REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed



Women and Men in Kenya

Facts and Figures 2017

Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden

Kenya Vision 2030

KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WOMEN AND MEN IN KENYA

FACTS AND FIGURES 2017

Supported by:



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN

Nairobi

Foreword

The Women and Men in Kenya booklet provides facts and figures on the status of women and men in Kenya.

The booklet represents indicators focusing on the following: population, health, education, employment, governance, domestic violence, decision-making, and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

The information is extracted from various publications produced by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Basic Education and National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).

I hope the facts and figures in this booklet will be useful in strengthening the production of gender statistics in Kenya.



Zachary Mwangi
DIRECTOR GENERAL, KNBS

Vision, Mission and Mandate of KNBS

Vision
"To be a centre of excellence in statistics production and management"

Mission
"To effectively manage and coordinate the entire National Statistical System to enhance Statistical Production and Utilization"

Mandate
The KNBS is mandated by law (Statistics Act 2006) to collect, analyze and disseminate socio-economic statistics needed for planning and policy formulation in the country.

Contents

Foreword……1
Concepts and Definitions 4
Population 11
Total Fertility Rate 17
Family Planning 19
Health 23
Place of Delivery 26
Child Nutritional Status 27
Non-Communicable Diseases 28
HIV/AIDS 32
Education 33
Loans for Higher Education 42
Work and Employment 45
Domestic Violence 50
Decision Making 60
Governance 63
Persons with Disabilities 70



Concepts and Definitions

Gender

Gender is a socio-cultural construct of the society that determines and identifies, roles or functions, entitlements and deprivation of women and men and girls and boys in the 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 Equality

Gender equality refers to equal access to resources and benefits by women and men. This accelerates the growth of individuals, development of countries and evolution of societies.

Gender Equity

Gender equity denotes the equivalence in life outcomes for women and men, recognizing their different needs and interests and requiring a redistribution of power and resources.

Gender Mainstreaming

This is an organizational strategy to bring a gender perspective to all aspects of an institution's policy and activities, through building gender capacity and accountability.

Gender Discrimination

This is the systematic, unfavorable treatment of individuals on the basis of their gender which denies them rights, opportunities or resources.

Gender Violence
Any act or threat inflicted to individual of either sex. It may be in the form of physical, sexual or emotional/psychological act.

Women's Empowerment
This is a bottom-up process of transforming gender power relations through individual or groups developing awareness of women's subordination and building capacity to change it.

Gender Equality in Kenya
Kenya's economy is growing. Poverty is declining and devolution is bringing government closer to Kenyan citizens. The benefits of growth are not always equally shared, however, and Kenyan women still remain disadvantaged economically, socially and politically. Promoting gender equality involves working with women and men, girls and boys to bring about changes at home, in the workplace and in the community.

Traditional ideas and roles assigned to girls and women restrict them from taking part in areas that are key in both economic and social development. These ideas hold women back from contributing to important development goals; especially in the areas of economic growth, nutrition and food security.

Women in Kenya are underrepresented in decision-making positions. They also have less access to education at higher level, land, and employment. Those living in rural areas spend long hours collecting water and firewood; interfering with school attendance and leaving them with little time to earn money or engage in other productive activities.

The untapped potential of women and girls is gaining greater attention in Kenya. The country's new Constitution, promulgated in 2010, provides a powerful framework for addressing gender equality. It

marks a new beginning for women's rights in Kenya; seeking to remedy the traditional exclusion of women and promote their full involvement in every aspect of growth and development.

When Kenyan women get the freedom to reach their potential, all Kenyan families and communities will grow stronger. Empowering women to exercise their rights is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is important to bring the perspectives of women and girls and their full participation to the frontlines; and men and boys are important partners in this effort.

Economic Growth and Natural Resources

Women provide 80 percent of Kenya's farm labor and manage 40 percent of the country's smallholder farms, yet they own only roughly 1 percent of agricultural land and receive just 10 percent of available credit. Feed the Future resources focus on innovations in agricultural labor-saving technologies and practices to reduce women's labor burden, linking women to extension services, markets and private enterprises and introducing alternative livelihoods in the pastoral areas. The result is economically empowered women, improved household nutritional status, and women farmers applying new technologies or management practices, savings accounts or insurance policies. Women are on the front line of conserving Kenya's resources and rejuvenating its degraded landscapes. Many women now have a greater say in the management of natural resources through their participation in community-resource governance structures, such as water-user associations, community forest associations and community conservancies. Women are also running successful nature-based businesses and earning more through enterprises from natural products, ecotourism, tree nurseries and traditional handicrafts. Productive engagement of women and girls in leadership positions and decision-making remains instrumental to improving natural resource management and household livelihoods while curbing conflict.

Improving Maternal and Family Health

The introduction of free maternity services by the Government of Kenya has removed financial barriers and opened access to care for most expectant mothers. To complement this policy, Ministry of Health in collaboration with development partners provide essential maternal and child health commodities, training and supportive supervision to health facilities and health workers, to better equip them to provide quality obstetric care.

Women's Political & Civic Participation

Devolution has created greater opportunities for women's participation in governance and decision-making. A number of programmes have been put in place to increase women's participation in local government and deepening their understanding of their responsibilities as elected officials. This has strengthened the voice of women in leadership positions; empowering men and women through civic education and public discussions. More than a half of women's civil-society networks remain active as community-level civic educators advocating for gender-sensitive budgeting at the local and county levels. These efforts have built stronger relationships between the community and local government officials while addressing specific policy needs of women and girls. Efforts are in place to advance advocacy and strengthen local civil society organizations to demand for accountability from the political and public leadership on implementing the constitutional provisions on gender equality.

Gender Equality and Statistics

Women and men should be visible in statistics. For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. This gives a clear picture of the real situation as it is on the ground through the available data and showing existing gaps.

Important dates for women in Kenya since 1950s

1952 First African women's organization formed (MYWO)

1955 First group of women admitted to University of Nairobi

1958 First African woman joins the Legislative Council

1959 First African woman becomes president of the giant MYWO

1960 First African woman ventures into broadcasting

1961 First African woman attends the Lancaster constitutional talks in London

1963 Women given the right to vote

1964 First group of African women joins the trade union movement

1964 Equality opportunity act established

1964 Maternity leave granted for women

1964 Basic pension adopted for women

1967 First woman magistrate appointed

1968 First woman appointed mayor

1969 First woman becomes Member of parliament

1969 First woman appointed District Officer

1971 First woman in East and Central Africa earns PHD

1974 First woman appointed Assistant Minister

1976 Establishement of the Women's Bureau

1982 Appointment of the First woman judge to the High Court of Kenya

1983 First women appointed to head public parastatal

1984 First woman Ambassador appointed

1986 First woman elected as clergy (PCEA)

1986 First woman appointed to senior diplomatic mission

1987 First woman Permanent Secretary

1993 House allowance granted to women in the public sector

1995 First woman appointed to the cabinet

1995 First female Kenyan pilot

1997 First woman vies for presidency

1999 First woman appointed Provincial Commissioner

2004 First African (Kenyan) woman to qualify to captain a commercial aircraft.

2005 First woman appointed to chair WTO's general council

2013 Appointment of first woman as deputy inspector General of police.

2017 First Three Women elected as Governors

2017 First Two Women elected as Senators

2017 Kenyan government adopts the basic education amendment bill that was signed into law making it mandatory for the government to supply free, sufficient and quality sanitary towels to every girl child registered and enrolled in a public basic education institution.

Guide for readers

The information in this booklet has been primarily extracted from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics publications, other government departments and agencies. The sources are acknowledged beside each table or graph.

Most tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men; girls and boys

Some charts and graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and sex distribution for various groups. The total figures in the tables are not always in agreement with the partial figures because of rounding off.

Some tables are based on regions (former provinces)

For information on data quality, please refer to the sources quoted.

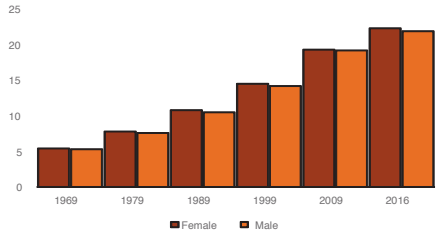
Population

The population figures are extracted from the Population and Housing Censuses which have been carried out in Kenya every ten years since 1969.

The Kenyan population has risen steadily in recent decades. The proportion of men and women has been roughly the same throughout the years, with women being marginally higher than men in the population.

Change in population, 1969-2016

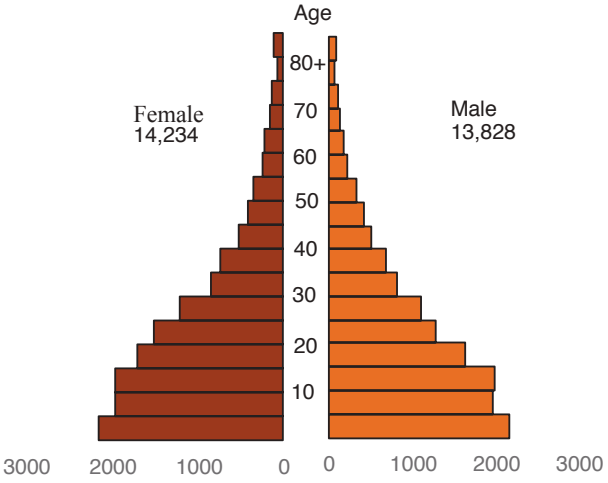
Distribution of Population in millions



Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census (1969-2009) and 209 KPHC Analytical Report on Population Projection*s*

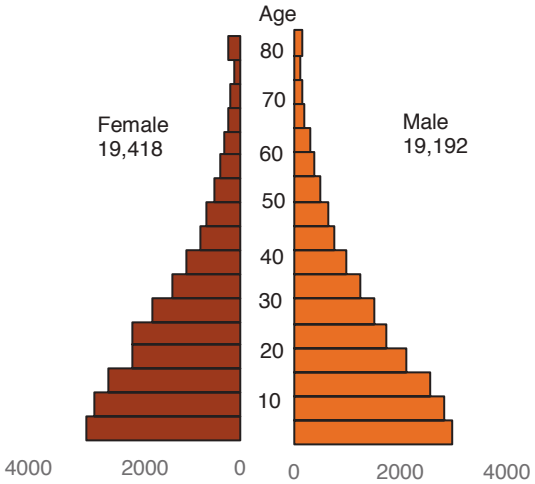
Population Pyramid, 1999

Numbers in thousands



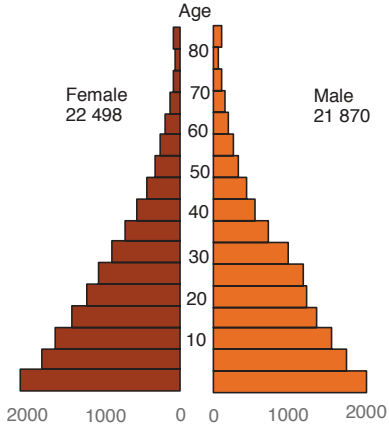
Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 1999

Population Pyramid, 2009
Numbers in thousands



Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Population Pyramid, 2016
Numbers in thousands



Source: 2009 KPHC Analytical Report on Population Projections, 2012

Population by selected groups, 2016

Numbers in thousands

Age-group	Female	Male
0-4	3,526	3,582
3-5	2,077	2,118
6-13	4,668	4,749
14-17	1,965	2,051
15-19	2,380	2,456
15-34	8,340	7,923
15-64	12,735	12,302
15-49	11,343	10,929
65+	798	677

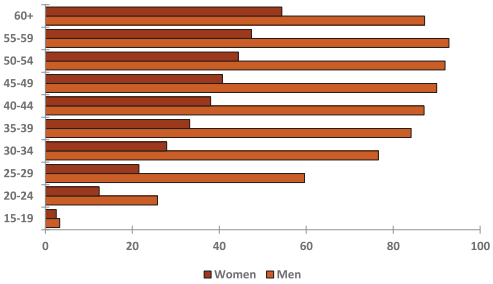
Source: 2009 KPHC Analytical Report on Population Projections, 2012

The selected age-groups are categorised as follows; under five years where nutrition and immunization are very key. The next age-group is for children eligible for Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) followed by primary school going age, secondary and teenage (15-19). The women in reproductive age group (15-49) are key for improvement in maternal health care and economically active age group (15-64) denotes the work force of the country. The number of the elderly persons also need to be known in order to be supported to cope up with life.



Distribution of Household Heads, 2009

Percentage distribution of household heads



Source: 2009 KPHC Analytical Report on Household and Family Dynamics, 2012

Distribution of Household Heads, 2010 and 2016

Percentage distribution of household heads by age groups

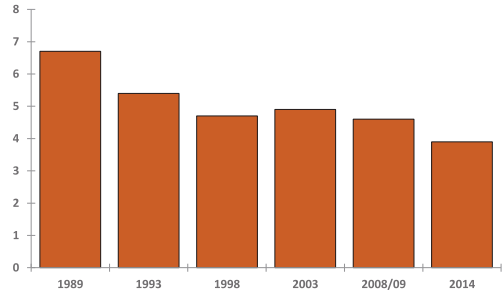
	2010		2016	
Age Group	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	2	3	2	3
20-24	12	26	10	25
25-29	21	60	19	63
30-34	27	77	24	80
35-39	33	85	30	87
40-44	38	88	35	90
45-49	40	90	38	94
50-54	44	92	42	95
55-59	47	93	45	97
60-64	52	93	51	96
65+	55	85	55	86

Source: 2009 KPHC Analytical Report on Population Projections, 2012

Total Fertility Rate

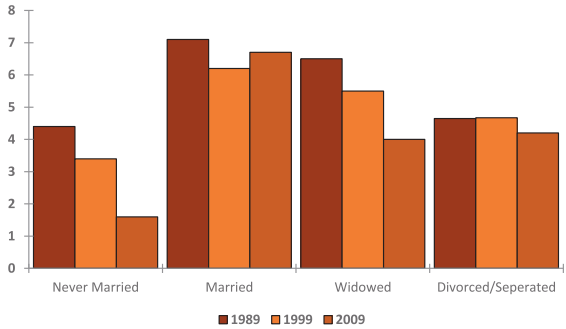
Total Fertility Rate in Kenya 1989-2014

Trend in Total Fertility Rate



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (various editions)

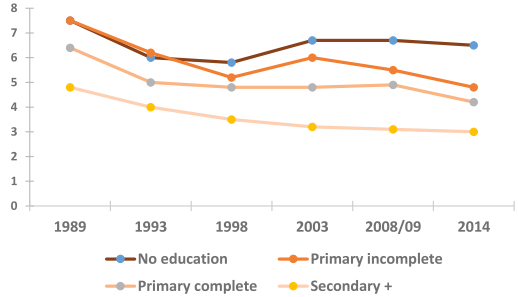
Fertility Rate by marital status



Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Total Fertility Rate by level of education, 1989 - 2014

Trend in fertility rate



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (Various Editions)

Age at first marriage by level of education

Proportion of women (25-49) and men (30-54)

	Women	Men
Education	**25-49**	**30-54**
No education	18	25
Primary incomplete	18	24
Primary complete	20	25
Secondary++	23	26

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Age at First Birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific ages

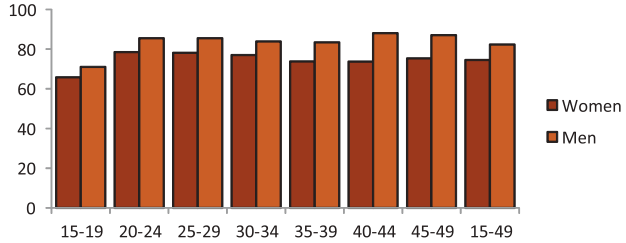
Age-Group	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth
	15	18	20	22	25	
15-19	1	-	-	-	-	85
20-24	4	23	43	-	-	35
25-29	5	26	47	64	81	12
30-34	4	25	48	68	83	4
35-39	4	22	44	66	84	3
40-44	5	25	48	68	85	3
45-49	5	30	51	70	85	2

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Family Planning

Exposure to family planning messages through radio

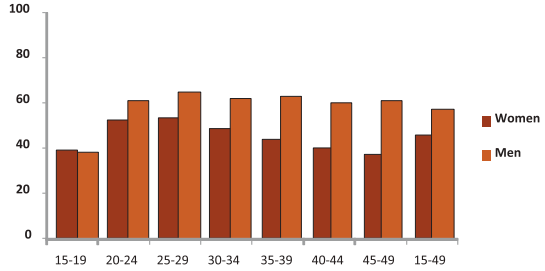
Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Exposure to family planning messages through TV

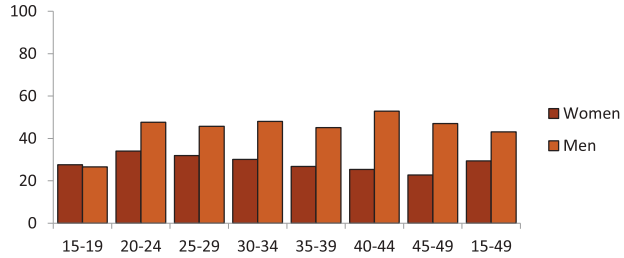
Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Exposure to family planning messages through magazine/newspaper

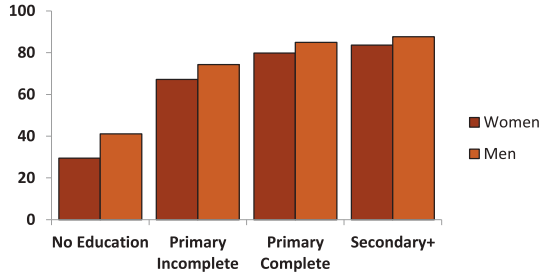
Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Exposure to family planning messages through TV

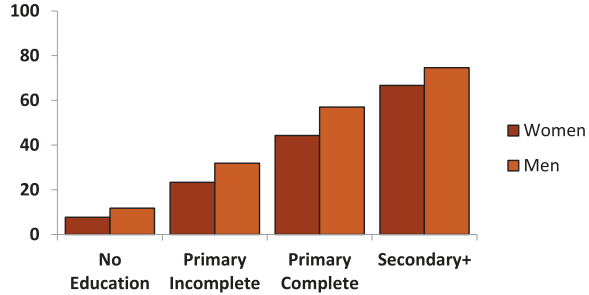
Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 by level of education



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Exposure to family planning messages through magazines/newspaper

Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 by level of education



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Contraceptive use by region

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49

	Any method	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom
Coast	44	2	5	2	19	9	2
North Eastern	3	0	1	0	2	1	0
Eastern	70	5	9	3	38	8	2
Central	73	4	20	9	22	11	2
Riftvalley	53	2	6	3	27	7	2
Western	59	6	5	1	28	15	3
Nyanza	56	4	3	2	29	12	3
Nairobi	63	2	13	5	24	12	3

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Contraceptive use by level of education

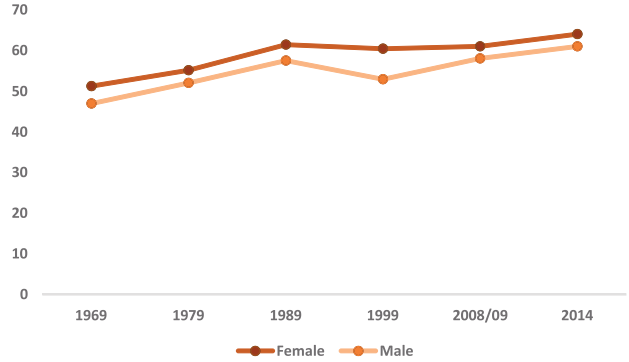
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49

Educational Level	Any Method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Inplants	Male Condom
No Education	17	1	1	0	8	4	1
Primary Incomplete	55	4	5	2	29	10	2
Primary Complete	64	4	10	4	31	10	2
Secondary+	65	2	11	5	26	11	3

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Life expectancy in Kenya, 1969-2014

Trend in life expectancy



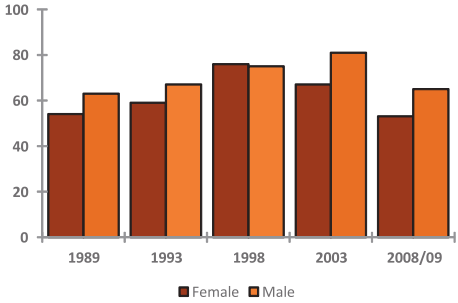
Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey,Various Editions

Health

Information on health is important for the government and other service providers to plan for the various health needs of the population. It is also necessary in monitoring progress in achieving the set targets such as, immunization for children and assistance during delivery and place of delivery for expectant mothers among others.

Infant Mortality Rate

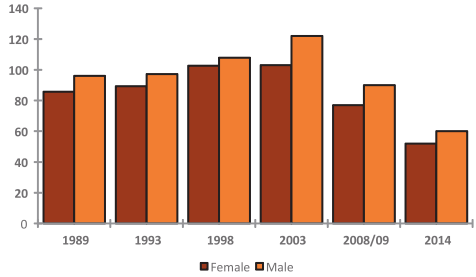
The probability of a child dying before reaching the age of one per 1,000 live births



Source: Various Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys

Under five mortality rate, 1993-2014

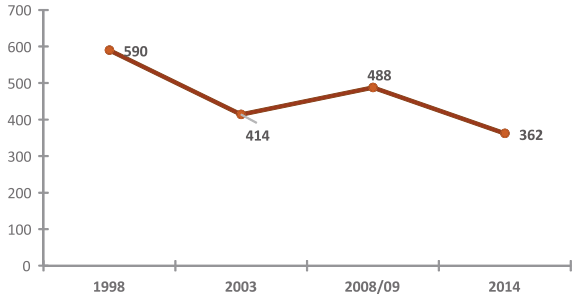
Probability of a child dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, various editions

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births

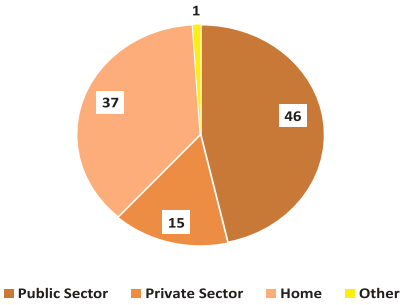


Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, various editions

Place of Delivery

Percentage distribution of live births by place of delivery, 2014

Proportion of deliveries in public/private health facilities and at home



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Percentage distribution of live birth by place of delivery, and region, 2014

Proportion of deliveries in public/private health facilities and at home

Background characteristics	Public Sector	Private sector	Home	Other
Coast	48	10	41	1
North Eastern	26	3	69	1
Eastern	45	18	35	2
Central	64	26	9	1
Riftvalley	39	12	49	1
Western	41	6	51	1
Nyanza	55	10	33	1
Nairobi	50	39	10	1
Total	46	15	37	1

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Although most of the deliveries take place in public health facilities, still a large proportion of child deliveries take place at home.

Child Nutritional Status

Child nutritional status is an important indicator as this gives a clear indication of socio-economic status of the country.

Height-for-age (Stunted) index provides an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits.

Weight-for-height (Wasted) index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status.

Weight-for-age (Under-weight) is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both chronic and acute malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely underweight

Undernourished Children, 1993-2014

Percentage of children under five who are undernourished

Year	Stunting		Wasting		Underweight	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1993	30	36	5	6	20	24
1998	31	35	6	6	22	22
2003	28	33	5	6	18	22
2008/09	33	37	6	8	15	17
2014	22	30	4	4	10	12

Source: Various Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys

Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which are also known as chronic diseases, are those conditions that are usually not passed on from one affected person to others. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. Risk factors which are the main drivers of these diseases are tobacco use, unhealthy diets, insufficient exercise and alcohol misuse. The main types of noncommunicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.

In Kenya, breast and cervical cancer are the leading cause of cancer deaths in women, and prostate cancer is the top cause of cancer deaths in men. Living a healthy lifestyle free from communicable and non-communicable diseases and free from use of destructive substances is very important for well-being of the country's population.

Women age 15-49 examined for breast cancer by Age Group

Percent distribution of self and medical personnel examination

Age Group	Performed self examination	Examination performed by a medical personnel	examination by both self and medical personnel
15-19	14	3	3
20-24	23	12	8
25-29	30	17	13
30-34	29	16	12
35-39	29	16	12
49-44	30	18	14
45-49	31	18	14
15-49	25	14	10

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women aged 15-49 who have heard of cervical cancer and had examination by Age Group

Percentage distribution

Age Group	Heard of cervical cancer	Had cervical cancer examination
15-19	59	2
20-24	76	10
25-29	80	15
30-34	84	19
35-39	80	19
49-44	82	22
45-49	81	20
15-49	76	14

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Men aged 15-49 who have heard of prostate cancer and had examination by Age Group

Percentage distribution

Age Group	Heard of Prostate cancer	Had prostate cancer examination
15-19	41	1
20-24	67	2
25-29	71	4
30-34	72	3
35-39	70	3
49-44	75	4
45-49	78	3
15-49	66	3

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 diagnosed with hypertension and diabetes by Age Group

Percentage distribution

Age Group	Told by medical personnel had hypertension		Told by medical personnel had diabetes	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	3	1	1	0
20-24	6	2	1	1
25-29	10	2	1	1
30-34	11	5	1	1
35-39	12	4	1	1
49-44	17	5	2	1
45-49	18	7	3	2
15-49	9	3	1	0

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who smoke cigarettes by Age Group

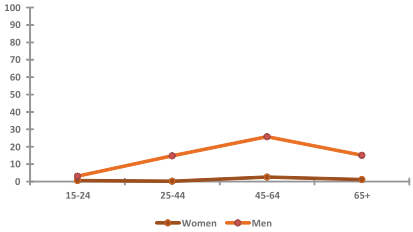
Percentage distribution of women and men who smoke

Age Group	Women	Men
15-19	0	2
20-24	0	9
25-29	1	17
30-34	1	23
35-39	1	25
49-44	0	24
45-49	1	28
15-49	0	16

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men currently using tobacco by age group, 2014

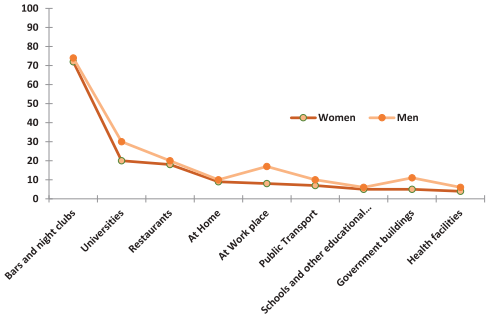
Percentage distribution



Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2014

Exposure to tobacco smoke in different places, 2014

Percentage distribution

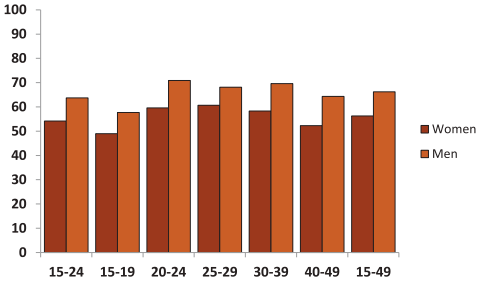


Source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2014

HIV/AIDS

Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS among women and men aged 15-49 by Age Group

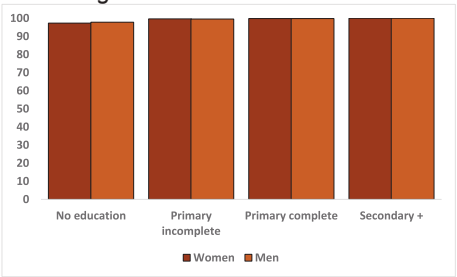
Percentage distribution (%)



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Knowledge of AIDS by Educational level

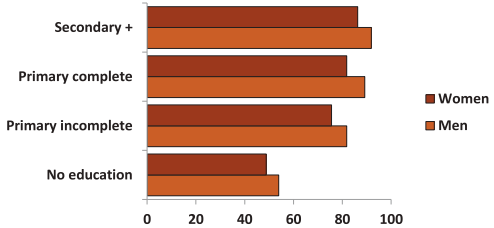
Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by educational level

Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49



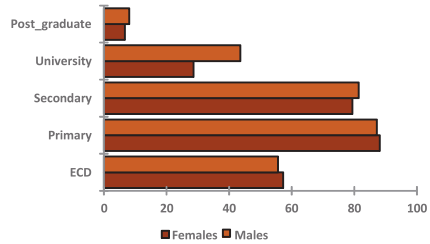
Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Education

This section presents information for women and men at different levels of education from early childhood development education (ECDE) to university.Overall, the enrolment in all levels of education is higher for men than for women.

Population Attending School, 2009

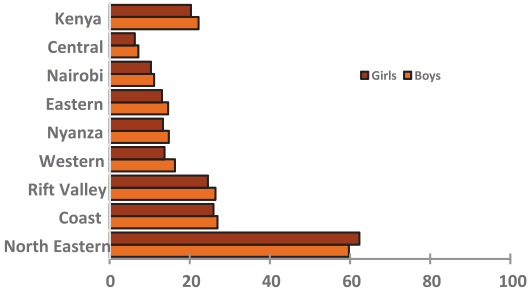
Proportion of the population attending school



Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Out-of-School children aged (6-13), 2009

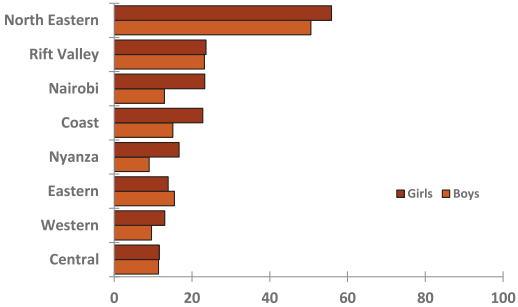
Proportion of children not in primary school by Region



Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Out-of-School children Aged (14-17), 2009

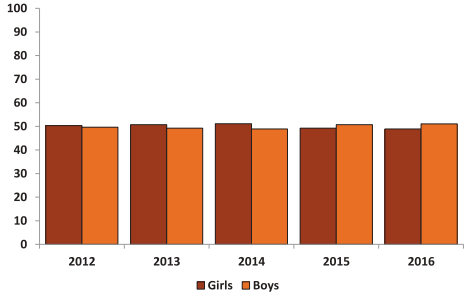
Proportion of children not in secondary school by Region



Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Enrolment in ECDE* centres

Sex distribution (%)

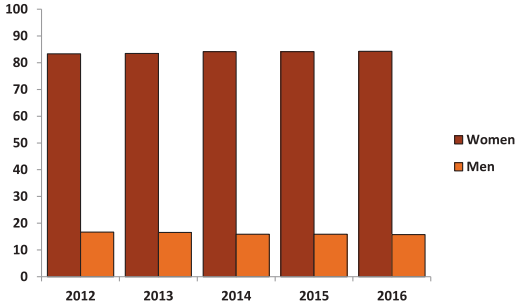


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

*:*Early Childhood Development and Education*

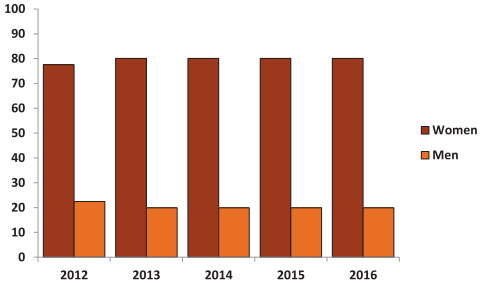
Trained Teachers in ECDE centres, 2012-2016

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

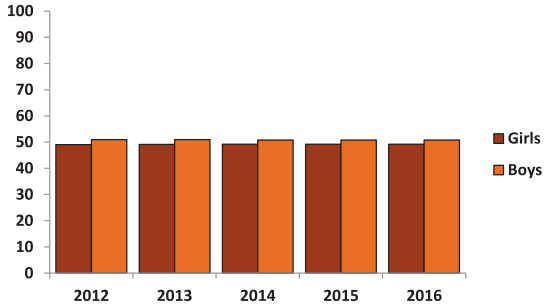
Untrained teachers in ECDE centres 2012-2016
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey 2017

There is significantly more women and men working as both trained and untrained teachers in ECDE centres, a trend which has been seen in all years covered.

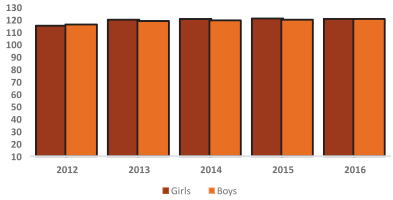
Primary School Enrolment, 2012-2016
Sex Distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Gross Enrolment Rate in Primary 2012-2016

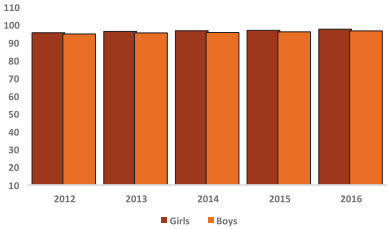
Trend in Gross Enrolment Rate



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Net Enrolment Rate in Primary, 2012-2016

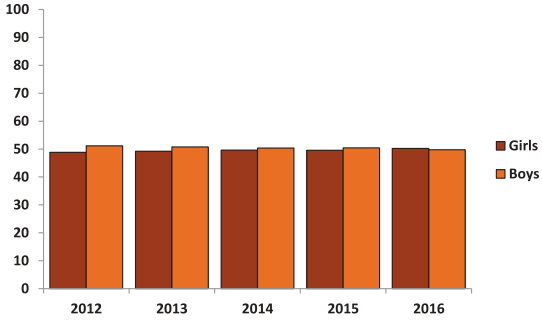
Trend in Net Enrolment Rate



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Candidates who sat for KCPE*, 2012-2016

Percentage distribution of Candidates

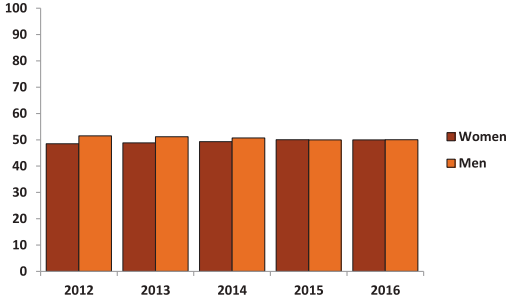


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

*: *Kenya Certificate of Primary Education*

Teachers in public primary school, 2012-2016

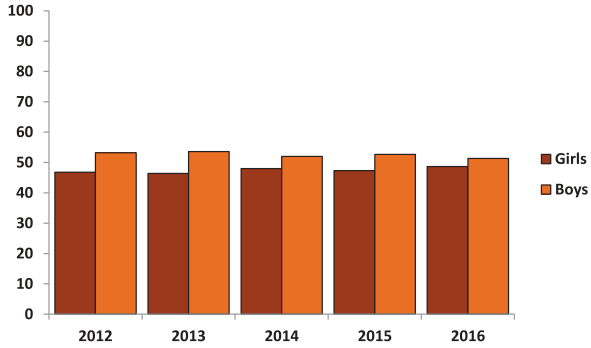
Sex distribution of teachers in public primary schools



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Secondary school enrolment, 2012-2016

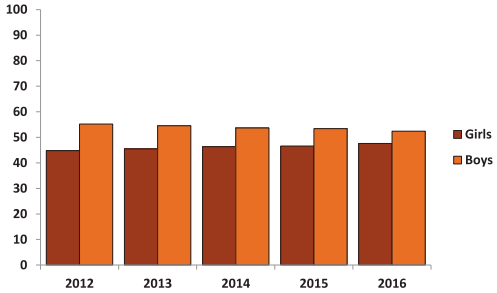
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey 2017

Candidates who sat for KCSE*, 2012-2016

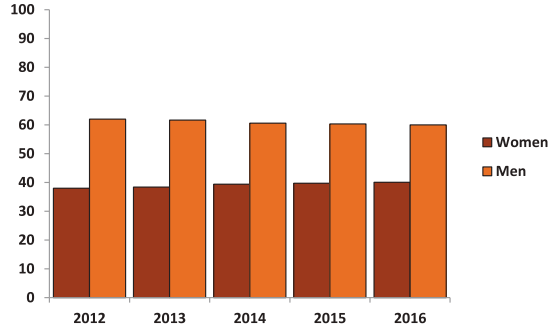
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

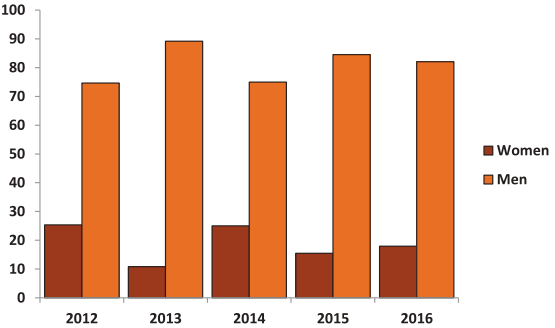
**:Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

Trained teachers in secondary school
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey 2017

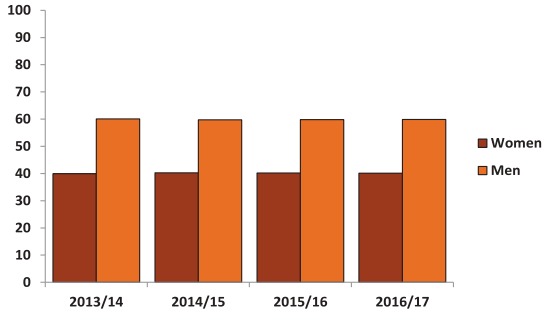
Untrained Teachers in secondary schools, 2012-2016
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Student enrolment in public universities, 2013/14 - 2016/17

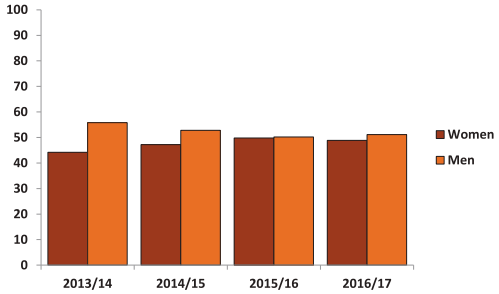
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Student enrolment in private universities, 2013/14 - 2016/17

Sex distribution (%)

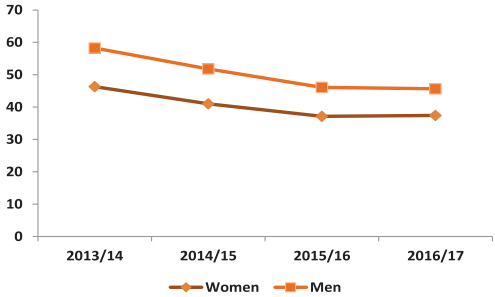


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Loans for Higher Education

University loan applications in public universities, 2013/14-2016/17

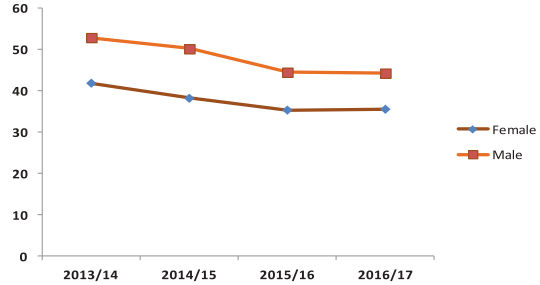
Percentage distribution



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Loan beneficiaries in public universities, 2013/14-2016/17

Percentage distribution (%)

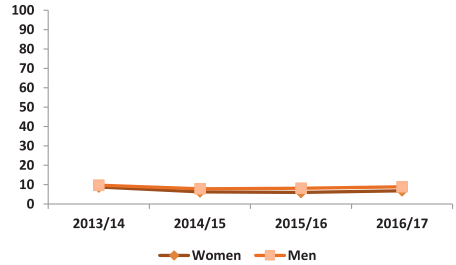


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

The figure for loan beneficiaries is derived at as the number of female/male beneficiaries as a percentage of the number of students enrolled.

University loan applications in private universities 2013/14-2016/17

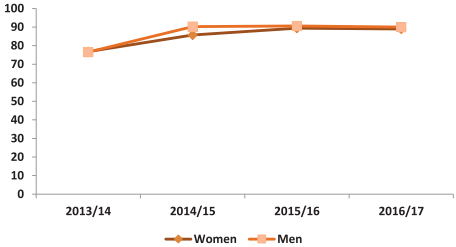
Percentage distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

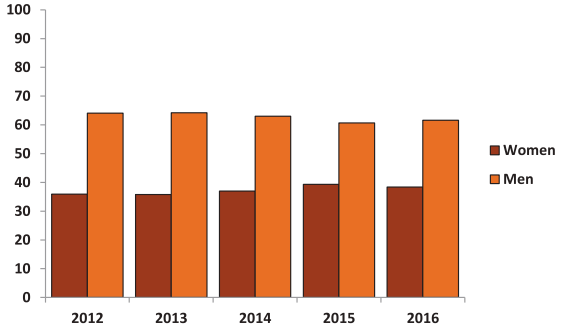
University Loan beneficiaries in private universities, 2013/14-2016/17

Percentage distribution (%),



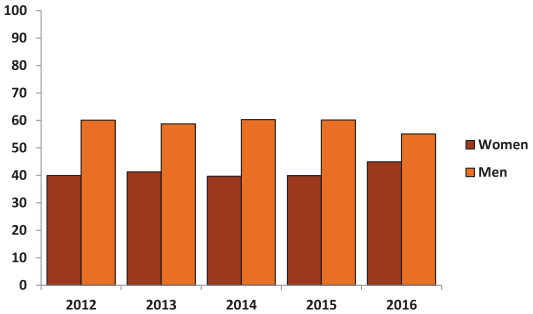
Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Student enrolment in technical institutions 2012-2016
Sex distribution (%)



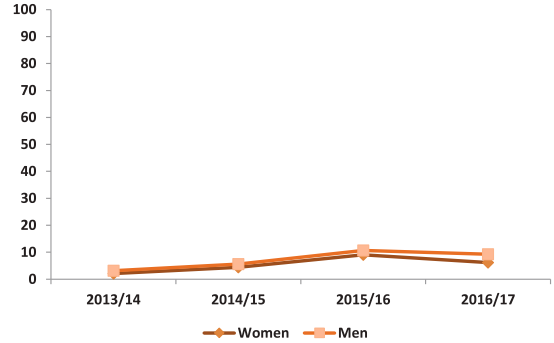
Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Student enrolment in TIVET institutions 2012-2016
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Loan applications in TVET* institutions, 2013/14-2016/17
Percentage distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017
**TVET: Technical and Vocational Education and Training*

Work and Employment

The section presents information on employment in different sectors. Disparity in employment between women and men still exists despite some improvement being seen in recent years.

There seems to be a significant proportion of more men than women employed in majority of the sectors, such as the agricultural and the manufacturing sectors as shown below. The wage employment becomes more even for education and social activities. This indicates that women work less in formal wage employment than men.

Modern sector employment, 2010-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Sex Distribution (%)	
			Women	Men
2010	591	1469	29	71
2011	657	1427	32	68
2012	789	1367	37	63
2013	838	1446	37	63
2014	942	1429	40	60
2015	920	1558	37	63
2016	880	1685	34	66

Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Wage employment in agricultural sector, 2010-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Sex Distribution (%)	
			Women	Men
2010	80	264	23	77
2011	80	266	23	77
2012	128	210	38	62
2013	125	218	36	64
2014	113	221	34	66
2015	114	223	34	66
2016	112	225	33	67

Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Wage employment in manufacturing sector, 2010-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Sex Distribution (%)	
			Women	Men
2010	39	229	14	86
2011	45	231	16	84
2012	78	193	29	71
2013	79	202	28	72
2014	53	235	18	82
2015	49	264	17	90
2016	49	252	16	84

Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Wage employment in wholesale, 2010-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Sex Distribution (%)	
			Women	Men
2010	61	166	27	73
2011	71	167	30	70
2012	51	147	26	74
2013	53	159	25	75
2014	55	165	25	75
2015	53	179	23	77
2016	54	186	23	77

Source: Economic Survey, 2017



Wage employment in public administration, 2010-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Total	Sex Distribution (%)	
				Women	Men
2010	66	112	178.4	37	63
2011	70	113	183	38	62
2012	74	134	207.4	36	64
2013	76	142	217.8	35	65
2014	61	166	226.9	27	73
2015	80	143	222.0	36	64
2016	83	148	231.3	36	64

Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Wage employment in the Education Sector, 2009-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Total	Sex Distribution (%)	
				Women	Men
2010	168	220	388	43	57
2011	179	221	400	45	55
2012	164	221	385	43	57
2013	168	232	401	42	58
2014	218	252	469	46	54
2015	240	268	508	47	53
2016	249	276	525	47	53

Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Wage employment in service activities, 2010-2016

Numbers in thousands and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Women	Men	Total	Sex Distribution (%)	
				Women	Men
2010	42	64	106	39	61
2011	42	65	106	39	61
2012	63	42	105	60	40
2013	68	45	113	60	40
2014	66	50	116	57	43
2015	64	60	124	52	48
2016	66	61	128	52	48

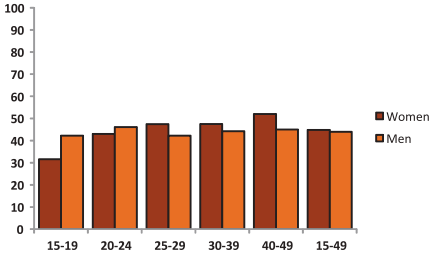
Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Service activities includes activities of households as employees and service producing activities for own use.

Domestic Violence

Experience of physical violence among women and men, aged 15-49 by age group

Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men who ever experienced physical violence, by perpetrator and marital status

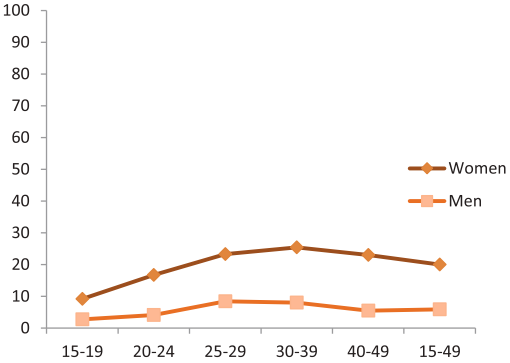
Percentage distribution

Perpetator	Ever-Married		Never Married	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Current partner	57	11	na	na
Former Partner	24	9	na	na
Father/step father	11	19	19	21
Mother/step mother	17	14	40	14
Sister/Brother	7	8	8	10
Other relative	5	9	13	7
Teacher	12	29	48	46

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Experience of sexual violence among women and men, aged 15-49 by age group

Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

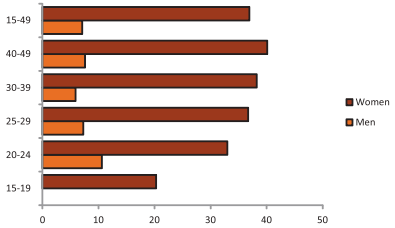
Percentage distribution

Perpetrator	Ever-Married	
	Women	Men
Current partner	56	37
Former Partner	28	25
Other relative	3	1
Family friend	2	4
Friend	4	10
Stranger	6	8
Employer	1	6
Other	3	10

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who ever experienced physical violence

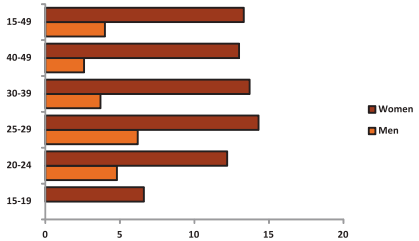
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who ever experienced sexual violence

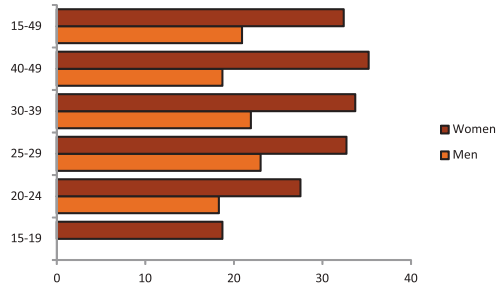
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who ever experienced emotional violence

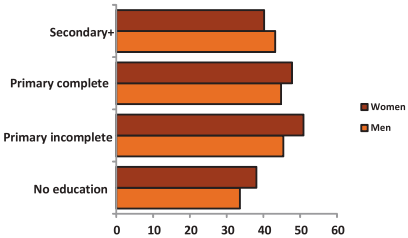
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence since age 15

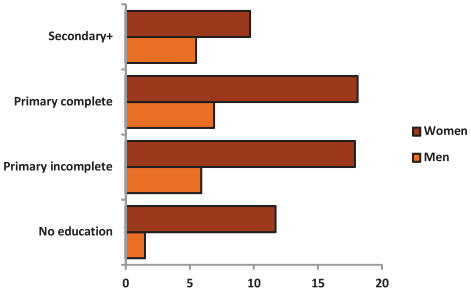
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence since age 15

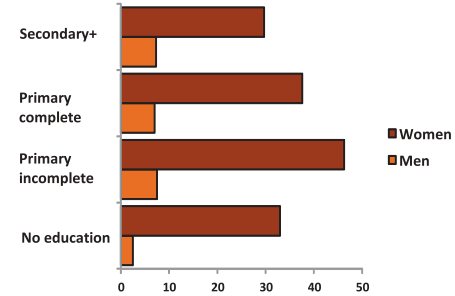
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

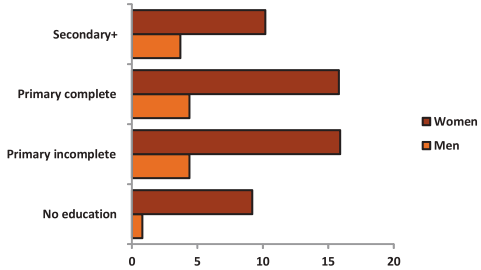
Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced physical violence (caused by the spouse) by level of education

Percentage distribution



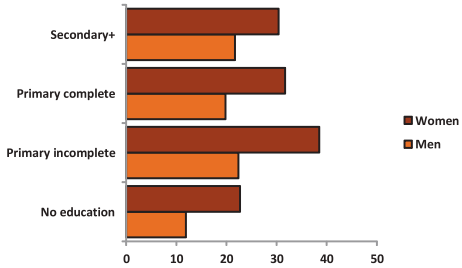
Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced sexual violence (caused by the spouse) by level of education
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

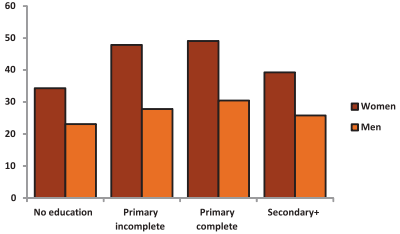
Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced emotional violence (caused by the spouse) by level of education
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced violence and sought help

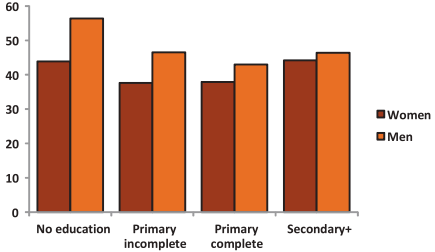
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced violence but did not seek help

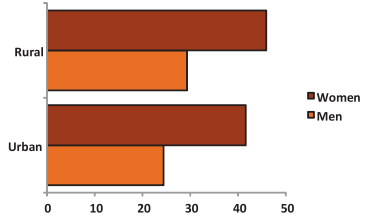
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who Experienced violence and sought help by residence

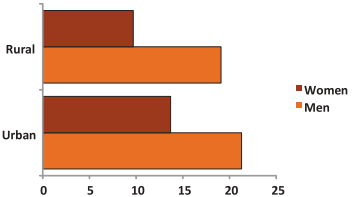
Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women and men aged 15-49 who experienced violence but did not seek help by residence

Percentage distribution



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women who experienced violence during pregnancy by age group

Percentage distribution

Age group	Women
15-19	6
20-24	9
25-29	11
30-39	8
40-49	9
15-49	9

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women who experienced violence during pregnancy by region

Percentage distribution

Region	Women
Coast	5
North Eastern	3
Eastern	7
Central	4
Rift Valley	8
Western	11
Nyanza	14
Nairobi	18

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women who experienced violence during pregnancy by education level

Percentage distribution

Education	Women
No education	7
Primary incomplete	12
Primary complete	9
Secondary+	7

Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Women who experienced violence during pregnancy by wealth quintile

Percentage distribution

Wealth quintile	Women
Lowest	10
Second	11
Middle	8
Fourth	11
Highest	6

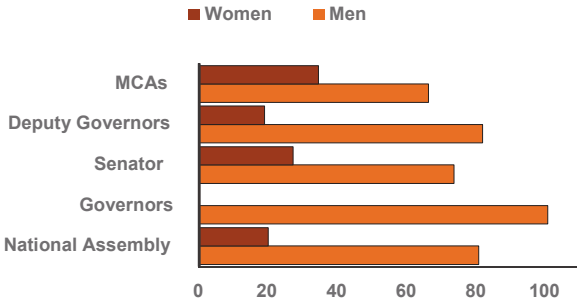
Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Decision Making

This section presents information on representation of women and men in decision-making. As shown below, men are represented to a far greater extent than women in all decision-making forums within the legislative, administrative and judicial spheres.

National Assembly and County represention, 2016

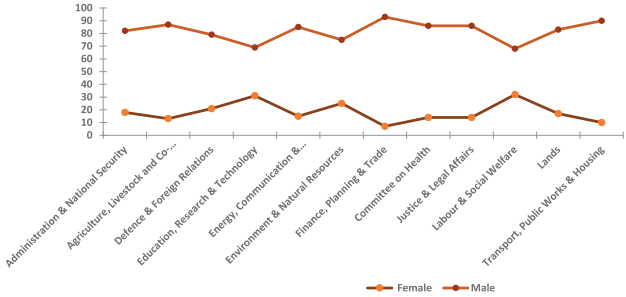
Sex distribution of legislators



Source: Economic Survey 2017

Committee representation at the National Assembly 2016

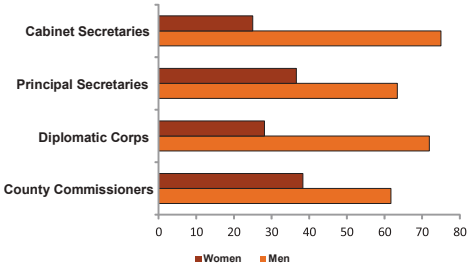
Sex distribution (%)



Source: National Gender and Equality Commission

Members of the Executive and Administration, 2016

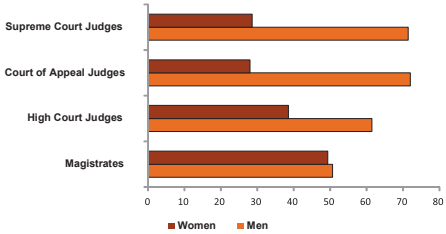
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Representation in the judiciary, 2016

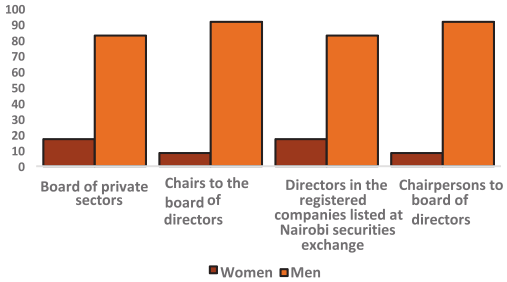
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Decision making in private sector 2015

Sex distribution (%)



Source: National Gender and Equality Commission

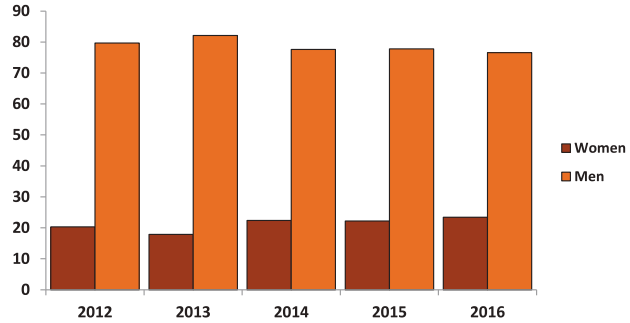
Governance

This section gives information on public safety, law and order. The data indicates that men are more likely than women to commit any type of crime.

Public Safety, Law and Order involves upholding the law and protecting society. This is essential in improving justice and assisting people lead productive lives resulting in safe and secure communities.

Persons reported to have committed offences against morality

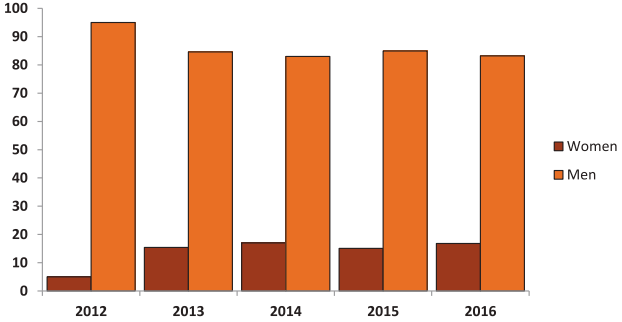
Proportion of offenders



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons reported to have committed rape

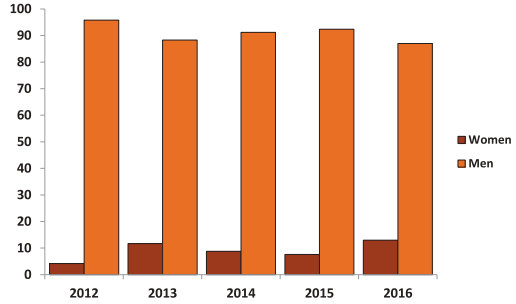
Proportion of persons reported to police to have committed rape



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons reported to police to have committed defilement

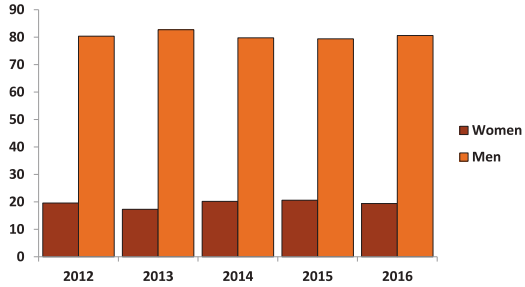
Proportion of offenders reported to have committed defilement



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons reported to have committed homicides

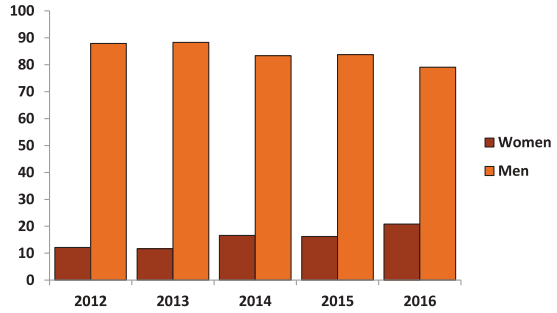
Proportion of persons reported to police to have committed homicides



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons reported to police to have committed robbery and theft

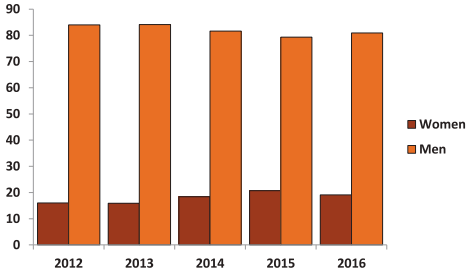
Proportion of persons reported to have committed robbery and theft



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons reported to police to have committed offences related to drugs and other criminal offences

Proportion of offenders who committed drug related and other offences

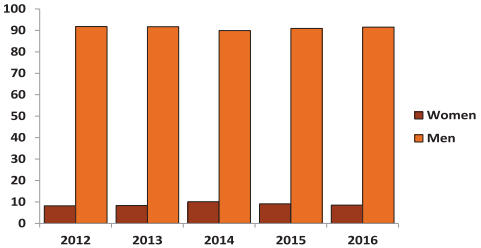


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons reported to be convicted and confined in prison

Prisoners commited to remand

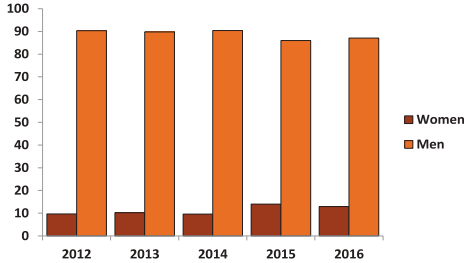
Proportion of convicts in remand



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Convicted prisoners

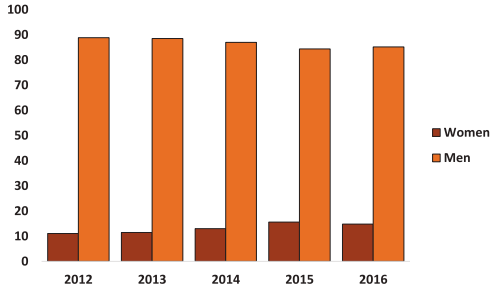
Proportion of convicts



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Police Officers

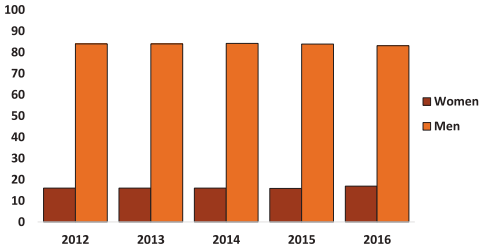
Sex distribution (%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Prisons Officers

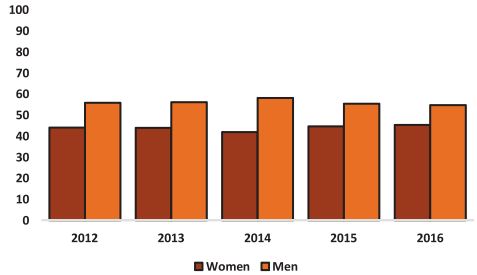
Sex distribution(%)



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Probation Officers

Sex distribution (%)

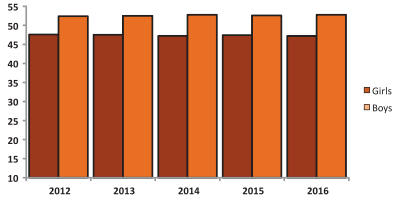


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Refugees

Child Refugees living in Kenya, 2012-2016

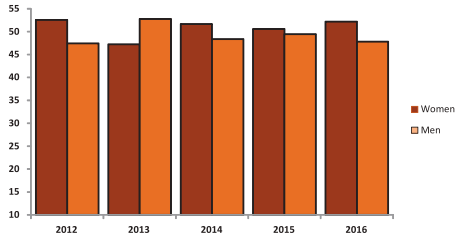
Proportion of children (under 18 yrs) refugees



Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Adult Refugees living in Kenya, 2012-2016

Proportion of adults refugees

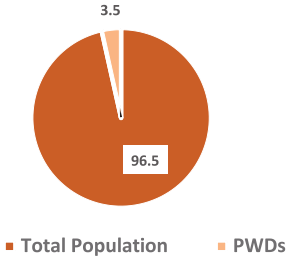


Source: Economic Survey, 2017

Persons with Disabilities

Population of PWDS

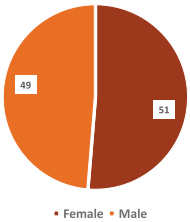
Proportion of PWDs



Source: Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions, 2012

Persons with Disability

Sex distribution



Source: 2009 KPHC Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions, 2012

Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by type of disability

Sex and Percentage distribution

Type of Disability	Sex Distribution		Percentage Distribution	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Visual	54	46	26	24
Hearing	52	48	14	14
Speech	46	54	11	13
Physical/Self Care	52	48	32	31
Mental	45	55	9	12
Albino	53	47	0.2	0.2
Others	56	44	8	7
Total	51	49	100	100

Source: 2009 KPHC Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions, 2012



Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 30266-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-3317583
+254-20-3317612
+254-20-3317586
Email: info@knbs.or.ke
directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN

Nairobi