



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions

Volume XII

March 2012



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Ministry of State for Planning, National
Development and Vision 2030





REPUBLIC OF KENYA



2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

*“Counting Our People for Implementation of Vision
2030”*

Volume XII

Gender Dimensions

March 2012

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Abbreviations

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
DfID	Department for International Development
FHHDs	Female Headed Households
GDI	Gender Development Index
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSI	Gender Status Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHHDs	Male Headed Households
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
POA	Plan of Action
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SNA	Systems of National Accounts
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TWC	Technical Working Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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, 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 gender dimensions of the 2009 Census data, with a view to identifying gender disparities in various demographic and socio-economic spheres and their implication on policy implementation and development programmes

The analysis shows that there were more females than males in the early ages as shown by high gender ratios at birth. Life expectancy for females at birth is on average higher than that of males by 3 years. Females tend to get married at earlier ages than males.

There were more females with no education compared to males. Enrolment rate for females was 109.2 and that of males 112.2. Dropout rate was higher for girls between the ages 14-17 years in all the provinces except for Central Province where dropout rate for boys was more than girls.

There were more males compared to females among the working population and females dominated in the inactive population. However, males worked more hours compared to females in all age categories the peak being between age groups 25-29 and 50-54. Children aged 5-9 are reported to be working with more girls compared to boys showing indications of child labour.

A third of the households were headed by women. Nyanza Province had the highest number of households headed by women. In all the provinces, there were more male household heads who reported to be working compared to female household.

Constructed dwelling units for female headed households were more compared to constructed dwelling units for male headed household. The proportion of FHHDs in the country reported to be using tin lamps exceeded those headed by males. The proportion of male headed households using electricity as the main source of lighting was higher than female headed households. Majority households use pit latrine as the main source of human waste disposal.

Persons with disabilities form 3.5 percent of the total population out of which, 51.0 percent were females and 49.0 percent males. Visual and hearing disabilities are the most prevalent affecting majority of female PWDs while male PWDs are mostly affected by mental and speech disabilities.

The information provided in this monograph will be useful in addressing the existing gender gaps in areas that affect the wellbeing of both women and men and the direction development programmes need to take.

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 US Census Bureau, UNFPA, USAID, UNICEF, DfID, UNDP and SIDA, 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**

Gender Dimensions at a Glance

Characteristics	Per cent Female	Per cent Male
Demographic Characteristics		
Total Population (Adjusted)	50.5	49.5
Fertility and Nuptuality		
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	22.0	27.0
Mortality		
Infant Mortality Rate	48.0	60.0
Life Expectancy	61.0	58.0
Maternal Mortality	495	N/A
Urbanization	50.0	50.0
Informal Settlements	46.7	53.3
Socio-Economic Characteristics		
Education		
Attendance		
Attending School	39.0	43.0
Left School	41.0	42.0
Never Went to school	20.0	16.0
Attainment		
No Education	20.0	16.0
Pre-Primary	10.0	11.0
Primary Incomplete	39.0	39.0
Primary complete	11.0	10.0
Secondary+	20.0	24.0
Enrolment		
GER in Primary	109.2	112.2
GER in Secondary	48.8	53.8
Labor Force		
Employed Population	46.3	53.3
Unemployed Population	47.0	53.0
Working Children	33.0	34.0
Economically Inactive Population	54.0	46.0
Household and Housing Characteristics		
Household Headship	32.1	67.9
Main source of Water: Stream	23.0	32.7
Main Source of Lighting: Tin Lamp	42.1	36.8
Human Waste Disposal	48.2	48.8
Housing Materials: Iron Sheets	72.0	69.0
Asset Ownership: Radio	64.4	78.6
Persons with Disabilities		
Proportion of PWDs	51.3	48.7
Type of disability: Physical	25.0	26.0
School Attendance Status: Never Attended	62.0	38.0
Education Attainment: Primary	43.0	50.0
Economic Status: Working	53.0	58.0

Gender Status Index (GSI)

Block	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	Data		
				Female	Male	GSI
Social Power	Education	Attendance	Attending	39.3	42.9	0.916
		Enrolment	Primary enrolment Rate (Net)	79.7	77.8	1.024
			Secondary enrolment Rate (Net)	27.8	23.3	1.931
	Health	Child Health	Infant Mortality Rate	48	60	0.8
			Under-5 Mortality Rate	70	87	0.805
		Life Expectancy at Birth	Life Expectancy at Birth	61	58	1.052
			Working	46.6	53.4	0.872
Economic Power	Economic Status		Unemployed	46.5	53.5	0.869
			Worked for pay	26.5	44.0	0.614
			Working Children (10-14)	33.5	33.5	0.977
			Working Children (15-17)	29.6	30.3	1
			Members National Assembly	9.9	90.1	0.11
			Ministers	14.3	85.7	0.167
			Assistant Ministers	11.5	88.5	0.13
			Diplomats	33.3	66.7	0.499
			Permanent Secretaries	15.9	84.1	0.189
			Provincial Commissioners	12.5	87.5	0.143
Political Power	Public Sector		District Commissioners	11.1	88.9	0.125
			Deputy Secretaries	26.4	73.6	0.359
			District Officers	19	81	0.235
			Lawyers	34.7	65.3	0.531
			Councilors	15.8	84.2	0.188
			Chiefs	3.7	96.3	0.038
			Assistant Chiefs	7.8	92.2	0.085

Executive Summary

The Government's commitment and efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment are reflected in the ratification of numerous international conventions and instruments such as Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, among others. The Government has instituted various laws and policy frameworks, set up several bodies at national as well as decentralized levels in order to advance, coordinate and monitor gender issues with more emphasis on production of gender disaggregated data at all levels for planning purposes.

The Millennium Development Goals are internationally agreed goals to monitor social economic development. The status of achieving these goals is highlighted in various chapters of this Monograph.

There are more girls who never attended school compared to boys. In primary gross enrollment rate for girls was 109.2 compared to 112.2 for boys in the country. Gross enrolment in secondary school was 48.8 for girls and 53.8 for boys. The gap in enrollment between boys and girls tends to increase in higher levels of education where girls reduce in number.

Among the working population, 48.9 percent were females and 57.1 percent were males. There were more males at 44.0 percent working for pay, compared to females at 26.5 percent. More males at 53.3 percent than females at 46.5 percent were reported to be unemployed. Among the working children, females were 34.3 percent compared to males at 33.0 percent. Females dominated the economically inactive in all the provinces measuring 55.1 percent and males 44.9 percent at national level.

Female headed households accounted for 32.1 percent while male headed households accounted for the remaining proportion 67.9 percent. Nyanza Province recorded the highest number of household headed by females at 38.6 percent. Female household heads reported to be working were 77.2 percent compared to 89.4 percent males. Constructed dwelling units headed by females were 67.8 percent compared to 59.8 percent headed by males. Female households heads who rely on tin lamps as the main source of lighting were 42.1 percent while 24.4 percent male household heads reported electricity as the main source of lighting. FHHDs in the country reported pit latrine as the main type of human waste disposal recording 48.2 percent and 48.8 percent for males. Between 67.0 percent and 88.9 percent of male headed households own radios and those headed by females range between 49.5 percent and 77.2 percent.

PWDs form 3.5 percent of the total population out of which, 51.3 percent were females and 48.7 percent males. Males with visual disabilities accounted for 23.7 percent and 26.0 percent females. Physical disability was recorded as the highest among both females at 24.6 percent and males at 26.1 percent.

Chapter 1-Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Kenya has a wealth of experience in census taking. Records of earlier censuses exist dating back to 1897 when the population of Kenya was estimated at 2.5 million people. During those early periods, the exercise was mainly head counts that served the needs of the colonial government. The first comprehensive census was undertaken in 1948 and the next one in 1962 fifteen months before the country attained independence. The 1962 Census numerated 8.6 million people. This helped set up the political administrative structures that have been widely used since independence. The first post independence census was undertaken in 1969 where 10.9 million people were enumerated. Since then, the country has conducted decennial population censuses. The last one was conducted in 2009 and enumerated 38.6 million people.

2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since Independence and the seventh since 1948. Kenyan censuses are historically **de facto** and conducted on midnight of 24th/25th August as the reference point. They are also primarily canvassed as recommended for countries that share Kenya's level of socio-economic development. All post-independence Censuses have been implemented in accordance with the UN Principles and Recommendations for modern censuses. For these and other reasons, Kenya is regarded a success story in census-taking in sub-Saharan Africa.

1.2 Overview of 2009 Census

The 2009 KPHC was implemented by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) on behalf of the Government under the Statistics Act, 2006. The theme for the census was ***"Counting Our People for the Implementation of Vision 2030"***. The theme was timely and pertinent in order to respond to the great demand for statistical information for implementation of Kenya's current development goals and other global initiatives such as **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** and **International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action (ICPD-POA)**. From the very outset, the planning for the 2009 KPHC took cognizance of the need to collect a variety of indicators for monitoring the achievement of these goals.

1.3 Objective

The main objective of 2009 KPHC was to provide the Government and other stakeholders with information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population, as well as housing conditions and household amenities. Specific objectives were to ascertain the following:

- Size, composition and spatial distribution of the population.
- Levels of fertility, mortality and migration rates.
- Rates and patterns of migration.

- Levels of education attained by the population.
- Size and deployment of labour force.
- Size, types and distribution of persons with disabilities, and
- Housing conditions and availability of household amenities.

The data collected from 2009 KPHC is diverse and will be used in formulating and monitoring national development programmes, allocation of national resources, review of administrative and electoral boundaries, locating social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals and for research purposes.

1.4 Overview of the Gender Dimensions

In addition to the basic reports on the 2009 KPHC, analytical reports have been prepared covering Fertility and Nuptiality, Mortality and Health, Migration, Population Dynamics, Population Projections, Urbanization, Education and Literacy, Labor force participation, Housing Conditions and Household Amenities and Assets, Disability and Wellbeing, and Household and Family Dynamics. This monograph presents information on gender dimensions derived from both demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Information collected from the 2009 Census is complemented with data from administrative records, other censuses and surveys conducted by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in an effort to present a full picture of the gender dimensions in Kenya.

The Gender Dimensions Monograph also highlights inequalities brought about by existing gaps between females and males, regarding access and control of resources and their impact on the economic and national development of the country.

This Monograph brings out the current status in achieving the MDGs through the presentation of sex disaggregated data in demographic and socio- economic profile derived from the 2009 Census.

1.5 Objectives

The objectives of the monograph are to:

- Present the key findings from the 2009 Census based on gender dimensions that depict the relative access to services and personal achievements between women, men, girls and boys;
- Present gender gaps in different sectors that were covered in the Census and which play key roles in achieving gender equality.
- Sensitize stakeholders on the need and importance of sex disaggregated data for policy formulation, decision making and budgeting.

1.6 Existing Policies and Programmes

The Government's commitment and efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment are reflected in the ratification of numerous international conventions and instruments such as CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, among others. The Government has also instituted various laws and policy frameworks, and set up several bodies at national as well as decentralized levels in order to advance, coordinate and monitor gender issues.

Programmes and policies to reduce gender disparities include provision of Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education; affirmative action in recruitment, employment and appointment in the public sector to reduce gender disparities in leadership and decision making levels (e.g. in the civil service, the judiciary and local authorities); development of a National Policy on gender and Development; establishment and strengthening of institutions to address gender issues (including National Commission on gender and Development, and gender units in all line ministries and state corporations); inclusion of an indicator on gender mainstreaming in the Performance Contract Guidelines in the public sector; the Political Parties Act, (2007) provides for at least one third representation of either gender in political parties; and the Employment Act of 2007 prohibits termination of employment on account of pregnancy and provides for three months maternity leave and two weeks of paternity leave with full pay. The policies specific to women include a National Policy on Female Genital Mutilation; and improvement of maternal healthcare to reduce the high incidence of maternal mortality (e.g. by increasing the antenatal care coverage and births attended by skilled personnel, increasing contraceptive prevalence.

1.6.1 The Constitution

The Constitution promulgated in August 2010 introduces substantive gender gains and recognizes affirmative action for vulnerable groups like women, youth and persons with disabilities. The Constitution states that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender and at least 5.0 percent of the members of the public elective and appointive bodies must be persons with disabilities. The Constitution also has express provision on equal responsibility between parents for supporting a child, regardless of whether the parents are in union or not. The Government is committed to a national affirmative action policy to ensure that women have at least a third representation in recruitment, promotion and appointment at all decision-making levels, although compliance is yet to be realized. Women representation in various decision making organs is still low as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Representation at Decision Making Level, by Rank and Sex

Rank	Women	Men	Total	Per cent Female
Members National Assembly	22	200	222	9.9
Ministers	6	36	42	14.3
Assistant Ministers	6	46	52	11.5
Diplomats	17	34	51	33.3
Permanent Secretaries	7	37	44	15.9
Provincial Commissioners	1	7	8	12.5
District Commissioners	29	232	261	11.1
Deputy Secretaries	33	92	125	26.4
D.O	164	701	865	19
Lawyers	1,837	3,457	5,294	34.7
Councilors	393	2,093	2,486	15.8
Chiefs	96	2,483	2,579	3.7
Assistant Chiefs	458	5,438	5,896	7.8

According to world classification of women representation in decision making levels, Kenya is ranked 105th with 9.9 percent; Uganda 34.9 percent and Burundi 32.1 percent. Rwanda is ranked 1st in the world with the highest number of women in the National Assembly at 56.3 percent as shown Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: World Ranking of Women in Parliament

Rank	Country	Lower or single House				Upper House or Senate			
		Elections	Seats*	Women	Per cent Women	Elections	Seats*	Women	Per cent Women
1	Rwanda	9 2008	80	45	56.3	10 2008	26	9	34.6
4	South Africa	4 2009	400	178	44.5	4 2009	54	16	29.6
	United Republic of								
15	Tanzania	10 2010	350	126	36	---	---	---	---
16	Uganda	2 2011	375	131	34.9	---	---	---	---
21	Burundi	7 2010	106	34	32.1	7 2010	41	19	46.3
36	Sudan	4 2010	346	87	25.1	5 2010	28	5	17.9
105	Kenya	12 2007	224	22	9.8	---	---	---	---

* Figures correspond to the number of seats currently filled in Parliament

1.6.2 National Gender and Development Policy (2000).

The National Policy on Gender and development provides a basis for the government to underscore its commitment to advance the status of women. The government is determined to address any existing imbalances through policy formulation and implementation, taking into account different needs and skills of women and men.

The policy is consistent with the government's efforts of spurring economic growth and thereby, reducing poverty and unemployment, by considering the needs of all Kenyan women, men, girls and boys across the economic, social and cultural lines. The policy advocates for new departures and strategies that are aimed at ensuring greater participation of women and men and equal access to development resources and distribution of the benefits.

The policy asserts the need to focus on empowerment strategies that not only demonstrate understanding of the essential linkages between the reproductive and productive roles of women, but also recognize the need to adopt equity as a goal and its achievement through the removal of any existing disparities between women and men. It highlights the social, cultural, economic and political factors that perpetuate inequalities in access to and control of development resources and benefits.

1.6.3 Vision 2030

Vision 2030 aims at providing high quality of life to all citizens by the year 2030. It is based on three pillars; the economic, the social and the political. The economic pillar aims at maintaining a sustainable economic growth of 10.0 percent per annum over the next 25 years. The social pillar aims at a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar aims at an issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable democratic politics that respect the rule of law and protects the rights and freedom of every individual in the society

1.6.4 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The Millennium Development Goals are internationally agreed for social economic development. This Monograph focuses on MDG No. 3: Promote gender Equality and empower women. Other MDGs that will feature in the monograph are: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education, Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality, Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health and Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

1.7 Data Quality

Data collection in Kenya faces challenges ranging from administration of data collection tool to logistics. Coverage and content errors cannot be avoided and this varies in magnitude from one region to another. Omissions or misreporting and misclassification may cause distortion in the estimates.

1.8 General Trends

The general trend for female population has been more than that of males from 1969 to 2009 as shown in table 1.3. This is attributed to high chances of survival as a result of improvement in health and reduction in infant and child mortality rates as well as increase in in-migrants in favor of females.

Table 1.3: General Trends in Population 1969 to 2009 (Million)

Year	Female	Male	Total
1969	5.4	5.3	10.7
1979	7.8	7.6	15.4
1989	10.8	10.5	21.3
1999	14.5	14.2	28.7
2009	19.4	19.2	38.6

1.9 Methodology

Measurements

In 2009 information on Gender was captured using question (P-11) on gender of members of the household where, 1=Male and 2=Female.

There are two approaches to measuring gender gaps. First is the incident approach where the denominator is the total female or male in a particular sector. For example, among females with no education, the denominator will be total females or males that are targeted in education attainment. The second one is the distribution approach: here the denominator is the total for both male and female and the proportion of each gender is calculated based on the combined total.

The gender ratio is the number of males per 100 women, and is also referred to as the sex ratio. For gender analysis, the female population may be divided by the male population when the focus is to emphasize the position of women in relation to men.

The gender parity index measures the extent of gender inequality and ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 stands for extreme inequality and 1 stands for equality. In most coverage statistics, the gender parity index is computed as the ratio of male and female ratios in attainment or access e.g. in reporting school enrolment as the ratio of male to female enrolment ratios, so as to take account of differences in male and female populations used as denominators in the analysis. The Gender Status Index (GSI) gives the ratio for females divided by the ratio for males in respective power block

The gender gap measures the magnitude of disparities and is normally computed in percentage points, or the difference between percentage for females and percentage for males.

1.10 Definition of Concepts

Gender

Gender is a socio-cultural construct of the society that determines and identifies, roles or functions, entitlements and deprivations of women and men and girls and boys in the society. It therefore defines women and men's position in their society. Gender classification changes with time, space and needs of a society.

Sex

Sex is a biological identification of females and males based on their physiological characteristics. Sex characteristics are natural; compared to gender which identifies qualities that are shaped through the history of social relations and interactions.

Gender Analysis

This is the process of examining roles and responsibilities or any other situation in regard to women, men, boys and girls, with a view to identifying gaps, raising concern and

addressing them, investigating and identifying specific needs for policy and programme development and implementation.

Gender Relations

Socio-cultural relationships between men and women in a given culture. They are socially constructed and not derived from biology. Gender relations distinguish social relations between men and women from those characteristics which can be derived from biological differences.

Gender Issues

Refers to opportunities, challenges and constraints that affect both women, men, girls and boys in the society. Gender issues are not synonymous with women's issues.

Women's Issues

Refers to opportunities, challenges and constraints that affect women and girls only. Women's needs are therefore not addressed by relevant organs at all levels due to poor representation and this affect mostly women.

Gender-Aware Planning

The process of taking gender into consideration (gender mainstreaming) in planning; planning with women or girls and men or boys in mind because development programmes are accessed and impact women and men differently. The increasing awareness of gender issues has led the Government and development partners to set up sections or focal points responsible for integrating women's and men's issues into the administration's projects. Collection and use of sex disaggregated data in policy, decision making, planning and budgeting is key to gender-aware planning.

Gender Inequality

Gender inequality means unequal access to resources and benefits by women and men and therefore holds back the growth of individuals, development of countries and evolution of societies.

Gender Gaps

Gender gaps refer to the measure of differences between women and men in relation to their participation in and benefits from different socio-economic sectors. Gender gaps come about as a result of unequal power relations between women and men.

Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socio-economic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education for both females and males. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

Gender Development Index (GDI)

This a tool designed to measure gender inequalities in the social, cultural, economic and political fields.

Gender Status Index (GSI)

This measures relative gender equalities, capturing gender related issues quantitatively. GSI is based on three blocks namely 'social power', 'economic power' and 'political power'. GSI is calculated as the ratio of female value to that of male.

Chapter 2- Demographic Characteristics

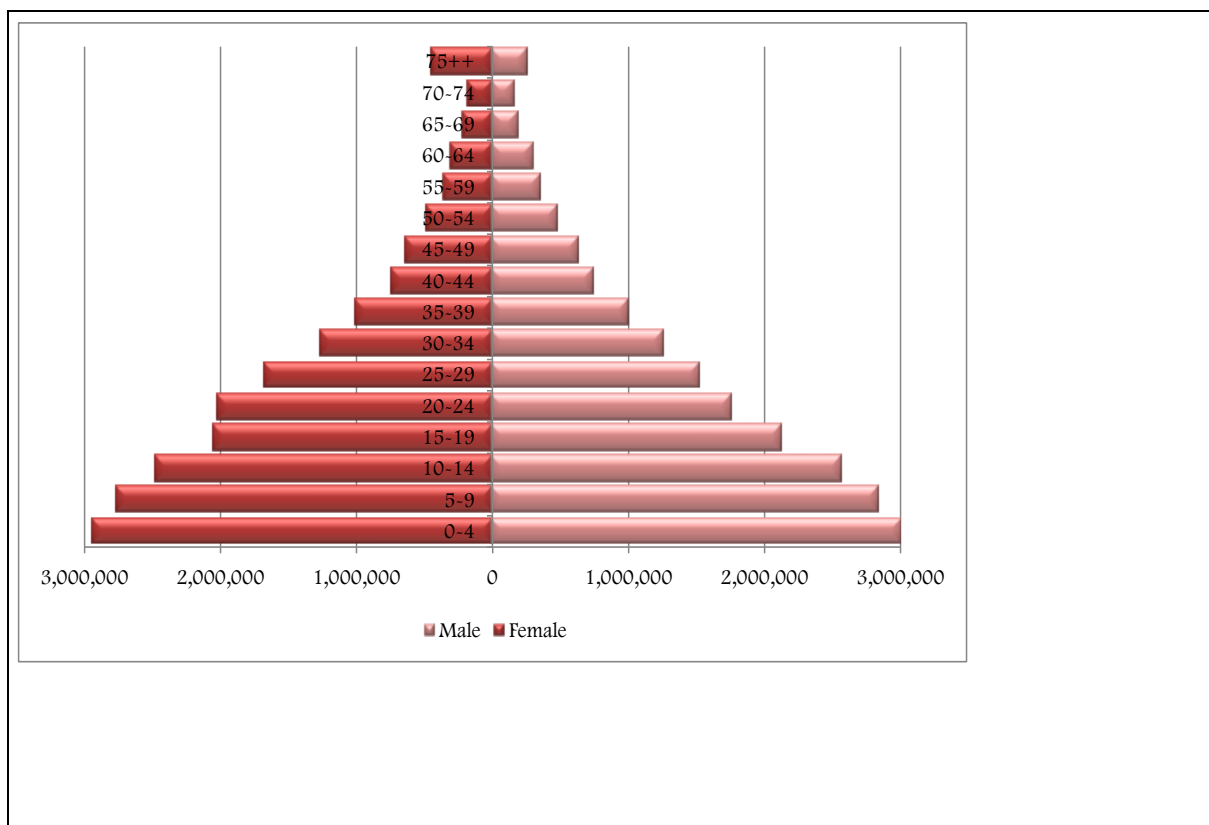
2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a gender perspective of the major demographic characteristics; fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization. The issues analyzed in this chapter have profound effect on human development along the lifecycle e.g. age at first marriage, age at first birth, child mortality, life expectancy, maternal mortality and migration. The chapter also looks at urbanization, focusing on formal and informal settlements.

2.1 Population and Age Structure

The 2009 Census results revealed that the total population of the country stood at 38,610,097 comprising 19,417,639 females and 19,192,458 males. The male-female ratio varies from region to region. Generally there is a gender spiral where there are more boys in the younger age groups and more women in older age groups as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex, 2009



There are more males in the early ages up to age group 15-19 but the scenario changes when the ratio of females begins to increase from age groups 20-24 and 25-29. In the older age groups the proportion of women is significantly higher than that of men. This is mainly attributed to low life expectancy for men compared to that of women as a cumulative result of differences in age specific mortality rates. This difference in survival

rates has an impact on services that need to be provided in terms of health and other social amenities.

2.1.1 Broad age groups, Sex and Province, 2009

Different broad age groups have different needs which are unique and therefore the need to address them differently.

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of the 0-14 population that represents children whose needs are very critical to their growth and development in these formative years. These include proper nutrition, healthcare, early childhood development, primary education and other basic needs. The fulfillment of these needs depends on family income and provision of publicly provided services, which vary from region to region. The data shows that, there more boys than girls in all the provinces except Nairobi. North Eastern Province had a wider gap compared to other provinces. This gap may affect the participation of girls in different socio-economic activities.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 0-14 by Sex and Province, 2009

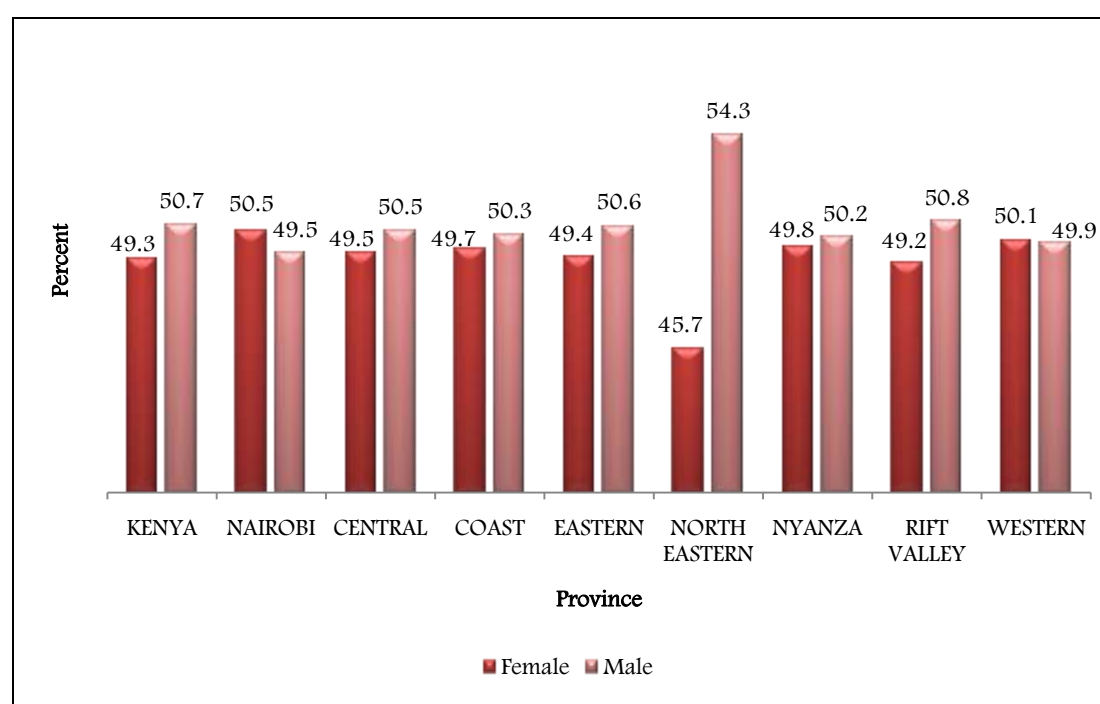


Figure 2.3 represents the population distribution aged 15-24 by sex and region. This is the age group normally referred to as youth. Majority in the age group are in secondary school, tertiary colleges and university. At the national level, males comprised 51.2 percent and females 48.8 percent. In all provinces, girls were more than boys except for North Eastern Province where 40.8 percent were girls and 59.2 percent boys. The girls are likely to be charged with more roles than boys hence limiting the empowerment of the girls.

Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15-24 by Sex and Province, 2009

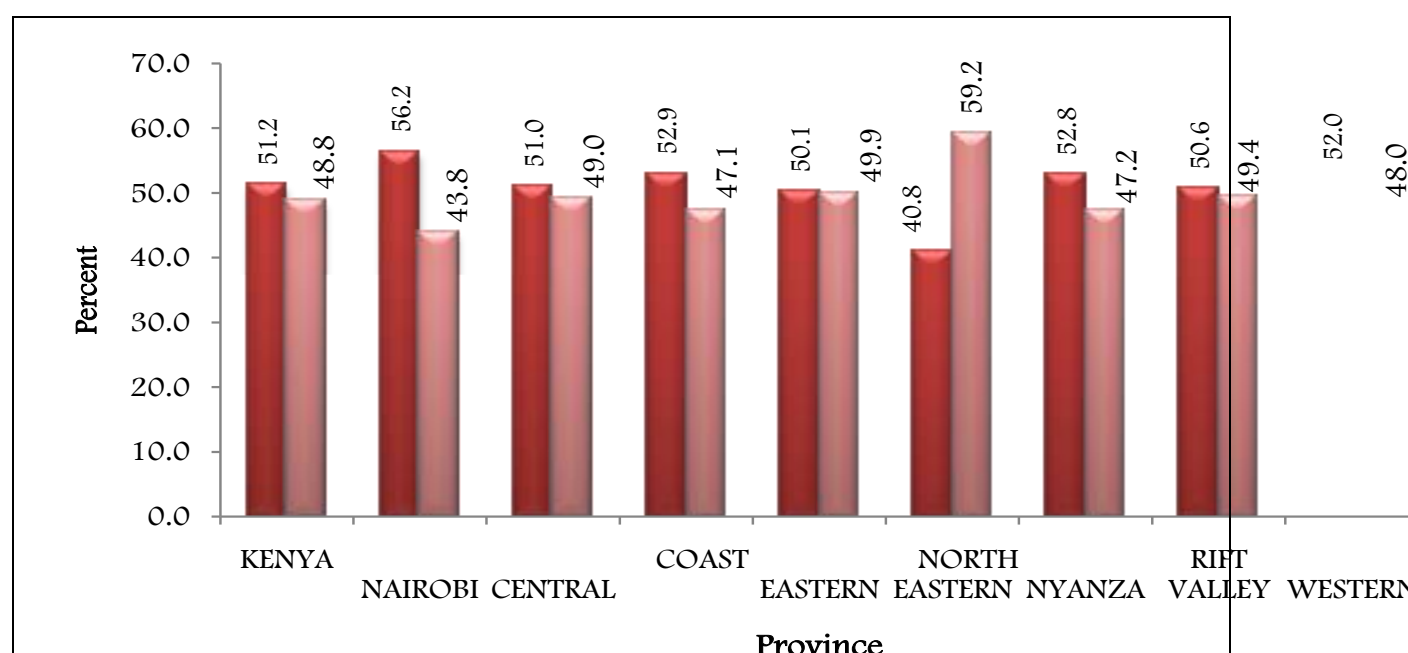
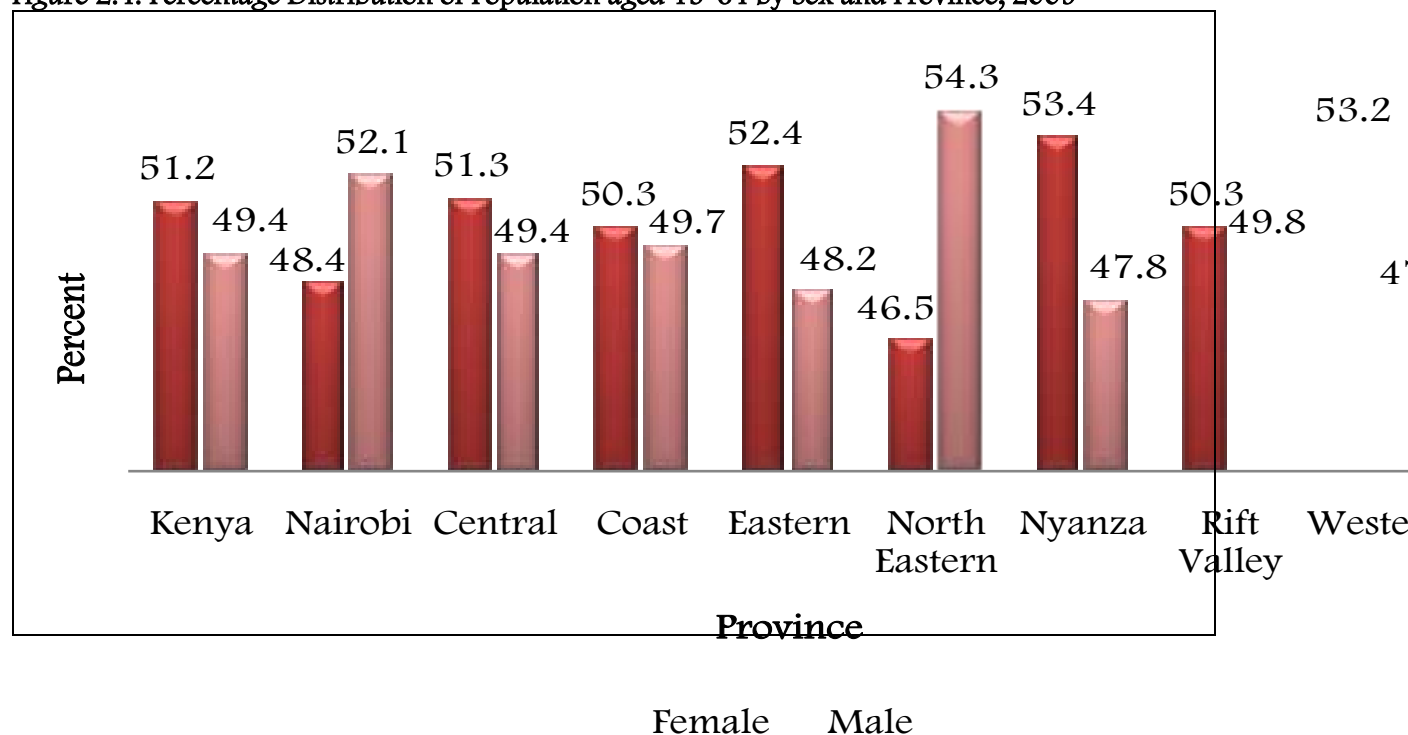


Figure 2.4 gives details of the economically active age group of 15-64. This is the age group the country depends on for its work force. The level for productivity in this age group depends on how well the country meets the needs affecting the group. These include quality education, access to healthcare and most of all employment.

Overall, there were more women in the economically active population compared to men. This was the case in all provinces except Nairobi and North Eastern. This suggests that more women are expected to participate in economically productive activities compared to men, although the actual situation is different as shown later in this report.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15-64 by Sex and Province, 2009



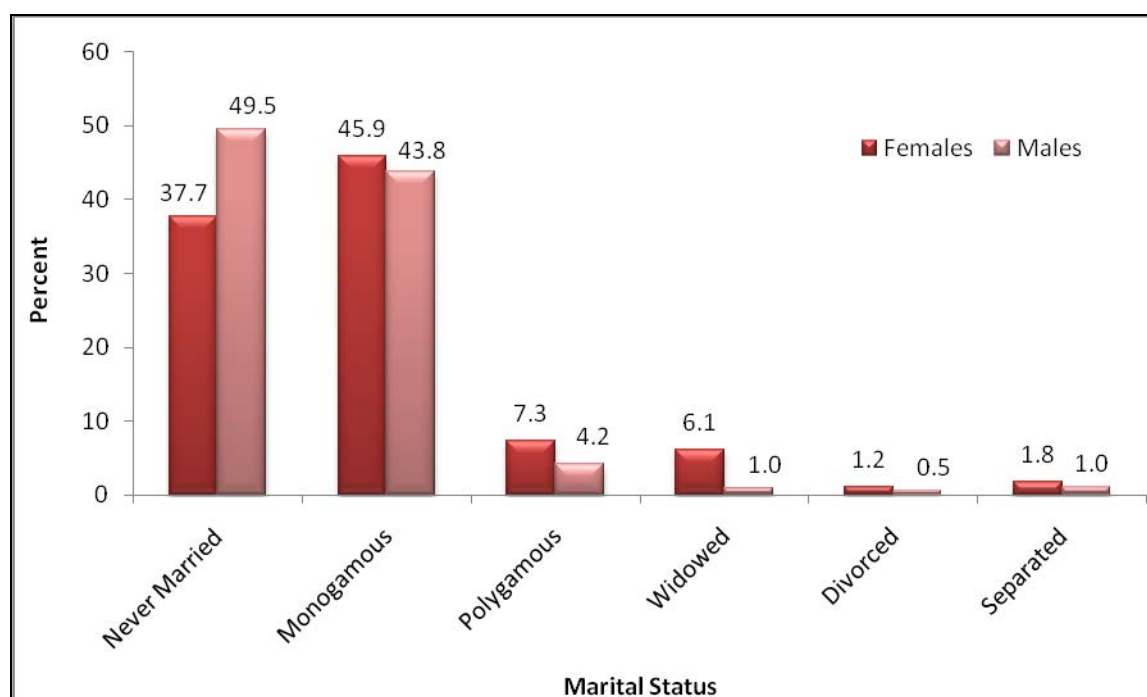
2.2 Marriages and Unions

Marriage is a social construct that is shared by all societies. It is also a process that unites people in a relationship that is consensual and contractual and is therefore recognized by law. Marriage and unions in most cases are a first step in establishing a family which is an essential unit in the composition and functioning of a society.

The average age at marriage for women has always been lower than that for men. Currently a smaller percentage of women marry before age 20 compared to previous generations. From the Census results, 37.7 percent of female population is single compared to 49.5 percent males. Those in monogamous union comprised 45.9 percent for females and 43.8 percent for males. Polygamous unions constituted 7.3 percent females and 4.2 percent males. The indication is that most marriages in Kenya are monogamous as shown in Figure 2.5.

In some communities, because of cultural practices, among them female genital mutilation, young girls are married off at tender ages. This practice exposes the young girls to dangers of contracting sexually transmitted diseases and complications during child birth. The young boys are made to marry at early ages spend time farming and tending livestock. In both cases these young people are denied chances of personal growth and development especially attending school.

Figure 2.5: Population Distribution by Marital Status, 2009



2.3 Fertility and Nuptiality

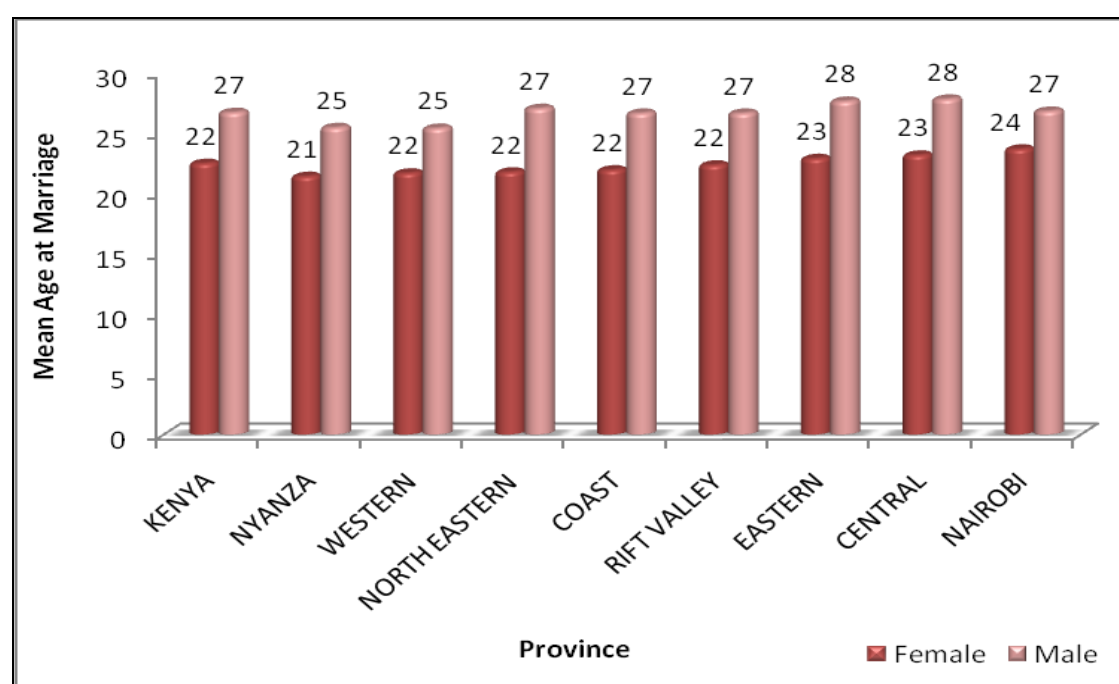
Fertility is dependent on a number of factual circumstances including gender issues influenced by culture, education and level of development of the society and communities in the country. Other key determinants of fertility are age of entry into union and the

availability of contraception. The most commonly used measure of fertility is the total fertility rate (TFR). TFR is the number of children a woman would have over her childbearing years if at each age, she experienced the current ASFR. ASFR is the number of births to women of a given age group per 1000 women in that age group.

2.3.1 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

The median age at marriage is rising in nearly all regions. Figure 2.6 gives details of singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by province. At national level, the SMAM for women is 22 years and 27 years for men. In all the provinces SMAM for women is lower than that of men. Nyanza Province recorded the lowest SMAM for women at 21 years and Nairobi the highest at 24 years. Central and Eastern Provinces recorded the highest SMAM for men at 28 years. Women who marry below 22 years are likely to experience complications during child birth since they may not be exposed to relevant information regarding child bearing. The lower SMAM for women is also associated with higher school dropout rates.

Figure 2.6: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Sex and Province 2009



2.3.2 Age Specific Fertility Rate

The age specific fertility rate (ASFR) has a lot of bearing on the TFR. The highest ASFR is in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 and declines in the older age groups as shown in Table 2.1. The age group 20-24, which has the highest ASFR, is expected to be pursuing higher education but is instead raising children. While females nurse their babies, their male counterparts continue with education and or career.

Table 2.1: Age Specific Fertility Rate by Province and Residence, 2009

PROVINCE/ RESIDENCE	Age group							TFR
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
KENYA	0.07	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.02	4.4
RURAL	0.08	0.25	0.25	0.2	0.14	0.07	0.03	5
URBAN	0.06	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.04	0.02	3.5
NAIROBI	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.01	2.9
CENTRAL	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.01	3.3
COAST	0.08	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.07	0.02	4.6
EASTERN	0.05	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.02	4.2
NORTH EASTERN	0.03	0.16	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.05	4.5
NYANZA	0.12	0.26	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.02	5
RIFT VALLEY	0.08	0.23	0.24	0.2	0.15	0.08	0.03	5
WESTERN	0.09	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.15	0.07	0.02	5.4

2.3.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR is the number of children a woman would have over her childbearing years if at each age, she experienced the current ASFR. The Census data indicated that fertility in Kenya had declined from 5.0 in 1999 to 4.8 in 2009. This declining trend was reflected in all provinces. However, Western Province had the highest fertility rate at 5.4 followed by Nyanza and Rift Valley at 5.0. Details are shown in Figure 2.7. The KDH data also reflect a decline in fertility as shown in figure 2.8. The differentials in TFR across regions are likely to affect other socio-economic benefits.

Figure 2.7: Total Fertility Rate by Province 2009 and 1999

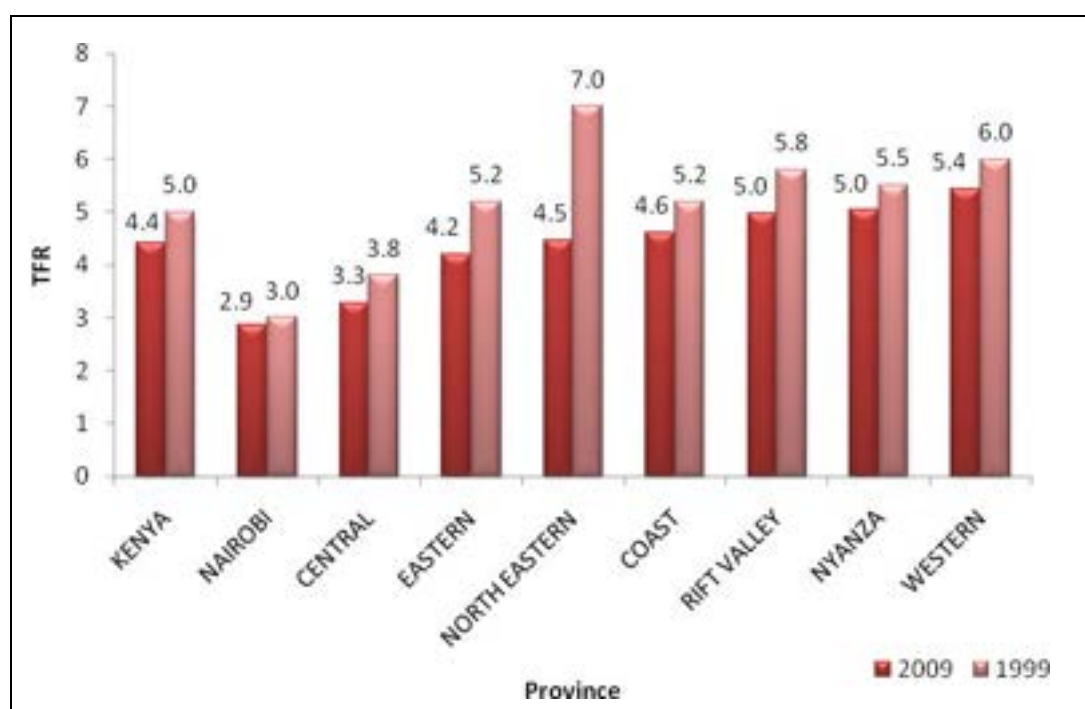
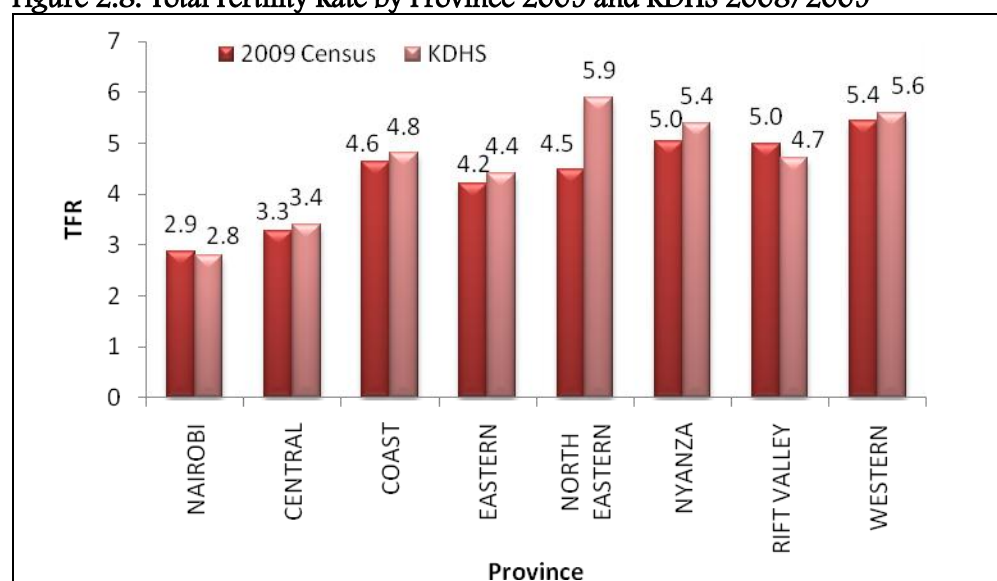


Figure 2.8: Total Fertility Rate by Province 2009 and KDHS 2008/2009



2.4 Mortality

The health of a population is very important to the development of a country. The productivity of the labour force depends on the health of the economically active population, which is also influenced by the quality of health and nutrition during its childhood e.g. nutritional status and immunization of children and their effect on child survival. Proper nutrition at early ages leads to healthy children while immunization prevents and protects them from infectious diseases. It is therefore important for children to be fully immunized at the right age and given proper nutrition.

2.4.1 Infant and Under Five Mortality Rate

Infant and under five mortality rates are important indices that reflect the poverty situation and deprivation of the population as well as the health situation of the country. The information on infant and under five mortality rates is relevant in planning and evaluation of health policies and programmes. It also helps and serves the needs of the health sector by identifying the population groups that are at high risk in as far as health is concerned. Both Infant and under five mortality rates are two of the indicators used to monitor child health under the Millennium Development Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality. A number of interventions have been undertaken by the government through Ministries of Public Health and Sanitation and Medical Services in trying to reduce child mortality in the country.

Table 2.2 presents the estimates of infant and under five mortality rates by sex and county. Infant mortality among girls and boys was 48 and 60 while under five mortality for girls was 70 and 87 among boys. All counties except Mandera had lower infant mortality for girls than boys while Mombasa, Tharaka-Nithi, Embu and Mandera had higher under five mortality for girls compared to boys. This suggests that the transition from childhood to adulthood among boys is also at risk, which could translate to heavier responsibilities for women in later ages in the human lifecycle.

Table 2.2: Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under Five Mortality by Sex and Province and County, 2009

Province/ County	Infant Mortality				Under Five Mortality			
	1999		2009		1999		2009	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Kenya	75	79	48	60	113	119	70	87
Nairobi	52	47	39	52	90	95	49	63
Nairobi	52	47	39	52	90	95	49	63
Central	39	35	40	52	64	68	51	64
Nyandarua	39	34	46	53	64	68	56	64
Nyeri	30	25	35	44	52	54	45	54
Kirinyaga	47	40	47	60	74	78	53	80
Murang'a	32	28	34	45	56	60	44	55
Kiambu	32	70	39	56	70	74	48	67
Coast	89	83	70	69	135	143	87	100
Mombasa	59	60	97	78	108	114	116	114
Kwale	95	88	60	53	149	149	76	78
Kilifi	93	78	51	60	142	150	62	82
Tana River	95	88	82	79	151	160	102	114
Lamu	65	57	72	79	122	130	95	116
Taita-Taveta	68	57	60	62	106	112	70	86
Eastern	48	41	42	52	77	80	50	63
Marsabit	46	42	45	44	77	82	54	55
Isiolo	75	75	47	54	115	129	56	64
Meru	46	42	32	47	77	81	38	58
Tharaka	104	86	48	43	154	163	60	57
Embu	45	37	43	46	67	71	50	49
Kitui	73	65	37	57	112	119	45	68
Machakos	47	41	44	51	80	84	51	60
Makueni	53	48	38	69	90	96	44	78
North Eastern	59	71	98	123	151	153	132	163
Garissa	66	70	83	100	131	134	121	136
Wajir	64	76	91	151	155	163	118	198
Mandera	64	71	120	116	161	155	158	152
Nyanza	117	106	98	113	187	198	139	172
Siaya	143	129	125	159	227	241	203	251
Kisumu	129	118	108	137	213	226	160	203
Migori	148	139	101	123	233	247	158	188
Homa Bay	154	144	97	126	246	261	150	190
Kisii	75	65	57	73	117	125	91	110
Nyamira	28	24	45	57	80	83	68	82
Rift Valley	53.4	48.4	47	60	83	88	59	75
Turkana	67	65	86	97	114	121	117	125
West Pokot	89	86	72	90	123	130	94	115
Samburu	52	49	41	57	89	95	50	69
Trans Nzoia	64	62	40	54	94	100	54	73
Baringo	56	60	49	67	98	103	60	79
Uasin Gishu	50	47	41	54	83	88	53	68
Elgeyo Marakwet	37	34	28	42	65	73	34	51
Nandi	40	38	35	43	97	103	45	53
Laikipia	43	40	43	43	69	73	52	54
Nakuru	48	36	57	72	82	87	71	88
Narok	54	42	41	51	82	86	52	64
Kajiado	50	46	38	50	78	83	46	60
Kericho	64	60	45	67	95	101	57	82
Bomet	37	33	40	52	59	63	48	62
Western	103.9	97.3	59	73	155	164	107	128
Kakamega	114	108	57	72	164	174	103	123
Vihiga	84	79	49	60	129	136	87	101
Bungoma	101	93	55	69	141	149	101	128
Busia	130	122	76	91	204	217	136	161

2.4.2 Life Expectancy at Birth

Women live longer than men in most regions of the world. The biological advantage for women starts at birth but some cultural and economic factors affect the natural advantage women have over men. Women are exposed to risks associated with childbirth and at the same time have a lower social status than men. Table 2.3 indicates that life expectancy at birth for women improved from 60 to 61 while that of men increased from 53 to 58 between 1999 and 2009 respectively. Figure 2.9 shows that in all provinces, life expectancy at birth among women is higher than that of men except for Coast Province. The same trend is reflected in the counties (Appendix 2). This suggests that women are charged with more responsibilities in their old ages.

Figure 2.9: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Province, 2009

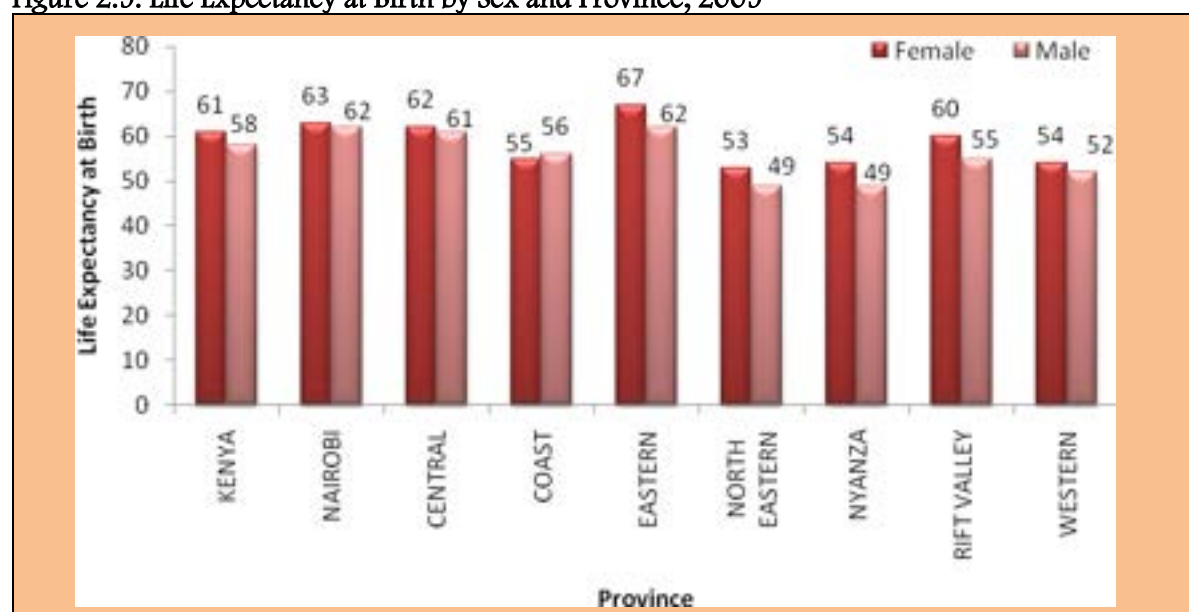


Table 2.3: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Province, 1999 - 2009

PROVINCE	1999		2009	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
KENYA	60	53	61	58
NAIROBI	60	54	63	62
CENTRAL	68	60	62	61
COAST	58	52	55	56
EASTERN	65	58	67	62
NORTH EASTERN	62	62	53	49
NYANZA	48	42	54	49
RIFT VALLEY	66	59	60	55
WESTERN	56	50	54	52

2.4.3 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Most maternal deaths are caused by complications during pregnancy and childbirth, especially prolonged or obstructed labour. Gender inequality can also increase chances of physical complications during pregnancy and at childbirth. One of the contributing factors

to many maternal deaths is lack of access to basic maternity and healthcare services. The challenge in measuring maternal mortality is attributed to poor civil registration as a primary source of data on births and deaths. Most countries are trying to address maternal mortality as a priority so as to fulfill the MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health.

Table 2.4 indicate high MMR in Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, Marsabit and Garissa counties. At national level, the MMR was 495 maternal deaths per 100,000 women. Counties with high maternal deaths are likely to experience high number of widowers who are likely to assume the roles of women.

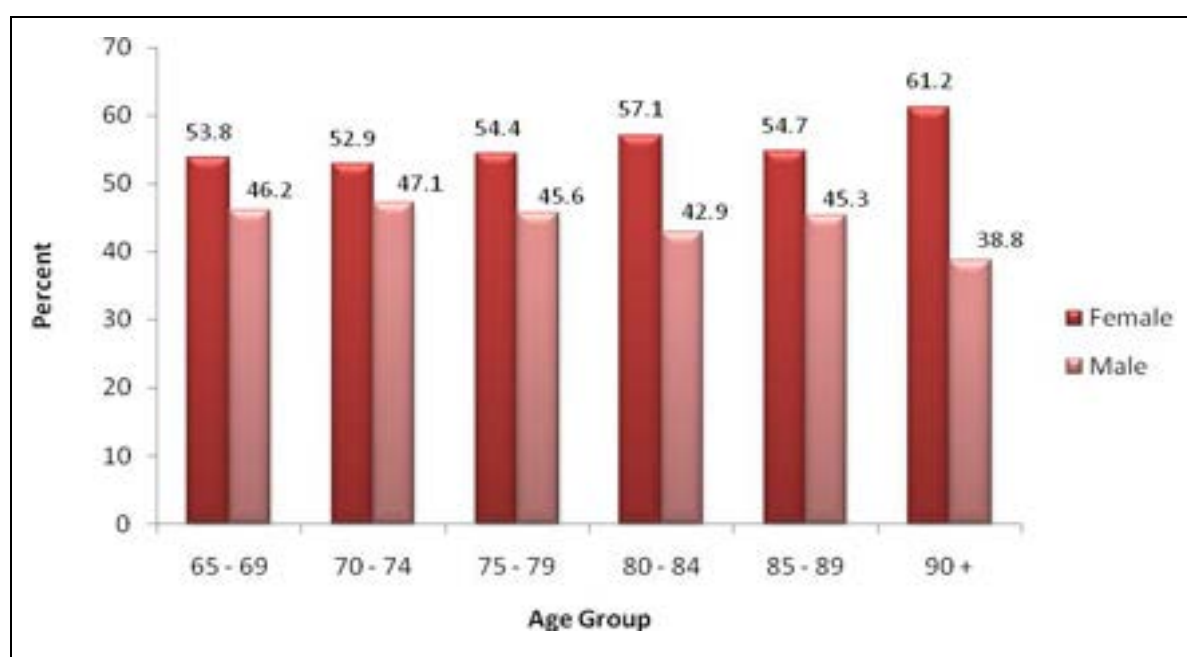
Table 2.4: Maternal Mortality Ratios by Province and County, 2009

COUNTY	MMR	COUNTY	MMR
KENYA	495	NYANZA	546
NAIROBI	212	SIAYA	691
Nairobi	212	KISUMU	597
CENTRAL	289	HOMA BAY	583
NYANDARUA	364	MIGORI	673
NYERI	318	KISII	302
KIRINYAGA	298	NYAMIRA	385
MURANG'A	329	RIFT VALLEY	377
KIAMBU	230	TURKANA	1,594
COAST	328	WEST POKOT	434
MOMBASA	223	SAMBURU	472
KWALE	346	TRANS NZOIA	333
KILIFI	290	BARINGO	375
TANA RIVER	395	UASIN GISHU	234
LAMU	676	ELGEYO MARAKWET	187
TAITA TAVETA	603	NANDI	408
EASTERN	400	LAIKIPIA	221
MARSABIT	1,127	NAKURU	374
ISIOLO	790	NAROK	191
MERU	262	KAJIADO	299
THARAKA	191	KERICHO	243
EMBU	388	BOMET	247
KITUI	330	WESTERN	319
MACHAKOS	425	KAKAMEGA	316
MAKUENI	400	VIHIGA	531
NORTH EASTERN	2,041	BUNGOMA	259
GARISSA	646	BUSIA	307
WAJIR	1,683		
MANDERA	3,795		

2.5 Aging

Aging refers to a combination of lower fertility and extended life expectancy at birth. The world population is going through a significant shift. People are living longer due to reduction in mortality hence increase in proportion for older people. Women tend to live longer than men in this age cohort. Societies have transformed from younger towards older people and this can be a challenge in ensuring the right to adequate living conditions throughout the lifespan. Figure 2.10 shows that there are more women at older ages 65-90+ than men. This suggests that more women are likely to be dependant than men.

Figure 2.10: Proportion of the Population aged 65+ by Sex, 2009



2.6 Migration

Migration is one of the factors that influence population growth. Some of the factors that necessitate migration are socio-economic, political and demographic circumstances. This section discusses gender dimensions of migration. Figure 2.11 shows that at national level, female in-migrants were higher than male counterparts. Similar trend is observed in all provinces except in Eastern, North Eastern and Rift Valley. This is likely to increase the female population and put pressure on social welfare of the community at the expense of men. Men are likely to be disadvantaged in terms of distribution of resources.

Figure 2.11: Distribution of In-Migrants by Sex and Province, 2009

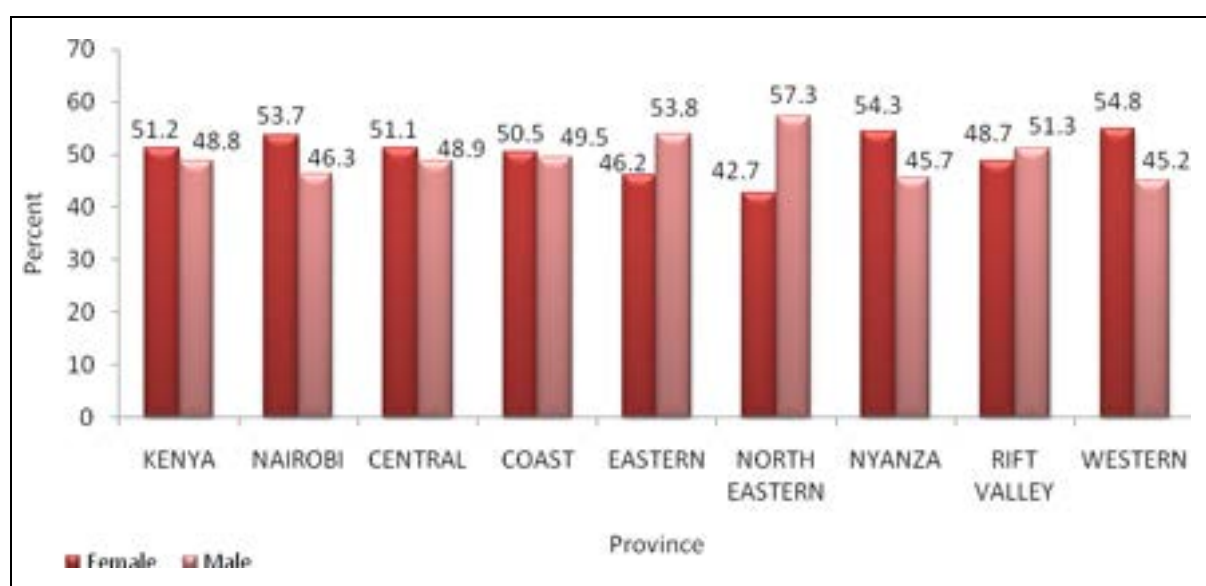
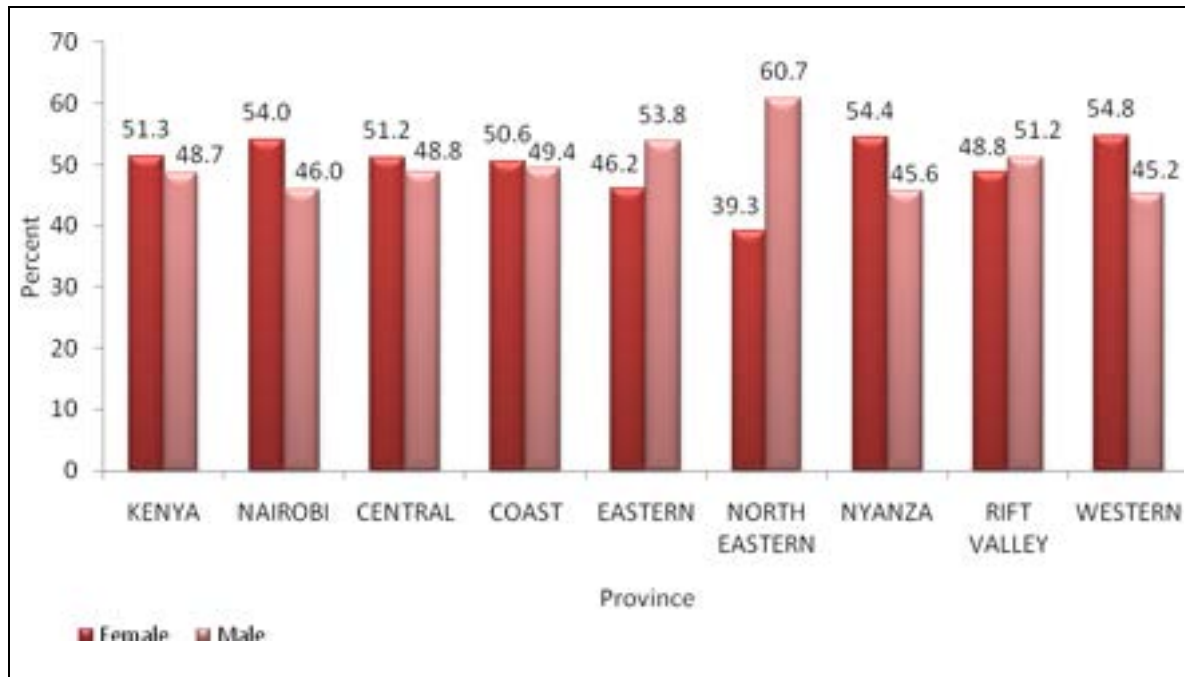


Figure 2.12 shows that at national level out-migration were high among women. All the provinces except Eastern, North Eastern and Rift Valley recorded more women out-migrants compared to men. The men are likely to play the social roles which were to be performed by their female counterparts except biological roles.

Figure 2.12: Distribution of Out-Migrants by Sex and Province, 2009



Figures 2.13 and 2.14 give similar trends of lifetime migration as is in in-migration and out-migration. There were more women lifetime migrants compared to men.

Figure 2.13: Proportion of life In-Migrants by Sex and Province, 2009

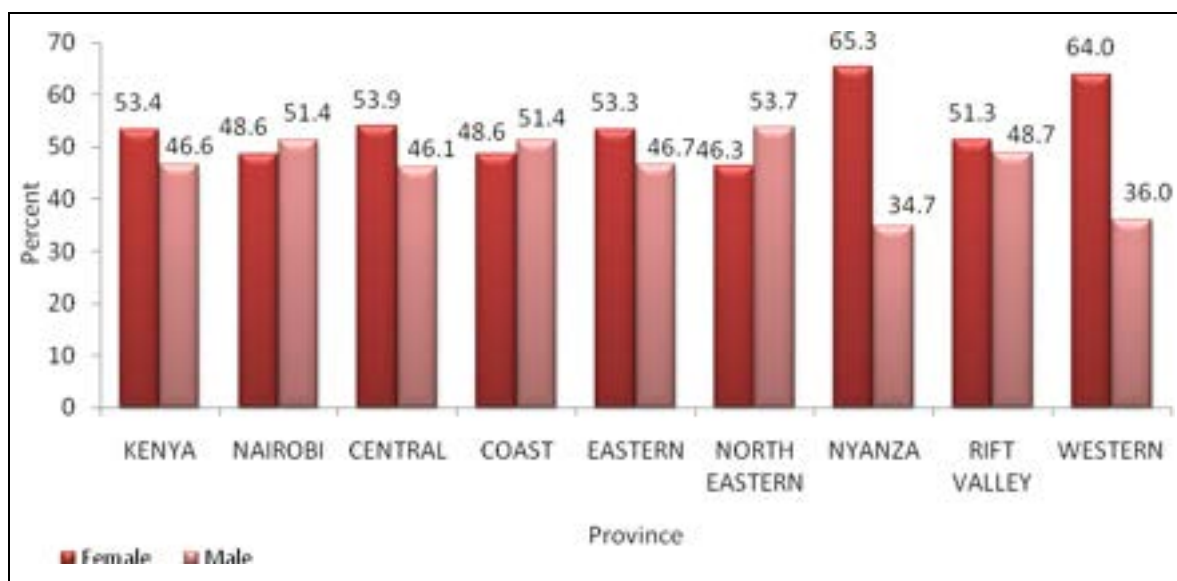
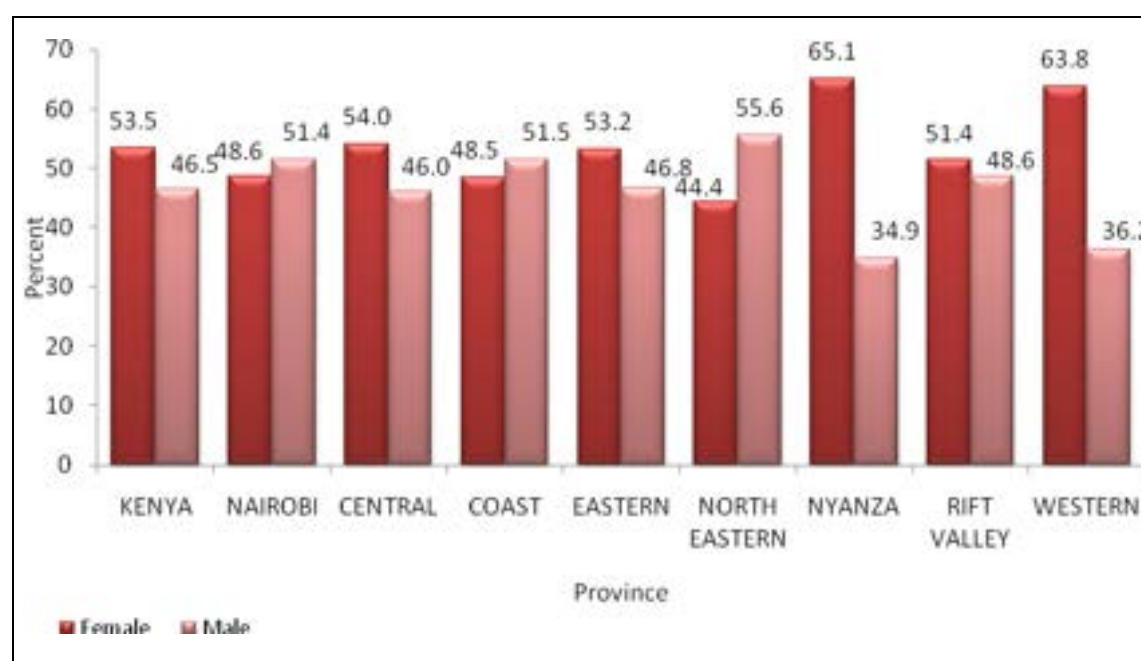


Figure 2.14: Proportion of life Out-Migrants by Sex and Province, 2009



2.7 Urbanization

Urbanization is as a result of people moving from rural areas to look for better economic opportunities such as employment in urban areas. The effect of this in the urban areas is undue pressure exerted on existing resources in urban set up. This leads to a majority of job seekers tending to settle in slums thus increasing the population in informal settlements. Figure 2.15 show that the population of formal settlements comprised 50.5 percent women and 49.5 percent men. In the informal settlement, there were more men accounting for 53.3 percent compared to 46.7 percent women. A similar trend for informal settlements is observed among the provinces and selected urban areas as shown in Figure 2.16 and Table 2.5. This suggests that more men in the informal settlement undertake roles performed by their women counterparts, except biological roles. In the rural areas women perform social roles which their men counterparts would have performed.

Figure 2.15: Distribution of Population in Formal and Informal Settlements by Sex, 2009

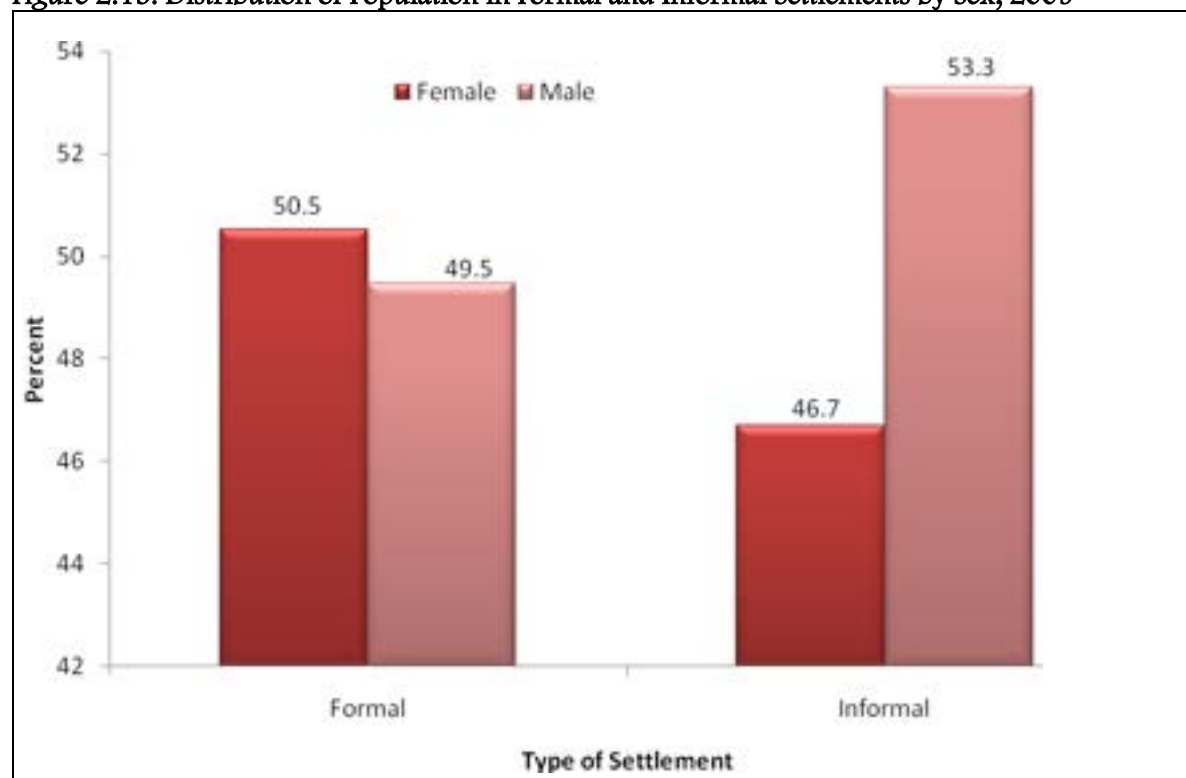


Figure 2.16: Proportion of Population in Informal Settlement by Sex and Province, 2009

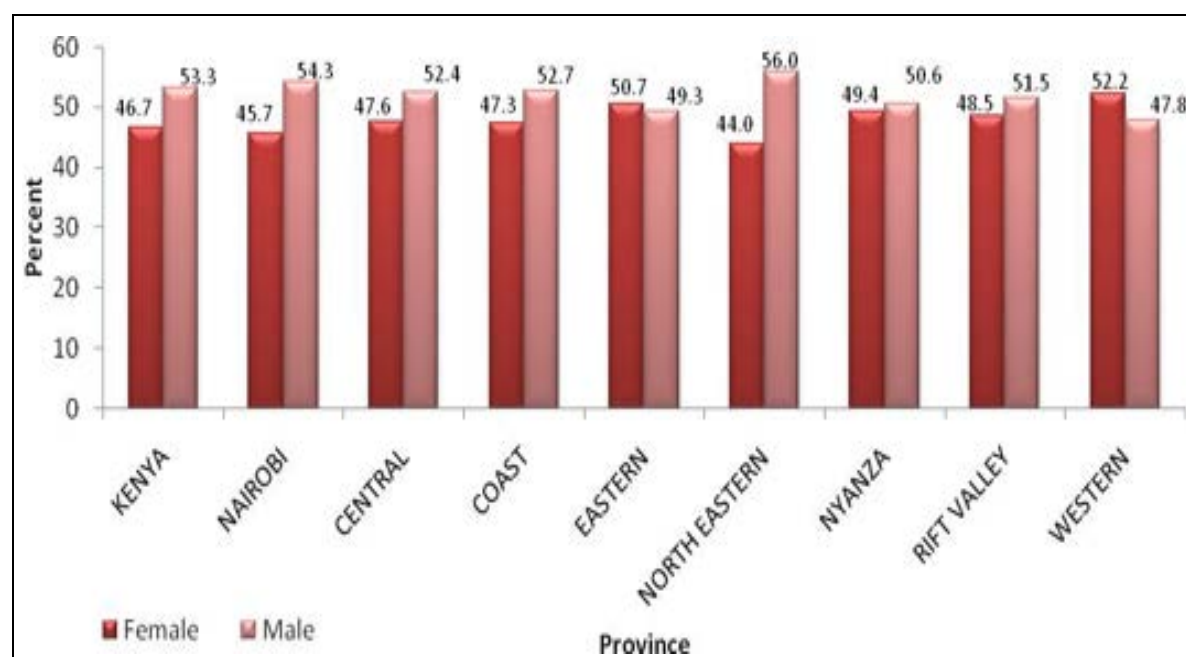


Table 2.5: Distribution of Population in Formal and Informal Settlements by Sex and Selected Urban Areas, 2009

Major Towns	Total			Formal			Informal		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
KENYA	12,023,570	49.9	50.1	10,221,871	50.5	49.5	1,801,699	46.7	53.3
NAIROBI	3,109,861	49.0	51.0	1,985,402	50.9	49.1	1,124,459	45.7	54.3
NYERI	165,492	51.3	48.7	158,201	51.2	48.8	7,291	52.8	47.2
KIAMBU	1,006,996	50.5	49.6	990,287	50.5	49.5	16,709	45.3	54.7
MOMBASA	925,137	48.5	51.5	707,269	49.1	50.9	217,868	46.4	53.6
KILIFI	279,142	50.5	49.5	234,192	50.7	49.3	44,950	49.8	50.2
TANA RIVER	35,636	50.2	49.8	29,629	50.2	49.8	6,007	50.2	49.8
TAITA TAVETA	47,570	50.6	49.4	27,345	50.1	49.9	20,225	51.2	48.8
MERU	103,389	51.4	48.6	96,988	51.1	48.9	6,401	55.6	44.4
THARAKA	80,129	50.7	49.3	79,233	50.7	49.3	896	48.0	52.0
EMBU	81,530	51.4	48.6	76,790	51.4	48.6	4,740	50.1	49.9
KITUI	136,683	51.6	48.4	133,087	51.6	48.4	3,596	51.7	48.3
MACHAKOS	564,391	49.5	50.5	556,375	49.6	50.4	8,016	47.0	53.0
GARISSA	139,903	48.4	51.6	136,995	48.5	51.5	2,908	44.0	56.0
WAJIR	90,386	47.4	52.6	89,749	47.4	52.6	637	44.0	56.0
SIAYA	89,215	52.5	47.5	87,003	52.7	47.3	2,212	46.5	53.5
KISUMU	497,089	50.6	49.4	317,181	51.2	48.8	179,908	49.4	50.6
HOMA BAY	136,715	52.3	47.7	135,631	52.3	47.7	1,084	50.1	49.9
KISII	227,535	51.8	48.2	223,572	51.8	48.2	3,963	51.5	48.5
WEST POKOT	41,265	50.8	49.2	14,187	51.6	48.4	27,078	50.3	49.7
UASIN GISHU	341,941	49.9	50.1	269,243	50.5	49.5	72,698	47.8	52.2
NAKURU	718,323	50.1	49.9	691,900	50.1	49.9	26,423	48.9	51.1
KAJIADO	280,026	49.8	50.2	273,650	49.8	50.2	6,376	50.1	49.9
KERICHO	225,188	49.9	50.1	219,285	50.0	50.0	5,903	45.5	54.5
KAKAMEGA	231,296	51.0	49.0	227,211	51.0	49.0	4,085	50.8	49.2
VIHIGA	173,547	52.1	47.9	166,281	52.1	47.9	7,266	53.0	47.0

Chapter 3-Gender Dimensions of Education

3.0 Introduction

Education is key to human development as it imparts skills and competencies that enhance quality of life to benefit the individual and the entire society. Education plays a key role in empowering women and men thereby closing the gender gap in socio-economic opportunities as well as reducing inequalities based on gender. This in the long run is expected to change the legacy of disadvantage that may be faced by women or men.

The gender dimensions of education looks at school attendance, education attainment (highest level completed), school enrolment and dropout rates.

3.1 School Attendance

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 3 and above by school attendance status. For the population who were at school, 39.3 percent were girls compared to 42.9 percent boys. Those who had left school, 41.2 percent were girls and 41.5 percent boys while those who never went to school were 19.5 percent girls and 15.6 percent boys. Similar trend in school attendance was observed in the rural areas as shown in Figure 3.2 while in the urban areas there is a near gender parity in school attendance except for those who never attended (Figure 3.3). On average, school attendance status depicts that more boys are at school compared to girls but in Figure 3.4, more girls than boys in the age cohort of 6-13 years are in school. This is also true for rural areas but almost near parity in urban areas. Details on school attendance status in counties are shown in Appendix 3. This suggests that universal primary education for girls is almost realized while that of boys is lagging.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of the Population by School Attendance Status and Sex, 2009

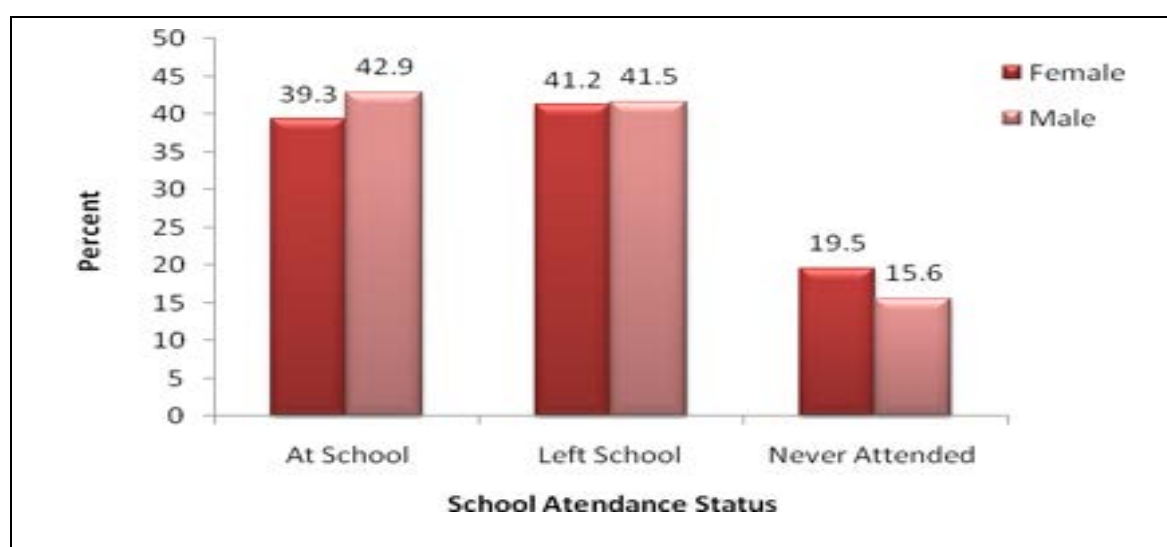


Figure 3.2: Proportion of Population by School Attendance Status and Sex, 2009 - Rural

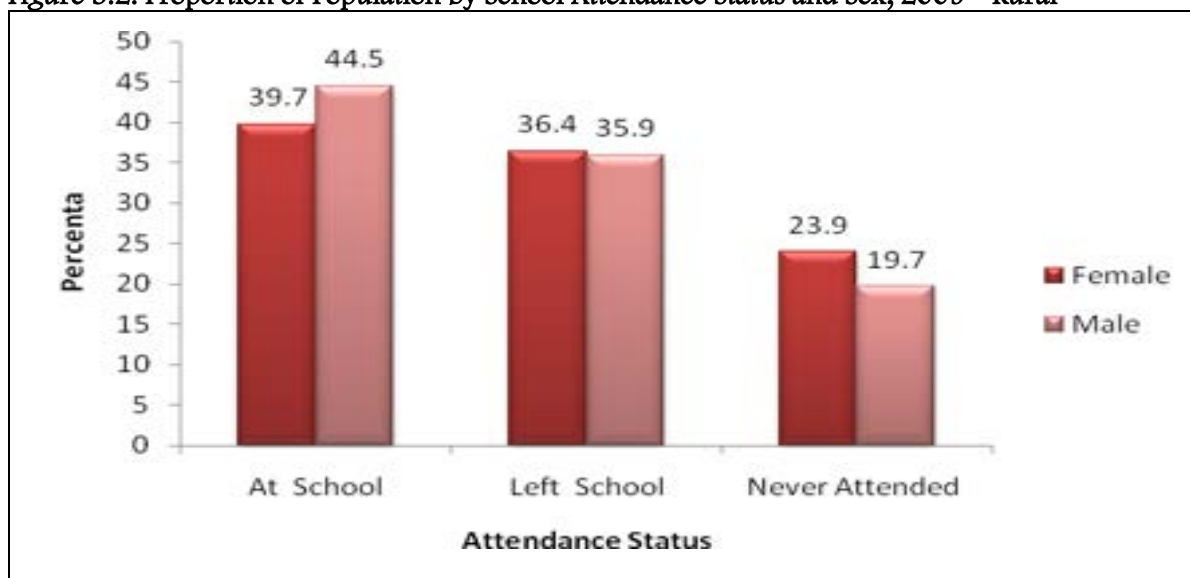


Figure 3.3: Proportion of Population by School Attendance Status and Sex, 2009 – Urban

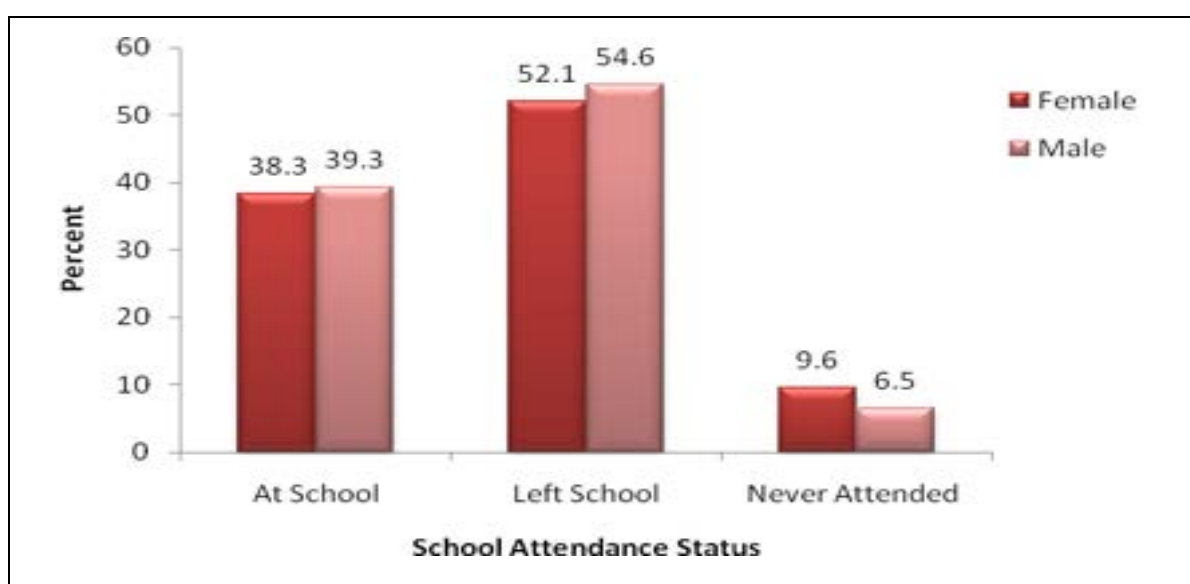
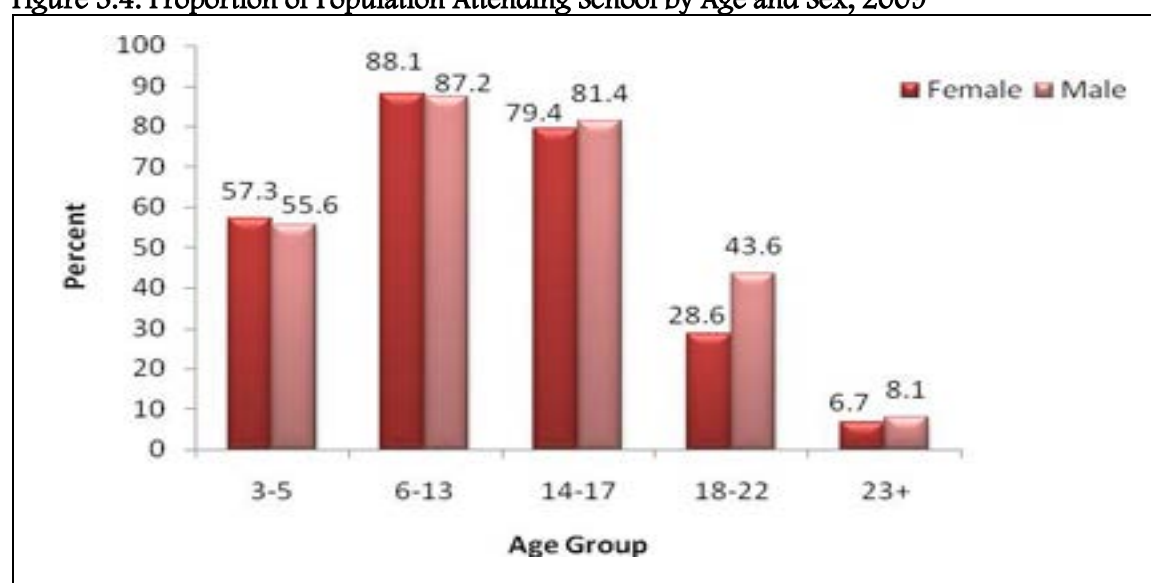


Figure 3.4: Proportion of Population Attending School by Age and Sex, 2009



3.2 Enrolment

School enrolment refers to registration in any regular accredited education institution, public or private with systematic instruction at any level of education, during a well defined and recent time period at the time of the Census or during the most recent school year. Education therefore includes all systematic activities designed to fulfill learning needs. Recommendation from the United Nations state that school enrolment data must be collected according to age and sex, geographical location and level of schooling.

In this section, gender status index is used to determine the gender parity. GSI in Education is a component of social power ‘capability’ and focuses on the equality of girls and boys at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. Some of the indicators involved are net enrolment at primary and secondary.

Table 3.1 shows that at national level, the Gross Enrolment Rate at primary was 109.2 for girls compared to 112.2 for boys. The net enrolment rate for girls was 79.7 compared to 77.8 for boys. The national trend is depicted at the provincial level. The gender status index is 1 suggesting that there is gender parity in primary enrolment.

In secondary education, the GER was 48.8 for girls and 53.8 for boys while the NER was 27.8 for girls and 23.3 for boys. The GER and NER at provincial level followed similar trend as shown in Table 3.2. The GSI shows variation at national and provincial level except in Nairobi Province. This suggests that more girls are enrolled in secondary schools compared to boys. There is need for sensitization to improve on the boy child secondary education at the right age.

Table 3.1: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Primary by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009

Residence/ Province	Gross Enrolment Rate(GER)				Net Enrolment Rate(NER)				GSI
	Total	Female	Males	Gap	Total	Girls	Boys	Gap	
KENYA	110.8	109.2	112.2	-3	78.7	79.7	77.8	1.97	1
Rural	121.6	119.9	123.2	-3.3				-	
Urban	78.8	78.6	79.1	-0.5				-	
Nairobi	111.6	111.2	112	-0.8	89.3	89.7	88.9	0.79	1
Central	118.1	116.8	119.4	-2.6	93.2	93.7	92.8	0.82	1
Coast	109.2	106.3	112	-5.7	73.6	74.1	73.1	0.95	1
Eastern	121.3	120.4	122.3	-1.9	86.1	86.9	85.4	1.54	1
North Eastern	58.5	53.5	62.7	-9.2	39.1	37.7	40.3	-2.56	1
Nyanza	122.6	119.8	125.5	-5.7	85.9	86.7	85.2	1.55	1
Rift Valley	106.4	104.8	107.9	-3.1	74.6	75.5	73.6	1.9	1
Western	124.3	122.6	126	-3.4	85	86.3	83.7	2.6	1

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.2: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Secondary by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009.

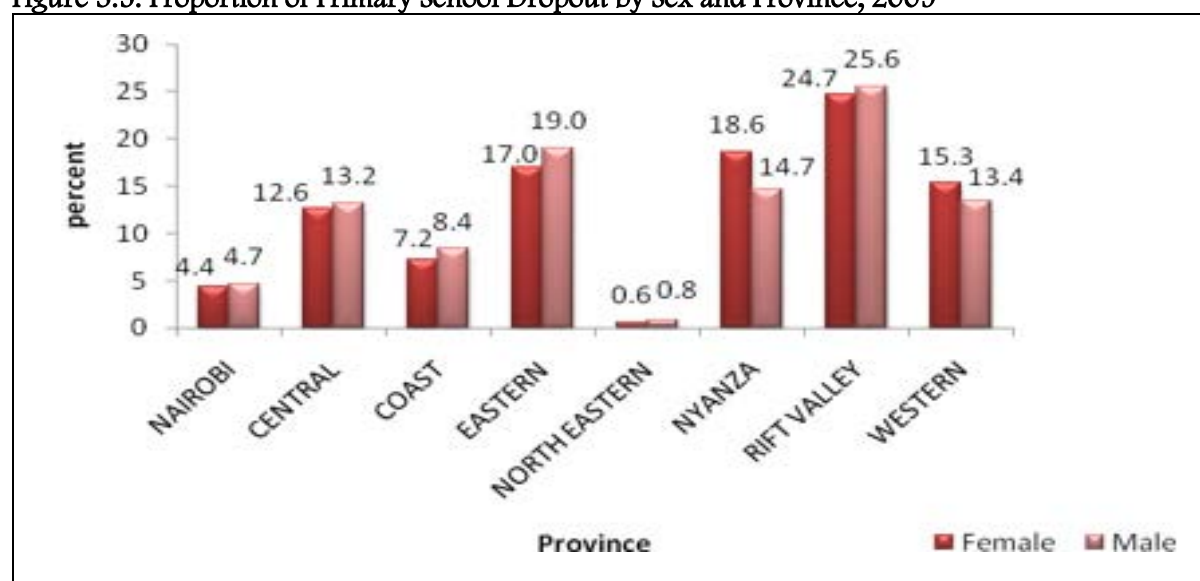
Province/ Residence	Population (14-17 Years)			Gross Enrolment Rate(GER)			Net Enrolment Rate(NER)			GSI
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Girls	Boys	
KENYA	3,502,507	1,708,859	1,793,648	51.4	48.8	53.8	25.5	27.8	23.3	1.2
Rural	2,572,153	1,224,739	1,347,414	49.8	47.5	52	20.4	22.5	18.4	1.2
Urban	930,356	484,120	446,236	55.5	52.2	59.2	39.7	41.2	38.1	1.1
Nairobi	187,690	103,587	84,103	94.3	85.7	104.9	53.1	53.2	53.1	1
Central	350,779	173,317	177,462	75.8	76	75.7	45.3	49.1	41.6	1.2
Coast	277,954	138,412	139,542	39.1	34.7	43.4	17.6	18.1	17	1.1
Eastern	533,397	261,889	271,508	50.4	50	50.9	24.8	27.7	21.9	1.3
North Eastern	274,540	109,358	165,182	21.9	17.7	24.7	8.4	7.9	8.8	0.9
Nyanza	532,199	262,588	269,611	58.2	51.3	64.8	29.1	30.1	28.1	1.1
Rift Valley	926,477	450,605	475,872	44.5	42.2	46.6	20.7	23	18.5	1.2
Western	419,471	209,103	210,368	46.8	43.3	50.3	20.1	21.9	18.3	1.2

Source: Ministry of Education

3.3 Dropout Rate

Expansion of access to primary education has reduced the number of children out of school. Although there has been progress towards gender parity, barriers still remain. The results in figure 3.5 show that there were more girls dropping out of primary school compared to boys in Nyanza and Western provinces at 18.6 percent and 15.3 percent respectively. Rift Valley province had the highest proportion of those who dropped out of primary school for both girls and boys at 24.7 percent and 25.6 percent respectively. Eastern, Central, Coast and North Eastern provinces had more boys drop out compared to girls.

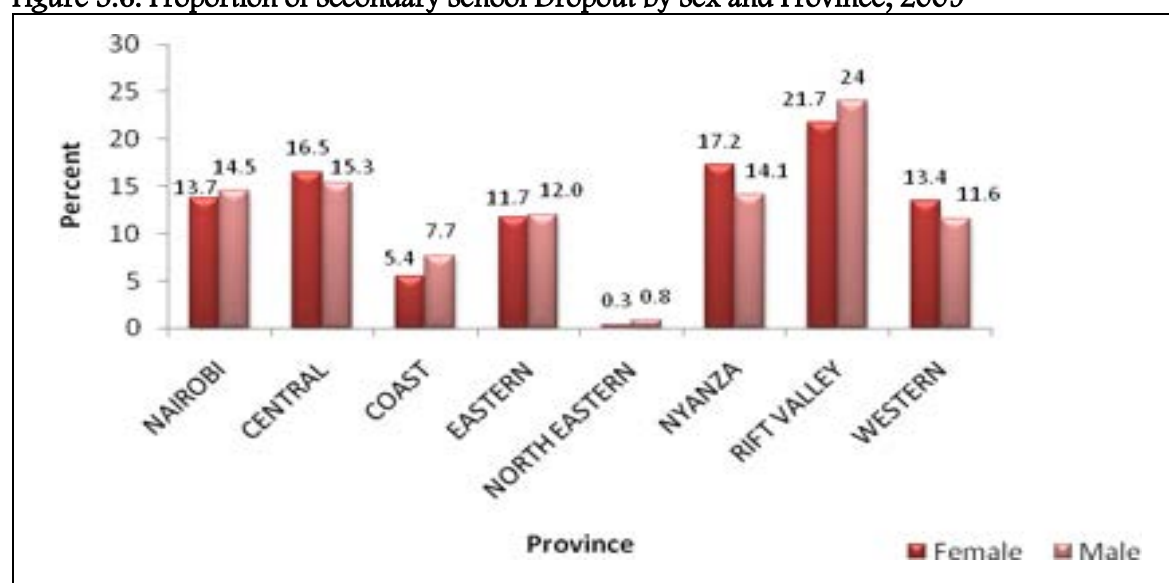
Figure 3.5: Proportion of Primary School Dropout by Sex and Province, 2009



Source: Ministry of Education

Details of School dropout in secondary school are shown in figure 3.6. Central, Nyanza and Western provinces had more girls dropping out of school compared to boys. In all other provinces there were more boys who dropped out of school compared to girls.

Figure 3.6: Proportion of Secondary School Dropout by Sex and Province, 2009



Source: Ministry of Education

The gender gap in dropout rate is wide in Nyanza and Western provinces recording 3.9 and 1.9 percentage points respectively in primary school in favor of boys. In secondary school, the gender gap in dropout rate is still wide in Nyanza Province with 3.1 percentage points in favor of boys followed by Western and Central Provinces with 1.8 and 1.2 percentage points respectively as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Dropout Rate in Primary and Secondary School by Sex and Province, 2009

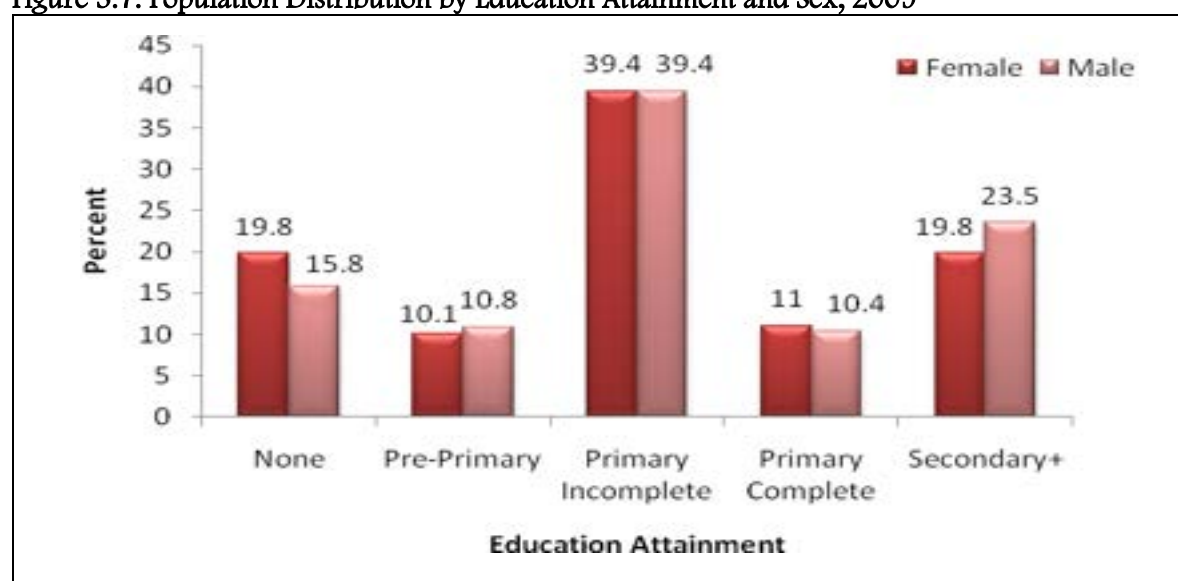
Province	Primary			Secondary		
	Female	Male	Gap	Female	Male	Gap
Nairobi	4.4	4.7	-0.3	13.7	14.5	-0.8
Central	12.6	13.3	-0.7	16.5	15.3	1.2
Coast	7.2	8.4	-1.2	5.4	7.7	-2.3
Eastern	17	19	-2	11.7	12	-0.3
North Eastern	0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.8	-0.5
Nyanza	18.6	14.7	3.9	17.2	14.1	3.1
Rift Valley	24.7	25.6	-0.9	21.7	24	-2.3
Western	15.3	13.4	1.9	13.4	11.6	1.8

Source: Ministry of Education

3.4 Education Attainment

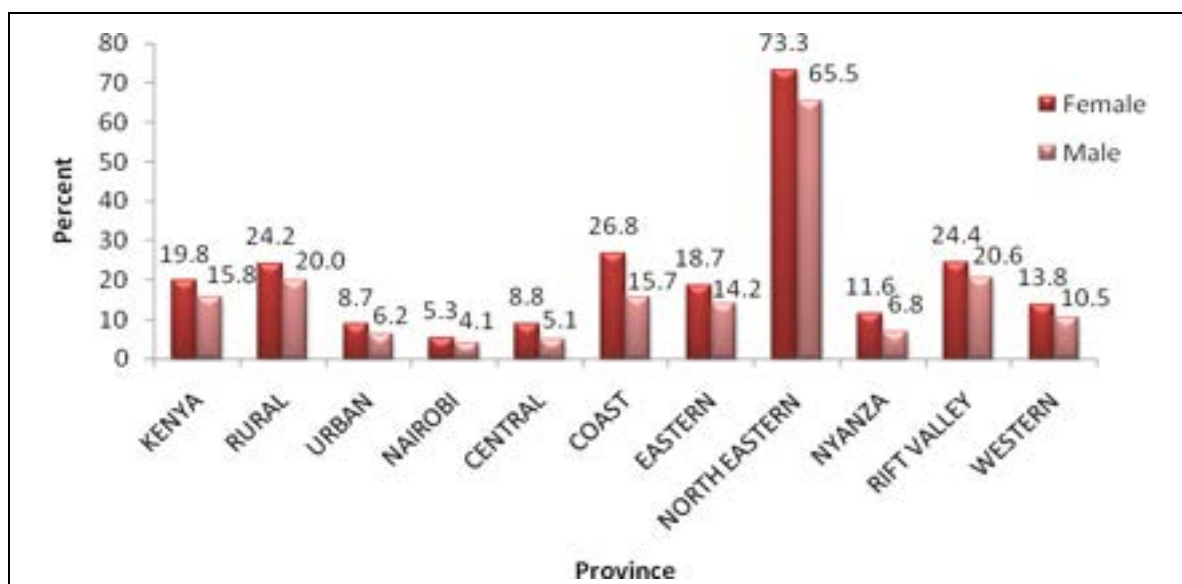
Figure 3.7 shows details of the population distribution by education attainment and sex. The population that reported to have no education accounted for 19.8 percent females and 15.8 percent males at national level. Those who reported to have incomplete primary were 39.4 percent for both females and males and those with secondary education and above were 19.8 percent females and 23.5 percent males. More details on education attainment in the counties are in Appendix 4.

Figure 3.7: Population Distribution by Education Attainment and Sex, 2009



The results show gender disparity in the population with no education in all the provinces in favour of males. North Eastern Province had the highest percentage of females at 73.3 percent with no education. Coast Province had the highest gender gap of 11.0 percentage points. Nairobi Province had the lowest female population with no education at 5.3 percent compared to males at 4.1 percent as shown in Figure 3.8.

Figure 3.8 Proportion of the Population with no Education by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009



In most of the provinces the results indicate more men had pre-primary education compared to women. The gender gaps are however relatively small with Nairobi and North Eastern Provinces having equal number of males and females with pre- primary education as shown in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9: Proportion of the Population with Pre-primary Education by sex, Residence and Province, 2009

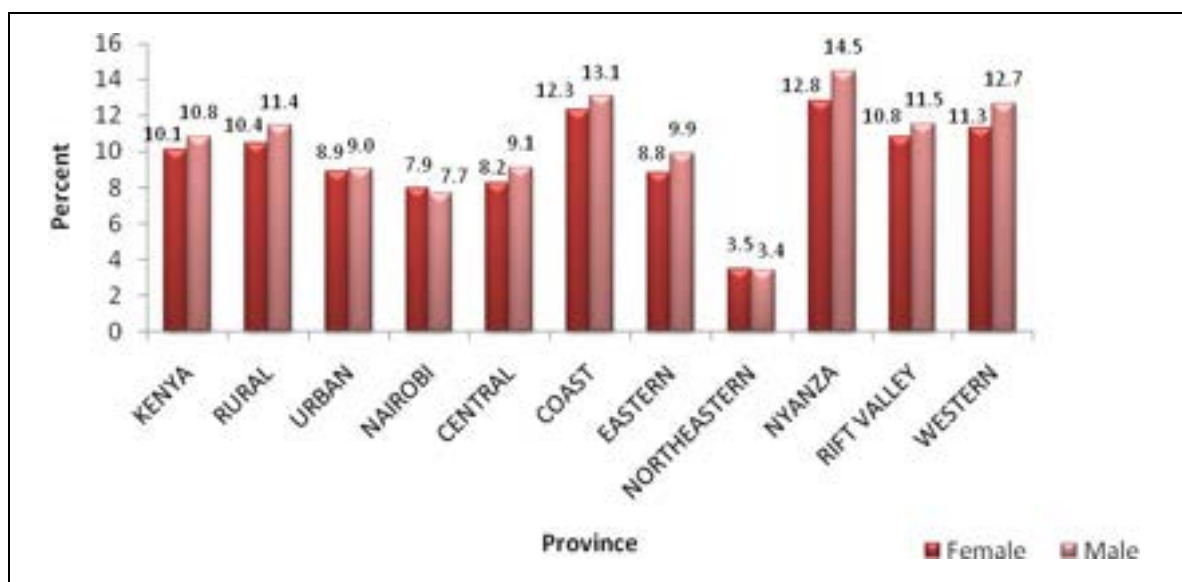
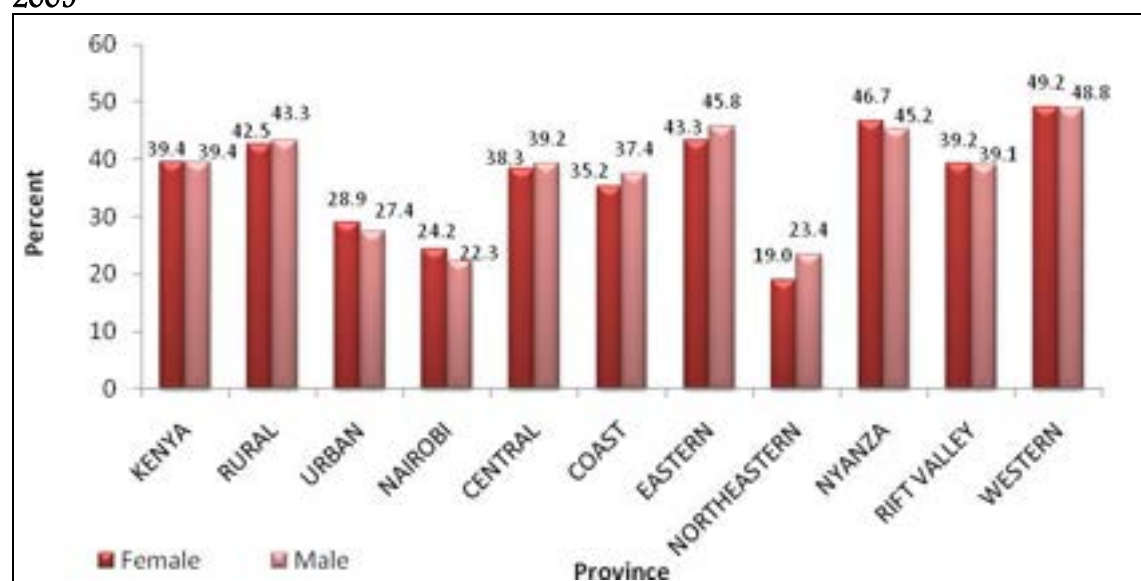


Figure 3.10 shows the distribution of population with incomplete primary education by sex, residence and province. Both sexes accounted for 39.4 percent each of the population with incomplete primary education. In most provinces there were more males with incomplete primary educational level except for Nyanza and Nairobi provinces where the

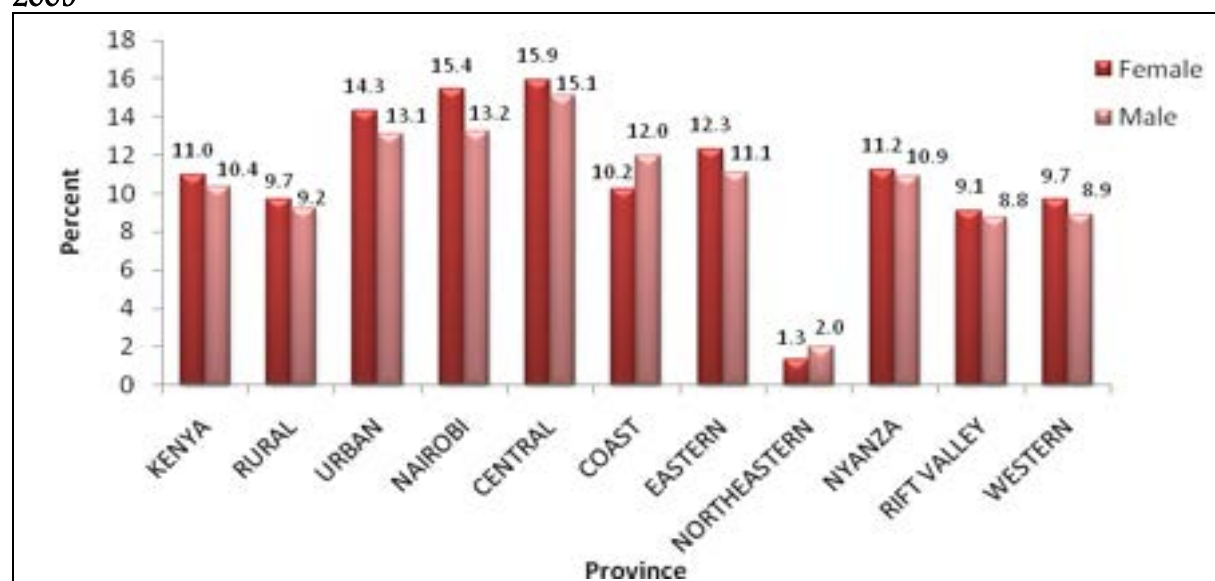
percent for females was higher. The gender gap was very small in all the provinces except for North Eastern where the gap was -4 percentage points.

Figure 3.10: Proportion of Population with Primary Incomplete by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009



The results in figure 3.11 show that there are more females 11.0 percent with complete primary education compared to males 10.4 percent in the country. A similar pattern was reflected for the urban and rural areas. However Coast Province had fewer females 10.2 percent who had completed primary education compared to the males at 12.0 percent. This was also noted in the North Eastern Province where 1.3 percent of females had completed primary education compared to 2.0 percent males.

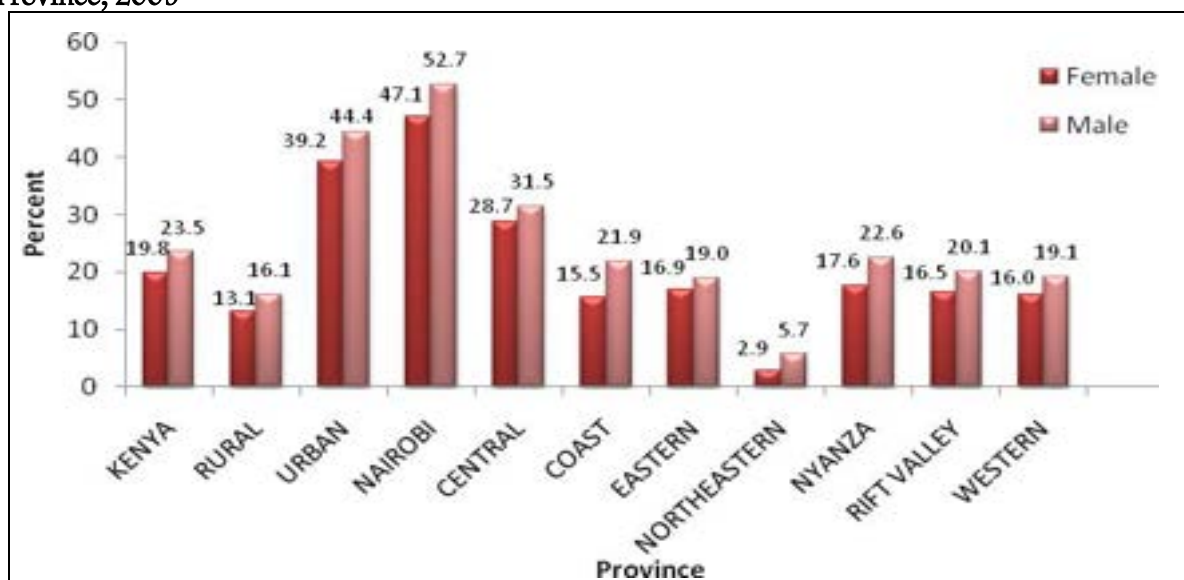
Figure 3.11: Proportion of the Population with Primary Complete by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009



Details of the distribution of population with secondary+ education by sex, residence and province are shown in figure 3.12. At national level, the results show that 19.8 percent

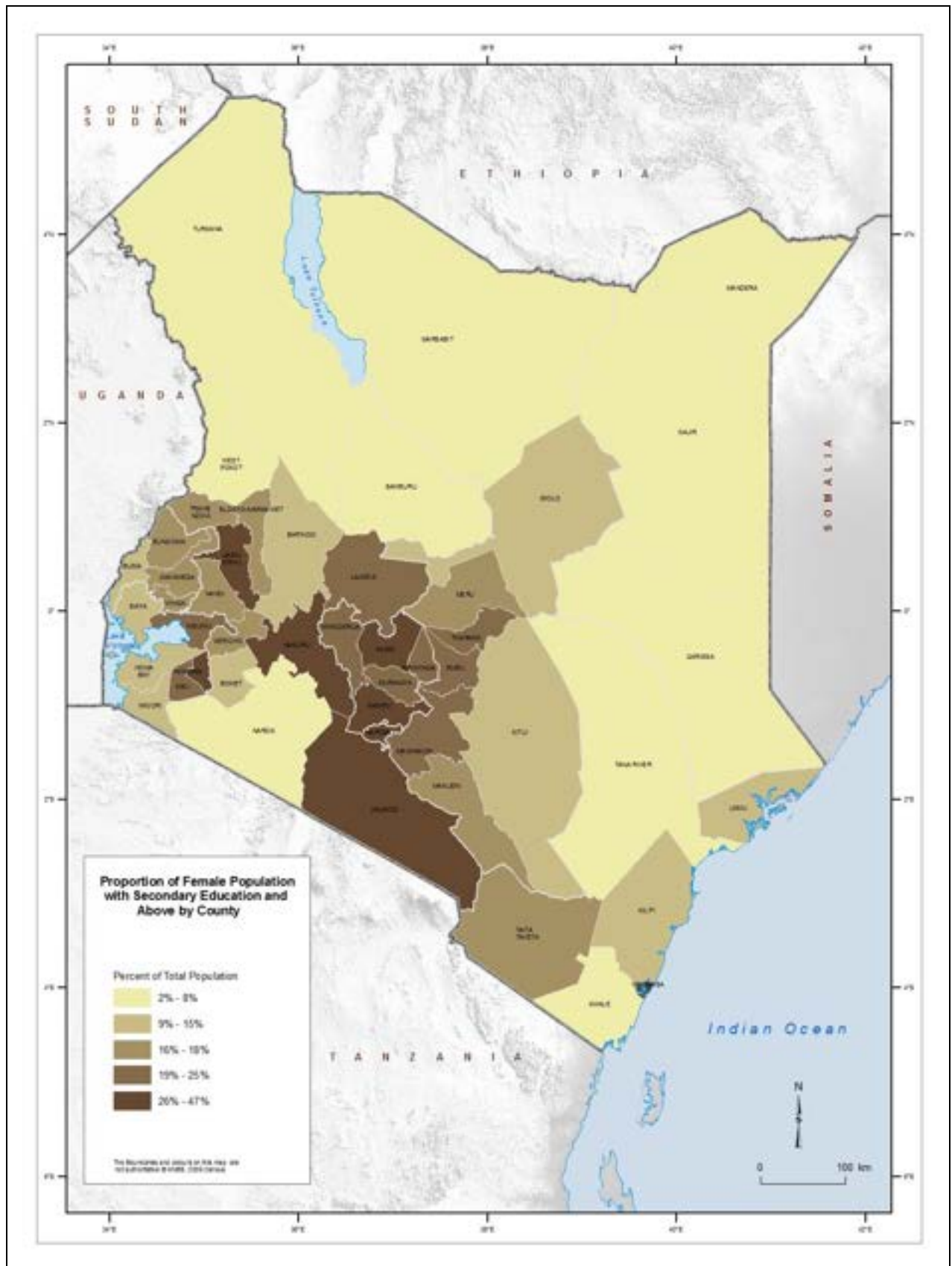
females had secondary education and above compared to 23.5 percent males. Coast Province had the highest gender gap of -7 percentage point arising from 15.5 percent females and 21.9 percent males with secondary education.

Figure 3.12: Proportion of the Population with Secondary+ Education by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009

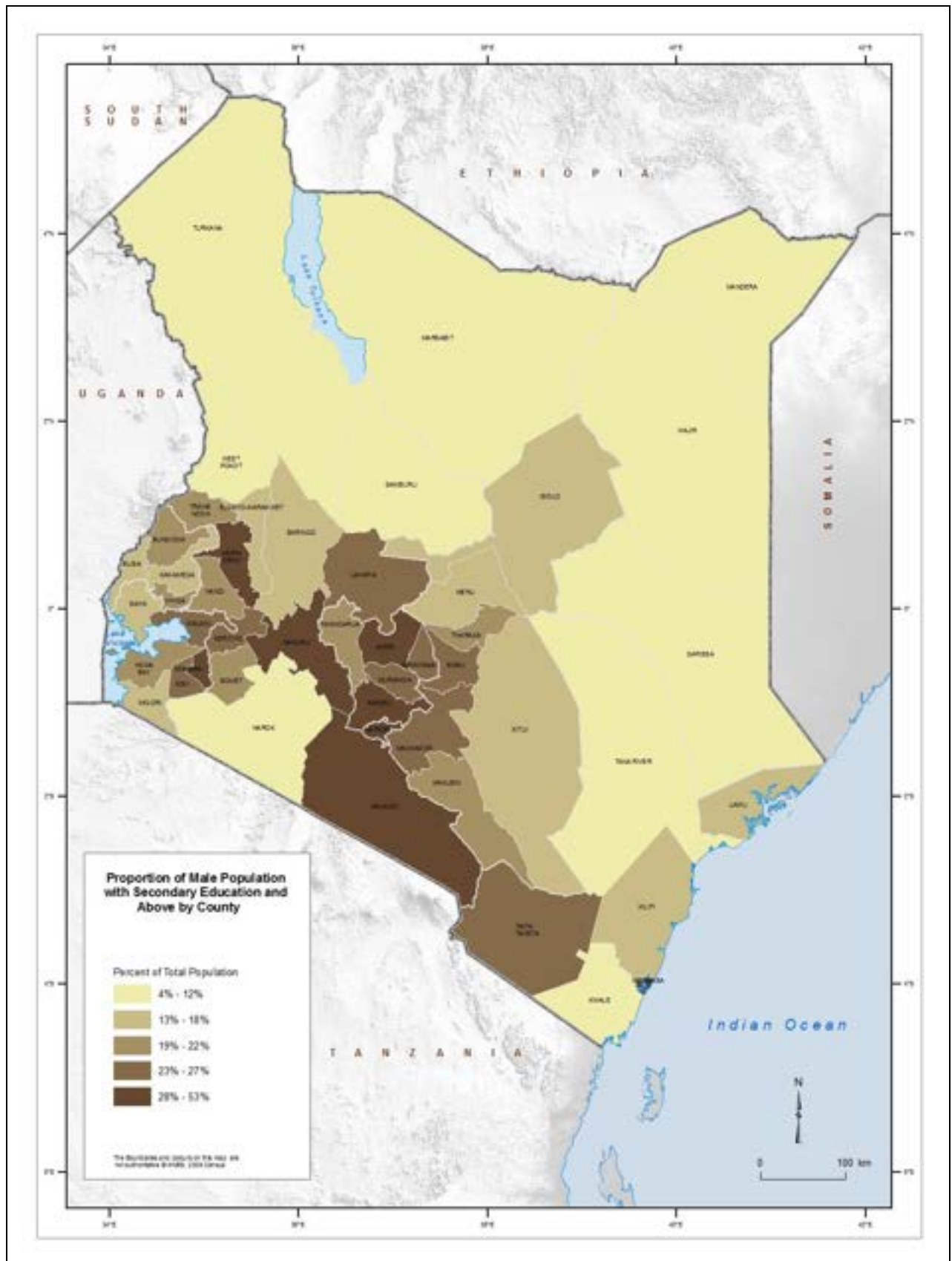


The urban area had a gender gap of -5 percentage point with females at 39.2 percent and males at 44.4 percent. Details of the percentage distribution of the population with secondary+ level of education by sex and county are shown in maps 1 and 2.

Map 1: Proportion of Female Population with Secondary Education and Above by County, 2009



Map 2: Proportion of Male Population with Secondary Education and above by County, 2009



Chapter 4~Gender Dimensions of Labour Force

4.0 Introduction

The chapter takes advantage of the expanded scope of information collected in the 2009 KPHC to explore the gender dimensions in labour force participation. The chapter covers economic activity status of the population and the application of the ILO's labour force framework e.g. the economically active population (employed and unemployed) and economically inactive population, hence gender dimensions of labour force. More than half of the population in most countries comprise women. To understand both women's and men's situation and position in labour market, it is essential to identify their status in employment. This entails classifying jobs on the basis of the type of employment an individual has with the employer.

The types of work women do and the conditions under which they work and access opportunities for advancement differ from those of men. Women are disadvantaged compared to men in access to employment opportunities and conditions of work. Many women forego or leave employment because of family responsibilities. In order to realize women's potential in the economy and enhance their contribution to economic and social development, ways must be sought to remove obstacles and inequalities they face with respect to employment. Women's role in the economy was identified as a critical area of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action (UN, 1995).

In addressing the participation of women in the economy via employment, the country would be working towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal 1 on Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger and Goal 3 on Promote gender equality and empower women.

4.1 Economic Status

Table 4.1 presents details of the economic status of the population by age group, sex and Economic status. The proportion of the working population inclined towards men compared to women. The same applied to the unemployed population where the majority were men compared to women. Majority of the inactive population were women especially from the age group 15-19 with the peak at age group 25-29 through to 60-64.

Table 4.1: Proportion of the Population by Age Group, Sex and Economic Status, 2009

Age Group	Total			Working			Unemployed			Inactive		
	Women	Men	Gender Gap	Women	Men	Gender Gap	Women	Men	Gender Gap	Women	Men	Gender Gap
Total	50.5	49.5	1.0	46.7	53.3	-6.6	46.8	53.2	-6.4	56.0	44.0	12.0
5 - 9	49.3	50.7	-1.4	47.5	52.5	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	-0.6
10 - 14	48.8	51.2	-2.4	46.1	53.9	-7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	50.4	-0.8
15 - 19	49.1	50.9	-1.8	47.4	52.6	-5.2	47.0	53.0	-6.0	50.1	49.9	0.2
20 - 24	53.7	46.3	7.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	49.1	50.9	-1.8	63.7	36.3	27.4
25 - 29	52.5	47.5	5.0	46.7	53.3	-6.6	47.5	52.5	-5.0	83.4	16.6	66.8
30 - 34	50.4	49.6	0.8	45.0	55.0	-10.0	44.6	55.4	-10.8	87.8	12.2	75.6
35 - 39	50.3	49.7	0.6	45.4	54.6	-9.2	43.9	56.1	-12.2	88.1	11.9	76.2
40 - 44	49.9	50.1	-0.2	45.4	54.6	-9.2	41.4	58.6	-17.2	87.0	13.0	74.0
45 - 49	50.3	49.7	0.6	46.1	53.9	-7.8	42.3	57.7	-15.4	86.6	13.4	73.2
50 - 54	50.1	49.9	0.2	45.6	54.4	-8.8	41.8	58.2	-16.4	82.2	17.8	64.4
55 - 59	49.6	50.4	-0.8	45.4	54.6	-9.2	42.5	57.5	-15.0	73.3	26.7	46.6
60 - 64	50.2	49.8	0.4	45.5	54.5	-9.0	45.7	54.3	-8.6	70.9	29.1	41.8
65+	54.4	45.6	8.8	48.1	51.9	-3.8	52.6	47.4	5.2	68.0	32.0	36.0

Figure 4.1 shows that 48.9 percent of the working populations were women compared to 57.1 percent men. At national level, the number of those who reported to be unemployed was 4.6 percent for women and 5.3 percent for men. Among the inactive population, 44.7 percent were women compared 35.9 percent men. The same trend is reflected in both rural and urban areas as shown in figures 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of the Population by Economic Status and Sex - National

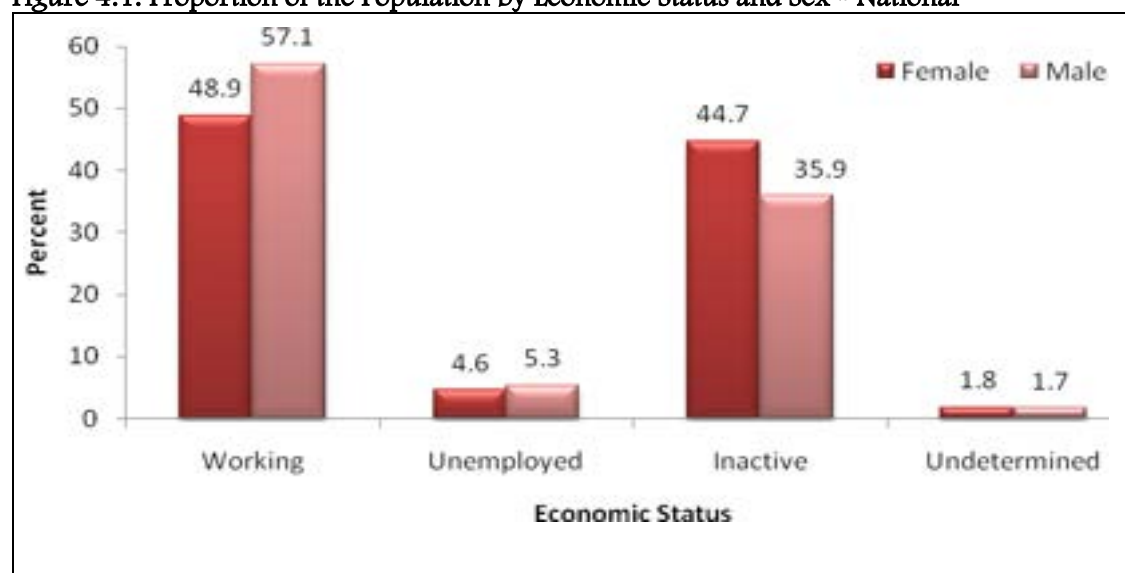


Figure 4.2: Proportion of the Population by Economic Status and Sex - Rural

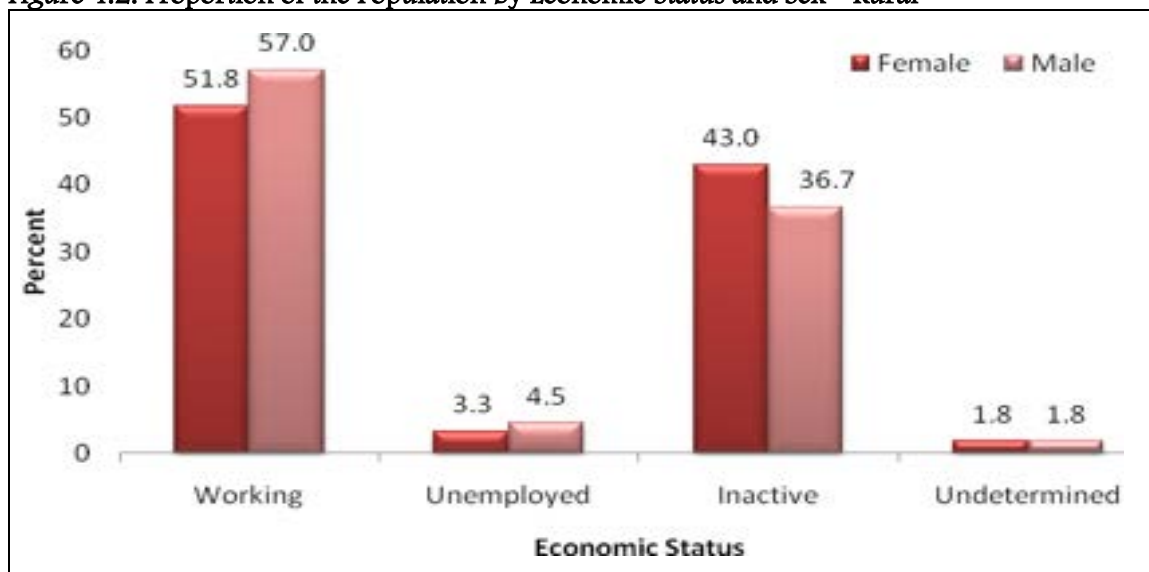
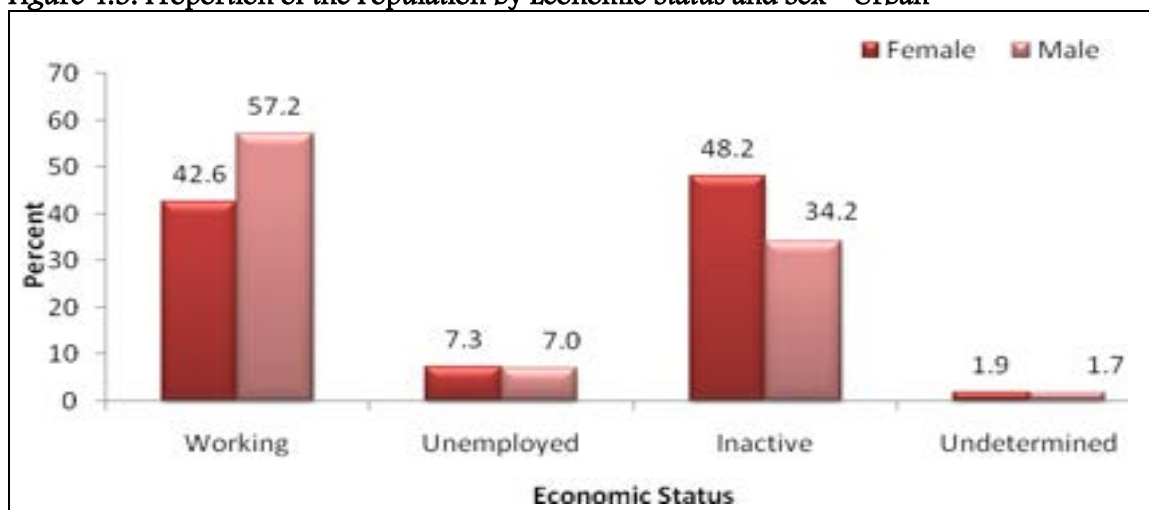


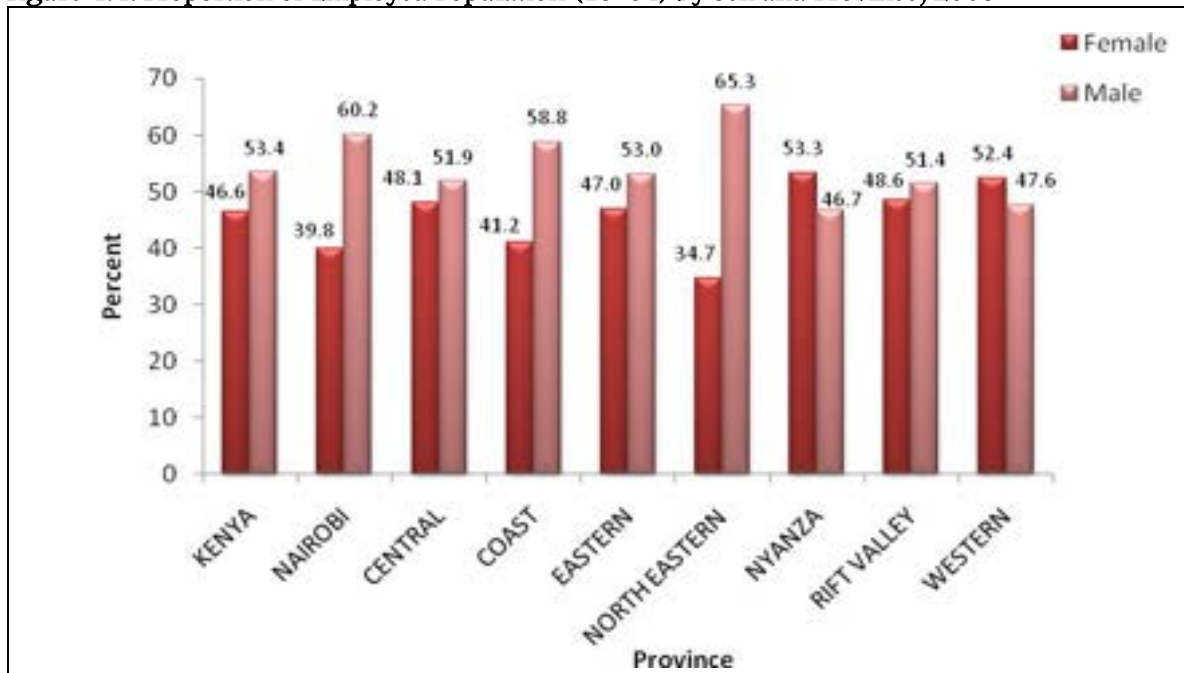
Figure 4.3: Proportion of the Population by Economic Status and Sex - Urban



4.2 Employed Population

The service sector provides sources of employment for both women and men. From the global point of view, labour force is shifting from agriculture to industry. The importance of the industrial sector as a source of employment for women continues to decline compared to men. Women are predominantly employed in service sector which covers areas like wholesale and retail trade. Of the total working population nationally, the results indicate that 46.6 percent were women compared to 53.4 percent men. Disparities were noted in the working population among the provinces where the gender gap was 6 percentage points in favour of men at the national level. The gender gaps vary according to respective provinces. However, North Eastern Province displayed the widest gender gap of 30.6 percentage points as shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Proportion of Employed Population (15-64) by Sex and Province, 2009



While 48.9 percent of employed population were women and 51.1 percent men in the rural areas, the scenario in urban was different showing 40.9 percent women as employed compared to 59.1 percent men as shown in Figures 4.5 and 4.6.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of Employed Population (15-64) by Sex - Rural, 2009

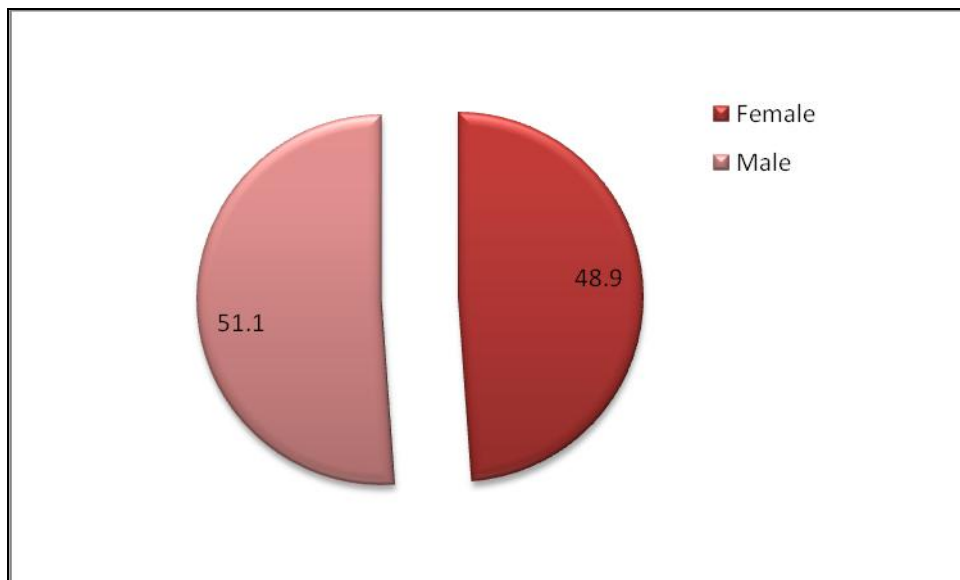
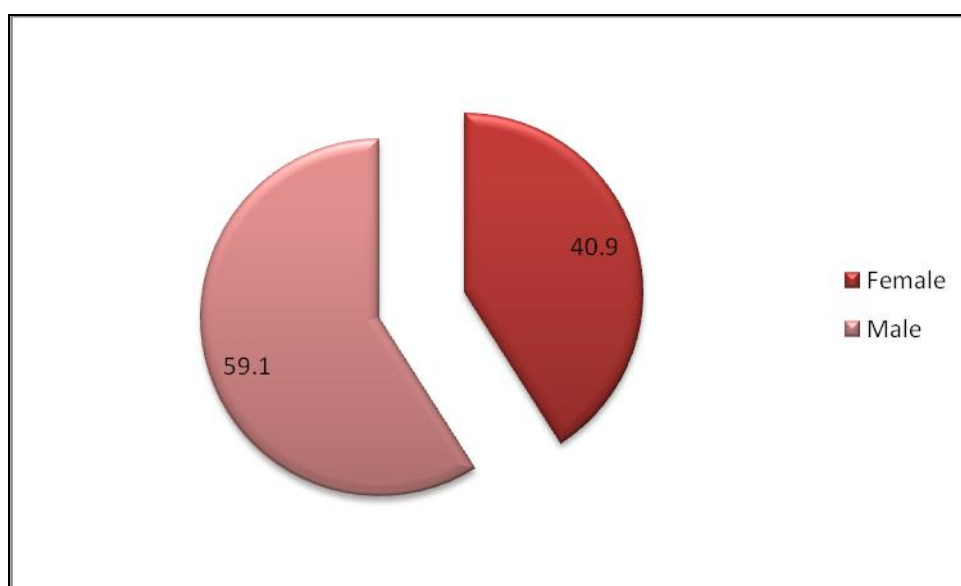


Figure 4.6: Proportion of Employed Population (15-64) by Sex - Urban, 2009



The participation in the labour force for both women and men picks at ages 20-24 reaching the peak at ages 25-34 for women and 25-44 for men. The participation of men continues well up to the 60-64 age cohort as indicated in Table 4.2. The report indicates that men tend to concentrate on family business, while women participate more in agricultural activities. It is also observed that women leave the labour force to bear and raise children and then re-enter the labour force mostly in agriculture sector where they manage the agriculture business. Due to intricacies in measuring domestic activities in the Systems of National Accounts (SNA), women's contribution in this sector is not valued although the country at large depends on agriculture sector for food security. This suggests discrimination in the type of employment for both women and men.

Across all age groups, the percentage of women who worked for pay was lower than that of men. There were more women who worked on own agricultural business across all ages. More women also reported to have worked own family business in the age groups 20-49 and the number reduces as they grow older.

Table 4.2: Proportion of Employed Population by Age, Sex and Economic Activity, 2009

Age	Worked for pay			Own/ Family business			Own/ Agriculture Business		
	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap
15 - 64	26.5	44.0	-17.4	21.4	18.5	2.9	49.9	35.6	14.3
15 - 19	22.5	23.4	-0.9	14.6	13.6	0.9	61.3	61.4	-0.1
20 - 24	31.9	46.9	-15.0	20.2	16.3	4.0	45.7	35.0	10.7
25 - 29	32.5	52.0	-19.5	24.0	19.1	4.9	41.3	27.3	13.9
30 - 34	29.2	49.8	-20.6	24.8	20.6	4.2	43.8	27.8	16.0
35 - 39	27.2	47.9	-20.7	24.1	20.5	3.6	46.3	29.6	16.8
40 - 44	25.0	45.7	-20.7	22.5	19.9	2.6	50.2	32.0	18.2
45 - 49	22.0	44.1	-22.1	20.6	18.4	2.2	55.0	35.1	20.0
50 - 54	18.2	39.6	-21.5	18.7	17.8	0.9	60.9	40.0	20.9
55 - 59	12.8	30.3	-17.5	17.8	18.4	-0.6	67.5	49.1	18.4
60 - 64	9.3	22.4	-13.0	16.1	18.4	-2.3	72.5	57.2	15.3

4.2.1 Gender Status Index

Gender Status Index (GSI) is a measure of relative gender equalities and is captured in related gender issues quantitatively. This section focuses on economic power and the indicators involved are women and men in employment and whether they work for pay or any other mode of payment.

GSI by economic activity is shown in Table 4.3. Among the population working and those working for pay, men have advantage over women with GSI of 0.876 for those working and 0.613 for those who worked for pay. Women tend to dominate in own family business and own agricultural business recording GSI of 1.2 and 1.4, respectively.

Table 4.3: Gender Status Index by Economic Activity, 2009

Activity	Women	Men	GSI
Working	46.7	53.3	0.876
Worked for Pay	26.5	44.0	0.602
Own/ Family business	21.4	18.5	1.157
Own/ Agriculture Business	49.9	35.6	1.402

4.3 Average hours worked per week

On average men work longer hours per week in both rural and urban areas compared to women across all age groups. The gap of hours worked is widest in the most economically productive age group of 25-54 years in rural areas and age group of 20-44 in urban areas as shown in Figures 4.7 and 4.8. The average hours worked per week could reflect the relative opportunities that exist in favour of men

Figure 4.7: Employed Population Aged 15-64 (Average Hours Worked per Week) by Age, Sex and Residence-Rural, 2009

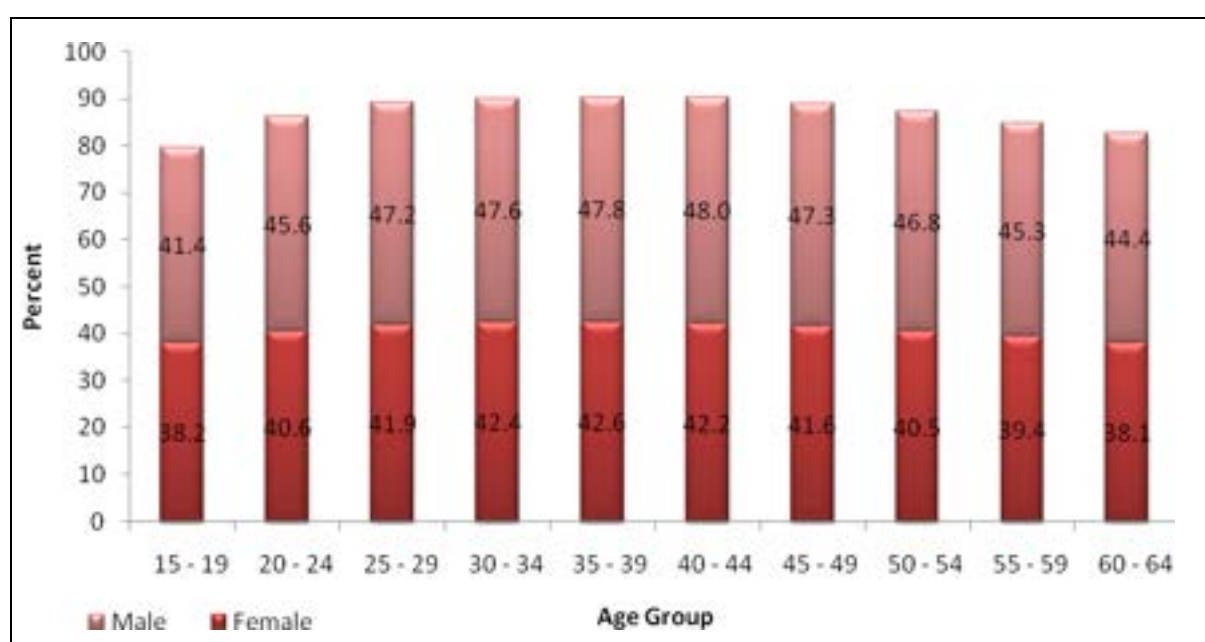
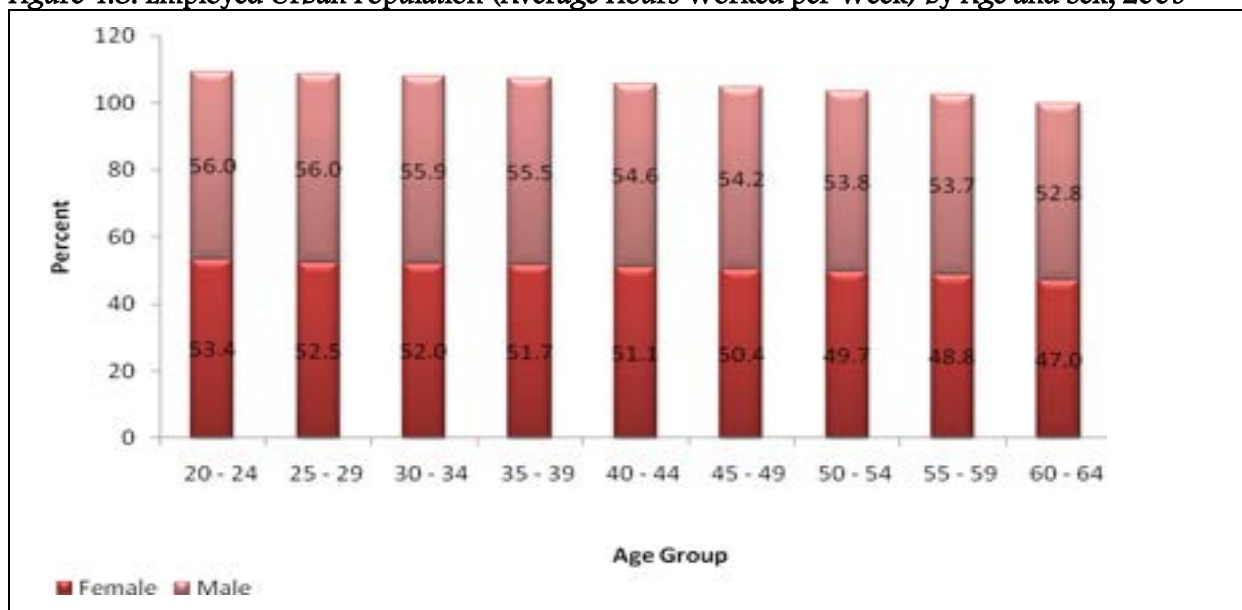


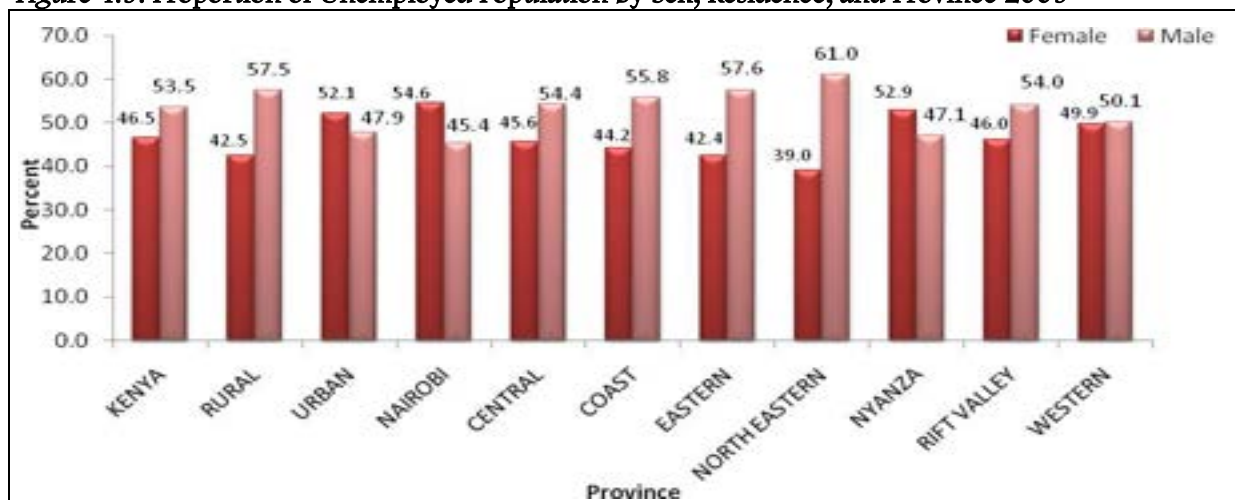
Figure 4.8: Employed Urban Population (Average Hours Worked per Week) by Age and Sex, 2009



4.4 Unemployed Population

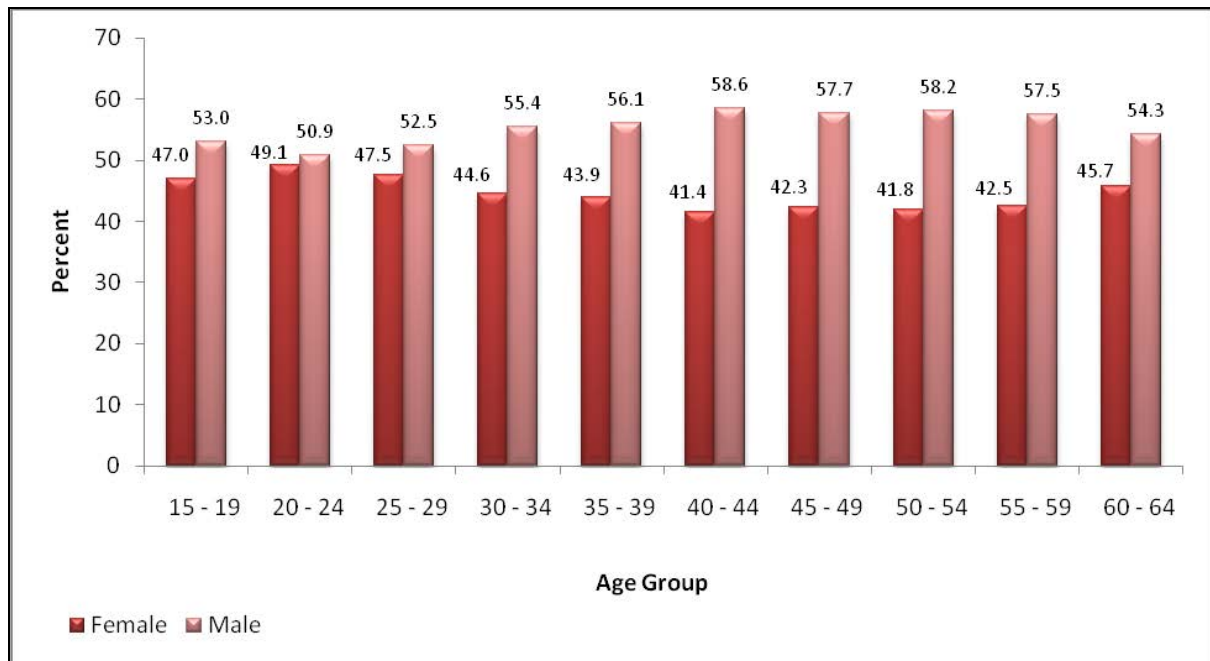
Figure 4.9 shows that unemployed population is higher among men compared to women in all regions except urban areas. The unemployed population in the country stood at 53.5 percent for men compared to 46.5 percent for women. In Nairobi and Nyanza provinces, unemployed population for women was higher than that of men. North Eastern Province had the highest gender disparity where the percentage of unemployed women was 39.0 percent compared to men at 61.0 percent. In the rural areas, women constituted 42.5 percent of unemployed population compared to 57.5 percent men. The urban population had more unemployed women 52.1 percent compared to men 47.9 percent. The results suggest that since more men are unemployed, women tend to take up more financially related responsibilities.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of Unemployed Population by Sex, Residence, and Province 2009

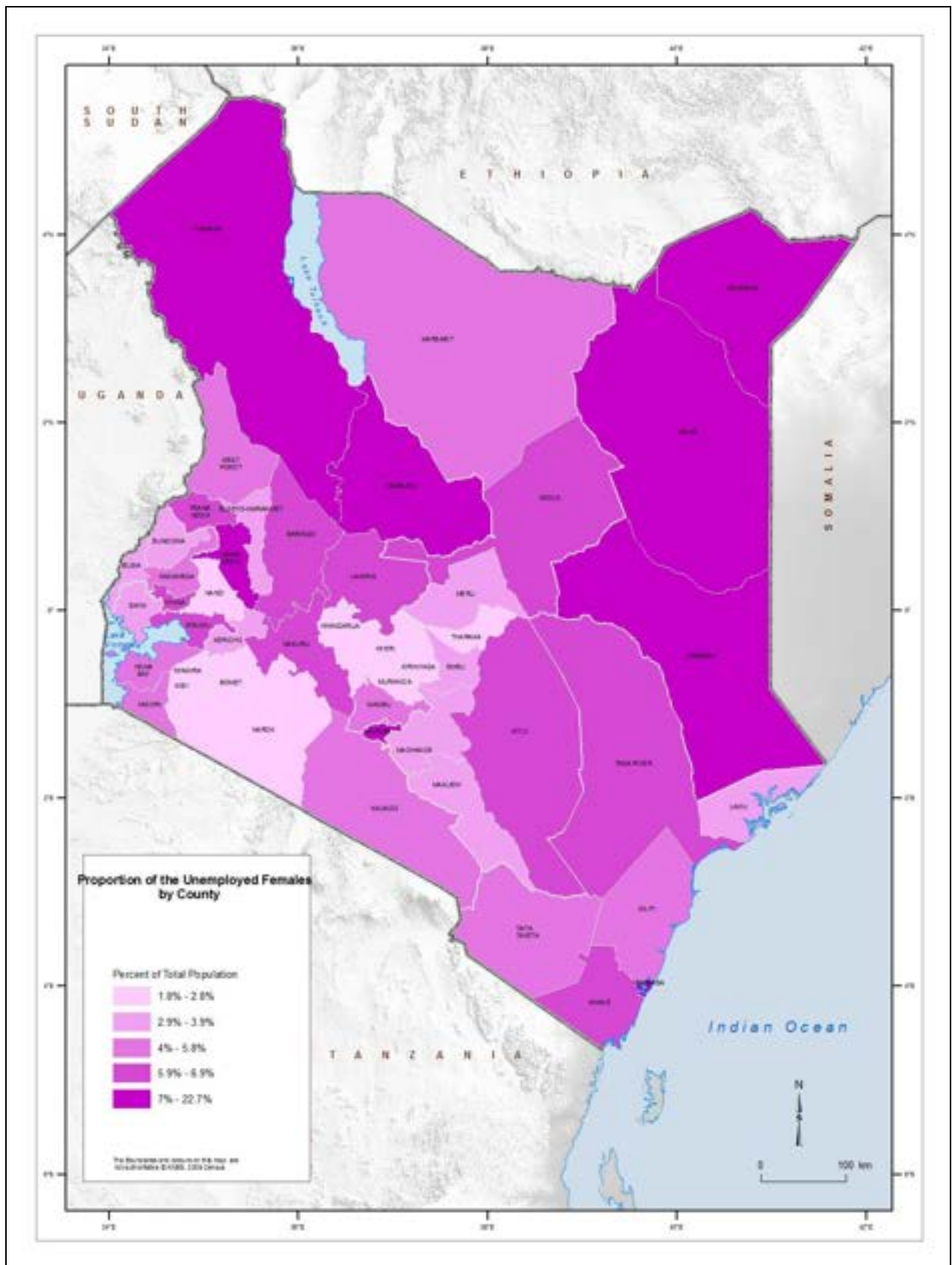


The results in figure 4.10 show that women who reported to be unemployed were fewer than men in all the age groups. The gender gap among unemployed was highest in the 40-44 age group standing at -18 percentage points as well as 50-54 through to 55-59 with a gender gap of -16 percentage points. More details on unemployment among women and men are shown in Maps 3 and 4.

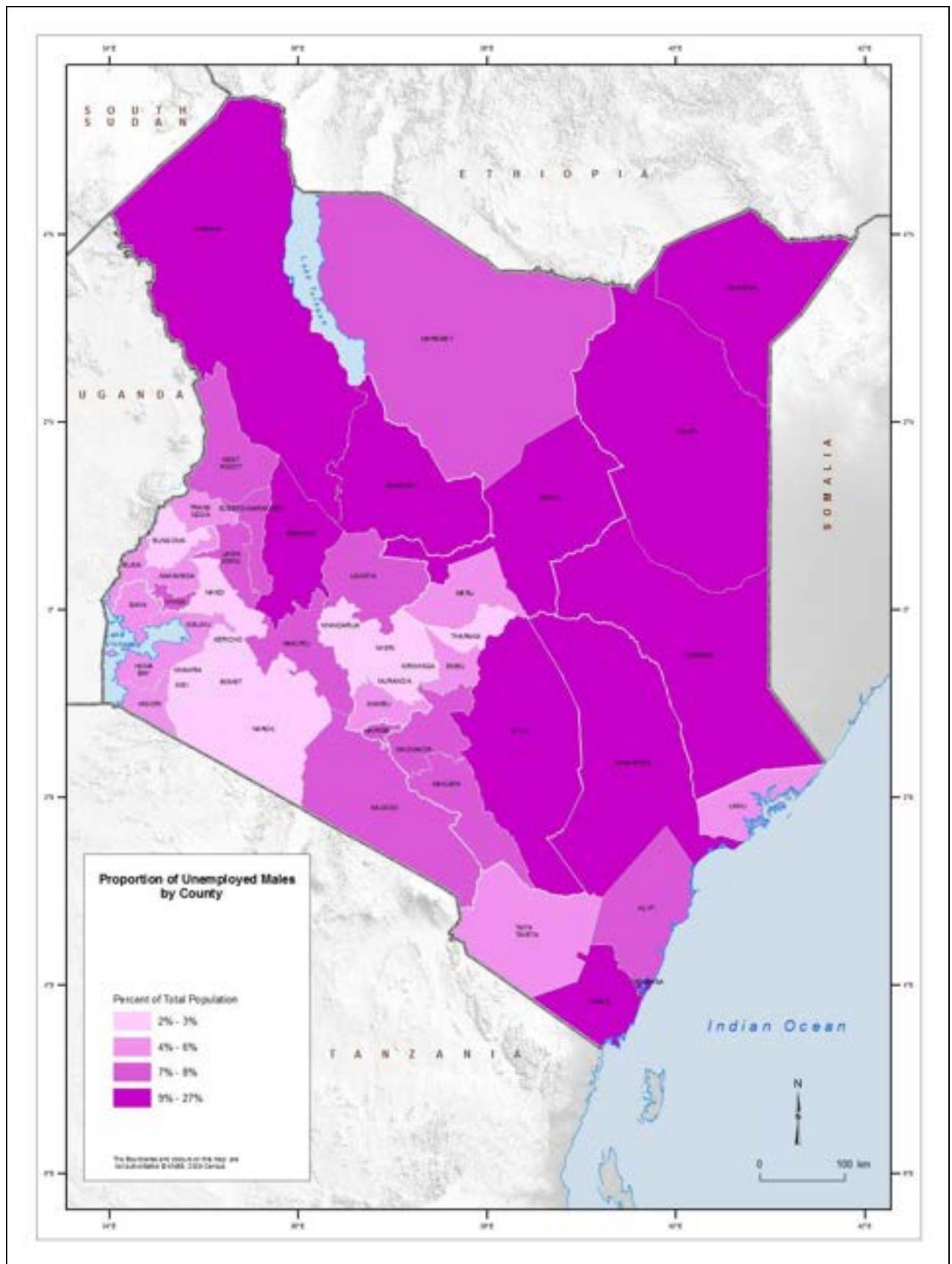
Figure 4.10: Proportion of Unemployed Population by Age-group and Sex, 2009



Map 3: Proportion of Unemployed Female Population by County, 2009



Map 4: Proportion of Unemployed Male Population by County, 2009



4.5 Working Children

The increase in the number of working children continues to raise concern the world over. Some of the worst exposures to children include forced labour, involvement in armed conflict, commercial sex exploitation and human trafficking. The 2009 Census reported that 34.3 percent girl children and 33.0 percent boy children aged between 5-9 years were engaged in employment of one form or the other as indicated in Figure 4.11. Most children aged 10-14 work predominantly in agricultural sector which is the backbone of the Kenyan economy as shown in Figure 4.12. More details on children engaged in employment at county level are shown in Appendix 9. This suggests that the more children are engaged in employment the less likely they are to continue with their education.

Figure 4.11: Working Children 5-9 Years by Sex and Province, 2009

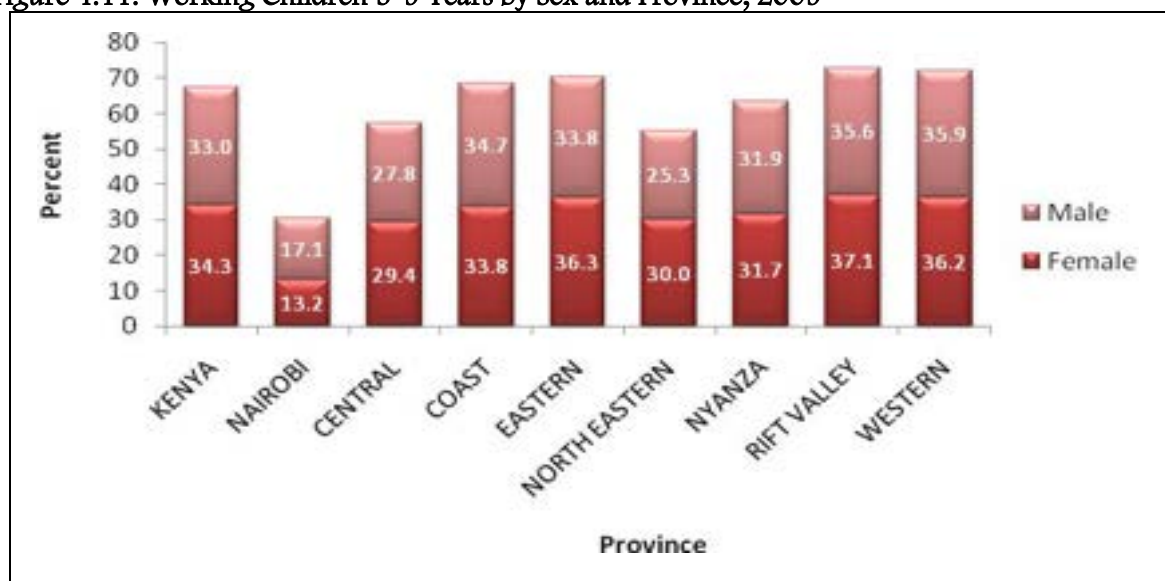
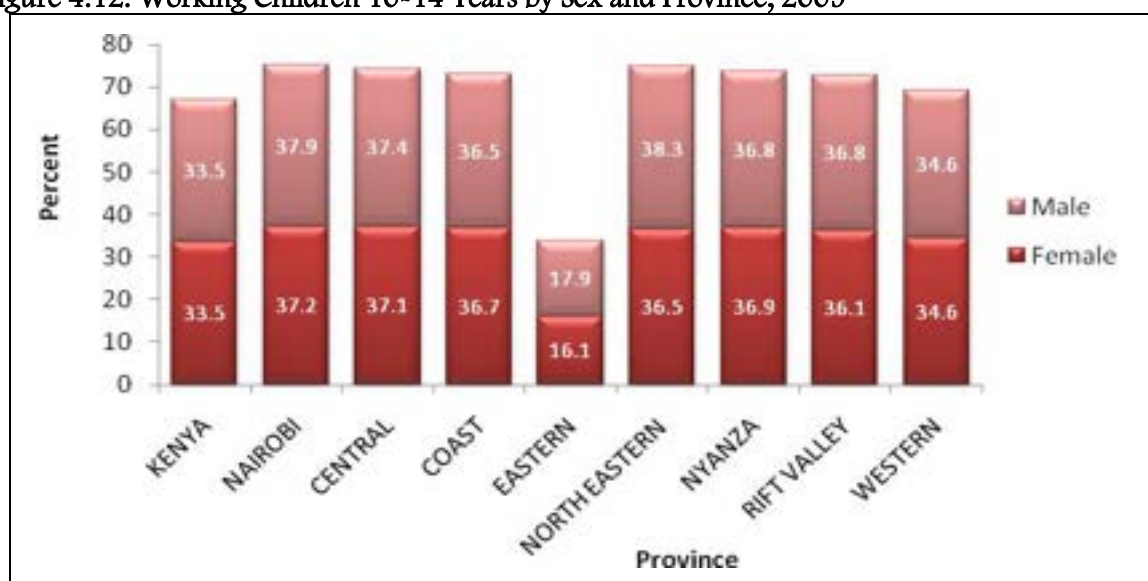
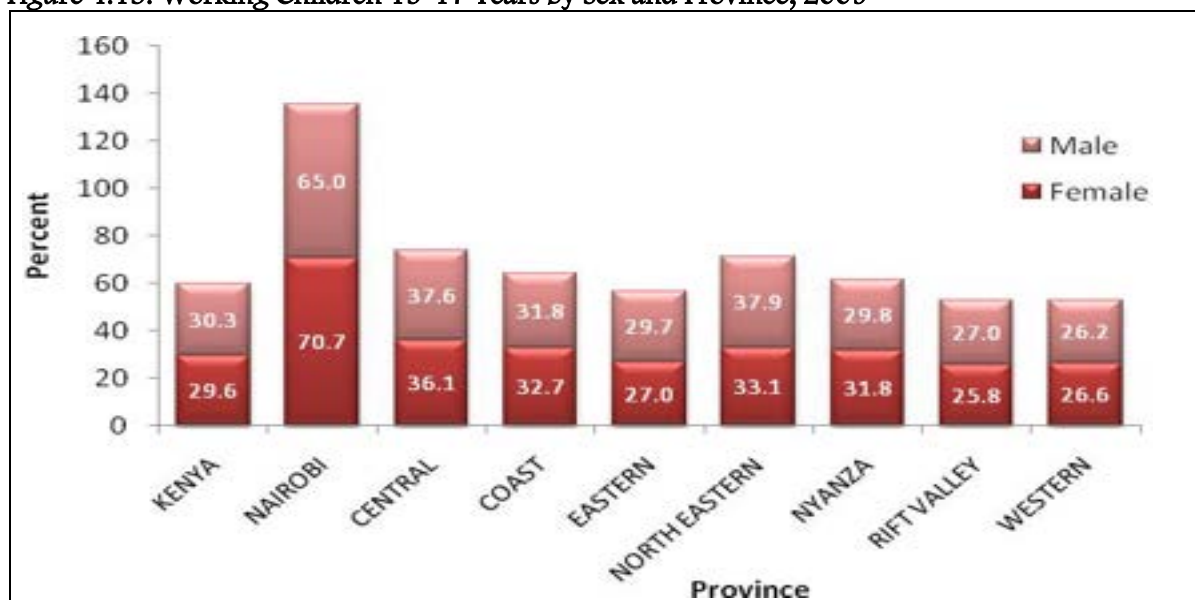


Figure 4.12: Working Children 10-14 Years by Sex and Province, 2009



Among the children aged 15-17 who reported to be working, Nairobi Province recorded 70.7 percent working girls compared to 65.0 percent boys giving the highest gender gap of 6 percentage points. This could be attributed to more girls being employed as house helps compared to boys in urban areas as shown in Figure 4.13.

Figure 4.13: Working Children 15-17 Years by Sex and Province, 2009



4.6 Economically Inactive Population

The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period of the census". This population is categorized into; retired, full time students, homemakers and the incapacitated. Women accounted for 55.1 percent while men accounted for 44.9 percent in the economically inactive population in the country. Coast Province had the highest percent of inactive women population at 59.5 percent compared to 40.5 percent men as shown in Figure 4.14. The same trend is also reflected both in rural and urban areas as well as counties as indicated in Figures 4.15, 4.16 and Maps 5 and 6.

Figure 4.14: Proportion of Inactive Population by Sex and Province-National, 2009

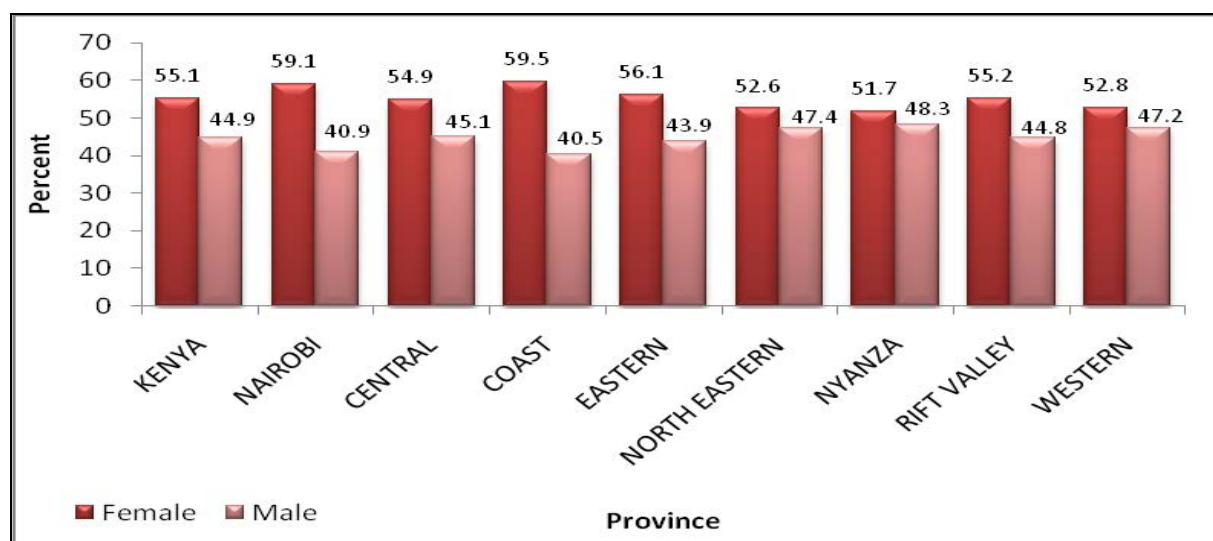


Figure 4.15: Proportion of Inactive Population by Sex and Province-Rural, 2009

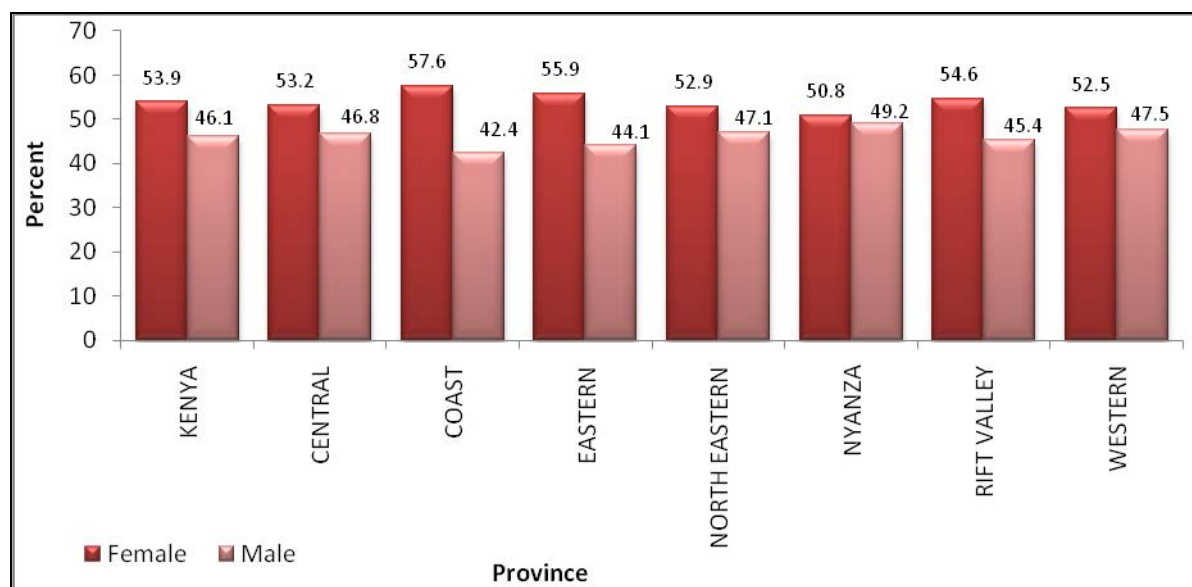
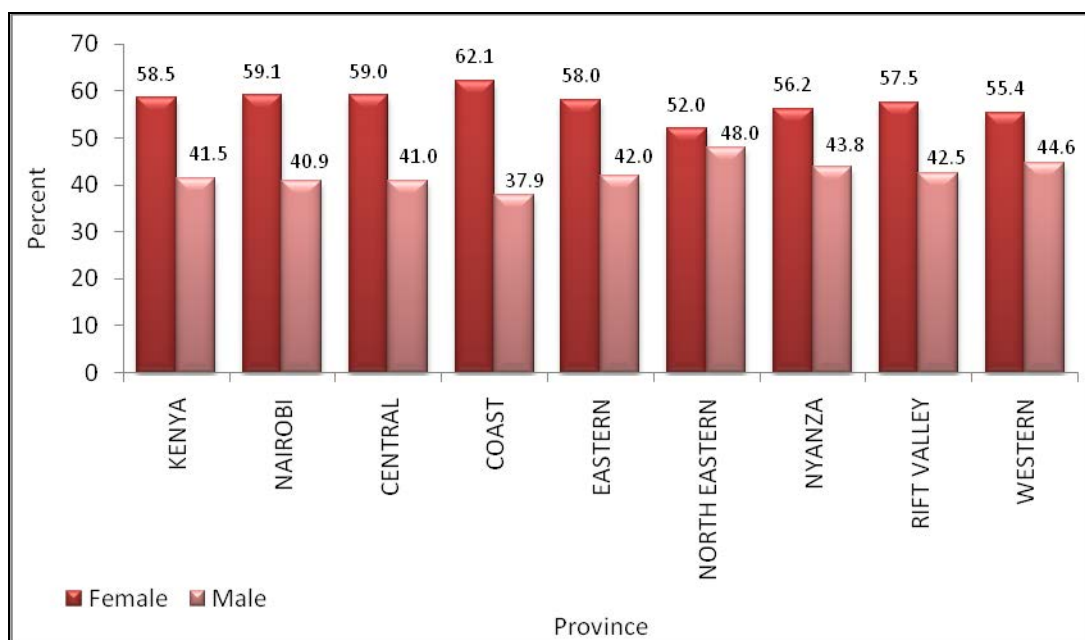
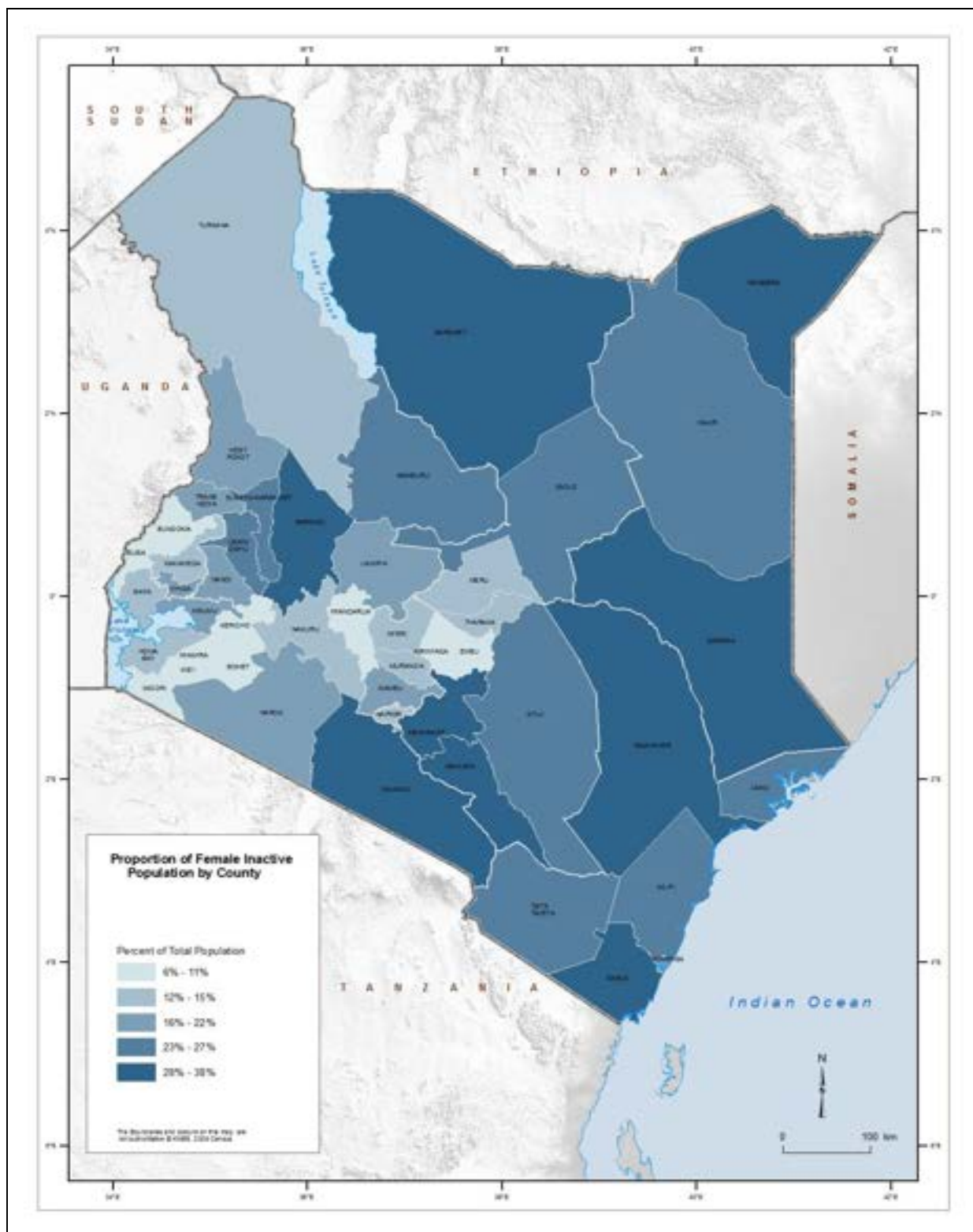


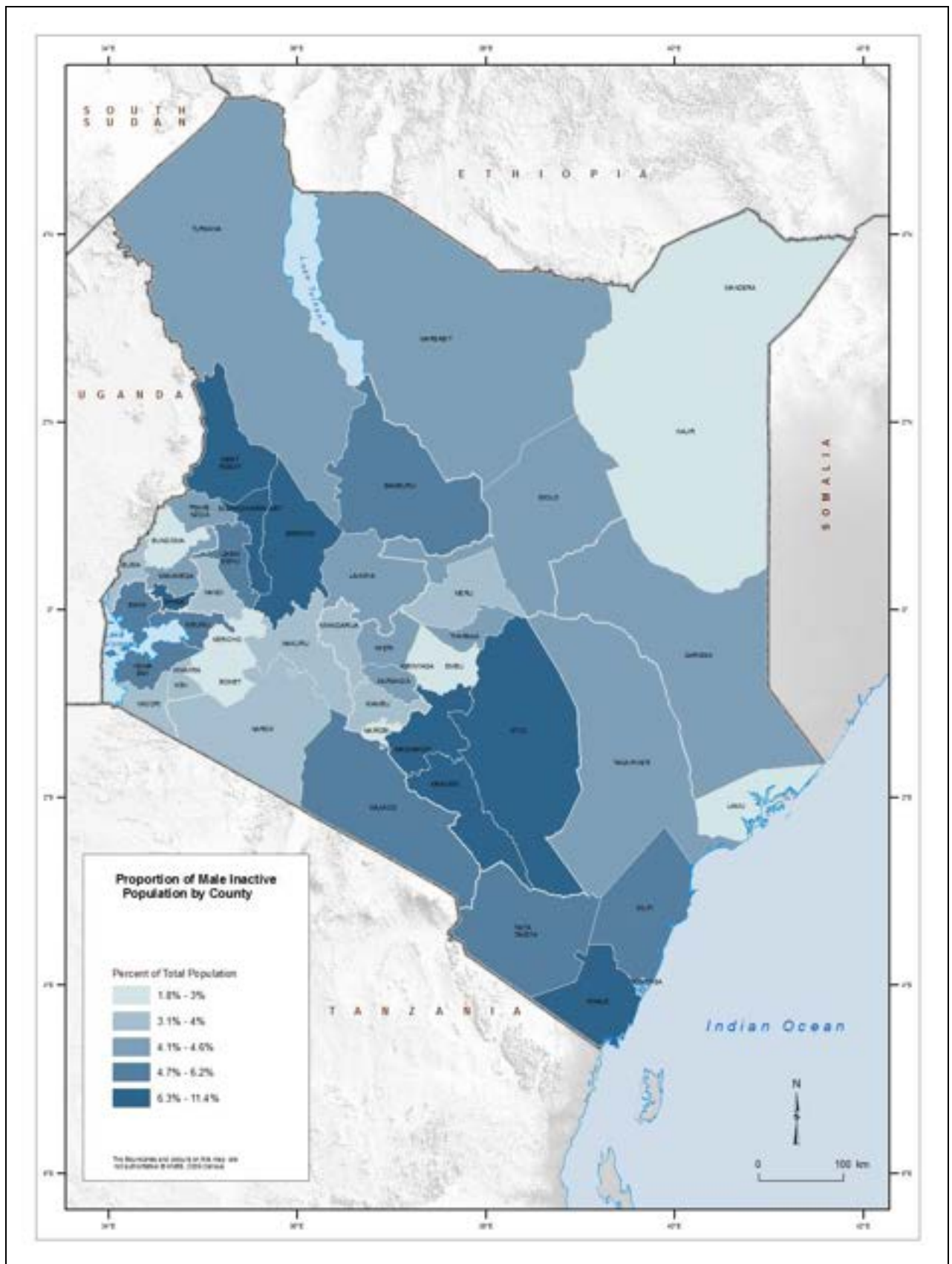
Figure 4.16: Proportion of Inactive Population by Sex and Province-Urban, 2009



Map 5: Proportion of Inactive Female Population by County 2009



Map 6: Proportion of Inactive Male Population by County, 2009

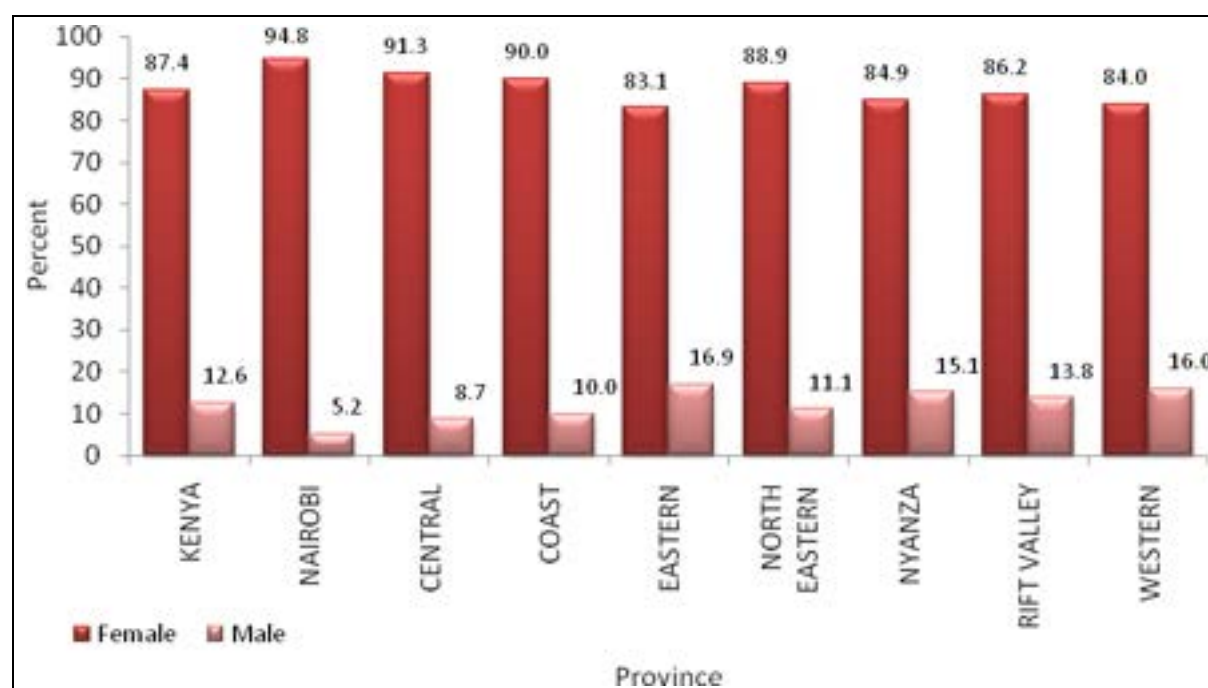


4.7 Home Makers

The homemaker category is dominated by women standing at 87.4 percent compared to men at 12.6 percent nationally. It is women who are engaged in most of the domestic work. The only reason why homeakers may not be considered active is because the work they do is considered non-economic in the Systems of National Accounts. After conducting the Time Use Survey, it will be possible to establish and value time spent on household work.

In all the provinces the number of women who reported to be homemakers was much higher than that of men with Nairobi Province leading with 94.8 percent as shown in Figure 4.17.

Figure 4.17: Proportion of Homemakers by Sex and Province, 2009



Chapter 5-Gender Dimensions for Household and Housing Amenities

5.0 Introduction

FHHDs are often acknowledged and just as often a neglected area of study in the field of gender and development. FHHDs constitute a relatively small proportion of households but they are becoming common in modern times. In many countries especially in Africa, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of FHHDs. Among the main causes are divorce or separation, long-term out-migration and the deaths of male spouses. Development initiatives have often tried to direct resources and services to FHHDs (FHHDs on the assumption that they were poorer than male headed households (MHHDs) and less able to improve their situation without special help. The assumption of greater vulnerability of FHHDs is based on evaluation that shows FHHDs to have a higher dependency ratio in spite of the smaller average size of the household and fewer assets and less access to resources. FHHDs are usually disadvantaged in terms of access to land, livestock, other assets, credit, education, health care and extension services.

It is important to identify vulnerable households, most of which are female-headed, as they are likely to be impoverished compared to MHHDs. There is need for information on access of FHHDs to basic needs, as this also reflects on Kenya's achievements of Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and hunger.

Attention to FHHDs is vital to the evaluation and promotion of sustainable development, because these households tend to be the most marginalized and prone to poverty in any given community. Examining differences between female-headed and FHHDs, the focus on women could be successful in raising the economic status of women, especially those who are household heads. The analysis is useful, especially in breaking down the perceived homogeneity of women often assumed in gender and development literature. For example, women in FHHDs in rural areas are more likely to be poor and face discrimination than women in MHHDs, but are less likely to be inhibited by traditional customs and taboos, which constrain women's economic behavior.

5.1 Household Headship

The 2009 Census revealed that 32.1 per cent of the households were headed by women while 67.9 per cent were headed by men. Nyanza Province recorded the highest number of household headed by women (38.6 percent) followed by Western Province at 34.8 percent. North Eastern had the least number of households headed by women at 20.9 percent. As shown in Table 5.1. The same trend is reflected in the counties (see Appendix 5).

Table 5.1: Proportion of Heads of Household by Sex, Residence and Province, 2009

PROVINCE/RESIDENCE	Female	Male
KENYA	32.1	67.9
RURAL	34.2	65.8
URBAN	26.5	73.5
NAIROBI	23.7	76.3
CENTRAL	32.3	67.7
COAST	28.6	71.4
EASTERN	36.1	63.9
NORTH EASTERN	20.9	79.1
NYANZA	38.6	61.4
RIFT VALLEY	31.8	68.2
WESTERN	34.8	65.2

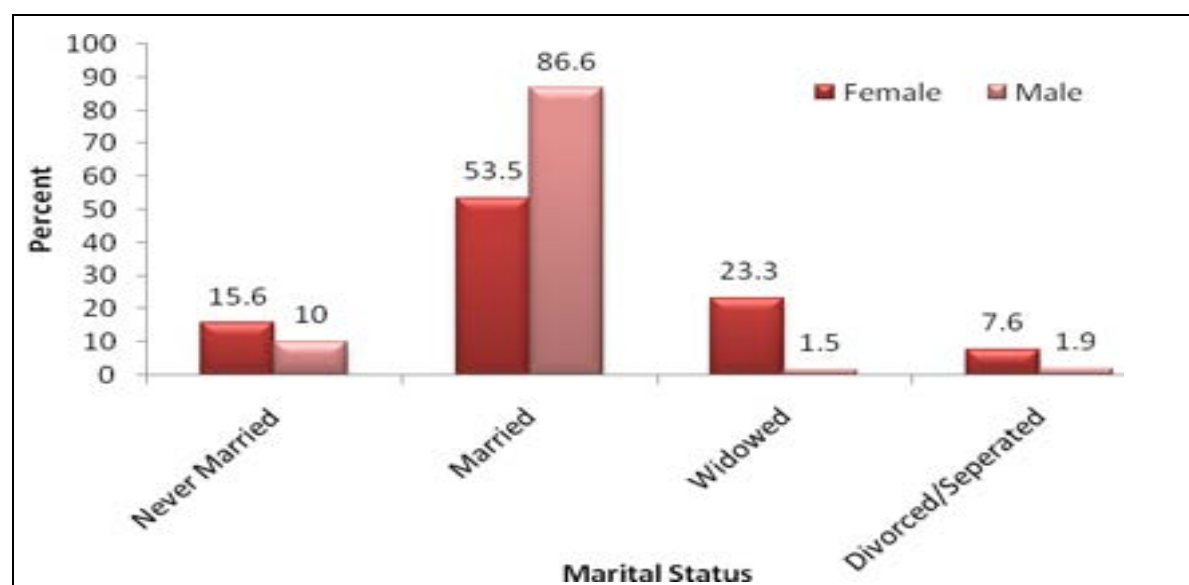
5.2 Marital Status

This section looks at the marital status of the households headed by women and men. The Census results indicated that in Kenya, 53.5 percent of women heading households were married compared to 86.6 percent of the men. This phenomenon is observed across all provinces. At national level, 15.6 percent of women household heads were single compared to 10.0 percent of households headed by men. Households headed by single women across provinces (except Nyanza and Western provinces) were more compared to household headed by single men as shown in Figure 5.1 and Table 5.2. More details on marital status of household heads by county are shown in Appendix 6. The high numbers of women who are single, widowed and divorced or separated are likely to assume the roles of both women and men compared to their counterparts who are married.

Table 5.2: Proportion of Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Province, 2009

Province	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kenya	2,818,800	5,949,154	15.6	10	53.5	86.6	23.3	1.5	7.6	1.9
Nairobi	233,009	752,007	46.8	19.6	29	78.4	10.3	0.7	13.9	1.3
Central	395,284	829,458	22.5	11.3	41.9	83.8	24.7	1.9	10.9	2.9
Coast	208,963	522,236	17.5	13.5	49.7	82.8	20.4	1.4	12.4	2.3
Eastern	463,539	821,299	12.4	8.3	60.2	87.2	20.3	1.8	7.1	2.7
North Eastern	65,302	247,359	2.9	2.1	64.7	96.6	21.6	0.9	10.8	0.4
Nyanza	458,830	729,457	4.5	5.9	57	90.9	36.7	2	1.8	1.2
Rift Valley	679,654	1,457,482	16.3	9.6	58.5	87.8	17.8	1.1	7.3	1.5
Western	314,219	589,856	4.6	4.8	60.7	90.5	30.1	2.0	4.6	2.7

Figure 5.1: Proportion of Household Heads by Sex and Marital Status, 2009



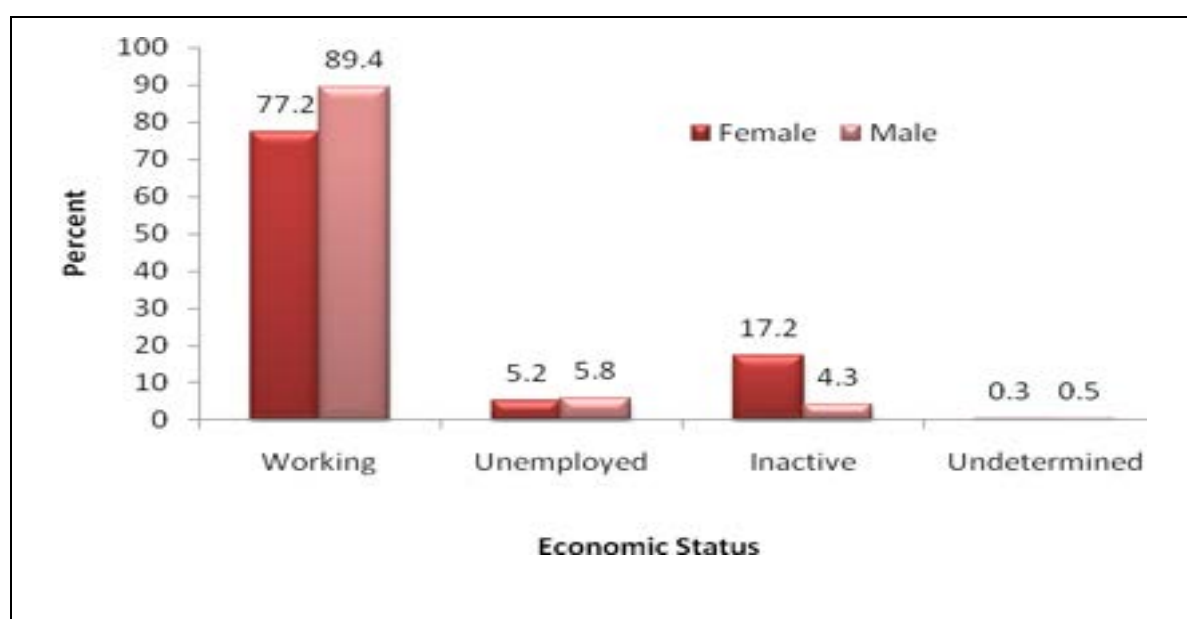
5.3 Economic Status

This section looks at the economic status of household heads focusing on working, unemployed and inactive. The results show that 77.2 percent of women heading households were working compared to 89.4 percent men household heads. In all the provinces, there were fewer working women household heads than men. In the inactive status category, there were more inactive women household heads compared to men. North Eastern Province recorded the highest gender gap of 25.9 percentage points, followed by Coast Province with 21.0 percentage points and Eastern Province with 16.9 percentage points. Gender gaps exist in employment both at national level and across the provinces as shown in Table 5.3 and Figure 5.2.

Table 5.3: Proportion of Household Heads by Economic Status, Sex and Province, 2009

Province	Total		Working		Unemployed		Inactive		Undetermined	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kenya	2,818,800	5,949,154	77.2	89.4	5.2	5.8	17.2	4.3	0.3	0.5
Nairobi	233,009	752,007	79.0	90.7	9.2	6.4	11.6	2.6	0.3	0.3
Central	395,284	829,458	82.9	92.5	3.3	3.6	13.7	3.8	0.1	0.2
Coast	208,963	522,236	67.0	86.8	6.8	7.9	25.9	4.9	0.3	0.5
Eastern	463,539	821,299	72.2	87.8	4.0	5.2	23.4	6.5	0.4	0.5
North Eastern	65,302	247,359	54.5	77.6	15.4	17.1	29.2	3.3	0.9	2.0
Nyanza	458,830	729,457	83.9	91.4	4.1	3.8	11.7	4.4	0.3	0.4
Rift Valley	679,654	1,457,482	74.7	89.2	5.5	5.9	19.2	4.3	0.5	0.6
Western	314,219	589,856	83.0	90.8	4.4	4.7	12.4	4.2	0.3	0.3

Figure 5.2: Proportion of Household Heads by Economic Status and Sex, 2009



5.4 Tenure

This section looks at issues pertaining to ownership of the main dwelling unit. The Census results show that 2.8 percent of the dwelling units owned by female household heads were purchased, 67.8 percent constructed while 2.8 percent inherited. The trend is similar in dwellings owned by male household heads that is 3.0 percent were purchased, 59.8 percent constructed and 2.6 percent inherited. In the Rural areas, more than 80 percent of dwelling units headed by either sex were constructed while in urban areas the difference was slightly higher in favour of female 17.4 percent compared to males 14.2 percent. Nairobi Province had the lowest number of constructed dwelling units owned by female household heads at 6.1 percent, while North Eastern Province recorded the highest number of dwelling units owned by male household heads at 88 percent compared 84 percent headed by female as shown in Table 5.4. This suggests that both women and men are capable of constructing their own dwelling units.

Table 5.4: Proportion of Owner Occupied FHHDs by Residence and Province, 2009

Province	FHHDs				MHHDs			
	Purchased	Constructed	Inherited	Others	Purchased	Constructed	Inherited	Others
Kenya	2.8	67.8	2.8	26.6	3.0	59.8	2.6	34.6
Rural	1.9	85.5	3.0	9.6	2.0	83.4	2.8	11.8
Urban	5.2	17.4	2.4	75.0	5.0	14.2	2.1	78.7
Nairobi	6.7	6.1	1.8	85.4	6.0	5.6	1.5	86.9
Central	2.6	63.0	4.5	29.9	2.5	60.0	3.8	33.7
Coast	3.3	58.0	3.4	35.3	3.8	47.0	2.9	46.3
Eastern	2.1	80.0	2.5	15.4	2.2	78.0	2.3	17.5
North								
Eastern	3.6	84.0	2.0	10.4	2.8	88.0	1.6	7.6
Nyanza	1.6	83.0	2.0	13.4	2.1	73.0	2.2	22.7
Rift Valley	3.2	67.0	3.2	26.6	3.1	62.0	3.1	31.8
Western	1.5	84.0	2.4	12.1	1.5	82.0	2.4	14.1

The proportion of dwelling units rented from government was highest in Nairobi. Most of these dwelling units were rented by MHHDs 2.7 percent compared to 2.2 percent by FHHDs. The proportion of renting households was highest in Nairobi at 73.8 percent for female-headed and 75.7 percent for MHHDs as shown in Table 5.5

Table 5.5: Proportion of Rented Households by Residence and Province , 2009

Province/ Residence	FHHDs							MHHDs						
	Government	Local Authority	Parastatal	Private Company	Individual	Faith Based NGO	Other Form	Government	Local Authority	Parastatal	Private Company	Individual	Faith Based NGO	Other Form
Kenya	0.88	0.6	0.4	1.3	22.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.1	28.8	0.4	0.5
Rural	0.39	0.1	0.2	0.9	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.6	8.3	0.4	0.3
Urban	2.26	2.1	1.2	2.5	65.7	0.6	0.8	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.8	68.8	0.5	0.9
Nairobi	2.21	3.2	1.6	3.3	73.8	0.5	1	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.2	75.7	0.5	1
Central	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.8	25.9	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.3	2.5	28.1	0.4	0.6
Coast	1	0.7	0.8	1.4	30.4	0.2	0.5	2	0.8	1.1	2	39.8	0.3	0.6
Eastern	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	13.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.9	0.3	0.3
North														
Eastern	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.5	1.6	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.9	0.2
Nyanza	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	19.3	0.3	0.3
Rift														
Valley	1	0.6	0.4	2.2	21.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	24.6	0.6	0.6
Western	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	10.7	0.2	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	12	0.2	0.3

5.5 Main Source of Water

Stream, spring and borehole are the main sources of water in most provinces for both HHHDs and MHHDs. Nationally, 23.9 percent of the FHHDs reported the main source of water to be stream compared to 20.5 per cent MHHDs as shown in Tables 5.6 and 5.7.

Table 5.6: Proportion of FHHDs by Main Source of Water, Residence and Province, 2009

Province/ Residence	Stream	Spring	Well	Borehole	Piped	Water Vendor	Others
Kenya	23.9	12.6	13.6	10.8	20.4	5.3	13.4
Rural	31.1	16	16	11.1	12.6	2	11.2
Urban	3.8	2.2	6.1	9.8	43.2	14.9	20
Nairobi	0.1	0.4	0.7	5.6	50.8	15	27.4
Central	28	2.8	14.7	6.6	29.6	4.7	13.6
Coast	8.4	2.5	11.4	10.1	38.3	9.9	19.4
Eastern	30.7	7.2	17.8	8.5	21	5.7	9.1
North Eastern	5	1.1	19.2	29.8	14.2	9.8	20.9
Nyanza	31.4	23.6	10.3	11.5	5.6	1.8	15.8
Rift Valley	29.9	8.7	14.9	13.8	16.3	4.9	11.5
Western	17	43.4	18.3	12.3	5.2	0.8	3

Table 5.7: Proportion of MHHDs by Main Source of Water, Residence and Province, 2009

Province/ Residence	Stream	Spring	Well	Bore hole	Piped	Water Vendor	Others
Rural	29.8	15.2	15.9	11.4	13.9	2.5	11.3
Urban	2.9	2	5.9	10.2	44.9	16	18.1
Nairobi	0.1	0.5	0.8	6.1	52.7	16.9	22.9
Central	25	2.5	15.3	7.6	31.1	5.1	13.4
Coast	6.6	2.4	12.1	11.6	38.9	12.6	15.8
Eastern	27.8	6.4	15	8.4	25.4	7.1	9.9
North Eastern	5.1	0.9	20.2	30.7	8.9	9.8	24.4
Nyanza	29	24.8	10.1	10.3	8.2	2.8	14.8
Rift Valley	29.1	8.6	13.8	13.4	18.3	5.4	11.4
Western	16.7	41.8	19.2	12.6	5.7	0.8	3.2

5.6 Main Source of Lighting

Tables 5.8 and 5.9 provide details of both HHHDs and MHHDs by main source of lighting. About 42 percent of FHHDs in the country depend on tin lamps as the main source of lighting compared to 36.7 percent MHHDs. The results also revealed that 19 percent of FHHDs and 24.4 percent MHHDs reported electricity as the main source of lighting. In the rural areas 51.6 per cent FHHDs reported tin lamps as the main source of lighting compared to 36.8 percent MHHDs, while 4.5 percent FHHDs and 5.6 percent MHHDs

depended on electricity as the main source of lighting. Nairobi Province had the highest number of FHHDs with electricity as the main source of lighting at 75.4 percent and MHHDs at 71.4 percent, while Western Province had the lowest with 4.8 percent for FHHDs and 5.9 percent for MHHDs. Nyanza and Western Provinces recorded high number of households that utilize tin lamp as the main source of lighting at 68.7 percent and 66.8 percent for FHHDs and 59.9 percent and 64.8 percent for MHHDs respectively.

Table 5.8: Proportion of FHHDs with Electricity as Main Source of Lighting by Residence and Province, 2009

Residence/Province	Main Source of Lighting Fuel					
	Electricity	Lantern	Tin Lamp	Fuel wood	Solar	Others
Kenya	19	30.8	42.1	4.8	1.4	1.9
Rural	4.5	33.5	51.6	6.8	1.8	1.8
Urban	59.9	20.8	16.3	0.5	0.3	2.2
Nairobi	75.4	12.6	10.2	0.1	0.1	1.6
Central	28	35	33.2	0.2	2.2	1.4
Coast	25.9	19.3	51.4	1.3	0.7	1.4
Eastern	9.8	46.2	34.3	4.8	3.1	1.8
North Eastern	8.6	29	22	19.1	0.3	21
Nyanza	5.7	23.6	68.7	0.3	0.7	1.0
Rift Valley	15.1	34.8	33.2	13.7	1.5	1.7
Western	4.8	26.2	66.8	0.4	0.5	1.3

Table 5.9: Proportion of MHHDs with Electricity as Main Source of Lighting by Residence and Province, 2009

Residence/ Province	Main Source of Lighting Fuel					
	Electricity	Lantern	Tin Lamp	Fuel wood	Solar	Others
Kenya	24.4	30.3	36.8	4.4	1.7	2.4
Rural	5.6	35	47.3	7.1	2.4	2.6
Urban	60.4	19.4	17.4	0.3	0.4	2.1
Nairobi	71.4	13.1	13.3	0.1	0.1	2.0
Central	32.8	34.2	28.4	0.3	2.8	1.5
Coast	31.8	19.5	44.6	1.3	0.8	2.0
Eastern	12.3	41.9	35.2	4.2	4.2	2.2
North Eastern	4.9	28.5	19.9	28	0.3	18.4
Nyanza	9.3	28.2	59.9	0.3	1.1	1.2
Rift Valley	18	36.9	31.6	9.9	1.9	1.7
Western	5.9	26.9	64.8	0.4	0.6	1.4

5.7 Human Waste Disposal

Most FHHDs in the country indicated pit latrine with cover as the main type of human waste disposal at 48.2 percent. In urban areas, 1.7 percent FHHDs use bush as main type of human waste disposal. North Eastern Province recorded the highest number of households headed by both females at 51.7 percent and males at 65.9 percent that use bush as the main type of human waste disposal. In most provinces the covered pit latrine was the most common method used for human waste disposal with the exception of Nairobi, which had main sewer as the main type of human waste disposal at 52.5 percent for FHHDs and 46.0 percent for MHHDs. Details are shown in tables 5.10 and 5.11.

Table 5.10: Proportion of FHHDs by Main Type of Human Waste Disposal by Residence and Province, 2009

Residence/ Province	Type of Human Waste Disposal						Bush	Others
	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	VIP Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine Covered	Pit Latrine Uncovered			
Kenya	6.5	2.9	4.8	48.2	21.4		15.3	0.9
Rural	0.2	0.4	4.1	50.3	23.3		21.3	0.4
Urban	25.2	10	6.2	40.6	14.5		1.7	1.8
Nairobi	52.5	10.1	2.6	21.8	10.4		0.4	2.2
Central	3.9	4.5	6.5	60.5	23.9		0.2	0.5
Coast	5.2	7.2	5.3	36.1	16		28.6	1.6
Eastern	1.2	1.4	6.5	50.5	27.4		12.3	0.7
North Eastern	0.6	0.6	1.8	21.9	19.1		51.7	4.3
Nyanza	1	0.5	3.1	45.8	27.7		21.2	0.7
Rift Valley	2.5	1.3	4.1	38.1	13.6		39.5	0.9
Western	0.7	0.6	5.5	69.1	20.3		3.2	0.6

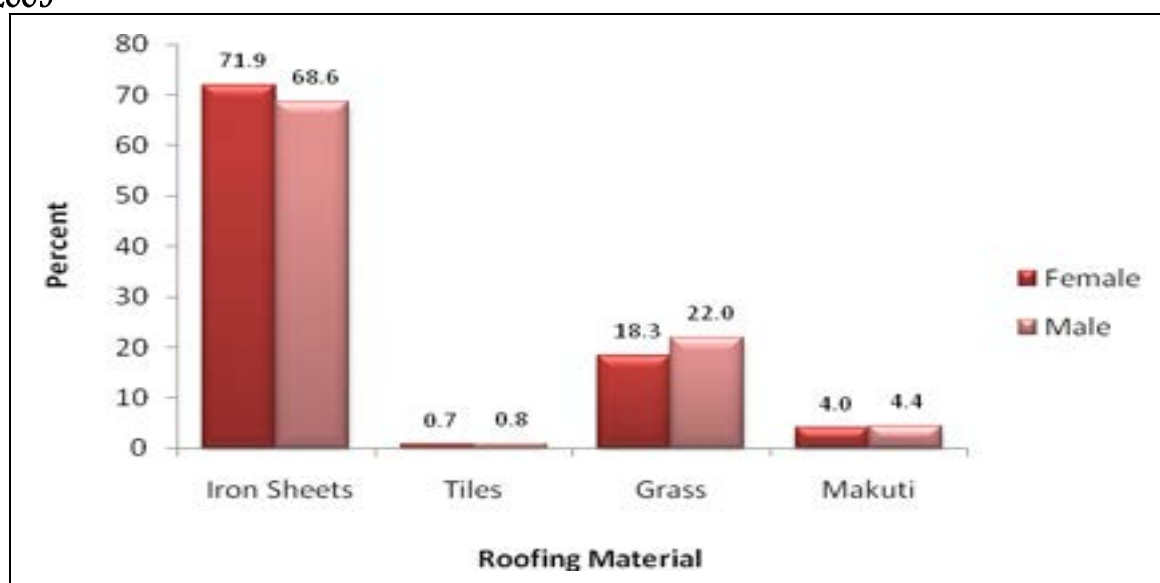
Table 5.11: Proportion of MHHDs by Main Type of Human Waste Disposal by Residence and Province, 2009

Residence/Province	Type of Human Waste Disposal						Bush	Others
	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	VIP Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine Covered	Pit Latrine Uncovered			
Total	8.2	3.6	5	48.8	20.6		12.8	1.0
Rural	0.2	0.5	4.3	51.5	23		20	0.5
Urban	24.1	9.6	5.8	42.3	15.2		1.2	1.8
Nairobi	46	9.5	2.7	26.8	12.3		0.4	2.3
Central	3.7	5.2	7	60.7	22.5		0.3	0.6
Coast	6	8	5.3	39.7	16.6		22.5	1.9
Eastern	1.8	1.9	7.5	52	26.5		9.7	0.6
North Eastern	0.4	0.4	1.1	14.6	14.9		65.9	2.7
Nyanza	1.5	0.8	3.7	50.1	28.2		15.2	0.5
Rift Valley	2.7	1.4	4.6	44.5	15.1		31	0.7
Western	1	0.7	5.4	69.1	20.6		2.7	0.5

5.8 Type of Housing Materials

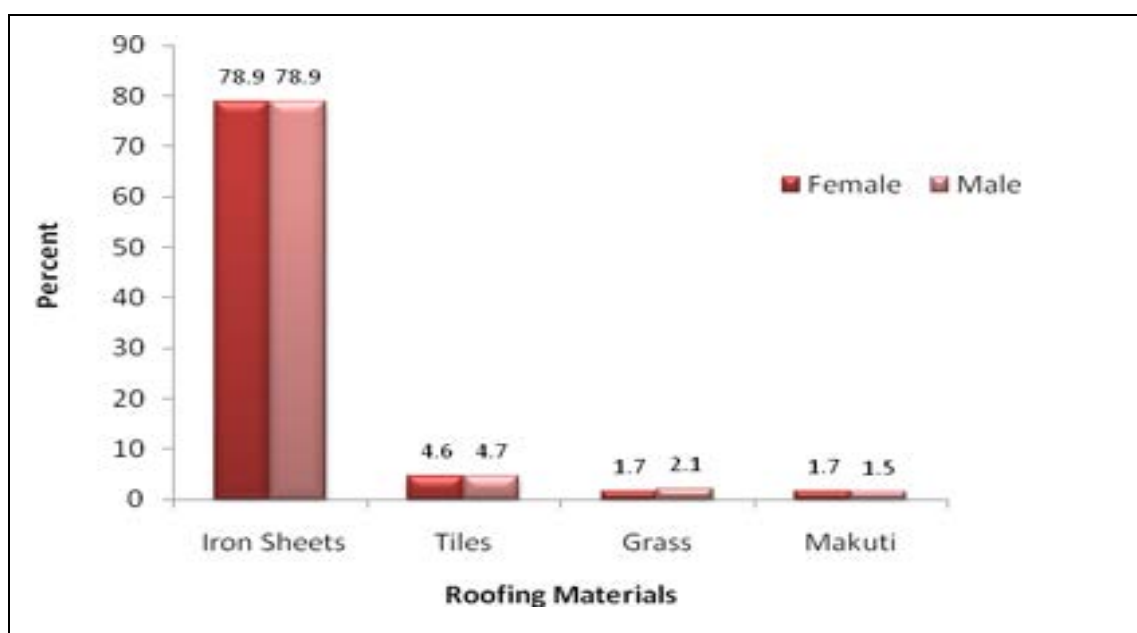
Figure 5.3 gives details of household by type of roofing material and sex of household head in rural areas. Among households with iron sheet as the main type of roofing material, 71.9 percent are headed by females and 68.6 percent by males. Among the FHHDs, 18.3 percent have grass as the main type of roofing material compared to 22.0 percent of MHHDs. In urban areas, households headed by females and males recorded the same proportion for iron sheets as the main roofing material. Details are in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.3: Proportion of Households by Main Roofing Material and Sex of Household Head-Rural, 2009



Note: Others not included

Figure 5.4: Proportion of Households by Main Roofing Material and Sex of Household Head-Urban, 2009



Note: Others not included

5.9 Asset Ownership

The Census results show that fewer FHHDs owned TV 23.0 percent, compared to the MHHDs at 30 percent. Most households owned a Radio 64.4 percent, while 55 percent owned a mobile phone. In the rural areas only 12.9 percent of FHHDs own TV. In the urban areas 50.6 percent FHHDs own TV compared to 54.1 percent MHHDs. Over 40 percent of both FHHDs and MHHDs own mobile phones. North Eastern Province had the least number of FHHDs that had a TV 4.8 percent compared to 3.1 percent MHHDs, while Nairobi had the highest at 62.1 percent as shown in tables 5.12 and 5.13. The same trend is reflected in the counties (see Appendix 7 and 8). There is gender disparity in the ownership of TV, radio and mobile phone. Fewer women than men own these assets.

Table 5.12: Proportion of Households Headed by Females by Ownership of Assets, Residence and Province, 2009

Province/Residence	Radio		TV		Mobile Phone	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kenya	64.4	35.6	23.0	77.0	55.0	45.0
Rural	61.4	38.6	12.9	87.1	45.5	54.5
Urban	70.4	29.6	50.6	49.4	80.0	20.0
Nairobi	72.1	27.9	62.1	37.9	86.2	13.8
Central	77.2	22.8	33.0	67.0	66.3	33.7
Coast	50.6	49.4	22.3	77.7	56.0	44.0
Eastern	65.6	34.4	16.6	83.4	53.2	46.8
North Eastern	49.5	50.5	4.8	95.2	33.3	66.7
Nyanza	63.6	36.4	13.9	86.1	46.8	53.2
Rift Valley	59.5	40.5	19.4	80.6	50.0	50.0
Western	64.5	35.5	16.2	83.8	46.9	53.1

Table 5.13: Proportion of Households Headed by Males by Ownership of Assets, Residence and Province, 2009

Province/Residence	Radio		TV		Mobile Phone	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kenya	78.6	21.4	30.4	69.6	67	33
Rural	76.6	23.4	17.4	82.6	56.5	43.5
Urban	81.0	19.0	54.1	45.9	85.6	14.4
Nairobi	81.5	18.5	61.4	38.6	89.0	11.0
Central	88.9	11.1	44.0	56.0	79.1	20.9
Coast	67.0	33.0	28.3	71.7	68.8	31.2
Eastern	79.7	20.3	23.0	77.0	62.3	37.7
North Eastern	57.8	42.2	3.1	96.9	27.6	72.4
Nyanza	82.1	17.9	21.6	78.4	64.6	35.4
Rift Valley	75.6	24.4	24.9	75.1	62.8	37.2
Western	80.8	19.2	19.8	80.2	57.0	43.0

Chapter 6~Gender Dimensions of Disability

6.0 Introduction

Disability is an important dimension along which discrimination occurs, and this may be particularly marked in the case of the women having some form of disability. Women and children experience additional barriers linked to disability. Women and girls with disabilities in every community, whether urban or rural, whether in a developed or a developing country, experience discrimination: from being female, having a disability and being poor. Thus women with disabilities are among the most isolated, marginalized and poorest of people.

Women and girls with disabilities are likely to receive less care and food and be left out of family interactions and community activities. They also have less access to health care and rehabilitation services, fewer opportunities for education and employment, and little hope of marriage. They are also more vulnerable to physical and psychological abuse.

The 2009 Census sought information on types of disabilities, and whether the disability limits one's involvement in economic activities. This chapter covers the gender dimensions of persons with disabilities with particular focus on types of disability, education attainment and economic activity

6.1 Disability Prevalence

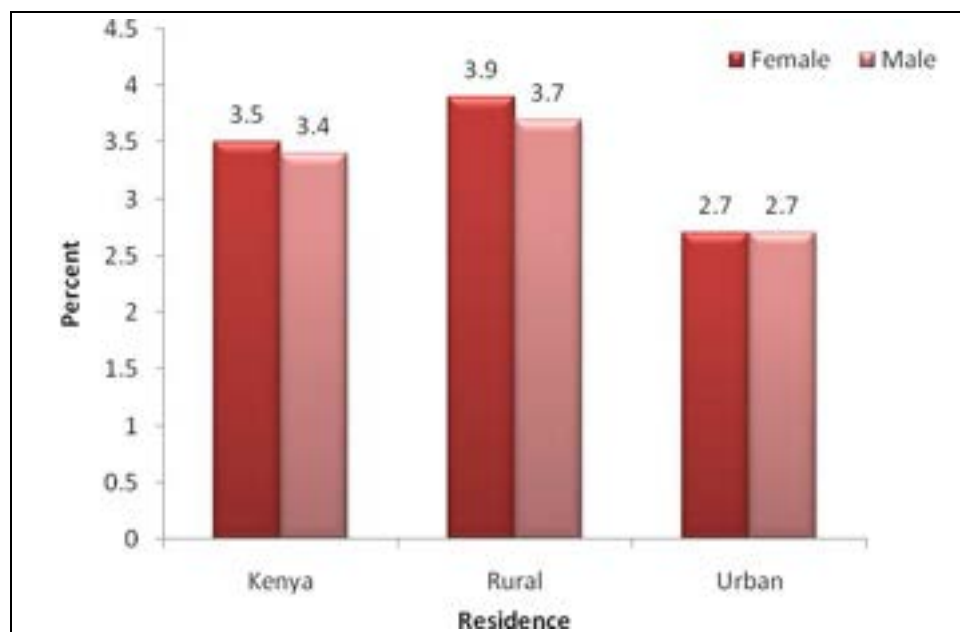
A total of 1,330,366 Persons with Disability (PWDs) were enumerated in the 2009 Census; accounting for 3.5 percent of the total population. Table 6.1 indicates that disability was high among females at 51.3 percent compared to males at 48.7 percent. More details at county level are in Appendix 10. This has implications on the social roles undertaken by women in the society.

Table 6.1: Proportion of PWDs by Sex, 2009

Population	Total	Female	Per cent Female	Male	Per cent Male
PWDs	1,330,366	682,651	51.3	647,715	48.7

Figure 6.1 indicates that the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher in rural areas, with 3.9 percent females and 3.7 percent males, compared to 2.7 percent for both females and males in urban areas.

Figure 6.1: Proportion PWDs by Sex and Residence, 2009



6.2 Disability Prevalence by type of Disability and Sex

The Census gathered data for the following disability domains; visual impairment, hearing impairment, speech impairment, physical disability, mental disability, self care difficulties and other Disabilities. From the results, physical and visual disabilities were found to be most common among all other types of disabilities as shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Proportion of PWDs by Type of Disability, 2009

Type of Disability	No of PWDs	% PWDs by domain
Visual	331,593	24.9
Hearing	187,816	14.1
Speech	161,798	12.2
Physical	337,212	25.3
Mental	136,095	10.2
Self Care	76,547	5.8
Others	99,305	7.5
Total	1330366	100

Details of PWDs by type of disabilities and residence and sex are shown in table 6.3. There were more females with visual impairment at 26.0 percent compared to males at 23.7 percent, hearing impairment for females was 14.4 percent the same as males, while for physical disability females recorded 24.6 percent and males 26.1 percent. There were more males with physical disabilities in both rural and urban. The disparity is significant for all the domains of disability. More details on PWDs at county level are shown in Appendix 11.

Table 6.3: Proportion of PWDs by Type of Disability, Sex and Residence, 2009

Type of Disability	Kenya		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Visual	26.0	23.7	24.5	22.3	31.3	28.6
Hearing	14.4	13.9	15.3	14.8	10.5	11.2
Speech	11.0	13.4	10.2	12.7	13.7	16.8
Physical	24.6	26.1	25.3	26.6	22.0	25.1
Mental	8.9	11.6	9.3	12.1	7.5	9.8
Self-care	7.0	4.5	7.3	4.7	5.8	3.6
Other	8.1	6.8	8.1	6.8	7.7	6.5

6.3 Education and Disability

This section highlights looks at issues related to PWDs in terms of school attendance and education attainment as well as existing gender gaps.

6.3.1 School Attendance Status

Figure 6.2 shows that among PWDs currently attending school, 22.1 percent were females and 27.7 percent males. For those who never went to school, 37.7 percent were females and 24.5 percent males. A similar trend is reflected in counties as shown in Appendix 12. There is gender disparity in school attendance among women and men with disabilities in both rural and urban areas. Gender disparity in school attendance exist among PWDs with fewer women attending school than men.

Figure 6.2: Proportion of PWDs by School Attendance Status and Sex, 2009

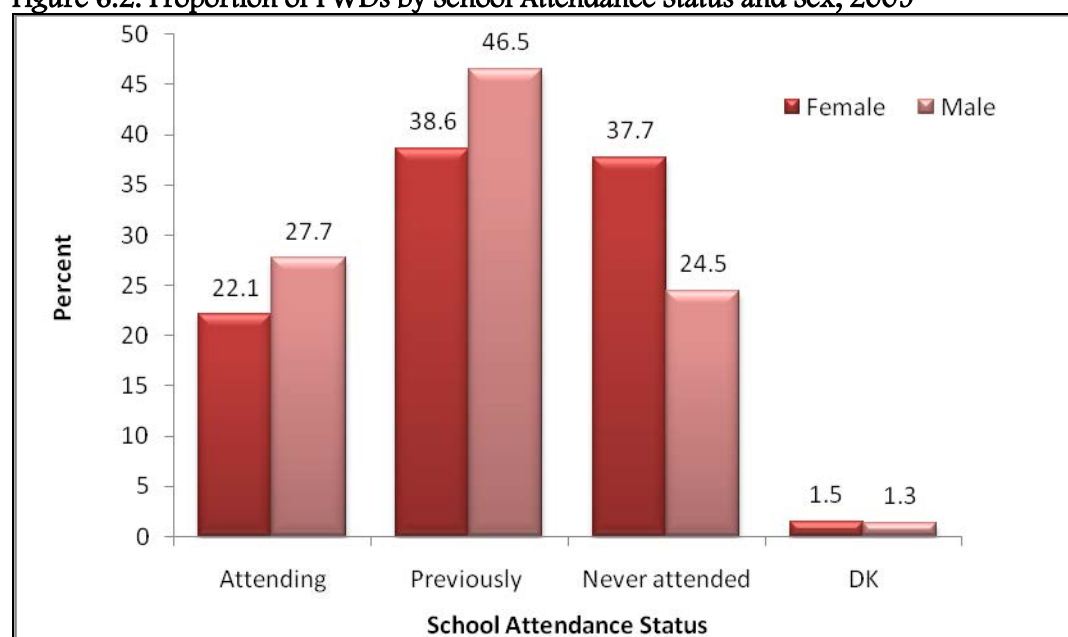


Table 6.4 gives details of PWDs by type of disability, school attendance status and sex. Among PWDs attending school 25 percent females and 23 percent males had visual impairment. As for PWDs who never went to school 25 percent females and 21 percent males were visually impaired resulting in a gender gap of 4 in favour of females while 25 percent of both females and males were physically challenged.

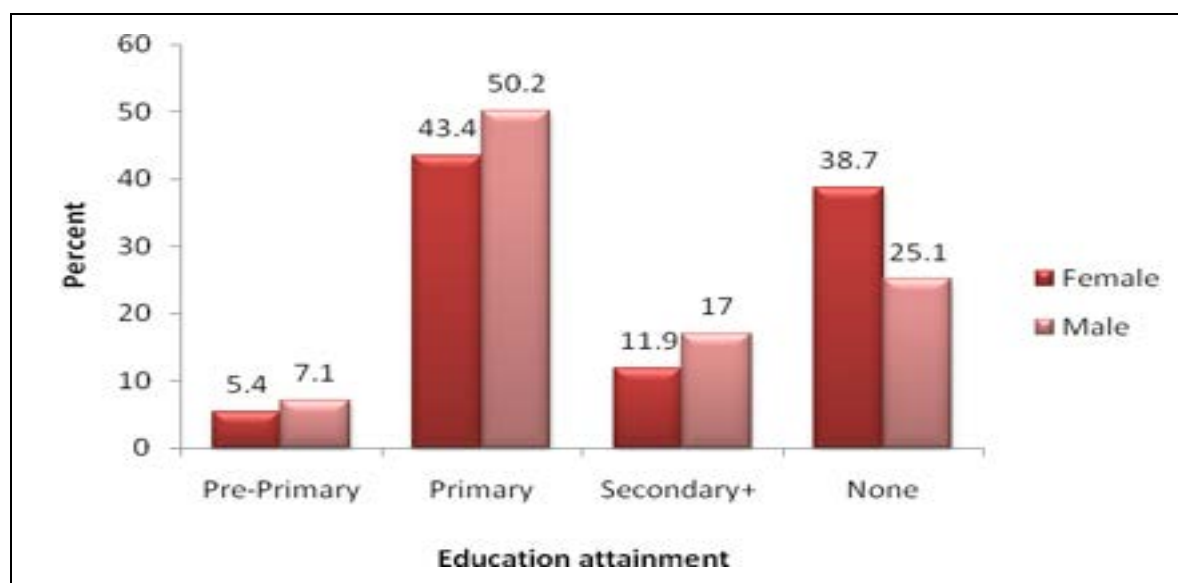
Table 6.4: Proportion of PWDs by Type of Disability, School Attendance and Sex, 2009

Type of Disability	Currently Attending			Previously Attended			Never Attended			DK		
	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap
Visual	25	23	2	29	27	2	25	21	4	19	17	2
Hearing	20	19	1	11	10	1	15	15	0	16	13	3
Speech	17	18	-1	9	9	0	7	12	-5	12	16	-4
Physical	18	20	-2	28	31	-3	25	25	0	22	22	0
Mental	9	9	0	9	12	-3	9	14	-5	13	16	-3
Self-care	2	2	0	4	4	0	13	5	8	16	10	6
Other	9	8	1	10	7	3	6	4	2	5	5	0

6.3.2 Education Attainment

Figure 6.3 gives details of PWDs by education attainment and sex. Of the PWDs without any education, 38.7 percent were females compared to 25.1 percent males giving a gender gap of 13.6 points which is the highest compared to other levels. Those who have attained primary level females were 43.4 percent and males 50.2 percent. PWDs who reported to have secondary+ level of education were 11.9 percent females and 17.0 percent males. More details at county level are shown in Appendix 13. Gender disparity is significant at all levels of education with girls being more disadvantaged.

Figure 6.3: Proportion of PWDs by Education Attainment and Sex, 2009



6.4 Economic Status of PWDs

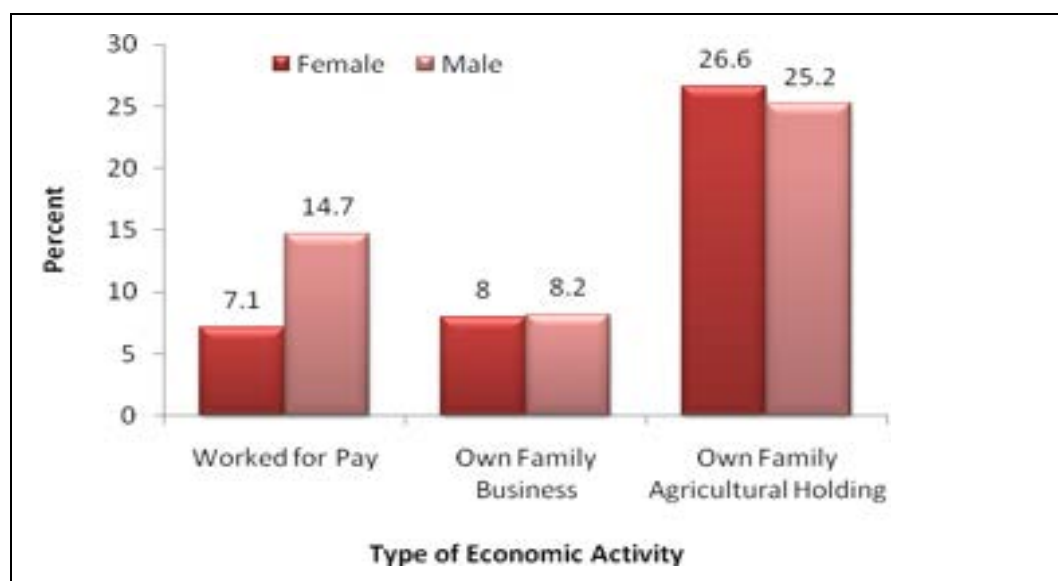
Table 6.6 gives details of PWDs by economic status, sex, residence and province. At the national level, among PWDs who reported to be working, 53.0 percent were female and 58.0 percent males. There is significant gender gap in the proportion of PWDs by economic activity. More men are engaged in economic activity than women and this trend is also depicted in all the provinces except Nyanza. This suggests that dependency would be high among women with disabilities.

Table 6.5: Proportion of PWDs by Economic Activity, Sex, Residence and Province, 2009

Province/ Residence	Working			Unemployed			Inactive		
	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap	Female	Male	Gender Gap
Kenya	53.0	58.0	-5	6.0	7.0	-1	41.0	34.0	6
Rural	55.0	59.0	-4	5.0	6.0	-1	40.0	34.0	5
Urban	45.0	57.0	-12	9.0	9.0	0	45.0	33.0	12
Nairobi	49.0	63.0	-14	10.0	9.0	1	40.0	28.0	13
Central	49.0	54.0	-6	4.0	5.0	-1	47.0	40.0	7
Coast	45.0	56.0	-11	7.0	9.0	-2	48.0	35.0	13
Eastern	48.0	55.0	-7	5.0	6.0	-1	46.0	38.0	8
North Eastern	49.0	57.0	-8	16.0	18.0	-2	33.0	23.0	10
Nyanza	59.0	59.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	36.0	36.0	1
Rift Valley	51.0	59.0	-8	6.0	7.0	-1	42.0	33.0	9
Western	60.0	61.0	-1	4.0	5.0	-1	35.0	34.0	2

Figure 6.4 indicates that among the PWDs who worked for pay, 7.1 percent were females and 14.7 percent males. Of those who worked on own family agricultural holding, 26.6 percent were females and 25.2 percent males. Details of type of economic activity for PWDs at county level are shown in Appendix 14.

Figure. 6.4: Proportion of PWDs by Type of Economic Activity and Sex, 2009



Chapter 7-Conclusions and Recommendations

7.0 Conclusions

Analysis of the 2009 Census shows that the distribution of the active population is near gender parity, thus suggesting equal participation in socio-economic activities, although there are regional variations.

The singulate mean age at marriage for women was 22 years, which lead to women dropping out of school while their male counterparts continue with their education or careers. In addition these increased the risk of complications at childbirth normally associated with early childbearing.

Infant and under-five mortality rates were high for both boys and girls, although boys were relatively more vulnerable. The higher survival rates for girls imply that they are likely to be charged with heavy responsibilities in their adulthood.

High maternal mortality was noted in Marsabit, Wajir, Garrisa and Turkana counties. These areas are likely to experience high number of widowers who would assume female family responsibilities.

The Census data indicate female in-migrants were higher than their male counterparts. The increase of female population would put pressure on social welfare of the community, at the expense of men. Men are likely to be disadvantaged in terms of distribution of resources.

In the informal settlements, there were more men compared to women. A similar trend was observed in informal settlement among the provinces and counties. Having more men in the informal settlement implies they are likely to undertake female roles except biological roles. In the rural areas women would perform social roles which the men would have performed.

There were more boys in school compared to girls. However, more girls in the age cohort of 6-13 were at school compared to boys. More girls were enrolled in secondary schools compared to boys. There is need for sensitization to improve on secondary education for the boy child.

The proportion of working population favored men compared to women. The same applied to the unemployed population, where the majority were men compared to women. Women dominated in the inactive population especially at the age group 15-19 with the peak at age group 25-29 through to 60-64.

There were more women who worked on own agricultural business across all ages. More women also reported to have worked own family business in the age groups 20-49 compared to men. Among the population working and those working for pay, men have advantage over women with GSI of 0.8 for those working and 0.6 for those who worked for pay. Women tend to dominate in own family business and own agricultural business recording GSI of 1.2 and 1.4, respectively.

On average men work longer hours per week in the rural areas compared to women. The gap of hours worked was widest in the most economically productive age groups 25-49.

Unemployed population was found to be higher among men compared to women in all regions except for urban areas. This would suggest that, women in urban areas are charged with more responsibilities.

Most children work predominantly in agricultural sector This suggests that with more children engaged in employment they are less likely to continue with their education.

There were more households headed by males compared to females. The high numbers of women who are single, widowed and divorced or separated heading households are likely to assume the roles of both women and men compared to their counterparts who are married.

The Census results indicated that the difference between women and men in ownership of main dwelling unit was very small. This means that the both women and men are capable of constructing their own dwelling units.

There was gender disparity in the ownership of assets such as TV, radio and mobile phone. Fewer women than men own these assets.

Disability was high among women than men. This is likely to have negative implications on the social roles undertaken by women in the society. Physical and visual disabilities were found to be most common among all other types of disabilities.

There was gender disparity in school attendance among women and men with disabilities in both rural and urban areas. Gender disparity in school attendance existed among PWDs with fewer women attending school than men. Gender disparity is significant at all levels of education with girls being more disadvantaged. The trend was reflected at provincial level.

More men PWDs were engaged in economic activity than women PWDs and this trend was also depicted in all the provinces except Nyanza, suggesting high dependency among women with disabilities.

7.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations would enable the country achieve the objective of mainstreaming gender in all areas of development:

- With high infant and under five mortality rates, measures should be put in place to ensure full immunization of children and proper nutrition are observed.
- Equipping existing health facilities and training of health personnel should be given priority at the same time, be accessible and affordable, to expectant and nursing mothers in order to reduce maternal mortality.
- Programmes should be put in place targeting both girls and boys to avoid dropping out of school.
- Programmes should be put in place to impart skills to both women and men to enable them compete effectively in the job market. This will increase their productivity and their contribution in the job market. This would cut down on unemployment.
- More effort needs to be put in rehabilitating persons with disabilities to make them more productive in the society.
- Develop a strong mechanism to ensure gender mainstreaming in all stages of data collection and analysis, including at county level.
- Strengthen the compilation and analysis of gender statistics in all line ministries, state-owned organizations, and nongovernmental institutions and create broad-based awareness on the importance of gender statistics.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 (a): Main Census Questionnaires



Statistics Act 2005

Republic of Kenya

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

Province	District	Division	Location	Sub-Location	E.A. Number	E.A. Type	E.A. Status	Household
Ward	Males =	Females =	Total Household Population =					

A: Information Regarding All Persons

Notes	Line Number	Sex	Age	Line Number of Mother	Line Number of Father	Tribe	Religion	Marital Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Residence		Occupation
											SP-100	SP-101	
What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household? (Please do not forget to include all persons, young and old, staying with the head of the household.)	1												
Is this person the head of the household?	2												
What is the person's relationship to the head of the household?	3												
What is the person's name?	4												
What is the person's date of birth?	5												
What is the person's sex?	6												
What is the person's tribe?	7												
What is the person's religion?	8												
What is the person's marital status?	9												
What is the person's birth place?	10												
What is the person's previous residence?	11												
What is the person's duration of residence?	12												
What is the person's occupation?	13												

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Line Number	B: Information Regarding Families Under 18 Years and Above			C: Information Regarding Persons with Disability		D: Information Regarding Persons Aged 3 Years and Above			E: Labor Force Participation (To be asked of all persons aged 3 years and above)			F: Information Regarding (To be asked of persons aged 3 years and above)							
	(P-24)	(P-25)	(P-26)	(P-27)	(P-28)	(P-29)	(P-30)	(P-31)	(P-32)	(P-33)	(P-34)	(P-35)	(P-36)	(P-37)	(P-38)	(P-39)			
1	For those who are not in the labor force, please indicate the reason for not working. 1. Not in the labor force 2. Not in the labor force 3. Not in the labor force 4. Not in the labor force 5. Not in the labor force 6. Not in the labor force 7. Not in the labor force 8. Not in the labor force 9. Not in the labor force 10. Not in the labor force			What type of disability does the person have? 1. Mental 2. Physical 3. Sensory 4. Intellectual 5. Multiple 6. Self-care 7. Other 8. None		What is the highest level of education completed by the person? 1. Less than high school 2. High school 3. Some college 4. College graduate 5. Postgraduate			What is the highest level of education completed by the person? 1. Less than high school 2. High school 3. Some college 4. College graduate 5. Postgraduate			For those who are not in the labor force, please indicate the reason for not working. 1. Not in the labor force 2. Not in the labor force 3. Not in the labor force 4. Not in the labor force 5. Not in the labor force 6. Not in the labor force 7. Not in the labor force 8. Not in the labor force 9. Not in the labor force 10. Not in the labor force			What is the highest level of education completed by the person? 1. Less than high school 2. High school 3. Some college 4. College graduate 5. Postgraduate				
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
10																			
11																			
12																			
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54																			
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56																			
57																			
58																			

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Appendix 1(c): Emigrants Questionnaires

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Statistics Act 2006 Republic of Kenya POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009 EMIGRANTS KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS <i>Keeping you informed</i>												
Province		District		Division		Location		Sub-Location		E.A. Number		E.A. Type
Household Type		Constituency		Structure No.: S		Ward		Males =		Females =		Total Population =
Name of Respondent: _____												Line Number
Serial Number (E-01)	Name of Emigrant (E-02)	Sex (E-03)	Age (E-04)	Education Level (E-05)	Professional Training (E-06)	Destination (E-07)	Current Residence (E-08)	Year of Departure (E-09)	Status/Reason (E-10)	Remittances		
	What are the names of each emigrant? (Record two names for each emigrant.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 99 years and above, code "99".)	What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University 5=University under graduate 6=University post graduate 9=Other tertiary category 9=OK	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=Ownership 2=Employment 3=Education 4=Spouse 5=Marriage 6=In-care with Family 7=Others (Specify) 8=OK	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	1=Male										
2	ODENG	2=Female										
3												
4												
5												
6												

2001/3014

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
Statistics Act 2006



KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed
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					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	PATRICIA				
8	ODENG				
9					
10		1=Male 2=Female		(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

20039012

Appendix 1(e): Vagrants and Outdoor Sleepers Questionnaire

00021854





Statistics Act 2006

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

VAGRANTS AND OUTDOOR SLEEPERS



KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed
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=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary or higher 9=Nil
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7	PATRICIA					
8	ODENG					
9						
10						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
0						



2004/0011

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



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	Professional 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 ?	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 professional training ? 1=Doctor 6=Engineer 2=Teacher 7=Economis 3=Nurse 8=Statistcia 4=Artisan 9=Others 5=Lecturer 10=None
	PATRICIA						
	ODENG						
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

Appendix 2: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Province and County, 2009

Region and County	Females	Males
Kenya	61	58
Nairobi	63	62
Nairobi	63	62
Central	62	61
Nyandarua	60	60
Nyeri	60	60
Kirinyaga	64	61
Murang'a	62	60
Kiambu	64	63
Coast	55	56
Mombasa	56	57
Kwale	56	58
Kilifi	62	57
Tana River	56	56
Lamu	53	58
Taita Taveta	51	53
Eastern	67	62
Marsabit	64	65
Isiolo	70	65
Meru	66	62
Tharaka	64	60
Embu	65	59
Kitui	68	65
Machakos	69	62
Makueni	69	65
North Eastern	53	49
Garissa	65	56
Wajir	44	42
Mandera	55	51
Nyanza	54	49
Siaya	46	39
Kisumu	51	48
Migori	54	50
Homa Bay	55	47
Kisii	59	57
Nyamira	60	58
Rift Valley	61	57
Turkana	55	50
West Pokot	64	54
Samburu	65	54
Trans Nzoia	59	55
Baringo	59	54
Uasin Gishu	57	54
Elgeyo- Marakwet	62	57
Nandi	57	56
Laikipia	57	53
Nakuru	55	52
Narok	67	61
Kajiado	64	60
Kericho	59	54
Bomet	61	55
Western	54	52
Kakamega	55	53
Vihiga	49	49
Bungoma	58	57
Busia	54	51

Appendix 3: School Attendance by Sex, Residence and County, 2009

County	Attending School		Left School		Never Attended		Don't Know	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	48.3	51.7	50.3	49.7	56.1	43.9	49.1	50.9
Rural	47.9	52.1	51.1	48.9	55.6	44.4	49.1	50.9
Urban	49.8	50.2	48.6	51.4	58.2	41.8	49.1	50.9
Peri-urban	48.3	51.7	50.8	49.2	59.6	40.4	49.1	50.9
Nairobi	50.2	49.8	47.8	52.2	55.5	44.5	50.2	49.8
Nyandarua	48.9	51.1	51.5	48.5	62.8	37.2	48.6	51.4
Nyeri	48.8	51.2	51.6	48.4	65.7	34.3	47	53
Kirinyaga	49.2	50.8	49.4	50.6	67	33	49.9	50.1
Murang'a	48.7	51.3	51.7	48.3	64.5	35.5	48.7	51.3
Kiambu	49.8	50.2	50	50	63.6	36.4	49.1	50.9
Mombasa	49.2	50.8	45.8	54.2	61.4	38.6	47.9	52.1
Kwale	48	52	45.5	54.5	63.6	36.4	48.7	51.3
Kilifi	48.1	51.9	45.6	54.4	67.9	32.1	50.6	49.4
Tana River	45.2	54.8	44.3	55.7	56.7	43.3	52.2	47.8
Lamu	47.1	52.9	44.6	55.4	55.8	44.2	47.4	52.6
Taita Taveta	48.7	51.3	47.7	52.3	60.9	39.1	48.6	51.4
Marsabit	45.4	54.6	37.9	62.1	51.3	48.7	43.8	56.2
Isiolo	47.4	52.6	43.4	56.6	53.6	46.4	38.9	61.1
Meru	50.2	49.8	49.2	50.8	57.6	42.4	47.3	52.7
Tharaka	49.4	50.6	50.7	49.3	60.2	39.8	49.3	50.7
Embu	49.7	50.3	49.6	50.4	61.8	38.2	47.2	52.8
Kitui	49.1	50.9	53.7	46.3	61.6	38.4	46.7	53.3
Machakos	48.5	51.5	50.8	49.2	61	39	49.3	50.7
Makueni	48.6	51.4	52.3	47.7	60.8	39.2	49.2	50.8
Garissa	40.6	59.4	37.9	62.1	49.6	50.4	45.7	54.3
Wajir	40	60	35	65	48.1	51.9	44.4	55.6
Mandera	41.4	58.6	37.1	62.9	48.3	51.7	44.5	55.5
Siaya	48.2	51.8	54.4	45.6	66.8	33.2	50	50
Kisumu	48.6	51.4	52.2	47.8	65.4	34.6	49.9	50.1
Migori	47.6	52.4	54.5	45.5	63.6	36.4	50.6	49.4
Homa Bay	47.3	52.7	55.6	44.4	66.6	33.4	52.5	47.5
Kisii	48.5	51.5	54.8	45.2	64.3	35.7	52.4	47.6
Nyamira	48.7	51.3	54.2	45.8	62.3	37.7	53.1	46.9
Turkana	44.1	55.9	42.3	57.7	49.3	50.7	46.9	53.1
West Pokot	47.7	52.3	47.2	52.8	53.7	46.3	49.7	50.3
Samburu	44.6	55.4	42.3	57.7	54.6	45.4	42.6	57.4
Trans Nzoia	48.9	51.1	50.8	49.2	55.7	44.3	48.7	51.3
Baringo	48.5	51.5	49.8	50.2	52.3	47.7	50.4	49.6
Uasin Gishu	49.3	50.7	49.6	50.4	56.8	43.2	48.6	51.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	49.2	50.8	50.1	49.9	57.3	42.7	50.4	49.6
Nandi	48.9	51.1	50	50	57.3	42.7	47.9	52.1
Laikipia	48.5	51.5	49.3	50.7	59.3	40.7	48.8	51.2
Nakuru	48.6	51.4	49.8	50.2	58.5	41.5	48	52
Narok	46.8	53.2	47	53	56.8	43.2	47.6	52.4
Kajiado	48.2	51.8	47.2	52.8	58.2	41.8	45.6	54.4
Kericho	48.3	51.7	49	51	59.6	40.4	50.2	49.8
Bomet	48.4	51.6	50.9	49.1	60.1	39.9	50.3	49.7
Kakamega	49.4	50.6	53.1	46.9	58.5	41.5	49.7	50.3
Vihiga	49.8	50.2	55	45	58.5	41.5	52	48
Bungoma	48.8	51.2	53.3	46.7	56.2	43.8	50.4	49.6
Busia	48.7	51.3	53.3	46.7	62.9	37.1	51.1	48.9

Appendix 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Education Attainment Sex and County, 2009

Residence /County	No Education		Pre-primary		Primary Incomplete		Primary Complete		Secondary++	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	19.8	15.8	10.1	10.8	39.4	39.4	11	10.4	19.8	23.5
Nairobi	5.3	4.1	7.9	7.7	24.2	22.3	15.4	13.2	47.1	52.7
Nyandarua	9.6	5.9	10.3	11.8	43.7	45.2	16.8	15.6	19.6	21.5
Nyeri	7.6	4.2	7.8	8.9	36.9	37.6	16.3	16.3	31.3	32.9
Kirinyaga	11.3	5.7	7.4	8.1	41.8	44.6	15.1	14.4	24.5	27.1
Murang'a	11.3	6.6	7	7.9	44.8	46.5	15.7	14.6	21.3	24.4
Kiambu	6.8	4	8.6	9.2	31.9	31.9	15.9	15	36.8	39.9
Mombasa	11.5	6.8	9.7	9.2	30.7	28.4	16	15.9	32.1	39.7
Kwale	35.4	21.7	13.5	14.9	35.8	41.6	7.5	9.8	7.7	12
Kilifi	31.8	16.3	14.5	16.3	37.2	42.4	7.5	10.4	8.9	14.5
Tana River	53.3	41.5	11.3	12.8	27.6	32.2	3.7	4.8	4.2	8.7
Lamu	24.9	18	13	12.7	42.7	42	9.9	10.9	9.5	16.4
Taita Taveta	13.9	8.7	9.8	10.2	43.5	43.3	14.9	15.2	18	22.5
Marsabit	66.7	59.3	7.7	7.7	20.4	22.7	1.9	2.7	3.2	7.6
Isiolo	46	38.6	11.1	11.3	27	28.3	5.8	6.1	10	15.7
Meru	17.3	13.2	8.7	9.6	45.7	48.4	12.3	11.9	15.9	16.9
Tharaka	14.2	9.9	8.4	9.4	46.3	49.3	12.2	11.4	18.8	20
Embu	13.2	8.5	7.3	8.1	43.7	47.5	13	12.4	22.7	23.6
Kitui	20.9	14.7	10.5	12.5	45.3	49.3	12	10	11.3	13.5
Machakos	11.1	7.3	8.2	9.2	42.1	43.5	14.9	13.2	23.7	26.8
Makueni	14	9.6	8.7	10.1	46.3	49.3	13.5	11.2	17.5	19.8
Garissa	75.6	67	3.3	3.5	16.1	20.4	1.6	2.4	3.4	6.8
Wajir	76.7	69.2	3.3	3.4	16.5	20.9	1	1.5	2.5	5
Mandera	69.7	62.2	3.7	3.5	22.5	26.8	1.4	2	2.8	5.5
Siaya	15.5	8.7	11.5	13.5	48.6	48.7	12.5	12	11.9	17.1
Kisumu	9.7	5.4	13.3	14.4	43.2	40.7	13.3	12.4	20.6	27.1
Homa Bay	11.3	6.2	14.7	16.5	50.1	47.1	11.4	11.4	12.5	18.8
Migori	12	7.4	14.4	16	53.1	49.4	9.4	10.3	11.1	16.9
Kisii	11.1	6.8	11.5	13.3	43.6	43.6	10	9.3	23.8	27
Nyamira	10.1	6.7	11	12.8	40.9	41.3	10.9	10.2	27.1	29.1
Turkana	80	76	4.8	4.7	12.2	14	0.8	1.2	2.2	4.1
West Pokot	51	44.8	11.2	11.9	31.1	33.2	2.3	3.1	4.3	7
Samburu	64.8	54.3	11.2	12.3	17.7	22.5	2.3	3	4.1	7.7
Trans Nzoia	13.6	11.1	11.8	12.6	47.7	46.3	9.5	9.3	17.4	20.7
Baringo	28.8	26.2	11.1	12	38.2	38.5	7.4	7	14.5	16.3
Uasin Gishu	9.3	7.1	11.1	11.8	40.9	40.4	11.6	10.7	27.1	30.1
Elgeyo-										
Marakwet	13.7	10.4	12.2	13.2	47.6	47.6	11.1	10.4	15.5	18.4
Nandi	10.5	7.8	13	14.3	50.8	49.9	9.9	9.4	15.9	18.6
Laikipia	18.9	13.3	10.6	11.6	35.9	37.7	13.9	13.5	20.8	23.9
Nakuru	10.2	7.2	11.3	12.1	39.8	39	13.9	12.7	24.8	29
Narok	34.5	26.1	11.4	12.3	41.2	42.6	5.4	6.6	7.6	12.4
Kajiado	26.6	19.2	10.3	11	28.5	31.2	9.6	9.9	24.9	28.7
Kericho	10.5	7	11.1	11.6	49.6	47.6	10.8	10.4	18	23.4
Bomet	11.3	7.7	11.1	12.1	52.4	49.9	10.3	9.6	14.9	20.7
Kakamega	14.6	11.3	11.3	12.6	47.9	48.5	10.2	9.2	16	18.4
Vihiga	11.7	9.3	10.1	12.4	48.4	49.5	11.9	9.6	17.9	19.2
Bungoma	11.5	9.5	11.5	12.5	50.4	48.6	8.8	8.1	17.8	21.3
Busia	17.6	11.5	12.1	13.4	50.4	49.5	8.4	9	11.5	16.6

Appendix 5: Household Headship by Sex, Residence and County, 2009

Province/County	Total	Female	Male	%Female	%Male
Kenya	8,767,954	2,818,800	5,949,154	32.1	67.9
Rural	5,429,236	1,889,080	3,540,156	34.8	65.2
Urban	2,692,569	712,294	1,980,275	26.5	73.5
Peri-Urban	646,149	217,426	428,723	33.6	66.4
Nairobi	985,016	233,009	752,007	23.7	76.3
Nyandarua	143,879	49,694	94,185	34.5	65.5
Nyeri	201,703	71,938	129,765	35.7	64.3
Kirinyaga	154,220	46,190	108,030	30	70
Murang'a	255,696	95,232	160,464	37.2	62.8
Kiambu	469,244	132,230	337,014	28.2	71.8
Mombasa	268,700	59,858	208,842	22.3	77.7
Kwale	122,047	40,265	81,782	33	67
Kilifi	199,764	64,963	134,801	32.5	67.5
Tana River	47,414	14,447	32,967	30.5	69.5
Lamu	22,184	5,515	16,669	24.9	75.1
Taita Taveta	71,090	23,915	47,175	33.6	66.4
Marsabit	56,941	21,594	35,347	37.9	62.1
Isiolo	31,326	12,070	19,256	38.5	61.5
Meru	319,616	91,807	227,809	28.7	71.3
Tharaka	88,803	28,325	60,478	31.9	68.1
Embu	131,683	43,021	88,662	32.7	67.3
Kitui	205,491	92,758	112,733	45.1	54.9
Machakos	264,500	96,858	167,642	36.6	63.4
Makueni	186,478	77,106	109,372	41.3	58.7
Garissa	98,590	25,015	73,575	25.4	74.6
Wajir	88,574	16,859	71,715	19	81
Mandera	125,497	23,428	102,069	18.7	81.3
Siaya	199,034	90,120	108,914	45.3	54.7
Kisumu	226,719	82,503	144,216	36.4	63.6
Homa Bay	206,255	90,126	116,129	43.7	56.3
Migori	180,211	68,964	111,247	38.3	61.7
Kisii	245,029	84,024	161,005	34.3	65.7
Nyamira	131,039	43,093	87,946	32.9	67.1
Turkana	123,191	45,571	77,620	37	63
West Pokot	93,777	32,411	61,366	34.6	65.4
Samburu	47,354	22,492	24,862	47.5	52.5
Trans Nzoia	170,117	50,069	120,048	29.4	70.6
Baringo	110,649	38,778	71,871	35	65
Uasin Gishu	202,291	58,083	144,208	28.7	71.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	77,555	23,967	53,588	30.9	69.1
Nandi	154,073	43,158	110,915	28	72
Laikipia	103,114	37,050	66,064	35.9	64.1
Nakuru	409,836	128,641	281,195	31.4	68.6
Narok	169,220	57,991	111,229	34.3	65.7
Kajiado	173,464	54,399	119,065	31.4	68.6
Kericho	127,581	34,464	93,117	27	73
Bomet	174,914	52,580	122,334	30.1	69.9
Kakamega	355,679	122,818	232,861	34.5	65.5
Vihiga	123,347	49,777	73,570	40.4	59.6
Bungoma	270,824	83,260	187,564	30.7	69.3
Busia	154,225	58,364	95,861	37.8	62.2

Appendix 6: Distribution of Household heads by Marital Status, Sex and County, 2009

County	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	2,818,800	5,949,154	15.6	10	53.5	86.6	23.3	1.5	7.6	1.9
Nairobi	233,009	752,007	46.8	19.6	29	78.4	10.3	0.7	13.9	1.3
Nyandarua	49,694	94,185	18.1	8.7	46.8	87	22.9	1.7	12.2	2.6
Nyeri	71,938	129,765	23.1	11.8	44.3	83	24.6	2.2	8	3
Kirinyaga	46,190	108,030	19.9	8.4	38.9	85.8	27.9	1.8	13.3	4
Murang'a	95,232	160,464	12.6	8.2	51.6	85.6	29	2.8	6.8	3.4
Kiambu	132,230	337,014	31.8	14.3	32.9	81.8	21.2	1.4	14	2.5
Mombasa	59,858	208,842	33.2	18.5	36.4	78.7	14.8	1	15.6	1.7
Kwale	40,265	81,782	9.4	8.6	54.1	86.4	23.7	1.8	12.8	3.2
Kilifi	64,963	134,801	12.5	10.4	55.7	86	21.9	1.4	9.9	2.2
Tana River	14,447	32,967	4.1	5.3	71	92.5	17.6	0.9	7.2	1.3
Lamu	5,515	16,669	9	11	48.2	83.8	21.5	1.5	21.2	3.8
Taita Taveta	23,915	47,175	15.3	15.5	46.8	77.9	26.6	2.8	11.3	3.8
Marsabit	21,594	35,347	3.2	7.5	71	90.9	19.8	0.8	6	0.8
Isiolo	12,070	19,256	8.9	9	64.3	87.7	16.7	1.1	10	2.1
Meru	91,807	227,809	14.6	6.6	48.5	88.8	25	1.5	11.9	3.1
Tharaka	28,325	60,478	12.7	5.8	54	88.1	23.1	2	10.2	4
Embu	43,021	88,662	16.2	8	48.9	86.6	24.5	1.8	10.5	3.6
Kitui	92,758	112,733	10.7	8.1	69.1	87.2	15.6	2	4.6	2.6
Machakos	96,858	167,642	14	11.3	62.1	84.9	19.2	1.9	4.7	2
Makueni	77,106	109,372	10.7	9.3	65.9	86.4	19.3	2.2	4.1	2.1
Garissa	25,015	73,575	4.6	4.1	65.7	94.5	19.5	0.8	10.2	0.6
Wajir	16,859	71,715	2.3	1.5	60.4	97.2	25.4	0.9	11.9	0.4
Mandera	23,428	102,069	1.5	1.1	66.8	97.7	21.2	0.9	10.6	0.3
Siaya	90,120	108,914	2.9	6.2	49.4	88.5	46.3	3.4	1.4	1.9
Kisumu	82,503	144,216	7.4	9.8	49.8	86.8	40.4	2.1	2.5	1.3
Homa Bay	90,126	116,129	2.6	4.9	56.3	92.2	40.1	2	1	0.9
Migori	68,964	111,247	3	4	60.5	94	34.8	1.2	1.8	0.8
Kisii	84,024	161,005	5.8	5.1	65.5	92.2	26.5	1.6	2.2	1.1
Nyamira	43,093	87,946	6.1	4.3	65.6	93	25.8	1.7	2.5	1
Turkana	45,571	77,620	3.4	4.7	65.1	93.4	24.6	1.1	6.9	0.9
West Pokot	32,411	61,366	4.2	4.7	79.8	93.6	12.5	0.7	3.6	1
Samburu	22,492	24,862	8.2	12.9	73.4	85.9	14.9	0.6	3.6	0.6
Trans Nzoia	50,069	120,048	9.4	7.8	59.9	88.9	21.6	1.2	9	2.1
Baringo	38,778	71,871	10.6	10.7	66.1	85.6	17.9	1.7	5.5	2
Uasin Gishu	58,083	144,208	25.6	12.4	50.7	85.2	15.6	1	8.1	1.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	23,967	53,588	12.9	9	59.9	86.9	19.7	1.7	7.5	2.4
Nandi	43,158	110,915	19.6	6.2	50.8	90.7	23.9	1.4	5.8	1.8
Laikipia	37,050	66,064	20.4	12.1	51.8	83.7	17.7	1.6	10	2.6
Nakuru	128,641	281,195	24.8	14	46.8	82.9	17	1.2	11.5	1.9
Narok	57,991	111,229	9.1	6.6	73.1	92	13.2	0.5	4.6	0.9
Kajiado	54,399	119,065	21.8	14.7	57.1	83.3	12.8	0.7	8.3	1.3
Kericho	34,464	93,117	19.1	7	54.6	90.9	21.5	1.1	4.7	1
Bomet	52,580	122,334	15.1	4.4	61.8	94	19.8	0.8	3.4	0.7
Kakamega	122,818	232,861	4.7	5	60.7	90.3	30.1	2	4.4	2.8
Vihiga	49,777	73,570	4.7	6.5	55.8	84.3	36.3	4.5	3.2	4.7
Bungoma	83,260	187,564	4.6	4.1	64.7	92.8	24.8	1.1	5.9	2
Busia	58,364	95,861	4.2	4.6	59.2	91.1	32.5	2	4.1	2.4

Appendix 7: Female Headed Households and Ownership of Assets by Residence and County, 2009

County/ Residence	Radio		TV		Mobile Phone	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kenya	64.4	35.6	23.0	77.0	55.0	45.0
Rural	61.4	38.6	12.9	87.1	45.5	54.5
Urban	70.4	29.6	50.6	49.4	80.0	20.0
Nairobi	72.1	27.9	62.1	37.9	86.2	13.8
Nyandarua	81.0	19.0	24.3	75.7	66.8	33.2
Nyeri	80.9	19.1	34.9	65.1	70.0	30.0
Kirinyaga	71.6	28.4	30.0	70.0	59.1	40.9
Murang'a	75.1	24.9	17.1	82.9	56.7	43.3
Kiambu	77.1	22.9	47.8	52.2	73.7	26.3
Mombasa	60.5	39.5	48.9	51.1	77.5	22.5
Kwale	45.8	54.2	9.4	90.6	43.1	56.9
Kilifi	39.9	60.1	13.1	86.9	48.3	51.7
Tana River	33.4	66.6	3.7	96.3	28.5	71.5
Lamu	61.3	38.7	13.7	86.3	60.8	39.2
Taita Taveta	71.0	29.0	15.7	84.3	60.7	39.3
Marsabit	20.6	79.4	5.7	94.3	21.8	78.2
Isiolo	37.8	62.2	18.8	81.2	40.9	59.1
Meru	60.8	39.2	21.6	78.4	50.7	49.3
Tharaka	64.1	35.9	17.7	82.3	49.4	50.6
Embu	69.1	30.9	25.4	74.6	56.8	43.2
Kitui	63.6	36.4	9.5	90.5	48.1	51.9
Machakos	75.9	24.1	21.9	78.1	62.9	37.1
Makueni	76.6	23.4	10.1	89.9	60.2	39.8
Garissa	45.1	54.9	8.1	91.9	40.4	59.6
Wajir	49.8	50.2	3.5	96.5	22.3	77.7
Mandera	54.1	45.9	2.2	97.8	33.5	66.5
Siaya	61.8	38.2	10.4	89.6	44.4	55.6
Kisumu	70.7	29.3	23.5	76.5	54.5	45.5
Homa Bay	63.2	36.8	11.6	88.4	42.7	57.3
Migori	58.9	41.1	11.0	89.0	40.6	59.4
Kisii	61.9	38.1	13.3	86.7	49.1	50.9
Nyamira	65.2	34.8	13.6	86.4	51.5	48.5
Turkana	12.8	87.2	2.5	97.5	12.4	87.6
West Pokot	27.3	72.7	3.6	96.4	18.4	81.6
Samburu	20.4	79.6	5.0	95.0	20.1	79.9
Trans Nzoia	68.1	31.9	19.3	80.7	52.9	47.1
Baringo	53.2	46.8	13.2	86.8	41.5	58.5
Uasin Gishu	72.2	27.8	32.3	67.7	68.2	31.8
Elgeyo-Markwet	62.1	37.9	11.2	88.8	45.0	55.0
Nandi	66.7	33.3	15.9	84.1	51.3	48.7
Laikipia	69.1	30.9	26.5	73.5	60.4	39.6
Nakuru	74.9	25.1	35.4	64.6	67.5	32.5
Narok	51.8	48.2	7.1	92.9	40.8	59.2
Kajiado	59.1	40.9	29.0	71.0	61.1	38.9
Kericho	69.9	30.1	15.7	84.3	51.8	48.2
Bomet	69.8	30.2	9.2	90.8	46.7	53.3
Kakamega	67.9	32.1	18.3	81.7	49.7	50.3
Vihiga	66.8	33.2	15.7	84.3	52.7	47.3
Bungoma	63.1	36.9	15.4	84.6	42.6	57.4
Busia	57.2	42.8	13.5	86.5	42.2	57.8

Appendix 8: Male Headed Household and Ownership of Assets by Residence and County, 2009

County/Residence	Radio		TV		Mobile Phone	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kenya	78.6	21.4	30.4	69.6	67.0	33.0
Rural	76.6	23.4	17.4	82.6	56.5	43.5
Urban	81.0	19.0	54.1	45.9	85.6	14.4
Peri-Urban	83.9	16.1	28.0	72.0	67.8	32.2
Nairobi	81.5	18.5	61.4	38.6	89.0	11.0
Nyandarua	92.0	8.0	33.7	66.3	80.5	19.5
Nyeri	91.2	8.8	44.3	55.7	81.5	18.5
Kirinyaga	88.5	11.5	41.0	59.0	73.2	26.8
Murang'a	88.2	11.8	24.0	76.0	69.1	30.9
Kiambu	87.5	12.5	57.2	42.8	84.5	15.5
Mombasa	72.1	27.9	48.7	51.3	82.8	17.2
Kwale	64.4	35.6	13.4	86.6	57.2	42.8
Kilifi	58.6	41.4	16.7	83.3	62.4	37.6
Tana River	50.5	49.5	4.1	95.9	39.2	60.8
Lamu	71.9	28.1	13.3	86.7	65.9	34.1
Taita Taveta	82.4	17.6	18.6	81.4	66.8	33.2
Marsabit	30.7	69.3	7.1	92.9	29.1	70.9
Isiolo	53.2	46.8	22.4	77.6	50.2	49.8
Meru	81.0	19.0	28.5	71.5	64.8	35.2
Tharaka	82.2	17.8	22.6	77.4	60.3	39.7
Embu	86.3	13.7	33.1	66.9	68.1	31.9
Kitui	76.9	23.1	12.0	88.0	52.5	47.5
Machakos	84.9	15.1	28.1	71.9	70.4	29.6
Makueni	85.7	14.3	12.3	87.7	64.2	35.8
Garissa	52.1	47.9	6.4	93.6	36.5	63.5
Wajir	59.3	40.7	2.3	97.7	17.3	82.7
Mandera	60.8	39.2	1.4	98.6	28.6	71.4
Siaya	82.6	17.4	16.6	83.4	61.6	38.4
Kisumu	85.3	14.7	34.6	65.4	73.0	27.0
Homa Bay	82.2	17.8	17.7	82.3	62.2	37.8
Migori	80.7	19.3	17.4	82.6	61.9	38.1
Kisii	80.0	20.0	20.3	79.7	63.3	36.7
Nyamira	81.7	18.3	19.8	80.2	63.5	36.5
Turkana	20.2	79.8	3.6	96.4	18.0	82.0
West Pokot	40.5	59.5	4.3	95.7	29.1	70.9
Samburu	34.9	65.1	8.9	91.1	33.7	66.3
Trans Nzoia	81.8	18.2	22.4	77.6	63.1	36.9
Baringo	69.6	30.4	16.0	84.0	53.5	46.5
Uasin Gishu	83.7	16.3	36.4	63.6	75.6	24.4
Elgeyo-Markwet	77.3	22.7	12.7	87.3	54.5	45.5
Nandi	81.1	18.9	18.5	81.5	58.5	41.5
Laikipia	84.1	15.9	34.7	65.3	75.3	24.7
Nakuru	85.9	14.1	42.4	57.6	77.9	22.1
Narok	72.2	27.8	9.9	90.1	57.8	42.2
Kajiado	78.2	21.8	42.0	58.0	79.4	20.6
Kericho	84.1	15.9	19.1	80.9	63.1	36.9
Bomet	85.1	14.9	12.6	87.4	58.9	41.1
Kakamega	83.0	17.0	22.0	78.0	59.6	40.4
Vihiga	80.4	19.6	20.6	79.4	56.0	44.0
Bungoma	80.0	20.0	17.9	82.1	54.4	45.6
Busia	77.1	22.9	17.3	82.7	56.4	43.6

Appendix 9: Working Children aged 5-17 by Age-group, Sex and County, 2009

Province/County	All	TOTAL		5-9		10-14		15 - 17	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	2,568,848	1,194,985	1,373,863	34.3	33.0	36.1	36.8	29.6	30.3
Nairobi	39,947	24,608	15,339	13.2	17.1	16.1	17.9	70.7	65.0
Nairobi	39,947	24,608	15,339	13.2	17.1	16.1	17.9	70.7	65.0
Central	137,629	64,841	72,788	29.4	27.8	34.6	34.6	36.1	37.6
Nyandarua	29,810	13,620	16,190	32.3	29.6	37.3	37.3	30.4	33.1
Nyeri	19,374	8,697	10,677	29.1	26.3	35.6	35.7	35.4	38.0
Kirinyaga	19,044	9,095	9,949	31.4	29.3	35.7	34.1	32.9	36.6
Murang'a	42,748	20,051	22,697	32.8	31.0	37.8	36.5	29.4	32.6
Kiambu	26,653	13,378	13,275	20.1	20.2	25.4	27.4	54.5	52.3
Coast	161,057	75,487	85,570	33.8	34.7	33.5	33.5	32.7	31.8
Mombasa	13,088	6,987	6,101	10.4	23.5	14.5	11.7	75.1	64.8
Kwale	32,432	15,213	17,219	36.9	37.9	32.6	32.1	30.5	30.0
Kilifi	64,300	30,844	33,456	35.2	35.2	36.4	35.1	28.4	29.7
Tana River	27,457	11,568	15,889	39.8	36.9	35.5	37.7	24.7	25.4
Lamu	9,781	4,479	5,302	39.8	37.7	36.7	34.9	23.6	27.3
Taita Taveta	13,999	6,396	7,603	30.2	27.2	37.0	37.6	32.8	35.2
Eastern	367,678	170,594	197,084	36.3	33.8	36.7	36.5	27.0	29.7
Marsabit	44,887	19,850	25,037	35.7	33.3	40.8	39.6	23.5	27.1
Isiolo	13,130	5,660	7,470	37.5	35.0	36.7	37.7	25.8	27.2
Meru	85,944	41,353	44,591	33.5	32.3	36.2	36.4	30.3	31.3
Tharaka	30,427	14,426	16,001	40.7	37.1	35.5	37.4	23.8	25.5
Embu	44,359	21,042	23,317	35.6	33.8	38.8	37.4	25.6	28.8
Kitui	77,625	36,199	41,426	37.7	35.5	36.4	36.3	25.9	28.2
Machakos	44,759	20,551	24,208	36.2	32.0	35.4	34.9	28.5	33.1
Makueni	26,547	11,513	15,034	38.3	33.5	33.0	31.3	28.6	35.2
North eastern	279,642	112,882	166,760	30.0	25.3	36.9	36.8	33.1	37.9
Garissa	56,608	22,362	34,246	24.3	22.1	31.1	31.1	44.6	46.7
Wajir	86,994	34,925	52,069	30.8	25.9	37.0	36.7	32.2	37.3
Mandera	136,040	55,595	80,445	31.7	26.2	39.2	39.3	29.1	34.5
Nyanza	359,867	176,897	182,970	31.7	31.9	36.5	38.3	31.8	29.8
Siaya	66,243	31,484	34,759	31.2	30.6	38.0	39.2	30.7	30.1
Kisumu	32,092	15,453	16,639	24.8	27.1	32.0	33.6	43.2	39.3
Homa Bay	84,387	40,939	43,448	33.5	32.9	37.7	39.1	28.8	28.0
Migori	89,079	44,029	45,050	34.8	34.9	37.1	39.3	28.1	25.9
Kisii	63,909	32,599	31,310	29.9	31.3	36.2	37.7	33.9	31.0
Nyamira	24,157	12,393	11,764	28.5	28.8	33.5	37.1	38.0	34.1
Rift valley	833,334	378,054	455,280	37.1	35.6	37.1	37.4	25.8	27.0
Turkana	190,258	81,380	108,878	35.1	32.4	40.3	40.3	24.6	27.3
West Pokot	73,398	33,317	40,081	41.6	40.0	37.9	38.6	20.4	21.4
Samburu	39,527	18,350	21,177	39.5	37.2	39.1	38.9	21.4	23.9
Trans Nzoia	47,065	22,285	24,780	34.5	33.1	35.9	35.6	29.6	31.3
Baringo	59,795	24,658	35,137	40.4	37.4	38.3	38.7	21.3	23.9
Uasin Gishu	25,123	11,885	13,238	28.8	28.5	31.5	32.1	39.7	39.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	28,025	13,239	14,786	37.2	35.4	39.2	39.1	23.6	25.5
Nandi	38,534	17,801	20,733	36.6	35.5	35.4	35.5	28.0	29.0
Laikipia	20,125	9,463	10,662	36.1	34.0	35.5	34.5	28.4	31.4
Nakuru	85,478	40,336	45,142	33.7	32.6	35.8	35.9	30.4	31.5
Narok	98,387	44,105	54,282	42.8	41.3	35.8	36.4	21.4	22.4
Kajiado	26,810	11,712	15,098	35.9	35.4	31.1	32.5	33.0	32.1
Kericho	36,575	17,831	18,744	35.3	36.4	34.8	35.6	29.9	28.1
Bomet	64,234	31,692	32,542	37.3	38.0	35.7	35.6	27.0	26.4
Western	389,694	191,622	198,072	36.2	35.9	37.2	37.9	26.6	26.2
Kakamega	132,341	65,259	67,082	36.5	36.0	35.7	36.6	27.8	27.3
Vihiga	23,443	11,295	12,148	30.8	30.2	32.9	34.4	36.3	35.5
Bungoma	150,040	73,564	76,476	38.9	38.6	37.5	38.0	23.7	23.4
Busia	83,870	41,504	42,366	32.5	32.3	40.1	40.9	27.4	26.9

Appendix 10: Distribution of PWDs by Sex, Residence and County, 2009

Province/County	Total			RURAL		URBAN		PERI-URBAN	
	Total-All	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	1,330,366	682,651	647,715	75.8	75.3	15.3	16.2	8.9	8.5
Nairobi	66,371	32,079	34,292	0	0	100	100	0	0
Nairobi	66,371	32,079	34,292	0	0	100	100	0	0
Central	114,965	60,337	54,628	72.7	72.1	18.4	18.9	8.9	9
Nyandarua	16,989	8,833	8,156	79.6	80.3	6.1	6.4	14.4	13.3
Nyeri	20,701	11,123	9,578	81.7	81.3	8.8	9	9.5	9.6
Kirinyaga	14,468	7,571	6,897	86.9	87.5	8.2	7.6	4.9	4.9
Murang'a	26,062	13,613	12,449	88.7	87.8	3.6	3.6	7.7	8.6
Kiambu	36,745	19,197	17,548	47.5	46	44.2	45.5	8.3	8.5
Coast	98,752	49,435	49,317	69.1	67.6	28.1	29.7	2.8	2.7
Mombasa	18,172	8,615	9,557	0	0	97	97.4	3	2.6
Kwale	21,960	11,193	10,767	85.4	85.7	10.3	10.5	4.4	3.8
Kilifi	33,947	17,281	16,666	78.8	79.1	19	18.6	2.2	2.3
Tana River	7,489	3,597	3,892	85.5	86.3	10.6	10.4	3.8	3.3
Lamu	3,170	1,460	1,710	85	86	11.1	9.5	3.9	4.6
Taita Taveta	14,014	7,289	6,725	91.5	90.6	7.4	8.2	1.1	1.2
Eastern	204,511	105,814	98,697	79.9	80.5	6	6.1	14.1	13.4
Marsabit	9,722	4,552	5,170	82.1	85.2	15.4	12.9	2.5	1.8
Isiolo	3,964	1,947	2,017	57.8	59.1	39.9	38.5	2.3	2.4
Meru	42,495	21,428	21,067	93.7	94.3	4.9	4.5	1.4	1.2
Tharaka	14,562	7,635	6,927	80.3	80.8	3	2.6	16.7	16.6
Embu	15,658	8,025	7,633	86	86.7	6.7	6.2	7.2	7.1
Kitui	38,806	20,285	18,521	89.2	88.1	2.5	2.7	8.3	9.1
Machakos	44,573	23,922	20,651	51.5	50.5	8.7	9.9	39.9	39.6
Makueni	34,731	18,020	16,711	89.9	89.8	2.6	2.7	7.4	7.5
North Eastern	67,460	30,230	37,230	87.6	89.2	8.7	7.4	3.7	3.4
Garissa	17,032	7,698	9,334	83.6	85.5	15.8	13.6	0.6	0.9
Wajir	15,774	7,116	8,658	88	89.8	3.6	3	8.4	7.2
Mandera	34,654	15,416	19,238	89.4	90.8	7.6	6.4	3	2.9
Nyanza	302,518	163,336	139,182	79.9	78.8	7.9	9	12.2	12.2
Siaya	61,037	34,193	26,844	92.7	92.3	4.9	5.3	2.3	2.4
Kisumu	52,519	28,172	24,347	60.3	56.6	19.9	23.6	19.9	19.8
Migori	56,300	29,662	26,638	66.4	66.8	9.3	9.9	24.3	23.3
Homa Bay	73,690	40,300	33,390	89.1	88.9	3.4	3.9	7.5	7.2
Kisii	38,694	20,516	18,178	81.6	81.7	6.2	6.6	12.2	11.7
Nyamira	20,278	10,493	9,785	90.3	90	2.2	2.5	7.6	7.5
Rift Valley	263,523	131,364	132,159	79.5	79.7	14.2	13.9	6.3	6.4
Turkana	25,509	12,800	12,709	84.3	86.3	13.4	11.9	2.3	1.7
West Pokot	15,226	7,598	7,628	93.8	92.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.2
Samburu	7,219	3,724	3,495	83.9	82.3	10.3	11.6	5.8	6.1
Trans Nzoia	26,789	13,328	13,461	81.6	82.2	10.8	10.2	7.6	7.6
Baringo	17,121	8,537	8,584	92.3	92.3	6.6	6.6	1.1	1.1
Uasin Gishu	20,040	9,826	10,214	66.5	65.1	26.5	27.3	7	7.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	10,291	5,041	5,250	89.9	90.1	2.3	2.4	7.8	7.5
Nandi	18,856	9,288	9,568	88.5	88.4	3.2	3.1	8.2	8.5
Laikipia	11,412	5,880	5,532	86.5	87.1	12.2	11.2	1.4	1.8
Nakuru	41,479	20,786	20,693	61.3	61.3	31.6	31.3	7	7.4
Narok	16,764	8,268	8,496	93.9	94.1	6.1	5.9	0	0
Kajiado	17,466	8,844	8,622	67.8	68.1	30.5	30.3	1.7	1.6
Kericho	14,171	6,921	7,250	63.9	65	9.6	9.6	26.5	25.4
Bomet	21,180	10,523	10,657	88.5	88.7	1.8	1.7	9.7	9.6
Western	212,266	110,056	102,210	84.9	85.2	6.2	6.1	8.9	8.7
Kakamega	79,457	41,351	38,106	86.3	85.9	5.7	5.9	8	8.3
Vihiga	29,437	15,651	13,786	66.3	67	6.4	6.6	27.3	26.5
Bungoma	64,175	32,504	31,671	87.3	87.8	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.7
Busia	39,197	20,550	18,647	92.5	92.8	5.9	5.7	1.6	1.5

Appendix 11: Distribution of PWDs by Type of Disability, Sex and county, 2009

Province/County	Total All	Total		Visual		Hearing		Speech		Physical		Mental		Self Care		Others	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	1,330,366	682,651	600,000	26.0	23.7	14.4	13.9	11.0	13.4	24.6	26.1	8.9	11.6	7.0	4.5	8.1	6.8
Nairobi	66,371	32,079	34,292	37.1	34.7	8.8	9.1	19.5	20.5	17.1	20.2	6.2	6.8	4.2	2.7	7.2	6.0
Nairobi	66,371	32,079	34,292	37.1	34.7	8.8	9.1	19.5	20.5	17.1	20.2	6.2	6.8	4.2	2.7	7.2	6.0
Central	114,965	60,337	54,628	18.3	16.1	9.8	9.2	13.2	15.9	25.1	26.6	12.5	17.7	11.6	6.6	9.5	7.9
Nyandarua	16,989	8,833	8,156	21.0	19.5	9.5	9.2	12.2	14.7	24.5	25.9	12.2	15.9	7.3	4.7	13.2	10.1
Nyeri	20,701	11,123	9,578	17.7	15.2	10.1	8.6	9.8	12.5	26.6	28.0	12.8	19.3	11.4	6.6	11.7	9.8
Kirinyaga	14,468	7,571	6,897	21.1	16.8	9.8	9.8	10.6	13.0	26.7	28.5	12.0	18.3	10.9	6.4	8.9	7.2
Murang'a	26,062	13,613	12,449	11.8	10.5	9.8	9.1	13.6	15.7	24.0	25.9	14.0	21.0	17.6	9.6	9.2	8.2
Kiambu	36,745	19,197	17,548	20.8	18.7	9.9	9.3	16.5	19.6	24.7	25.8	11.6	15.1	9.6	5.5	7.0	6.0
Coast	98,752	49,435	49,317	26.9	25.5	14.7	13.3	9.7	11.4	21.6	24.2	11.8	13.5	6.3	3.9	9.1	8.1
Mombasa	18,172	8,615	9,557	31.0	28.7	11.8	10.7	12.6	14.2	19.4	24.0	10.7	10.8	5.2	3.0	9.2	8.6
Kwale	21,960	11,193	10,767	27.0	25.6	17.5	15.7	9.9	11.9	20.8	23.2	11.8	13.0	5.8	3.8	7.1	6.8
Kilifi	33,947	17,281	16,666	22.9	23.0	15.7	13.8	9.6	11.2	21.8	24.5	12.2	13.8	7.2	4.4	10.5	9.3
Tana River	7,489	3,597	3,892	24.9	23.0	17.2	15.9	11.1	11.7	22.8	26.6	13.5	15.3	7.1	3.8	3.4	3.8
Lamu	3,170	1,460	1,710	25.6	22.9	11.4	11.3	8.9	10.1	25.5	27.0	13.7	16.5	5.9	5.8	9.0	6.5
Taita Taveta	14,014	7,289	6,725	32.8	29.2	10.7	11.0	5.6	7.6	23.4	23.4	10.7	15.6	5.8	3.9	11.1	9.4
Eastern	204,511	105,814	98,697	25.6	21.9	16.0	14.6	8.5	11.3	24.6	26.0	10.8	15.5	7.4	4.7	7.1	6.1
Marsabit	9,722	4,552	5,170	30.6	27.9	18.8	17.1	10.6	12.8	19.8	23.6	8.1	9.2	9.1	6.8	3.1	2.7
Isiolo	3,964	1,947	2,017	26.6	24.2	18.0	16.4	11.0	14.0	21.0	25.1	10.5	12.5	9.1	4.3	3.8	3.4
Meru	42,495	21,428	21,067	25.2	19.4	18.4	16.2	11.0	12.7	18.4	20.7	12.3	19.8	8.4	5.1	6.4	6.1
Tharaka	14,562	7,635	6,927	26.9	21.7	20.9	20.0	7.1	9.0	21.9	24.2	11.1	16.1	6.5	4.3	5.6	4.7
Embu	15,658	8,025	7,633	23.4	18.7	14.5	12.9	9.3	12.0	25.5	25.9	13.0	18.8	6.4	4.8	7.9	7.0
Kitui	38,806	20,285	18,521	22.4	21.0	15.1	14.3	8.8	12.1	29.1	29.2	10.1	12.8	5.4	3.5	9.1	7.2

Province/County	Total All	Total		Visual		Hearing		Speech		Physical		Mental		Self Care		Others	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Machakos	44,573	23,922	20,651	29.3	25.7	12.6	11.6	6.8	9.6	26.7	27.6	9.7	14.2	6.9	4.1	8.0	7.2
Makueni	34,731	18,020	16,711	24.0	21.0	16.1	14.2	7.2	10.7	26.4	28.6	11.1	15.0	9.3	5.5	5.9	4.8
North Eastern	67,460	30,230	37,230	21.2	21.2	22.3	21.1	13.6	14.2	21.6	23.8	9.8	10.2	7.9	6.3	3.5	3.3
Garissa	17,032	7,698	9,334	20.6	20.2	18.9	17.4	12.8	13.7	24.5	26.7	11.8	13.0	8.7	6.4	2.7	2.6
Wajir	15,774	7,116	8,658	18.5	17.6	22.6	21.0	12.8	13.8	22.7	26.0	9.6	10.0	8.3	6.3	5.6	5.4
Mandera	34,654	15,416	19,238	22.8	23.3	23.8	23.0	14.4	14.5	19.7	21.5	8.9	8.9	7.4	6.2	3.0	2.6
Nyanza	302,518	163,336	100,000	27.6	25.2	13.9	13.9	7.9	10.7	29.7	30.2	6.6	9.3	5.7	3.4	8.5	7.4
Siaya	61,037	34,193	26,844	30.6	27.4	15.2	14.1	6.4	9.8	28.0	27.9	5.8	9.2	5.0	3.1	9.1	8.6
Kisumu	52,519	28,172	24,347	32.3	29.0	14.4	14.1	8.0	11.1	26.6	27.8	6.2	9.1	5.6	3.0	6.8	6.0
Migori	56,300	29,662	26,638	25.7	23.7	15.4	16.3	7.0	9.0	31.9	32.3	5.9	7.9	4.5	2.7	9.6	8.1
Homa Bay	73,690	40,300	33,390	28.0	25.1	15.0	15.7	6.1	8.8	32.7	32.0	5.6	8.6	4.8	3.0	7.8	6.8
Kisii	38,694	20,516	18,178	19.7	19.8	9.1	9.2	14.4	16.3	27.5	29.5	9.8	12.0	9.1	5.0	10.4	8.3
Nyamira	20,278	10,493	9,785	25.5	24.7	9.1	8.2	9.6	12.6	30.1	32.1	9.5	11.0	9.2	5.9	7.1	5.4
Rift Valley	263,523	131,364	100,000	25.9	23.9	15.2	15.1	12.2	13.9	22.9	25.5	8.8	10.2	7.9	5.3	7.1	6.1
Turkana	25,509	12,800	12,709	30.8	25.9	16.8	17.3	12.2	13.3	23.5	27.6	6.3	6.6	6.7	5.5	3.8	3.7
West Pokot	15,226	7,598	7,628	25.4	22.4	21.1	22.1	11.1	12.2	22.7	25.6	8.1	9.0	7.6	5.3	4.1	3.5
Samburu	7,219	3,724	3,495	31.5	23.8	21.7	19.3	10.5	13.3	19.1	27.1	7.5	8.6	6.6	4.5	3.1	3.5
Trans Nzoia	26,789	13,328	13,461	28.1	27.4	13.4	12.8	11.5	13.1	23.9	25.5	9.2	10.8	5.7	4.0	8.2	6.4
Baringo	17,121	8,537	8,584	27.3	24.0	19.2	19.3	7.3	8.5	21.6	25.9	8.4	9.4	9.7	6.8	6.4	6.3
Uasin Gishu	20,040	9,826	10,214	26.5	25.7	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.3	22.6	24.7	9.1	10.4	7.2	5.0	8.8	7.1
Elgeyo- Marakwet	10,291	5,041	5,250	25.4	24.2	17.6	17.0	8.8	11.2	22.2	26.1	9.0	9.3	11.4	8.1	5.7	4.1
Nandi	18,856	9,288	9,568	23.9	22.6	13.4	13.4	10.4	12.7	25.2	27.5	10.2	11.9	9.3	5.7	7.6	6.3
Laikipia	11,412	5,880	5,532	23.7	21.3	13.0	12.5	11.6	13.7	24.5	27.0	9.9	12.9	8.5	4.8	8.7	7.8
Nakuru	41,479	20,786	20,693	26.8	24.6	10.8	11.0	14.2	16.4	23.6	25.2	8.4	10.5	7.2	4.8	9.0	7.5
Narok	16,764	8,268	8,496	20.6	19.7	20.5	19.0	13.6	15.0	22.2	25.7	8.5	10.1	8.8	5.4	5.9	5.1
Kajiado	17,466	8,844	8,622	28.5	25.1	16.2	17.1	14.4	16.2	19.9	23.0	8.0	8.8	6.2	4.0	6.8	5.9

Province/County	Total All	Total		Visual		Hearing		Speech		Physical		Mental		Self Care		Others	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kericho	14,171	6,921	7,250	23.1	23.6	14.2	13.7	11.7	13.6	24.9	25.8	10.1	11.0	8.5	5.4	7.4	7.0
Bomet	21,180	10,523	10,657	19.9	19.9	13.9	13.5	14.9	16.7	21.1	22.2	11.1	13.6	10.4	6.5	8.8	7.6
Western	212,266	110,056	100,000	26.2	23.7	14.3	13.3	12.6	15.4	23.3	25.0	8.1	10.8	5.7	3.7	9.9	8.0
Kakamega	79,457	41,351	38,106	28.7	26.2	14.9	13.6	10.7	13.4	22.8	25.3	7.9	10.4	5.1	3.3	10.0	7.9
Vihiga	29,437	15,651	13,786	29.1	23.5	12.1	11.4	8.4	11.7	24.8	26.7	8.0	13.8	8.2	5.5	9.4	7.4
Bungoma	64,175	32,504	31,671	22.9	22.0	14.4	14.2	15.6	17.9	23.1	24.2	8.6	10.2	4.9	3.1	10.4	8.3
Busia	39,197	20,550	18,647	24.0	21.8	14.4	12.9	14.8	18.1	23.4	24.8	7.9	10.3	6.1	3.9	9.4	8.2

Appendix 12: Distribution of PWDS by Sex, School Attendance Status and County, 2009

Province/County	Total All	Female	Total		Currently Attending		Previously Attended		Never Attended		DK	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	1,287,742		662,548	625,194	22.1	27.7	38.6	46.5	37.7	24.5	1.5	1.3
Nairobi	63,802		30,840	32,962	28.2	27.5	58.9	64.3	11.4	7.1	1.5	1.1
Nairobi	63,802		30,840	32,962	28.2	27.5	58.9	64.3	11.4	7.1	1.5	1.1
Central	112,529		59,225	53,304	16	19.6	47.8	61.2	34.8	18	1.4	1.1
Nyandarua	16,600		8,652	7,948	19.5	24.7	45.6	55.6	34.1	18.9	0.9	0.8
Nyeri	20,400		10,983	9,417	12.5	16.4	53	65.5	33.4	17.1	1.1	1
Kirinyaga	14,244		7,472	6,772	13.2	16.3	41.4	61.3	43.4	21.2	2.1	1.2
Murang'a	25,533		13,347	12,186	13.3	17.2	44.5	60.5	40.4	20.7	1.9	1.6
Kiambu	35,752		18,771	16,981	19.4	22.1	50.8	62	28.5	14.9	1.3	1
Coast	95,014		47,707	47,307	22.1	26	31.3	43.9	45.5	29.2	1.2	1
Mombasa	17,482		8,289	9,193	24.4	24.7	48.6	58.8	25.3	15.3	1.6	1.2
Kwale	21,015		10,757	10,258	22.5	27.1	23.7	36	52.9	36	1	0.8
Kilifi	32,585		16,642	15,943	24.5	29.9	22.5	37.7	51.8	31.4	1.1	1.1
Tana River	7,078		3,415	3,663	17.5	22.9	17.8	27.8	63.7	48.2	1.1	1.1
Lamu	3,059		1,408	1,651	20.5	22.8	33	43.5	45.3	33.1	1.3	0.5
Taita Taveta	13,795		7,196	6,599	15.7	18.9	48.8	59.2	34.4	20.8	1.1	1
Eastern	199,320		103,432	95,888	19.6	23.8	36.5	47.5	42.6	27.5	1.3	1.2
Marsabit	9,413		4,397	5,016	10.1	13.5	5.1	12.1	84.2	73.8	0.6	0.6
Isiolo	3,829		1,886	1,943	16.6	22.7	13.6	21.6	69.4	55	0.4	0.7
Meru	41,008		20,757	20,251	21.9	22.9	35.8	48.8	40	26.4	2.2	1.9
Tharaka	14,258		7,503	6,755	21.2	25.7	40.6	51.6	37	21.8	1.3	1
Embu	15,341		7,874	7,467	19.8	21.8	40.4	55.2	38.1	21.6	1.7	1.4
Kitui	37,834		19,831	18,003	19.9	26.2	28.3	39.8	51	33	0.8	1
Machakos	43,667		23,509	20,158	17.8	22.7	46.9	57.6	34	18.7	1.3	1
Makueni	33,970		17,675	16,295	20.5	27.2	39.7	50.7	38.8	21.3	1	0.8
North Eastern	65,202		29,126	36,076	17.1	21.5	6.2	10.2	75.5	67	1.2	1.3
Garissa	16,412		7,408	9,004	13.1	19	6.5	11	78.5	68.3	2	1.7
Wajir	15,278		6,873	8,405	14.2	18.3	6.4	11.7	78.4	68.6	1.1	1.4
Mandera	33,512		14,845	18,667	20.4	24.2	6	9.2	72.7	65.6	0.9	1
Nyanza	293,718		159,142	134,576	22.5	33.3	44.2	51.5	31.6	13.8	1.7	1.4
Siaya	59,604		33,501	26,103	18.5	28.9	44.5	55	35.4	14.8	1.6	1.3

Province/County	Total All	Female	Total		Currently Attending		Previously Attended		Never Attended		DK		
			Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Kisumu	51,107		27,527		23,580	22.4	32.1	45.6	54.8	30.4	11.9	1.6	1.2
Migori	54,286		28,744		25,542	26.8	38.9	43.8	47.6	27.7	11.9	1.7	1.5
Homa Bay	71,691		39,341		32,350	23.6	37.5	44.9	48.9	29.7	12.2	1.7	1.5
Kisii	37,231		19,758		17,473	22.1	29.3	40.8	50.9	34.9	18.1	2.3	1.7
Nyamira	19,799		10,271		9,528	20.1	26.6	44.3	53.4	33.8	18.8	1.7	1.1
Rift Valley	253,841		126,749		127,092	22.3	26.3	30.5	39.2	45.5	33.1	1.7	1.4
Turkana	24,662		12,392		12,270	10.6	14.9	4.9	8.5	82.8	74.9	1.7	1.7
West Pokot	14,487		7,228		7,259	16.7	20.8	10	17.7	72	60.2	1.3	1.3
Samburu	6,927		3,584		3,343	15.4	24.9	7.1	14.5	76.8	60.1	0.6	0.5
Trans Nzoia	25,766		12,890		12,876	30.2	34.9	39.5	44.6	28.6	19.3	1.8	1.2
Baringo	16,618		8,294		8,324	18.3	22.8	22	31.8	58.4	44.2	1.3	1.1
Uasin Gishu	19,365		9,514		9,851	28.7	29.7	40.5	48.9	28.9	19.4	2	2
Elgeyo- Marakwet	9,983		4,908		5,075	20.6	23.1	30.4	42.3	46.7	32.6	2.2	2
Nandi	18,208		8,988		9,220	21.6	25.4	41.1	50.4	35.3	22.8	1.9	1.4
Laikipia	11,037		5,703		5,334	18.3	23.3	36.8	47.3	43.3	28.1	1.6	1.3
Nakuru	40,290		20,211		20,079	24	26.7	43.3	53.6	31.2	18.4	1.5	1.3
Narok	15,918		7,867		8,051	22.4	27.4	21.9	30.8	54.3	40.3	1.4	1.5
Kajiado	16,781		8,495		8,286	23.7	28.6	29.3	38.2	46	32.4	1	0.9
Kericho	13,591		6,624		6,967	25.4	27.8	38	50.4	34.5	20.4	2.1	1.4
Bomet	20,208		10,051		10,157	27.5	32.3	35.4	44.8	34.7	21.1	2.3	1.8
Western	204,316		106,327		97,989	26.9	33.4	43.2	48.6	28.4	16.7	1.6	1.3
Kakamega	76,602		40,028		36,574	26.2	31.9	43.1	49.5	29.4	17.3	1.3	1.2
Vihiga	28,760		15,340		13,420	18.8	22.9	51.3	57.5	28	18.2	1.9	1.4
Bungoma	61,390		31,178		30,212	32.1	38.6	43.9	46.3	22.4	13.8	1.6	1.2
Busia	37,564		19,781		17,783	26.2	35.4	36	43.9	36	19	1.9	1.7

Appendix 13: Distribution of PWDs by Education Attainment, Sex and County, 2009

Province/County	Total		None		Pre Primary		Primary		Secondary+		Others	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	645,370	610,249	38.7	25.1	5.4	7.1	43.4	50.2	11.9	17	0.5	0.6
Nairobi	30,085	32,272	11.6	7.3	4.9	5	39.2	38	43.7	49.1	0.6	0.6
Nairobi	30,085	32,272	11.6	7.3	4.9	5	39.2	38	43.7	49.1	0.6	0.6
Central	57,495	52,059	35.8	18.4	3.6	4.8	44.8	54.5	15	21.7	0.8	0.6
Nyandarua	8,466	7,830	34.9	19.2	4.5	6.3	48.3	57.4	11.6	16.7	0.8	0.5
Nyeri	10,700	9,219	34.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	46.9	55.9	15	22.1	1	0.7
Kirinyaga	7,197	6,597	45	21.8	3.3	4.5	38.4	53.5	12.5	19.6	0.8	0.5
Murang'a	12,851	11,788	41.9	21.4	3	4.4	45.2	58.2	9.2	15.5	0.7	0.5
Kiambu	18,281	16,625	29.3	15.2	4.2	5.2	44.2	50.1	21.6	29	0.7	0.6
Coast	46,633	46,357	46.5	29.7	6.9	8.5	35.8	45.5	10.1	15.5	0.7	0.8
Mombasa	8,053	8,988	26.1	15.7	5.9	6.7	42.1	44.7	24.8	32	1.2	1
Kwale	10,555	10,089	53.9	36.6	7.4	9.4	31.4	43.1	6.8	9.9	0.5	0.9
Kilifi	16,330	15,654	52.8	31.9	8.4	10.7	32.3	45.9	6.1	11.2	0.3	0.2
Tana River	3,334	3,560	65.2	49.6	6.6	7.8	23.6	33.9	4.2	7.2	0.4	1.5
Lamu	1,338	1,592	47.7	34.4	6.6	7.7	36.5	46.1	5.8	9	3.4	2.9
Taita Taveta	7,023	6,474	35.3	21.2	3.6	5	49.1	55.6	11	17.5	1	0.6
Eastern	100,745	93,925	43.7	28.1	4.4	6.2	41.7	52.2	9.6	12.9	0.6	0.5
Marsabit	4,339	4,950	85.3	74.7	2.7	3.4	10.6	16.7	1.1	4	0.3	1.2
Isiolo	1,863	1,909	70.2	56	5.2	7.1	19	28.8	5.3	7.3	0.3	0.8
Meru	20,032	19,673	41.5	27.2	5.2	6.7	43.9	54.4	9	11.4	0.5	0.4
Tharaka	7,291	6,618	38	22.2	5.2	7	47.2	58.3	9	12.1	0.6	0.4
Embu	7,619	7,275	39.4	22.2	4.1	5.4	44.5	55.8	11.6	16.2	0.4	0.4
Kitui	19,473	17,662	51.9	33.6	4.9	7.4	36.9	49.9	6	8.7	0.2	0.4
Machakos	22,819	19,762	35	19.1	3.6	5.2	45.7	55.8	14.8	19.2	0.9	0.7
Makueni	17,309	16,076	39.6	21.6	4.5	6.6	45.7	57.2	9.6	14.1	0.7	0.5
North Eastern	27,240	33,433	80.7	72.3	1.6	1.7	13.2	17.1	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.7
Garissa	6,925	8,366	84	73.5	1.3	1.8	11.4	16.8	1.7	4.5	1.7	3.4
Wajir	6,423	7,764	83.9	74.3	1.2	1.7	10.2	14	1.7	3.4	3	6.6
Mandera	13,892	17,303	77.7	70.8	1.8	1.6	15.5	18.6	2.6	4.4	2.4	4.5
Nyanza	155,509	131,841	32.3	14.1	6.2	8.8	51.4	59.8	9.9	17.1	0.2	0.2
Siaya	32,813	25,647	36.2	15.1	4.7	7.6	51.1	61.6	7.7	15.5	0.3	0.2
Kisumu	26,971	23,162	31	12.1	6.2	8.5	49.7	57.6	12.8	21.5	0.3	0.3

Province/County	Total		None		Pre Primary		Primary		Secondary+		Others	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Migori	28,062	24,958	28.4	12.2	7.8	10.8	56.5	63.3	7.2	13.6	0.1	0.1
Homa Bay	38,445	31,661	30.4	12.4	6.9	10.1	54.5	62.4	8.1	15	0.1	0.1
Kisii	19,195	17,050	35.9	18.6	5.5	7	44.8	54.4	13.6	19.9	0.2	0.2
Nyamira	10,023	9,363	34.7	19.2	4.7	6.3	44.2	52.6	16.1	21.8	0.2	0.2
Rift Valley	123,782	124,406	46.6	33.8	5.5	7	37.3	44.6	10.3	14.3	0.3	0.2
Turkana	12,120	11,982	84.7	76.7	2.9	3.7	10.6	15.6	1.7	3.8	0.1	0.1
West Pokot	7,112	7,136	73.1	61.3	5.3	6.4	19.3	28	2.2	4.4	0	0
Samburu	3,545	3,305	77.6	60.8	5.6	8.2	14.4	25.3	2.2	5.5	0.1	0.2
Trans Nzoia	12,584	12,630	29.3	19.7	6.9	8.7	51.1	55.5	12.5	16	0.3	0.2
Baringo	8,141	8,202	59.5	44.9	4.9	6.1	29.4	39.1	6	9.7	0.2	0.2
Uasin Gishu	9,228	9,548	29.8	20	6.2	6.8	44.2	50.4	19.4	22.4	0.3	0.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	4,773	4,944	48	33.4	4.6	5.6	38.8	49.1	8.2	11.5	0.5	0.3
Nandi	8,756	9,020	36.3	23.3	5.7	7.7	48.3	55.3	9.5	13.5	0.2	0.2
Laikipia	5,568	5,220	44.4	28.7	4.4	6.8	39.5	48	11	16.2	0.8	0.3
Nakuru	19,708	19,674	32	18.8	5.5	6.7	45.6	52.5	16.6	21.7	0.4	0.3
Narok	7,705	7,892	55.5	41.1	6.5	8.2	32.9	41.5	5	9	0.1	0.1
Kajiado	8,350	8,116	46.8	33	6.3	8.7	30.7	38.1	16	19.9	0.3	0.3
Kericho	6,441	6,835	35.5	20.8	5.8	6.8	47.5	55.3	10.9	16.8	0.3	0.3
Bomet	9,751	9,902	35.8	21.6	6.1	8.3	48.5	54.5	9.4	15.3	0.2	0.2
Western	103,881	95,956	29	17	6.8	8.6	52.3	57.8	11.7	16.3	0.2	0.2
Kakamega	39,266	35,861	30	17.7	6.8	8.6	51.1	58.1	11.9	15.5	0.2	0.2
Vihiga	14,899	13,116	28.9	18.7	4.4	5.9	54.3	58.2	11.9	16.7	0.5	0.5
Bungoma	30,431	29,611	22.9	14.1	7.6	9.3	55.7	57.8	13.6	18.6	0.2	0.2
Busia	19,285	17,368	36.9	19.4	7.2	9.4	47.7	57.1	8.1	13.8	0.1	0.2

Appendix 14: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Economic Status, Sex and County, 2009

County	Total All	Total		Worked for Pay		Own - Family Business		Own - Family Agriculture Holding		Homemaker	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kenya	1,248,392	644,571	603,821	7.1	14.7	8.0	8.2	26.6	25.2	13.1	3.2
Nairobi	61,901	29,950	31,951	24.9	41.9	12.0	12.6	1.3	0.7	13.3	1.1
Nyandarua	16,183	8,446	7,737	6.1	11.3	4.0	4.8	37.4	33.6	9.3	1.7
Nyeri	20,104	10,843	9,261	6.5	14.4	6.5	6.8	28.2	26.7	12.4	2.9
Kirinyaga	14,034	7,373	6,661	10.4	16.4	7.5	7.9	31.3	29.8	6.0	1.1
Murang'a	25,128	13,166	11,962	5.6	11.5	3.8	4.9	27.3	26.0	10.9	3.3
Kiambu	34,830	18,334	16,496	12.6	23.5	6.9	8.6	16.0	13.0	14.4	2.1
Mombasa	16,922	8,021	8,901	14.3	32.9	11.2	11.8	1.5	1.4	22.6	1.8
Kwale	20,193	10,385	9,808	5.0	13.4	7.3	9.8	20.2	20.7	22.7	4.2
Kilifi	31,376	16,071	15,305	7.6	16.4	6.6	8.2	19.4	17.9	19.5	5.6
Tana River	6,771	3,279	3,492	3.1	8.2	6.2	7.0	21.2	33.4	22.1	2.9
Lamu	2,969	1,365	1,604	8.1	15.0	3.6	8.1	29.9	30.3	16.8	1.1
Taita Taveta	13,554	7,080	6,474	7.5	17.0	4.9	5.5	25.2	27.2	20.8	5.8
Marsabit	9,181	4,284	4,897	3.4	5.9	8.4	11.1	20.1	38.9	24.8	2.5
Isiolo	3,682	1,821	1,861	9.9	10.2	7.0	11.8	14.7	22.0	20.0	3.2
Meru	39,858	20,237	19,621	6.7	12.4	7.4	8.8	31.9	29.1	12.0	3.9
Tharaka	13,943	7,362	6,581	5.1	11.1	6.1	6.7	39.2	36.3	10.4	4.2
Embu	14,997	7,735	7,262	8.6	15.1	6.6	7.3	34.5	32.2	9.0	1.9
Kitui	36,886	19,376	17,510	7.6	14.3	8.3	8.7	16.4	16.9	21.1	8.3
Machakos	42,750	23,092	19,658	8.1	19.4	6.8	6.1	15.5	15.3	24.8	8.3
Makueni	33,184	17,320	15,864	5.8	14.5	4.9	5.0	13.6	14.2	23.1	7.2
Garissa	15,883	7,169	8,714	2.8	4.8	6.7	12.0	6.6	12.3	20.6	2.6
Wajir	14,804	6,666	8,138	3.5	3.6	7.2	13.1	15.3	24.4	17.5	1.5
Mandera	32,324	14,276	18,048	3.8	5.7	7.2	10.2	17.1	26.9	17.6	2.0
Siaya	58,012	32,795	25,217	4.5	13.0	9.1	8.0	38.8	31.9	9.1	2.9
Kisumu	49,687	26,838	22,849	7.7	19.3	12.9	10.6	20.6	17.0	13.3	3.1
Migori	52,267	27,813	24,454	3.9	9.2	10.6	8.3	38.5	35.3	7.3	2.1
Homa Bay	69,402	38,329	31,073	3.9	9.8	10.8	9.1	37.9	32.9	8.4	2.7
Kisii	36,083	19,237	16,846	4.0	9.3	6.1	6.7	36.7	32.4	4.5	1.3
Nyamira	19,307	10,071	9,236	4.7	10.5	5.4	5.6	39.7	33.3	3.6	1.1
Turkana	23,865	12,018	11,847	3.5	4.5	12.4	10.9	29.4	41.7	14.0	3.2
West Pokot	13,903	6,956	6,947	3.2	5.1	9.3	9.6	29.6	37.1	16.8	5.9

County	Total All	Total		Worked for Pay		Own - Family Business		Own - Family Agriculture Holding		Homemaker	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Samburu	6,646	3,465	3,181	5.3	7.4	7.1	10.3	25.9	33.6	18.4	3.2
Trans Nzoia	24,751	12,431	12,320	8.1	15.9	7.2	7.4	21.8	20.4	13.5	3.4
Baringo	16,156	8,069	8,087	4.3	9.8	5.5	6.4	22.4	30.0	20.9	6.4
Uasin Gishu	18,734	9,210	9,524	9.8	20.5	7.4	8.3	11.2	12.8	17.4	2.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	9,754	4,819	4,935	3.2	9.7	3.9	5.0	24.2	30.6	22.8	7.6
Nandi	17,664	8,735	8,929	8.0	16.1	5.6	5.5	20.9	25.0	16.0	3.7
Laikipia	10,738	5,561	5,177	7.1	15.4	5.7	6.4	22.2	22.0	18.3	2.8
Nakuru	39,174	19,704	19,470	10.4	20.7	7.2	7.8	22.4	20.3	12.8	2.6
Narok	15,224	7,558	7,666	4.1	8.9	10.1	11.3	27.2	33.9	17.0	4.4
Kajiado	16,143	8,210	7,933	10.7	21.5	8.8	8.9	10.1	15.4	25.1	4.5
Kericho	13,159	6,434	6,725	9.9	19.0	7.1	6.6	27.4	26.6	7.6	1.7
Bomet	19,408	9,684	9,724	5.7	11.8	7.1	6.9	30.4	27.6	6.5	1.9
Kakamega	73,943	38,796	35,147	6.0	12.8	7.5	6.8	35.5	30.2	8.1	2.5
Vihiga	28,103	15,048	13,055	6.0	11.6	7.0	6.4	27.8	26.0	11.1	3.2
Bungoma	58,721	30,001	28,720	4.4	9.9	7.9	7.2	41.7	37.9	6.0	1.8
Busia	36,091	19,138	16,953	3.9	8.8	6.8	6.8	42.8	37.2	7.1	2.2

Appendix 15: Code List for Highest Education Level Reached and Completed, P40 & 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

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