

Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey Basic Reports



About Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data, and the custodian of official statistical information. The Bureau is also responsible for the co-ordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the country.

The functions of KNBS as defined in the Statistics Act 2006 are:

- ◆ Planning, authorising, coordinating and supervising all official statistical programmes undertaken within the NSS;
- ◆ Establishing standards and promoting the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the NSS;
- ◆ Collecting, compiling analysing, abstracting and disseminating statistical information on the matters specified in the First Schedule of the Statistics Act, 2006;
- ◆ Conducting the Population and Housing Census every ten years, and such other censuses and surveys as the Board may determine; and
- ◆ Maintaining a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic database.

KNBS has an elaborate infrastructure for data collection across the country. This includes, a County Statistical Office in each of the 47 counties as data collection centre, two sampling frames for implementation of censuses and surveys and various databases for socio-economic statistical information

The Bureau collects various statistical information on monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annual basis. Ad hoc surveys and studies are also carried out to gather information on specific indicators. Some of the statistical products of the Bureau include, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Leading Economic Indicators report, Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) release, Quarterly Producer Price Index (PPI), Quarterly Balance of Payment release, Annual Economic Survey report, Annual Statistical Abstract and County Statistical Abstract. The Bureau also provides information to local and international organisations including the IMF, UN, COMESA, ILO and EAC; and other data users. The Bureau maintains various platforms through which its products and statistical information are disseminated.

The Bureau provides information for monitoring the country's development agenda as well as internationally agreed indicators such Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In undertaking its mandate, the Bureau is guided by the following Vision, Mission and Core Values.

Vision

To be a centre of excellence in production and management of quality Statistics.

Mission Statement

To develop, provide and promote quality statistical information for evidence-based decision making.

Core Values

- ♦ **Professionalism:** Strictly abide by professional considerations on the methods, standards and procedures for statistical production.
- ♦ **Confidentiality:** Guarantee confidentiality of data providers as provided in the Statistics Act 2006
- ♦ **Collaboration:** Collaborate with stakeholders to enhance the quality of statistical information
- ♦ **Teamwork:** Embrace teamwork as the hallmark of our success
- ♦ **Customer focus:** Commitment to meet the needs of our customers and to always focus on customer satisfaction.
- ♦ **Accountability and Transparency:** Conduct business and lend services to stakeholders in a transparent and accountable manner.
- ♦ **Efficiency and effectiveness:** Promote high productivity, competence and usefulness of resources at the National and County level.
- ♦ **Innovation and Creativity:** Committed to innovation, invention, creativity and resourcefulness in service delivery.

Foreword

The popular version is a simplified publication of three 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) reports: The general Basic Report, Basic Labour Force Report, and Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya. The publication presents an overview of key socio-economic characteristics of the population and its activity status at the household level. The popular version is an easy to read publication with pictorials and graphical summary.

The report presents information on selected socio-economic indicators, specifically; poverty, labour force, demography, housing, education, water and sanitation, health, energy, cash transfers and source of credit, information and communication technologies, and domestic tourism.

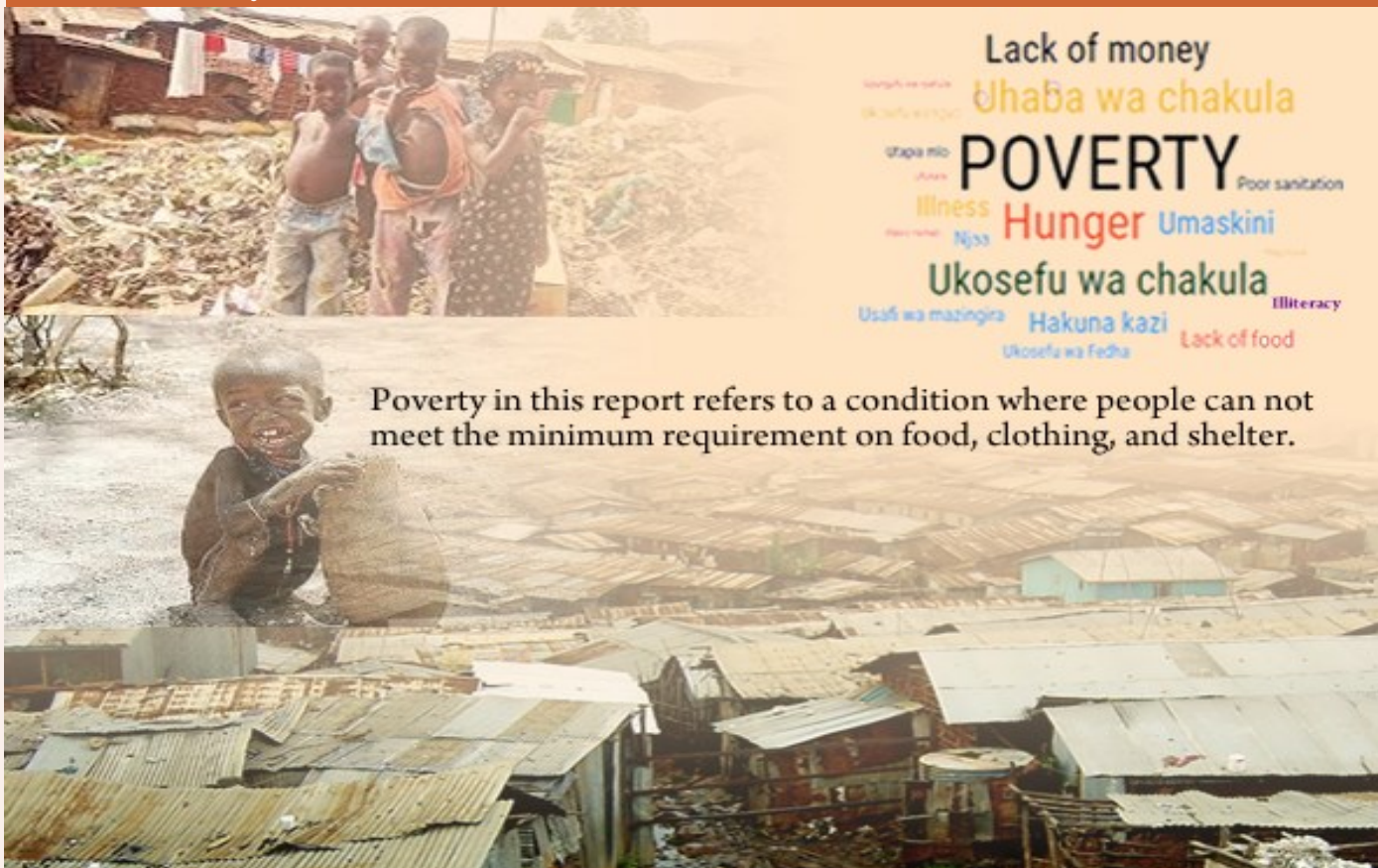
It is my hope that you will find this publication to be a user friendly reference document. The Bureau will always strive to provide statistical information in formats that will meet expectations of different users.

Mr. Zachary Mwangi

Director General

I. Highlights of the Basic report on Well-being, 2015/16

What is Poverty ?



Poverty in this report refers to a condition where people can not meet the minimum requirement on food, clothing, and shelter.

Development of welfare measure

Poverty is measured using the consumption of food and non food items



Food Consumption + Non food(goods and services) Consumption =

**Overall Consumption Aggregate
(Welfare measure)**

Computing Poverty Lines

Food poverty line is determined by examining the actual consumption pattern of the population, which leads to creation of the basket. The cost of the basket required to achieve the 2,250 Kcal gives the food poverty line.

Food Poverty line KSh 1,954
(per adult equivalent)
per Month for Rural

Food poverty Line KSh 2,251
(per adult equivalent)
per Month for Urban

The overall poverty line is arrived at by adding the non food basic requirements (Shelter, clothing and personal effects) to the food poverty line.



Overall Poverty Line KSh 3,252
(per adult equivalent) per Month



Overall Poverty Line KSh 5,995
(per adult equivalent) per Month

Identification of the poor

Food Poor: Households or individuals whose food consumption expenditure is below the set threshold (Food Poverty Line)

Overall Poor: Households or individuals whose total consumption expenditure on food and non food is below the set threshold (Overall Poverty Line)

Hardcore or Extreme Poor: Households or individuals whose total consumption expenditure on food and non food is below the set threshold (Food Poverty Line)

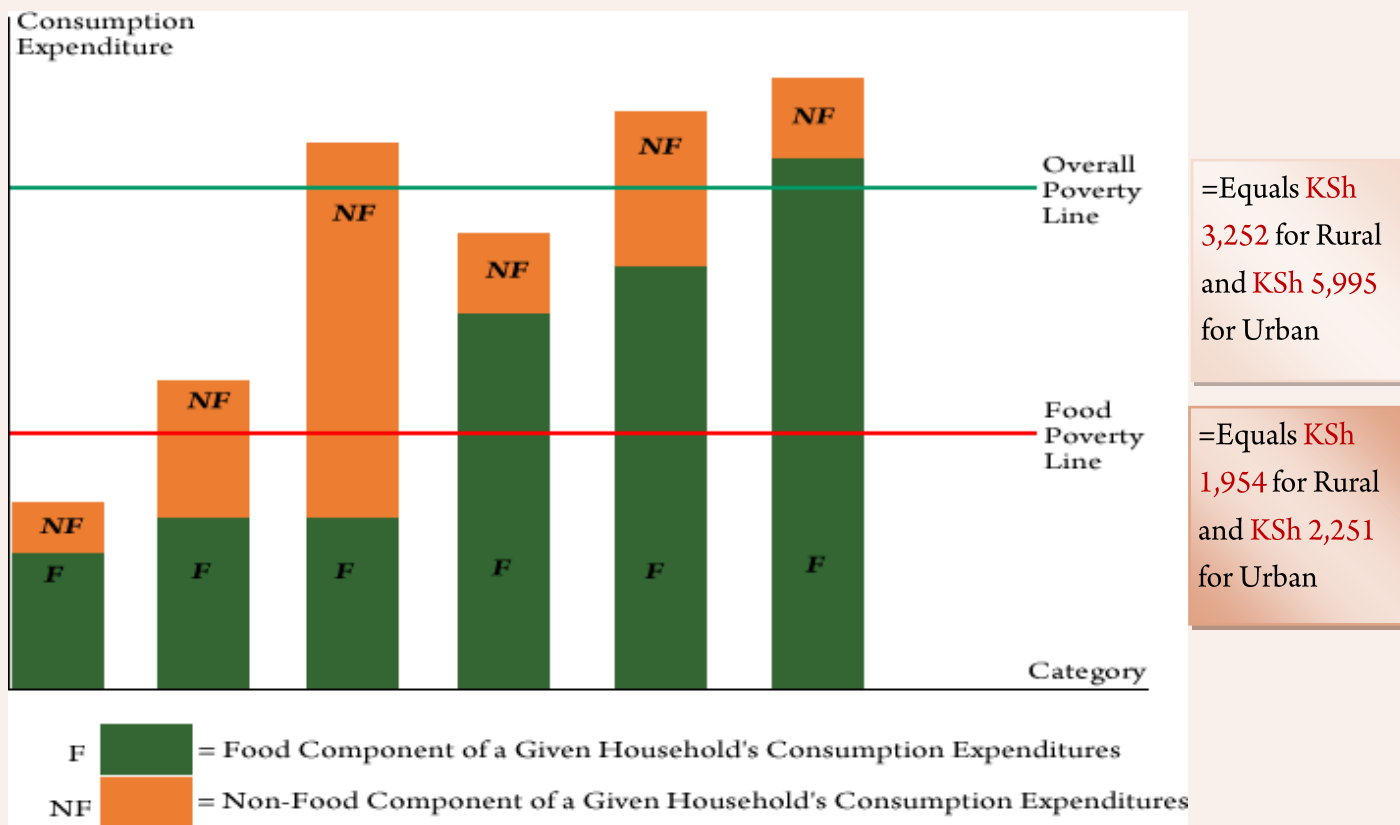


Poverty Measures

The **poverty headcount index** measures the proportion of the population that cannot afford the basic basket of goods as measured by the food and overall poverty lines

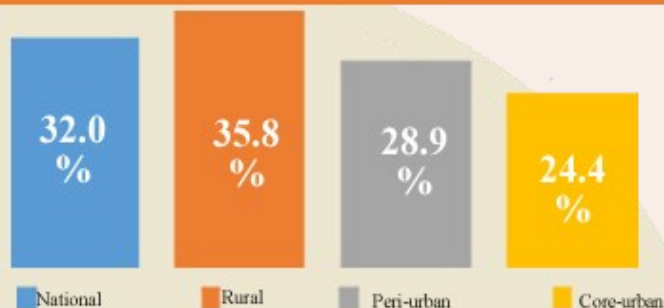
The **poverty gap index** (depth of poverty) measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line.

Poverty Categories in Kenya– Based on Urban and Rural Poverty Lines



Poverty Statistics

Food Poverty Headcount Rate (%)



Overall Poverty (Individuals)

Core-Urban

Headcount rate **29.4%**

Number Poor

3.8 Million

Headcount rate
36.1%

Number Poor

16.4 Million

Peri-Urban

Headcount rate **27.5%**

Number Poor

0.9 Million

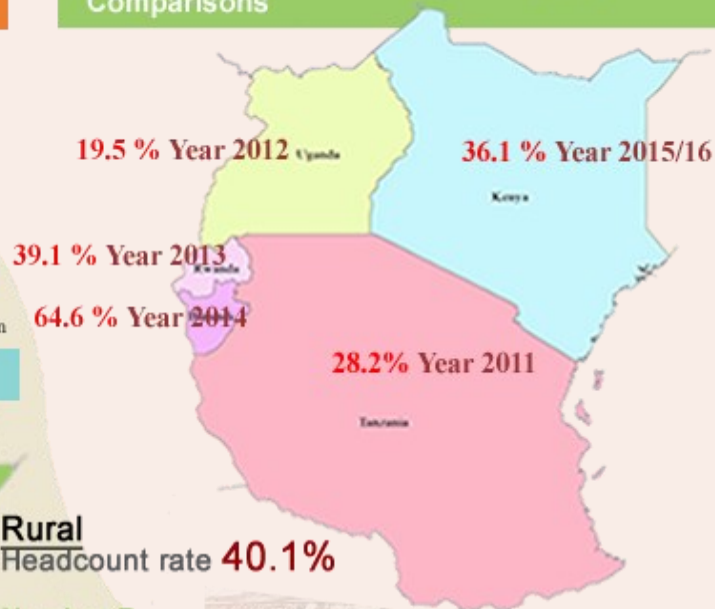
Rural

Headcount rate **40.1%**

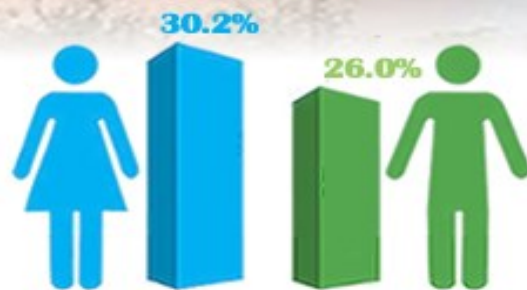
Number Poor

11.7 Million

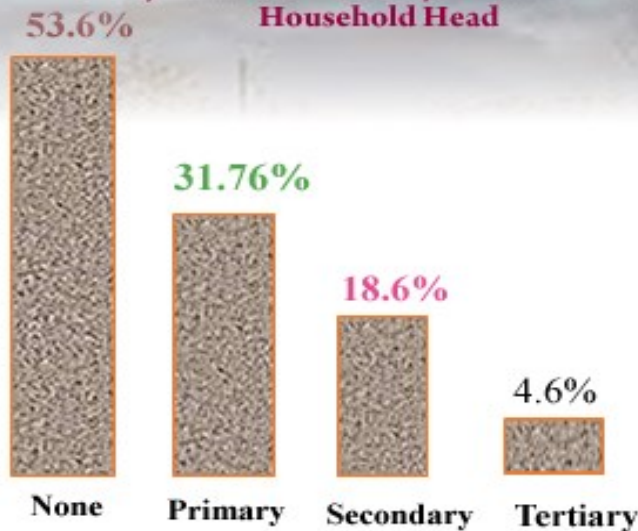
East Africa National Poverty Rate (%) Comparisons



Poverty Headcount Rate by Sex of Household Head



Poverty Headcount Rate by Education Level of Household Head



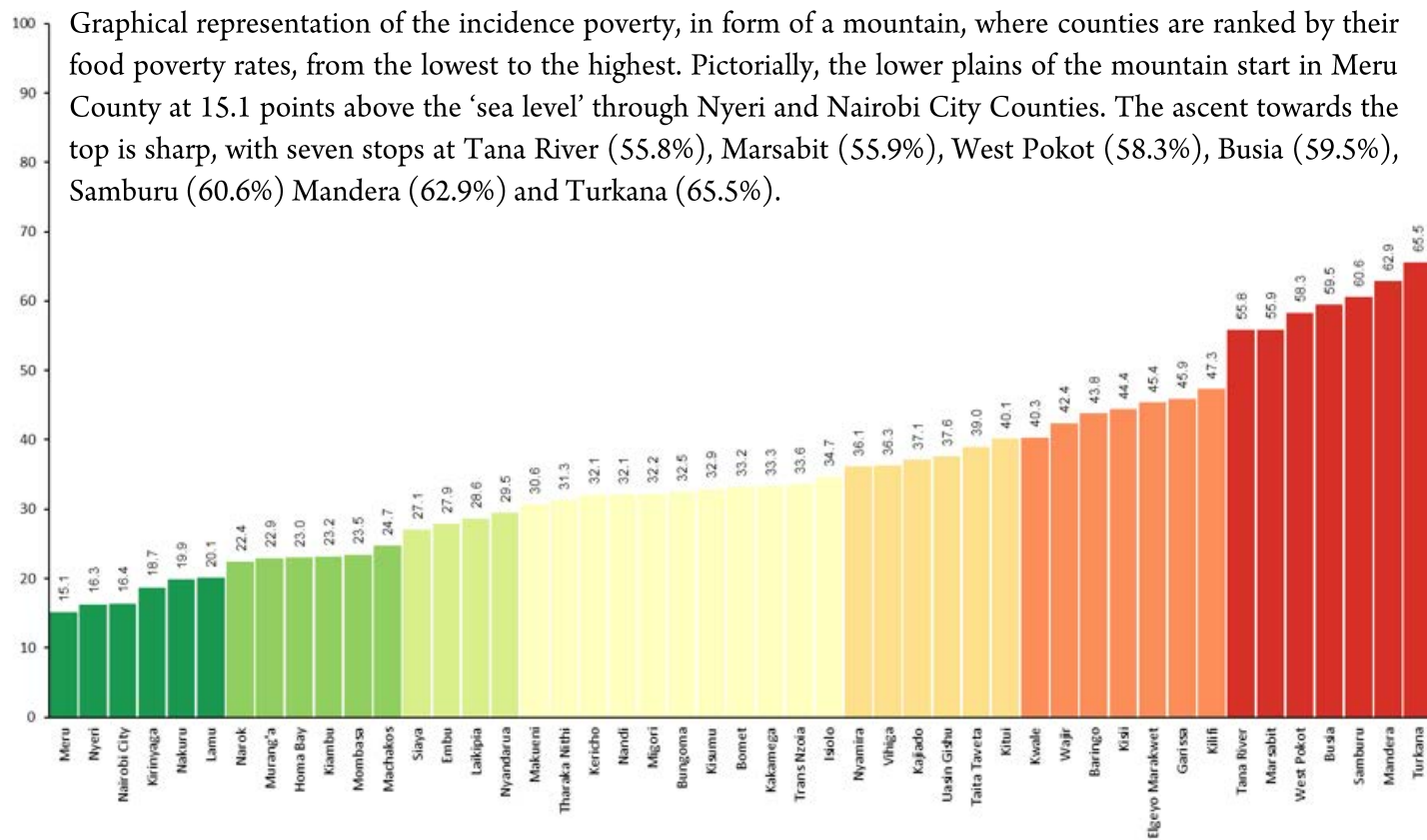
Poverty Headcount Rate by Household Size (%)



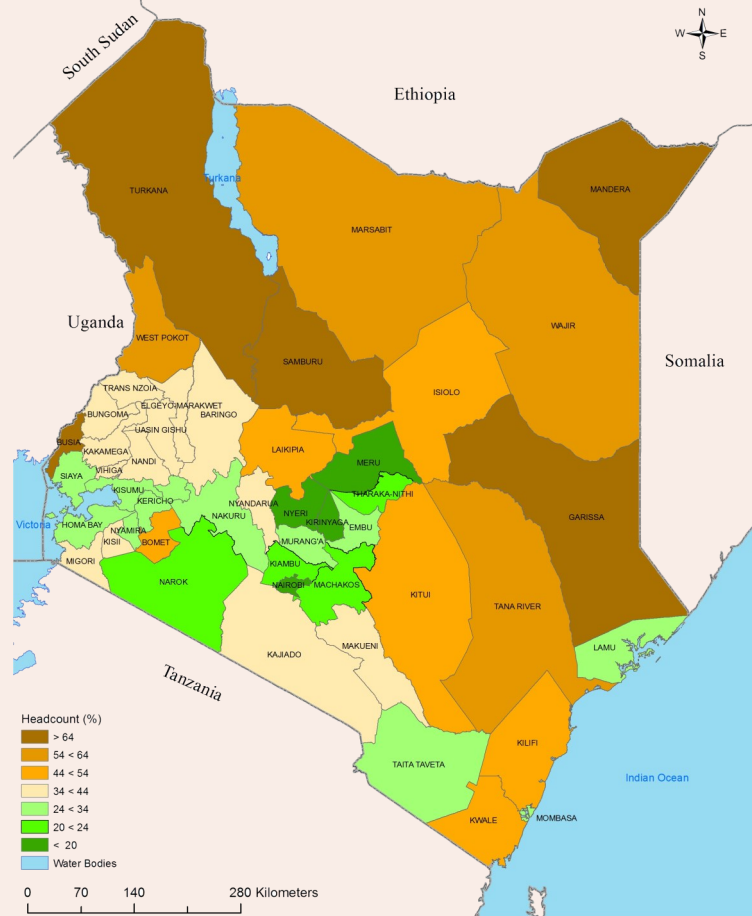
Poverty Headcount Rate by Marital Status of Household Head



Mountain of food poverty incidence (individuals) across Counties



Overall Headcount Poverty Rate (Individuals) at County Level



II. Highlights of the Basic Labour Force report, 2015/16



Labour force Participation rate
77.4%

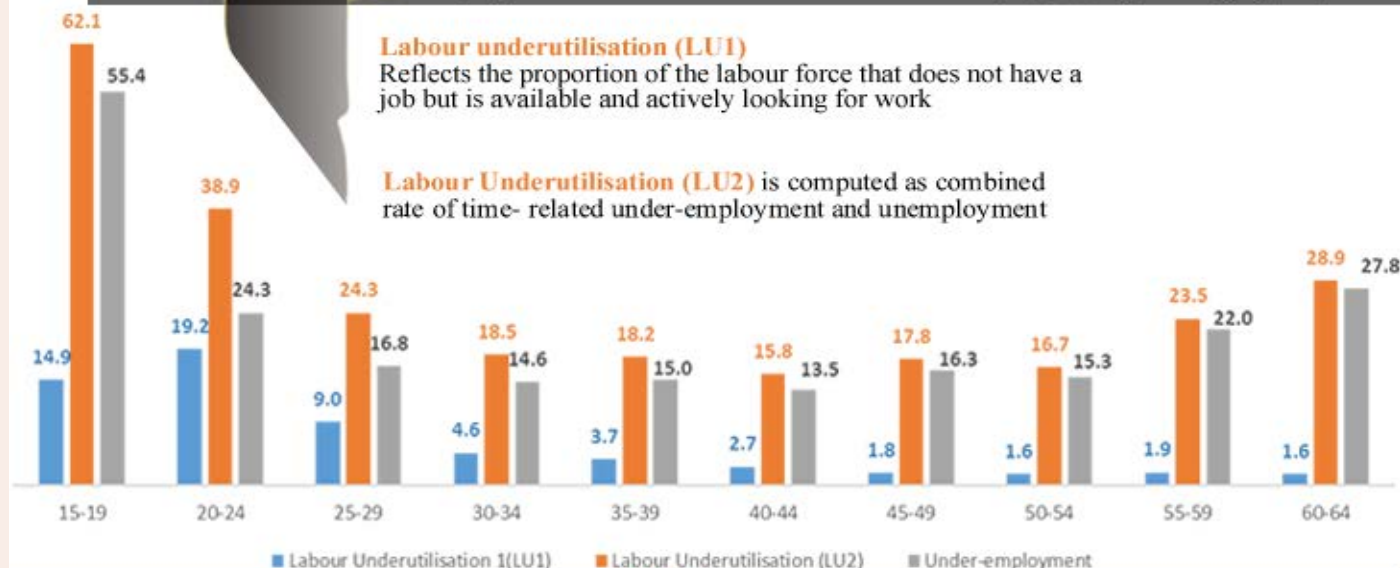
Unemployment rate **7.4%**

Employment to Population Ratio
71.6%

Under-employment rate **20.4%**

Labour Underutilization **20.4%**

Distribution of Under-employment and Labour underutilization by type(%), and age group



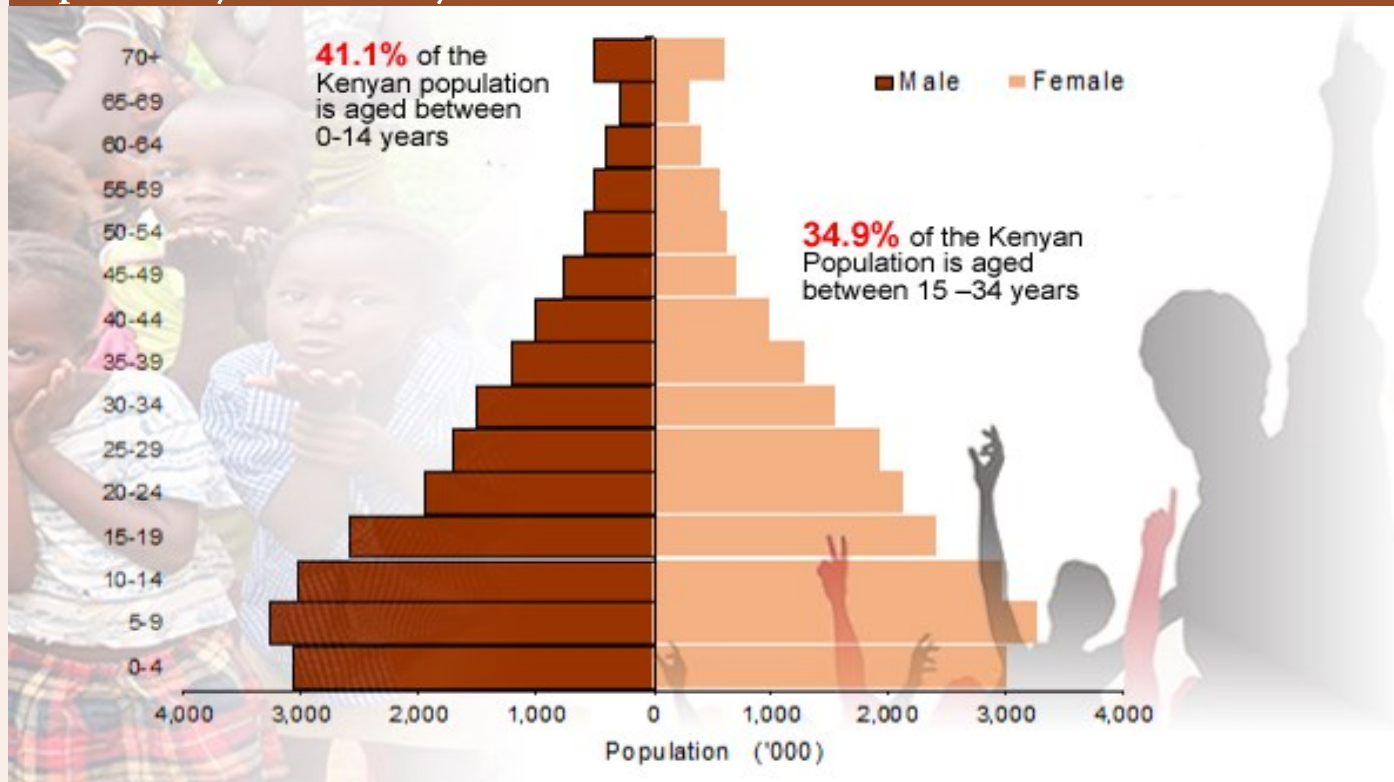
Youth (15-34 Years) unemployment rate: **11.2%**

Overall unemployment rate: **7.4%**

Highest unemployment rate, Age 20-24 years: **19.2%**

III. Highlights of the Basic report, 2015/16

Population Pyramid of Kenya 2016



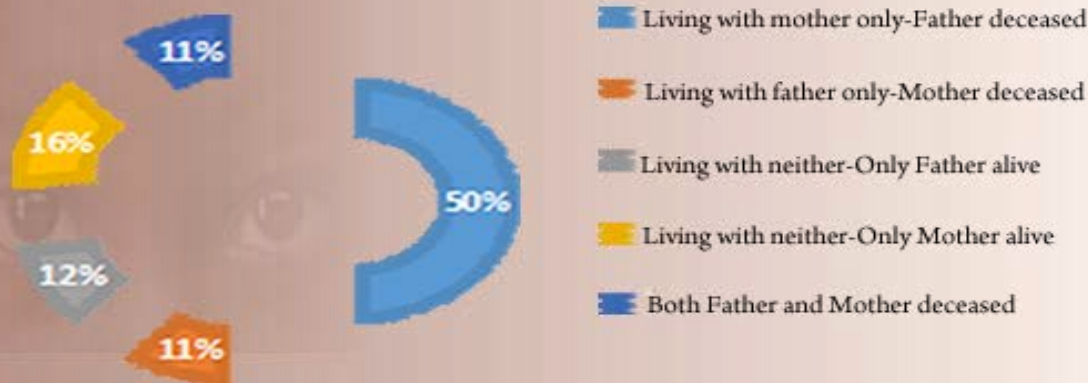
Over three quarters of the population is youthful (between 0-34 years). The structure of the population and base of the pyramid (0-4 years) has also changed due to the decline in fertility rate.

Household Size



Orphanhood and Living Arrangement

An orphan is a child aged below 18 years (0-17 yrs) who has lost one or both parents. Nationally, 8.4 per cent of children were orphans.



Percentage distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit

Types of Housing



Bungalow

55.4%



Landhi

15.9%



Flat

9.3%



Traditional House/*Minyatta*

8.4%



Swahili

7.9%



Shanty

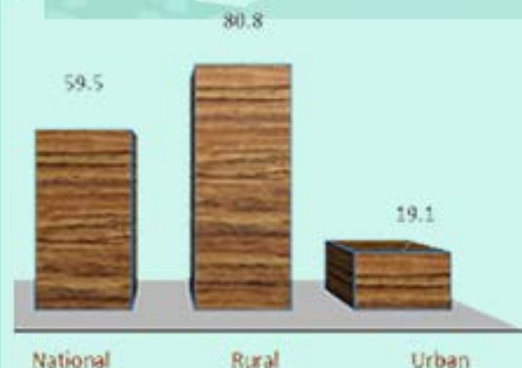
1.3%



Maisonette

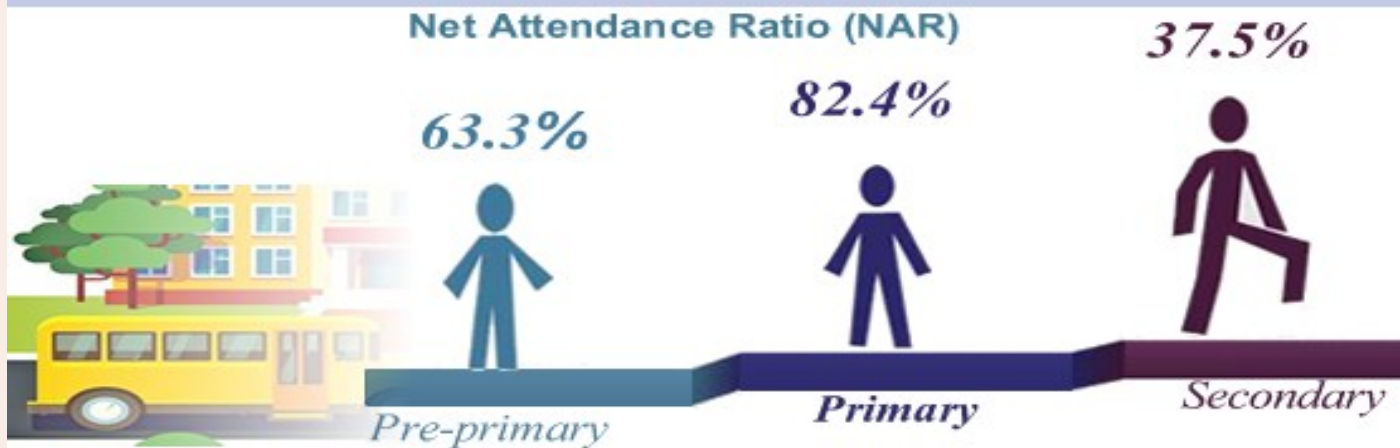
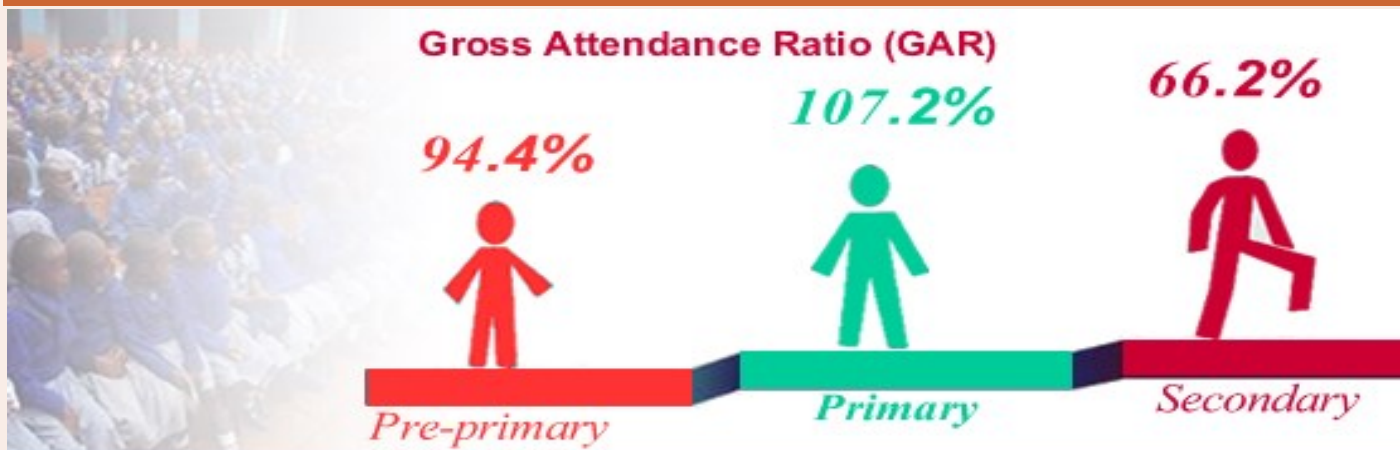
0.9%

Owner occupied houses (%)



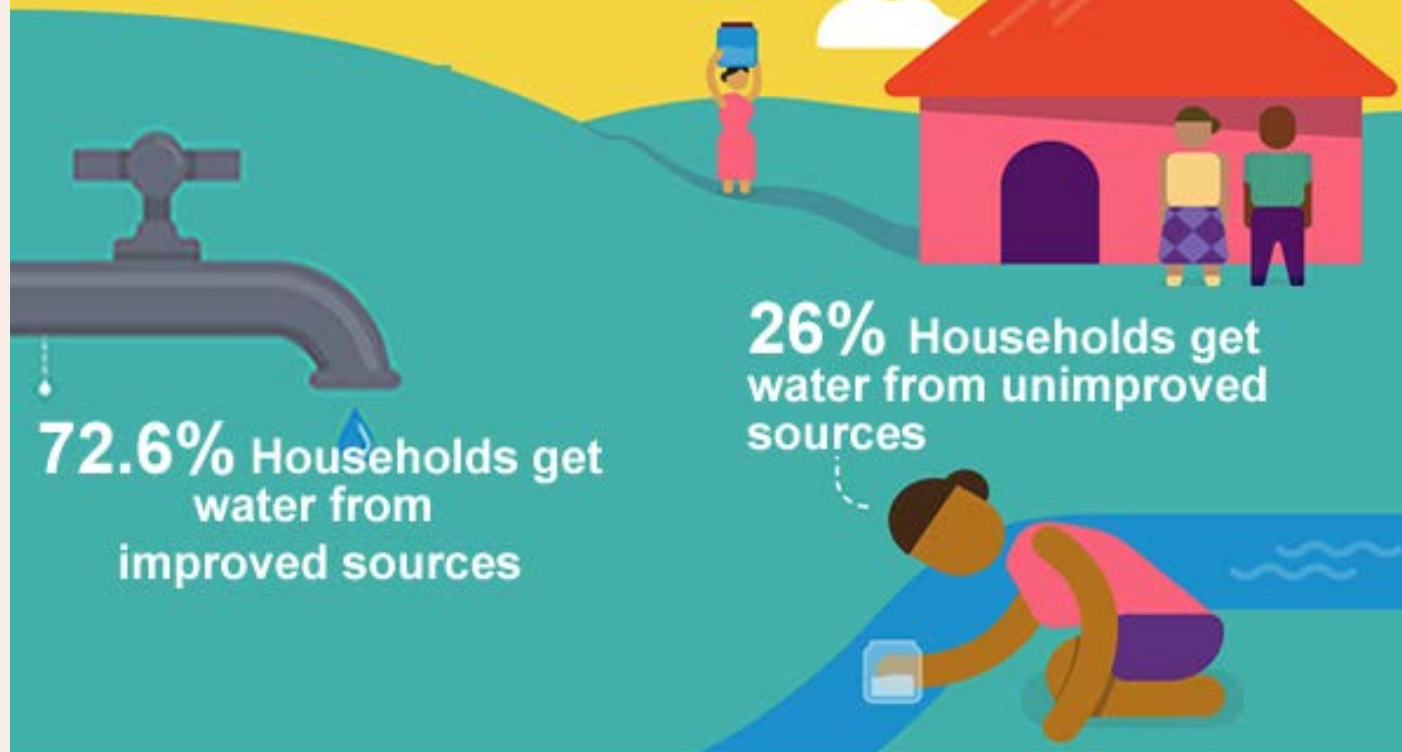
Tenure refers to the proprietary status under which a dwelling is occupied by households. Majority of the dwellings were owned

School Attendance



Sources of drinking water

Sources of drinking water that are considered as improved in this report are; piped water, borehole, protected spring, protected well, rain water and bottled water. Majority of households had access to improved sources of drinking water.



Human Waste Disposal



Place of Delivery



Sources of Health Insurance

Population with Health Insurance Cover

19.0%

Proportion of Population with Health Insurance Cover, by type of Provider

NHIF



EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTORY



PRIVATE CONTRIBUTORY



PRIVATE NON CONTRIBUTORY



EMPLOYER NON CONTRIBUTORY

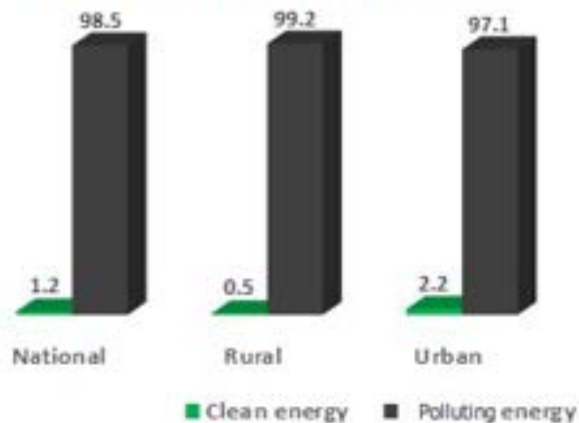


Main Source of Energy for Households (%)

Main sources of energy for lighting

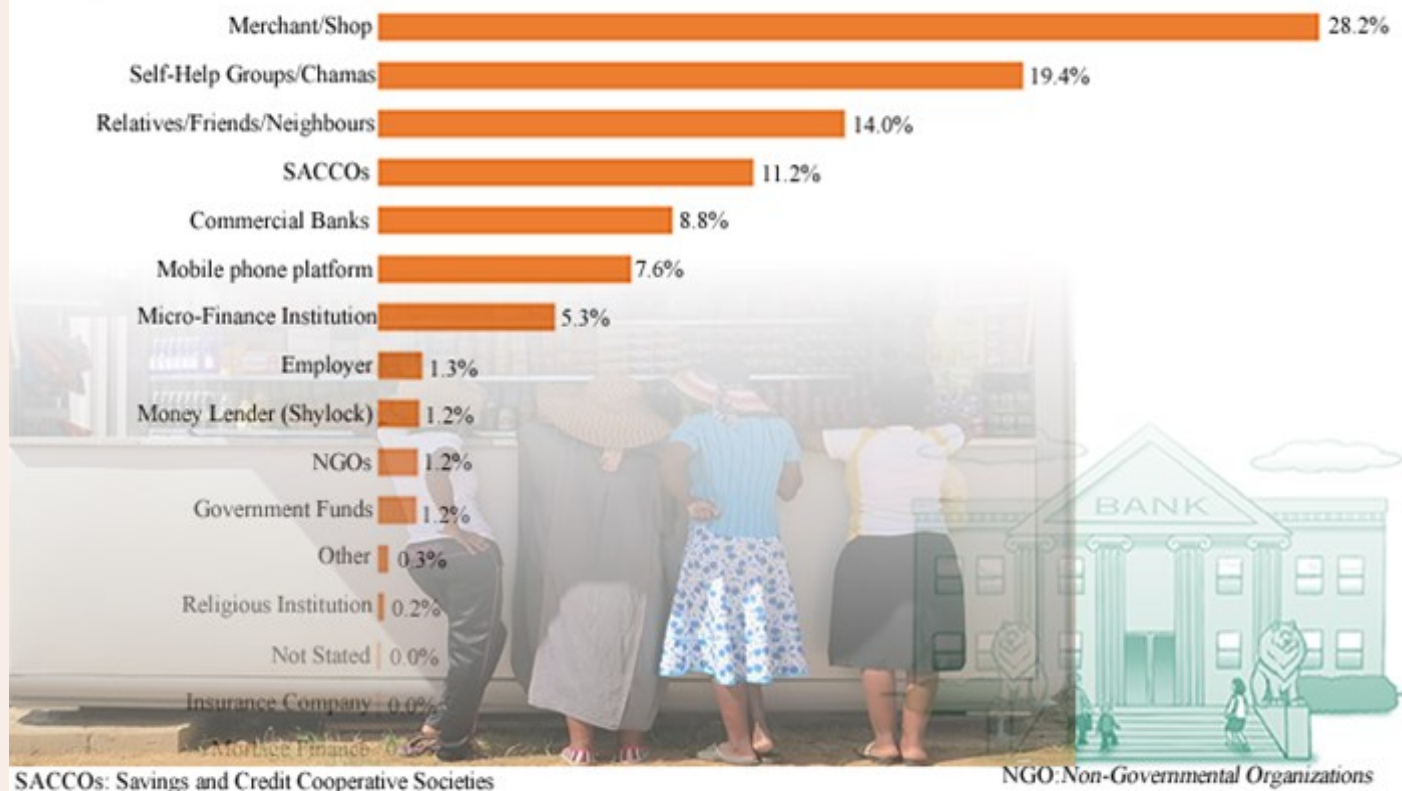


Main sources of cooking energy



Clean energy constitute; **Electricity, Biogas and Solar**

Preferred Source of Credit



Proportion of Household that received cash transfer from outside Kenya

Male



40.7% received cash from money transfer agents

7.3% received cash from Family/Relatives



25.5% received cash from Mobile money transfer



26.7% received cash from Banks



Female



27.4% received cash from money transfer agents

10.8% received cash from Family/Relatives



22.0% received cash from Mobile money transfer



31.0% received cash from Banks

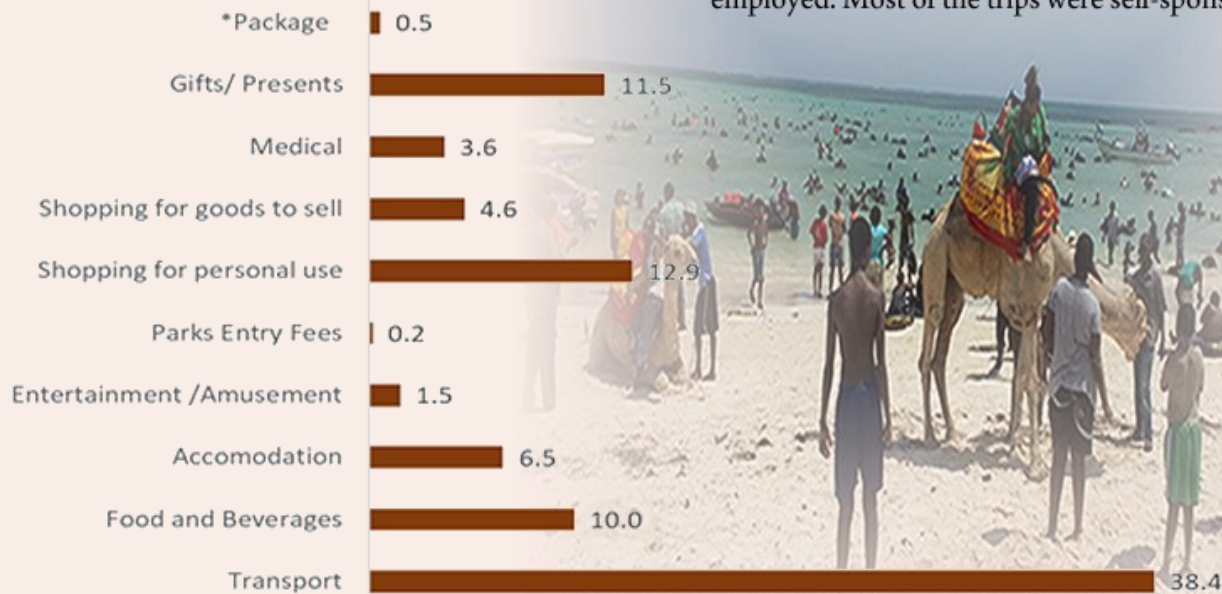


Domestic Tourism

Self sponsored trips 66.4%

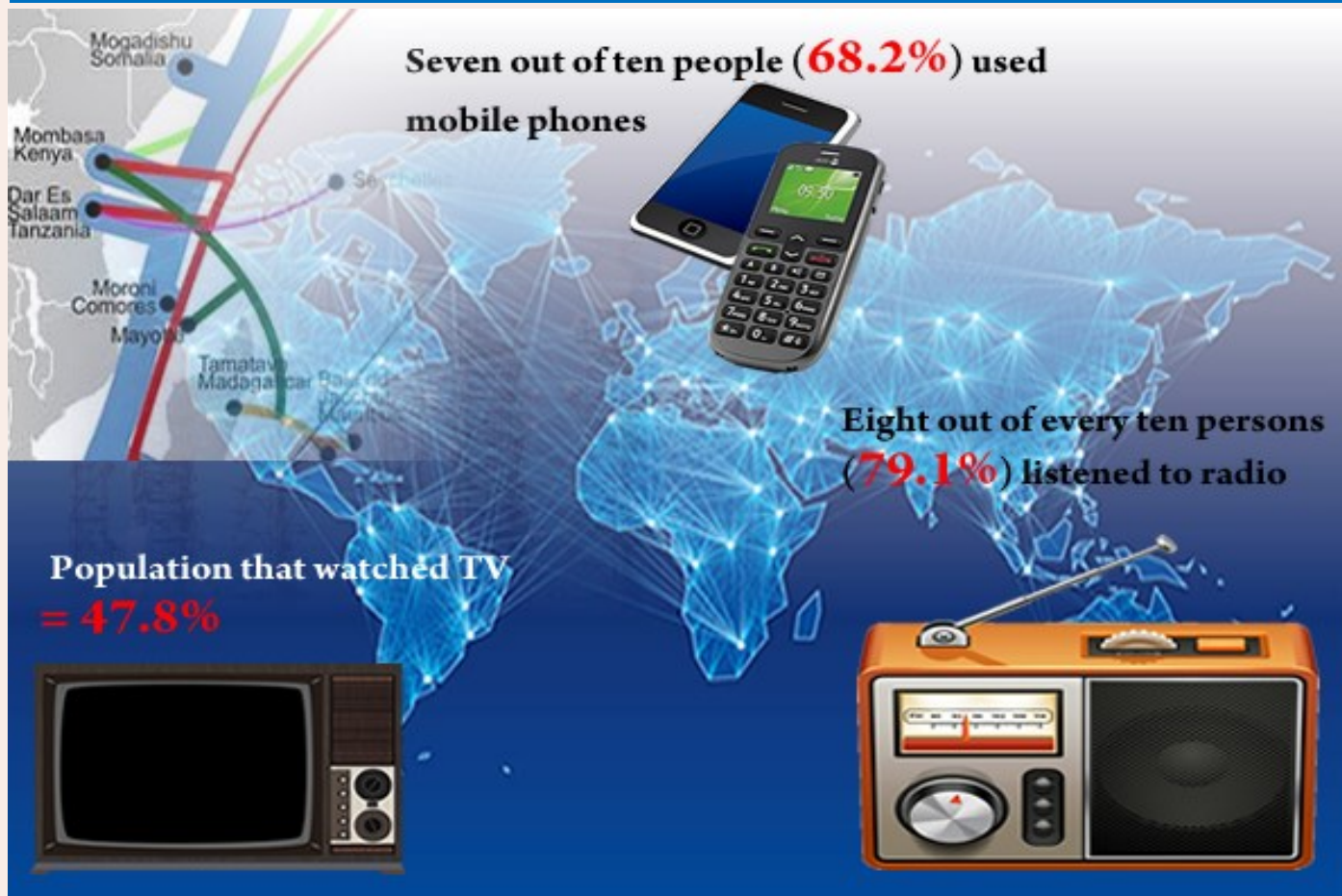
Employer sponsored trips 2%

13.4 % of Kenyans travelled to, and stayed at least over a night in places outside their usual environment within the country, for a period not exceeding 12 months for any main purpose other than to be employed. Most of the trips were self-sponsored .



Package option refers to aggregated cost of items

Proportion of population aged 3 years and above who used ICT equipment



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