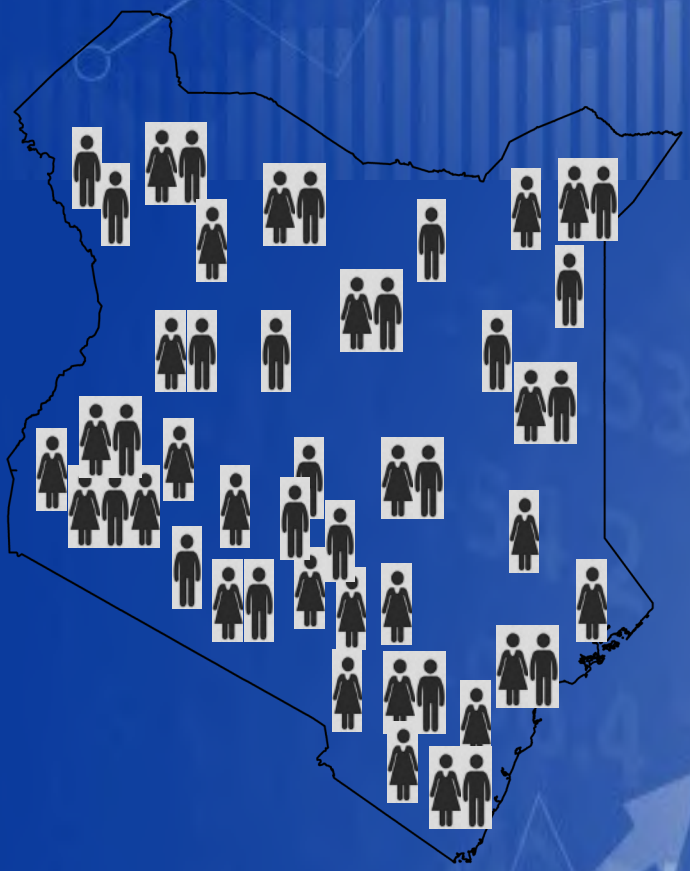
Republic of Kenya

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
*Keeping you informed*

# 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

## Analytical Report on Youth and Adolescents
## Volume XII





April, 2022

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
The National Treasury and Planning

# 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

"Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services"

## Analytical Report on Adolescents and Youth

## Volume XII

KNBS
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*Keeping you informed*

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*Jitokeze Uhesabike!*

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# List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| ADL | Activities of Daily Living |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ASFR | Age Specific Fertility Rate |
| DfID | Department for International Development |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| GER | Gross Enrolment Ratio |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICADE | Integrated Computer Assisted Data Entry system |
| ICPD | International Conference on Population and Development |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| KDHS | Kenya Demographic and Health Survey |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| KPHC | Kenya Population and Housing Census |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Ratio |
| NCAPD | National Council of Population and Development |
| NCSC | National Census Steering Committee |
| NEET | Not in Education, Employment or Training |
| NER | Net Enrolment Rate |
| NGOs | Non – Governmental Organizations |
| PoA | Plan of Action |
| PWDs | Persons With Disabilities |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SSA | Sub –Saharan Africa |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| TWC | Technical Working Committee |
| U5MR | Under Five Mortality Rate |
| US | United States |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| AfDB | African Development Ban |
| AICS | Italian Agency for Development Cooperation |
| ONS-UK | Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |

| | |
|---|---|
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNECA | United Nations E conomic Commission for Africa |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Fund |
| UNSD | United Nations Statistical Division |
| UNRCO | United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

# Foreword

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was conducted from the night of 24th/25th to 31st August 2019 and followed the United Nations principles and recommendations for conducting the 2020 round of censuses. The theme of the Census was "Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services". This resonated very well with Kenya's development agenda -*Vision 2030* and the Big Four, as well as other regional and international development initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063. The main objective was to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information for evaluating policies and easing planning and budgeting processes.

The first set of the census reports (basic volumes I-IV) were released in a record 6 months after enumeration. The second set of the census reports covers the thematic areas of: Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Migration; Education and Training; Youth and Adolescents; Information and Communication Technology; Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets; Gender Dimensions; Older and Vulnerable Population; Urbanization; Disability; Household and Family Dynamics; Labour Force Dynamics; Agriculture; Population Dynamics and Population Projections.

This monograph presents demographic profiles, education levels, fertility levels, employment status, disability, and ICT usage concerning the youth and adolescents. The analysis reveals that adolescents age 10-19 constitute 25 per cent of the total population, while 34 per cent are young people age 10-24. The youthful population age 18 – 34 account for 36 per of the total population. The participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training stands at 54 per cent.

The information in this monograph provides valuable programmatic evidence to policymakers for use in the formulation of policies and plans explicitly intended to achieve SDG targets. The report not only adds knowledge but also serves as a foundation for assessment, reporting and eventually monitoring achievement of SDGs by 2030, *Vision 2030*, formulation of MTP IV, County Integrated Development Plans, and other sector-specific plans. Specifically, the evidence is expected to contribute immensely towards measuring and monitoring SDGs numbers 4, 5, 8, and 10 that relate to social sector outcomes with a special focus on the Youth and Adolescents.

On behalf of the Government, I wish to thank the staff, management and Board of Directors of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics as well as the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of this report. I further wish to extend special thanks to our development partners, especially UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and UNDP under the coordination of UN Resident Coordinators' Office and all the other stakeholders who were involved in the process for their technical and financial support.



**HON. (AMB.) UKUR YATANI, EGH**
**CABINET SECRETARY**
**THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING**

# Acknowledgements

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was implemented under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Statistics Act, 2006. The census was the sixth to be conducted in Kenya since independence and the first that was fully digitized, where the latest technology was embraced. This monograph is among the set of 16 such reports, addressing various topical areas regarding the demographic, social, and economic profiles of the Kenyan population.

The 2019 KPHC implementation process was accomplished through a concerted effort of various government ministries, departments, agencies, International and local organizations and individuals who assisted during preparation, collection, compilation, processing, analyzing and publishing the results. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), on behalf of the Government, takes this opportunity to sincerely thank all those who participated in the preparation of this report.

The Bureau is indebted to all the organs of government, the private sector, and the general public for the overwhelming support and participation that led to the successful implementation of the 2019 Census. Special gratitude goes to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); World Health Organization (WHO); and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the coordination of UN Resident Coordinators' Office (UNRCO); African Development Bank (AfDB); Statistics Sweden; Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom (ONS-UK) and Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) for their immense support. I also recognize the census personnel (coordinators, content and ICT supervisors, enumerators, village elders and security) for the role they played in the overall success of the 2019 KPHC.



**MACDONALD G. OBUDHO, MBS**
**DIRECTOR GENERAL**
**KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

## Kenya at a Glance

| Indicator | Total | Male (%) | Female (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adolescent population (10-14) | 6,315,321 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| Youth population (15-19) | 5,240,971 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| Youth (20-24) | 4,362,335 | 47.1 | 52.9 |
| Youth (25-34) | 7,303,629 | 47.2 | 52.8 |
| Youth Population (18-34) | 13,776,987 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| Youth and Adolescent population (10-34) | 23,222,256 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
| Age specific fertility rate (15-19) | 0.05 | | |
| Married Adolescent (10 – 14) | | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Household headship rate | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.7 |
| Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training (NEET) | 54% | 57 | 51 |
| Labor force participation rate | 47.30% | | |
| The proportion of adolescents and youth owning mobile phones (25-34) | 55% | 53 | 47 |
| Adolescents and youth living with some form of disability | 1.10% | 1.14 | 1.04 |

# Executive Summary

Demographic data collected through censuses and other surveys produces indicators that assist the nation to evaluate its progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as *Vision 2030*. In Kenya with the devolved governance structures such data is crucial in providing much needed indicators for prioritizing areas that require inteventions.

Chapter 1 presents the general introduction providing the census background, objectives, overview of Adolescents and Youths, general trends, methodology of census data collection and analysis, assessment of data quality, and definition of key terms.

Chapter 2 presents information on Demographic Profile of Adolescents and Youth. Results of the analysis of adolescent and youth data from the 2019 Kenya National Population and Housing Census revealed that in 2019 out of a total population of 47.5 million, 25 per cent consisted of adolescents age 10-19; 34 per cent young people between 10 and 24 years of age and 36 per cent youth between 15-34 years old. For the two major urban centers of Nairobi and Mombasa the youth population (15-34) is over 40 per cent. The proportion in the age group 10 to 14 has remained the largest among the three five-year age groups for all "young people" (10-24) in the last three successive censuses except for the major cities of Nairobi and Mombasa. The same pattern is observed for the counties where in both 2009 and 2019, the proportion in 10-14 years accounted for majority of the population.

For Nairobi City, Mombasa City, Kisumu City, Nakuru City and Eldoret Town, the distribution of adolescents and youth age 10-34 shows that the proportion is highest for those in the age 10-14 for Kisumu City and Nakuru City at 21 per cent and lowest for Nairobi City at 16 per cent. Age group (25-34) the proportion is highest for Nairobi and Mombasa cities.

An observation of sex ratios for 2009 and 2019 censuses for adolescent and youth in Kenya show that there were slightly more males among the young adolescents (10-14 years and 15-19 years) than females in both periods. However, the ratios were slightly lower for these two age groups in the 2019 census; all the other age groups show a deficiency of males. The sex ratios remained the same for the age group 25-29 but were slightly higher in 2019 for those aged 20-24. The ratios remained higher for those aged 30-34 in 2009 compared to 2019. Age group 20 – 24 also showed a large deficiency of males. Counties in North Eastern and parts of Rift Valley (Turkana and Samburu) had a huge deficiency of females.

The proportion of male and female headed households is highest (37%) in urban areas for both males and females aged 25-34. It is also highest (14%) for females and Males (11%) for those in urban areas in the age group 20-24. Distribution by region shows the proportion of male (39%) and female headed (40%) households is highest in Nairobi region for those aged 25-34 and lowest (23%) in Eastern region for males and Western (21%) for females in the same age group. Male Headed households is highest in Nairobi (12%) and North Eastern (10%) regions for those in the age group 20-24 and lowest in Western (5%) and Eastern (6%) regions for the same age group. The highest proportion of female headed households is highest in Nairobi (14%), North Eastern (14%) and lowest in Western and Nyanza regions at 6 percent.

Chapter 3 presents information on fertility and nuptiality among Adolescents and Youths. One of the key indicators of fertility is the average number of children born . Evidence from 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census indicates that adolescents and youth birth rate is declining. The ASFR for 15-19 declined from 0.09 per cent in 2009 to 0.05 per cent in 2019 and the decline is across all the age categories. There is delayed child bearing among adolescents and youth. Recent fertility was low in ages 12-24 and highest in the 25-29 age group before starting to decline in the 30-34 age category. Results indicate that while the national contribution of adolescents and youth to children ever born was 46.3 per cent, Kajiado, Narok, Nairobi and Samburu were the highest contributors at above 50 per cent. Adolescents and youth who were married had higher recent fertility compared to those in other marital statuses. While the national average of adolescents 15-19 who gave birth to one or more children was 10.1 per cent, half of the counties had higher percentage contribution above the national average. Samburu, Migori, Narok, Mandera, West Pokot, Homabay and Tana River counties had the highest percentage of adolescents who had given birth to one or more children at over 15 per cent. The proportions of female adolescent and youth married is higher than that of males. The results indicate a high proportion of adolescents and youth males at 54.8 per cent who were never married than females at 45.2 per cent nationally. The proportions of those married, widowed, separated and divorced increased with age. At the county level, differentials in marital status of adolescents and youth have a similar pattern to the national level.

Chapter 4 presents information on employment. The Labour force participation rate among the adolescents and youth in the country stood at 47.3 per cent which was 13.1 per cent drop from the 2009 census, while the absorption rate was 39.2 per cent which was 16.0 per cent drop from the 2009 census. The results further indicate that whereas the participation rates were over 50 per cent or more, two counties namely Kwale and Makueni had rates below 50 per cent. Counties with the highest percent in Labour force participation of adolescents and youth include; Wajir at 62.5 per cent, Samburu (60.5 per cent), Turkana (60.4 per cent) and Garissa (60.3 per cent). They are followed by Mandera at 57.5 per cent, Nairobi (56.6 per cent), Isiolo (56.0 per cent) and Marsabit (55.0 per cent). Counties with the highest percentage in Labour force absorption are as follows; Samburu at 53.6 per cent, Kirinyaga at 45.7 per cent, Embu at 44.9 per cent, Marsabit at 44.5 per cent and Kiambu at 44.4 per cent.

The results show a higher proportion of males employed in ages 10-14 and 25-35 nationally than females. Overall, the proportion of unemployed males is higher than that of females in the 15-34 age categories. The results indicate that children 10-14 nationally, the percentage of the adolescents and youths who were unemployed but not seeking work was at 5.8 per cent. Garissa County had the highest percentage of those who were unemployed but were not seeking work at 25.1 per cent followed by Turkana at 20.0 per cent, Wajir at 19.5 per cent, Mandera at 15.1 per cent and Marsabit at 13.5 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of adolescents and youth not in education, employment or training was 13.8 per cent. Counties with the highest NEET proportion of adolescents and youths include; Garissa at 46.2 per cent, Turkana at 38.1 per cent, Wajir at 36.1 per cent, Mandera at 34.0 per cent and Mombasa at 27.4 per cent.

Chapter 5 provides information on the Persons With Disability. About 1.1 percent of Kenyan adolescents and youth are living with some form of disability. The proportion of males with disabilities was slightly higher, 1.14 per cent than that of females at 1.04 per cent. Overall, Homabay County reported having the highest proportion of disability at 2.42 per cent while Marsabit County recorded a low of 0.3 per cent. More than 20 counties reported a proportion of 1.1 per cent and above in the 2019 Census count for any form of disability. Generally, the proportion of male adolescent and youth living with disabilities is higher compared to the proportion in most of the counties.

Chapter 6 provides information on Information and Communications Technology. The proportion of adolescents and youth owning mobile phones increases by age peaking at the age group 25-34. About 55 per cent of adolescents and youth aged 25-34 owned a mobile phone. About 30 per cent of those aged 20-24 also reported owning a mobile phone. Ownership of mobile phones is highest in rural areas. The proportion of mobile phone ownership is highest in Kwale at 74 per cent and Taita Taveta 64 per cent.

Nearly 50 per cent of those using a mobile phone are adolescents and youth in the age range 25-34. More males (53%) are using mobile phones compared to females. Nearly two-thirds of adolescent and youth males are using mobile phones in Kilifi and Kwale counties in the Coast region. Two-thirds of adolescents and youth using a mobile phone in Marsabit County lived in urban areas. In Kiambu County the proportion of males and females using a mobile phone is the same. Two-thirds of adolescents and youth males in Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu and Narok counties in the Rift Valley region used a mobile phone. In Western region, over 50 per cent of adolescents and youth who used mobile phones were from Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma and Busia counties. In Nairobi City County the proportion using mobile phones is the same for males and females.

Nationally use of computer increases by age of adolescents and youth and is more among male adolescents and youth. Forty-three percent of youth aged 25-34 used a computer in 2019 and 54 per cent of these adolescents and youth were male. For all the three counties in the North Eastern region and Tana River and Lamu counties in the Coast region, 3 out of every 5 adolescents and youth using a computer were males. For all Counties in Eastern, Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza and Nairobi regions, over 50 percent of adolescents and youth using a computer are male.

Nearly 50 per cent of adolescents aged 25-35 used internet and more males (53 per cent) used internet compared to females. Tana River (64 per cent) and Lamu (63 per cent) counties had higher proportions of male adolescents and youth using internet. Marsabit County in the Eastern region had the highest proportion (60 per cent) of adolescents and Youth males using internet. In the Rift Valley region, West Pokot (61 per cent) and Samburu (60 per cent) had the highest proportions of adolescent and youth males using internet. Counties in Central, Western, Nyanza regions are similar to the national pattern. In Nairobi City County, the proportion of adolescents and youth using internet was the same for males and females. The older adolescents and youth are more likely to buy or order goods and services online. The proportion of those buying or ordering goods and services online is also higher for males compared to females. Over 62 per cent of adolescents and youth bought or ordered goods and services online and over half of males bought or ordered goods online.

Chapter 7 provides a summary, conclusions, and recommendations. Kenya's population growth is tied to her relatively young population of adolescents and youth who number about 23 million. This growth is as a result of interplay between declining fertility and population momentum from the high adolescents and youth population. Although there is delayed child bearing in this segment of the population, the current fertility decline is balanced by the still growing numbers of people of child bearing age. The data indicates that about 2.1 children aged 10-14 had already been married before age 15 and 5.5 per cent of those 15-19 were married, contrary to Marriage Act and Children's Act. This information highlights the extent of child marriages which is a form of child abuse. The proportion employed in age group 10-14 gives an indication of the presence of child labour in Kenya which policy makers need to address. Nationally, the percentage of the adolescents and youth who were unemployed but not seeking work was 5.8 percent.

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.0 Background Information

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country. It is vital for effective national development planning because it provides detailed bench-mark data on all population characteristics.

The first known population census in Kenya was conducted in 1897 and was basically a headcount. This was followed by the 1948 census that focused on non-natives. A complete census that enumerated 8.6 million persons was conducted in 1962 and was used to set up political and administrative structures. The first post-independence census was undertaken in 1969 and enumerated 10.9 million persons. Since then, the country has conducted decennial population and housing censuses on a de facto basis with the midnight of 24th/25th August as the reference point. The censuses have been implemented in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Principles and Recommendations for conducting population and housing censuses. Table 1.1 presents census results since 1897.

**Table 1. 1: Summary of Census Counts in Kenya, 1987-2019**

| Year | Population (millions) |
|---|---|
| 1897 | 2.5 |
| 1948 | 5.4 |
| 1962 | 8.6 |
| 1969 | 10.9 |
| 1979 | 15.3 |
| 1989 | 21.4 |
| 1999 | 28.5 |
| 2009 | 37.7 |
| 2019 | 47.6 |

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census was conducted under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Fourth Schedule Part 1 Item 11), the Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 2018 - Legal Notice No. 205 and the Cabinet Memorandum of May 2017 on the implementation of the 2019 population and housing census process. The theme for the census was "Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services".

## 1.1 Objectives of the 2019 Census

The main objective of the 2019 KPHC was to collect information on the size, composition, distribution, and socio-economic characteristics of the population. The specific objectives were to ascertain:

- Population size, composition, and spatial distribution.

- Levels of fertility, mortality and migration.
- Educational attainment.
- Household composition.
- Rate and pattern of urbanization.
- Size and deployment of labour force.
- Distribution of persons with disability.
- Housing conditions and availability of household amenities; and
- Agricultural indicators to inform the creation of an agriculture sampling frame.

This information will be used in planning, budgeting and programming for important services; future policy formulation, resource allocation; creation of administrative and political units; monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects; research; development of a master household sampling frame; development of geo-spatial database; and benchmark for agricultural censuses/surveys.

## 1.2 Overview Adolescents and Youth

In Kenya, adolescents are defined as those aged 10-19 years while the youth are those between 18 - 34 years (As per the Constitution of Kenya, 2010). The 2019 KPHC collected data on size, composition, distribution, and socio-economic characteristics of adolescents and Youth.
At National Level, the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to Adolescents and Youths are:

- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustained economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The specific objectives of this monograph were to ascertain:

- Population size, composition, spatial distribution and household composition;
- Educational attainment;
- Levels of fertility and nuptiality;
- Employment and labour force;
- Distribution of persons with disability;
- Information, Technology and communications.

## 1.3 Methodology

### 1.3.1 Use of Technology

Kenya adopted the use of mobile technology to collect data during the 2019 Census as recommended by the UN for the 2020 round of censuses. This was the first census in Kenya's history to use mobile technology in the capture and transmission of data for both cartographic mapping and enumeration. During mapping, the GPS coordinates for homesteads, households and other points of interests within the locality were collected using the mobile devices with an accuracy of plus or minus 5 Meters. The enumeration area (EA) maps were developed using Arc GIS Software on a background of aerial photographs and satellite imageries that were not more than six months old from the date of the field cartographic data collection. The EA maps were then uploaded into the tablets assembled by two local universities to facilitate the 2019 Census enumeration exercise.

### 1.3.2 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census personnel who included supervisors (both content ant ICT) and enumerators was undertaken by the County and Sub-County Census Committees through a competitive process. The training of these personnel was conducted in a cascaded manner from the training of trainers to the training of enumerators. The training for various cadres was conducted for seven days for each cadre. These trainings were sequentially conducted between 14th July and 20th August 2019.

### 1.3.3 Enumeration

The census enumeration was preceded by enumeration area (EA) boundary identification and pre-enumeration listing of households in each EA for two days prior to the census night. The pre-enumeration listing exercise helped in gauging the expected workload during the seven days of enumeration and also in monitoring the level of coverage as enumeration progressed.

The actual enumeration took place from the night of 24$^{th}$/25$^{th}$ August 2019 and ended on 31$^{st}$ August 2019. A mop-up exercise was conducted on 1$^{st}$ and 2$^{nd}$ September 2019. Special populations were strictly enumerated on the night of 24$^{th}$/25$^{th}$ August 2019. The 2019 Census adopted the de facto approach where all persons within the boundaries of Kenya were enumerated depending on where they spent (or were found on) the census night. The canvasser method of enumeration, where information for each individual or household is collected and recorded by a trained census official designated to perform the tasks in the assigned area, was used.

### 1.3.4 Data Transmission and Storage

Data collected by enumerators using mobile devices (tablets) were subsequently transmitted to a central server. The data were encrypted prior to transmission and backed up in off-site locations.

### 1.3.5 Data Processing

Editing of the census data was guided by the United Nations Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing. The data were processed using CSPro, Stata and SPSS software. In addition, validation checks were done to ensure that all EAs, aligned to administrative boundaries, were accounted for in the dataset. Outputs were generated based on administrative and geo-political units.

### 1.3.6 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was integrated in all phases of the census process. Comprehensive guidelines were developed and shared with census personnel. Field supervision followed a three-tier structure to ensure adequate support, real-time response to emerging issues, and feedback during data collection. In addition, enumeration reporting schedules and control forms were used to facilitate monitoring of activities. Field monitoring teams oversaw technical, logistical and administrative aspects of enumeration in each region. Further, independent observers, drawn from the international community and national statistics offices across Africa, monitored and observed the 2019 census enumeration process.

## 1.4 Data quality

Two main types of errors occur in census data: coverage and content errors. Statistics classified by age groups may be affected both by errors in the reporting of ages and by variations in the completeness of enumeration.

## 1.5 Summary of Data Quality Issues

That there was improved age reporting but wide differentials by place of residence and county. There was better reporting of age in rural areas compared to urban areas according to the UN accuracy index. Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, and Marsabit have the lowest precision on age reporting. In these counties, male adults age 60 and above were over-reported. Analysis of demographic indicators require that the denominator need to be strongly smoothed to correct the data errors especially due to digit preference and age misreporting.

## 1.6 Coverage errors

There are two types of coverage error. Population under-coverage refers to the error of excluding someone who should have been enumerated. Population over-coverage refers to the error of either enumerating someone more than once or including someone who should not have been enumerated. The latter error is considered negligible. Under-coverage is more common than over-coverage.

Coverage errors are one of the most important types of error since they affect not only the accuracy of the counts of the various census universes, but also the accuracy of all of the census data describing the characteristics of these universes.

Coverage errors may occur in various forms, namely: omitting a unit that should have been included; including a unit more than once; or including a unit that should not have been included. In spite of the fact that massive efforts are made in providing good training and up-to-date cartographic maps to the field staff, as well as introducing checks and controls throughout the fieldwork, such errors still occur. Consequently, any census data should be always checked for any inconsistencies as a result of such errors. Various techniques have been developed for checking for such inconsistencies

## 1.7 Content errors

These types of errors occur when an attribute of an enumerated individual is misreported or not reported at all. One common content error occurs in the reporting of age of an individual which is one of the basic but vital information provided by a census of a population.

Population data in developing countries are often subject to age misreporting. Irregularities in the age distribution may be a result of a respondent's incorrect age declaration or the interviewer who estimates the age of a respondent who does not know his or her age. It is, therefore, important to evaluate the accuracy of the age distribution and correct for deficiencies wherever necessary.

## 1.8 Comparison of 2019 Census and Previous Censuses

This part compares the enumerated population at the 2019 census with the past censuses in terms of absolute size as well as intercensal growth rates. The method is referred to as an external consistency check.

Table 1.2 presents population distribution by age in absolute numbers since 1979. The number of persons enumerated during the 2019 Population and Housing Census was 47,564,299 representing an increase of 26.1 per cent from the 2009 census.

**Table 1. 2: Trends in Population Count by age group, 1979-2019**

| Age | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 2,843,406 | 3,801,066 | 4,353,530 | 5,803,130 | 5,993,267 |
| 5-9 | 2,491,840 | 3,470,201 | 3,952,376 | 5,469,372 | 6,202,643 |
| 10-14 | 2,074,771 | 2,990,730 | 4,009,455 | 4,919,417 | 6,346,072 |
| 15-19 | 1,741,845 | 2,379,439 | 3,417,064 | 4,073,944 | 5,285,857 |
| 20-24 | 1,327,404 | 1,903,130 | 2,852,320 | 3,688,548 | 4,447,674 |
| 25-29 | 1,055,712 | 1,629,771 | 2,351,866 | 3,127,829 | 3,854,555 |
| 30-34 | 818,076 | 1,159,526 | 1,705,604 | 2,461,739 | 3,570,719 |
| 35-39 | 615,594 | 918,923 | 1,435,730 | 1,962,578 | 2,650,116 |
| 40-44 | 535,182 | 732,126 | 1,045,913 | 1,442,324 | 2,259,231 |
| 45-49 | 440,879 | 574,416 | 848,224 | 1,243,564 | 1,786,256 |
| 50-54 | 373,930 | 476,495 | 692,376 | 934,282 | 1,308,610 |
| 55-59 | 275,311 | 360,190 | 464,877 | 695,629 | 1,118,094 |
| 60-64 | 217,228 | 318,451 | 413,292 | 580,164 | 870,022 |
| 65-69 | 183,127 | 230,712 | 304,123 | 381,804 | 658,178 |
| 70-74 | 128,908 | 174,221 | 256,720 | 331,522 | 514,539 |
| 75+ | 174,363 | 303,467 | 347,916 | 588,402 | 697,776 |
| Age NS | 29,485 | 20,772 | 34,483 | 20,603 | 690 |
| **Total** | **15,327,061** | **21,443,636** | **28,485,869** | **37,724,850** | **47,564,299** |

Table 1.3 shows trends in intercensal growth rates. The rate of growth declined from 3.4 per cent in the 1979-89 intercensal period to about 2.8 per cent in the 1989-99. The rate of growth however, remained unchanged during 1999-2009 period, which was against the expectation that the rate would decline faster given the observed declines in both birth and death rates from the various surveys conducted in the intercensal period. Between 2009-2019 intercensal period, the growth rate declined to 2.3 per cent.

On inspection of the age-specific growth rates in the 2009-2019 intercensal period has the indication of slight undercount for age groups 0-4 and 5-9. This observation is similar to the period 1989-1999.

**Table 1. 3: Age specific growth rates, Kenya, 1979-2019**

| Age | 1979-1989 | 1989-1999 | 1999-2009 | 2009-2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 0.029 | 0.014 | 0.029 | 0.003 |
| 5-9 | 0.033 | 0.013 | 0.032 | 0.013 |
| 10-14 | 0.037 | 0.029 | 0.020 | 0.025 |
| 15-19 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 0.018 | 0.026 |
| 20-24 | 0.036 | 0.040 | 0.026 | 0.019 |
| 25-29 | 0.043 | 0.037 | 0.029 | 0.021 |
| 30-34 | 0.035 | 0.039 | 0.037 | 0.037 |
| 35-39 | 0.040 | 0.045 | 0.031 | 0.030 |
| 40-44 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 0.032 | 0.045 |
| 45-49 | 0.026 | 0.039 | 0.038 | 0.036 |
| 50-54 | 0.024 | 0.037 | 0.030 | 0.034 |
| 55-59 | 0.027 | 0.026 | 0.040 | 0.047 |
| 60-64 | 0.038 | 0.026 | 0.034 | 0.041 |
| 65-69 | 0.023 | 0.028 | 0.023 | 0.054 |
| 70-74 | 0.030 | 0.039 | 0.026 | 0.044 |
| 75+ | 0.055 | 0.014 | 0.053 | 0.017 |
| **Overall growth rate (% p.a.)** | **3.36** | **2.84** | **2.81** | **2.32** |

## 1.9 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex data is a map of a population's demographic history. Persons of the same age structure constitute a cohort born in the same year and have been exposed to similar historical events and conditions.

## 1.10 Definitions of Key Concepts and Terms

**Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 3 and above**: distribution of population aged 3 and above according to the highest level of education completed.

**Formal Education:** Education offered at pre-primary, primary, secondary to university (including middle level colleges) normally offered as a continuous 'ladder' of fulltime education.

**Gender Parity Index (GPI):** Ratio of female to male values of a given indicator of participation e.g., Gross Enrolment Ratio and Net Enrolment Rate.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER):** Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year.

**Highest Level of Education Reached or Completed:** The Standard or Form or level of education which the population 3 years and above have reached or completed.

**Net Enrolment Rate (NER):** Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

**Non-Formal Education:** an education programme that offers flexible learning for adults and education institutions-going children who are unable to join the formal system of education.

**Out-of-School Children:** Children in the official (primary) school age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools.

**Enumerated Population:** Refers to the total population as it was enumerated on the census night. Usually, census basic reports are generated based on the enumerated population numbers.

**Adjusted Population numbers:** Is the resulting population after cleaning of the enumerated population census data. Adjusted population numbers can be higher or lower than the enumerated population depending on the margin of undercount or over-count. Census analytical reports are generated based on the adjusted population numbers.

**Household:** Is a person or a group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have the same cooking arrangement and are answerable to the same household head. For purpose of 2019 KPHC, households were categorized into conventional and non-conventional. Conventional were the ordinary households while non-conventional households referred to people live together but cannot be said to belong to "ordinary" households. Examples were students in boarding schools and colleges, hospital in-patients, people in police cells, guests in hotels, or prison inmates, outdoor sleepers, nuns, brothers in a monastery and other religious organizations with some institution-like living arrangements.

**Household Head:** Is the most responsible member of a household who makes key decisions of the household on a day-to-day basis and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be the father, mother or a child, or any other responsible member within the household

**Sex Ratio:** The number of males per 100 females in a population

**Fertility:** Is the actual number of live births a woman has had by the end of her reproductive life span (15-49 years).

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** The average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years which are considered to be ages 15 to 49. Total Fertility Rates are for the 36-month period prior to the census.

**Current Fertility:** Refers to births that occurred to a woman in the 12 months before the census date.

**Lifetime Fertility:** Refers to the total number of children ever born alive during the entire reproductive period of the woman.

**Nuptiality:** Refers to marriage as a population phenomenon, including the rate at which it occurs, the characteristics of persons united in marriage, and the dissolution of such unions through divorce, separation, widowhood and annulment.

**Mean Age at First Birth:** Refers to the average age at which women have their first-born child.

**Labour force:** The labour force is composed of the economically active population 15 to 64 years.

**Economically Active Population*:*** This category includes persons aged 15-64 who did any work for at least one hour and, those who had a job or business but were not at work (temporarily absent), and those who were seeking work during the reference period.

**Employed persons*:*** This comprises of persons aged 15–64 who did any work for at least one hour, and those who had a job or business but were not at work (temporarily absent) during the reference period.

**Unemployed Persons*:*** These are persons who were seeking and available for work, but had no employment during the reference period.

**Underemployed (time-related):** This describes employed persons who were willing and available to work additional hours and whose total number of hours actually worked was below 35 hours per week during the reference period (one week).

**Economically inactive (not in the Labour Force):** Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as "not in the labour force". This includes people who do full-time care of the household, full–time schooling, retired or old age, incapacitated, or who are not economically active for some other reason.

**Labour Force Participation Rate*:*** People who are economically active (employed and unemployed) divided by the total working-age population multiplied by 100.

**Employment-to-Population Ratio (Labour Absorption Rate):** The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

**Economic Activities*:*** Those that contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. The two types of economic activity are: (1) market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit); and (2) non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household e.g., subsistence farming).

**Youth*:*** This report defines youth in two categories, namely, those in the age group 15-24 for international comparison and those aged 18 – 34 years in accordance with the Kenya National Youth Policy.

**Working Children:** Children aged 5-17 engaged in non-schooling activities for pay, profit or family gain.

**Hours of Work:** Comprises usual/normal hours of work and actual hours worked. The former refers to hours of work fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards.

**Economic Sector:** For purposes of classifying employment data into exhaustive categories, the Kenyan economy may be split into three sectors, namely, modern sector, informal sector and small-scale agriculture and pastoralists sector.

**Work:** The concept of work covers all persons undertaking economic activities for pay, profit or family gain.

**Worked for Pay:** Persons who, during the 7 days preceding the 2009 Census Night, worked most of the time for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, contracts and payment-in-kind.

**Visual Impairment:** Describes the various degrees of vision loss ranging from low vision to total blindness. Low vision is generally defined as an uncorrectable visual impairment that interferes with a person's ability to perform everyday activities even with the aid of glasses and contact lenses. "Total blindness" is the complete absence of vision and light perception.

**Hearing Impairment:** People who are completely deaf or have partial hearing in one or both ears.

**Physical Disability:** Refers to difficulties in mobility (i.e., walking, climbing stairs, using hands, sitting upright, standing or moving body parts).

**Mental Disability:** Affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age. They may have difficulty of remembering things or concentrate on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as abilities to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts and provides reluctance to conceptualization. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions / activities. Even if the person understands or learns something, this disability will bar the person from retaining it for a long time.

**Self-Care Difficulties:** Refers to persons who have difficulties performing Activities of Daily Living (ADL) like dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around inside the home. Self-care difficulties may arise out of and may be present in most disabilities.

**Speech Impairment:** Refers to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by delays and disorders ranging from simple sound substitutions to the inability to use the oral-motor mechanism for functional speech.

# Chapter 2: Background and Rationale

## 2.0 Introduction

Adolescence and youth are life stages that are gaining in significance as the interval between childhood and the assumption of adult roles is ever lengthening and as unprecedented large cohorts reach adolescence in developing countries. As young people transit into adulthood while furthering their education, entering the labor market, forming families, conducting active citizenship, they set the stage for adult life that shape their life choices and future. Such transitions also define the future of their communities and countries. It has been observed that the development of sub-Saharan Africa is closely linked to the wellbeing of its young people. With more than one-third of the total population aged 10 to 24, this large number of young people presents an opportunity to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty, but only if nations make the right investments in current and future generations (UNFPA and PRB, 2012).

In Kenya, adolescents are defined as those aged 10-19 years while the youth are those aged 15 to 35 years (GoK, Ministry of Youth affairs 2006). According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census results, the population of young people aged 15-24 account for 20 per cent of the total population. The broader age group 15-34 defined as "Youth" account for about 36 per cent. Over the last 40 years, the absolute size of the youthful population aged 15-24 grew almost four-fold from about 2 million in 1969 to about 9.7 million in 2019 and is likely to continue growing rapidly, due to the past persistent high fertility rates and declining mortality among this group. The proportion of young people living in urban areas in Kenya has also almost doubled over the last decade. The proportions of the youth aged 15- 24 and 15 - 34 now constitute about 21 and 43 per cent respectively of the total urban population. The results of the Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys 1989 – 2008/09 undertaken in Kenya indicate that adolescent fertility rate has been declining as more and more remain in school.

## 2.1 Youth Policies

A number of policies and sessional papers are in place and are aimed at enhancing youth participation in national development goals and ensure programmes are well-coordinated to address the interests of the youth. Among these is the National Youth Policy of 2007. The specific objectives of the National Youth Policy include sensitizing policymakers to the need to identify and mainstream youth issues in national development, identifying ways to empower youth, and exploring ways of engaging youth in economic development (GOK, Ministry of Youth Affairs, 2006). A complementary policy, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, was formulated in 2006 and was aimed at increasing access to capital for young entrepreneurs and to provide business development services, facilitate linkages in supply chains, create market opportunities locally and abroad for products and services of youth enterprises and facilitate infrastructure to support growth of youth businesses (Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2009). However, for a young person to qualify for a project loan, he or she must finance 20 per cent of the project's cost. However, there has been concern that the uptake of these funds is low among the intended beneficiaries. Vision 2030, the Kenyan development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030, aims to encourage savings and other investments among economically active Kenyans and reduce the burden of economic dependency among the under-14

and over-65 age groups in the working population. The blueprint also envisages improving access to formal financial services and products for a much larger number of Kenyans.

This monograph will contribute directly or indirectly to the achievement of five Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2015) It will contribute data on Adolescent birth rate for those aged 10-19 and completion rate for adolescents and youth in primary education, lower secondary education and upper secondary education. These two indicators will contribute to the achievement of goal number 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages. Information on ICT will contribute to the indicator on proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill. The information, though partial, will contribute to the achievement of SDG number 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. The indicator on proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone by sex will contribute to SDG number 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Information on proportion of individuals using internet will also contribute to SDG number 15 on protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.

## 2.2 Demographic Profile of Adolescents and Youth

The proportions of adolescents and youth in Kenya have not changed much between 1999 and 2019 Kenya Population and Housing censuses. For instance, out of a total population of 28.4 million in 1999, 26 per cent consisted of adolescents age 10-19; 36 per cent young people between 10 and 24 years of age and 37 per cent youth between 15-34 years old. In 2009 census, out of a population of 38.6 million, 24 per cent consisted of adolescents aged 10-19; 34 per cent young people aged 10-24 and 37 per cent consisted of young people age 15-34. However, in 2019 out of a total population of 47.5 million, 25 per cent consisted of adolescents aged 10-19; 34 per cent young people between 10 and 24 years of age and 36 per cent youth between 15-34 years old. This same pattern is repeated between and within counties with the exception of two major urban centers of Nairobi and Mombasa, where the youth population (15-34) is over 40 per cent and very low proportions in the category of adolescents (10-19) of less than 20 per cent of the total population of 1999, 2009 and 2019. This may be attributed to low fertility and high migration to the cities.

The proportion in the age group 10 to 14 has remained the largest among the three five-year age groups for all "young people" (10-24) in the last three successive censuses, except for the major cities of Nairobi and Mombasa. For example, in the 1999 Census this group constituted 14 per cent while in 2009 and 2019, it remained more less the same at 13 per cent. The same pattern is observed for the counties where in both 2009 and 2019, the proportion in 10-14 years accounted for the majority of the population. This has implications for current and future development in terms of access to education, health and other social services for the young adolescents (UN, 2017).

For Nairobi City, Mombasa City, Kisumu City, Nakuru City and Eldoret Town, the distribution of adolescents and youth age 10-34 has a mixed pattern. The proportion is highest for those in the age 10-14 for Kisumu City and Nakuru City at 21 per cent and lowest for Nairobi City at 16 per cent. The proportion increases from age 20-34 which is against the trend for the country. For the age group (20-

24) the pattern is similar for the five major cities in the country but for those age 25-34, the proportion is highest for Nairobi and Mombasa cities. These high proportions of youth in these cities could be attributed to rural-urban migration in search of better education and employment opportunities.

The following charts show proportions in five-year age groups for adolescents and youth in Kenya, counties and Major cities and towns for 2019 Census.

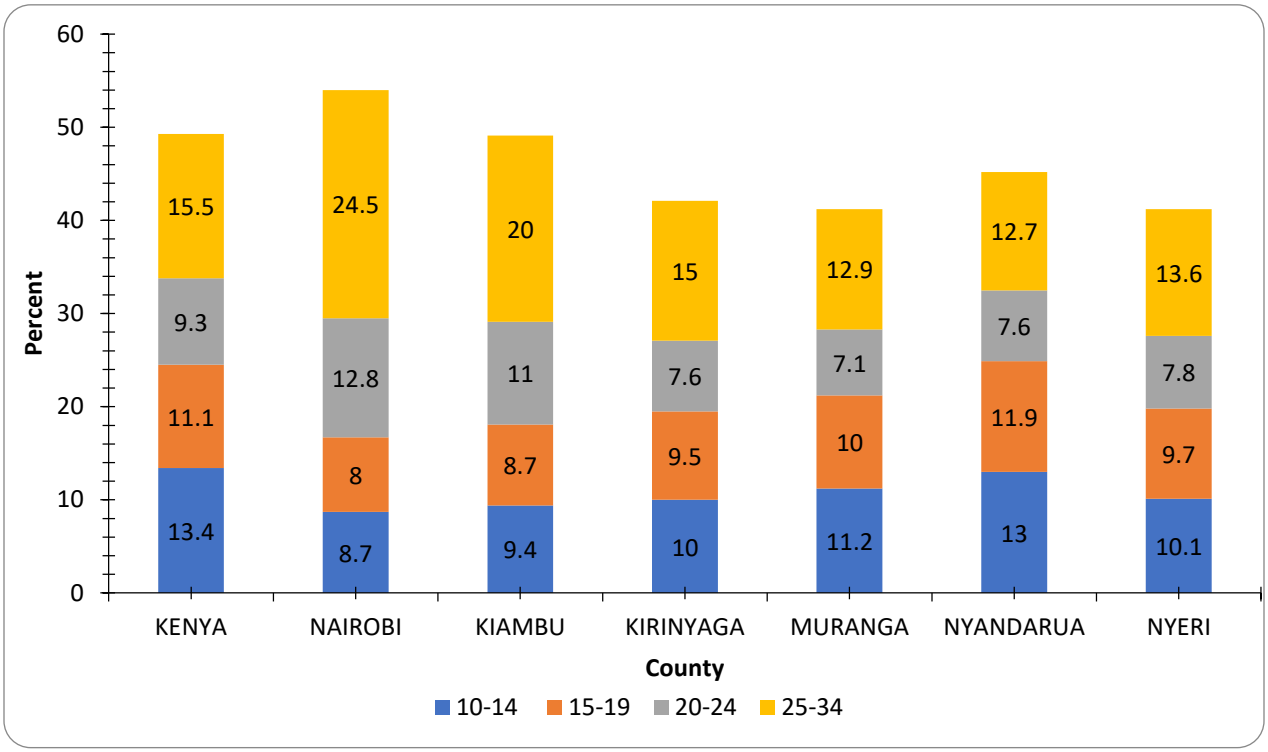



**Figure 2.1: Proportion of Population in Five-year age group for Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) for Kenya and Counties in Central Region, 2019**

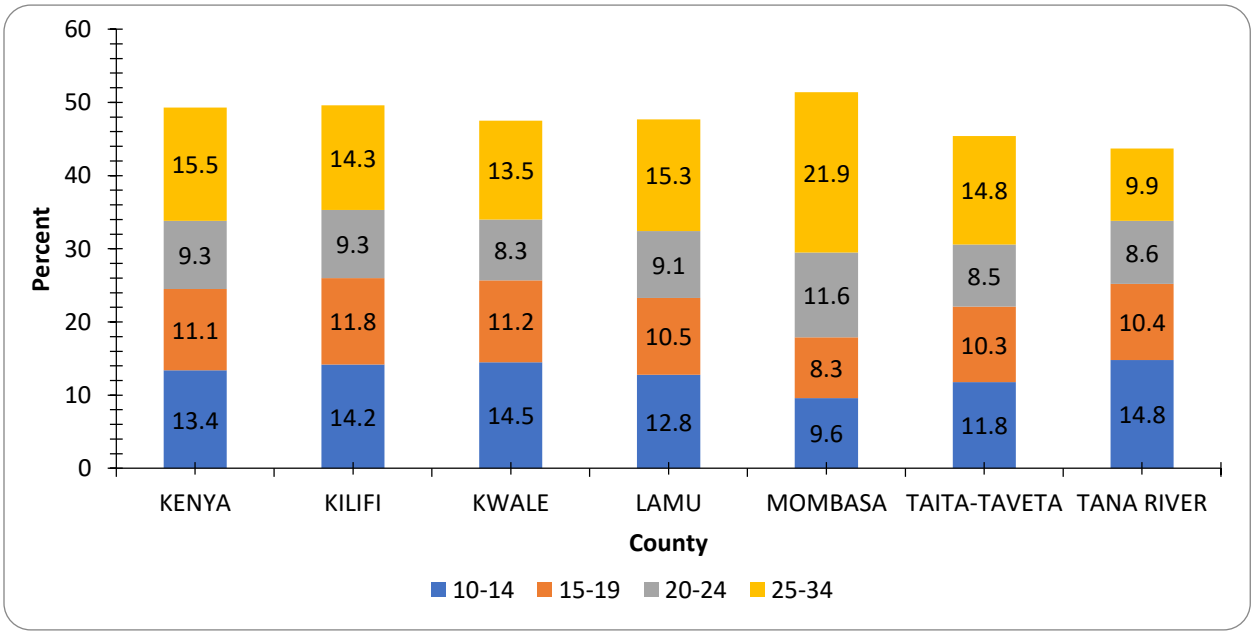


**Figure 2.2: Proportion of Population in Five-year age group for Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) for Kenya and Counties in Coast Region, 2019**

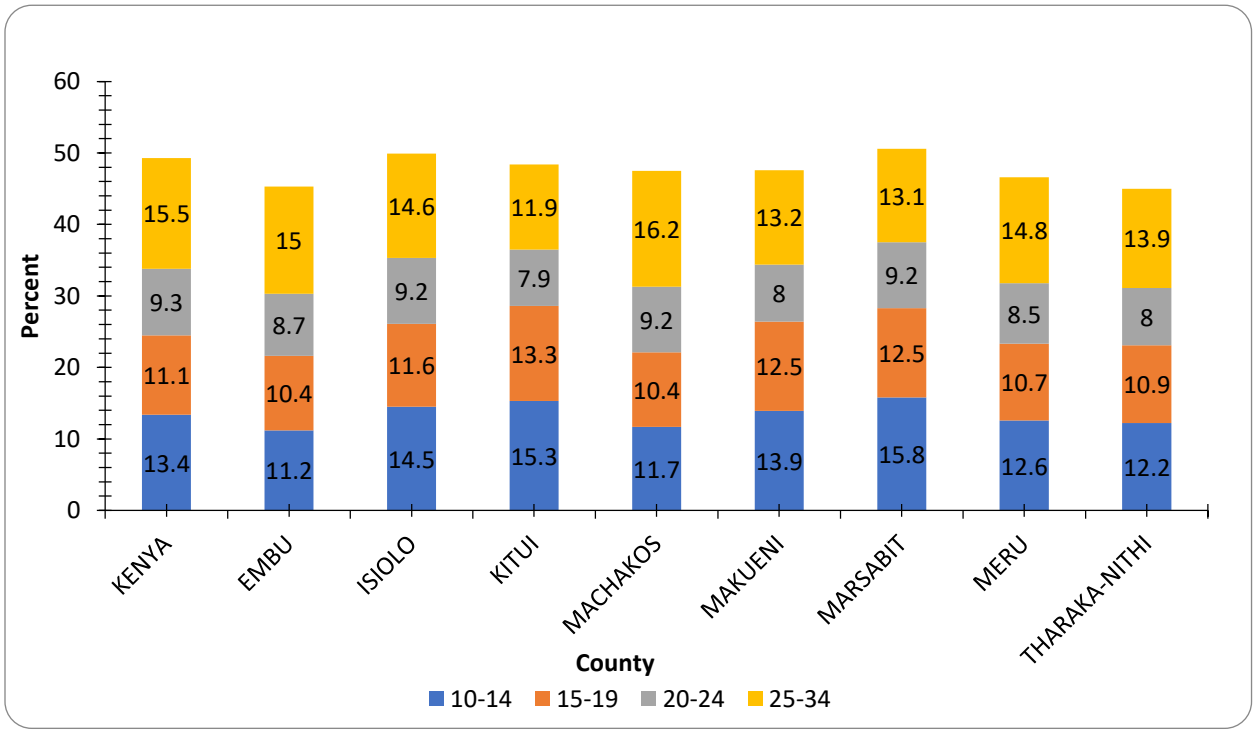



**Figure 2.3: Proportion of Population in Five-year age group for Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) for Kenya and Counties in Eastern Region, 2019**

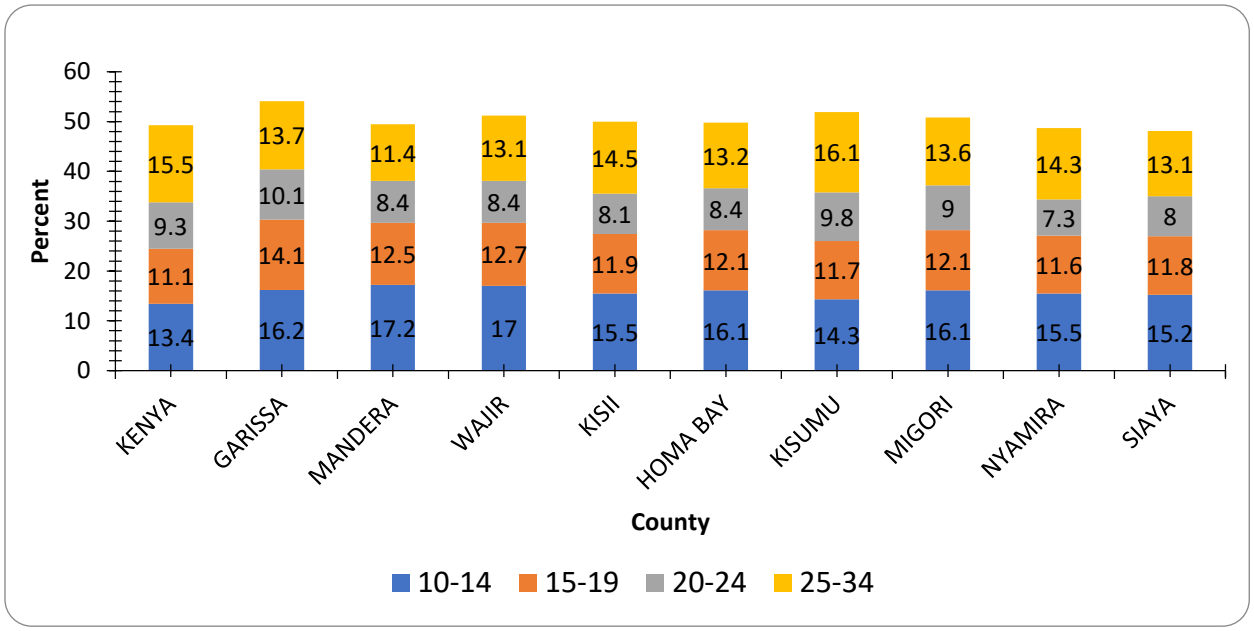



**Figure 2.4: Proportion of Population in Five-year age group for Adolescents and Youth for Kenya and Counties in North Eastern and Nyanza Regions, 2019**

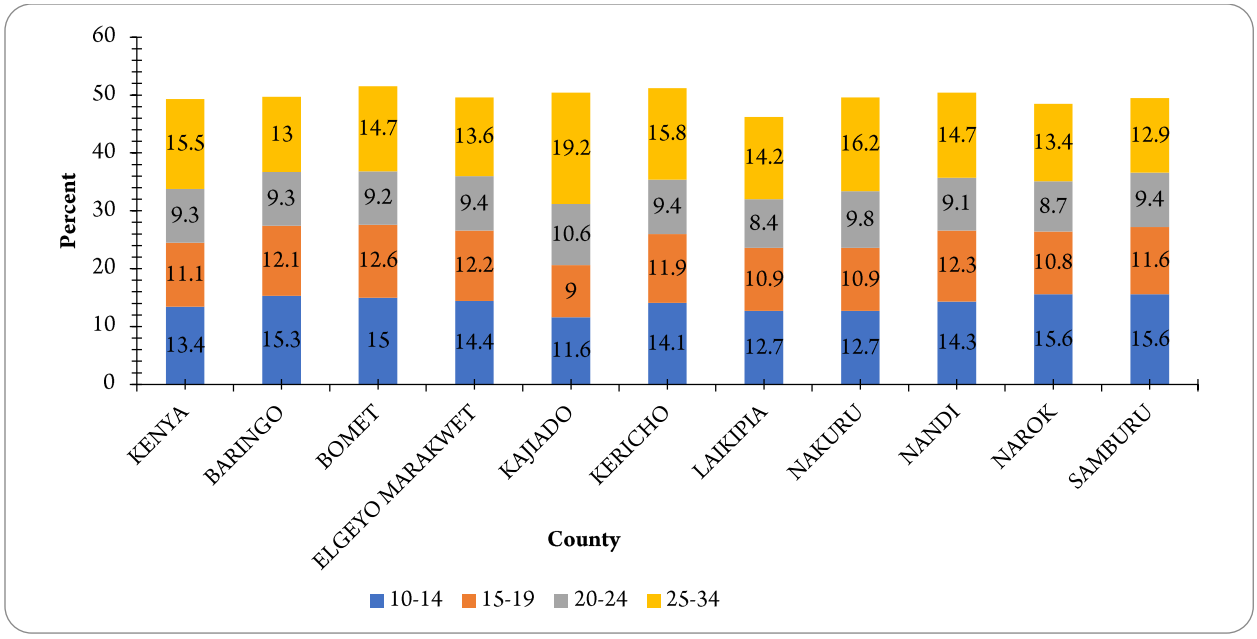



**Figure 2.5: Proportion of Population in Five-year age group For Adolescents and youth for Kenya and part of Rift valley Counties in Central Region, 2019**

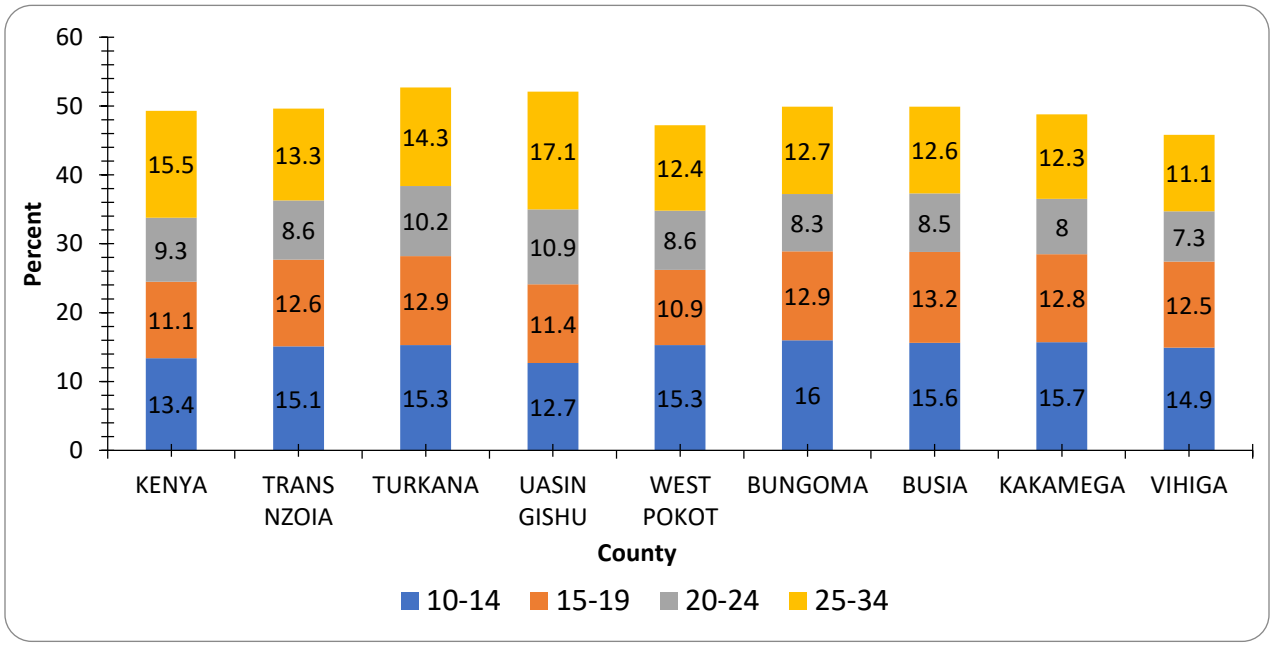



**Figure 2.6: Proportion of Population in Five-year age group for Adolescents and Youth for Kenya and Counties in North Rift and Western Regions, 2019**

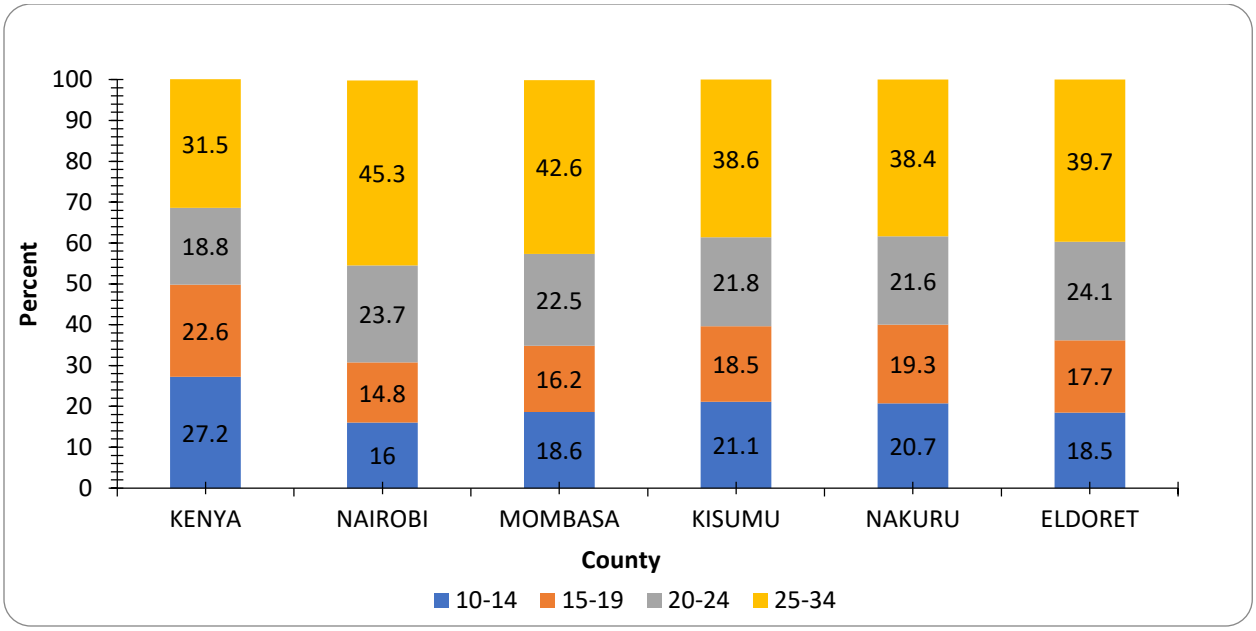



**Figure 2.7: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth by age group and major cities and towns in Kenya, 2019**

## 2.3 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios provide an indication of both the relative survival of females and males. They describe the balance or imbalance between males and females in a population. In cases where there is a deficiency in males in the working age groups of 15 and above, may imply high out migration or death of more males than females. Conversely, a high deficiency of females could also imply migration or death. Another factor that may influence the sex ratios could be data quality, where in some cases more males may be reported during surveys than females.

An observation of sex ratios for 2009 and 2019 censuses for adolescent and youth in Kenya, show that there were slightly more males among the young adolescents (10-14 years and 15-19 years) than females in both periods. However, the ratios were slightly lower for these two age groups in the 2019 Census; But all the other age groups show a deficiency of males. The sex ratios remained the same for the age group 25-29 but were slightly higher in 2019 for those aged 20-24. The ratios remained higher for those aged 30-34 in 2009 compared to 2019. The following table shows the adolescents and youth sex ratios for Kenya, Nairobi and counties in Central and Coast regions.

**Table 2.1: Proportion of Adolescents and Youth sex ratios for Kenya, Nairobi and Counties in Central and Coast regions**

| County/ Age Group | Sex Ratio 2009 | Sex Ratio 2019 | County/ Age Group | Sex Ratio 2009 | Sex Ratio 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kenya** | | | **Nyeri** | | |
| **Total** | **97.0** | **96.0** | **Total** | **97.8** | **100.3** |
| 10-14 | 103.8 | 102.2 | 10-14 | 101.1 | 104.1 |
| 15-19 | 103.5 | 103.1 | 15-19 | 106.9 | 106.6 |
| 20-24 | 86.1 | 89.9 | 20-24 | 96.7 | 101.1 |
| 25-29 | 90.4 | 90.3 | 25-29 | 90.1 | 93.9 |
| 30-34 | 98.4 | 89.6 | 30-34 | 93.5 | 92.2 |
| **Nairobi** | | | **Kilifi** | | |
| **Total** | **104.2** | **89.2** | **Total** | **89.9** | **92.0** |
| 10-14 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 10-14 | 100.5 | 99.8 |
| 15-19 | 74.3 | 81.8 | 15-19 | 102.5 | 102.0 |
| 20-24 | 78.7 | 78.5 | 20-24 | 74.9 | 88.1 |
| 25-29 | 101.9 | 92.6 | 25-29 | 79.4 | 84.0 |
| 30-34 | 127.4 | 99.8 | 30-34 | 82.1 | 75.7 |
| **Kiambu** | | | **Kwale** | | |
| **Total** | **94.8** | **92.3** | **Total** | **94.6** | **92.4** |
| 10-14 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 10-14 | 102.1 | 101.7 |
| 15-19 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 15-19 | 100.1 | 103.5 |
| 20-24 | 84.3 | 84.5 | 20-24 | 72.0 | 83.3 |
| 25-29 | 93.4 | 93.2 | 25-29 | 75.7 | 81.8 |
| 30-34 | 104.9 | 95.0 | 30-34 | 84.1 | 79.8 |
| **Kirinyaga** | | | **Lamu** | | |
| **Total** | **97.4** | **98.2** | **Total** | **109.0** | **112.4** |
| 10-14 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 10-14 | 104.1 | 97.1 |
| 15-19 | 107.2 | 104.0 | 15-19 | 102.0 | 87.6 |
| 20-24 | 90.5 | 96.8 | 20-24 | 108.2 | 83.2 |
| 25-29 | 91.9 | 95.3 | 25-29 | 108.1 | 94.7 |
| 30-34 | 99.2 | 92.7 | 30-34 | 116.6 | 99.2 |
| **Murang'a** | | | **Mombasa** | | |
| **Total** | **97.5** | **102.5** | **Total** | **107.0** | **92.1** |
| 10-14 | 103.1 | 103.6 | 10-14 | 96.2 | 102.5 |
| 15-19 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 15-19 | 84.8 | 105.6 |
| 20-24 | 94.5 | 102.2 | 20-24 | 81.1 | 101.1 |
| 25-29 | 86.0 | 95.9 | 25-29 | 103.0 | 101.4 |
| 30-34 | 89.0 | 96.7 | 30-34 | 130.8 | 104.6 |
| **Nyandarua** | | | **Taita Taveta** | | |
| **Total** | **96.5** | **100.9** | **Total** | **99.7** | **102.6** |
| 10-14 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 10-14 | 106.6 | 102.5 |
| 15-19 | 111.2 | 109.1 | 15-19 | 94.2 | 105.6 |
| 20-24 | 91.2 | 99.8 | 20-24 | 82.5 | 101.1 |
| 25-29 | 83.9 | 93.4 | 25-29 | 84.5 | 101.1 |
| 30-34 | 86.3 | 87.3 | 30-34 | 92.7 | 104.6 |

For Nairobi County, the ratios show a deficiency of males in all age groups in 2019 Census. Interestingly, the ratios remained the same for those aged 20-24 in both 2009 and 2019 censuses. Young adolescents (10-14 and 15-19 years) and youth (20-34 years) the ratios were slightly higher in 2019 than in 2009 census. The deficiency of females was observed in age group 25-34 for the 2009 census. For Kiambu, there appears to be a deficiency of females for all age groups in both 2009 and 2019 censuses except for age group 30-34 in 2009. The deficiency in females could be due to

migration to Nairobi. Table 1 above also shows that there appears to be a deficit of male adolescents and youth in all age groups, in all other counties in central region, except in Murang'a, Kirinyaga and Nyeri where there appears to be a deficit of females in the age group 15-19.

For the counties in the Coast region, Kilifi and Kwale Counties exhibit a similar pattern with regard to adolescents and youth sex ratios in both 2009 and 2019 censuses. The pattern shows that there was a deficient in males in age range 20-34. The largest deficit was among those aged 20-24. For the young adolescents in the age group 10-19, there was a balance of the sexes in the two counties.

Lamu County there was a deficient of males in all age groups in 2019 census while in the 2009 census a deficit of females was observed for females in the age groups 20-34 years. The highest deficit was observed for 30-34 age groups. There is need to investigate the reasons for such high deficit of females in age range 20-34 in 2009. Mombasa county shows a deficit in males for those aged 10-24 in 2009 and a deficit of females in the age group 30-34. The pattern for 2019 shows a balance between the sexes for all age groups. The fewer females in the age group 30-34 in 2009 could be due migration.

In Taita Taveta County, there was a deficit of males in the age group 15-34 in 2019 while in 2009 there was an even balance between the sexes across all age groups. In Tana River County, there was a deficit of males for the age group 20-34 years in 2019 while in 2009 a deficit of males was observed in the age group 15-34. The deficit was lowest for the age group 20-24 in 2009. A balance of the sexes is observed for the young adolescents in the age group 10-19 in 2019. The deficit in males could be due to the fact that the census is undertaken in August and during that period there is usually drought which forces the males to migrate in search of pasture for their livestock. It is mainly the males who are involved. Further there is a possibility of migration in search of labour in the neighboring towns.

Table 2.2 shows that there was a deficit of males in Marsabit County and this was especially for the young adolescents in the age group 10-19. A deficit of females was also observed for the age group 30-34 in 2009. It is also not clear why this should be the case.

**Table 2.2: Adolescent and Youth Sex Ratios for Tana River and Counties in Eastern and North Eastern regions, 2009 and 2019 censuses**

| County/Age Group | Sex Ratio | | County/Age Group | Sex Ratio | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2019 | | 2009 | 2019 |
| **Tana River** | | | **Kitui** | | |
| **Total** | **99.7** | **96.4** | **Total** | **88.9** | **88.9** |
| 10-14 | 106.6 | 102.6 | 10-14 | 103.5 | 103.5 |
| 15-19 | 94.2 | 104.4 | 15-19 | 104.5 | 104.5 |
| 20-24 | 82.5 | 90.5 | 20-24 | 79.5 | 79.5 |
| 25-29 | 84.5 | 87.9 | 25-29 | 64.9 | 64.9 |
| 30-34 | 92.7 | 87.8 | 30-34 | 69.3 | 69.3 |
| **Marsabit** | | | **Machakos** | | |
| **Total** | **107.9** | **113.9** | **Total** | **99.8** | **100.5** |
| 10-14 | 119.9 | 112.5 | 10-14 | 104.3 | 102.3 |
| 15-19 | 109.3 | 128.0 | 15-19 | 111.1 | 104.8 |
| 20-24 | 100.6 | 108.0 | 20-24 | 96.1 | 98.5 |
| 25-29 | 105.2 | 108.2 | 25-29 | 90.0 | 98.4 |
| 30-34 | 95.1 | 106.2 | 30-34 | 92.6 | 96.9 |
| **Isiolo** | | | **Makueni** | | |
| **Total** | **106.6** | **109.3** | **Total** | **96.7** | **101.8** |
| 10-14 | 103.5 | 111.2 | 10-14 | 103.4 | 102.2 |
| 15-19 | 96.0 | 120.2 | 15-19 | 111.9 | 108.5 |
| 20-24 | 98.0 | 101.2 | 20-24 | 96.1 | 106.3 |
| 25-29 | 106.0 | 103.9 | 25-29 | 77.7 | 97.3 |
| 30-34 | 93.5 | 105.1 | 30-34 | 80.2 | 89.0 |
| **Meru** | | | **Garissa** | | |
| **Total** | **97.8** | **97.7** | **Total** | **114.7** | **126.1** |
| 10-14 | 102.0 | 100.8 | 10-14 | 130.8 | 135.2 |
| 15-19 | 96.4 | 98.0 | 15-19 | 133.8 | 147.8 |
| 20-24 | 86.4 | 95.9 | 20-24 | 113.9 | 117.9 |
| 25-29 | 91.7 | 98.7 | 25-29 | 86.0 | 106.0 |
| 30-34 | 103.4 | 93.3 | 30-34 | 88.4 | 101.7 |
| **Tharaka** | | | **Wajir** | | |
| **Total** | **95.5** | **97.3** | **Total** | **124.8** | **115.1** |
| 10-14 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 10-14 | 137.2 | 123.6 |
| 15-19 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 15-19 | 157.6 | 135.9 |
| 20-24 | 85.5 | 94.4 | 20-24 | 132.7 | 104.6 |
| 25-29 | 84.0 | 94.1 | 25-29 | 82.0 | 92.7 |
| 30-34 | 90.9 | 90.3 | 30-34 | 82.2 | 98.4 |
| **Embu** | | | **Mandera** | | |
| **Total** | **98.3** | **102.2** | **Total** | **124.9** | **105.9** |
| 10-14 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 10-14 | 131.7 | 110.0 |
| 15-19 | 108.7 | 105.0 | 15-19 | 161.7 | 119.0 |
| 20-24 | 94.0 | 101.0 | 20-24 | 148.4 | 97.1 |
| 25-29 | 92.4 | 104.6 | 25-29 | 78.3 | 91.8 |
| 30-34 | 95.1 | 97.3 | 30-34 | 71.8 | 96.3 |

In Isiolo County, a deficit of females was observed in the young age groups 10-19 in 2019 and a balance of the sexes was noted in the other age groups in the same year. In 2009 a deficit of males was noted in those aged 15-34 and this could be due to migration. For Meru County, a deficit of males was observed in both 2009 and 2019 those in the age group 25-29. This can be attributed to migration. In Tharaka Nithi County, a deficit of males was observed for ages 20-34 in both 2009 and 2019. The

highest deficit was noted for those aged 25-29 in 2009. This could be due to migration of males out of the county. In 2009 a deficit of males was also observed in Embu County for the age groups 20-34 while in 2019 deficit of males was only observed for the age group 30-34. This could be due to migration out of the County for employment education.

In Kitui County, there was a deficit of males both in 2009 and 2019 for the age groups 20-34. The highest deficit was observed in 2009 for those in those age group 25-29. A deficit of females is observed in Machakos County in the age group 15-19 while a deficit of males was noted for those aged 20-34 in 2009. In 2019 a deficit of males is observed for those aged 25-34. This could be attributed to Labour migration and also those going to schools and colleges outside the County. A similar pattern is observed for Makueni County. A deficit of males was noted for the age groups 25-34 in both 2009 and 2019. The deficit was highest for those aged 25-29. A deficit for females was also noted for adolescents 15-19 in both 2009 and 2019. The reasons for this are not clear.

Generally, Counties in North Eastern region show abnormally large deficiencies of females among adolescents and youth in the age range 10-24 and a deficiency of males in the age range 25-34. This may be as a result of data quality issues (i.e., underreporting of females in the younger age groups and over reporting of women in the age range 25-34 years.

In Nyanza region the sex ratios for Siaya and Homa Bay show similar patterns. At age group 10-19 there is a balance of sexes in both counties. However, age range 20-34 years shows a massive deficiency in males in both 2009 and 2019. This could be a result of high mortality at these ages coupled with Labour migration. Table 3 shows that Kisumu, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira County sex ratios portray a similar pattern of fewer male youths in the age range 20-34 for both 2009 and 2019 census counts. This could have been fueled by migration and probably mortality these ages. However, Kisii and Nyamira experienced a balance of sexes in the very young adolescents 10-14.

For Counties in the Rift Valley region there was a deficit of male youth in the age group 20-34 in West Pokot, Samburu, Trans Nzoia and Baringo in both 2009 and 2019 censuses. The deficit for male youth in Turkana County was observed for those aged 25-34 while the deficit for females was noted for those in the age group 10-24 in both 2009 and 2019 census counts. In Uasin Gishu there was a deficit of males in the age group 10-29 in 2009 and in 2019. The deficit was observed for all age groups. Deficiencies in male adolescents could be due to Labour migration and schooling. Elgeyo Marakwet and Laikipia had similar patterns for 2009 and 2019 census counts. They experienced a deficiency in males for the age group 20-34. Nandi County had a deficit in males in the ages 10-14 and 20-29 in 2009 while in 2019 it had a deficit in males in the age group 20-34. This could be due to migration and schooling. In Nakuru the deficit in males was in the age group 20-34 in 2019 while a deficit of males was observed for the age group 15-24 in 2009. In Narok County a deficit of males was observed for males aged 20-29 while in Kajiado County deficit of males was noted in the age group 10-34 in 2019. In the Nomadic communities, the deficiency could a result of migration occasioned by drought. Kericho and Bomet counties have similar patterns. A deficit of males was observed for the age groups 10-14 and 20-29 in 2009 and 20-34 in 2019. This could be due to migration.

**Table 2.3: Adolescent and Youth Sex Ratios for Nyanza and Parts of Rift Valley Counties, 2009 and 2019 censuses**

| County/Age Group | Sex Ratio 2009 | Sex Ratio 2019 | County/Age Group | Sex Ratio 2009 | Sex Ratio 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Siaya** | | | **Turkana** | | |
| **Total** | **93.5** | **92.1** | **Total** | **112.4** | **112.9** |
| 10-14 | 103.2 | 101.3 | 10-14 | 116.1 | 111.8 |
| 15-19 | 102.6 | 102.1 | 15-19 | 127.6 | 127.7 |
| 20-24 | 78.6 | 83.9 | 20-24 | 115.5 | 116.5 |
| 25-29 | 85.6 | 78.6 | 25-29 | 98.6 | 104.4 |
| 30-34 | 90.5 | 80.6 | 30-34 | 88.8 | 94.3 |
| **Kisumu** | | | **West Pokot** | | |
| **Total** | **95.0** | **90.2** | **Total** | **96.8** | **96.8** |
| 10-14 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 10-14 | 105.2 | 101.2 |
| 15-19 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 15-19 | 105.6 | 104.8 |
| 20-24 | 80.1 | 81.7 | 20-24 | 84.5 | 87.7 |
| 25-29 | 97.6 | 83.1 | 25-29 | 85.2 | 90.7 |
| 30-34 | 107.1 | 85.7 | 30-34 | 92.5 | 92.3 |
| **Migori** | | | **Samburu** | | |
| **Total** | **93.6** | **90.3** | **Total** | **100.9** | **103.5** |
| 10-14 | 101.6 | 99.2 | 10-14 | 107.7 | 107.3 |
| 15-19 | 101.6 | 98.5 | 15-19 | 115.6 | 121.5 |
| 20-24 | 80.2 | 80.3 | 20-24 | 89.8 | 94.8 |
| 25-29 | 88.0 | 81.5 | 25-29 | 87.2 | 94.1 |
| 30-34 | 90.4 | 80.0 | 30-34 | 91.5 | 88.6 |
| **Homa Bay** | | | **Trans Nzoia** | | |
| **Total** | **93.3** | **90.1** | **Total** | **97.2** | **96.1** |
| 10-14 | 102.3 | 100.7 | 10-14 | 100.2 | 101.2 |
| 15-19 | 106.1 | 101.4 | 15-19 | 103.3 | 104.2 |
| 20-24 | 78.3 | 82.1 | 20-24 | 86.7 | 91.5 |
| 25-29 | 84.2 | 77.0 | 25-29 | 93.0 | 86.7 |
| 30-34 | 88.1 | 72.8 | 30-34 | 99.9 | 86.7 |
| **Kisii** | | | **Baringo** | | |
| **Total** | **87.2** | **88.3** | **Total** | **99.9** | **101.9** |
| 10-14 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 10-14 | 106.6 | 106.4 |
| 15-19 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 15-19 | 111.7 | 109.5 |
| 20-24 | 71.4 | 79.8 | 20-24 | 92.5 | 97.6 |
| 25-29 | 74.6 | 75.3 | 25-29 | 85.6 | 93.3 |
| 30-34 | 86.6 | 71.4 | 30-34 | 90.9 | 93.6 |
| **Nyamira** | | | **Uasin Gishu** | | |
| **Total** | **87.2** | **88.3** | **Total** | **97.5** | **96.0** |
| 10-14 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 10-14 | 99.7 | 99.6 |
| 15-19 | 98.7 | 101.3 | 15-19 | 96.0 | 98.7 |
| 20-24 | 71.1 | 81.8 | 20-24 | 91.3 | 92.3 |
| 25-29 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 25-29 | 95.9 | 95.1 |
| 30-34 | 86.8 | 67.9 | 30-34 | 105.6 | 92.5 |

Table 2.4 shows that generally, for the counties in Western Region both 2009 and 2019 census counts, there were fewer male youth in virtually all age groups. For Kakamega County a balance of the sexes was observed in the age group 15-19 in both 2009 and 2019 census counts. In Bungoma, there was a balance of the sexes in the age groups 10-19 in 2009 and 15-19 in 2019 while a balance of sexes was observed in Busia for adolescents in the age group 15-19. Kakamega, Vihiga and Busia Counties experienced exceptionally low male youth sex ratios in the age range 25-34. This could be due to Labour migration as well as youth going to schools and colleges outside the counties.

**Table 2.4: Adolescent and Youth Sex Ratios for Parts of Rift Valley and Western Counties, 2009 and 2019 censuses**

| County/Age Group | Sex Ratio 2009 | Sex Ratio 2019 | County/Age Group | Sex Ratio 2009 | Sex Ratio 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Elgeyo Marakwet** | | | **Kericho** | | |
| **Total** | **98.0** | **98.0** | **Total** | **98.9** | **95.9** |
| 10-14 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 10-14 | 99.6 | 100.5 |
| 15-19 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 15-19 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 20-24 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 20-24 | 86.2 | 90.9 |
| 25-29 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 25-29 | 99.5 | 91.1 |
| 30-34 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 30-34 | 111.5 | 89.1 |
| **Nandi** | | | **Bomet** | | |
| **Total** | **98.5** | **98.5** | **Total** | **96.4** | **94.8** |
| 10-14 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 10-14 | 99.7 | 100.8 |
| 15-19 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 15-19 | 100.6 | 104.1 |
| 20-24 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 20-24 | 81.9 | 88.8 |
| 25-29 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 25-29 | 96.0 | 87.1 |
| 30-34 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 30-34 | 103.6 | 84.0 |
| **Laikipia** | | | **Kakamega** | | |
| **Total** | **97.0** | **98.9** | **Total** | **91.7** | **91.7** |
| 10-14 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 10-14 | 99.9 | 98.6 |
| 15-19 | 105.7 | 107.6 | 15-19 | 100.2 | 101.1 |
| 20-24 | 87.9 | 92.5 | 20-24 | 81.5 | 88.8 |
| 25-29 | 87.6 | 93.5 | 25-29 | 83.6 | 78.3 |
| 30-34 | 96.1 | 90.2 | 30-34 | 85.7 | 76.2 |
| **Nakuru** | | | **Vihiga** | | |
| **Total** | **98.1** | **96.4** | **Total** | **87.9** | **94.7** |
| 10-14 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 10-14 | 98.1 | 99.3 |
| 15-19 | 89.0 | 102.5 | 15-19 | 95.5 | 103.0 |
| 20-24 | 92.9 | 94.3 | 20-24 | 99.5 | 94.1 |
| 25-29 | 104.2 | 90.5 | 25-29 | 76.5 | 81.9 |
| 30-34 | 106.0 | 89.5 | 30-34 | 73.2 | 80.4 |
| **Narok** | | | **Bungoma** | | |
| **Total** | **99.0** | **97.1** | **Total** | **94.2** | **93.6** |
| 10-14 | 104.4 | 103.1 | 10-14 | 100.3 | 99.3 |
| 15-19 | 105.1 | 107.9 | 15-19 | 100.3 | 102.6 |
| 20-24 | 84.7 | 87.9 | 20-24 | 86.9 | 88.4 |
| 25-29 | 97.3 | 86.9 | 25-29 | 87.2 | 83.3 |
| 30-34 | 102.2 | 90.6 | 30-34 | 88.5 | 81.3 |
| **Kajiado** | | | **Busia** | | |
| **Total** | **95.2** | **92.9** | **Total** | **91.1** | **90.6** |
| 10-14 | 102.0 | 97.3 | 10-14 | 99.2 | 98.1 |
| 15-19 | 100.9 | 95.8 | 15-19 | 100.7 | 100.1 |
| 20-24 | 95.2 | 83.1 | 20-24 | 79.4 | 85.6 |
| 25-29 | 102.0 | 92.5 | 25-29 | 82.1 | 76.9 |
| 30-34 | 94.3 | 97.3 | 30-34 | 84.7 | 76.2 |

## 2.4 Household Structure and Composition

### 2.4.1 Family Characteristics of Adolescents and Youth

A household is a fundamental socio-economic unit in human society. It is at the household level that key decisions such as childbearing, education, labor force participation, health care among others, are made (Bongaarts, 2001). The HIV/AIDS pandemic has given rise to Child-headed households which are vulnerable to poverty, poor health and educational outcomes (UN, 2013). Therefore, it is very important to understand the family characteristics of adolescents and youth.

Data on characteristics of the family can be used to obtain information on household and family composition and household and family status. Table 5 shows the distribution of adolescents and youth by relationship to the head. The proportion of heads vary from 46 percent for those in the age range 25-34 to 0.2 percent for those aged 10-14. Most households are dominated by children. The proportion of grand children being hosted in these households is 6 percent while other relatives constitute 3 percent. Thus, it appears that the intergenerational living arrangements is from head to children and grandchildren but not head hosting to parents or grandparents.

The pattern is similar by residence. There are more heads in urban areas (31%) compared to rural areas. Distribution by County shows that Nairobi (34%) and Mombasa (30%) counties have the highest proportion of heads among adolescents and youth. Other counties with at least 20 percent include: Kiambu, Nakuru, Laikipia, Uasin Gishu, Kirinyaga and Samburu counties. The proportion of household heads is lowest in Vihiga (11%), Kitui (12%), Makueni (13%), Kwale, Garissa, Marsabit, Turkana and Nandi counties at 14 percent.

Figure 2.11 shows that households in 33 counties are dominated by children. Mandera (61%), Wajir (59%), Kitui (59%), Marsabit (57%), Garissa (57%) have the highest proportions of households dominated by children while Nairobi city county (29%), Mombasa (34%), Kiambu (38%) and Kajiado (40%) have the lowest proportions of households dominated by children. The distribution of grand children being hosted in the households varies by county. Vihiga (19%), Kakamega (12%), Siaya (12%), Busia, Makueni and Nyeri (11%) counties had the highest proportion of households hosting grandchildren while Nairobi (1%), Wajir (1%), Mandera (2%) and Kajiado (2%) counties had the lowest proportion of households hosting grandchildren.

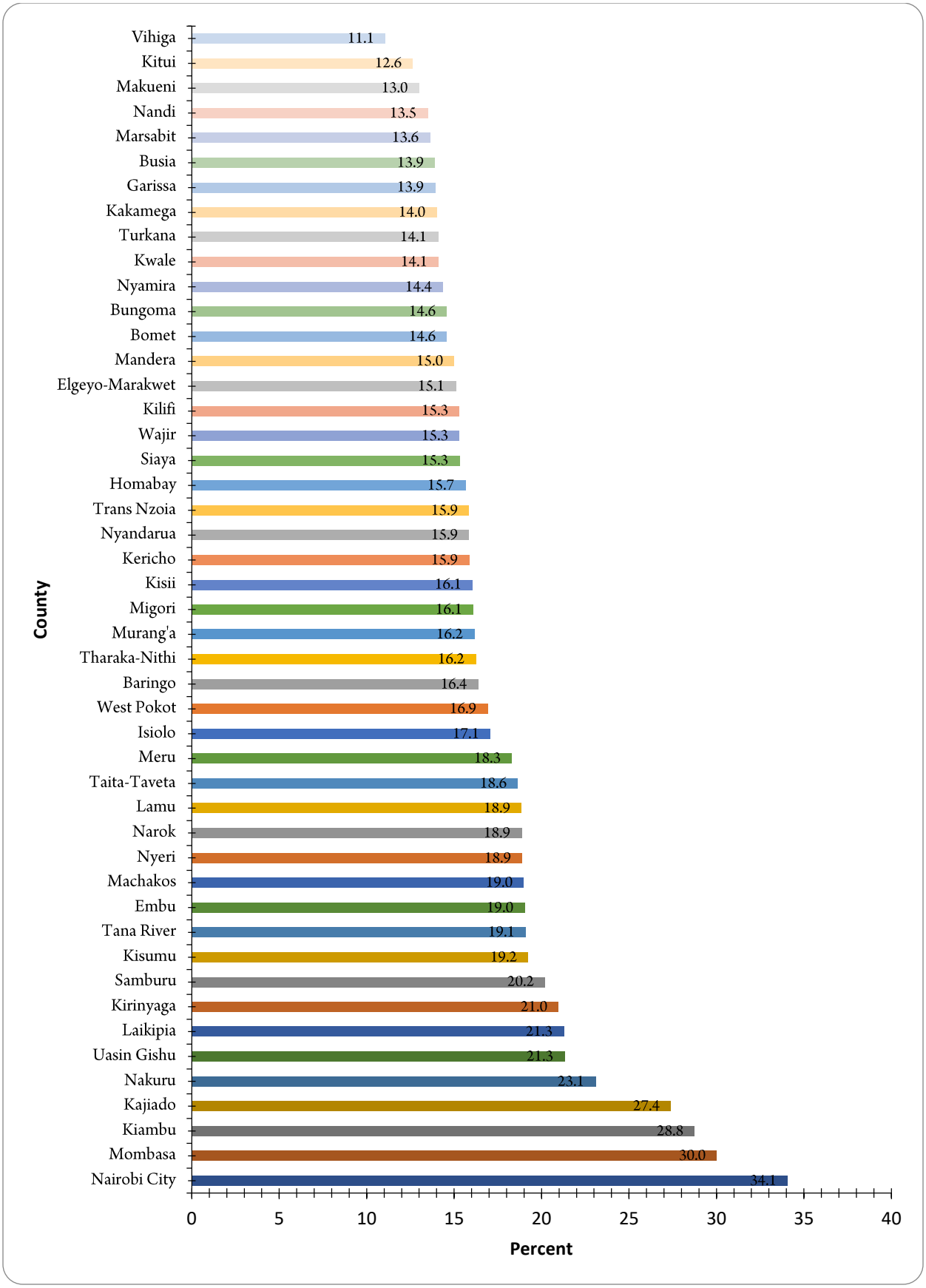



**Figure 2.8: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) by County, 2019**

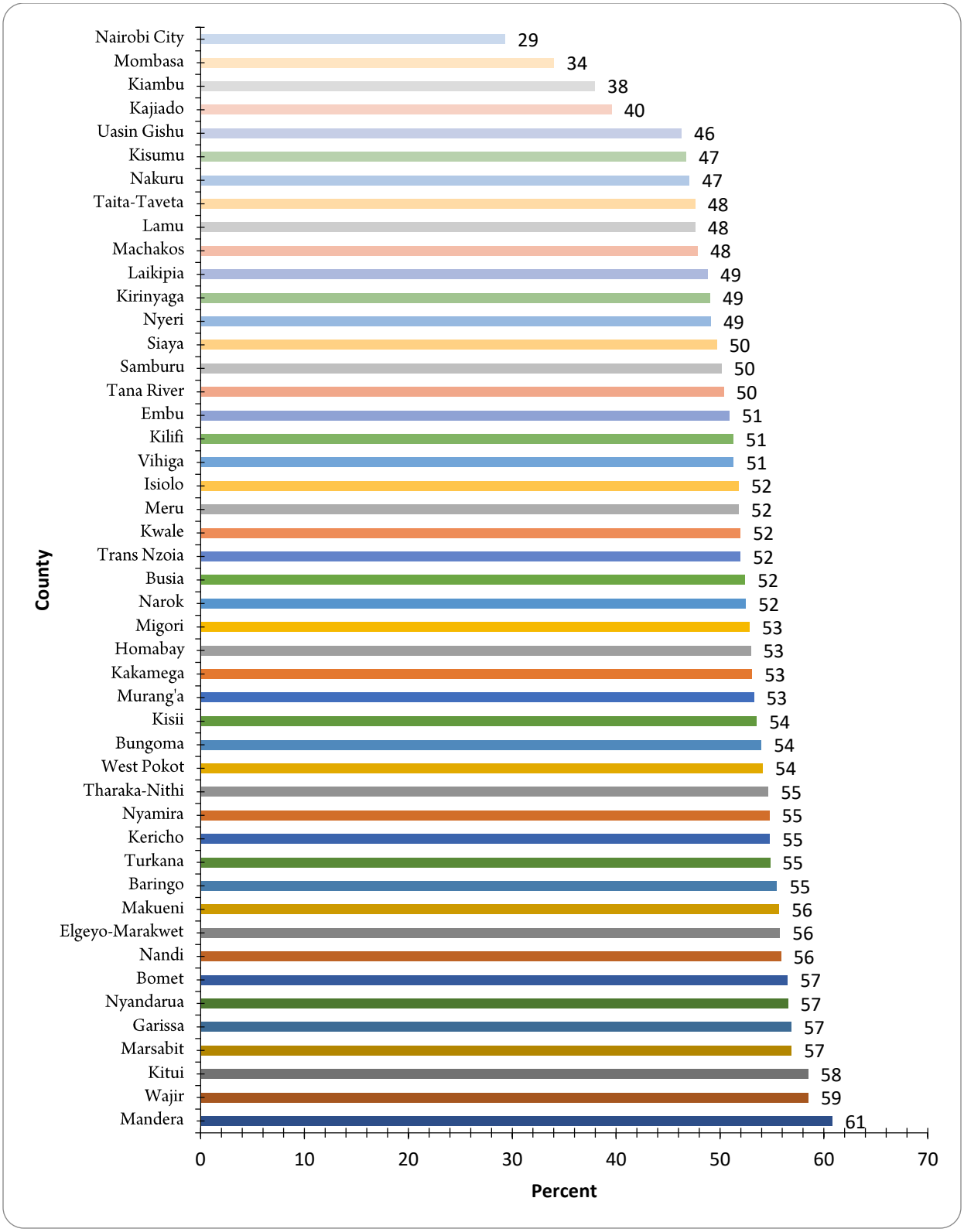



**Figure 2.9: Percentage distribution of adolescents and youth (10-34 years) by county, 2019**

### 2.4.2 Household headship for Adolescents and Youth

The proportion of male and female headed households increase by age. It is highest (37%) in urban areas for males and females aged 25-34 compared to 23 and 21 percent respectively of those in the same age group living in rural areas. It is also highest (14 per cent for females and 11 per cent for Males) for those in urban areas aged 20-24. Distribution by region of residence shows the proportion of male (39%) and female headed (40%) households is highest in Nairobi region for those aged 25-34 and lowest (23%) in Eastern region for males and Western (21%) for females in the same age group. Coast, North eastern and Rift valley regions have at least 30 percent male headed households in this age group while North Eastern (34%) and Coast (30%) complete the list of the top three regions leading in female headed households. Male Headed households is highest in Nairobi (12%) and North Eastern (10%) regions for those in the age group 20-24 and lowest in Western (5%) and Eastern (6%) regions for the same age group. The highest proportion of female headed households is also highest in Nairobi (14%), North Eastern (14%) and lowest in Western and Nyanza regions at 6 percent.

**Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Adolescents & Youth by Age, Sex of Household Head, Residence and Region, 2019**

| | Male Headed Household | | | | Female Headed Household | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence/Age Group** | **10-14** | **15 - 19** | **20 - 24** | **25 - 34** | **10-14** | **15 – 19** | **20 - 24** | **25 - 34** |
| Rural | 0.1 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 23.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 21.4 |
| Urban | - | 1.4 | 11.3 | 36.7 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 37.1 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Coast | 0.1 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 29.7 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 30.2 |
| North Eastern | - | 2.4 | 10.1 | 30.7 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 14.1 | 34.4 |
| Eastern | 0.1 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 22.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 22.0 |
| Central | - | 1.0 | 7.2 | 25.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 22.4 |
| Rift Valley | 0.1 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 29.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 28.9 |
| Western | 0.1 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 21.0 |
| Nyanza | 0.1 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 27.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 24.4 |
| Nairobi City | - | 1.3 | 11.5 | 39.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 13.6 | 40.1 |

# Chapter 3: Fertility and Nuptiality

## 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information on fertility indicators for adolescents and youth, including levels, patterns and trends in both current and cumulative fertility based on analysis of data from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Fertility is a principal component of population change that contributes to the size, structure and composition of the population in a country. In this analysis, adolescents and youths are females aged 12-34 who provided information on their fertility history. According to Gupta and Mahy, (2003) fertility decline is due in part to delayed childbearing among younger and adolescent women. Lower fertility preferences might reduce the pressure for women to start child bearing at a young age in order to meet their family size goals. According to the KDHS indicators, Kenya's fertility has decreased gradually from 2003, 2008 and 2014, projecting a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.9, 4.6 and 3.9 percent respectively. The age specific fertility rate (ASFR) for the 15–19-year-old is also on a declining trend from 114 per 1,000 women in 2003 to 103 in2008 (KNBS and ICF Macro, 2010) and a further decline to 96 per 1,000 women in 2014 (KNBS and ICF Macro 2015).

The analysis of ASFR of adolescents and youth from the 2019 Census is depicted in table 3.1. The table shows that the ASFRs have steadily declined across all the adolescent and youth age groups since 2009. While the ASFR for the 15-19 was 0.09 in 2009, this declined to 0.05 in 2019. The notable decline in the ASFRs is the age group 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 respectively. This could be an indication of delay in childbearing and also the use of family planning methods.

**Table 3.1: Adolescent and Youths ASFR Nationally 2009 and 2019**

| Age group / Year | Age Specific Fertility Rate | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2009 | 2019 |
| 10 - 14 | - | - |
| 15 - 19 | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| 20 - 24 | 0.23 | 0.17 |
| 25 - 29 | 0.24 | 0.18 |
| 30 - 34 | 0.20 | 0.14 |

The analysis of adolescents and youths' recent fertility by age group, residence and education is depicted in table 3.2. Recent fertility is limited to births that occurred in the last 12 months before the date of the Census. The age category 12-14 had very small and therefore negligible proportions. Recent fertility was highest in the 25-29 age group than other age categories. The fertility starts rising at age 20-24 then peaks at 25-29 before starting to decline in the 30-34 age category. As pertains to residence, the table shows that recent fertility for adolescents and youth is higher in the rural areas compared to the urban areas in all the age categories of 15 and above. This is an indication of early entry into child bearing by the adolescents and youth in the rural areas. The difference is especially high in the 25-29 age category where the recent fertility in the rural was 0.223 while that of urban was 0.137 per cent.

**Table 3.2 Adolescents and youths' recent fertility by age group, residence and education 2019**

| Residence | Age Group | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12-14 | 15 - 19 | 20 - 24 | 25 - 29 | 30 – 34 |
| Rural | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.072 | 0.223 | 0.183 |
| Urban | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.024 | 0.137 | 0.171 |
| **Marital Status** | | | | | |
| Never Married | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.048 | 0.148 | 0.104 |
| Married | 0.000 | 0.225 | 0.26 | 0.207 | 0.156 |
| Widowed | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.034 | 0.056 | 0.044 |
| Divorced/Separated | 0.000 | 0.26 | 0.164 | 0.094 | 0.064 |
| DK | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.032 | 0.082 | 0.072 |
| Education | | | | | |
| None | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.084 | 0.159 | 0.149 |
| Primary | 0.000 | 0.002 | 0.103 | 0.192 | 0.147 |
| Secondary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.038 | 0.251 | 0.225 |
| Tertiary | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.094 | 0.202 |
| Other (Informal) | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.108 | 0.191 | 0.151 |
| Not Stated/DK | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.031 | 0.156 | 0.171 |

With regard to recent fertility by marital status Table 3.2 shows that adolescents and youth who were married had higher recent fertility compared to those in other marital statuses. Those never married in the age categories 25-34 had higher recent fertility than those widowed and divorced/separated of the same age. On the other hand, adolescents and youth aged 25-34 who were widowed had the lowest recent fertility compared to those in other marital statuses.

Further analysis based on education attainment shows no difference between the non-educated and those with primary education in the age category 15-19. Also, those with primary level had higher recent fertility than those with no education in the age categories 19-29. Those with secondary level of education had lower fertility in the age categories 15-24 which, however, increased and was higher than the other education levels in the 25-34 age categories. Also, adolescents and youths in other (informal) level of education had higher recent fertility in the age 19-34 than those with no education.

Table 3.3 highlights the contribution of adolescents and youth to total births in the last 12 months nationally and by major towns and cities. Nationally, those in the age group 20-24 were the highest contributors to total births in the last 12 months with 6.7 per cent. Apart from Eldoret and Nakuru where the highest contributors were in the 25-34 age, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nairobi followed the national trend where age 20-24 remained the highest contributors.

**Table 3.3: Percentage contribution of adolescents and youth 10-34 years to total births in the last 12 months by age group and major towns and cities, 2019**

| | Age Group | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Major Cities** | **15 - 19** | **20 – 24** | **25 – 34** |
| **Kenya** | **1.7** | **6.7** | **6.6** |
| Mombasa | 1.9 | 7.1 | 7 |
| Eldoret | 1.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| Nakuru | 1.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| Kisumu | 2.1 | 8.2 | 7.1 |
| Nairobi | 1.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 |

## 3.1 Adolescent women aged 15-19 who gave birth to one or more children by County

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage of adolescent women aged 15-19 who gave birth to one or more children by County, 2019. The results indicate child bearing begins early among adolescents. While the national average of adolescents 15-19 who gave birth to one or more children was 10.1 per cent, half of the counties had higher percentage contribution above the national average. From Figure 3.1, Samburu, Migori, Narok, Mandera, West Pokot, Homabay and Tana River counties, had the highest percentage of adolescents who had given birth to one or more children at over 15 per cent. These were followed by Kwale, Kisii, Meru and Kajiado, with over 12 per cent of adolescents. The lowest ranking counties with regard to adolescent child bearing were Nyeri, Nyandarua, Makueni, Kiambu, Machakos, Murang'a and Vihiga, at below 7 per cent.

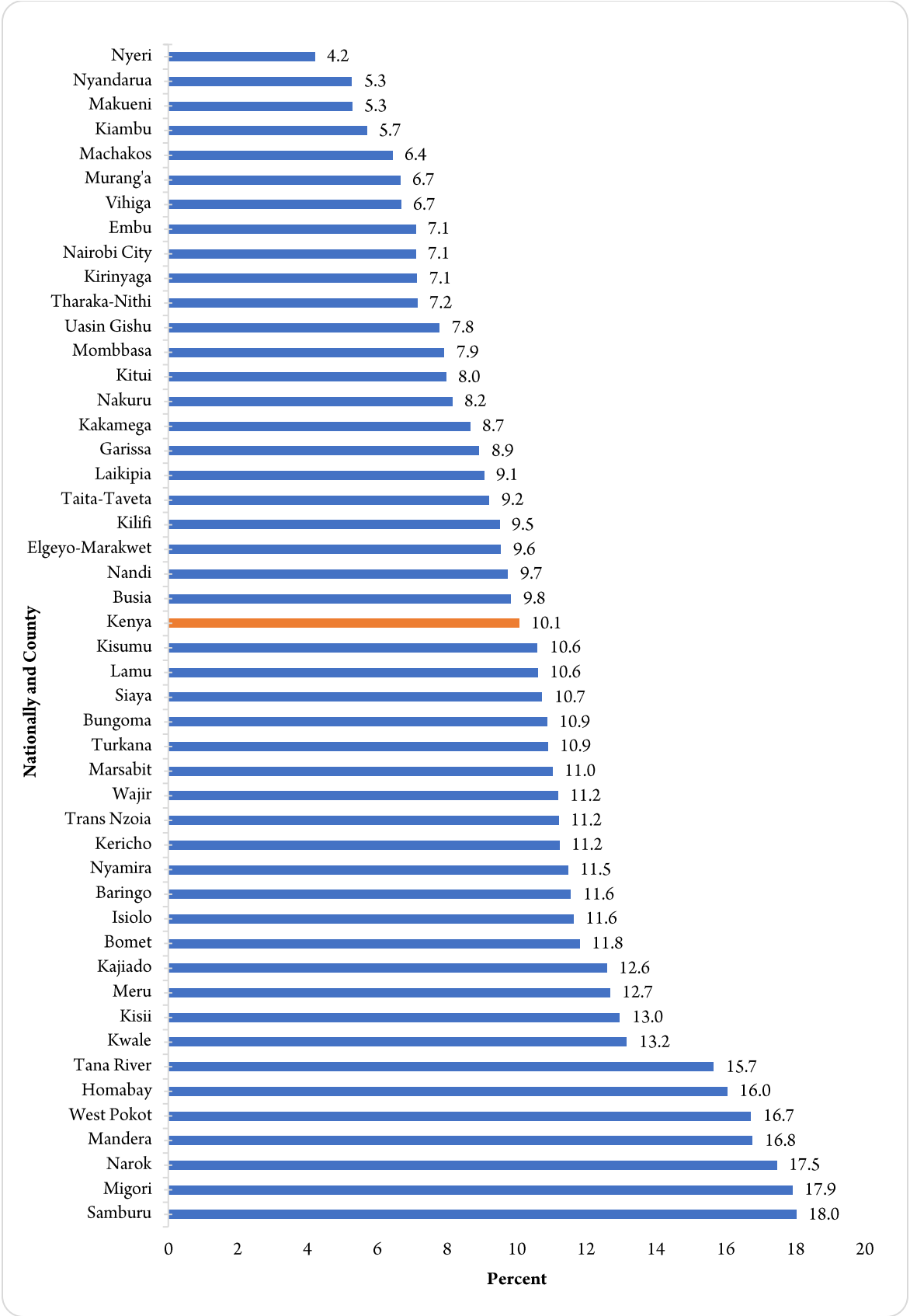



**Figure 3.1: Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 who had given birth to one or more children, by County and Nationally**

## 3.2 Mean Parities by Age Group

Parity distribution indicates that younger cohorts are beginning to postpone entry into childbearing. Table 3.4 shows percentage distribution of adolescents and youth in each age group by reported parity for 2019. Among the adolescent women aged 12-19, the proportion with 0 children is quite high, indicating an increase in age at entry into childbearing. The same can be said of adolescents in age group 20-24, where those with parity 0 are more than those with parities 1-6. Those in the age group 25-34 have a high percentage of parity 2 indicating the start of peak child bearing. Parities increase with age. On average, a woman in Kenya has given birth to more than two children by her late twenties and to more than 4 children by her late thirties.

**Table 3.4: Percentage Parity Distribution of Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) by Age group, 2019**

| | Parity | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6+** |
| 10 - 14 | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 89.9 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 - 24 | 45.7 | 30.7 | 15.2 | 5.5 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 25 - 34 | 12.1 | 19.8 | 25.3 | 18.4 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 |

One of the key indicators of fertility is the average number of children born. Figure 3.2 shows the percentage contribution of adolescents and youths to children ever born at national and by County level. While the national contribution of adolescents and youths to children ever born was 46.3 percent, Kajiado, Narok, Nairobi and Samburu were the highest contributors at above 50 percent. Counties with the lowest percentage contribution of adolescents and youth to children ever born were Garissa, Vihiga, Wajir and Mandera at below 40 percent.

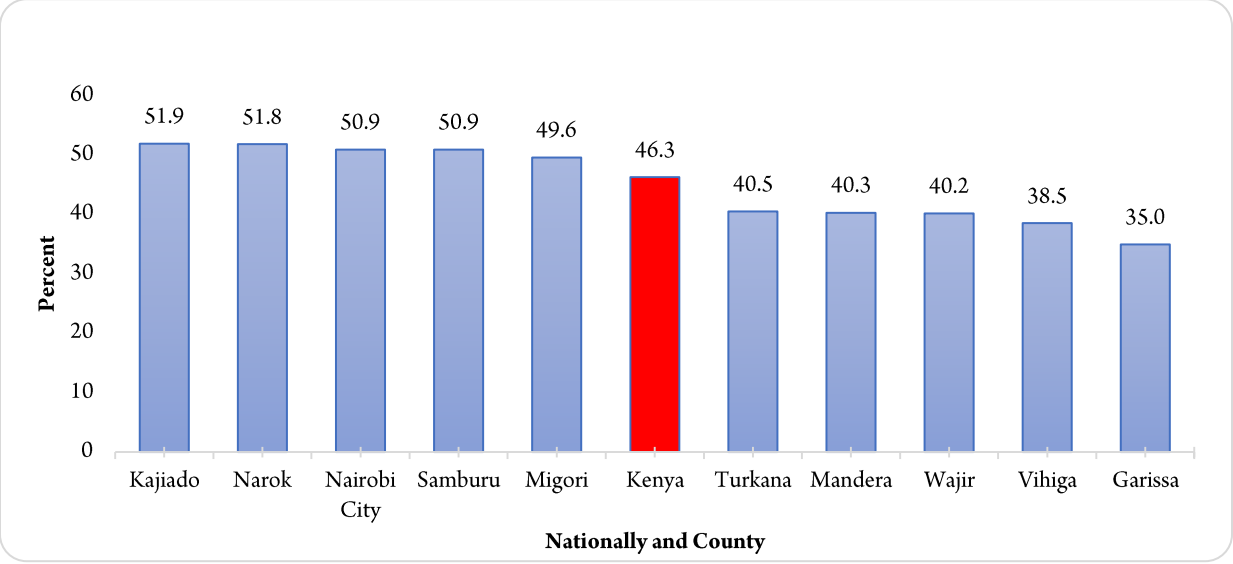



**Figure 3.2: Percentage Parity Contribution of Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) by County and Nationally, 2019**

### 3.3 TFR at age 24 by County and Nationally

Analysis to show the propensity or speed in fertility can also be achieved by computing the Total Fertility Rates of adolescents and youth at age 24. This is the age where fertility starts peaking. This is presented in Figure 3.3, at indicating that while the national TFR at age 24 is 0.266, more than half of the counties have a higher TFR at 24 above the national rate. Counties with the highest TFR at 24 include Migori 0.491, Narok 0.476, Mandera 0.465, Homabay 0.456 and West Pokot 0.454. These are followed by Tana River, Samburu, Kwale, Bungoma and Kisii at over 0.40. On the other hand, counties with the lowest TFR at age 24 include Nairobi 0.094, Kiambu 0.103 Mombasa 0.124, Nyeri 0.138 and Garissa 0.178

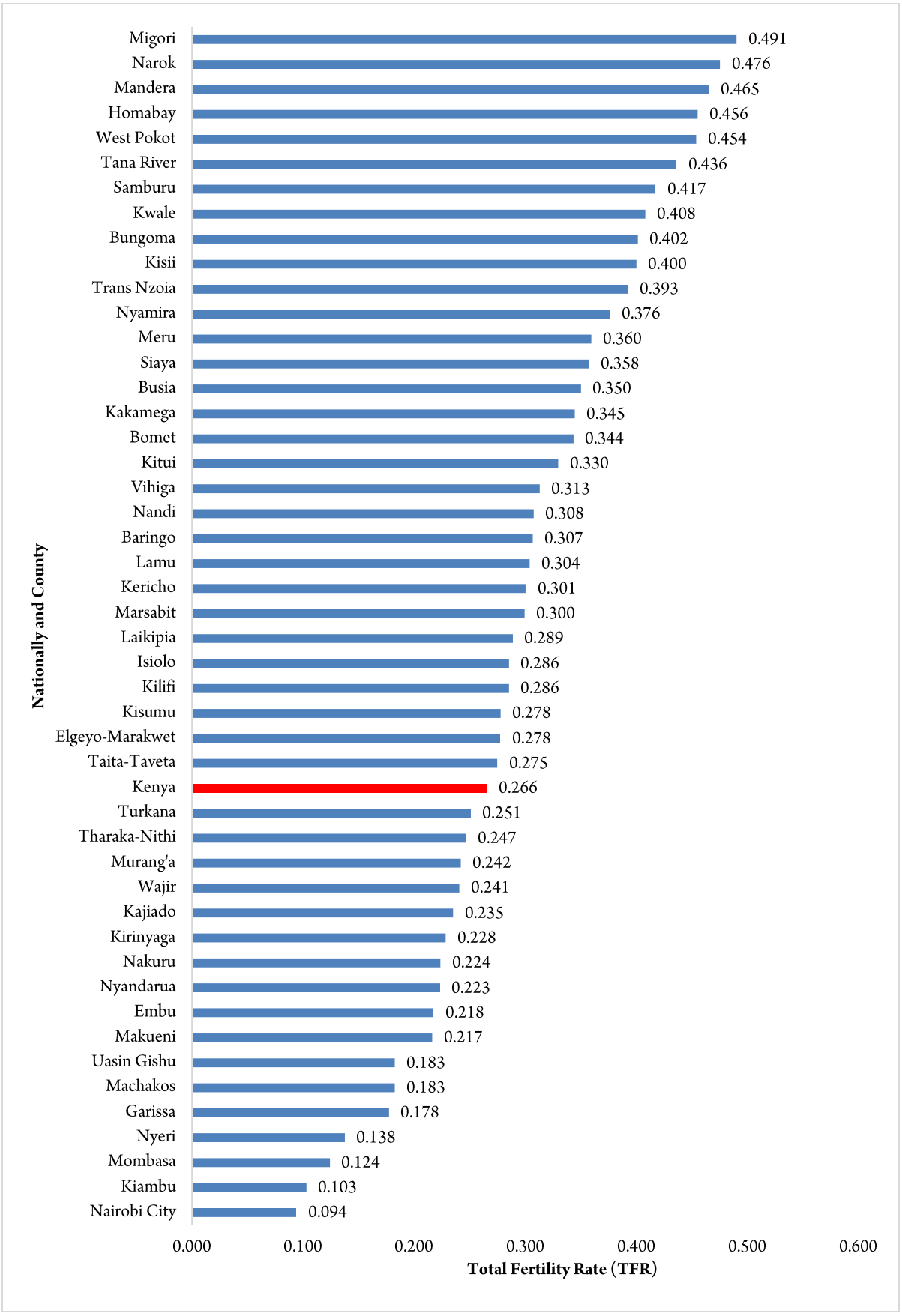



**Figure 3.3: Total Fertility Rate of Female Aged 24 by County and Nationally, 2019**

## 3.4 Consequences of Adolescent Fertility-Early Child Bearing

Early age at initiation of childbearing lengthens the reproductive period and hence affects total fertility rate. Demand for social amenities such as education, health, housing, employment and others are based on projected indicators of fertility and nuptiality. Adolescent fertility is associated with several adverse health, educational, social and economic outcomes. Childbirth is risky for adolescent girls and is associated with high morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. It also results in low birth weight and premature births. Adolescent childbearing also interrupts young women's schooling, thus endangering their future economic opportunities, including reducing job market opportunities.

## 3.5 Nuptiality

### 3.5.1 Introduction

Nuptiality refers to marriage as a population phenomenon, including the rate at which it occurs, the characteristics of the persons united in marriage, and the dissolution of such unions through divorce, separation and annulment (Haut and Kane 1998:33). The institution of marriage is therefore the cornerstone of human population growth.

Marriage, separation, divorce, widowhood and remarriage are important as a result of their relationship with age at sexual debut as well as age at which sexual relations end. Coupled with this is the crucial role they play in formation and dissolution of families and households. Young age at marriage especially among girls leads to dire consequences such as denial of educational opportunities, poverty and economic insecurity, negative impact on health and decision-making capacities. It is also associated with other forms of gender-based violence and problems. As a result, it is important to understand levels and trends in marriage prevalence among adolescents and young people in order to mitigate against such consequences.

### 3.5.2 Levels and Trends in Prevalence of Marriage among Adolescents and Youth

Proportion of the population ever married by age, is the most commonly used indicator of marriage prevalence. This section describes the prevalence of marriage in Kenya among adolescents and youth based on the 2009 KPHC data.

### 3.5.3 Trends in Proportion of Adolescent and Youth married by Age and Sex, Kenya 1999 – 2019

Table 3.5 below shows the trends in proportion of adolescents and youth married by age and sex, Kenya 1999 – 2009 based on census data. The results show that there was an equal proportion of male and female adolescents aged 10-14 who were married in 2019. There is however an increase of 2.3 percent in the proportion of adolescent females aged 10-14 who were married between 2009 to 2019. The pattern is different for the other age groups where the proportions of female adolescents and youth married is higher than that of males. Although there is an increase in the proportion of males married in the 15-19 age category, the results indicate a general decline in the proportion of adolescents and youths married over the three censuses.

**Table 3.5: Trends in proportion of adolescent and youth married by age and sex, Kenya 1989 – 2009**

| Age Group | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1999 | 2009 | 2019 | 1999 | 2009 | 2019 |
| 10-14 | - | - | 3.9 | - | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| 15-19 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 18.8 | 15.4 | 10.8 |
| 20-24 | 22.2 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 58.9 | 55.7 | 48.2 |
| 25-29 | 57.0 | 56.5 | 53.2 | 73.7 | 74.2 | 71.0 |
| 30-34 | 80.8 | 78.7 | 74.3 | 80.5 | 79.6 | 77.3 |

Table 3.6 depicts the distribution of adolescents and youth by marital status nationally in 2019.The results indicate that the proportion never married increased from 27.4 per cent among the ages 10-14 to 36.6 per cent among the 15-19 before declining to 14.6 per cent among the age group 25-34. On the other hand, the proportions of those married, widowed, separated and divorced increased with age. The data indicates that about 2.1 percent of children had already been married before age 15 contrary to the Marriage Act and Children's Act. This information highlights the extent of child marriages which is a form of child abuse.

**Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youths (10-34 years) by marital status Nationally, 2019**

| Age Group | Marital Status | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never Married | Married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | DK |
| 10 - 14 | 27.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 17.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 36.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 24.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 9.0 | 15.3 | 22.1 |
| 25 - 34 | 14.6 | 71.2 | 85.1 | 81.4 | 35.9 |

Differentials in marital status by sex and residence nationally is depicted in Table 3.7. The results indicate a high proportion of male adolescents and youth at 54.8 per cent who were never married, than females at 45.2. On the other hand, there are more females, at 61.0 per cent, married than men. There are also more females who are widowed and divorced/separated than the males. Analysis by residence indicates a higher proportion of the never married, married, widowed and divorced/separated being in the rural area than the urban area.

**Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) by Marital Status, Sex and Residence Nationally, 2019**

| Marital Status | Sex | | Residence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
| Never Married | 54.8 | 45.2 | 68.2 | 31.8 |
| Married | 39.0 | 61.0 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Widowed | 12.5 | 87.5 | 73.6 | 26.4 |
| Divorced/separated | 31.3 | 68.7 | 53.6 | 46.4 |
| DK | 52.7 | 47.2 | 67.0 | 33.0 |

At the county level, differentials in marital status of adolescents and youth have a similar pattern to the national level. As depicted in Figure 3.4 below, there are more female adolescents and youth married than their male counterparts, in all the counties.

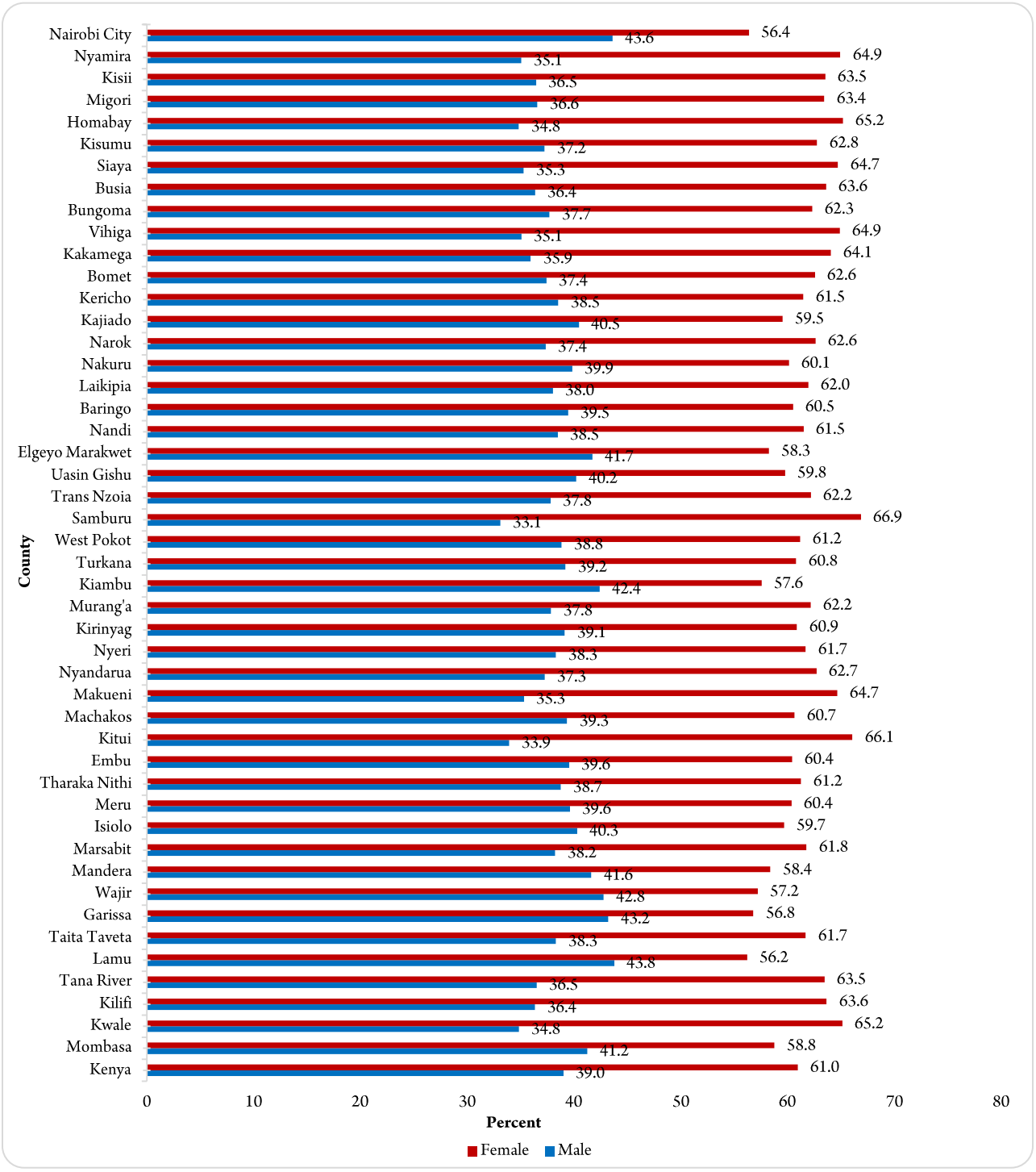



**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Adolescents and Youth Married at Age 10 – 35 by Age, Sex and County, 2019**

# Chapter 4: Employment

## 4.0 Introduction

Labour dynamics is one of the important sources of data for assessing the role of the population of a country in the economic and social development process. The broad objective of statistics on the labour force is measurement of the relationship between employment and other social and economic characteristics of the economically active population, for the purpose of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programmes, income-generating and maintenance schemes, vocational training and other similar programs. It provides data on the main characteristics of the workforce engaged or available to be engaged in productive activities during a given period and its distribution in various sectors of the economy. Labour force information, which gives estimates of employment and unemployment of the country, is primarily used to develop, evaluate and report on labour market policies.

In this chapter, the economically active population consists of the employed and unemployed, while economically inactive population refers to adolescents and youth who were neither working nor available/looking for work. The focus in this chapter is on the age group 15 to 34 years which includes all adolescents and youth.

## 4.1 Labour Force Participation of Adolescents and Youth

### 4.1.1 Distribution of Adolescents and Youth 15-34 Years by Age, Sex and Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents distribution of adolescents and youth aged between 15 and 34 years by age group, sex and activity status. There were more employed females than males in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age categories. The proportion of unemployed increased with age for the male as compared to female, with a slight decline of 0.5 per cent being observed in 30-34 age category in male. Overall, the proportion of unemployed males is higher than that of females in the 15-34 age categories. The results in the table also show that there is a high proportion of inactive adolescents aged 15-19, but this decreases with age and is lowest in the 30-34 age category for both male and female.

**Table 4.1: National Distribution of Adolescents and Youth 15-34 Years by Age, Sex and Activity Status, 2019**

| Age Group | Employed | | Unemployed | | Inactive | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 15 - 19 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| 30 - 34 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 |

### 4.1.2 Labour force status of Adolescents and Youth aged 15-34 by County, 2019

Table 4.2 indicates the Labour force status where the economically active adolescents and youths is about 10.6 million while 6.4 million are shown as not economically active. Among the economically active, 8.7million were employed while 1.9 million were unemployed. The overall Labour force participation rate among adolescents and youths nationally was 62.4 per cent in 2019.

The results in the table also indicate that the Labour force absorption rate (the percentage of those who were in employment as a percentage of the population in the age range 15-34) among the adolescents and youths was 51.3 percent. According to Ombagi(unpublished), in Kenya, a rising number of youth work in the informal economy, where they earn low wages and are often subjected to poor or even exploitative working conditions.

## Table 4.2: Labour Force Status of adolescents and youths aged 15-34 by County, 2019

| National/County | Grand Total | Employed | Unemployed | Not Economically Active | Labour Force Participants | Labour Force Absorption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 16,982,327 | 8,704,176 | 1,887,771 | 6,390,380 | 62.4 | 51.3 |
| Mombasa | 496,942 | 222,374 | 98,779 | 175,789 | 64.6 | 44.7 |
| Kwale | 283,412 | 151,220 | 30,198 | 101,994 | 64.0 | 53.4 |
| Kilifi | 509,487 | 247,859 | 54,135 | 207,493 | 59.3 | 48.6 |
| Tana River | 99,597 | 49,994 | 17,043 | 32,560 | 67.3 | 50.2 |
| Lamu | 49,539 | 27,864 | 4,582 | 17,093 | 65.5 | 56.2 |
| Taita-Taveta | 112,835 | 64,917 | 10,712 | 37,206 | 67.0 | 57.5 |
| Garissa | 316,273 | 110,536 | 120,471 | 85,266 | 73.0 | 34.9 |
| Wajir | 265,241 | 119,757 | 81,815 | 63,669 | 76.0 | 45.2 |
| Mandera | 278,408 | 123,476 | 70,375 | 84,557 | 69.6 | 44.4 |
| Marsabit | 155,273 | 76,844 | 35,253 | 43,176 | 72.2 | 49.5 |
| Isiolo | 94,917 | 45,859 | 19,295 | 29,763 | 68.6 | 48.3 |
| Meru | 522,744 | 278,824 | 52,835 | 191,085 | 63.4 | 53.3 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 128,350 | 68,215 | 9,178 | 50,957 | 60.3 | 53.1 |
| Embu | 206,498 | 121,049 | 13,500 | 71,949 | 65.2 | 58.6 |
| Kitui | 373,135 | 187,906 | 20,782 | 164,447 | 55.9 | 50.4 |
| Machakos | 505,347 | 269,364 | 52,536 | 183,447 | 63.7 | 53.3 |
| Makueni | 329,874 | 169,953 | 21,339 | 138,582 | 58.0 | 51.5 |
| Nyandarua | 203,934 | 117,913 | 7,647 | 78,374 | 61.6 | 57.8 |
| Nyeri | 233,763 | 127,458 | 16,118 | 90,187 | 61.4 | 54.5 |
| Kirinyaga | 194,294 | 115,725 | 11,667 | 66,902 | 65.6 | 59.6 |
| Murang'a | 315,696 | 178,326 | 22,182 | 115,188 | 63.5 | 56.5 |
| Kiambu | 954,463 | 521,881 | 116,298 | 316,284 | 66.9 | 54.7 |
| Turkana | 344,313 | 138,288 | 106,416 | 99,609 | 71.1 | 40.2 |
| West Pokot | 197,714 | 105,677 | 14,642 | 77,395 | 60.9 | 53.4 |
| Samburu | 104,428 | 63,577 | 10,445 | 30,406 | 70.9 | 60.9 |
| Trans Nzoia | 339,694 | 158,623 | 26,118 | 154,953 | 54.4 | 46.7 |
| Uasin Gishu | 453,834 | 212,118 | 49,552 | 192,164 | 57.7 | 46.7 |
| Elgeyo-Marakwet | 159,351 | 78,986 | 11,534 | 68,831 | 56.8 | 49.6 |
| Nandi | 318,448 | 161,774 | 18,934 | 137,740 | 56.7 | 50.8 |
| Baringo | 228,126 | 118,988 | 22,403 | 86,735 | 62.0 | 52.2 |
| Laikipia | 172,204 | 95,893 | 14,802 | 61,509 | 64.3 | 55.7 |
| Nakuru | 790,588 | 421,211 | 68,877 | 300,500 | 62.0 | 53.3 |
| Narok | 377,400 | 227,638 | 18,474 | 131,288 | 65.2 | 60.3 |
| Kajiado | 430,283 | 233,057 | 57,642 | 139,584 | 67.6 | 54.2 |
| Kericho | 333,280 | 187,506 | 18,070 | 127,704 | 61.7 | 56.3 |
| Bomet | 318,870 | 174,213 | 14,943 | 129,714 | 59.3 | 54.6 |
| Kakamega | 615,999 | 304,863 | 34,525 | 276,611 | 55.1 | 49.5 |
| Vihiga | 181,612 | 86,571 | 10,010 | 85,031 | 53.2 | 47.7 |
| Bungoma | 564,511 | 279,317 | 30,176 | 255,018 | 54.8 | 49.5 |
| Busia | 304,591 | 156,489 | 16,284 | 131,818 | 56.7 | 51.4 |
| Siaya | 326,006 | 173,182 | 16,390 | 136,434 | 58.1 | 53.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kisumu | 429,837 | 206,159 | 37,431 | 186,247 | 56.7 | 48.0 |
| Homabay | 379,499 | 191,922 | 20,560 | 167,017 | 56.0 | 50.6 |
| Migori | 384,426 | 200,234 | 24,915 | 159,277 | 58.6 | 52.1 |
| Kisii | 434,227 | 222,762 | 29,400 | 182,065 | 58.1 | 51.3 |
| Nyamira | 200,696 | 103,087 | 12,566 | 85,043 | 57.6 | 51.4 |
| Nairobi City | 1,962,368 | 1,004,727 | 315,922 | 641,719 | 67.3 | 51.2 |

There are variations in the labour force status of adolescents and youths between counties as seen from Table 4.2 above. Counties with the highest percent in labour force participation of adolescents and youths include; Wajir at 76.0, Samburu 60.9, Turkana 71.1, Marsabit 72.2, Mandera 69.6 and Garissa 73.0 per cent respectively. They are followed by Lamu 65.5, Nairobi 67.3. Isiolo 68.6, Tana River 67.3, Kirinyaga 65.6, Kiambu 66.9, Kajiado 67.6 and Taita Taveta 67.0 per cent respectively. On the other hand, counties with the lowest percent in labour force participation of adolescents and youths include; Vihiga 53.2, Kakamega 55.1, Bungoma 54.8, Trans Nzoia 54.4 and Kitui 55.9 per cent respectively.

In addition, Counties with the highest percent in Labour force absorption are as follows; Samburu 60.9, Kirinyaga 59.6, Embu 58.6, Narok 60.3, Kericho 56.3, Murang'a 56.5, Nyandarua 57.8 and Taita Taveta 57.5 per cent respectively. While counties with the lowest percent in Labour force participation of adolescents and youths include; Mombasa 44.7, Mandera 44.4, Garissa 34.9, Wajir 45.2 and Turkana 40.2 per cent respectively.

### 4.1.3 Distribution of Adolescents and Youth (15-34years) by Age, Sex and Employment Status

Table 4.3. presents the distribution of adolescents and youth by age, sex and employment activity. The results indicate that children 15-19 are employed in all the employment activities although their proportions are low. The highest proportion of those employed are in age group 25-29 and 30-34, who are paid employee-outside household with 65.1 per cent. The highest proportion of adolescents in the age group 15-19 are employed as members of producer cooperatives while that of the age group 20-24 is in the paid apprentice/intern. The age group 25-29 and 30-34 are majorly engaged in the paid employee outside the household.

There exist differentials in adolescent and youth employment statuses by sex. The table indicates higher proportions of males engaged in paid employee outside, paid apprentice/intern and paid volunteer and while more females are engaged in paid employees within households, working employer, own account worker, members of producers' co-operatives and contributing family worker.

**Table 4.3: National Distribution of Adolescents and Youth (15-34years) by Age, Sex and Employment Status, 2019**

| | Age Group | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Employment Status** | **15 - 19** | **20 - 24** | **25 - 29** | **30 - 34** | **Male** | **Female** | **Intersex** |
| Paid employee – outside household | 8.7 | 26.3 | 32.9 | 32.2 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 0.0 |
| Paid employee – within household | 9.9 | 33.3 | 30.2 | 26.5 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 0.0 |
| Working employer | 8.7 | 23.4 | 31.6 | 36.3 | 43.9 | 56.1 | 0.0 |
| Own account worker | 9.1 | 24.5 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 0.0 |
| Members of producer's co-operatives | 16.0 | 25.9 | 27.5 | 30.5 | 45.1 | 54.8 | 0.0 |
| Contributing family worker | 14.5 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 29.5 | 40.5 | 59.5 | 0.0 |
| Paid Apprentice/intern | 8.5 | 45.4 | 30.0 | 16.1 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 0.0 |
| Paid Volunteer | 7.8 | 37.6 | 28.9 | 25.7 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 0.0 |
| Other | 20.0 | 30.0 | 25.7 | 24.3 | 39.2 | 60.8 | 0.0 |

### 4.1.4 Distribution of Adolescents and Youth 15-34 years Unemployed but not seeking work, County 2019

The employment status categories in the 2019 Census, included seeking work, no action taken and not seeking work. These two categories have been combined to represent adolescents and youth not seeking work. Figure 4.1 shows adolescents and youth who were unemployed but not seeking work. Nationally, the percentage of the adolescents and youth who were unemployed but not seeking work was 11.1 per cent. County differentials are depicted in Figure 4.1. More than half of the counties had a lower percentage of adolescents and youth not seeking for work compared to the national average. Garissa County had the highest percentage of those who were unemployed but were not seeking work at 38.1 per cent followed by Turkana 30.9 per cent, Wajir 30.8 per cent, Mandera 25.3 per cent and Marsabit 22.7 per cent. Counties with the lowest percentage of adolescents and youths in those not seeking work include; Nyandarua 3.7 per cent, Bomet 4.7 per cent, Narok 4.9 per cent, Siaya 5.0 per cent and Bungoma 5.3 per cent. This category of adolescents and youths requires attention since they are idle and might be prone to engage in crime to earn a living.

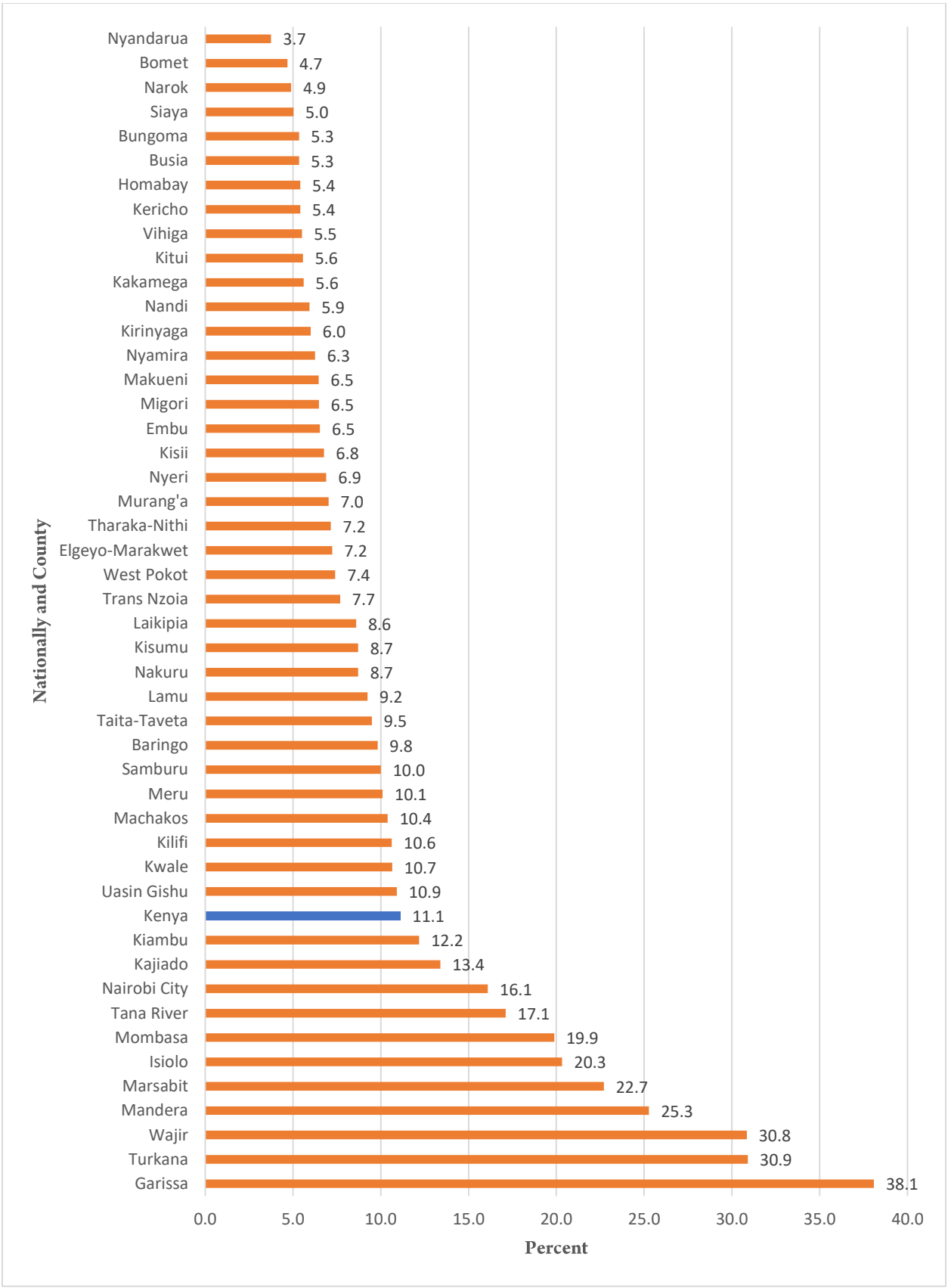



**Figure 4.1: Distribution of Adolescents and Youth Aged 15-34 Unemployed but not Seeking Work by County and Nationally, 2019**

### 4.1.5 Differentials in Adolescents and Youth aged 15-24 not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

This section presents analysis of adolescents and youth who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is an indication of the youth who are unskilled and thereby likely to experience unemployment. Figure 4.2 presents distribution of adolescents and youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment or training nationally and by county. Nationally, the proportion of adolescent and youths not in education, employment or training was 18.1 per cent. Differentials at the county level indicate more than half of the counties with a NEET proportion lower than the national level. Counties with the highest NEET proportion of adolescents and youths include; Garissa 69.1 per cent, Wajir 63.6 per cent, Turkana 59.1 per cent, Mandera 59.7 per cent and Marsabit 52.4 per cent. Counties with the lowest proportion of adolescents and youth NEET include; Nyeri 7.6 per cent, Nyandarua 9.1 per cent, Makueni 9.7 per cent, Kitui 10.2 per cent and Machakos 10.6 per cent.

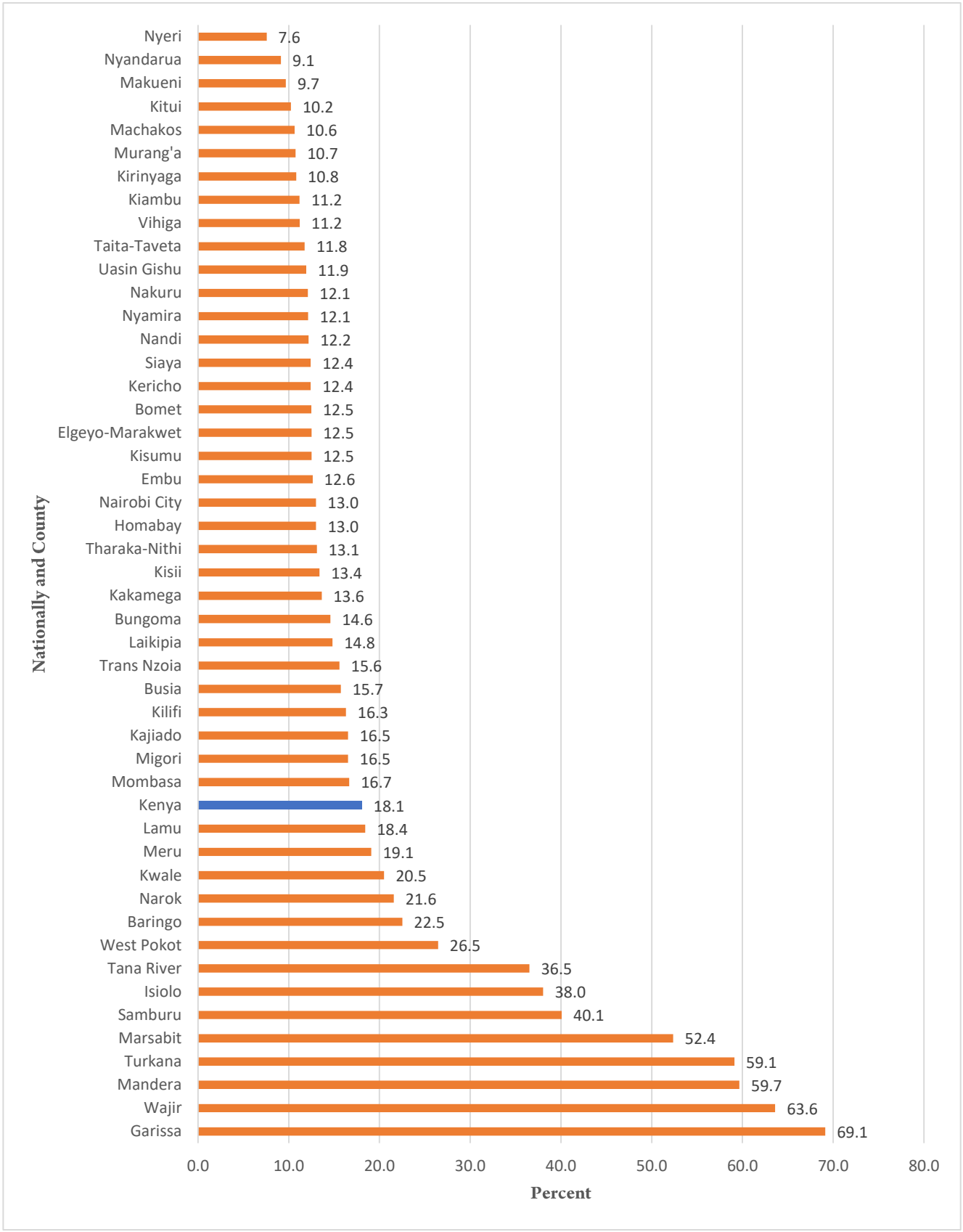



**Figure 4.2: Distribution of Adolescents and Youth Aged 15-24 Not in Education, Employment or Training by County and Nationally, 2019**

# Chapter 5: Persons with Disability

## 5.0 Introduction

Generating disability prevalence rates that are understandable and internationally comparable is a difficult task. This is because there is no single agreed upon standard for measuring disability. Disability measurement depends on the purpose for which the measurement is intended. A review of literature reported that disability rates ranged from 3.6 per cent to 66 per cent worldwide. The wide range illustrates the difficulty in measurement and may be attributed to the different types of measurements, from defining and explaining disability, to accuracy in detection, age and other characteristics for the studied population. It is therefore difficult to compare results of such surveys internationally (National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development and KNBS, 2008).

This chapter presents proportion of PWDs among the Kenyan population by background characteristics within various regions of Kenya. According to the ICF, disability is no longer viewed as a result of impairment. Environmental barriers to participation are a major cause of disability, hence the ICF classification, which not only looks at body structure and function but also focuses on activities and participation from both individual and societal perspective. The disability domains included in the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census were: visual, hearing, speech, mental, physical, self-care and other disabilities which include: deafness, blindness, autism, albinism, epilepsy cerebral palsy, learning difficulties and multiple disabilities. Thus, the disability proportions in the 2009 Census were computed using the seven domains. This chapter focuses on disability proportions by background characteristics including:

- Disability by age and domain
- Disability by residence and domain
- Disability by sex and domain
- Disability and children ever born
- Disability and orphan hood

Screening questions posed to the respondents were designed to elicit specific information on these domains and focused on establishing whether the members of a household had any form of disability. The hearing question, for example, sought information on whether the respondent had difficulties in hearing, while the visual asked whether the respondent had difficulties seeing with or without spectacles. In circumstances where the respondent had more than one type of disability, enumerators recorded up to a maximum of 3, given in descending order of severity. For instance, if the respondent said he/she is mostly affected by physical disability, followed by hearing and self-care, then the enumerator coded "4" for physical, followed by "2" for hearing and lastly "6" for self-care.

According to Figure 5.1 below, about 1.09 per cent of Kenya's population comprises adolescents and youth living with a form of disability. The proportion of males with disabilities was slightly higher, at 1.14 per cent than that of females at 1.04 per cent.

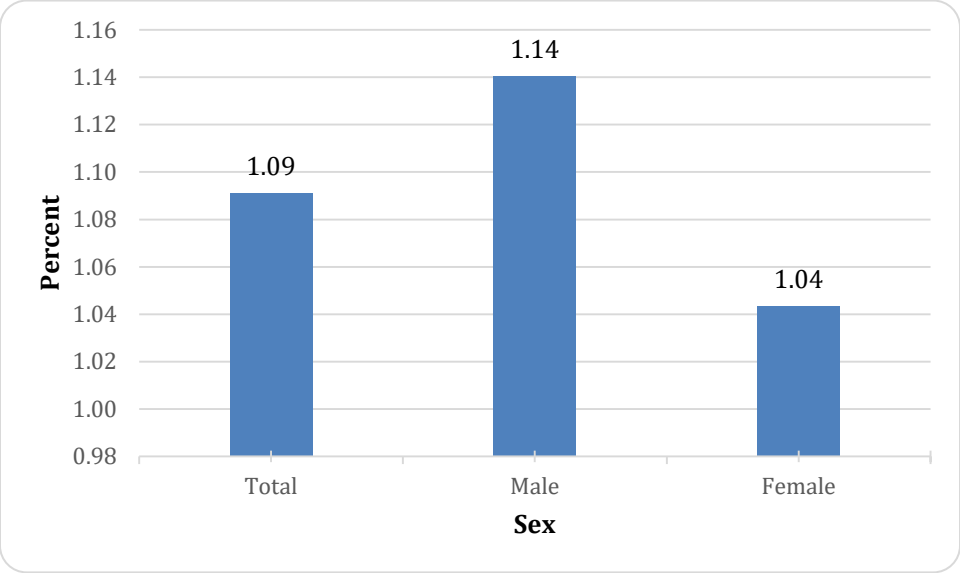



**Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth living with Disabilities by Sex, Nationally**

In Figure 5.2 below, the proportion of adolescents and youths living with disability increased from 1.01 per cent in the age group 10-14 to 1.12 per cent in the age group 15-19. The analysis indicate age group 25-34 has the highest proportion of adolescents and youth with PWDs, at 1.19 per cent. The lowest proportion is found among the age group 20-24 at 1 per cent

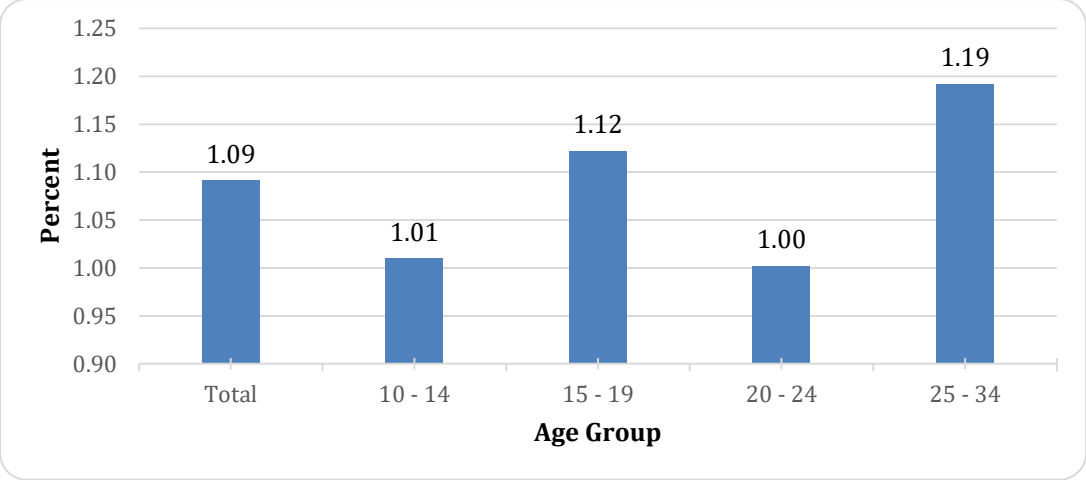



**Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youths Living with Disabilities by Age, Nationally**

Figure 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of adolescents and youth living with disabilities by county and sex. Overall, Homabay County reported having the highest proportion at 2.42 per cent while Marsabit County recorded the least proportion at 0.3 per cent. More than 20 counties reported a proportion of 1.1 per cent and above in the 2019 Census count. Generally, the proportion of male adolescent and youth living with disabilities is higher compared to the proportion of their female counterparts in most of the counties. Embu, Migori, Siaya, Kisumu and Homabay have consistently reported extreme high numbers of disability levels over the previous years. This is a key highlight

which needs to be addressed to mitigate the growing number of disability cases. Embu stands at 1.82 per cent which is a surge from the 2009 census data.

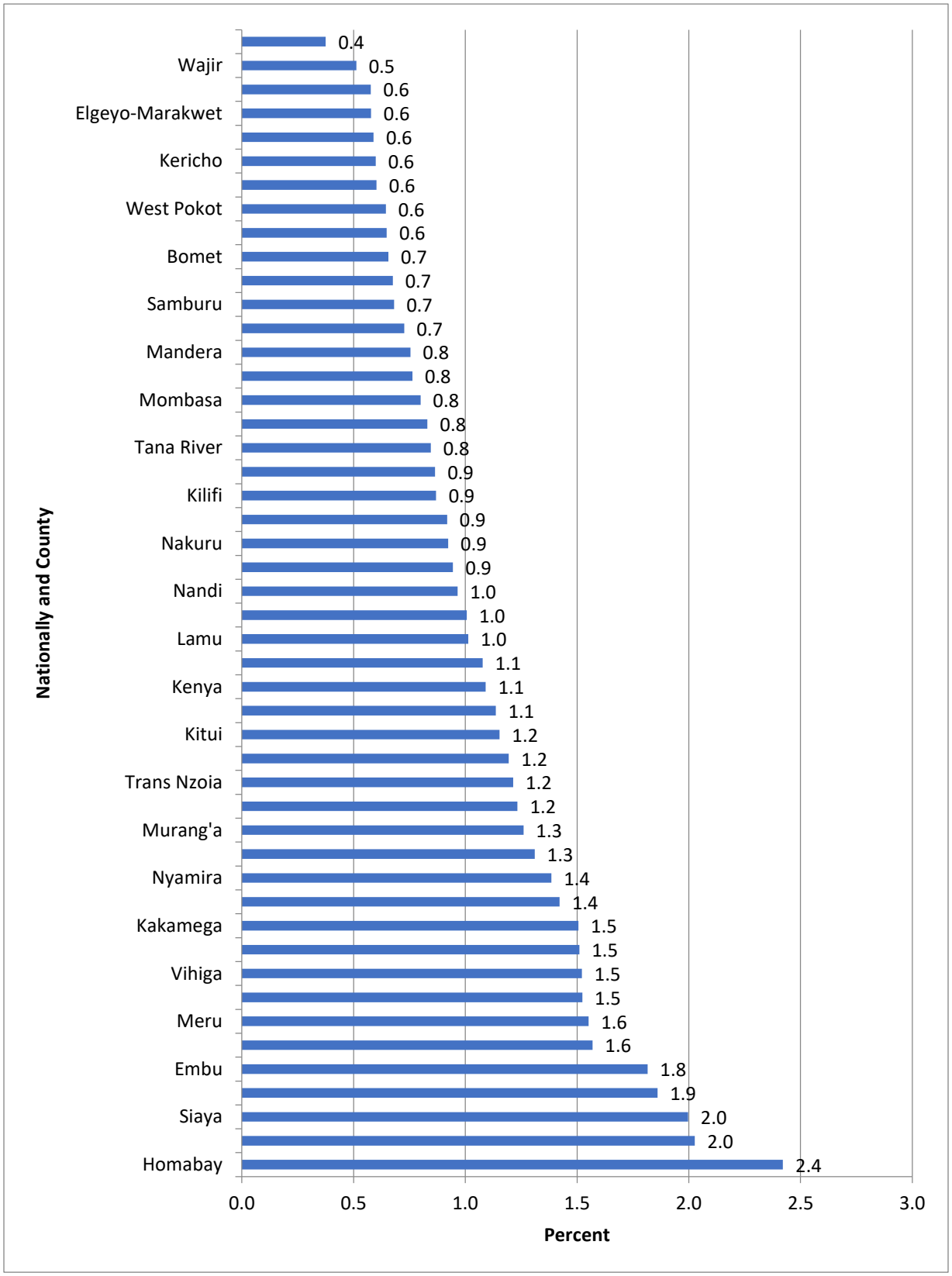



**Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth Living with Disabilities, by County and Nationally**

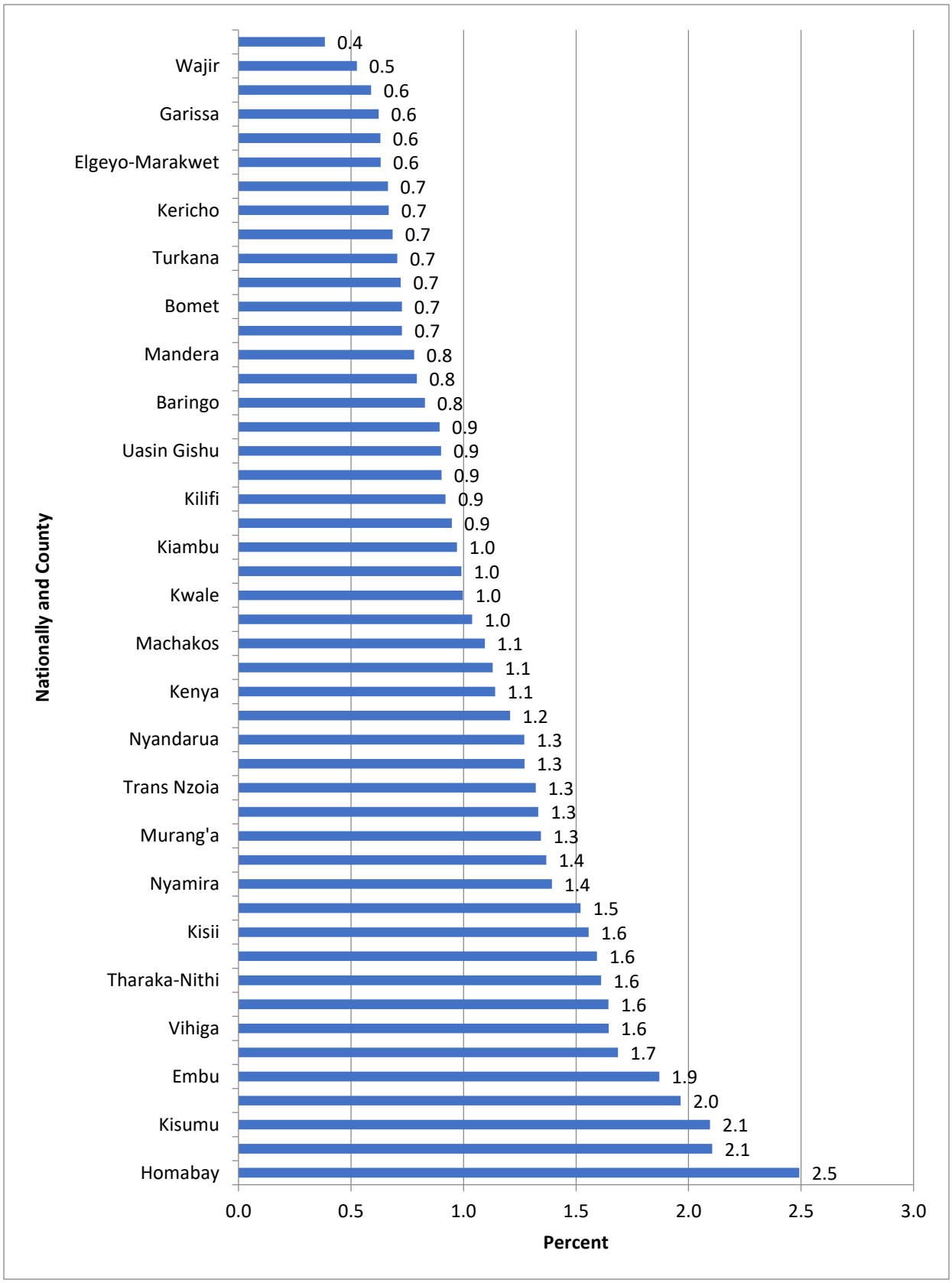



**Figure 5.3.1: Percentage distribution of Male Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years), with Disability, by County and Nationally**

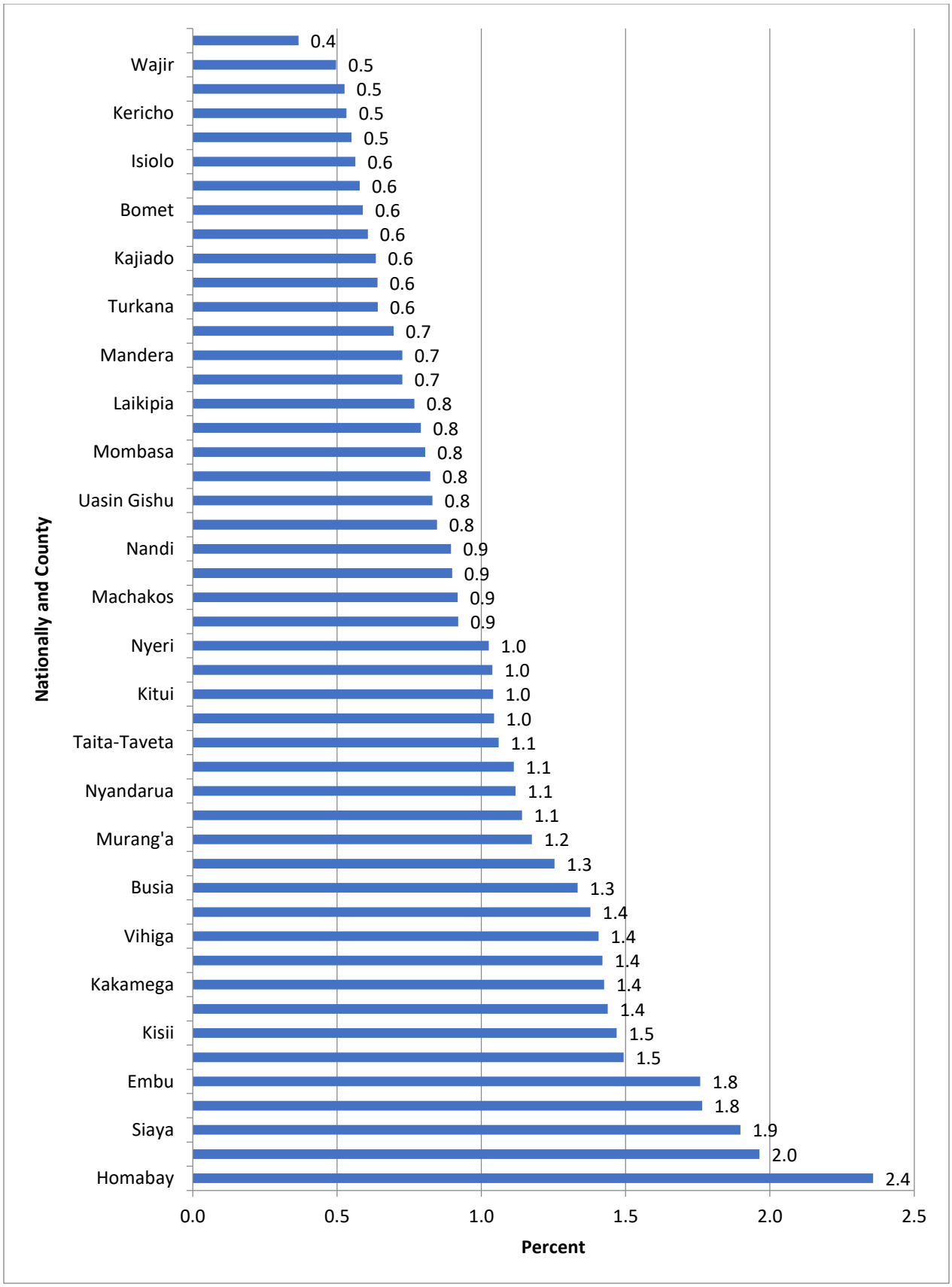



**Figure 5.3.2: Percentage distribution of Female Adolescents and Youth (10-34 years) with Disability, by County and Nationally**

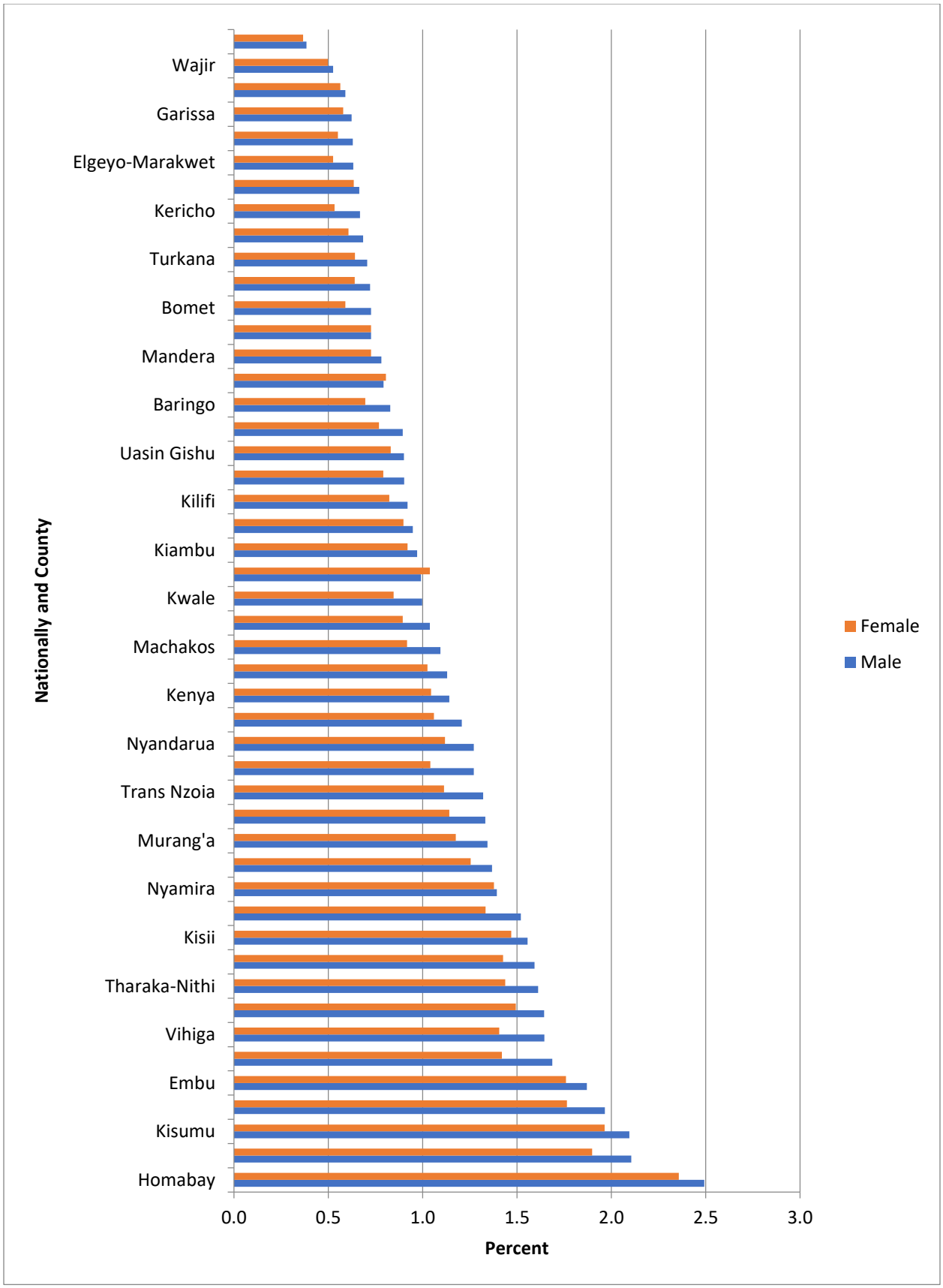



**Figure 5.4 Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth with disability (10-34 years) by County, Nationally and Sex**

The common form of disability among the adolescents and youth was visual impairment at 32.39 per cent, followed by physical disability at 30 per cent and speech, hearing, albinism and mental disability with 21.21 per cent, 14.73 per cent, 1.67 per cent, less than 0.1 per cent respectively.

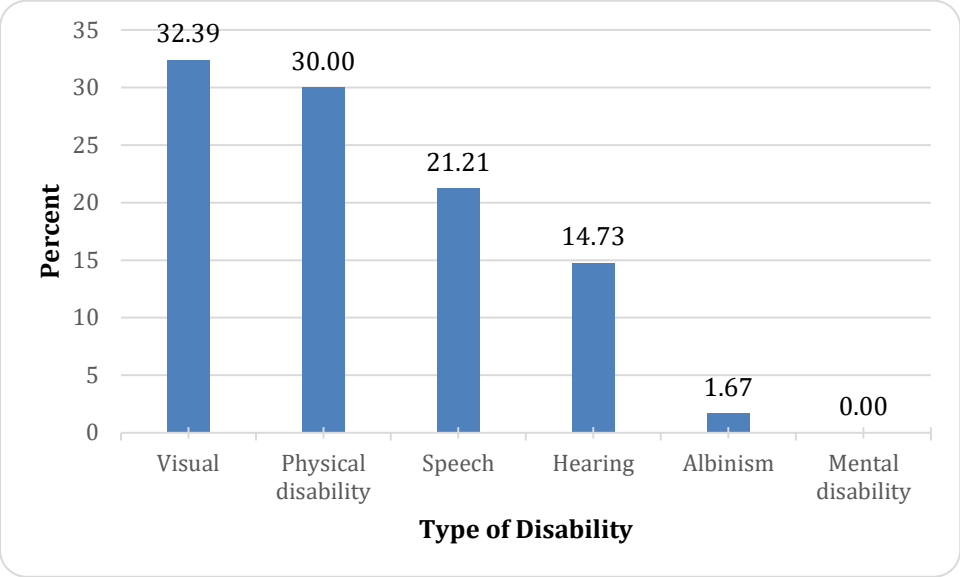



**Figure 5.5 Percent distribution of Common Type of Disability among Adolescents and Youth, Nationally**

Among the age cohorts the age bracket 25-34 has the highest disability prevalence in comparison to other age brackets. It is worth noting that visual disability is the most common form of disability across all the cohorts.

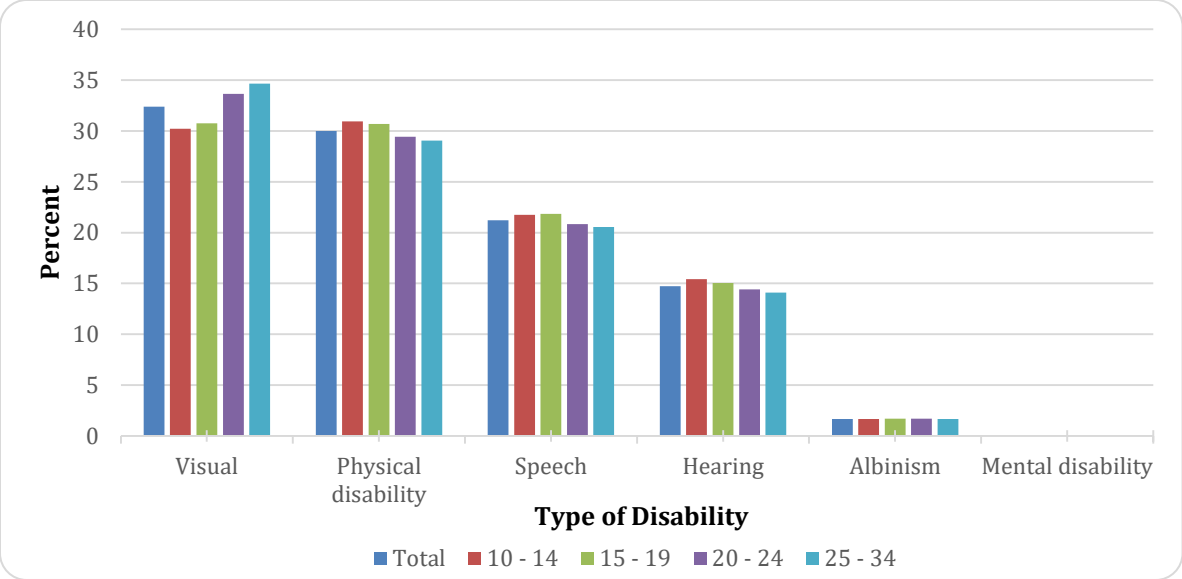



**Figure 5.6 Percent distribution of Adolescents and Youth with Disabilities (10- 34 years) by Age and Domain, 2019**

In all domains of disability the ratio of male to female does not vary significantly among the Adolescents and Youth of Kenya.

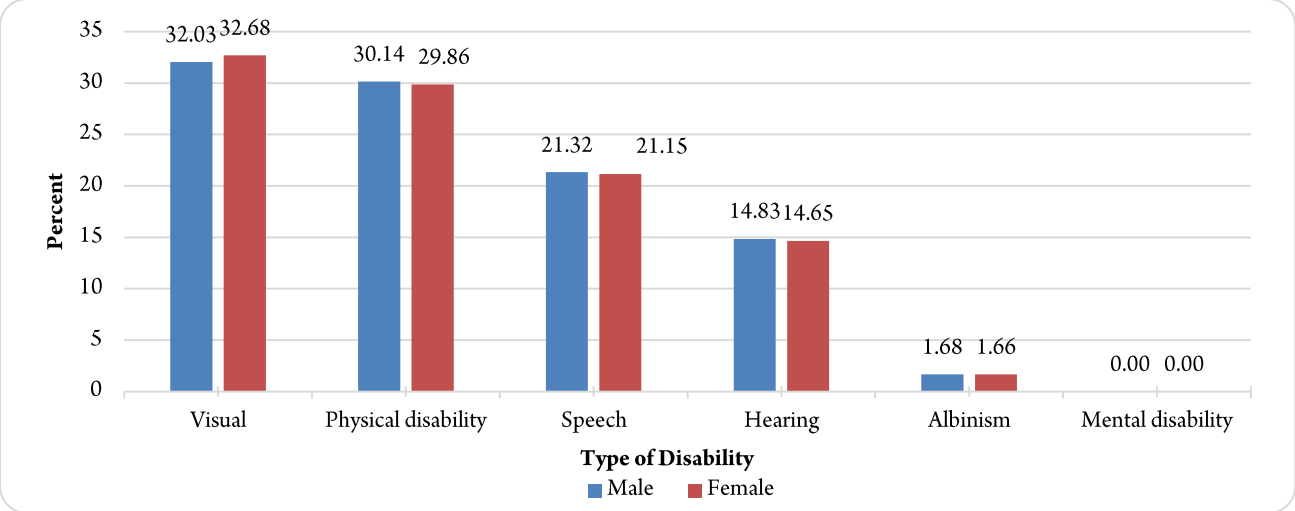



**Figure 5.7 Percent distribution of Adolescents and Youth with Disabilities (10- 34 years) by Sex, 2019**

## 5.1 General Trends in Adolescents and Youth Disability

The 1982 UN World Programme of Action (WPA) concerning Disabled Persons focused on promoting effective measures for disability prevention and rehabilitation and the realization of equality and full participation of persons with disabilities in social and economic life and general development (UN, 1982). In 1993 the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of opportunities for PWDs. Based on the WPA principles these rules and guidelines became the international legal standards for disability programmes, laws and policies. The ramification of these international and regional initiatives by various countries has been established to bridge the policy gaps across Africa and other developing countries (Dudzik et al, 2000).

Direct effects of the international principles and regional initiatives on national policies can be seen in the legislation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003. This Act clearly defines what disability is and establishes the National Council for Persons with Disabilities. The Council is charged with formulation and development of measures and policies to enhance equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. The Council is guided by the Act to ensure that PWDs obtain education and employment and participate in family and community activities as need be. However, most of the actionable contents of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003 have not been fully implemented due to inadequate resource and administrative requirements needed for its implementation.

## 5.2 Key findings

There is a general consistent rise in Adolescent and Youth disability level in Nyanza regions particularly Migori, Kisumu, Siaya and Homabay in the 2019 KPHC compared to 2009 KPHC.

Embu County has reported a worrying high prevalence of disability bringing the question whether Persons with Disability (PWD) are normally hidden at home, to avoid community stigma or public eye.

# Chapter 6: Information and Communication Technology

## 6.0 Ownership of mobile phones among adolescents and youths

Nationally, the proportion of adolescents and youth owning mobile phones increases by age peaking for the age group 25-34. Table 6.1 shows that 55 percent of adolescents and youth aged 25-34 owned a mobile phone and only 2 percent of those in the age group 10-14 reported owning a mobile in 2019. About 30 percent of those aged 20-24 also reported owning a mobile phone. Ownership of mobile phones is also highest in rural areas.

Generally, for all counties the pattern mirrors the national where ownership of mobile phones increases by age and the proportions in the ownership of mobile phones are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. For counties in the Coast region, the proportion of mobile ownership is highest in Mombasa County (60 per cent). Distribution by residence shows that the proportion of mobile phone ownership is highest in Kwale (74 per cent) and Taita Taveta (64 per cent) counties. In the North Eastern region, Garissa County has the highest proportion of mobile phone ownership for the young adolescents aged10-14 years at 10 per cent and mobile phone ownership is highest in rural areas. In the Eastern region, it is only Isiolo County where ownership of mobile phone is highest (57 per cent) in urban areas. For counties in Central region, the highest proportion (80 per cent) of adolescents and youth owning a mobile phone live in urban areas. Uasin Gishu, Kajiado and Nakuru counties in the Rift Valley region had the highest proportion of mobile phone ownership in the urban areas. Kisumu is the only County in Nyanza region where there is a balance in terms of ownership of mobile between rural and urban areas.

**Table 6.1 Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth by Age, Residence, County and ownership of Mobile phone, 2019**

| County | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kenya | 2.3 | 12.5 | 29.8 | 55.4 | 53.5 | 46.5 |
| Mombasa | 1.7 | 9.5 | 29.5 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kwale | 1.4 | 11.3 | 29.7 | 57.6 | 74.4 | 25.6 |
| Kilifi | 1.5 | 10.8 | 31.3 | 56.4 | 58.9 | 41.1 |
| Tana River | 2.0 | 12.7 | 32.2 | 53.2 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Lamu | 1.2 | 11.4 | 30.8 | 56.6 | 67.0 | 33.0 |
| Taita Taveta | 1.7 | 14.4 | 30.0 | 54.0 | 63.8 | 36.2 |
| Garissa | 10.3 | 20.1 | 25.8 | 43.8 | 67.9 | 32.1 |
| Wajir | 0.1 | 19.2 | 23.8 | 47.1 | 71.8 | 28.2 |
| Mandera | 9.8 | 19.8 | 25.8 | 44.6 | 61.9 | 38.1 |
| Marsabit | 3.9 | 16.6 | 28.7 | 50.7 | 64.1 | 35.9 |
| Isiolo | 3.6 | 15.0 | 28.6 | 52.7 | 42.4 | 57.4 |
| Meru | 2.6 | 16.7 | 28.4 | 52.3 | 85.5 | 14.5 |
| Tharaka Nithi | 2.4 | 15.4 | 28.9 | 53.3 | 86.6 | 13.4 |
| Embu | 2.2 | 15.2 | 29.6 | 52.9 | 80.9 | 19.1 |
| Kitui | 2.0 | 15.1 | 30.7 | 52.2 | 90.2 | 9.8 |
| Machakos | 2.0 | 12.1 | 30.0 | 55.8 | 56.3 | 43.7 |
| Makueni | 1.5 | 13.3 | 30.4 | 54.8 | 86.8 | 13.2 |
| Nyandarua | 2.1 | 16.9 | 29.5 | 51.5 | 83.6 | 16.4 |
| Nyeri | 2.7 | 16.7 | 29.0 | 51.7 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.1 | 15.2 | 27.4 | 55.3 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| Muranga | 2.2 | 16.7 | 28.5 | 52.7 | 82.9 | 17.1 |
| Kiambu | 2.2 | 11.9 | 30.0 | 55.9 | 20.5 | 79.5 |
| Turkana | 3.7 | 13.3 | 29.8 | 53.2 | 66.3 | 33.7 |
| West Pokot | 2.1 | 10.8 | 31.5 | 55.6 | 86.8 | 13.2 |
| Samburu | 2.9 | 14.1 | 30.6 | 52.5 | 72.9 | 27.1 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.7 | 12.0 | 30.3 | 56.0 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.5 | 11.2 | 32.4 | 55.0 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| Elgeyo Marakwet | 1.5 | 9.7 | 33.8 | 54.9 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| Nandi | 1.3 | 10.7 | 30.8 | 57.1 | 89.5 | 10.5 |
| Baringo | 2.0 | 12.8 | 33.1 | 52.1 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Laikipia | 2.2 | 14.8 | 29.2 | 53.9 | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| Nakuru | 1.9 | 12.4 | 31.0 | 54.8 | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| Narok | 1.7 | 11.5 | 30.5 | 56.4 | 83.8 | 16.2 |
| Kajiado | 2.5 | 11.4 | 29.3 | 56.8 | 28.9 | 71.1 |
| Kericho | 1.5 | 10.7 | 30.6 | 57.2 | 83.7 | 16.3 |
| Bomet | 1.3 | 10.3 | 31.1 | 57.3 | 94.3 | 5.7 |
| Kakamega | 1.9 | 12.3 | 30.1 | 55.6 | 83.9 | 16.1 |
| Vihiga | 1.7 | 14.2 | 30.8 | 53.3 | 85.6 | 14.4 |
| Bungoma | 1.9 | 11.4 | 29.9 | 56.8 | 82.8 | 17.2 |
| Busia | 1.8 | 11.9 | 30.4 | 55.9 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Siaya | 1.7 | 13.3 | 29.9 | 55.1 | 86.2 | 13.8 |
| Kisumu | 1.8 | 12.7 | 30.4 | 55.0 | 49.1 | 50.9 |
| Homa Bay | 2.2 | 13.6 | 30.1 | 54.1 | 84.2 | 15.7 |
| Migori | 2.1 | 12.7 | 30.4 | 54.8 | 78.2 | 21.8 |
| Kisii | 1.9 | 12.1 | 28.4 | 57.6 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Nyamira | 2.3 | 12.2 | 26.7 | 58.8 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| Nairobi | 2.3 | 10.2 | 29.3 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

## 6.1 Use of Mobile phone among Adolescents and Youth

Generally, use of mobile phone increases by age nationally. Nearly 50 per cent of those using a mobile phone are adolescents and youth in the age range 25-34 while the lowest percentage (4 per cent) is in the age range 10-14 years. More males (53 per cent) are using mobile phones compared to females. A similar pattern is observed across all counties by age and sex distribution. Nearly two-thirds of adolescent and youth males are using mobile phones in Kilifi and Kwale counties in the Coast region. For Counties in the North Eastern region, mobile phone usage peaks for the age group 25-34 and is higher for males compared to females. Two-thirds of adolescents and youth owing a mobile phone in Marsabit County lived in urban areas. Kiambu County in Central region is the only one with a balance in mobile phone use between males and females. Two-thirds of adolescents and youth males in Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu and Narok Counties in the Rift Valley region used a mobile phone. In Western region, over 50 per cent of adolescents and youth who used mobile phones were from Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma and Busia counties. In Nairobi City County the proportion using mobile phones is the same for males and females.

**Table 6.2 Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth by age, sex, County and use of mobile phone, 2019**

| | Age | | | | Sex | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **10-14** | **15-19** | **20-24** | **25-34** | **Male** | **Female** |
| Kenya | 3.8 | 15.0 | 32.0 | 49.3 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Mombasa | 4.0 | 11.8 | 29.9 | 54.2 | 51.8 | 48.2 |
| Kwale | 2.5 | 13.6 | 32.2 | 51.7 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Kilifi | 2.9 | 13.6 | 32.5 | 50.9 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Tana River | 2.3 | 14.1 | 36.6 | 46.9 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Lamu | 2.0 | 12.3 | 33.2 | 52.6 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Taita Taveta | 2.9 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 48.6 | 55.4 | 44.6 |
| Garissa | 9.9 | 24.4 | 27.6 | 38.1 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| Wajir | 9.6 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 39.0 | 58.5 | 41.4 |
| Mandera | 9.2 | 24.3 | 28.2 | 38.3 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
| Marsabit | 3.2 | 19.1 | 34.3 | 43.4 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
| Isiolo | 3.2 | 17.0 | 32.3 | 47.6 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Meru | 3.4 | 19.4 | 32.2 | 44.9 | 53.4 | 46.6 |
| Tharaka Nithi | 3.5 | 17.5 | 32.4 | 46.6 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Embu | 3.4 | 17.4 | 33.7 | 45.5 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| Kitui | 2.9 | 16.5 | 35.2 | 45.4 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Machakos | 4.0 | 14.2 | 32.4 | 49.3 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Makueni | 2.3 | 15.0 | 35.5 | 47.2 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Nyandarua | 3.0 | 19.6 | 34.4 | 43.0 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Nyeri | 4.2 | 19.8 | 32.0 | 44.0 | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Kirinyaga | 3.4 | 19.1 | 31.6 | 45.9 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| Muranga | 3.5 | 19.6 | 32.7 | 44.2 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Kiambu | 4.2 | 13.9 | 30.7 | 51.2 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Turkana | 2.8 | 16.3 | 33.2 | 47.7 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| West Pokot | 2.5 | 12.6 | 35.2 | 49.6 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Samburu | 3.0 | 16.9 | 35.1 | 45.1 | 60.4 | 39.6 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.8 | 15.9 | 33.9 | 47.5 | 55.4 | 44.6 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.0 | 13.6 | 34.5 | 48.8 | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Elgeyo Marakwet | 2.1 | 13.1 | 38.6 | 46.3 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| Nandi | 2.2 | 13.8 | 35.1 | 49.0 | 56.5 | 43.5 |
| Baringo | 2.7 | 16.0 | 36.7 | 44.7 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Laikipia | 3.3 | 17.1 | 32.0 | 47.6 | 54.4 | 45.5 |
| Nakuru | 3.2 | 15.0 | 33.3 | 48.4 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Narok | 2.4 | 14.4 | 34.6 | 48.6 | 60.7 | 39.3 |
| Kajiado | 4.6 | 13.4 | 30.2 | 51.9 | 51.8 | 48.1 |
| Kericho | 2.7 | 14.8 | 34.4 | 48.1 | 58.0 | 42.0 |
| Bomet | 2.4 | 14.3 | 35.4 | 47.9 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| Kakamega | 3.0 | 15.8 | 34.6 | 46.6 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Vihiga | 2.6 | 16.3 | 34.7 | 46.5 | 52.8 | 47.1 |
| Bungoma | 3.0 | 15.8 | 33.9 | 47.3 | 54.6 | 45.4 |
| Busia | 2.8 | 15.2 | 33.8 | 48.1 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| Siaya | 2.8 | 16.7 | 34.2 | 46.4 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Kisumu | 3.4 | 15.8 | 32.9 | 47.9 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| Homa Bay | 3.1 | 17.4 | 34.2 | 45.2 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| Migori | 2.6 | 16.9 | 34.4 | 46.1 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Kisii | 2.9 | 17.0 | 33.5 | 46.6 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Nyamira | 3.8 | 18.1 | 32.4 | 45.6 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| Nairobi | 4.8 | 12.2 | 29.0 | 53.9 | 50.5 | 49.5 |

## 6.2 Use of Computer/Laptop/Tablet

Nationally use of computer increases by age of adolescents and youth and is more among male adolescents and youth. Forty-three per cent of youth aged 25-34 used a computer in 2019 and 54 per cent of these adolescents and youth were male. For all the three counties in the North Eastern region and Tana River and Lamu counties in the Coast region, 3 out of every 5 adolescents and youth using a computer were male. For all Counties in Eastern, Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza and Nairobi regions over 50 per cent of adolescents and youth using a computer are male.

**Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth by Age, Sex, County and Use of Computer/Laptop/Tablet, 2019**

| | Age | | | | Sex | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **10 - 14** | **15-19** | **20-24** | **25-34** | **Male** | **Female** |
| Kenya | 8.1 | 15.9 | 32.9 | 43.0 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Mombasa | 7.7 | 13.3 | 30.7 | 48.3 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| Kwale | 10.0 | 14.9 | 30.1 | 45.0 | 56.4 | 43.6 |
| Kilifi | 12.1 | 18.0 | 29.0 | 40.9 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| Tana River | 8.1 | 14.0 | 33.7 | 44.3 | 61.3 | 38.7 |
| Lamu | 5.9 | 12.7 | 29.9 | 51.4 | 62.6 | 37.4 |
| Taita Taveta | 8.5 | 19.5 | 30.2 | 41.7 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Garissa | 16.1 | 21.6 | 26.4 | 35.9 | 62.2 | 37.8 |
| Wajir | 14.6 | 19.4 | 26.5 | 39.5 | 61.8 | 38.2 |
| Mandera | 15.7 | 18.3 | 27.4 | 38.6 | 59.3 | 40.6 |
| Marsabit | 5.1 | 14.6 | 38.1 | 42.2 | 62.2 | 37.8 |
| Isiolo | 6.1 | 14.1 | 33.3 | 46.4 | 59.7 | 40.3 |
| Meru | 7.5 | 18.8 | 34.2 | 39.6 | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Tharaka Nithi | 8.0 | 16.6 | 34.0 | 41.5 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Embu | 8.2 | 17.8 | 35.4 | 38.6 | 52.2 | 47.8 |
| Kitui | 6.3 | 15.8 | 37.5 | 40.3 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Machakos | 8.7 | 16.0 | 32.3 | 43.0 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| Makueni | 7.8 | 16.5 | 37.1 | 38.6 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| Nyandarua | 8.6 | 20.9 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| Nyeri | 9.4 | 21.5 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Kirinyaga | 7.7 | 20.6 | 34.8 | 36.9 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Murang'a | 8.9 | 20.8 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Kiambu | 8.1 | 14.6 | 31.8 | 45.5 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| Turkana | 6.1 | 11.8 | 32.6 | 49.5 | 64.0 | 36.0 |
| West Pokot | 5.3 | 10.6 | 39.2 | 44.9 | 58.4 | 41.6 |
| Samburu | 6.4 | 16.3 | 35.0 | 42.4 | 61.9 | 38.1 |
| Trans Nzoia | 6.9 | 16.9 | 36.3 | 39.9 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | 7.8 | 15.1 | 36.4 | 40.7 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Elgeyo Marakwet | 6.0 | 14.0 | 41.5 | 38.5 | 54.9 | 45.1 |
| Nandi | 7.2 | 15.5 | 36.8 | 40.5 | 53.8 | 46.1 |
| Baringo | 6.1 | 16.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Laikipia | 8.5 | 19.2 | 32.8 | 39.5 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Nakuru | 7.9 | 16.8 | 34.7 | 40.6 | 54.9 | 45.1 |
| Narok | 7.6 | 14.7 | 36.8 | 40.9 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| Kajiado | 9.8 | 14.9 | 30.4 | 45.0 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Kericho | 7.3 | 17.0 | 36.6 | 39.2 | 55.8 | 44.2 |
| Bomet | 5.8 | 15.6 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 56.5 | 43.5 |
| Kakamega | 8.2 | 16.7 | 36.5 | 38.6 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| Vihiga | 9.7 | 19.2 | 33.8 | 37.3 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| Bungoma | 7.1 | 16.3 | 36.2 | 40.4 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Busia | 8.3 | 16.8 | 34.5 | 40.4 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| Siaya | 7.3 | 17.8 | 35.6 | 39.3 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Kisumu | 6.8 | 17.4 | 34.2 | 41.7 | 53.7 | 46.3 |
| Homa Bay | 6.7 | 17.3 | 36.5 | 39.5 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Migori | 6.5 | 16.8 | 36.6 | 40.1 | 56.9 | 43.1 |
| Kisii | 8.1 | 18.8 | 34.4 | 38.7 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Nyamira | 8.5 | 20.8 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Nairobi | 8.1 | 13.7 | 29.5 | 48.7 | 53.0 | 47.0 |

## 6.3 Use of Internet

Nationally use of internet increases by age of adolescents and youth and is more among male adolescents and youth. Nearly 50 per cent of adolescents aged 25-34 used internet and more males (53 per cent) used internet compared to females. Tana River (64 per cent) and Lamu (63 per cent) counties had more proportions of male adolescents and Youth using internet. Marsabit County in the Eastern region had the highest proportion (60 per cent) of adolescents and Youth males using internet. In the Rift Valley region, West Pokot (61 per cent) and Samburu (60 per cent) had the highest proportions of adolescent and Youth males using internet. In Nairobi City County, the proportion of adolescents and youth using internet was the same for males and females.

## Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth by Age, Sex, County and Use of Internet, 2019

| County | Age | | | | Sex | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 - 14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | Male | Female |
| Kenya | 3.8 | 15.0 | 32.0 | 49.0 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| Mombasa | 4.0 | 11.8 | 29.9 | 54.0 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| Kwale | 2.5 | 13.6 | 32.2 | 52.2 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Kilifi | 2.9 | 13.6 | 32.5 | 50.9 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Tana River | 2.3 | 14.1 | 36.6 | 46.9 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Lamu | 2.0 | 12.3 | 33.2 | 52.6 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Taita Taveta | 2.9 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 48.6 | 55.4 | 44.6 |
| Garissa | 9.9 | 24.4 | 27.6 | 38.1 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| Wajir | 9.6 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 39.0 | 58.5 | 41.4 |
| Mandera | 9.2 | 24.3 | 28.4 | 38.3 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
| Marsabit | 3.2 | 19.1 | 34.3 | 43.4 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
| Isiolo | 3.2 | 17.0 | 32.3 | 47.6 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Meru | 3.4 | 19.4 | 32.2 | 44.9 | 53.4 | 46.6 |
| Tharaka Nithi | 3.5 | 17.5 | 32.4 | 46.6 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Embu | 3.4 | 17.4 | 33.7 | 45.5 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| Kitui | 2.9 | 16.5 | 35.2 | 45.4 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Machakos | 4.0 | 14.2 | 32.4 | 49.3 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Makueni | 2.3 | 15.0 | 35.5 | 47.2 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Nyandarua | 3.0 | 19.6 | 34.4 | 43.0 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Nyeri | 4.2 | 19.8 | 32.0 | 44.0 | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Kirinyaga | 3.4 | 19.1 | 31.6 | 45.9 | 52.1 | 47.9 |
| Muranga | 3.5 | 19.6 | 32.7 | 44.2 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Kiambu | 4.2 | 13.9 | 30.7 | 51.2 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Turkana | 2.8 | 16.3 | 33.2 | 47.7 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| West Pokot | 2.5 | 12.6 | 35.2 | 49.6 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Samburu | 3.0 | 16.9 | 35.1 | 45.1 | 60.4 | 39.6 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.8 | 15.9 | 33.9 | 47.5 | 55.4 | 44.6 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.0 | 13.6 | 34.5 | 48.8 | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Elgeyo Marakw | 2.1 | 13.1 | 38.6 | 46.3 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| Nandi | 2.2 | 13.8 | 35.1 | 49.0 | 56.5 | 43.5 |
| Baringo | 2.7 | 16.0 | 36.7 | 44.7 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Laikipia | 3.3 | 17.1 | 32.0 | 47.6 | 54.4 | 45.5 |
| Nakuru | 3.2 | 15.0 | 33.3 | 48.4 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Narok | 2.4 | 14.4 | 36.4 | 48.6 | 60.7 | 39.3 |
| Kajiado | 4.6 | 13.4 | 30.2 | 51.9 | 51.8 | 48.1 |
| Kericho | 2.7 | 14.8 | 34.4 | 48.1 | 58.0 | 42.0 |
| Bomet | 2.4 | 14.3 | 35.4 | 42.9 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| Kakamega | 3.0 | 15.8 | 34.6 | 46.6 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| Vihiga | 2.6 | 16.3 | 34.7 | 46.5 | 52.8 | 47.1 |
| Bungoma | 3.0 | 15.8 | 33.9 | 47.3 | 54.6 | 45.6 |
| Busia | 2.8 | 15.2 | 33.8 | 48.1 | 55.6 | 44.4 |
| Siaya | 2.8 | 16.7 | 34.2 | 46.4 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Kisumu | 3.4 | 15.8 | 32.9 | 47.9 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| Homa Bay | 3.1 | 17.4 | 34.2 | 45.2 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| Migori | 2.6 | 16.9 | 34.4 | 46.1 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Kisii | 2.9 | 17.0 | 33.5 | 46.6 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Nyamira | 3.8 | 18.1 | 32.4 | 45.6 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| Nairobi | 4.8 | 12.2 | 29.0 | 53.9 | 50.5 | 49.5 |

## 6.4 Bought or Ordered goods and services online (E-commerce)

Generally, distribution of adolescents and youth by whether or not they bought goods and services online shows that it increases by age. The older adolescents and youth are more likely to buy or order goods and services online. The proportion of those buying or ordering goods and services online is also higher for males compared to females. Over 62 per cent of adolescents and youth bought or ordered goods and services online and over half of males bought or ordered goods online.

The same pattern is observed in all counties in 2019. For all counties in Coast region, 3 out of every 5 adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services online were in the age range 25-34 and over half of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services were male. For Counties in North Eastern region, the proportion that bought or ordered goods and services online is highest across all counties for those in the age range 15-19, while the proportion ordering goods and services is lowest for the age 25-34 across all counties. Over 60 per cent of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services in this region are males. Tharaka Nithi, Isiolo and Machakos counties in the Eastern region have the highest proportion of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services online. Marsabit and Isiolo counties in the same region have over 60 per cent of adolescents and youth ordering goods and services being male.

In Kiambu County over 60 percent of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services online were in the age range 25-34 while 3 out 5 adolescents and youth who bought or ordered goods and services online were male. In the Rift Valley region, West Pokot, Samburu, Laikipia and Kajiado had the highest proportion of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services online in the age range 25-34. On the other hand, Turkana, Pokot, Samburu Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Narok, Kericho and Bomet, had the highest proportion of males buying or ordering goods and services online.

Vihiga and Busia counties in Western region had the highest proportion of adolescents and youth ordering goods and services online in the age range 25-34, while over 50 per cent of those buying or ordering goods and services in this region were males. All counties in Nyanza region had over 50 per cent of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services online in the age range 25-34, while over half of all adolescents and youth ordering goods and services online were male. In Nairobi City County, more male adolescents and youth bought or ordered goods and services online. Overall, Lamu (68 per cent), Kwale (66 per cent), Nairobi (65 per cent), Mombasa (65 per cent), Taita Taveta (65 per cent) had the highest proportions of adolescents and youth buying or ordering goods and services online in the age range 25-34.

**Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of Adolescents and Youth by Age, Sex, County and Bought or Ordered Goods and Services Online, 2019**

| County | Age | | | | Sex | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | Male | Female |
| Kenya | - | 7.0 | 31.3 | 61.7 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Mombasa | - | 5.8 | 29.3 | 64.9 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Kwale | - | 5.2 | 28.4 | 66.4 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| Kilifi | - | 6.0 | 29.9 | 64.1 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Tana River | - | 6.1 | 32.7 | 61.2 | 66.3 | 33.7 |
| Lamu | - | 4.9 | 27.5 | 67.6 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| Taita Taveta | - | 6.2 | 29.4 | 64.5 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Garissa | - | 32.2 | 28.0 | 39.8 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| Wajir | - | 23.8 | 29.3 | 46.9 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Mandera | - | 24.5 | 29.2 | 46.3 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Marsabit | - | 11.2 | 31.1 | 57.6 | 63.6 | 36.4 |
| Isiolo | - | 6.0 | 31.6 | 62.5 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| Meru | - | 8.3 | 33.4 | 58.3 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Tharaka Nithi | - | 5.3 | 32.8 | 61.9 | 51.9 | 48.0 |
| Embu | - | 7.6 | 35.2 | 57.2 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Kitui | - | 7.4 | 33.3 | 59.2 | 53.7 | 46.2 |
| Machakos | - | 7.4 | 30.8 | 61.8 | 51.8 | 48.2 |
| Makueni | - | 6.8 | 34.3 | 58.9 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| Nyandarua | - | 8.8 | 37.0 | 54.2 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Nyeri | - | 7.9 | 36.2 | 55.9 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Kirinyaga | - | 8.0 | 36.3 | 55.7 | 54.6 | 45.4 |
| Muranga | - | 8.0 | 35.5 | 56.5 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| Kiambu | - | 5.5 | 30.9 | 63.6 | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Turkana | - | 10.4 | 29.8 | 59.8 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| West Pokot | - | 5.3 | 31.8 | 62.9 | 62.2 | 37.8 |
| Samburu | - | 8.0 | 31.8 | 60.2 | 59.5 | 40.5 |
| Trans Nzoia | - | 7.3 | 34.8 | 58.0 | 57.6 | 42.6 |
| Uasin Gishu | - | 6.2 | 34.2 | 59.7 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| Elgeyo Marakwet | - | 6.6 | 37.6 | 55.7 | 62.2 | 37.7 |
| Nandi | - | 6.6 | 33.9 | 59.5 | 59.3 | 40.6 |
| Baringo | - | 7.9 | 35.9 | 56.2 | 62.6 | 37.4 |
| Laikipia | - | 6.8 | 32.7 | 60.6 | 56.9 | 43.1 |
| Nakuru | - | 6.9 | 34.4 | 58.7 | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| Narok | - | 7.2 | 33.7 | 59.1 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Kajiado | - | 6.5 | 30.6 | 63.0 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| Kericho | - | 7.8 | 34.3 | 57.9 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| Bomet | - | 7.5 | 34.6 | 57.8 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| Kakamega | - | 6.7 | 35.0 | 58.4 | 56.3 | 43.7 |
| Vihiga | - | 5.4 | 33.0 | 61.6 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| Bungoma | - | 7.3 | 34.4 | 58.3 | 57.6 | 42.4 |
| Busia | - | 6.6 | 32.3 | 61.1 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| Siaya | - | 7.2 | 34.1 | 58.6 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Kisumu | - | 7.2 | 32.0 | 60.7 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Homa Bay | - | 8.0 | 34.6 | 57.4 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| Migori | - | 8.2 | 35.6 | 56.3 | 58.9 | 41.1 |
| Kisii | - | 7.6 | 34.1 | 58.3 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Nyamira | - | 9.0 | 36.6 | 54.3 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Nairobi | - | 6.8 | 28.7 | 64.5 | 52.3 | 47.7 |

## 6.5 Consequences of Information Communication and Technology Use by Adolescent and Youth

The use of information and communications technology among adolescent and youth is on the increase across the country. This implies that the industry should tap into this potential by providing products and services that serve the needs of this segment of the population. There is also need to put in place a legislative framework to address the adverse effects of information technology such as cybercrime, cyber bullying and pornography.

# Chapter 7: Conclusion and Recommendations

## 7.0 Conclusion

Kenya's population growth is tied to her relatively young population of adolescents and youth who number about 23 million. This growth is as a result of interplay between declining fertility and population momentum from the high adolescents and youth population. Although there is delayed child bearing in this segment of the population, the current fertility decline is balanced by the still growing numbers of people of child bearing age. The data indicates that about 2.1 children aged 10-14 had already been married before age 15 and 5.5 per cent of those 15-19 were married, contrary to Marriage Act and Children's Act. This information highlights the extent of child marriages which is a form of child abuse. The proportion employed in age group 10-14 gives an indication of the presence of child labour in Kenya which policy makers need to address. Nationally, the percentage of the adolescents and youth who were unemployed but not seeking work was 5.8 percent. This category of adolescents and youth require attention since they are idle and might be prone to engage in crime to earn a living.

This report highlights some of the essential findings from the 2019 Census about adolescents and youth of Kenya. It singles out the youth as an important but often neglected sector of society. Some of the problems faced by the youth in Kenya are of a unique nature and have major implications on the nature and scope of service delivery in the country both presently and in the future. It is therefore important that such problem areas be highlighted to facilitate proper planning and implementation of developmental policies for adolescents and youth.

## 7.1 Recommendation

Information from the 2019 Census should therefore assist the Government to address and update existing policies relating to unemployment, underemployment and child labour, especially in the areas of education, characteristics of the labour force, gender differences in labour and working children (child labour). Child labour is often defined as work which deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

There is need to accelerate fertility transition in most parts of the country. Female higher education has emerged as one of the factors which could accelerate this process. Therefore, policymakers need to come up with policies to promote female education.

Nuptiality patterns and trends have also been affected by health care services, urbanization and modernization. There is need, therefore, to promote female education, generate more employment opportunities for the youth and promote access to youth contraception. There is also need to enforce the Children's Act which outlaw child marriages.

This is the first time a separate monograph has been published on adolescents and youth. The information provided here though useful has not exhausted the issues pertaining to adolescents and youth and therefore researchers and policy makers should do further analysis, particularly at the sub national level. In particular there is need to examine the "fragile families" (that is skip generation households and child headed households). Child-headed households are one of the most widely discussed social consequences of the HIV epidemic in Africa where the prevalence has been high, though evidence for the extent of this phenomenon is controversial. Skip generation households are typically described as households of a grandparent (typically a grandmother), living with grand children whose parents have died. Children living with grandparents are vulnerable since the grandparents themselves have lost one of their key support mechanisms (working sons and daughters). However, there may be other similar living arrangements even if the parents of the children are alive. Such circumstances arise from fosterage and circular labour migration – young adults in search of employment leave their own children with their grandparents while seeking work elsewhere particularly in urban centers. The information provided here calls for development of policies or information on how to strengthen family support, particularly those hosting vulnerable populations and developing appropriate social security systems to support the elderly.

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# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Questionnaire



(CONFIDENTIAL)

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Changing how we see

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**Republic of Kenya**

**Population and Housing Census - 24th/25th August 2019**

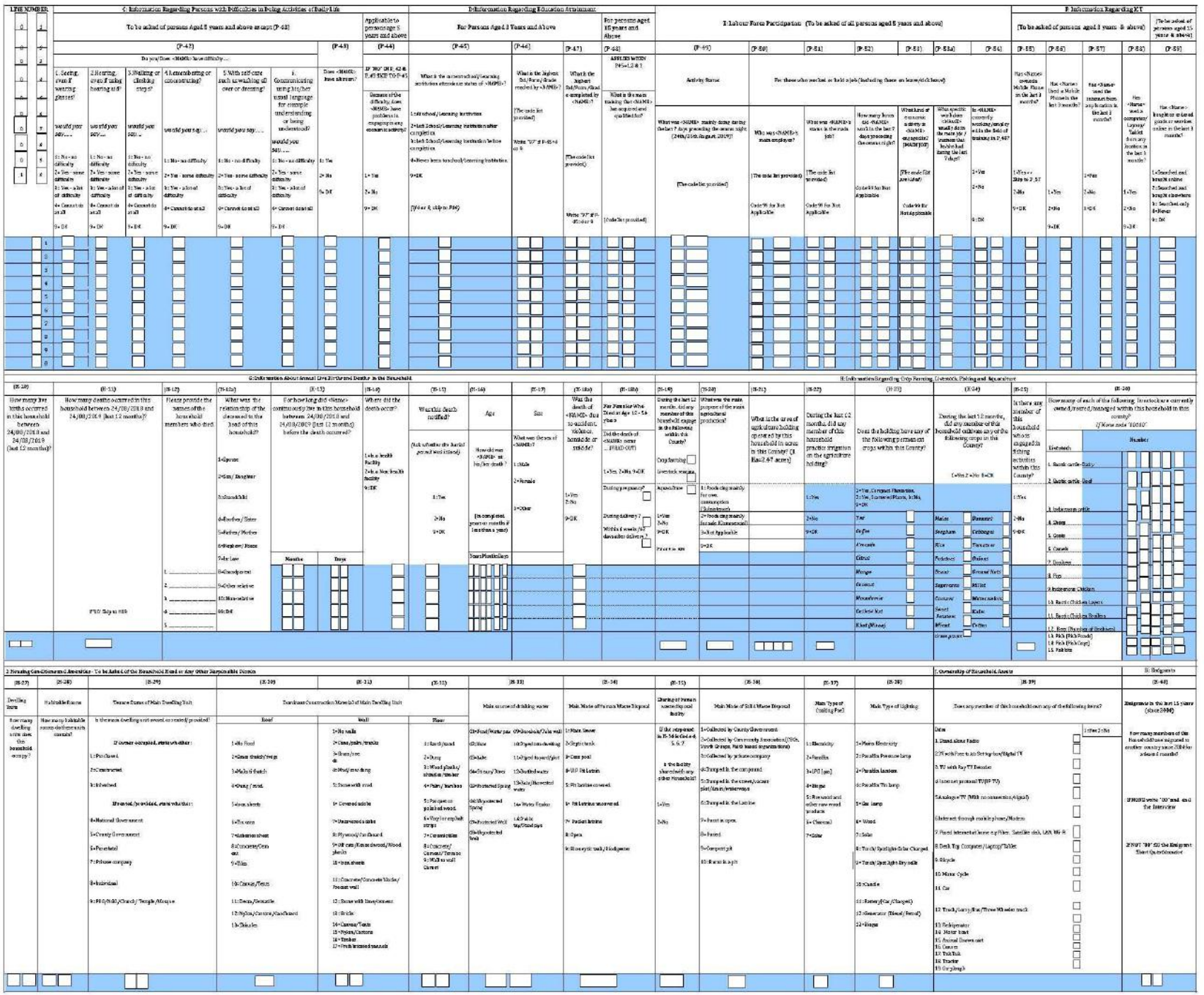
County ☐☐ Sub-County ☐☐ Division ☐☐ Location ☐☐ Sub-Location ☐☐ E.A Number ☐☐☐ E.A Type ☐ E.A Status ☐ Household No. ☐☐☐ Household Type ☐ Structure No. S ☐☐☐☐

Constituency ☐☐☐ Ward ☐☐☐☐ Males = ☐☐☐ Females = ☐☐☐ Others = ☐☐☐ Total Household Population = ☐☐☐

**A: Information Regarding All Persons** | **B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above**

| Name | Line Number | Relationship | Sex | Age | Date of Birth | Line Number of Mother | Usual member | Ethnicity/ Nationality | Religion | Marital Status | Birth Place | Previous Residence | Duration of Residence | Reason for migration | Orphanhood | Particulars of All Live Births | | | | | | | | | Particulars of Last Live Births | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Live Births | Sons Alive | Daughters Alive | Sons Who Have Died | Daughters Who Have Died | Total Children Ever Born | Age | Month | Year | Age | Month | Year | Applies to births occurring from 2014 |
| (P-00) | | (P-39) | (P-41) | (P-42) | (P-13) | (P-14) | (P-45) | (P-16) | (P-17) | (P-18) | (P-19) | (P-20) | (P-21) | (P-22) | (P-24) | (P-25) | (P-26) | (P-27) | (P-28) | (P-29) | (P-30) | (P-31) | (P-32) | (P-33) | (P-34) | (P-35) | (P-36) | (P-37) | (P-38) | (P-39) | (P-40) | (P-41) |
| What are the names of all persons who usually live with you and who were present here last night of 24th/25th August 2019 or who arrived this morning? (Record first name and surname of each person starting with the head of the household) | (Question) | What is <NAME>'s relationship to the head of this household? | What is <NAME>'s sex? | How old is <NAME>? | What is <NAME>'s date of birth | Line Number of <NAME>'s biological mother | What is <NAME>'s usual member status? | What is <NAME>'s ethnicity or nationality? | What is <NAME>'s religion? | What is <NAME>'s marital status? (APPLICABLE TO AGE 12 AND ABOVE) | Where was <NAME> born? | Where was <NAME> living in August 2019? | Where did <NAME> live before moving to current County? | What did <NAME> migrate from place of residence | Is <NAME>'s biological father alive? | Is <NAME>'s biological mother alive? | How many children has <NAME> ever borne alive? | How many children has <NAME> ever had who are living with her? | How many children has <NAME> ever had who are living elsewhere? | How many children has <NAME> ever had who subsequently died? | How many children has <NAME> ever had who later died? | How many children has <NAME> ever had who subsequently died? | How many children has <NAME> ever had who later died? | When was your last child born? | Where did this birth take place? | Was this baby born alive? | What was baby's sex? | Was this birth a single or multiple birth? | If this last child was born alive, was the baby alive at birth? |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Serial No. of continuation form ☐☐☐


F: Information Regarding Persons with Difficulties in Doing Activities of Daily Life
To be asked of persons Aged 5 years and above except (P-42)
(P-42)
Do you/Does <NAME> have difficulty....
1. Seeing, even if wearing glasses?
2.Hearing, even if using hearing aid?
3.Walking or climbing steps?
4.Remembering or concentrating?
5.With self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
6. Communicating using his/her usual language (for example understanding or being understood)?
would you say....
1: No - no difficulty
2: Yes - some difficulty
3: Yes - a lot of difficulty
4= Cannot do at all
9= DK
(P-43)
Does <NAME> have disease?
(P-44)
Applicable to persons 5 years and above
IF "NO" DUE 42 & 8.49 SKIP TO P-45
Because of the difficulty does <NAME> have problem/s in engaging in any economic activity?
1= Yes
2= No
9= DK
G: Information Regarding Education Attainment
For Persons Aged 3 Years and Above
(P-45)
What is the current school/Learning institution attended or status of <NAME>?
1=Attending school/learning institution
2=Left School/Learning institution after completion
3=Left School/Learning institution before completion
4=Never been to school/Learning institution
9=DK
[Yes or 3, skip to P46]
(P-46)
What is the highest Std/Form/Grade reached by <NAME>?
[The code list provided]
Write "77" if P-45=4 or 9
(P-47)
What is the highest Std/Form/Grade completed by <NAME>?
[The code list provided]
Write "77" if P-45=4 or 9
For persons aged 10 years and Above
(P-48)
ASSUMES WITHIN IVS=1,2 & 3
What is the main training that <NAME> has acquired and qualified for?
[Code list provided]
H: Labour Force Participation (To be asked of all persons aged 5 years and above)
(P-49)
Activity Status
What was <NAME> mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the census night (24th/25th August, 2019)?
[The code list provided]
For those who worked or held a job/business (being on leave/sick/chores)
(P-50)
Who was <NAME>'s main employer?
[The code list provided]
Code 99 for Not Applicable
(P-51)
What was <NAME>'s main work in the main job?
[The code list provided]
Code 99 for Not Applicable
(P-52)
How many hours did <NAME> work in the last 7 days preceding the census night?
Code 99 for Not Applicable
(P-53)
What kind of economic activity is <NAME> engaged in? (MAIN JOB)
[The code list provided]
Code 99 for Not Applicable
What specific work does <NAME> usually do in the main job / business that he/she had during the last 7 days?
(P-54)
Is <NAME> currently receiving/receive will in the field of training in P.44?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
I: Information Regarding ICT
[To be asked of persons aged 3 years & above]
(P-55)
Has <Name> owned a Mobile Phone in the last 3 months?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(P-56)
Has <Name> used the internet from any location in the last 3 months?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(P-57)
Has <Name> used a computer/Laptop/Tablet from any location in the last 3 months?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(P-58)
Has <Name> bought or ordered goods or services online in the last 3 months?
1=Searched and bought online
2=Searched and bought elsewhere
3= Searched only
4=Never
9= DK
(P-59)
J: Information About Annual Live Births and Deaths in the Household
(H-10)
How many live births occurred in this household between 24/08/2018 and 24/08/2019 (last 12 months)?
(H-11)
How many deaths occurred in this household between 24/08/2018 and 24/08/2019 (last 12 months)?
IF 0 Skip to H19
(H-12)
Please provide the names of the household members who died
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
(H-12a)
What was the relationship of the deceased to the head of this household?
1=Spouse
2=Son/ Daughter
3=Husband
4=Brother/ Sister
5=Father/ Mother
6=Stepfather/ Stepso
7=In-Law
8=Grandparent
9=Other relative
10=Non-relative
99=DK
(H-13)
For how long did <Name> continuously live in this household between 24/08/2018 and 24/08/2019 (last 12 months) before the death occurred?
Months
Days
(H-14)
Where did the death occur?
1=In a health Facility
2=In a Non-health facility
9=DK
(H-15)
Was this death notified?
(Ask whether the burial permit was issued)
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(H-16)
Age
How old was <NAME> at his/her death?
(In completed years or months if less than a year)
Years
Months
Days
(H-17)
Sex
What was the sex of <NAME>?
1=Male
2=Female
3=Other
(H-18a)
What the death of <NAME> due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(H-18b)
For Females Who Died at Age 12 - 54 Years
Did the death of <NAME> occur ... [READ OUT]
1=Yes, 2=No, 9=DK
During pregnancy?
During delivery?
Within 6 weeks (42 days) after delivery?
K: Information Regarding Crop Farming, Livestock, Fishing and Aquaculture
(H-19)
During the last 12 months, did any member of this household engage in the following activities within this County?
(Use codes)
1=Crop farming
2=Livestock keeping
3=Aquaculture
(H-20)
Which are the main purpose of the main agricultural production?
1= Food crop mainly for own consumption
2= Food crop mainly for sale (Commercial)
3=Not Applicable
9=DK
(H-21)
What is the size of agriculture holding operated by this household in acres in this County? (1 Ha=2.47 acres)
(H-22)
During the last 12 months, did any member of this household practice irrigation on the agricultural holding?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(H-23)
Does the holding have any of the following permanent crops within this County?
1=Yes, Compact Plantation, 2=Yes, Scattered Plants, 3=No, 9=DK
Yes
No
Not Applicable
DK
Mango
Guavas
Avocado
Citrus
Pawpaw
Coconut
Macadamia
Cashew Nut
Khat (Miraa)
Other (specify)
(H-24)
During the last 12 months, did any member of this household cultivate any of the following crops in this County?
1=Yes 2=No 9=DK
Maize
Sorghum
Rice
Pearl millet
Finger millet
Beans
Peas
Groundnuts
Cowpeas
Green grams
Sweet Potatoes
Arrowroots
Cassava
Irish Potatoes
Yams
Other (specify)
(H-25)
Is there any member of this household who is engaged in fishing activities within this County?
1=Yes
2=No
9=DK
(H-26)
How many of each of the following livestock is currently owned/reared/managed within this household in this county?
[If None code "000"]
Number
Livestock
1. Exotic cattle-Dairy
2. Exotic cattle-Beef
3. Indigenous cattle
4. Sheep
5. Goats
6. Camels
7. Donkeys
8. Pigs
9.Indigenous Chicken
10. Exotic Chicken Layers
11. Exotic Chicken Broilers
12. Bees (Number of Beehives)
13. Fish (Fish Ponds)
14. Fish (Fish Cages)
15. Rabbits
L: Housing Conditions & Amenities - To be Asked of the Household Head or Any Other Responsible Person
(H-27)
Dwelling Unit
How many dwelling units does the household occupy?
(H-28)
Is it a Mobile Home
How many habitable rooms do the units contain?
(H-29)
Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit
Is the main dwelling unit owned, or rented/provided?
If owner-occupied, state with whom:
1: Purchased
2=Constructed
3: Inherited
If rented/provided, state who is:
4=National Government
5=County Government
6=Parastatal
7: Private company
8=Individual
9: FBO/Church/ Temple/Mosque
(H-30)
Dominant Construction Material of Main Dwelling Unit
Roof
1=Iron Sheets
2=Tiles (clay/concrete)
3=Asbestos Sheets
4=Thatch / reed
5=Concrete/Cement
6=Asbestos sheets
7=Tiles
8=Concrete/Cement
9=Tiles
10=Canvas/Tents
11: Decra/Versatile
12: Nylon/Canvas/Cardboard
13=Others Specify
Wall
1=Iron sheets
2=Stone/poles/mawe
3=Bricks/cem ent
4=Wood/mud/dung
5: Stone with mud
6=Corrugated iron sheets
7=Uncovered adobe
8: Plywood/Cardboard
9=Off cuts/Konnedawood/Wood planks
10=Iron sheets
11: Concrete/Concrete blocks/ Precast wall
12: Stone with lime/Cement
13: Bricks
14=Canvas/Tents
15=Nylon/Canvas
16=Timber
17=Fresh harvested trees/sticks
Floor
1: Earth/mud
2=Dung
3: Wood planks/ shanda/timber
4=Palm/bamboo
5: Parquet or polished wood
6=Vinyl or asphalt strips
7=Ceramic tiles
8: Concrete/ Cement/Terrazo
9: Mosaic/wall Carpet
(H-31)
Main source of drinking water
01=Piped into dwelling
02=Piped
03=Rain/ tanker
04=Borehole
05=Protected spring
06=Unprotected spring
07=Protected Well
08=Unprotected well
09=Boreholes/Public well
10=Piped into yard/plot
11=Bottled water
12=Public/Harvested water
13=Water Vendor
14=Dam
15=Pond
16=Lake
17=River/ stream
18=Open water catchment
(H-32)
Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal
1=Main Sewer
2=Septic tank
3=Cess pool
4=VIP Pit Latrine
5: Pit latrine covered.
6= Pit Latrine uncovered
7= Pocket latrine
8: Open
9: Bio-septic tank/ Biodigester
(H-33)
Sharing of human waste disposal facility
If the response in H-34 is Code 4, 5, 6, 7
Is the facility shared with any other household?
1=Yes
2=No
(H-34)
Main Mode of Solid Waste Disposal
1=Collected by County Government
2=Collected by Community Associations (CBOs, Youth Groups, Faith based organizations)
3=Collected by private company
4=Dumped in the compound
5=Dumped in the street/open plot/drain/waterways
6=Dumped in the Latrine
7= Burnt in open
8=Buried
9=Composted pit
10=Burnt in a pit
(H-35)
Main Type of Cooking Fuel
1=Electricity
2=Paraffin
3=LPG gas
4=Biogas
5: Firewood and other raw wood products
6=Charcoal
7=Solar
(H-36)
Main Type of Lighting
1=Mains Electricity
2: Paraffin Pressure lamp
3=Paraffin lantern
4: Paraffin Tin lamp
5=Biogas lamp
6= Wood
7: Solar
8: Torch/ Spotlight/Solar Charged
9=Torch/Spot light/Dry cells
10=Candle
11: Battery (Car /Charged)
12=Generator (Diesel/ Petrol)
13=Wagas
M: Ownership of Household Assets
(H-39)
Does any member of this household own any of the following items?
Item
1=Yes 2=No
1. Stand alone Radio
2.TV with Free to Air Set-top-box/Digital TV
3. TV with Pay TV Decoder
4 Internet personal TV(IP TV)
5.Analogue TV (With no connection, digital)
Other not through mobile phone/Modems
7. Fixed internet at home e.g Fiber, Satellite dish, LAN, Wi- fi
8.Desk Top Computer/Laptop/Tablet
9. Bicycle
10. Motor Cycle
11. Car
12. Truck/Lorry/Van/Three Wheeler truck
13. Refrigerator
14. Motor boat
15. Personal Ocean craft
16. Canoe
17. Tuk tuk
18. Tractor
19. Ox-plough
N: Budgets
(H-40)
Emigrants in the last 15 years (since 2004)
How many members of the household have migrated to another country since 2004 for atleast 6 months?
IF NONE write "00" and end the Interview
ENUT "99" fill the Emigrant Short Questionnaire



Statistics Act 2006

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

**HOTEL/LODGE RESIDENTS, HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS, PRISON/POLICE CELLS AND SCHOOLS/CHILDREN HOMES**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County= | Sub-County= | Division= | Location= | Sub-Location= | E.A. Number |
| E.A. Type= | E.A. Status= | Constituency= | Ward= | Males = | Females = | Other = |
| Total Population = | | | | | |

Type of Institution: Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐ Hospital In-patients ☐ Prison/Police Cells ☐ Schools/learning institution ☐

Name of Institution:.....

| Line Number | Name | Sex | Age | County/ Country of Birth | Nationality/ Ethnicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (SQ01) | (SQ02) | (SQ03) | (SQ04) | (SQ05) | (SQ07) |
| Illustration | What are the names of all persons who spent the night of **24th/25th August, 2019** in this institution? (*Record two names for each person.*) *An illustration of how to write the names is shown below.* | What is <NAME>'s sex? 1=Male 2=Female 3=Other | How old is <NAME>? *(Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "00". If 95 years and above, code "95".)* | What is <NAME>'s country/ county of birth? | What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity? |
| 0 1 | JOHN MOGAKA | | | | |
| 0 1 | | | | | |
| 0 2 | | | | | |
| 0 3 | | | | | |
| 0 4 | | | | | |
| 0 5 | | | | | |
| 0 6 | | | | | |
| 0 7 | | | | | |
| 0 8 | | | | | |
| 0 9 | | | | | |
| 1 0 | | | | | |

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMIGRANTS

| **E-01:** Serial No. | **E-01(a):** Line No. of Respondent | E-02: Name of Emigrant<br>Please give me the name(s) of the emigrant(s)? | **E-03: Sex**<br>What is <NAME>'s Sex?<br>Male=1<br>Female=2 | **E-04: Age**<br>How old was **<NAME>** at the time of his/her departure? | **E-05: Level of Education**<br>What was the highest level of education that <NAME> had completed at the time of his/her departure? | **E-06: Professional training**<br>What professional training had <NAME> acquired before departure from Kenya? (***Applicable to persons age 15 years & above***) | **E-07:** Country of first Destination<br>What was <NAME>'s country of first destination during his/her departure? | **E-08:** Year of Departure<br>When did <NAME> depart from Kenya? | **E-09:** Main reason for Departure<br>What was the main reason for <NAME> departing from Kenya? | **E-10:** Country of current residence<br>What is the current country of residence of <NAME>? | **E-10a:** Select the Name of the Emigrant if currently in Kenya. | **E-11: Remittances**<br>Did <NAME> remit money to any member of this household while outside Kenya in the last 12 months?<br>Yes= 1<br>No= 2<br>DK= 9 | **E-12: Utilization of funds**<br>How was the money utilized? *(Allow for maximum of 3 responses)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Republic of Kenya

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

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**TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Sub-county | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number |
| E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Constituency | Ward | Males = | Females = Others= |
| Total Population = | | | | | |

Name of Place/Street/Station/Airport of Enumeration:.....

| Line Number | Name | Sex | Age | Country/County of birth | Current residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (SQ01) | (SQ02) | (SQ03) | (SQ04) | (SQ05) | (SQ06) |
| | Names of each traveller? (Record two names for each traveller.) | What is <NAME>'s sex? 1=Male 2=Female 3=Other | How old was <NAME> in his/her last birthday? ***(Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "00". If 95 years and above, code "95".)*** | What is <NAME>'s Country/County of birth? **(Code list provided)** | What is <NAME>'s current Country/County of residence? **(Code list provided)** |
| | | | | | |
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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019

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SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET PERSONS/OUTDOOR SLEEPERS/VAGRANTS

County ☐☐ Sub-county ☐☐ Division ☐☐☐

Location ☐☐ Sub-Location ☐☐ EA Number ☐☐☐

Constituency ☐☐☐ Ward ☐☐☐☐

Name of the street……Code……

| **Line /NO** | **Name** *(List at least two names)* | **SEX** 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other 4. Not Stated | **AGE in** ***Completed years*** | **COUNTY/ COUNTRY OF BIRTH** | **ETHNICITY/ NATIONALITY** ***What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity?*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 2 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 3 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 4 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 5 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 6 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 7 | | ☐ | ☐☐ | | |
| 8 | | | | | |

TOTAL: MALES_____ FEMALES_____ OTHER_____UNSPECIFIED SEX_____ TOTAL_____

## Appendix 2: Distribution of Adolescents and youths aged 10 – 34 married by age, Sex and County,2019

| | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age | | | | | | Age | | | | | |
| | Total | 10 - 14 | 15 – 19 | 20 – 24 | 25 – 29 | 30 – 34 | Total | 10 - 14 | 15 – 19 | 20 – 24 | 25 – 29 | 30 – 34 |
| **Kenya** | **39** | **50.4** | **28.6** | **25.6** | **40.4** | **46.3** | **61** | **49.6** | **71.4** | **74.4** | **59.6** | **53.7** |
| **Mombasa** | **41.2** | 47.5 | 16.7 | 23.9 | 42.4 | 50.6 | **58.8** | 52.5 | 83.3 | 76.1 | 57.6 | 49.4 |
| **Kwale** | **34.8** | 50.9 | 18.5 | 23.5 | 37.5 | 42.5 | **65.2** | 49.1 | 81.5 | 76.5 | 62.5 | 57.5 |
| **Kilifi** | **36.4** | 50.2 | 22 | 26.6 | 39.2 | 41.8 | **63.6** | 49.8 | 78 | 73.4 | 60.8 | 58.2 |
| **Tana River** | **36.5** | 48.5 | 18.2 | 27.2 | 40.8 | 45.1 | **63.5** | 51.5 | 81.8 | 72.8 | 59.2 | 54.9 |
| **Lamu** | **43.8** | 52.3 | 20.3 | 28.8 | 48.3 | 51.6 | **56.2** | 47.7 | 79.7 | 71.2 | 51.7 | 48.4 |
| **Taita Taveta** | **38.3** | 51.5 | 21.3 | 23.6 | 39.8 | 46.5 | **61.7** | 48.5 | 78.7 | 76.3 | 60.2 | 53.5 |
| **Garissa** | **43.2** | 59.6 | 42.2 | 36.5 | 42.3 | 47.7 | **56.8** | 40.4 | 57.8 | 63.5 | 57.7 | 52.3 |
| **Wajir** | **42.8** | 56.6 | 38.2 | 36.2 | 42.5 | 47.8 | **57.2** | 43.4 | 61.7 | 63.8 | 57.5 | 52.2 |
| **Mandera** | **41.6** | 52.2 | 32.8 | 35.9 | 43 | 47.9 | **58.4** | 47.8 | 67.2 | 64.1 | 57 | 52.1 |
| **Marsabit** | **38.2** | 53.5 | 31.2 | 25 | 39.5 | 47.2 | **61.8** | 46.5 | 68.8 | 75 | 60.5 | 52.8 |
| **Isiolo** | **40.3** | 54.6 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 42 | 48.9 | **59.7** | 45.4 | 72.8 | 71.7 | 58 | 51.1 |
| **Meru** | **39.6** | 50.1 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 41.4 | 44.9 | **60.4** | 49.9 | 71.1 | 70.1 | 58.6 | 55.1 |
| **Tharaka Nithi** | **38.7** | 50 | 32.6 | 27.5 | 39.4 | 43.9 | **61.2** | 50 | 67.4 | 72.5 | 60.6 | 56.1 |
| **Embu** | **39.6** | 52.2 | 30.2 | 26.7 | 41.6 | 44.9 | **60.4** | 47.8 | 69.8 | 73.2 | 58.4 | 55.1 |
| **Kitui** | **33.9** | 50.5 | 34.7 | 22.1 | 34.4 | 38.4 | **66.1** | 49.5 | 65.3 | 77.9 | 65.6 | 61.6 |
| **Machakos** | **39.3** | 50.2 | 33.6 | 24.4 | 40.1 | 45.5 | **60.7** | 49.8 | 66.4 | 75.6 | 59.9 | 54.5 |
| **Makueni** | **35.3** | 52.1 | 37.2 | 20.8 | 35.2 | 40.7 | **64.7** | 47.9 | 62.8 | 79.2 | 64.8 | 59.3 |
| **Nyandarua** | **37.3** | 51.5 | 31.1 | 22.4 | 38.3 | 43.4 | **62.7** | 48.5 | 68.9 | 77.6 | 61.7 | 56.6 |
| **Nyeri** | **38.3** | 51.5 | 33.8 | 23.3 | 37.9 | 44.2 | **61.7** | 48.5 | 66.2 | 76.7 | 62.1 | 55.8 |
| **Kirinyaga** | 39.1 | 49.2 | 31.8 | 25.3 | 40.1 | 44.7 | 60.9 | 50.8 | 68.2 | 74.7 | 59.9 | 55.3 |
| **Murang'a** | **37.8** | 49.8 | 30.1 | 25.1 | 38.3 | 43.6 | **62.2** | 50.2 | 69.9 | 74.9 | 61.7 | 56.4 |
| **Kiambu** | **42.4** | 49 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 43.4 | 50.3 | **57.6** | 51 | 75.2 | 74.5 | 56.6 | 49.7 |
| **Turkana** | **39.2** | 52.9 | 34 | 31.3 | 40 | 44.2 | **60.8** | 47.1 | 65.9 | 68.7 | 60 | 55.8 |
| **West Pokot** | **38.8** | 51 | 29.9 | 28.4 | 40.7 | 46.2 | **61.2** | 49 | 70.1 | 71.6 | 59.3 | 53.8 |
| **Samburu** | **33.1** | 49.1 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 37.3 | 44.1 | **66.9** | 50.9 | 80.2 | 81.1 | 62.7 | 55.9 |
| **Trans Nzoia** | **37.8** | 47.8 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 39 | 44.9 | **62.2** | 52.2 | 73.2 | 74.8 | 61 | 55.1 |
| **Uasin Gishu** | **40.2** | 49.9 | 32.1 | 24.6 | 41.2 | 47.6 | **59.8** | 50.1 | 67.9 | 75.4 | 58.8 | 52.4 |
| **Elgeyo Marakw** | **41.7** | 47.8 | 39.3 | 31.8 | 42.8 | 46.8 | **58.3** | 52.2 | 60.7 | 68.2 | 57.2 | 53.2 |
| **Nandi** | **38.5** | 49.9 | 34.6 | 24.4 | 38.1 | 45.3 | **61.5** | 50.1 | 65.4 | 75.6 | 61.9 | 54.7 |
| **Baringo** | **39.5** | 49.8 | 34.2 | 28.9 | 40.3 | 46 | **60.5** | 50.2 | 65.8 | 71.1 | 59.7 | 54 |
| **Laikipia** | **38** | 49.3 | 23.6 | 21.9 | 40.7 | 46.2 | **62** | 50.7 | 76.3 | 78.1 | 59.3 | 53.8 |
| **Nakuru** | **39.9** | 48.9 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 41.8 | 47.7 | **60.1** | 51.1 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 58.2 | 52.3 |
| **Narok** | **37.4** | 50.4 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 40.2 | 47.1 | **62.6** | 49.6 | 77.1 | 75.8 | 59.8 | 52.9 |
| **Kajiado** | **40.5** | 47.6 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 41.9 | 50.4 | **59.5** | 52.4 | 77.3 | 76.7 | 58.1 | 49.6 |
| **Kericho** | **38.5** | 48.7 | 30.4 | 24.3 | 39.3 | 46.4 | **61.5** | 51.3 | 69.6 | 75.7 | 60.7 | 53.6 |
| **Bomet** | **37.4** | 50.8 | 31.1 | 23.7 | 38.7 | 44.9 | **62.6** | 49.2 | 68.9 | 76.3 | 61.3 | 55.1 |
| **Kakamega** | **35.9** | 49.6 | 30 | 25.3 | 36.8 | 40.9 | **64.1** | 50.4 | 70 | 74.7 | 63.2 | 59.1 |
| **Vihiga** | **35.1** | 48.2 | 31.7 | 23.9 | 35.5 | 39.8 | **64.9** | 51.8 | 68.3 | 76.1 | 64.5 | 60.2 |
| **Bungoma** | **37.7** | 49.2 | 32.8 | 25.9 | 38.9 | 43.6 | **62.3** | 50.8 | 67.2 | 74.1 | 61.1 | 56.4 |
| **Busia** | **36.4** | 49.3 | 27.8 | 25.5 | 37.8 | 42.2 | **63.6** | 50.7 | 72.2 | 74.5 | 62.2 | 57.8 |
| **Siaya** | **35.3** | 49.1 | 25.2 | 22.4 | 36.1 | 42.3 | **64.7** | 50.9 | 74.8 | 77.6 | 63.9 | 57.7 |
| **Kisumu** | **37.2** | 49.2 | 24 | 21.7 | 38.3 | 45.8 | **62.8** | 50.8 | 76 | 78.3 | 61.7 | 54.2 |
| **Homabay** | **34.8** | 49.3 | 26.2 | 23.1 | 36.5 | 41.5 | **65.2** | 50.7 | 73.8 | 76.9 | 63.5 | 58.5 |
| **Migori** | **36.6** | 49.4 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 39.5 | 44.6 | **63.4** | 50.5 | 77.3 | 74.8 | 60.5 | 55.4 |
| **Kisii** | **36.5** | 50.2 | 30.8 | 26.2 | 37.4 | 41.1 | **63.5** | 49.8 | 69.2 | 73.8 | 62.6 | 58.9 |
| **Nyamira** | **35.1** | 50.6 | 32.5 | 24.8 | 35.2 | 38.9 | **64.9** | 49.4 | 67.5 | 75.2 | 64.8 | 61.1 |
| **Nairobi City** | **43.6** | 48.1 | 15.4 | 24.1 | 44.3 | 53.6 | **56.4** | 51.8 | 84.5 | 75.9 | 55.7 | 46.4 |

**Appendix 3: Differentials in adolescents and youths aged 10-34 not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)**

| | TOTAL NEET | NEET Proportion |
|---|---|---|
| **Kenya** | **3,204,834** | **13.8** |
| Mombasa | 167,274 | 27.4 |
| Kwale | 47,587 | 11.7 |
| Kilifi | 86,251 | 12.1 |
| Tana River | 31,106 | 21.3 |
| Lamu | 8,688 | 12.8 |
| Taita/Taveta | 16,499 | 10.8 |
| Garissa | 208,837 | 46.2 |
| Wajir | 144,920 | 36.5 |
| Mandera | 144,949 | 34.0 |
| Marsabit | 60,969 | 27.0 |
| Isiolo | 31,921 | 23.9 |
| Meru | 87,215 | 12.2 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 13,510 | 7.7 |
| Embu | 21,841 | 8.0 |
| Kitui | 30,184 | 5.5 |
| Machakos | 80,407 | 12.0 |
| Makueni | 29,741 | 6.4 |
| Nyandarua | 12,558 | 4.4 |
| Nyeri | 24,322 | 7.9 |
| Kirinyaga | 18,704 | 7.3 |
| Murang'a | 33,677 | 7.8 |
| Kiambu | 193,546 | 16.4 |
| Turkana | 185,404 | 38.1 |
| West Pokot | 28,189 | 9.6 |
| Samburu | 21,747 | 14.3 |
| Trans Nzoia | 48,586 | 9.9 |
| Uasin Gishu | 77,383 | 12.9 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 18,137 | 8.1 |
| Nandi | 29,026 | 6.5 |
| Baringo | 40,460 | 12.3 |
| Laikipia | 23,597 | 9.9 |
| Nakuru | 118,982 | 11.2 |
| Narok | 36,764 | 6.6 |
| Kajiado | 93,088 | 16.7 |
| Kericho | 28,369 | 6.2 |
| Bomet | 21,881 | 4.9 |
| Kakamega | 58,271 | 6.4 |
| Vihiga | 15,970 | 5.9 |
| Bungoma | 53,087 | 6.4 |
| Busia | 28,045 | 6.3 |
| Siaya | 27,125 | 5.7 |
| Kisumu | 67,085 | 11.3 |
| Homa Bay | 35,607 | 6.4 |
| Migori | 44,786 | 8.0 |
| Kisii | 52,413 | 8.3 |
| Nyamira | 24,381 | 8.3 |
| Nairobi City | 531,745 | 22.7 |

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