

## About Media Council of Kenya

MCK is an independent national institution established by the Media Council Act 2013 to set media standards and ensure compliance as set out in Article 34(5) of the constitution;

- The Council promotes and protects freedom and independence of the media, and assures protection of the rights and privileges of journalists in the performance of their duties among others.
- The council often engages stakeholders on issues of freedom of the media, which is guaranteed in the constitution (Article34).


## About Media Council of Kenya



Freedom of the media allows practitioners to scrutinize and analyses events or information that shapes the society;

- It is this freedom that allows journalists and editors to determine what should be consumed by the public and what should not;
- The Council conducts an annual review of the performance and the public opinion of the media, and publish the results in at least two daily newspapers of national circulation - MCK Act 2013, Sec 6 (i).


## Overview of the Media

- Kenya is ranked 100 out of 180 countries listed in the 2019 World Press Freedom Index by Reporters Without Borders (RSF);
- That ranking was a drop on the previous year (RSF, 2018) dropping four places from $96{ }^{\text {th }}$.
- This is attributed to the media being routinely subjected to attacks by security forces, the public and threats as well as intimidation from politicians and their supporters;
- Journalists continue to be harassed or their equipment confiscated/destroyed. MCK reports.


## The Survey Methodology

## Who sponsored the Survey?

When was the poll conducted?
How was the poll conducted?

What was the sample size?

What was the margin of error?

How was the sample designed?

Data Analysis

The Survey was conducted by Infotrak Research and Consulting on behalf of the Media Council of Kenya (MCK).

## Between $18^{\text {th }}$ April - $26^{\text {th }}$ April 2019

## Through Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)

A sample of 2518 respondents was interviewed to represent the Kenyan adult population.

The survey covered all the 47 counties of the Republic of Kenya.

+ +- $2.0 \%$ at $95 \%$ degree of confidence
Using the National Population Census, the sample was designed using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS).

Data was processed and analyzed using SPSS 25

## Sampling Distribution

This survey adopted a multi-stage cluster sampling as explained hereunder;

- A sample of 2,518 was stratified to cover all the 47 counties of Kenya.
- It was further distributed by county using Population Proportionate to Size in each county.
- In certain counties, the sample was boosted to 30 so that they could have a statistically significant sample for analysis. This gave us a sample of 2,518; however, for purposes of national analysis, the boosted sample was weighted back to 2400.
- The margin of error for the above sample was +/- 2 at a $95 \%$ confidence level.


## Sampling Distribution

## Sample $\mathrm{n}=2518 \quad 47$ Counties Margin of error = 2.0\% $\quad 95 \%$ degree of confidence

| REGION | ADULT POPULATION PERCENTAGE | SAMPLE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| COAST | $9 \%$ | 263 |
| NORTH EASTERN | $5 \%$ | 115 |
| EASTERN | $15 \%$ | 401 |
| CENTRAL | $13 \%$ | 302 |
| RIFT VALLEY | $24 \%$ | 630 |
| WESTERN | $11 \%$ | 245 |
| NYANZA | $13 \%$ | 315 |
| NAIROBI | $10 \%$ | 247 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 1 8}$ |

## Demographic Characteristics of Respondents




Marital Status



## Additional Demographics

## Location





## BROADCAST (TV AND RADIO)



[^0]
## Proportion of TV Programs Watched Most Often (April 2019)



## Print Media

## Proportion of Newspaper Readership (April 2019)



## Proportion of Reading Newspapers (April 2019)



## Proportion of how Readers Access Newspapers (April

 2019)

- Only 30\% of Kenyans buy own newspapers. Majority (41\%) access from vendors or public places like social joints, hotels etc.
- 17\% access newspapers from their places of work.


## Social Media

## Proportion of Social Media Usage (April 2019)


$N=2518$

- The use of social media for news is catching up and fast, after years of continuous growth...
- This growth can be attributed to;
$\checkmark$ the relatively low cost of Internet enabled phones;
$\checkmark$ competitive data bundle plans offered by the three mobile phone service providers and;
$\checkmark$ the increasing popularity of Social Media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and Linkedin...


## Social Media Platforms Used for Receiving News (April 2019)



Of the Social Media platforms used to receive news by the surveyed respondents, Facebook and WhatsApp were noted to be the most prominent.

## Social Media Platforms Used for Disseminating News (April 2019)



## Confidence in the Media

## How much confidence do you have in the media? (April 2019) <br> MEDIA <br> COUNCIL OF KENYA



## Reasons for Respondents' Confidence in the Media (April 2019)

 them?

## Media that Misreports (April 2019)



* There are mix of high levels of concern about so-called 'fake news', partly stoked by individuals, who uses this as an opportunity to spread lies against others...
* Social media (36\%) and radio (28\%) remains the most media platform often used to misreport issues concerning individuals or organizations...
$\checkmark$ The question is: How does erroneous reporting happen in radios?
* Newspaper (7\%) remains at the lowest

[^1]
## Some Reasons why Radio is deemed a purveyor of fake news.

* Selling land (plots) that in some cases don't exists.
* Discussing witchcraft on radio.
* Sports betting.
* Religious advertising which in most cases gives false hope.
* A lot of lewd and sex-motivated discussions.
* Generally strange adverts on Radio.


## THANK YOU!


[^0]:    In the last one week, how long did you spend listening to live RADIO per day? Is it...?

[^1]:    If you have problems with how media misreports, which one misreports about your county or community?

