

## Kajiado County Research

### 1. Methodology

For the purpose of convenient computation, variables are standardized with their means and standard deviations. This study analyzes the data using the ordinary least squares methods. Survey respondents were selected proportionally according to region (ethnicity), sex, and age, using stratified sampling. The total sample size was 602 for this study done among Maasai in Kajiado County who voted in the 2013 general elections.

### 2. Analysis

The hypotheses of this study were that:

1. Sub-ethnicity affected voting behavior for the Maasai voters during the 2013 presidential election; and
2. Constitutional reform awareness worked as an intervening behavior.

The following is the result of the regression analysis:<sup>1</sup>

|                               | <b>Regression Coefficients</b> | <b>SE</b> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Age                           | 0.06                           | 0.35      |
| # of livestock                | -0.02***                       | 0.07      |
| Constitution Reform Knowledge | -0.04**                        | 0.04      |
| Sub-ethnicity                 | -0.03                          | 0.01      |
| Goodies                       | 0.03                           | 0.04      |
| Promise of Land               | -0.05                          | 0.02      |
| Importance of chief's opinion | -0.07                          | 0.04      |
| Sex                           | -0.00                          | 0.00      |
| Constant                      | -0.988**                       | 0.22      |
| N                             | 602                            |           |
| R2                            | 0.22                           |           |

<sup>1</sup> Regression analysis for these variables was done using the R programming language

### 3. Discussion of Findings

- 1) The results from the regression study indicate that age, sex, goodies received, promised land, and importance of chief's opinion did not have an effect on Maasai voters' behavior during the 2013 presidential election.
- 2) Sub-ethnicity, the independent variable, did not have a statistically significant effect on voting behavior, as the Maasai candidate's (James Ole Kiyapi) sub-ethnicity did not have any impact on the voting behavior.
- 3) The number of livestock had a significant statistical impact on Maasai voting behavior: as the voter's number of livestock owned increased, there was a tendency to adhere to ODM. As the voter owned no livestock, there was a tendency toward ruling party ideology.
- 4) Constitutional reform awareness had a significant impact on voter's party ideology as the more the voter considered constitutional reform as majimboism and devolution, respondents had tendency toward ODM.
- 5) Goodies, as an independent variable, did not have effect on voting behavior. Candidates who acknowledged their allegiance to ODM (80% of the sample) received money, including MPESA, school fees, and food. Interestingly, a majority of women (70% of the sampled female population) received less and shuka from both parties (ODM and Jubilee).

For point 4, this study conducted a qualitative method called "phenomenology" to gauge the voters' level of awareness about constitutional reform. There have been interesting patterns among the voters who acknowledged their awareness about the 2011 constitutional reform. Among the voters who said 'Yes' to constitutional reform awareness, we found the following observations:

- a) Age 50 and above: This voter block knew about constitutional reform but identified it with majimboism (federalism). This suggests that they equated constitutional reform with the concept of majimboism, which they were familiar with from the Moi regime.
- b) Age 30s and 40s: These voters identified constitutional reform with devolution and better governance. For women, they identified this with more women candidates. It seems that their interpretation of constitutional reform is that whichever party ideology the voter belongs to, or "intuitively" feel that the particular party has higher chance of winning, has the capacity to deliver the constitutional reform. In their opinion, therefore, constitutional reform does not belong to any particular party ideology but to whichever party wins, or has the power or capacity to deliver change.
- c) Age 20s: Young voters did not participate much during the 2013 election campaign and their level of constitutional reform awareness was different from the other age groups. They considered the constitutional reform as "people with power continue what they do" suggesting some misinformation about the topic.