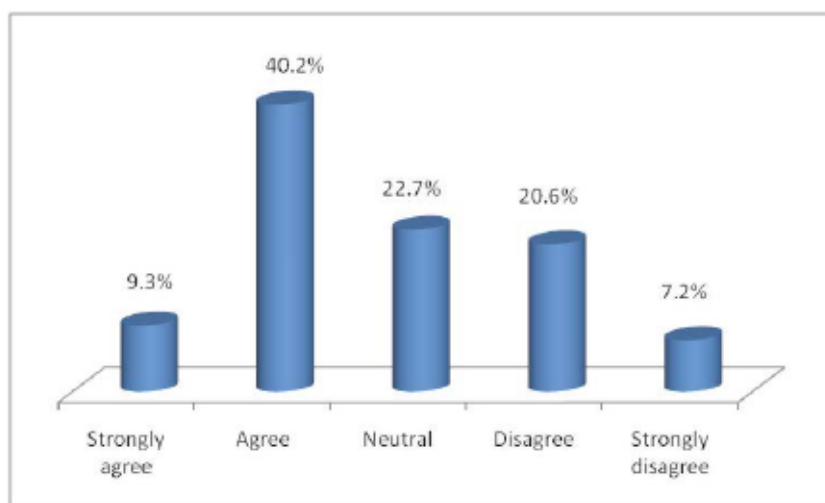
40.2% agree that open data portal has helped government to improve service delivery, 22.7% are neutral and 20.6% disagree. 9.3% strongly agree while 7.2% strongly disagree.

VII) Open data portal could complement other sources of information.
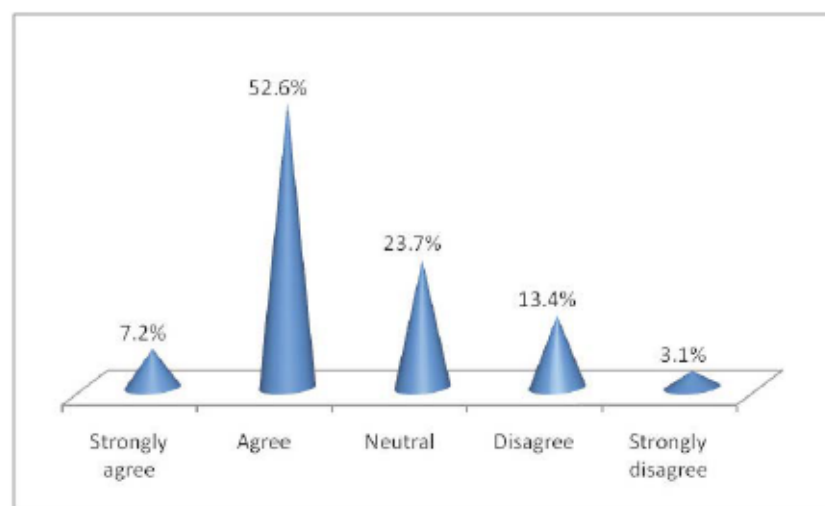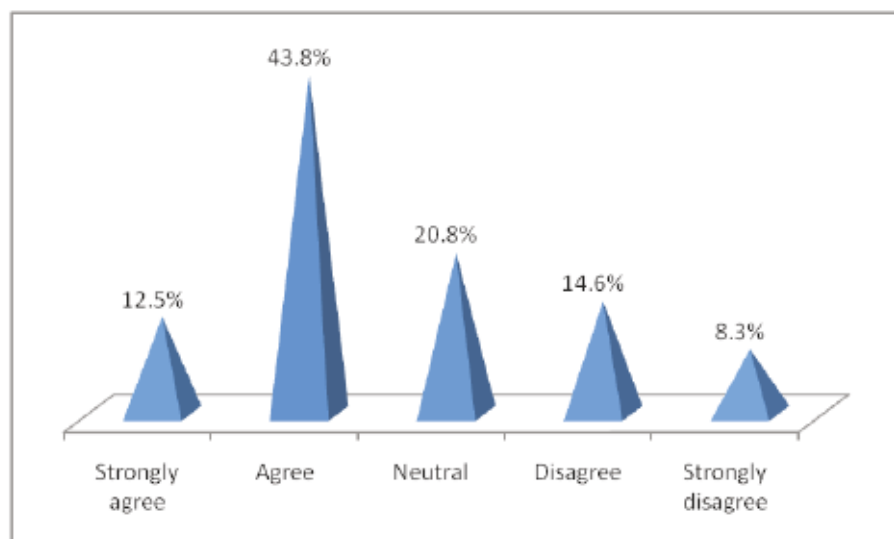

52.6% of the respondents agree that open data portal complement other sources of information, 23.7% are neutral and 13.4% disagree. 7.2% strongly agree while 3.1% strongly disagree.

VIII) Open data portal could result in changes in the way government and the public interact.


46.9% of the respondents agree that open data portal has resulted in changes in the way government and public interact, 24.4% are neutral and 15.3% disagree. 10.2% strongly agree and 6.1% strongly disagree.

IX) Open data portal could promote dialogue between the government and the public.


43.8% of the respondents agree that open data portal promote dialogue between the governments, 20.8% are neutral and 14.6% disagree. 12.5% strongly agree while 8.3% strongly disagree.

X) The information I sought and used was very useful.
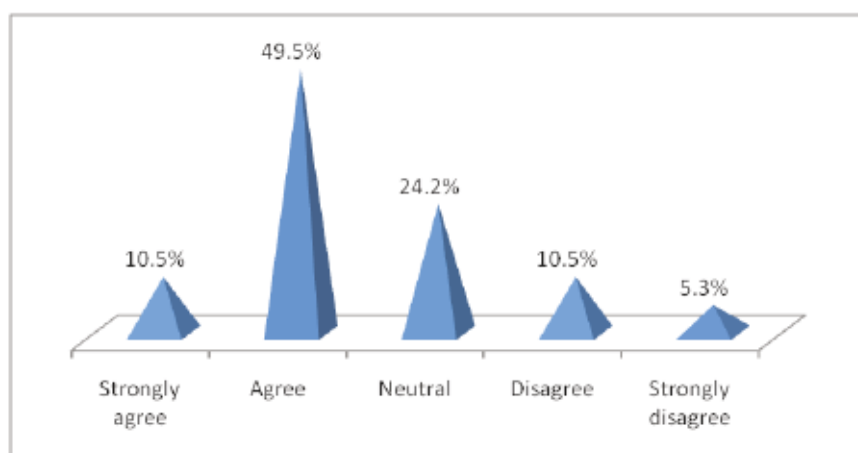
49.5% of the respondents agree that the information I sought and used was very useful, 24.2% are neutral and those who strongly agree and disagree are equally at 10.5%. 5.3% strongly disagree.

XI) The information I sought and used made me make more informed decisions.
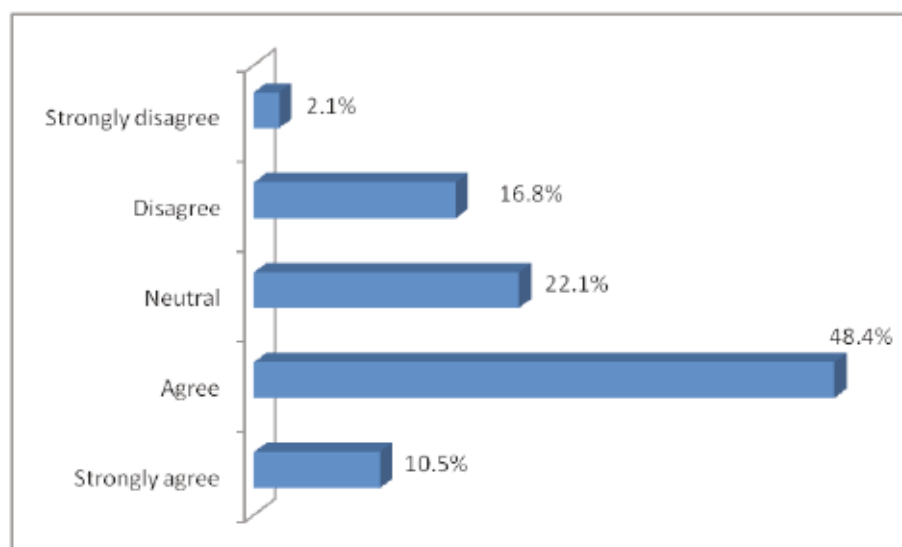
48.4% of the respondents agree with the statement that the information I sought and used made me make more informed decisions, 22.1% are neutral and 16.8% of the respondents disagree. 10.5% strongly agree while 2.1% strongly disagree.

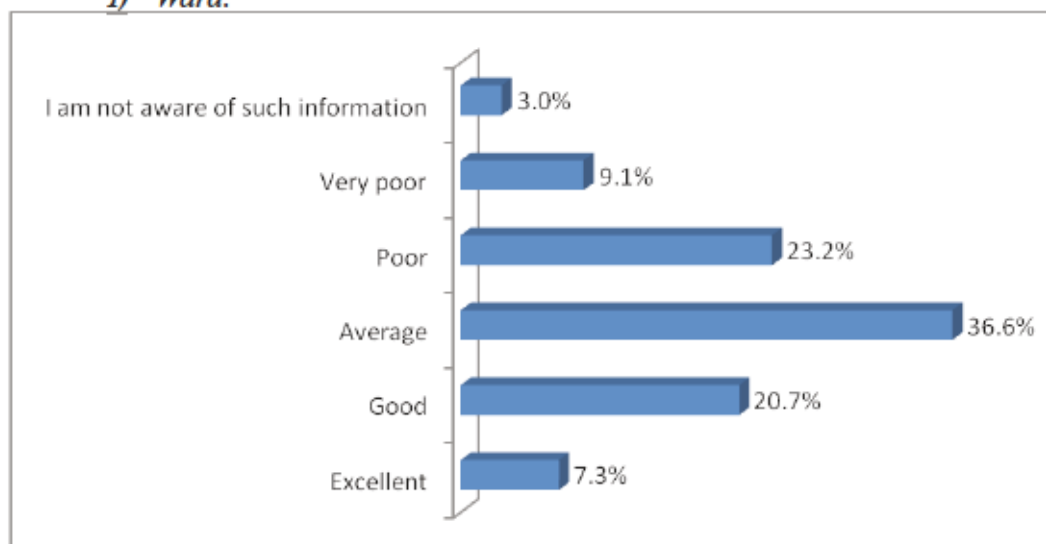*XII) The availability of such information through the portal could increase my trust in the government.*
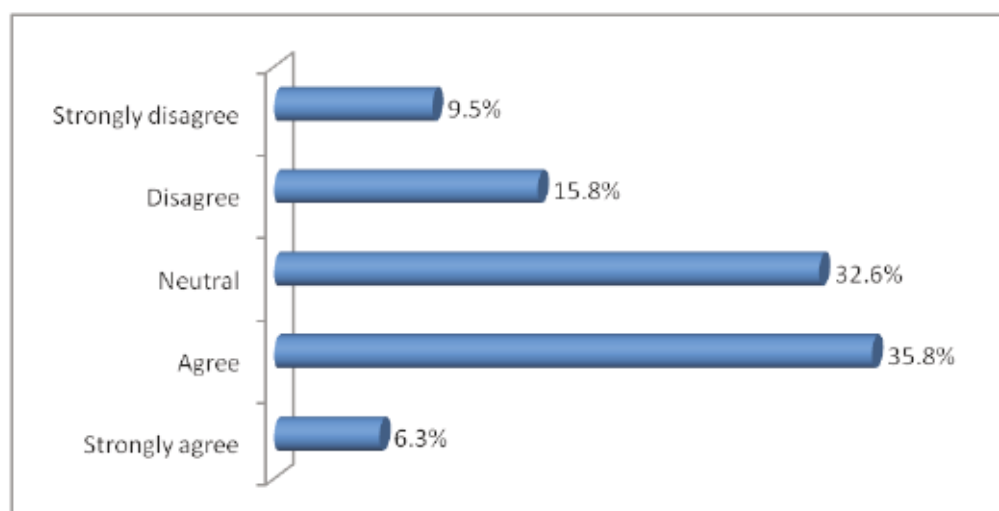
35.8% of the respondents agree that the availability of such information through the portal increase my trust in the government, 32.5% are neutral and 15.8% disagree. 9.5 % strongly disagree while 6.3% are those who strongly agree.
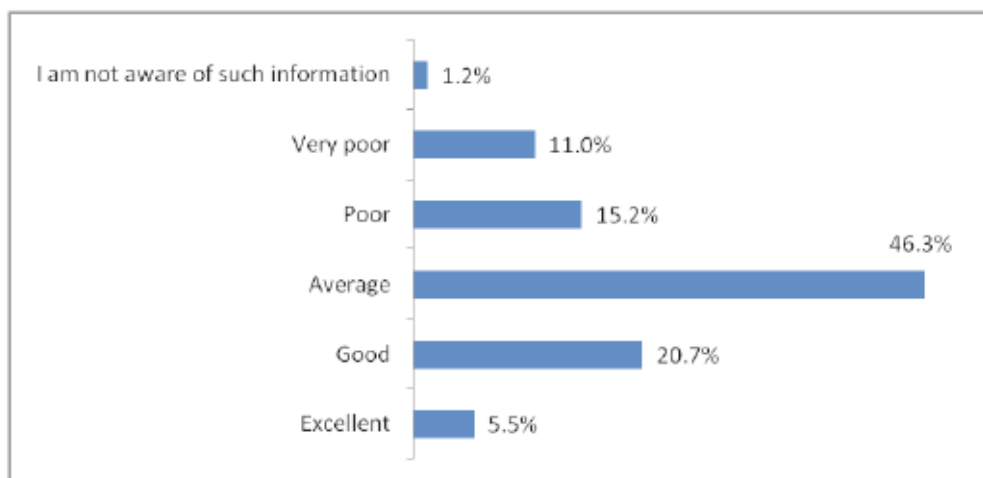
6. **In general, how do you rate your appreciation of the availability of information about government services in your:**

    I) Ward.

59.8% rate the availability of information about government in there ward as average and good, 32% rate it as poor and very poor whereas 7.3% rate it as excellent. 3% say they are not aware of such information.

II) Constituency.

Rating	Percentage
I am not aware of such information	1.2%
Very poor	11.0%
Poor	15.2%
Average	46.3%
Good	20.7%
Excellent	5.5%

67% of the respondents rate the availability of information at constituency level as good and average while 26.2% rate it as poor and very poor. 5.5% rate it as excellent and 1.2% of the respondents say they are not aware of such information.

III) County

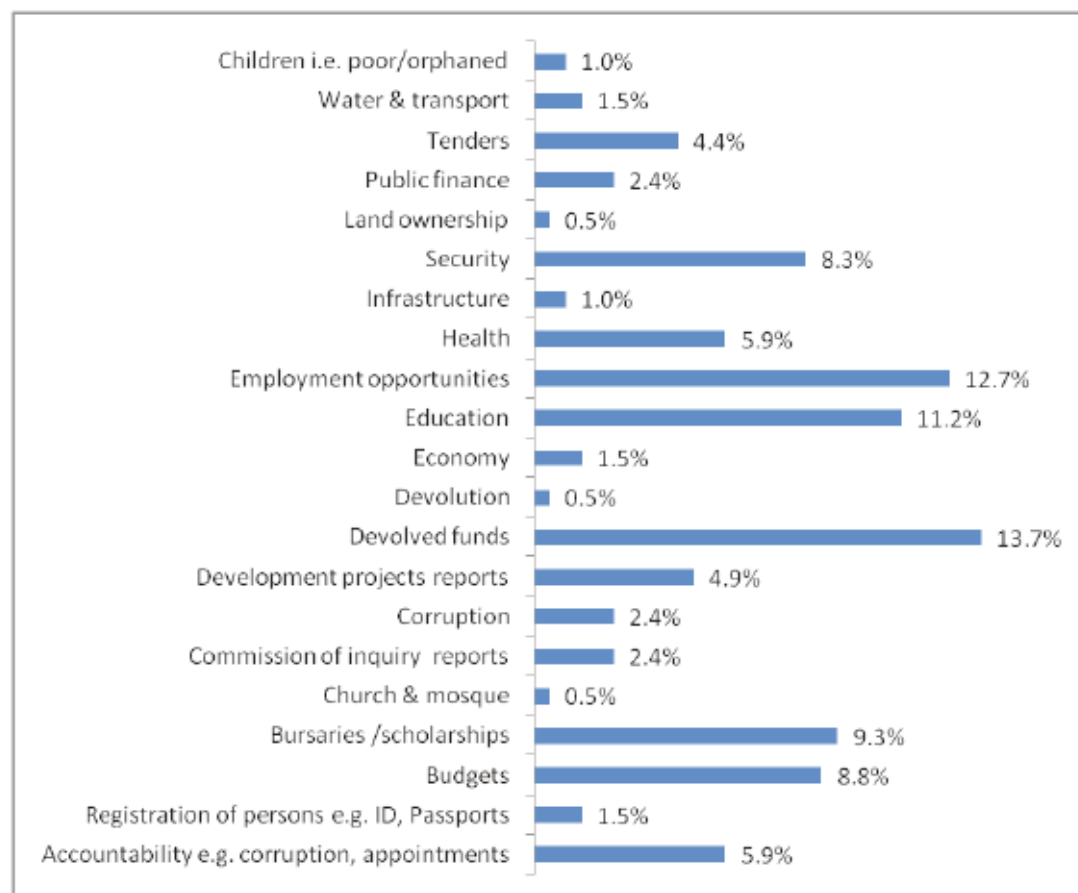| Rating	Percentage
I am not aware of such information	2.4%
Very poor	15.2%
Poor	16.4%
Average	41.8%
Good	20.0%
Excellent	4.2%
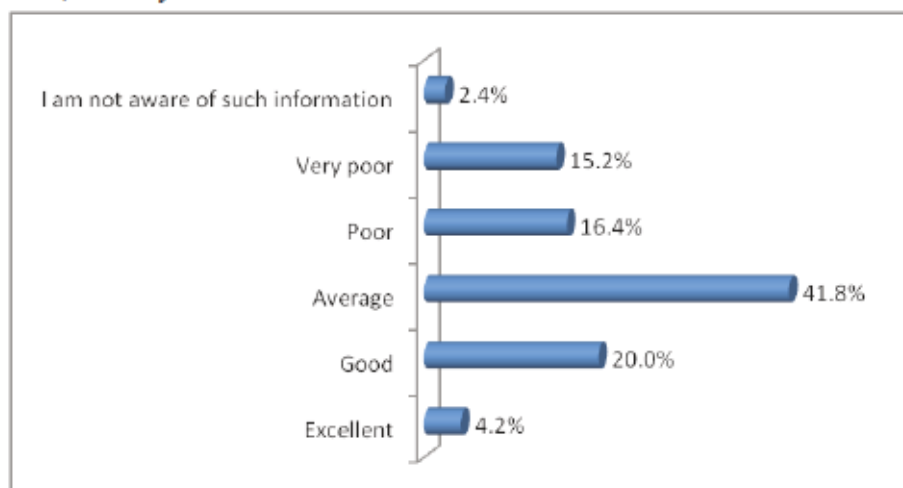
61.5% of the respondents rate the availability of information at the county level as good and average whereas 30.6% rate it as poor and very poor. 4.2% rate it as excellent and 2.4% are not aware of such information

7. **List the type of available government information that you found the most useful:**
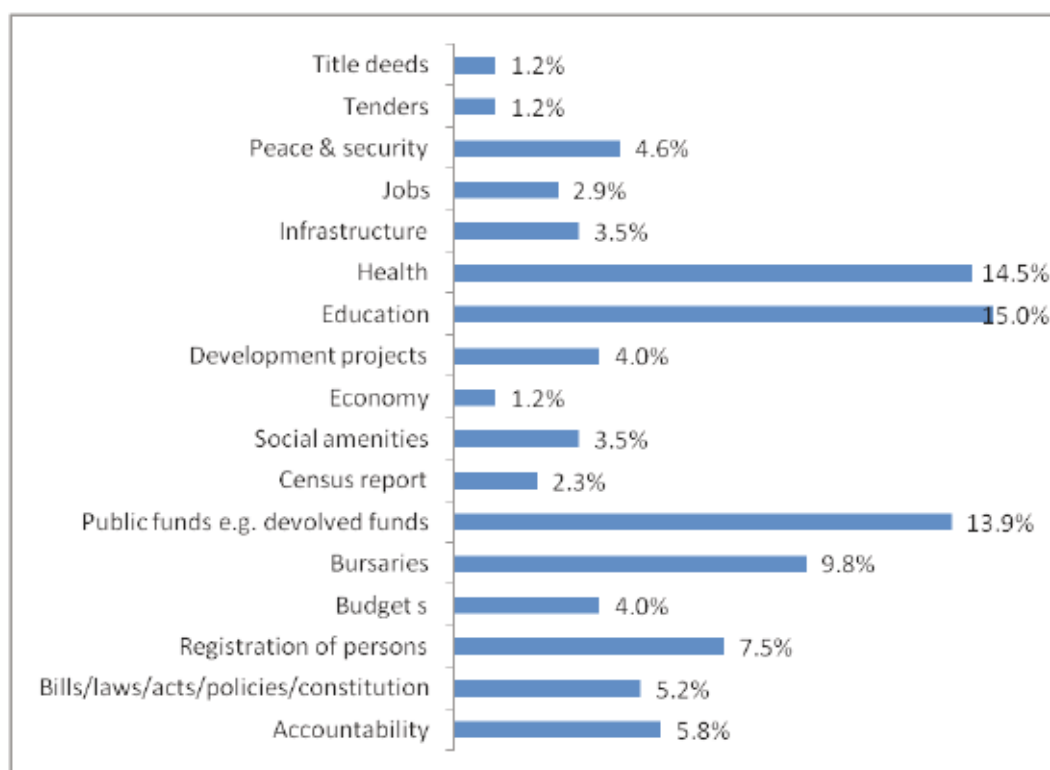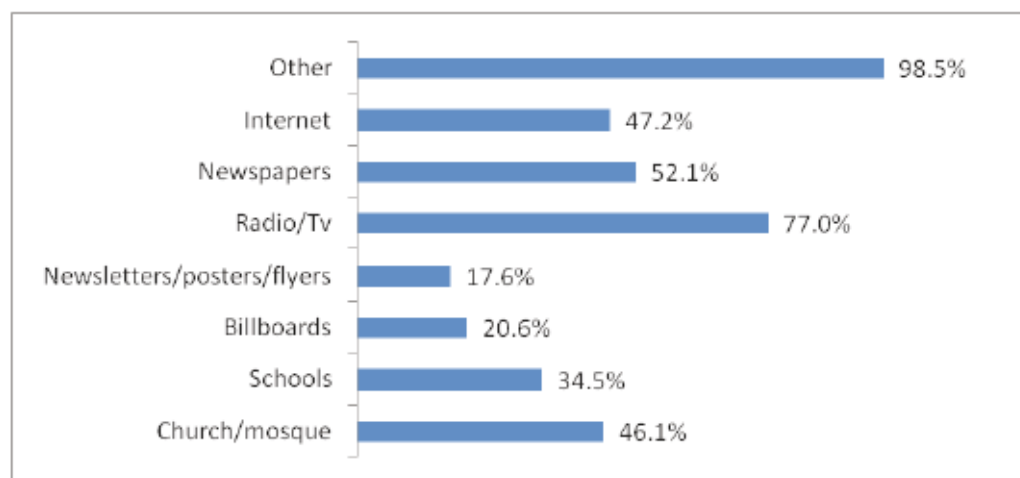

From the responses, information about education was the most useful at 15% followed by information on health at 14.5%. Close to this is information on public funds at 13.9%. Bursaries was found useful by 9.8%, registration of persons by 7.5%, accountability by 5.8% and bills/laws by 5.2%. The rest were found useful by less than 5 % of the respondents as follows; peace and security by 4.6%, development projects and budgets each at 4%. It's followed by infrastructure and social amenities each at 3.5%.Information on jobs was found useful by 2.9%, census report by 2.3%, economy by 1.2% which is equal to those of tenders and title deeds.

8. List the type of information you want the government tom make available to the public.

Category	Percentage
Children i.e. poor/orphaned	1.0%
Water & transport	1.5%
Tenders	4.4%
Public finance	2.4%
Land ownership	0.5%
Security	8.3%
Infrastructure	1.0%
Health	5.9%
Employment opportunities	12.7%
Education	11.2%
Economy	1.5%
Devolution	0.5%
Devolved funds	13.7%
Development projects reports	4.9%
Corruption	2.4%
Commission of inquiry reports	2.4%
Church & mosque	0.5%
Bursaries /scholarships	9.3%
Budgets	8.8%
Registration of persons e.g. ID, Passports	1.5%
Accountability e.g. corruption, appointments	5.9%

13.7% of the respondents what information on devolved funds made available, followed by employment opportunities by 12.7%., information on education by 11.2%, bursaries/ scholarships by 9.3%, budgets by 8.8% and security by 8.3%. The other are wanted by less than 6% as follows, health and accountability each by 5.9%, development projects by 4.9%, tenders by 4.4%, corruption cases, commission of inquiry reports and public finances are wanted each by 2.4%. Registration of persons and economy by 1.5%. The least sort are information on infrastructure at 1% and church/mosque, devolution, and land ownership each at 0.5%.

9. How do you want this information made available to you?

| Category	Percentage
Other	98.5%
Internet	47.2%
Newspapers	52.1%
Radio/Tv	77.0%
Newsletters/posters/flyers	17.6%
Billboards	20.6%
Schools	34.5%
Church/mosque	46.1%

77% of the respondents want information to be made available to them through radio/TV. 52.1% of the respondents want information from the newspaper while 47.2% prefer the use of internet closely followed by 46.1% of respondents who want this information to be made available to them from the church/ mosque. 34.5 % prefer schools while 20.6% of the respondents want the information to be made available through billboards. 17.6% of the respondents prefer to use newsletters/posters/flyers. 98.5% want to get information through other sources.

FINDINGS FROM RURAL SETTLEMENTS

10. Have you looked for any government data or information in the last two years?

    a.
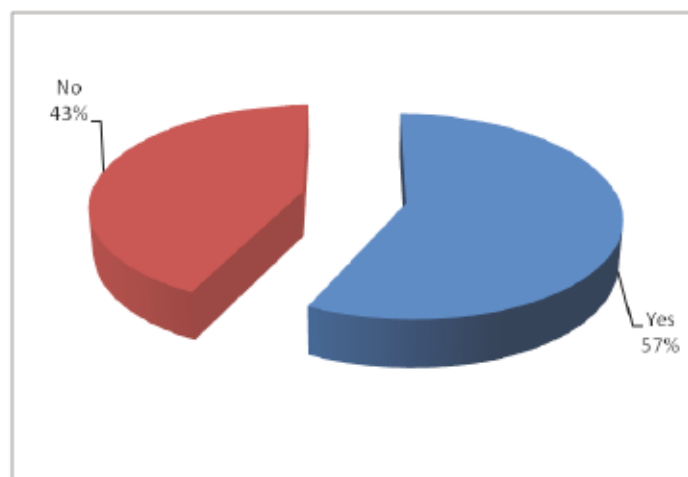
57 % of the respondents in rural settlements have looked for some government data or information in the last two years. However, 43 % of the respondents have not looked for any government data in the same period.

    b. If no what was the reason(s) for not seeking this source of information?

- ➤ *Corruption in the county,*
- ➤ *Poor leadership*
- ➤ *Lack of information on the part of leaders*
- ➤ *No information is given to public*
- ➤ *Poor communication*

11. If yes, how often do you look for such information?
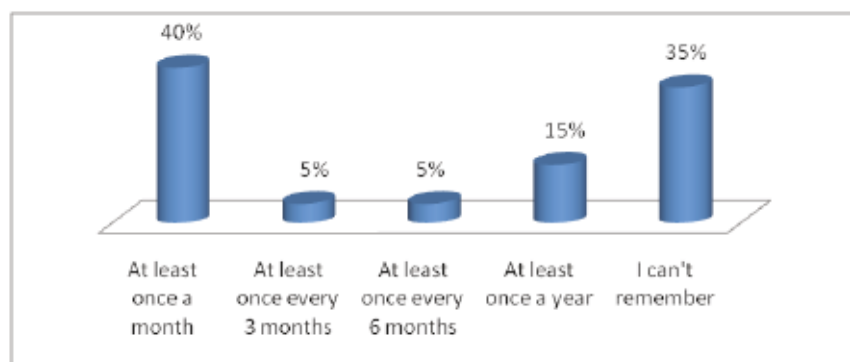
Of those who looked for government data or information in the last two years, 40 % looked for it at least monthly as 5 % looked for it at least once in every 3 months. On the other hand 5 % look for this information or data either at least once in every 6 months

and 15% at least once a year. It is worth to observe that 35 % can't remember when they looked for government data or information even though they looked for it.

12. Where do you usually look for such information?
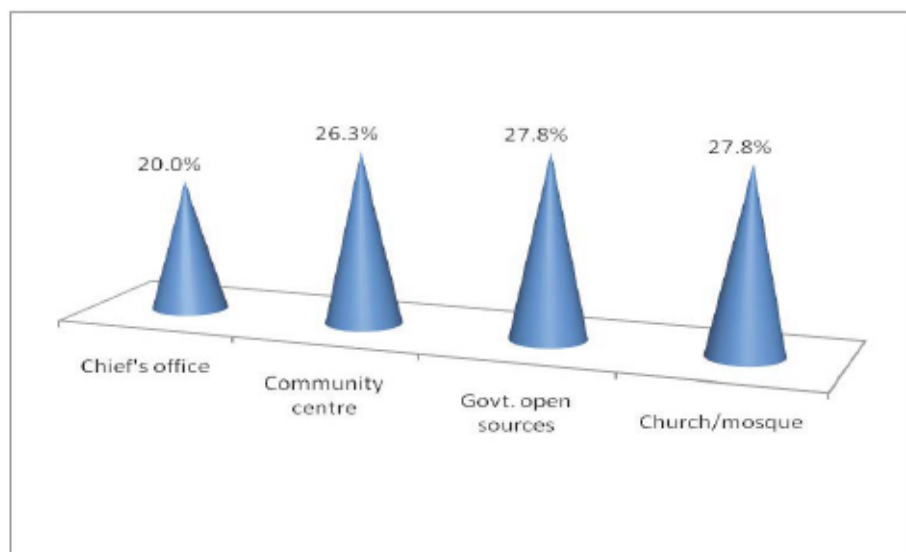
Of those who have looked for government information or data, the least percentage, 20% look for it at the chief's office. This is followed by community resource centers at 26.3%. Close to this is church/mosque and government open sources at 27.8% each.

13. Please select the type of information you sought and indicate how easy or difficult is it for you to find information:
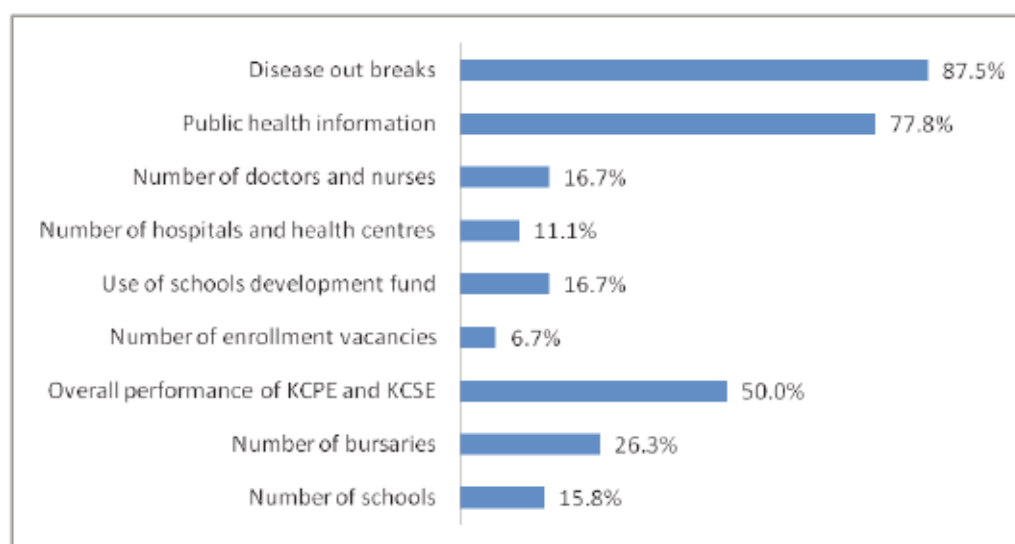
Most sought for information for rural settlements is disease out breaks at 87.5%, followed by public health information at 77.8%. It is followed at a distance by overall performance of KCPE and KCSE at 50%.Relatively closer to this is number of bursaries at 26.3% and

number of doctors as well as use of schools development fund at 16.7% each. The least sought information is number of enrollment vacancies at 6.7% followed by number of schools at 15.8%.

k) Number of schools of schools in your ward, constituency or county
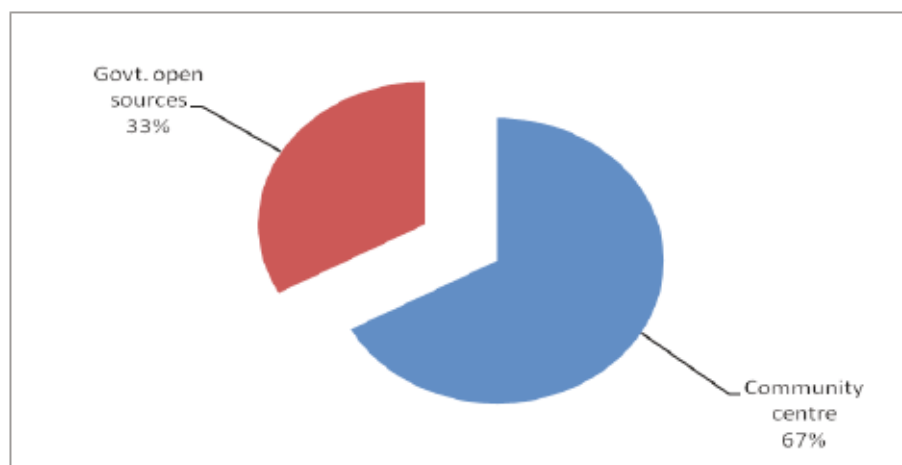
i. *Source of information on number of schools*
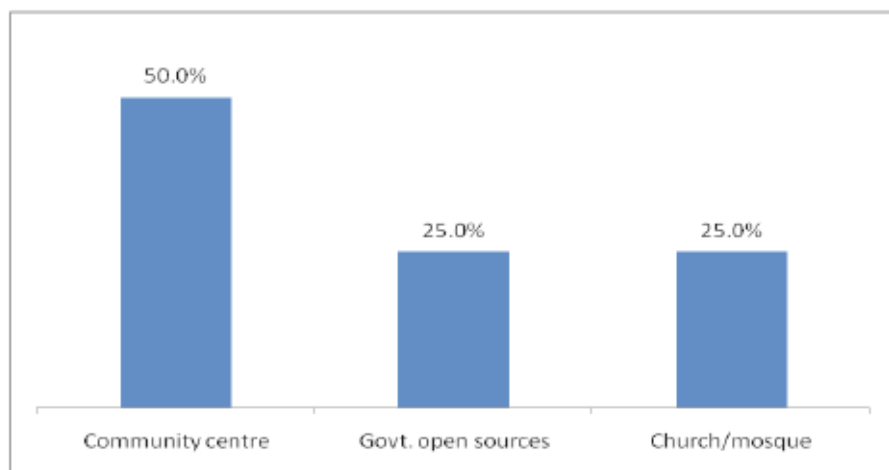
50% of those who looked for information on number of schools used the community centre, 25% of used church or mosque and the remaining 25% used government open sources.

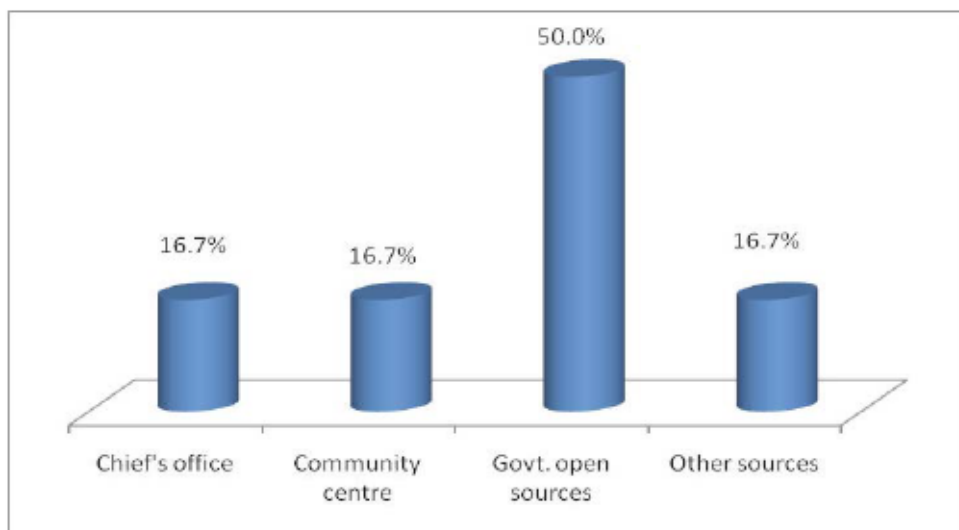### l) Number of pupils/students enrolled in schools in your ward, constituency or county.

i. *Source of information*

Information on number of pupils/students enrolled is schools are gotten mostly from the community resource centre at 67% and government open sources at 33%.
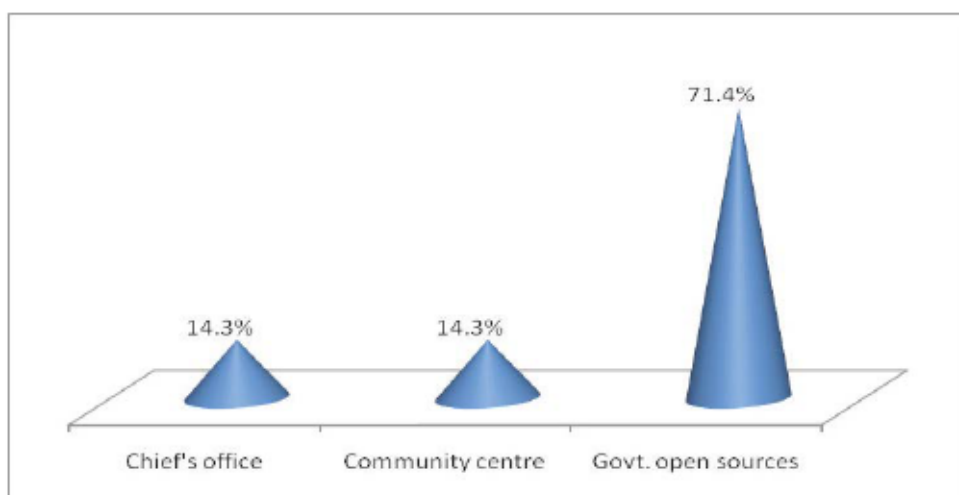
m) **Number of bursaries.**

Half of the respondents, 50%, use the government open sources to get information on the number of bursaries. The rest; chief's office, community centre, and other sources were used by 16.7% each.

n) **Overall performance of schools in KCPE and KCSE in your ward, constituency or county.**

vi. *Source of this information.*

71.4% of those who looked for information on the overall performance of schools in KCPE and KCSE used the government open sources whereas chief's office and community resource centre each was used by 14.3%.
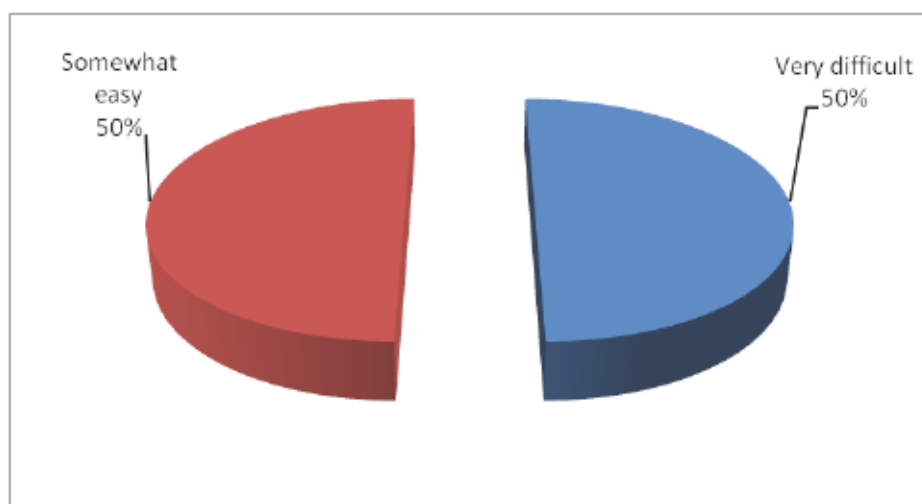
o) **Number of doctors and nurses in your ward, constituency or county**

Source of this information.
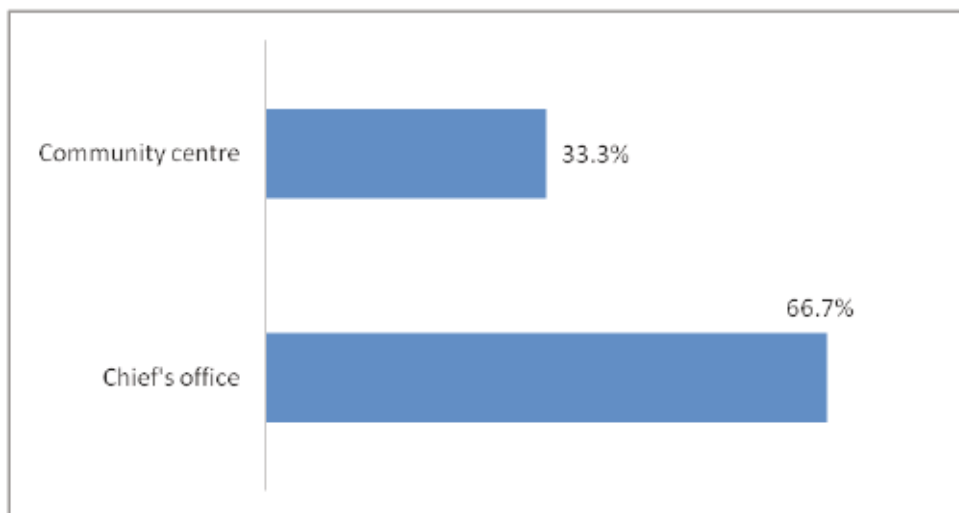
66.7% of those who looked for number of doctors and nurses used the chief's office whereas 33.3% of them used the community resource centre.
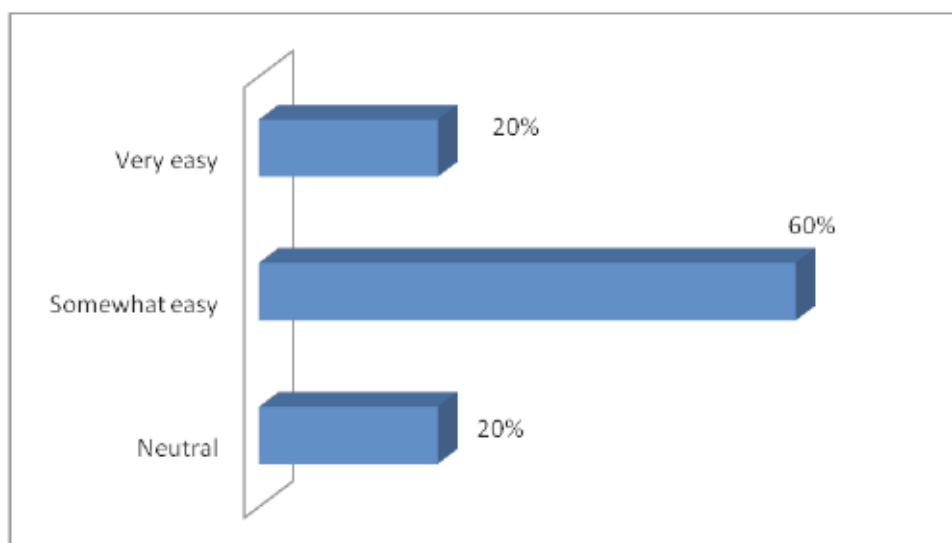
VII) **Rate chief's office in providing this information.**

Those who used the chief's office to get the information on number of doctors and nurses rate it as somewhat easy at 50% same as those who rate it as very difficult at 50%.
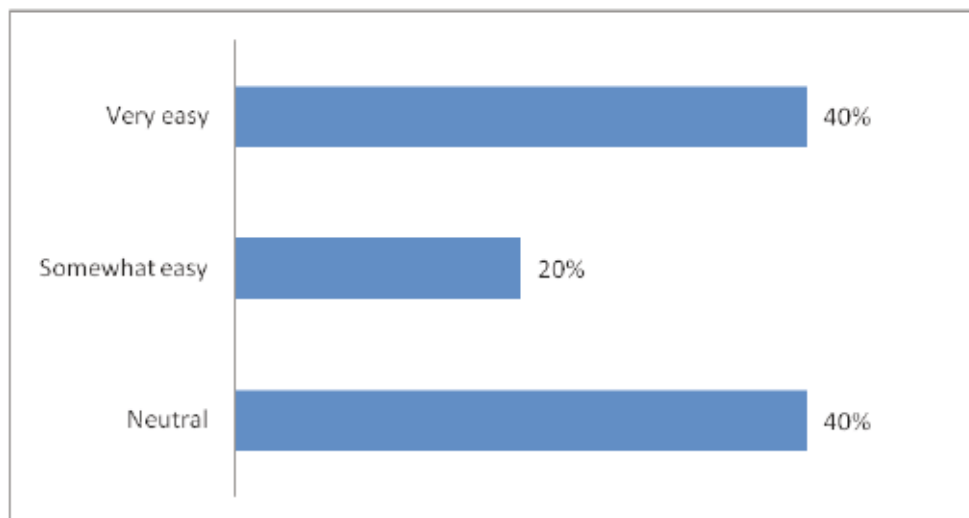
p) **Public health information in your ward, constituency or county.**

vi. *Rate chief's office in providing this information.*

60% of those who used the chief's office to get public health information rate it as somewhat easy.20% rate it as very easy. This is the same as those who rate it as neutral.

vii. *Rate community centre in providing this information.*

40% of those who used the community resource centre to get public health information rate it as very easy. Another 40% rate it as neutral as the remaining 20% rate it as somewhat easy.
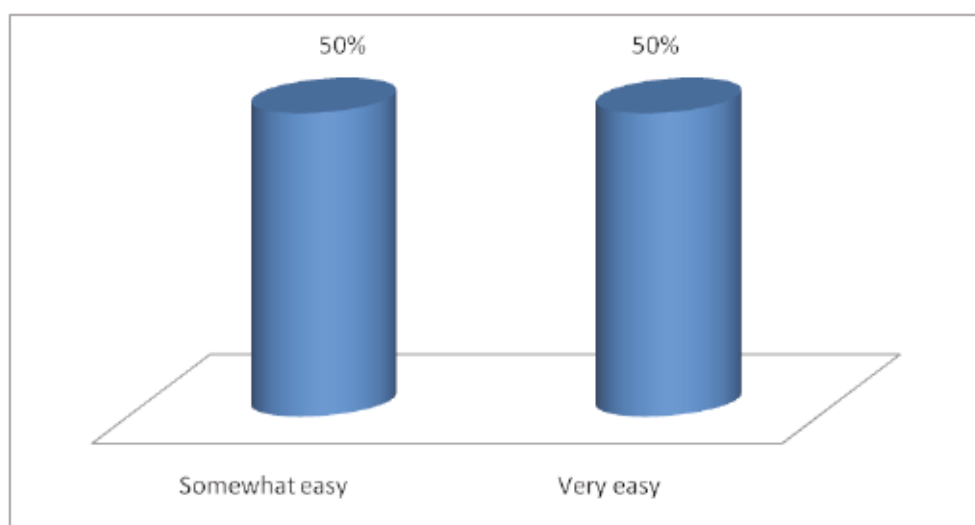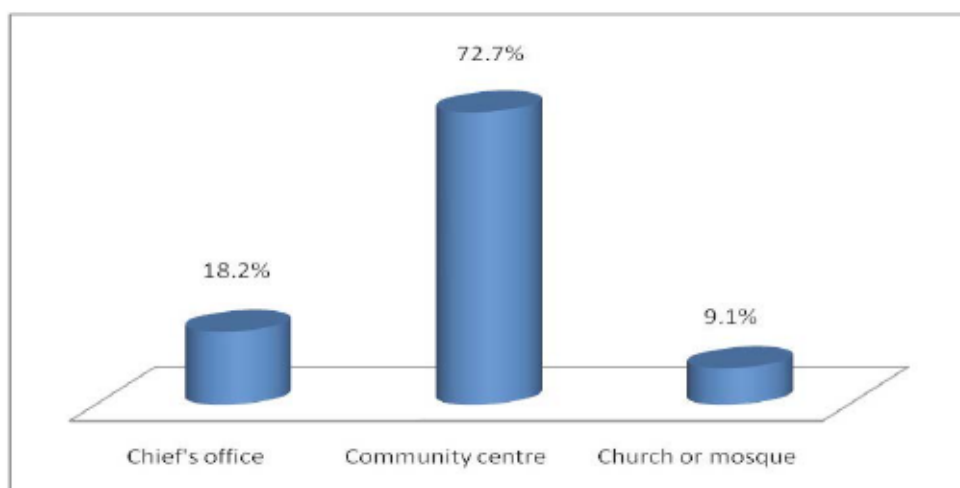
Those who used the church/mosque to get public health information rate it as either somewhat easy or very easy by 50% each.

### q) Disease outbreaks in your ward, constituency or county

vi.   Source of this information.

72.7% of those who looked for information on disease outbreaks used the community resource centre, 18.2% used the chief's office whereas 9.1% used the church/mosque.

14. If you've used the open data portal in the past, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

XIII)   The open data portal could provide useful information
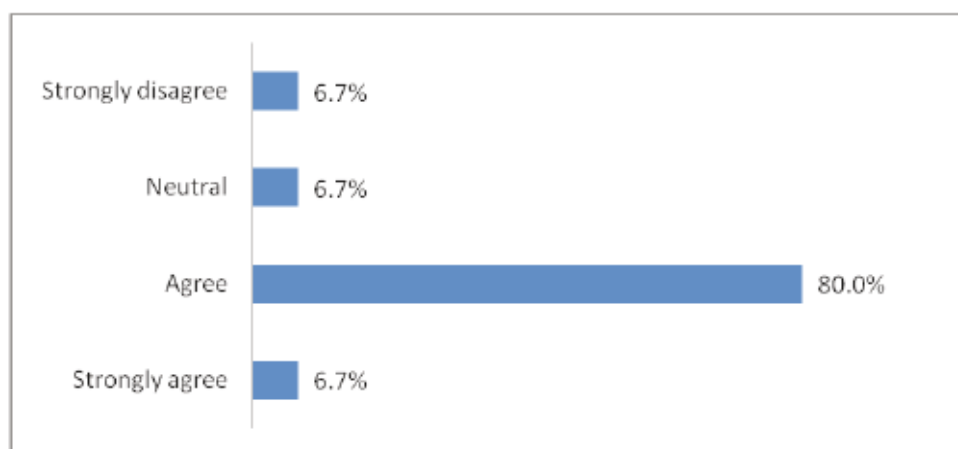
80% of respondents say they agree that open data portal provides useful information. Those who strongly agree, neutral and strongly disagree are each at 6.7%.

XIV)   The information on the open data portal is easy to understand.
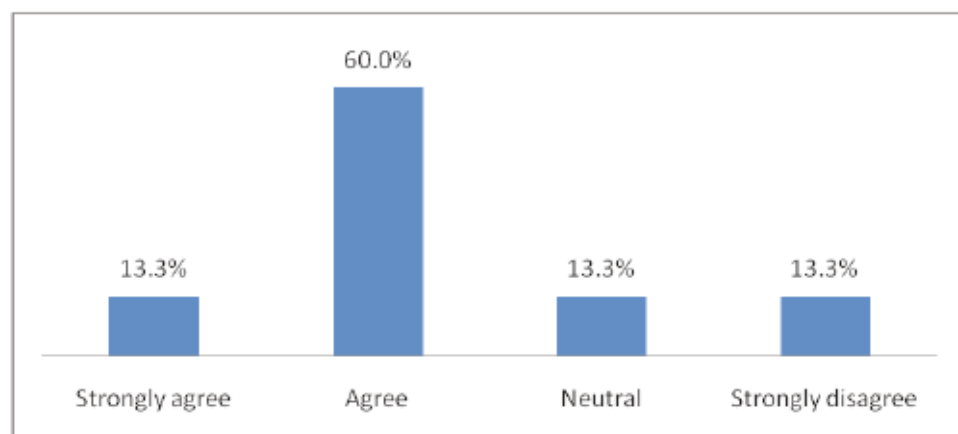
Majority of the respondents at 60% agree that information from government open data portal is easy to understand. Those who strongly agree, neutral and strongly disagree are each at 13.3%.

XV)   *The quality of the information is high.*
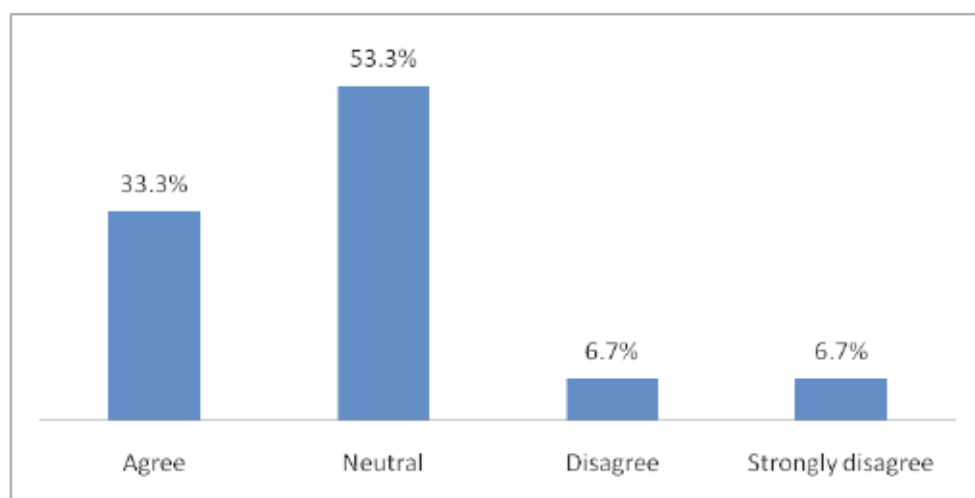
33.3% say they agree the open data portal provides high quality information. 53.3% are neutral and 6.7% say they disagree and a similar number say they strongly disagree.

XVI)   *The information is up-to-date*
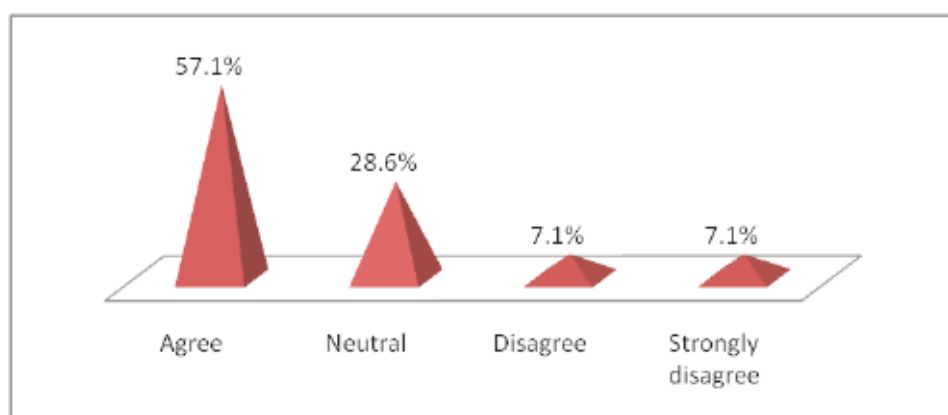
57.1% agree that the information is up to date, 28.6% are neutral and 7.1% each disagree and strongly disagree.

XVII)   The information is comprehensive /complete.
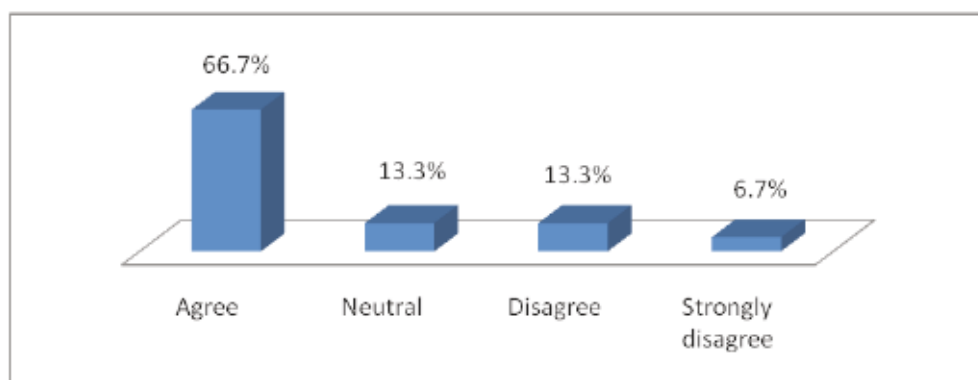
66.7% agree that the information is comprehensive. 13.3% each are neutral and disagree while the least number at 6.7% strongly disagree.

XVIII)   Open data portal could helped government improve service delivery and accountability.
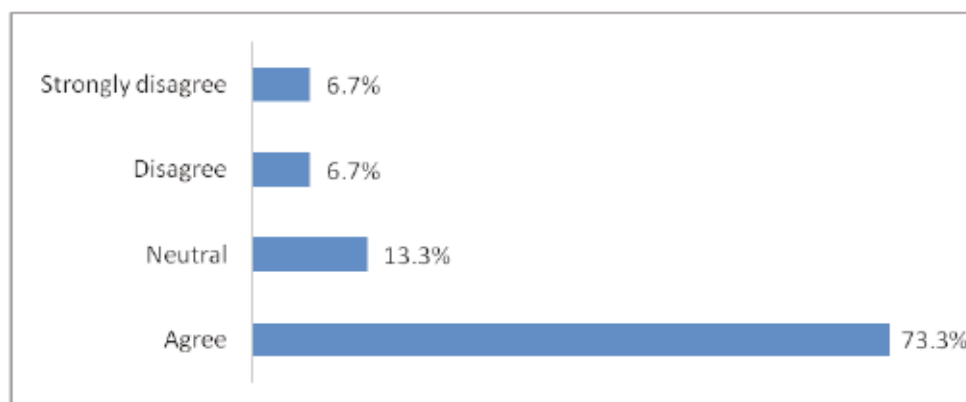
73.3% agree that the open data portal has improved government's service delivery and accountability. However, 6.7% each disagree and strongly disagree while 13.3% are neutral.

XIX)   Open data portal complement other sources of information.
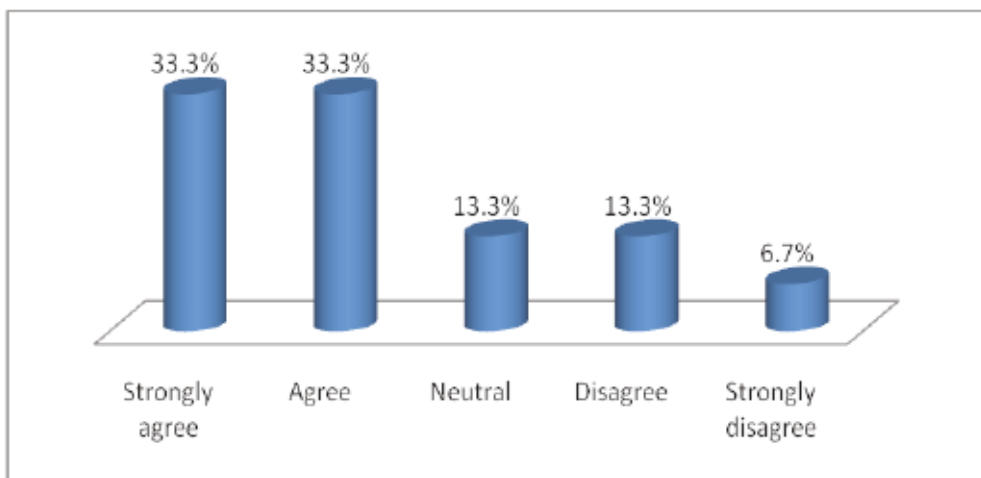
33.3% each strongly agree and agree that the open data portal complements other sources of information. 13.3% each are neutral and disagree while 6.7% strongly disagree.

XX)   Open data portal could result in changes in the way government and the public interact.
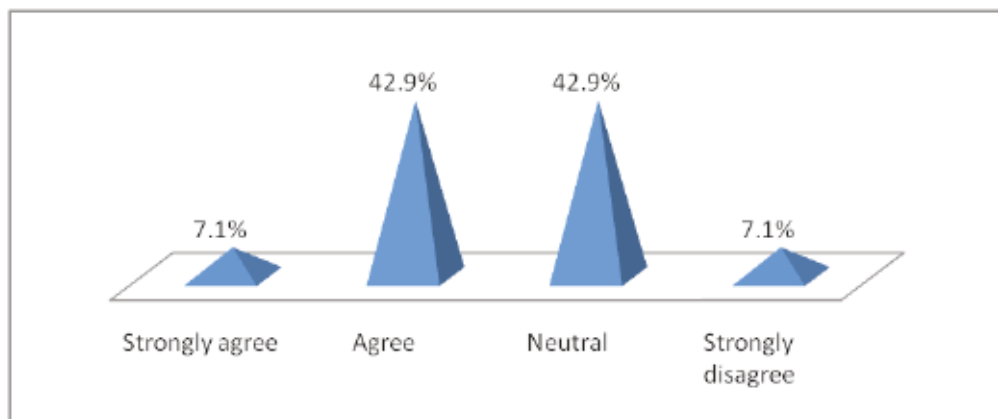
50% agree and strongly agree with the statement that open data portal has resulted in changes in the way the government and the public interact.42.9% remained neutral while 7.1% strongly disagree with the statement.

XXI)   *Open data portal could promote dialogue between the government and the public.*
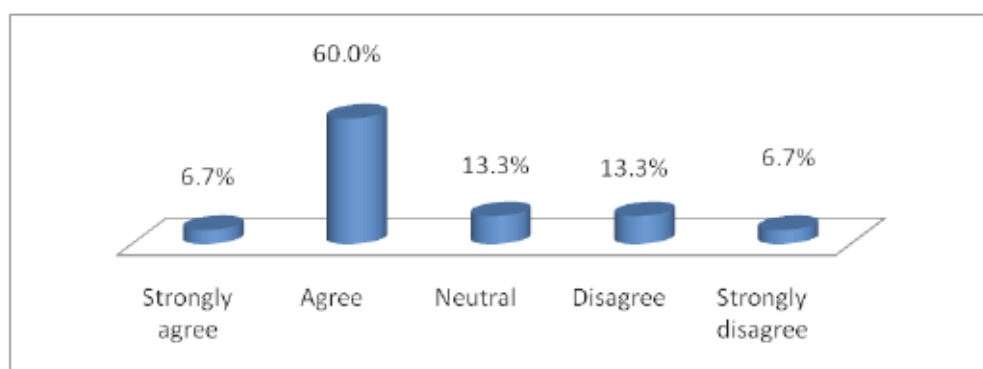
66.7% of the respondents agree and strongly agree with the statement that open data portal promote dialogue between the government and the public.20% disagree and strongly disagree while 13.3% rate neutral.

XXII)   *The information I sought and used was very useful.*
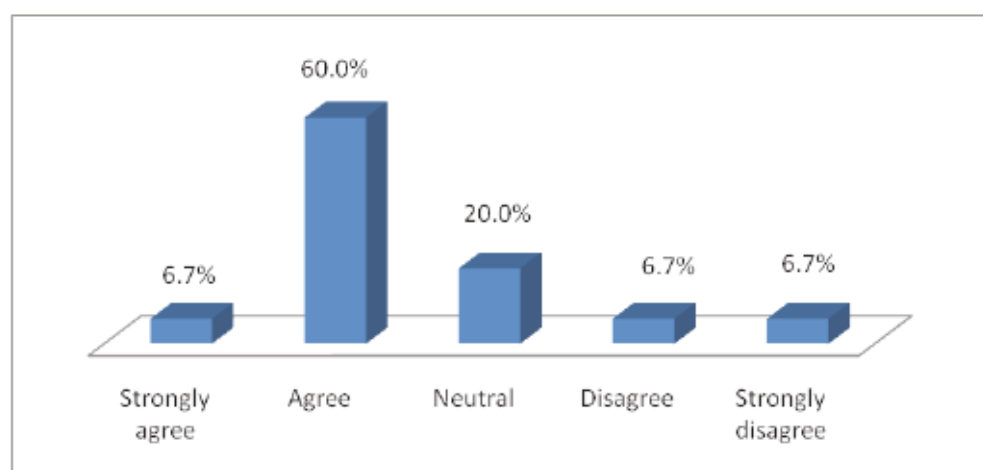
66.7% agree and strongly agree with the statement that the information I sought and used was very useful.13.4% disagree and strongly disagree with the statement as 20% are neutral.

XXIII)   *The information I sought and used made me make more informed decisions.*
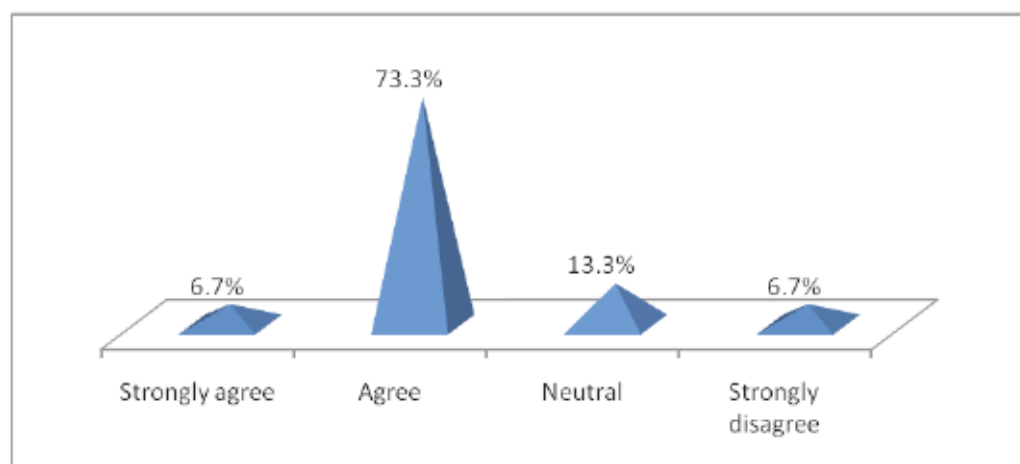
80% of the respondents strongly agree and agree with the statement that the information I sought and used made me make more informed decisions whereas 6.7% disagree and 13.3% remained neutral.

XXIV)   *The availability of such information through the portal increases my trust in the government.*
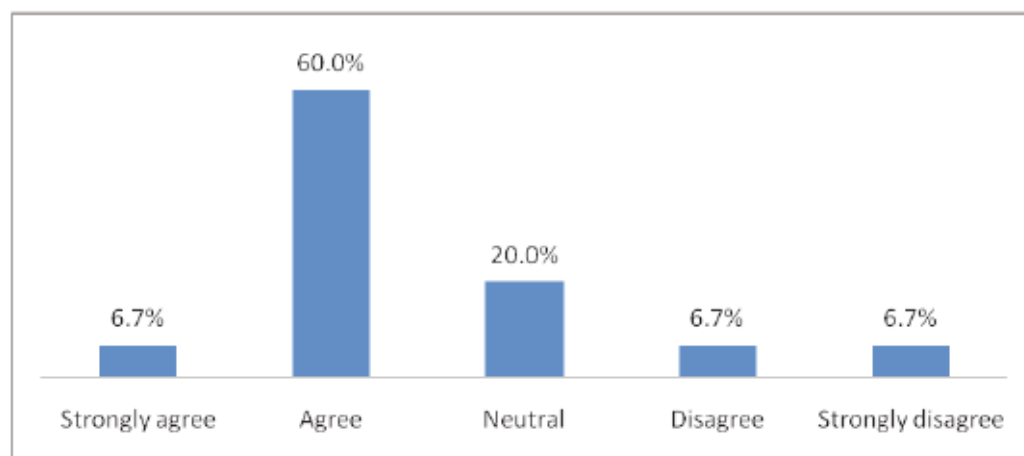
66.7% agree and strongly agree with the statement that the availability of such information through the portal increases my trust in the government.13.4% disagree and strongly disagree with the statement as 20% are neutral.

15. In general, how do you rate your appreciation of the availability of information about government services in your:

IV) Ward.
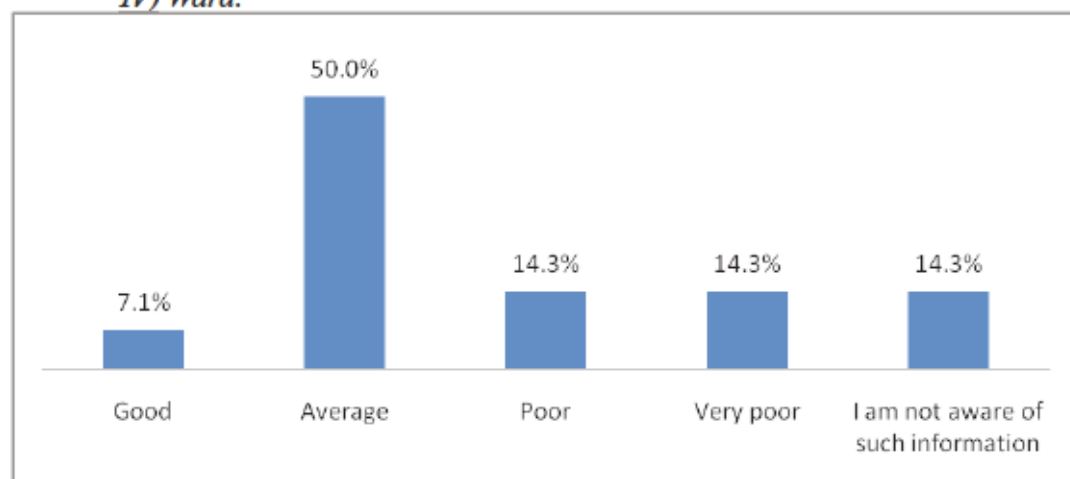
57.1% rate the availability of information about government in there ward as good and average whereas 28.6% rate it as poor and very poor. 14.3% say they are not aware of such information.

V) Constituency.
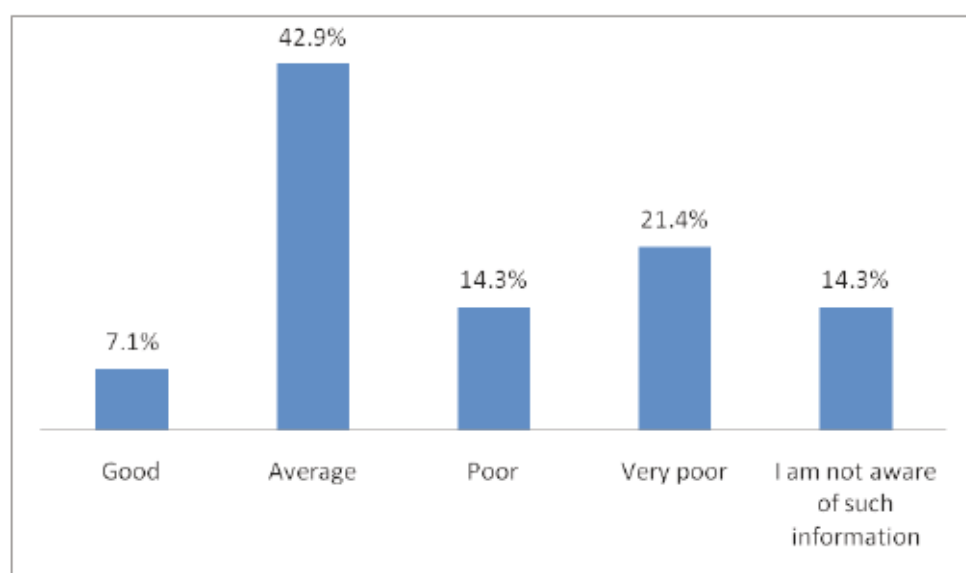
50% rate the availability of information in their constituency as good and average as 35.7% rate it as very poor and poor.14.3% say they are not aware of such information.

VI) County
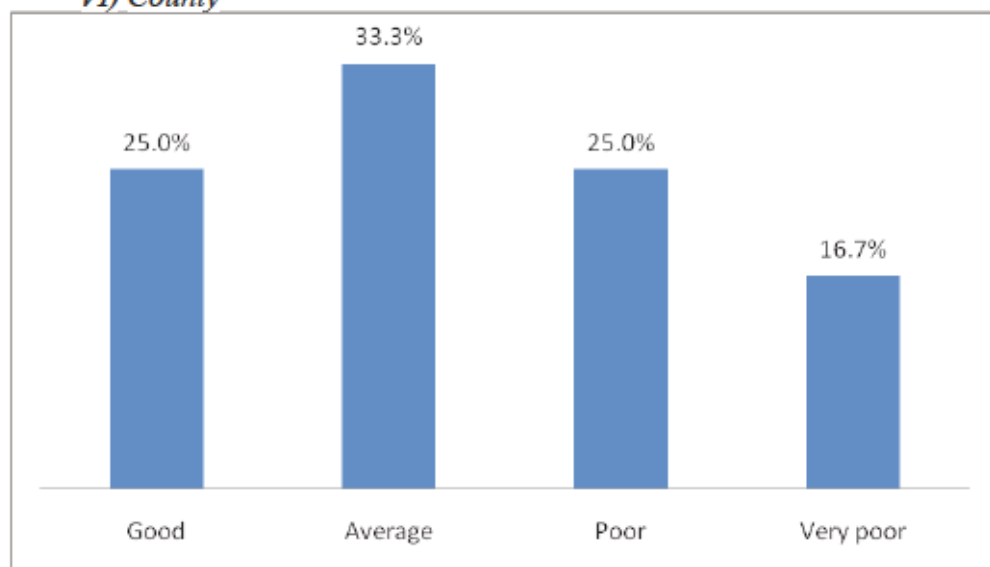
25% of the respondents rate the availability of information about government in their area as good as 33.3% rate it as average .41.7% rates it as very poor and poor.

16. List the type of available government information that you found the most useful:
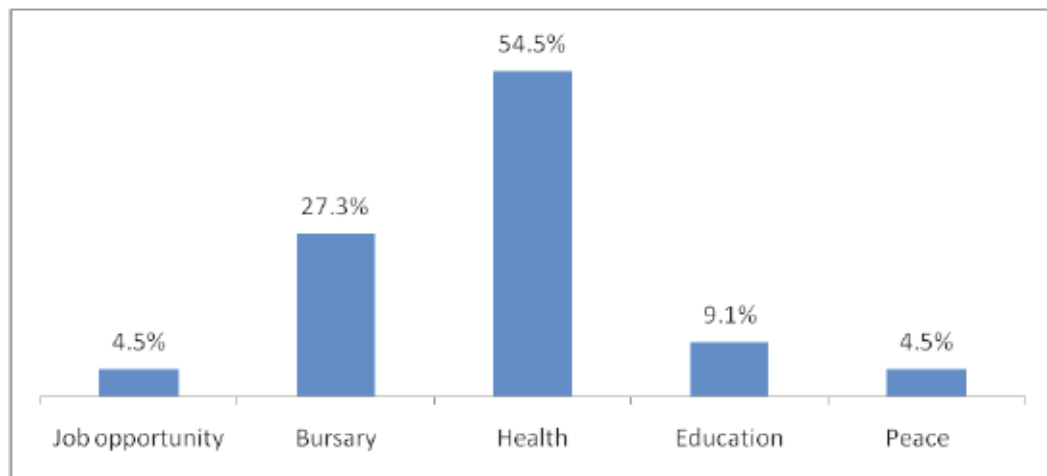
The most useful information is on health issues at 54.5% followed by bursary by 27.3%. Education was found useful by 9.1% and least useful were job opportunity and peace each by 4.5%.

17. List the type of information you want the government tom make available to the public.
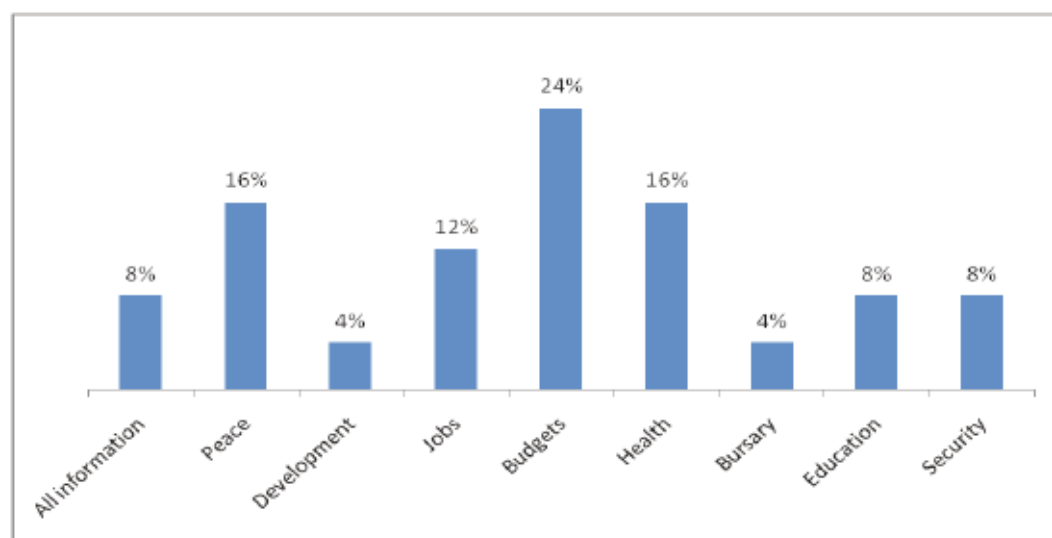
Information on budgets is the most wanted by 24% followed by health and peace each at 16%.This is followed by jobs at 12%. Education, security and 'all information' is each sought by 8%.The least sought is development and bursary each at 4%.

18. How do you want this information made available to you?
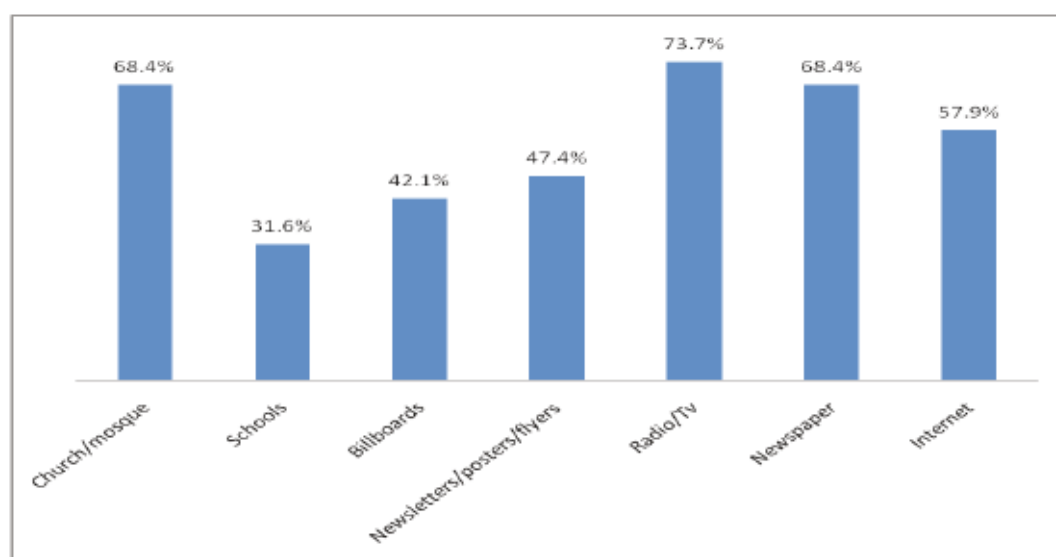
73.7% of the respondents want information be made available to them through radio/TV. This is followed by those who want newspapers and church/mosque to be used each at 68.4%. 57.9% prefer the use of internet as 47.4% prefer the use of newsletters/posters/ flyers. Close to this is 42.1% who prefer the use of billboards. The least percentage 31.6% prefers the use of schools.

FINDINGS FROM NATIONAL RESEARCH

1. Have you ever looked for any government information?
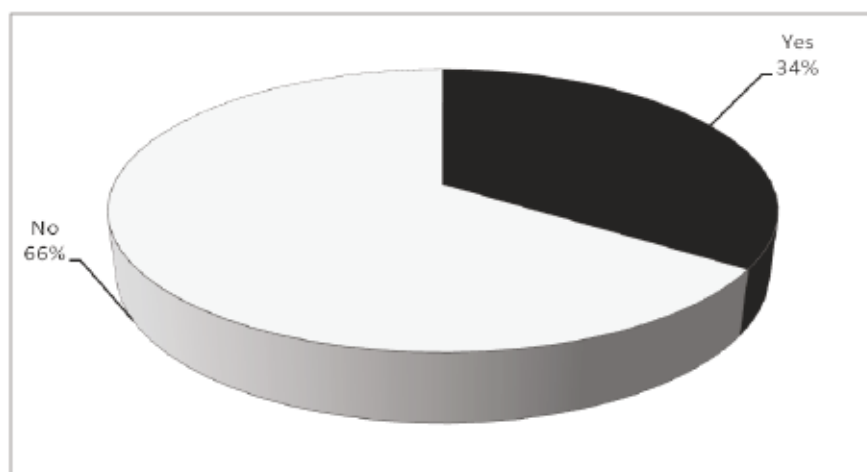
From the diagram, a large proportion of respondents, 34%, have sought government information. However, a majority of 66 % have not.

If yes, which one?
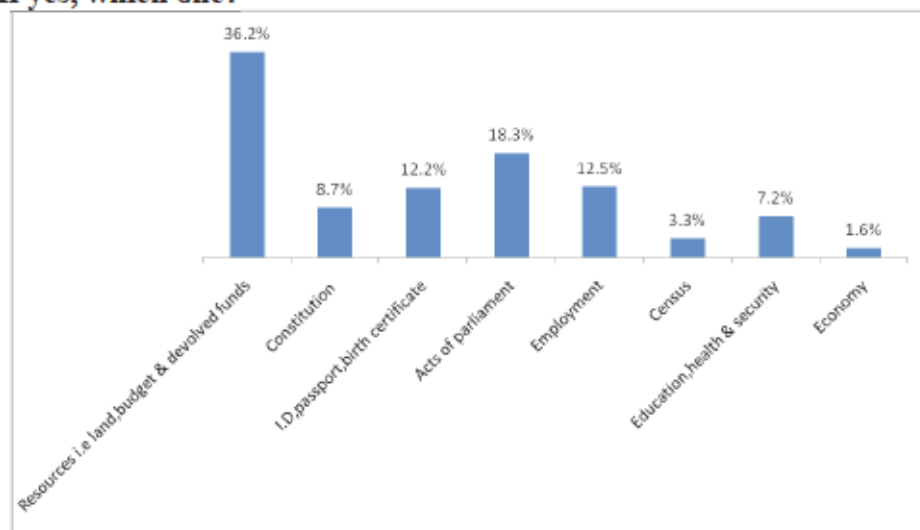
Of those who have looked for government information, 36.2 % looked for information on resources such as land, budget and devolved funds. 18.3% searched for acts of parliaments and other department reports including court cases compared to 8.7 % who looked for the constitution of Kenya 2010. In addition, 12.2% and 12.5% were interested in registration documents /identification documents e.g. I.D., birth certificates & passports and employment respectively. However, 8.8% looked for information on education, health, security and economy.

a) *Qualitative findings*

- *"Acts of law; names of public office holders; "*
- *"County development plan; "*
- *"CDF information; "*
- *"Freedom of information and media bill; "*
- *"Revenue allocation to devolved funds."*

b) *Cross tabulation of counties and the kind of data the government ought to make available*

| COUNTY	PUBLIC FUNDS	EDUCATION	SECURITY	BUDGET	CORRUPTION	HEALTH	INFRASTRUCTURE	EMPLOYMENT	COMMISSION REPORTS
KAJIADO	52.60%	15.80%	15.80%	52.60%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%		26.30%
ISIOLO	50.00%	33.30%	16.70%	33.30%	16.70%	16.70%			
KERICHO	37.50%	12.50%	12.50%	62.50%				37.50%	25.00%
MARSABIT	33.30%	5.60%	5.60%	72.20%	11.10%			38.90%	
KAKAMEGA	32.60%	2.10%	9.50%	27.40%	4.20%			5.30%	21.10%
BUNGOMA	31.60%	8.20%	12.20%	37.80%	7.10%	11.20%	8.20%		23.50%
WEST POKOT	31.00%	13.80%	17.20%	37.90%	10.30%	6.90%	6.90%		20.70%
KISII	29.80%	7.10%	4.80%	59.50%	9.50%	9.50%	7.10%	21.40%	
GARISSA	29.40%	5.90%	5.90%	41.20%	11.80%		5.90%	41.20%	29.40%
KISUMU	28.10%	3.10%	15.60%	56.30%	3.10%	3.10%		25.00%	31.30%
HOMA BAY	25.60%	17.90%	15.40%	30.80%	2.60%	2.60%		21.10%	
ELGEYO MARAKWET	25.00%	3.70%	0.00%	50.00%	10.00%			25.00%	5.00%
KITUI	23.20%	5.00%	7.30%	50.00%					18.30%
EMBU	22.60%	12.90%	9.70%	32.30%					
TRANS NZOIA	22.20%	11.10%	7.40%	55.60%	7.40%	1.90%	1.90%	22.20%	7.40%
BARINGO	21.40%	3.60%	3.60%	42.90%				7.10%	
NYERI	20.50%	7.70%	10.30%	12.80%		2.60%		5.10%	
NAIROBI	18.50%	7.70%	10.70%	50.60%		7.70%	6.00%		25.00%
MIGORI	17.60%	11.80%	7.80%	45.10%		2.00%			
BUSIA	17.40%	17.40%	8.70%	39.10%	8.70%	17.40%	8.70%	34.80%	
SIAYA	16.70%	6.70%	13.30%	53.30%	10.00%				
BOMET	15.60%	15.60%	17.80%	51.10%		8.90%	11.10%	24.40%	
MURANGA	15.00%	10.00%	0.00%	50.00%		10.00%			20.00%
NAROK	14.00%	8.00%	18.00%	32.00%		8.00%		18.00%	24.00%
MACHAKOS	13.00%	11.10%	1.90%	64.80%			1.90%	5.60%	
NYANDARUA	12.50%	6.30%	12.50%	50.00%		3.10%			6.30%
UASIN GISHU	11.60%	11.60%	9.30%	44.20%	18.60%	9.30%		25.60%	
NAKURU	10.40%	10.40%	2.10%	56.30%	9.10%	4.20%			8.30%
KILIFI	9.10%	18.20%	4.50%	45.50%				18.20%	
MOMBASA	5.60%	15.30%	19.40%	36.10%		1.40%		18.10%	6.90%

Several issues are identified by counties in order for the government information to be made available to the public e.g public funds, education, security, budget, corruption and accountability, health, employment, infrastructure and commission and departmental reports. Among the counties Kajiado and Isiolo would want information on public funds with the highest percentage of 52.6% and 50% respectively while Mombasa with the lowest percentage of 5.60%.

Information on Education is rated high in Isiolo County 33.3% followed by Kilifi 18%; While the least county to inquire educational information is Kakamega with 2.1% followed by Kisumu with 3.2%. Information on security is highly regard by Mombasa, Narok, Bomet, West Pokot and Isiolo with 19.4%, 18.0%, 17.8%, 17.2% and 16.7% respectively. Information on budget is highly mentioned by Marsabit, Machakos, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu,Nakuru, Trans nzoia, Siaya, Kajiado, Bomet and Nairobi with the percentage of 72.2%, 64.8%, 62.5%, 59.5%, n 56.3%, 56.3%, 55.6%, 53.3%, 52.6%, 51.1% and

50.6% respectively while the lowest county is nyeri 12.8%. Information on corruption is highly rated in Uasingishu, Isiolo and Garissa with 18.6%, 16.7% and 11.8% respectively and lowest rate with Bomet 4.4%, Kakamega 4.2%, Kisumu 3.1% and Homa bay 2.6%. Health information Busia 17.4% and Isiolo 16.7% rated high while Transnzoia 1.9% and Mombasa 1.45 rated lowest.

On information concerning Infrastructure Bungoma and Kajiado rated 11.1 %, 10.5% respectively while Machakos and Trans nzoia was lowest with 1.9. Information on education is highly rated in Garissa 41.2% and Marsabit 38.9% while Kakamega and Nyeri are lowest with 5.3% and 5.1% respectively. On the information on Commission and departmental report is highly rated in Kisumu 31.3% and Garissa 29.4% while lowest is Nyandarua 6.3% and Elgeyo marakwet.

2. **Have you ever used the open data government portal?**
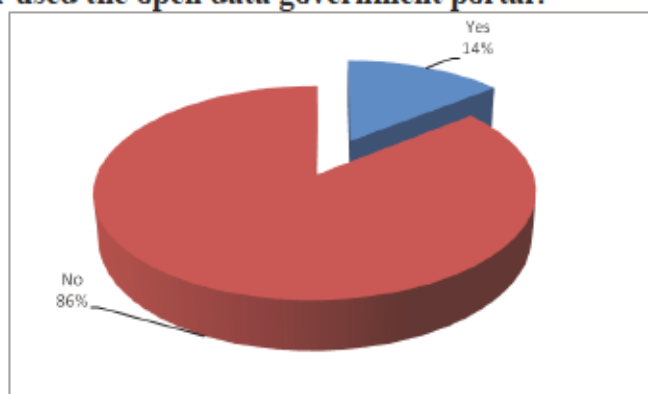
Most of the respondents don't know of the open data government portal and as result have not used it. Only 14% have used the open data portal.

3. **If yes, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement on open government information.**
    a) *The open data portal provides information that is helpful?*
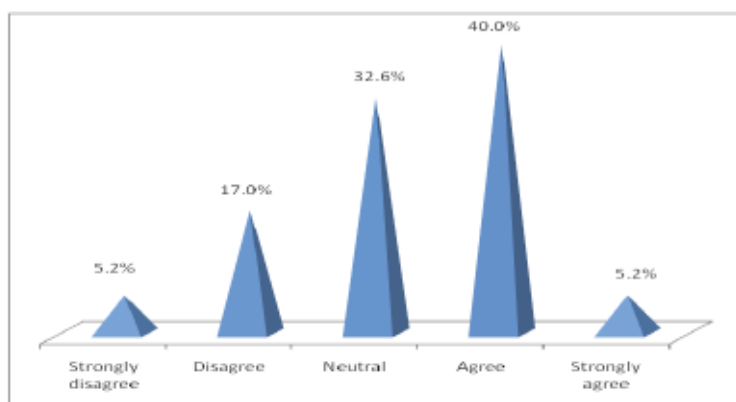
45.2% of the respondents agree or strongly agree that open data portal provides information that is helpful while 22.2% disagree. 32.6% did not take a position on the question.

b) The information is easily accessible and understandable.
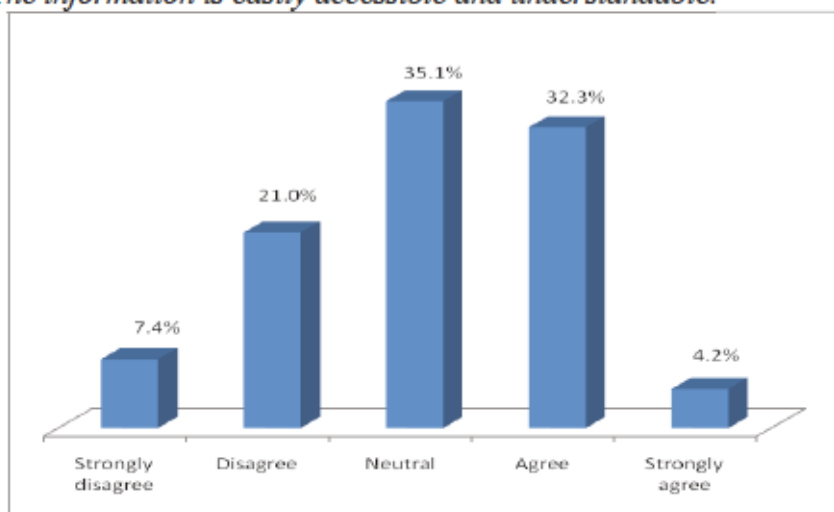

28.4% disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that the information is easily accessible and understandable. 36.5% agree or strongly agree that the information is easily accessible and understandable. 35.1% did not take a position on the issue.

4. If you are familiar with open data portal, Please rate your appreciation of the following statements about open data portal:

a) Open data portal has helped government to improve service delivery and accountability.
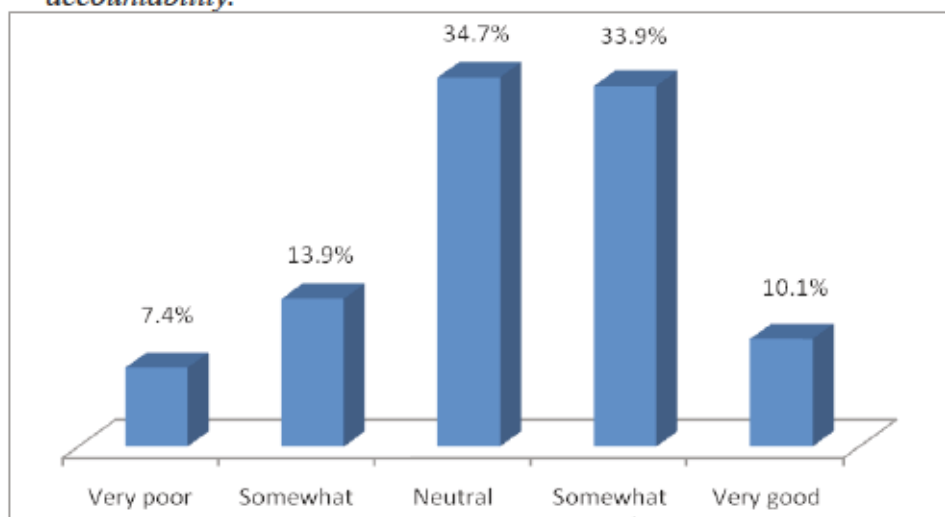
44% of the respondents rate open data portal in helping government improves service delivery and accountability as either very good or somewhat good. In contrast, 21.3% say that open data portal has somewhat poorly or very poorly helped the government to improve service delivery and accountability.

b) *Open data portal could complement other sources of information.*
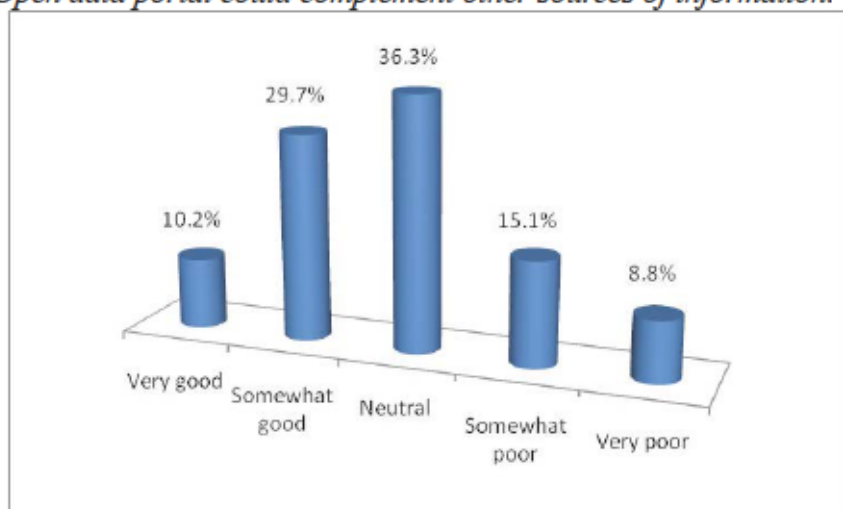
Though 36.3% of the respondents hold neutral opinion on open data portal complementing other sources of information, 39.9% say that the portal complements other sources of information well. Moreover, only 23.9% say it is very poor or somewhat poor.
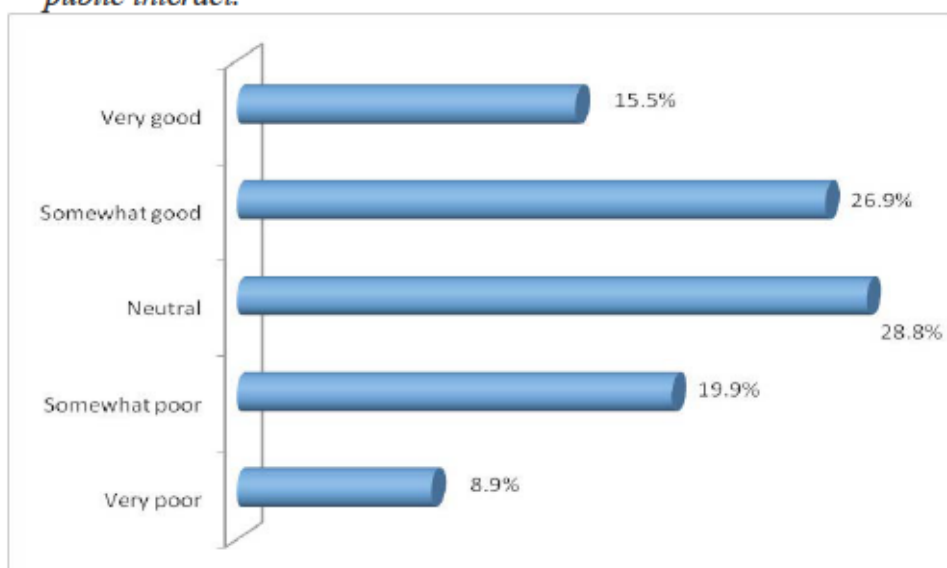
c) *Open data portal could result in changes in the way government and the public interact.*

28.8% of the respondents have no opinion on open data portal changing the way government and the public interact. 42.4% say it has resulted in somewhat good or very good in changing the way government and the public interact. 28.8% say it has been very poor or somewhat poor in changing the way the government and the public interact.

d) Open data portal could promote dialogue between the government and the public.
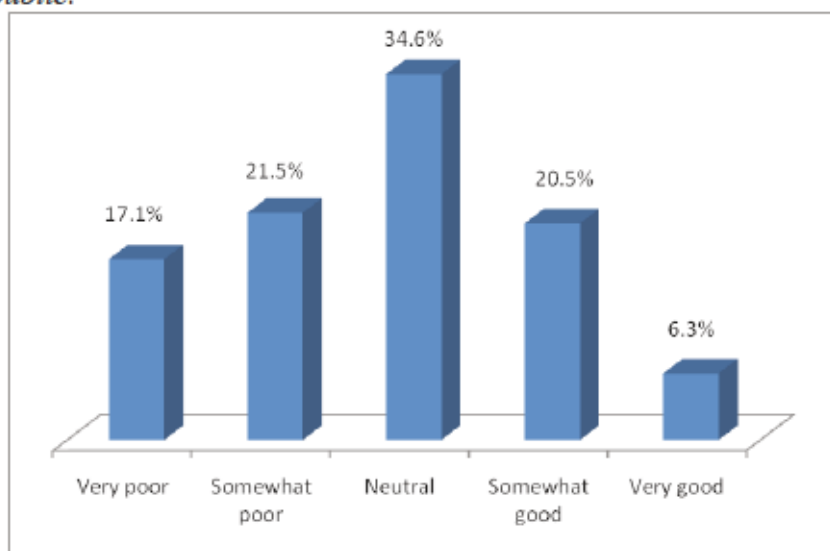
38.6% of the respondents say that the open data portal promotes dialogue between the government and the public somewhat poor or very poor while 26.8% of the respondents agree that the open data portal promotes dialogue between government and the public as very good or somewhat good.

5. **How easy or difficult is it for you to find information on the following?**

i. *Identification cards, birth certificates and passport.*
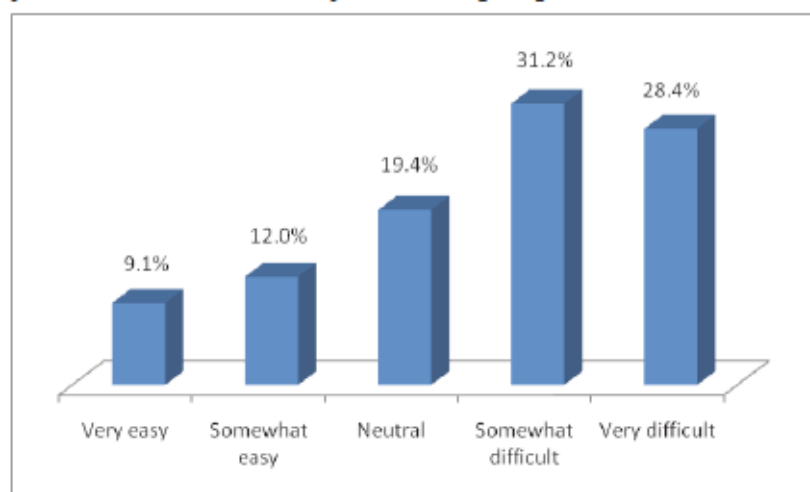
Getting information on the above is rated below average as 59.6% are of the opinion that getting said information is either very difficult or somewhat difficult compared to 21.1% who say that getting information on the above documents is easy or very easy.

ii.   Government budgets and expenditure

70.7% rate getting information on government budgets and expenditure as being very difficult or somewhat difficult whereas 11.4% rate it as being easy or somewhat easy.
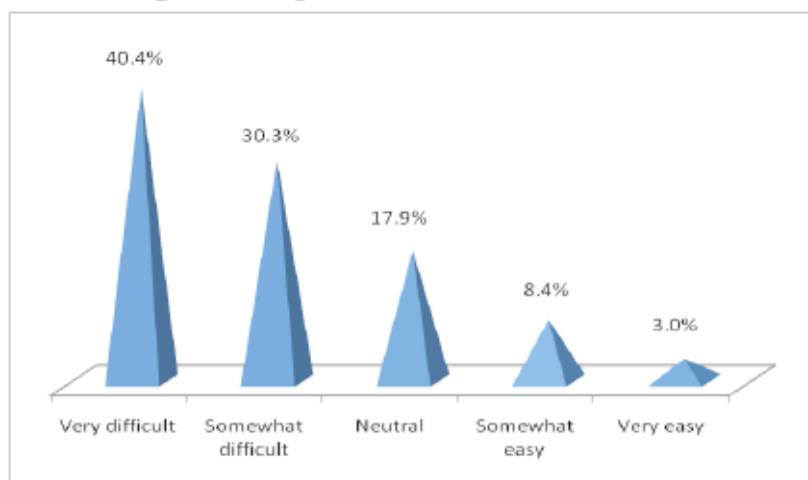
iii.   Number of schools in your county
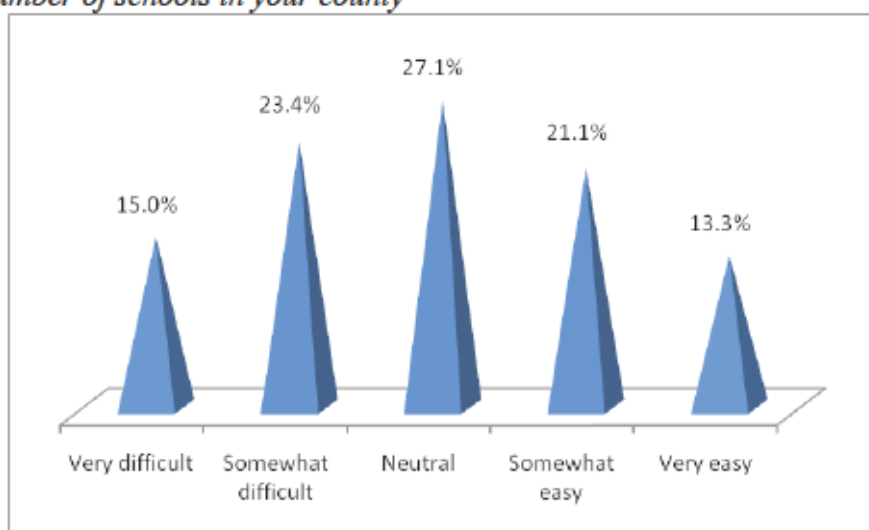
Getting information on the number of schools in the counties is rated almost equally between being very difficult/somewhat difficult and somewhat easy/very easy. 38.4% of the respondents say it is very difficult/somewhat difficult while 34.4% think it is somewhat easy or very easy.

Qualitative findings

I.   For what purposes is government information useful?
- *"It helps when checking government expenditure."*
- *"It enables the community to appreciate that their tax is being use for something useful."*

- *"For planning purposes and accountability for resources."*
- *"It helps a common man to see regional balance of schools and hospitals in an area."*

II. **Cross tabulation of Counties and the possible impact of Open government Data**

CROSS TABULATION OF OCCUPATION AND PARTICIPATION IN GIVING VIEWS TO CDF COMMITTEE	
PUBLIC SERVANT	17.46%
PRIVATE INVESTOR	20.41%
UNEMPLOYED	15.14%
RETIRED	22.62%
EMPLOYED IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR	9.21%
STUDENT	8.19%
CIVIL SOCIETY	30.49%
TEACHER	11.29%

From the above cross tabulations, members of civil society are more involved in giving their views to CDF committees, with 30.49% of civil society employees doing so. Other occupation groupings rated low by comparison, despite the fact that the choices made by the committee have implications for them and for their area. Though Kenya promotes sharing of public information and publishes the amounts allocated to CDF funds, there is minimal awareness of this information across all occupations.

Of the people employed in the civil society, 29.27% had knowledge of the amount of money given to CDF in their constituency. Retired people followed with 19.05% of them having this information. It is interesting to note that although CDF is intended to assist unemployed people to start up projects and to assist students in getting bursaries, only 16.2% of the unemployed and 11.25% of students are aware of the amount allocated to CDF, these being the lowest percentages across all the occupation groups. The government and civil society organizations should therefore look at how they can share this information with these two constituents in particular.

6. **Do you know the amount of money previously allocated to the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) kitty in your constituency?**
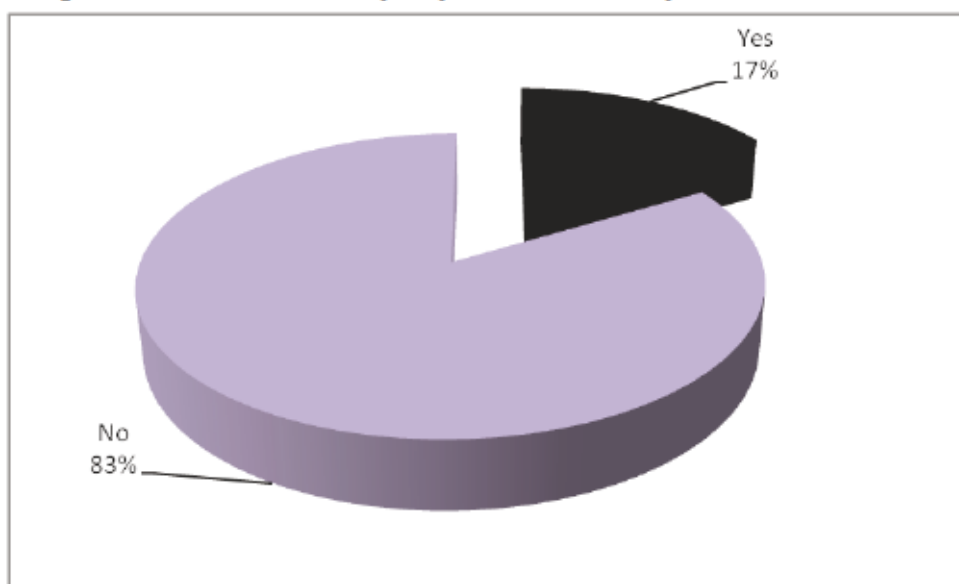
A huge majority of respondents, 83%, are not aware of the amount that has been previously allocated to their constituency. Only 17% of the respondents were aware of the amount allocated to their constituency.

7. **Have you ever participated in giving views to the C.D.F committee in your constituency?**
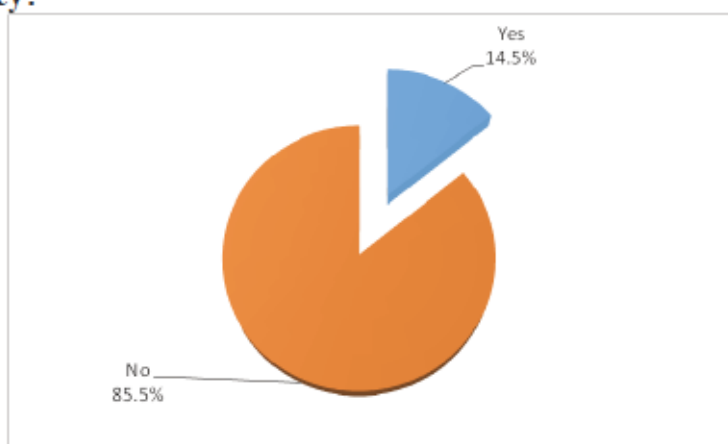
The majority of respondents, 85.5%, have not participated in giving their views to the CDF committee, despite being open for people to participate in giving their development agent. The question is whether they miss out due to a lack of information on when this activity is being done or if the process is not publicised. There is a huge gap between those who participated and those did not participate. Therefore, this shows that there is need to inform the public on the issues of C.D.F committees.

8. **Do you know how much money is allocated to your county in the 2013/2014 financial year for development purposes?**
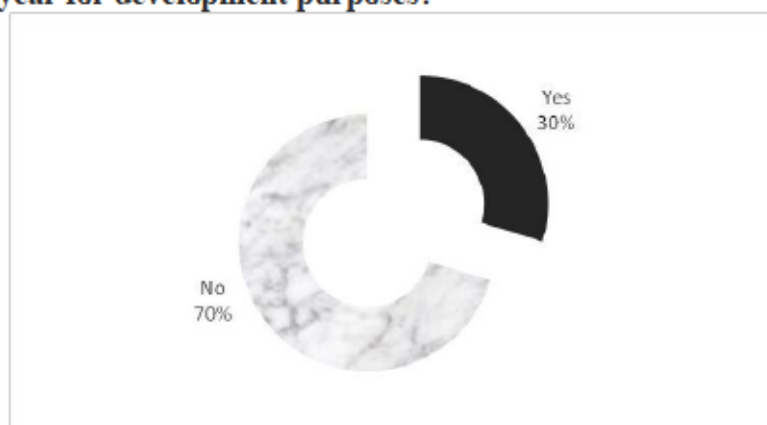
Even with establishment of the county government and public information on the county government, majority of the respondents (70%) do not know the amount allocated to their county for development purposes. The high percentage indicates that the populaces still need to be informed on what is happening in their county in order to prioritise developmental issues in the county.

9. **Do you know if there is any public information e.g. C.D.F spending budgets, list of schools and hospitals in your constituency?**
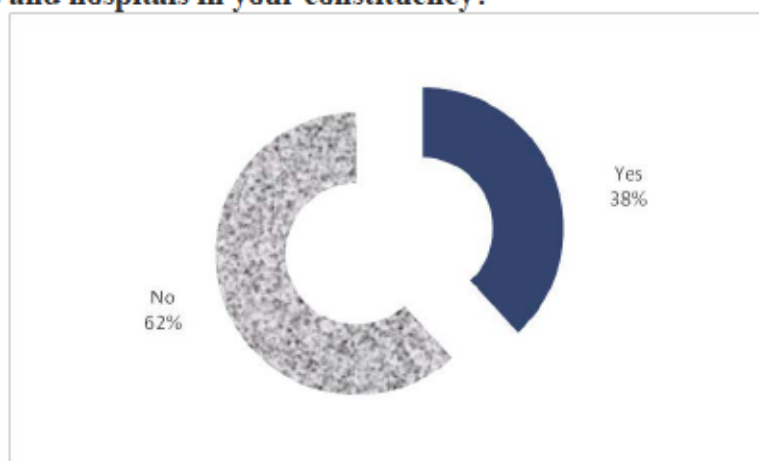
Public information like C.D.F spending, budgets, list of schools etc., is not known to many respondents. 62% of the respondents don't know while 38% of the respondents are aware of public information e.g. C.D.F spending budgets, lists of schools and hospitals in their constituencies. This shows that there is big gap between those who know and those who lack basic public information in their constituency.

10. List the information you want the government to make available to the public.
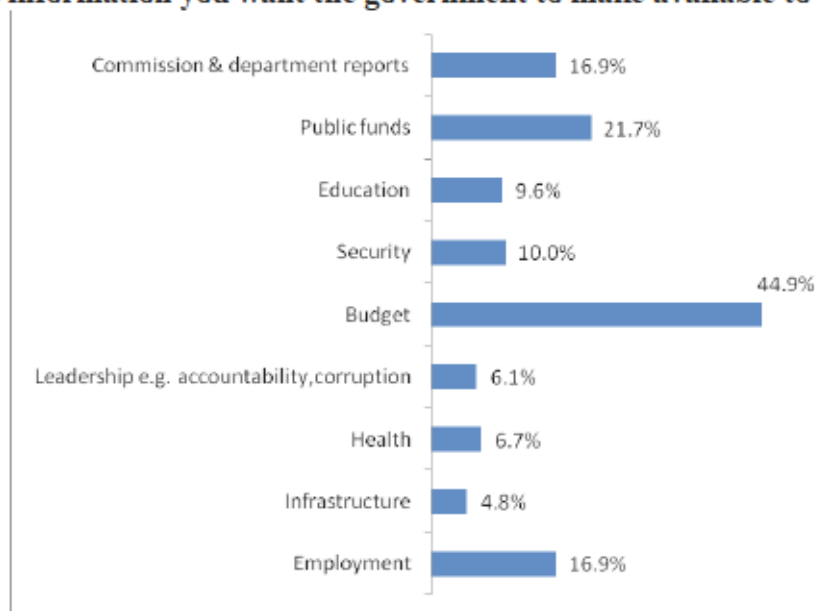

The majority of the respondents, 44.9%, wish for budget (spending) information to be made available to them. 21.7% demand on information on public funds. 16.9% of the respondents want the reports of commissions and departments reports to be available to the public. Security, health and education are picked by 45.3 % cumulatively whereas infrastructure is listed by only 4.8%. In general the availability of all the listed information is very critical to the public since all the issues are identified by different respondents.

Qualitative findings
- *Ethnic composition of the civil service;*
- *Reports of commissions of inquiry and task forces;*
- *Mapping of government services showing how to get assistance on any issue;*
- *Audits of financial spending and income;*
- *The old age money transfer budget estimates for each county;*
- *Allocation of funds to projects that benefit wananchi and those responsible for these projects;*
- *Census information;*
- *Economic survey;*
- *Wealth declaration by MPs;*
- *Budgets;*

11. How would you want this information made available to you?
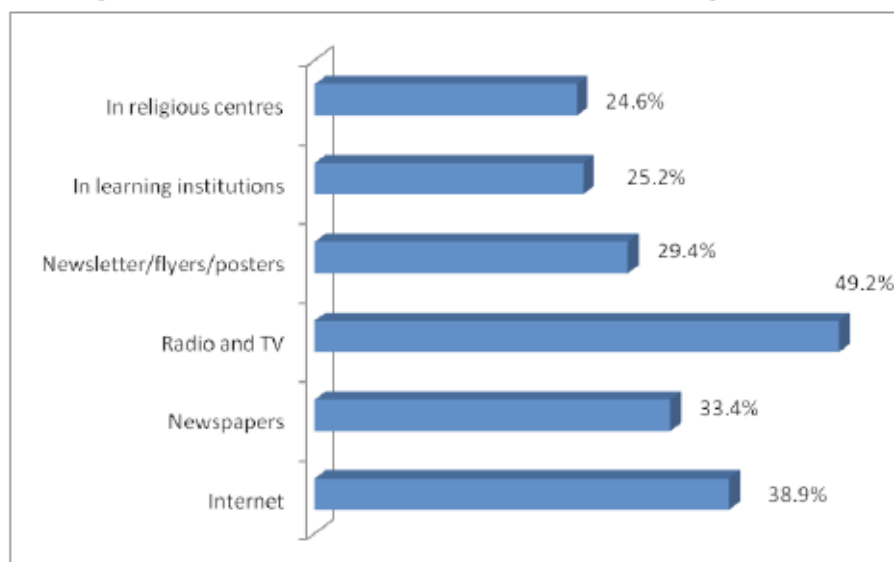
The majority of respondents, 49.2%, want the information listed above to be made available via radio and TV. The second preference is internet with 38.9%, followed by newspapers at 33.4%. The rest i.e. newsletter, posters, flyers, in learning institutions, religious centres are listed at 29.4%, 25.2% and 24.6% respectively. From the above possibilities, informative radio and TV rated highest since it can cover wide population and lowest with religious institutions with 24.6% which indicates that most of the populaces do not discuss issues concerning politics in religious institutions.

Qualitative findings
- *Print media*
- *Social media*
- *Websites*
- *Fliers*
- *Barazas*
- *Through religious organisations*
- *Radio and TV*

12. How do you rate your appreciation of information about government services in your county?
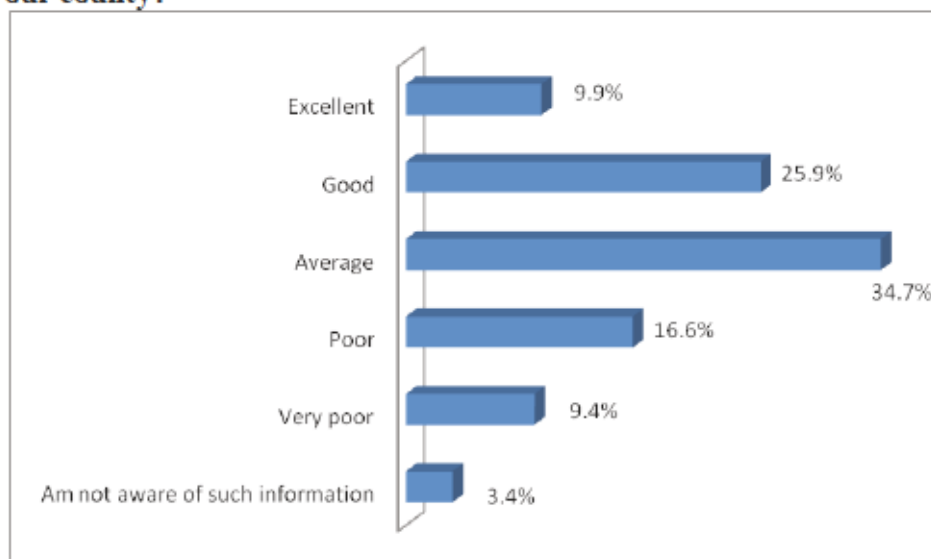
70.5% of respondent rated their appreciation of information about government services in their county as average, good or excellent. A large percentage thus acknowledges government information in their area while a small percentage of 3.4% are not sure of such information. On the other hand, 26% of the respondent appreciation rated their knowledge as poor or very poor. A significant number of the respondents' grasp of government information is low.

Qualitative findings

- *"For a long time we've had issues with the governments' websites. Most of them are out-dated. They are never updated; some of them have literally collapsed. We had a case where the Central Bank's website was hacked into. When we look at the Central Bank's website as an example it has very old data. Economic reports used to be done monthly. Now the reports you can find there are for January and February which are of little significance for someone seeking information. The government has a lot to do in terms of digitizing and updating its websites for people to use the information. Right now we have a new system of government and most of the websites are still under construction, it's like pulling down the whole information and uploading again and it is taking a lot of time."*
- *"Since the launch of the open data portal three or four years ago, there is nothing substantial worth talking about. In developed countries like the UK where there is the freedom of information (FOI), if a public person or media asks for certain information it is incumbent on the person liable to produce the information within 21 days. If they don't give the information they have to give a reason behind it. If it's not concrete enough to support the move then they can be held liable by the law of the land. The government has a lot of data to share but we have not accepted the fact that it's critical to share some information*

especially on budgeting and the recruitment of public officers. There is need for accountability and transparency. It would also be of national importance if information on national security was shared."

- *"Not really. This government is too careful about sharing information. Everything seems controlled. However, the media has been involved in giving out information to some extent but this is not enough. We need to see the media keep vigilance. They are trying their best but the government is not giving out enough information."*

- *"No it has not been useful. In fact you can get more information about the government from Google than from government portal."*

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[1]The project carried out a recall for both questionnaires and in-depth interviews in the ratio indicated. The recall was essential for the validity of the findings.
[2]Ibid.

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