

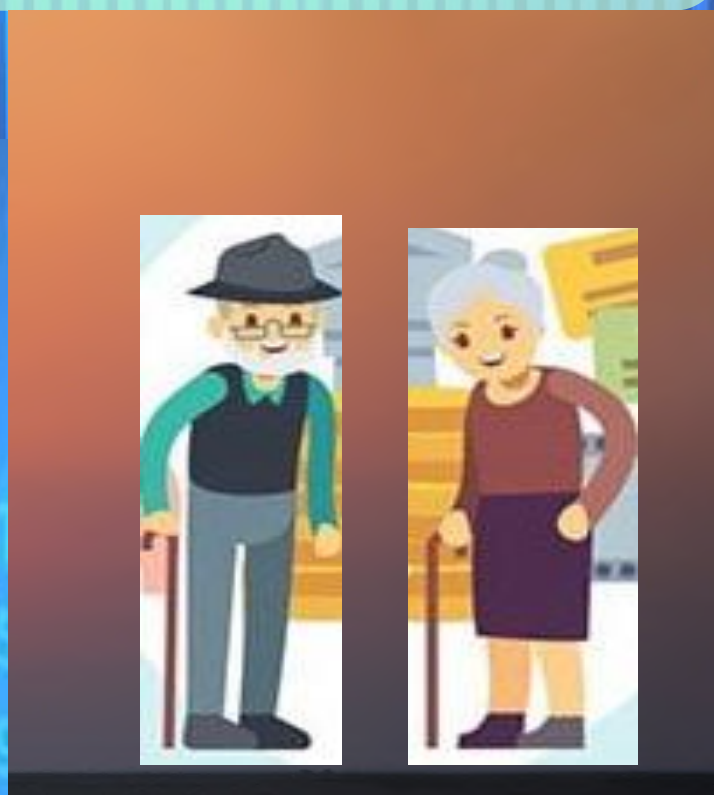
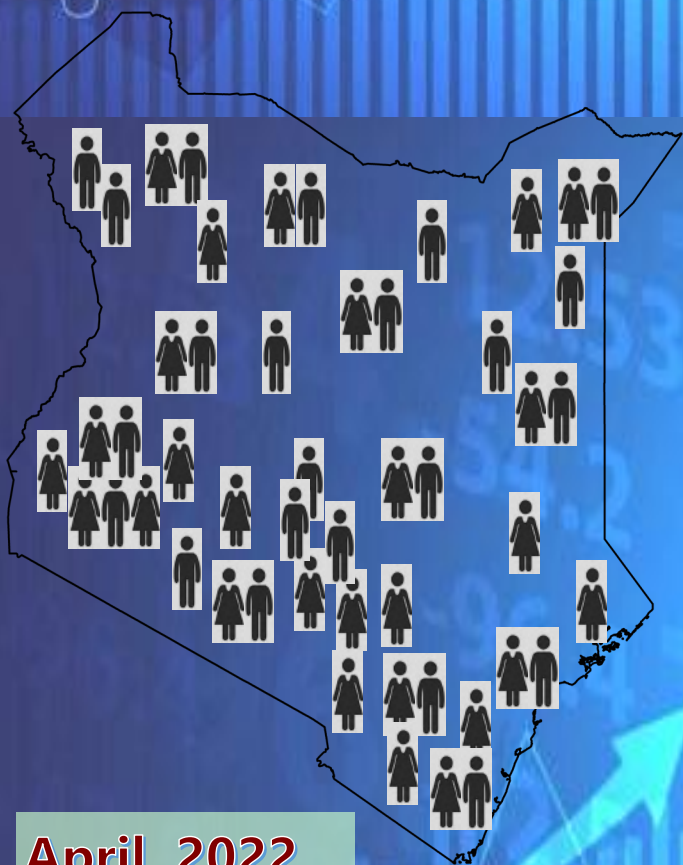


Republic of Kenya



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on The Older and Vulnerable Population



April, 2022



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

“Counting Our People for Sustainable Development
and Devolution of Services”

Analytical Monograph on the Older and Vulnerable Population

Volume XIII



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Abbreviations

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASDR	Age-specific Death Rates
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CSPro	Census and Survey Programme
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoK	Government of Kenya
HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlement
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
MTP IV	Medium Term Plan
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NPA	National Plan of Action
ONS-UK	Office of National Statistics United Kingdom
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
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 information on the Older and Vulnerable Population. The enumerated number of older persons who are age 60 years and above, was 2,740,040 representing 5.7 per cent of the total population. There were 159,280 children in 66,739 child-headed households. These children formed less than 1.0 per cent of all the children in the country. Seventy-one per cent of these children were in rural areas, while 29 per cent were in urban areas. Fifty-three per cent were males, while 47 per cent were females. Male child-headed households were 52 per cent; while female child-headed households were 48 per cent. Nearly three-fifth (59%) had access to improved sources of drinking water, while 73 per cent lived in households with improved sanitation. Sixty per cent of these children lived in households that were in the poor wealth quintiles.

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 1, 3, 5, and 10 that are related to social sector outcomes with a special focus on the older and vulnerable population.

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.



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THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

Acknowledgement

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.



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Kenya at a Glance

Indicator	Unit	Kenya	Rural		Urban	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Proportion of older population	Percent	5.8	44.6	55.4	49.2	50.8
Proportion of working children	Percent	8.4	54.0	46.0	48.6	51.4
Proportion of children in child-headed households	Percent	0.7	53.4	46.6	53.6	46.4
Proportion of child headed households	Percent	0.6	51.7	48.3	53.0	47.0
Proportion of orphans	Percent	1.0	52.7	47.3	47.1	52.9
Proportion of intersex population	Percent	<1.0	..	..	..	..
Proportion of stateless population	Percent	<1.0	55.7	44.2	51.0	49.0
Proportion of homeless population	Percent	<1.0	84.7	15.2	89.6	10.3

.. _ Not applicable

Executive Summary

The report presents the situation of older and vulnerable segments of population in Kenya. The other vulnerable groups considered in the report are: (a) working children (5 - 17); (b) children in child-headed household (heads of households under 18 years); (c) orphans (d) persons who declared themselves as intersex; (e) homeless and (f) persons who declared themselves as stateless. The analysis and results of the older and vulnerable population are presented in 8 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the general background information of the census, objectives, the methodology of data analysis, assessment of data quality and definition of key concepts and terms. Chapter 2 provides the situation of the older population in Kenya. Chapter 3 looks at the working children who are a vulnerable group in the population. Chapter 4 examines children in child headed households as a vulnerable group. Chapter 5 presents the outlook of orphans in the population while chapter 6 looks at the intersex population. Chapter 7 provides the outlook of the homeless and stateless populations. Finally, chapter 8 gives the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

Article 260 of the Kenyan Constitution defines older persons as those aged 60 years and above. The older population increased by 41 per cent from 1,943,715 in 2009 to 2,740,040 in 2019. This segment of the population has grown proportionately to the general population from 3.6 per cent in 1979 to 5.8 per cent in 2019. Working children refers to children who are subjected to work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work. There are 1,340,151 working children constituting 8.0 per cent of the children population. Fifty-four per cent of the working children are males; while 92 per cent of the working children are in rural areas. There are 68,330 child-headed households with less than 1.0 per cent of the children population. Total orphans refers to children below 18 years who have lost both parents in death. There are 209,396 orphans with a sex ratio of 106. This is about 1.0 per cent of the child population. The enumerated intersex population is 1,519. Out of this population, 1,375 are in conventional households.

Seventy-three per cent of the homeless persons live in areas designated as urban. A third of the homeless live in Nairobi City County alone. These are persons without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters. Such persons carry their few possessions with them, sleeping in the streets, in doorways, on piers, or in any other space, on a more or less random basis. Eighty-eight per cent of the homeless persons are males. Seventy per cent of the stateless population live in rural areas. Stateless persons are those who responded as neither being Kenyan nor any other nationality. A number of recommendations have been suggested to address vulnerability. For more information on older and vulnerable population, see the tables in the appendices.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. 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 delineated 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, 1897-2019

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*”.

1.2. 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.

1.3. Overview

Ageing, which is a global phenomenon, is one of the topical population issues of the 21st century because of the rapid increase in population and proportion of older persons caused by declining fertility levels and increasing life expectancy. This trend is more pronounced in developing countries, including Kenya. Globally, it is estimated that one in every eight people is older (UNFPA, 2020). Even though it is recognized that older persons contribute significantly to society, they often have weak social support and lack income. This exposes them to poverty, ill health, discrimination and abuse.

In the Kenyan context, vulnerability is defined as “the likelihood of suffering from future deteriorations in standard of living, which may result in socially unacceptable outcomes such as the state of poverty or the inability to meet basic needs such as food” (Kenya National Social Protection Policy, 2011). A number of population groups in the country have been identified in the national policy as vulnerable and they include; older persons, orphans, children living in households headed by children, persons with disability, and children engaged in child labour (GoK, 2012). Other population groups who are considered vulnerable are stateless and homeless persons as well as those who are intersex.

Kenya has put in place a number of policy frameworks and programme measures to alleviate the situation of vulnerable populations in the country. These frameworks and measures include the following;

- The **Constitution of Kenya (2010)** has provisions that aim to progressively promote the wellbeing of vulnerable populations. For example, Article 21 of the Constitution obligates the State and State organs to observe, respect, protect, promote, and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights. Article 43(3) states that “The State shall provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents”.

Article 56, requires the State to ensure that minorities and marginalized groups are provided special opportunities in educational and economic fields, access to employment, and reasonable access to water, health services and infrastructure. Article 57 gives consideration to the plight of the older persons, by obligating the State to take measures that will enable them to fully participate in the affairs of society, pursue their personal development, live in dignity and respect, be free from abuse, and receive reasonable care and assistance from their family and the State (GoK, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

- The **Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2014 on the National Social Protection Policy** is the framework that guides implementation of all social protection programmes in the country. The policy is anchored on three (3) pillars namely; Social Assistance, Social Security and Health Insurance. It has the overarching goal of ensuring that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development. This Policy is an important contribution of the efforts by the Government to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the population to economic, social, and natural shocks and stresses. It builds on Kenya's commitment to poverty reduction as articulated in various policy documents, development plans, and budgetary allocations, including *Vision 2030*. This is also in line with the East African Community and African Union commitments to social policy interventions (GoK, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2014 on the National Social Protection Policy).
- **Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development** acknowledges that the vulnerability of older persons has increased over time. The absence of a comprehensive social support programme, which includes social security and health insurance schemes, their participation and contribution to the overall development of the nation cannot be assured. The policy therefore mandates the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) in collaboration with stakeholders in the population sector to support the implementation of the National Policy on Ageing, including article 47 of the constitution, advocate for the establishment of social security and health insurance schemes, and advocate for formation of community-based support networks for the older people to undertake provision of population education in their respective communities (GoK, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development).
- The **National Policy on Family Protection and Promotion (2019)** recognizes that the family is the basic unit of the Kenya society and provides the platform for human capital development that will propel the development of the nation. The policy therefore seeks to create an environment that recognizes and facilitates family well-being, and empowers families to participate in the socio-economic development of the country (GoK, The National Family Policy on Promotion and Protection, 2019)

- The **Policy on Free and Compulsory Basic Education** is derived from Chapter Four Articles 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 59 of the Constitution of Kenya. To meet the constitutional requirement of Universal Basic Education and SDG 4 commitment of increasing the years spent in education to an average of 12 years, the Government of Kenya has introduced a policy of 100 per cent transition meant to ensure that there is improved access, retention and completion of secondary school education by learners who complete primary education. This policy, which allows cost free access to basic education, continues to play a big role in cushioning vulnerable populations (GoK, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010).
- **National Social Protection Programmes** that are implemented by the Government and stakeholders are in the form of social security, health insurance, and social assistance. The Ministry of Public Service and Gender implements three (3) Cash Transfer programmes as part of the overall social protection interventions in the country. These include Older Persons Cash Transfer, Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, and Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disability (NGEC, 2014). All these cash transfer programmes are non-contributory social assistance to individuals and households taking care of poor and vulnerable persons.

With regard to social security, the Government is working with stakeholders to establish comprehensive social security arrangements that will extend legal coverage to all workers in the formal and informal sectors and their dependents. On the health insurance, the Government and stakeholders are in the process of establishing a medical framework to provide access to essential health care benefit package, including maternal care and HIV related diseases for those unable to contribute to the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF).

These measures are aimed at steering the country towards the realization of achieving the core SDG pledge that no one will be left behind and endeavour to reach the most disadvantaged in the population. This means ensuring that every individual achieves all the rights and opportunities contained within the SDGs (HelpAge International, 2017).

Four SDGs addressing the disadvantaged vulnerable population are;

- Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world,
- Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,
- Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
- Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries.

The measures will also enable the country to achieve one of the fundamental aspirations under the Africa we want Agenda 2063; Aspiration 6 where Africa will be a continent where no child, woman or man will be left behind (Agenda 2063).

1.4. Methodology

1.4.1. 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.

1.4.2. Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census personnel who included supervisors (both content and 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.

1.4.3. 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 24th/25th August 2019 and ended on 31st August 2019. A mop-up exercise was conducted on 1st and 2nd September 2019. Special populations were strictly enumerated on the night of 24th/25th 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 was used. In this method, information for each individual or household was collected and recorded by a trained census official designated to perform the tasks in the assigned area.

1.4.4. 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.

1.4.5. 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 CPro, 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 units.

1.4.6. 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.

Evaluation of data is one of the steps in census process for quality assurance. Evaluation techniques are often necessary to determine whether the data collection was correctly done and that the data are of acceptable quality. A census, being a massive data collection exercise involving thousands of field interviewers, errors may creep in at any stage of data collection and processing. Evaluative studies probe into the qualitative and the quantitative aspects of the data. Errors fall into two broad headings: coverage and content errors. Coverage errors arise due to omissions or duplications of persons or housing units in the census enumeration. Content errors arise from incorrect reporting or recording of the characteristics of persons, households and housing units enumerated in the census. According to the United Nations, good census practice requires a careful consideration, and an evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of census results.

The 2019 KPHC evaluation shows 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. Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo and Marsabit counties had the poorest age reporting. In these counties, male adults age 60 and over was overreported.

1.4.7. Definitions of Key Concepts and Terms

Child Headed Households: A household whose head is a child (below age 18).

Economic Support Ratio: The number of equivalent producers or workers divided by the number of equivalent consumers in a given population. In this report the producers are all persons in the population aged 15 to 64 and consumers dependents aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65.

Homeless Person: A person without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters. Such persons carry their few possessions with them, sleeping in the streets, in doorways, on piers, or in any other space, on a more or less random basis.

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 living 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.

Intersex: Intersex are people born with physical or biological sex characteristics (such as sexual anatomy, reproductive organs, hormonal patterns and/or chromosomal patterns) that do not fit the typical definitions for male or female bodies.

Labour Force Participation Rate: Economically active population in a particular age group as a percentage of the total population of that same age group. The active population (or labour force) includes persons in paid or unpaid employment, members of the armed forces (including temporary members) and the unemployed (including first-time job-seekers).

Older Persons: A person age 60 years and above as per the UN definition (UN, 2019).

Old-age Support Ratio: The number of persons aged 15 to 64 years per every person aged 65 years or over.

Population Aging: This is defined as the proportion of the population 60 years and above.

Sex Ratio: The number of males per one hundred females in a population. The sex ratio may be calculated for a total population or for a specific age group.

Stateless Person: A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. A stateless person does not have a nationality of any country.

Total Orphans: Persons below the age of 18 years (children) who have lost both parents in death.

Vulnerability: Exposure to contingencies and stress, and difficulty in coping with them. It has two sides: an external side of risks, shocks, and stresses to which an individual or household is subject, and an internal side, which is defencelessness, meaning a lack of means to cope with shocks without sustaining damaging losses.

Working Children: Children who are subjected to work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work (UNICEF, 1989).

Chapter 2: Older Population

2.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the older population in Kenya. The UN defines older as a chronological age of 60 years or older (UN, 2019). However, conventionally, cut-off point is 65+ years refer to the older persons. Within the older population, further classification such as oldest old (normally those 80+) and centenarian (100+) and even super-centenarian (110+) are also made. This report adopted the UN definition of 60 years old or older persons.

2.2. Trends in Population Size for Population Age 60 and Above

National Population and Housing Censuses in Kenya have been collecting information on age and sex among other data since 1948. Attias-Donfut (2000) suggests that aging be analyzed in a temporary perspective and over at least three generations. From 1979, older population has increased steadily from 574,002 to almost 3 million in 2019 as shown in Figure 2.1.

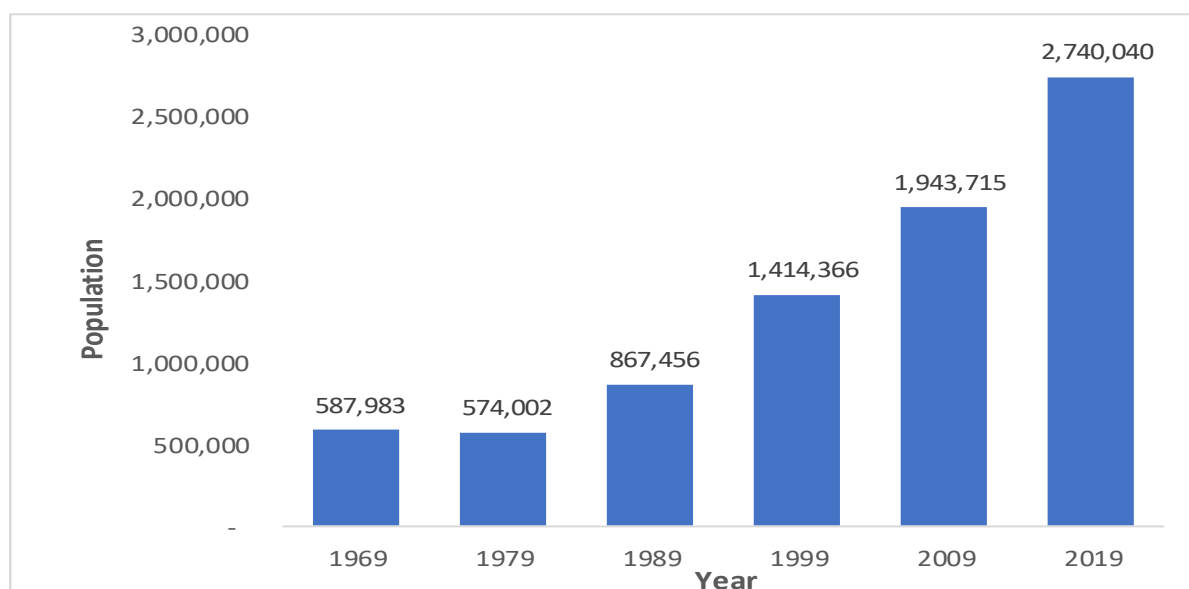


Figure 2. 1: Trends in the Size of Older Population in Kenya, 1969 - 2019

The older population has consistently increased proportionally to the general population from 4.0 per cent in 1979 to about 6.0 per cent in 2019 (Figure 2.2).

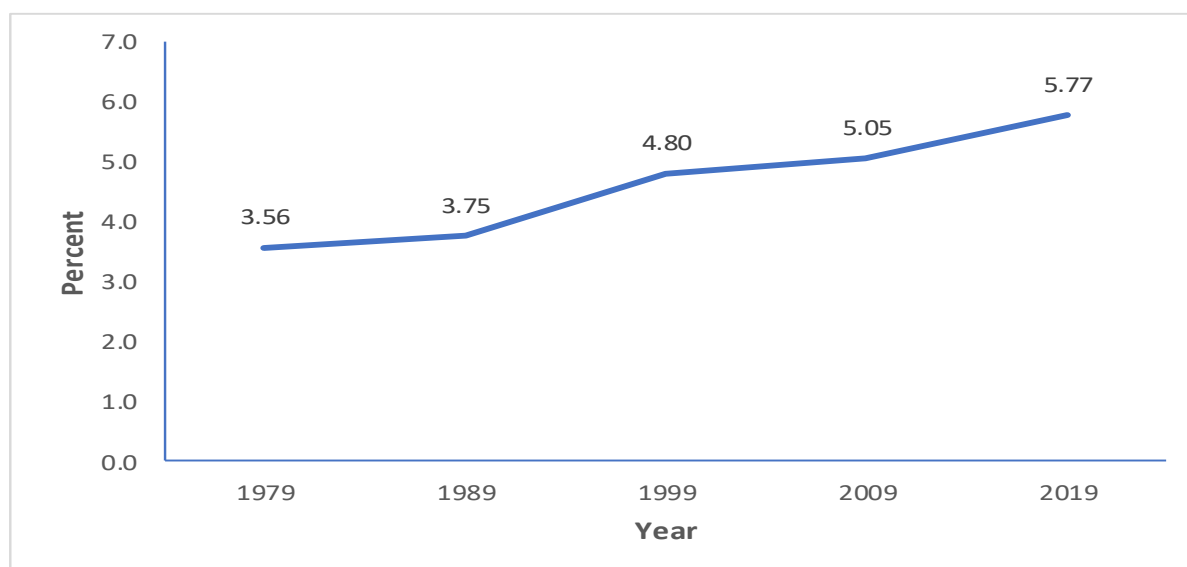


Figure 2. 2: Trend in Proportion of Older Population in Kenya, 1979 – 2019

2.2.1. Growth Rate of the Older Population

The growth rate of the older population rose from negative 0.2 per cent in 1979 to a high of 4.9 per cent in 1999. This trend declined steadily to 3.4 per cent in 2019 as shown in Figure 2.3.

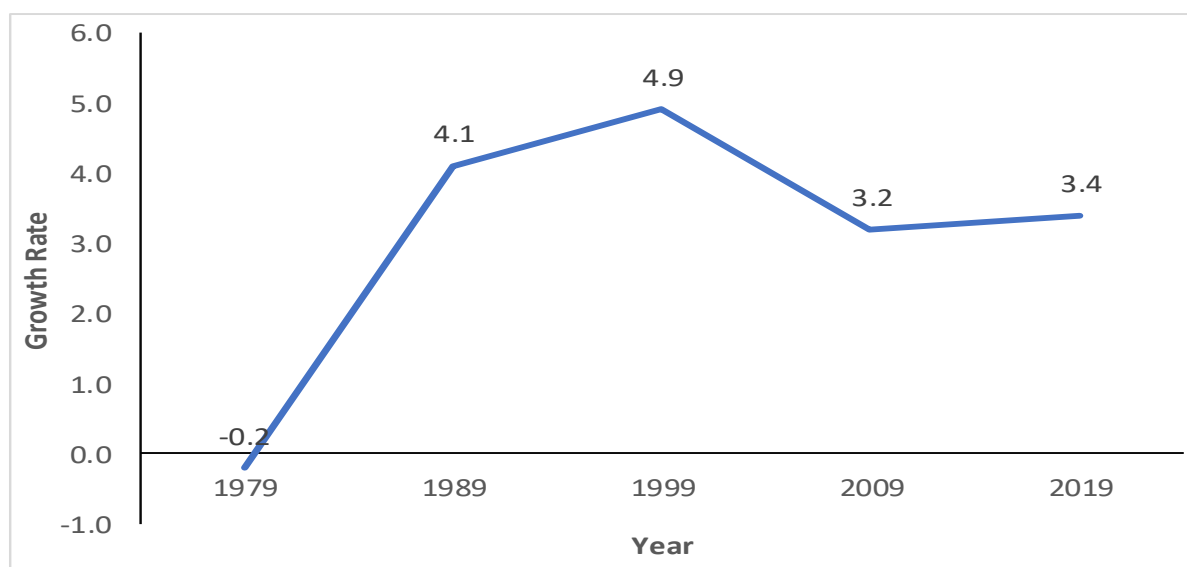


Figure 2. 3: Trends in the Growth Rate of the Older Population in Kenya, 1979 – 2019

2.3. Distribution of the Share of Older Population to the Total Population by County

At county level, distribution of older population varied from 2.0 per cent in Nairobi City County to 11 per cent in Murang'a County. Other counties with high proportion of older population included Nyeri (11%), Vihiga (10%), Tharaka-Nithi (10%) and Makueni (9%). Mandera (2%), Wajir (3%), Garissa (3%) and Mombasa (3%) were counties with lowest proportion of older population (Appendix 2.5, Figure 2.4a and Figure 2.4b).

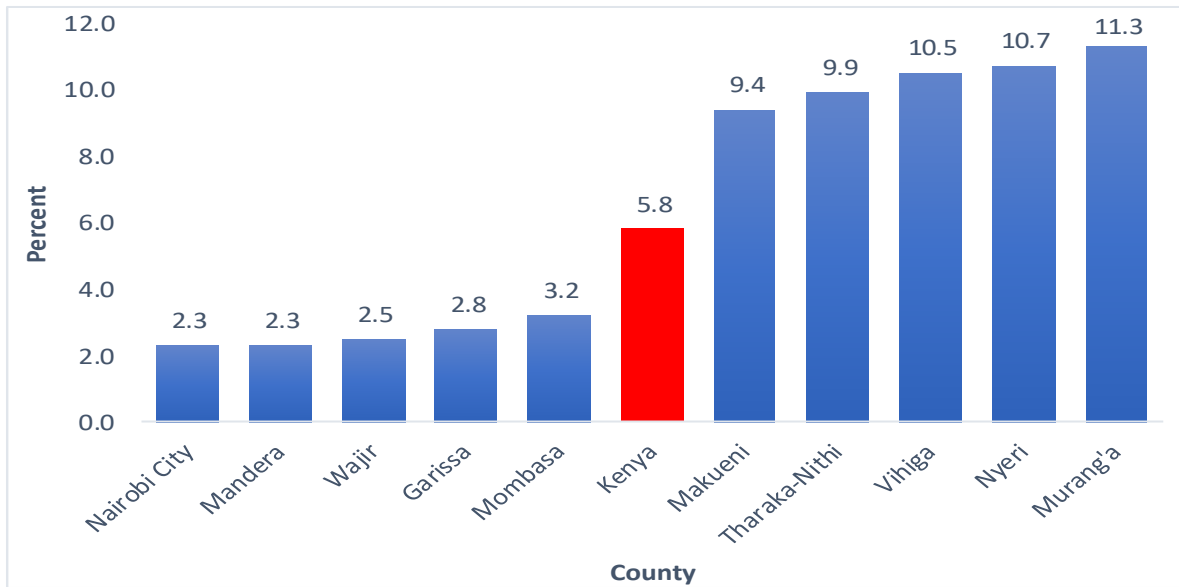


Figure 2. 4a: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage Distribution of Older Population, 2019

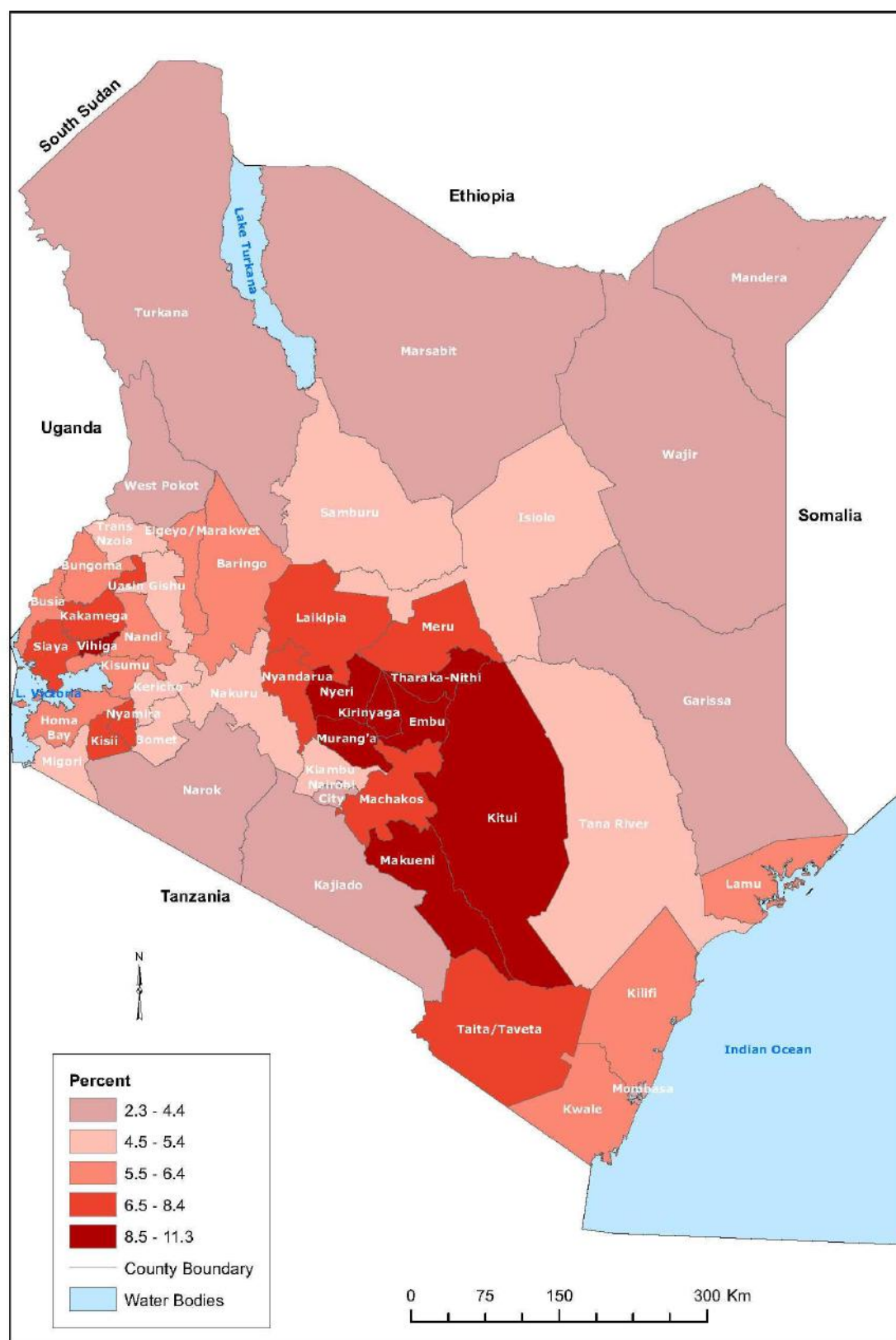


Figure 2.4b: Distribution of the Older Population by County, 2019

2.4. Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Older Population

From the 2019 Population and Housing Census, there were 2.7 million older persons in Kenya: about 1.5 million (54.6%) were females and 1.2 million (45.4%) were males. This population decreased with increasing age from 32 per cent for 60-64 years' age group to 8.0 per cent for 85 years' age group and above. The rate of decline was more pronounced among males, where 34 per cent in age group 60-64 declined to 10 per cent in age group 75-79. While the female population at 30 per cent were in age group 60-64, 11 per cent were in age group 75-79 (Table 2.1).

Table 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 60 and Above by Age Group and Sex, 2019

Age Group	Number	Percent			Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)
		Total	Males	Females	
60-64	863,054	31.7	34.0	30.0	93
65-69	653,672	24.0	25.0	23.0	89
70-74	511,117	18.8	19.0	19.0	84
75-79	281,431	10.3	10.0	11.0	73
80-84	202,652	7.5	7.0	8.0	68
85+	209,533	7.7	7.0	9.0	59
Total	2,721,459	100	45.4	54.6	83

The national sex ratio for the older population was about 83 and varied inversely with age from 93 for age group 60-64 and declined to 59 for older population aged 85 years and above (Table 2.1).

The 2019 Census also found more (84%) older persons lived in rural areas than urban (16%) areas. Forty-five per cent of males in the older population lived in rural areas compared to 55 per cent among older female population. Sex ratio for rural areas was lower at 81 per cent than the national ratio, while for urban areas was higher at 97 per cent (Appendix 2.5).

2.5. Differentials in Sex Ratios by Age and County

Sex ratio in some counties deviated widely from the national ratio (83). The sex ratios varied from 63 in Siaya to 165 in Wajir. Other counties with high sex ratio were Mandera (141), Garissa (136), Nairobi City (113) and Isiolo (110). Siaya (63), Homa Bay (69), Kilifi (71), Migori (72) and Busia (73) were the five counties with the lowest sex ratio (Figure 2.5).

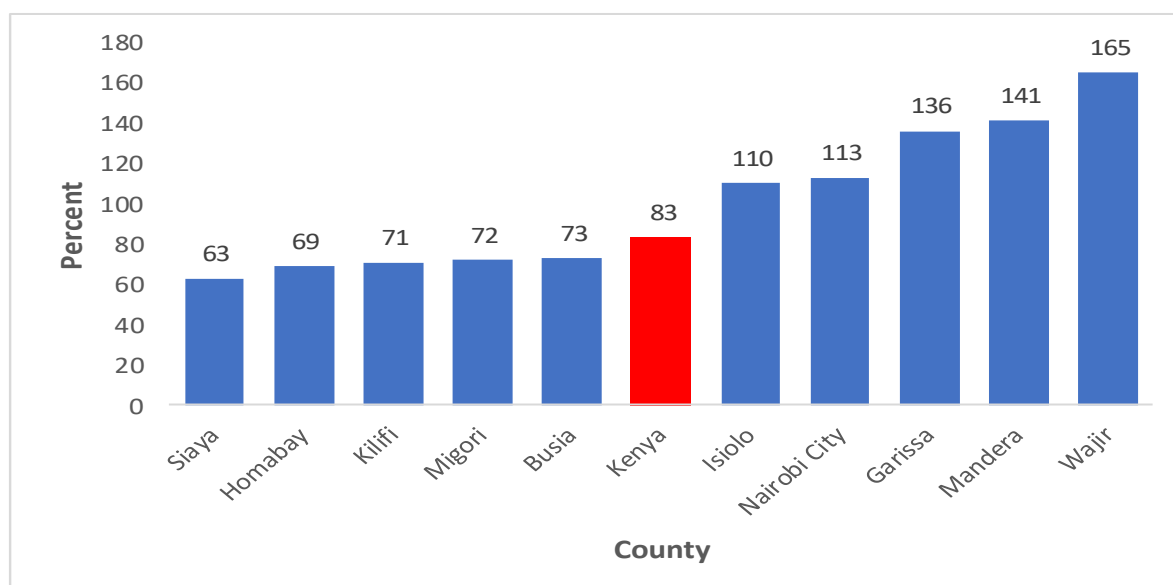


Figure 2. 5: Counties with Lowest and Highest Sex Ratio for Population Age 60 and Above, 2019

As indicated in Table 2.2, the five counties with the highest sex ratios of the older population, remained the highest ranking for all age groups except for the age group 75+ where Nairobi City County was replaced by Lamu County. Counties with the lowest sex ratio for age group 60-64 were the same ones at national level but the composition changes with age group. However, Siaya County featured in all age groups. Appendix 2.4 presents sex ratios in all the counties.

Table 2. 2: Counties with the Highest and Lowest Sex Ratios of Population Age 60 and Above by Age Group, 2019

	Rank	County	60-64	County	65-69	County	70-74	County	75+
Highest	1	Wajir	184	Wajir	169	Wajir	149	Wajir	146
	2	Garissa	148	Mandera	149	Garissa	133	Mandera	140
	3	Mandera	146	Garissa	136	Mandera	125	Garissa	118
	4	Nairobi City	129	Nairobi City	120	Marsabit	109	Marsabit	108
	5	Isiolo	124	Isiolo	115	Nairobi City	108	Lamu	96
Lowest	1	Migori	78	Turkana	78	Embu	73	Machakos	58
	2	Busia	78	Busia	74	Kilifi	72	Murang'a	56
	3	Homabay	72	Migori	72	Homabay	70	Siaya	56
	4	Siaya	66	Homabay	71	Siaya	67	Kirinyaga	54
	5	Kilifi	65	Siaya	66	Kitui	65	Kiambu	54

2.6. Marital Status

Older population also varied by marital status. Most (69%) of them were married, about a quarter (27%) were widowed, divorced or separated. Only about 4.0 per cent had never married. Eighty-seven per cent of male were married compared to about 55 per cent of female (Figure 2.6).

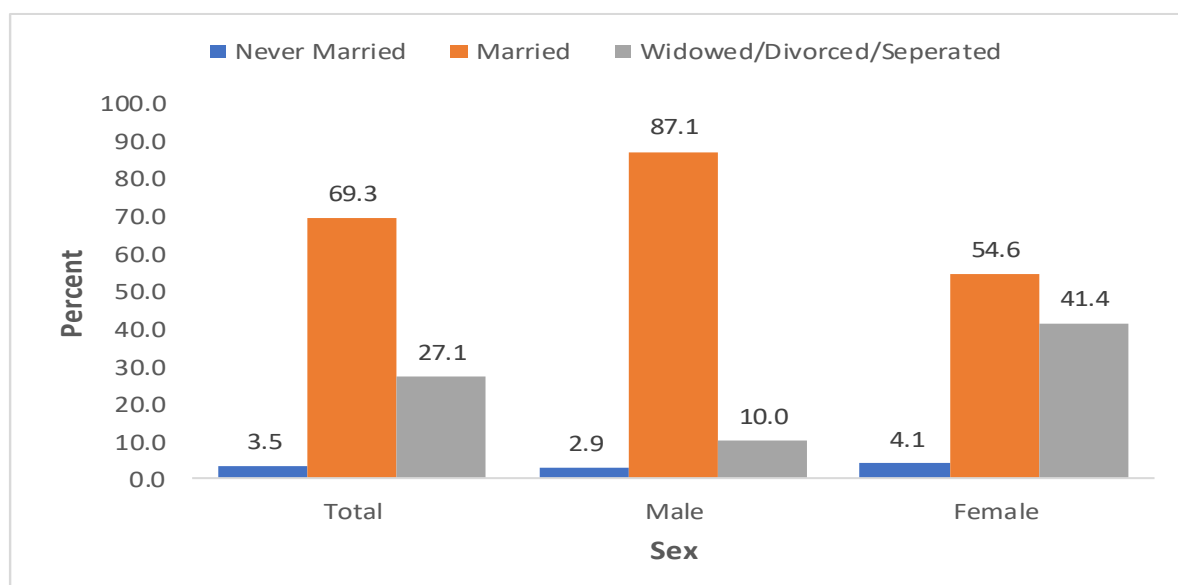


Figure 2. 6: Percentage Distribution of Older Population by Sex and Marital Status, 2019

2.6.1. Old-Age Support Ratio

The old-age support ratio is a rough indicator of the number of active people who are potentially supporting older people economically and socially. The ratio relates the number of individuals in the working age (15 to 64 years) to the older population age 65 and over (those of “pension age”). The ratio is presented as the number of working age (15 to 64 years old) people per non-active person.

From the 2019 KPHC, there are about fifteen people of working age for every person of 65 years or more, compared to about sixteen in 2009. This suggests a change in the age structure of Kenya’s population.

2.7. Socio-economic Characteristics

2.7.1. Education

Figure 2.7 presents level of education of the older population. Most (66%) had primary level of education with more females than males. However, for secondary and higher level of education, a higher proportion of males than females were reported.

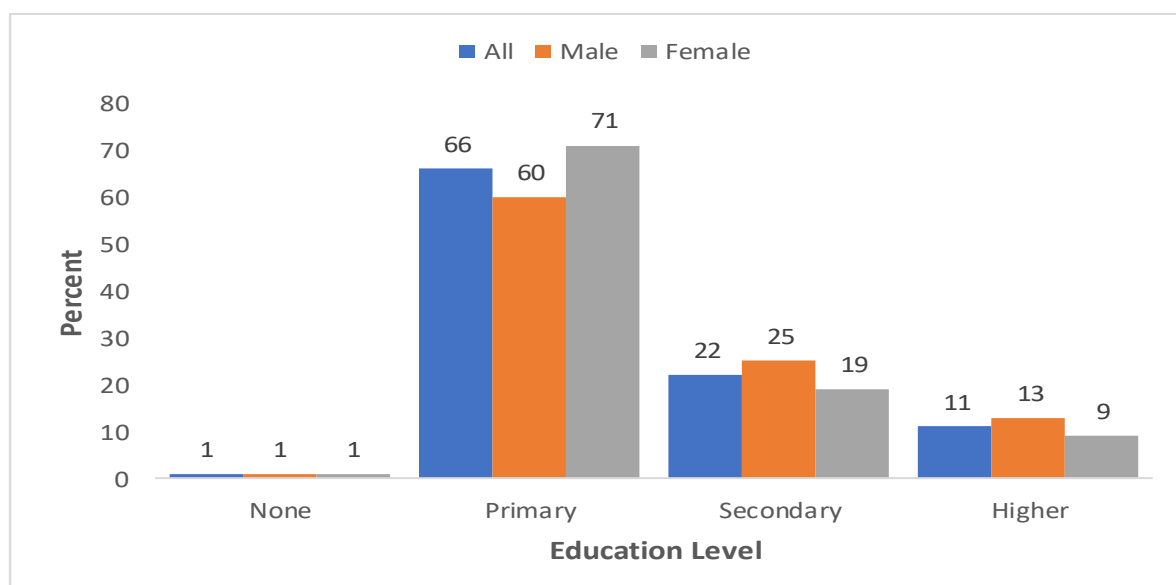


Figure 2. 7: Percentage Distribution of Older Population by Level of Education and Sex, 2019

2.7.2. Labour Force Participation

Labour force participation refers to persons who are economically active (employed and unemployed), (ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods (1990)). Figure 2.8 depicts participation of older population in labour force. Eighty-three per cent of the older population was working: 85 per cent male and 81 per cent female. Fourteen per cent of the older were inactive while 4.0 per cent were looking for work. Concept of working refers to involvement in an economic activity for pay or not in the last 5 days before census.

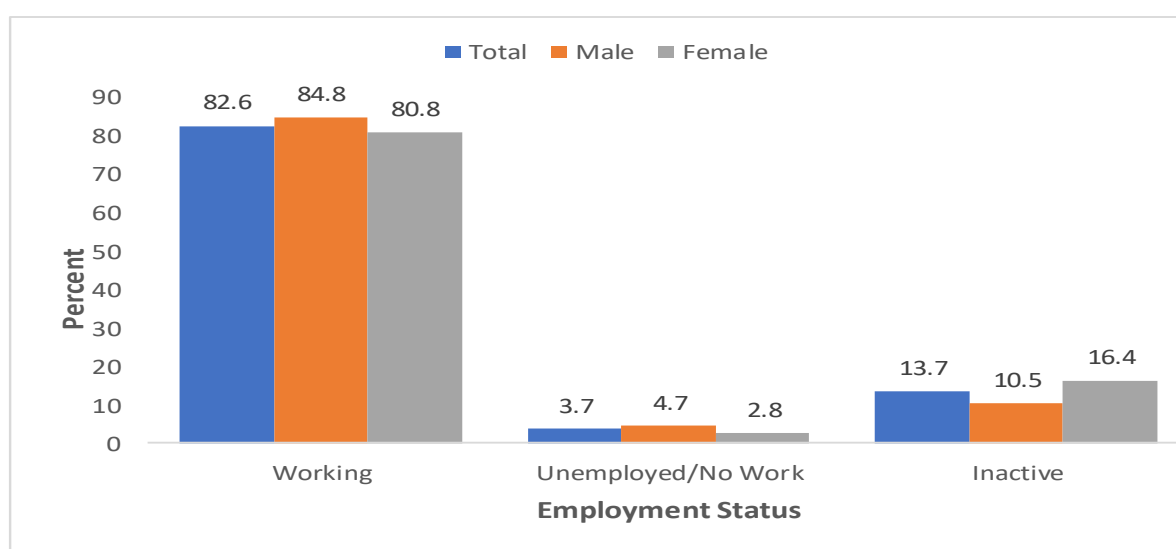


Figure 2. 8: Percentage Distribution of Older Population by Work Status and Sex, 2019

Male participation in labour force was proportionately higher than female in all age groups. However, they almost converge at age 100+ years with a 74 per cent and 73 per cent for male and female respectively (Figure 2.9).

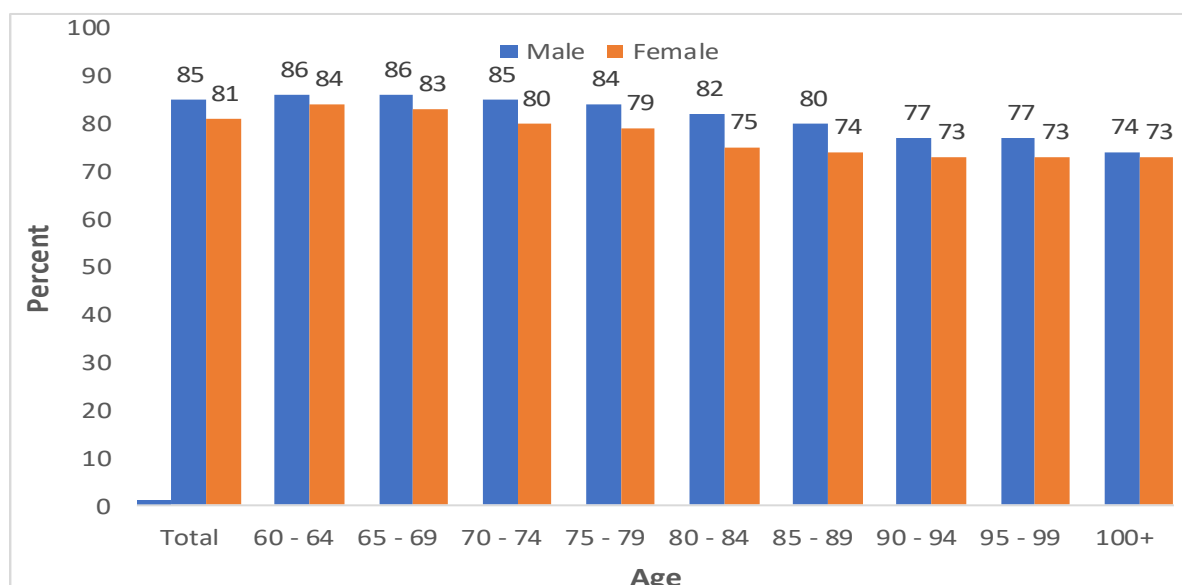


Figure 2. 9: Percentage Distribution of Older Population in Employment by Age and Sex, 2019

As shown in Appendix 2.7, the older population was mainly working in agricultural sector at 88 per cent followed by other service sector (6%). Proportion of working males in agriculture was 82 per cent, and other services 8.0 per cent while women were 93 per cent and 4.0 percent, respectively. Other sectors where older persons work were construction and wholesale at about 1.0 per cent each.

2.7.3. Wealth Index

The 2019 Census also classified population by wealth index. Wealth index is an asset-based measure of relative household wealth; it is a composite index computed from housing characteristics and asset ownership. Wealth quintile divides population into five equal quotas based on the wealth index. The older population was grouped into poorest, poor, middle, rich and richest. For convenience, poorest and poor were collapsed and renamed poor while rich and richest categories were collapsed and referred as rich.

Based on this reclassification, 57 per cent of the older population living in conventional household (2,721,459) were found to be poor.

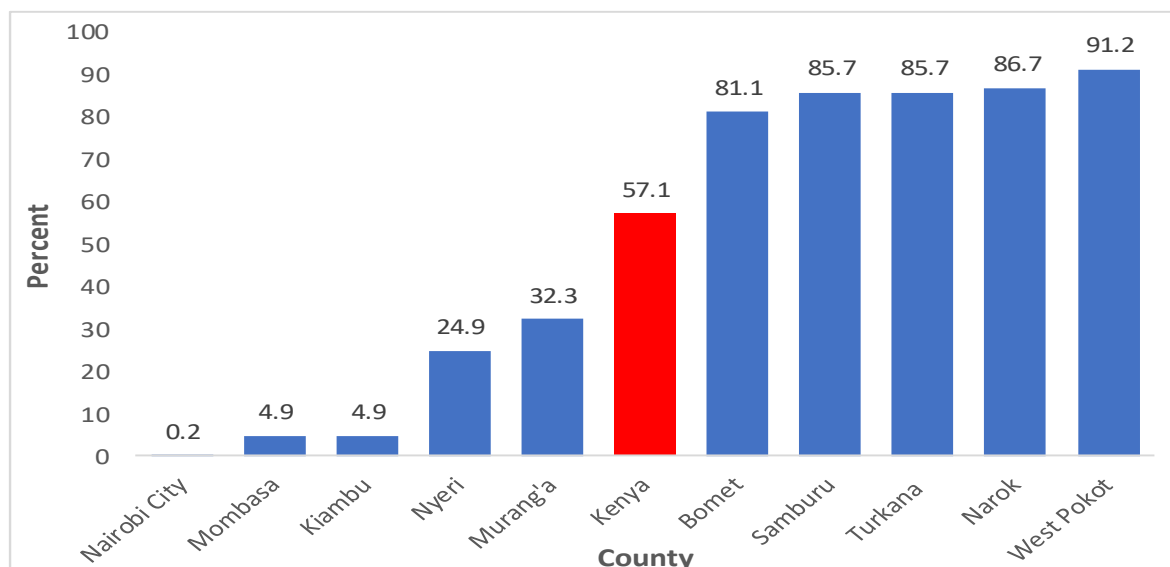


Figure 2. 10: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage Distribution of Older Population Living in Poor Households, 2019

At county level, proportion of poor older population varies from less than 1.0 per cent in Nairobi City to 91 per cent in West Pokot. Other counties where proportion of the poor among the older population was more than 80 per cent were Narok (87%), Samburu (86%), Turkana (86%), Bomet (81%), Kitui (81%) and Bungoma (80%). Mombasa (5%), Kiambu (5%), Nyeri (25%), Murang'a (32%) and Kirinyaga (34%) were the other counties with the lowest proportion of poor older persons. (Figure 2.10).

Poverty among older persons also varied by age and sex; it was lowest in age group 60 to 64 years for both male (52%) and female (56%). It peaked in age group 85 to 89 for female (61%) then declined gently to 57 per cent for female age 100 years or more. For males in poverty, the proportion increased consistently such that for males 100 years or more, 65 per cent were poor (Figure 2.11).

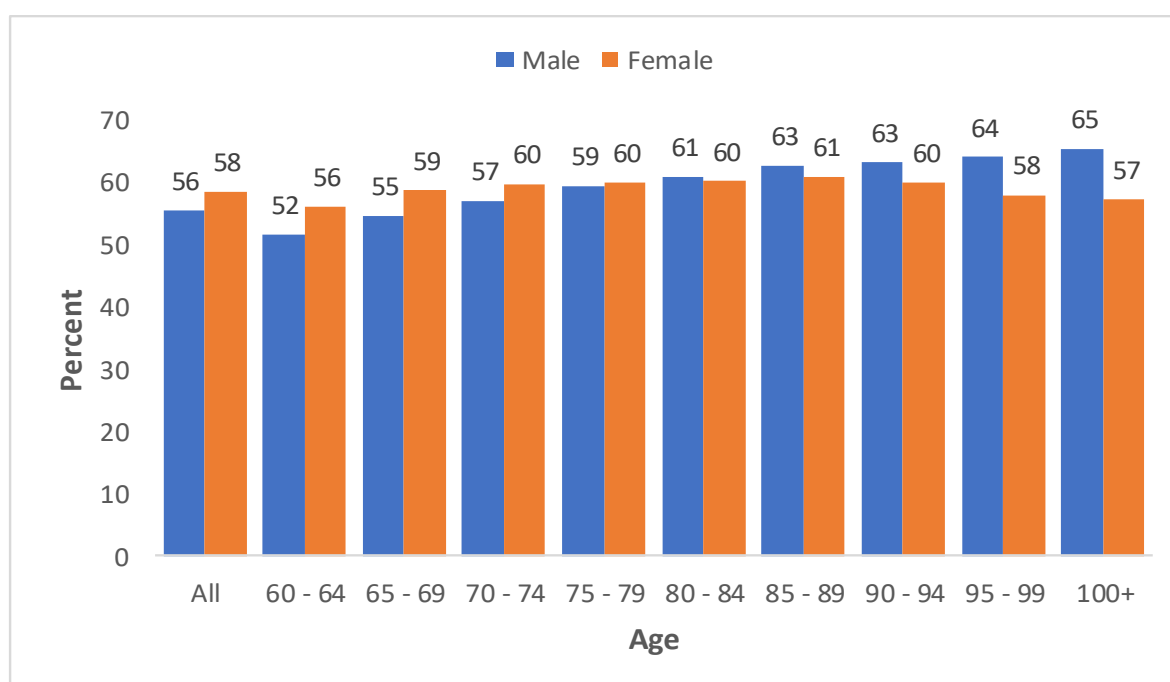


Figure 2. 11: Percentage Distribution of Older Poor Population by Age and Sex, 2019

2.8. Access to Basic Services and Amenities by the Older Population

Access to water is a key indicator for development. A target for this sector in the social development pillar of *Vision 2030*, is to ensure water and sanitation services are not only available, but also sustainably accessible to all. The target will also guide the country as it endeavours to meet SDG 6 which is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

2.8.1. Access to Improved Water Sources

Nationally, 60 per cent of older persons in Kenya have access to improved water sources. Improved water sources include protected wells, boreholes, piped, bottled water, public taps and rain harvested water. There were more older persons with access to improved water sources in urban areas (78%) than in rural areas (57%). Access to improved water sources varied by county (Appendix 2. 9). Nairobi City County had the highest access to improved water at 87 per cent followed by Kiambu (85%), Nyeri (81%), Bungoma (79%) and Nyandarua (77%). Counties where older persons have lowest access to improved water sources were Narok (27%), West Pokot (28%), Baringo (30%), Samburu (32%) and Bomet (35%) (Figure 2.12).

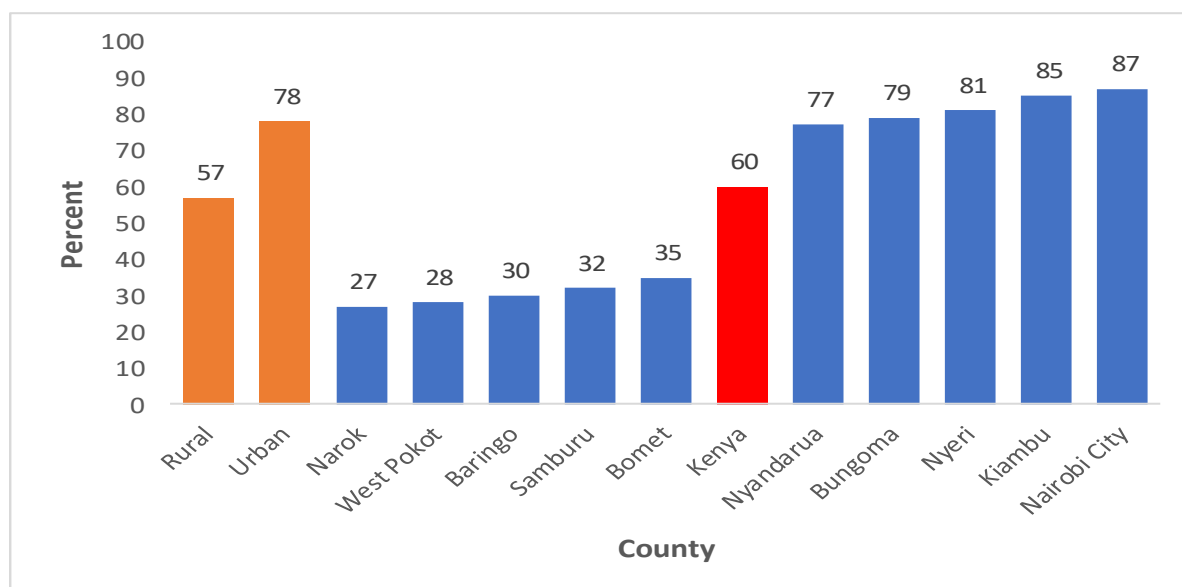


Figure 2. 12: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Older Population Living in Households with Access to Improved Water Sources, 2019

2.8.2. Access to Improved Sanitation

Eighty per cent of the older population in Kenya had access to improved sanitation: 91 per cent in urban areas and 77 per cent in rural areas. Improved sanitation includes main sewer, septic tank, cess pool, VIP pit latrine, covered pit latrine and bio-septic tank.

Access to improved sanitation varied by county (Appendix 2. 9). Five counties with the highest proportion of older population with access to improved sanitation were Nairobi city (97%), Kiambu (96%), Kirinyaga (95%), Murang'a (94%), Nyeri (94%). Turkana (15%), Samburu (21%), Wajir (30%), Mandera (37%)

and Tana River (39%) were the counties with lowest proportions of older population with access to improved sanitation (Figure 2.13).

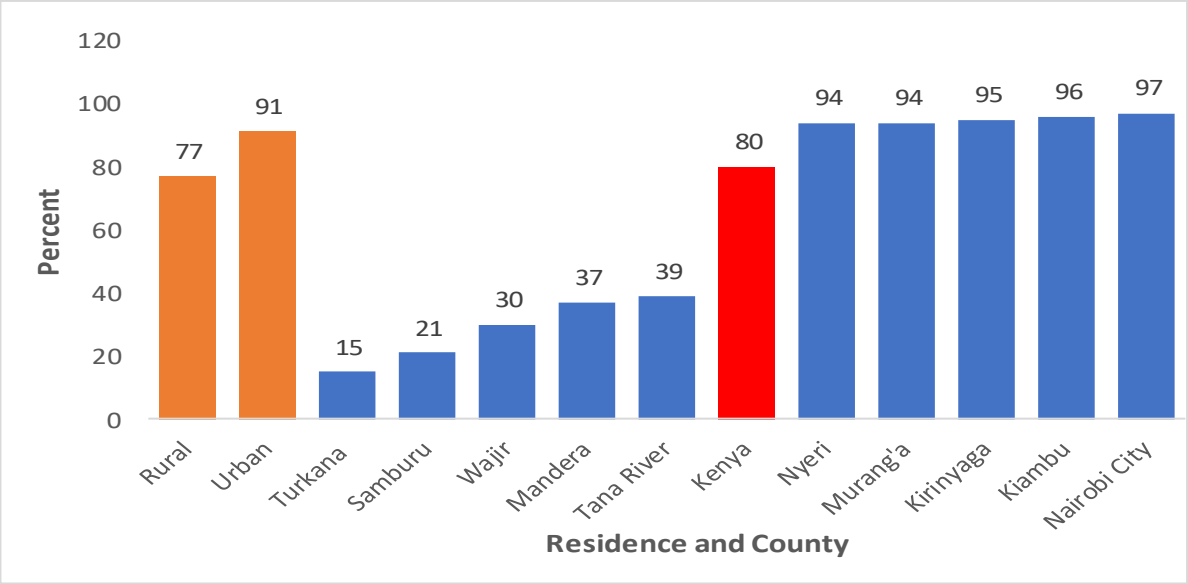


Figure 2. 13: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Older Population Living in Households with Access to Improved Sanitation, 2019

2.9. Ownership of Mobile Phone, Access to Electricity, Fuel for Cooking and Lighting

Figure 2.14 presents ownership of mobile phone and access to electricity, fuel for cooking and lighting, among older population. From Figure 2.14, 65 per cent of the older population owned mobile phone with male ownership at 71 per cent and female at 60 per cent. Thirty-six per cent of older population were living in households with electricity with males at 37 per cent and females at 35 per cent.

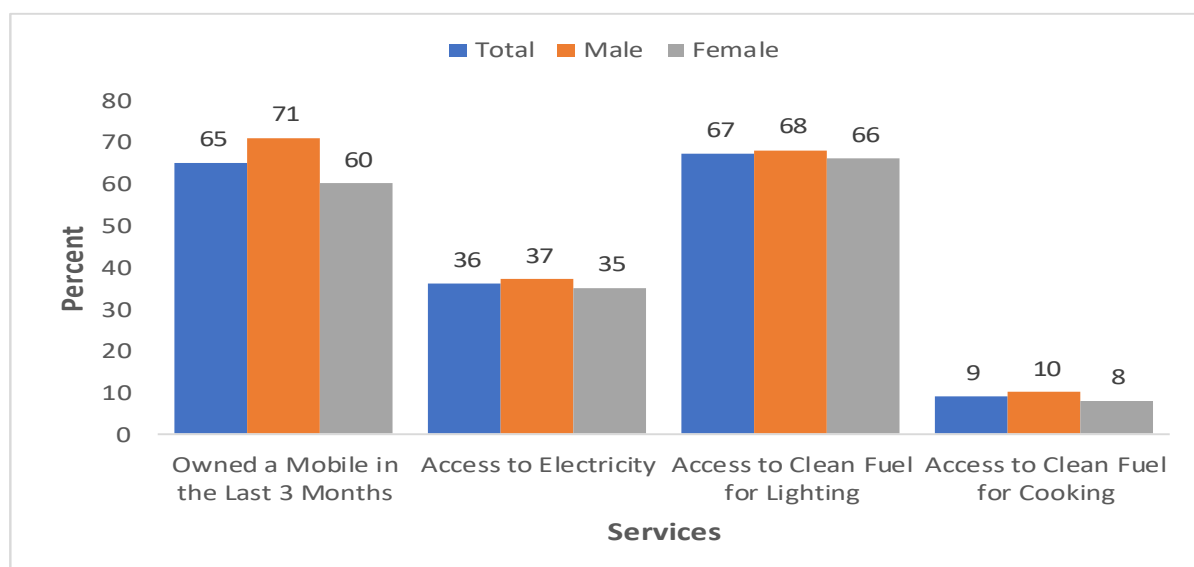


Figure 2. 14: Percentage Distribution of the Older Population who Own a Mobile Phone, Live in Households with Electricity, Use Clean Energy for Lighting and Cooking, 2019

Nationally, 67 per cent of the older population were living in households that use clean fuel for lighting with males at 68 per cent and females at 66 per cent. Nine per cent of the older population were living in households that use clean fuel for cooking with males at 10 per cent and females at 8.0 per cent (Figure 2.14).

2.10. Vulnerability in Old Age

The concept of vulnerability in the social sense is used to define groups of people likely not to cope as well as others in the event of a threat; state of defencelessness (Chambers, 1989:1). The term is defined in relation to specific threats that would impact in a negative way on the life of a person. Vulnerable people are those who when problems or disaster arise would not be able to cope.

In the event of a threat, two possible domains differentiate vulnerable persons from non-vulnerable ones: exposure and coping capacity (USP, 2013). Exposure of a person is based on the individual and household characteristics that define a person 'at risk' while coping capacity (mechanisms that would prevent a threat from having a negative impact on the person or the group) is reliance on the social network around the person at risk (Cardona et al, 2012).

In old age, exposure is based on economic characteristics such as assets ownership, housing characteristics and employment status while coping capacity relies on living arrangement and relationship at household level (Schröder-Butterfill and Marianti, 2006).

2.10.1. Living Arrangements and Relationships

According to 2019 KPHC, 11 per cent of older persons live with minors only. Proportionately, there were more females (14%) than males (7%) living with children in a household. Older persons living alone were 21 per cent of the older population; 25 per cent among female and 17 per cent among male.

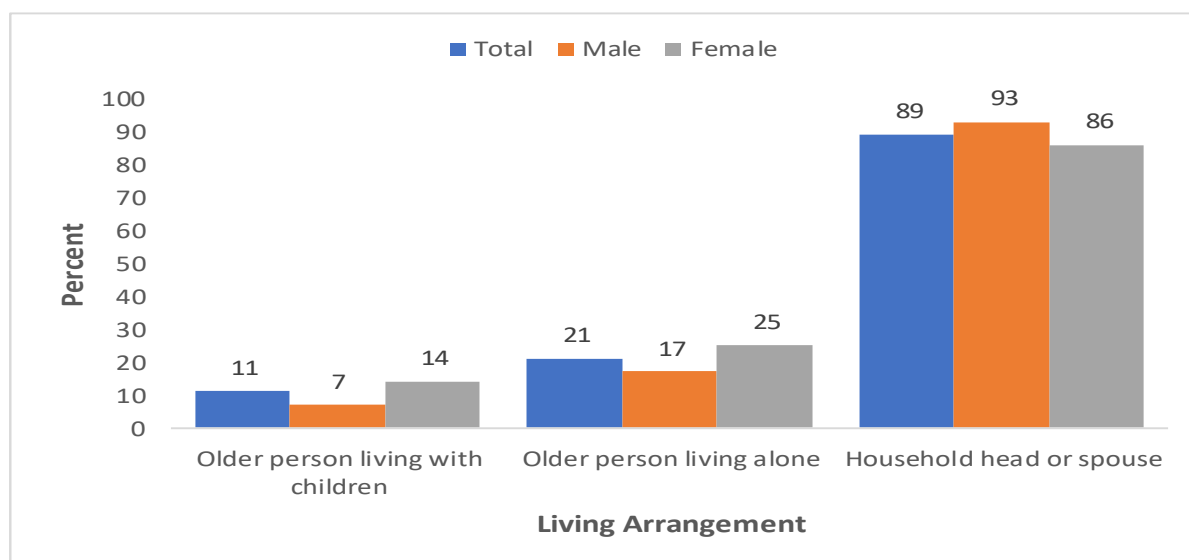


Figure 2. 15: Percentage Distribution of Older Population by Living Arrangement and Relationship to Household Head, 2019

In the older population, 89 per cent were household heads. Eighty-six per cent of the female older population were household heads while among male older population, 93 per cent were household heads (Figure 2.15).

2.10.2. Disability

Figure 2.16 presents prevalence of disability among the older in Kenya, which increased by age from about 4.0 per cent for age 60-64 to about 31 per cent for those aged 100 and more (Figure 2.16). According to 2019 KPHC, national prevalence was about 8.0 per cent (Appendix 2. 11). The older population suffers mostly from mobility (7.8%) and visual impairment (5%). Others types of disabilities include cognition (3%), hearing (2.3%) and self-care (2.1%) (Appendix 2. 11).

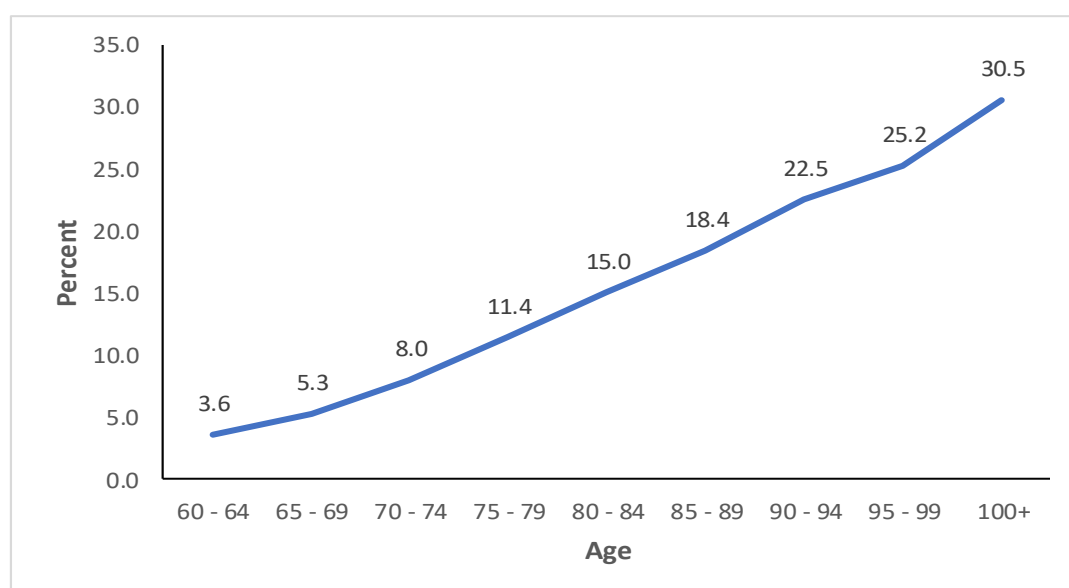


Figure 2. 16: Percentage Distribution of Older Population by Age and Disability Status, 2019

Chapter 3: Working Children

3.1. Introduction

This chapter looks at working children who are considered as a vulnerable group. The analysis of data focuses on the distribution of working children by sex, residence and county. Among the socio-economic characteristics selected in analysing data for working children are; work status and sector, hours worked per week, education status, marital status, disability status, wealth quintile and mobile phone ownership.

Working children refers to children who are subjected to work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work (UNICEF, 1989). According to ILO conventions on child labour, not all work done by children should be classified as child labour. The convention refers to work that deprives children (any person under 18) of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and/or mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling (ILO, 1999)

From the 2019 Census, there were 1,340,151 working children which represented 8.0 per cent of the total children of age 5-17 as indicated in Table 3.1. Out of the working children, 54 per cent were male and 46 per cent female (Appendix 3.1).

Table 3. 1: Proportion of Working Children of Age 5-17, 2019

Age-group	All children of age 5 - 17			Proportion of working children		
	Total	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
All	15,928,256	8,052,788	7,875,029	8.4	9.0	7.9
5 - 9	6,186,950	3,108,802	3,077,983	8.8	9.0	8.5
10 - 14	6,316,905	3,192,906	3,123,837	6.8	7.4	6.2
15 - 17	3,361,448	1,715,248	1,646,112	11.0	11.8	10.2

The sex ratio for working children was 115 at national level as shown in Figure 3.1. The sex ratio for working children was higher for all age groups.

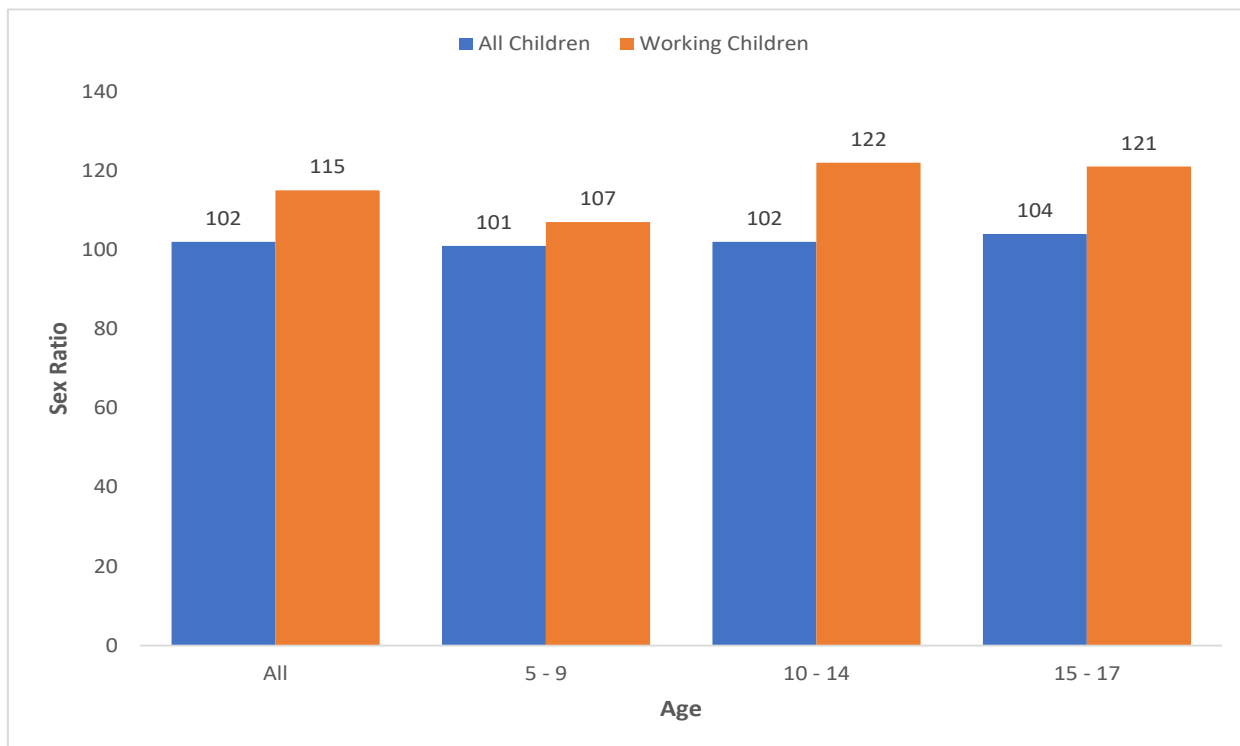


Figure 3. 1: Sex Ratio for all Children and Working Children by Age-group, 2019

3.2. Distribution of Working Children by Residence

Ninety-two per cent of the working children were residing in rural areas and 8.0 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of male working children was high in rural areas while that of female working children was high in urban areas as shown in Figure 3.2.

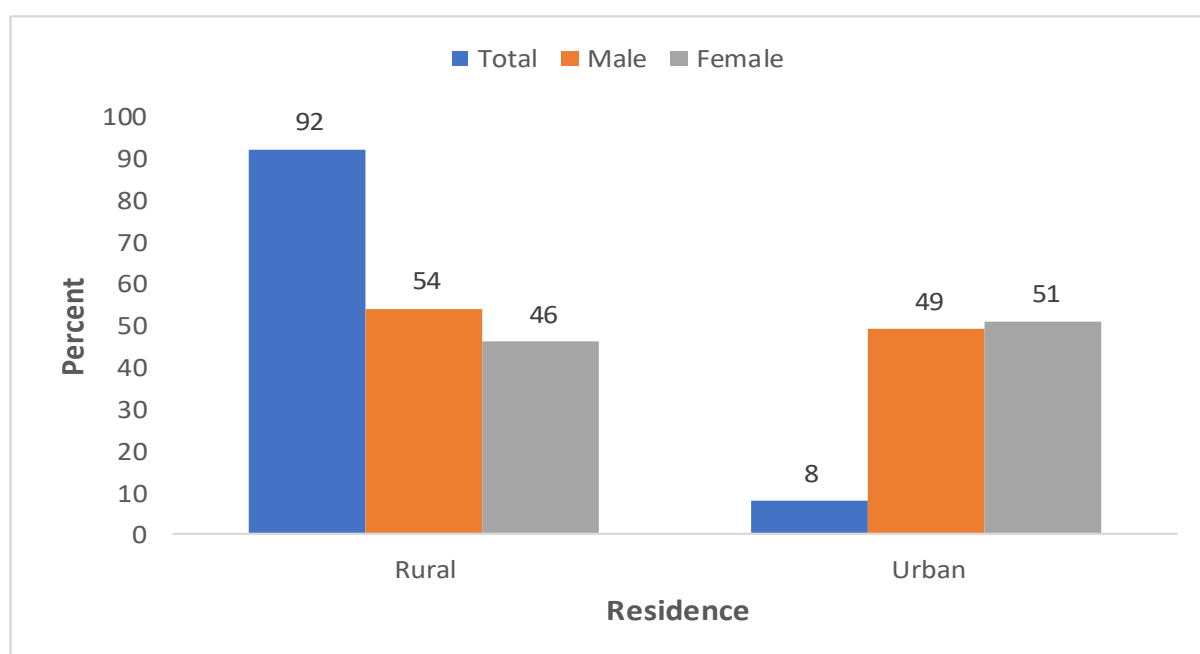


Figure 3. 2: Proportion of Working Children by Sex and Residence, 2019

Five counties that reported high proportions of working children were; Samburu (38.3%), Wajir (37.6%), Mandera (36.5%), Turkana (34.3) and Marsabit (34.2%). The counties that reported low proportion of working children were; Uasin Gishu (2.2%), Mombasa (2.0), Nyeri (2.0%), Kiambu (1.8%) and Nairobi City (1.6%). Details are in Figure 3.3a, Figure 3.3b and Appendix 3.1.

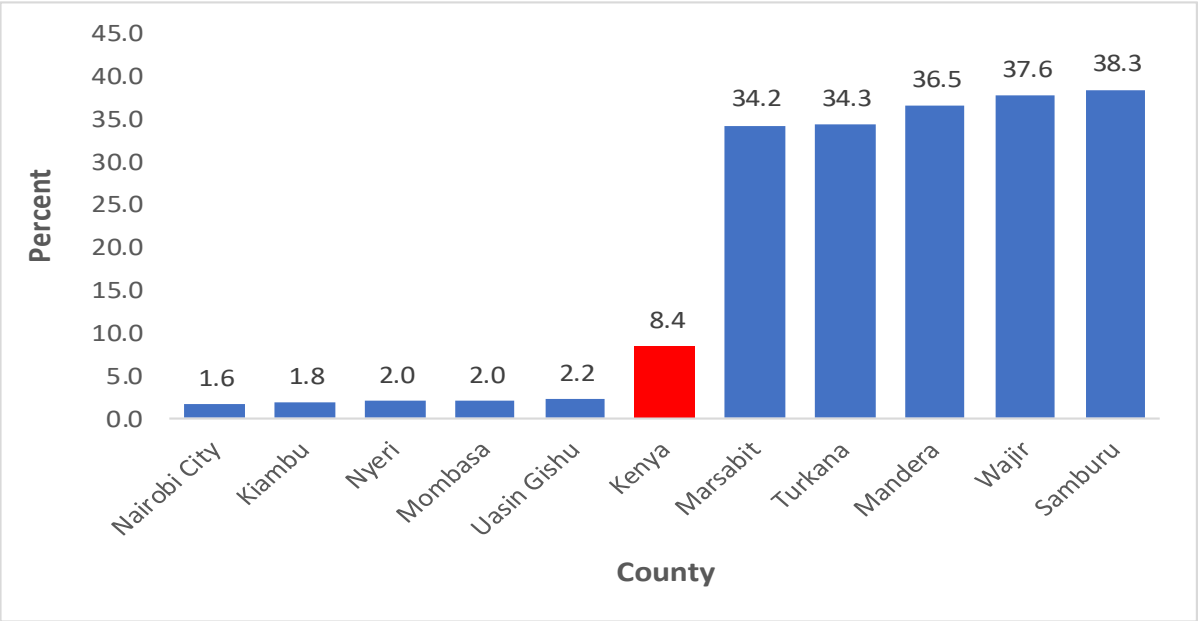


Figure 3. 3a: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Working Children, 2019

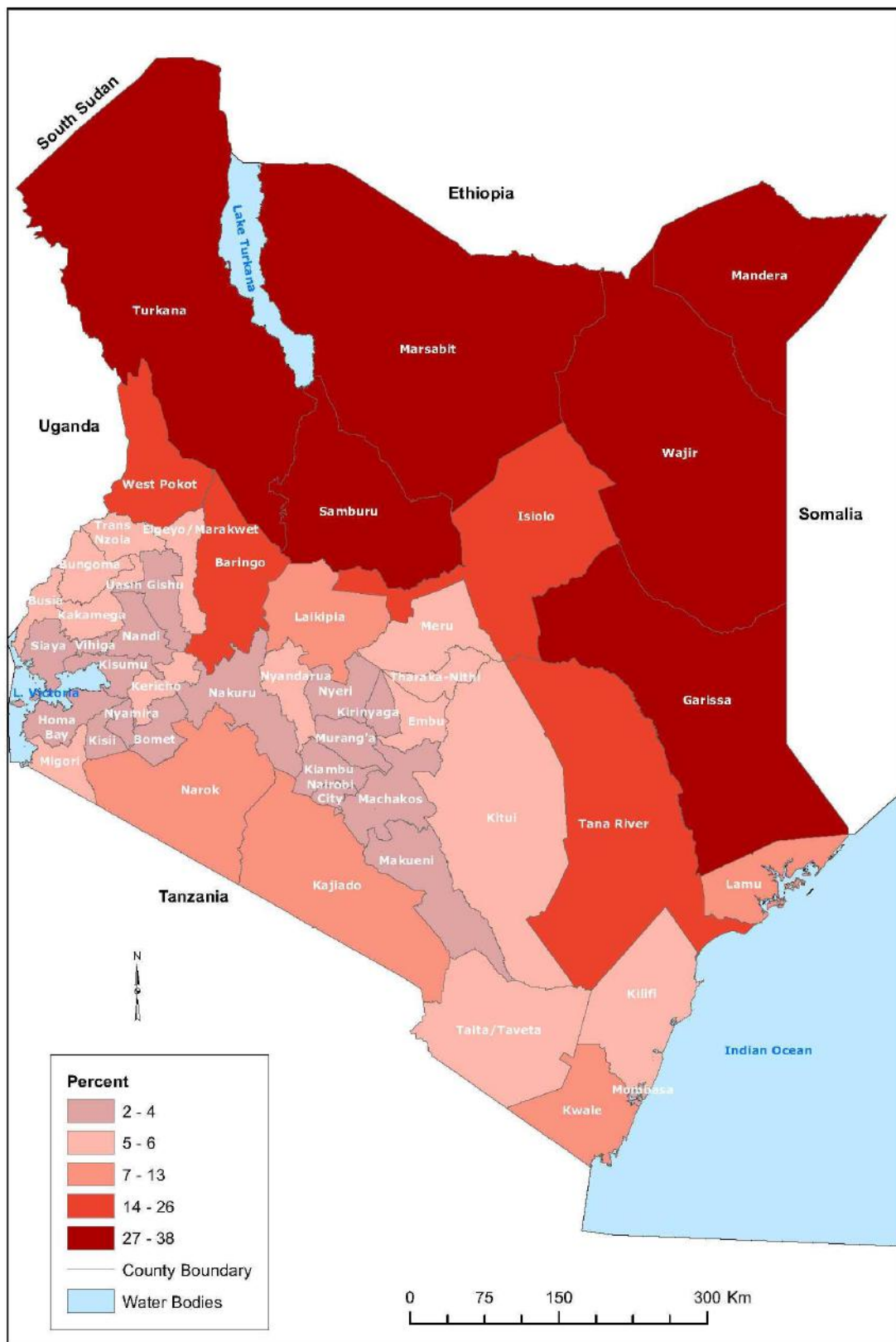


Figure 3.3b: Distribution of Working Children by County, 2019

3.3. Working Children by Selected Socio-economic Characteristics

The characteristics that are focused in this section were; work status and sector, hours worked per week, educational status, marital status, disability status, wealth quintile and mobile ownership.

3.3.1. Work Status of Working Children

The Census results in Table 3.2 show the work status of working children. At the national level, 92 per cent of working children worked on own/family agricultural holding, 96 per cent in the rural areas and 56 per cent in urban areas. Fewer working children worked for pay (2.6%) compared to those working on own/family business (4.9%).

Table 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Economic Activity, 2019

Work status	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Worked for pay	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.1	11.2	9.9	12.5
Worked on own/family business	4.9	4.5	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	32.8	31.7	33.8
Worked on own/family agricultural holding	92.4	92.2	92.6	95.7	95.0	96.5	55.5	57.6	53.5
Apprentice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2

3.3.2. Working Children by Hours Worked per Week

Children working up to 35 hours per week are considered to be working part time. Those who work for 36 or more hours per week were considered to be on full-time basis (Employment Act, 2012). Figure 3.4 presents the percentage of working children by hours worked per week. Forty-two per cent of working children worked for up to 35 hours per week compared to 58 per cent who worked for more than 36 hours per week. More females (46%) worked for 0-35 hours per week compared to males (40%).

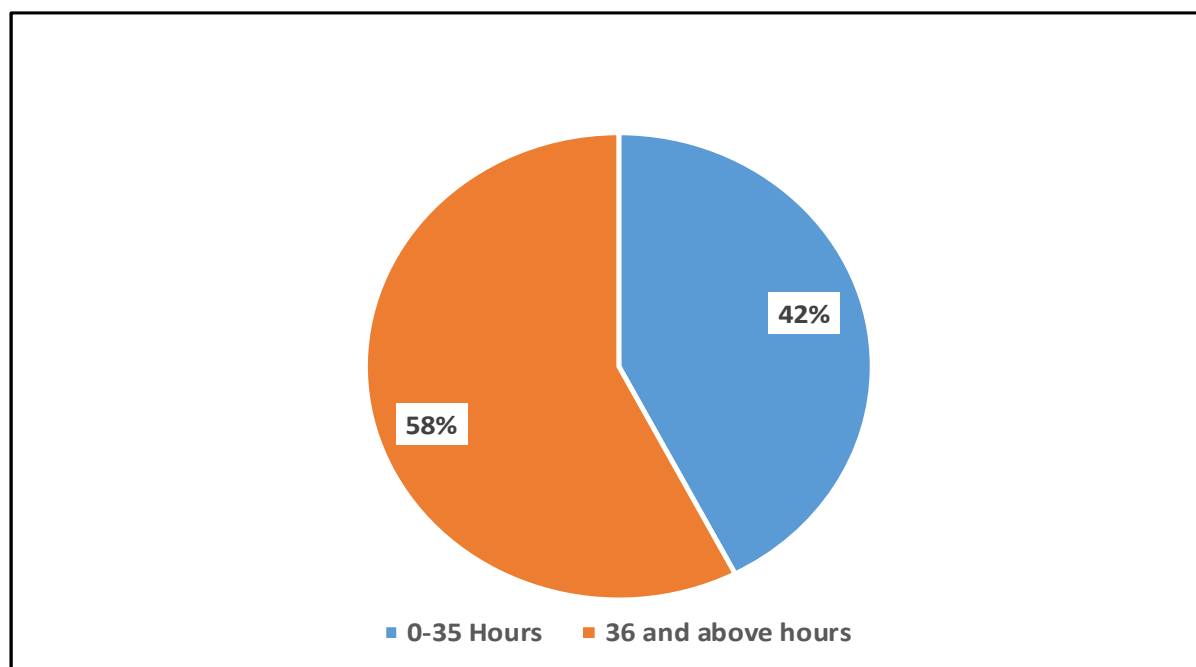


Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Working Children by Hours Worked per Week, 2019

3.3.3. Working Children by Place of Residence

In the rural areas, 43 per cent of the working children worked for up to 0-35 hours per week compared to 31 per cent in urban areas. There were more female working children at 47 per cent in rural areas and 32 per cent in urban areas who work for 0-35 hours per week as shown in Figure 3.5.

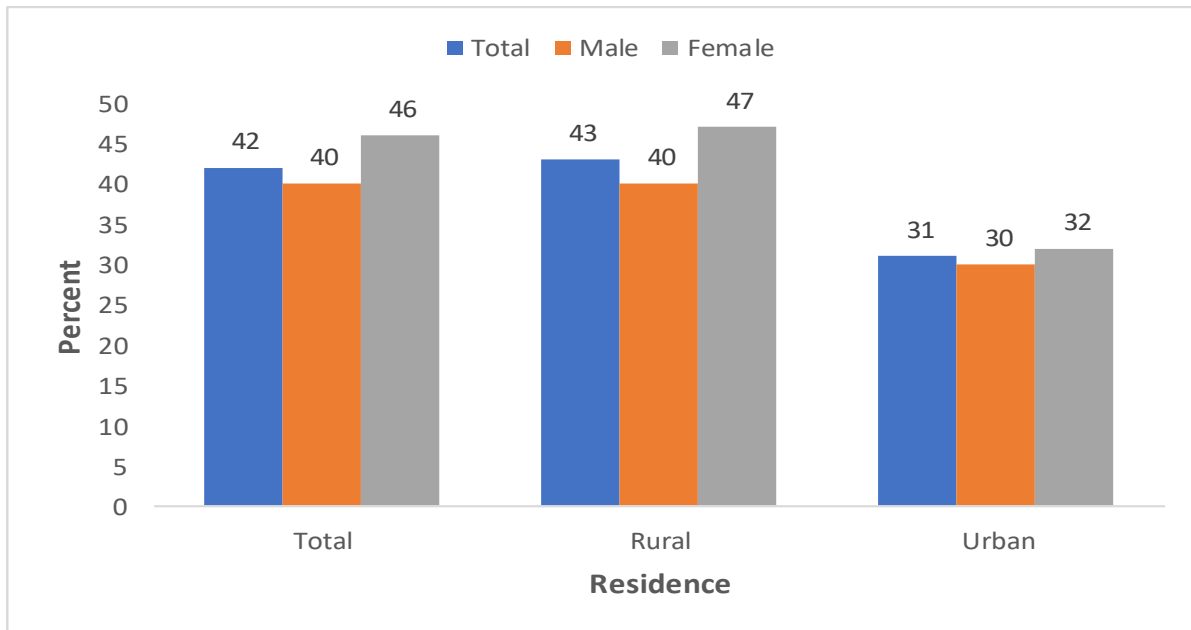


Figure 3. 5: Percentage of Working Children who Work for 0-35 hours per Week by Sex, and Residence, 2019

The results further show that, 58 per cent of the working children worked for 36 and above hours per week. Sixty per cent were male and 54 per cent female. In the rural areas, 57 per cent of working children reported to have worked for 36 and above hours per week compared to 69 per cent in urban areas. There were more males in both rural (60%) and urban (70%) who worked for 36 and above hours per week compared to females. Details are shown in Figure 3.6.

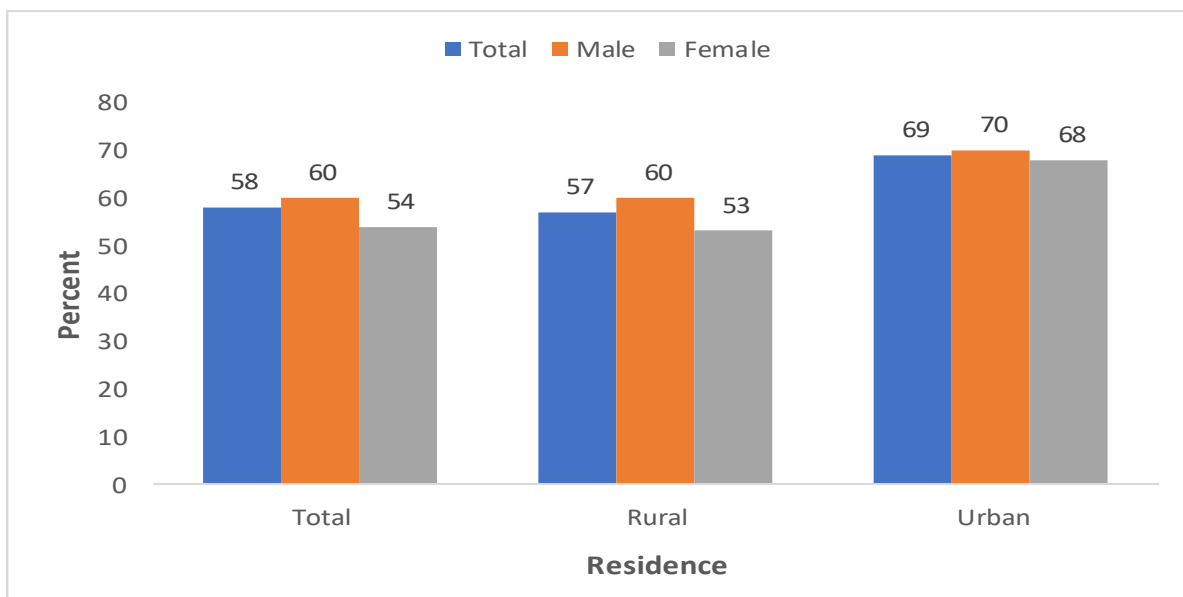


Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Working Children who Work for 36 and Above Hours per Week by Sex, and Residence, 2019

Analysis at county level shows five counties that recorded lowest and highest proportions of working children who worked for up to 35 hours per week. Busia recorded 65 per cent of working children who work for up to 35 hours per week while Nairobi City reported 19 per cent as shown in Figure 3.7 and Appendix 3.1.

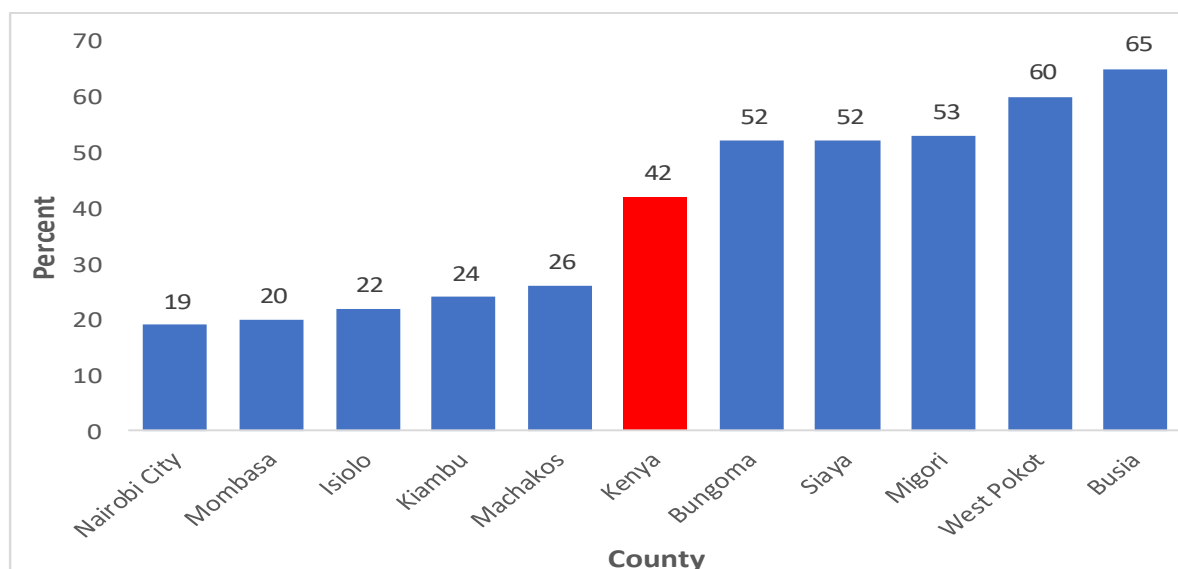


Figure 3. 7: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Working Children by Hours Worked per Week (0-35 hours), 2019

Further analysis shows that, Nairobi City has the highest percentage (81%) of working children who worked for 36 and above hours and Busia (35%) the lowest as shown in Figure 3.8.

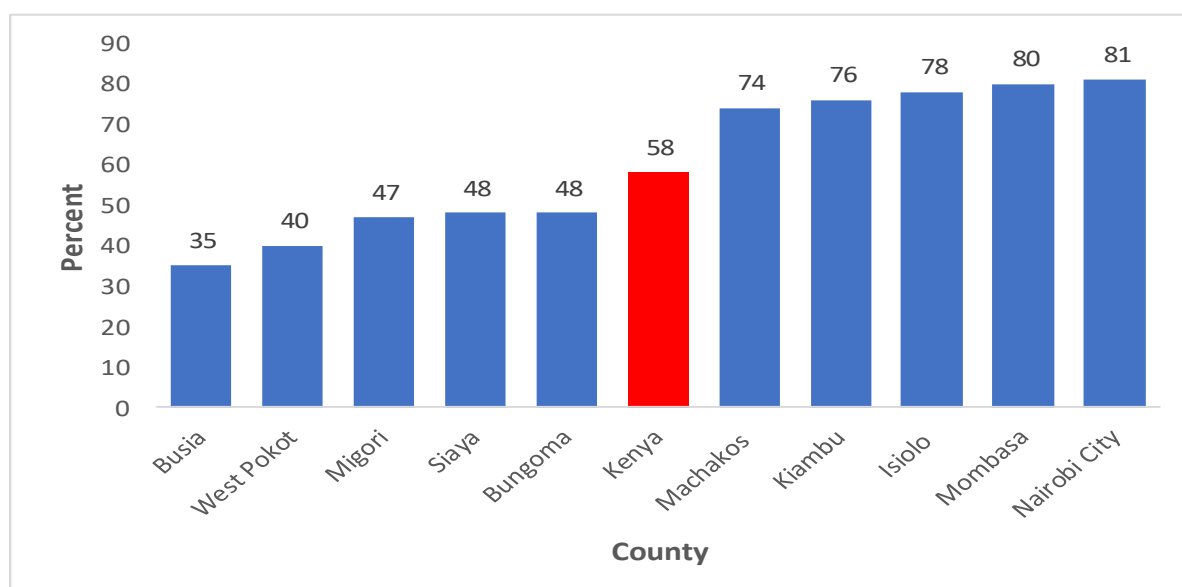


Figure 3. 8: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Children who Worked for 36 or more Hours per Week, 2019

3.3.4. Education Status of Working Children

Child labour remains a barrier to the achievement of education for all. Although the Government offers free primary education, many children still remain out of school (GoK, Basic Education Act, 2013). From the Census results, 990,673 (2.1% of the total population) working children have never been to school. Out of the working children who have never been to school, 54 per cent were males compared to 46 per cent females. The results further show that very few working children (7.0%) were at school, 7.0 per cent left school on completion, 10 per cent left school before completion and 74 per cent never went to school. This is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Educational Status, 2019

Educational Status	Total	Male	Female
At school/Learning institution	7.0	7.9	6.0
Left school/Learning institution after completion	7.4	6.7	8.2
Left school/Learning institution before completion	9.5	9.1	9.9
Never been to school/Learning institution	73.9	74.2	73.7
Don't know	2.2	2.2	2.2

At the county level, the five counties that recorded high proportion of working children who never went to school were: Wajir (97.5%), Turkana (96.8%), Marsabit (95.8%), Mandera (95.5) and Samburu (95.3%). Counties that recorded the least proportion of working children who never went to school were Murang'a (23.5%), Nyeri (22.8%), Embu (22.0%), Kiambu (20.3%) and Nyandarua (17.4%) as indicated in Figure 3.9 and Appendix 3.2.

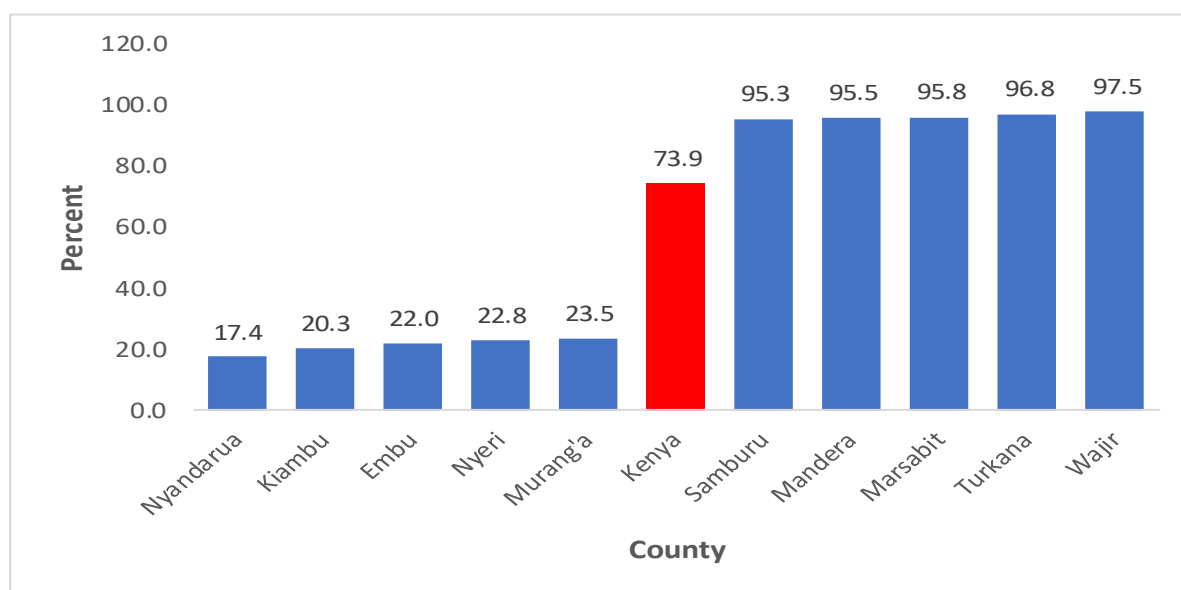


Figure 3.9: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Working Children who Never went to School, 2019

3.3.5. Working Children by Marital Status

Married children are deprived of their fundamental rights to health, education and safety. These children are likely to experience physical and emotional difficulties at early ages. The young girls face more risks of

experiencing dangerous complications in pregnancy and childbirth, contracting HIV/AIDS and high chances of experiencing domestic violence (UNFPA, 2015).

From the 2019 Census results, there were 621,028 (1.3% of the total population) working children of age 12-17. Ten per cent of these working children reported being married. The proportion of female working children who were married (15.3%) was higher than that of males (6.0%). Looking at age category, 16 per cent of working children of age 17 were married as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3. 4: Distribution of Working Children by Age and Marital Status, 2019

Age in Single Years	Never Married			Ever Married			Don't Know		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	89.6	93.7	84.3	10.1	6.0	15.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
12	93.2	93.6	92.8	6.4	6.1	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	93.6	94.2	92.8	6.1	5.5	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
14	93.2	94.3	91.6	6.5	5.4	8.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	90.8	93.0	87.8	8.7	6.6	11.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
16	89.2	94.0	83.2	10.5	5.7	16.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
17	93.5	73.3	71.4	15.5	6.2	26.4	0.3	0.3	0.0

At the county level, the five counties with high percentage of working children who were married were: Migori (16.6%), Kajiado and Homabay (14.5%), Kisii (14.0%) and Bomet (13.7%). Counties that recorded low percentage of working children who were married were: Turkana (5.7%), Nyeri and Nairobi City (5.3%), Kiambu (5.2%) and Nyandarua (4.8%). Details are shown in Figure 3.10 and Appendix 3.3

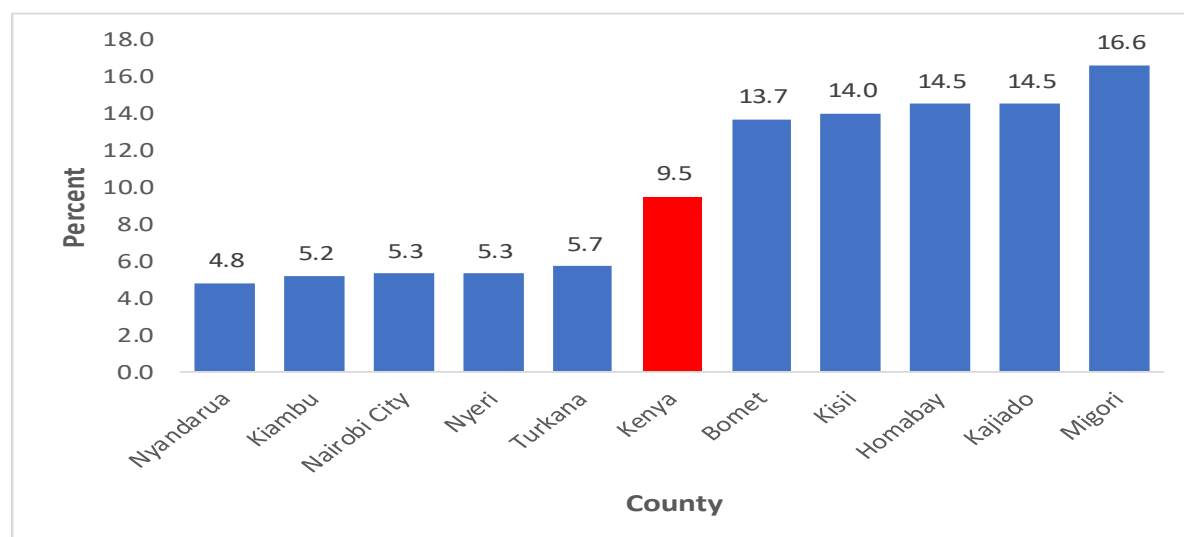


Figure 3. 10: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentages of Working Children Currently Married, 2019

3.3.6. Working Children by Sector

The law on minimum age to engage in economic activities does not protect children working outside the scope of a formal employment contract or in circumstances in which children derive no benefit from their labour (ILO, 1973; Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

From the analysis of the 2019 Census results, 95 per cent of the children work in agriculture sector. Other sectors recorded minimal number of working children as shown in Table 3.5 and Appendix 3.4.

Table 3. 5: Working Children by Sex and Sector, 2019

Sector	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A - Agriculture	1,260,729	677,294	583,384	94.6	94.8	94.3
B - Mining and Quarrying	1,463	1,022	441	0.1	0.1	0.1
C - Manufacturing	2,075	1,238	837	0.2	0.2	0.1
F - Construction	3,533	3,180	353	0.3	0.4	0.1
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	7,768	3,921	3,847	0.6	0.5	0.6
H - Transportation and Storage	3,024	2,727	297	0.2	0.4	0.0
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,867	1,235	2,632	0.3	0.2	0.4
P - Education	2,664	1,136	1,528	0.2	0.2	0.2
S - Other Service Activities	43,708	21,332	22,375	3.3	3.0	3.6
T - Activities of Households as Employees: Undifferentiated Goods - Service - Producing Activities of Households Use	4,487	1,579	2,908	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	1,333,318	714,664	618,602	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3.7. Working Children with Disability

From the Census results, 31,582 working children of age 5-17 reported having a disability. This translates to 2.0 per cent of the working children at national level. Out of the working children with disability, 57 per cent were males and 43 per cent females. In the rural areas, 58 per cent of working children with disability were males and 42 per cent females, while in urban areas, 56 per cent were males and 44 per cent females, as shown in Figure 3.11 and Appendix 3.5.

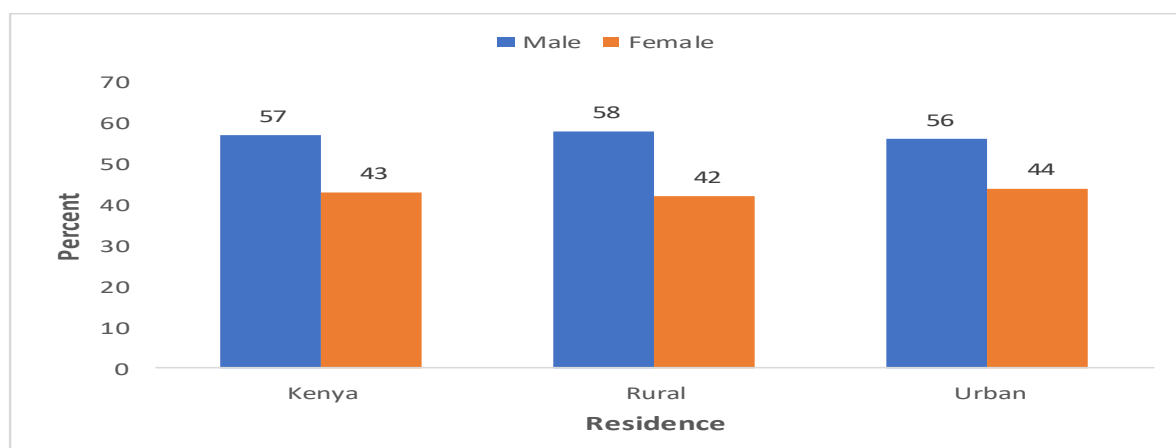


Figure 3. 11: Percentage Distribution of Working Children with Disability by Sex and Residence, 2019

The proportion of working children with disability varies from one county to another. The results show the five counties with highest percentage of working children with disability were: Kirinyaga (12.2%), Nyeri (11.9%), Murang'a (9.2%), Makueni (8.8%) and Kiambu (8.4%). Counties that recorded lowest proportion of working children with disability were Turkana (0.5%), Garissa and Isiolo (0.4%), Wajir and Marsabit (0.3%) as shown in Figure 3.12 and Appendix 3.5.

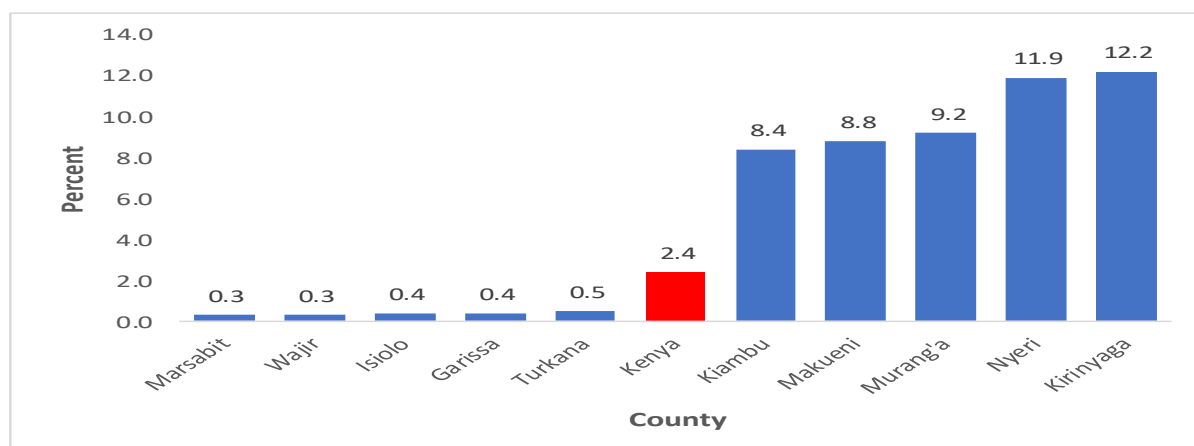


Figure 3. 12: Counties with the Lowest and Highest Percentage of Working Children with Disability, 2019

3.3.8. Distribution of Working Children by Household Wealth Quintile

Working children face several challenges some of which are associated with the conditions of the households they live in. The 2019 Census results show that 60 per cent of the working children live in households that were in the poorest wealth quintile, 25 per cent in poor wealth quintile households and only 3.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent live in households that belong to the rich and richest wealth quintiles, respectively, as indicated in Figure 3.13.

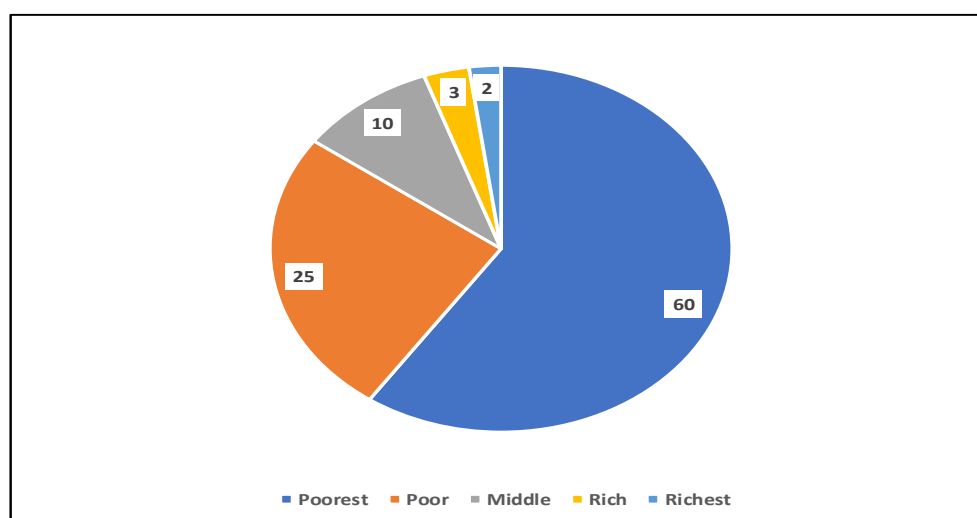


Figure 3. 13: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Household Wealth Quintile, 2019

In rural areas, the proportion of working children in households that were in the poor wealth quintile was 90 per cent, those in households in the middle wealth quintile was 8.0 per cent and those in households in

the rich wealth quintile was 2.0 per cent as shown in Figure 3.14. In urban areas, the proportion of working children in households that belong to the poor wealth quintile was 29 per cent, those in households in the middle wealth quintile was 23 per cent and those in households in the rich wealth quintile was 48 per cent.

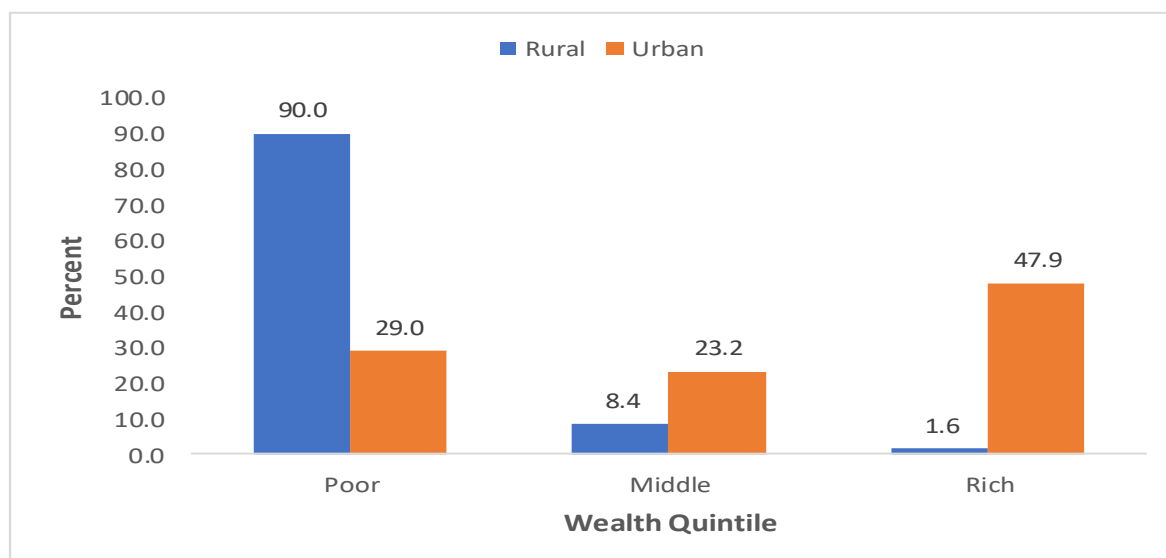


Figure 3. 14: Percentage Distribution of Working Children by Household Wealth Quintile and Place of Residence, 2019

The five counties with the highest proportion of working children who live in households in the poorest wealth quintile were: West Pokot (97.8%), Samburu (97.3%), Turkana (97.0%), Baringo (94.6%), and Marsabit (94.3%). The counties with the lowest proportion of working children who live in households that were in the poor wealth quintile were: Kirinyaga (39.5%), Nyeri (30.6%), Mombasa (10.7%) Kiambu (6.7%), and Nairobi (0.2%). Details are in Figure 3.15 and Appendix 3.6.

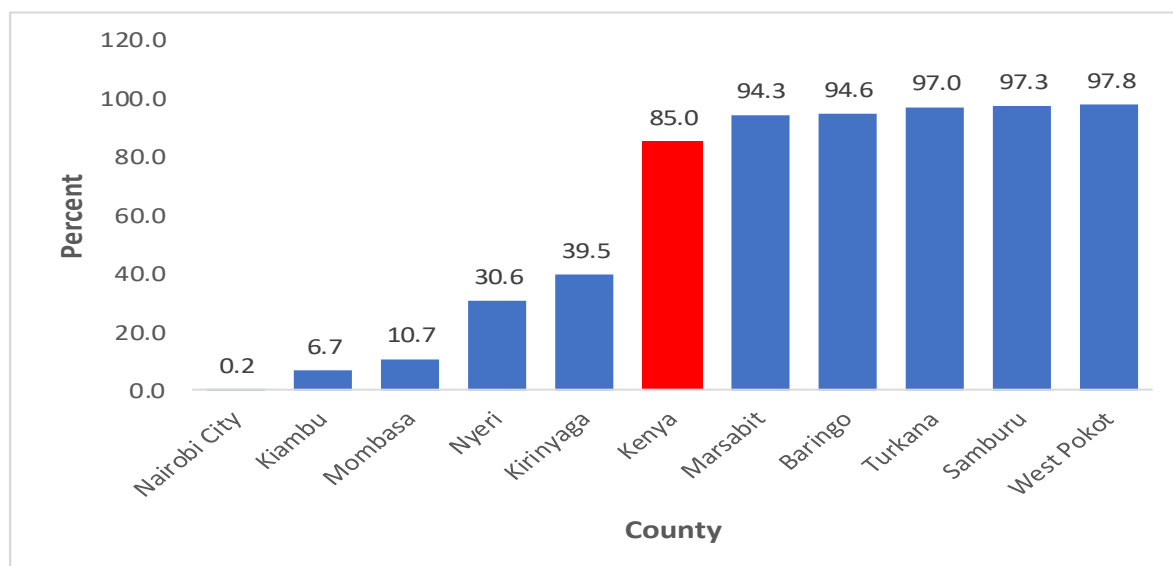


Figure 3. 15: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Working Children Living in Households with Lowest Wealth Quintile, 2019

3.4. Mobile Phone Ownership

The 2019 Census results revealed that 128,967 working children own a mobile phone. This translates to 10 per cent of the total working children. Out of the working children (9.8%) male and (9.4%) female own a mobile phone. Nine per cent of the working children who own a mobile phone were in rural areas and 21 per cent in urban as shown in Figure 3.16.

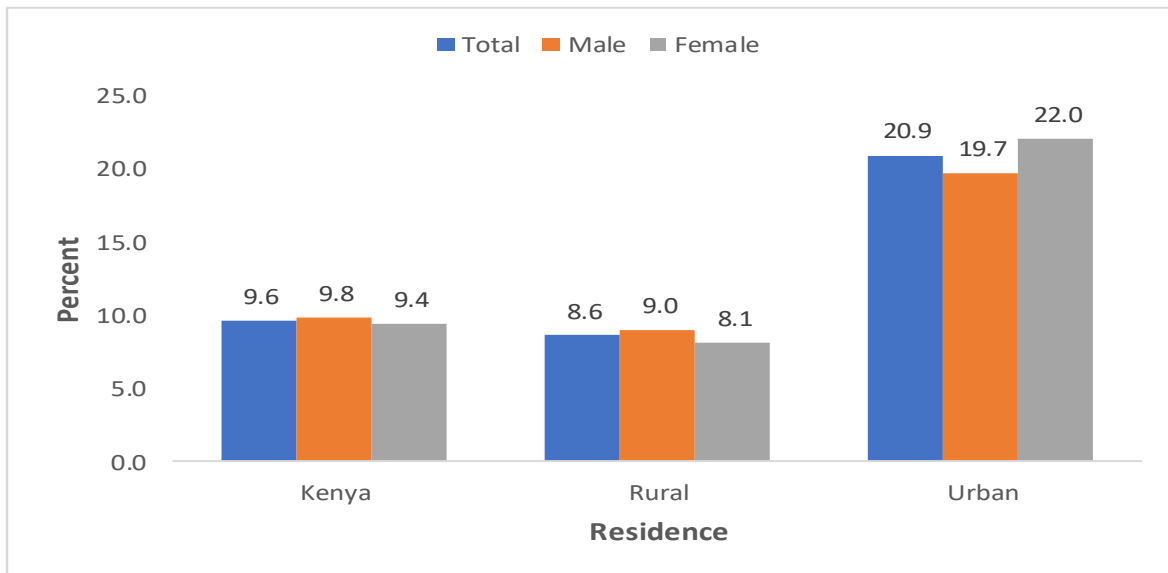


Figure 3. 16: Percentage of Working Children Owning a Mobile Phone by Sex and Residence, 2019

At the county level, Nairobi City (34.4%) reported the highest proportion of working children who own a mobile phone, followed by Kiambu (33.2%), Kirinyaga (27.5%), Nyeri (26.0%) and Murang'a (24.5%). Counties that recorded the least proportion of working children who own a mobile phone were Baringo (4.5), Samburu (3.8%), Tana River (3.5), Turkana (2.5%) and West Pokot (2.2%). Details are shown in Figure 3.17 and Appendix 3. 8.

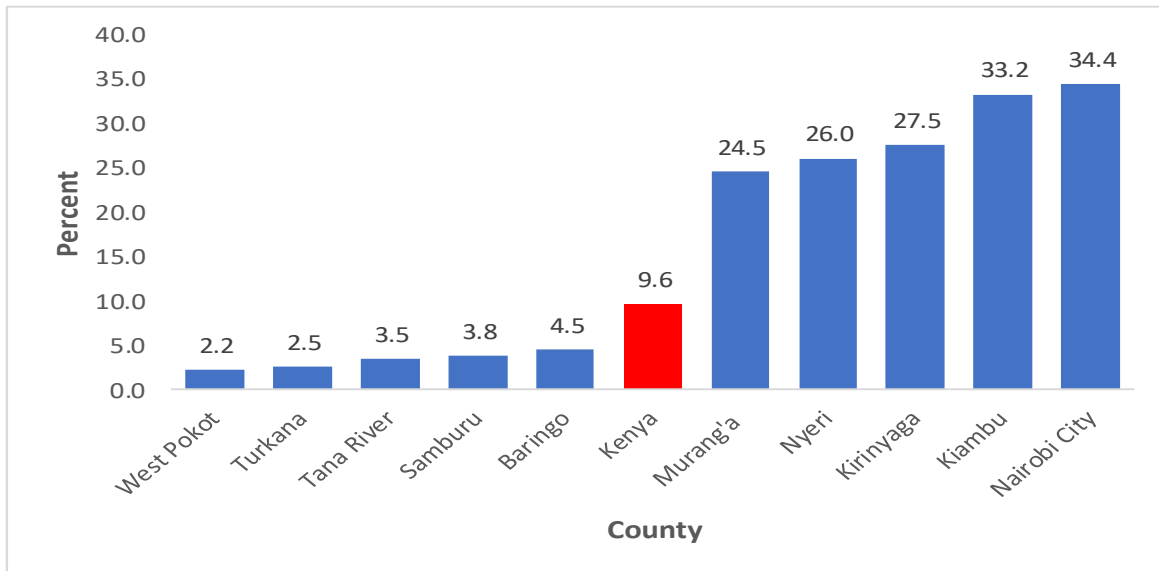


Figure 3. 17: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Working Children Owning a Mobile Phone, 2019

Chapter 4: Children in Child-Headed Households

4.1. Introduction

This chapter examines children in child-headed households as a vulnerable group. A child-headed household is defined as a household run by children younger than 18 years, who have lost both parents or whose parents, guardians or primary caregivers of the household are terminally ill, have died or have abandoned the children and no adult family member is available to provide care (Charlotte Phillips, 2011). The chapter presents distribution of children in child-headed households by age, sex, place of residence and county, as well as the number of child-headed households by residence, county and sex. Status of schooling, marital status, work and disability of children in child-headed households is also presented. Additional characteristics described are: distribution of child-headed households by access to electricity, improved source of drinking water and methods of human waste disposal; and distribution of the children by wealth quintiles.

4.2. Children in Child-Headed Households as a Proportion of the Total Children Population

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census enumerated 21,836,678 children, out of which 159,280 were in child-headed households representing 0.73 per cent of total children in the country. The total male children in the country were 11,012,290, out of which 85,107 were in child-headed households, making 0.77 per cent of total male children and 53 per cent of the children in child headed households. On the other hand, total female children in the country were 10,823,843, out of which 74,168 were in child-headed households, constituting 0.68 per cent of total female children and 47 per cent of the children in child headed households.

The total children that were enumerated in rural areas were 16,173,106, out of which 112,545 were children in child-headed households, forming 0.69 per cent. On the other hand, the total children residing in urban areas were 5,663,572, out of which 46,735 were children in child-headed households, making up 0.82 per cent of the children in the urban areas.

Counties with the highest proportion of children in child-headed households were Samburu (1.59%), Mandera (1.55%), Kitui (1.40%), Garissa (1.32%), and Wajir (1.31%). Counties with lowest proportion of children in child-headed households were Nandi (0.28%), Bomet (0.36%), Elgeyo Marakwet (0.37%), Murang'a (0.38%), and Kirinyaga (0.39%). These are shown in Figure 4.1. Proportions of children in child-headed households to the total children by county are shown in Appendix 4.2.

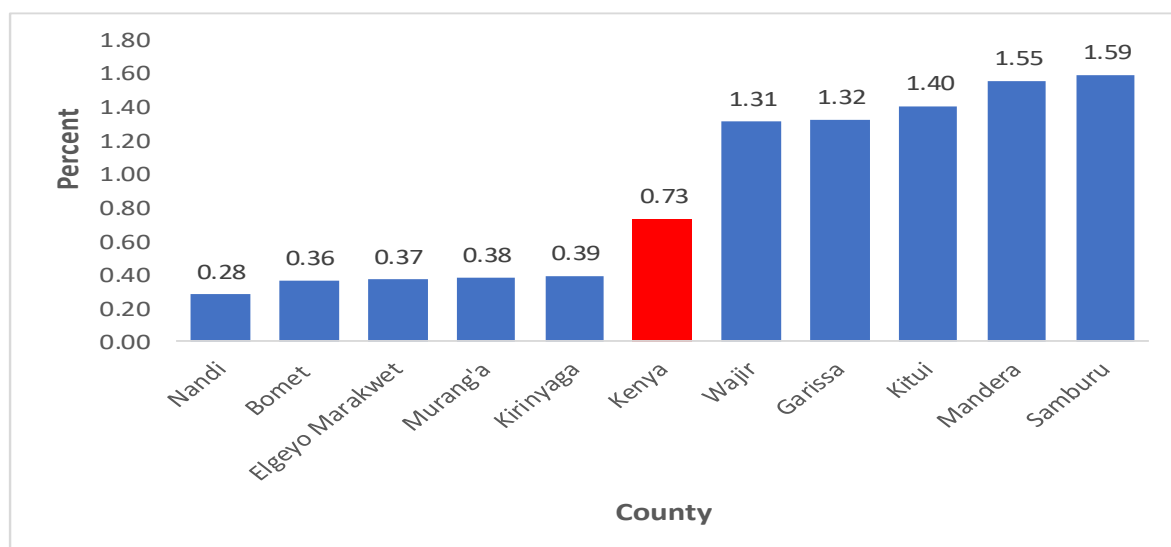


Figure 4. 1: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Children in Child-Headed Households to Total Children Population, 2019

4.3. Distribution of Children in Child-Headed Households by Place of Residence, County and Sex

Children in child-headed households residing in rural areas were 71 percent, while 29 per cent were residing in urban areas. Five counties with highest number of children in child-headed households were Nairobi City (7.6%), Mandera (5.3%), Kitui (4.8%), Nakuru (4.6%) and Garissa (3.8%). The five counties with least number of children in child-headed households were Lamu, Tharaka–Nithi, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Kirinyaga, and Taita Taveta at less than 1.0 per cent each. These are shown in Figure 4.2. Distribution of children in child-headed households by place of residence, county and sex are shown in Appendix 4.1.

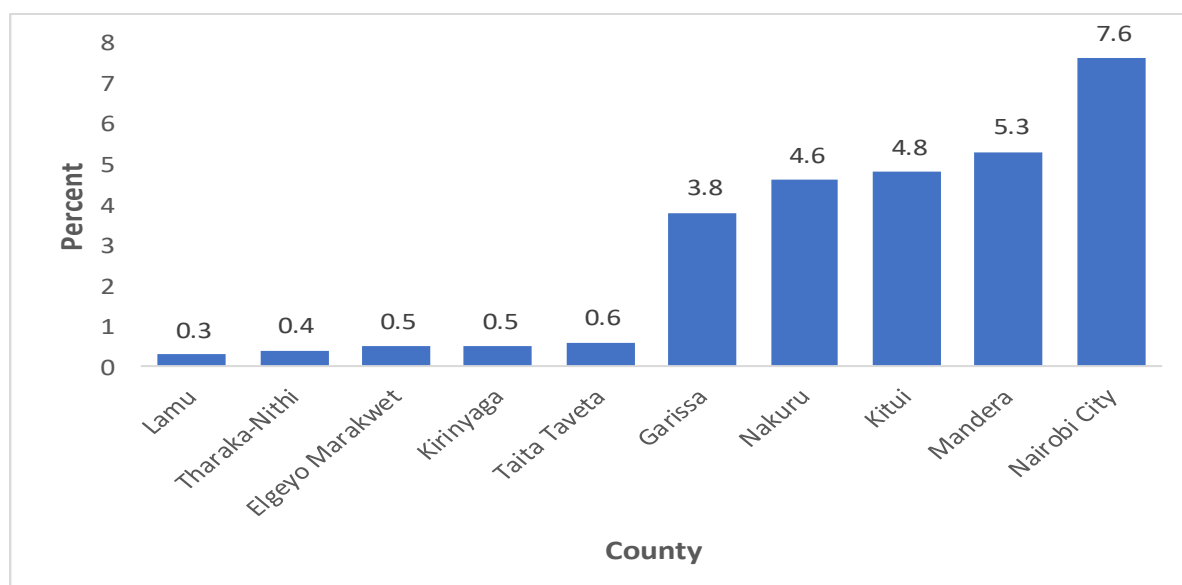


Figure 4. 2: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Children in Child-Headed Households, 2019

4.4. Distribution of Children in Child-Headed Households by Age and Sex

The number of children in child-headed households increased with age. More children (44%) in child-headed households were in the age group 15 – 17, while fewer children (11%) were in the age group 0 - 4. Generally, there were more male than female children in all the age groups except in age group 0 - 4. This is depicted in the sex ratios where the national sex ratio for all children in child-headed households was 115. The highest sex ratio was in the age group 10 - 14 (122), while the lowest was in the age group 0 - 4 (99). These results are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of Children in Child-Headed Households by Age and Sex, 2019

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Proportion of Age Group to Total Children (%)
0 - 4	17,989	8,930	9,057	99	11.3
5 - 9	25,257	13,311	11,946	111	15.9
10 - 14	45,250	24,849	20,400	122	28.4
15 - 17	70,784	38,017	32,765	116	44.4
Total	159,280*	85,107	74,168	115	100.0

**There were five intersex children in child-headed households that were included in the total number of children but have not been disaggregated.*

4.5. Distribution of Child-Headed Households by Residence, County and Sex

Nairobi City County had the highest proportion of child-headed households at 10 per cent followed by Nakuru at 5.0 per cent, while the rest of the counties had less than 5.0 per cent. Figure 4.3a shows proportion of counties with lowest and highest child headed households, while Appendix 4.1 shows distribution of child-headed households by place of residence, county and sex. Figure 4.3b shows the distribution of child-headed households by county.

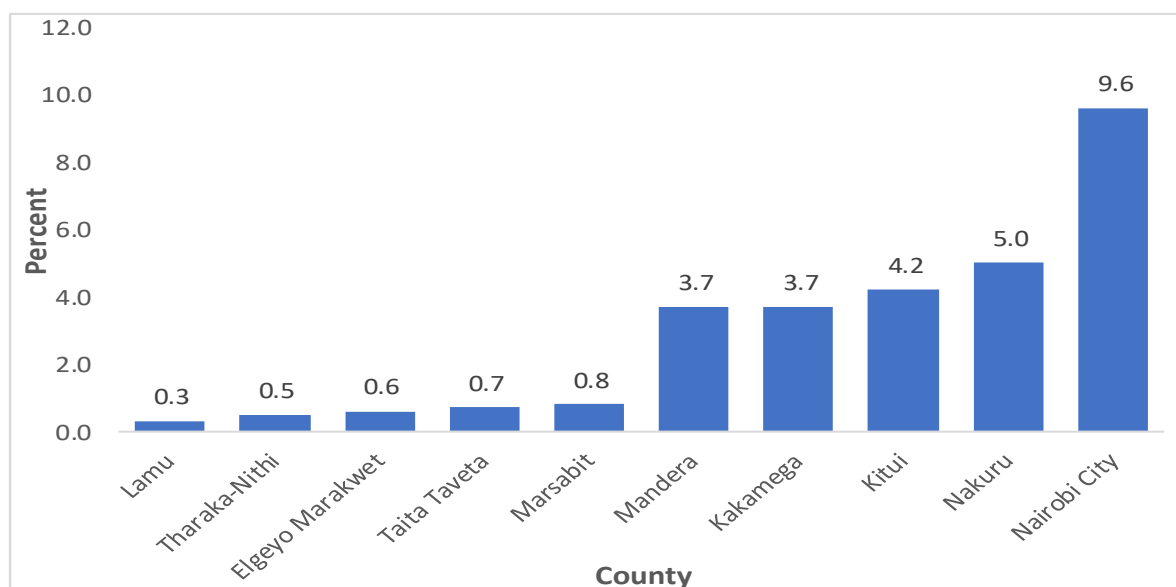


Figure 4. 3a: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Child-Headed Households, 2019

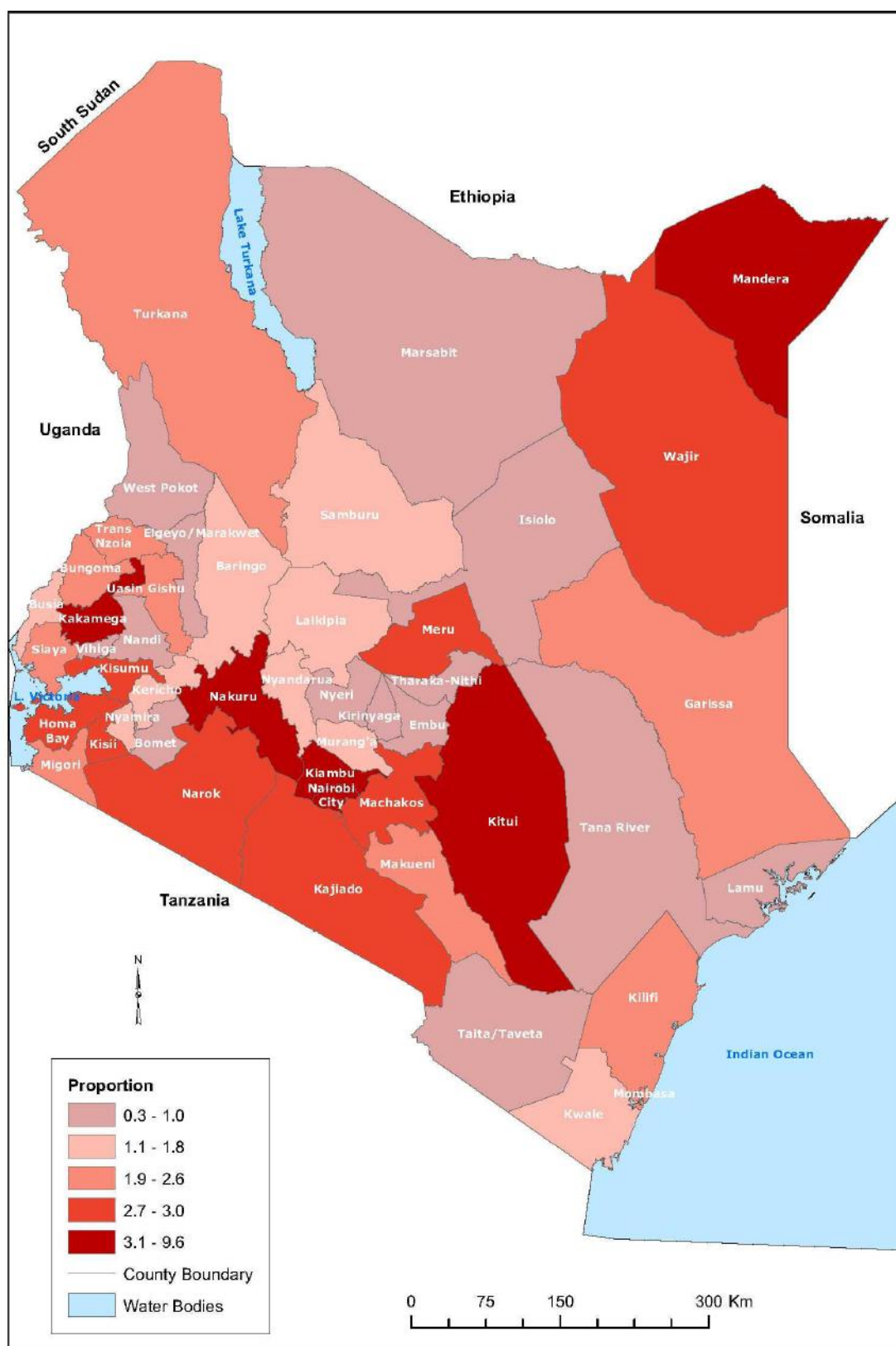


Figure 4.3b: Distribution of Child-Headed Households by County, 2019

4.6. Schooling Status of Children in Child-Headed Households

There were 148,520 children in child-headed households of age 3 and above who provided their schooling status. Seventy-five per cent of these children were at school, 17 per cent had never been to school, 5.0 per cent left school before completion, and 3.0 per cent left school after completion. These results are shown in Figure 4.4.

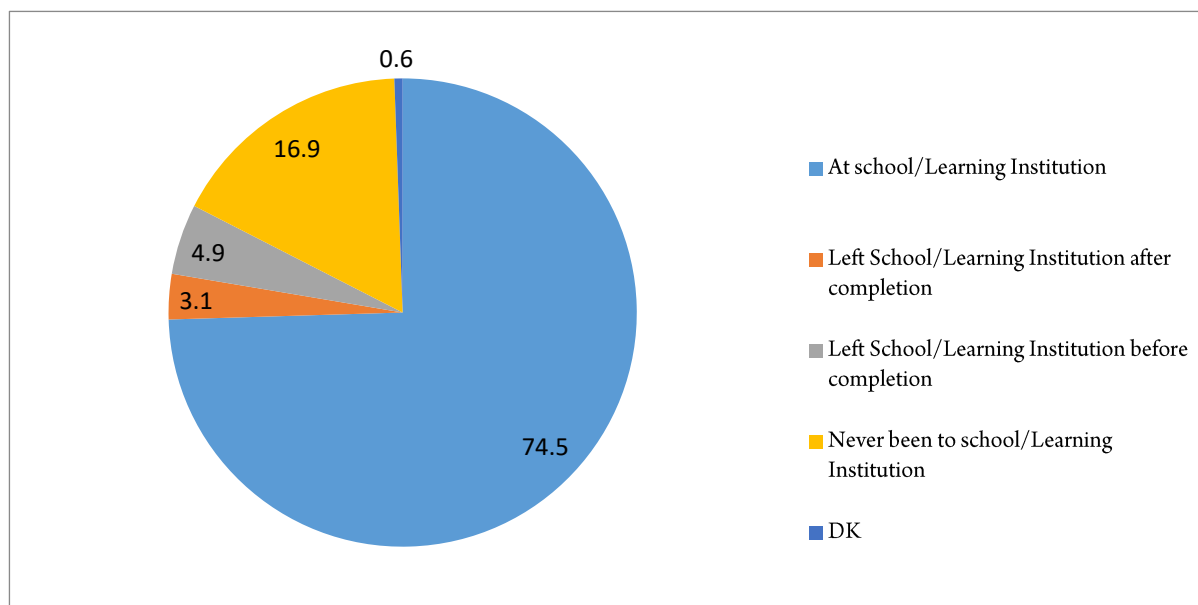


Figure 4. 4: Proportion of Children in Child-Headed Households by Schooling Status, 2019

Five counties with the highest proportion of children in child-headed households who had never been to school were: Mandera (73.4%), Wajir (73.0%), Garissa (65.9%), Isiolo (61.8%), and Marsabit (58.4%). On the other hand, the counties with the lowest proportion of children in child-headed households who had never been to school were Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Makueni, Vihiga, and Nyandarua with less than 2.0 per cent each. Ten counties with the highest proportion of children in child-headed households who had never attended school are shown in Figure 4.5. The proportions of children in child-headed households who had never been to school by county are shown in Appendix 4.2.

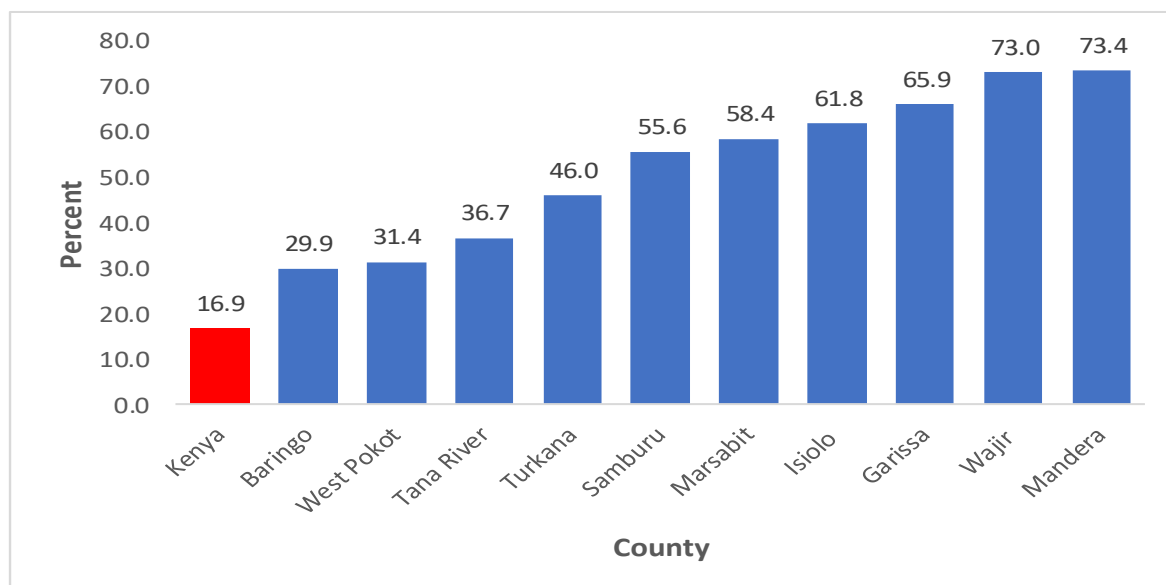


Figure 4. 5: Counties with Highest Proportion of Children in Child-Headed Households who had Never Attended School, 2019

4.7. Marital Status of Children in Child-Headed Households

Marital status was obtained from 100,959 children of age 12 - 17 who form 63 per cent of the children in child headed households. Ten per cent of these children were married, comprising 2,182 male and 8,047 female. Twelve per cent of children in child-headed households in rural areas and 6.0 per cent in urban areas, were married.

Five counties with the highest proportion of married children in child-headed households were Mandera (51.6%), Isiolo (35.2%), Wajir (35.0%), Samburu (28.9%), and Tana River (25.7%). Counties with the least proportion of married children in child-headed households were: Vihiga (1.7%), Makueni (1.7%), Machakos (1.8%), Kitui (2.0%), and Nyandarua (2.0%) as shown in Figure 4.6. Proportions of married children in child-headed households by county are shown in Appendix 4.2.

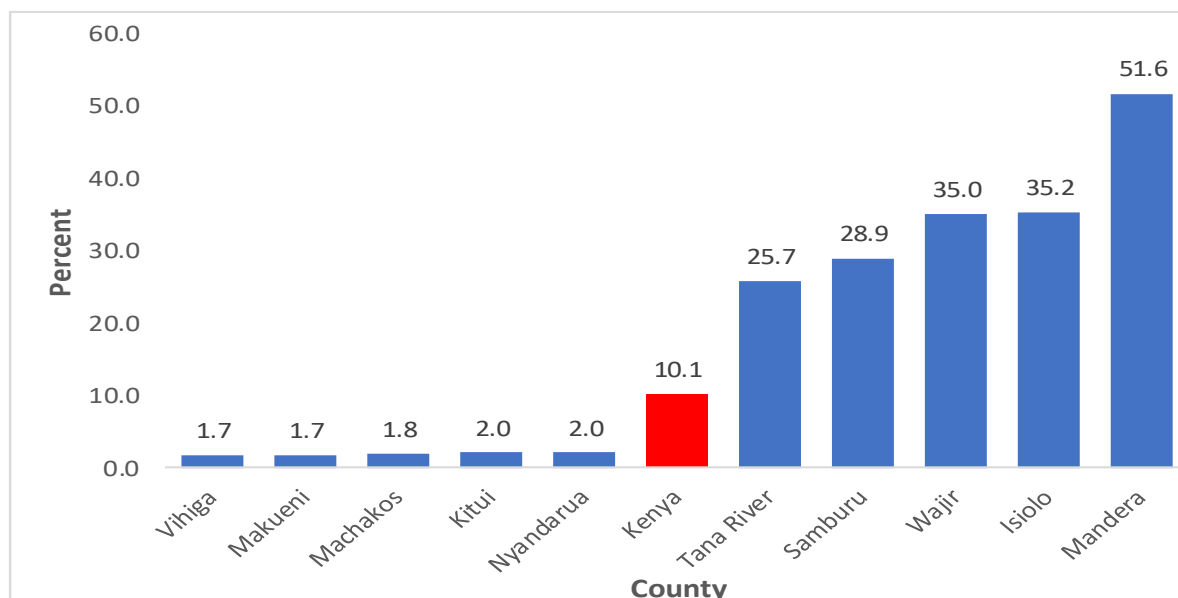


Figure 4. 6: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Married Children in Child-Headed Households, 2019

4.8. Work Status of Children in Child-Headed Households

Work status was obtained from 141,291 children of age 5 and above in child- headed households. Fourteen per cent (19,142) were working, comprising 52 per cent males and 48 per cent females. Sixteen per cent of the children in child-headed households in rural areas were working, while 8.0 per cent in urban areas. Eighty per cent (15,366) of the working children were in agriculture sector as shown in Appendix 4.3.

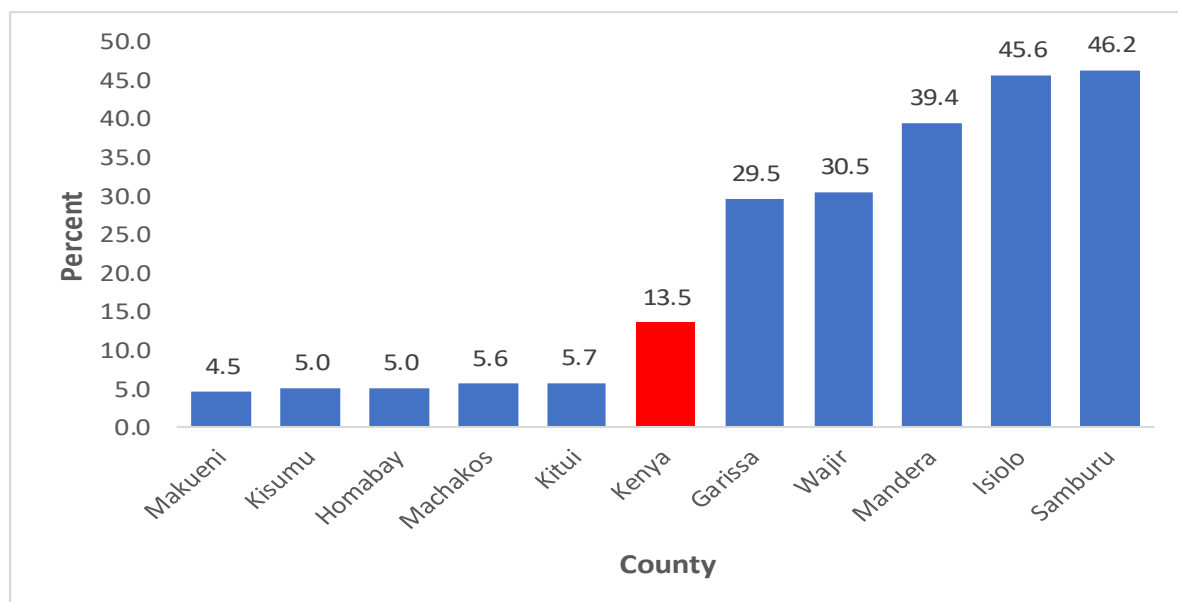


Figure 4. 7: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Working Children in Child-Headed Households, 2019

Five counties with the highest proportion of working children in child-headed households were: Samburu (46.2%), Isiolo (45.6%), Mandera (39.4%), Wajir (30.5%), and Garissa (29.5%). Counties with the lowest proportion of working children in child-headed households were: Makueni (4.5%), Kisumu (5.0%), Homa Bay (5.0%), Machakos (5.6%), and Kitui (5.7%). This is shown in Figure 4.7. Proportions of working children in child-headed households by county were shown in Appendix 4.2.

4.9. Disability Status of Children in Child-Headed Households

Disability status was obtained from 141,291 children of age 5 and above in child-headed households. Visual disability was the most common among these children at 30 per cent, while self-care was least common at 11 per cent. Figure 4.8 shows distribution of children in Child-headed households with disability, by type of disability.

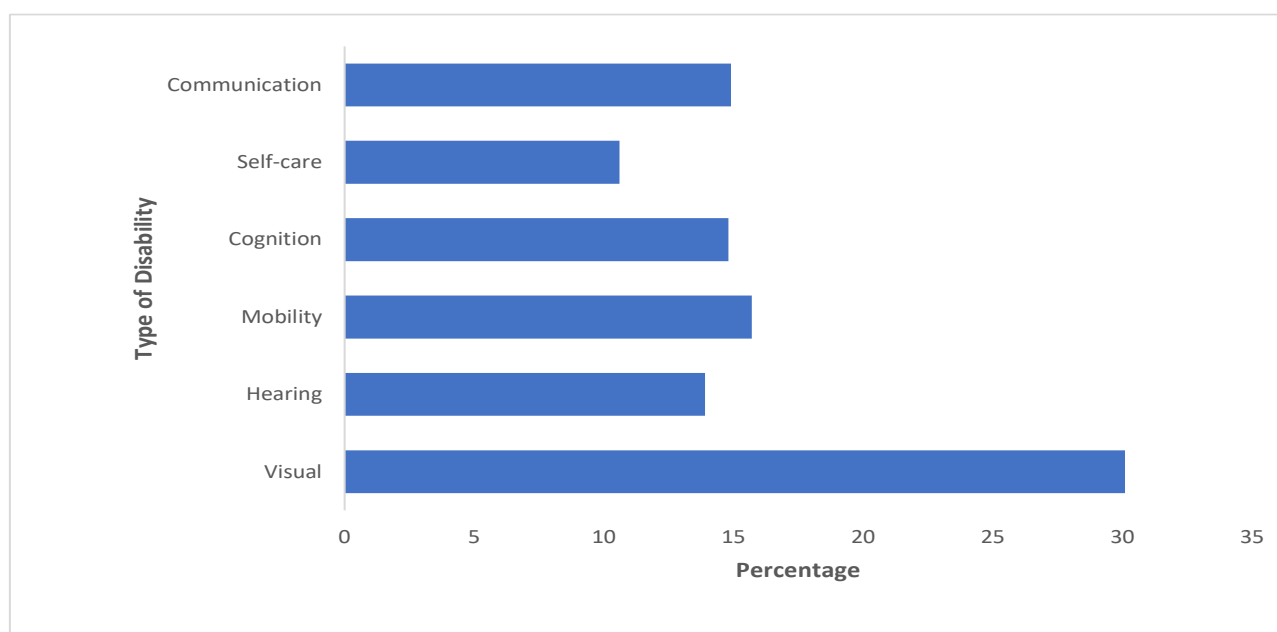


Figure 4. 8: Distribution of Children in Child-Headed Households with Disability by Type of Disability, 2019

Counties with the highest proportion of children in child-headed households with disability were: Mandera (6.0%), Nyandarua (2.4%), Tharaka - Nithi (2.3%), Taita Taveta (2.3%), and Kisumu (2.2%). Counties with the least proportion of children in child-headed households with disability were: Wajir (0.2%), Narok (0.4%), Marsabit (0.4%), Tana River (0.5%), and Murang'a (0.5%) as provided for in Figure 4.9. Proportions of children in child-headed households with disability by county are shown in Appendix 4.2.

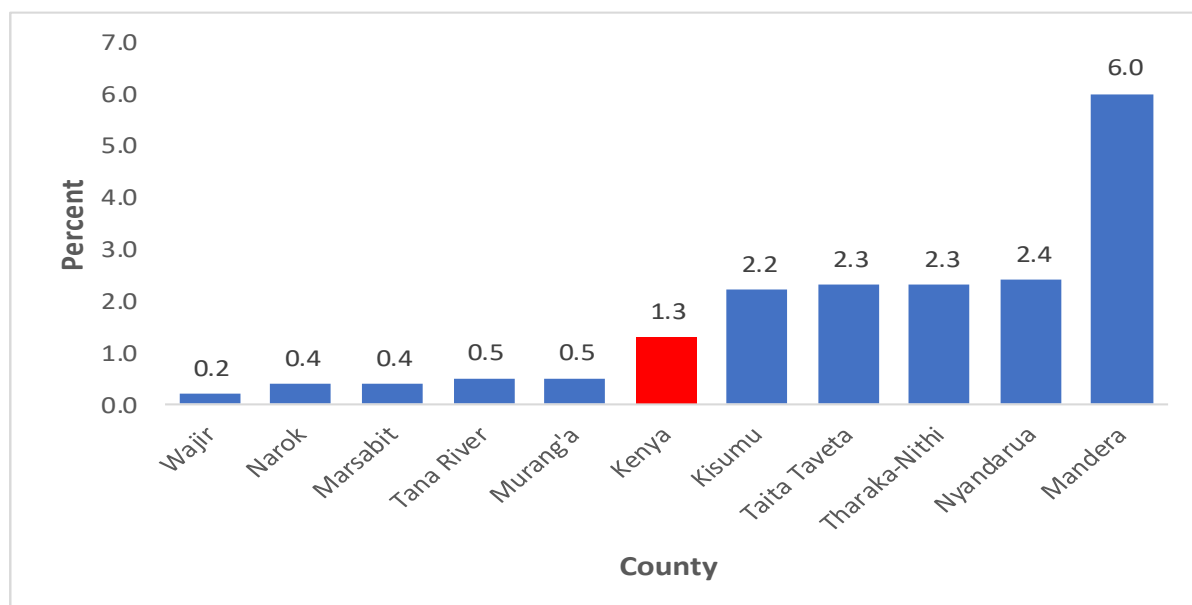


Figure 4. 9: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Children in Child-Headed Households with Disability, 2019

4.10. Distribution of Child-Headed Households by Access to Electricity

Child-headed households with access to electricity were 40 per cent. Of these, 54 per cent were male child-headed, while 46 per cent were female child-headed. Further, 17 per cent of child-headed households in rural areas had access to electricity, compared to 82 per cent of child-headed households in urban areas.

Counties with the highest proportion of child-headed households with access to electricity were: Nairobi City (96.3%), Kiambu (88.2%), Mombasa (82.3%), Nyeri (69.0%), and Uasin Gishu (67.3%). Counties with lowest proportion of child-headed households with access to electricity were: Mandera (7.3%), Samburu (9.2%), Turkana (10.4%), Kitui (10.7%), and West Pokot (12.6%). These are shown in Figure 4.10. Proportions of children in child-headed households with access to electricity by county are shown in Appendix 4.4.

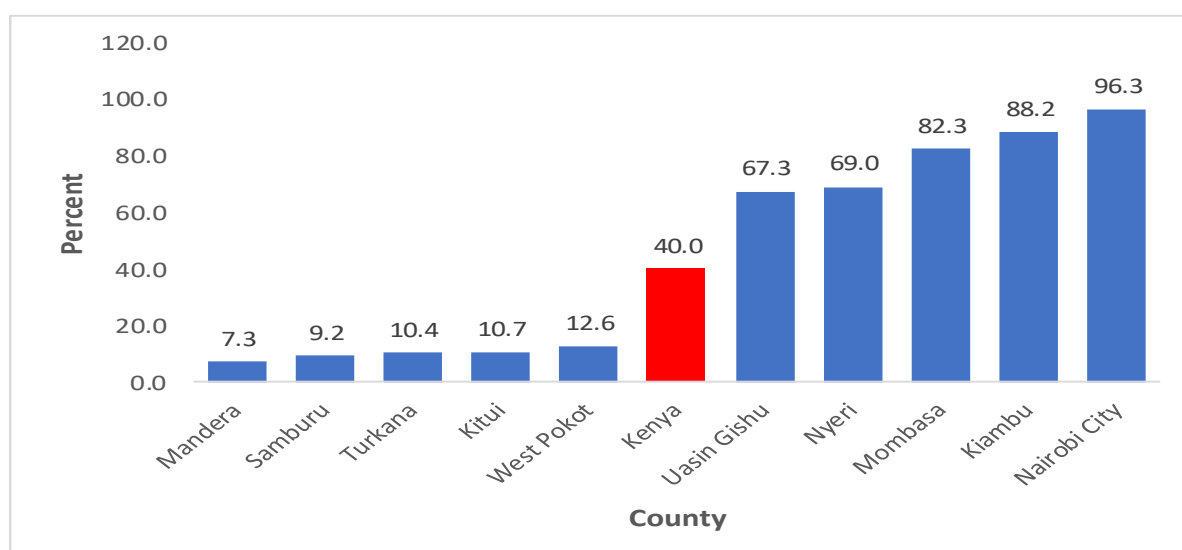


Figure 4. 10: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Child-Headed Households with Access to Electricity, 2019

4.11. Distribution of Child-Headed Household by Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water

Child-headed households with access to improved source of drinking water¹ were 59 per cent. Further, 51 per cent of the households in rural areas and 75 per cent in urban areas had access to improved source of drinking water.

Counties with the highest proportion of child-headed households that had access to improved source of drinking water were: Nyeri (83.5%), Uasin Gishu (83.3%), Nairobi City (83.0%), Bungoma (82.3%), and Kiambu (82.3%). Counties with the lowest proportion of child-headed households with access to improved source of drinking water were: West Pokot (27.8%), Narok (28.1%), Baringo (29.0%), Garissa (30.9%), and Samburu (32.8%). These are shown in Figure 4.11. Proportions of child-headed households with access to improved sources of drinking water by county are shown in Appendix 4.4.

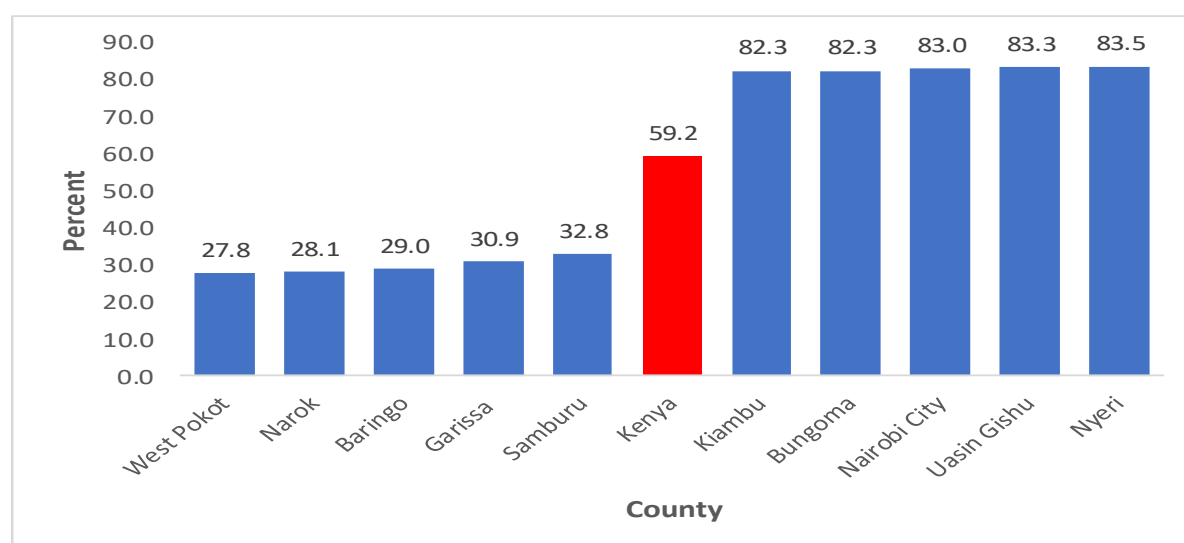


Figure 4. 11: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Child-Headed Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water, 2019

4.12. Distribution of Child-Headed Households by Household Human Waste Disposal Methods

Child-headed households which disposed human waste through improved methods were 73 per cent. Further, 64 per cent of child-headed households in rural areas and 90 per cent in urban areas, used improved methods of human waste disposal².

¹ Improved sources of drinking water are: protected spring, protected well, borehole/tube well, piped into dwelling, piped to yard/plot, bottled water, rain/harvested water, and public tap/standpipe. On the other hand, unimproved sources of water are: pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well and water vendor.

² Improved methods of human waste disposal are: main sewer, septic tank, cess pool, VIP pit latrine, pit latrine covered, and bio-septic tank/bio-digester. On the other hand, unimproved methods of human waste disposal are: pit latrine uncovered, bucket latrine, and bush.

Counties with the highest proportion of child-headed households that used improved methods of human waste disposal were: Nairobi City (95.7%), Nyeri (94.5%), Kiambu (94.3%). Kirinyaga (94.2%), Murang'a (92.5%). Counties with the lowest proportion of child-headed households that used improved methods of human waste disposal were: Samburu (20.5%), Mandera (27.2%), Wajir (27.7%), Tana River (29.4%), and Garissa (31.0%). These are shown in Figure 4.12. Proportions of child-headed households with access to improved methods of human waste disposal by county are shown in Appendix 4.4.

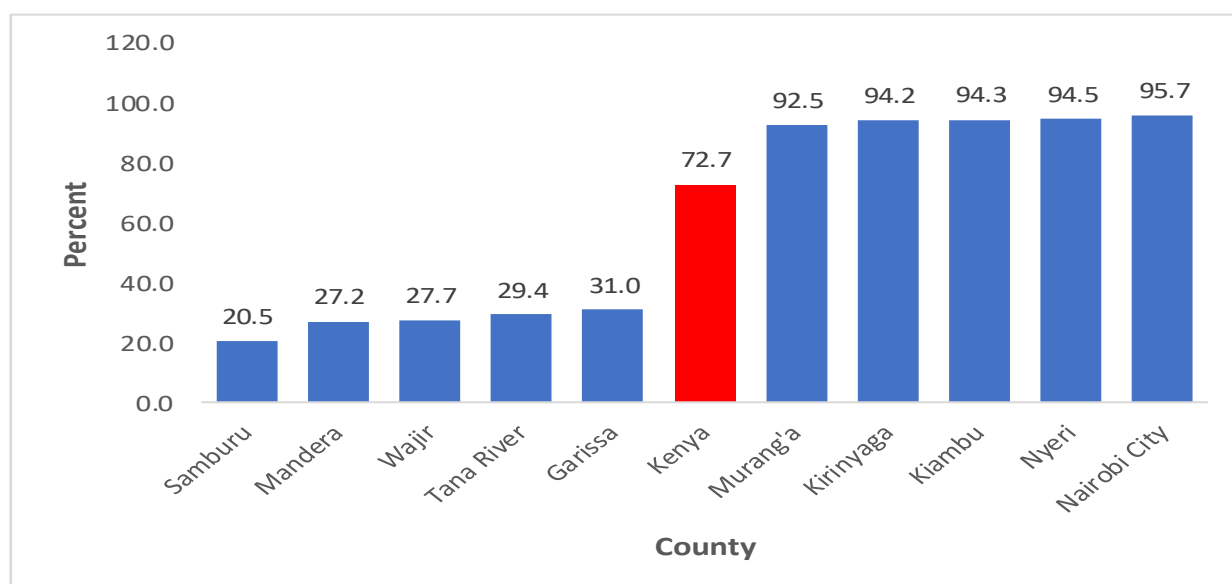


Figure 4. 12: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Child-Headed Households with Access to Improved Methods of Human Waste Disposal, 2019

4.13. Proportion of Children in Child-Headed Households by Wealth Quintiles

Children in child-headed households who lived in households in poor wealth quintiles (comprising poorest and poor quintiles) were 56 per cent, those in middle wealth quintile were 19 per cent and those in rich wealth quintiles (comprising of rich and richest quintiles) were 25 per cent. In rural areas, 76 per cent of children in child-headed households were in poor wealth quintiles, 18 per cent in middle wealth quintile, and 6.0 per cent in rich wealth quintiles. In urban areas, 8.0 per cent of children in child headed households were in poor wealth quintiles, 20 per cent in middle wealth quintile, and 72 per cent in rich wealth quintiles.

Counties with the highest proportion of children in child-headed households in poor wealth quintiles were West Pokot (88.4%), Samburu (82.8%), Kitui (81.4%), Narok (81.3%), and Tana River (78.1%). Counties with the lowest proportion of children in child-headed households in poor wealth quintiles were: Nairobi City (0.1%), Kiambu (2.9%), Mombasa (3.9%), Nyeri (19.8%), and Kirinyaga (22.3%). These are shown in Figure 4.13. Proportions of the children in child-headed households who were in poor wealth quintiles by county are shown in Appendix 4.2.

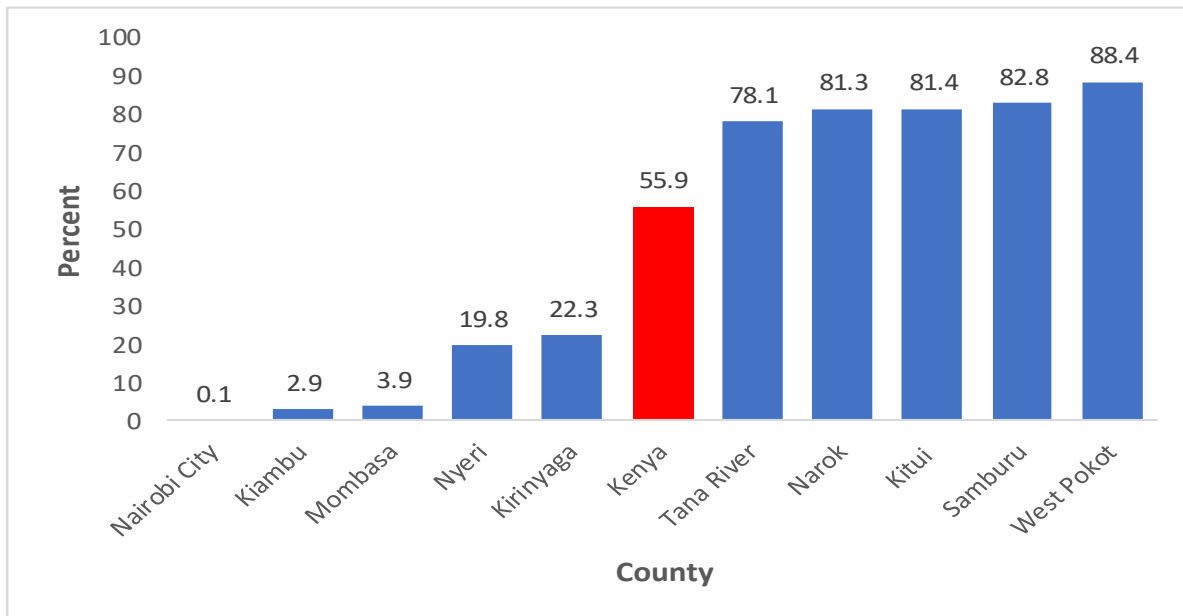


Figure 4. 13: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Child-Headed Households in Poor Wealth Quintiles, 2019

Chapter 5: Orphans

5.1. Introduction

This chapter looks at orphans, who were considered as a vulnerable group. Orphans are defined as children below age 18 years who have lost one or both parents as a result of death (GoK, NPA, 2007 – 2010). In the 2019 KPHC, orphans were defined as children who are below the age of 18 years who have lost both parents in death. The analysis of data focuses on the distribution of orphans by sex, residence and county. Among the socio-economic characteristics selected in analysing data for orphans are; education status, marital status, disability status, wealth quintile, activity status, and mobile phone ownership. Other social-economic characteristics are access to drinking water, sanitation and electricity.

5.2. Size and Distribution of Orphans

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census found that there were 209,396 totally orphaned children in the country out of which 51 per cent were male and 49 per cent were female. Garissa county had the highest population of totally orphaned children at 15,177 followed by Wajir (11,075), Homa Bay (10,959) and Kisumu (10,090) counties. Lamu County had 313 totally orphaned children, this being the lowest in the country. Other counties with less than one thousand totally orphaned children were Tana River (771), Elgeyo Marakwet (806) and Tharaka-Nithi (944). Generally, the number of orphans increased with age from 946 orphans among children of age zero to 29,623 orphans among children age 17 (See Appendix 5.1 and 5.2).

5.2.1. Distribution of Total Orphans

At the national level, the percentage of total orphans was 1.0 per cent of all children in the country as shown in Figure 5.1a and Figure 5.1b. There was hardly any difference in the percentage of totally orphaned children by sex. Garissa County had the highest percentage of total orphans at 3.3 per cent followed by Wajir (2.4%), Isiolo (2.1%), Siaya (2.0%) and Marsabit (2.0%) counties. West Pokot County had the lowest percentage of total orphans in the country at 0.3 per cent followed by Narok, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kajiado and Kilifi counties at 0.4 per cent each.

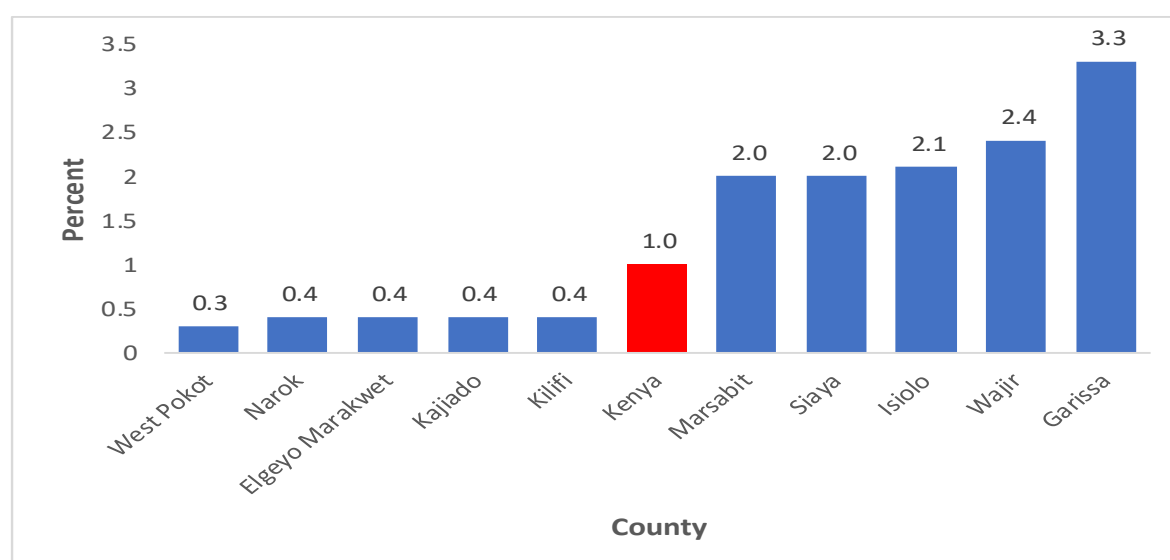


Figure 5. 1a: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Total Orphans Age 0-17, 2019

In the 2009 Census, Siaya County had the highest percentage of total orphans below age 18 at 6.0 per cent, while Elgeyo Marakwet County had the lowest at 0.5 per cent. It is worth noting that in 2009 four out of the five counties with the highest percentage of total orphans were from Nyanza. In 2019 this has changed and four of the five counties with the highest percentage of total orphans were from the arid and semi-arid regions of the country.

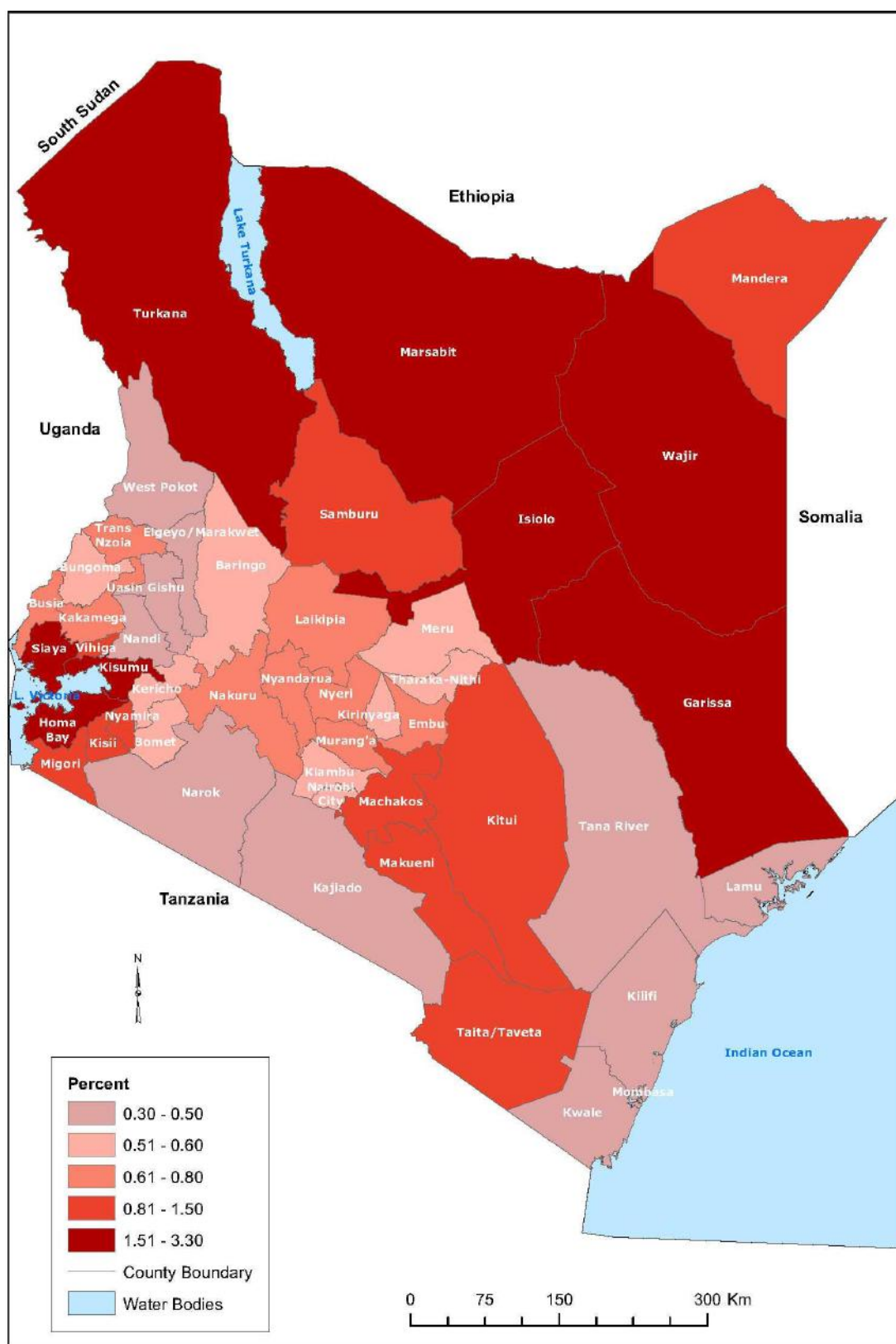


Figure 5.1b: Distribution of Total Orphans by County, 2019

5.2.2. Sex Ratio for Total Orphans

The sex ratio for totally orphaned children in Kenya was 106 while that for all children was 102. Figure 5.2 shows that the sex ratio of totally orphaned children varies from 102 among those in the 0-4 age cohort to a high of 110 among those in the 15-17 age cohort. Additionally, sex ratio for all children in the country increases with the age cohort from a low of 101 among those in the 0-4 age cohort to a high 104 among those in the 15-17 age cohort. While the sex ratio for totally orphaned children was generally higher than that of all children, this was not the case in the 5-9 age cohort.

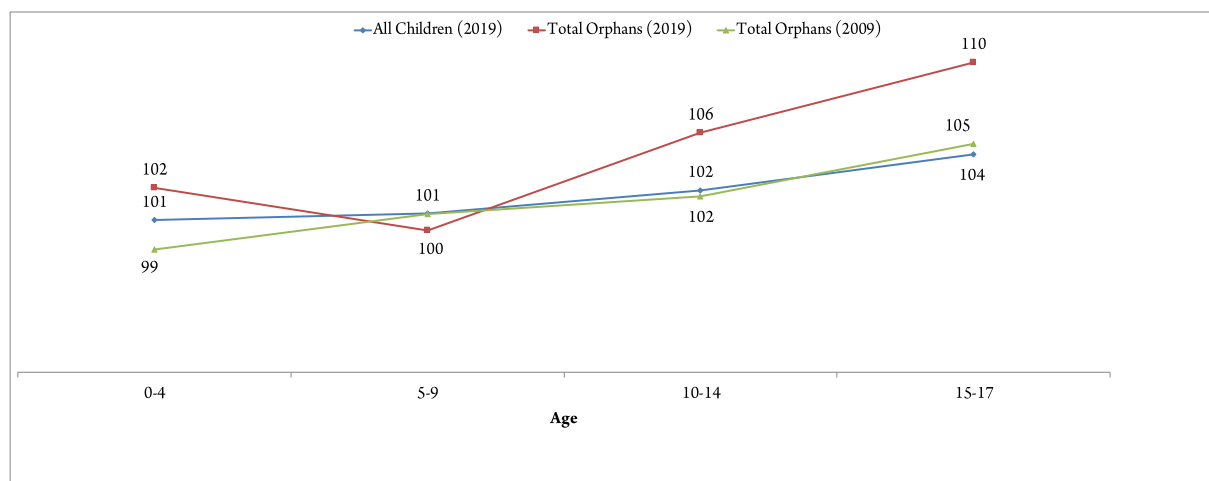


Figure 5. 2: Sex Ratio for all Children and Total Orphans by Age Cohort

The sex ratio for totally orphaned children for this age cohort was 100 while that for all children was 101. In 2009, the sex ratio of totally orphaned children varied from 99 in the 0-4 age cohort to a high of 105 in the 15-17 age cohort. In addition, the sex ratio of the totally orphaned children was lower than that of all children for all the age cohorts. The overall sex ratio for totally orphaned children in 2009 was 102.

Isiolo County had the highest sex ratio for totally orphaned children in the country at 148 followed by Garissa and Marsabit counties at 139 and 129, respectively. On the other hand, Nairobi City had the lowest sex ratio for totally orphaned children at 77 followed by Mombasa and Tana River counties at 78 and 83, respectively (Figure 5.3). In 2009, Garissa, Wajir, and Turkana counties had the highest sex ratios at 133, 130, and 128, respectively, while Nairobi City, Mombasa, and Kajiado counties had the lowest at 75, 85, and 93, respectively.

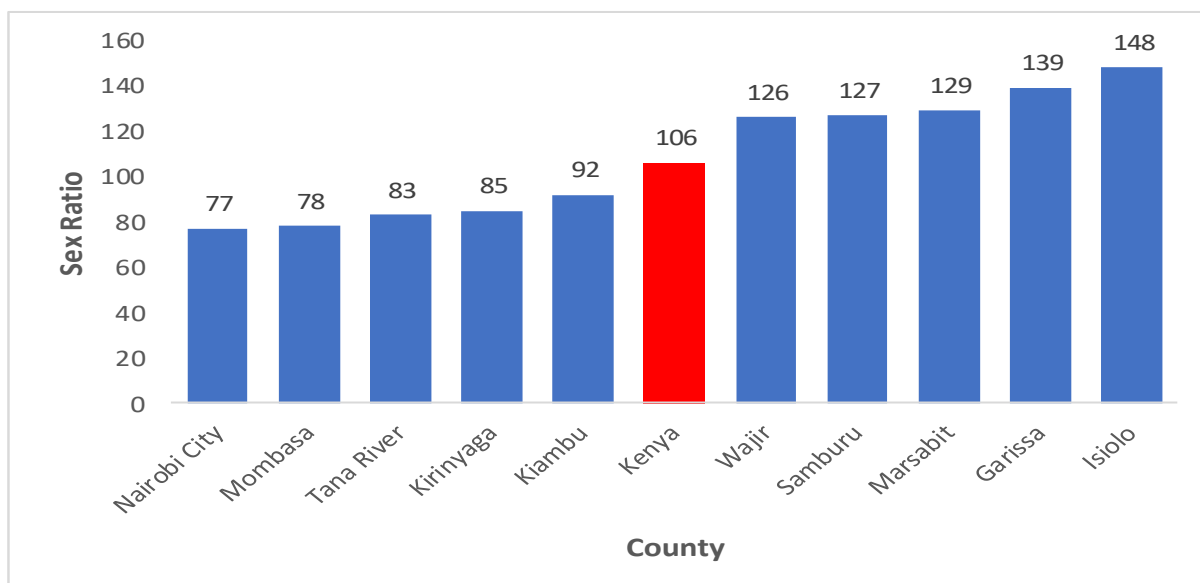


Figure 5. 3: Counties with Lowest and Highest Sex Ratio for Total Orphans, 2019

5.2.3. Distribution of Total Orphans Age 5-17 by Disability Status

The prevalence of disability among totally orphaned children age 5-17 in Kenya was 1.6 per cent as shown in Figure 5.4. Totally orphaned children in the same age cohort in Embu and Makueni Counties had the highest prevalence of disability in the country at 3.0 and 2.9 percent, respectively, followed by those in Homa Bay (2.6%), Kisumu (2.5%) and Siaya (2.5%) counties. Wajir, Marsabit, Narok, Tana River, and Samburu counties had the lowest disability prevalence of less than 1.0 per cent each.

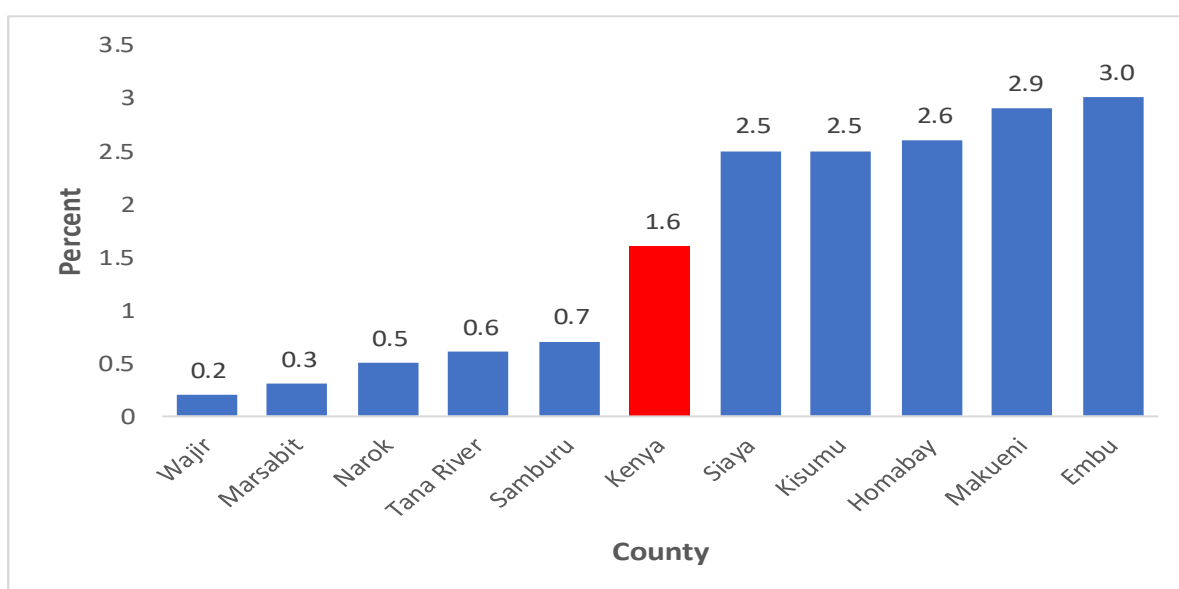


Figure 5. 4: Counties with Lowest and Highest Prevalence of Disability Among Total Orphans Age 5-17, 2019

Total orphaned children living in rural areas had a disability prevalence of 1.8 per cent while those living in urban areas had a prevalence of 1.1 per cent. Males who were total orphans had a higher disability prevalence of 1.9 per cent than females at 1.6 per cent. Among all the totally orphaned children with a disability in Kenya, majority were males, at 56 per cent.

5.2.4. Distribution of Total Orphans Age 3-17 by Education Status

Kenya has 204,444 totally orphaned children of school going age, 3-17 years. Majority of these children were males (51%). About 7 in every 10 school-going age orphans were attending school. Those who have never attended school were 22 per cent of this population segment as shown in Figure 5.5. Most of those who have never attended school were males (56%). Twenty-four per cent of total orphans of school-going age who live in rural areas and 18 per cent of those living in urban areas have never gone to school.

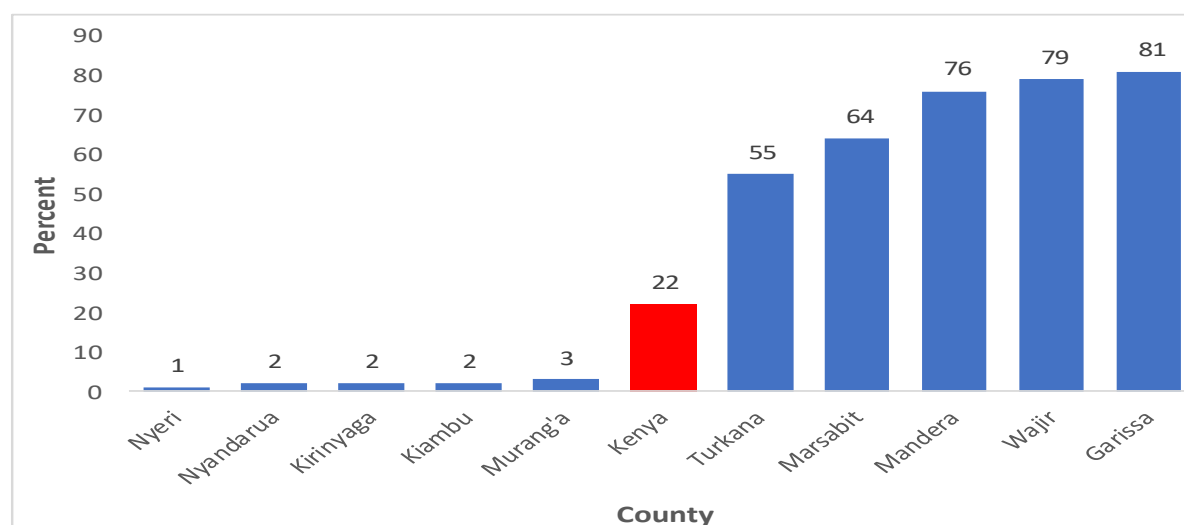


Figure 5. 5: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Total Orphans Age 3-17 who have Never Attended School, 2019

Over three-quarters of total orphans age 3-17 in Garissa (81%), Wajir (79%) and Mandera (76%) Counties, have never attended school as shown in Figure 5.5. Nyeri County had the lowest proportion of total orphans who have never attended school at 1.0 per cent followed by Nyandarua, Kirinyaga, and Kiambu counties at 2.0 per cent each.

5.2.5. Distribution of Total Orphans Age 12-17 by Marital Status

There were 5,802 totally orphaned children age 12-17 in Kenya who were married. They represent 4.0 per cent of all totally orphaned children in this age cohort. In the rural areas, about 5.0 per cent of these total orphans were married while in the urban areas 3.0 per cent were married. Two-thirds of married orphans were females and one-third were males. Among the orphaned males age 12-17, 3.0 per cent were married while for the orphaned females in the same age cohort, 6.0 per cent were married.

Mandera County, as shown in Figure 5.6, had the highest proportion of total orphans age 12-17 who were married (15.0%) followed by Tana River (10.0%) and Garissa (9.0%).

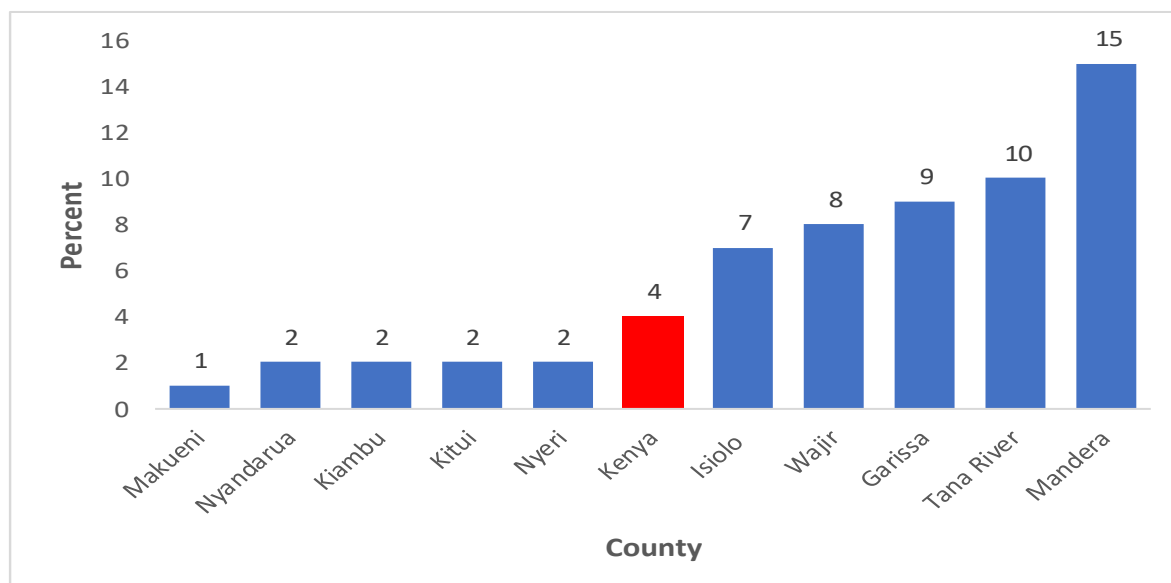


Figure 5. 6: Counties with Lowest and Highest Proportion of Total Orphans Age 12-17 who were Married, 2019

In Makueni County, 1.0 per cent of totally orphaned children were married, this being the lowest in the country. In Nyandarua, Kiambu, Kitui and Nyeri Counties, 2.0 per cent of these children were married.

5.2.6. Distribution of Total Orphans Age 5-17 by Working Status

According to 2019 Census, Kenya had 28,406 total orphans age 5-17 who were working. They made up 14 per cent of all total orphans in the same age cohort. There was a higher proportion of totally orphaned males (16.0%) than females (13.0%) who were working. The proportion of total orphans who were working and living in the rural areas (16.0%) was twice that of their counterparts living in the urban areas (8.0%).

As shown in Figure 5.7, Mandera County (46%) had the highest proportion of total orphans who were working. In Wajir, Samburu, Isiolo, and Garissa counties, about one-third of the total orphans were working. Counties with the lowest proportion of total orphans who were working were Nandi, Kiambu, Nairobi City, Mombasa at 5.0 per cent each and Nyeri (4.0%).

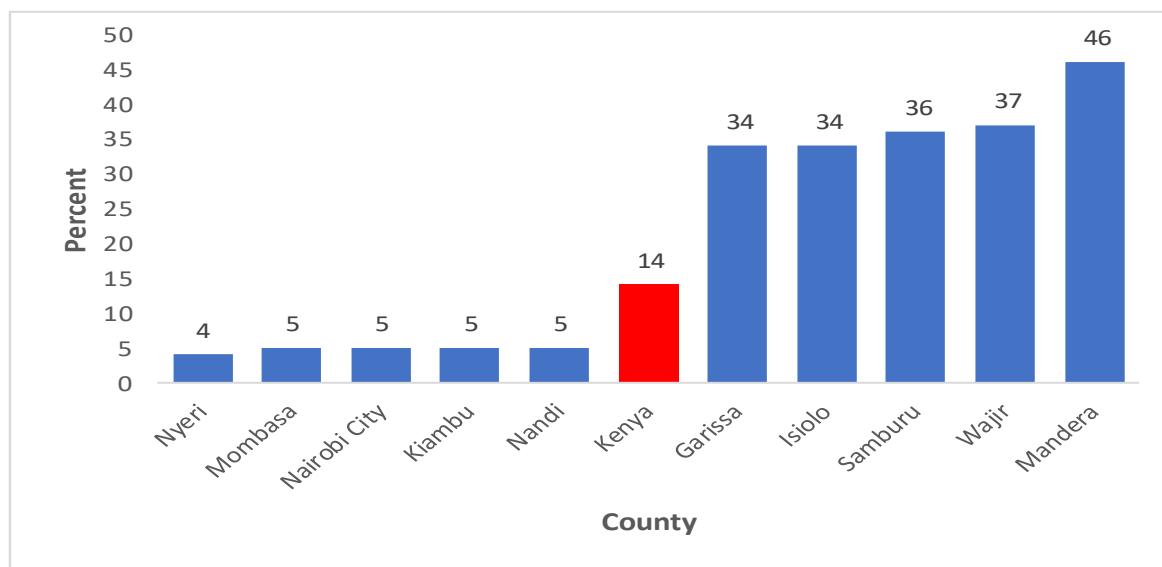


Figure 5. 7: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Working Total Orphans Age 5-17, 2019

About 92 per cent of the total orphans age 5-17 who were working in Kenya were engaged in agriculture related activities (See Appendix 5.3).

5.2.7. Distribution of Total Orphans by Household Wealth Status

Overall, 58 per cent of totally orphaned children in Kenya lived in households that were poor (poor and poorest wealth quintiles). As shown in Figure 5.8, 29 per cent of totally orphaned children lived in households that were in the poorest wealth quintile and 29 per cent lived in households that were in the poor wealth quintile.

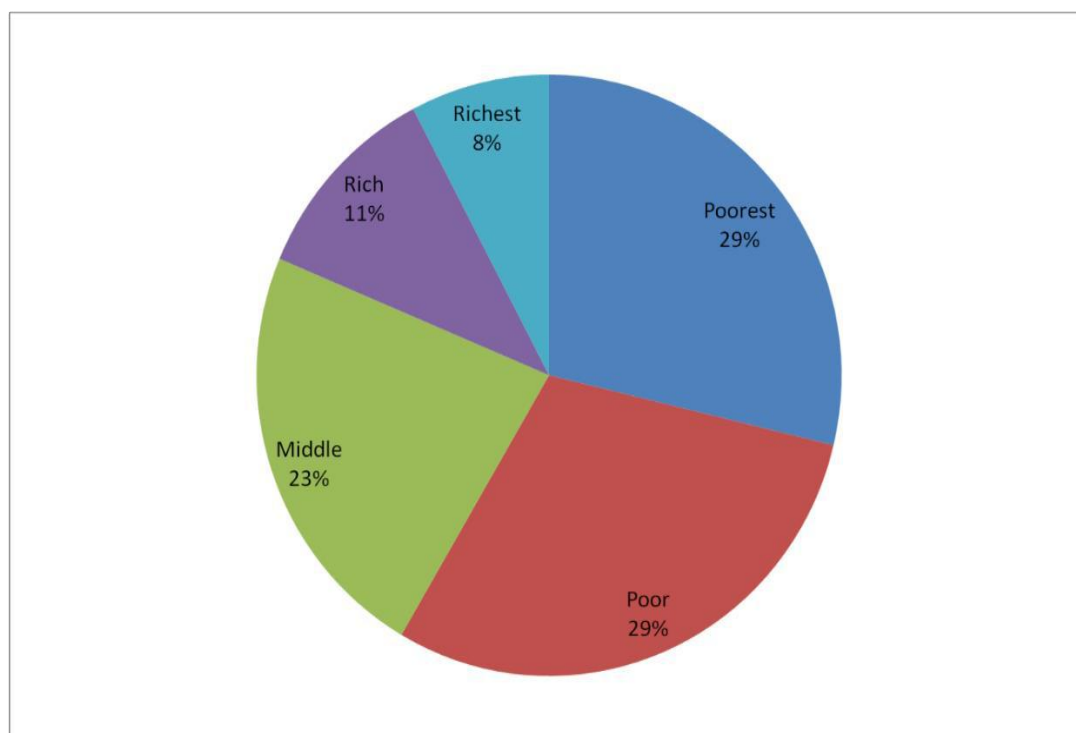


Figure 5. 8: Percentage Distribution of Total Orphans by Wealth Quintile, 2019

Only 19 per cent of the total orphans lived in households that were in rich wealth quintiles (rich and richest wealth quintiles) and 23 per cent lived in households that were in the middle wealth quintile.

West Pokot and Narok counties had the highest proportion of total orphans who lived in poor households, at 79 per cent each, followed by Bomet (77%), Mandera (77%) and Turkana (74%) as shown in Figure 5.9. Nairobi City County had the lowest proportion of total orphans living in poor households at less than 1.0 per cent followed by Kiambu (3%), Mombasa (4%), Nyeri (27%) and Kajiado (30%).

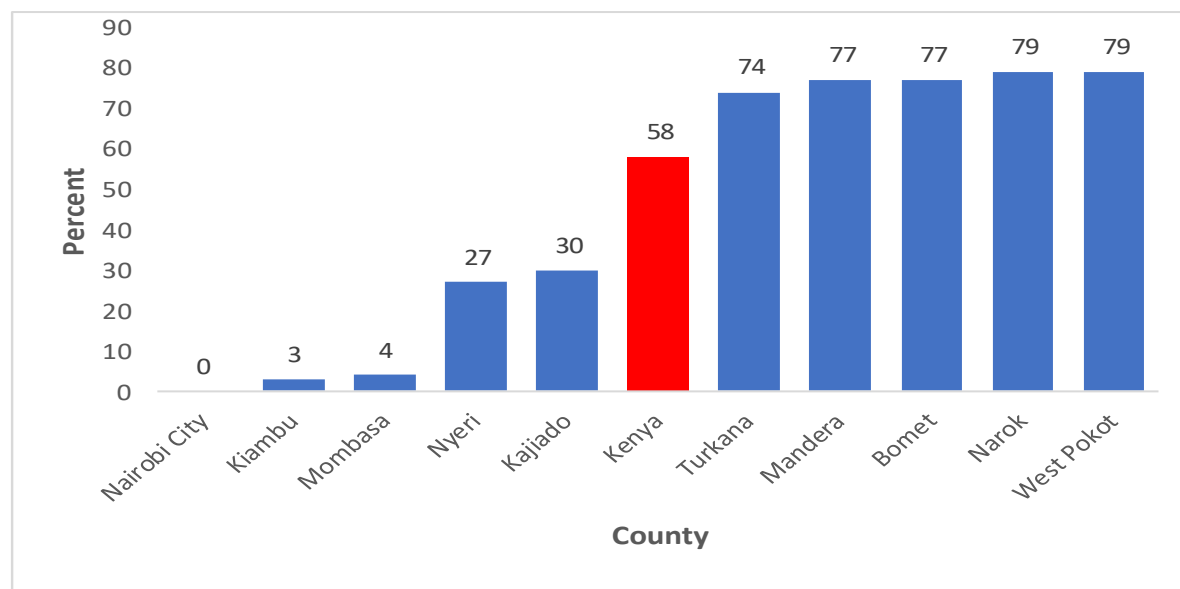


Figure 5. 9: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Orphans Who Lived in Poor Households, 2019

The proportion of male total orphans who lived in poor households was 60 per cent while that of females was 56 per cent. A comparison of the rural and urban areas showed that 71 per cent of total orphans in the rural areas lived in households that were poor while only 14 per cent of their counterparts in the urban areas lived in such households.

5.2.8. Distribution of Total Orphans by Access to Electricity

Thirty-two per cent of total orphans in Kenya lived in households that had access to electricity as shown in Figure 5.10. Almost all the total orphans in Nairobi City County (97.0%) lived in such households. In Kiambu and Mombasa counties, the proportion of total orphans living in households with electricity was 92 per cent and 87 per cent, respectively. Counties with the lowest proportion of orphans living in households with access to electricity were Turkana (8.0%), Mandera (10.0%), Kitui (10.0%), Garissa (12.0%) and Samburu (13.0%). A total of 38 counties had proportions of less than 50 per cent with access to electricity.

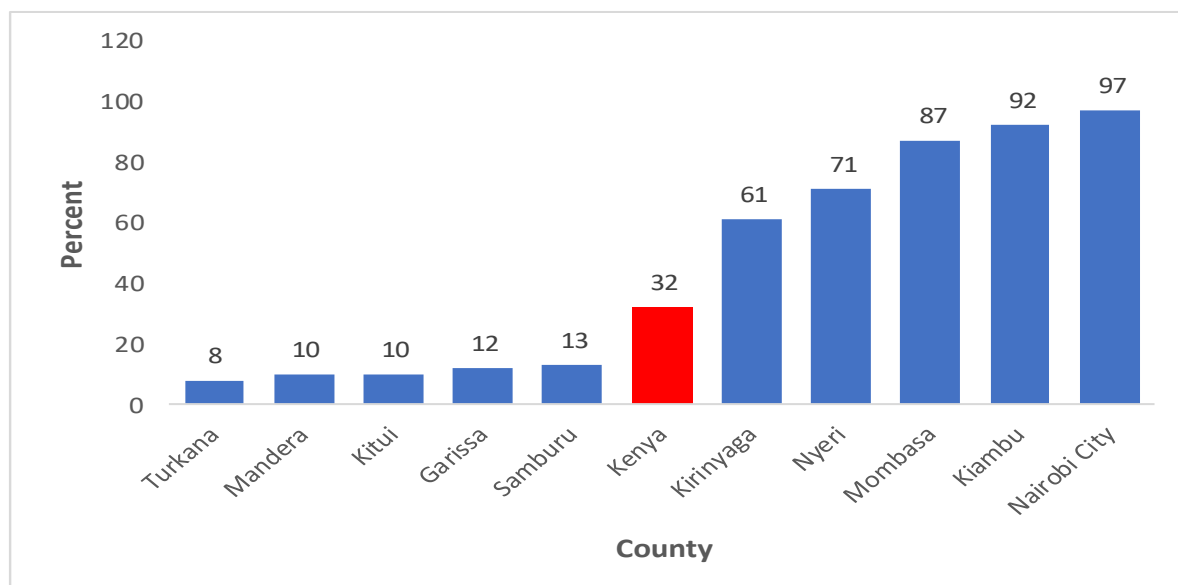


Figure 5. 10: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Total Orphans Who Lived in Households with Electricity, 2019

The proportion (19.0%) of total orphans in rural areas who lived in households with electricity was much lower than that of urban areas (75.0%). A higher proportion (34.0%) of total orphans who were females had access to electricity at household level compared to males (29.0%).

5.2.9. Distribution of Households with Total Orphans that Access Drinking Water from Improved Sources

Fifty-eight per cent of households in Kenya with total orphans access their drinking water from improved sources as shown in Figure 5.11. Nairobi City County had the highest proportion (85.0%) of such households followed by Kiambu (84.0%), Nyeri (80.0%), Bungoma (80.0%) and Uasin Gishu (80.0%) counties. Baringo County (28.0%) had the least proportion of households with orphans who accessed their drinking water from improved sources followed by Narok (33.0%), West Pokot (35.0%), Samburu (36.0%) and Kitui (38.0%) counties.

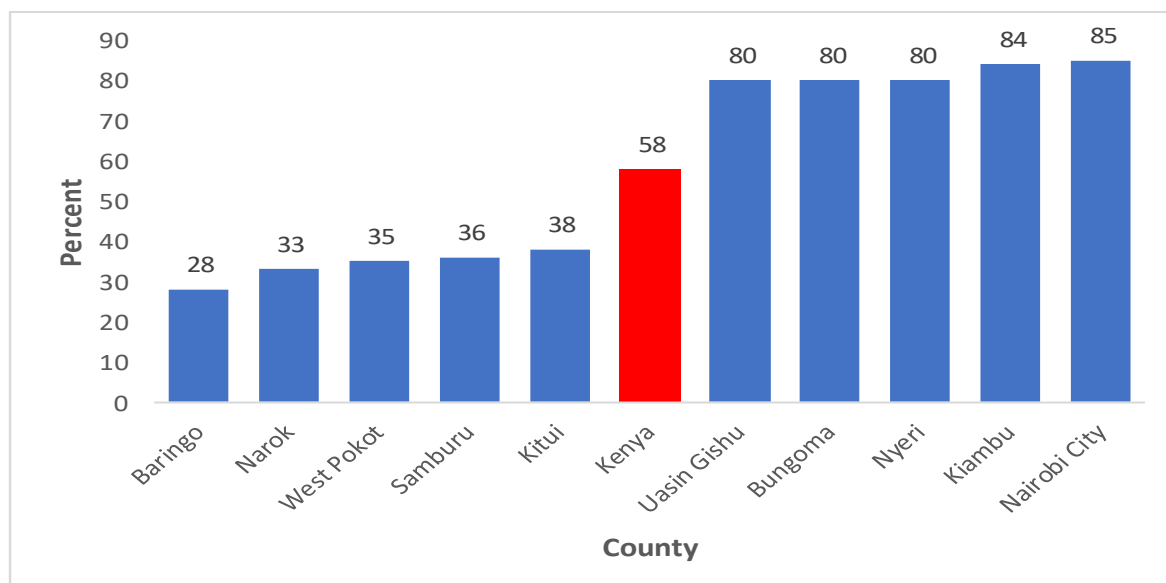


Figure 5. 11: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Households with Total Orphans that Accessed Drinking Water from Improved Sources, 2019

5.2.10. Distribution of Households with Total Orphans that Used Improved Human Waste Disposal Methods

Seventy-four per cent of households with total orphans in Kenya use improved methods to dispose human waste as shown in Figure 5.12. Nairobi City County had the highest proportion (97.0%) of such households followed by Kiambu (96.0%), Kirinyaga (96.0%), Nyeri (94.0%) and Nyandarua (94.0%) counties. The county with the lowest proportion of households that used improved methods for human waste disposal was Wajir (25.0%) followed by Mandera (29.0%), Garissa (31.0%), Turkana (34.0%) and Samburu (35.0%) counties.

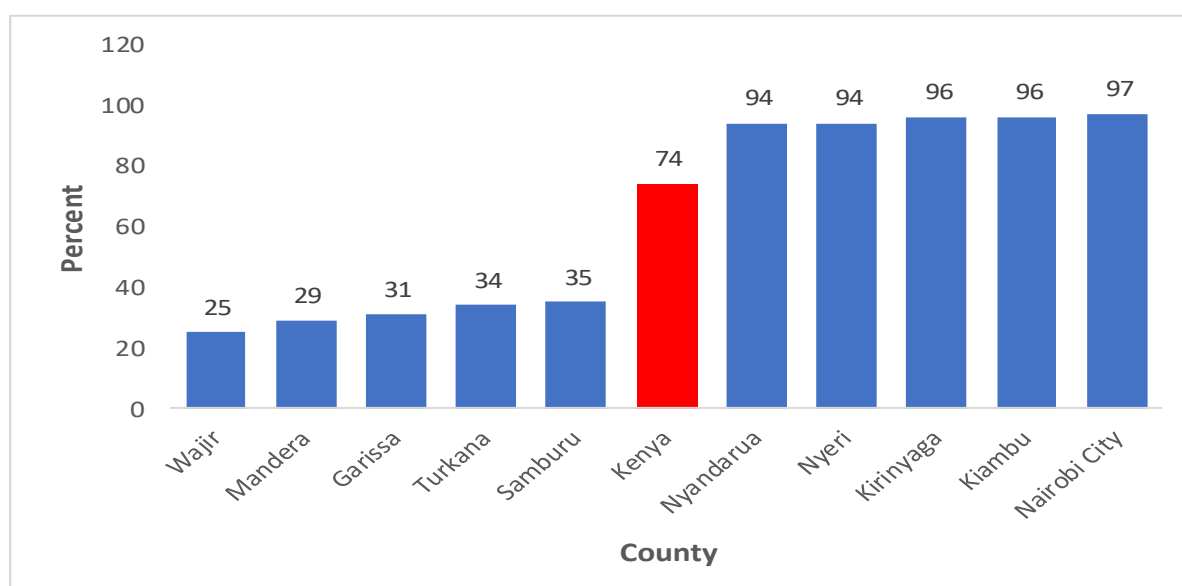


Figure 5. 12: Counties with Lowest and Highest Percentage of Households with Total Orphans that Used Improved Human Waste Disposal Methods, 2019

The counties where less than half of the households used improved methods of human waste disposal were Tana River (40.0%) and Marsabit (49.0%). Urban areas had a higher proportion (88.0%) of such households compared to rural areas (70.0%).

Chapter 6: Intersex Population

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the situation of Intersex population in Kenya. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights defines Intersex as an umbrella term for people born with variations of sex characteristics, chromosomes and/or hormones which may not correspond with societal and medical expectations. More precisely, intersex people are born with physical or biological sex characteristics (such as sexual anatomy, reproductive organs, hormonal patterns and/or chromosomal patterns) that do not fit the typical definitions for male or female bodies. Thus, being intersex relates to biological sex characteristics, and is distinct from a person's sexual orientation or gender identity. Because their bodies are seen as different, intersex children and adults are often stigmatized and subjected to multiple human rights violations, including violations of their rights to health and physical integrity, to be free from torture and ill-treatment, and to equality and non-discrimination (UN Human Rights, 1948).

The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) is mandated to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights including safeguarding the rights of intersex persons (KNHCR, 2010). In 2017, a taskforce on Policy, Legal, Institutional and Administrative Reforms regarding Intersex persons was established to collect data on intersex children and persons in Kenya, among other tasks. To respond to this need, a question was included in the census to collect data on the intersex population. During the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, all those in the population who responded as others in P12 on sex were recorded as intersex.

6.2. Size and Distribution

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census results show that 1,519 people were intersex. Out of this population, 1,375 were in conventional households and 144 in non-conventional households. The characteristics discussed in this section are for intersex in conventional households. The distribution of the intersex population by place of residence is illustrated in Figure 6.1. More intersex (58.5%) were in rural areas than urban areas (41.5%).

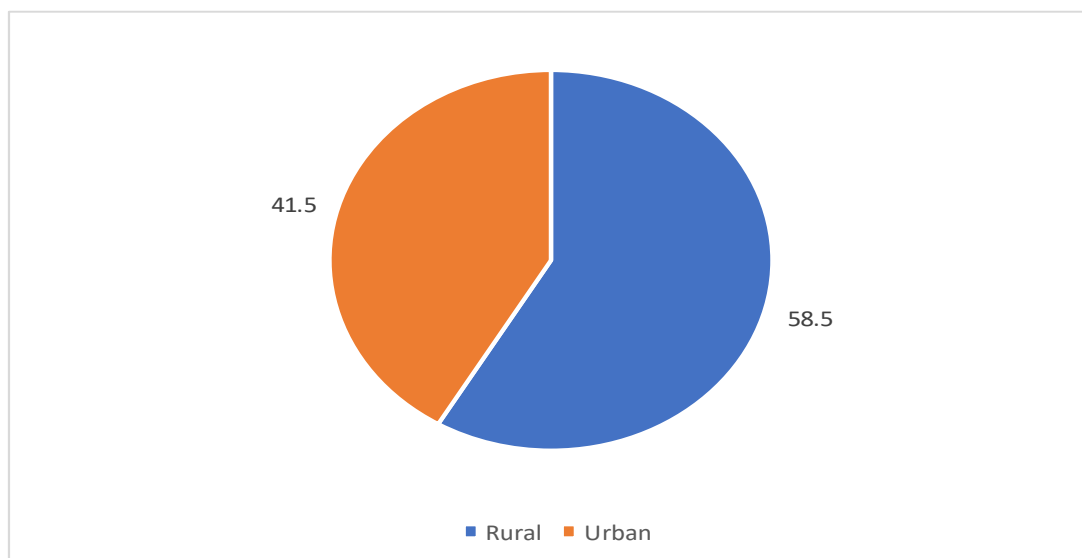


Figure 6. 1: Distribution of Intersex by Place of Residence, 2019

6.3. Education Status of the Intersex

The schooling status of intersex population age 3 and above at national level is illustrated in Figure 6.2. Thirty-four per cent of intersex persons were in school or a learning institution while 21 per cent have never been to school or learning institution. More intersex persons in the urban areas (36.3%) than in rural area (15.7%) had left school or learning institution after completion

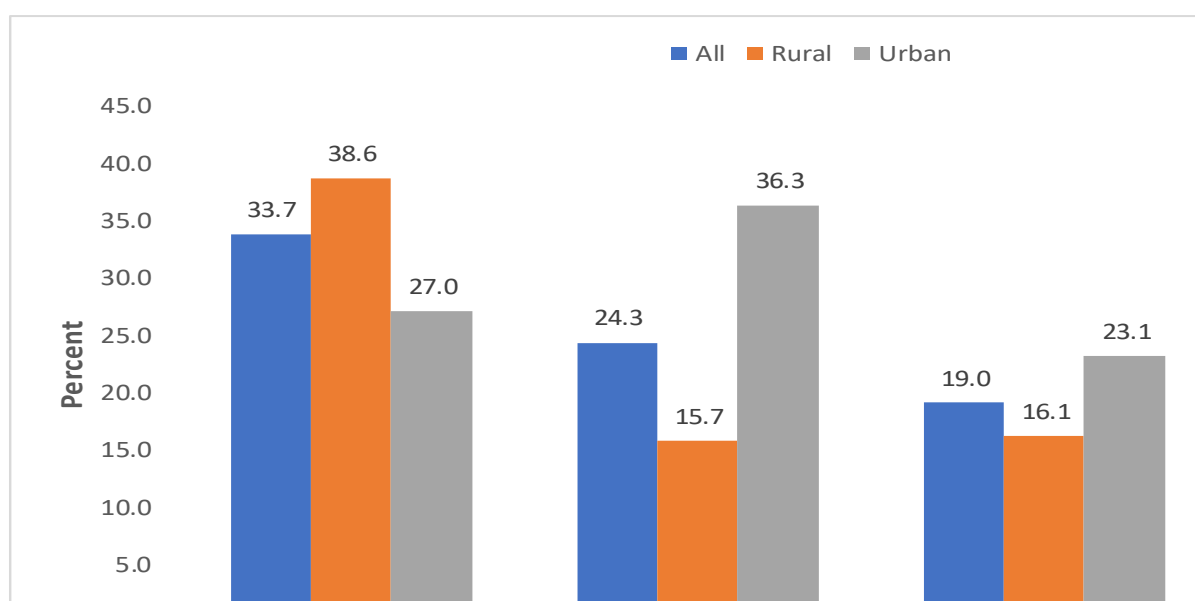


Figure 6. 2: Proportion of Intersex Population Age 3 and Above by Schooling Status, 2019

6.4. Economic Activity of Intersex Population Age 18 and Above

The economic activity status of intersex population age 18 years and above in the seven days prior to the Census is shown in Figure 6.3. About 63 per cent of the intersex population aged 18 years and above were working in the seven days prior to the Census. Only about 12 per cent of those aged 18 years and above reported having no work available in the seven days prior to the Census.

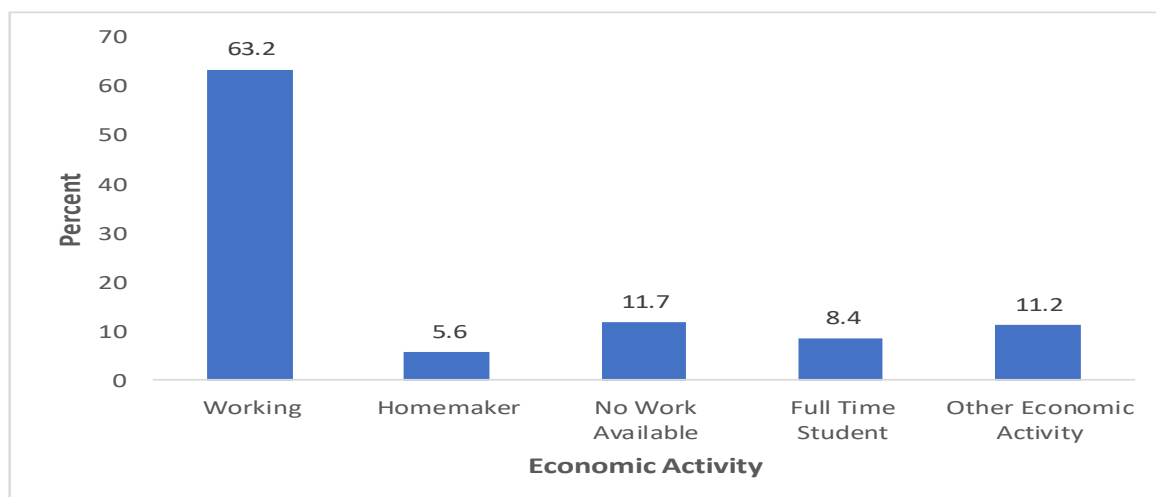


Figure 6. 3: Proportion of Intersex Population Age 18 and Above by Activity Status in the 7 Days Preceding the Census, 2019

6.5. Distribution of Intersex Population by Wealth Quintile

Overall, 41 per cent of intersex population in Kenya lived in households that were in poor wealth quintiles (poorest and poor wealth quintiles), 20 per cent in middle wealth quintile, and 39 per cent in rich wealth quintiles (rich and richest wealth quintile). The percentage distribution of the intersex population by wealth quintile and place of residence is shown in Figure 6.4. Two in every three intersex persons in the rural areas were in poor wealth quintiles compared to 10 per cent in the rich wealth quintiles. Among those in the urban areas, 81 per cent per cent were in the rich wealth quintiles compared to 3.0 per cent in the poor wealth quintiles.

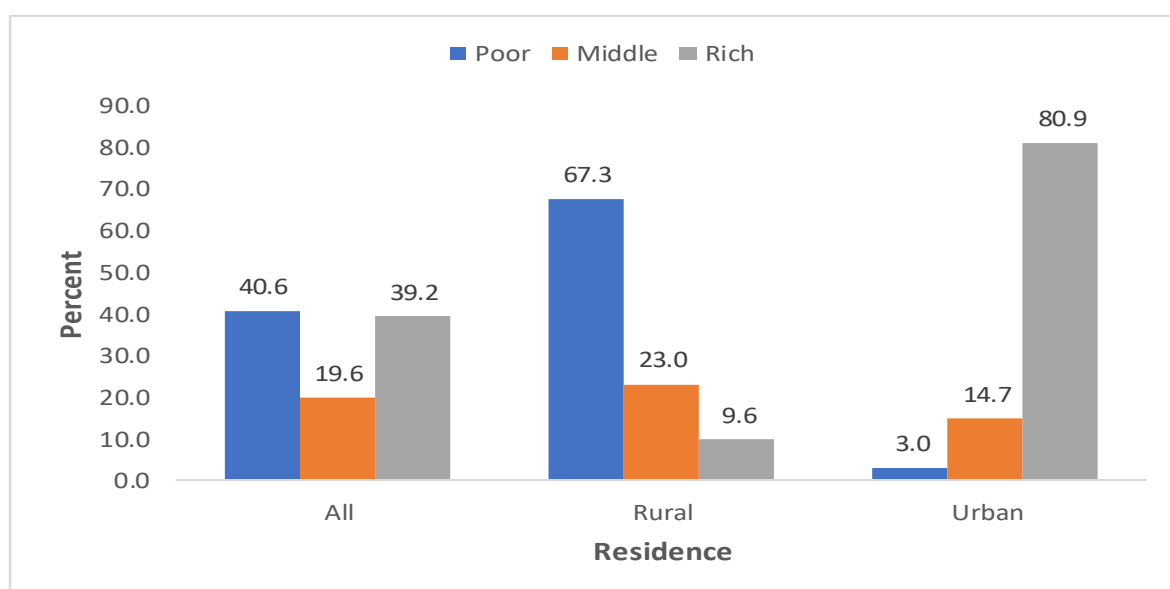


Figure 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Intersex Persons by Wealth Quintile and Place of Residence, 2019

Chapter 7: Homeless and Stateless Population

7.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the situation of homeless and stateless population in Kenya. The United Nations defines homeless households as those without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters. These households carry their few possessions with them, sleeping in the streets, in doorways or on piers, or in any other space, on a more or less random basis. A homeless person is highly at risk of suffering from poverty, hunger, poor health, lack of access to education, clean water and sanitation (UN-HABITAT, 2019). A paper presented during the 57th Session of the Commission for Social Development on February 2019 in New York noted that homeless people face stigmatization, criminalization and discrimination because of their status as “homeless”, based solely on their association with a socially constructed group that is regarded as undeserving (CSocD57, 2019).

According to Article 1 (1) of the 1954 UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, a person who is not considered a national by any State under the operation of its law is regarded as stateless. A stateless person does not have a nationality of any country (UNHCR, 1954).

7.2. Homeless Population

During the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the homeless population was captured using the short questionnaire which was administered on the Census night (Appendix 1)

7.2.1. Distribution of Homeless Population by Age and Sex

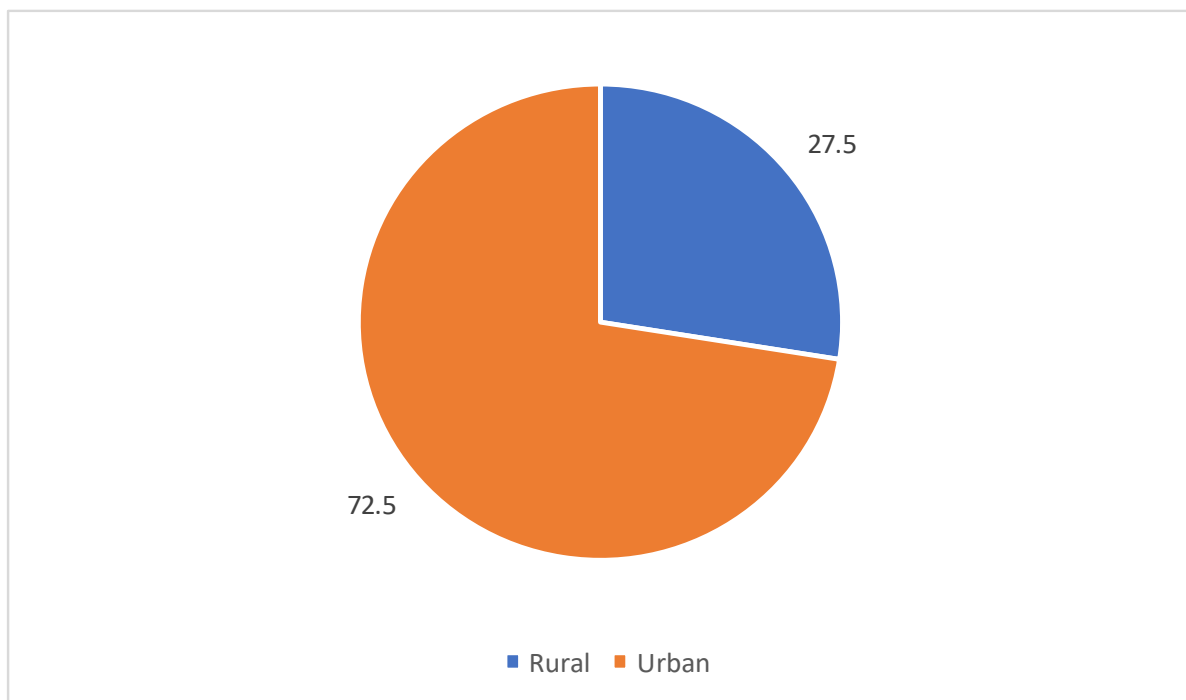
Homelessness is often considered a symptom and cause of poverty and social exclusion. Out of the total population of 47.6 million people enumerated during the 2019 KPHC, there were 20,100 homeless people. This translates to 42 homeless persons in every population of 100,000 or less than 1.0 per cent of the total population. Table 7.1 presents the distribution of homeless population by age and sex in 2019. Slightly more than 88 per cent of the homeless were males and 12 per cent females. Most of the homeless population were youth aged between 15 – 34 years. The homeless population sex ratio ranges from 149 to 1,087 across the various age cohorts. With a sex ratio of over 100, there were more homeless male youths (15 – 34 years of age).

Table 7. 1: Distribution of Homeless Population by Age and Sex, 2019

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	20,101	17,747 (88.3%)	2,348 (11.7%)	756
0 - 4	1.7	1.1	5.8	149
5 - 9	1.5	1.0	5.0	149
10 - 14	6.1	5.9	7.2	624
15 - 19	12.9	13.3	9.3	1,087
20 - 24	15.9	16.3	13.2	930
25 - 29	15.5	16.0	11.3	1,069
30 - 34	14.6	15.0	11.8	955
35 - 39	10.7	10.9	9.2	890
40 - 44	7.6	7.7	7.5	777
45 - 49	5.1	5.1	5.2	730
50 - 54	3.0	2.8	4.6	455
55 - 59	2.2	2.0	3.4	451
60 - 64	1.3	1.1	2.7	306
65+	2.0	1.8	3.6	377

7.2.2. Distribution of Homeless Population by Place of Residence and Sex

The percentage distribution of the homeless population by place of residence is presented in Figure 7.1. Nationally, the proportion of homeless in urban areas (72.5%) was higher than the rural areas (27.5%). The proportion of homeless males (88.3%) was higher compared to homeless females (11.7%) (Appendix 7.1).

**Figure 7. 1: Proportion of Homeless Population by Place of Residence, 2019**

7.2.3. Distribution of Homeless Population by County and Sex

More than half of the homeless persons (52.7%) live in Nairobi City, Mombasa, Meru, Uasin Gishu and Kajiado counties. One-third of the homeless population live in Nairobi City County. Jointly, Kericho, Taita Taveta, Bomet, Nyandarua and Elgeyo-Marakwet counties have the lowest proportion of homeless persons at 1.1 percent. Isiolo County had no homeless persons (Figure 7.2a, Figure 7.2b and Appendix 7.1).

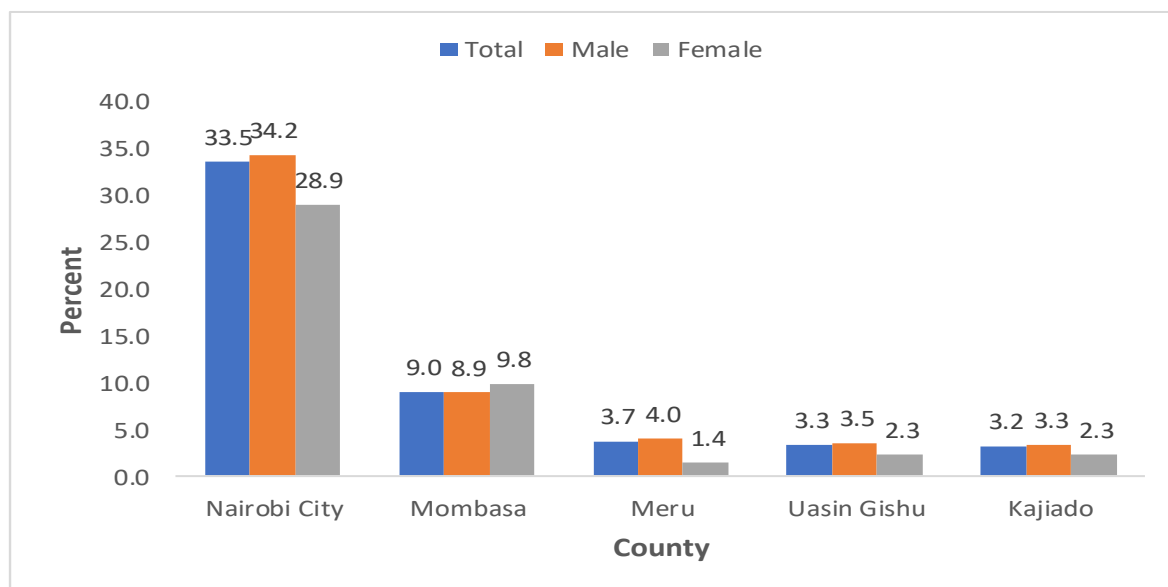


Figure 7. 2a: Percentage Distribution of Homeless Population in Five Leading Counties, 2019

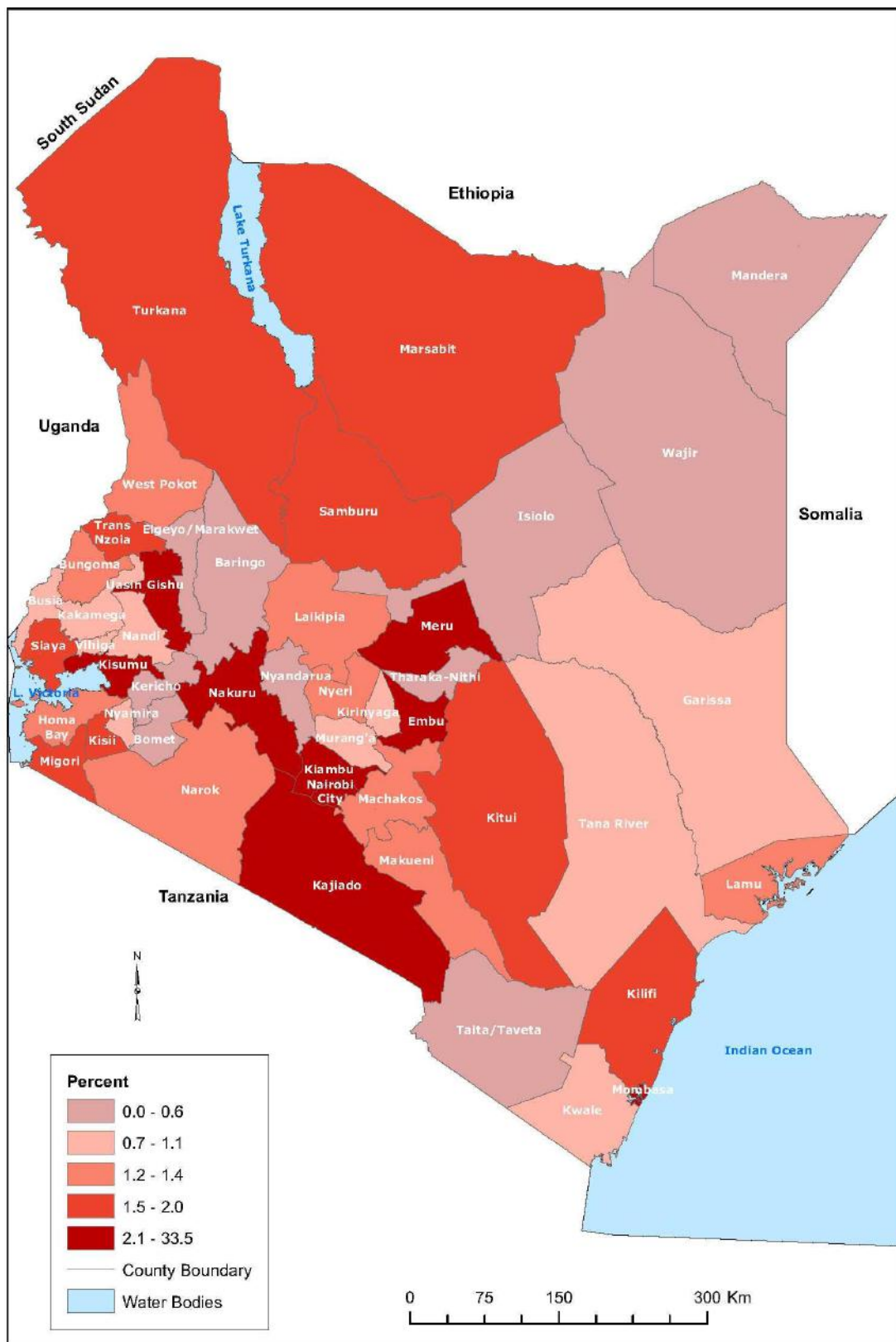


Figure 7.2b: Distribution of Homeless Population by County, 2019

7.3. Stateless Population

During the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the stateless population was captured using the main questionnaire. Those who responded as neither being Kenyan nor any other nationality³³ were recorded as stateless.

7.3.1. Distribution of Stateless Population by Age and Sex

A common challenge when measuring statelessness through population Census is that persons identify themselves as stateless even though they have a nationality or say that they have citizenship when in fact they do not (UNHCR, 2011). Out of the 47.6 million population enumerated, only 2,835 were identified as stateless. Table 7.2 presents the distribution of stateless population by age and sex in 2019. Of this population, 54 per cent were males while 46 per cent were females. More than half (52.6%) of stateless persons were below 20 years of age. The sex ratio of stateless persons in Kenya varies from 96 to 363 across the various age cohorts (Details in Table 7.2 and Appendix 7.2).

Table 7.2: Distribution of Stateless Population by Age and Sex, 2019

	Total	Male	Females	Sex Ratio
All ages	2,835	1,540	1,295	119
0 - 4	429	232	197	118
5 - 9	387	195	192	102
10 - 14	339	181	158	115
15 - 19	336	177	159	111
20 - 24	261	133	128	104
25 - 29	233	127	106	120
30 - 34	211	120	91	132
35 - 39	151	74	77	96
40 - 44	133	73	60	122
45 - 49	118	73	45	162
50 - 54	74	58	16	363
55 - 59	50	34	16	213
60 - 64	39	20	19	105
65+	74	43	31	139

7.3.2. Distribution of Stateless Population by Place of Residence and Sex

The 2019 Census results show that the stateless population in rural areas (69.9%) was higher compared to the stateless urban population (30.1%) as illustrated in Figure 7.3. In rural areas, the proportion of stateless male population (71.8%) was higher than the national average (69.9%). Conversely, in the urban areas, proportion of stateless female persons (32.3%) was higher than the national average (30.1%) (Details in Figure 7.3)

³ P16 – What is <NAMES> ethnicity or nationality?

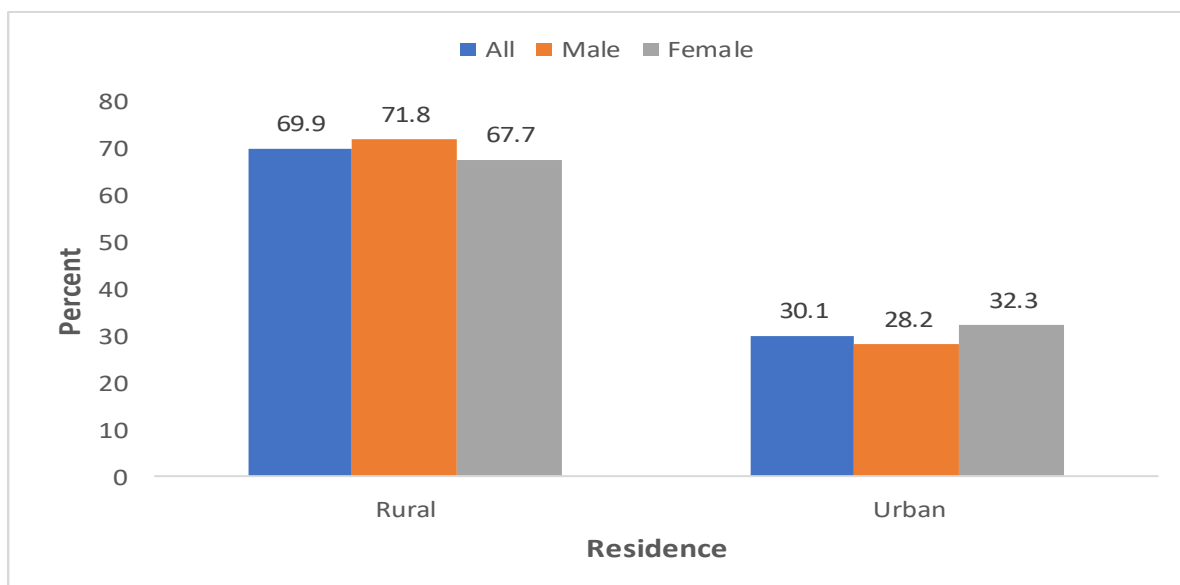


Figure 7. 3: Proportion of Stateless Population by Place of Residence and Sex, 2019

7.3.3. Distribution of Stateless Population by County and Sex

The 2019 Census shows that, of the 47 counties in Kenya, stateless persons were in 25 counties. Most of the stateless population (83.9%) were in Kwale, Kiambu, Kilifi and Mombasa counties as illustrated in Figure 7.4. The four counties have the highest proportion of male (83.4%) and female (84.4%) stateless population. About half (50.9%) of the stateless population live in Kwale County (Details are in Figure 7.4 and Appendix 7.3).

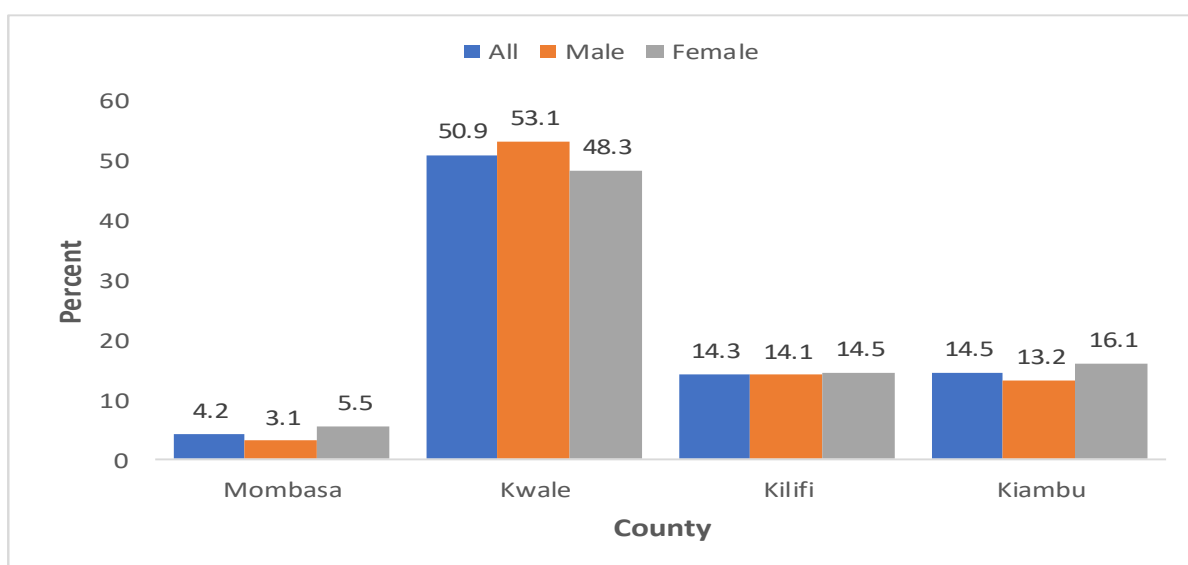


Figure 7. 4: Distribution of Stateless Population in Four Leading Counties by Sex and County, 2019

7.3.4. Schooling Status of Stateless Population

Figure 7.5 shows the schooling status of the stateless population aged 3 years and above in Kenya. Thirty-seven per cent of the stateless population was in school or learning institution with more stateless females (37.3%) being in school compared to males (35.9%). More males (31.3%) have never been to school or a learning institution compared to females (29.4%).

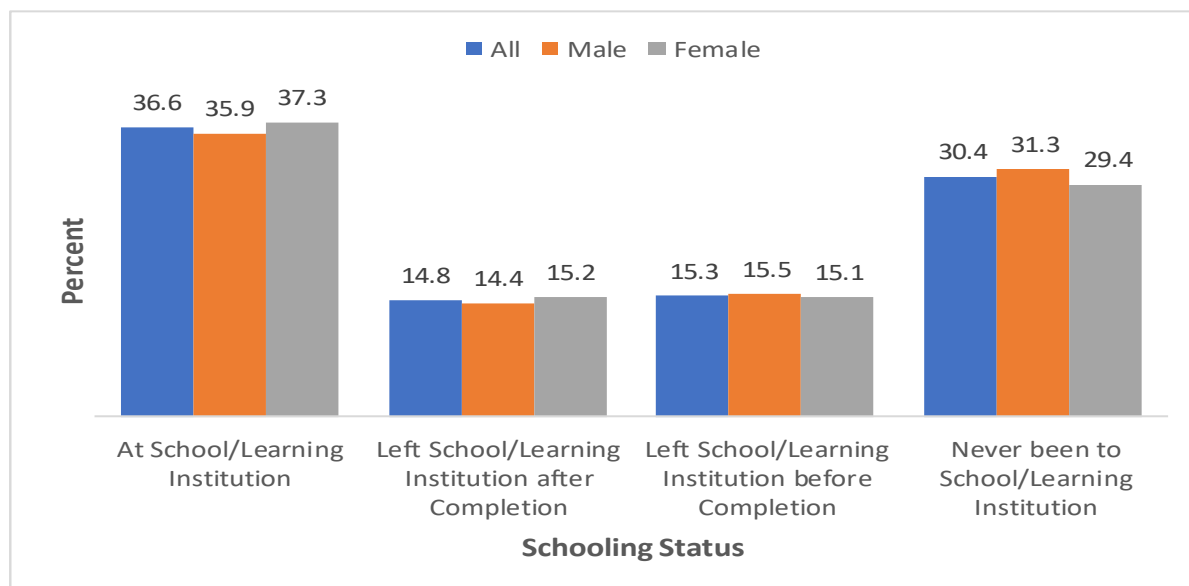


Figure 7. 5: Schooling Status of Stateless Population Age 3 and Above by Sex, 2019

7.3.5. Economic Activity of Stateless Population

The 2019 KPHC captured data on economically active age 5 and above⁴. Figure 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of stateless population age 18 and above by main economic activity in the last seven days preceding the census. More stateless males (58.1%) were working compared to females (41.9%). There were more female homemakers (84.5%) compared to males (15.5%). About two-thirds of full-time students in the 7 days preceding the Census were males (65.4%) compared to females (34.6%).

⁴P53 What kind of economic activity is <NAME> engaged in? (MAIN JOB). P53a What specific work does <NAME> usually do in the main job/business that he/she had during the last 7 days?

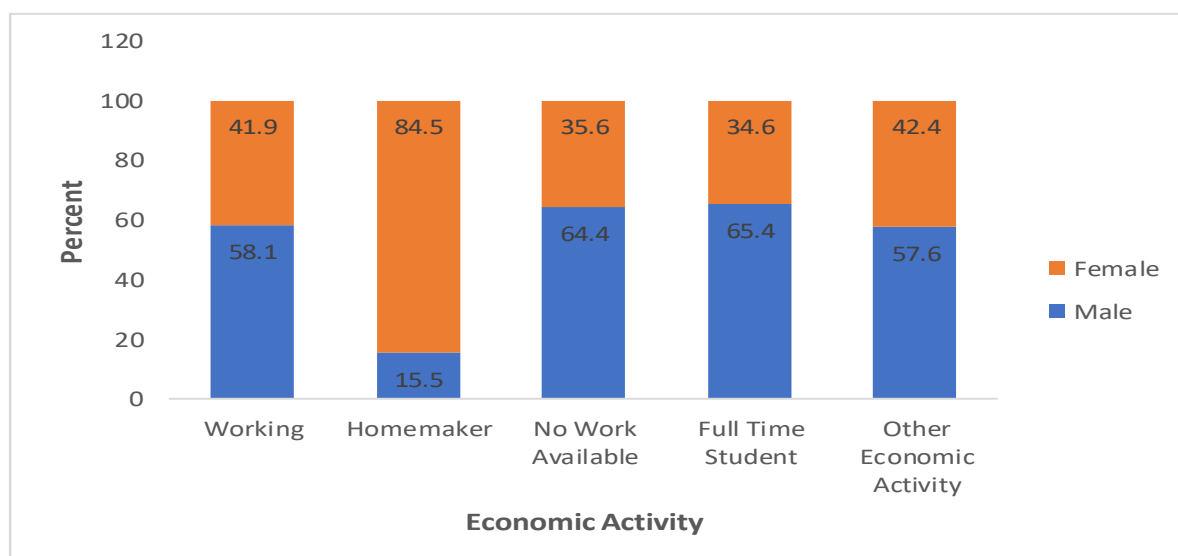


Figure 7. 6: Economic Activity of Stateless Population Age 18 and Above in the 7 days Preceding the Census, 2019

7.3.6. Distribution of Stateless Population by Wealth Quintile, County and Sex

The 2019 Census results show that 43, 19 and 38 per cent of stateless population fall under the poor, middle and rich wealth quintiles, respectively. Sixty-eight per cent of rural stateless persons were in the poor wealth quintiles (poorest and poor wealth quintiles), while 80 per cent of the urban stateless persons were in the rich wealth quintiles (rich and richest wealth quintiles). The percentage distribution of stateless persons by wealth quintile in four counties with the highest stateless population is shown in Table 7.3. Kwale County had the highest proportion (73.9%) of poor stateless population with the proportion of stateless poor females being higher (74.5%) than the county average. Kiambu County had the highest proportion (35.0%) of rich stateless population with the proportion of stateless rich females being higher (35.9%) than the county average.

Table 7. 3: Percentage Distribution of Stateless Population by Wealth Quintile in Four Leading Counties, 2019

County	Poor			Middle			Rich		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mombasa	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.6	7.2	12.1
Kwale	73.9	73.5	74.5	72.0	73.1	70.5	17.5	19.5	15.4
Kilifi	1.8	2.6	0.9	15.4	16.3	14.1	24.3	23.3	25.4
Kiambu	0.1	-	0.2	2.1	1.4	2.9	35.0	34.1	35.9
Other Counties	23.4	23.2	23.7	10.3	8.9	12.2	13.6	15.9	11.2

Chapter 8: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

8.1. Summary and Conclusion

The older population was over 2.7 million, with 16 per cent of them in urban areas and 84 per cent in rural areas. From 1979, the older population has consistently increased from 3.5 per cent of the total population to almost 6.0 per cent (5.7%) in 2019. Eighty-one per cent of older population were working, mainly in the agricultural sector (88.0%). Old-age support ratio was 14.4 in 2019 down from 15.5 in 2009. The older population in Kenya is increasing both in numbers and proportion.

West Pokot County had the highest proportion at 91 per cent of older in poorest and poor wealth quintiles while Nairobi City County had the lowest at 0.2 per cent. Access to improved sanitation and water sources was 80 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively. Similarly, access to clean fuel for lighting and cooking was 67 per cent and 9.0 per cent, respectively. Twenty-one per cent of the older persons live alone while 11 per cent live with minors only. The proportion of older females living with minors only was twice that of older males.

There were 1,340,151 working children in Kenya which translates to 8.0 per cent of all children of age 5-17 years. Majority of these children (92.0%) worked on own/agricultural holdings. Forty-two per cent worked for up to 35 hours per week and 58 per cent worked for up to 36 and above hours per week. Because of their working status, 74 per cent had never been to school and 10 per cent were currently married. Among the working children, 2.0 per cent had a disability, 60 per cent lived in households that were in the lowest wealth quintile and 10 per cent own a mobile.

Working children are subjected to conditions that deny them the opportunity to go to school and live decently in the society. Exposure to responsibilities that are beyond their capacity affects them physically and mentally. Such effects are likely to have a negative outcome on their future well-being.

In 2109, there were 159,280 children in 68,330 child-headed households, of which 53 per cent were males. Seventy-one per cent of these children were in rural areas. Male child-headed households were 52 per cent. Seventeen per cent of these children had never attended school, 10 per cent were married, 14 per cent were working (80.0% in agriculture sector), and 1.0 per cent had at least one form of disability. Fifty-nine per cent had access to improved sources of drinking water, while 73 per cent lived in households that disposed human waste through improved methods. Sixty per cent of the children lived in households that were in the poor wealth quintiles. Majority of the children in child-headed households lived in poor households hence need support, especially on schooling, reduce child marriages and to enhance their access to improved sources of drinking water.

Out of the 209,396 total orphans in Kenya in 2019, about 22 per cent age 3-17 have never been to school while 14 per cent of those aged 5-17 were working. Among those aged 12-17, about 4.0 per cent were already married. At the household level, access to improved sources of drinking water was 54 per cent, while use of improved human waste disposal methods was 78 per cent. However, only about one-third of total orphans had access to electricity at the household level. Overall, 59 per cent of all the total orphans in the country lived in households that were poor (poor and poorest wealth quintiles). The total orphans who represented 1.0 per cent of the population of children in the country, showed that they are faced with multiple challenges that may directly affect their future well-being.

The intersex population in Kenya was 1,519. This was below 1.0 per cent of the country's population. Out of this population, 1,375 were in conventional households with 59 per cent in the rural areas. Fifty-two per cent of intersex population were either unemployed, inactive or no work was available for them, in the seven days preceding the census. Majority (93.8%) of the intersex persons in the poor wealth quintile were concentrated in rural areas while intersex persons in the rich wealth quintile were mainly in urban areas.

In 2019, there were 20,101 homeless persons translating to 42 in every population of 100,000. The homeless population was largely male (88.3%) with a higher proportion in the urban areas (72.5%). This demonstrates that there are characteristics that drive homeless people to the urban areas. With a sex ratio of 756, there were more homeless males, a pointer that the male child was facing a myriad of challenges that force them to become homeless. County analysis reveal that Nairobi City (33.5%), Mombasa (9.0%), Meru (3.7%), Uasin Gishu (3.3%) and Kajiado (3.2%) counties, had the highest proportion of homeless population.

Fifty-four per cent of the 2,835 stateless population in 2019 were males. Stateless persons aged 3 years and above who have never been to school or any learning institution was 84 per cent in rural areas and 16 per cent in urban areas. Fifty-one per cent of the stateless population age 5 years and above not active in any activity in the last seven days preceding the Census were females. Kwale (50.9%), Kiambu (14.5%), Kilifi (14.3%) and Mombasa (4.2%) counties had the highest proportion of stateless population. At 74 percent, Kwale County had the highest proportion of poor stateless persons while Kiambu County had the highest proportion (35.0%) of rich stateless persons.

8.2. Recommendations

Due to the increasing population of the older persons, relevant institutions should be expanded and strengthened to provide income security, adequate health care, and other social needs for the older population. Kenya should implement the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on The Rights of Older Persons (2016) in Africa and train more health care professionals for geriatric care.

With an increase in aging population comes an increasing need for health care, long-term social care, and social services to support the older adults as they age. There is need to expand and strengthen relevant institutions to provide income security, adequate health care, and other social needs for the older population.

Enforcement of child protection laws to protect all children from child labour is recommended. There is need to map out child-headed households in the country to provide targeted interventions. For the plight of orphans in the country to improve, efforts to save children from harmful practices such as child marriage and child labour is necessary. The reasons why some orphans have never attended school should be investigated further with the aim of getting them to school. County disparities in the wellbeing of orphans should be addressed and efforts made to enhance use of social protection programmes to alleviate poverty

in households with orphans. Therefore, targeted social protection programs for orphans, children in child headed household and working children should be developed and implemented.

Although the intersex population may be regarded as a minority group in the country, there is need to focus on them as part of vulnerable populations. Efforts should be made to identify and address special needs for them.

Programs should be designed to promote community efforts across the nation focusing on addressing and eradicating homelessness. In addition, age-appropriate programs targeting homeless population should be designed. Proper investigations should be made to find out why male youth were more likely to live in the streets. Moreover, programs should be designed to have the homeless school going children taken back to school. Measures aimed at providing legal identity to stateless population should be fast tracked.

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Appendix 1: 2019 KPHC Questionnaires



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

77

C. Information Regarding Person with Intellectual Disability (Section 87(2)(b))										D. Information Regarding Relationships (Section 87(2)(c))										E. Labor Force Participation (To be asked of all persons aged 15 years and above)										F. Information Regarding ACT									
To be asked of persons aged 6 years and above (except 87(2)(b))										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above									
To be asked of persons aged 6 years and above (except 87(2)(b))										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above									
To be asked of persons aged 6 years and above (except 87(2)(b))										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above										To be asked of persons aged 15 years and above									
1. Name of the person with intellectual disability										2. Date of birth										3. Sex										4. Age									
5. Address										6. Education										7. Occupation										8. Employment status									
9. Date of admission to the institution										10. Date of discharge										11. Date of death										12. Date of admission to the institution									
13. Date of admission to the institution										14. Date of discharge										15. Date of death										16. Date of admission to the institution									
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25. Date of admission to the institution										26. Date of discharge										27. Date of death										28. Date of admission to the institution									
29. Date of admission to the institution										30. Date of discharge										31. Date of death										32. Date of admission to the institution									
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105. Date of admission to the institution										106. Date of discharge										107. Date of death										108. Date of admission to the institution									
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113. Date of admission to the institution										114. Date of discharge										115. Date of death										116. Date of admission to the institution									
117. Date of admission to the institution										118. Date of discharge										119. Date of death										120. Date of admission to the institution									
121. Date of admission to the institution										122. Date of discharge										123. Date of death										124. Date of admission to the institution									
125. Date of admission to the institution										126. Date of discharge										127. Date of death										128. Date of admission to the institution									
129. Date of admission to the institution										130. Date of discharge										131. Date of death										132. Date of admission to the institution									
133. Date of admission to the institution										134. Date of discharge										135. Date of death										136. Date of admission to the institution									
137. Date of admission to the institution										138. Date of discharge										139. Date of death										140. Date of admission to the institution									
141. Date of admission to the institution										142. Date of discharge										143. Date of death										144. Date of admission to the institution									
145. Date of admission to the institution										146. Date of discharge										147. Date of death										148. Date of admission to the institution									
149. Date of admission to the institution										150. Date of discharge										151. Date of death										152. Date of admission to the institution									
153. Date of admission to the institution										154. Date of discharge										155. Date of death										156. Date of admission to the institution									
157. Date of admission to the institution										158. Date of discharge										159. Date of death										160. Date of admission to the institution									
161. Date of admission to the institution										162. Date of discharge										163. Date of death										164. Date of admission to the institution									
165. Date of admission to the institution										166. Date of discharge										167. Date of death										168. Date of admission to the institution									
169. Date of admission to the institution										170. Date of discharge										171. Date of death										172. Date of admission to the institution									
173. Date of admission to the institution										174. Date of discharge										175. Date of death										176. Date of admission to the institution									
177. Date of admission to the institution										178. Date of discharge										179. Date of death										180. Date of admission to the institution									
181. Date of admission to the institution										182. Date of discharge										183. Date of death										184. Date of admission to the institution									
185. Date of admission to the institution										186. Date of discharge										187. Date of death										18									



Republic of Kenya



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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 =
Total Population =			Other =		
Type of Institution: Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐			Prison/Police Cells ☐		
Name of Institution:			Schools/learning institution ☐		

Line Number (SQ01)	Name (SQ02)	Sex (SQ03)	Age (SQ04)	Country/ Country of Birth (SQ05)	Nationality/ Ethnicity (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.) <i>An illustration of how to write the names is shown below.</i>	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		☐	☐	☐	☐



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

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 =	
Total Population =											
Name of Place/Street/Station/Airport of Enumeration.....											

[illegible]



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019

CONFIDENTIAL

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 <i>What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity?</i>
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

TOTAL: MALES _____ FEMALES _____ OTHER _____ UNSPECIFIED SEX _____ TOTAL _____

Appendix 2. 1: Older Population 60 Years and Above by Sex, Sex Ratio and Percentage of Total Population, 1969 - 2019

	1969	1979	1989	1999	2009	2019
Population 60+ years	587,983	574,002	867,456	1,414,366	1,943,715	2,740,040
Male	308,549	267,137	405,331	651,807	900,077	1,245,592
Female	279,434	306,865	462,125	762,559	1,043,638	1,494,370
Inter sex	-	-	-	-	-	78
Sex ratio	110	87	88	85	86	83
Proportion of 60+	5.4	3.6	3.8	4.8	5.1	5.8
Growth rate of persons age 60+ (total)	-	-2.4	51.1	63.1	37.4	40.1
Males	-	-13.4	51.7	60.8	38.1	37.2
Females	-	9.8	50.6	65.0	36.9	42.6

Source: CBS (1970b; 1981b; 2002c) and KNBS (2011; 2020)

Appendix 2. 2: Distribution of Economically and Non-Economically Active Population by Broad Age Groups and Sex, 2019

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Sex Ratio	Proportion
0-14	18,479,808	9,299,273	9,180,078	457	101	Support ratio=14.44
15-64	26,866,720	13,192,826	13,673,017	872	96	
65+	1,859,731	819,843	1,039,847	41	79	

Appendix 2. 3: Distribution of Older Population by 5 Year Age Groups and Sex, 2019

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Inter sex	Sex Ratio	Proportion
60-64	863,054	414,915	448,115	24	93	31.7
65-69	653,672	308,507	345,152	13	89	24.0
70-74	511,117	233,921	277,182	14	84	18.8
75-79	281,431	118,302	163,125	4	73	10.3
80-84	202,652	82,299	120,351	2	68	7.4
85-89	112,946	43,594	69,348	4	63	4.2
90-94	54,776	19,089	35,684	3	53	2.0
95-99	27,777	9,644	18,133	0	53	1.0
100+	14,034	3,886	10,148	0	38	0.5
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64	83	
Rural	2,282,673	1,018,201	1,264,420	52	81	83.9
Urban	438,786	215,956	222,818	12	97	16.1

Appendix 2. 4: Distribution of the Population Age 60 Years and Over by Age, Sex Ratio and County, 2019

County	Sex Ratio			
	60 - 64	65 -69	70 - 74	75+
Kenya	93	89	84	66
Mombasa	115	110	92	70
Kwale	80	95	79	82
Kilifi	65	86	72	65
Tana River	103	93	88	96
Lamu	105	110	105	96
Taita-Taveta	97	99	82	66
Garissa	148	136	133	118
Wajir	184	169	149	146
Mandera	146	149	125	140
Marsabit	113	108	109	108
Isiolo	124	115	104	92
Meru	92	91	80	66
Tharaka-Nithi	99	89	78	67
Embu	94	94	73	60
Kitui	85	82	65	68
Machakos	98	84	82	58
Makueni	88	80	78	61
Nyandarua	95	90	81	64
Nyeri	92	91	86	58
Kirinyaga	99	92	76	54
Murang'a	92	90	88	56
Kiambu	101	94	90	54
Turkana	85	78	77	74
West Pokot	83	79	80	68
Samburu	90	80	86	83
Trans Nzoia	97	94	91	74
Uasin Gishu	100	95	94	72
Elgeyo-Marakwet	98	101	85	68
Nandi	100	92	93	79
Baringo	99	96	93	70
Laikipia	93	90	92	74
Nakuru	98	99	94	67
Narok	93	107	91	84
Kajiado	101	103	94	76
Kericho	96	103	108	68
Bomet	96	91	90	61
Kakamega	84	83	85	68
Vihiga	83	85	90	66
Bungoma	89	81	78	68
Busia	78	74	74	66
Siaya	66	66	67	56
Kisumu	78	78	81	62
Homabay	72	71	70	61
Migori	78	72	74	63
Kisii	85	83	83	69
Nyamira	95	88	87	74
Nairobi City	129	120	108	72

Appendix 2. 5: Distribution of Older Population by County, Place of Residence and Sex, 2019

Residence	Older population, 60 and more years					
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Percentage of 60+ population	Sex Ratio
Rural	2,282,673	1,018,201	1,264,420	52	7.0	81
Urban	438,786	215,956	222,818	12	3.0	97
Mombasa	38,216	19,249	18,967	0	3.2	101
Kwale	49,519	22,580	26,939	0	5.7	84
Kilifi	84,837	35,266	49,571	0	5.8	71
Tana River	15,363	7,528	7,835	0	4.9	96
Lamu	8,588	4,384	4,203	1	6.0	104
Taita-Taveta	28,529	13,138	15,391	0	8.4	86
Garissa	23,539	13,546	9,991	2	2.8	136
Wajir	19,358	12,055	7,301	2	2.5	165
Mandera	20,247	11,830	8,416	1	2.3	141
Marsabit	20,151	10,533	9,617	1	4.4	110
Isiolo	12,135	6,353	5,782	0	4.7	110
Meru	122,055	54,895	67,152	8	7.9	82
Tharaka-Nithi	38,768	17,541	21,227	0	9.9	83
Embu	53,593	23,663	29,929	1	8.8	79
Kitui	96,414	41,297	55,115	2	8.5	75
Machakos	115,793	51,301	64,488	4	8.2	80
Makueni	93,025	40,166	52,858	1	9.4	76
Nyandarua	49,825	22,296	27,529	0	7.8	81
Nyeri	81,394	35,919	45,472	3	10.7	79
Kirinyaga	55,074	24,257	30,815	2	9.0	79
Murang'a	119,819	52,608	67,211	0	11.3	78
Kiambu	124,479	56,473	68,002	4	5.2	83
Turkana	34,857	15,400	19,456	1	3.8	79
West Pokot	25,994	11,386	14,608	0	4.2	78
Samburu	13,791	6,345	7,446	0	4.5	85
Trans Nzoia	52,063	24,518	27,544	1	5.3	89
Uasin Gishu	51,176	24,251	26,925	0	4.4	90
Elgeyo-Marakwet	27,254	12,682	14,570	2	6.0	87
Nandi	51,894	24,669	27,220	5	5.9	91
Baringo	36,754	17,308	19,445	1	5.5	89
Laikipia	35,539	16,484	19,055	0	6.9	87
Nakuru	106,262	49,873	56,389	0	4.9	88
Narok	41,834	20,164	21,668	2	3.6	93
Kajiado	37,200	18,038	19,162	0	3.3	94
Kericho	48,629	23,252	25,376	1	5.4	92
Bomet	45,781	20,770	25,011	0	5.2	83
Kakamega	127,923	56,780	71,139	4	6.9	80
Vihiga	61,923	27,510	34,411	2	10.5	80
Bungoma	90,521	40,117	50,402	2	5.4	80
Busia	56,141	23,692	32,447	2	6.3	73
Siaya	82,918	32,157	50,761	0	8.4	63
Kisumu	65,704	28,040	37,663	1	5.7	74
Homabay	70,704	28,781	41,922	1	6.3	69
Migori	52,782	22,036	30,746	0	4.7	72
Kisii	87,648	38,972	48,673	3	6.9	80
Nyamira	46,229	21,488	24,739	2	7.6	87
Nairobi City	99,195	52,552	46,641	2	2.3	113

Appendix 2. 6: Distribution of Older Population by Age, Marital Status and Sex, 2019

Age-group	Never Married				Currently Married				Widowed/divorced/separated				DK
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	
Total	95,373	35,526	59,837	10	1,884,568	1,073,981	810,543	44	737,744	122,983	614,751	10	3,718
60 - 64	37,004	13,258	23,742	4	661,451	370,600	290,833	18	163,410	30,483	132,925	2	1,186
65 - 69	22,927	8,618	14,306	3	478,740	272,893	205,840	7	151,235	26,676	124,556	3	770
70 - 74	15,993	6,381	9,609	3	346,582	203,221	143,354	7	147,794	23,979	123,811	4	742
75 - 79	7,792	3,116	4,676	-	174,833	100,073	74,757	3	98,405	14,935	83,469	1	400
80 - 84	5,680	2,166	3,514	0	116,379	68,004	48,373	2	80,300	12,016	68,284	0	293
85 - 89	2,983	1,022	1,961	-	59,870	34,671	25,195	4	49,956	7,851	42,105	0	137
90 - 94	1,657	549	1,108	-	27,252	14,647	12,602	3	25,780	3,859	21,921	0	87
95 - 99	852	271	581	-	13,305	7,088	6,217	0	13,558	2,267	11,291	0	62
100+	485	145	340	-	6,156	2,784	3,372	0	7,306	917	6,389	0	41

Appendix 2. 7: Socio-economic Characteristic and Basic Services by Sex, 2019

	Total	Male	Female	Intersex
Education level				
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64
None	29,747	11,905	17,842	0
Primary	1,651,985	690,412	961,531	42
Secondary	544,969	291,547	253,408	14
Higher	275,568	152,148	123,415	5
Other	165,568	66,050	99,516	2
Not Stated	53,622	22,095	31,526	1
Activity status				
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64
Working	2,249,415	1,047,145	1,202,219	51
Unemployed/no work	43,394	26,476	16,916	2
Inactive	428,650	160,536	268,103	11
Sector where economically active older population work				
Total	2,249,415	1,047,145	1,202,219	51
Agriculture	1,979,763	856,741	1,122,976	46
Mining and quarrying	4,624	3,774	850	0
Manufacturing	8,209	6,585	1,623	1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,026	1,900	126	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	1,741	1,449	292	0
Construction	18,958	18,461	497	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28,525	15,705	12,820	0
Transportation and storage	12,694	12,175	518	1
Accommodation and food service activities	10,555	5,370	5,185	0
Information and communication	1,239	889	350	0
Financial and insurance activities	3,221	2,231	990	0
Real estate activities	3,170	2,444	726	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	5,160	4,064	1,096	0
Administrative and support service activities	7,807	6,347	1,460	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,628	4,321	307	0
Education	8,583	5,894	2,689	0
Human health and social work activities	5,545	3,204	2,341	0
Arts entertainment and recreation	2,498	1,803	695	0
Other service activities	131,552	87,742	43,807	3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and service activities	7,190	4,705	2,485	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,727	1,341	386	0
Owned a mobile phone in the last 3 months				
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64
Yes	1,776,323	877,861	898,428	34
No	939,057	353,655	585,373	29
DK	6,079	2,641	3,437	1

Appendix 2. 8: Socio-economic Characteristic and Access to Basic Services by Sex, 2019

	Total	Male	Female	Intersex
Access to electricity				
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64
Yes	970,939	453,244	517,673	22
No	1,750,520	780,913	969,565	42
Access to clean fuel for lighting				
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64
Yes	1,832,171	845,394	986,740	37
No	889,288	388,763	500,498	27
Access to clean fuel for cooking				
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	64
Yes	245,171	123,018	122,144	9
No	2,476,288	1,111,139	1,365,094	55

Appendix 2.9: Distribution of Older Population Living in Households with Improved, Unimproved, Water Sources and Sanitation, 2019

Total	Total	Water sources		Sanitation	
		Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved
	2,214,660	1,332,858	881,802	1,763,373	451,287
Rural	1,846,642	1,044,772	801,870	1,428,668	417,974
Urban	368,018	288,086	79,932	334,705	33,313
County					
Total	2,214,660	1,332,858	881,802	1,763,373	451,287
Mombasa	31,746	19,268	12,478	28,802	2,944
Kwale	40,478	19,900	20,578	20,988	19,490
Kilifi	67,300	43,247	24,053	43,885	23,415
Tana River	13,028	6,918	6,110	5,069	7,959
Lamu	6,931	4,806	2,125	4,502	2,429
Taita-Taveta	23,058	14,864	8,194	19,623	3,435
Garissa	19,936	10,976	8,960	9,320	10,616
Wajir	16,394	8,416	7,978	4,928	11,466
Mandera	17,110	6,271	10,839	6,358	10,752
Marsabit	17,157	8,339	8,818	6,844	10,313
Isiolo	10,248	6,780	3,468	6,404	3,844
Meru	96,990	60,145	36,845	85,666	11,324
Tharaka-Nithi	30,121	17,410	12,711	25,767	4,354
Embu	42,008	27,195	14,813	37,660	4,348
Kitui	76,295	27,474	48,821	59,563	16,732
Machakos	90,282	49,067	41,215	77,450	12,832
Makueni	72,173	30,132	42,041	61,211	10,962
Nyandarua	40,068	30,680	9,388	37,164	2,904
Nyeri	64,612	52,187	12,425	60,839	3,773
Kirinyaga	43,518	29,133	14,385	41,497	2,021
Murang'a	93,548	60,268	33,280	88,113	5,435
Kiambu	100,292	84,917	15,375	96,261	4,031
Turkana	30,216	13,099	17,117	4,635	25,581
West Pokot	21,965	6,130	15,835	9,920	12,045
Samburu	12,331	3,980	8,351	2,543	9,788
Trans Nzoia	42,486	31,607	10,879	35,132	7,354
Uasin Gishu	41,524	30,682	10,842	36,253	5,271
Elgeyo-Marakwet	22,270	8,618	13,652	13,729	8,541
Nandi	41,443	17,381	24,062	35,672	5,771
Baringo	29,892	9,053	20,839	17,518	12,374
Laikipia	29,045	17,476	11,569	23,396	5,649
Nakuru	86,961	60,515	26,446	75,620	11,341
Narok	36,151	9,744	26,407	20,216	15,935
Kajiado	31,887	21,600	10,287	22,419	9,468
Kericho	38,821	15,635	23,186	31,900	6,921
Bomet	36,549	12,973	23,576	30,894	5,655
Kakamega	104,459	73,718	30,741	92,472	11,987
Vihiga	49,215	33,491	15,724	44,097	5,118
Bungoma	74,297	59,048	15,249	60,927	13,370
Busia	46,827	34,582	12,245	37,680	9,147
Siaya	70,727	39,205	31,522	56,918	13,809
Kisumu	56,207	37,516	18,691	46,108	10,099
Homabay	61,008	31,878	29,130	43,820	17,188
Migori	45,575	18,879	26,696	32,591	12,984
Kisii	70,733	35,997	34,736	51,677	19,056
Nyamira	37,200	19,111	18,089	28,205	8,995
Nairobi City	83,578	72,547	11,031	81,117	2,461

Appendix 2. 10: Distribution of Older Population by Living Arrangement, Relation to Head of household, Place of Residence and Sex, 2019

Living arrangement	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	2,282,673	1,018,201	1,264,420	438,786	215,956	222,818
Older person living with adult	1,828,861	895,264	933,558	1,529,354	746,502	782,820	299,507	148,762	150,738
Older person living with minors or	292,582	84,242	208,337	266,188	76,262	189,923	26,394	7,980	18,414
Older person living alone	385,015	151,417	233,583	304,811	107,921	196,879	80,204	43,496	36,704
More than 1 older person living	215,001	103,234	111,760	182,320	87,516	94,798	32,681	15,718	16,962
Lone ship ratio (%)	14.1	12.3	15.7	13.4	10.6	15.6	18.3	20.1	16.5
Relationship to household head	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Head	1,959,018	1,064,514	894,461	1,651,722	882,977	768,712	307,296	181,537	125,749
Spouse	469,506	84,308	385,189	405,511	68,379	337,124	63,995	15,929	48,065
Son/Daughter	12,264	5,208	7,053	10,750	4,592	6,155	1,514	616	898
Brother/Sister	23,514	10,080	13,433	17,857	7,696	10,160	5,657	2,384	3,273
Other relative	235,819	55,993	179,818	180,456	43,312	137,137	55,363	12,681	42,681
Non-relative	20,603	13,800	6,803	15,702	11,016	4,686	4,901	2,784	2,117
Don't know	735	254	481	675	229	446	60	25	35
Total	2,721,459	1,234,157	1,487,238	2,282,673	1,018,201	1,264,420	438,786	215,956	222,818

Appendix 2. 11: Disability Status of the Older Population by Age and Type, 2019

Age-cohort	Total	Visual	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self-Care	Communication	Disability(%)
	2,721,459	145,568	63,382	213,372	81,573	56,905	18,792	7.8
60 - 64	863,054	21,238	6,875	30,696	11,000	4,761	2,395	3.6
65 - 69	653,672	23,278	8,003	34,862	11,773	5,556	2,194	5.3
70 - 74	511,117	28,156	10,767	40,820	14,092	8,020	2,809	8.0
75 - 79	281,431	21,531	9,148	32,062	11,394	7,586	2,365	11.4
80 - 84	202,652	20,954	10,147	30,487	12,300	9,764	2,895	15.0
85 - 89	112,946	14,398	7,952	20,830	9,125	8,137	2,314	18.4
90 - 94	54,776	8,362	5,312	12,343	6,014	6,153	1,833	22.5
95 - 99	27,777	4,646	3,144	6,997	3,504	4,002	1,134	25.2
100+	14,034	3,005	2,034	4,275	2,371	2,926	853	30.5
Prevalence	5.4	2.3	7.8	3.0	2.1	0.7	7.8	

Appendix 3. 1: Distribution of Working Children by Residence, County and Sex, 2019

Residence	All children of age 5-17				Working children of age 5-17				Percentage distribution of working children			
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex
Kenya	15,928,256	8,052,788	7,875,029	439	1,340,151	718,099	622,000	52	8.4	53.6	46.4	0.0
Rural	12,041,790	6,141,035	5,900,441	314	1,229,716	664,419	565,249	48	91.8	54.0	46.0	0.0
Urban	3,886,466	1,911,753	1,974,588	125	110,435	53,680	56,751	4	8.2	48.6	51.4	0.0
County												
Mombasa	303,449	149,640	153,801	8	6,004	2,696	3,308	-	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.0
Kwale	318,082	161,195	156,881	6	32,758	16,688	16,068	2	10.3	10.4	10.2	3.8
Kilifi	521,052	261,965	259,072	15	28,845	14,694	14,149	2	5.5	5.6	5.5	3.8
Tana River	120,736	61,775	58,960	1	29,610	15,254	14,356	-	24.5	24.7	24.3	0.0
Lamu	46,725	23,961	22,762	2	4,562	2,481	2,081	-	9.8	10.4	9.1	0.0
Taita-Taveta	99,225	50,173	49,051	1	4,294	2,353	1,941	-	4.3	4.7	4.0	0.0
Garissa	348,698	196,668	152,023	7	108,041	61,292	46,746	3	31.0	31.2	30.7	5.8
Wajir	336,990	183,101	153,871	18	126,253	67,891	58,357	5	37.5	37.1	37.9	9.6
Mandera	386,635	197,083	189,536	16	140,571	70,557	70,007	7	36.4	35.8	36.9	13.5
Marsabit	184,841	98,022	86,813	6	62,625	35,150	27,474	1	33.9	35.9	31.6	1.9
Isiolo	101,170	53,251	47,918	1	26,468	14,862	11,606	-	26.2	27.9	24.2	0.0
Meru	474,759	237,852	236,897	10	23,717	13,769	9,947	1	5.0	5.8	4.2	1.9
Tharaka-Nithi	118,762	59,758	59,001	3	5,424	2,963	2,459	2	4.6	5.0	4.2	3.8
Embu	169,299	85,644	83,651	4	8,052	4,771	3,281	-	4.8	5.6	3.9	0.0
Kitui	418,897	212,154	206,735	8	20,056	10,982	9,074	-	4.8	5.2	4.4	0.0
Machakos	411,198	208,562	202,627	9	12,380	6,898	5,482	-	3.0	3.3	2.7	0.0
Makueni	328,772	167,012	161,751	9	9,858	5,559	4,299	-	3.0	3.3	2.7	0.0
Nyandarua	207,680	106,392	101,283	5	7,882	4,881	3,001	-	3.8	4.6	3.0	0.0
Nyeri	197,940	100,611	97,323	6	3,922	2,244	1,678	-	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.0
Kirinyaga	155,587	78,237	77,347	3	3,913	2,120	1,793	-	2.5	2.7	2.3	0.0
Murang'a	300,655	153,127	147,516	12	8,833	5,132	3,699	2	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.8
Kiambu	596,158	296,447	299,694	17	10,450	5,465	4,985	-	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0
Turkana	363,833	192,357	171,469	7	124,232	67,080	57,150	2	34.1	34.9	33.3	3.8
West Pokot	247,840	124,920	122,912	8	54,954	28,536	26,416	2	22.2	22.8	21.5	3.8
Samburu	124,559	64,728	59,830	1	47,370	25,047	22,323	-	38.0	38.7	37.3	0.0
Trans Nzoia	373,741	188,246	185,484	11	15,574	8,596	6,977	1	4.2	4.6	3.8	1.9
Uasin Gishu	370,291	185,534	184,750	7	8,204	4,437	3,767	-	2.2	2.4	2.0	0.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	165,894	83,780	82,110	4	6,821	3,797	3,024	-	4.1	4.5	3.7	0.0
Nandi	312,071	157,677	154,388	6	9,974	5,444	4,529	1	3.2	3.5	2.9	1.9
Baringo	253,959	130,969	122,984	6	42,566	22,903	19,663	-	16.8	17.5	16.0	0.0
Laikipia	165,952	84,722	81,226	4	15,076	8,197	6,879	-	9.1	9.7	8.5	0.0
Nakuru	691,408	349,275	342,097	36	23,954	13,553	10,400	1	3.5	3.9	3.0	1.9
Narok	459,590	233,980	225,603	7	61,498	34,006	27,491	1	13.4	14.5	12.2	1.9
Kajiado	337,774	168,539	169,227	8	27,155	14,200	12,955	-	8.0	8.4	7.7	0.0
Kericho	313,749	158,110	155,629	10	11,967	6,391	5,573	3	3.8	4.0	3.6	5.8
Bomet	325,216	164,713	160,494	9	10,926	5,836	5,089	1	3.4	3.5	3.2	1.9
Kakamega	717,418	357,548	359,853	17	32,428	17,584	14,843	1	4.5	4.9	4.1	1.9
Vihiga	214,190	106,917	107,270	3	6,842	3,879	2,963	-	3.2	3.6	2.8	0.0
Bungoma	663,293	331,803	331,472	18	37,727	20,090	17,634	3	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.8
Busia	342,454	169,556	172,880	18	20,389	10,793	9,593	3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.8
Siaya	365,767	183,726	182,038	3	13,452	7,227	6,225	-	3.7	3.9	3.4	0.0
Kisumu	397,572	197,691	199,877	4	9,452	4,953	4,499	-	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.0
Homabay	438,683	219,708	218,969	6	15,775	7,984	7,790	1	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.9
Migori	438,094	218,267	219,811	16	21,555	10,891	10,661	3	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.8
Kisii	465,055	233,144	231,898	13	15,102	7,547	7,552	3	3.2	3.2	3.3	5.8
Nyamira	219,064	110,345	108,713	6	6,684	3,364	3,320	-	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.0
Nairobi City	1,013,479	493,903	519,532	44	15,956	7,062	8,893	1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9

Appendix 3. 2: Distribution of Working Children who Have Never Been to School by Sex, Residence and County, 2019

Residence	Working Children of Age 5-17				Working Children who have never been to School				Percentage of working children who have never been to School		
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,340,151	718,099	622,000	52	990,673	532,515	458,121	37	73.9	74.2	73.7
Rural	1,229,815	664,468	565,299	48	929,431	501,345	428,051	35	75.6	75.5	75.7
Urban	110,336	53,631	56,701	4	61,242	31,170	30,070	2	55.5	58.1	53.0
County											
Mombasa	6,004	2,696	3,308	-	2,380	1,160	1,220	-	39.6	43.0	36.9
Kwale	32,758	16,688	16,068	2	24,157	12,427	11,729	1	73.7	74.5	73.0
Kilifi	28,845	14,694	14,149	2	19,579	10,270	9,307	2	67.9	69.9	65.8
Tana River	29,610	15,254	14,356	-	27,030	13,872	13,158	-	91.3	90.9	91.7
Lamu	4,562	2,481	2,081	-	2,921	1,612	1,309	-	64.0	65.0	62.9
Taita-Taveta	4,294	2,353	1,941	-	1,370	764	606	-	31.9	32.5	31.2
Garissa	108,041	61,292	46,746	3	102,606	58,003	44,600	3	95.0	94.6	95.4
Wajir	126,253	67,891	58,357	5	123,097	66,191	56,901	5	97.5	97.5	97.5
Mandera	140,571	70,557	70,007	7	134,199	67,337	66,855	7	95.5	95.4	95.5
Marsabit	62,625	35,150	27,474	1	59,978	33,724	26,253	1	95.8	95.9	95.6
Isiolo	26,468	14,862	11,606	-	23,854	13,355	10,499	-	90.1	89.9	90.5
Meru	23,717	13,769	9,947	1	8,692	5,209	3,482	1	36.6	37.8	35.0
Tharaka-Nithi	5,424	2,963	2,459	2	2,027	1,074	951	2	37.4	36.2	38.7
Embu	8,052	4,771	3,281	-	1,774	974	800	-	22.0	20.4	24.4
Kitui	20,056	10,982	9,074	-	9,450	5,227	4,223	-	47.1	47.6	46.5
Machakos	12,380	6,898	5,482	-	3,689	2,096	1,593	-	29.8	30.4	29.1
Makueni	9,858	5,559	4,299	-	3,304	1,866	1,438	-	33.5	33.6	33.4
Nyandarua	7,882	4,881	3,001	-	1,371	789	582	-	17.4	16.2	19.4
Nyeri	3,922	2,244	1,678	-	895	513	382	-	22.8	22.9	22.8
Kirinyaga	3,913	2,120	1,793	-	945	508	437	-	24.2	24.0	24.4
Murang'a	8,833	5,132	3,699	2	2,080	1,142	938	-	23.5	22.3	25.4
Kiambu	10,450	5,465	4,985	-	2,124	1,167	957	-	20.3	21.4	19.2
Turkana	124,232	67,080	57,150	2	120,200	64,883	55,315	2	96.8	96.7	96.8
West Pokot	54,954	28,536	26,416	2	49,480	25,818	23,662	-	90.0	90.5	89.6
Samburu	47,370	25,047	22,323	-	45,160	23,876	21,284	-	95.3	95.3	95.3
Trans Nzoia	15,574	8,596	6,977	1	7,185	4,191	2,993	1	46.1	48.8	42.9
Uasin Gishu	8,204	4,437	3,767	-	2,801	1,612	1,189	-	34.1	36.3	31.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6,821	3,797	3,024	-	2,334	1,336	998	-	34.2	35.2	33.0
Nandi	9,974	5,444	4,529	1	3,820	2,189	1,631	-	38.3	40.2	36.0
Baringo	42,566	22,903	19,663	-	36,571	19,672	16,899	-	85.9	85.9	85.9
Laikipia	15,076	8,197	6,879	-	11,536	6,164	5,372	-	76.5	75.2	78.1
Nakuru	23,954	13,553	10,400	1	6,772	3,856	2,916	-	28.3	28.5	28.0
Narok	61,498	34,006	27,491	1	43,237	22,857	20,379	1	70.3	67.2	74.1
Kajiado	27,155	14,200	12,955	-	20,758	10,901	9,857	-	76.4	76.8	76.1
Kericho	11,967	6,391	5,573	3	3,611	1,964	1,646	1	30.2	30.7	29.5
Bomet	10,926	5,836	5,089	1	3,362	1,940	1,421	1	30.8	33.2	27.9
Kakamega	32,428	17,584	14,843	1	13,689	7,695	5,994	-	42.2	43.8	40.4
Vihiga	6,842	3,879	2,963	-	2,921	1,700	1,221	-	42.7	43.8	41.2
Bungoma	37,727	20,090	17,634	3	15,961	9,084	6,875	2	42.3	45.2	39.0
Busia	20,389	10,793	9,593	3	8,388	4,601	3,785	2	41.1	42.6	39.5
Siaya	13,452	7,227	6,225	-	4,827	2,648	2,179	-	35.9	36.6	35.0
Kisumu	9,452	4,953	4,499	-	3,157	1,772	1,385	-	33.4	35.8	30.8
Homabay	15,775	7,984	7,790	1	6,043	3,291	2,752	-	38.3	41.2	35.3
Migori	21,555	10,891	10,661	3	9,757	5,144	4,610	3	45.3	47.2	43.2
Kisii	15,102	7,547	7,552	3	5,057	2,723	2,332	2	33.5	36.1	30.9
Nyamira	6,684	3,364	3,320	-	2,382	1,278	1,104	-	35.6	38.0	33.3
Nairobi City	15,956	7,062	8,893	1	4,142	2,040	2,102	-	26.0	28.9	23.6

Appendix 3.3: Distribution of Married Working Children by Sex, Residence and County, 2019

Residence	Children of Age 12-17			Married Working Children			Proportion of Married Working Children		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	621,028	346,310	274,695	59,017	18,820	40,190	9.5	5.4	14.6
Rural	561,037	317,736	243,281	54,600	17,649	36,946	9.7	5.6	15.2
Urban	59,991	28,574	31,414	4,417	1,171	3,244	7.4	4.1	10.3
County									
Kenya	621,028	346,310	274,695	59,017	18,820	40,190	9.5	5.4	14.6
Mombasa	3,498	1,445	2,053	224	40	184	6.4	2.8	9.0
Kwale	13,748	6,883	6,865	1,723	290	1,433	12.5	4.2	20.9
Kilifi	11,067	5,368	5,699	1,268	194	1,074	11.5	3.6	18.8
Tana River	11,542	6,108	5,434	1,321	390	931	11.4	6.4	17.1
Lamu	2,056	1,141	915	207	44	163	10.1	3.9	17.8
Taita-Taveta	2,943	1,627	1,316	244	40	204	8.3	2.5	15.5
Garissa	45,617	28,536	17,080	3,648	1,934	1,714	8.0	6.8	10.0
Wajir	49,607	28,905	20,701	4,029	1,863	2,165	8.1	6.4	10.5
Mandera	54,507	29,938	24,565	5,556	2,116	3,440	10.2	7.1	14.0
Marsabit	26,315	15,951	10,363	2,050	909	1,140	7.8	5.7	11.0
Isiolo	11,442	6,987	4,455	1,203	421	782	10.5	6.0	17.6
Meru	16,190	9,589	6,600	2,117	533	1,584	13.1	5.6	24.0
Tharaka-Nithi	3,382	1,891	1,490	311	89	221	9.2	4.7	14.8
Embu	5,515	3,358	2,157	450	124	326	8.2	3.7	15.1
Kitui	10,807	5,993	4,814	920	272	648	8.5	4.5	13.5
Machakos	7,777	4,387	3,390	567	184	383	7.3	4.2	11.3
Makueni	5,903	3,403	2,500	383	113	270	6.5	3.3	10.8
Nyandarua	5,898	3,779	2,119	282	92	190	4.8	2.4	9.0
Nyeri	2,577	1,522	1,055	137	46	91	5.3	3.0	8.6
Kirinyaga	2,832	1,560	1,272	266	52	214	9.4	3.3	16.8
Murang'a	6,294	3,784	2,508	433	98	335	6.9	2.6	13.4
Kiambu	7,473	3,920	3,553	391	112	279	5.2	2.9	7.9
Turkana	52,660	30,226	22,432	3,020	1,499	1,521	5.7	5.0	6.8
West Pokot	18,423	10,010	8,411	2,453	987	1,465	13.3	9.9	17.4
Samburu	18,662	10,660	8,002	1,901	545	1,356	10.2	5.1	16.9
Trans Nzoia	7,992	4,348	3,644	714	159	555	8.9	3.7	15.2
Uasin Gishu	4,983	2,684	2,299	351	109	242	7.0	4.1	10.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	4,053	2,281	1,772	347	121	226	8.6	5.3	12.8
Nandi	5,640	3,030	2,610	505	131	374	9.0	4.3	14.3
Baringo	18,173	10,258	7,915	1,552	602	950	8.5	5.9	12.0
Laikipia	6,892	3,930	2,962	836	219	617	12.1	5.6	20.8
Nakuru	15,340	8,805	6,534	1,124	288	835	7.3	3.3	12.8
Narok	23,204	13,756	9,447	3,004	789	2,214	12.9	5.7	23.4
Kajiado	10,523	5,748	4,775	1,521	376	1,145	14.5	6.5	24.0
Kericho	7,634	4,011	3,621	879	231	647	11.5	5.8	17.9
Bomet	6,871	3,512	3,359	941	196	745	13.7	5.6	22.2
Kakamega	18,176	9,743	8,433	1,742	429	1,313	9.6	4.4	15.6
Vihiga	3,916	2,222	1,694	310	68	242	7.9	3.1	14.3
Bungoma	19,539	10,109	9,430	2,213	619	1,594	11.3	6.1	16.9
Busia	12,212	6,372	5,839	968	231	737	7.9	3.6	12.6
Siaya	8,142	4,314	3,828	666	120	546	8.2	2.8	14.3
Kisumu	6,117	3,131	2,986	581	100	481	9.5	3.2	16.1
Homabay	9,072	4,429	4,642	1,311	227	1,084	14.5	5.1	23.4
Migori	11,932	5,847	6,084	1,981	304	1,677	16.6	5.2	27.6
Kisii	9,472	4,550	4,922	1,327	275	1,052	14.0	6.0	21.4
Nyamira	4,305	2,123	2,182	504	116	388	11.7	5.5	17.8
Nairobi City	10,105	4,136	5,968	536	123	413	5.3	3.0	6.9

Appendix 3. 4: Distribution of Working Children by Sector of Engagement and Sex, 2019

Sector	Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture	94.1	94.3	93.8
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.3	0.4	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation and storage	0.2	0.4	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	0.3	0.2	0.4
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.0	0.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education	0.2	0.2	0.3
Human health and social work activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	3.3	3.0	3.6
Activities of households as employees; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use	0.3	0.2	0.5

Appendix 3.5: Distribution of Working Children with Disability by Sex, Residence and County, 2019

Residence	Working children of age 5-17				Working children with disability of age 5-17				Percentage of Working Children with Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	1,340,151	718,099	622,000	52	31,582	18,114	13,466	2	2.4	2.5	2.2
Rural	1,229,716	664,419	565,249	48	28,371	16,328	12,041	2	2.3	2.5	2.1
Urban	110,435	53,680	56,751	4	3,211	1,786	1,425	-	2.9	3.3	2.5
County											
Mombasa	6,004	2,696	3,308	-	222	118	104	-	3.7	4.4	3.1
Kwale	32,758	16,688	16,068	2	901	483	418	-	2.8	2.9	2.6
Kilifi	28,845	14,694	14,149	2	1,074	608	466	-	3.7	4.1	3.3
Tana River	29,610	15,254	14,356	-	253	148	105	-	0.9	1.0	0.7
Lamu	4,562	2,481	2,081	-	115	65	50	-	2.5	2.6	2.4
Taita-Taveta	4,294	2,353	1,941	-	220	115	105	-	5.1	4.9	5.4
Garissa	108,041	61,292	46,746	3	476	274	202	-	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wajir	126,253	67,891	58,357	5	391	208	183	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mandera	140,571	70,557	70,007	7	1,056	529	527	-	0.8	0.7	0.8
Marsabit	62,625	35,150	27,474	1	173	100	73	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Isiolo	26,468	14,862	11,606	-	109	67	42	-	0.4	0.5	0.4
Meru	23,717	13,769	9,947	1	1,224	731	493	-	5.2	5.3	5.0
Tharaka-Nithi	5,424	2,963	2,459	2	374	209	165	-	6.9	7.1	6.7
Embu	8,052	4,771	3,281	-	607	361	246	-	7.5	7.6	7.5
Kitui	20,056	10,982	9,074	-	1,135	652	483	-	5.7	5.9	5.3
Machakos	12,380	6,898	5,482	-	831	480	351	-	6.7	7.0	6.4
Makueni	9,858	5,559	4,299	-	866	515	351	-	8.8	9.3	8.2
Nyandarua	7,882	4,881	3,001	-	549	332	217	-	7.0	6.8	7.2
Nyeri	3,922	2,244	1,678	-	467	270	197	-	11.9	12.0	11.7
Kirinyaga	3,913	2,120	1,793	-	476	262	214	-	12.2	12.4	11.9
Murang'a	8,833	5,132	3,699	2	816	489	327	-	9.2	9.5	8.8
Kiambu	10,450	5,465	4,985	-	878	526	352	-	8.4	9.6	7.1
Turkana	124,232	67,080	57,150	2	605	350	255	-	0.5	0.5	0.4
West Pokot	54,954	28,536	26,416	2	526	299	227	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Samburu	47,370	25,047	22,323	-	296	173	123	-	0.6	0.7	0.6
Trans Nzoia	15,574	8,596	6,977	1	682	402	280	-	4.4	4.7	4.0
Uasin Gishu	8,204	4,437	3,767	-	541	304	237	-	6.6	6.9	6.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6,821	3,797	3,024	-	250	150	100	-	3.7	4.0	3.3
Nandi	9,974	5,444	4,529	1	641	402	239	-	6.4	7.4	5.3
Baringo	42,566	22,903	19,663	-	525	287	238	-	1.2	1.3	1.2
Laikipia	15,076	8,197	6,879	-	333	190	143	-	2.2	2.3	2.1
Nakuru	23,954	13,553	10,400	1	1,187	696	491	-	5.0	5.1	4.7
Narok	61,498	34,006	27,491	1	864	490	374	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kajiado	27,155	14,200	12,955	-	468	272	196	-	1.7	1.9	1.5
Kericho	11,967	6,391	5,573	3	576	338	238	-	4.8	5.3	4.3
Bomet	10,926	5,836	5,089	1	668	413	255	-	6.1	7.1	5.0
Kakamega	32,428	17,584	14,843	1	1,614	919	695	-	5.0	5.2	4.7
Vihiga	6,842	3,879	2,963	-	465	257	208	-	6.8	6.6	7.0
Bungoma	37,727	20,090	17,634	3	1,486	856	630	-	3.9	4.3	3.6
Busia	20,389	10,793	9,593	3	814	480	334	-	4.0	4.4	3.5
Siaya	13,452	7,227	6,225	-	934	537	397	-	6.9	7.4	6.4
Kisumu	9,452	4,953	4,499	-	761	458	303	-	8.1	9.2	6.7
Homabay	15,775	7,984	7,790	1	1,047	564	483	-	6.6	7.1	6.2
Migori	21,555	10,891	10,661	3	1,034	558	475	1	4.8	5.1	4.5
Kisii	15,102	7,547	7,552	3	1,024	597	426	1	6.8	7.9	5.6
Nyamira	6,684	3,364	3,320	-	463	256	207	-	6.9	7.6	6.2
Nairobi City	15,956	7,062	8,893	1	565	324	241	-	3.5	4.6	2.7

Appendix 3.6: Distribution of Working Children (Age 5-17) by Wealth Quintile, Residence and County, 2019

Residence	Wealth quintile for working children of age 5-17						Wealth quintile (%)				
	Total	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Kenya	1,339,842	798,970	339,821	128,622	42,671	29,758	59.6	25.4	9.6	3.2	2.2
Rural	1,229,413	783,815	322,997	103,020	17,100	2,481	63.8	26.3	8.4	1.4	0.2
Urban	110,429	15,155	16,824	25,602	25,571	27,277	13.7	15.2	23.2	23.2	24.7
County											
Mombasa	6,004	199	443	822	1,998	2,542	3.3	7.4	13.7	33.3	42.3
Kwale	32,757	17,084	11,839	2,893	724	217	52.2	36.1	8.8	2.2	0.7
Kilifi	28,845	11,362	12,228	3,479	1,225	551	39.4	42.4	12.1	4.2	1.9
Tana River	29,591	21,334	6,501	1,371	327	58	72.1	22.0	4.6	1.1	0.2
Lamu	4,562	2,556	1,294	442	189	81	56.0	28.4	9.7	4.1	1.8
Taita-Taveta	4,294	1,503	1,096	1,012	489	194	35.0	25.5	23.6	11.4	4.5
Garissa	108,041	63,848	30,679	10,012	2,997	505	59.1	28.4	9.3	2.8	0.5
Wajir	126,251	79,500	35,589	9,559	1,448	155	63.0	28.2	7.6	1.1	0.1
Mandera	140,571	89,799	36,842	11,208	2,469	253	63.9	26.2	8.0	1.8	0.2
Marsabit	62,623	45,120	13,930	2,415	989	169	72.1	22.2	3.9	1.6	0.3
Isiolo	26,468	20,606	4,163	1,227	357	115	77.9	15.7	4.6	1.3	0.4
Meru	23,717	6,000	9,900	5,959	1,405	453	25.3	41.7	25.1	5.9	1.9
Tharaka-Nithi	5,423	2,749	1,649	746	216	63	50.7	30.4	13.8	4.0	1.2
Embu	8,052	2,774	2,610	1,902	570	196	34.5	32.4	23.6	7.1	2.4
Kitui	20,052	12,017	5,541	1,947	421	126	59.9	27.6	9.7	2.1	0.6
Machakos	12,379	2,938	4,669	2,992	928	852	23.7	37.7	24.2	7.5	6.9
Makueni	9,858	3,590	4,059	1,736	378	95	36.4	41.2	17.6	3.8	1.0
Nyandarua	7,882	1,892	3,030	2,321	530	109	24.0	38.4	29.4	6.7	1.4
Nyeri	3,921	262	937	1,837	597	288	6.7	23.9	46.9	15.2	7.3
Kirinyaga	3,906	459	1,085	1,573	579	210	11.8	27.8	40.3	14.8	5.4
Murang'a	8,833	1,100	2,651	3,597	1,175	310	12.5	30.0	40.7	13.3	3.5
Kiambu	10,450	87	615	3,473	2,994	3,281	0.8	5.9	33.2	28.7	31.4
Turkana	124,018	80,196	40,122	3,218	362	120	64.7	32.4	2.6	0.3	0.1
West Pokot	54,954	48,250	5,507	965	193	39	87.8	10.0	1.8	0.4	0.1
Samburu	47,363	40,453	5,638	1,020	209	43	85.4	11.9	2.2	0.4	0.1
Trans Nzoia	15,570	7,252	4,846	2,404	789	279	46.6	31.1	15.4	5.1	1.8
Uasin Gishu	8,204	2,049	2,295	2,112	1,080	668	25.0	28.0	25.7	13.2	8.1
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6,821	3,139	2,123	1,363	170	26	46.0	31.1	20.0	2.5	0.4
Nandi	9,974	5,074	2,536	1,840	450	74	50.9	25.4	18.4	4.5	0.7
Baringo	42,566	34,352	5,928	1,855	371	60	80.7	13.9	4.4	0.9	0.1
Laikipia	15,075	11,327	2,286	911	329	222	75.1	15.2	6.0	2.2	1.5
Nakuru	23,953	9,130	6,215	4,440	2,604	1,564	38.1	25.9	18.5	10.9	6.5
Narok	61,477	49,358	8,325	2,778	841	175	80.3	13.5	4.5	1.4	0.3
Kajiado	27,146	18,573	3,886	2,019	1,253	1,415	68.4	14.3	7.4	4.6	5.2
Kericho	11,967	5,660	3,494	2,101	546	166	47.3	29.2	17.6	4.6	1.4
Bomet	10,926	6,171	3,056	1,362	281	56	56.5	28.0	12.5	2.6	0.5
Kakamega	32,427	18,025	8,889	4,138	1,121	254	55.6	27.4	12.8	3.5	0.8
Vihiga	6,842	3,558	1,813	1,172	253	46	52.0	26.5	17.1	3.7	0.7
Bungoma	37,725	20,115	11,435	4,861	1,023	291	53.3	30.3	12.9	2.7	0.8
Busia	20,385	10,382	6,081	2,901	807	214	50.9	29.8	14.2	4.0	1.0
Siaya	13,450	6,129	4,170	2,550	494	107	45.6	31.0	19.0	3.7	0.8
Kisumu	9,451	3,415	2,710	2,034	859	433	36.1	28.7	21.5	9.1	4.6
Homabay	15,774	7,858	4,770	2,577	469	100	49.8	30.2	16.3	3.0	0.6
Migori	21,552	11,843	5,607	3,070	872	160	55.0	26.0	14.2	4.0	0.7
Kisii	15,102	7,314	4,415	2,620	610	143	48.4	29.2	17.3	4.0	0.9
Nyamira	6,684	2,556	2,298	1,443	353	34	38.2	34.4	21.6	5.3	0.5
Nairobi City	15,956	12	26	345	3,327	12,246	0.1	0.2	2.2	20.9	76.7

Appendix 3. 7: Distribution of Working Children (Age 5-17) by Wealth Quintile, Residence, County and Sex, 2019

Residence	Working children (in conventional households)				Percentage								
					Poor			Middle			Rich		
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,339,842	717,909	621,881	52	85.0	85.6	84.3	9.6	9.7	9.5	5.4	4.7	6.2
Rural	1,229,413	664,232	565,133	48	90.0	90.0	90.0	8.4	8.5	8.3	1.6	1.5	1.7
Urban	110,429	53,677	56,748	4	29.0	30.8	27.2	23.2	25.0	21.5	47.9	44.2	51.3
County													
Mombasa	6,004	2,696	3,308	-	10.7	12.0	9.6	13.7	15.5	12.2	75.6	72.5	78.1
Kwale	32,757	16,688	16,067	2	88.3	88.4	88.1	8.8	9.2	8.5	2.9	2.4	3.4
Kilifi	28,845	14,694	14,149	2	81.8	82.7	80.8	12.1	12.2	11.9	6.2	5.1	7.2
Tana River	29,591	15,235	14,356	-	94.1	94.4	93.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	1.3	1.1	1.5
Lamu	4,562	2,481	2,081	-	84.4	85.2	83.5	9.7	9.5	9.9	5.9	5.4	6.6
Taita-Taveta	4,294	2,353	1,941	-	60.5	62.2	58.5	23.6	24.6	22.3	15.9	13.1	19.3
Garissa	108,041	61,292	46,746	3	87.5	88.0	86.8	9.3	9.1	9.5	3.2	3.0	3.6
Wajir	126,251	67,889	58,357	5	91.2	91.3	91.0	7.6	7.5	7.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
Mandera	140,571	70,557	70,007	7	90.1	90.5	89.7	8.0	7.6	8.3	1.9	1.9	2.0
Marsabit	62,623	35,148	27,474	1	94.3	94.6	93.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.6	2.2
Isiolo	26,468	14,862	11,606	-	93.6	93.7	93.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Meru	23,717	13,769	9,947	1	67.0	69.1	64.3	25.1	24.4	26.1	7.8	6.5	9.7
Tharaka-Nithi	5,423	2,963	2,458	2	81.1	81.5	80.7	13.8	14.3	13.0	5.1	4.2	6.3
Embu	8,052	4,771	3,281	-	66.9	68.8	64.1	23.6	23.0	24.5	9.5	8.2	11.4
Kitui	20,052	10,981	9,071	-	87.6	88.0	87.1	9.7	9.7	9.8	2.7	2.4	3.1
Machakos	12,379	6,898	5,481	-	61.5	63.9	58.4	24.2	24.5	23.7	14.4	11.6	17.9
Makueni	9,858	5,559	4,299	-	77.6	78.4	76.6	17.6	17.5	17.7	4.8	4.1	5.7
Nyandarua	7,882	4,881	3,001	-	62.4	63.9	60.0	29.4	29.3	29.7	8.1	6.8	10.3
Nyeri	3,921	2,244	1,677	-	30.6	33.2	27.1	46.9	46.8	46.9	22.6	20.1	25.9
Kirinyaga	3,906	2,116	1,790	-	39.5	42.0	36.6	40.3	39.7	41.0	20.2	18.4	22.3
Murang'a	8,833	5,132	3,699	2	42.5	43.4	41.2	40.7	41.3	39.9	16.8	15.3	19.0
Kiambu	10,450	5,465	4,985	-	6.7	8.3	5.0	33.2	38.9	27.0	60.0	52.8	68.0
Turkana	124,018	66,953	57,063	2	97.0	97.1	96.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
West Pokot	54,954	28,536	26,416	2	97.8	97.8	97.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Samburu	47,363	25,044	22,319	-	97.3	97.2	97.5	2.2	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Trans Nzoia	15,570	8,592	6,977	1	77.7	78.3	77.0	15.4	15.6	15.2	6.9	6.1	7.8
Uasin Gishu	8,204	4,437	3,767	-	52.9	53.9	51.9	25.7	27.6	23.5	21.3	18.5	24.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6,821	3,797	3,024	-	77.1	77.4	76.9	20.0	20.1	19.8	2.9	2.6	3.3
Nandi	9,974	5,444	4,529	1	76.3	77.1	75.3	18.4	18.0	19.0	5.3	4.8	5.7
Baringo	42,566	22,903	19,663	-	94.6	94.7	94.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
Laikipia	15,075	8,197	6,878	-	90.3	90.6	89.9	6.0	6.5	5.5	3.7	2.9	4.5
Nakuru	23,953	13,553	10,399	1	64.1	66.1	61.5	18.5	19.0	18.0	17.4	15.0	20.6
Narok	61,477	33,992	27,484	1	93.8	93.9	93.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	1.7	1.5	1.9
Kajiado	27,146	14,192	12,954	-	82.7	83.1	82.3	7.4	8.2	6.6	9.8	8.6	11.1
Kericho	11,967	6,391	5,573	3	76.5	77.7	75.1	17.6	17.1	18.1	5.9	5.2	6.8
Bomet	10,926	5,836	5,089	1	84.4	85.0	83.8	12.5	12.0	13.0	3.1	3.0	3.2
Kakamega	32,427	17,584	14,842	1	83.0	83.0	83.0	12.8	12.8	12.7	4.2	4.1	4.4
Vihiga	6,842	3,879	2,963	-	78.5	79.2	77.6	17.1	16.9	17.4	4.4	3.8	5.1
Bungoma	37,725	20,089	17,633	3	83.6	84.5	82.7	12.9	12.6	13.3	3.5	3.0	4.1
Busia	20,385	10,792	9,590	3	80.8	81.8	79.6	14.2	14.5	13.9	5.0	3.7	6.4
Siaya	13,450	7,227	6,223	-	76.6	76.9	76.1	19.0	18.9	19.0	4.5	4.2	4.8
Kisumu	9,451	4,953	4,498	-	64.8	66.7	62.7	21.5	21.6	21.5	13.7	11.8	15.8
Homabay	15,774	7,983	7,790	1	80.1	81.0	79.1	16.3	15.7	16.9	3.6	3.2	4.0
Migori	21,552	10,888	10,661	3	81.0	81.9	80.0	14.2	13.7	14.7	4.8	4.4	5.2
Kisii	15,102	7,547	7,552	3	77.7	78.1	77.2	17.3	17.5	17.2	5.0	4.4	5.5
Nyamira	6,684	3,364	3,320	-	72.6	73.2	72.1	21.6	21.0	22.1	5.8	5.8	5.8
Nairobi City	15,956	7,062	8,893	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.9	1.6	97.6	96.9	98.2

Appendix 3. 8: Working Children who Own a Mobile Phone by Sex, Residence and County, 2019

Residence	Working children of age 5-17				Working children owning a mobile phone				Proportion owning mobile		
	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,340,150	718,098	622,000	52	128,967	70,667	58,294	6	9.6	9.8	9.4
Rural	1,229,715	664,418	565,249	48	105,908	60,110	45,793	5	8.6	9.0	8.1
Urban	110,435	53,680	56,751	4	23,059	10,557	12,501	1	20.9	19.7	22.0
County											
Mombasa	6,004	2,696	3,308	-	1,409	590	819	-	23.5	21.9	24.8
Kwale	32,758	16,688	16,068	2	1,934	1,105	829	-	5.9	6.6	5.2
Kilifi	28,845	14,694	14,149	2	1,974	1,022	952	-	6.8	7.0	6.7
Tana River	29,610	15,254	14,356	-	1,026	587	439	-	3.5	3.8	3.1
Lamu	4,562	2,481	2,081	-	346	220	126	-	7.6	8.9	6.1
Taita-Taveta	4,294	2,353	1,941	-	999	567	432	-	23.3	24.1	22.3
Garissa	108,041	61,292	46,746	3	14,663	8,608	6,054	1	13.6	14.0	13.0
Wajir	126,253	67,891	58,357	5	11,833	6,457	5,376	-	9.4	9.5	9.2
Mandera	140,571	70,557	70,007	7	12,562	5,947	6,614	1	8.9	8.4	9.4
Marsabit	62,625	35,150	27,474	1	3,576	2,166	1,410	-	5.7	6.2	5.1
Isiolo	26,468	14,862	11,606	-	2,363	1,340	1,023	-	8.9	9.0	8.8
Meru	23,716	13,768	9,947	1	4,893	2,778	2,115	-	20.6	20.2	21.3
Tharaka-Nithi	5,424	2,963	2,459	2	872	480	392	-	16.1	16.2	15.9
Embu	8,052	4,771	3,281	-	1,748	1,093	655	-	21.7	22.9	20.0
Kitui	20,056	10,982	9,074	-	2,540	1,417	1,123	-	12.7	12.9	12.4
Machakos	12,380	6,898	5,482	-	2,439	1,278	1,161	-	19.7	18.5	21.2
Makueni	9,858	5,559	4,299	-	1,699	991	708	-	17.2	17.8	16.5
Nyandarua	7,882	4,881	3,001	-	1,733	1,184	549	-	22.0	24.3	18.3
Nyeri	3,922	2,244	1,678	-	1,018	591	427	-	26.0	26.3	25.4
Kirinyaga	3,913	2,120	1,793	-	1,076	550	526	-	27.5	25.9	29.3
Murang'a	8,833	5,132	3,699	2	2,165	1,269	896	-	24.5	24.7	24.2
Kiambu	10,450	5,465	4,985	-	3,471	1,735	1,736	-	33.2	31.7	34.8
Turkana	124,232	67,080	57,150	2	3,147	1,809	1,338	-	2.5	2.7	2.3
West Pokot	54,954	28,536	26,416	2	1,218	769	449	-	2.2	2.7	1.7
Samburu	47,370	25,047	22,323	-	1,818	1,036	782	-	3.8	4.1	3.5
Trans Nzoia	15,574	8,596	6,977	1	1,481	831	650	-	9.5	9.7	9.3
Uasin Gishu	8,204	4,437	3,767	-	1,440	765	675	-	17.6	17.2	17.9
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6,821	3,797	3,024	-	686	424	262	-	10.1	11.2	8.7
Nandi	9,974	5,444	4,529	1	970	521	449	-	9.7	9.6	9.9
Baringo	42,566	22,903	19,663	-	1,903	1,094	809	-	4.5	4.8	4.1
Laikipia	15,076	8,197	6,879	-	1,276	745	531	-	8.5	9.1	7.7
Nakuru	23,954	13,553	10,400	1	3,737	2,156	1,581	-	15.6	15.9	15.2
Narok	61,498	34,006	27,491	1	3,383	2,176	1,207	-	5.5	6.4	4.4
Kajiado	27,155	14,200	12,955	-	2,640	1,487	1,153	-	9.7	10.5	8.9
Kericho	11,967	6,391	5,573	3	1,687	890	796	1	14.1	13.9	14.3
Bomet	10,926	5,836	5,089	1	1,542	767	775	-	14.1	13.1	15.2
Kakamega	32,428	17,584	14,843	1	3,211	1,833	1,378	-	9.9	10.4	9.3
Vihiga	6,842	3,879	2,963	-	784	451	333	-	11.5	11.6	11.2
Bungoma	37,727	20,090	17,634	3	2,823	1,493	1,329	1	7.5	7.4	7.5
Busia	20,389	10,793	9,593	3	1,910	1,081	828	1	9.4	10.0	8.6
Siaya	13,452	7,227	6,225	-	1,946	1,101	845	-	14.5	15.2	13.6
Kisumu	9,452	4,953	4,499	-	1,758	944	814	-	18.6	19.1	18.1
Homabay	15,775	7,984	7,790	1	2,121	1,134	987	-	13.4	14.2	12.7
Migori	21,555	10,891	10,661	3	2,108	1,103	1,005	-	9.8	10.1	9.4
Kisii	15,102	7,547	7,552	3	2,451	1,246	1,205	-	16.2	16.5	16.0
Nyamira	6,684	3,364	3,320	-	1,104	557	547	-	16.5	16.6	16.5
Nairobi City	15,956	7,062	8,893	1	5,484	2,279	3,204	1	34.4	32.3	36.0

Appendix 4. 1: Distribution of Child-Headed Households and Children there in by Place of Residence, County and Sex, 2019

	Population				Households		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Residence							
Total	159,280	85,107	74,168	115	68,330	35,632	32,698
Rural	112,545	60,056	52,485	114	44,545	23,015	21,530
Urban	46,735	25,051	21,683	116	23,785	12,617	11,168
County							
Mombasa	3,163	1,660	1,503	110	1,676	864	812
Kwale	3,089	1,668	1,421	117	1,130	581	549
Kilifi	4,718	2,524	2,194	115	1,799	925	874
Tana River	1,437	752	685	110	619	275	344
Lamu	443	236	207	114	202	107	95
Taita/Taveta	949	555	394	141	478	290	188
Garissa	6,090	3,272	2,818	116	1,736	828	908
Wajir	6,044	3,065	2,978	103	2,038	938	1,100
Mandera	8,471	3,542	4,928	72	2,518	626	1,892
Marsabit	1,386	712	674	106	525	218	307
Isiolo	1,536	712	824	86	571	230	341
Meru	3,401	1,808	1,593	113	1,916	1,028	888
Tharaka-Nithi	647	353	294	120	321	189	132
Embu	1,194	725	469	155	667	424	243
Kitui	7,641	4,145	3,496	119	2,879	1,557	1,322
Machakos	3,593	2,053	1,540	133	1,821	1,083	738
Makueni	4,159	2,342	1,817	129	1,765	999	766
Nyandarua	1,395	863	532	162	735	474	261
Nyeri	1,075	683	392	174	655	439	216
Kirinyaga	834	512	322	159	554	362	192
Murang'a	1,578	896	682	131	876	535	341
Kiambu	4,055	2,301	1,754	131	2,389	1,436	953
Turkana	4,122	2,147	1,975	109	1,384	607	777
West Pokot	1,939	1,012	927	109	683	333	350
Samburu	2,794	1,217	1,577	77	1,151	304	847
Trans Nzoia	3,292	1,844	1,448	127	1,394	789	605
Uasin Gishu	3,123	1,712	1,411	121	1,486	816	670
Elgeyo/Marakwet	830	521	309	169	386	254	132
Nandi	1,169	690	479	144	557	336	221
Baringo	2,601	1,532	1,069	143	1,023	590	433
Laikipia	2,178	1,149	1,029	112	999	500	499
Nakuru	7,263	4,028	3,235	125	3,387	1,939	1,448
Narok	5,466	2,755	2,709	102	1,915	823	1,092
Kajiado	4,388	2,250	2,138	105	1,920	926	994
Kericho	1,683	916	767	119	782	418	364
Bomet	1,561	820	741	111	671	350	321
Kakamega	5,821	3,231	2,590	125	2,522	1,417	1,105
Vihiga	1,605	936	669	140	710	421	289
Bungoma	4,081	2,252	1,829	123	1,718	946	772
Busia	3,116	1,590	1,526	104	1,256	606	650
Siaya	3,437	1,838	1,599	115	1,496	814	682
Kisumu	4,015	2,117	1,898	112	1,828	958	870
Homa Bay	5,056	2,721	2,335	117	2,041	1,056	985
Migori	4,469	2,303	2,166	106	1,774	854	920
Kisii	4,253	2,492	1,761	142	1,917	1,146	771
Nyamira	1,961	1,155	806	143	905	563	342
Nairobi City	12,159	6,500	5,658	115	6,555	3,458	3,097

Appendix 4. 2: Proportions of Children in Child-Headed Households by Selected Characteristics, 2019

	Proportion to Total Children Population (%)	Proportion that Have Never Been to School (%)	Proportion Married (%)	Proportion Working (%)	Proportion with a Disability (%)	Proportion Living in Poor Wealth Quintile (%)
Residence						
Total	0.73	16.9	10.1	13.5	1.3	55.9
Rural	0.69	19.8	12	15.9	1.4	75.8
Urban	0.82	10.1	6.3	8.1	1	8
County						
Mombasa	0.7	5.6	7.3	6.1	0.9	3.9
Kwale	0.69	12.9	6.5	12.3	0.9	77.9
Kilifi	0.65	5.4	4	5.8	0.9	64.5
Tana River	0.83	36.7	25.7	28.8	0.5	78.1
Lamu	0.68	16.5	10.8	19.5	1.3	63.4
Taita/Taveta	0.69	3.9	5.5	13	2.3	39.4
Garissa	1.32	65.9	23	29.5	1.3	65.5
Wajir	1.31	73	35	30.5	0.2	67.6
Mandera	1.55	73.4	51.6	39.4	6	77.5
Marsabit	0.55	58.4	25.6	28.8	0.4	66.0
Isiolo	1.08	61.8	35.2	45.6	0.7	77.2
Meru	0.53	7.2	12.4	14.3	1.4	49.9
Tharaka-Nithi	0.41	4	3.4	8.4	2.3	66.2
Embu	0.52	3.1	4	13.9	1.7	49.3
Kitui	1.4	3.7	2	5.7	0.8	81.4
Machakos	0.64	3.1	1.8	5.6	1.2	46.7
Makueni	0.98	1.8	1.7	4.5	1.3	67.3
Nyandarua	0.5	2	2	13.9	2.4	48.7
Nyeri	0.4	1.5	2.2	8.2	1.4	19.8
Kirinyaga	0.39	1.5	5.1	13.9	1	22.3
Murang'a	0.38	2.5	3.5	10.4	0.5	30.9
Kiambu	0.46	2.7	3.2	10.6	1.2	2.9
Turkana	0.83	46	14.1	18.7	0.6	71.7
West Pokot	0.54	31.4	22.9	27.8	0.5	88.4
Samburu	1.59	55.6	28.9	46.2	0.5	82.8
Trans Nzoia	0.65	5.1	4.4	7.6	1	64.3
Uasin Gishu	0.61	3.5	3.8	6.1	1.3	28.3
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	0.37	7	4.6	11.8	0.5	72.9
Nandi	0.28	2.7	2.7	6.4	1.3	61.8
Baringo	0.75	29.9	9.3	25.4	0.7	73.0
Laikipia	0.94	21.9	14.7	21.8	0.9	61.2
Nakuru	0.75	3.4	3.5	8.7	1.1	34.1
Narok	0.84	19.5	14.8	21	0.4	81.3
Kajiado	0.89	16.4	11.6	16.6	0.5	46.3
Kericho	0.4	3.1	5.7	8.5	1.2	50.0
Bomet	0.36	4.2	6.9	9.6	0.6	71.1
Kakamega	0.62	4.1	3.9	7.1	1.1	71.6
Vihiga	0.58	2	1.7	6.3	0.9	68.7
Bungoma	0.46	4.8	8.4	9.5	0.8	70.0
Busia	0.68	4.9	3.6	10.5	1.5	63.4
Siaya	0.71	3.2	4	6.9	1.8	60.6
Kisumu	0.75	2.4	3.4	5	2.2	44.2
Homa Bay	0.85	2.9	4.3	5	1.7	66.7
Migori	0.75	4.1	8.1	7	1.8	60.4
Kisii	0.7	3.5	5.5	6	1.5	68.4
Nyamira	0.69	3	2.7	5.7	1.1	71.7
Nairobi City	0.79	5.6	4	7.2	0.8	0.1

Appendix 4. 3: Distribution of Economically Active Children in Child-Headed Households by Occupation and Sex, 2019

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
	19,142	9,938	9,203
Agriculture	15,366	7,243	8,123
Mining and quarrying	56	51	5
Manufacturing	79	59	20
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	30	27	3
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	29	25	4
Construction	278	267	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	437	332	105
Transportation and storage	129	119	10
Accommodation and food service activities	269	128	141
Information and communication	7	5	2
Financial and insurance activities	10	4	6
Real estate activities	24	13	11
Professional scientific and technical activities	36	22	14
Administrative and support service activities	20	10	10
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	8	4	4
Education	30	13	17
Human health and social work activities	22	14	8
Arts entertainment and recreation	43	28	15
Other service activities	2,090	1,478	611
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	173	92	81
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	4	2

Appendix 4. 4: Proportion of Child- Headed Households with Access to Electricity, Improved Sources of Drinking Water, and Improved Methods of Human Waste Disposal, 2019

Residence	Percent		
	Access to Electricity	Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Access to Improved Methods of Human Waste
Total	40.0	59.2	72.7
Rural	17.4	50.9	63.6
Urban	82.4	74.6	89.8
County			
Mombasa	82.3	52.0	88.5
Kwale	20.4	41.8	45.0
Kilifi	26.8	67.3	64.0
Tana River	15.5	46.7	29.4
Lamu	29.7	70.3	54.0
Taita/Taveta	44.4	69.9	82.4
Garissa	17.2	30.9	31.0
Wajir	16.4	40.9	27.7
Mandera	7.3	51.1	27.2
Marsabit	21.3	37.9	43.0
Isiolo	21.2	56.7	41.9
Meru	38.3	58.0	86.9
Tharaka-Nithi	29.0	55.1	81.6
Embu	38.7	58.5	88.8
Kitui	10.7	35.3	74.4
Machakos	39.3	53.0	87.0
Makueni	16.9	44.8	82.9
Nyandarua	38.4	77.7	92.4
Nyeri	69.0	83.5	94.5
Kirinyaga	64.8	66.1	94.2
Murang'a	52.2	64.7	92.5
Kiambu	88.2	82.3	94.3
Turkana	10.4	60.5	33.9
West Pokot	12.6	27.8	37.3
Samburu	9.2	32.8	20.5
Trans Nzoia	36.8	74.5	82.9
Uasin Gishu	67.3	83.3	91.9
Elgeyo/Marakwet	20.5	33.4	57.8
Nandi	33.8	45.6	87.4
Baringo	22.8	29.0	49.3
Laikipia	34.6	52.2	66.4
Nakuru	61.5	70.1	87.8
Narok	18.7	28.1	49.1
Kajiado	54.8	60.3	65.4
Kericho	47.8	56.5	82.1
Bomet	24.9	45.3	83.9
Kakamega	25.7	73.9	90.0
Vihiga	36.6	67.3	90.1
Bungoma	23.6	82.3	84.7
Busia	26.5	74.6	82.2
Siaya	21.6	55.9	80.6
Kisumu	49.9	72.0	84.7
Homa Bay	18.4	54.8	75.1
Migori	28.7	49.3	72.6
Kisii	35.1	52.9	71.3
Nyamira	33.8	51.6	71.4
Nairobi City	96.3	83.0	95.7

Appendix 5. 1: Distribution of Total Orphans by Age and Sex, 2019

Age	No. of Children	Male	Female	Intersex
	209,396	107,690	101,692	14
0	946	456	490	-
1	1,391	729	661	1
2	2,615	1,309	1,306	-
3	3,293	1,670	1,623	-
4	4,364	2,217	2,146	1
5	5,661	2,849	2,812	-
6	6,335	3,129	3,206	-
7	6,825	3,465	3,360	-
8	8,624	4,314	4,307	3
9	9,353	4,647	4,705	1
10	15,308	7,924	7,383	1
11	11,643	5,470	6,173	-
12	17,173	9,216	7,955	2
13	17,848	9,020	8,828	-
14	19,631	10,284	9,345	2
15	24,676	13,183	11,493	-
16	24,087	12,323	11,763	1
17	29,623	15,485	14,136	2

Appendix 5. 2: Distribution of Total Orphans by Selected Characteristics, Type of Residence, and County, 2019

	Children who are total orphans (%) (Age 0 - 17)	Number of total orphans (Age 0 -17)	Sex ratio of total orphans (Age 0-17)	Total orphans with disability (%) (Age 5-17)	Total orphans who are married (%) (Age 12-17)	Total orphans who have never attended school (%) (Age 3 - 17)	Total orphans who are working (%) (5 - 17)
Kenya	1	209,396	106	1.5	4.4	22.3	14.4
Residence							
Rural	1	162,591	111	1.7	4.7	23.5	16.3
Urban	0.8	46,805	89	1.1	3.2	18.2	8
County							
Mombasa	0.5	2,303	78	0.2	2.5	7.3	4.9
Kwale	0.5	2,284	107	0.3	4.6	14.7	15.3
Kilifi	0.4	3,187	97	0.5	3.9	5.7	7.9
Tana River	0.4	771	83	0.5	10.5	36.4	22.7
Lamu	0.5	313	120	0.7	4.2	10.2	10.1
Taita-Taveta	0.9	1,282	103	0.7	2.2	5.2	7.3
Garissa	3.3	15,177	139	0.7	9.3	80.9	34.3
Wajir	2.4	11,075	126	0.8	8.5	79.5	37.4
Mandera	1.5	8,406	111	0.9	14.5	75.9	45.9
Marsabit	2	5,075	129	0.9	5.5	64.1	32.4
Isiolo	2.1	3,031	148	1	6.9	54.3	34.4
Meru	0.6	3,912	102	1.1	4.6	8.6	10.1
Tharaka-Nithi	0.6	944	103	1.2	3.7	5.1	7.7
Embu	0.8	1,854	99	1.2	2.5	3.3	9
Kitui	1	5,499	107	1.2	2	3.8	6.1
Machakos	1	5,579	102	1.2	2.5	4	5.8
Makueni	1	4,065	100	1.3	1.4	3.2	5.5
Nyandarua	0.8	2,297	108	1.3	1.6	2	6.4
Nyeri	0.8	2,190	103	1.3	2.1	1.5	4
Kirinyaga	0.6	1,374	85	1.3	3	2.4	5.9
Murang'a	0.8	3,307	95	1.3	3	2.7	5.8
Kiambu	0.6	5,156	92	1.4	1.8	2.5	5.2
Turkana	2	9,800	124	1.4	4.4	55.2	20.7
West Pokot	0.3	1,184	111	1.5	6.1	33.5	25.7
Samburu	0.9	1,533	127	1.5	6.5	44.4	36.2
Trans Nzoia	0.7	3,313	103	1.5	3.3	6.4	7.8
UasinGishu	0.5	2,716	96	1.5	2.7	3.3	6.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	0.4	806	116	1.5	4.2	6.4	8.8
Nandi	0.5	2,190	111	1.6	3.3	3.6	5.3
Baringo	0.6	2,033	105	1.6	3.9	32.2	21.3
Laikipia	0.7	1,680	109	1.6	2.5	8.6	9.4
Nakuru	0.7	7,196	99	1.6	2.2	3.4	6.2
Narok	0.4	2,290	105	1.6	4.5	11.5	16.7
Kajiado	0.4	2,180	95	1.6	4	8.5	10.3
Kericho	0.6	2,607	104	1.7	2.9	3.3	7
Bomet	0.6	2,565	99	1.7	3.9	3.5	6
Kakamega	0.7	7,007	97	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.2
Vihiga	1.1	3,171	94	1.9	2.3	3	6.3
Bungoma	0.6	5,056	102	1.9	4.6	6.8	10
Busia	0.8	3,831	94	2	3.5	7.2	11.2
Siaya	2	9,872	108	2.1	2.7	2.7	7.8
Kisumu	1.9	10,090	100	2.2	2.5	3.3	5.6
Homabay	1.8	10,959	105	2.4	4.2	3.6	7.2
Migori	1.5	8,986	105	2.4	5.2	6.7	9.5
Kisii	1.1	6,777	96	2.4	4.2	4.4	6.9
Nyamira	1.2	3,523	101	2.8	4.1	5.3	6.3
Nairobi City	0.6	8,950	77	2.8	2.2	4.8	5

Appendix 5. 3: Type of Work Engaged in by Economically Active Total Orphans Age 5-17 by Sex, 2019

Type of Work	Total	Male	Female	Intersex
Accommodation and food services	128	41	87	-
Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	3	4	-
Household activities as employers	168	64	104	-
Administrative and support services	18	6	12	-
Agriculture	26,058	14,579	11,477	2
Arts entertainment and recreation	20	9	11	-
Construction	178	157	21	-
Education	51	20	31	-
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	7	3	-
Financial and insurance activities	14	4	10	-
Human health and social work	24	10	14	-
Information and communication	5	2	3	-
Manufacturing	47	25	22	-
Mining and quarrying	34	33	1	-
Other services	1,272	669	603	-
Professional scientific and technical work	21	10	11	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12	7	5	-
Real estate activities	15	3	12	-
Transportation and storage	85	80	5	-
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation work	16	11	5	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	223	121	102	-
Total	28,406	15,861	12,543	2

Appendix 7. 1: Distribution of Homeless Population by Place of Residence, County and Sex, 2019

Residence	Total Population			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20,101	17,747	2,348	100	88.3	11.7
Rural	5,520	4,677	841	27.5	26.4	35.8
Urban	14,581	13,070	1,507	72.5	73.6	64.2
County						
Mombasa	1,809	1,579	230	9.0	8.9	9.8
Kwale	206	198	8	1.0	1.1	0.3
Kilifi	305	265	40	1.5	1.5	1.7
Tana River	133	106	27	0.7	0.6	1.1
Lamu	231	153	78	1.1	0.9	3.3
Taita-Taveta	66	49	17	0.3	0.3	0.7
Garissa	139	121	17	0.7	0.7	0.7
Wajir	125	97	28	0.6	0.5	1.2
Mandera	82	62	20	0.4	0.3	0.9
Marsabit	359	292	67	1.8	1.6	2.9
Isiolo	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meru	734	702	32	3.7	4.0	1.4
Tharaka-Nithi	125	102	23	0.6	0.6	1.0
Embu	427	399	28	2.1	2.2	1.2
Kitui	280	242	38	1.4	1.4	1.6
Machakos	235	214	21	1.2	1.2	0.9
Makueni	250	220	30	1.2	1.2	1.3
Nyandarua	23	23	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nyeri	259	231	28	1.3	1.3	1.2
Kirinyaga	147	141	6	0.7	0.8	0.3
Murang'a	167	134	33	0.8	0.8	1.4
Kiambu	626	570	56	3.1	3.2	2.4
Turkana	386	336	50	1.9	1.9	2.1
West Pokot	248	214	34	1.2	1.2	1.4
Samburu	278	270	8	1.4	1.5	0.3
Trans Nzoia	296	290	6	1.5	1.6	0.3
Uasin Gishu	669	616	53	3.3	3.5	2.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	19	18	1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nandi	130	117	13	0.6	0.7	0.6
Baringo	78	76	2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Laikipia	221	211	10	1.1	1.2	0.4
Nakuru	629	569	57	3.1	3.2	2.4
Narok	222	214	8	1.1	1.2	0.3
Kajiado	637	583	54	3.2	3.3	2.3
Kericho	68	63	5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bomet	48	42	6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kakamega	219	212	7	1.1	1.2	0.3
Vihiga	149	74	75	0.7	0.4	3.2
Bungoma	262	243	19	1.3	1.4	0.8
Busia	185	175	10	0.9	1.0	0.4
Siaya	308	250	58	1.5	1.4	2.5
Kisumu	451	315	136	2.2	1.8	5.8
Homabay	276	245	31	1.4	1.4	1.3
Migori	405	302	103	2.0	1.7	4.4
Kisii	290	253	37	1.4	1.4	1.6
Nyamira	156	97	59	0.8	0.5	2.5
Nairobi City	6,743	6,062	679	33.5	34.2	28.9

Appendix 7. 2: Distribution of Stateless Population by Place of Residence, Age and Sex, 2019

Residence	Total Population			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,835	1,540	1,295	100	54.3	45.7
Rural	1,982	1,105	877	69.9	71.8	67.7
Urban	853	435	418	30.1	28.2	32.3
Age group	2,835	1,540	1,295	100	54.3	45.7
0 - 4	429	232	197	15.1	15.1	15.2
5- 9	387	195	192	13.7	12.7	14.8
10 -14	339	181	158	12.0	11.8	12.2
15 - 19	336	177	159	11.9	11.5	12.3
20 - 24	261	133	128	9.2	8.6	9.9
25 - 29	233	127	106	8.2	8.2	8.2
30 - 34	211	120	91	7.4	7.8	7.0
35 - 39	151	74	77	5.3	4.8	5.9
40 - 44	133	73	60	4.7	4.7	4.6
45 - 49	118	73	45	4.2	4.7	3.5
50 - 54	74	58	16	2.6	3.8	1.2
55 - 59	50	34	16	1.8	2.2	1.2
60 - 64	39	20	19	1.4	1.3	1.5
65 - 69	17	9	8	0.6	0.6	0.6
70 - 74	21	11	10	0.7	0.7	0.8
75 - 79	14	11	3	0.5	0.7	0.2
80 - 84	10	6	4	0.4	0.4	0.3
85 - 89	4	4	-	0.1	0.3	0.0
90 - 94	5	-	5	0.2	0.0	0.4
95 - 99	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
100+	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix 7.3: Distribution of Stateless Population by County, 2019

County	Total Population			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,835	1,540	1,295	100.0	54.3	45.7
Mombasa	118	47	71	4.2	3.1	5.5
Kwale	1,443	817	626	50.9	53.1	48.3
Kilifi	405	217	188	14.3	14.1	14.5
Tana River	85	49	36	3.0	3.2	2.8
Lamu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taita - Taveta	68	36	32	2.4	2.3	2.5
Garissa	110	53	57	3.9	3.4	4.4
Wajir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandera	1	-	1	0.0	-	0.1
Marsabit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isiolo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meru	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tharaka - Nithi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitui	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machakos	37	20	17	1.3	1.3	1.3
Makueni	1	1	-	0.0	0.1	-
Nyandarua	1	-	1	0.0	-	0.1
Nyeri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirinyaga	1	-	1	0.0	-	0.1
Muranga	1	1	-	0.0	0.1	-
Kiambu	412	204	208	14.5	13.2	16.1
Turkana	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
West Pokot	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samburu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans Nzoia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uasin Gishu	1	1	-	0.0	0.1	-
Elgeyo-Marakwet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nandi	1	-	1	0.0	-	0.1
Baringo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laikipia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nakuru	1	1	-	0.0	0.1	-
Narok	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kajiado	24	21	3	0.8	1.4	0.2
Kericho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bomet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kakamega	4	-	4	0.1	-	0.3
Vihiga	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bungoma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Busia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kisumu	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Homa Bay	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Migori	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kisii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyamira	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nairobi City	108	65	43	3.8	4.2	3.3

Appendix 7. 4: Socioeconomic Characteristics of Stateless Population by Sex, 2019

EA Type	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,835	1,540	1,295
Rural	1,982	1,105	877
Urban	853	435	418
Schooling Status			
Total	2,580	1,391	1,189
At school/Learning Institution	943	499	444
Left School/Learning Institution after completion	381	200	181
Left School/Learning Institution before completion	394	215	179
Never been to school/Learning Institution	785	435	350
DK	77	42	35
Marital Status			
Total	1,888	1,047	841
Never Married	779	475	304
Married Monogamous	914	474	440
Married Polygamous	112	68	44
Widowed	38	9	29
Divorced	27	12	15
Separated	13	7	6
DK	5	2	3
Last 7 Days Economic Activity			
Total	2,406	1,308	1,098
Working	1,225	708	517
Unemployed	36	24	12
No work available	90	57	33
Inactive	1,055	519	536

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