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2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Household and Family Dynamics

Volume IV

March 2012



Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

KENYA CENSUS2009
Nipo! Natambulika!





2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

"Counting Our People for Implementation of Vision 2030"

Volume IV

Household and Family Dynamics

March 2012

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Foreword

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was conducted from the night of 24th/25th to 31st August 2009. The Census was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since independence and the seventh in the country's history. Previous censuses were conducted in 1948, 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999. Planning and execution of the 2009 Census was spearheaded by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) on behalf of the Government – in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2006. The theme of the Census was *"Counting our People for Implementation of Vision 2030",* which was deemed necessary in order to respond to the greater demand for statistical information, for monitoring the implementation of Kenya's development plans and other global initiatives, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The main objective of the 2009 Census was to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population, as regards demographic, social and economic characteristics, housing conditions and household amenities. By generating information at all administrative levels, it was also intended to provide a sound basis to evaluate the impact of population-related policies and programmes in the country.

The first series of the 2009 Census preliminary results were released on August, 2010, in a set of four volumes. The volumes presented census information in the following categories; Population Distribution by Administrative Units; Population Distribution by Political Units; Population Distribution by Age and Sex; and, Distribution of Households by Socio-economic Characteristics. This second set comprising thirteen analytical reports, addresses issues on Fertility and Nuptiality, Mortality , Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets, Education and Training, Household and Family Dynamics, Disability, Migration, Urbanization, Labour Force Dynamics, Gender Dimensions, Population Dynamics, Population Projections and Census Atlas.

Preparation of the analytical reports involved collaborative efforts of both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries and Departments. The authors were recruited on competitive basis, ensuring they possessed the necessary experience and skills. The authorship was done under the supervision of two experienced lead consultants.

Data capture was done using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing, cleaning and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and is preferred in case there are differences in the results published in the first set of volumes.

This monograph presents information on household and family dynamics of the 2009 Census data. The household and family grouping is the way in which individual people combine together to satisfy their living needs which is central to social and economic development. The number of conventional households has grown from about 6.3 million in 1999 to about 8.8 million in 2009. The average household size declined from 5.7 in 1969 to 4.5 in 1999 and to 4.4 in 2009 respectively. About 9 percent of households are headed

by youth age group 15-24 while 15 percent of the households are headed by elderly persons age 60 and above. The most prevalent family type is the nuclear although non family households are beginning to emerge in the urban centers. Most households whose heads have ever been married are either nuclear or extended. Males who are divorced or separated tend to live alone compared to women, irrespective of place of residence.

On behalf of the Government of Kenya, I wish to thank the management and staff of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, KNBS Board of Directors and authors for their contribution towards preparation of this monograph. I also thank the US Census Bureau for the technical support. I would also like to thank our development partners, especially UNFPA, for the financial support in writing and publication of this monograph.

Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, E.G.H, MP

Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Acknowledgement

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), whose theme was *"Counting our People for Implementation of Vision 2030"* was the fifth to be conducted in Kenya since independence, and the seventh in the country's history. The census was carried out on a *de facto* basis, with August 24th/25th as the reference night. The first series of the 2009 Census preliminary results were released in a set of four volumes, in August, 2010. This was achieved in a record time of one year after successful enumeration. This monograph is one among a set of thirteen, which are a culmination of an ambitious, synchronized and all-inclusive in-depth analysis process, addressing various topical areas regarding the demographic, social and economic profiles of the Kenyan population.

The 2009 Census was accomplished through concerted effort of various organizations, institutions, Government Ministries and individuals who assisted in a variety of ways to prepare, collect, compile, process, analyze and publish the results. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), on behalf of the Government, takes this opportunity to thank all those who participated in the preparation of this monograph.

Special appreciation goes to Dr. Edward Sambili, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030; the KNBS Board of Directors led by the Chairman, Mr. Edwin Shisia Osundwa, staff of Population and Social Statistics Directorate and the entire KNBS staff, for their spirited efforts towards successful compilation of the monographs.

We also thank our Development Partners, namely, UNFPA, USAID, UNICEF, DfID, UNDP, SIDA, and the US Census Bureau for their material, financial and technical support, offered during various phases of implementation. Additional gratitude goes to UNFPA for coordinating donor support to the Census process.

Finally, we sincerely hope that the data contained in this monograph will be fully utilized in the national development planning process by all stakeholders for, the welfare of the people of Kenya.

A.K.M Kilele, MBS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Kenya at a Glance

Indicator	Value
Number of conventional Households	8,767,954
Growth rate of Households (% p.a.)	3.6
Average Household size	4.4
Proportion of Households with 10 or more persons (%)	3
Proportion of Households with no children (%)	54.3
Proportion of Households with 3 or more orphans (%)	2.9
Proportion of Households with 2 or more persons age 60 and above (%)	3.7
Proportion of Households headed by women (%)	25.1

List of Abreviations

ICT	Information, communication and technology
ICPD	International conference on Population and Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome
KFI	Keying from Image
OCR	Optical character recognition
PES	Post enumeration survey
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
DHS	Demographic and Health survey

Executive Summary

A population and housing census concerns not only counting persons in a country, but also with identification of household and family groupings. The household and family grouping is the way in which individual people combine together to satisfy their living needs. Although information pertaining to households has always been collected in population and housing censuses in Kenya since 1962, little information pertaining to households and family dynamics has been published. This monograph provides information relevant to policy makers, researchers and private the sector on the characteristics of households and families.

The household is the basic socio-economic unit in all countries and is central to the study of social and economic development. The number, size and structure of households and changes in the rate of household formation are useful for planning and developing special policies formulated for selected groups of the population, such as children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The number of conventional households grew from about 6.3 million in 1999 to about 8.8 million in 2009. The growth rate declined from 4.6 in the 1989-99 intercensal period to about 3.6 in the in the 1999-2009 intercensal period. There has been a massive decline in annual growth rate of households in rural areas and a dramatic rise in the urban household growth rates. The growth rates at provincial level follow the national growth rate except for North Eastern where there was a high increase. The massive increase in the number of households in the 1999 and 2009 censuses for North Eastern is however suspect as this implies a rapid increase in the population eligible to form households. This can only be supported by large number of in-migrants into the region.

Household size and structure is related to development and environment factors since private consumption patterns are mostly defined in terms of household consumption but not individual consumption. Three indicators are used to express the sizes of households; average size, the proportion of 1- member households and the proportion of households with 9 or more members. The average size of households is about 4.4, which has not changed much since 1999. Nairobi and Western provinces did not register any change in average size while average household size declined in Central, Eastern and Coast provinces.

The average size for counties varies from a high of 8.2 in Mandera to a low of 3.2 in Nairobi. High average household sizes are in Mandera 8.2, Wajir 7.4, Turkana 6.9 and Garissa 6.3. The lowest average household size was in Nairobi 3.2, followed by Mombasa, Kiambu, Kirinyaga and Nyeri 3.4. The high average household size in Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Garissa is suspicious and seem implausible from past trends. In every county, the average household size has been declining or almost constant since 1969 however; the average size increased in Mandera, Wajir and Garissa.

Sixteen percent of households have only one person while about 3 percent have 10 or more persons. One person households is more common in urban areas compared to the rural areas while rural areas tend to have large households (9 or more persons). Turkana, Wajir

and Mandera have extremely low proportions of small size households and also unusually high proportions of large households. The cases of Mandera, Wajir and Turkana are exceptionally high and seem to suggest over reporting of number of household members.

Slightly over half of households have no children while 3 percent have 3 or more children living in the households. Nairobi has the highest proportion of households with no children and North Eastern the lowest. About in every 10 households reported having an orphan while about 3 percent have 3 or more orphans. Relatively, there is a high proportion of rural households caring for orphans. Households in Nyanza Province are more likely to have orphans compared to other provinces. Western and Nairobi have the lowest proportion of households with orphans.

Nearly 9 out of every 10 households do not report having any birth. Nairobi and Central Provinces had less than 10 percent of the households with a birth. About 3 percent of the households had at least one death in the household. North Eastern Province has the highest proportion, 4.5 percent of households with one or more deaths.

The United Nations recommendations for expanded census enumeration and tabulation have made a number of countries to collect more detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics of families, households and housing since 1950s. The most prevalent family type is the nuclear although non family households are beginning to emerge especially in the urban areas.

One of the ways of understanding the nature of the households is through the characteristics of the household head. The characteristics of the household head are associated with the household welfare. About 56 percent of adult males and 25 percent of adult females are heads of households. These proportions can be regarded as the crude headship rates.

About 9 percent of household heads are youth age group 15-24 while 15 percent are elderly persons. The proportion of youth heads of households varies from about five percent in North Eastern Province to about 14 percent in Nairobi. Among the households headed by men, the youth head about 9 percent of the households while elderly head 13 percent respectively. Female youth head about 11 percent of the households headed by women. Elderly women head about one fifth of the total households headed by women.

The proportion of households headed by male youth varies from a low of less than one percent in Nyeri to about 13 percent in Nairobi. The proportion of households headed by female youth varies from less than one percent in Nyeri to a high of 21 percent in Samburu. Low proportion of youth heads in Nyeri may be associated with late family formation while in Samburu associated with early marriage and absentee youth spouses. In Nairobi, the high proportion may be due to migration into the city in search of jobs and training opportunities.

The proportion of households headed by the elderly male is lowest in Nairobi (4 percent) and Mombasa 5 percent but highest in Vihiga 28 percent, Nyeri 26 percent and Murang'a 23 percent. Nyeri County has the highest proportion 36 percent of elderly females who are heads. The low proportion of elderly heads in Nairobi and Mombasa may be due to out-migration of workers due to retirement and return to rural homes.

Most households whose heads have ever been married are either nuclear or extended. Males who are divorced or separated tend to live alone compared to women irrespective of place of residence. More educated heads also tend to head small households while those with lower education or have not attended school head more medium sized households. Those with higher education tend to head smaller size households in both rural and urban areas irrespective of the sex of the household head. Those who never attended school head slightly higher proportions of large households particularly among the males.

The distribution of individuals within households determines the living arrangements of families and the patterns of family structure. The household and family status classifications presented in this monograph provide a picture of the living situation of women and men, with specific reference to single mothers and fathers and elderly women and men living alone and households hosting vulnerable groups. The economic performance of the household is related to age, sex and other characteristics of the household head. It provides an indication of households that will need assistance to take care of elderly persons and orphans. Information on the number and size of households and on changes in the rate of household formation is relevant for planners and suppliers of goods and services, for which the demand is related to households rather than to individuals. Information from Mandera, Garissa, Wajir and Turkana counties seem implausible and may be due to over reporting of the size of the households.

Chapter 1- Introduction

1.1 Census Background

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

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since independence and the seventh since 1948. Like the previous censuses, the 2009 Census was a *de facto* census conducted on the night of 24th/25th August 2009, though the questionnaire also allowed *de jure* enumeration. The 2009 Census was implemented in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2006. The theme of the census was "*Counting our People for the Implementation of Vision 2030*".

1.1.2 Objectives of the 2009 Census

The main objective of the 2009 Census was to provide essential information at the national and sub-national levels on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, as well as housing conditions and household amenities, to assist the Government of Kenya in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2030. The specific objectives were to ascertain the following:

1. Size, composition and spatial distribution of the population.
2. Levels of fertility, mortality and migration.
3. Rates and patterns of urbanisation.
4. Levels of education attained by the population.
5. Size and deployment of the labour force.
6. Size, types and distribution of persons with disabilities.
7. Housing conditions and availability of household amenities.

New modules included in the 2009 Census were: disability; information, communication and technology (ICT); deaths in the household; number of livestock owned; and information on emigrants.

1.2 Overview of Household and Family Dynamics

A population and housing census is concerned with not only counting persons in a country, but also with identification of household and family groupings. The household and family grouping is the way in which individual persons combine together to satisfy their living needs. The family or the household is the primary unit by which the national product is created, distributed and consumed. Its knowledge is therefore essential for proper assessment of consumer demand for almost all the commodities and especially for estimating housing needs (Benjamin 1968). Van de Walle (1997) noted that many problems facing Africa find their origin in the neglect of the family as a protagonist of development efforts. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)

held in Cairo in 1994, recognized that the family is the basic unit of society and should therefore receive comprehensive protection and support. However, rapid social changes occurring worldwide have generated considerable changes in its formation, composition and structure (United Nations, 1999).

A number of factors such as demographic changes and other social transformation such as increased female labour force participation and education, have interacted to produce varied and rapidly changing household and family structures (United Nations, 1999, Zeng Yi, et al., 1998). Declines in fertility have reduced the average household size. Many countries are in a shift from extended to nuclear families. At the same time, the numbers of persons living alone are increasing not only in developed countries but also in a number of developing countries. HIV and AIDS have also created new types of households such as child headed households due to increased adult mortality and other vulnerabilities. These observations may be partially attributed to changing social norms such as delayed marriage, changing gender roles, higher rates of marital dissolution and a growing number of elderly without living spouses. There is an important interaction between changes in household structure and the health status of the elderly. Living alone without nearby relatives to support and care for the elderly can cause or worsen ill health and disability. In the absence of such support, the need for nursing homes, social services and health care services, increases.

Household size and structure is also related to development and environment factors since private consumption patterns are mostly defined in terms of household consumption rather than individual consumption. Although household projection has important demographic, economic and social implications, it receives little attention compared to population projections (Park et al., 2002), yet the need for household projections is fast growing. The household serves as a basic unit of housing demand since it is a unit of common dwelling (Park et al., 2002). Estimates of future numbers of households are also a matter of concern and interest to planners and policy analysts in governmental, business, non-profit, and academic organizations, since the household is the unit of consumption of durable goods.

1.2.1 Past General Trends

Although information pertaining to households has always been collected in population and housing censuses in Kenya, little information pertaining to households has been published. This monograph is intended to provide information to policy makers, researchers and the private sector on the characteristics of households. The household is the basic socio-economic unit in all countries and is central to the study of social and economic development. The number, size and structure of households and changes in the rate of household formation, are useful for planning and developing special policies formulated for selected groups of the population, such as children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The number of conventional households has grown from about 6.3 million in 1999 to about 8.8 million in 2009. Table 1.1 shows the trends in growth rates of households since 1979 by province. At national, level the household growth rates have been slow but above the rate of growth of the overall population. If North Eastern is excluded due to rather

erratic data, Nairobi has had the highest growth rates since 1979, owing to high migration to the city. In the last decade, Nyanza registered the lowest growth rate.

Table 1.1: Trends in Household Growth Rates 1979-2009

	1979-89	1989-99	1999-2009
Kenya	**3.87**	**3.81**	**3.19**
Nairobi	6.47	5.28	4.17
Central	3.53	3.31	2.81
Coast	2.93	3.79	3.27
Eastern	2.95	3.36	2.94
North Eastern	-0.27	7.48	7.48
Nyanza	4.14	3.23	2.05
Rift Valley	4.54	3.82	3.57
Western	3.58	3.89	2.54

Figure 1.1 shows trends in average household size since 1969. The average household size declined from 5.7 in 1969 to 4.5 in 1999. Figure 1.2 shows trends in the average number of adults per household. The average number of adult members per household declined from about 2.9 to about 2.6. The 1999 Population and Housing Census indicated that Nairobi had the lowest average household size of about 3.2 while Kilifi District in Coast Province had the highest of about 6.0. Households are generally larger in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

Figure 1.1: Trends in Mean Household Size Since 1969

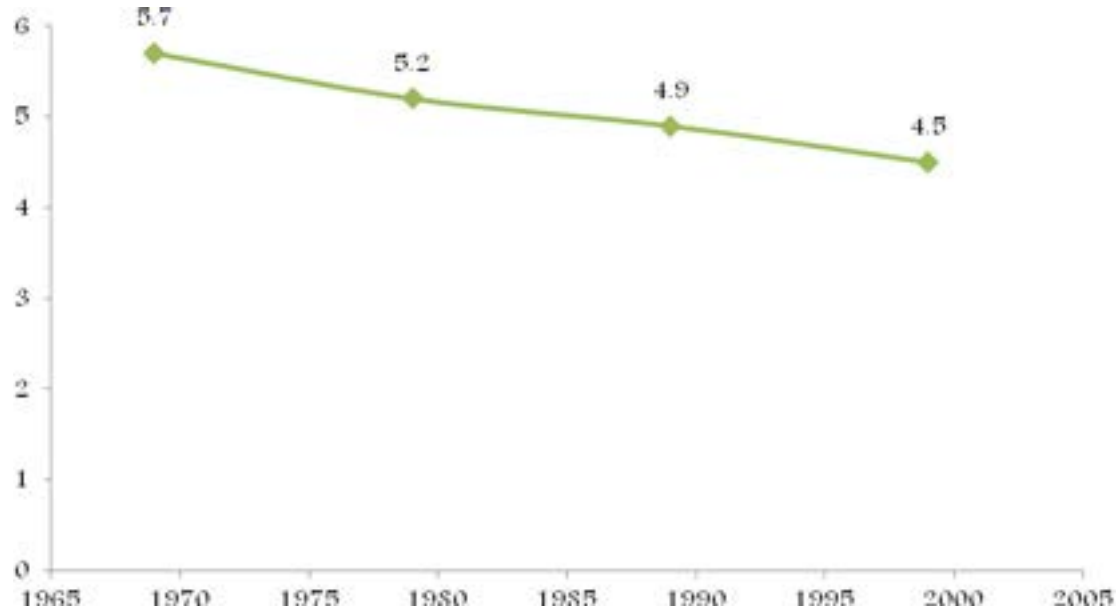


Figure 1.2: Trends in Mean Number of Adults per Household Since 1969



Nairobi has the highest percentage of single person households at 26 percent, while North Eastern has the least, at 4 percent. Most single person households are occupied by men, while women tend to head households of sizes between 2 and 6. Previous censuses and surveys indicate that men head about two thirds of the households. The 2008/2009 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey indicates that households headed by females tend to be poorer compared to those headed by men.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Data Collection Procedures

The 2009 Census, like the previous censuses, adopted the *de facto* as opposed to *de jure* approach, and the canvasser as opposed to the householder method. However, an additional question was included to identify whether each individual was a usual resident in the household of enumeration, which helped to compile the *de jure* population. Additionally, some foreign and diplomatic missions were allowed to enumerate themselves using a short questionnaire.

The target population was all persons who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in households, institutions, or outdoor locations within the administrative boundaries of Kenya or those transiting through Kenyan territory on the census night. The frameworks for identification were defined to cover populations in conventional households, institutions, on transit and even those with no fixed abode (outdoor sleepers). The unit of enumeration for housing characteristics was the main dwelling unit.

All persons in conventional households and institutions such as boarding schools and colleges, were enumerated as scheduled within the seven days using the main (long) form, while the other categories such as lodgers, travellers and outdoor sleepers were strictly enumerated on the Census night using the short forms.

1.3.2 Data Capture Methodology

During the 2009 Census, data capture was done using the optical character recognition process commonly referred to as the scanning method just like the 1999 Census. This mode of data capture was quite effective despite a few technological hitches which were resolved with the help of the U.S. Census Bureau technical assistance. The process had several stages including: batching, scanning, keying from image (KFI), optical character recognition (OCR) and the library. Batching involved putting together a number of booklets from the same enumeration area and giving it a unique number for tracking purposes. Scanning was the process of electronically capturing the information from the questionnaires and maintaining it in the system for processing. Keying from image was the manual keying of the images that could not be recognized by the scanners due to various reasons. The characters that were not clear were done manually by the OCR team. All the captured data was then stored for analysis.

1.3.3 Measurement

In the Census questionnaire, households are designated as either conventional or non conventional. A conventional household is defined as that consisting of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same homestead/compound, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit and have common housekeeping arrangements. The group may be related or not. Non-conventional households are those living in dwelling units where certain rules of deciding what constitutes a household do not apply. Examples are hospitals, schools, prisons, hotels or military barracks.This monograph only provides information pertaining to conventional households.

The main variable used to assess the household family status is 'relationship to reference person'. The reference person is the head of household as acknowledged by other members. This relationship variable is used to capture typologies of households and the extent of household complexity.

1.3.4 Data Quality

Demographic data collection in Kenya and elsewhere is riddled with problems of administration and logistics. These give rise to coverage and content errors, which vary both in nature and magnitude from one country to another and one region to another. Coverage errors result from omission of certain pockets of the population, while content errors pertain to misreporting or misclassification of events. The errors cause biases and distortion in the estimates.

The first important check in household data is the extent of coverage; that is, whether were all households listed were enumerated during the census The extent of coverage can only be determined from the PES. The other error is the correct identification of members with the household head. Typical errors that emerge from errors in relationship with head of household include; missing information on other members of household, recording events (mortality, fertility, migrations) in the last twelve months prior to Census. The final error occurs with respective to reporting of age. Detailed analysis of age related errors can be obtained from the monograph on Population projections.

1.4 Definitions of Key Concepts

The terms "family" and "households" tend to be used interchangeably. However, for census purposes the two terms are distinct. Family is defined as those members of a household who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. The degree of the relationship depends on the socio-cultural terms (UNSD, 1998:65).

The concept of household was created by statisticians and demographers in search of a statistical unit for operational observation that makes it possible to identify individuals without omission or double counting, during surveys and censuses. The definition adopted in Kenyan surveys and censuses follows the United Nations recommendations. A household may be composed of living arrangements of either one or more persons generally referred to as multi-person household.

A conventional household (hh) is defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead/ compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have the same cooking arrangement, and are answerable to the same household head. The persons in the group may be related, unrelated or both. But usually this type of household includes a husband, wife, children and other relatives. Collective households like boarding schools, prisons etc. which are referred to as non - conventional are not covered in this chapter.

The difference between the household and the family is (a) that a household may consist of only one person but a family must contain at least two members, and (b) that the members of a multi-person household need not be related to each other, while the members of a family must be related. A household can comprise more than one family, or one or more families together with one or more non-related persons, or it can consist entirely of non-related persons.

<u>Household types</u>

The United Nations statistical division recommendation on household types (composition)

(a) One person household
(b) Nuclear household, consisting entirely of single family nucleus
    I. Married couple family
        a) With child(ren)
        b) Without child(ren)
    II. Father with child(ren)
    III. Mother with child(ren)
(c) Extended family household defined as consisting any of the following :
    I. Single family nucleus with other persons related to nucleus e.g father with children and other relatives
    II. Two or more nuclei related to each other
    III. Two or more family nuclei related each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei members
    IV. Two or more persons related to each other none of whom constitute a family nucleus e.g. brothers and sisters living together none of whom are married

(d) Composite household consisting any of the above (b) or (c) with at least one non relative
(e) Non family - persons living together who are not related to each other
(f) Other/unknown

Chapter 2-Household Size, Structure and Composition

2.1 Introduction

A household can be regarded as the unit of co-operative living that meets the day-to-day survival requirements of its members. Several factors produce change in family or households as a social institution. For example mortality decline alters the age distribution, changes in job market increases relative migration of members from their original households in search of employment opportunities elsewhere and thus the relative numbers of children and parents (providers and dependents). Similarly as modernization crops in a population, there are tendencies for adult members to form their own households rather than share with other adult members while changes in income may influence the affordability and costs of maintaining independent households.

The organization of households may be influenced by prevailing social and cultural practices with regard to patriarchy and gendered roles; marital patterns (such as age at marriage for men and women, marital stability and the practice of consensual unions) and migration. One possible consequence of migration is that wives and children are left in rural areas as husbands seek work in urban areas. Young unmarried men and women migrate to cities in search of employment because rural areas have fewer opportunities for recreation and almost no possibility of work. This chapter presents a description on the relative changes in the number, size, structure and composition of the households.

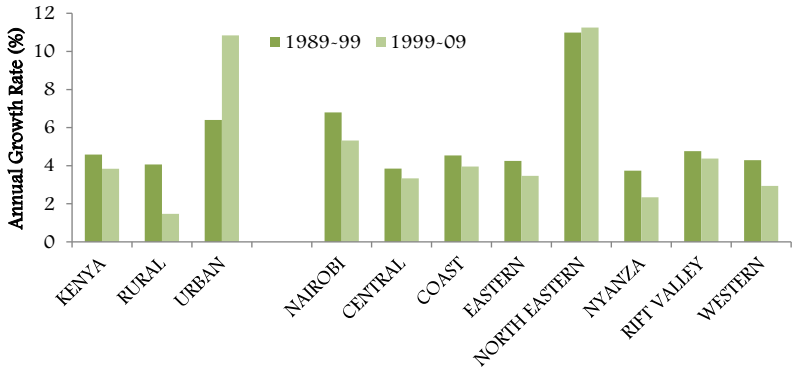
2.2 Trends in Number of Households and Household Growth rates

This section describes the reported number of households in the country and the respective growth rate in the households. Table 2.1 shows the trends in the number of households by province and place of residence since 1989 Census. The data from Table 2.1 is used to derive the inter-censal growth rates of households displayed in Figure 2.1. The growth rate declined in the 1999-2009 inter-censal period. The urban-rural differences are quite remarkable. There was a massive decline in the household growth rates in rural areas but a dramatic rise in the urban areas. The growth rates at provincial level follow the national growth rate except for North Eastern, where there was a slight increase. The massive increase in the number of households in the 1999 and 2009 censuses for North Eastern is however suspect as this implies a rapid increase in the population eligible to form households which can only be supported by large number of in migrants into the region.

Table 2.1: Trends in Number of Households by Province and residence, 1989-2009

YEAR	1989	1999	2009
KENYA	**4,343,004**	**6,335,295**	**8,767,954**
RURAL	3,366,155	4,733,251	5,429,236
URBAN	976,849	1,602,044	3,338,718
Province			
NAIROBI	382,698	642,906	985,016
CENTRAL	663,209	918,475	1,224,742
COAST	360,379	523,880	731,199
EASTERN	669,747	954,201	1,284,838
NORTH EASTERN	70,069	147,082	312,661
NYANZA	700,738	962,869	1,188,287
RIFT VALLEY	1,007,128	1,487,059	2,137,136
WESTERN	489,036	698,823	904,075

Figure 2.1: Trends in Growth Rate of Households by Province and Place of Residence



2.3 Household Size and Composition

One of the key demographic characteristic of a household is the number of members it contains .The determination of membership is however not always straightforward. This is because at the time of enumeration, the household may have visitors who are not usual members or some of the usual members may be temporarily absent.

Demographic transition and other social forces such as female labour force participation and education have interacted to produce varied and rapidly changing household and family structures (United Nations, 1999). Declines in fertility have reduced the average household size in many countries. There is also a tendency for families to shift from extended to nuclear families. At the same time, the number of persons living alone is

increasing not only in developed countries but also in a number of developing countries. This section presents trends and differentials in household sizes and composition.

2.2.1 Household Size

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by size. Detailed tables at the county level are shown in the Appendix 4. Sixteen percent of households have only one person while about three percent have 10 or more persons. Households in Kenya host about 4 persons on average. One person households are more common in urban areas compared to the rural areas while rural areas tend to have large households (9 or more persons).

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size

	Household size										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Number of households
KENYA	16	13	15	16	13	9.8	6.7	4.4	2.7	3.5	8,767,954
Rural	11	10.5	14.1	15.8	14.5	11.6	8.4	5.7	3.6	4.6	5,429,236
Urban	24	16.7	16.9	15.1	11	6.8	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.7	3,338,718
Province											
Nairobi	28	19.6	17.9	14.8	9.6	5.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	985,016
Central	21	15.7	18.8	18	12.6	6.9	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	1,224,742
Coast	19	13.7	14	13.3	11.3	8.9	6.5	4.6	3.1	5.5	731,199
Eastern	14	12	15.9	17.1	14.5	10.6	6.9	4.2	2.4	2.4	1,284,838
North Eastern	2.1	2.9	4.6	6.8	9.9	12.3	13.9	14.3	11.7	21.5	312,661
Nyanza	13	11.8	14.6	16.4	15.1	11.7	7.8	4.7	2.6	2.7	1,188,287
Rift Valley	15	11.3	13.9	15.1	13.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	3.3	4	2,137,136
Western	11	10.8	14.2	15.6	14.8	12.1	8.8	5.7	3.3	3.6	904,075

Three indicators are used to characterize sizes of households; average size, the proportion of one-member households and proportion of households with 9 or more members. Table 2.3 shows the indicators of household size by province. The one- person households vary from about 28 percent in Nairobi to about 2 percent in North Eastern Province. Other than Nairobi which is entirely urban, 'one-person households' are most likely to be found in Central Province followed by Coast Province. Data from North Eastern Province appears to be very different from other provinces, with a very high proportion of large households. Central and Nairobi display similar patterns, they tend to have higher proportions of one person households and lower proportion of large households.

The mean number of households is about 4.4, almost similar to the average size in the 1999 census. Except for North Eastern Province, the average household size has not changed much since 1999. Nairobi and Western province did not register any change in average size. The average household size declined in Central, Eastern and Coast Provinces while there is a slight increase in Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces respectively. Locoh (1988) indicated that in the 1970s and 1980s there had been a general increase in household size. However, forces driving the increases in household size have not been adequately explained (Bongaarts, 2001). In a comparative paper by Bongaarts (2001) on household size and composition in 43 developing countries using data from Demographic and Health Surveys

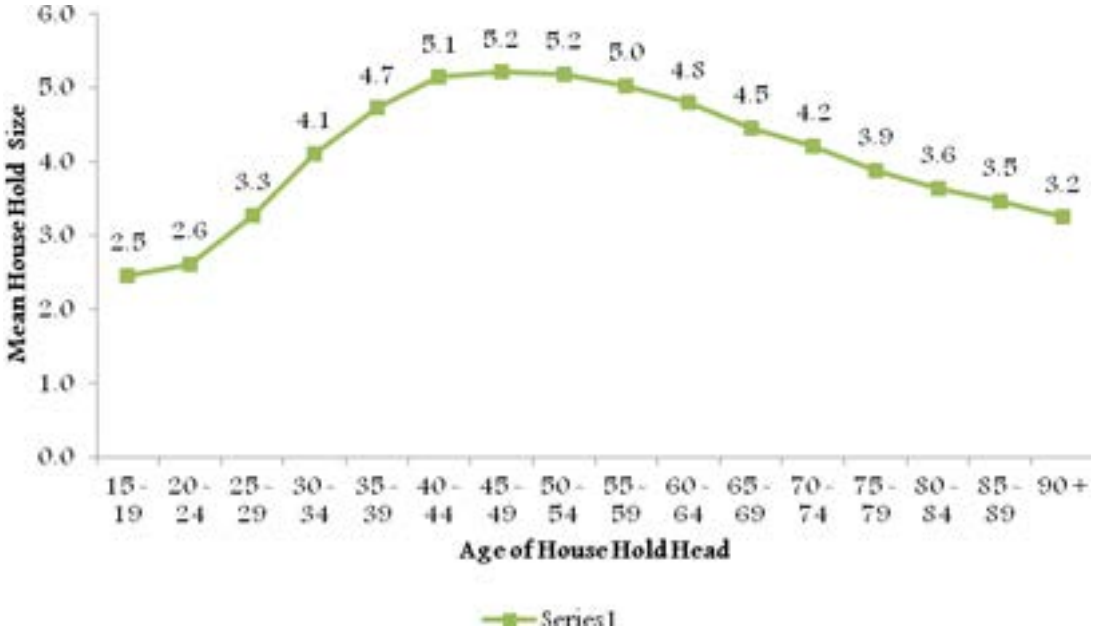
(DHS) conducted in the 1990s, the average household size for sub-Saharan Africa is about 5.3 members. Pillon (2004) using data from Demographic and Health Surveys for many developing countries indicates that average household sizes vary from 4 to 6. In Africa, average household sizes range from about 3.6 in Ghana to 9 in Senegal.

Table 2.3: Indicators of Household Size by Province

	Proportion of households with		Mean household size		
	One person (%)	9+ members (%)	1999	2009	Number of households
Kenya	16.3	7.3	4.5	4.4	8,767,954
Rural	11.3	8.2	4.8	4.9	5,429,236
Urban	24.4	3	3.4	3.6	3,338,718
Province					
Nairobi	28	1.7	3.2	3.2	985,016
Central	21.4	2	4	3.6	1,224,742
Coast	19.2	10	4.7	4.5	731,199
Eastern	13.9	5.7	4.8	4.4	1,284,838
North Eastern	2.1	36.6	5.6	7.4	312,661
Nyanza	12.5	6.5	4.5	4.6	1,188,287
Rift Valley	14.7	8.8	4.6	4.7	2,137,136
Western	11.2	8.2	4.8	4.8	904,075

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of the average household size by age of the household head. The average size rises smoothly from the younger age groups and peaks at about age group 45- 49 .Thereafter the average size gradually declines at older age groups.

Figure 2.2: Mean Average Household Size by Age Group of the Household Head



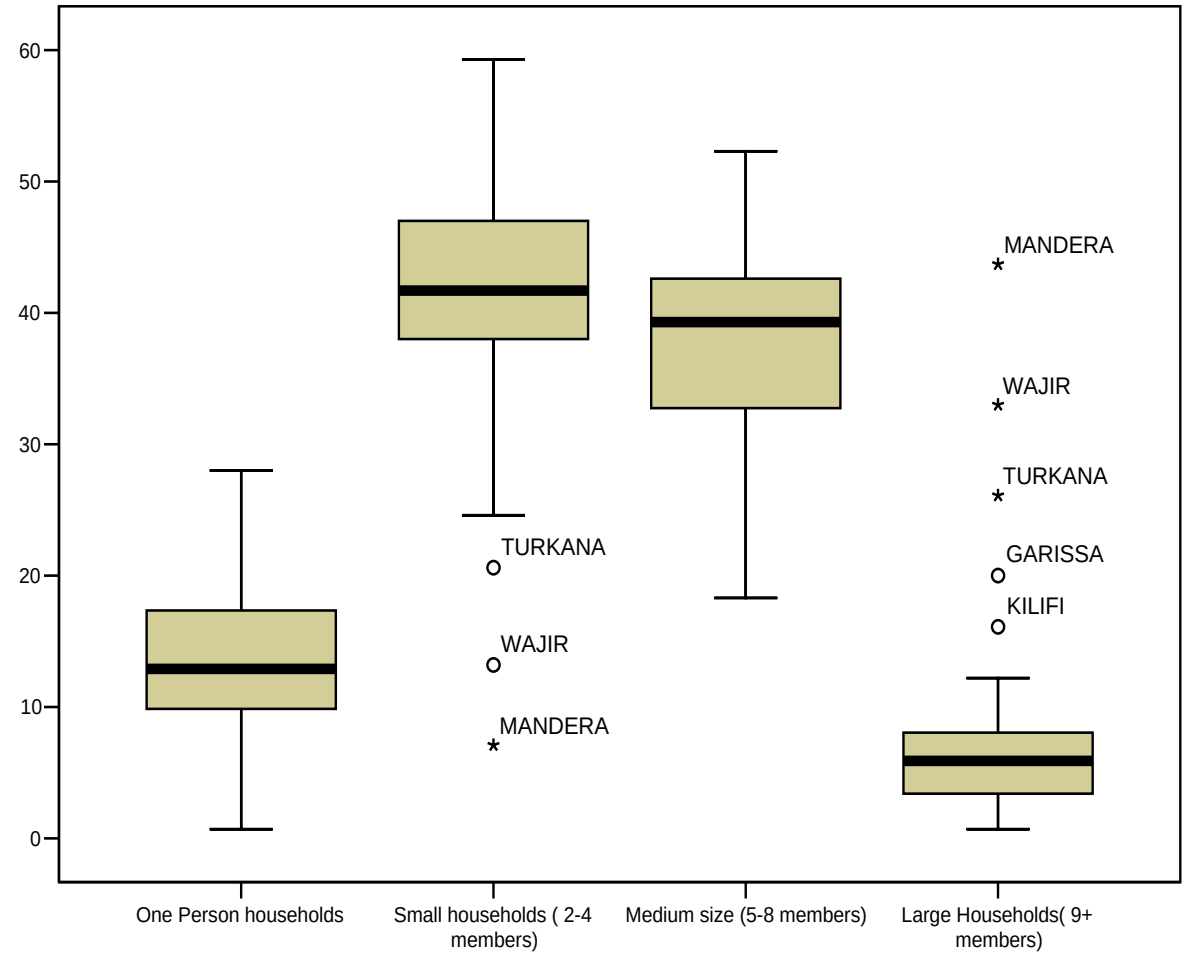
Distribution of households by size at the county level is shown in Appendix 4. The average size varies from a high of 8.2 in Mandera to a low of 3.2 in Nairobi. High average

household sizes are in Mandera 8.2, Wajir 7.4, Turkana 6.9 and Garissa 6.3. Nairobi has the lowest average household size followed by Mombasa, Kiambu, Kirinyaga and Nyeri 3.4. The high average household size in Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Garissa is suspect and seem implausible from past trends. In every county, the average household size has been declining or almost constant since 1969 however; the average size increased in Mandera, Wajir and Garissa. In Turkana, it has been fluctuating with average size declining from about 7.9 in 1969 to 5.3 in 1999 and increasing again to 6.8 in 2009. The large household sizes in Garissa, Mandera and Wajir were found to be abnormal as compared to other districts.

Information from Appendix 4 is summarized in box plots[1] shown in Figure 2.3. The sizes are grouped into one-person: small, 2-4 members: medium, 5-8 members and large households (9 or more members), respectively. The plots usually referred to as box plots are a convenient way of summarizing data in terms of location and variation. The box represents the middle 50 percent of the data while the black line inside the box is the median value which typical divides data in two equal parts. The line drawn from the lower end of the box to the minimum vertical point and another line from the upper of the box to the maximum point, represent about 95 percent of the observations. Points outside these limits are referred to as outliers or unusual observations. The variation in data can be observed from the length of the box to indicate the closeness of the middle 50 percent of the observations. If the length of the box is short, then the observations are not far from each other. If the median bar is in the middle of the box, then the data is likely to be more symmetrical while the position either close to the top of box or bottom, indicates an extent of skewness (tendency for observations to cluster on one side relative to the centre).

[1] A box plot summarizes the distribution of a variable. The box is a rectangle, the top and bottom of which mark the 75th and 25th percentiles, respectively, with the median observation (in this case, the median county) as a cross-bar within the box. The "whiskers" for each box are the lines protruding above and below, and indicate the range of the data above and below the upper and lower quartiles.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of Counties by the Proportion of Household Sizes



The distribution for one person households is almost symmetric with highest proportion of such households being in Nairobi 28 percent and the lowest in Garissa and Wajir 1 percent. For small households, the distribution is quite symmetric except for Turkana, Wajir and Mandera which are outliers having extremely low proportion of small size households. While other counties have nearly the same proportion of large households; Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Kilifi are again outliers having unusually high proportion of large households. The cases of Mandera, Wajir and Turkana are exceptionally high. Kilifi, however, has been having a trend of such large households since 1969 and the observed proportion is not surprising.

2.2.2 Household Structure and Composition

Family Characteristics

The United Nations recommendations for expanded census enumeration and tabulation have made a number of countries to collect more detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics of families, households and housing since 1950s. However, despite collecting information on characteristics of families, Kenya has never tabulated data on the characteristics of the family. The relationship variable can be used to obtain information pertaining to household and family composition and household and family status, but this requires accurate processing of the information on the relationship to the head. Direct data collection is never made on matters relating to the family because of complexity and definition issues. Table 2.4a shows the distribution of members of households by relationship to the head. The proportion of heads varies from about 14 percent in North Eastern Province to 32 percent in Nairobi. Most Kenyan households are still dominated by children. Western Province has the highest proportion of households hosting grand-children. The proportion of parents or grandparents being hosted by their children or grand- children is low. Thus, it appears that the intergenerational living arrangements is from head to children and grand-children but not head hosting to parents or grandparents.

Table 2.4a: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by Relationship to the Head

	Head	Spouse	Son/ Daughter	Grand - Child	Brother/ Sister	Father/ Mother	Nephew/ Nice	In-Law	Grand Parent	Other - Relative	Non-Relative
Kenya	**23**	**12.2**	**47.9**	**6.8**	**2**	**0.4**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**
Nairobi	32	14.8	34.9	1.6	4.6	0.3	2.8	1.3	0.1	3.1	4.4
Central	28.3	14.5	42.4	7.5	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.2	2.3
Coast	22.3	11.6	44	7.7	3.1	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.3	3.8	2.1
Eastern	23	11.7	47	8.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.3	1.9	2.7
North Eastern	13.6	10.6	66.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.1
Nyanza	22.1	11.6	48.4	8.4	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	3	1.2
Rift Valley	21.7	11.6	51.1	5.6	2	0.4	1.5	1	0.3	2.6	2.3
Western	21	11.8	49.2	10.4	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	2.2	1.1

The next section examines the distribution of households by family characteristics. The family concept as defined in this monograph limits relationships between children and adults to direct first-degree relationships (that is between parents and children). However, the tabulation has not considered "***skip generation households***" (households consisting of (a) grandparent and one or more grandchild (ren), but with no parent to those grandchildren alive or present). This would have been useful in the Kenyan case given the effects of HIV and AIDS in influencing adult mortality and hence the subsequent living arrangements. Therefore, analysis of skip generation households is left to interested researchers.

Table 2.4b shows the percentage distribution of households by type of families by province. The distribution at county level is provided in Appendix 3.1. However, the proportion of one- person households shows some discrepancy when compared with data in Table 2.2.

Nearly half the households are nuclear while about 2 percent are non-family households (persons living together but unrelated). Rural areas have more nuclear households compared to urban areas, while non-family households are more common in urban areas. The distribution of households by family type is generally similar except for Nairobi which is urban, with slightly fewer nuclear households and more non-family households. Nyanza and Western Provinces have the highest proportions of extended family households (34 percent) while Central Province has the lowest (22 percent).

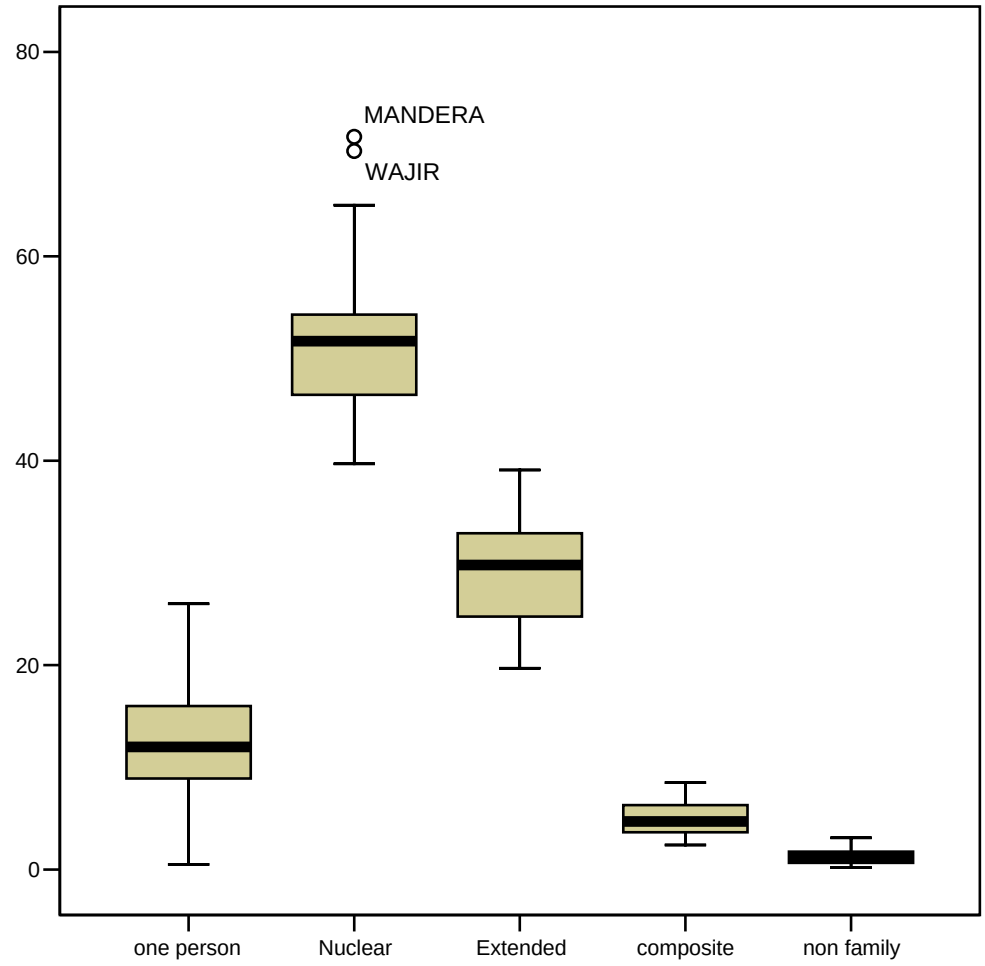
Table 2.4b: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type, residence and Province

Province and Place of Residence	Family Type					Number of Households
	One person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite	Non-family/other	
KENYA	**15.1**	**49.7**	**28.4**	**5.3**	**1.5**	**8,789,323**
Rural	10.4	53.4	30.7	4.6	0.9	5,439,435
Urban	22.8	43.7	24.5	6.5	2.5	3,349,888
Province						
Nairobi	26.1	39.7	23.3	7.9	3.1	985,016
Central	19.9	51.8	21.9	4.8	1.6	1,224,742
Coast	17.6	43.4	32.4	4.9	1.7	731,199
Eastern	12.8	50	28.7	6.8	1.7	1,284,838
North Eastern	1.9	69.1	23.6	5.1	0.4	312,661
Nyanza	11.5	50.4	34.2	3.2	0.7	1,188,287
Rift Valley	13.7	51	28	5.7	1.6	2,137,136
Western	10.5	51.9	33.7	3.4	0.5	904,075

The distribution of household type for counties is presented in Appendix 5 and summarized in Figure 2.4. Most common households in Kenya are nuclear but the proportion varies by county. Vihiga and Kilifi have the highest proportions of extended family households 39 percent while Kirinyaga has the lowest about 20 percent. The observed high proportion of extended family households in Kilifi partly explains the high proportion of large household sizes in the County. The distribution of composite families and non- related person living in one household is nearly the same across the counties.

Mandera and Wajir are exceptional having very high proportion of nuclear households yet they also have extremely high proportions of large households. This contradiction requires further research, since large households are more likely to be extended or composite but not nuclear.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of Household Types by Counties



2.2.3 Households by Number of Special Population Groups

Households shelter individuals and facilitate consumption of goods and services. The government has also initiated a number of programs on social exclusion particularly for the vulnerable members of the society. Hence it will be useful to obtain information on households that shelter such people. This section describes aspects of living arrangements in the household and the status of living arrangements for vulnerable groups such as elderly, orphans and children as shown in Table 2.5.

Slightly over half 54 percent of households have no children while 3 percent have 3 or more children living in the households. Nairobi has the highest proportion of households with no children 68.2 percent, while North Eastern had the lowest at 42 percent. The distribution typically reflects the changing nature of fertility patterns. Regions with lower birth rates have higher proportion of households with no children. However, North Eastern Province has a large proportion of households with 3 or more children under the age of 5.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Children, Orphans and the Elderly

	Children under 5 years				Orphans				Elderly			Number of
	0	1	2	3+	0	1	2	3+	0	1	2+	households
KENYA	**54.3**	**28.3**	**14.1**	**3.3**	**88.6**	**5.9**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**82.2**	**14.1**	**3.7**	**8,767,954**
Rural					86.9	6.4	3	3.7	77.2	18	4.8	5,439,435
Urban					91.2	5.1	1.9	1.7	90.4	7.8	1.9	3,349,888
Province												
Nairobi	68.2	24.5	6.4	0.8	94	4	1.2	0.8	95	4.1	0.9	985,016
Central	65.2	27.1	6.9	0.8	91	5	2.3	1.7	79.6	15.3	5	1,224,742
Coast	53.7	26.7	14.7	4.9	89.9	5.5	2.1	2.5	83.7	13	3.3	731,199
Eastern	55.2	29.8	12.7	2.3	89	5.6	2.6	2.8	76.1	18.3	5.6	1,284,838
North Eastern	42.4	23.9	23.3	10.4	89.5	3.8	1.9	4.9	79.4	17.4	3.3	312,661
Nyanza	48.6	29	17.8	4.6	78.4	10.5	5.1	6	79.7	17	3.3	1,188,287
Rift Valley	49.6	29.6	17	3.7	90.1	4.9	2.1	2.9	84	12.8	3.2	2,137,136
Western	45.8	30.6	19.1	4.6	94	4	1.2	0.8	79.2	16.7	4.2	904,075

About 89 percent of households do not have any orphan while about 3 percent have 3 or more orphans. Rural households tend to have more orphans. Households in Nyanza Province are more likely to have orphans compared to other provinces. Western and Nairobi are the provinces less likely to host orphans. The number of orphans in the households reflects the mortality patterns among adults. Nyanza has a high level of adult mortality compared to other regions, hence the high proportion of orphans in the households. Secondly, orphans resident in households may indicate lack of alternative institutions to take care of them.

About 8 out of every 10 households do not have any person age 60 and above. Nearly 1 in every 5 households has at least one elderly person. Rural households are more likely to host elderly persons. About 5 percent of the households hosted 2 or more elderly persons in rural areas compared to only 2 percent in urban areas. Nairobi Province is less likely to host elderly persons while Eastern Province is more likely to host elderly persons. Eastern province has almost 6 percent of households with 2 or more elderly persons.

2.2.4: Households Experience of Recent Demographic Events

Household sizes change as a result of several factors. Households produce new members of a society and as such, their sizes increase as a result of births and in-migration, while deaths and out migration decrease the sizes of households. This section describes the distribution of households by experience of some demographic events in the year prior to Census at the national and provincial level only. These are derived from the responses to questions; H10, H11, P19 and H29 respectively of the Census questionnaire.

Table 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of the households by number of recent demographic events including: births, deaths, in migration and emigration. Recent births refer to children born in the household 1year prior to the census. About 87 percent of households did not have any birth in the last one year. Nairobi and Central Provinces had less than 10 percent of the households with a birth. About 17 percent of households in North Eastern Province had 1 or more births in the year prior to Census. The pattern of recent births reflect the fertility patterns, Nairobi and Central have the lowest birth rates in the country.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Recent Events by Province

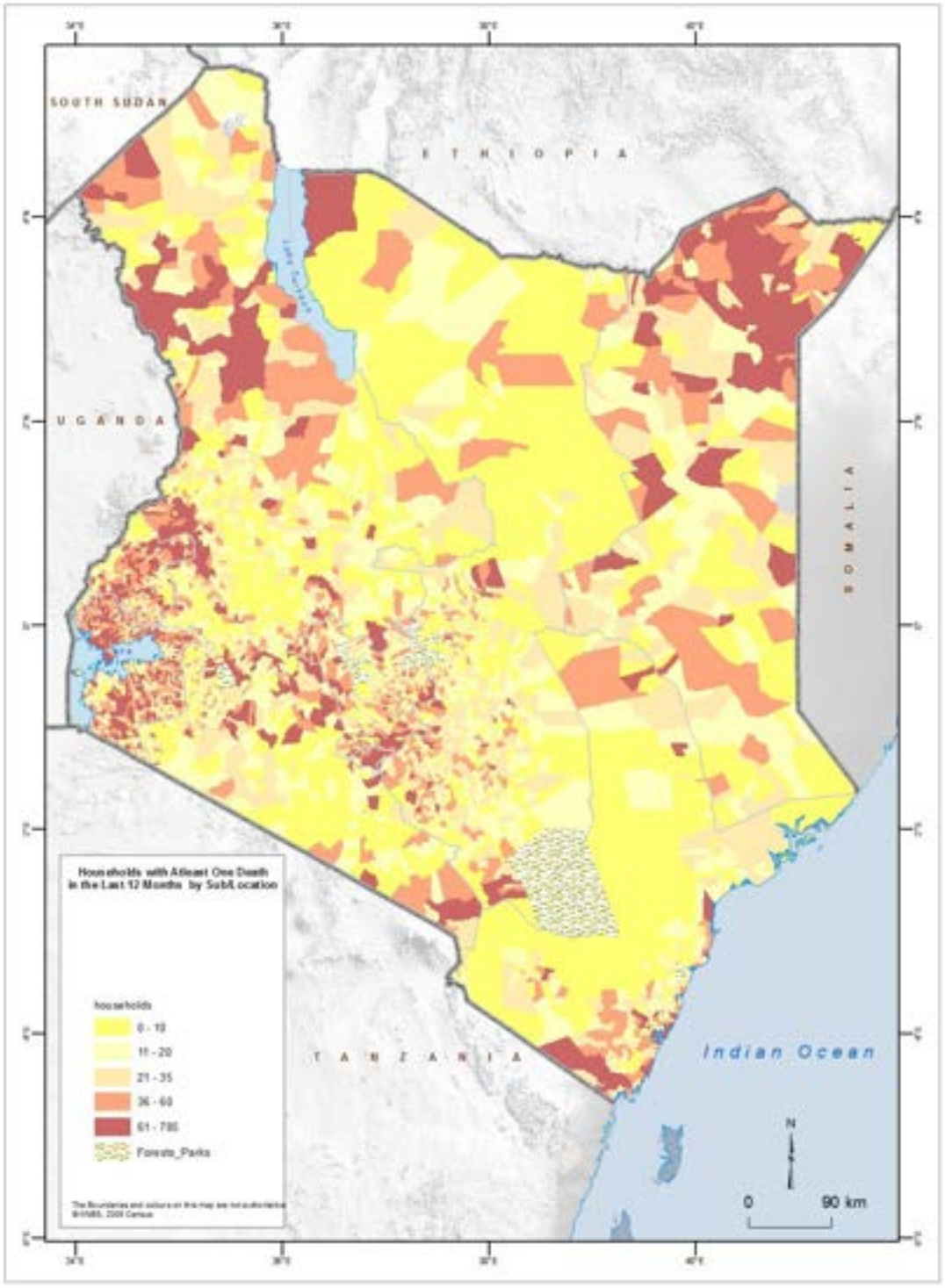
	Births			Deaths			In migrants					Emigrants		Number of Households
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2	3	4+	0	1+	
Kenya	**87.0**	**13.0**	**1.0**	**98.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**49.0**	**24.0**	**13.0**	**6.3**	**8.2**	**99.0**	**1.0**	**8,767,954**
Rural	85.1	14.3	0.6	97.1	2.5	0.4	63.3	20.1	8.1	3.5	5.0	99.3	0.7	5,439,435
Urban	89.6	10.0	0.4	98.1	1.7	0.2	24.7	29.4	21.6	11.0	13.0	98.9	1.1	3,349,888
Nairobi	91.3	8.3	0.4	98.4	1.4	0.2	5.4	30.7	30.3	16.0	18.0	98.5	1.5	985,016
Central	91.5	8.2	0.3	98.1	1.7	0.1	51.0	24.4	12.2	5.7	6.6	98.6	1.4	1,224,742
Coast	85.8	13.4	0.8	97.9	1.8	0.3	43.8	22.6	15.7	7.7	10.0	99.1	0.9	731,199
Eastern	88.1	11.6	0.4	97.7	2.1	0.2	70.7	15.9	6.8	2.9	3.7	99.4	0.6	1,284,838
North Eastern	82.8	16.4	0.8	95.5	3.6	0.9	82.3	4.9	3.9	2.1	6.8	99.4	0.6	312,661
Nyanza	84.2	15.1	0.7	96.3	3.2	0.5	48.4	31.0	10.0	4.6	6.1	99.0	1.0	1,188,287
Rift Valley	84.7	14.7	0.6	97.5	2.0	0.4	47.3	22.8	14.4	6.4	9.0	99.3	0.7	2,137,136
Western	84.4	15.0	0.6	97.3	2.4	0.3	56.8	26.0	8.2	3.6	5.3	99.2	0.8	904,075

In the year prior to Census, about 3 percent of the households reported at least 1 death in the household. North Eastern Province has the highest proportion (4.5 percent) of households that had 1 or more deaths in the household. Households in Nairobi experienced the least deaths followed by Central Province. Figure2.5 shows the distribution of households that experienced at least one death in the household. The concentration appears higher in Turkana, in extreme North West of the country, in Mandera and Wajir in the extreme North Eastern part of the country and along the shores of Lake Victoria in the South Western part. While Turkana, Mandera and Wajir have suspect data which makes it difficult to conclude high mortality in the regions, the areas represent arid lands with low indicators of development. The Lake Victoria region and along the coast are malaria endemic zones. In addition, the Nyanza region of Lake Victoria has high prevalence of HIV and AIDS in addition to being a very high mortality zone.

About 8 percent of the households reported that 4 or more members joined the household in the last 1 year. Lower proportion of rural households reported to have received in-migrants compared to urban households. The proportion of households without any in-migrant is almost two and a half times those in the urban areas. Only 5 percent of the households in Nairobi did not have any in-migrant while 18 percent of the households had 4 or more persons coming into the household. In- migration was lowest in North Eastern and Eastern Provinces respectively. Only 1 percent of households reported that a member left the country to another in the last one year. Only Nairobi and Central had slightly over 1 percent of the households having an emigrant. Emigration is lowest in Eastern and North Eastern Provinces respectively. North Eastern Province appears to have high birth and death rates but low in-migration and emigration.

As evidenced from the Census results, the high mortality coupled with low in-migration in North Eastern contradicts the high growth rate of population as well as households in the province. What then explains the observed high population size in this province, can only be concluded that the high growth rate may have been inflated data rather than from the population dynamics.

Figure 2.5: Households with at Least One Death in the Last 12 Months



Bongaarts (2001) distinguished direct and indirect determinants of household size and composition. Demographic factors such as fertility have a direct impact on household composition while socioeconomic variables such as income do not affect household structure directly but instead, operate through demographic and residential choice factors. Simply put, as society develops, the social and economic changes bring about reductions in fertility which in turn, leads to a change in household structure by reducing the number of children. Household size increases as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or immigration and declines through death, divorce, or out-migration. In general, the larger a country's average household sizes the higher the ratio of children to adults and the higher the proportion of non-nuclear members (Bongaarts, 2001). This generalization does not adequately fit with data from North Eastern Province. Household sizes generally increase with the level of fertility (adjusted for child survival) and the mean age at marriage, but declines with increasing level of marital disruption. North Eastern had high average household size, more children under 5 in households and more deaths, but low level of immigration and high proportion of nuclear families. These observations are unusual.

Chapter 3-Households by Characteristics of the Head

3.1 Introduction

One of the ways of understanding the nature of the households is through the characteristics of the household head. The characteristics of the household head are associated with the household welfare. The 2008/2009 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey showed that men head about two-thirds of households while female headed households tend to be poorer. The impact HIV and AIDS has created households headed by children or elderly grandparents. Patterns of headship are influenced by several factors such as changes in the roles of men and women, forms and types of union including the extent of marital instability, rural-urban migration and the prevailing economic situations. This section examines the characteristics of the household heads.

3.2 Demographic characteristics

3.2.1 Age and sex

Information regarding the age of the heads can be examined from two perspectives: the proportion of heads of households of a certain age out of all heads and secondly, the proportion of heads of a particular age group out of the total population in that same age group.

Distribution of Households Heads by Age and Sex

Table 3.1 shows the proportion of heads of households of a particular age out of the total number of household heads by sex for all the provinces. At national level, about 9 percent of household heads are youth age group 15-24 while 15 percent are elderly persons. The proportion of youth heads of households varies from about 5 percent in North Eastern Province to about 14 percent in Nairobi.

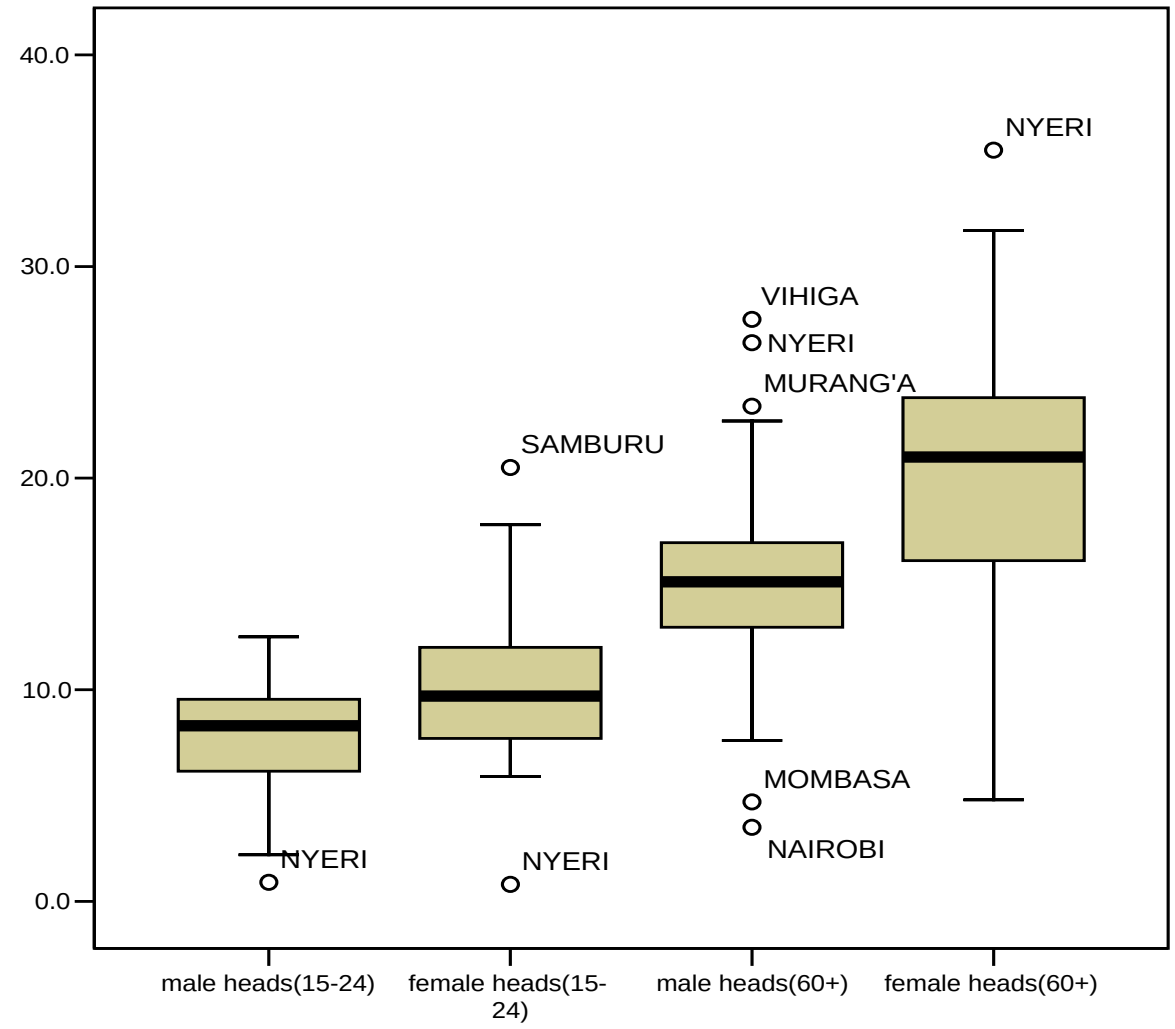
Among the households headed by men, the youth head about 9 percent of the households while the elderly head 13 percent. Female youth head about 11 percent of the households headed by women. Elderly women head about one fifth of the total households headed by women. Of the households headed by men, the proportion of youth heads varies from about 4 percent in North Eastern to nearly 13 percent in Nairobi. Similarly, the proportion of female youth who are heads ranges from 8 percent in North Eastern to about 18 percent in Nairobi. The proportion of the elderly who are heads of households is lowest in Nairobi for both men and women. The highest proportion of male elderly who are heads is in Eastern Province at 18 percent. Among the females, the highest proportion who were heads is in Central Province at 27 percent, followed by Western at 25 percent.

Table 3.1 : Percent Distribution of Households by Age and Sex of the Head

Province	Age group 15-24	25-34	35-59	60+	Number of households
Kenya					
Males	8.7	31.1	47.2	13.1	5,949,154
Females	10.7	25.2	44.3	19.8	2,818,800
All	9.3	29.2	46.2	15.3	8,767,954
Nairobi					,
Males	12.5	42.6	41.5	3.5	752,007
Females	17.8	39	38.3	4.8	233,009
All	13.8	41.7	40.7	3.8	985,016
Central					
Males	7	28.7	48.6	15.7	829,458
Females	7.4	21.9	44	26.6	395,284
All	7.1	26.5	47.1	19.2	1,224,742
Coast					
Males	9.3	32.6	47	11.1	522,236
Females	13.1	28.3	44.6	14.1	208,963
All	10.4	31.4	46.3	11.9	731,199
Eastern					
Males	6.4	25.6	49.9	18.1	821,299
Females	8.9	23.5	45.6	21.9	463,539
All	7.3	24.9	48.3	19.5	1,284,838
North Eastern					
Males	3.6	21.2	60.1	15.1	247,359
Females	8.3	25.2	51.9	14.6	65,302
All	4.6	22	58.4	15	312,661
Nyanza					
Males	9.5	29.8	45.1	15.6	729,457
Females	10	22.4	43.5	24	458,830
All	9.7	27	44.5	18.9	1,188,287
Rift valley					
Males	9.4	32.4	46.5	11.7	1,457,482
Females	12.3	26.4	44.6	16.7	679,654
All	10.3	30.5	45.9	13.3	2,137,136
Western					,
Males	8.2	28.1	47.4	16.4	589,856
Females	8.5	20.6	46	24.9	314,219
All	8.3	25.5	46.9	19.3	904,075

The distribution of household heads at County level by age and sex is provided in Appendix 6 while Figure 3.1 summarizes the distribution of proportion of households headed by youth age 15-24 and the elderly aged 60 and above, by county. The proportion of households headed by male youth varies from a low of less than 1 percent in Nyeri to about 13 percent in Nairobi. The proportion of households headed by female youth varies from less than one percent in Nyeri to a high of 21 percent in Samburu. Low proportion of youth heads in Nyeri may be associated with late family formation while in Samburu it is associated with early marriage and absentee youth spouses. In Nairobi, the high proportion may be due to in-migration in search of jobs and training opportunities.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Counties by Proportion of Household Heads who are Youth and Elderly



The proportion of households headed by elderly males is lowest in Nairobi,4 percent and Mombasa, 5 percent. It is highest in Vihiga, 28 percent: Nyeri, 26 percent and Muranga, 23 percent. Nyeri County has the highest proportion of households headed by elderly females, at 36 percent and Nairobi has the lowest at 5 percent.

Age-Sex Specific Headship Rates

The age-sex-specific headship rates are computed by dividing the number of persons who are head of a household by the total number of persons of the same age and sex. They represent the proportion of household heads relative to the persons in same age group and sex. For ease of reporting the rates have been multiplied by 100.

About 56 percent of adult males and 25 percent adult females are heads of households. This proportion can be regarded as the crude headship rates. The headship rates by age rise from about 3 percent among the Age group (age 15-19) and peaks at 70 percent among adults age 55-59 years. The headship rates for men are higher at every age group. The male age specific headship rates peak at about 93 percent in age group 55-59 while the female rates generally rise by age with no peak. This age specific headship rates for males generally follow their economic activity patterns. About 70 percent of the elderly are heads of households compared to about 42 percent in 1999.

Table 3.2: Age –Sex Specific Headship Rates

	Age specific head ship rate (%)			Population in age group		
Age-Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15 - 19	2.9	3.3	2.5	4,160,719	2,116,513	2,044,206
20 - 24	18.6	25.8	12.4	3,747,656	1,733,981	2,013,675
25 - 29	39.6	59.6	21.5	3,172,848	1,506,625	1,666,223
30 - 34	52.1	76.6	27.9	2,497,485	1,238,688	1,258,797
35 - 39	58.5	84.1	33.2	1,991,996	990,578	1,001,418
40 - 44	62.7	87.1	38	1,466,921	735,353	731,568
45 - 49	65.2	90	40.7	1,265,656	628,800	636,856
50 - 54	67.9	91.5	44.4	951,,698	474,227	477,471
55 - 59	70.3	92.8	47.4	709,590	357,184	352,406
60+	69.7	87.2	54.4	1,921,509	894,282	1,027,227
Total	40.1	55.7	25.1	21,886,078	10,676,231	11,209,847

Figure 3.2 shows trends in age specific headship rates by sex. The patterns are similar when not disaggregated by sex. The male headship rates increased slightly after age 30 while the female rates for 2009 are lower than the rates for 1999, except among the elderly age 60 and above.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Age Sex Specific Headship Rates, Kenya

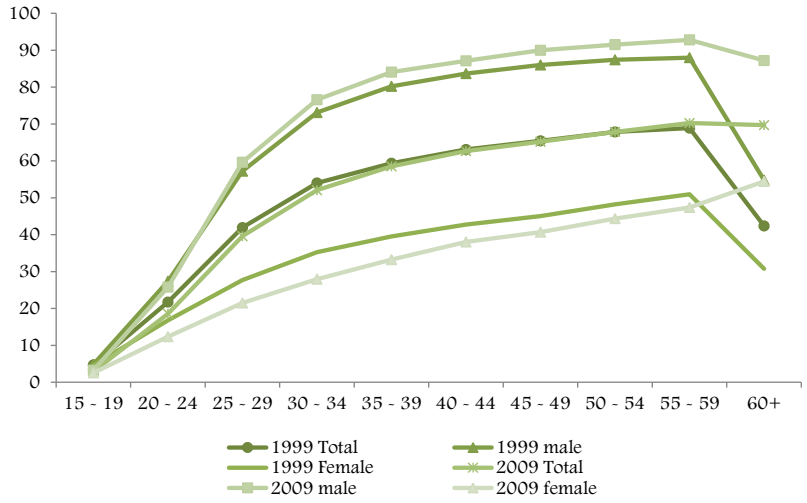


Table 3.3 shows the age sex specific headship rates by province. The rates are similar for all the provinces up to age 55-59, and thereafter two patterns emerge. Nyanza, Western and Central rates continue to rise even among the elderly, while in other regions, the rates decline at age 60 and above. The age specific rates by sex follow similar patterns. Nairobi has the highest age specific headship rate at every age group except for the elderly, where the highest rate is in Western Province. North Eastern has the lowest rate at every age up to age 40-44. When the rates for males and females are examined separately, the male age specific rates are highest in Nairobi Province up to age 44, and thereafter highest in Western Province. The female rates are highest in Nyanza at all ages except the youth age groups 15-19 and 20-24.

Table 3.3: Age–Sex Specific Headship Rates, Provinces

All	Age group									
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60+
Kenya	2.9	18.6	39.6	52.1	58.5	62.7	65.2	67.9	70.3	69.7
Nairobi	5	25.8	47.8	59.7	65.3	69.2	71.7	74	74.6	62.8
Central	2.7	18.7	39.4	50.9	57.4	61.5	64.4	66.3	68.4	74.6
Coast	3.6	19.4	38.7	50	57.5	61.8	63.9	64.9	67.6	58.6
Eastern	2.9	15.8	34.8	48.5	56.3	60.6	62.5	64.7	67.5	64.8
North Eastern	0.7	7.1	21.7	36.2	43.8	56.6	62.5	70.1	72	60.8
Nyanza	3.1	18.4	40.3	54.7	60.3	63.9	66.1	70	73.5	79.1
Rift Valley	3.1	18.9	40.4	53.5	59.9	63.6	66	68.9	71.3	67.2
Western	2.3	16.8	39.5	51.6	58.3	61.7	64.5	67.4	70.4	76.1
Males										
Kenya	3.3	25.8	59.6	76.6	84.1	87.1	90	91.5	92.8	87.2
Nairobi	7.3	41.1	72.4	84.6	88.2	89.2	89.9	90.7	91.8	81.8
Central	3.4	26.4	60.2	76.5	84	87.6	90.9	93	94.7	93.6
Coast	4.2	28.6	59.6	74.2	81.6	84.8	87.8	89.5	90.4	81.6
Eastern	3.1	18.7	48.5	68.8	79	83.8	87.3	89.3	91.1	85.4
North Eastern	0.6	8	35.4	63.6	80.9	86.4	90.9	91.3	91.6	77.6
Nyanza	3.4	25.8	60	77.7	85	88.5	91.8	93.7	94.8	92.2
Rift Valley	3.4	25.8	60	77.7	85	88.5	91.8	93.7	94.8	92.2
Western	2.5	24.6	62.8	80.1	86.7	89.8	92.2	94.1	95.2	92.4
Females										
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60+
Kenya	2.5	12.4	21.5	27.9	33.2	38	40.7	44.4	47.4	54.4
Nairobi	3.2	13.8	22.7	27.9	33.2	38.5	42.8	46.3	47.1	40.6
Central	1.9	11.8	20.6	26	31.4	36.4	38.9	41.1	43.5	59.7
Coast	3	12.1	19.8	25.2	30.4	35.4	37.4	40.9	42.2	37.7
Eastern	2.7	13.2	23.1	30.2	35.7	39.4	40.8	42.4	45.3	48
North Eastern	0.9	5.8	10.5	14.4	16.3	22.2	24.9	34.5	33.9	33
Nyanza	2.7	12.7	23.8	33.6	39.1	44	45.2	50.7	54.9	69
Rift Valley	2.9	13	22.1	29	34.6	39.4	41.9	45.9	49.2	51.8
Western	2	10.4	20	27.3	33.5	38.3	41.1	45	48.6	62.5

The distribution of age headship rates by county is provided in the Appendix 7. Headship rates at age 15-19 is highest in Samburu (about 7.6 percent) followed by Tana River (5.7 percent) Kajiado and Isiolo at 5.1 percent. The headship rate at ages above 60 is highest in Siaya, Kisumu and Homa Bay where the rates are above 80 percent. Headship rates at teenage may signal early marriage and family formation for rural areas, while in urban areas, it may be related to young men and women migrating to urban areas in search of training and employment opportunities. The headship rates at age 60 and above indicate that the elderly continue to make their own independent living arrangements and where the rates are low it may signify dependency on economically active relatives.

3.2.2 Headship by Marital Status

Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of household size by marital status of the head of the household, while Tables 3.5 and 3.6 show the distribution by place of residence and household type. Never married persons are more likely to stay alone while large households are headed by those married. The proportion of persons who are not married but head households with more than 1 person can be taken as a proxy for single parenthood. Generally, the data shows that females are more likely to be single parents irrespective of place of residence. However, males who are divorced or separated tend to live alone compared to females, irrespective of place of residence.

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Marital Status of the Household Head and Size of the Household, Kenya

	Single (one person)	Small (2-4 persons)	Medium (5-8 persons)	Large (9 or more persons)
All				
Never married	55.6	38.1	5.8	0.5
Married	8.6	43.9	40	7.5
Widowed	21.4	46.7	27.6	4.3
Divorced /separated	36.2	46.2	15.9	1.6
Males				
Never married	67.3	29.6	2.8	0.4
Married	8.3	42.1	41.3	8.3
Widowed	37.2	40.5	19.2	3.2
Divorced /separated	66.1	27.5	5.9	0.6
Females				
Never married	39.6	49.6	9.9	0.8
Married	9.8	50	35.4	4.8
Widowed	19.3	47.6	28.7	4.4
Divorced /separated	20	56.4	21.4	2.1

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Marital Status of the Household Head and Size of the Household by Place of Residence, Kenya

RURAL	Single (one person)	Small (2-4 persons)	Medium (5-8 persons)	Large (9 or more)
All				
Never married	49.3	39.1	10.7	1
Married	5.8	39.7	45	9.4
Widowed	21.4	46	28.2	4.4
Divorced /separated	36.8	42.7	18.4	2
Males				
Never married	66.3	27.9	5.2	0.6
Married	4.8	36.7	47.6	10.9
Widowed	36.5	40.2	19.9	3.4
Divorced /separated	64.8	27.8	6.7	0.7
Females				
Never married	26.1	54.2	18.2	1.5
Married	8.7	48.3	37.9	5.2
Widowed	19.6	46.7	29.2	4.5
Divorced /separated	16.7	53.5	26.9	2.9
URBAN				
All				
Never married	58.8	37.6	3.4	0.3
Married	13.9	51.7	30.6	3.8
Widowed	21.2	49.1	25.8	3.9
Divorced/Separated	35.5	50.6	12.8	1.1
Males				
Never married	67.8	30.4	1.6	0.2
Married	14	51.1	31.1	3.8
Widowed	38.9	41.3	17.2	2.6
Divorced/Separated	68.5	26.8	4.2	0.5
Females				
Never married	46.5	47.3	5.8	0.4
Married	13.3	55	28	3.8
Widowed	18.3	50.4	27.2	4.1
Divorced/Separated	23.4	59.3	16	1.3

Table 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by marital status of the head of household and household type (family type). The table excludes 1 person households and hence only households with 2 or more members are considered. As expected, the most common household type is that comprising nuclear families. About 7 percent of the

households comprise those who are not related. Those who have never been married and those who are divorced, separated, widowed tend to head more of extended households than nuclear households, while those who are married tend to head nuclear households. It is those who have never been married that are more likely to form non-family households. The proportion of non-family households is slightly higher in urban areas. There are marked differences between men and women in headship by marital status. Males who have never been married are also more likely to be in non family households compared to females. Males who have never been married are less likely to head nuclear families than females.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Marital Status of the Household Head and Household Type Kenya

KENYA	Nuclear	Extended	Composite	Non family
Marital status (males and females)				
Never married	11.6	25.9	3.2	6.8
Married	58.6	27.1	5.8	0.7
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	31.9	38.9	4.3	1.2
Males				
Never married	1.4	23.2	2.1	9.1
Married	61.1	24.9	5.7	0.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	24.4	18.9	2.5	2.2
Females				
Never married	25.3	29.7	4.7	3.7
Married	50.1	34.6	6.2	0.6
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	33.6	43.5	4.7	0.9
RURAL				
Males and Females				
Never married	15.7	29.1	3.2	5.4
Married	60.4	29	4.8	0.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	30.8	41.3	3.8	1.0
Males				
Never married	2.2	24.4	2.4	7.7
Married	63.5	26.8	4.7	0.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	26.3	19.4	2.1	1.7
Females				
Never married	34.1	35.5	4.2	2.4
Married	51.6	35.2	5.3	0.5
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	31.8	46.3	4.2	0.9
URBAN				
Marital status (males and females)				
Never married	9.4	24.3	3.2	7.5
Married	55.3	23.5	7.6	1.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	34.3	33.2	5.4	1.5
Males				
Never married	1	22.6	2	9.8
Married	57.1	21.6	7.3	1.1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	20.3	17.9	3.3	3.3
Females				
Never married	20.9	26.7	4.9	4.4
Married	45.9	32.9	8.8	0.8
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	37.7	37	5.9	1.1

3.3 Socioeconomic characteristics

3.3.1 Education attainment

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of households by size and educational attainment of the household head. Those with higher education tend to head single person

households while those who have never attended school tend to head large households. The educated also tend to head small households while those with lower education or have not attended school head more medium-sized households.

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Education Attainment of the Household Head and Size of the Household, Kenya

	Household size			
	Single (one person)	Small (2-4 persons)	Medium (5-8 persons)	Large (9 or more persons)
Education Attainment				
Never attended	13.3	36	37.8	13
Primary	14.8	44	36	5.2
Secondary+	20.1	47.2	29.2	5.2
Not stated	14	43.6	35.2	7.1
Males				
Never attended	8.1	28.4	44.3	19.1
Primary	10.6	44.5	37.7	6.1
Secondary+	15.4	39.1	32	4.2
Not stated	16	34.3	39.8	8.5
Females				
Never attended	18.4	43.5	31.2	6.8
Primary	13.2	51.4	32.2	3.2
Secondary+	23.2	54.7	20.5	1.6
Not stated	22.8	45.5	27	4.7

Table 3.8 shows the percentage distribution of households by size and education attainment of the household head and place of residence. The patterns remain for rural and urban residence. Those with higher education tend to head smaller size households in both rural and urban areas irrespective of the sex of the household head. Those who never attended school head slightly higher proportion of large households particularly among the males.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and Education Attainment of the Household Head and Place of Residence

RURAL	Single (one-person)	Small (2-4 persons)	Medium (5-8 persons)	Large (9 or more persons)
All				
Never attended	12	35.3	39.2	13.4
Primary	10.5	42.3	40.9	6.2
Secondary+	12.1	42.2	39.6	6.1
Not stated	14.1	40	37.8	8.1
Males				
Never attended	6.4	27.3	46.3	20
Primary	10.8	38.5	43.2	7.5
Secondary+	12	37.9	42.8	7.3
Not stated	8.1	45.3	44.4	10.3
Females				
Never attended	17.8	43.5	32	6.8
Primary	10	50.5	35.9	3.5
Secondary+	12.3	55.5	29.7	2.4
Not stated	23.1	44.2	27.9	4.8
URBAN				
All				
Never attended	19.6	39.5	30.4	10.5
Primary	24.2	47.9	25.1	2.9
Secondary+	25.5	50.5	22.1	2.9
Not stated	13.9	50.8	30.1	5.2
Males				
Never attended	17.7	34.6	33.4	14.3
Primary	25.3	45.6	26	3.1
Secondary+	23.9	49.4	24.6	2.1
Not stated	10.8	51.4	32.3	5.6
Females				
Never attended	21.4	43.8	27.7	7.1
Primary	21.3	53.7	22.7	2.3
Secondary+	30.7	54.2	14.1	1
Not stated	21.7	49.2	24.7	4.3

3.3.2 Economic Activity

Table 3.9 shows the percentage distribution of households by economic activity of the household head and size of households. There are no major differences except for large households headed by persons whose economic activity was undetermined. The slightly elevated proportion of large households whose heads had undetermined economic activity is more pronounced among males.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Economic Activity of the Household Head and Size of the Household, Kenya

	Single (one person)	Small (2-4 persons)	Medium (5-8 persons)	Large (9 or more persons)
Total				
Working	16.2	43.3	34.5	6.0
Unemployed	18.9	41.9	31.5	7.7
Inactive	16.1	46.7	31.1	6.0
Undetermined	16.5	38.3	34.9	10.4
Other	18.3	41.2	32.0	8.5
Male				
Working	15.6	40.6	36.8	7.0
Unemployed	18.3	38.6	34.0	9.2
Inactive	16.2	42.7	32.8	8.2
Undetermined	15.5	35.1	37.4	11.9
Other	14.8	37.7	36.5	11.0
Female				
Working	17.5	50.3	28.7	3.5
Unemployed	20.5	49.4	25.7	4.4
Inactive	16.1	48.8	30.2	4.9
Undetermined	18.0	43.5	30.7	7.7
Other	23.1	46.0	25.8	5.2

Table 3.10 shows the percentage distribution of households by economic activity of the head and size by place of residence. The general impression of the data is that those who are inactive tend to be in single person households or head small households. However in rural areas, those whose economic activity is undetermined or who are unemployed tended also to have higher proportions of large families. The scenario was more pronounced among males than females. The instances where the economic activity of the household head is undetermined may be due to reporting errors, spurious headship or the result of persons who do not like their activities to be reported, such as those engaged in illicit trade.

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Economic Activity of the Household Head and Size of the Household by Place of Residence

RURAL Total	Single (one person)	Small (2-4 persons)	Medium (5-8 persons)	Large (9 or more persons)
Working	10.9	39.9	41.0	8.1
Unemployed	11.8	37.4	40.0	10.8
Inactive	13.6	45.6	34.2	6.6
Undetermined	10.4	35.3	41.3	13.1
Other	16.1	39.3	35.0	9.6
Male				
Working	10.1	35.9	44.3	9.8
Unemployed	10.5	33.4	43.3	12.9
Inactive	12.0	41.8	36.7	9.5
Undetermined	8.8	31.1	44.7	15.5
Other	11.1	35.4	40.5	12.9
Female				
Working	12.9	49.2	33.6	4.3
Unemployed	15.0	47.1	32.2	5.7
Inactive	14.4	47.5	32.9	5.1
Undetermined	12.7	41.8	35.9	9.5
Other	22.8	44.6	27.5	5.1
URBAN				
Total				
Working	24.5	48.7	24.1	2.7
Unemployed	27.1	47.1	21.6	4.2
Inactive	21.9	49.4	23.9	4.8
Undetermined	30.2	45.1	20.6	4.1
Other	22.2	44.4	26.6	6.7
Male				
Working	23.7	47.5	25.9	2.9
Unemployed	27.5	44.9	22.9	4.7
Inactive	25.1	44.7	24.5	5.6
Undetermined	29.4	43.6	22.4	4.6
Other	21.3	41.6	29.4	7.6
Female				
Working	27.0	52.6	18.6	1.9
Unemployed	26.4	51.9	18.6	3.1
Inactive	20.1	52.0	23.6	4.4
Undetermined	31.9	47.9	17.0	3.1
Other	23.5	48.5	22.7	5.3

Chapter 4-Summary, Conclusion and Implications

4.1 Introduction

The household is the basic unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing, and shelter are organized and carried out and may or may not be synonymous with family. For census purposes it is the basis of enumeration from which individuals are identified. This chapter summarizes the basic information on the characteristics of the conventional Kenyan households and thus, excludes the living arrangements in non-conventional households.

4.2 Summary

The number of conventional households has grown from about 6.3 million in 1999 to about 8.8 million in 2009. The mean number of households is about 4.4 and has not changed much since the 1999 Census. Except for North Eastern Province, the average household size in other provinces has not changed much since 1999.

The most prevalent family type is the nuclear although non-family households are beginning to emerge especially in the urban areas. Most households whose heads have ever been married are either nuclear or extended. Males who are divorced or separated tend to live alone compared to women irrespective of place of residence. As societies industrialize and urbanize, households become less extended, more nuclear, and smaller (Bongaarts, 2001).

Slightly over half of households have no children while 3 percent have 3 or more children living in the households. Nairobi has the highest proportion of households with no children and North Eastern the lowest. About 10 percent of households have one orphan while about 3 percent have 3 or more orphans. Rural households tend to have more orphans. Households in Nyanza Province are more likely to have orphans compared to other provinces. Western and Nairobi are provinces less likely to host orphans.

About 87 percent of the households did not have any birth in the year preceding the Census. Nairobi and Central Provinces had less than 10 percent of the households with a birth. About 3 percent of the households had at least one death in the household. North Eastern Province has the highest proportion (4.5 percent) of households that had 1 or more deaths in the household.

About 9 percent of household heads are youth age group 15-24 while 15 percent of the households are headed by elderly persons. The proportion of youth heads of households varies from about 5 percent in North Eastern Province to about 14 percent in Nairobi. Among the households headed by men, the youth head about 9 percent of the households while elderly head 13 percent. Female youth head about 11 percent of the households headed by women. Elderly women head about one fifth of the total households headed by women.

More educated persons also tend to head small households while those with lower education or have not attended school head more medium-sized households. Those with higher education tend to head smaller size households in both rural and urban areas irrespective of the sex of the household head. Persons who never attended school head slightly higher proportions of large households particularly among the males.

4.3 Conclusion

This monograph is intended to provide information to policy makers, researchers and the private sector on the characteristics of the households. The household is the basic socio-economic unit of a country and is central to the study of social and economic development. The number, size and structure of households and changes in the rate of household formation are useful for planning and developing special policies formulated for selected groups of the population, such as children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The distribution of individuals within households determines the living arrangements of families and the patterns of family structure. The household and family status classifications presented in this monograph provide a picture of the living situation of women and men, with specific reference to single mothers and fathers, elderly women and men living alone and households hosting vulnerable groups. The economic performance of the household is related to age, sex and other characteristics of the household head. It typically depicts the proportion of households that will need assistance to care for the elderly and orphans. It also shows the proportion of elderly persons that need assistance because they have no children or relatives to provide for them. Information on the number and size of households and on changes in the rate of household formation is relevant for planners and suppliers of goods and services, for which the demand is related to households rather than to individuals.

4.4 Recommendations

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

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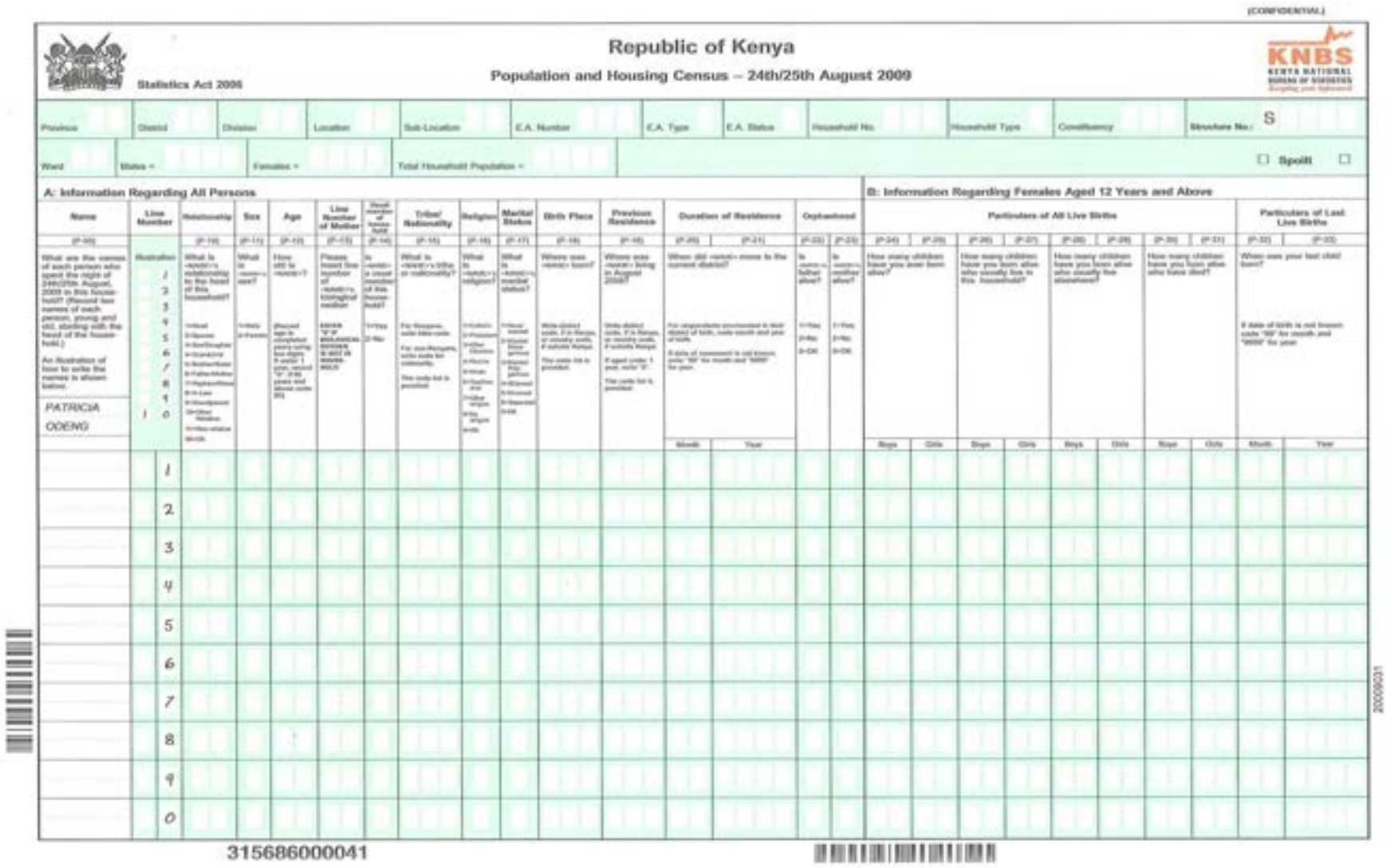
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Appendices

Appendix 1(a): Main Census Questionnaires



(CONFIDENTIAL)

Republic of Kenya

Statistics Act 2006

Population and Housing Census – 24th/25th August 2009

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number | E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Household No. | Household Type | Constituency | Structure No.: S

Ward | Males = | Females = | Total Household Population = | ☐ Spoilt ☐

A: Information Regarding All Persons

B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above

Name	Line Number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Line Number of Mother	Usual member of household	Tribe/ Nationality	Religion	Marital Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Residence		Orphanhood		Particulars of All Live Births								Particulars of Last Live Births	
What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household? (Record the names of each person, young and old, starting with the head of the household.) An illustration of how to write the names is shown below.	Illustration	What is <NAME>'s relationship to the head of this household?	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>?	Please insert line number of <NAME>'s biological mother	Is <NAME> a usual member of this household?	What is <NAME>'s tribe or nationality?	What is <NAME>'s religion?	What is <NAME>'s marital status?	Where was <NAME> born?	Where was <NAME> living on August 2008?	When did <NAME> move to the current district?		Is <NAME>'s father alive?	Is <NAME>'s mother alive?	How many children have you ever born alive?		How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?		How many children have you born alive who live elsewhere?		How many children have you born alive who have died?		When was your last child born?	
												Month	Year			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Month	Year
PATRICIA ODENG	1																								
	1																								
	2																								
	3																								
	4																								
	5																								
	6																								
	7																								
	8																								
	9																								
	0																								

315686000041

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Line Number	B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above			C: Information Regarding Persons with Disability		D: Information Regarding Persons Aged 3 Years and Above			E: Labour Force Particulars (To be asked of all persons aged 5 years and above)			F: Information Regarding ICT (To be asked of persons aged 3 years & above)							G: Annual Live Births	H: Information About Deaths in the Household				
Illustration	(F-34)	(F-35)	(F-36)	(F-37)	(F-38)	(F-39)	(F-40)	(F-41)	(F-42)	(F-43)	(F-44)	(F-45)	(F-46)	(F-47)	(F-48)	(F-49)	(F-50)	(F-51)	(H-10)	(H-11)	(H-12)	(H-13)	(H-14)	(H-15)
	Particulars of Last Live Births					Education						Was <name> able to get a service from the following items within the last one month?												
	Was this live birth notified?	Was this child male or female?	Is this child still alive?	What type of disability does <name> have? (List not more than three)	Because of the disability, does <name> have difficulties in engaging in any economic activity?	What is the school/ Learning institution attended/ status of <name>?	What is the highest SS/F/<name/Level reached by <name>?	What is the highest SS/F/<name/Level completed by <name>?	Economic Activity	For those who worked or held a job (including those on household farm)							How often does <name> use internet (e.g. email, chatting, etc.)?	Where did <name> mainly use the internet?	How many live births occured in the household between 24/08/2008 and 24/08/2008 (last 12 months)?	How many deaths occured in this household between 24/08/2008 and 24/08/2008 (last 12 months)?	Name of the household member who died	Was this death notified?	Age	Sex
	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1=Male 2=Female 3=Male Born Dead 4=Female Dead 5=Male Dead 6=DK	1=Yes 2=No 3=Out of the household 4=Both Alive 5=One of the Dead 6=Both Dead 9=DK	1. Visual 2. Hearing 3. Speech 4. Physical 5. Mental 6. Self care 7. Others 8. None	1=Yes 2=No 3=NA 9=DK	1=At school/ Learning institution 2=Left school/ Learning institution 3=Never went to school/ Learning institution 9=DK	Write "00" if 0 for less than 1 year; Code "99" for Not Applicable	Write "00" if 0 for less than 1 year; Code "99" for Not Applicable	What was <name> mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the census night?	Who was <name> employer?	How many hours did <name> work in the last 7 days preceding the census night?	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK Radio	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK TV Set	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK Mobile Phone	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK Landline	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK Computer	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Yearly 5. Never 6. DK If '5' or '6' Skip to H-10	1=Own Home 2=Other Workplace 3=Cyber cafe 4=Community centre 5=Educational centre 6=Other 7=Mobile Phone 9=DK	8 'E' Skip to H-17			1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	In completed years Code "0" for Less than 1 year Code "99" for DK	1=Male 2=Female If code skip to next name
1																					1.			
2																					2.			
3																					3.			
4																					4.			
5																					5.			
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
0																								

Remarks

Continuation page ____ of ____

H: Information About Deaths in the Household	I: Information Regarding Livestock				J: Housing Conditions and Amenities – To be Asked of the Household Head or Any Other Responsible Person										K: Ownership of Household Assets				L: Emigrants
(H-16)	(I-17)				(J-18)	(J-19)	(J-20)	(J-21)	(J-22)			(J-23)	(J-24)	(J-25)	(J-26)	(J-27)	(J-28)		(J-29)
For females who died at age 12 - 49 years					Dwelling Units	Habitable	Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit	Dominant Construction Material of Main Dwelling Unit				Main Source of Water	Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal	Main Type of Cooking Fuel	Main Type of Lighting Fuel	Did the Household own any of the following items? 1=Yes 2=No			Emigrants in the last 10 years (since 1999)
Did the death occur... 1=During pregnancy? 2=During delivery? 3=Within two months after delivery? 4=Other 9=DK	How many of each of the following livestock are currently owned by this household?				How many dwelling units does this household occupy?	How many habitable rooms do these units contain?	If owner occupied, state whether: 1=Purchased 2=Constructed 3=Inherited If rented/provided, state whether: 4=Government 5=Local Authority 6=Parastatal 7=Private Company 8=Individual 9=Link issued agreement/UNDP 10=Other Non	Roof: 1=Corrugated Iron Sheets 2=Tiles 3=Concrete 4=Asbestos Sheets 5=Grass 6=Mud 7=Iron 8=Mud/Dung 9=Other (Specify)	Wall: 1=Stone 2=Mud/Brick 3=Mud/Wood 4=Mud only 5=Corrugated Iron Sheets 6=Wood 9=Other (Specify)	Floor: 1=Cement 2=Tiles 3=Wood 4=Earth 9=Other (Specify)	1=Piped 2=Well 3=Dam 4=Lake 4=Stream/River 5=Protected Spring water 6=Unprotected Spring 7=Purchased Water 8=Unprotected Well 9=Borehole 10=Piped into building 11=Piped 12=Mini 13=Rainharvested 14=Water Vendor 15=Other (Specify)	1=Own Stove 2=Open field 3=Com pit 4=VIP/ Ecosan 5=Pit Latrine covered 6=Pit Latrine uncovered 7=Bucket Latrine 8=Bush 9=Other (Specify)	1=Electricity 2=Paraffin 3=LPG 4=Biogas 5=Firewood 6=Charcoal 7=Solar 9=Other (Specify)	1=Electricity 2=Pressure lamp 3=Lantern 4=Tin lamp 5=Gas Lamp 6=Fuel wood 7=Solar 9=Other (Specify)	1. Radio		9. Car		Have many members of this household have migrated to another country since 1999?
	Livestock	Number	Livestock	Number												2. TV		10. Refrigerator		
	1. Exotic cattle		7. Pigs													3. Mobile Phone		11. Boat		
	2. Indigenous cattle		8. Indigenous chicken													4. Landline Telephone		12. Animal Drawn cart		If NONE write "0" and end the interview
	3. Sheep		9. Chicken Commercial													5. Computer		13. Canoes		
	4. Goat		10. Bee Hives													6. Bicycle		14. Tuk tuk		If NOT "0" fill the Emigrant Sheet Questionnaire
	5. Camels		11. Other													7. Motor Cycle				
	6. Donkeys																			

CODE LIST FOR HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL REACHED AND COMPLETED FOR P-40 & P41

Not Stated/DK 99
Never Attended 97
PRE-PRIMARY
Pre Primary (ECD) 96
PRIMARY
Standard 1(Incomplete) 0
Standard 1 1
Standard 2 2
Standard 3 3
Standard 4 4
Standard 5 5
Standard 6 6
Standard 7 7
Standard 8 8
SECONDARY
Form 1 9
Form 2 10
Form 3 11
Form 4 12
Form 5 13
Form 6 14
TERTIARY-MIDDLE LEVEL COLLEGES
Not Completed/Attending Post Secondary Education 15
Completed Post Secondary Education 16
UNIVERSITY
Not Completed/ Attending Undergraduate 17
Completed Undergraduate 18
Not Completed/ Attending Masters/PhD Degree 19
Completed Masters/PhD Degree 20
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
Not Completed/Attending Basic/Post Literacy 21
Completed Basic/Post Literacy 22
YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
Not Completed/Attending Youth Polytechnic 23
Completed Youth Polytechnic 24
OTHER EDUCATION
Attending Madrassa/Duksi 25
Completed Madrassa/Duksi 26

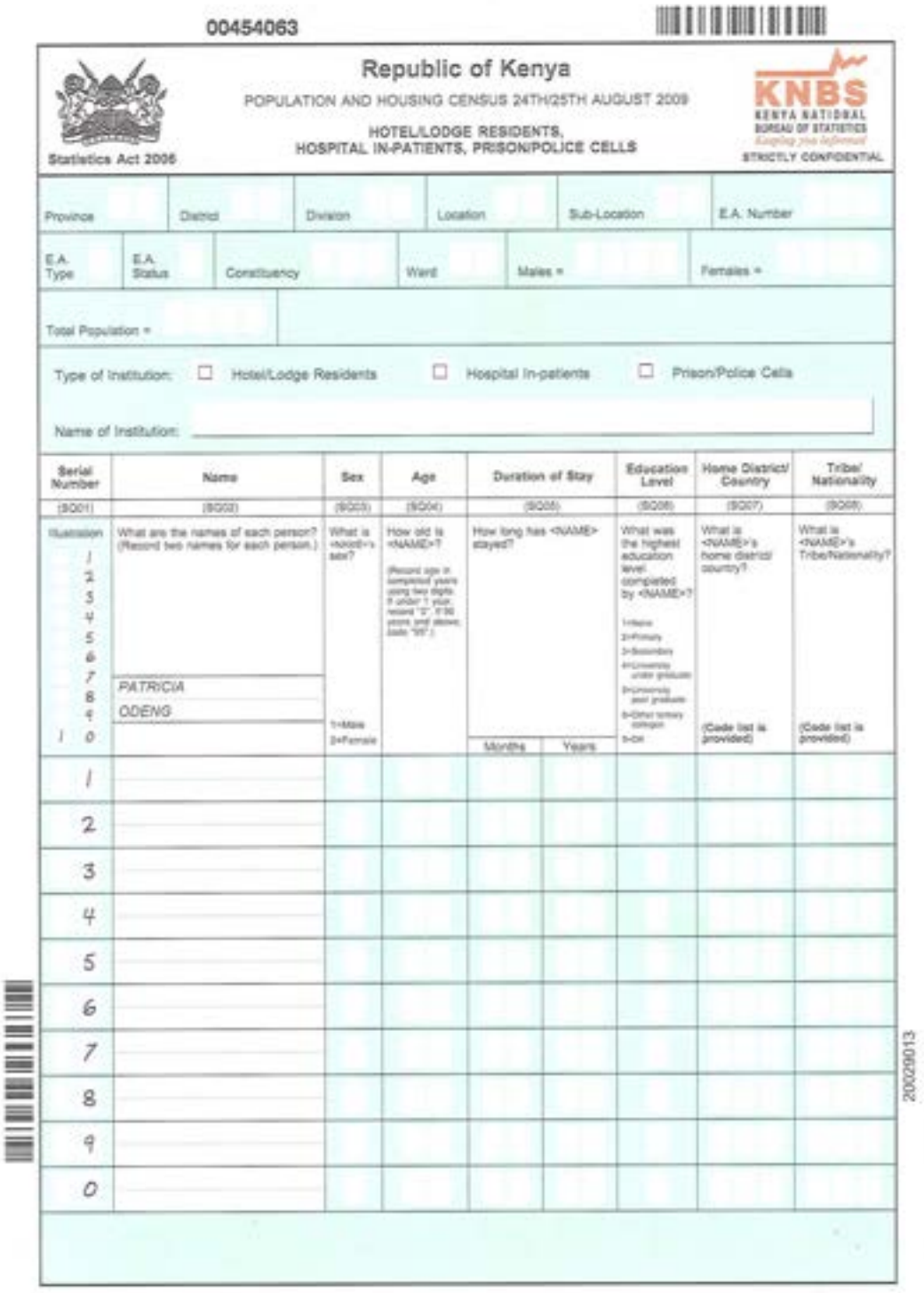
CODE LIST FOR P42-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE

Worked For Pay 1
On Leave 2
Sick Leave 3
Worked On Own/Family Business 4
Worked On Own/Family Agricultural Holding 5
Apprentice/Intern 6
Volunteer 7
Seeking Work (Action Taken) 8
Seeking Work (No Action Taken) 9
No Work Available 10
Retired 11
Homemaker 12
Full Time Student 13
Incapacitated 14
Other (Specify) 15

CODE LIST FOR P43- MAIN EMPLOYER

Private Sector Enterprise 1
Local Authorities 2
Central Government 3
Teachers Service Commission (TSC) 4
State Owned Enterprise 5
International NGO 6
Local NGO/CBO 7
Faith Based Organization 8
Self Modern 9
Informal Sector 'Jua Kali' (Employed) 10
Self Employed - Informal 11
Small Scale Agriculture (Employed) 12
Self Small Scale Agriculture 13
Pastoralist Activities (Employed) 14
Self Pastoralist Activities 15
Individual/Private Household 16
Other (Specify) 17

Appendix 1(b): Hotel/Lodge Residents, Hospital In-Patients, Prison/Police Cells Questionnaires



00454063

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

HOTEL/LODGE RESIDENTS, HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS, PRISON/POLICE CELLS

Statistics Act 2006

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number

E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Constituency | Ward | Males = | Females =

Total Population =

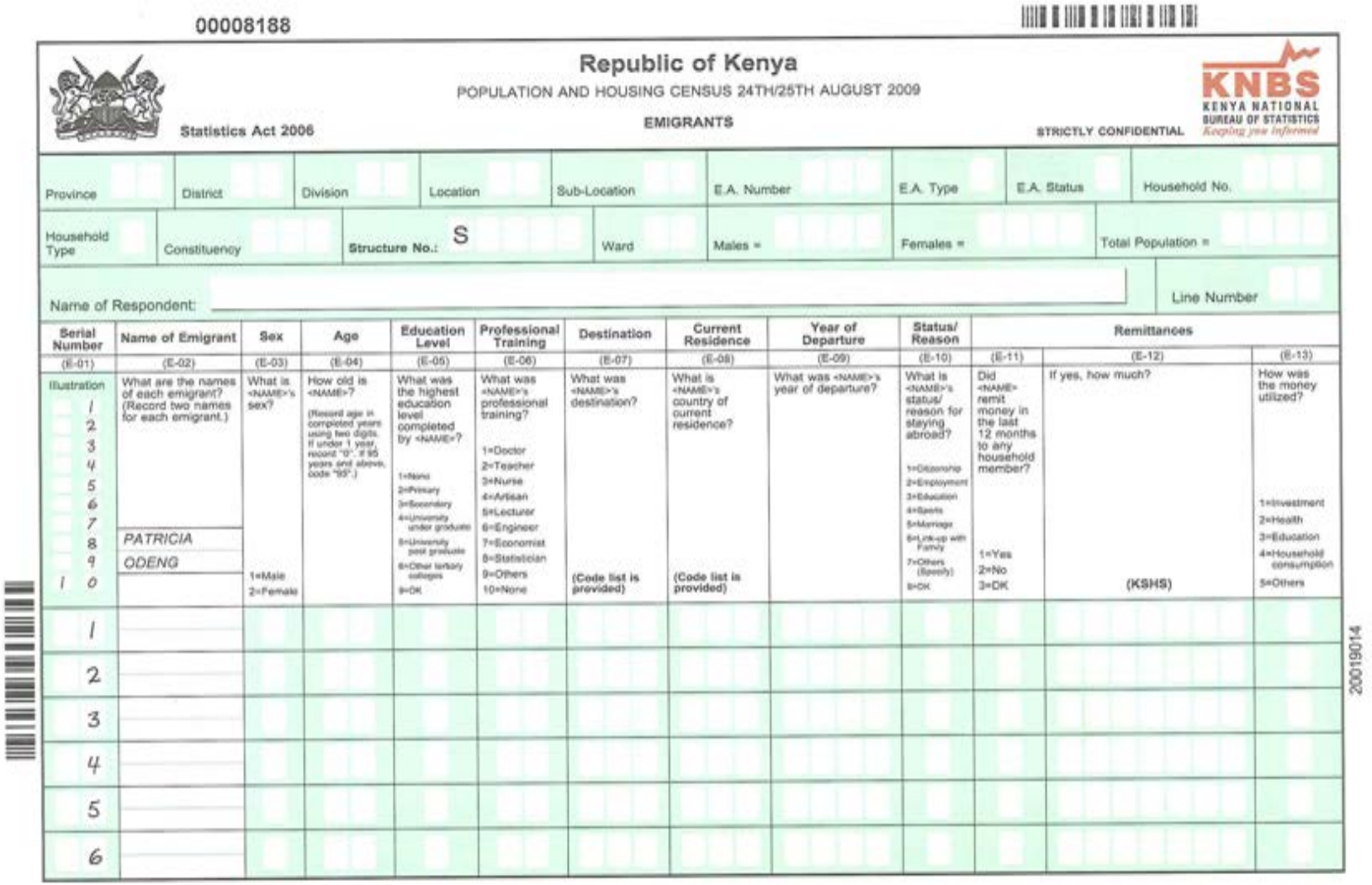
Type of Institution: ☐ Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐ Hospital In-patients ☐ Prison/Police Cells

Name of Institution:

Serial Number (SQ01)	Name (SQ02)	Sex (SQ03)	Age (SQ04)	Duration of Stay (SQ05) Months	Duration of Stay (SQ05) Years	Education Level (SQ06)	Home District/ Country (SQ07)	Tribe/ Nationality (SQ08)
Illustration 1	What are the names of each person? (Record two names for each person.)	What is <NAME>'s sex? 1=Male 2=Female	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 30 years and above, code "99".)	How long has <NAME> stayed?		What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary college 9=DK	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country? (Code list is provided)	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/Nationality? (Code list is provided)
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7	PATRICIA							
8	ODENG							
9								
10								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

20029013

Appendix 1(c): Emigrants Questionnaires



00008188

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

EMIGRANTS

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you Informed*

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number | E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Household No.

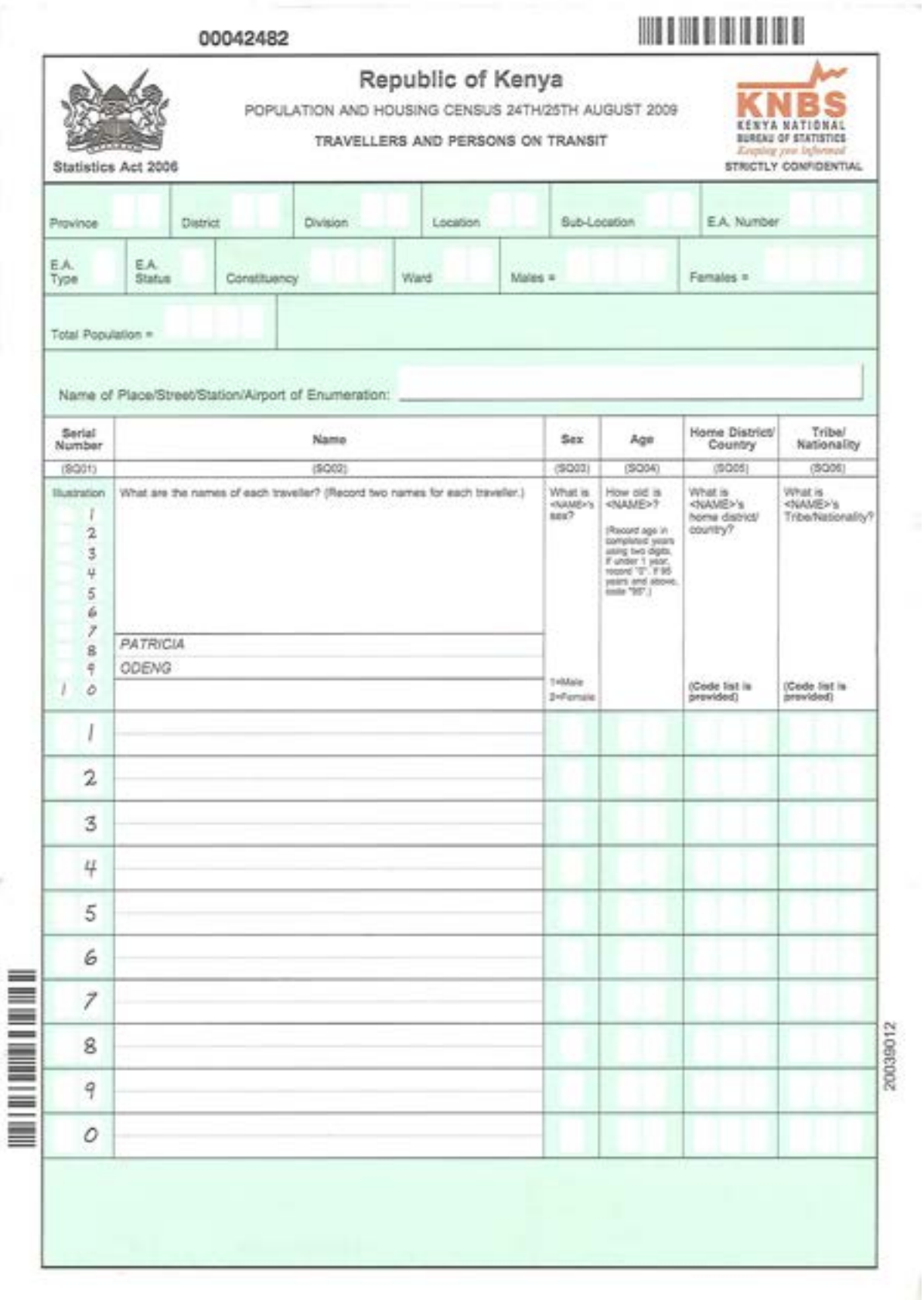
Household Type | Constituency | Structure No.: S | Ward | Males = | Females = | Total Population =

Name of Respondent: | Line Number

Serial Number	Name of Emigrant	Sex	Age	Education Level	Professional Training	Destination	Current Residence	Year of Departure	Status/ Reason	Remittances		
(E-01)	(E-02)	(E-03)	(E-04)	(E-05)	(E-06)	(E-07)	(E-08)	(E-09)	(E-10)	(E-11)	(E-12)	(E-13)
Illustration 1	What are the names of each emigrant? (Record two names for each emigrant.)	What is <NAME>'s sex? 1=Male 2=Female	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary colleges 9=DK	What was <NAME>'s professional training? 1=Doctor 2=Teacher 3=Nurse 4=Artisan 5=Lecturer 6=Engineer 7=Economist 8=Statistician 9=Others 10=None	What was <NAME>'s destination? (Code list is provided)	What is <NAME>'s country of current residence? (Code list is provided)	What was <NAME>'s year of departure?	What is <NAME>'s status/ reason for staying abroad? 1=Citizenship 2=Employment 3=Education 4=Sports 5=Marriage 6=Link-up with Family 7=Others (Specify) 9=DK	Did <NAME> remit money in the last 12 months to any household member? 1=Yes 2=No 3=DK	If yes, how much? (KSHS)	How was the money utilized? 1=Investment 2=Health 3=Education 4=Household consumption 5=Others
1	PATRICIA ODENG											
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												

20019014

Appendix 1(d): Travellers and Persons on Transit Questionnaire



00042482

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you Informed*

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number

E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Constituency | Ward | Males = | Females =

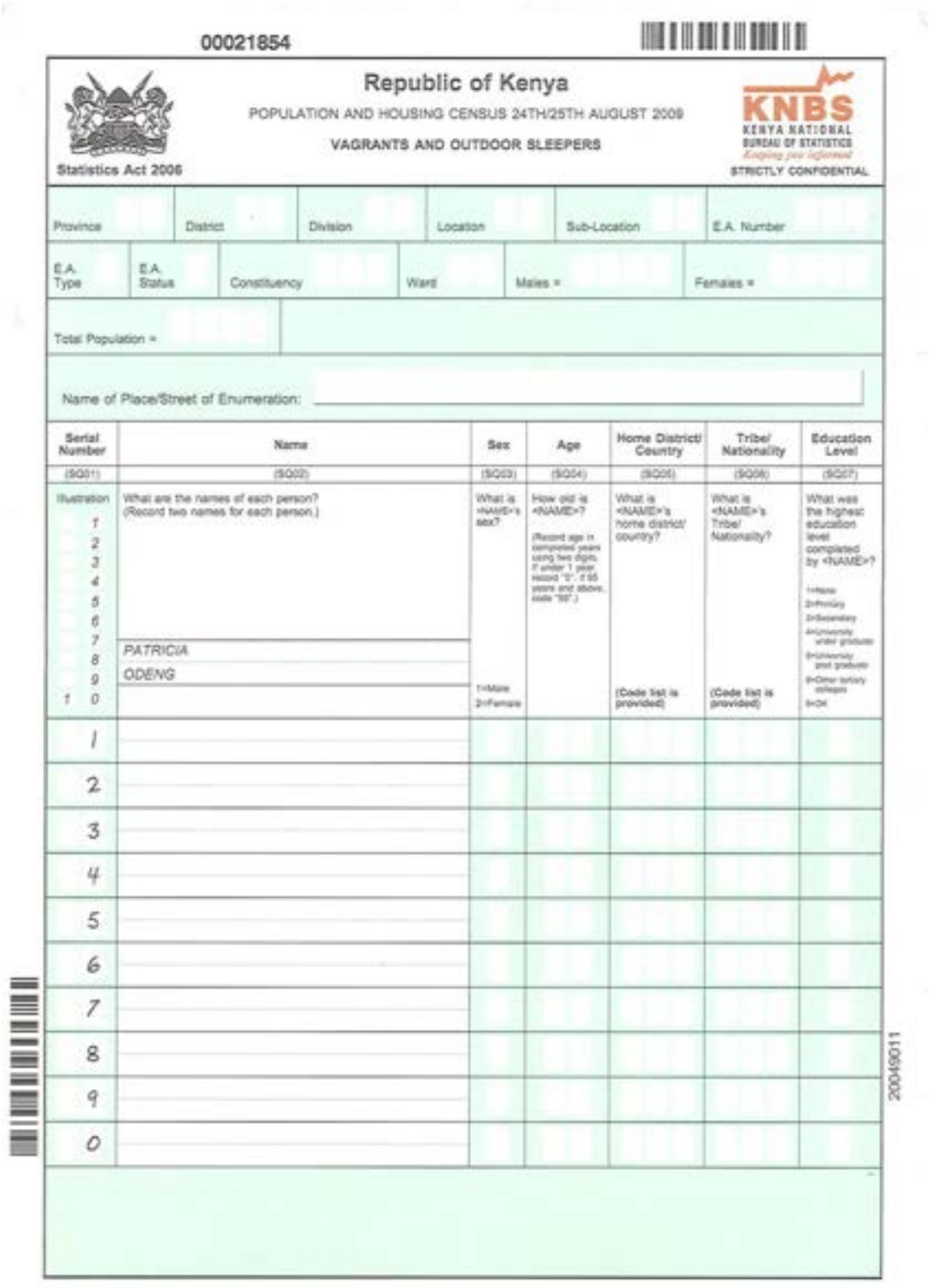
Total Population =

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

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Home District/ Country	Tribe/ Nationality
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)	(SQ06)
Illustration	What are the names of each traveller? (Record two names for each traveller.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record '0'. If 95 years and above, code '95'.)	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/Nationality?
1	PATRICIA				
2	ODENG				
3		1=Male 2=Female		(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

20039012

Appendix 1(e): Vagrants and Outdoor Sleepers Questionnaire



00021854

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

VAGRANTS AND OUTDOOR SLEEPERS

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you informed*

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province	District	Division	Location	Sub-Location	E.A. Number

E.A. Type	E.A. Status	Constituency	Ward	Males =	Females =

Total Population =

Name of Place/Street of Enumeration:

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Home District/ Country	Tribe/ Nationality	Education Level
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)	(SQ06)	(SQ07)
Illustration	What are the names of each person? (Record two names for each person.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year record "0". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/ Nationality?	What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>?
1	PATRICIA					
2	ODENG					
3		1=Male 2=Female		(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)	1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary colleges 9=DK
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

20049011

Appendix 1(f): Diplomatic Missions Questionnaire

Serial Number of Form: .....

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you informed*

STATISTICS ACT 2006 **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

Province ☐☐ District ☐☐ Division ☐☐

Location ☐☐ Sub-Location ☐☐ E. A. Number ☐☐

E.A. Type ☐ E.A. Status ☐ Household Type ☐

Constituency ☐☐☐ Ward ☐☐ Males ☐☐☐☐

Females ☐☐☐☐ Total Population ☐☐☐☐

Name of Hotel/Institution _____

Sno.	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of Stay		Education Level	Home District/ Nationality	Proffessional Training
(D01)		(D02)	(D03)	(D04)		(D05)	(D06)	(D07)
	What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household ? PATRICIA ODENG	What is <NAME>'s sex ? 1=Male 2=Female	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)	How long has <NAME>'s stayed ? Months	Years	What is the highest education level completed by <NAME> ?	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s proffessional training ? 1=Doctor 2=Teacher 3=Nurse 4=Artisan 5=Lecturer 6=Engineer 7=Economis 8=Statistcia 9=Others 10=None
1	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
2	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
3	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
4	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
5	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
6	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
7	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
8	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
9	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
10	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
11	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
12	.....	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐

Appendix 2: Number of households by Province and Place of Residence, 2009

	Total	Rural	Urban
Kenya	**8,767,954**	**5,429,236**	**3,338,718**
Nairobi	985,016	-	985,016
Central	1,224,742	763,451	461,291
Coast	731,199	334,888	396,311
Eastern	1,284,838	967,812	317,026
North Eastern	312,661	251,005	61,656
Nyanza	1,188,287	873,401	314,886
Rift Valley	2,137,136	1,499,955	637,181
Western	904,075	738,724	165,351

Appendix 3: Number of Households by County and Place of Residence, 2009

COUNTY	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Nairobi	985,016	-	985,016
Nyandarua	143,879	113,470	30,409
Nyeri	201,703	147,413	54,290
Kirinyaga	154,220	126,861	27,359
Murang'a	255,696	216,444	39,252
Kiambu	469,244	159,263	309,981
Mombasa	268,700	0	268,700
Kwale	122,047	92,959	29,088
Kilifi	199,764	127,790	71,974
Tana River	47,414	39,535	7,879
Lamu	22,184	17,391	4,793
Taita Taveta	71,090	57,213	13,877
Marsabit	56,941	45,019	11,922
Isiolo	31,326	16,708	14,618
Meru	319,616	285,985	33,631
Tharaka	88,803	66,700	22,103
Embu	131,683	106,621	25,062
Kitui	205,491	171,712	33,779
Machakos	264,500	114,920	149,580
Makueni	186,478	160,147	26,331
Garissa	98,590	73,726	24,864
Wajir	88,574	74,411	14,163
Mandera	125,497	102,868	22,629
Siaya	199,034	176,637	22,397
Kisumu	226,719	102,908	123,811
Homa Bay	206,255	174,312	31,943
Migori	180,211	113,925	66,286
Kisii	245,029	192,234	52,795
Nyamira	131,039	113,385	17,654
Turkana	123,191	103,827	19,364
West Pokot	93,777	84,884	8,893
Samburu	47,354	38,406	8,948
Trans Nzoia	170,117	129,833	40,284
Baringo	110,649	94,327	16,322
Uasin Gishu	202,291	105,390	96,901
Elgeyo Marakwet	77,555	66,107	11,448
Nandi	154,073	130,103	23,970
Laikipia	103,114	78,406	24,708
Nakuru	409,836	198,582	211,254
Narok	169,220	152,774	16,446
Kajiado	173,464	86,693	86,771
Kericho	127,581	76,811	50,770
Bomet	174,914	153,812	21,102
Kakamega	355,679	298,101	57,578
Vihiga	123,347	84,123	39,224
Bungoma	270,824	223,126	47,698
Busia	154,225	133,374	20,851

Appendix 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and County

	Household Size (number of usual members)										
County	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10+	Mean
Kenya	16.3	12.9	15.1	15.5	13.2	9.8	6.7	4.4	2.7	3.5	4.4
Nairobi	28.0	19.6	17.9	14.8	9.6	5.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	3.2
Nyandarua	16.2	12.8	16.9	17.6	14.4	9.7	5.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	4.1
Nyeri	23.4	16.7	19.3	18.1	12.0	5.9	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	3.4
Kirinyaga	19.7	15.8	22.7	20.8	11.9	5.2	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	3.4
Murang'a	19.7	16.0	18.2	17.8	13.4	7.7	3.9	1.9	0.9	0.7	3.7
Kiambu	23.8	16.0	18.2	17.3	12.2	6.6	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	3.4
Mombasa	26.7	18.6	16.9	13.8	9.6	6.0	3.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	3.4
Kwale	12.6	10.0	11.8	13.2	12.8	11.6	9.2	6.7	4.6	7.6	5.3
Kilifi	14.5	10.3	11.0	11.4	11.2	10.1	8.5	6.9	5.1	11.0	5.5
Tana River	8.3	10.6	13.9	15.6	15.2	12.7	9.7	6.3	3.7	4.0	5.0
Lamu	18.0	11.6	14.3	14.0	12.9	10.1	7.2	5.0	2.9	4.0	4.5
Taita Taveta	22.7	14.0	15.2	15.2	12.6	8.7	5.3	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.9
Marsabit	7.1	10.9	14.8	15.9	14.8	12.0	9.1	6.4	3.9	5.1	5.1
Isiolo	12.5	13.2	16.7	16.3	13.7	10.5	7.3	4.4	2.6	2.9	4.5
Meru	14.0	12.4	18.2	18.5	14.2	9.4	5.8	3.5	1.9	2.0	4.2
Tharaka	14.6	13.2	18.5	18.5	14.5	9.5	5.5	3.0	1.5	1.3	4.1
Embu	16.9	13.9	18.9	18.8	13.6	8.4	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.0	3.9
Kitui	11.9	10.2	12.5	14.8	14.9	12.7	9.3	6.1	3.7	3.9	4.9
Machakos	16.2	12.9	15.7	17.2	14.7	10.3	6.1	3.4	1.8	1.7	4.1
Makueni	12.8	10.3	13.0	15.3	15.0	12.5	8.8	5.6	3.2	3.4	4.7
Garissa	4.5	5.6	8.2	10.8	13.2	13.8	13.0	11.0	7.8	12.1	6.3
Wajir	1.4	2.5	4.1	6.6	10.1	13.0	14.6	14.6	11.5	21.6	7.4
Mandera	0.7	1.2	2.1	3.9	7.0	10.5	14.2	16.7	14.9	28.8	8.2
Siaya	16.5	14.3	15.4	15.6	13.4	9.9	6.6	3.9	2.2	2.2	4.2
Kisumu	16.6	13.6	15.2	15.9	13.6	10.1	6.6	3.9	2.2	2.4	4.2
Homa Bay	11.8	11.6	14.5	16.1	15.1	11.9	8.0	5.1	2.9	3.1	4.4
Migori	9.8	9.8	13.0	15.2	15.0	12.5	9.4	6.3	4.0	4.9	5.3
Kisii	9.7	10.4	14.4	17.4	16.7	13.2	8.5	4.9	2.5	2.2	4.7
Nyamira	9.9	10.6	15.2	18.5	17.2	12.8	7.8	4.2	2.1	1.7	4.6
Turkana	4.2	4.3	6.9	9.4	11.9	12.9	12.9	11.5	8.7	17.4	6.9
West Pokot	6.4	8.2	12.1	14.6	15.2	13.7	11.1	7.9	5.0	5.8	5.5
Samburu	8.2	12.4	16.6	17.8	15.3	11.3	7.7	5.0	2.9	2.9	4.7
Trans Nzoia	12.1	10.4	14.0	15.4	14.3	11.6	8.5	5.7	3.5	4.4	4.8
Baringo	13.4	9.7	12.0	13.4	13.6	11.8	9.4	6.9	4.5	5.2	5.0
Uasin Gishu	17.8	12.4	14.4	14.8	13.2	10.1	7.0	4.4	2.7	3.1	4.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	15.1	11.3	12.1	13.5	13.4	11.5	8.9	6.3	3.7	4.2	4.8
Nandi	12.6	9.3	13.0	15.8	15.1	12.4	8.7	5.7	3.4	3.8	4.9
Laikipia	20.9	14.3	16.8	16.4	12.7	8.5	4.9	2.7	1.5	1.4	3.8
Nakuru	22.1	14.4	15.9	15.3	12.2	8.4	5.3	3.1	1.7	1.7	3.9
Narok	9.4	9.9	13.8	15.9	15.3	12.7	9.4	6.2	3.7	3.8	5.0
Kajiado	19.0	14.3	16.5	16.7	13.2	8.9	5.4	3.0	1.5	1.4	3.9
Kericho	14.6	11.0	13.6	15.6	14.5	11.6	8.1	5.1	3.0	2.9	4.6
Bomet	10.0	9.2	12.9	15.4	15.1	12.9	9.8	6.4	3.9	4.3	5.1
Kakamega	11.9	11.1	14.6	16.0	14.9	12.0	8.4	5.2	3.0	3.0	4.7
Vihiga	12.9	12.1	14.8	16.3	15.2	11.9	7.6	4.4	2.3	2.4	4.5
Bungoma	9.4	9.7	13.4	14.9	14.6	12.6	9.8	6.7	4.2	4.9	5.1
Busia	11.6	10.9	13.9	15.2	14.4	12.0	8.8	5.9	3.4	3.8	4.8

Appendix 5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and County

County	One person	Nuclear	Extended	Composite	Non-family/other
Nairobi	26.0	39.7	23.3	7.9	3.1
Nyandarua	14.9	57.2	23.1	3.7	1.1
Nyeri	21.6	49.5	22.7	4.6	1.6
Kirinyaga	18.4	57.2	19.7	3.5	1.1
Murang'a	18.1	52.7	24.5	3.6	1.2
Kiambu	22.2	48.8	20.6	6.4	2.0
Mombasa	24.5	41.2	25.7	6.2	2.4
Kwale	11.5	43.8	39.0	4.6	1.0
Kilifi	13.1	42.5	38.9	4.1	1.3
Tana River	7.0	60.0	29.5	2.4	1.1
Lamu	16.3	45.4	31.0	5.3	2.0
Taita Taveta	20.9	42.1	30.9	4.3	1.8
Marsabit	6.1	58.1	27.3	7.2	1.4
Isiolo	11.2	51.6	29.2	5.4	2.5
Meru	12.8	53.7	25.0	6.9	1.6
Tharaka	13.4	53.3	26.7	5.6	1.0
Embu	15.7	53.7	22.7	6.5	1.3
Kitui	10.7	47.0	33.3	7.6	1.5
Machakos	14.9	45.6	30.7	6.5	2.4
Makueni	11.8	46.9	32.9	6.7	1.7
Garissa	3.9	65.0	27.3	3.2	0.6
Wajir	1.2	70.3	23.8	4.3	0.4
Mandera	0.5	71.7	20.5	7.1	0.2
Siaya	15.1	46.0	34.9	3.2	0.8
Kisumu	15.3	45.9	33.6	4.1	1.1
Homa Bay	10.6	50.7	35.0	2.9	0.7
Migori	8.8	52.8	34.4	3.5	0.5
Kisii	8.8	54.0	34.2	2.5	0.5
Nyamira	9.1	54.6	32.9	2.8	0.6
Turkana	3.6	60.7	29.2	6.1	0.5
West Pokot	5.5	58.1	31.4	4.4	0.6
Samburu	6.9	54.6	31.4	5.6	1.5
Trans Nzoia	11.4	52.3	29.8	5.5	1.0
Baringo	12.4	48.5	32.6	5.4	1.1
Uasin Gishu	16.6	45.4	28.2	7.6	2.1
Elgeyo-Marakwet	13.9	44.4	35.1	5.3	1.3
Nandi	11.7	49.1	32.0	6.1	1.1
Laikipia	19.4	51.8	22.8	4.2	1.9
Nakuru	20.6	50.0	23.5	4.3	1.7
Narok	8.4	53.6	28.7	7.2	2.1
Kajiado	17.6	48.0	23.0	8.5	2.8
Kericho	13.4	51.7	28.2	4.9	1.8
Bomet	9.0	53.8	31.4	4.7	1.2
Kakamega	11.0	52.7	32.2	3.5	0.6
Vihiga	12.0	46.0	39.1	2.5	0.4
Bungoma	8.7	54.9	32.2	3.7	0.5
Busia	10.8	49.7	35.7	3.4	0.5

Appendix 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age and Sex of Household Head (County)

	Age Group of Household head				
	15-24	25-34	35-59	60+	Number of households
Nairobi	13.8	41.7	40.7	3.8	985,016
Male	12.5	42.6	41.5	3.5	752,007
Female	17.8	39.0	38.3	4.8	233,009
Nyandarua	6.6	25.0	49.3	19.1	143,879
Male	6.4	27.1	50.1	16.4	94,185
Female	6.8	21.1	47.9	24.2	49,694
Nyeri	0.8	15.6	53.9	29.6	201,703
Male	0.9	16.2	56.5	26.4	129,765
Female	0.8	14.6	49.1	35.5	71,938
Kirinyaga	6.2	26.7	48.2	18.8	154,220
Male	6.1	29.2	50.3	14.4	108,030
Female	6.6	20.8	43.4	29.1	46,190
Murang'a	5.2	20.7	47.7	26.5	255,696
Male	4.7	21.8	50.1	23.4	160,464
Female	5.9	18.8	43.6	31.7	95,232
Kiambu	9.2	31.8	45.5	13.4	469,244
Male	9.0	34.0	46.6	10.4	337,014
Female	9.8	26.3	42.9	21.0	132,230
Mombasa	12.5	39.7	42.7	5.2	268,700
Male	11.2	40.5	43.6	4.7	208,842
Female	16.8	36.8	39.5	6.8	59,858
Kwale	8.1	26.1	49.5	16.3	122,047
Male	6.8	26.4	50.9	15.9	81,782
Female	10.9	25.4	46.5	17.1	40,265
Kilifi	9.6	27.4	48.1	14.9	199,764
Male	8.2	27.8	49.0	15.1	134,801
Female	12.5	26.6	46.2	14.7	64,963
Tana Rriver	12.3	28.1	46.2	13.4	47,414
Male	10.3	29.2	47.4	13.1	32,967
Female	16.9	25.6	43.3	14.2	14,447
Lamu	9.6	27.2	48.0	15.2	22,184
Male	9.6	28.7	47.8	13.9	16,669
Female	9.5	22.6	48.7	19.2	5,515
Taita Taveta	7.6	23.5	49.4	19.5	71,090
Male	7.8	25.6	49.5	17.1	47,175
Female	7.3	19.4	49.1	24.1	23,915
Marsabit	9.3	22.8	46.4	21.5	56,941
Male	5.8	22.9	49.9	21.3	35,347
Female	14.9	22.6	40.7	21.7	21,594
Isiolo	11.9	27.2	45.7	15.1	31,326
Male	9.0	27.9	48.2	14.8	19,256
Female	16.6	26.0	41.8	15.6	12,070
Meru	7.3	28.3	46.9	17.5	319,616
Male	6.6	30.3	48.0	15.1	227,809
Female	9.1	23.4	44.1	23.4	91,807
Tharaka	5.9	24.4	49.1	20.5	88,803
Male	5.0	25.4	51.3	18.3	60,478
Female	7.7	22.4	44.6	25.4	28,325
Embu	6.2	24.8	49.4	19.6	131,683
Male	5.6	26.5	51.1	16.8	88,662
Female	7.4	21.1	45.9	25.6	43,021
Kitui	7.4	22.6	48.6	21.4	205,491
Male	6.0	20.9	50.4	22.7	112,733
Female	9.0	24.6	46.4	19.9	92,758
Machakos	7.7	25.2	48.4	18.6	264,500
Male	7.4	25.7	49.7	17.2	167,642
Female	8.3	24.2	46.3	21.1	96,858
Makueni	6.7	21.6	50.3	21.4	186,478
Male	6.1	20.5	52.0	21.5	109,372

	Age Group of Household head				
	15-24	25-34	35-59	60+	Number of households
Female	7.7	23.1	47.9	21.4	77,106
Garissa	7.4	26.0	52.4	14.2	98,590
Male	6.2	25.9	54.1	13.8	73,575
Female	10.8	26.3	47.6	15.3	25,015
Wajir	4.0	21.6	58.5	15.9	88,574
Male	3.1	21.0	60.3	15.6	71,715
Female	7.8	23.9	51.1	17.2	16,859
Mandera	2.9	19.2	62.9	15.0	125,497
Male	2.2	17.9	64.3	15.7	102,069
Female	6.0	24.9	57.0	12.1	23,428
Siaya	8.6	22.7	42.4	26.4	199,034
Male	9.3	26.8	41.8	22.0	108,914
Female	7.7	17.6	43.0	31.7	90,120
Kisumu	11.1	29.6	42.7	16.5	226,719
Male	11.7	33.3	42.0	12.9	144,216
Female	10.1	23.2	43.8	22.9	82,503
Homa Bay	9.9	27.1	42.9	20.1	206,255
Male	9.3	30.0	43.4	17.3	116,129
Female	10.6	23.3	42.4	23.7	90,126
Migori	10.3	29.7	44.4	15.7	180,211
Male	9.8	32.9	44.3	13.0	111,247
Female	11.0	24.4	44.6	20.0	68,964
Kisii	9.4	26.5	47.3	16.8	245,029
Male	8.6	28.0	49.0	14.5	161,005
Female	11.0	23.6	44.1	21.4	84,024
Nyamira	8.0	26.1	48.3	17.7	131,039
Male	7.2	27.2	50.4	15.2	87,946
Female	9.7	23.8	43.8	22.7	43,093
Turkana	5.9	21.7	55.2	17.3	123,191
Male	4.9	21.1	57.0	17.1	77,620
Female	7.5	22.7	52.1	17.7	45,571
West Pokot	11.2	30.9	44.8	13.2	93,777
Male	10.0	32.7	45.9	11.4	61,366
Female	13.5	27.4	42.6	16.6	32,411
Samburu	14.7	27.1	42.8	15.4	47,354
Male	9.5	28.5	46.4	15.6	24,862
Female	20.5	25.6	38.7	15.2	22,492
Trans Nzoia	9.9	30.1	46.7	13.3	170,117
Male	10.0	32.6	45.8	11.6	120,048
Female	9.6	24.2	48.8	17.4	50,069
Baringo	10.2	27.7	46.0	16.1	110,649
Male	9.3	28.4	47.7	14.5	71,871
Female	12.0	26.2	42.8	18.9	38,778
Uasin Gishu	11.4	32.9	44.9	10.8	202,291
Male	10.6	34.6	45.3	9.4	144,208
Female	13.2	28.7	43.9	14.3	58,083
Elgeyo-Marakwet	9.1	27.6	45.8	17.5	77,555
Male	9.3	29.8	46.2	14.6	53,588
Female	8.6	22.7	44.8	23.9	23,967
Nandi	7.0	28.6	48.5	15.8	154,073
Male	6.9	30.8	48.7	13.6	110,915
Female	7.3	23.1	47.9	21.6	43,158
Laikipia	9.3	27.4	46.8	16.4	103,114
Male	8.0	29.1	47.8	15.1	66,064
Female	11.6	24.4	45.1	18.9	37,050
Nakuru	11.5	32.6	44.0	11.9	409,836
Male	11.2	34.5	44.0	10.2	281,195
Female	12.0	28.4	44.1	15.5	128,641
Narok	12.6	32.7	43.8	10.8	169,220
Male	10.6	34.9	44.2	10.2	111,229
Female	16.4	28.5	43.0	12.0	57,991

	Age Group of Household head				
	15-24	25-34	35-59	60+	Number of households
Kajiado	12.9	35.6	42.8	8.7	173,464
Male	10.9	37.7	43.7	7.6	119,065
Female	17.2	31.1	40.7	11.0	54,399
Kericho	9.0	30.4	47.4	13.2	127,581
Male	8.3	32.6	48.0	11.1	93,117
Female	10.9	24.5	45.7	18.8	34,464
Bomet	8.4	29.5	46.8	15.3	174,914
Male	6.9	31.8	48.6	12.7	122,334
Female	11.9	24.1	42.7	21.3	52,580
Kakamega	8.7	25.8	47.0	18.4	355,679
Male	8.6	28.3	47.6	15.5	232,861
Female	9.0	21.1	46.0	24.0	122,818
Vihiga	5.2	18.2	47.8	28.8	123,347
Male	4.7	18.7	49.1	27.5	73,570
Female	6.0	17.5	45.7	30.7	49,777
Bungoma	8.4	28.0	47.5	16.2	270,824
Male	8.4	30.8	47.7	13.1	187,564
Female	8.4	21.5	47.0	23.2	83,260
Busia	9.5	26.4	44.9	19.3	154,225
Male	9.4	29.5	44.9	16.2	95,861
Female	9.7	21.2	44.7	24.4	58,364

Appendix 7: Age Specific Headship Rates by County

	Age group									
County	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
Nairobi	5.0	26.3	48.3	60.2	65.9	70.2	72.8	74.9	74.9	63.2
Nyandarua	2.5	17.0	38.7	51.3	58.2	63.4	65.8	68.0	70.1	74.4
Nyeri	2.6	17.3	37.2	49.0	55.9	60.9	64.6	64.9	67.8	75.5
Kirinyaga	2.4	17.6	38.0	49.7	55.9	60.8	62.9	65.4	66.8	73.2
Murang'a	2.3	15.2	35.2	47.7	55.7	59.6	62.0	64.5	66.7	74.9
Kiambu	3.2	22.1	42.9	53.7	59.7	63.5	66.6	68.5	70.6	74.5
Mombasa	4.6	23.9	45.7	57.2	64.0	68.0	69.7	71.1	70.7	57.2
Kwale	2.9	14.9	31.4	44.8	53.9	60.6	63.0	65.1	69.3	62.1
Kilifi	2.9	16.3	33.1	44.2	52.7	57.3	58.9	59.0	63.0	53.0
Tana River	5.7	23.2	41.2	52.9	58.3	60.9	66.7	69.8	70.8	62.5
Lamu	3.5	19.3	36.9	48.5	53.9	59.5	61.4	63.5	68.0	62.6
Taita Taveta	3.7	18.3	36.9	48.0	55.8	61.1	64.9	67.3	71.5	67.7
Marsabit	3.0	16.8	31.4	47.1	55.8	60.6	65.9	68.3	73.9	70.9
Isiolo	5.1	22.7	40.9	53.1	59.1	63.2	66.8	72.0	73.1	63.1
Meru	2.3	16.5	36.1	49.5	56.0	59.7	61.5	63.8	67.4	65.9
Tharaka	2.1	14.4	35.0	48.2	55.0	59.7	61.5	64.3	65.7	66.6
Embu	2.2	15.7	35.5	48.2	55.7	60.7	63.4	64.6	67.9	70.1
Kitui	3.7	15.2	34.8	49.8	58.7	62.7	64.7	64.8	67.5	60.2
Machakos	3.2	17.1	35.6	48.8	56.9	61.0	62.3	65.2	67.4	65.3
Makueni	3.1	14.0	31.6	46.6	56.0	61.1	62.3	64.6	66.8	63.4
Garissa	1.3	11.1	27.0	42.3	48.4	59.4	65.3	71.5	72.5	61.4
Wajir	0.6	6.2	20.6	35.6	42.5	56.2	60.3	69.9	72.4	61.2
Mandera	0.4	4.5	18.2	32.4	42.0	55.2	62.6	69.6	71.6	60.3
Siaya	3.1	19.3	40.2	53.7	59.3	62.6	64.8	68.8	73.0	83.1
Kisumu	3.6	21.0	43.7	57.6	63.4	66.5	68.5	72.6	76.0	82.0
Homa Bay	3.3	18.9	41.7	57.5	62.8	65.2	67.6	71.8	75.7	81.3
Migori	2.8	18.3	41.0	55.6	62.6	65.4	67.7	72.3	74.7	76.6
Kisii	3.3	17.1	38.3	52.4	58.0	62.5	64.6	67.5	71.1	73.6
Nyamira	2.6	15.8	36.8	51.8	57.1	62.1	64.9	67.9	70.4	76.2
Turkana	1.2	7.3	19.2	32.7	44.2	52.0	59.4	65.2	70.4	68.2
West Pokot	2.9	20.5	42.7	55.2	60.6	63.9	65.6	68.5	70.6	62.5
Samburu	7.6	25.8	42.5	59.2	65.6	67.7	72.2	75.9	76.9	74.0
Trans Nzoia	3.0	18.9	41.5	54.6	61.0	63.3	65.9	69.2	71.2	69.3
Baringo	3.5	19.2	40.0	54.4	60.8	64.1	66.0	69.0	71.9	67.1
Uasin Gishu	3.5	20.5	41.1	54.8	61.5	65.3	67.2	69.5	70.1	62.4
Elgeyo Marakwet	2.9	17.9	39.5	53.4	60.3	63.4	64.3	67.8	70.0	66.2
Nandi	1.7	13.3	35.9	51.4	59.0	62.4	64.2	67.7	69.5	65.6
Laikipia	4.2	23.7	44.3	56.0	61.9	66.1	69.1	69.8	72.3	73.1
Nakuru	4.3	25.6	47.3	58.5	63.7	67.6	69.6	71.0	73.7	70.6
Narok	4.2	22.6	46.1	57.4	62.4	66.1	67.1	69.5	71.7	61.1
Kajiado	5.1	25.1	46.4	58.0	63.6	67.7	69.9	71.2	73.9	67.0
Kericho	2.4	16.3	38.2	53.8	61.0	64.0	65.9	69.3	70.5	67.5
Bomet	1.9	14.5	37.0	51.9	58.8	62.4	63.1	67.8	69.3	67.7
Kakamega	2.6	18.0	40.4	52.5	58.7	61.9	65.3	67.7	71.1	76.9
Vihiga	2.2	12.6	31.6	45.4	55.6	59.9	61.3	64.0	66.6	76.1
Bungoma	1.9	16.2	40.3	52.6	59.0	61.9	64.8	68.5	71.3	74.5
Busia	2.6	19.0	42.0	53.4	59.2	63.0	65.3	68.4	71.6	77.1

Appendix 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and Marital Status of Household Head

Household Size	All			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
1	55.6	8.6	21.4	36.2
2	21.6	10.9	16.2	17.2
3	10.9	15.6	16.1	16.8
4	5.6	17.4	14.5	12.3
5	3.0	15.2	11.4	7.7
6	1.6	11.5	8.0	4.4
7	0.8	8.0	5.1	2.5
8	0.4	5.3	3.1	1.4
9	0.2	3.3	1.9	0.7
10+	0.3	4.2	2.4	0.9
Number of households	1,037,507	6,657,278	744,122	329,047
Household Size	Males			
1	67.3	8.3	37.2	66.1
2	19.7	10.1	16.9	13.9
3	7.0	14.9	13.1	8.5
4	2.9	17.1	10.5	5.0
5	1.4	15.4	7.8	2.8
6	0.8	11.8	5.6	1.6
7	0.4	8.4	3.5	0.9
8	0.2	5.7	2.2	0.5
9	0.1	3.6	1.3	0.3
10+	0.2	4.7	1.8	0.3
Number of households	597,316	5,149,175	86,962	115,701
Household Size	Females			
1	39.6	9.8	19.3	20.0
2	24.2	13.8	16.1	19.0
3	16.2	18.1	16.4	21.2
4	9.3	18.1	15.0	16.2
5	5.1	14.7	11.8	10.4
6	2.7	10.3	8.3	5.9
7	1.4	6.5	5.3	3.3
8	0.7	3.9	3.3	1.8
9	0.4	2.2	1.9	1.0
10+	0.4	2.6	2.5	1.2
Number of households	440,191	1,508,103	657,160	213,346

Appendix 9: Percentage distribution of household by size and marital status of household head, Kenya Rural

Household Size	All Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
1	49.3	5.8	21.4	36.8
2	18.3	9.0	16.1	15.3
3	12.5	14.0	15.7	15.3
4	8.3	16.7	14.2	12.2
5	5.2	16.0	11.4	8.4
6	3.0	13.0	8.2	5.2
7	1.6	9.6	5.3	3.0
8	0.9	6.6	3.3	1.7
9	0.5	4.1	1.9	0.9
10+	0.6	5.3	2.5	1.1
Number of households	349,824	4,329,637	567,492	182,283
Household Size	Males			
1	66.3	4.8	36.5	64.8
2	16.2	7.7	16.9	13.4
3	7.5	12.7	12.8	8.9
4	4.2	16.3	10.5	5.4
5	2.5	16.2	7.8	3.1
6	1.5	13.6	6.0	1.9
7	0.8	10.4	3.7	1.1
8	0.5	7.4	2.4	0.6
9	0.2	4.7	1.5	0.3
10+	0.4	6.2	1.9	0.4
Number of households	201,507	3,199,776	62,565	76,308
Household Size	Females			
1	26.1	8.7	19.6	16.7
2	21.2	12.7	16.0	16.6
3	19.3	17.4	16.0	19.9
4	13.7	18.2	14.7	17.1
5	8.9	15.4	11.8	12.3
6	5.1	11.1	8.5	7.6
7	2.7	7.2	5.5	4.4
8	1.4	4.3	3.4	2.5
9	0.7	2.4	2.0	1.3
10+	0.8	2.8	2.6	1.6
Number of households	148,317	1,129,861	504,927	105,975

Appendix 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and Marital Status of Household Head, Kenya Urban

Household Size	All Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
1	58.8	13.9	21.2	35.5
2	23.2	14.5	16.6	19.6
3	10.1	18.7	17.3	18.6
4	4.3	18.5	15.2	12.3
5	1.9	13.9	11.2	6.8
6	0.9	8.7	7.3	3.4
7	0.4	5.1	4.6	1.8
8	0.2	2.9	2.7	0.9
9	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.5
10+	0.2	2.2	2.3	0.6
Number of households	687,683	2,327,641	176,630	146,764
Household Size	Males			
1	67.8	14.0	38.9	68.5
2	21.4	14.1	17.0	14.9
3	6.8	18.4	13.6	7.8
4	2.2	18.6	10.7	4.2
5	0.9	14.1	7.7	2.2
6	0.4	8.9	4.9	1.1
7	0.2	5.1	3.0	0.5
8	0.1	2.9	1.6	0.3
9	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.2
10+	0.1	2.2	1.5	0.3
Number of households	395,809	1,949,399	24,397	39,393
Household Size	Females			
1	46.5	13.3	18.3	23.4
2	25.7	16.9	16.5	21.4
3	14.7	20.3	17.9	22.6
4	7.0	17.7	16.0	15.3
5	3.2	12.7	11.8	8.5
6	1.5	7.9	7.7	4.2
7	0.7	4.7	4.9	2.2
8	0.3	2.7	2.8	1.1
9	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.6
10+	0.2	2.2	2.4	0.7
Number of households	291,874	378,242	152,233	107,371

Appendix 11: Projected Age specific Headship Rates 2010-2020 by provinces

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	3.15	3.03	2.91	2.80	2.70	2.59	2.50	2.40	2.31	2.22	2.14
20 - 24	25.66	25.52	25.37	25.23	25.09	24.95	24.82	24.68	24.54	24.41	24.27
25 - 29	60.12	60.61	61.10	61.60	62.10	62.60	63.11	63.62	64.14	64.66	65.18
30 - 34	77.02	77.46	77.89	78.33	78.77	79.21	79.65	80.10	80.55	81.00	81.46
35 - 39	84.56	85.04	85.52	86.00	86.49	86.98	87.47	87.97	88.47	88.97	89.47
40 - 44	87.59	88.03	88.48	88.93	89.39	89.84	90.30	90.76	91.22	91.69	92.15
45 - 49	90.49	90.98	91.48	91.98	92.49	93.00	93.51	94.02	94.54	95.06	95.58
50 - 54	92.05	92.56	93.07	93.58	94.10	94.62	95.15	95.67	96.20	96.73	97.27
55 - 59	93.41	93.99	94.57	95.15	95.74	96.34	96.93	97.53	98.14	98.75	99.36
60 - 64	93.00	93.56	94.11	94.67	95.24	95.80	96.37	96.95	97.52	98.10	98.69
65+	84.84	85.02	85.19	85.37	85.55	85.73	85.92	86.10	86.28	86.46	86.64
Females	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
15 - 19	2.40	2.27	2.14	2.02	1.90	1.80	1.69	1.60	1.51	1.42	1.34
20 - 24	11.99	11.64	11.30	10.97	10.64	10.33	10.03	9.73	9.45	9.17	8.90
25 - 29	21.02	20.58	20.14	19.72	19.30	18.90	18.50	18.11	17.72	17.35	16.98
30 - 34	27.33	26.74	26.16	25.59	25.04	24.50	23.97	23.45	22.94	22.44	21.96
35 - 39	32.72	32.20	31.69	31.19	30.69	30.20	29.73	29.25	28.79	28.33	27.89
40 - 44	37.64	37.25	36.87	36.49	36.11	35.74	35.38	35.01	34.65	34.29	33.94
45 - 49	40.34	39.99	39.63	39.28	38.94	38.59	38.25	37.92	37.58	37.25	36.92
50 - 54	44.06	43.75	43.44	43.14	42.84	42.54	42.24	41.94	41.65	41.36	41.07
55 - 59	47.10	46.82	46.54	46.26	45.98	45.71	45.44	45.16	44.89	44.62	44.36
60 - 64	52.13	51.95	51.77	51.59	51.41	51.23	51.06	50.88	50.70	50.53	50.36
65+	55.25	55.17	55.10	55.03	54.96	54.89	54.81	54.74	54.67	54.60	54.53

Nairobi

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.1
20 - 24	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.7
25 - 29	73.5	74.6	75.7	76.8	77.9	79.0	80.2	81.4	82.6	83.8	85.0
30 - 34	85.7	86.7	87.8	88.9	90.0	91.1	92.2	93.4	94.5	95.7	96.9
35 - 39	89.2	90.2	91.2	92.3	93.3	94.4	95.4	96.5	97.6	98.7	99.8
40 - 44	90.2	91.1	92.0	92.9	93.9	94.8	95.8	96.8	97.7	98.7	99.7
45 - 49	90.6	91.4	92.2	92.9	93.7	94.5	95.3	96.1	96.9	97.7	98.5
50 - 54	91.4	92.1	92.7	93.4	94.1	94.8	95.5	96.2	96.9	97.6	98.3
55 - 59	92.7	93.6	94.6	95.5	96.5	97.5	98.4	99.4	100.4	101.4	102.4
60 - 64	91.0	92.0	93.1	94.1	95.1	96.2	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.5	101.6
65+	75.3	75.7	76.2	76.7	77.2	77.7	78.2	78.7	79.2	79.7	80.2
Females	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
15 - 19	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
20 - 24	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.0
25 - 29	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.2	20.9	20.6	20.3	20.0	19.7	19.5
30 - 34	27.4	26.9	26.4	25.9	25.5	25.0	24.6	24.1	23.7	23.3	22.9
35 - 39	32.8	32.5	32.1	31.8	31.4	31.1	30.8	30.4	30.1	29.8	29.4
40 - 44	38.4	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.1	36.9	36.8	36.6
45 - 49	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.7
50 - 54	46.4	46.5	46.6	46.7	46.9	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.5
55 - 59	47.4	47.8	48.1	48.5	48.8	49.2	49.5	49.9	50.2	50.6	51.0
60 - 64	46.8	47.4	47.9	48.5	49.2	49.8	50.4	51.0	51.7	52.3	53.0
65+	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5

Central

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
20 - 24	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.2
25 - 29	60.8	61.4	62.0	62.6	63.2	63.8	64.5	65.1	65.8	66.4	67.1
30 - 34	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.8	78.2	78.5	78.8	79.2	79.5	79.9	80.2
35 - 39	84.3	84.7	85.0	85.4	85.7	86.1	86.4	86.8	87.1	87.5	87.8
40 - 44	88.1	88.5	89.0	89.5	89.9	90.4	90.9	91.3	91.8	92.3	92.8
45 - 49	91.4	91.9	92.3	92.8	93.3	93.8	94.3	94.8	95.3	95.8	96.3
50 - 54	93.5	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.7	96.2	96.8	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.0
55 - 59	95.3	96.0	96.6	97.3	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.9	100.6	101.2	101.9
60 - 64	96.3	97.0	97.7	98.4	99.1	99.8	100.5	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.4
65+	93.2	93.9	94.6	95.3	96.0	96.7	97.4	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.2
Females	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
15 - 19	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
20 - 24	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4
25 - 29	20.1	19.5	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.6	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.5
30 - 34	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.7	19.1
35 - 39	30.7	30.0	29.3	28.7	28.0	27.4	26.8	26.2	25.6	25.0	24.5
40 - 44	35.9	35.5	35.0	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.2	32.8	32.4	32.0	31.6
45 - 49	38.5	38.1	37.8	37.4	37.0	36.7	36.3	35.9	35.6	35.2	34.9
50 - 54	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.6	39.2	38.8	38.5	38.1	37.8	37.4	37.0
55 - 59	43.1	42.7	42.3	41.9	41.5	41.1	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.6	39.2
60 - 64	48.9	48.5	48.0	47.6	47.2	46.7	46.3	45.9	45.5	45.1	44.6
65+	63.7	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.5	64.7	64.8	65.0	65.2	65.3

Coast

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	4	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3	2.9
20 - 24	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7
25 - 29	60.4	61.2	62	62.8	63.6	64.5	65.4	66.2	67.1	68	68.9
30 - 34	75	75.8	76.6	77.4	78.3	79.1	79.9	80.8	81.7	82.5	83.4
35 - 39	82.4	83.3	84.2	85.1	86	86.9	87.9	88.8	89.7	90.7	91.7
40 - 44	85.5	86.1	86.8	87.5	88.2	88.9	89.6	90.3	91	91.7	92.4
45 - 49	88.3	88.9	89.4	90	90.6	91.2	91.7	92.3	92.9	93.5	94.1
50 - 54	90	90.6	91.1	91.7	92.3	92.8	93.4	94	94.6	95.2	95.8
55 - 59	90.9	91.4	91.9	92.4	92.9	93.5	94	94.5	95.1	95.6	96.1
60 - 64	89.9	90.3	90.8	91.3	91.8	92.2	92.7	93.2	93.7	94.2	94.7
65+	77.5	77.2	76.9	76.6	76.4	76.1	75.8	75.6	75.3	75	74.8
Females	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2	1.9	1.8
20 - 24	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.2	11	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2
25 - 29	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.2
30 - 34	24.9	24.7	24.4	24.2	24	23.7	23.5	23.3	23	22.8	22.6
35 - 39	30.3	30.2	30.1	30	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.4
40 - 44	35.5	35.6	35.8	35.9	36	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.7
45 - 49	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9	38	38.1	38.2	38.2
50 - 54	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.8	42	42.3	42.5	42.8	43	43.3	43.5
55 - 59	42.5	42.7	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.7	44	44.2	44.5	44.7	45
60 - 64	43.2	43.5	43.7	44	44.2	44.5	44.8	45	45.3	45.6	45.8
65+	35	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.4	34.3	34.1	34	33.8	33.7	33.5

Eastern

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
20 - 24	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.1
25 - 29	48.7	49.0	49.2	49.5	49.8	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.4
30 - 34	68.9	69.0	69.0	69.1	69.2	69.3	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.6	69.7
35 - 39	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.9	80.1	80.2	80.4	80.5	80.7
40 - 44	84.0	84.2	84.4	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.8	86.0
45 - 49	87.6	87.9	88.3	88.6	89.0	89.3	89.7	90.0	90.4	90.7	91.1
50 - 54	89.7	90.1	90.5	91.0	91.4	91.8	92.2	92.6	93.0	93.4	93.9
55 - 59	91.7	92.2	92.7	93.3	93.8	94.4	94.9	95.5	96.1	96.6	97.2
60 - 64	91.1	91.6	92.1	92.7	93.2	93.7	94.2	94.8	95.3	95.8	96.4
65+	83.5	83.9	84.3	84.7	85.1	85.6	86.0	86.4	86.8	87.2	87.7

Females	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
20 - 24	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3
25 - 29	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.1	20.9	20.6	20.3	20.1
30 - 34	29.7	29.2	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.5	27.1	26.6	26.2	25.8	25.4
35 - 39	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.3	33.9	33.6	33.3	32.9	32.6	32.3	32.0
40 - 44	39.1	38.8	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.2	36.9	36.6	36.4
45 - 49	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.2	39.0	38.7	38.5	38.2	37.9
50 - 54	42.1	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.5
55 - 59	45.2	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.7	44.5	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.0	43.9
60 - 64	48.5	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.7	48.8	48.8	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.0
65+	48.0	48.3	48.6	48.9	49.2	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.6	50.9

North Eastern

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
25 - 29	34.5	33.5	32.7	31.8	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.1	26.4
30 - 34	63.2	62.7	62.3	61.8	61.4	60.9	60.5	60.0	59.6	59.2	58.7
35 - 39	81.0	81.0	81.1	81.2	81.3	81.3	81.4	81.5	81.6	81.6	81.7
40 - 44	86.8	87.1	87.4	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.6	88.9	89.3	89.6	89.9
45 - 49	91.2	91.5	91.8	92.2	92.5	92.8	93.1	93.4	93.7	94.1	94.4
50 - 54	91.6	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.9	93.3	93.6	93.9	94.3	94.6	94.9
55 - 59	91.9	92.1	92.3	92.6	92.8	93.1	93.3	93.5	93.8	94.0	94.3
60 - 64	88.9	89.1	89.2	89.4	89.6	89.8	90.0	90.1	90.3	90.5	90.7
65+	69.1	68.3	67.5	66.8	66.0	65.2	64.4	63.7	62.9	62.2	61.5

Females	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2
25 - 29	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.6
30 - 34	13.6	12.9	12.2	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.2	7.8
35 - 39	15.5	14.7	14.0	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.5	10.9	10.4	9.9	9.4
40 - 44	21.2	20.3	19.4	18.5	17.6	16.9	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.0	13.4
45 - 49	24.0	23.0	22.2	21.3	20.5	19.7	18.9	18.2	17.5	16.8	16.2
50 - 54	33.3	32.1	31.0	29.9	28.9	27.9	26.9	26.0	25.1	24.2	23.4
55 - 59	32.7	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.1	27.0	26.0	25.0	24.1	23.2	22.4
60 - 64	39.3	37.9	36.6	35.3	34.1	32.9	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.4	27.4
65+	27.4	25.8	24.3	22.9	21.6	20.4	19.2	18.1	17.1	16.1	15.2

Nyanza

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
20 - 24	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.6
25 - 29	60.8	61.6	62.4	63.3	64.2	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.6	69.6
30 - 34	78.3	78.8	79.4	80.0	80.6	81.2	81.8	82.4	83.0	83.6	84.3
35 - 39	85.5	86.0	86.4	86.9	87.4	87.9	88.4	88.9	89.4	89.9	90.3
40 - 44	89.0	89.4	89.8	90.3	90.7	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.5	93.0	93.5
45 - 49	92.4	92.9	93.5	94.1	94.6	95.2	95.8	96.4	96.9	97.5	98.1
50 - 54	94.3	94.9	95.6	96.2	96.9	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.2	100.9
55 - 59	95.4	96.1	96.7	97.4	98.0	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.0
60 - 64	95.5	96.2	96.9	97.6	98.3	99.0	99.7	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.5
65+	91.4	91.9	92.4	93.0	93.5	94.0	94.5	95.0	95.5	96.1	96.6

Females	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
20 - 24	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7
25 - 29	23.4	23.0	22.5	22.1	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.4
30 - 34	33.1	32.6	32.2	31.7	31.3	30.8	30.4	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.7
35 - 39	38.8	38.4	38.1	37.7	37.4	37.1	36.7	36.4	36.1	35.8	35.4
40 - 44	43.7	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.8	41.5	41.2	41.0
45 - 49	44.8	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.3	42.9	42.6	42.2	41.8	41.5	41.1
50 - 54	50.3	50.0	49.6	49.3	48.9	48.6	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.3	46.9
55 - 59	54.6	54.2	53.9	53.6	53.2	52.9	52.6	52.2	51.9	51.6	51.2
60 - 64	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.3	62.2	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.5
65+	71.2	71.1	71.0	70.9	70.8	70.7	70.6	70.5	70.4	70.3	70.2

Rift Valley

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	3.2	3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
20 - 24	25.2	24.9	24.5	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.3	22
25 - 29	59.9	60.1	60.3	60.5	60.7	60.9	61.1	61.3	61.6	61.8	62
30 - 34	77.9	78.2	78.5	78.9	79.2	79.5	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.9	81.2
35 - 39	85.4	85.9	86.4	86.8	87.3	87.8	88.3	88.7	89.2	89.7	90.2
40 - 44	87.6	88	88.4	88.8	89.3	89.7	90.1	90.5	90.9	91.3	91.7
45 - 49	90.5	91	91.5	92	92.5	93.1	93.6	94.1	94.6	95.2	95.7
50 - 54	91.6	92.1	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.2	94.7	95.3	95.8	96.3	96.9
55 - 59	92.8	93.4	94.1	94.7	95.3	96	96.7	97.3	98	98.6	99.3
60 - 64	91.9	92.5	93.1	93.7	94.3	94.9	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.4	98
65+	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2

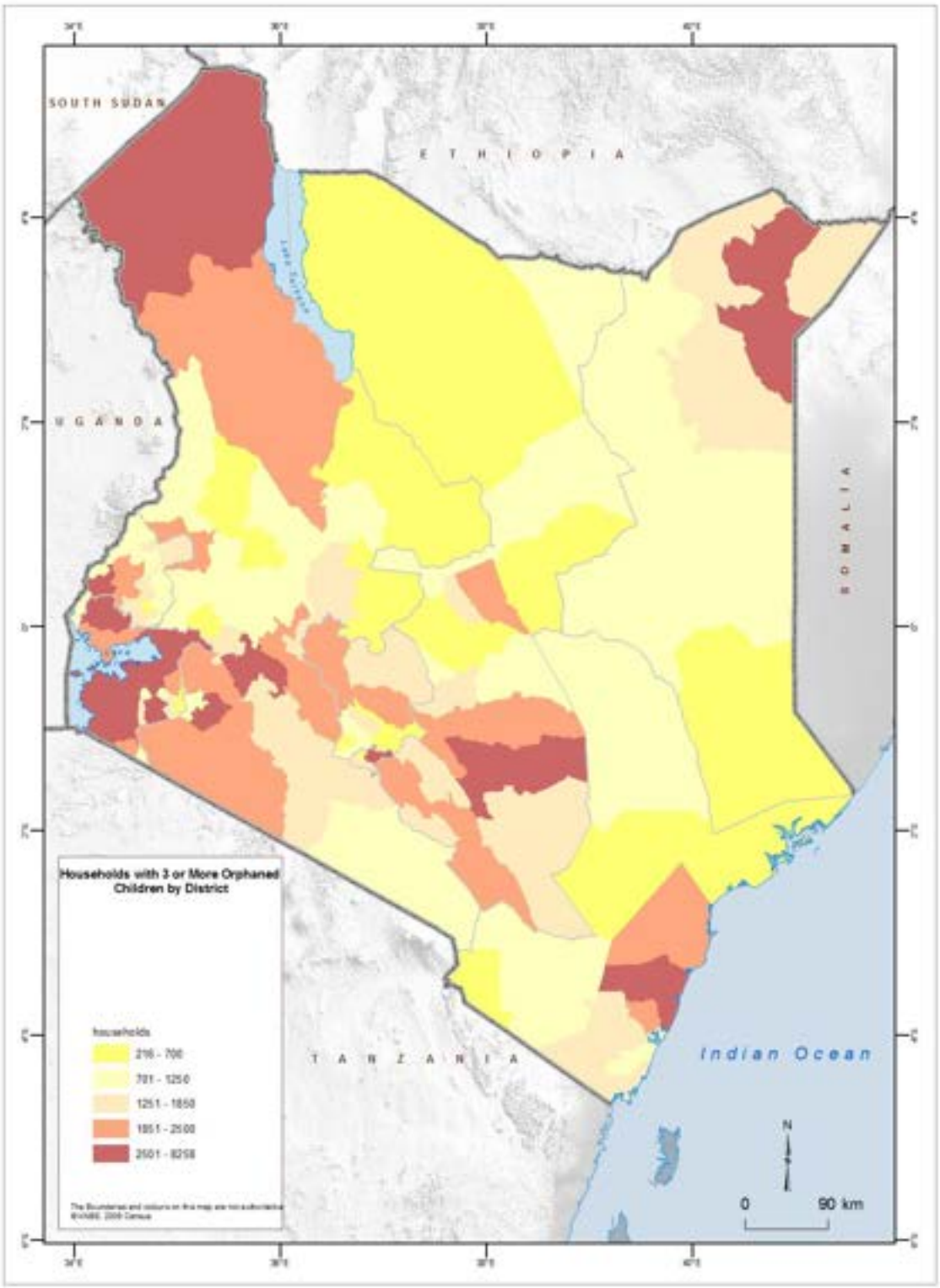
Females	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
20 - 24	12.6	12.1	11.7	11.3	11	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9
25 - 29	21.5	21	20.4	19.9	19.4	18.9	18.4	18	17.5	17.1	16.6
30 - 34	28.3	27.6	27	26.4	25.8	25.2	24.6	24	23.5	22.9	22.4
35 - 39	34	33.5	33	32.5	32	31.5	31	30.5	30	29.6	29.1
40 - 44	39	38.6	38.2	37.8	37.4	37	36.6	36.2	35.8	35.5	35.1
45 - 49	41.5	41.1	40.6	40.2	39.8	39.3	38.9	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.3
50 - 54	45.5	45.1	44.7	44.3	43.9	43.6	43.2	42.8	42.4	42.1	41.7
55 - 59	48.8	48.5	48.1	47.8	47.4	47.1	46.8	46.4	46.1	45.8	45.5
60 - 64	53.7	53.6	53.5	53.4	53.3	53.2	53.1	53	52.9	52.8	52.7
65+	51	50.9	50.9	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.6	50.5	50.5	50.4

Western

Males	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
20 - 24	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.1	23.0
25 - 29	63.3	63.9	64.4	65.0	65.5	66.1	66.7	67.2	67.8	68.4	69.0
30 - 34	80.5	80.9	81.2	81.6	81.9	82.3	82.7	83.0	83.4	83.8	84.1
35 - 39	87.0	87.4	87.7	88.0	88.4	88.7	89.0	89.4	89.7	90.0	90.4
40 - 44	90.1	90.4	90.7	91.0	91.3	91.6	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.9	93.2
45 - 49	92.6	92.9	93.3	93.6	94.0	94.3	94.7	95.1	95.4	95.8	96.1
50 - 54	94.5	94.8	95.2	95.6	96.0	96.4	96.8	97.1	97.5	97.9	98.3
55 - 59	95.6	96.0	96.3	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.6	99.0	99.4
60 - 64	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9
65+	90.9	90.9	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5

Females	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
20 - 24	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6
25 - 29	19.5	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.8
30 - 34	26.7	26.0	25.4	24.8	24.2	23.6	23.1	22.5	22.0	21.5	21.0
35 - 39	32.9	32.3	31.8	31.3	30.7	30.2	29.7	29.2	28.7	28.2	27.7
40 - 44	37.9	37.6	37.2	36.8	36.4	36.1	35.7	35.4	35.0	34.7	34.3
45 - 49	40.8	40.4	40.1	39.8	39.4	39.1	38.8	38.5	38.1	37.8	37.5
50 - 54	44.7	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.5	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.0	41.7
55 - 59	48.3	47.9	47.6	47.3	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.9	45.6	45.3	44.9
60 - 64	56.7	56.6	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.0	55.9	55.8
65+	64.7	64.6	64.6	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1

Appendix 11: Households with 3 or more orphaned children



Contributors to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs

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Mr. Robert Nderitu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Labour Dynamics author / editor
Mr. Godfrey O. Otieno Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Education/ Editor
Mr. Charles Obiero Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Education author
Ms. Rosemary Uside Kongani Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Gender Dimensions author
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