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Economic Turmoil in Kenya

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INTRODUCTION

•Serious irregularities in the December 2007 election gave way to violent uprisings all across Kenya. This was the beginning of major political instability that has had far-reaching consequences. Since then, Kenya's economy has been plagued by problems with corruption, inflation and unemployment.

•Much of the country's economic problems can be attributed to the East African drought. Since Kenya's exports are primarily agricultural in nature and agriculture is responsible for nearly 21% of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), weather plays a major role in the economy.

•While the perceived economic turmoil is widespread, there is some variance between the regions.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

• Face to face surveys conducted in all 8 provinces of Kenya

•Total n = 1,002 Kenyan respondents

•The data reported is weighted to adjust the sample according to key Census demographics in Kenya (age, gender, urban/rural geography and region) through post-stratification rim weights. Census data was obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics' 2009 Population and Housing Census released in August 2010.

•Margin of Error (MoE): +/- 3.10% at the 95% confidence level

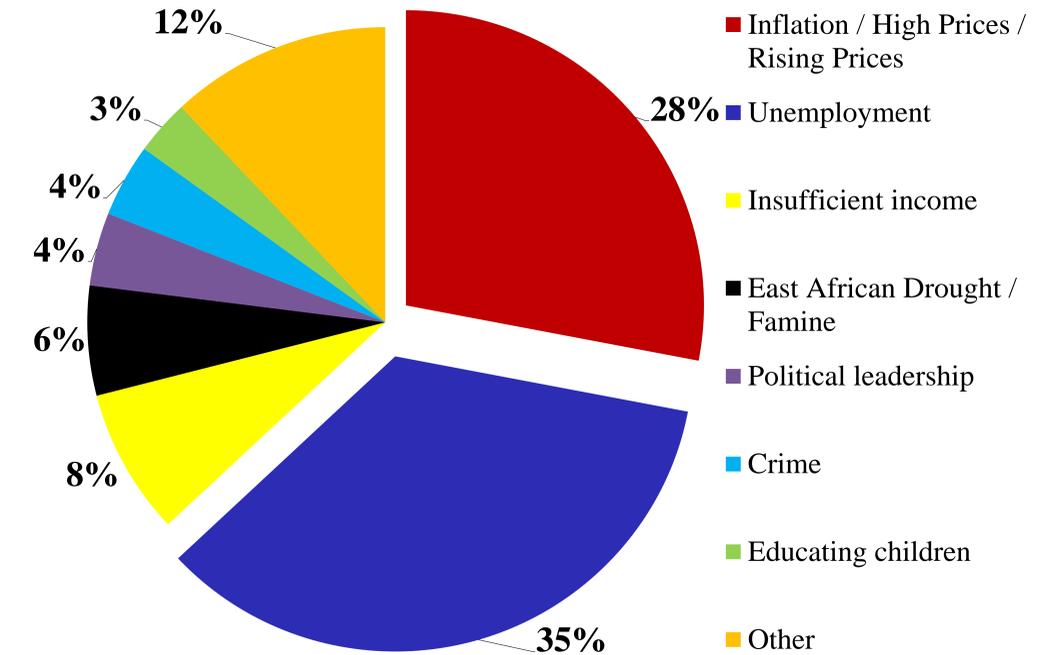
REGIONAL MAP

Percentage of Kenyan Respondents who Believe the Economic Status of their Household has Got Worse Over the Past Year (by Region)



RESULTS

Most Important Problems in Kenya (total of two mentions)



CONCLUSION

•Economic issues are the biggest concern for Kenyans. The majority of respondents (80%) believe things in Kenya are headed in the wrong direction. Overall, more than 8 in 10 Kenyans (81%) believe Kenya's national economy is getting worse compared to 12 months ago.

•Kenyans are pessimistic about their economic future. Over the next year, while 46% of Kenyans believe the financial status of their household will get worse, 14% believe their household finances will remain the same and 29% believe their financial situation will get better over the next year.

•Kenyans lack confidence in their government's ability to handle the economic problems. Almost two thirds (62%) believe the government has been very unsuccessful in dealing with controlling inflation and over half (55%) stated that government was very unsuccessful at combating economic corruption.

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