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2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Labour Force Dynamics

Volume X

March 2012









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

KENYA CENSUS2009
Nipo! Natambulika!

2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

"Counting Our People for Implementation of Vision 2030"

Volume X

Labour Dynamics

March 2012

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Acronyms

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
ER	Employment Ratio
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
KFI	Keying From Image
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Mn	Million
MTP	Medium Term Plan
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
UN	United Nations
SNA	System of National Accounts

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

This monograph presents information on the labour dynamics of the 2009 Census data. It provides data on the main characteristics of the workforce engaged or available to be engaged in productive activities during a given period and its distribution in various sectors of the economy. It provides information on the relationship between employment and other social and economic characteristics of the economically active population for the purpose

of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programs, income-generating and maintenance schemes, vocational training and other similar programs.

The analysis reveals that the active population increased from 15.7 million in 1999 to 20.5 million in 2009, an increase of 30.3 percent. The employed population 15-64 years in 2009 was 14.2 million, up from 11.1 million in 1999, with the youth comprising of 49.0 percent of this population based on the Kenyan definition (15-30 years) or 27.0 percent based on the international definition (15-24 years). The overall unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in 2009 compared to 14.6 percent in 1999. The overall labour force participation rate was 76.7 percent in 2009 which was higher than the 72.6 percent recorded in the KIHBS 2005/06.

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.

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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

Key Indicators in Labour Monograph 2009

	Total	Male	Female
Labour Force Participation Rate (percent)	76.7	81.8	71.8
Rural	76.8	80.4	73.3
Urban	76.6	84.1	68.9
Unemployment Rate (percent)	9.7	9.9	9.4
Rural	7.9	9.0	6.8
Urban	12.8	11.5	14.3
Employment Rate (percent)	59.3	73.7	65.1
Rural	70.7	73.2	68.3
Urban	66.8	74.4	59.1
Underemployment Rate (percent)	13.7	10.9	16.8
Rural	16.9	13.7	20.2
Urban	8.0	6.4	10.1
Total Dependency Ratio (percent)	86.9	-	-
Rural	100.4	-	-
Urban	62.7	-	-
Youth (15-30) Unemployment Rate (percent)	13.2	13.6	12.8
Rural	10.6	12.0	9.2
Urban	12.4	16.1	18.8
Youth (15-30) Labour Force Participation Rate (percent)	67.6	71.1	64.2
Youth Employment Rate (percent)	58.6	61.5	56.0
Rural	60.1	60.9	59.3
Urban	56.2	62.4	50.6
Employed Population 15-64 (Million)	14.2	7.4	6.8
Rural	9.3		
Urban	4.9		
Unemployed Population 15-64 (Million)	1.5	0.8	0.7
Rural	0.8		
Urban	0.7		
Economically Active 5+ (Million)	20.5	10.7	9.8
Rural	14.2		
Urban	6.3		
Working Children 5-7 years (Million)	4.5	2.3	2.2
Rural	3.9		
Urban	0.6		
Employed Population 65+ (Million)	0.9	0.4	0.5
Rural	0.7		
Urban	0.2		

Executive Summary

Introduction

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

The analysis of the Census data for this monograph is based on the labour force framework adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982) which categorizes the total population into the currently economically active population (labour force) and economically inactive population. Three questions in the 2009 Census sought information on the economic activity status of the population which, through cross tabulation with basic demographic features of the population, has enabled classification of the population into the economically active and the inactive populations. The lower age limit in coverage of this population was set at 5 in order to capture data on working children and there was no upper age limit in order to capture the working older population.

Findings

General Trend

The total population aged 15-49 increased from 10.3 million in 1989 to 15.9 million in 1999 and further to 20.6 million in 2009. Likewise the labour force increased from 7.3 million in 1989 to 11.1 million in 1999 and 14.2 million in 2009. The number of economically inactive population was estimated at 2.5 million in 1989, 2.9 million in 1999 and 4.7 million in 2009. The labour force participation rates have ranged from 75.7 percent in 1989 to 76.7 percent in 2009.

Activity Status of the Population

There were 20.53 million active persons constituting 63.2 percent of the 32.5 million persons aged 5 and above. Inactive population was 11.9 million, constituting 36.5 percent of the total population aged 5 and above. Those who reported as working were 18.91 million (92.1 percent) while the unemployed were 1.6 million (7.9 percent) of the total active population of 20.5 million.

Persons with Disability aged 5+ by Activity Status

Persons with disability constituted 3.3 percent of the total population aged 5 and above and 6.1 percent of the economically active population aged 5 and above.

Economically Active Population

The active population increased from 15.7 million in 1999 to 20.5 million in 2009, an increase of almost 30.3 percent. The report shows that 92.1 percent of the active population was working.

Economically Inactive Population

There were 11.9 million economically inactive persons, constituting 36.5 percent of the total population aged 5 and above. The economically inactive population increased from 8,087,523 in 1999 to 11,853,862 in 2009, or 3.8 million persons (46.6 percent). Females accounted for a higher share of economically inactive population at 55.1 percent against 44.9 percent for males.

Employed Population

The population aged 15-64 employed in 2009 was 14.2 million, up from 11.1 million in 1999. The gender gap for the urban working population continued to decline, with the sex ratio decreasing from 213.2 in 1989 to 166 in 1999 and 127.3 in 2009. The sex ratio was 100.2 for rural areas in 2009. The rural areas comprised 65.3 percent of the total employed population.

The proportion of the youth who were employed was 49.0 percent based on the Kenyan definition (15-30 years) and 27.0 percent based on the international definition (15-24 years).

A reported 49.4 percent of employed persons had attained primary education and 26.3 percent had secondary (form 1-4) education. About 2.0 million of those employed had not attained any level of education.

Of the total employed population, 34.2 percent were paid while 65.8 percent were unpaid. The data shows that majority of the people were unpaid employees at all levels of education.

Analysis of employed persons by activity status shows that 34.1 percent of the working population aged 15-64 was employed for pay with males comprising 66.5 percent. The proportion that worked in own/family business or own/agricultural business was 64.2 percent.

Most of the working persons, 44.1 percent, were employed in the informal sector (including persons employed in private households). Modern sector employment was the lowest, absorbing 22.9 percent of the working population aged 15-64.

There were about 475,000 persons with disability who were employed, or 3.2 percent of the total employed population aged 15-64. Almost 52.0 percent of these persons reported to have been engaged in own/family agricultural business. The proportion that reported to have worked for pay was 28.0 percent. Further analysis reveals that 48.6 percent were employed in the informal sector, while only 16.2 percent were absorbed in the modern sector.

Unemployed Persons

The total unemployed persons aged 15-64 were 1.52 million in 2009 compared to 1.8 million recorded in 1999. Of the total unemployed in 2009, 52.6 percent were in the rural areas. Females represented 46.2 percent of the unemployed.

The overall unemployment rate was 14.6 percent in 1999 compared to 9.7 percent in 2009. The unemployment rate for males was slightly higher at 9.9 percent compared to 9.4 percent for females. In 2009, urban unemployment rate was 12.8 percent compared to 7.9 percent in rural areas. The unemployment rate was lowest for females in the rural areas at 6.8 percent.

Participation Rates

The overall participation rate of 76.7 percent in 2009 was higher than the rate of 72.6 percent recorded in the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06. The highest participation rates were for persons in the age cohorts 40-44 and 45-49 while the lowest were for persons aged 15-19. Participation rates for males were higher than those of females in all age cohorts. The participation rate for the rural population (76.8 percent) was slightly higher than that for urban areas (76.6 percent).

Working Children

The population of children aged 5-17 was 13.2 million and this constituted 34 percent of the 2009 population. The total number of children aged 5-17 rose by 31.8 percent between 1999 and 2009. The highest increase was noted in North-Eastern Province where the 5-17 population almost tripled from 346,002 in 1999 to 1.1 million in 2009, while in Central, there was a decrease from 12.4 percent in 1999 to 9.8 percent in 2009.

Out of 4.6 million working children, 8.5 percent or 387,815 worked for pay, 53.3 percent worked in own/family agriculture holding and 16.2 percent were in own/family business. In all economic activities, nationally and in rural areas, males were the majority while in urban areas females were the majority.

Working Children with Disabilities

There were 127,960 working children aged 5-17 with disabilities of whom 54.9 percent were males and 45.1 percent were females. About 8.5 percent of children with disabilities worked for pay, 15.9 percent in own/family businesses and 51.8 percent in own/family agriculture holding. More males than females participated in various economic activities both in rural and urban areas.

Working Population Aged 65+

Persons aged 65 and above were 1.33 million, of whom 600,675 were men and 728,729 were women. Out of the total, 886,850 were reported as employed, which gave an employment-to-population ratio of 66.7 percent.

Conclusion

The Government has policies bearing on employment creation. However, the existing gap in labour market information is a major challenge for updating employment policy and other policies which have bearing on the labour force. The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Labour 2008-2012 acknowledges that lack of adequate and timely data on labour market has constrained policy formulation necessary for human resource development and employment promotion.

The information from the 2009 Census should therefore assist the Government to address and update existing policies relating to unemployment, underemployment and child labour, especially in the areas of education, characteristics of the labour force, gender differences in labour and working children (child labour).

Recommendations

The 2009 Census did not include information on employment by occupation and it is recommended that this should be included in future censuses. Secondly, economic activity by sector did not come out clearly in the analysis because the categories given were broad and covered private and public institutions. This area should also be reviewed in future censuses.

There is need to undertake in-depth child labour, disability and formal and informal employment surveys at county level to establish county benchmarks for the purpose of identifying priority areas for development of labour programmes and labour market policies for respective counties.

Chapter 1-Introduction

1.1 Census Background

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

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

1.2 Objectives

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

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

1.3 Methods of Data Collection

1.3.1 Data Collection Procedures

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

The target population was all persons who spent the night of 24th /25th August 2009 in households, institutions, or outdoor locations within the administrative boundaries of Kenya or those transiting through Kenyan territory on the census night. The frameworks of

identification were defined to cover populations in conventional households, institutions, on transit and even those with no fixed abode (outdoor sleepers). The unit of enumeration for housing characteristics was the main dwelling unit.

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

1.3.2 Types of Data Collected

The 2009 KPHC collected information on demographic and socioeconomic indicators by administrative and political units. The census also collected information on the size and distribution of the population, fertility, mortality, school attendance and educational attainment, disability status, use and access to ICT, estimated Kenyans in the Diaspora, housing and access to social amenities. New modules included in the 2009 Census were Disability, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), deaths in the household, number of livestock owned, household assets owned and information on emigrants.

1.3.3 Data Quality

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

1.3.4 Data Capture Methodology

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

1.4 Overview of Labour Force

Labour force information, which gives estimates of employment and unemployment of the country, is primarily used to develop, evaluate and report on labour market policies. Over the years, the KNBS has undertaken various labour force surveys with the overall objective of producing and publishing comparable information on employment based on population data. The Government has been able to develop strategies for employment creation using the surveys and Censuses.

1.4.1 Existing Policies and Programme

The Government has made a number of attempts to improve employment opportunities in Kenya. This began by the formulation of the 1965 Sessional Paper *on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya* which focused on ignorance, poverty and disease. Other policies formulated include Sessional Paper No. 7 of 2005 on Employment Policy for Kenya which had the overall objective of improving the standard of living of Kenyans with the assumption that economic growth would foster employment creation; the National Youth Policy of 2003, which was considered as a vehicle for prioritizing public actions to create an environment conducive to youth employment; and the Youth Employment Marshall Plan which aimed at creating 500,000 jobs annually in both formal and informal sectors.

The first Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 of Vision 2030 recognizes that faster job creation is required to address the high rate of unemployment and to take care of the increasing number of youth leaving learning institutions yet unable to find gainful employment. Secondly, in the MTP's Sector Plan (2008-2012) for Human Resource Development, Labour and Youth, the Government's priority is to formulate an employment policy with the overall objective of employment creation in social and economic activities.

Kenya's employment policies and programs have also been shaped by international agreements. At the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, employment was recognized as fundamental to the fight against poverty and social exclusion. In 1994, the African Union Heads of State and Governments unanimously agreed to focus on employment creation and sustainable growth policies during a summit on employment creation and poverty alleviation. Further, Kenya is a signatory to the Millennium Development Goals, some of which are linked to employment creation. Kenya is also a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) whose main aim is to promote the rights of workers, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.

All these policies and international conventions aim at reducing poverty and narrowing inequality through employment and improving access, affordability and quality of social services. However, lack of employment opportunities is still a major obstacle to full utilization of human resources in Kenya. The economic activity data in this report will guide the Government in formulating human resource development policies.

1.4.2 General Trends

This section reviews the National-level trends in labour force participation rate (LFPR) based on the previous surveys and censuses undertaken by the KNBS. However, because of the differences in methodologies, caution should be taken when making comparisons and drawing conclusions about the changes in the labour force.

Table 1.1 shows that the number of people in the labour force has been increasing. However, the working age population has grown faster than the labour force. The inactive population grew from 2.5 million in 1989 to 4.7 million in 2009. The inactive population can grow when employment is difficult to obtain, or when potential workers drop out of the labour force, or when a growing number of people stay in school past the age of 15.

Labour force participation rates declined from 82.4 percent in 1999 to 76.7 percent in 2009.

Table 1.1: Trends in the Labour Force 1989-2009

Year	Population 15-64 (mn)	Labour Force (15-64)		Economically Inactive (15-64) (mn)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)
		Employed (mn)	Unemployed (mn)		
1989	10.3	7.3	0.5	2.5	75.7
1998/99	-	10.5	1.8	-	72
1999	15.9	11.1	1.3	2.9	82.4
2005/2006	19.9	12.7	1.9	5.3	73.4
2009	20.6	14.2	1.5	4.7	76.7

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 Measurement

The analysis of the 2009 Census data for this monograph is based on a labour force framework adopted by the 1982 International Conference of Labour Statisticians. In the framework, the total population is categorized into the currently economically active population (labour force) and the currently economically inactive population. The labour force is composed of the employed and unemployed members of the population during a specified period of time. The inactive population covers those who are neither employed nor seeking employment (homemakers, retirees, incapacitated and full-time students). Though in most countries, the standard working population is considered to be aged 15-64, the lower age limit was set at 5 years in the 2009 Census, in order to capture data on working children. There was no upper age limit in order to capture the working older population.

Three questions in the 2009 Census asked about the economic activity status of the population. The variable P42 (Annex2) enables us to break the population into the above categories. The economically active age 5 years and above comprises codes P42 (1-10) and economically inactive age 5 years and above codes P42 (11-14). Those who never stated their activity status code P42 (15) are classified as undetermined. The economically active (age 5+) is further classified into working children (5-17), labour force (15-64) and working older population (65+). Further, the labour force is categorized into employed (P42, codes 1-7) and unemployed (P42, codes 8-10).

To allow for international comparison as well as comparisons with other published labour statistics in the country, the analysis is presented for the Kenyan population aged 5+, 15-64 and 65+ years. Analysis of working children aged 5-17 has also been done.

1.5.2 Data quality

The data collected during the 2009 Census may have had several shortcomings. The concepts of economic activity used in the 2009 Census are based on international UN/ILO definitions and may have been difficult for respondents to understand. Errors may have also been introduced by poor enumerator understanding of the concepts. For these reasons, even when a respondent might have been able to understand the concepts, the most appropriate response may not have been recorded. For example, every district has pastoralists indicated as employers, but this is not a likely occurrence in many districts. This

may have resulted from misreporting of those keeping livestock. Because of errors like this, broader categories are used in analysing the variable on economic status of the population.

During data analysis, misreporting and omissions were evident in the 2009 Census. About 5 percent of those aged 5+ did not provide details of their activity status. Subject matter specialists developed an appropriate imputation procedure to resolve missing and misreported data. Some children under 5 years also had employment information reported. The age variable was assumed correct and therefore the employment information provided was dropped.

The number of working children may be inflated because the census was conducted during school holidays. Some children may have been engaged in some form of economic activity that did not interfere with their schooling. The unemployment rate for youth may be slightly underestimated because some of the youth who would otherwise be unemployed were employed to work as census officials during the reference period.

In spite of the issues described, the data on economic activity compared well with that of other published findings.

1.6 Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions given in this report are in conformity with the *Surveys of the Economically Active Populations, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods* (1990) and the UN *Handbook on Measuring the Economically Active Population and Related Characteristics in Population Censuses* (2009).

Reference Period: The reference period in this report refers to seven days prior to the Census night.

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

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

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

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

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

Economically Inactive (not in the Labour Force): Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as “not in the labour force”. This includes people

who do full-time care of the household, full–time schooling, retired or old age, incapacitated, or who are not economically active for some other reason.

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

Employment Rate: The proportion of the total employed to the total labour force multiplied by 100.

Unemployment Rate: The proportion of the unemployed to the labour force multiplied by 100.

Unemployment Ratio: The proportion of the working age population unemployed.

Dependency Ratio: Refers to the number of people aged below 15 (0-14 years) and older people over 65 years who depend on people of working age (15-64).

Underemployment Rate: The proportion of the total number of underemployed to total employed multiplied by 100.

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

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

Youth: This report defines youth in two categories, namely, those in the age group 15-24 for international comparison and those aged 15-30 in accordance with the Kenya National Youth Policy.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2-Activity Status of the Kenyan Population

This chapter presents the activity status of the Kenyan population aged 5 and above who were targets for the 2009 Census labour force questions. The Chapter begins by reviewing the general characteristics of the population in terms of its distribution and dependency ratios. The activity and inactivity status is analysed in terms of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics - size, age, sex, rural-urban residence and region. County level data is presented in Annexes 1 to 6.

2.1 Population Distribution by Age Group, 1989-2009

Table 2.1 presents population distribution by age group and sex for the period 1999-2009. There was a slight decrease of the share of those aged 0-4 from 15.9 percent in 1999 to 15.4 percent in 2009. The share of those aged 65 and above increased from 3.3 percent in 1999 to 3.5 percent in 2009. The share of the economically active population aged 15-64 increased from 52.7 percent in 1999 to 53.5 percent in 2009.

There was a decline in the shares of the broad age groups 5-17 and 15-30. The share of those aged 5-17 declined from 35.5 percent in 1999 to 34.4 percent in 2009. The share of those aged 15-30 decreased from 32.0 percent in 1999 to 31.0 percent in 2009.

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, 1999-2009

Age Group	1999			2009		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	14,102,095	14,394,062	28,496,177	19,049,826	19,362,262	38,412,088
0-4	2,291,936	2,242,966	4,534,902	2,980,453	2,920,679	5,901,132
5-9	2,000,580	1,962,556	3,963,136	2,830,226	2,762,967	5,593,193
10-14	2,034,980	2,003,655	4,038,655	2,562,918	2,468,770	5,031,688
5-17	5,095,392	5,032,961	10,128,373	6,708,569	6,489,682	13,198,251
15-17	1,059,832	1,066,750	2,126,582	1,315,425	1,257,945	2,573,370
15-30	4,395,038	4,713,193	9,108,231	5,759,848	6,159,398	11,919,246
18-64	6,280,731	6,619,589	12,900,320	8,760,131	9,223,170	17,983,301
15-64	7,340,563	7,686,339	15,026,902	10,075,556	10,481,115	20,556,671
65+	434,036	498,546	932,582	600,673	728,731	1,329,404

2.2 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

Table 2.2 presents population distribution by age groups and sex. Kenya has a youthful population where about 54.0 percent of the population is below age 25, typical of countries with high fertility rates. Youth aged 15-30 constitute 31.0 percent of the total population.

Children aged 5-17 constitute 34. percent of the total population, of which men accounted for 50.8 percent and women 49.2 percent. The elderly aged 65 and above accounted for only 3.5 percent of the total population, of which women were 54.8 percent and men 45.2 percent. The working age population 15-64 years was 53.5 percent of the total population.

Table 2.2: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No	percent	No	percent	No	percent
Total	19,049,826	100	19,362,262	100	38,412,088	100
0-4	2,980,453	15.6	2,920,679	15.1	5,901,132	15.4
5-9	2,830,226	14.9	2,762,967	14.3	5,593,193	14.6
10-14	2,562,918	13.5	2,468,770	12.8	5,031,688	13.1
15-19	2,116,513	11.1	2,044,205	10.6	4,160,718	10.8
20-24	1,733,981	9.1	2,013,675	10.4	3,747,656	9.8
25-29	1,506,623	7.9	1,666,223	8.6	3,172,846	8.3
30-34	1,238,687	6.5	1,258,797	6.5	2,497,484	6.5
35-39	990,579	5.2	1,001,418	5.2	1,991,997	5.2
40-44	735,352	42.5	731,568	3.8	1,466,920	3.8
45-49	628,799	3.3	636,856	3.3	1,265,655	3.3
50-54	474,227	2.5	477,470	2.5	951,697	2.5
55-59	357,184	1.9	352,407	1.8	709,591	1.8
60-64	293,611	1.5	298,496	1.5	592,107	1.5
5-17	6,708,569	35.2	6,489,682	33.5	13,198,251	34.4
15-17	1,315,425	6.9	1,257,945	6.5	2,573,370	6.7
15-30	5,759,848	30.2	6,159,398	31.8	11,919,246	31.0
15-64	10,075,556	52.9	10,481,115	54.1	20,556,671	53.5
65+	600,673	3.2	728,731	3.8	1,329,404	3.5

2.3 Population Distribution by Sex, Residence and Province

Population distribution by sex, residence and province is presented in Table 2.3. Rural areas accounted for 68.7 percent of the population and urban areas 31.3 percent. Rift Valley Province had the largest share of the total population at 25.9 percent, followed by Eastern Province at 14.7 percent and Nyanza Province at 14.1 percent, while North-Eastern had the lowest at 6.0 percent.

Table 2.3: Population Distribution by Sex, Residence and Province

Region/ Residence	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Kenya	19,049,826	100	19,362,262	100	38,412,088	100
Rural	13,032,731	68.4	13,355,787	69.0	26,388,518	68.7
Urban	6,017,095	31.6	6,006,475	31.0	12,023,570	31.3
Provinces						
Nairobi	1,584,836	8.3	1,525,025	7.9	3,109,861	8.1
Central	2,143,288	11.3	2,226,836	11.5	4,370,124	11.4
Coast	1,632,854	8.6	1,658,371	8.6	3,291,225	8.6
Eastern	2,763,678	14.5	2,877,119	14.9	5,640,797	14.7
North-Eastern	1,251,950	6.6	1,049,887	5.4	2,301,837	6.0
Nyanza	2,602,382	13.7	2,819,507	14.6	5,421,889	14.1
Rift Valley	4,989,186	26.2	4,966,460	25.7	9,955,646	25.9
Western	2,081,652	10.9	2,239,057	11.6	4,320,709	11.2

2.4 Dependency Ratios

The dependency ratio is the fraction of the population in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 and those 65 and above) to the working-age population (15-64 years). The dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry, even though some persons classified as 'dependants' are producers and some persons categorized as 'productive' are economically dependant. The total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and aged dependency ratio are the three most commonly used indicators of economic dependence in a population.

2.4.1 Total Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio refers to the total number of persons under age 15 and 65 years and above, divided by the total working age population (15-64 years). Table 2.4 presents the distribution of the population and estimates of total dependency ratio by residence and region. The results indicate an overall increase in the total dependency ratio nationally and in both rural and urban areas. The dependency ratio increased from 76.8 percent in 1999 to 86.9 percent in 2009, implying that about 87 persons in the age range 0-14 and 65+ were dependent on 100 people in the age range 15-64 in 2009. The dependency ratio in rural areas increased from 84.6 percent in 1999 to 100.4 percent in 2009, implying that about 100 persons aged 0-14 and 65 and above depended on 100 people in the working age 15-64 in 2009. The dependency ratio in urban areas also increased from 57.1 percent in 1999 to 62.7 percent in 2009. Higher dependency ratios are therefore observed in rural than urban areas.

There were wide spatial differences and the dependency ratio increased for all provinces except Nairobi and North-Eastern. The dependency ratio for Nairobi declined from 50.6 percent in 1999 to 46.1 percent in 2009 and in North-Eastern Province from 118.7 percent in 1999 to 116.5 percent in 2009. North-Eastern had the highest and Nairobi the lowest dependency ratios. High dependency ratios of over 100 percent are noted in North-Eastern and Western Provinces.

Table 2.4: Total Dependency Ratio by Residence and Province, 1999-2009

Region	Age				Total Population	Dependency Ratio	
	0-14	65+	<15 + 65+	15-64	2009	1999	2009
Kenya	16,526,010	1,329,401	17,855,411	20,556,677	38,412,088	76.8	86.9
Rural	12,153,366	1,070,295	13,223,661	13,164,857	26,388,518	84.6	100.4
Urban	4,372,644	259,106	4,631,750	7,391,820	12,023,570	57.1	62.7
Province							
Nairobi	947,017	34,509	981,526	2,128,335	3,109,861	50.6	46.1
Central	1,575,210	221,639	1,796,849	2,573,275	4,370,124	66.0	69.8
Coast	1,401,295	100,716	1,502,011	1,789,214	3,291,225	75.5	83.9
Eastern	2,360,873	274,419	2,635,292	3,005,505	5,640,797	79.0	87.7
North-Eastern	1,190,769	47,839	1,238,608	1,063,229	2,301,837	118.7	116.5
Nyanza	2,493,625	196,519	2,690,144	2,731,745	5,421,889	79.4	98.5
Rift Valley	4,517,578	291,914	4,809,492	5,146,154	9,955,646	80.1	93.5
Western	2,039,643	161,846	2,201,489	2,119,220	4,320,709	88.9	103.9

2.4.2 Child Dependency Ratio

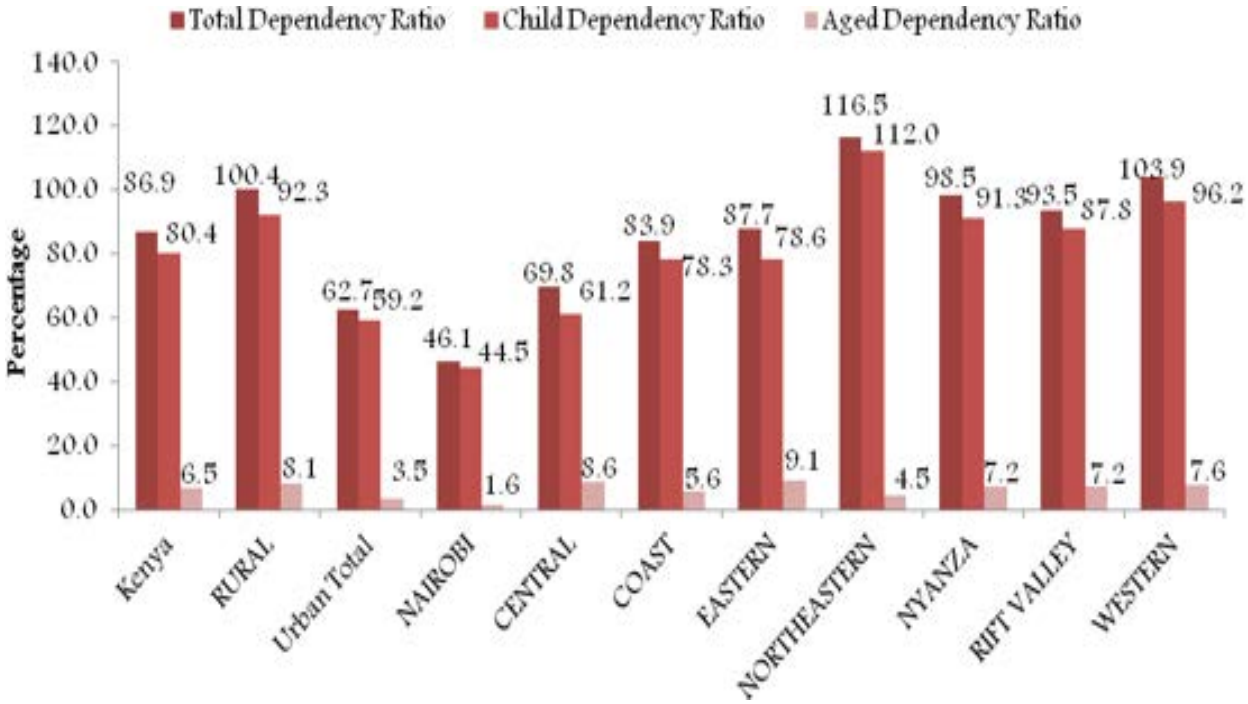
The child dependency ratio refers to the number of children aged 0-14 divided by total number of persons aged 15-64 (the working-age population). As shown in Figure 2.1, the child dependency ratio was 80.4 percent in 2009, implying that about 80 children aged 0-14 were dependent on 100 persons of productive ages 15-64. The child dependency ratio was higher in rural areas at 92.3 percent compared to urban areas at 59.2 percent.

There were wide regional variations in child dependency ratios. The highest child dependency ratios were in North-Eastern, 112.0 percent; Western, 96.2 percent and Rift Valley, 87.8 percent. The lowest were in Nairobi, 44.5 percent and Central, 61.2 percent.

2.4.3 Aged Dependency Ratio

The aged dependency ratio is the number of people aged 65 and above divided by the total number of people aged 15-64 (working age population).As depicted in Figure 2.1, aged dependency ratio was 6.5 percent, implying that about seven persons aged 65 and above depend on 100 persons in the working age 15-64. Rural areas recorded high aged dependency ratio of 8.1 percent against 3.5 percent for urban areas. The aged dependency ratio varies by region from a low of 1.6 percent in Nairobi to a high of 9.1 percent in Eastern Province.

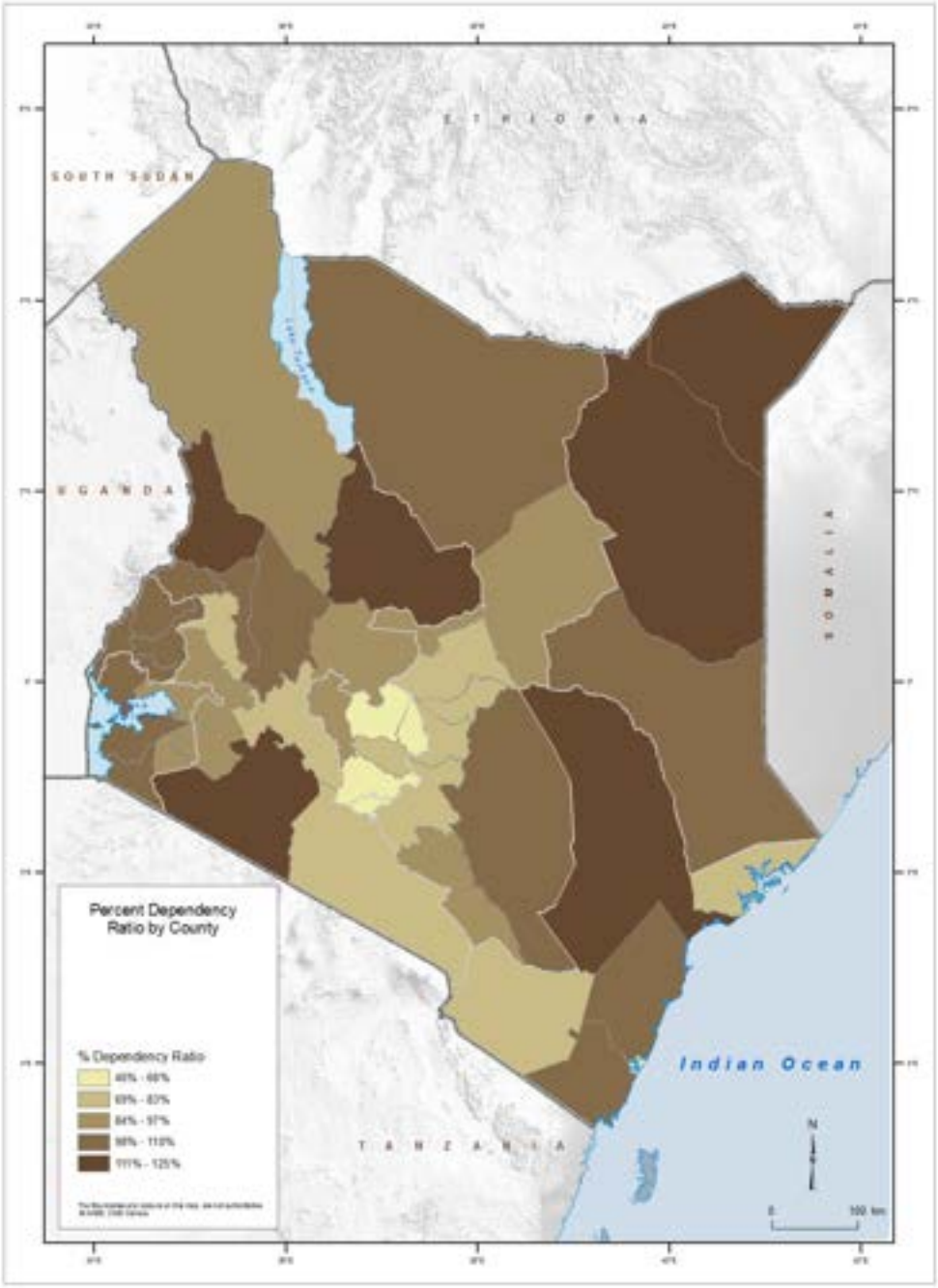
Figure 2.1: Dependency Ratios by Residence and Province



2.4.4 Total Dependency Ratio by Residence, Province and County

Annex 3 and Map 1 present total dependency ratios by county. All counties in North-Eastern and Western Provinces had dependency ratios of over 100 percent, while all counties in Nairobi and Central Provinces had dependency ratios of less than 100 percent. Among the counties, Nairobi and Mandera had the lowest and highest dependency ratios of 46.1 percent and 124.9 percent, respectively.

Map 1: Total Dependency Ratio by County



2.5 Characteristics of the Population 2009

2.5.1 Activity Status of the Population

Table 2.5 presents distribution of population aged 5 and above by age group and activity status. There were 20.53 million active persons aged 15 – 64 constituting 63.2 percent of the 32.51 million aged 5 and above. The inactive population was 11.85 million, constituting 36.6 percent of the total population aged 5 and above. The activity status of 0.4 percent of the total population aged 5 and above was classified as 'undetermined'.

Those reported as working were 18.9 million, representing 92.1 percent, while the unemployed were 1.6 million representing 7.9 percent of the total active population of 20.53 million. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 presents detailed analysis of the economically active population, the employed and unemployed, working children and activity status of older persons.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Population Aged 5 and above by Age Group and Activity Status

Age Group	Total	Active Population			Inactive Population	Undetermined
		Working	Unemployed	Total		
	32,510,956	18,911,804	1,619,863	20,531,667	11,853,862	125,003
5-9	5,593,193	2,067,350	-	2,067,350	3,504,362	21,481
10-14	5,031,688	1,716,815	-	1,716,815	3,300,767	13,682
15-19	4,160,718	1,459,038	305,665	1,764,703	2,382,509	13,506
20-24	3,747,656	2,381,366	423,022	2,804,388	928,646	14,622
25-29	3,172,846	2,473,859	270,893	2,744,752	415,761	12,333
30-34	2,497,484	2,066,254	160,622	2,226,876	260,853	9,755
35-39	1,991,997	1,685,664	108,713	1,794,377	189,762	7,858
40-44	1,466,920	1,250,637	76,672	1,327,309	133,329	6,282
45-49	1,265,655	1,087,021	60,128	1,147,149	113,335	5,171
50-54	951,697	797,413	48,741	846,154	101,110	4,433
55-59	709,591	578,421	35,682	614,103	92,102	3,386
60-64	592,107	461,116	34,492	495,608	93,220	3,279
5-17	13,198,251	4,552,276	154,076	4,706,352	8,449,351	42,548
15-30	11,919,246	6,990,100	1,061,793	8,051,893	3,823,229	44,124
15-64	20,556,671	14,240,789	1,524,630	15,765,419	4,710,627	80,625
65 +	1,329,404	886,850	95,233	982,083	338,106	9,215

2.5.2 Distribution of Persons with Disability 5+ by Activity Status

Table 2.6 presents distribution of persons with disability aged 5 and above by activity status. Persons with disability constituted 3.3 percent of the total population aged 5 and above and 6.1 percent of the economically active population aged 5 and above. About 62.5 percent of persons with disability aged 5 and above were economically active, 37.0 percent were inactive and only 0.6 percent were classified as 'undetermined'. Of the economically active persons with disability, 89.8 percent were employed while 10.2 percent were unemployed.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Persons with Disability Aged 5 and above by Activity Status

Age Group	Total	Active Population			Inactive Population	Undetermined
		Working	Unemployed	Total		
	1,330,366	700,355	79,512	779,867	475,754	7,106
5-9	121,511	51,602	-	51,602	69,310	599
10-14	134,395	52,331	-	52,331	81,574	470
15-19	118,647	42,479	8,816	51,295	66,908	444
20-24	93,918	55,129	10,416	65,545	27,892	481
25-29	79,878	55,542	8,029	63,571	15,867	440
30-34	72,764	52,851	6,202	59,053	13,285	426
35-39	65,411	48,620	4,962	53,582	11,435	394
40-44	59,924	44,934	4,275	49,209	10,394	321
45-49	64,775	49,344	4,321	53,665	10,773	337
50-54	63,482	47,048	4,204	51,252	11,871	359
55-59	56,063	39,903	3,672	43,575	12,112	376
60-64	59,589	38,934	4,367	43,301	15,910	378
15-17	330,801	127,966	4,869	132,835	196,635	1,331
15-30	316,354	170,143	29,488	199,631	115,203	1,520
15-64	734,451	474,784	59,264	534,048	196,447	3,956
65 +	258,055	121,638	20,228	141,866	114,108	2,081

2.6 Economically Active Population

The economically active population consists of the employed and unemployed. As shown in Table 2.5, out of the 20.5 million active persons, 39.2 percent were youth in age-group 15-30.

2.6.1 Size and Age-Sex Composition of the Economically Active Population

As shown in Table 2.7, the economically active population aged 5 and above increased from 15.8 million in 1999 to 20.5 million in 2009, giving a 30.4 percent increase. Figure 2.2 shows a shift in the concentration of economically active population aged 5 and above in 2009, compared to the 1999 and 1989 Censuses. The concentration of active population in 2009 was in age bracket 20-34, constituting 41.3 percent, while in the 1999 and 1989 Censuses, the concentration was in age bracket 15-29 years.

The observed shift in age concentration in the economically active population aged 5 and above is attributed partly to the same age cohorts graduating to the next age bracket and a reduction of child participation in economic activities, as more and more children are enrolled and retained in schools. The implementation of Free Primary Education and free Secondary Tuition Education by the Government as well as support for programmes and legislations, aimed at eliminating child labour have resulted in young persons enrolling and staying in school longer.

Figure 2.2: Trends of Active Population by Age group, 1989-2009

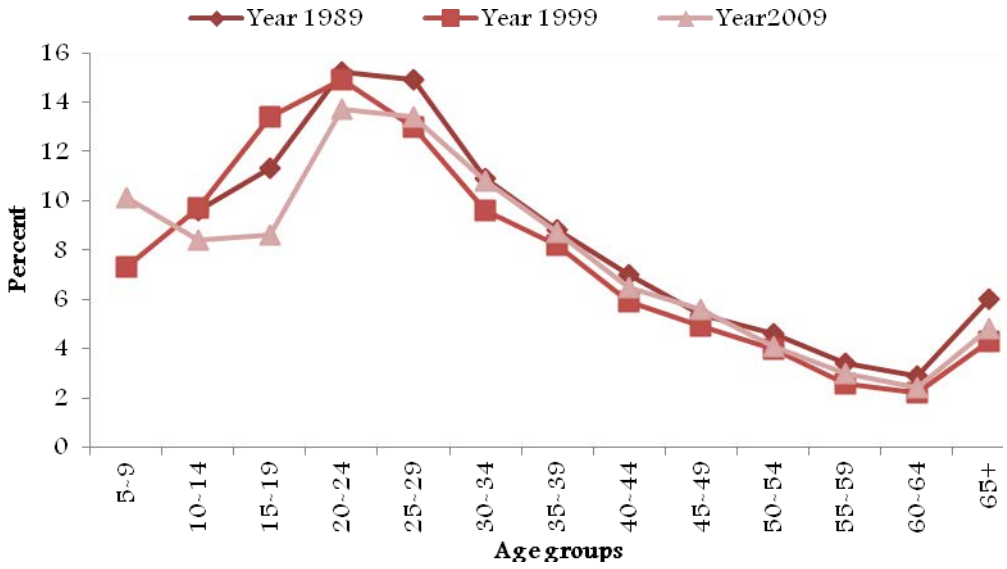


Table 2.7: Age Distribution of Active Population Aged 5 and above, 1989- 2009

AGE GROUP	1989		1999		2009	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
TOTAL	9,290,969	100	15,750,059	100	20,531,667	100
5-9	-	0.0	1,153,154	7.3	2,067,350	10.1
10-14	896,569	9.6	1,525,189	9.7	1,716,815	8.4
15-19	1,047,903	11.3	2,110,647	13.4	1,764,703	8.6
20-24	1,411,519	15.2	2,350,353	14.9	2,804,388	13.7
25-29	1,383,273	14.9	2,053,047	13.0	2,744,752	13.4
30-34	1,016,515	10.9	1,513,701	9.6	2,226,876	10.8
35-39	815,936	8.8	1,284,603	8.2	1,794,377	8.7
40-44	651,114	7.0	937,090	5.9	1,327,309	6.5
45-49	505,361	5.4	767,330	4.9	1,147,149	5.6
50-54	423,292	4.6	622,299	4.0	846,154	4.1
55-59	313,297	3.4	406,855	2.6	614,103	3.0
60-64	265,961	2.9	349,678	2.2	495,608	2.4
5-17	-	-	-	-	4,706,352	22.9
15-30	-	-	-	-	8,051,893	39.2
15-64	7,834,171	84.3	12,395,603	78.7	15,765,419	76.8
65+	560,229	6.0	676,113	4.3	982,083	4.8

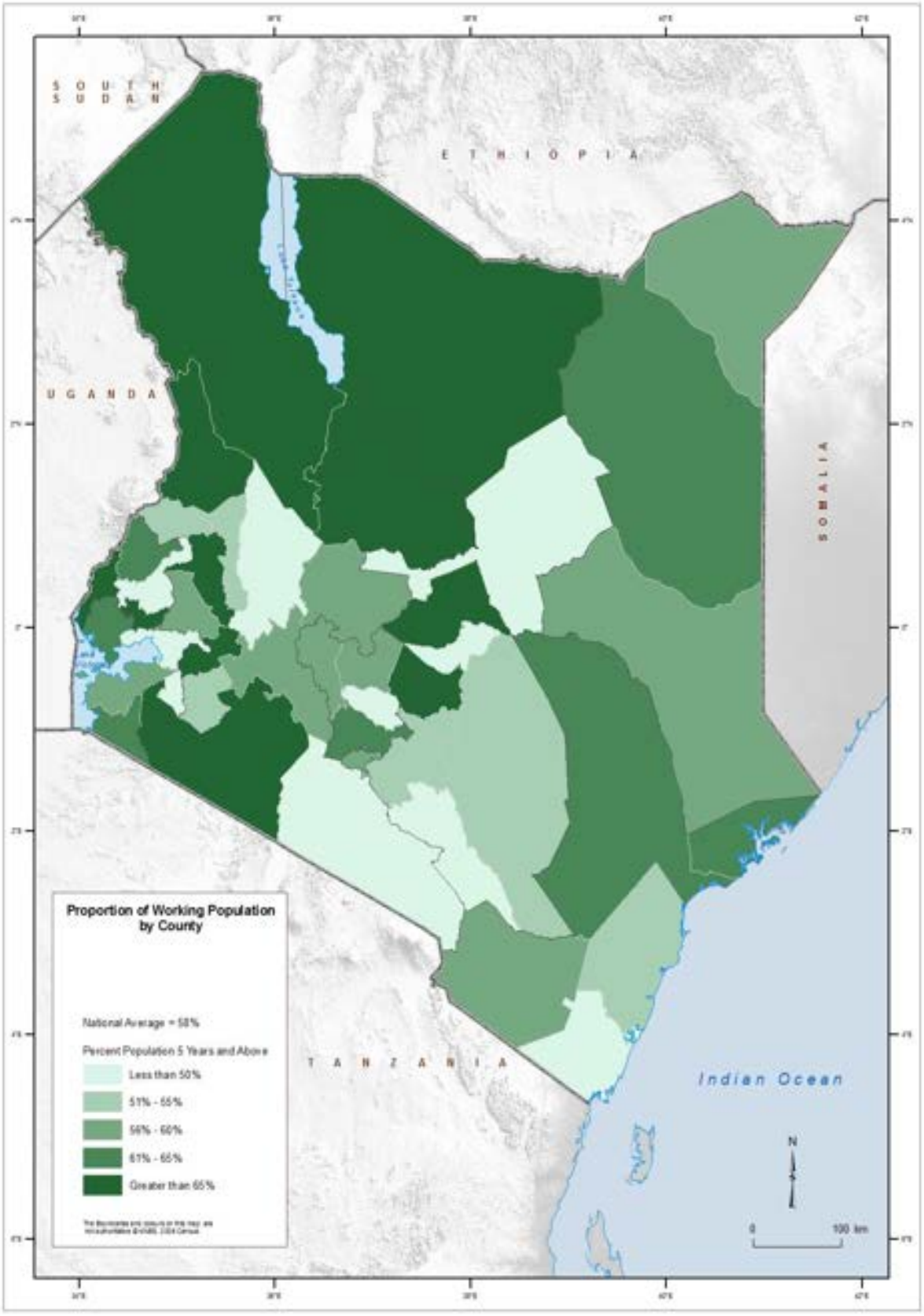
2.6.2 Distribution of Active Population Aged 5 and above by Age Group and Sex

The distribution of the economically active population aged 5 and above by age group and sex is presented in Table 2.8. The results show that 92.1 percent was working and 48.1 percent of these were females. The results further indicate that 86.8 percent of youth aged 15-30 were working. Map 2 gives the proportion of working population aged 5 and above by county.

Table 2.8: Distribution of Active Population by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Active Population			Working		Unemployed	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL	20,531,667	10,676,499	9,855,168	9,811,428	9,100,376	865,071	754,792
5-9	2,067,350	1,057,575	1,009,775	1,057,575	1,009,775	-	-
10-14	1,716,815	890,892	825,923	890,892	825,923	-	-
15-19	1,764,703	909,604	855,099	747,431	711,607	162,173	143,492
20-24	2,804,388	1,373,006	1,431,382	1,156,935	1,224,431	216,071	206,951
25-29	2,744,752	1,425,752	1,319,000	1,282,347	1,191,512	143,405	127,488
30-34	2,226,876	1,199,115	1,027,761	1,109,359	956,895	89,756	70,866
35-39	1,794,377	961,867	832,510	900,535	785,129	61,332	47,381
40-44	1,327,309	713,077	614,232	668,185	582,452	44,892	31,780
45-49	1,147,149	609,778	537,371	575,164	511,857	34,614	25,514
50-54	846,154	453,218	392,936	424,928	372,485	28,290	20,451
55-59	614,103	330,503	283,600	310,047	268,374	20,456	15,226
60-64	495,608	264,591	231,017	245,774	215,342	18,817	15,675
5-17	4,706,352	2,435,037	2,271,315	2,351,667	2,200,609	83,370	70,706
15-30	8,051,893	4,096,492	3,955,401	3,541,005	3,449,095	555,487	506,306
15-64	15,765,419	8,240,511	7,524,908	7,420,705	6,820,084	819,806	704,824
65 +	982,083	487,521	494,562	442,256	444,594	45,265	49,968

Map 2: Percentage of Working Population by County



2.6.3 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Residence, Province and sex

Table 2.9 shows the size and percentage distribution of the active population aged 5 and above by residence, region and sex. Men constituted a slightly higher percentage of the active population aged 5 and above at 52.0 percent against 48.0 percent for women. Majority of the active population aged 5 and above, 69.1 percent, reside in rural areas against 30.9 percent in urban areas.

The distribution of the economically active population aged 5 and above by region follows the general trend of the total population. About a quarter (25.7 percent) of the economically active population aged 5 and above resided in Rift Valley Province, while North-Eastern Province had the lowest at 6.8 percent.

There were more women than men in the economically active population aged 5 and above in Nyanza and Western Provinces, accounting for 53.0 percent and 51.9 percent, respectively.

Table 2.9: Distribution of Economically Active Population by Residence, Province and Sex

		Male	Female	Total	percent of TOTAL
	TOTAL	10,676,739	9,855,352	20,532,091	100
Residence	Rural	7,210,022	6,976,999	14,187,021	69.1
	Urban	3,466,717	2,878,353	6,345,070	30.9
Province	Nairobi	1,020,503	801,474	1,821,977	8.9
	Central	1,224,688	1,173,603	2,398,291	11.7
	Coast	903,355	719,609	1,622,964	7.9
	Eastern	1,536,361	1,434,318	2,970,679	14.5
	North-Eastern	805,113	591,439	1,396,552	6.8
	Nyanza	1,292,416	1,454,754	2,747,170	13.4
	Rift Valley	2,790,457	2,488,453	5,278,910	25.7
	Western	1,103,846	1,191,702	2,295,548	11.2
Percent of TOTAL		52.0	48.0	100	-

2.6.4 Distribution of Active Population by Province and Age

The percentage distribution of the active population aged 5 and above by age and region is presented in Table 2.10. All provinces except North-Eastern had high percentage shares of the active population aged 5 and above in the broad age bracket of 20-34 years. In North-Eastern Province, the highest share was in the broad age bracket of 10-24, accounting for 42.3 percent. This reflects high incidence of child labour in North-Eastern Province.

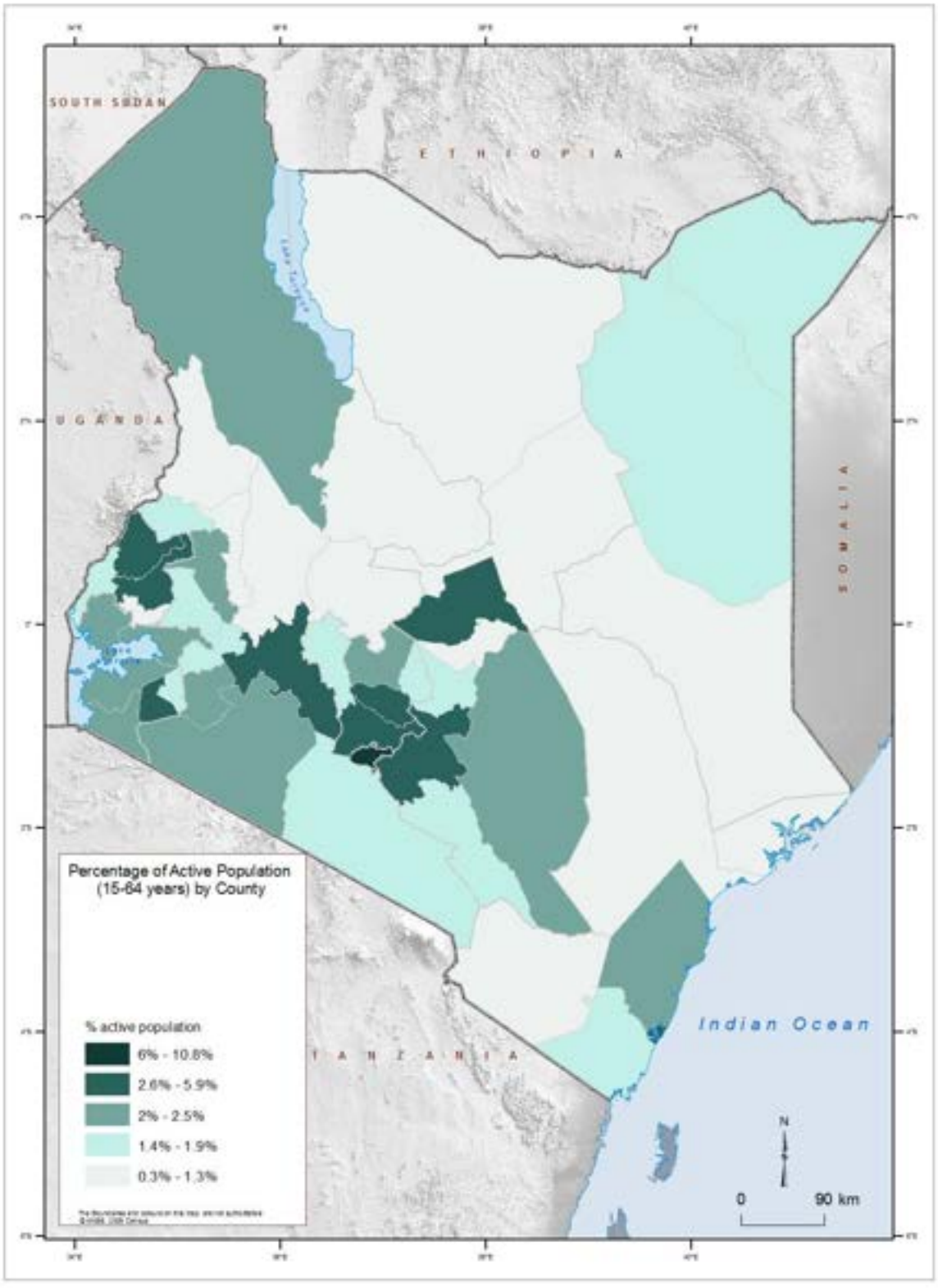
Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Active Population Aged 5 and above by Age group and Region

AGE GROUP	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western	Total
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5-9	2.8	3.8	10.4	10.4	20.2	9.1	11.9	12.4	10.1
10-14	2.1	3.5	7.4	8.3	19.6	7.9	9.9	9.3	8.4
15-19	5.9	5.8	7.9	8.0	13.9	9.2	9.3	9.5	8.6
20-24	19.3	13.1	14.0	11.9	9.4	14.6	13.8	12.9	13.7
25-29	22.0	14.6	14.3	12.1	7.1	13.1	13.0	11.1	13.4
30-34	16.1	12.8	11.8	10.4	6.5	10.0	10.3	9.4	10.8
35-39	11.6	11.0	9.2	8.7	5.5	7.9	8.4	7.6	8.7
40-44	7.4	8.6	6.4	6.4	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.5
45-49	5.4	7.5	5.3	6.0	3.4	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.6
50-54	3.3	5.0	4.1	4.7	3.1	4.6	3.6	4.5	4.1
55-59	1.8	3.9	2.8	3.7	1.5	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.0
60-64	1.0	3.4	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.4
15-64	76.8	93.9	85.6	78.1	75.0	57.5	77.4	74.0	72.7
65+	1.2	7.0	4.1	6.3	2.7	5.6	4.1	5.6	4.8
Total (number)	1,821,977	2,398,291	1,622,964	2,970,679	1,396,552	2,747,170	5,278,910	2,295,548	20,532,091

2.6.5 Distribution of Active Population by County

Map 3 presents distribution of active population by county with Nairobi County having the highest concentration of active population of 6 percent to 10 percent.

Map 3: Percentage of Active Population by County, Kenya



2.7 Economically Inactive Population

Economically inactive population refers to persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work.

2.7.1 Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reason for Inactivity

Table 2.11 presents the economically inactive population aged 5 and above by age group, sex and reason for inactivity. There were 11.85 million economically inactive population aged 5 and above, constituting 36.5 percent of the total population aged 5 and above. The economically inactive population increased by 3.8 million or 46.6 percent, from 8,087,523 million in 1999 to 11,853,862 in 2009. Women accounted for a higher share of the economically inactive population aged 5 and above at 55.1 percent against 44.9 percent for men.

Majority of the economically inactive population aged 5 and above were full time students at 80.0 percent, followed by homemakers at 16.8 percent and the incapacitated at 2.5 percent, while retired persons accounted for only 0.7 percent.

Men were the majority among those who were retired at 65.8 percent, while women were the majority for both homemakers at 87.4 percent and the incapacitated at 57.1 percent. There was an almost even distribution for men and women among full time students.

Table 2.11: Economically Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Reasons for Inactivity

Age Group	Inactive Population	Reason for Inactivity							
		Retired		Homemaker		Full Time Student		Incapacitated	
		Men	Women	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	11,853,862	56,992	29,681	251,354	1,740,533	4,885,806	4,596,234	125,831	167,431
5-9	3,504,362	-	-	-	-	1,740,859	1,724,566	20,179	18,758
10-14	3,300,767	-	-	-	-	1,654,948	1,629,014	8,957	7,848
15-19	2,382,509	-	-	73,668	197,091	1,118,292	980,328	7,002	6,128
20-24	928,646	-	-	44,496	369,247	302,218	201,082	5,931	5,672
25-29	415,761	-	-	25,347	305,213	43,164	32,357	5,078	4,602
30-34	260,853	-	-	17,593	210,607	11,040	12,769	4,761	4,083
35-39	189,762	-	-	13,839	155,571	5,860	6,894	4,170	3,428
40-44	133,329	-	-	10,740	107,660	3,910	4,142	3,593	3,284
45-49	113,335	-	-	9,742	91,848	2,472	2,134	3,585	3,554
50-54	101,110	4,451	3,005	9,353	74,416	851	774	3,618	4,642
55-59	92,102	11,861	6,045	8,647	56,238	264	238	3,798	5,011
60-64	93,220	12,642	5,744	8,933	51,208	218	187	5,264	9,024
5-17	8,449,351	-	-	47,081	92,068	4,169,100	4,077,364	33,441	30,297
15-30	3,823,229	-	-	149,889	949,285	1,467,971	1,218,673	19,574	17,837
15-64	4,710,627	28,954	14,794	222,358	1,619,099	1,488,289	1,240,905	46,800	49,428
65 +	338,106	28,038	14,887	28,996	121,434	1,710	1,749	49,895	91,397

2.7.2 Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Residence, Province and Sex

The distribution of economically inactive population aged 5 and above by residence, province and sex is presented in Table 2.12. Rural areas accounted for 66.4 percent of the economically inactive population aged 5 and above against the urban share of 33.6 percent. Rift Valley Province accounted for almost a quarter (25.4 percent), while three provinces of Rift Valley, Eastern and Nyanza, accounted for more than half (55.6 percent) of the economically inactive population.

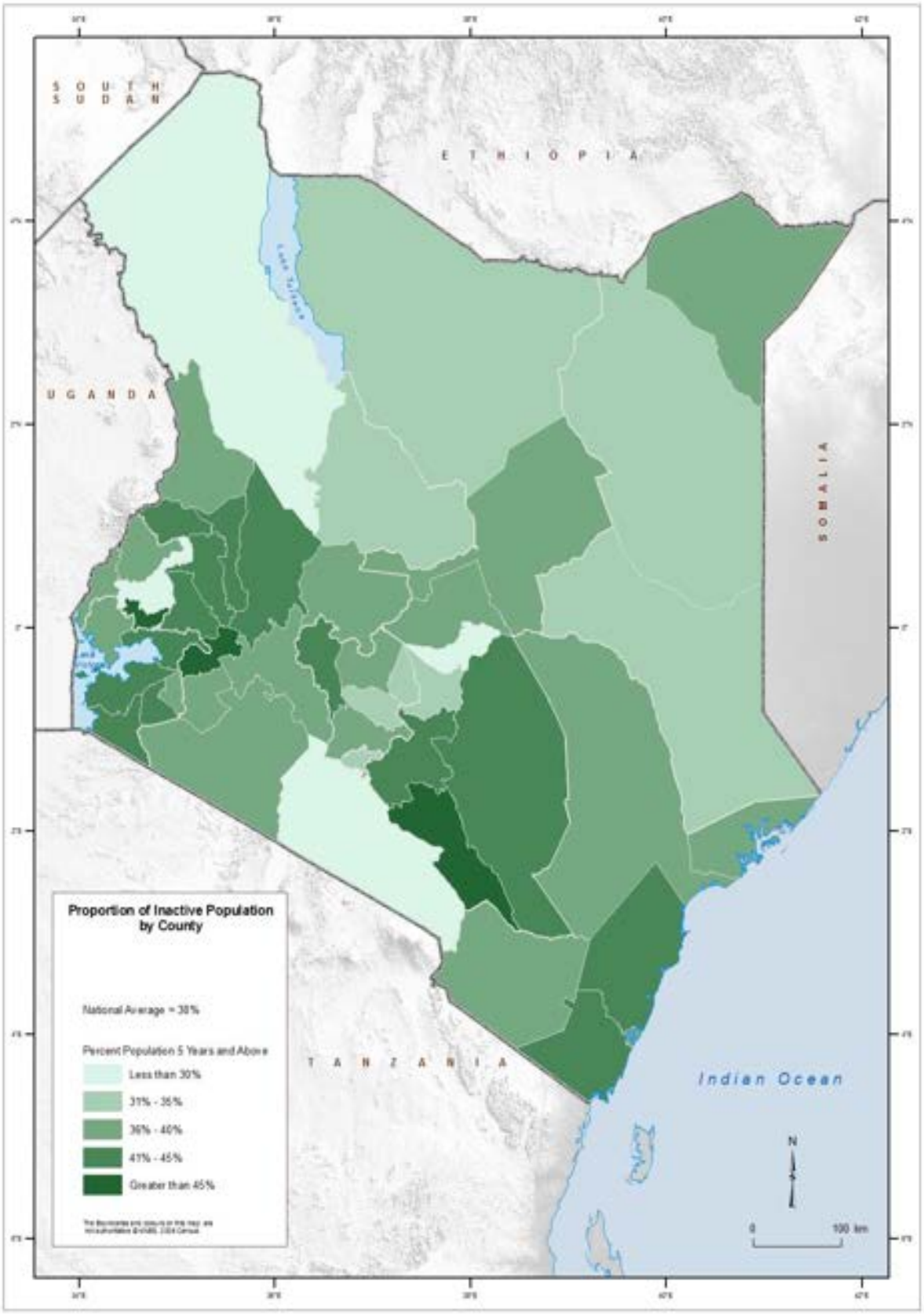
There were more women than men among the economically inactive population aged 5 and above in rural and urban areas and in all provinces.

The counties with the lowest proportions of economically inactive population were Tharaka (12.9 percent), Turkana (20 percent) and Kajiado (23.3 percent). Those with the highest proportions of inactive population were Vihiga (61.4 percent), Kericho (54.6 percent), Makueni (48.1 percent) and Kwale (44.9 percent). Map 4 presents the proportions of the economically inactive population by County.

Table 2.12: Distribution of Inactive Population by Residence, Province and Sex

RESIDENCE/ PROVINCE	Total	Male	Female	Percent of Total
	11,853,862	5,319,983	6,533,879	100
RURAL	7,875,622	3,626,896	4,248,726	66.4
URBAN	3,978,240	1,693,087	2,285,153	33.6
Nairobi	886,195	362,710	523,485	7.5
Central	1,434,450	646,399	788,051	12.1
Coast	1,127,347	456,038	671,309	9.5
Eastern	1,850,649	812,482	1,038,167	15.6
North-Eastern	550,068	260,820	289,248	4.6
Nyanza	1,724,444	832,692	891,752	14.5
Rift Valley	3,016,412	1,351,847	1,664,565	25.4
Western	1,264,297	596,995	667,302	10.7

Map 4: Percentage of Economically Inactive Population by County



Chapter 3-Economically Active Population Aged 15-64

This chapter analyses the economically active population, defined as all persons aged 15-64 who supply labour for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) during a specified reference period. The 2009 Census used the concept of currently active population in relation to a short period of previous seven days. The focus on the population aged 15-64 years is to facilitate international comparability with results from other published labour force statistics in Kenya. The chapter gives detailed information on the employed and unemployed, underemployed and labour force participation rates.

3.1 Employed Population

Employed persons are considered as those who worked for at least an hour during the reference period (last seven days) or had a job/economic activity in which they were temporarily absent during the week prior to the 2009 Census Night.

3.1.1 Spatial Distribution of Employed Population

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of the employed by sex, residence, province and age structure. The total population employed was 14.2 million, up from 11.1 million in 1999. The sex ratio of the employed population declined from 110 in 1999 to 108.8 in 2009. This was however slightly higher than the 108 recorded in 1989. The gender gap for the urban working population continued with its downward trend, with the sex ratio decreasing from 213.2 in 1989 to 166 in 1999 and 127.3 in 2009. The sex ratio was 100.2 for the rural areas in 2009. The rural areas comprised 65.3 percent of the total employed population.

Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces had the highest shares of the employed population in 2009 as in 1999. The share for Nairobi Province was 10.4 percent, a rise from 8.3 percent in 1999. Gender bias still exists in Nairobi, where males accounted for 58.0 percent though this was a decline from 64.9 percent recorded in 1999. The gender imbalance could partly be attributed to the selective rural-urban migration by males in search of jobs.

The proportion of the youth aged 15-30 (based on the Kenyan definition) who were employed was 49.0 percent and 27.0 percent based on the international definition (15-24 years). Figure 3.1 presents distribution of employed persons by gender and province. The female population, constituted 47.9 percent of employed population, out of whom 68.2 percent was in rural areas and 31.8 percent in urban areas. Rift Valley Province contributed the highest share of employed female population (24.4 percent), followed by Nyanza (15.7 percent) and Eastern (14.6 percent). North-Eastern Province had the lowest share at 3.5 percent.

Table 3.1: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Residence, Province, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	Rural	Urban	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North-Eastern	Nyanza ift Valley	Western
15-64	Total	14,240,789	9,304,595	4,936,194	1,478,239	1,918,753	1,098,554	2,058,200	580,558	1,989,782	3,559,084	1,557,619
	Male	7,420,705	4,656,565	2,764,140	857,260	984,594	628,270	1,061,021	339,421	921,576	1,894,222	734,341
	Female	6,820,084	4,648,030	2,172,054	620,979	934,159	470,284	997,179	241,137	1,068,206	1,664,862	823,278
15-19	Total	1,459,038	1,147,351	311,687	74,259	118,834	98,878	209,076	115,703	225,768	421,106	195,414
	Male	747,431	608,351	139,080	27,944	62,620	49,481	113,865	70,809	104,897	222,359	95,456
	Female	711,607	539,000	172,607	46,315	56,214	49,397	95,211	44,894	120,871	198,747	99,958
20-24	Total	2,381,366	1,509,925	871,441	270,963	271,796	179,424	311,512	85,670	360,526	634,663	266,812
	Male	1,156,935	722,268	434,667	134,614	136,715	92,230	156,509	50,664	152,779	314,841	118,583
	Female	1,224,431	787,657	436,774	136,349	135,081	87,194	155,003	35,006	207,747	319,822	148,229
25-29	Total	2,473,859	1,425,699	1,048,160	348,546	323,980	201,010	329,338	72,898	334,932	626,402	236,753
	Male	1,282,347	699,889	582,458	197,950	165,935	114,589	165,712	36,024	157,964	332,042	112,131
	Female	1,191,512	725,810	465,702	150,596	158,045	86,421	163,626	36,874	176,968	294,360	124,622
30-34	Total	2,066,254	1,234,764	831,490	267,226	291,961	172,144	290,010	71,882	262,811	506,695	203,525
	Male	1,109,359	619,259	490,100	163,852	152,753	102,120	150,283	36,342	129,625	277,218	97,166
	Female	956,895	615,505	341,390	103,374	139,208	70,024	139,727	35,540	133,186	229,477	106,359
35-39	Total	1,685,664	1,049,751	635,913	195,242	252,757	136,852	245,686	63,632	208,181	417,354	165,960
	Male	900,535	523,228	377,307	122,250	131,034	83,498	126,649	31,818	98,413	226,797	80,076
	Female	785,129	526,523	258,606	72,992	121,723	53,354	119,037	31,814	109,768	190,557	85,884
40-44	Total	1,250,637	814,397	436,240	126,501	198,997	96,487	181,979	62,309	157,619	293,292	133,453
	Male	668,185	407,923	260,262	81,066	101,864	59,188	93,972	37,748	72,256	159,700	62,391
	Female	582,452	406,474	175,978	45,435	97,133	37,299	88,007	24,561	85,363	133,592	71,062
45-49	Total	1,087,021	740,379	346,642	92,898	173,816	79,681	170,512	39,884	152,387	254,749	123,094
	Male	575,164	368,563	206,601	60,243	88,631	48,288	86,597	25,934	70,185	137,417	57,869
	Female	511,857	371,816	140,041	32,655	85,185	31,393	83,915	13,950	82,202	117,332	65,225
50-54	Total	797,413	573,032	224,381	55,775	115,340	61,091	132,597	34,010	122,308	177,335	98,957
	Male	424,928	288,739	136,189	37,355	58,448	35,488	68,991	24,040	56,537	97,654	46,415
	Female	372,485	284,293	88,192	18,420	56,892	25,603	63,606	9,970	65,771	79,681	52,542
55-59	Total	578,421	441,097	137,324	29,919	91,802	41,711	103,721	16,180	91,093	127,795	76,200
	Male	310,047	227,299	82,748	20,467	46,478	25,445	54,665	12,052	43,456	71,060	36,424
	Female	268,374	213,798	54,576	9,452	45,324	16,266	49,056	4,128	47,637	56,735	39,776
60-64	Total	461,116	368,200	92,916	16,910	79,470	31,276	83,769	18,390	74,157	99,693	57,451
	Male	245,774	191,046	54,728	11,519	40,116	17,943	43,778	13,990	35,464	55,134	27,830
	Female	215,342	177,154	38,188	5,391	39,354	13,333	39,991	4,400	38,693	44,559	29,621
15-30	Total	6,990,100	4,484,456	2,505,644	781,377	803,258	537,655	943,296	312,784	1,012,313	1,846,445	752,972
	Male	3,541,005	2,225,991	1,315,014	413,104	410,908	290,185	483,548	177,631	457,737	956,995	350,897
	Female	3,449,095	2,258,465	1,190,630	368,273	392,350	247,470	459,748	135,153	554,576	889,450	402,075

Map 5: Percentage of Employed Population by District, Kenya

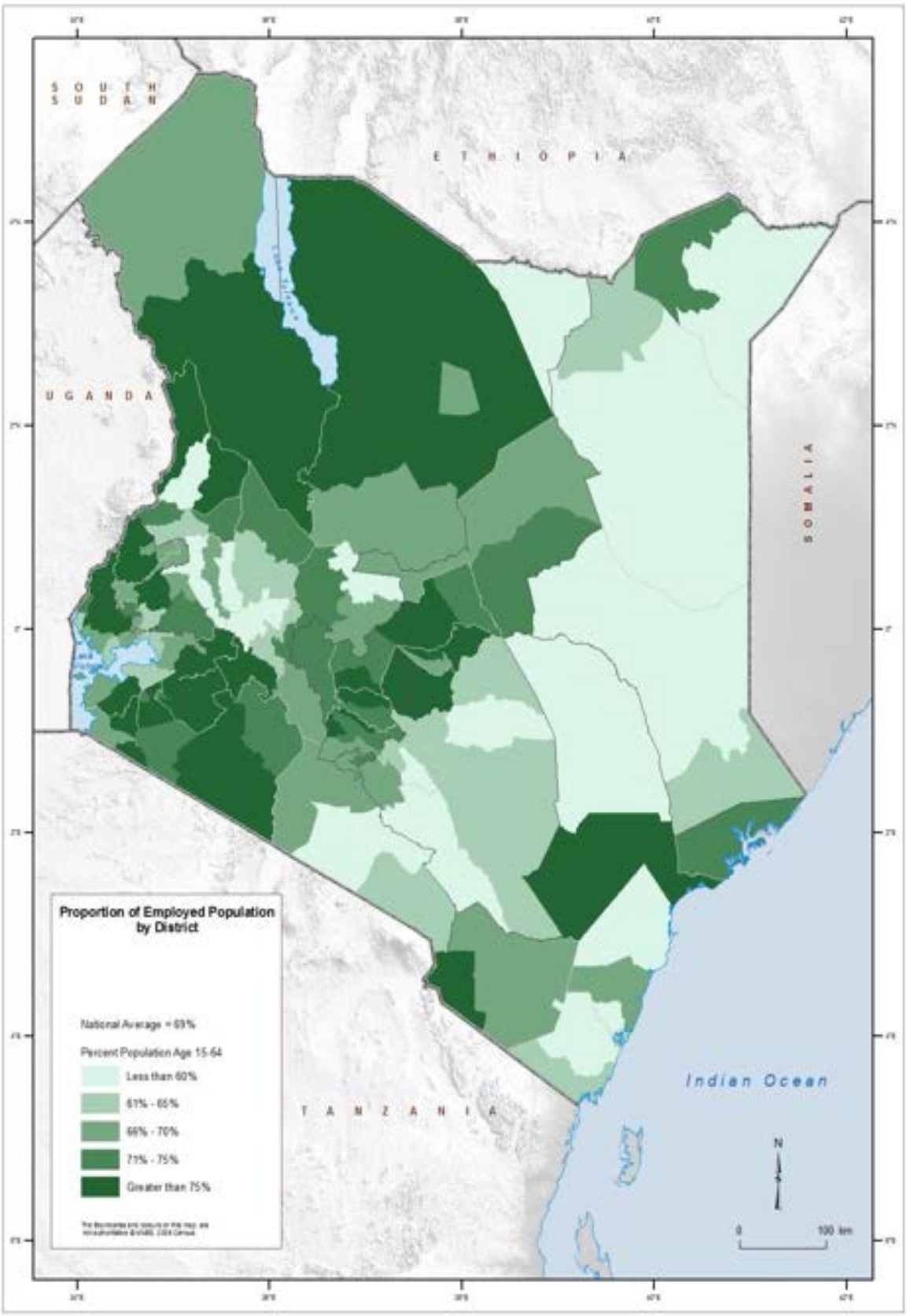
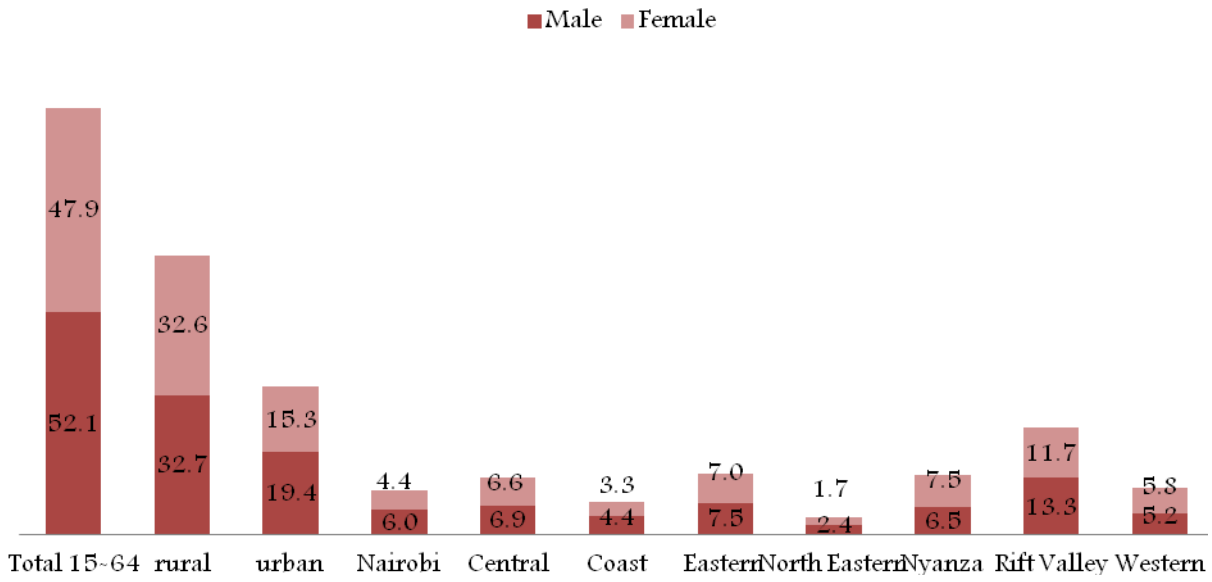


Figure 3.1: Percentage of Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Residence, Province, Age Group and Sex



3.1.2 Employed Persons by Educational Achievement

All employed persons were asked about their highest academic/professional attainment. Table 3.2 shows that almost half, 49.4 percent, of the employed persons had attained primary education and 26.3 percent had secondary (form 1-4) education. About 2.0 million of those who were employed had not attained any level of education. Out of the total number of paid employees, males were more than twice the females. However, females were the majority among unpaid employees.

Table 3.2: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Employment Status, Education and Sex

	Total Employed			Percent		Paid Employees			Unpaid Employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,198,753	7,398,295	6,800,458	100	100	4,850,093	3,224,936	1,625,157	9,348,660	4,173,359	5,175,301
None	2,030,915	890,477	1,140,438	12.0	16.8	281,179	167,168	114,011	1,749,736	723,309	1,026,427
Pre-primary	42,031	19,385	22,646	0.3	0.3	11,354	6,774	4,580	30,677	12,611	18,066
STD 1-4	1,300,020	659,271	640,749	8.9	9.4	321,019	226,040	94,979	979,001	433,231	545,770
STD 5-8	5,712,327	2,893,431	2,818,896	39.1	41.5	1,707,628	1,178,644	528,984	4,004,699	1,714,787	2,289,912
Form 1-4	3,738,950	2,125,353	1,613,597	28.7	23.7	1,627,561	1,100,052	527,509	2,111,389	1,025,301	1,086,088
Form 5-6	102,177	69,929	32,248	0.9	0.5	58,098	40,943	17,155	44,079	28,986	15,093
University	276,422	181,377	95,045	2.5	1.4	223,423	145,352	78,071	52,999	36,025	16,974
Tertiary	820,222	456,216	364,006	6.2	5.4	557,874	318,925	238,949	262,348	137,291	125,057
Madrassa	41,040	28,990	12,050	0.4	0.2	7,354	6,169	1,185	33,686	22,821	10,865
Basic Literacy	19,326	9,888	9,438	0.1	0.1	8,870	5,782	3,088	10,456	4,106	6,350
Not Stated	115,323	63,978	51,345	0.9	0.8	45,733	29,087	16,646	69,590	34,891	34,699

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Paid and Unpaid Population by Level of Education

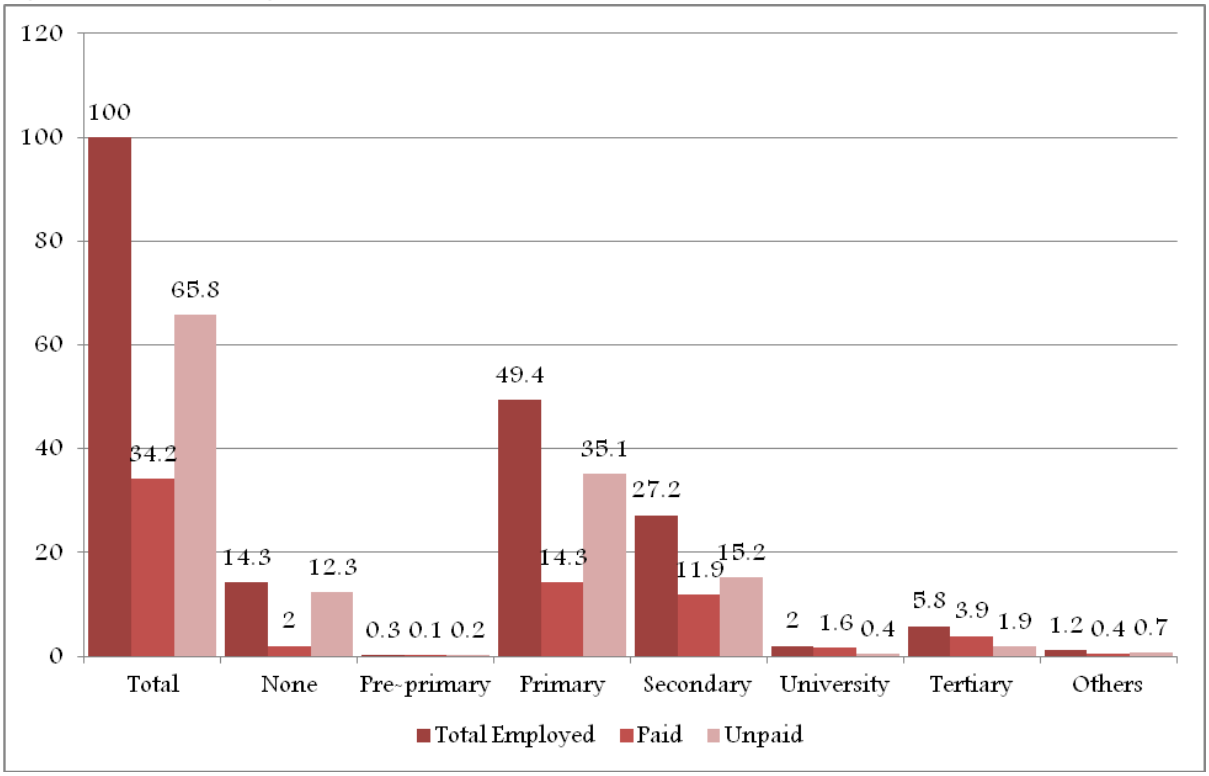


Figure 3.2 presents the employed population whether they were paid or unpaid employees. Of the total employed population, 32.4 percent were paid while 65.8 percent were unpaid. At all levels of education majority were unpaid employees.

3.1.3 Employed Persons by Activity Status

The distribution of the employed population by activity status is presented in Table 3.3. About 34.1 percent of the working population aged 15-64 were employed for pay (worked for pay, sick leave and on leave), with males comprising 66.5 percent. The proportion that worked in own/family business or own/agricultural business was 64.3 percent, with females comprising 55.5 percent of this population. The ratio of males to females for those who operated their own or family businesses was 1.05. The proportion of the employed youth aged 5-30 who worked for pay was 34.7 percent and 45.4 percent of the youth worked on own/agricultural businesses.

Table 3.4 tabulates the employed population by residence and economic activity. About 65.3 percent of the employed were in the rural areas. This proportion was lower than the 73.6 percent reported in the 2005/06 KIHBS. The distribution of the employed by provinces was generally relative to their total population sizes. Rift Valley Province absorbed 25.0 percent followed by Eastern (14.5 percent), Nyanza (14.0 percent) and Central (13.5 percent). Nairobi had 10.4 percent while the least was North-Eastern Province at 4.1 percent.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Economic Activity, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	Worked for pay	Sick leave	On leave	Own Family Business	Own Agriculture Business	Intern	Volunteer
	Total	14,240,789	4,590,866	167,040	100,341	2,656,010	6,494,878	120,290	111,364
	Male	7,420,705	3,101,402	82,024	46,784	1,357,846	2,714,715	60,220	57,714
15-64	Female	6,820,084	1,489,464	85,016	53,557	1,298,164	3,780,163	60,070	53,650
	Total	1,459,038	253,641	21,368	20,724	191,111	924,960	25,599	21,635
	Male	747,431	144,366	10,230	9,930	101,398	457,799	12,941	10,767
15-19	Female	711,607	109,275	11,138	10,794	89,713	467,161	12,658	10,868
	Total	2,381,366	809,044	28,621	23,096	404,095	1,056,340	31,627	28,543
	Male	1,156,935	502,523	12,282	10,405	187,153	415,032	15,367	14,173
20-24	Female	1,224,431	306,521	16,339	12,691	216,942	641,308	16,260	14,370
	Total	2,473,859	968,634	27,106	14,668	498,555	929,600	18,800	16,496
	Male	1,282,347	644,239	11,308	6,371	243,745	359,101	9,367	8,216
25-29	Female	1,191,512	324,395	15,798	8,297	254,810	570,499	9,433	8,280
	Total	2,066,254	777,284	23,312	10,254	440,972	791,638	11,645	11,149
	Male	1,109,359	538,690	10,870	4,791	227,303	315,752	5,991	5,962
30-34	Female	956,895	238,594	12,442	5,463	213,669	475,886	5,654	5,187
	Total	1,685,664	605,984	19,555	7,801	355,607	679,404	8,461	8,852
	Male	900,535	422,191	10,242	3,738	184,121	271,056	4,302	4,885
35-39	Female	785,129	183,793	9,313	4,063	171,486	408,348	4,159	3,967
	Total	1,250,637	426,116	16,633	6,091	251,630	537,073	6,301	6,793
	Male	668,185	298,944	9,206	3,063	132,878	216,947	3,334	3,813
40-44	Female	582,452	127,172	7,427	3,028	118,752	320,126	2,967	2,980
	Total	1,087,021	346,404	13,769	5,847	202,648	506,447	5,896	6,010
	Male	575,164	247,900	8,055	2,898	105,995	203,956	2,980	3,380
45-49	Female	511,857	98,504	5,714	2,949	96,653	302,491	2,916	2,630
	Total	797,413	221,492	9,461	4,653	138,012	414,579	4,655	4,561
	Male	424,928	163,705	5,764	2,245	75,260	173,133	2,310	2,511
50-54	Female	372,485	57,787	3,697	2,408	62,752	241,446	2,345	2,050
	Total	578,421	116,034	4,360	3,596	98,624	348,350	3,699	3,758
	Male	310,047	88,344	2,618	1,719	55,885	157,468	1,898	2,115
55-59	Female	268,374	27,690	1,742	1,877	42,739	190,882	1,801	1,643
	Total	461,116	66,233	2,855	3,611	74,756	306,487	3,607	3,567
	Male	245,774	50,500	1,449	1,624	44,108	144,471	1,730	1,892
60-64	Female	215,342	15,733	1,406	1,987	30,648	162,016	1,877	1,675
	Total	6,990,100	2,278,889	83,984	62,190	1,240,636	3,173,741	80,227	70,433
	Male	3,541,005	1,460,319	36,875	28,381	607,322	1,333,237	39,775	35,096
15-30	Female	3,449,095	818,570	47,109	33,809	633,314	1,840,504	40,452	35,337

Table 3.4: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Economic Activity, Residence and Province

Region	Total	Worked for pay	Sick leave	On leave	Own Family Business	Own/ Agriculture Business	Intern	Volunteer	Total (%)
Total	14,240,789	4,590,866	167,040	100,341	2,656,010	6,494,878	120,290	111,364	100
Rural	9,304,595	1,914,769	81,322	57,762	1,459,843	5,659,497	70,090	61,312	65.3
Urban	4,936,194	2,676,097	85,718	42,579	1,196,167	835,381	50,200	50,052	34.7
Nairobi	1,478,239	957,215	29,006	13,591	340,916	106,609	14,916	15,986	10.4
Central	1,918,753	723,445	18,990	10,012	312,706	832,475	11,231	9,894	13.5
Coast	1,098,554	474,759	16,737	9,820	233,254	341,766	10,800	11,418	7.7
Eastern	2,058,200	629,683	22,764	13,480	366,325	997,001	15,434	13,513	14.5
North-Eastern	580,558	63,024	8,083	7,127	146,800	339,734	7,959	7,831	4.1
Nyanza	1,989,782	404,041	20,431	14,120	371,754	1,148,943	16,862	13,631	14
Rift Valley	3,559,084	1,031,108	39,139	22,904	651,036	1,756,432	30,731	27,734	25
Western	1,557,619	307,591	11,890	9,287	233,219	971,918	12,357	11,357	10.9

3.1.4 Employed Persons by Main Employer

All persons who reported to have worked were asked to state the sector in which they were employed. Employment estimates by main employer are presented by three non-overlapping categories: modern or formal sector, informal sector and small-scale farming and pastoralist activities. Table 3.5a presents the distribution of the employed population aged 15-64 based on what they reported to have been doing 7 days prior to the 2009 Census Night. Most of the working persons, 44.1 percent, were employed in the informal sector (including persons employed in private households). The other major employer was small-scale farming and pastoralist activities, largely based in rural areas which accounted for 32.9 percent. Among the three sectors, modern sector employment was the lowest, absorbing 22.9 percent of the working population aged 15-64.

Table 3.5a: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Main Employer and Economic Activity

Employer/ economic activity	Total	Worked for pay	Sick leave	On leave	Own Family Business	Own Agriculture Business	Intern	Volunteer
Total	14,240,789	4,590,866	167,040	100,341	2,656,010	6,494,878	120,290	111,364
Modern Sector	3,263,341	2,712,457	70,533	10,009	354,420	69,755	17,100	29,067
Informal (employed)	6,273,802	1,621,715	93,709	84,334	1,981,915	2,310,879	100,602	80,648
Small Scale Agriculture	4,685,029	244,381	2,461	5,781	317,161	4,111,665	2,380	1,200
Other	18,617	12,313	337	217	2,514	2,579	208	449

Table 3.5b presents employment by main employer, sex and residence. Majority of the informal sector employees, 61.3 percent were in the rural areas. Females comprised 51.4 percent of informal sector employees and they were the majority in the rural areas. On the other hand, majority of the modern sector employees were in urban areas. Males comprised 65.2 percent of the modern sector employees and were the majority in both rural and urban areas. The small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities sector is mainly rural-based with females comprising 52.3 percent.

Table 3.5b: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Main Employer and Residence

Sector	Grand Total	RURAL			URBAN		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,240,789	9,304,595	4,656,565	4,648,030	4,936,194	2,764,140	2,172,054
Modern	3,263,341	1,205,934	794,553	411,381	2,057,407	1,332,986	724,421
Informal	6,273,802	3,846,915	1,818,609	2,028,306	2,426,887	1,228,548	1,198,339
Small Scale Agriculture and pastoralist	4,685,029	4,241,122	2,036,886	2,204,236	443,907	197,713	246,194
Other	18,617	10,624	6,517	4,107	7,993	4,893	3,100

The distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15-64 who were employed is presented in Table 3.6. There were 474,784 persons with disability who were employed. This was 3.3 percent of the total employed population aged 15-64. About 51.9 percent of these persons reported to have been engaged in their own/family agricultural business. The proportion that reported to have worked for pay (worked for pay, sick leave, on leave) was 28.0 percent. About 46.8 percent were employed in the informal sector while 16.2 percent were in the modern sector

Table 3.6: Employed Persons with Disabilities aged 15-64 by Main Employer and Economic Activity

Sector	Total	Worked for pay	Sick leave	On leave	Own Family business	Own Agriculture Business	Intern	Volunteer
Total	474,784	117,534	6,995	8,348	83,378	246,267	6,318	5,944
Modern Sector	76,899	60,745	1,835	893	9,178	2,586	546	1,116
Informal (employed)	222,413	48,548	5,024	7,014	63,620	87,808	5,656	4,743
Small Scale Agriculture	174,763	7,832	121	395	10,480	155,767	105	63
Other	709	409	15	46	100	106	11	22

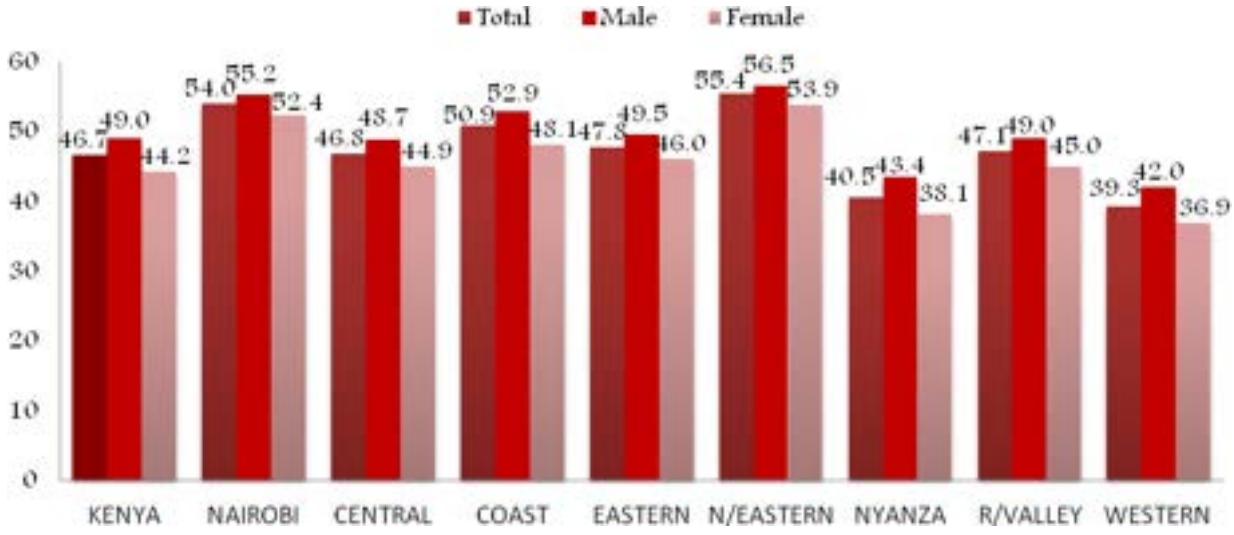
3.1.5 Hours Worked

As shown in Table 3.7 and Figure 3.3, the average working time reported by population aged 15-64 was 46.7 hours per week, with males working longer hours than females in all regions. North-Eastern Province had on average longer working hours (55.4 hours) than other provinces, followed by Nairobi with 54.0 hours. Nyanza and Western had the lowest with 40.5 and 39.3 hours respectively.

Table 3.7: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Average Hours Worked per Week by Region and Sex

Region	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	46.7	49.0	44.2
Nairobi	54.0	55.2	52.4
Central	46.8	48.7	44.9
Coast	50.9	52.9	48.1
Eastern	47.8	49.5	46.0
North-Eastern	55.4	56.5	53.9
Nyanza	40.5	43.4	38.1
Rift Valley	47.1	49.0	45.0
Western	39.3	42.0	36.9

Figure 3.3: Employed Population Aged 15-64 by Average Hours Worked per Week by Region and Sex



3.1.6 Employment Ratio

Employment-to-population ratio is an important indicator in labour statistics. It provides an indication of job opportunities available for persons in the economically active age groups in an economy. As shown in Table 3.8, the overall employment ratio was 69.3 percent, with 73.7 percent for males and 65.1 percent for females. The youth aged 15–30 had an employment ratio of 58.6 percent. The employment ratio observed in rural areas (70.7 percent) was higher than the national total. Central Province had the highest employment ratio (74.6 percent). The employment ratio was higher for males than for females, except in Nyanza Province where the male ratio (72.7 percent) was slightly lower than for females (73.0 percent).

3.2 Unemployed Population

The trend in unemployment rate over time is an indicator of the ability of the economy to provide income opportunities for its labour force, which is a critical resource in promoting economic development. Rising unemployment and increasing poverty have been critical development concerns in Kenya since independence.

Under the strict definition, the unemployed are persons who report to be available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week. However, the analysis adopts the relaxed definition of the unemployed which includes those who are available to work and not looking for work. This is mainly because persons may, over time, have become discouraged to look for work. In addition, adoption of the relaxed definition enables us to compare findings from other national censuses and surveys.

3.2.1 Spatial Distribution of Unemployed Persons

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.4 presents the distribution of the unemployed by region and sex. The total unemployed persons aged 15-64 were 1.52 million in 2009 compared to 1.8 million in 1999. Of the total unemployed, 52.6 percent were in rural areas, a decline from 55

percent recorded in the 2005/06 KIHBS. Females represented 46.2 percent of the unemployed.

The share of unemployed to the active population was highest in Rift Valley at 22.9 percent; Nairobi, 15.2 percent and North Eastern Provinces 14.6 percent, while the least was Western at 7.3 percent. The youth aged 15-30 comprised about 1.1 million of the unemployed. Of these, 49.8 percent were in urban areas.

Figure 3.4: Unemployed Population Aged 15-64 and 15-30 by Residence, Province and Sex

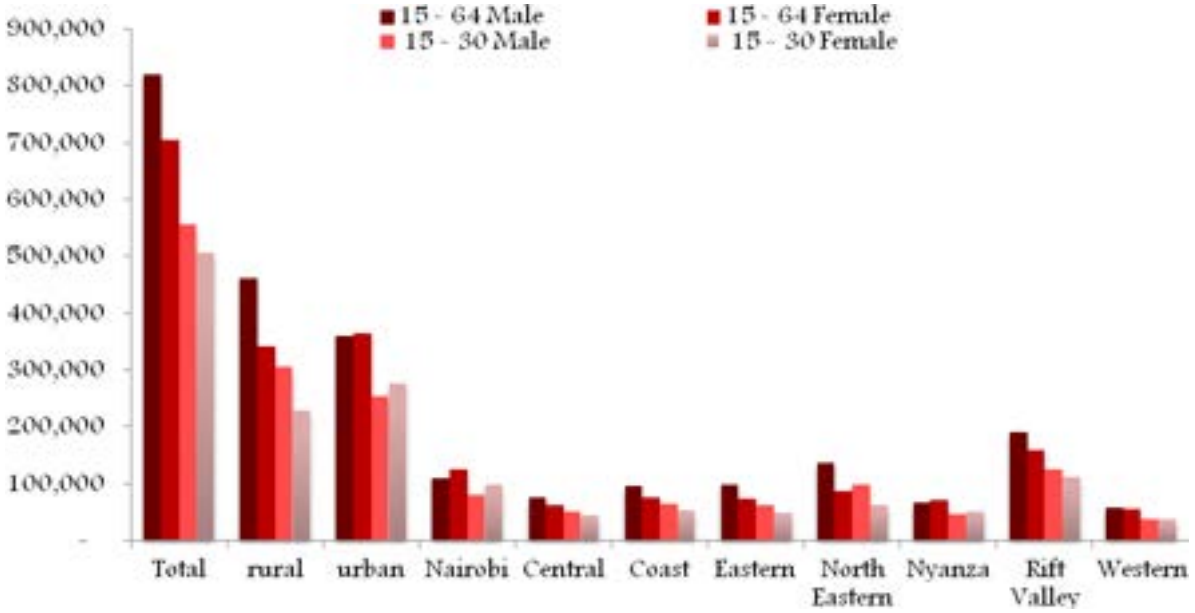


Table 3.8: Employment Rates by Residence, Province, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	Rural	Urban	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North-Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
15-64	Total	69.3	70.7	66.8	69.5	74.6	61.4	68.5	54.6	72.8	69.2	73.5
	Male	73.7	73.2	74.4	78.0	78.5	71.3	73.3	58.8	72.7	74.1	74.1
	Female	65.1	68.3	59.1	60.3	70.9	51.8	64.0	49.6	73.0	64.3	73.0
15-19	Total	35.1	38.7	26.0	27.6	28.5	29.0	33.5	38.7	35.9	38.5	39.8
	Male	35.3	39.2	24.7	24.4	29.6	29.4	35.5	39.2	33.3	39.7	38.9
	Female	34.8	38.3	27.1	30.1	27.3	28.6	31.5	38.0	38.5	37.3	40.8
20-24	Total	63.5	67.7	57.4	57.2	66.6	54.6	65.0	49.1	69.4	64.5	70.4
	Male	66.7	68.4	64.1	64.5	71.0	63.3	68.7	51.0	67.8	68.0	69.3
	Female	60.8	67.1	52.0	51.4	62.6	47.6	61.7	46.5	70.7	61.3	71.3
25-29	Total	78.0	80.2	75.2	76.0	82.3	68.7	78.0	57.9	84.7	78.1	84.1
	Male	85.1	85.3	84.9	85.5	88.9	82.3	85.2	63.5	87.5	85.2	87.7
	Female	71.5	75.8	65.8	66.3	76.5	56.3	71.8	53.2	82.3	71.3	81.2
30-34	Total	82.7	83.5	81.6	83.2	87.3	74.3	81.5	62.8	89.2	82.5	87.9
	Male	89.6	89.2	90.0	91.1	92.7	87.0	88.9	71.7	92.0	89.6	91.2
	Female	76.0	78.5	71.9	73.2	82.1	61.3	74.9	55.7	86.7	75.3	85.1
35-39	Total	84.6	84.9	84.1	86.0	89.5	77.1	82.9	65.8	91.0	83.9	89.3
	Male	90.9	90.5	91.4	92.4	93.9	88.9	89.7	77.3	93.3	90.6	92.3
	Female	78.4	80.0	75.3	77.1	85.1	63.9	76.6	57.3	89.1	77.2	86.6
40-44	Total	85.3	85.3	85.1	87.6	90.7	77.9	83.4	67.9	91.2	84.3	90.0
	Male	90.9	90.4	91.5	92.8	94.5	89.4	90.2	76.9	93.5	90.7	92.7
	Female	79.6	80.8	77.1	79.6	87.0	64.7	77.1	57.6	89.3	77.7	87.8
45-49	Total	85.9	86.1	85.4	88.0	91.1	77.5	83.3	69.8	91.6	84.4	90.2
	Male	91.5	91.2	91.9	93.1	94.9	89.3	90.4	79.7	94.0	90.8	92.8
	Female	80.4	81.6	77.4	79.9	87.5	64.5	77.0	56.7	89.6	77.9	88.0
50-54	Total	83.8	84.5	81.9	85.0	89.7	73.3	81.5	67.5	90.5	82.5	89.4
	Male	89.6	89.7	89.3	91.3	93.8	86.2	89.0	76.0	93.2	89.2	92.0
	Female	78.0	79.8	72.7	74.5	85.9	60.7	74.6	53.1	88.3	75.5	87.2
55-59	Total	81.5	83.2	76.4	77.3	87.1	70.0	78.9	67.4	88.3	79.9	87.2
	Male	86.8	88.0	83.7	85.8	90.6	80.9	86.0	76.1	90.6	86.3	89.3
	Female	76.2	78.7	67.5	63.6	83.8	57.9	72.3	50.7	86.2	73.1	85.4
60-64	Total	77.9	80.2	69.9	68.4	85.0	64.9	75.2	62.8	85.4	76.5	84.7
	Male	83.7	85.5	78.0	78.4	88.8	76.5	83.0	71.5	88.5	83.4	87.3
	Female	72.1	75.1	60.9	53.8	81.5	53.9	68.1	45.3	82.7	69.4	82.4
15-30	Total	58.6	60.1	56.2	59.7	60.8	51.6	57.5	47.2	61.5	59.9	62.0
	Male	61.5	60.9	62.4	67.3	64.2	58.9	60.7	48.6	59.7	63.3	61.4

Table 3.9: Unemployed Aged 15-64 by Province, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	Rural	Urban	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North-Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
15-64	Total	1,524,630	801,826	722,804	232,364	134,979	168,861	170,119	222,676	135,398	348,476	111,757
	Male	819,806	460,227	359,579	107,519	73,508	94,400	97,801	136,000	64,708	189,346	56,524
	Female	704,824	341,599	363,225	124,845	61,471	74,461	72,318	86,676	70,690	159,130	55,233
15-19	Total	305,665	185,062	120,603	33,428	19,081	29,815	28,677	77,736	27,595	67,508	21,825
	Male	162,173	105,166	57,007	14,262	10,062	15,772	15,785	47,405	12,690	35,653	10,544
	Female	143,492	79,896	63,596	19,166	9,019	14,043	12,892	30,331	14,905	31,855	11,281
20-24	Total	423,022	193,085	229,937	81,381	42,211	47,429	43,403	45,727	40,051	92,752	30,068
	Male	216,071	108,811	107,260	35,527	22,053	25,461	23,977	28,425	18,175	48,062	14,391
	Female	206,951	84,274	122,677	45,854	20,158	21,968	19,426	17,302	21,876	44,690	15,677
25-29	Total	270,893	123,448	147,445	52,554	26,921	31,664	29,767	25,620	24,001	61,870	18,496
	Male	143,405	71,308	72,097	23,762	14,325	17,781	17,148	14,931	12,078	33,975	9,405
	Female	127,488	52,140	75,348	28,792	12,596	13,883	12,619	10,689	11,923	27,895	9,091
30-34	Total	160,622	81,708	78,914	25,964	15,723	19,290	19,143	18,923	13,029	36,989	11,561
	Male	89,756	48,118	41,638	12,655	8,888	11,460	11,515	11,117	6,897	21,054	6,170
	Female	70,866	33,590	37,276	13,309	6,835	7,830	7,628	7,806	6,132	15,935	5,391
35-39	Total	108,713	58,721	49,992	15,703	10,643	12,454	13,934	13,304	8,292	26,277	8,106
	Male	61,332	34,096	27,236	8,197	6,068	7,623	8,473	7,308	4,313	14,979	4,371
	Female	47,381	24,625	22,756	7,506	4,575	4,831	5,461	5,996	3,979	11,298	3,735
40-44	Total	76,672	45,033	31,639	8,887	6,805	8,096	9,418	13,866	5,880	17,970	5,750
	Male	44,892	26,740	18,152	5,015	3,981	4,923	5,716	8,895	2,929	10,288	3,145
	Female	31,780	18,293	13,487	3,872	2,824	3,173	3,702	4,971	2,951	7,682	2,605
45-49	Total	60,128	36,058	24,070	6,242	5,266	6,612	8,335	7,924	5,355	15,358	5,036
	Male	34,614	20,912	13,702	3,571	3,123	3,937	4,934	5,066	2,534	8,709	2,740
	Female	25,514	15,146	10,368	2,671	2,143	2,675	3,401	2,858	2,821	6,649	2,296
50-54	Total	48,741	31,094	17,647	3,945	3,412	5,520	6,789	8,763	4,330	11,733	4,249
	Male	28,290	18,166	10,124	2,257	2,071	3,072	4,067	5,825	2,046	6,656	2,296
	Female	20,451	12,928	7,523	1,688	1,341	2,448	2,722	2,938	2,284	5,077	1,953
55-59	Total	35,682	23,692	11,990	2,499	2,658	4,218	5,506	4,323	3,530	9,332	3,616
	Male	20,456	13,653	6,803	1,392	1,628	2,435	3,314	2,870	1,614	5,273	1,930
	Female	15,226	10,039	5,187	1,107	1,030	1,783	2,192	1,453	1,916	4,059	1,686
60-64	Total	34,492	23,925	10,567	1,761	2,259	3,763	5,147	6,490	3,335	8,687	3,050
	Male	18,817	13,257	5,560	881	1,309	1,936	2,872	4,158	1,432	4,697	1,532
	Female	15,675	10,668	5,007	880	950	1,827	2,275	2,332	1,903	3,990	1,518
15-30	Total	1,061,793	533,336	528,457	177,174	93,532	116,040	108,520	160,557	96,469	235,653	73,848
	Male	555,487	303,584	251,903	78,094	49,312	63,041	60,818	97,641	45,346	125,175	36,060

3.2.2 Unemployed Persons by Educational Attainment

Analysis of unemployment by educational attainment is an indication of the relationship between educational attainment and unemployment, thereby acting as a pointer to the categories of workers likely to experience unemployment. Table 3.10 presents unemployment rates by education attainment for both males and females. Of those who stated their education attainment, 22.9 percent had no education, 41.0 percent had primary education, and 28.4 percent had secondary education. The number of unemployed persons with university education was 17,931 representing 1.2 percent, while those with no education were 347,346 representing 22.9 percent.

The distribution of the unemployed population aged 15–64 by job search is presented in Table 3.11. Majority of the unemployed (59.8 percent) reported to have done nothing during the week prior to the 2009 Census Night. This may be as a result of looking for work and eventually becoming discouraged. In the rural areas, those who reported 'no work available' were more than double those 'seeking work'. On the contrary, in the urban areas, majority of the unemployed reported to be seeking work. The same pattern is replicated among the youth population aged 15-30.

Table 3.10: Unemployed Population Aged 15-64 by Highest Level of Education, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	None	Pre-primary	Standard 1-4	Standard 5-8	Form 1-4	Form 5-6	University	Tertiary	Madrassa	Basic Literacy	Not Stated
15-64	Total	1,516,763	347,346	4,446	109,679	512,594	422,376	8,161	17,931	73,245	8,982	1,839	10,164
	Male	815,140	182,379	2,392	64,635	273,034	229,182	5,030	10,290	35,258	6,021	981	5,938
	Female	701,623	164,967	2,054	45,044	239,560	193,194	3,131	7,641	37,987	2,961	858	4,226
15-19	Total	302,375	83,311	1,480	26,660	118,370	65,326	533	-	2,136	2,919	177	1,463
	Male	160,202	47,077	843	16,191	60,862	31,375	273	-	854	1,825	75	827
	Female	142,173	36,234	637	10,469	57,508	33,951	260	-	1,282	1,094	102	636
20-24	Total	421,197	61,869	926	21,597	135,749	161,145	2,635	5,559	27,296	2,157	510	1,754
	Male	214,987	33,296	481	12,733	66,832	83,553	1,379	2,632	11,433	1,415	234	999
	Female	206,210	28,573	445	8,864	68,917	77,592	1,256	2,927	15,863	742	276	755
25-29	Total	270,009	42,551	675	16,409	92,349	82,840	1,562	6,923	23,812	1,066	355	1,467
	Male	142,894	22,027	355	9,995	47,950	44,536	860	4,008	11,355	702	192	914
	Female	127,115	20,524	320	6,414	44,399	38,304	702	2,915	12,457	364	163	553
30-34	Total	160,106	32,369	395	10,264	59,633	42,662	658	2,246	9,775	694	225	1,185
	Male	89,441	17,124	229	6,282	33,241	24,327	412	1,388	5,059	496	131	752
	Female	70,665	15,245	166	3,982	26,392	18,335	246	858	4,716	198	94	433
35-39	Total	108,403	24,872	225	7,463	39,848	27,944	526	1,315	4,628	522	152	908
	Male	61,154	12,361	114	4,357	22,545	16,828	332	930	2,666	359	101	561
	Female	47,249	12,511	111	3,106	17,303	11,116	194	385	1,962	163	51	347
40-44	Total	76,406	24,881	186	5,876	23,372	16,672	930	789	2,221	464	92	923
	Male	44,720	13,441	89	3,249	13,695	10,570	710	530	1,467	345	55	569
	Female	31,686	11,440	97	2,627	9,677	6,102	220	259	754	119	37	354
45-49	Total	59,939	19,582	168	6,337	17,754	12,512	615	453	1,461	300	79	678
	Male	34,513	9,712	79	3,328	10,709	8,205	483	321	1,023	224	54	375
	Female	25,426	9,870	89	3,009	7,045	4,307	132	132	438	76	25	303
50-54	Total	48,511	22,002	146	5,758	11,111	6,900	319	288	902	349	77	659
	Male	28,159	10,910	73	3,209	7,246	4,923	258	211	664	260	42	363
	Female	20,352	11,092	73	2,549	3,865	1,977	61	77	238	89	35	296
55-59	Total	35,524	16,080	136	5,031	8,323	4,097	223	196	628	224	68	518
	Male	20,364	7,481	70	2,883	5,578	3,074	186	151	451	163	41	286
	Female	15,160	8,599	66	2,148	2,745	1,023	37	45	177	61	27	232
60-64	Total	34,293	19,829	109	4,284	6,085	2,278	160	162	386	287	104	609
	Male	18,706	8,950	59	2,408	4,376	1,791	137	119	286	232	56	292
	Female	15,587	10,879	50	1,876	1,709	487	23	43	100	55	48	317
15-30	Total	1,055,523	204,925	3,224	68,371	366,984	324,210	4,996	13,247	56,656	6,529	1,121	5,260
	Male	551,752	111,728	1,754	41,130	186,521	167,628	2,674	7,093	25,366	4,219	548	3,091
	Female	503,771	93,197	1,470	27,241	180,463	156,582	2,322	6,154	31,290	2,310	573	2,169

Table 3.11: Unemployed Population Aged 15-64 by Job Search Status, Age, Sex and Residence

		Total			Rural			Urban		
Age		Total	Seeking work	No work Available	Total	Seeking work	No work Available	Total	Seeking work	No work Available
Total	Total	1,524,630	612,628	912,002	801,826	243,142	558,684	722,804	369,486	353,318
	Male	819,806	355,689	464,117	460,227	156,846	303,381	359,579	198,843	160,736
	Female	704,824	256,939	447,885	341,599	86,296	255,303	363,225	170,643	192,582
15-19	Total	305,665	83,722	221,943	185,062	34,884	150,178	120,603	48,838	71,765
	Male	162,173	43,874	118,299	105,166	20,454	84,712	57,007	23,420	33,587
	Female	143,492	39,848	103,644	79,896	14,430	65,466	63,596	25,418	38,178
20-24	Total	423,022	209,743	213,279	193,085	77,074	116,011	229,937	132,669	97,268
	Male	216,071	113,203	102,868	108,811	46,876	61,935	107,260	66,327	40,933
	Female	206,951	96,540	110,411	84,274	30,198	54,076	122,677	66,342	56,335
25-29	Total	270,893	135,555	135,338	123,448	49,903	73,545	147,445	85,652	61,793
	Male	143,405	78,551	64,854	71,308	32,751	38,557	72,097	45,800	26,297
	Female	127,488	57,004	70,484	52,140	17,152	34,988	75,348	39,852	35,496
30-34	Total	160,622	71,272	89,350	81,708	28,892	52,816	78,914	42,380	36,534
	Male	89,756	44,407	45,349	48,118	19,822	28,296	41,638	24,585	17,053
	Female	70,866	26,865	44,001	33,590	9,070	24,520	37,276	17,795	19,481
35-39	Total	108,713	44,159	64,554	58,721	18,894	39,827	49,992	25,265	24,727
	Male	61,332	28,549	32,783	34,096	13,153	20,943	27,236	15,396	11,840
	Female	47,381	15,610	31,771	24,625	5,741	18,884	22,756	9,869	12,887
40-44	Total	76,672	25,743	50,929	45,033	11,674	33,359	31,639	14,069	17,570
	Male	44,892	17,475	27,417	26,740	8,232	18,508	18,152	9,243	8,909
	Female	31,780	8,268	23,512	18,293	3,442	14,851	13,487	4,826	8,661
45-49	Total	60,128	18,678	41,450	36,058	8,883	27,175	24,070	9,795	14,275
	Male	34,614	12,839	21,775	20,912	6,234	14,678	13,702	6,605	7,097
	Female	25,514	5,839	19,675	15,146	2,649	12,497	10,368	3,190	7,178
50-54	Total	48,741	11,475	37,266	31,094	5,936	25,158	17,647	5,539	12,108
	Male	28,290	8,156	20,134	18,166	4,298	13,868	10,124	3,858	6,266
	Female	20,451	3,319	17,132	12,928	1,638	11,290	7,523	1,681	5,842
55-59	Total	35,682	7,428	28,254	23,692	4,127	19,565	11,990	3,301	8,689
	Male	20,456	5,239	15,217	13,653	2,983	10,670	6,803	2,256	4,547
	Female	15,226	2,189	13,037	10,039	1,144	8,895	5,187	1,045	4,142
60-64	Total	34,492	4,853	29,639	23,925	2,875	21,050	10,567	1,978	8,589
	Male	18,817	3,396	15,421	13,257	2,043	11,214	5,560	1,353	4,207
	Female	15,675	1,457	14,218	10,668	832	9,836	5,007	625	4,382
15-30	Total	1,061,793	454,295	607,498	533,336	171,553	361,783	528,457	282,742	245,715
	Male	555,487	250,757	304,730	303,584	106,527	197,057	251,903	144,230	107,673
	Female	506,306	203,538	302,768	229,752	65,026	164,726	276,554	138,512	138,042

3.2.3 Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons to the total labour force. Although the 2009 Census collected labour force particulars for persons aged 5 and above,

the unemployment rates are reported for persons aged 15-64. Classification of children aged 5–14 as unemployed would be inappropriate since countries have different laws on the rational age of entry to the labour market.

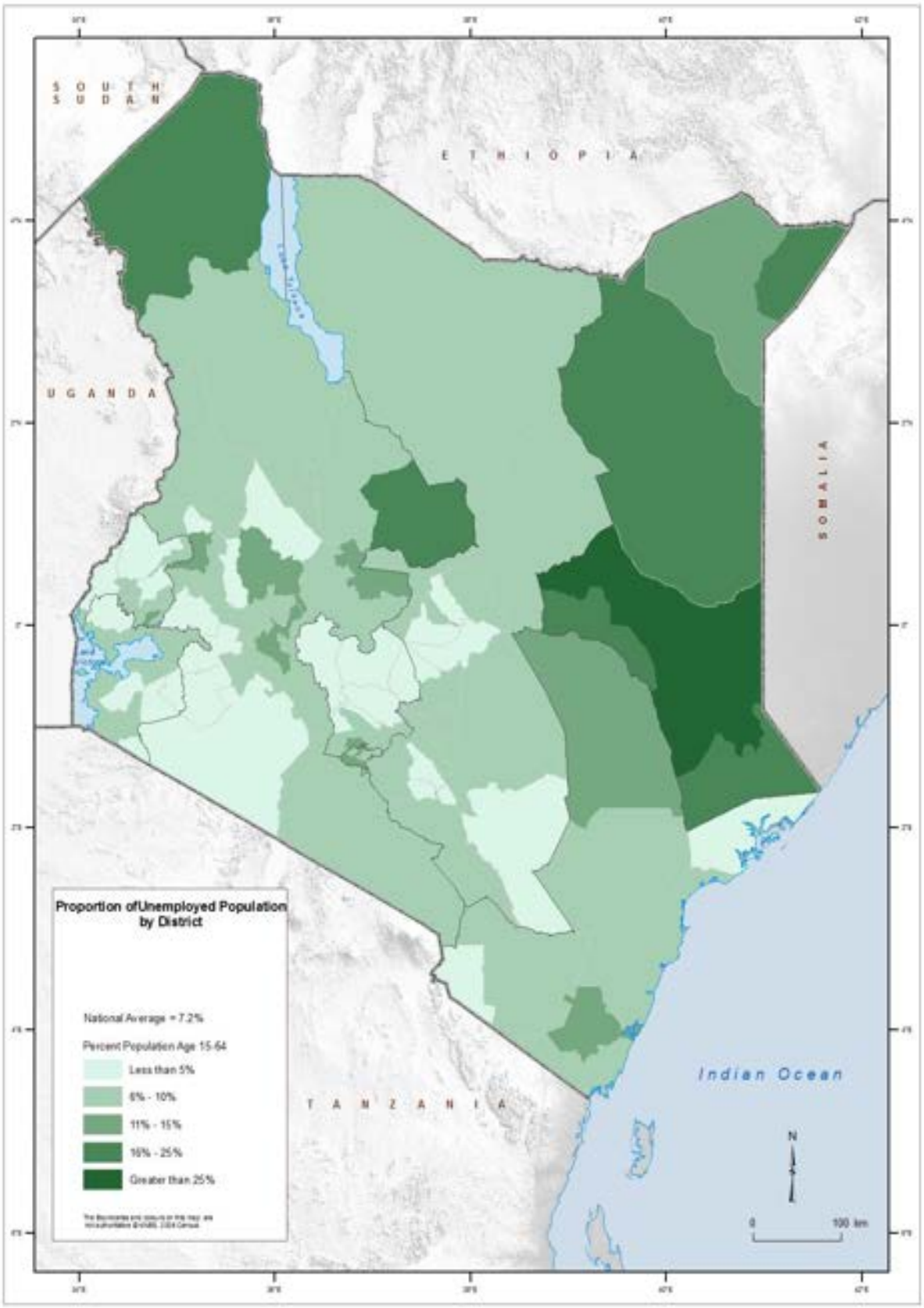
As shown in Table 3.12, the overall unemployment rate declined from 14.6 percent in 1999 to 9.7 percent in 2009. The unemployment rate for males was slightly higher at 9.9 percent compared to 9.4 percent for females. The urban unemployment rate decreased from 25.1 percent in 1999 to 12.8 percent in 2009. Likewise, unemployment rate in rural areas dropped from 9.4 percent in 1999 to 7.9 percent in 2009. The unemployment rate was lowest for females in rural areas at 6.8 percent.

The unemployment rates varied across provinces. It was highest in North-Eastern at 27.7 percent. However, this was a drop from 43.1 percent in 1999. It was still lowest in Nyanza at 6.4 percent, down from 7.8 percent in 1999. Unemployment rates in the other regions were Nairobi 13.6 percent; Coast 13.3 percent; Rift Valley 8.9 percent; Western 6.7 percent and Central Province 6.6 percent. The unemployment rate for the population aged 15-30 was 17.4 percent in urban areas. Map 6 presents unemployment rates by County.

Table 3.12: Unemployment Rates by Residence, Province, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	Rural	Urban	Nairobi	Central	Coast	North-Eastern	Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
15-64	Total	9.7	7.9	12.8	13.6	6.6	13.3	7.6	27.7	6.4	8.9	6.7
	Male	9.9	9.0	11.5	11.1	6.9	13.1	8.4	28.6	6.6	9.1	7.1
	Female	9.4	6.8	14.3	16.7	6.2	13.7	6.8	26.4	6.2	8.7	6.3
15-19	Total	17.3	13.9	27.9	31.0	13.8	23.2	12.1	40.2	10.9	13.8	10.0
	Male	17.8	14.7	29.1	33.8	13.8	24.2	12.2	40.1	10.8	13.8	9.9
	Female	16.8	12.9	26.9	29.3	13.8	22.1	11.9	40.3	11.0	13.8	10.1
20-24	Total	15.1	11.3	20.9	23.1	13.4	20.9	12.2	34.8	10.0	12.8	10.1
	Male	15.7	13.1	19.8	20.9	13.9	21.6	13.3	35.9	10.6	13.2	10.8
	Female	14.5	9.7	21.9	25.2	13.0	20.1	11.1	33.1	9.5	12.3	9.6
25-29	Total	9.9	8.0	12.3	13.1	7.7	13.6	8.3	26.0	6.7	9.0	7.2
	Male	10.1	9.2	11.0	10.7	7.9	13.4	9.4	29.3	7.1	9.3	7.7
	Female	9.7	6.7	13.9	16.1	7.4	13.8	7.2	22.5	6.3	8.7	6.8
30-34	Total	7.2	6.2	8.7	8.9	5.1	10.1	6.2	20.8	4.7	6.8	5.4
	Male	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.2	5.5	10.1	7.1	23.4	5.1	7.1	6.0
	Female	6.9	5.2	9.8	11.4	4.7	10.1	5.2	18.0	4.4	6.5	4.8
35-39	Total	6.1	5.3	7.3	7.4	4.0	8.3	5.4	17.3	3.8	5.9	4.7
	Male	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.3	4.4	8.4	6.3	18.7	4.2	6.2	5.2
	Female	5.7	4.5	8.1	9.3	3.6	8.3	4.4	15.9	3.5	5.6	4.2
40-44	Total	5.8	5.2	6.8	6.6	3.3	7.7	4.9	18.2	3.6	5.8	4.1
	Male	6.3	6.2	6.5	5.8	3.8	7.7	5.7	19.1	3.9	6.1	4.8
	Female	5.2	4.3	7.1	7.9	2.8	7.8	4.0	16.8	3.3	5.4	3.5
45-49	Total	5.2	4.6	6.5	6.3	2.9	7.7	4.7	16.6	3.4	5.7	3.9
	Male	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.6	3.4	7.5	5.4	16.3	3.5	6.0	4.5
	Female	4.7	3.9	6.9	7.6	2.5	7.9	3.9	17.0	3.3	5.4	3.4
50-54	Total	5.8	5.1	7.3	6.6	2.9	8.3	4.9	20.5	3.4	6.2	4.1
	Male	6.2	5.9	6.9	5.7	3.4	8.0	5.6	19.5	3.5	6.4	4.7
	Female	5.2	4.3	7.9	8.4	2.3	8.7	4.1	22.8	3.4	6.0	3.6
55-59	Total	5.8	5.1	8.0	7.7	2.8	9.2	5.0	21.1	3.7	6.8	4.5
	Male	6.2	5.7	7.6	6.4	3.4	8.7	5.7	19.2	3.6	6.9	5.0
	Female	5.4	4.5	8.7	10.5	2.2	9.9	4.3	26.0	3.9	6.7	4.1
60-64	Total	7.0	6.1	10.2	9.4	2.8	10.7	5.8	26.1	4.3	8.0	5.0
	Male	7.1	6.5	9.2	7.1	3.2	9.7	6.2	22.9	3.9	7.9	5.2
	Female	6.8	5.7	11.6	14.0	2.4	12.1	5.4	34.6	4.7	8.2	4.9
15-30	Total	13.2	10.6	17.4	18.5	10.4	17.8	10.3	33.9	8.7	11.3	8.9
	Male	13.6	12.0	16.1	15.9	10.7	17.8	11.2	35.5	9.0	11.6	9.3
	Female	12.8	9.2	18.8	21.2	10.1	17.6	9.4	31.8	8.4	11.0	8.6

Map 6: Unemployment Rate by County, Kenya



3.3 Underemployment

Statistics on underemployment are important as they supplement statistics on employment and unemployment to improve understanding of the functioning of the labour market. It helps to assess the extent to which the available human resources are being utilized in the production process to promote full employment. When compiled meaningfully, the statistics also help to provide insights for the design and evaluation of employment, income and social programmes. Underemployment exists when duration or productivity of an employed person's work is below their full employment level. This could be associated with labour market issues; when the employed are underemployed for reasons of reduced or modified demand for labour, or insufficient employment creation for specific trades. As a better alternative to being without work, these workers are compelled to work shorter hours, or to work in lower skilled jobs or in less productive economic units.

There are two types of underemployment: visible and invisible. Visible underemployment includes individuals involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who are seeking or available for additional work. Invisible underemployment refers to individuals who are working in jobs where their skills are not adequately utilised. However, only visible underemployment is analysed in this report, which comprises all persons in paid or self-employment who were working less than 28 hours a week (which is quite below the average 40 hours).

As indicated in Table 3.13, the total underemployed was about 2.2 million compared to 2.7 million recorded in the 2005/06 KIHBS. Overall, 15,447 graduates were underemployed. Further, as reflected in Table 3.14, majority of the underemployed worked 18 to 21 hours. Notable is that majority of the underemployed, 79.0 percent were in rural areas.

Table 3.13: Underemployed Population Aged 15-64 by Highest Level of Education Completed, Age and Sex

Age	Gender	Total	None	Pre-primary	STD 1 - 4	STD 5 - 8	Form 1 - 4	Form 5 - 6	University	Tertiary	Madrassa	Basic Literacy	Not stated
15-64	Total	2,163,360	325,704	8,137	266,136	1,001,518	456,383	9,720	15,447	58,788	3,027	2,259	16,241
	Male	901,505	105,643	3,210	111,832	406,612	218,236	6,152	9,720	29,853	1,808	897	7,542
	Female	1,261,855	220,061	4,927	154,304	594,906	238,147	3,568	5,727	28,935	1,219	1,362	8,699
15 - 19	Total	360,420	39,874	1,838	48,488	205,109	61,188	342	-	772	607	62	2,140
	Male	176,693	20,608	988	27,708	95,974	29,429	170	-	253	367	24	1,172
	Female	183,727	19,266	850	20,780	109,135	31,759	172	-	519	240	38	968
20 - 24	Total	383,901	36,496	1,297	35,319	194,792	101,630	1,469	1,293	8,754	513	245	2,093
	Male	151,353	14,795	542	15,414	68,664	45,644	725	614	3,507	310	99	1,039
	Female	232,548	21,701	755	19,905	126,128	55,986	744	679	5,247	203	146	1,054
25 - 29	Total	326,328	31,071	1,021	32,080	166,032	76,360	1,132	2,963	13,072	398	278	1,921
	Male	130,041	11,581	421	14,338	61,172	33,179	611	1,659	5,740	224	120	996
	Female	196,287	19,490	600	17,742	104,860	43,181	521	1,304	7,332	174	158	925
30 - 34	Total	260,301	27,273	694	24,047	132,497	59,705	831	2,693	10,382	350	226	1,603
	Male	106,251	9,501	299	10,148	51,170	26,908	403	1,694	4,945	195	103	885
	Female	154,050	17,772	395	13,899	81,327	32,797	428	999	5,437	155	123	718
35 - 39	Total	209,406	24,944	514	20,473	100,571	50,178	880	2,512	7,489	264	193	1,388
	Male	85,089	7,944	194	7,465	38,882	23,643	508	1,581	3,946	144	92	690
	Female	124,317	17,000	320	13,008	61,689	26,535	372	931	3,543	120	101	698
40 - 44	Total	159,627	26,814	468	19,481	65,649	36,184	1,616	2,110	5,526	275	181	1,323
	Male	64,210	8,058	155	6,191	25,797	17,469	1,108	1,375	3,172	154	94	637
	Female	95,417	18,756	313	13,290	39,852	18,715	508	735	2,354	121	87	686
45 - 49	Total	146,810	29,684	587	23,582	52,322	31,767	1,308	1,400	4,477	175	201	1,307
	Male	58,368	7,619	160	7,484	21,856	15,896	964	962	2,662	116	85	564
	Female	88,442	22,065	427	16,098	30,466	15,871	344	438	1,815	59	116	743
50 - 54	Total	121,534	36,851	619	23,036	34,827	19,448	836	958	3,022	191	258	1,488
	Male	48,458	8,801	144	7,841	16,038	11,639	626	673	1,914	129	85	568
	Female	73,076	28,050	475	15,195	18,789	7,809	210	285	1,108	62	173	920
55 - 59	Total	101,455	33,558	572	20,746	27,852	12,204	767	832	3,100	108	267	1,449
	Male	42,098	7,776	156	7,851	13,903	8,431	599	616	2,102	74	82	508
	Female	59,357	25,782	416	12,895	13,949	3,773	168	216	998	34	185	941
60 - 64	Total	93,578	39,139	527	18,884	21,867	7,719	539	686	2,194	146	348	1,529
	Male	38,944	8,960	151	7,392	13,156	5,998	438	546	1,612	95	113	483
	Female	54,634	30,179	376	11,492	8,711	1,721	101	140	582	51	235	1,046
15 - 30	Total	1,154,985	119,389	4,405	123,904	607,087	257,199	3,221	5,035	25,551	1,688	644	6,862
	Male	491,460	51,324	2,058	60,731	241,046	116,187	1,633	2,768	10,866	990	267	3,590
	Female	663,525	68,065	2,347	63,173	366,041	141,012	1,588	2,267	14,685	698	377	3,272

Table 3.14: Distribution of Underemployed Population Aged 15-64 by Average Hours Worked per Week, Sex and Residence

	Total			RURAL			URBAN		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,163,360	901,505	1,261,855	1,708,595	702,889	1,005,706	454,765	198,616	256,149
Less than 6	105,930	46,947	58,983	69,961	31,114	38,847	35,969	15,833	20,136
6 - 9	168,864	81,787	87,077	104,619	48,649	55,970	64,245	33,138	31,107
10 - 13	203,568	93,283	110,285	135,198	58,794	76,404	68,370	34,489	33,881
14 - 17	190,022	78,144	111,878	145,387	59,827	85,560	44,635	18,317	26,318
18 - 21	542,887	211,592	331,295	454,693	177,713	276,980	88,194	33,879	54,315
22 - 25	482,131	195,161	286,970	401,954	161,999	239,955	80,177	33,162	47,015
26 - 28	469,958	194,591	275,367	396,783	164,793	231,990	73,175	29,798	43,377

3.3.1 Underemployment Ratio

The underemployment ratio may be measured in relation to labour force or employment, as shown in Table 3.15. In both cases, time-related underemployment was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas and this affected females more than males. There was a significant increase in the proportion of underemployed; from 4.8 percent recorded in the 1999 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) to 15.2 percent in 2009.

Table 3.15: Underemployment Ratio of Population Aged 15-64 by Sex and Residence

	Labour Force			Underemployed			Underemployment		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15,765,419	8,240,511	7,524,908	2,163,360	901,505	1,261,855	13.7	10.9	16.8
Rural	10,106,421	5,116,792	4,989,629	1,708,595	702,889	1,005,706	16.9	13.7	20.2
Urban	5,658,998	3,123,719	2,535,279	454,765	198,616	256,149	8.0	6.4	10.1
	Employed			Underemployed			Underemployment		
Total	14,240,789	7,164,065	6,247,341	2,163,360	901,505	1,261,855	15.2	12.6	20.2
Rural	9,304,595	4,656,565	4,648,030	1,708,595	702,889	1,005,706	18.4	15.1	21.6
Urban	4,936,194	2,764,140	2,172,054	454,765	198,616	256,149	9.2	7.2	11.8

3.4 Participation Rates

One of the commonly used summary measures is the labour force participation rate. It is computed as the proportion of the economically active population to the working age population during the reference period. Age specific labour force participation rates by sex are presented in Table 3.16. The overall participation rate of 76.7 percent was higher than the 72.6 percent recorded in the 2005/06 KIHBS. The highest participation rates were for persons in the age cohorts 40-44 (90.5 percent) and 45-49 (90.6 percent) while the lowest was for persons aged 15-19 (42.4 percent). Participation rates for males were higher than those of females in all age cohorts.

Table 3.16: Labour Force Participation Rates for Population Aged 15-64 by Age and Sex

	Total		Male		Female	
Age	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	15,765,419	76.7	8,240,511	81.8	7,524,908	71.8
15-19	1,764,703	42.4	909,604	43.0	855,099	41.8
20-24	2,804,388	74.8	1,373,006	79.2	1,431,382	71.1
25-29	2,744,752	86.5	1,425,752	94.6	1,319,000	79.2
30-34	2,226,876	89.2	1,199,115	96.8	1,027,761	81.6
35-39	1,794,377	90.1	961,867	97.1	832,510	83.1
40-44	1,327,309	90.5	713,077	97.0	614,232	84.0
45-49	1,147,149	90.6	609,778	97.0	537,371	84.4
50-54	846,154	88.9	453,218	95.6	392,936	82.3
55-59	614,103	86.5	330,503	92.5	283,600	80.5
60-64	495,608	83.7	264,591	90.1	231,017	77.4
15-30	8,051,893	67.6	4,096,492	71.1	3,955,401	64.2

The analysis of the participation rate by residence and province is presented in Table 3.17. The participation rate was slightly higher for the rural population (76.8 percent) than for the urban (76.6 percent). However, the participation rate of males in urban areas was higher than that of their rural counterparts. The participation rate of males was higher than that of females in all provinces, except in Nyanza where they were equal. Nairobi registered the highest participation rate, 80.4 percent, followed by Central, 79.8 percent, Western, 78.8 percent, and Nyanza, 77.8 percent, while the lowest was Eastern Province, 74.1 percent. Map 7 presents labour force participation by County.

Table 3.18 shows participation rates by level of formal education. Persons with pre-primary education had the lowest participation rate, 65.9 percent. Participation rates for females were lower than for males at all education levels. Overall, the highest participation rate was for those who had university education, 92.4 percent. The participation rate of those with primary education was higher than for those who had secondary Form 1-4 level of education.

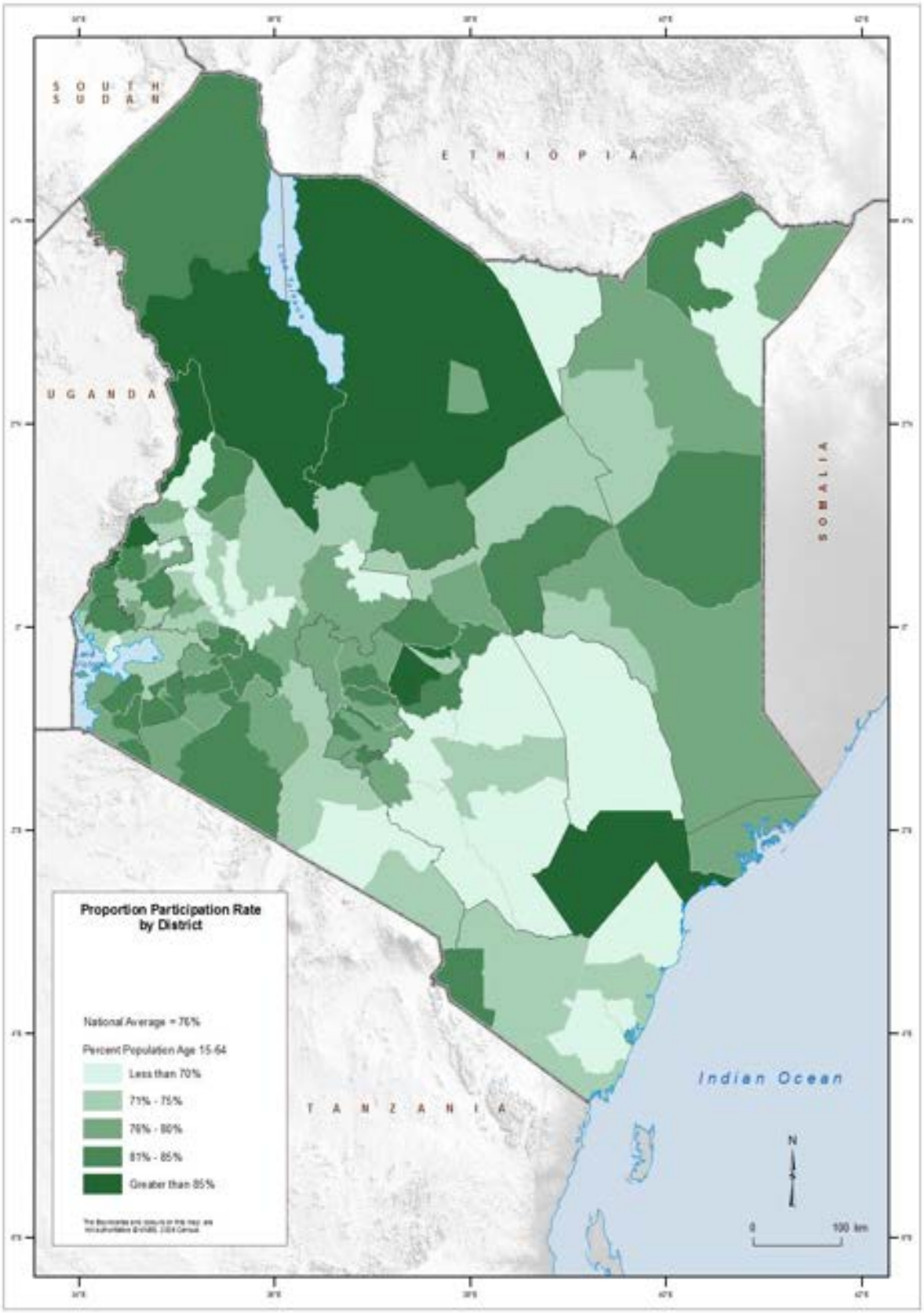
Table 3.17: Labour Force Participation Rates Population Aged 15-64 by Sex and Residence

	Gender	Base Population	Labour Force	Participation rate
Total	Total	20,556,671	15,765,419	76.7
	Male	10,075,556	8,240,511	81.8
	Female	10,481,115	7,524,908	71.8
Rural	Total	13,164,853	10,106,421	76.8
	Male	6,360,915	5,116,792	80.4
	Female	6,803,938	4,989,629	73.3
Urban	Total	7,391,818	5,658,998	76.6
	Male	3,714,641	3,123,719	84.1
	Female	3,677,177	2,535,279	68.9
Nairobi	Total	2,128,334	1,710,603	80.4
	Male	1,098,787	964,779	87.8
	Female	1,029,547	745,824	72.4
Central	Total	2,573,273	2,053,732	79.8
	Male	1,254,959	1,058,102	84.3
	Female	1,318,314	995,630	75.5
Coast	Total	1,789,214	1,267,415	70.8
	Male	880,852	722,670	82.0
	Female	908,362	544,745	60.0
Eastern	Total	3,005,505	2,228,319	74.1
	Male	1,447,167	1,158,822	80.1
	Female	1,558,338	1,069,497	68.6
North-Eastern	Total	1,063,229	803,234	75.5
	Male	577,180	475,421	82.4
	Female	486,049	327,813	67.4
Nyanza	Total	2,731,745	2,125,180	77.8
	Male	1,268,381	986,284	77.8
	Female	1,463,364	1,138,896	77.8
Rift Valley	Total	5,146,154	3,907,560	75.9
	Male	2,557,518	2,083,568	81.5
	Female	2,588,636	1,823,992	70.5
Western	Total	2,119,217	1,669,376	78.8
	Male	990,712	790,865	79.8
	Female	1,128,505	878,511	77.8

Table 3.18: Labour Force Participation Rates for Population Aged 15-64 by Education Attainment by Sex

	Base Population			Labour Force			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20,398,237	9,987,607	10,410,630	15,715,516	8,213,435	7,502,081	77.0	82.2	72.1
None	2,863,156	1,133,634	1,729,522	2,378,261	1,072,856	1,305,405	83.1	94.6	75.5
Pre-primary	70,496	32,174	38,322	46,477	21,777	24,700	65.9	67.7	64.5
Standard 1-4	1,802,037	883,974	918,063	1,409,699	723,906	685,793	78.2	81.9	74.7
Standard 5-8	8,250,631	3,965,576	4,285,055	6,224,921	3,166,465	3,058,456	75.4	79.8	71.4
Form 1-4	5,740,237	3,035,122	2,705,115	4,161,326	2,354,535	1,806,791	72.5	77.6	66.8
Form 5-6	134,475	86,133	48,342	110,338	74,959	35,379	82.1	87.0	73.2
University	318,648	202,978	115,670	294,353	191,667	102,686	92.4	94.4	88.8
Tertiary	999,634	527,148	472,486	893,467	491,474	401,993	89.4	93.2	85.1
Madrassa	59,943	37,046	22,897	50,022	35,011	15,011	83.4	94.5	65.6
Basic Literacy	24,520	11,555	12,965	21,165	10,869	10,296	86.3	94.1	79.4
Not Stated	134,460	72,267	62,193	125,487	69,916	55,571	93.3	96.7	89.4

Map 7: Labour Force Participation Rates by County, Kenya



Chapter 4-Working Children Aged 5-17

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines working children as persons aged 5-17 who perform some non-schooling activities during the reference period. The activities of the working children could be for pay, profit or family gain. Child labour is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. The 2009 Census did not collect child labour statistics directly. Proxy indicators can however be deduced. The indicators presented are mainly based on age, hours worked, in/out-of-school status, type of work and employer.

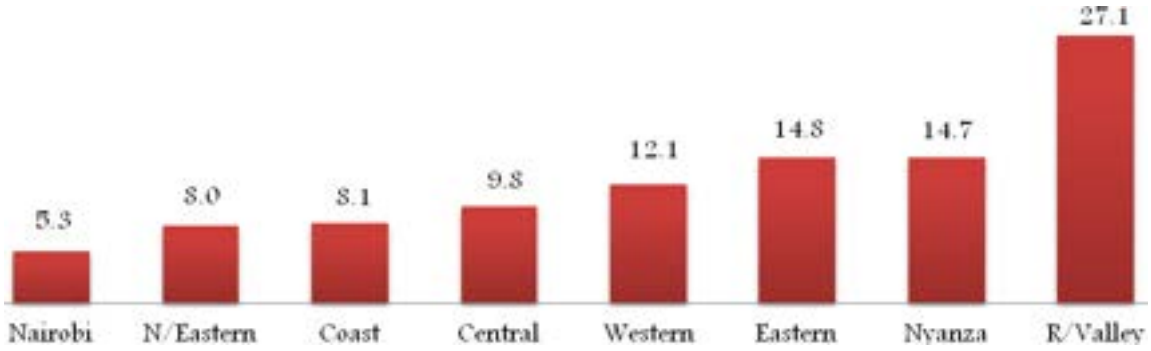
4.1 Characteristics of Kenyan Children Aged 5-17 Years

The population of children aged 5-17 was 13.2 million or about 34 percent of the total population. Male children accounted for 51.7 percent while females accounted for 48.3 percent. Majority of the children, representing 85.9 percent, were living in the rural areas. As shown in Table 4.1, and as depicted in Figure 4.1, Rift Valley Province recorded the highest number of children at 3.6 million which was 27.1 percent of the total population, followed by Eastern at 14.8 percent and Nyanza at 14.7 percent. The number of children aged 5-17 rose by 31.8 percent between 1999 and 2009, with the highest increase in North Eastern where it tripled from 346,002 in 1999 to 1.05 million in 2009. During the ten-year period, the proportion children to total population remained the same in Coast province, but declined in Central Province from 12.4 percent in 1999 to 9.8 percent in 2009.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 by Province, 1999-2009

	1999		2009	
Province	No of Children	Percent Share	No. Of Children	Percent share
Nairobi	474,764	4.7	696,879	5.3
Central	1,241,305	12.4	1,299,262	9.8
Coast	809,266	8.1	1,073,778	8.1
Eastern	1,701,262	17.0	1,949,635	14.8
North-Eastern	346,002	3.5	1,052,575	8.0
Nyanza	1,645,967	16.4	1,946,643	14.7
Rift Valley	2,519,088	25.2	3,582,583	27.1
Western	1,272,849	12.7	1,596,896	12.1
Total	10,010,503	100	13,198,251	100

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 by Province



4.2 Status of Working Children Aged 5-17 by Economic Activity

The results presented in Table 4.2 show that out of 4.55 million children, 387,815 (8.5 percent) worked for pay, 53.3 percent worked in own family agriculture holding and 16.2 percent were in own family business. In all economic activities, nationally and in rural areas, boys were the majority while girls were the majority in urban areas. Although there were 4.55 million working children, not all could be considered child labourers. However, those who were working for pay (8.5 percent) can be considered child labourers.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Working Children by Economic Activity, Age and Sex

	Total	Worked for Pay	On Leave	Sick Leave	Own-Family Business	Own-Family Agriculture Holding	Intern/ Apprentice	Volunteer
Total	4,552,276	387,815	249,390	249,061	738,506	2,427,271	252,264	247,969
Male	2,351,667	202,726	124,695	124,752	376,429	1,272,003	126,972	124,090
Female	2,200,609	185,089	124,695	124,309	362,077	1,155,268	125,292	123,879
				RURAL				
Total	3,910,056	289,203	199,967	200,286	634,551	2,184,556	202,262	199,231
Male	2,040,405	158,139	100,465	101,070	325,487	1,152,625	102,269	100,350
Female	1,869,651	131,064	99,502	99,216	309,064	1,031,931	99,993	98,881
				URBAN				
Total	642,220	98,612	49,423	48,775	103,955	242,715	50,002	48,738
Male	311,262	44,587	24,230	23,682	50,942	119,378	24,703	23,740
Female	330,958	54,025	25,193	25,093	53,013	123,337	25,299	24,998

4.3 Spatial Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-17

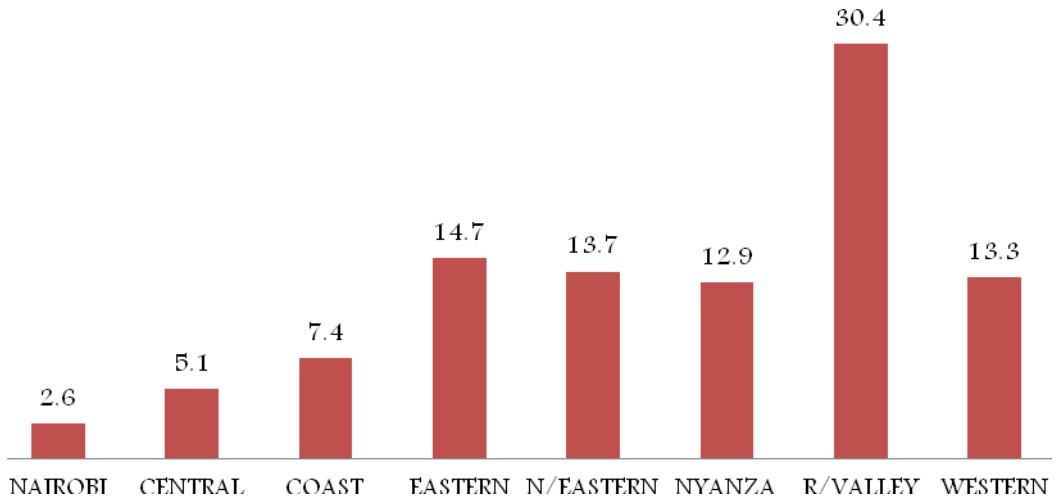
As shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2, majority of the working children (30.4 percent) were in Rift Valley Province while Nairobi had the least (2.6 percent). Eastern Province was second highest, 14.7 percent, followed by North-Eastern (13.7 percent). Analysis by age group shows that majority of the working children were in age group 5-9 (45.4 percent),

followed by those in age group 10-14 (37.7 percent). Distribution of working children by county is shown in Map 8.

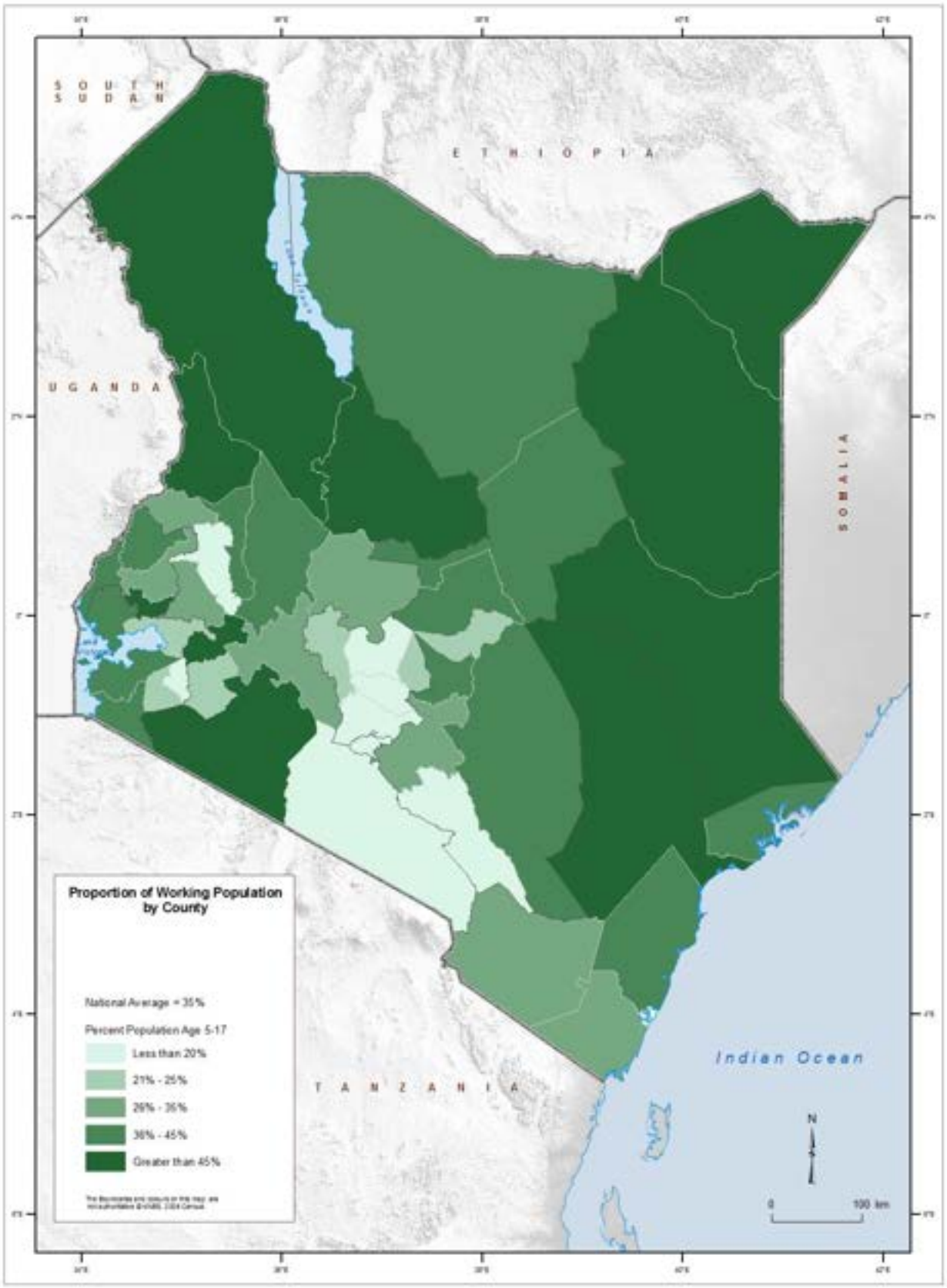
Table 4.3: Distribution of Working Children by Age, Sex, Residence and Province

	Total	Rural	Urban	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North-Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
Total	4,552,276	3,910,056	642,220	116,681	230,833	338,243	667,349	625,135	585,552	1,382,792	605,691
Male	2,351,667	2,040,405	311,262	52,653	118,237	169,569	345,208	347,785	293,785	718,281	306,149
Female	2,200,609	1,869,651	330,958	64,028	112,596	168,674	322,141	277,350	291,767	664,511	299,542
5-9											
Total	2,067,350	1,783,341	284,009	50,485	92,310	168,079	309,627	281,526	251,175	630,638	283,510
Male	1,057,575	914,855	142,720	25,047	46,982	84,530	157,905	150,130	126,574	323,041	143,366
Female	1,009,775	868,486	141,289	25,438	45,328	83,549	151,722	131,396	124,601	307,597	140,144
10-14											
Total	1,716,815	1,490,802	226,013	38,563	83,342	120,857	245,535	273,923	216,655	523,659	214,281
Male	890,892	780,356	110,536	18,022	42,253	59,912	126,244	154,908	109,839	271,137	108,577
Female	825,923	710,446	115,477	20,541	41,089	60,945	119,291	119,015	106,816	252,522	105,704
15-17											
Total	768,111	635,913	132,198	27,633	55,181	49,307	112,187	69,686	117,722	228,495	107,900
Male	403,200	345,194	58,006	9,584	29,002	25,127	61,059	42,747	57,372	124,103	54,206
Female	364,911	290,719	74,192	18,049	26,179	24,180	51,128	26,939	60,350	104,392	53,694

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-17



Map 8: Kenya's Working Children Aged 5-17 years by County,



4.4 Working children by Economic Activity, Sex and Province

Table 4.4 shows that in all major economic activities, males were the majority. In all provinces, except Nairobi, majority of the working children were engaged in own family agriculture.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Working Children by Economic Activity, Sex and Province

	Total	Worked for Pay	On Leave	Sick Leave	Own-Family Business	Own-Family Agriculture Holding	Intern/ Apprentice	Volunteer
Total	4,552,276	387,815	249,390	249,061	738,506	2,427,271	252,264	247,969
Male	2,351,667	202,726	124,695	124,752	376,429	1,272,003	126,972	124,090
Female	2,200,609	185,089	124,695	124,309	362,077	1,155,268	125,292	123,879
NAIROBI								
Total	116,681	23,330	9,734	9,610	19,992	34,658	9,730	9,627
Male	52,653	8,932	4,690	4,552	9,526	15,780	4,639	4,534
Female	64,028	14,398	5,044	5,058	10,466	18,878	5,091	5,093
CENTRAL								
Total	230,833	27,161	10,804	10,844	25,917	134,246	11,034	10,827
Male	118,237	13,689	5,355	5,308	12,874	70,166	5,514	5,331
Female	112,596	13,472	5,449	5,536	13,043	64,080	5,520	5,496
COAST								
Total	338,243	37,941	24,516	25,009	51,489	150,269	24,720	24,299
Male	169,569	18,851	11,857	12,021	25,571	77,682	11,875	11,712
Female	168,674	19,090	12,659	12,988	25,918	72,587	12,845	12,587
EASTERN								
Total	667,349	63,350	36,266	36,192	108,854	350,188	36,544	35,955
Male	345,208	35,536	18,133	18,107	54,884	182,009	18,503	18,036
Female	322,141	27,814	18,133	18,085	53,970	168,179	18,041	17,919
NORTH EASTERN								
Total	625,135	57,133	49,429	49,405	131,155	238,991	49,796	49,226
Male	347,785	31,538	26,526	26,586	73,377	136,600	26,772	26,386
Female	277,350	25,595	22,903	22,819	57,778	102,391	23,024	22,840
NYANZA								
Total	585,552	39,008	26,211	26,096	78,005	363,460	26,962	25,810
Male	293,785	20,445	12,756	12,817	37,692	184,201	13,268	12,606
Female	291,767	18,563	13,455	13,279	40,313	179,259	13,694	13,204
RIFT VALLEY								
Total	1,382,792	101,299	66,476	65,968	244,939	771,060	67,099	65,951
Male	718,281	53,061	32,408	32,266	123,778	411,431	33,087	32,250
Female	664,511	48,238	34,068	33,702	121,161	359,629	34,012	33,701
WESTERN								
Total	605,691	38,593	25,954	25,937	78,155	384,399	26,379	26,274
Male	306,149	20,674	12,970	13,095	38,727	194,134	13,314	13,235
Female	299,542	17,919	12,984	12,842	39,428	190,265	13,065	13,039

4.5 Education Attainment of Working Children

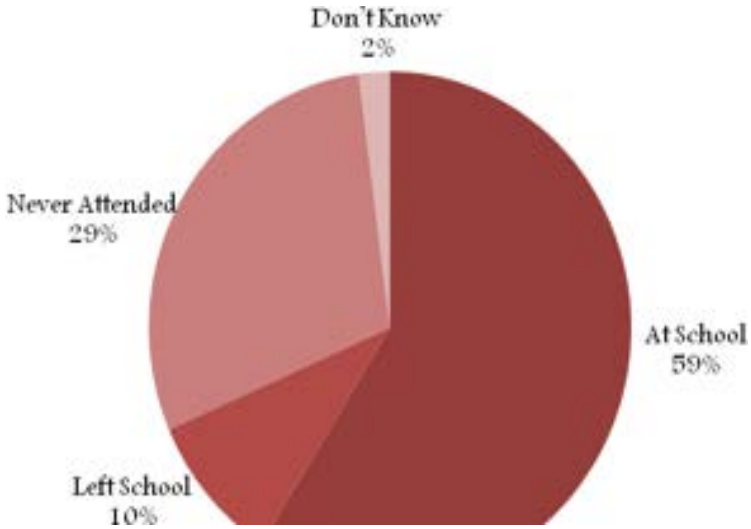
Information was collected on education attainment of the working children. Overall, 50.2 percent were of primary school level, 30.0 percent never attended school, 15.2 percent were of pre-primary level of education and only 2.3 percent had secondary education.

Table 4.5: Education Attainment of Working Children

	Total			Rural			Urban			Total(%)
Education	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL	4,475,976	2,309,975	2,166,001	3,843,913	2,003,870	1,840,043	632,063	306,105	325,958	100
Pre-primary	678,496	354,667	323,829	585,744	306,788	278,956	92,752	47,879	44,873	15.2
Primary (Standard 1-4)	1,455,031	755,724	699,307	1,251,111	652,980	598,131	203,920	102,744	101,176	32.5
Primary (Standard 5-8)	793,201	382,862	410,339	630,115	311,311	318,804	163,086	71,551	91,535	17.7
Form 1-4	102,085	47,749	54,336	71,047	34,403	36,644	31,038	13,346	17,692	2.3
Form 5-6	368	176	192	158	79	79	210	97	113	0
Polytechnic	697	255	442	425	172	253	272	83	189	0
Basic Literacy	279	111	168	158	67	91	121	44	77	0
Madrassa	9,549	5,987	3,562	9,021	5,739	3,282	528	248	280	0.2
Never Attended	1,342,242	713,711	628,531	1,225,677	655,286	570,391	116,565	58,425	58,140	30.0
Don't Know	94,028	48,733	45,295	70,457	37,045	33,412	23,571	11,688	11,883	2.1

Out of the 4,552,276 working children, more than half (59 percent) were currently attending school, 29 percent never attended school, while 10 percent dropped out of school as depicted in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Working Children by Schooling Status, 2009



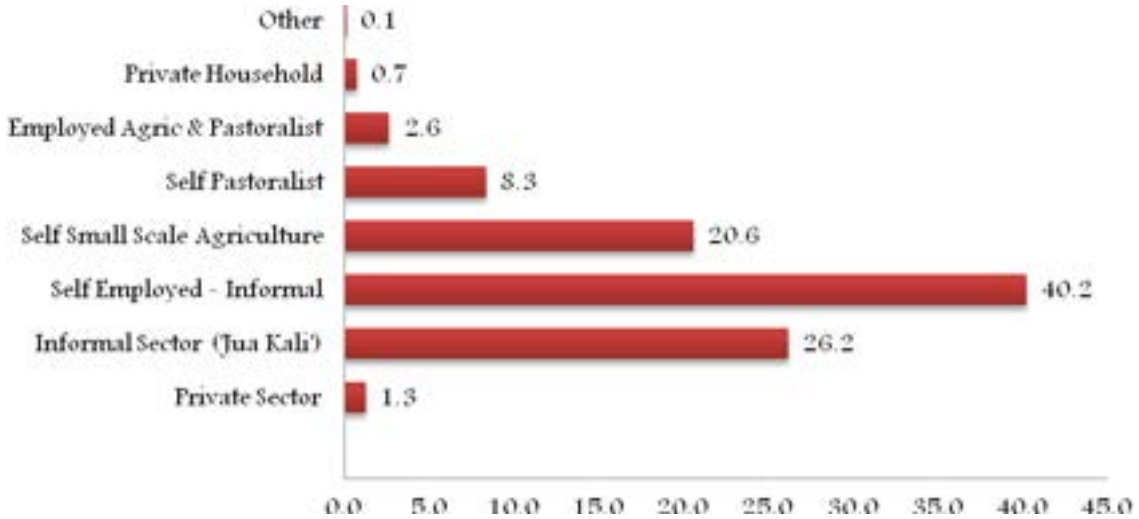
4.6 Working Children by Main Employer

Analysis of working children by main employer is presented in Table 4.6 and Figure 4.4. The results show that 40.2 percent of working children were self-employed in the informal sector. Majority of those in the informal sector were in own-family agriculture holding and in own-family business. The Jua Kali sector and small-scale agriculture absorbed about 46.8 percent of working children.

Table 4.6: Economic Activity of Working Children by Employer, 2009

	Total	Worked for Pay	On Leave	Sick Leave	Own-Family Business	Own-Family Agriculture Holding	Intern/ Apprentice	Volunteer
Total	4,552,276	387,815	249,390	249,061	738,506	2,427,271	252,264	247,969
Private Sector	57,787	28,731	39	21	10,856	17,783	357	-
Local NGO	466	438	2	1	-	-	25	-
Faith Based Organisation	658	612	2	1	-	-	43	-
Informal Sector ('Jua Kali')	1,192,011	152,900	124,541	124,934	234,672	305,394	125,869	123,701
Self Employed - Informal	1,828,963	156,067	124,696	123,958	347,176	827,221	125,577	124,268
Small Scale Agriculture	110,384	16,993	16	18	19,714	73,612	31	-
Self Small Scale Agriculture	937,829	-	32	75	38,315	899,407	-	-
Pastoralist Employed	10,244	-	4	4	3,937	6,159	140	-
Self-Pastoralist	379,002	-	18	29	82,564	296,179	212	-
Private Household	31,705	31,650	39	16	-	-	-	-
Other	3,227	424	1	4	1,272	1,516	10	-

Figure 4.4: Economic Activity of Working Children by Employer, 2009



4.7 Hours Worked

The average hours worked by children aged 5-17 by province is presented in Figure 4.5. The average hours worked by children was 36.3 hours per week and children in urban areas worked longer hours (45.0) compared to those in rural areas (36.0). As shown in Figure 4.6, in all age categories, children aged 15-17 work longer hours than those in other age-groups. Children in North Eastern worked longer hours than those in other Provinces. At the National level, average hours worked for male children were higher than those for females.

Figure 4.5: Average Hours Worked by Children Aged 5-17 by Province, 2009

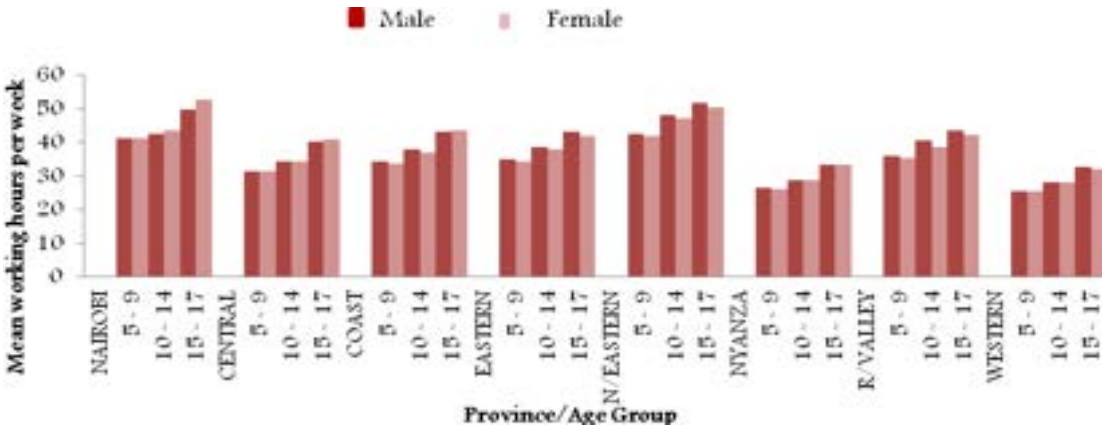
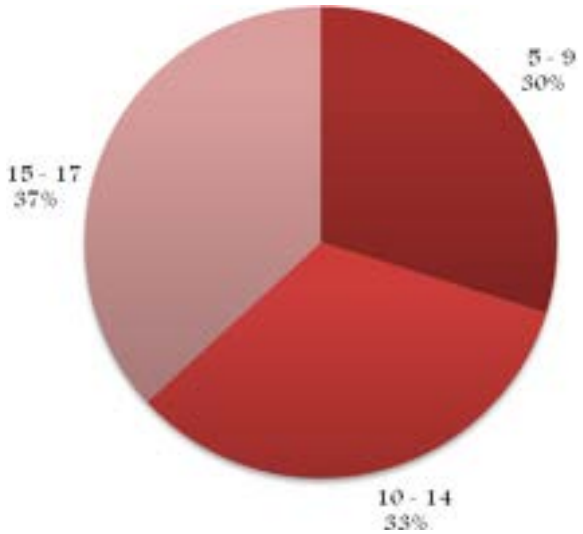


Figure 4.6: Average Working Hours by Children Aged 5-17 by Age Group, 2009



4.8 Working Children with Disabilities

As shown in Table 4.7, the total number of working children aged 5-17 with disabilities was 127,966, of whom 54.9 percent were male and 45.1 percent female. About 8.4

percent of children with disabilities worked for pay, 15.9 percent in own family businesses and 51.8 percent worked in own family agriculture holding. More boys than girls participated in various economic activities in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.7: Economic Activity of Children with Disability by Sex and Residence

		Total	Worked for Pay	On Leave	Sick Leave	Own-Family Business	Own-Family Agriculture Holding	Intern/ Apprentice	Volunteer
TOTAL	Total	127,966	10,748	7,552	7,689	20,355	66,271	7,786	7,565
	Male	70,253	5,953	4,033	4,144	10,995	36,984	4,149	3,995
	Female	57,713	4,795	3,519	3,545	9,360	29,287	3,637	3,570
	Percent share	100	8.4	5.9	6.0	15.9	51.8	6.1	5.9
Rural	Total	110,752	8,415	6,092	6,227	17,613	59,837	6,372	6,196
	Male	61,181	4,739	3,257	3,391	9,530	33,561	3,426	3,277
	Female	49,571	3,676	2,835	2,836	8,083	26,276	2,946	2,919
	Percent share	100	7.6	5.5	5.6	15.9	54.0	5.8	5.6
Urban	Total	17,214	2,333	1,460	1,462	2,742	6,434	1,414	1,369
	Male	9,072	1,214	776	753	1,465	3,423	723	718
	Female	8,142	1,119	684	709	1,277	3,011	691	651
	Percent share	100	13.6	8.5	8.5	15.9	37.4	8.2	8.0

4.9 Working Orphaned Children

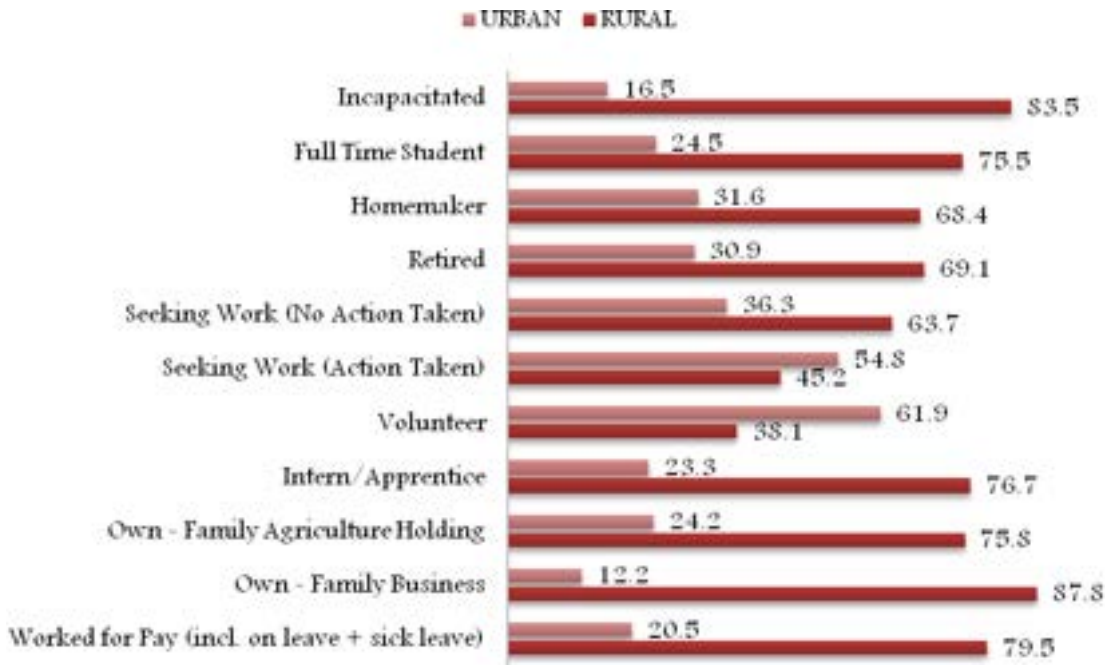
Information collected on working orphaned children shows that 13 percent of Kenya's 13,198,251 children aged 5-17 were orphaned and working. Of the working orphaned children, 61.7 percent were homemakers while 18.8 percent worked in own family business. Only 8.4 percent of orphans worked for pay and 0.2 percent were volunteers, while 0.5 percent were full time students and 1.6 percent were interns on apprenticeship. This information is presented in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7: Economic Activities of Working Orphans Aged 5-17 (Percent)



Figure 4.8 presents the working status of orphaned children by residence. In all economic activities, higher proportions of working orphaned children were in rural areas. The highest proportion was for those who were working in own family business where 87.8 percent were in rural areas, followed by those who worked for pay in which 79.5 percent were in rural areas. There were more volunteers and those seeking work in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Figure 4.8: Economic Activity of Working Orphaned Children 5-17 Years



Chapter 5-Working Population Aged 65+

The 2009 Census estimated total population aged 65 and above at 1.33 million of whom 600,675 were men and 728,729 were women as shown in Table 5.1. Those reported as employed were 886,850 which gave an employment-to-population ratio of 66.7 percent. Of those who were employed, 442,256 were men and 444,594 were women, giving employment rates of 73.6 percent and 61.0 percent for men and women, respectively. A reported 736,293 were in rural and 150,557 in urban areas. The employment rates in rural areas for 1999 and 2009 were higher than those in urban areas.

Table 5.1: Employed Population Aged 65+ by Gender and Residence, 1999 and 2009

		1999			2009		
Gender/ Residence		Population 65+	Employed 65+	Employment Rate (%)	Population 65+	Employed 65+	Employment Rate (%)
TOTAL	KENYA	936,709	651,112	69.5	1,329,404	886,850	66.7
Gender	Men	434,672	339,713	78.2	600,675	442,256	73.6
	Women	502,037	311,399	62.0	728,729	444,594	61.0
Residence	Rural	708,818	509,742	71.9	1,070,298	736,293	68.8
	Urban	227,891	141,370	62.0	259,106	150,557	58.1

5.1 Employed Population Aged 65+ years

Although the employed population aged 65 and above rose from 651,112 in 1999 to 886,850 in 2009, the employment rates declined from 69.5 percent in 1999 to 66.7 percent in 2009. Employment rates for men declined from 78.2 percent to 73.6 percent and marginally declined for women from 62.0 percent to 61.0 percent. A similar trend was witnessed in both urban and rural areas where employment rates declined from 71.9 percent to 68.8 percent in rural areas and 62.0 percent to 58.1 percent in urban areas.

5.2 Population Aged 65+ Years by Activity Status

As presented in Table 5.2, out of the 1.33 million aged 65+ years, 66.7 percent were employed. About 73.6 percent of men aged 65+ were employed compared to 61.0 percent of women. Inactive population constituted 25.4 percent and 0.7 percent were undetermined. Activity status in absolute numbers and employment rates by province are presented in Table 5.2. North-Eastern had the lowest employment rate at 49.7 percent while Central Province had the highest employment rate at 73.2 percent.

Table 5.2: Population Aged 65+ by Activity Status

Region	Gender	Total	Employed	Employment rate	Unemployed	Inactive	Undetermined
KENYA	Total	1,329,404	886,850	66.7	95,233	338,106	9,215
	Male	600,673	442,256	73.6	45,265	108,639	4,513
	Female	728,731	444,594	61.0	49,968	229,467	4,702
Nairobi	Total	34,511	19,153	55.5	3,168	11,809	381
	Male	17,128	11,335	66.2	1,317	4,345	131
	Female	17,383	7,818	45.0	1,851	7,464	250
Central	Total	221,641	162,301	73.2	6,597	52,072	671
	Male	93,600	74,295	79.4	3,050	15,978	277
	Female	128,041	88,006	68.7	3,547	36,094	394
Coast	Total	100,716	56,890	56.5	9,681	33,484	661
	Male	47,476	31,600	66.5	4,615	10,931	330
	Female	53,240	25,290	47.5	5,066	22,553	331
Eastern	Total	274,419	171,125	62.4	16,019	85,222	2,053
	Male	121,340	85,708	70.6	7,651	27,047	934
	Female	153,079	85,417	55.8	8,368	58,175	1,119
North-Eastern	Total	47,839	23,756	49.7	14,102	9,116	865
	Male	28,594	16,550	57.9	8,099	3,386	559
	Female	19,245	7,206	37.4	6,003	5,730	306
Nyanza	Total	196,519	143,390	73.0	10,641	41,463	1,025
	Male	83,372	65,587	78.7	4,059	13,289	437
	Female	113,147	77,803	68.8	6,582	28,174	588
Rift Valley	Total	291,914	192,484	65.9	24,463	72,252	2,715
	Male	136,623	100,781	73.8	11,877	22,489	1,476
	Female	155,291	91,703	59.1	12,586	49,763	1,239
Western	Total	161,845	117,751	72.8	10,562	32,688	844
	Male	72,540	56,400	77.8	4,597	11,174	369
	Female	89,305	61,351	68.7	5,965	21,514	475

5.3 Employment Status of Population Aged 65+ years

Figure 5.1 shows the employed population 65+ by employment status. The share of the employed population who worked on own family agriculture holding was 75.3 percent while those who worked in own family business was 13.5 percent. The older persons who were paid employees constituted 10.3 percent while volunteers accounted for 0.9 percent. Women were the majority in own agricultural holding, constituting 37.4 percent of the total while in other economic activities, men had higher proportion as presented in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.1: Percent Employed Population Aged 65+ Years by Main Activity

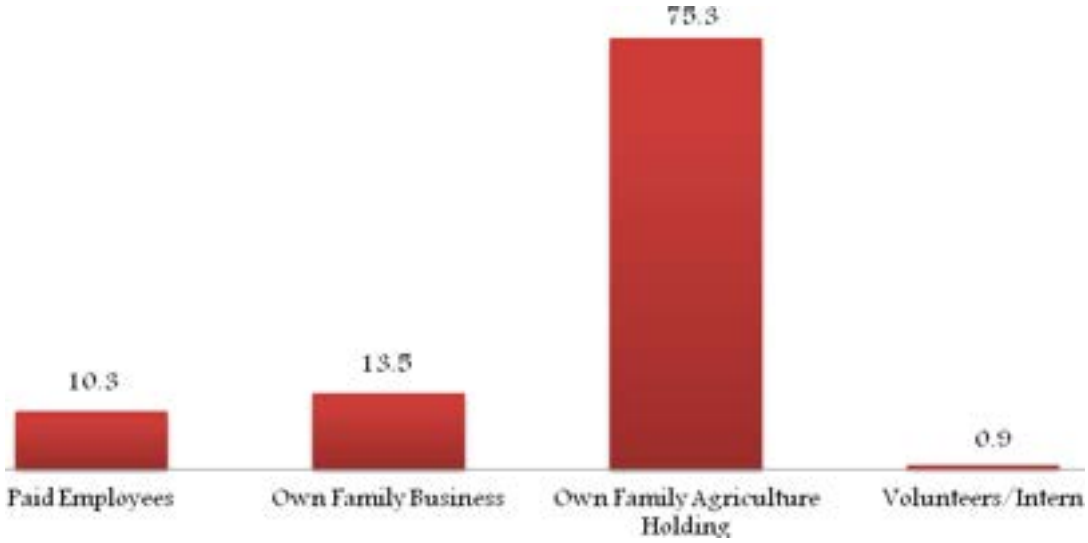


Figure 5.2: Employment Status by Sex



5.4 Employment of Population Aged 65+ Years by Main Employer

Figure 5.3 presents working population 65+ by main employer. Self small-scale agricultural holding and pastoralists had the highest proportion of employees at 32.4 percent followed by self-employed informal which constituted 30.1 percent. Other main employers of older persons were private sector, 3.5 percent, and others which included public sector and private households at 1.4 percent.

5.5 Spatial Distribution of Employed Population Aged 65+

Table 5.3 gives geographical distribution of employed population aged 65+ by economic activity. Rift Valley Province with 21.7 percent and Eastern Province with 19.3 percent had the highest proportions of older persons who were employed. The majority of those who were in employment in all the provinces except Nairobi, were in own family agricultural holdings and own family businesses. Nationally, 69.1 percent of the employed population

was in their own family agricultural holdings and 13.6 percent were in own family business.

Figure 5.3: Employment of Population Aged 65+ by Main Employer (Percent)

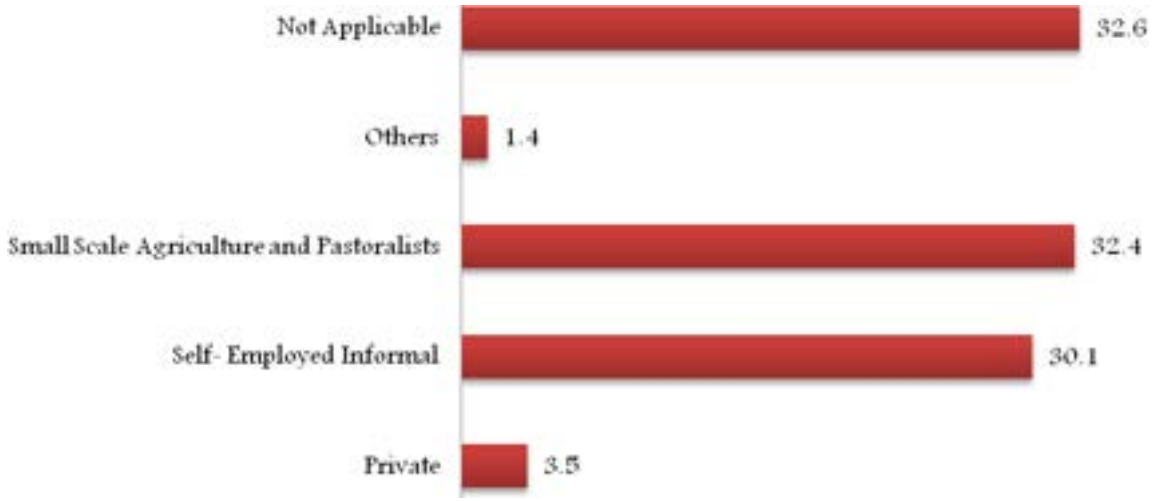


Table 5.3: Spatial Distribution of Employed Population Aged 65+ by Province and Economic Activity, 2009

Region	Total	Percent	Worked for Pay	On Leave	Own Family Business	Own-Farm Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Apprentice	Volunteer
KENYA	886,850	100	86,656	34,047	120,804	612,822	16,465	16,056
Nairobi	19,153	2.2	6,979	1,548	5,272	3,797	708	849
Central	162,301	18.3	12,930	3,435	16,332	126,767	1,482	1,355
Coast	56,890	6.4	8,409	3,155	9,606	32,610	1,543	1,567
Eastern	171,225	19.3	19,583	6,526	23,993	114,940	3,122	3,061
North-Eastern	23,756	2.7	1,975	1,544	6,694	12,042	769	732
Nyanza	143,390	16.2	9,418	5,085	18,224	106,292	2,309	2,062
Rift Valley	192,484	21.7	18,908	8,873	27,518	128,019	4,710	4,450
Western	117,751	13.3	8,454	3,981	13,165	88,355	1,822	1,974

Table 5.4 presents distribution of employed persons (those who worked for pay, in own family business and own agriculture) by age group. The proportion of those employed decreases with age. Those in age group 65-69 had higher proportion of people working than the higher age categories.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 65+ by Age Group and Economic Activity

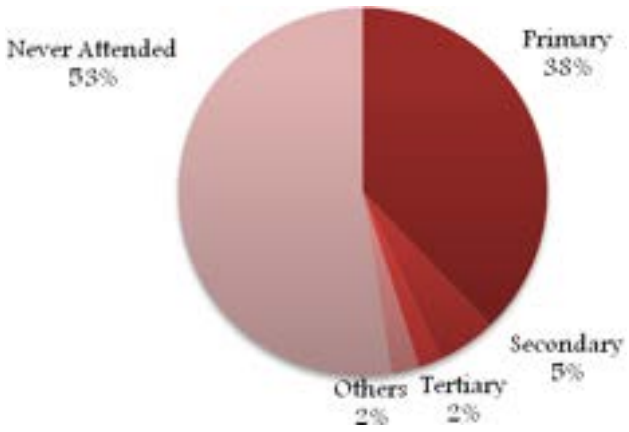
	Worked for pay		Working for family business		Own family agric. Hold		Intern/App		Volunteer	
Age Group	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
65-69	34,799	40.2	42,460	35.1	207,655	33.9	2,556	15.5	2,601	16.2
70-74	22,232	25.7	32,534	26.9	169,870	27.7	2,924	17.8	2,803	17.5
75-79	11,920	13.8	18,328	15.2	104,435	17.0	2,359	14.3	2,207	13.7
80-84	6,923	8.0	11,653	9.6	63,148	10.3	2,548	15.5	2,475	15.4
85-89	4,098	4.7	6,507	5.4	33,719	5.5	2,053	12.5	2,032	12.7
90+	6,684	7.7	9,322	7.7	33,995	5.5	4,025	24.4	3,938	24.5
Total	86,656	100	120,804	100	612,822	100	16,465	100	16,056	100

Table 5.5 presents the employed population aged 65+ by level of education. About 52.5 percent of the employed population had no education while 37.8 percent were of primary level of education (Standard 1-8). Those with secondary level education constituted 5.2 percent and only 0.6 percent were of university level. Analysis by sex shows that 67.1 percent of females never attended any schooling compared to 38.0 percent males. Figure 5.4 shows that over 50 percent of population aged 65+ never attended school and only 38 percent of them attended primary school.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Employed Population 65+ by Education Attainment

Education Level	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
None	162,292	38.0	284,547	67.1	446,839	52.5
Pre Primary	6,235	1.5	6,707	1.6	12,942	1.5
Primary (Standard 1-4)	112,542	26.4	82,130	19.4	194,672	22.9
Primary (Standard 5-8)	92,616	21.7	34,597	8.2	127,213	14.9
Form 1-4	32,725	7.7	8,366	2.0	41,091	4.8
Form 5-6	2,916	0.7	579	0.1	3,495	0.4
University	3,956	0.9	809	0.2	4,765	0.6
Tertiary	8,625	2.0	2,456	0.6	11,081	1.3
Madrassa	1,607	0.4	414	0.1	2,021	0.2
Basic Literacy	2,555	0.6	3,325	0.8	5,880	0.7
Polytechnic	821	0.2	182	0.0	1,003	0.1
TOTAL	426,890	100	424,112	100	851,002	100

Figure 5.4: Education Level of Population Aged 65+ Years



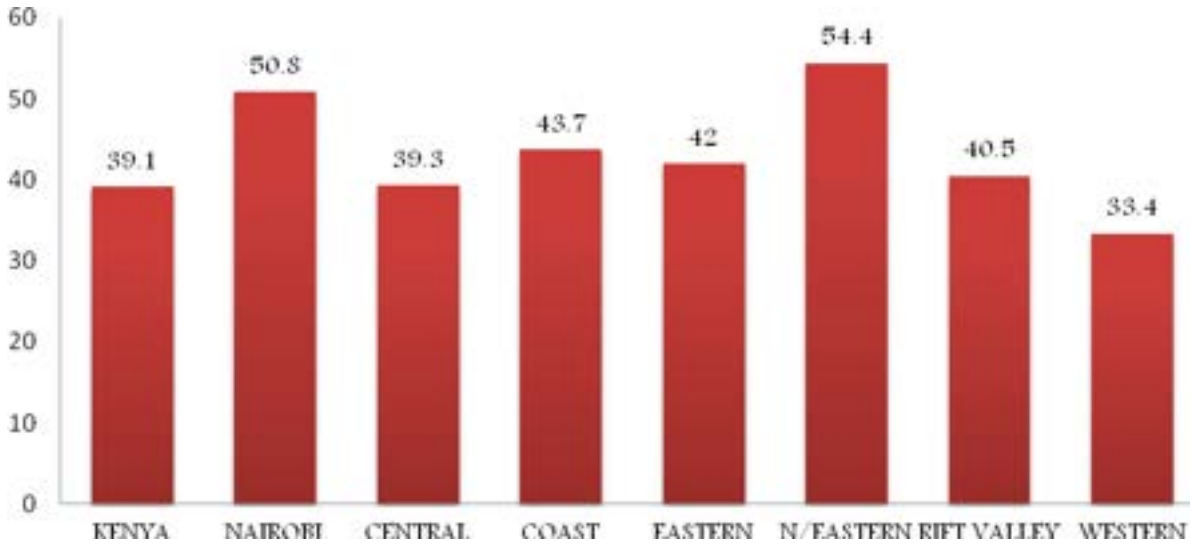
5.6 Hours Worked

The average hours worked by the employed population aged 65 years and above were 39 hours per week. At national, residence and regional levels, women had longer average hours per week compared to men. As presented in Figure 5.5 and Table 5.6, employed persons in North-Eastern (54.4 hours) and Nairobi (50.8 hours) worked longer hours compared to other provinces, while Nyanza and Western Provinces had the shortest working hours at 33.0 and 33.4 hours respectively.

Table 5.6: Employed Population Aged 65+ by Average Hours Worked per Week by Province and Residence

Province	Region	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	Total	39.1	41.8	36.7
	Rural	38.3	41.0	35.6
	Urban	43.1	46.0	39.6
Nairobi	Total	50.8	52.1	48.2
Central	Total	39.3	41.7	37.2
	Rural	38.9	41.2	37.0
	Urban	41.4	44.4	38.5
Coast	Total	43.7	45.9	40.6
	Rural	42.5	44.6	39.6
	Urban	49.3	51.0	46.0
Eastern	Total	42.0	44.5	39.4
	Rural	41.8	44.3	39.1
	Urban	43.3	45.8	40.7
North-Eastern	Total	54.4	56.0	49.7
	Rural	55.0	56.5	50.3
	Urban	50.9	52.6	47.1
Nyanza	Total	33.0	35.5	30.9
	Rural	32.3	34.7	30.3
	Urban	37.1	40.0	34.3
Rift Valley	Total	40.5	42.8	37.3
	Rural	40.0	42.3	37.3
	Urban	44.0	46.7	40.5
Western	Total	33.4	35.8	31.2
	Rural	32.8	35.1	30.6
	Urban	38.0	40.6	35.4

Figure 5.5: Employed Population Aged 65+ by Average Hours Worked per Week by Province



Chapter 6-Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents a summary of the findings of the labour characteristics from the 2009 Census, a broad outline of the employment problem and an outline of policy implications of the findings.

6.1 Findings

6.1.1 Working Age Population

The trend analysis of the 1999 and 2009 Censuses shows that the working age population grew faster than the labour force. In absolute terms, population aged 15-64 increased from 15.0 million to 20.6 million while overall labour force increased from 13.1 million to 15.8 million.

6.1.2 Economically Active Population

Out of 32.51 million aged 5 and above, the active population was 20.56 million (63.2 percent) of whom 18.91 million were working and 1.52 million unemployed. The inactive population was 11.85 million (36.6 percent). Of the economically active population (20.56 million), 69.1 percent were in rural areas and 30.9 percent in urban areas. There was almost gender parity with males constituting 49.2 percent and females 50.8 percent.

6.1.3 Persons with Disability

There were 1,248,412 persons aged 5 and above with disability of whom 700,355 (or 89.8 percent of the active population) were reported to be working and 79,512 (10.2 percent) as unemployed.

6.1.4 Employed Population

The number of employed persons increased from 11.1 million in 1999 to 14.2 million in 2009. Analysis by gender shows that men constituted 52.1 percent while women accounted for 47.9 percent, meaning that gender bias exist in employment. Those employed in rural areas constituted 65.3 percent. A reported 49.0 percent of youth aged 15-30 were employed, while employment of youth aged 15-24 stood at 27.0 percent. The overall employment rate stood at 69.3 percent while those for males and females stood at 73.7 percent and 65.1 percent, respectively. Regionally, Central had the highest employment rate at 74.6 percent followed by Western at 73.5 percent, while North-Eastern Province had the lowest at 54.6 percent.

The majority of the working population (49.4 percent) had primary level education while 26.3 percent had secondary Form 1-4 education.

6.1.5 Unemployed Population

High unemployment remains a major concern to the Government. The population 15-64 years enumerated as unemployed was 1.52 million, compared with 1.8 million in 1999. The overall unemployment rate in 2009 stood at 9.7 percent compared to 14.6 percent in 1999. Of the unemployed persons in 2009, 52.6 percent were in rural areas while women

accounted for 46.2 percent and youth 15-30 years constituted the highest proportion at 69.6 percent.

A reported 22.9 percent of the unemployed persons had no education, 41.0 percent had primary education and 28.4 percent had secondary education. The unemployed persons with university education were 1.2 percent, while those with no education were 22.9 percent.

6.1.6 Underemployment

The time-related visible underemployment in 2009 stood at 2.2 million, of whom 55.3 percent were women and 1.2 percent or 24,977 were graduates. The overall underemployment ratio was 15.2 percent. In terms of rural/urban distribution, 82.8 percent of the underemployed were in rural areas.

6.1.7 Labour Force Participation Rates

The labour force participation rate was 76.7 percent compared to 82.4 percent in 1999. The highest participation rate was in age cohorts 40-44 (90.5 percent) and 45-49 (90.6 percent). In all age groups participation rates for males were higher than those of females. Nairobi Province had the highest participation rate of 80.4 percent while Eastern had the lowest at 74.1 percent.

6.1.8 Working Children (5-17 years)

Out of 13.2 million children aged 5-17, 34.5 percent were working. Of the working children, 45.4 percent were in age group 5-9 years, 37.7 percent in age group 10-14 and 16.9 percent in age group 15-17 years. A reported 51.3 percent of working children were of primary level of education and 30.6 percent never attended school. Out of 4.55 million children who were working, 127,966 (2.8 percent) were disabled.

6.1.9 Working Population 65+ years

The employed population 65+ years was 886,850 compared to 651,112 in 1999 while the employment rate declined from 69.5 percent in 1999 to 66.7 percent in 2009. The share of the elderly population who were employed in own family agriculture was 75.3 percent and in own family business was 13.5 percent. A reported 52.5 percent of the employed persons never attended school and 37.8 percent had primary level education.

6.2 Conclusion

The Government has many current and past policies bearing on employment creation. However, the existing gap in labour market information is a major challenge for updating the employment policy and other policies which have bearing on the labour force. The Strategic Plan of Ministry of Labour 2008-2012 acknowledges that lack of adequate and timely data on the labour market has constrained policy formulation necessary for human resource development and employment promotion.

In this monograph, for example, information on unemployment rates and employment-to-population ratios are important labour market indicators. The information provided should assist the Government to address issues related to unemployment, underemployment and

child labour. The information in this monograph includes education characteristics of the employed and unemployed, gender differences in labour force behaviour, age cohorts and working children, among other indicators. This will assist the Government to update the existing policies on employment, education, gender and working children (child labour) and the interplay of these factors (indicators) in the labour market.

6.3 Recommendations

The 2009 Census did not include information on employment by occupation and it is important that this is included in future Censuses. Secondly, economic activity by sector such as agriculture and industry did not come out clearly in the analysis because the category given was broad and covered private and public institutions. This area should also be reviewed in future Censuses.

At the County levels, there is need to undertake in-depth child labour, disability and formal and informal employment surveys, to establish County benchmarks for the purpose of identifying priority areas for development of programmes and labour market policies of the respective Counties.

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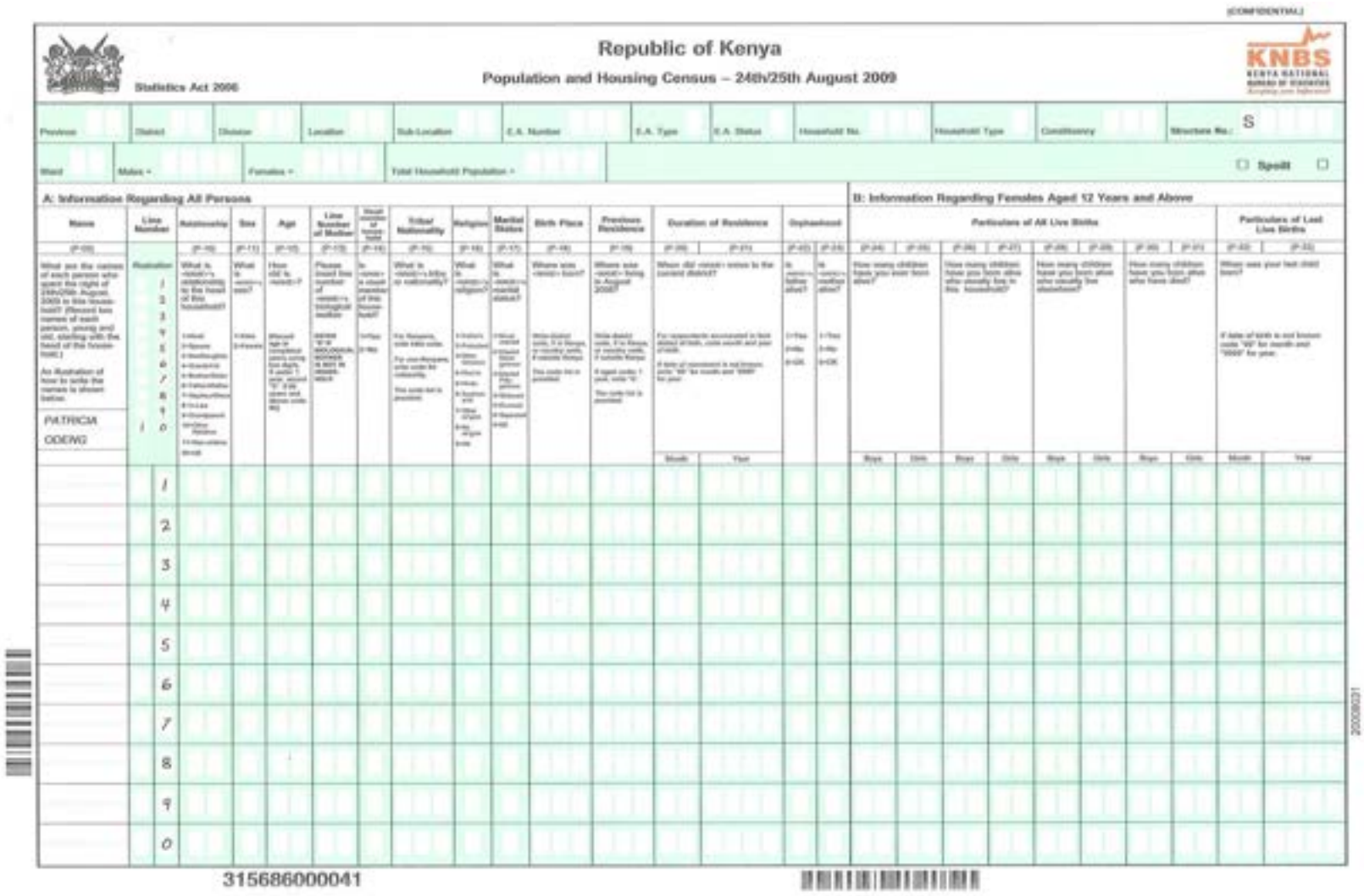
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Appendices

Appendix 1(a): Main Census Questionnaires



Republic of Kenya

Statistics Act 2006

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

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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

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

A: Information Regarding All Persons

B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above

Name	Line Number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Line Number of Mother	Usual member of household	Tribe/ Nationality	Religion	Marital Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Residence		Orphanhood		Particulars of All Live Births								Particulars of Last Live Births	
What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August 2009 in this household? (Record the names of each person, giving and old, starting with the head of the household)	Illustration	What is <name>'s relationship to the head of the household?	What is <name>'s sex?	How old is <name>?	Please record line number of <name>'s biological mother	Is <name> a usual member of this household?	What is <name>'s tribe or nationality?	What is <name>'s religion?	What is <name>'s marital status?	Where was <name> born?	Where was <name> living in August 2008?	Where did <name> move to the current district?		Is <name>'s father alive?	Is <name>'s mother alive?	How many children have you ever born alive?		How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?		How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?		How many children have you born alive who have died?		When was your last child born?	
												Month	Year			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Month	Year
PATRICIA ODEWO	1																								
	2																								
	3																								
	4																								
	5																								
	6																								
	7																								
	8																								
	9																								
	10																								

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Line Number	B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above			C: Information Regarding Persons with Disability		D: Information Regarding Persons Aged 3 Years and Above			E: Labour Force Particulars (To be asked of all persons aged 3 years and above)			F: Information Regarding ICT (To be asked of persons aged 3 years & above)							G: Annual Live Births	H: Information About Deaths in the Household			
Illustration	(F-34)	(F-35)	(F-36)	(F-37)	(F-38)	(F-39)	(F-40)	(F-41)	(F-42)	(F-43)	(F-44)	(F-45)	(F-46)	(F-47)	(F-48)	(F-49)	(F-50)	(F-51)	(H-10)	(H-11)	(H-12)	(H-13)	(H-14)	(H-15)
	Particulars of Last Live Births					Education						Was <NAME> able to get a service from the following items within the last one month?					How often does <NAME> use Internet (e.g. email, chatting, etc.)?	Where did <NAME> mainly use the Internet?	For females who died at age 12 - 49 years	How many deaths occurred in this household between 24/08/2008 and 23/08/09 (last 12 months)?	Name of the household member who died.	Was this death notified?	Age	Sex
	Was this last birth verified?	Was this child male or female?	Is this child still alive?	What type of disability does <NAME> have? (List not more than three)	Because of the disability, does <NAME> have difficulties in engaging in any economic activity?	What is the highest (SOF/Level) attended by <NAME>?	What is the highest (SOF/Level) reached by <NAME>?	What is the highest (SOF/Level) completed by <NAME>?	What was <NAME> mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the census night?	Who was <NAME>'s main employer?	How many hours did <NAME> work in the last 7 days preceding the census night?	Radio	TV Set	Mobile Phone	Landline	Computer			Did the death occur ...	How many deaths occurred in this household between 24/08/2008 and 23/08/09 (last 12 months)?		Was this death notified?	How old was <NAME> at his/her death? In completed years	1=Male 2=Female
	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1=Male 2=Female 3=Male twins 4=Female twins 5=Multiple births 9=DK	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1. Visual 2. Hearing 3. Speech 4. Physical 5. Mental 6. Self care 7. Others 8. None	1=Yes 2=No 9=NA 9=DK	Write "00" if not applicable	Write "00" if not applicable	Write "00" if not applicable	Write "00" if not applicable	Code "88" for Not Applicable	Code "88" for Not Applicable	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1=Yes 2=No 9=DK	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Yearly 5. Never 9. DK	1=Own House 2=A Neighbour's house 3=Office/ Workplace 4=Cyber cafe 5=Community centre 6=Educational centre 7=Other 9=Mobile Phone	1=Giving birth 2=Pregnancy related 3=Other causes 4=Accident 5=Unknown 6=Not applicable			1=Yes 2=No 9=DK		
1																					1.			
2																					2.			
3																					3.			
4																					4.			
5																					5.			
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
0																								

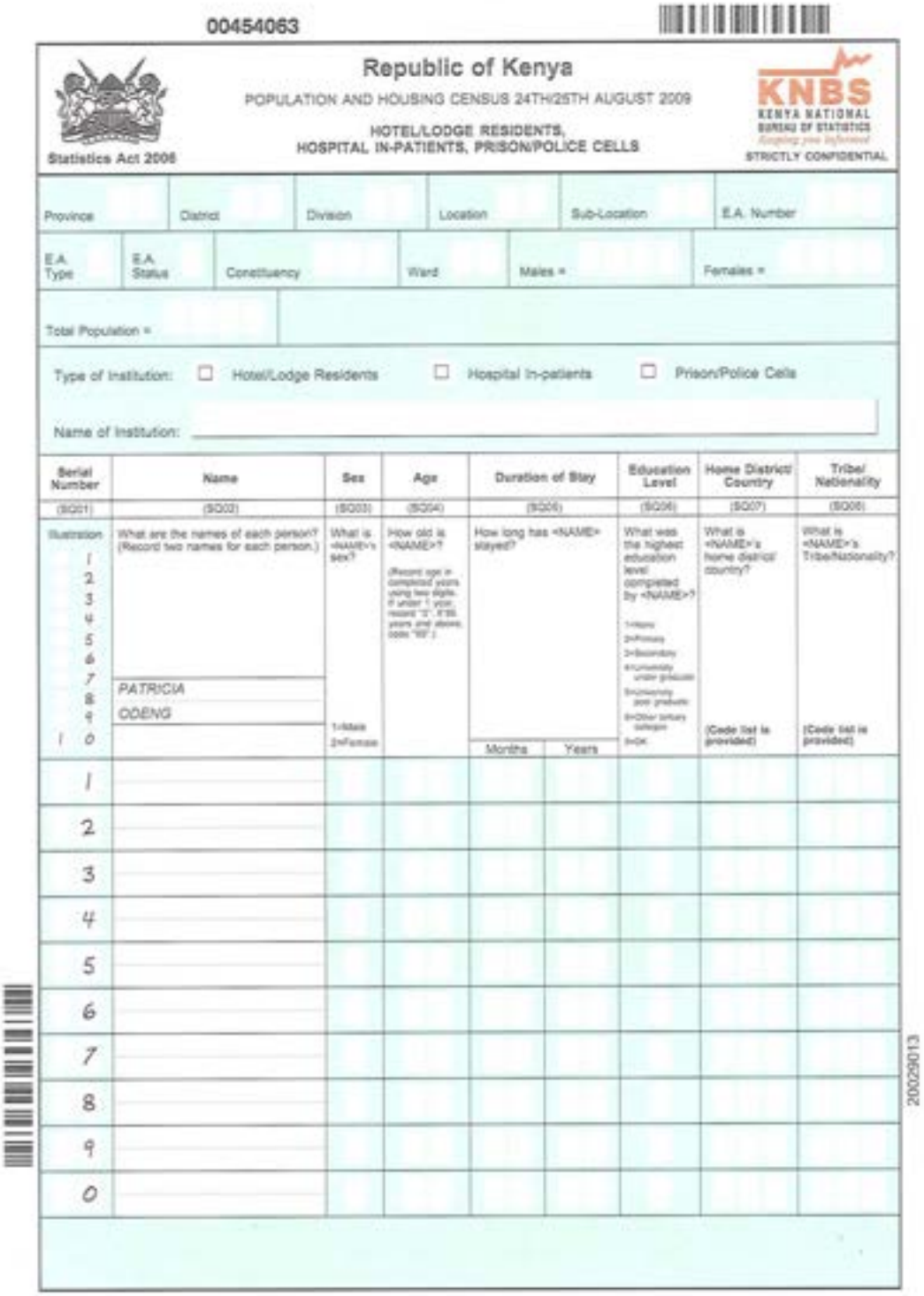
Remarks

Continuation page | | of | |

H: Information About Deaths in the Household	I: Information Regarding Livestock				J: Housing Conditions and Amenities - To be Asked of the Household Head or Any Other Responsible Person									K: Ownership of Household Assets				L: Emigrants	
(H-16)	(H-17)				(H-18)	(H-19)	(H-20)	(H-21)	(H-22)	(H-23)	(H-24)	(H-25)	(H-26)	(H-27)	(H-28)				(H-29)	
For females who died at age 12 - 49 years	How many of each of the following livestock are currently owned by this household?				Dwelling Units	Households	Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit	Dominant Construction Material of Main Dwelling Unit			Main Source of Water	Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal	Main Type of Cooking Fuel	Main Type of Lighting Fuel	Did the household own any of the following items?				Emigrants in the last 10 years (since 1999)	
Did the death occur ... 1=During pregnancy? 2=During delivery? 3=Within two months after delivery? 4=Other 9=DK	Livestock	Number	Livestock	Number	How many dwelling units does this house hold occupy?	How many households reside in these units?	If owned occupied, state whether: 1=Freehold 2=Leasehold 3=Hassled If rented/provided, state whether: 4=Government 5=Local Authority 6=Parastatal 7=Private Company 8=Individual 9=Faith based organization/NGO 10=Other 11=Squatter	Roof: 1=Corrugated iron sheets 2=Tiles 3=Concrete 4=Asbestos Sheets 5=Grass 6=Makuti 7=Tin 8=Mud/Dung 9=Other (Specify)	Wall: 1=Stone 2=Bricks/Block 3=Mud/Wood 4=Mud/ Cement 5=Wood only 6=Corrugated iron sheets 7=Grass/ Reeds 8=Tin 9=Other (Specify)	Floor: 1=Cement 2=Tiles 3=Wood 4=Earth 5=Other (Specify)	1=Piped 2=Rain 3=Lake 4=Stream/River 5=Protected Spring water 6=Unprotected Spring 7=Protected Well 8=Unprotected Well 9=Borehole 10=Piped into building 11=Piped 12=Jaba 13=Water/tanker/bull 14=Water Vendor 15=Other Specify	1=Flush toilet 2=Septic tank 3=Covered pit 4=VIP/ Ventilated Improved Pit latrine 5=Uncovered pit latrine 6=Bucket Latrine 7=Bush 8=Other (Specify)	1=Electricity 2=Paraffin 3=LPG 4=Biogas 5=Firewood 6=Charcoal 7=Solar 8=Other (Specify)	1=Electricity 2=Pressure lamp 3=Lantern 4=Tin lamp 5=Gas Lamp 6=Fuel wood 7=Solar 8=Other (Specify)	1. Radio	8. Car		How many members of this household have migrated to another country since 1999?
	1. Exotic cattle		7. Pigs												2.TV	9. Truck/Lorry/ Matatu/Boat			
	2. Indigenous cattle		8. Indigenous chicken												3. Mobile Phone	10. Refrigerator			
	3. Sheep		9. Chicken Commercial												4. Landline Telephone	11. Boat			
	4. Goat		10. Bee Hives												5. Computer	12. Animal Drawn cart		If NONE write "0" and end the interview	
	5. Camels		11. Other												6. Bicycle	13. Caravan		If NOT "0" fill the Emigrant Short Questionnaire	
	6. Donkeys														7. Motor Cycle	14. Tuk tuk			

2009/049

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



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Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

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

Statistics Act 2006

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Total Population =

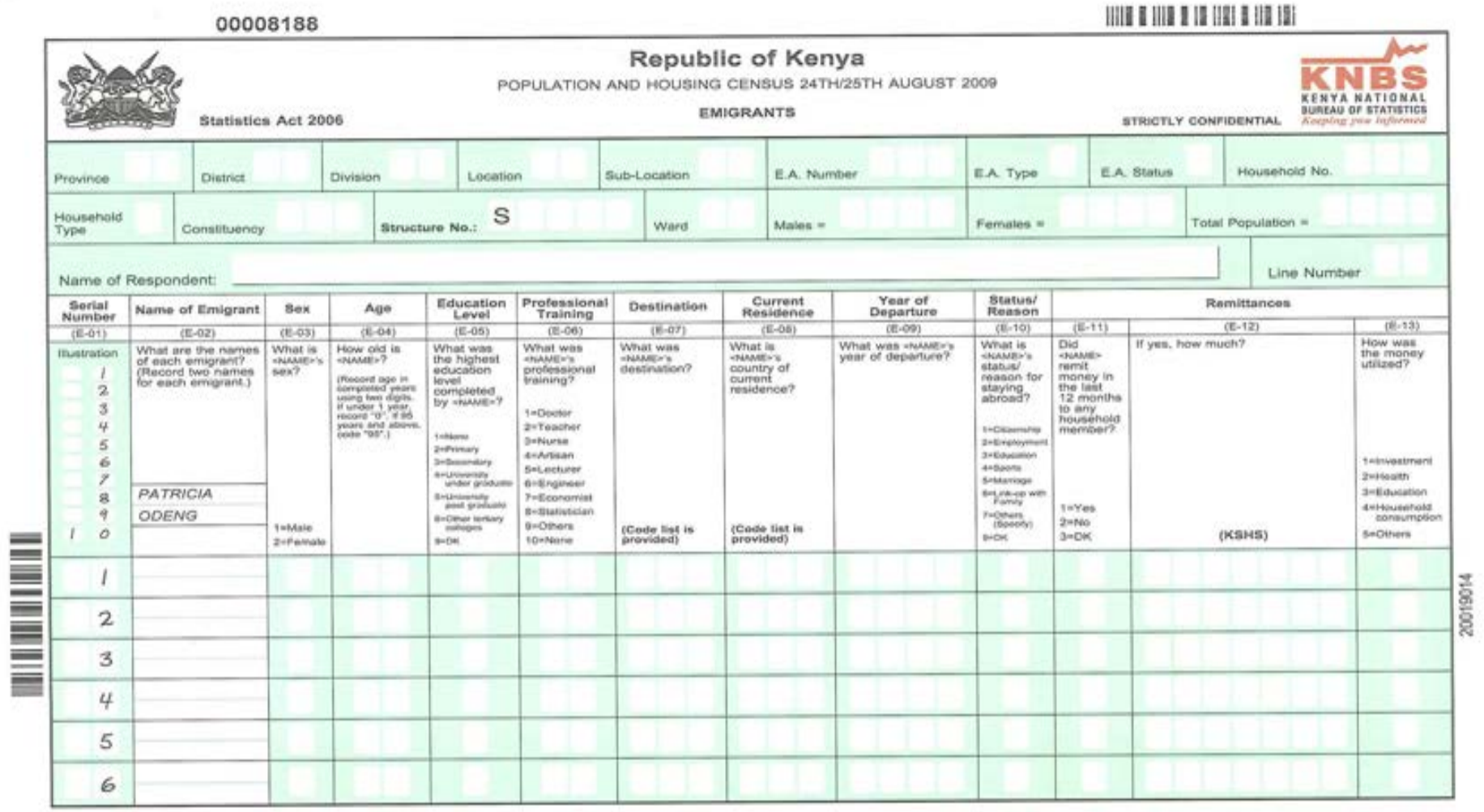
Type of Institution: ☐ Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐ Hospital In-patients ☐ Prison/Police Cells

Name of Institution: _____

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of Stay		Education Level	Home District/ Country	Tribe/ Nationality
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)		(SQ06)	(SQ07)	(SQ08)
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'.)	How long has <NAME> stayed?		What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>?	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/Nationality?
		1=Male 2=Female		Months	Years	1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary colleges 9=DK	(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)
1	PATRICIA							
2	ODENG							
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

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Appendix 1(c): Emigrants Questionnaires



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Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

EMIGRANTS

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you informed*

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

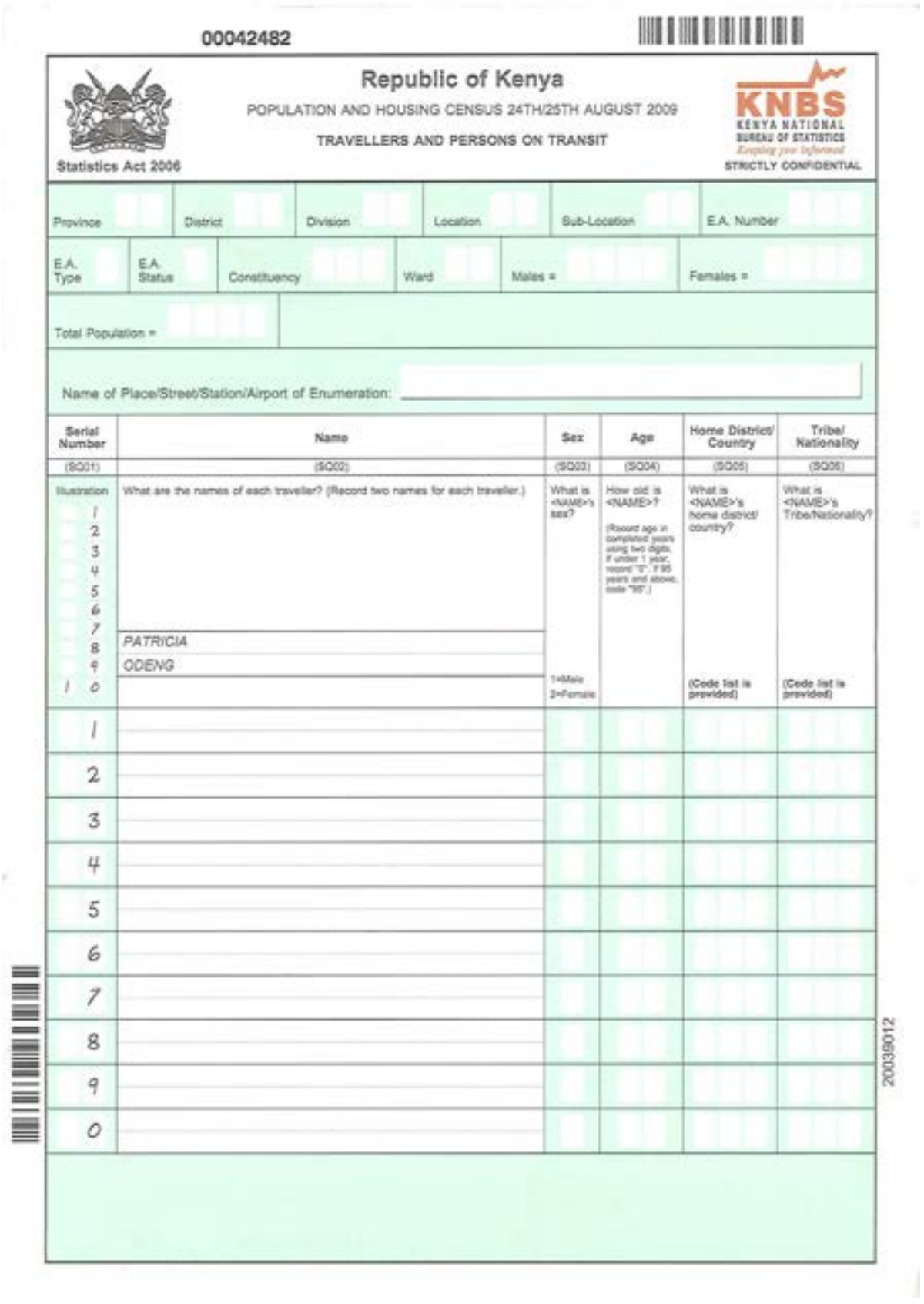
Household Type | Constituency | Structure No.: S | Ward | Males = | Females = | Total Population =

Name of Respondent: | Line Number

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

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



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Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you Informed*

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

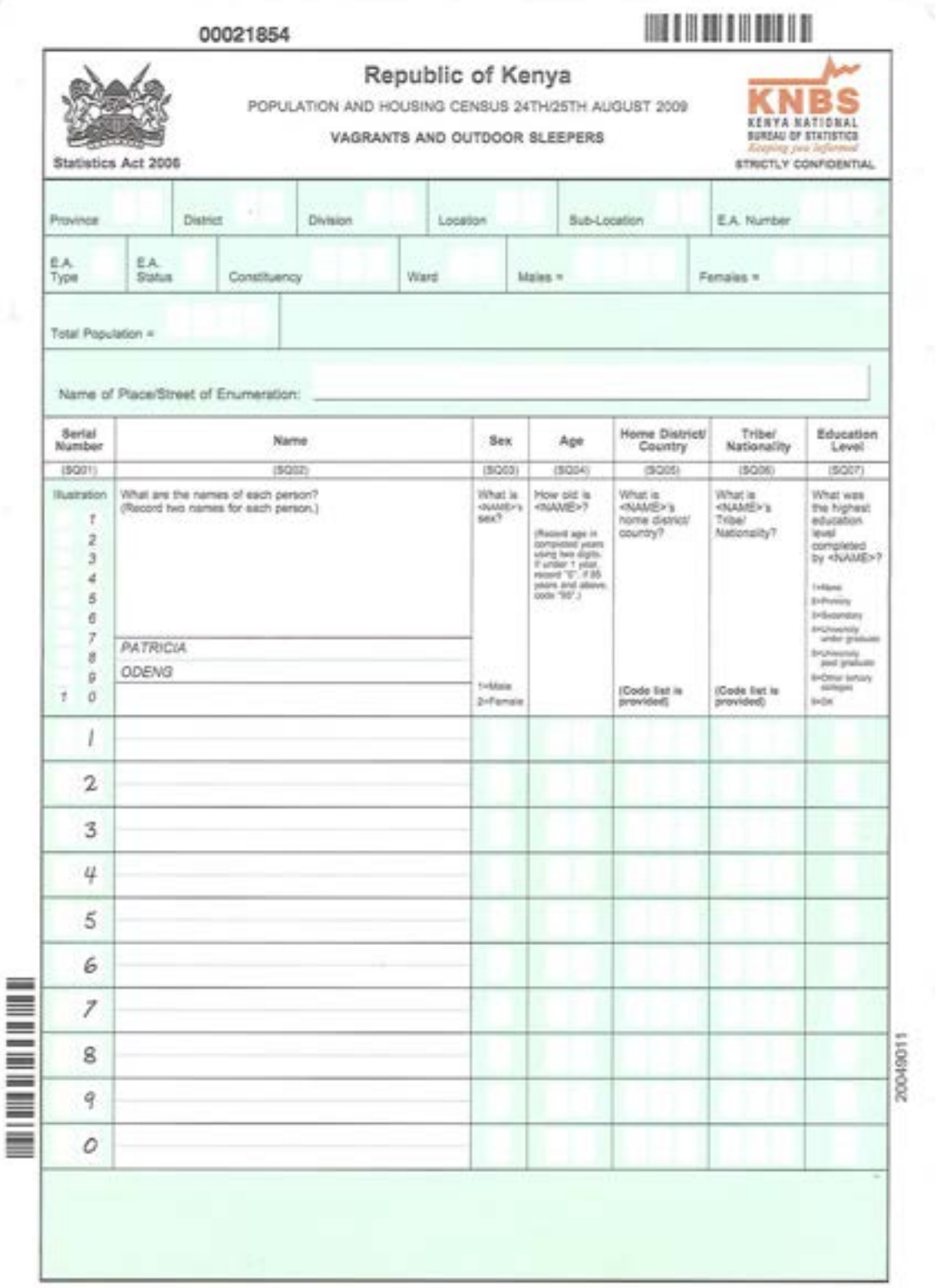
Total Population =

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

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

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

VAGRANTS AND OUTDOOR SLEEPERS

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you informed*

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Total Population =

Name of Place/Street of Enumeration: _____

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

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Appendix 1(f): Diplomatic Missions Questionnaire

Serial Number of Form: .....



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

STATISTICS ACT 2006 **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

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

Name of Hotel/Institution _____

Sno.	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of Stay		Education Level	Home District/ Nationality	Proffessional Training
(D01)		(D02)	(D03)	(D04)		(D05)	(D06)	(D07)
	What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household ?	What is <NAME>'s sex ?	How old is <NAME>?	How long has <NAME>'s stayed ?		What is the highest education level completed by <NAME> ?	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s proffessional training ?
	PATRICIA ODENG	1=Male 2=Female	(Record age in completed years using two digits.If under 1 year, record "00". If 95 years and above code 95)	Months	Years			1=Doctor 2=Teacher 3=Nurse 4=Artisan 5=Lecturer 6=Engineer 7=Economis 8=Statistcia 9=Others 10=None
1	.....							
2	.....							
3	.....							
4	.....							
5	.....							
6	.....							
7	.....							
8	.....							
9	.....							
10	.....							
11	.....							
12	.....							

Annex 1: Economically Inactive Population by County

County	Active Population	Inactive			
		Total	Male	Female	Proportion
KENYA	20,556,671	12,893,755	5,834,813	7,058,942	38.5
Nairobi	2,128,334	977,461	408,002	569,459	31.5
Nyandarua	312,450	221,819	107,135	114,684	41.5
Nyeri	410,896	247,588	113,700	133,888	37.6
Kirinyaga	322,963	151,113	73,004	78,109	31.9
Murang'a	524,786	265,598	123,663	141,935	33.6
Kiambu	1,002,178	665,322	287,752	377,570	39.9
Mombasa	601,780	346,931	133,310	213,621	36.6
Kwale	318,438	259,459	109,145	150,314	44.9
Kilifi	547,165	418,305	179,638	238,667	43.3
Tana River	110,558	65,524	25,259	40,265	37.2
Lamu	54,740	30,980	12,560	18,420	36.1
Taita Taveta	156,533	96,268	40,980	55,288	38.1
Marsabit	141,974	71,977	29,778	42,199	33.6
Isiolo	73,241	47,166	20,588	26,578	39.2
Meru	750,983	469,154	211,544	257,610	38.5
Tharaka	202,418	30,009	14,050	15,959	12.9
Embu	293,540	133,406	61,552	71,854	31.2
Kitui	484,927	360,299	159,465	200,834	42.6
Machakos	609,625	426,388	184,321	242,067	41.2
Makueni	448,797	416,550	182,444	234,106	48.1
Garissa	305,942	134,185	59,315	74,870	30.5
Wajir	302,129	149,361	72,193	77,168	33.1
Mandera	455,158	301,832	147,770	154,062	39.9
Siaya	417,894	269,574	127,143	142,431	39.2
Kisumu	508,437	393,265	180,248	213,017	43.6
Homa Bay	463,989	334,448	161,780	172,668	41.9
Migori	435,870	306,412	151,260	155,152	41.3
Kisii	591,801	445,590	222,565	223,025	43.0
Nyamira	313,754	185,415	92,973	92,442	37.1
Turkana	440,653	110,369	49,807	60,562	20.0
West Pokot	230,948	134,376	60,070	74,306	36.8
Samburu	103,105	49,702	21,626	28,076	32.5
Trans Nzoia	408,935	309,678	139,405	170,273	43.1
Baringo	266,767	194,340	86,305	108,035	42.1
Uasin Gishu	493,165	378,954	165,525	213,429	43.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	183,271	142,539	62,676	79,863	43.7
Nandi	386,462	285,243	129,727	155,516	42.5
Laikipia	212,532	142,996	64,420	78,576	40.2
Nakuru	876,163	554,638	253,813	300,825	38.8
Narok	397,154	228,731	103,113	125,618	36.5
Kajiado	381,521	115,867	48,658	67,209	23.3
Kericho	314,652	377,677	185,396	192,281	54.6
Bomet	450,826	277,638	123,775	153,863	38.1
Kakamega	822,085	301,714	141,119	160,595	26.8
Vihiga	273,686	435,202	202,696	232,506	61.4
Bungoma	666,212	420,137	202,328	217,809	38.7
Busia	357,234	212,555	101,217	111,338	37.3

Annex 2: Proportion of Working Population Aged 5+ Years by Sex

County	Population	Total	Male	Female	Working Population (%)
Total	32,510,956	18,911,804	9,811,428	9,100,376	58.2
Nairobi	2,715,726	1,586,440	911,664	674,776	58.4
Nyandarua	512,173	297,606	144,966	152,640	58.1
Nyeri	613,522	366,679	183,707	182,972	59.8
Kirinyaga	468,195	318,709	157,498	161,211	68.1
Murang'a	827,329	414,881	201,084	213,797	50.1
Kiambu	1,415,536	858,831	460,869	397,962	60.7
Mombasa	798,903	399,300	250,243	149,057	50.0
Kwale	530,338	254,669	135,382	119,287	48.0
Kilifi	912,544	476,882	244,942	231,940	52.3
Tanariver	191,448	119,725	65,381	54,344	62.5
Lamu	84,792	53,188	31,027	22,161	62.7
Taita Taveta	239,999	140,616	77,337	63,279	58.6
Marsabit	244,180	185,272	103,443	81,829	75.9
Isiolo	118,601	44,894	24,055	20,839	37.9
Meru	1,160,537	884,543	451,093	433,450	76.2
Tharaka	314,550	78,805	38,025	40,780	25.1
Embu	447,955	306,816	153,486	153,330	68.5
Kitui	847,860	461,816	223,905	237,911	54.5
Machakos	948,171	499,604	266,662	232,942	52.7
Makueni	754,507	322,737	170,209	152,528	42.8
Garissa	529,897	302,019	170,243	131,776	57.0
Wajir	566,864	345,691	196,041	149,650	61.0
Mandera	879,751	512,053	294,725	217,328	58.2
Siaya	698,108	428,986	199,018	229,968	61.4
Kisumu	800,363	401,264	204,656	196,608	50.1
Homa Bay	787,312	462,822	217,914	244,908	58.8
Migori	737,366	448,985	212,388	236,597	60.9
Kisii	955,502	625,206	282,476	342,730	65.4
Nyamira	501,278	233,739	107,124	126,615	46.6
Turkana	740,008	562,494	296,419	266,075	76.0
West Pokot	415,026	272,045	139,059	132,986	65.5
Samburu	180,433	125,276	64,942	60,334	69.4
Trans Nzoia	675,332	357,106	189,328	167,778	52.9
Baringo	462,676	123,021	62,335	60,686	26.6
Uasin Gishu	752,578	491,746	275,355	216,391	65.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	308,588	167,824	89,394	78,430	54.4
Nandi	628,472	351,664	186,542	165,122	56.0
Laikipia	337,898	186,955	97,276	89,679	55.3
Nakuru	1,351,648	773,257	408,156	365,101	57.2
Narok	678,731	453,650	238,375	215,275	66.8
Kajiado	572,123	120,658	66,748	53,910	21.1
Kericho	494,379	544,921	276,750	268,171	110.2
Bomet	742,853	375,248	198,502	176,746	50.5
Kakamega	1,365,854	559,148	270,722	288,426	40.9
Vihiga	467,818	506,204	239,751	266,453	108.2
Bungoma	1,124,288	711,008	345,361	365,647	63.2
Busia	608,944	396,801	186,850	209,951	65.2

Annex 3: Dependency Ratio by Region and County

Province	County	Total	0-14	65+	<15+65+	15-64	Dependency Ratio
KENYA	Total	38,412,088	16,526,010	1,329,401	17,855,411	20,556,677	86.9
Nairobi	Total	3,109,861	947,017	34,509	981,526	2,128,335	46.1
	Nairobi	3,109,861	947,017	34,509	981,526	2,128,335	46.1
Central	Total	4,370,124	1,575,210	221,639	1,796,849	2,573,275	69.8
	Nyandarua	595,421	256,580	26,389	282,969	312,452	90.6
	Nyeri	689,437	233,760	44,781	278,541	410,896	67.8
	Kirinyaga	525,962	174,855	28,144	202,999	322,963	62.9
	Murang'a	940,882	351,857	64,239	416,096	524,786	79.3
	Kiambu	1,618,422	558,158	58,086	616,244	1,002,178	61.5
Coast	Total	3,291,225	1,401,295	100,716	1,502,011	1,789,214	83.9
	Mombasa	925,137	307,975	15,382	323,357	601,780	53.7
	Kwale	645,955	305,945	21,572	327,517	318,438	102.9
	Kilifi	1,102,937	516,716	39,056	555,772	547,165	101.6
	Tana River	239,323	121,806	6,959	128,765	110,558	116.5
	Lamu	100,398	42,194	3,464	45,658	54,740	83.4
	Taita Taveta	277,475	106,659	14,283	120,942	156,533	77.3
Eastern	Total	5,640,797	2,360,873	274,419	2,635,292	3,005,505	87.7
	Marsabit	289,337	135,275	12,088	147,363	141,974	103.8
	Isiolo	141,711	63,262	5,208	68,470	73,241	93.5
	Meru	1,350,481	540,467	59,031	599,498	750,983	79.8
	Tharaka	364,290	142,675	19,197	161,872	202,418	80.0
	Embu	513,271	193,281	26,450	219,731	293,540	74.9
	Kitui	1,008,156	470,465	52,764	523,229	484,927	107.9
	Machakos	1,093,503	429,528	54,350	483,878	609,625	79.4
	Makueni	880,048	385,920	45,331	431,251	448,797	96.1
North-Eastern	Total	2,301,837	1,190,769	47,839	1,238,608	1,063,229	116.5
	Garissa	619,571	299,241	14,388	313,629	305,942	102.5
	Wajir	658,596	342,093	14,374	356,467	302,129	118.0
	Mandera	1,023,670	549,435	19,077	568,512	455,158	124.9
Nyanza	Total	5,421,889	2,493,625	196,519	2,690,144	2,731,745	98.5
	Siaya	839,420	377,016	44,510	421,526	417,894	100.9
	Kisumu	959,882	420,253	31,192	451,445	508,437	88.8
	Migori	914,289	452,815	25,604	478,419	435,870	109.8
	Homa Bay	961,956	462,513	35,454	497,967	463,989	107.3
	Kisii	1,148,612	517,823	38,988	556,811	591,801	94.1
	Nyamira	597,730	263,205	20,771	283,976	313,754	90.5
Rift Valley	Total	9,955,646	4,517,578	291,914	4,809,492	5,146,154	93.5
	Turkana	849,277	388,740	19,884	408,624	440,653	92.7
	West Pokot	511,824	267,171	13,705	280,876	230,948	121.6
	Samburu	222,327	112,576	6,646	119,222	103,105	115.6
	Transnzoia	815,810	384,461	22,414	406,875	408,935	99.5
	Baringo	553,564	268,490	18,307	286,797	266,767	107.5
	Uasin Gishu	888,043	369,844	25,034	394,878	493,165	80.1
	Elgeyo-Marakwet	369,270	171,382	14,617	185,999	183,271	101.5
	Nandi	751,815	338,333	27,020	365,353	386,462	94.5
	Laikipia	396,086	167,731	15,823	183,554	212,532	86.4
	Nakuru	1,593,448	669,785	47,500	717,285	876,163	81.9
	Narok	845,196	427,228	20,814	448,042	397,154	112.8
	Kajiado	682,123	285,317	15,285	300,602	381,521	78.8
	Kericho	587,416	255,691	17,073	272,764	314,652	86.7
	Bomet	889,447	410,829	27,792	438,621	450,826	97.3
Western	Total	4,320,709	2,039,643	161,846	2,201,489	2,119,220	103.9
	Kakamega	1,655,013	773,268	59,657	832,925	822,088	101.3
	Vihiga	553,633	246,464	33,483	279,947	273,686	102.3
	Bungoma	1,372,020	664,441	41,367	705,808	666,212	105.9
	Busia	740,043	355,470	27,339	382,809	357,234	107.2

Annex 4: Employment, Unemployment and Participation Rates

	Base Population (15-64)			Employed (15-64)	Unemployed (15-64)	Employment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
	Total	Male	Female					
KENYA	20,556,671	10,075,556	10,481,115	14,240,789	1,524,630	69.3	76.7	7.4
Nairobi	2,128,334	1,098,787	1,029,547	1,478,239	232,364	69.5	80.4	10.9
Nairobi West	461,950	241,785	220,165	316,159	51,107	68.4	79.5	11.1
Nairobi East	782,754	403,297	379,457	558,981	77,336	71.4	81.3	9.9
Nairobi North	708,501	365,013	343,488	480,639	90,543	67.8	80.6	12.8
Westlands	175,129	88,692	86,437	122,460	13,378	69.9	77.6	7.6
Central	2,573,273	1,254,959	1,318,314	1,918,753	134,979	74.6	79.8	5.2
Nyandarua North	164,492	78,851	85,641	119,504	7,385	72.7	77.1	4.5
Nyandarua South	147,958	70,521	77,437	122,665	3,196	82.9	85.1	2.2
Nyeri North	191,970	94,105	97,865	142,039	7,427	74.0	77.9	3.9
Nyeri South	218,926	104,936	113,990	166,086	9,727	75.9	80.3	4.4
Kirinyaga	322,963	159,503	163,460	272,021	9,481	84.2	87.2	2.9
Muranga North	195,434	92,053	103,381	150,809	6,242	77.2	80.4	3.2
Muranga South	238,290	114,286	124,004	177,344	10,590	74.4	78.9	4.4
Kiambu	162,531	81,196	81,335	110,496	16,826	68.0	78.3	10.4
Kikuyu	169,458	82,794	86,664	111,532	16,503	65.8	75.6	9.7
Limuru	77,109	38,545	38,564	52,632	5,693	68.3	75.6	7.4
Lari	68,920	33,305	35,615	53,521	1,724	77.7	80.2	2.5
Githunguri	86,316	42,619	43,697	64,773	4,472	75.0	80.2	5.2
Thika East	41,994	21,187	20,807	30,160	2,668	71.8	78.2	6.4
Thika West	144,506	73,127	71,379	102,387	11,162	70.9	78.6	7.7
Ruiru	158,422	79,315	79,107	107,465	12,566	67.8	75.8	7.9
Gatanga	64,536	31,649	32,887	49,551	2,864	76.8	81.2	4.4
Gatundu	119,448	56,967	62,481	85,768	6,453	71.8	77.2	5.4
Coast	1,789,214	880,852	908,362	1,098,554	168,861	61.4	70.8	9.4
Mombasa	333,617	170,909	162,708	201,398	39,464	60.4	72.2	11.8
Kilindini	268,163	144,656	123,507	165,404	37,054	61.7	75.5	13.8
Kwale	77,329	36,601	40,728	45,100	7,084	58.3	67.5	9.2
Kinango	93,752	41,080	52,672	45,032	9,846	48.0	58.5	10.5
Msambweni	147,357	71,429	75,928	92,896	11,115	63.0	70.6	7.5
Kilifi	222,564	101,686	120,878	144,902	17,920	65.1	73.2	8.1
Kaloleni	123,832	56,182	67,650	65,809	10,327	53.1	61.5	8.3
Malindi	200,769	96,347	104,422	119,976	14,306	59.8	66.9	7.1

	Base Population (15-64) Total	Male	Female	Employed (15-64)	Unemployed (15-64)	Employment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Tana River	65,519	31,106	34,413	34,691	7,378	52.9	64.2	11.3
Tana Delta	45,039	22,196	22,843	35,600	2,994	79.0	85.7	6.6
Lamu	54,740	28,971	25,769	39,561	2,481	72.3	76.8	4.5
Taita	119,723	60,476	59,247	78,823	7,571	65.8	72.2	6.3
Taveta	36,810	19,213	17,597	29,362	1,321	79.8	83.4	3.6
Eastern	3,005,505	1,447,167	1,558,338	2,058,200	170,119	68.5	74.1	5.7
Marsabit	22,968	11,300	11,668	15,269	2,013	66.5	75.2	8.8
Chalbi	39,880	22,671	17,209	33,113	2,640	83.0	89.7	6.6
Laisamis	30,261	14,228	16,033	25,495	1,546	84.3	89.4	5.1
Moyale	48,865	25,618	23,247	25,293	4,392	51.8	60.7	9.0
Isiolo	51,038	25,004	26,034	33,372	4,861	65.4	74.9	9.5
Garbatula	22,203	12,302	9,901	16,022	2,050	72.2	81.4	9.2
Meru Central	84,498	42,081	42,417	67,724	2,258	80.1	82.8	2.7
Imenti North	159,291	79,684	79,607	125,727	9,230	78.9	84.7	5.8
Imenti South	107,920	54,399	53,521	88,823	2,678	82.3	84.8	2.5
Meru South	72,300	34,599	37,701	49,828	2,436	68.9	72.3	3.4
Maara	62,607	31,211	31,396	52,837	1,317	84.4	86.5	2.1
Igembe	250,420	122,273	128,147	180,655	12,554	72.1	77.2	5.0
Tigania	148,854	69,339	79,515	112,682	5,586	75.7	79.5	3.8
Tharaka	67,511	31,633	35,878	54,496	1,883	80.7	83.5	2.8
Embu	177,922	87,140	90,782	143,932	7,336	80.9	85.0	4.1
Mbeere	115,618	56,549	59,069	90,940	6,250	78.7	84.1	5.4
Kitui	222,800	101,656	121,144	142,061	18,654	63.8	72.1	8.4
Mutomo	82,504	37,102	45,402	50,279	3,348	60.9	65.0	4.1
Mwingi	116,202	50,484	65,718	68,128	8,457	58.6	65.9	7.3
Kyuso	63,421	27,153	36,268	38,716	3,975	61.0	67.3	6.3
Machakos	264,285	133,815	130,470	182,120	22,030	68.9	77.2	8.3
Mwala	85,028	40,054	44,974	43,886	3,705	51.6	56.0	4.4
Yatta	139,655	65,418	74,237	86,068	8,158	61.6	67.5	5.8
Kangundo	120,657	59,253	61,404	77,349	6,352	64.1	69.4	5.3
Makueni	128,598	60,223	68,375	71,923	6,509	55.9	61.0	5.1
Mbooni	90,124	41,033	49,091	45,960	3,473	51.0	54.8	3.9
Kibwezi	126,299	61,161	65,138	68,459	10,639	54.2	62.6	8.4
Nzaui	103,776	49,784	53,992	67,043	5,789	64.6	70.2	5.6
North Eastern	1,063,229	577,180	486,049	580,558	222,676	54.6	75.5	20.9
Garissa	97,533	50,987	46,546	51,522	18,882	52.8	72.2	19.4
Lagdera	118,989	63,769	55,220	52,276	42,854	43.9	79.9	36.0
Fafi	45,825	23,543	22,282	15,437	20,509	33.7	78.4	44.8

	Base Population (15-64) Total	Male	Female	Employed (15-64)	Unemployed (15-64)	Employment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Ijara	43,595	23,296	20,299	27,175	7,419	62.3	79.4	17.0
Wajir South	61,894	34,091	27,803	37,111	12,622	60.0	80.4	20.4
Wajir North	59,677	32,609	27,068	37,471	8,971	62.8	77.8	15.0
Wajir East	104,317	56,531	47,786	57,221	24,879	54.9	78.7	23.8
Wajir West	76,241	42,290	33,951	39,232	17,018	51.5	73.8	22.3
Mandera Central	185,160	101,124	84,036	91,370	26,949	49.3	63.9	14.6
Mandera East	135,544	74,675	60,869	75,196	26,996	55.5	75.4	19.9
Mandera West	134,454	74,265	60,189	96,547	15,577	71.8	83.4	11.6
Nyanza	2,731,745	1,268,381	1,463,364	1,989,782	135,398	72.8	77.8	5.0
Siaya	270,809	119,707	151,102	212,402	10,601	78.4	82.3	3.9
Bondo	80,478	38,378	42,100	53,898	5,482	67.0	73.8	6.8
Rarieda	66,607	30,827	35,780	41,548	4,435	62.4	69.0	6.7
Kisumu East	262,763	129,441	133,322	168,333	21,873	64.1	72.4	8.3
Kisumu West	71,803	32,673	39,130	47,655	4,649	66.4	72.8	6.5
Nyando	173,871	82,700	91,171	114,103	13,263	65.6	73.3	7.6
Homabay	174,150	78,735	95,415	135,800	8,150	78.0	82.7	4.7
Suba	105,272	50,729	54,543	73,123	8,220	69.5	77.3	7.8
Rachuonyo	184,567	84,667	99,900	118,249	12,723	64.1	71.0	6.9
Migori	161,381	74,388	86,993	113,276	6,952	70.2	74.5	4.3
Rongo	156,912	73,818	83,094	120,261	8,667	76.6	82.2	5.5
Kuria West	80,778	38,718	42,060	64,807	2,712	80.2	83.6	3.4
Kuria East	36,799	17,733	19,066	29,484	608	80.1	81.8	1.7
Kisii Central	194,116	89,510	104,606	147,567	9,214	76.0	80.8	4.7
Kisii South	58,131	26,555	31,576	41,724	1,480	71.8	74.3	2.5
Masaba	120,176	54,008	66,168	93,676	3,105	77.9	80.5	2.6
Gucha	197,265	89,642	107,623	153,135	4,863	77.6	80.1	2.5
Gucha South	79,599	36,995	42,604	62,869	2,000	79.0	81.5	2.5
Nyamira	169,745	78,052	91,693	132,028	4,827	77.8	80.6	2.8
Manga	46,197	20,819	25,378	34,334	764	74.3	76.0	1.7
Borabu	40,326	20,286	20,040	31,510	810	78.1	80.1	2.0
Rift Valley	5,146,154	2,557,518	2,588,636	3,559,084	348,476	69.2	75.9	6.8
Turkana Central	126,966	60,903	66,063	99,106	11,072	78.1	86.8	8.7
Turkana North	199,933	104,870	95,063	131,804	33,095	65.9	82.5	16.6
Turkana South	113,754	60,689	53,065	88,391	10,439	77.7	86.9	9.2
West Pokot	84,389	41,173	43,216	44,767	6,298	53.0	60.5	7.5
Pokot North	66,928	32,165	34,763	52,261	4,671	78.1	85.1	7.0
Pokot Central	79,631	38,548	41,083	61,569	4,272	77.3	82.7	5.4
Samburu Central	48,022	22,636	25,386	31,346	4,446	65.3	74.5	9.3

	Base Population (15-64)			Employed (15-64)	Unemployed (15-64)	Employment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
	Total	Male	Female					
Samburu East	27,162	12,912	14,250	18,526	4,094	68.2	83.3	15.1
Samburu North	27,921	14,807	13,114	23,236	1,513	83.2	88.6	5.4
Trans Nzoia West	199,589	97,733	101,856	126,830	15,364	63.5	71.2	7.7
Trans Nzoia East	95,590	46,504	49,086	61,815	4,563	64.7	69.4	4.8
Kwanza	113,756	56,467	57,289	81,054	7,290	71.3	77.7	6.4
Baringo	80,619	38,874	41,745	50,733	8,243	62.9	73.2	10.2
Baringo North	45,400	21,702	23,698	27,629	4,684	60.9	71.2	10.3
East Pokot	56,114	28,783	27,331	39,634	1,593	70.6	73.5	2.8
Koibatek	84,634	42,040	42,594	48,296	6,078	57.1	64.2	7.2
Eldoret West	213,079	106,195	106,884	119,980	21,838	56.3	66.6	10.2
Eldoret East	131,742	65,152	66,590	86,727	9,982	65.8	73.4	7.6
Wareng	148,344	75,260	73,084	88,338	12,724	59.5	68.1	8.6
Marakwet	89,279	43,942	45,337	64,486	5,264	72.2	78.1	5.9
Keiyo	93,992	46,420	47,572	52,440	3,962	55.8	60.0	4.2
Nandi North	83,577	41,398	42,179	55,492	4,231	66.4	71.5	5.1
Nandi Central	120,838	59,196	61,642	86,708	5,130	71.8	76.0	4.2
Nandi East	65,020	33,952	31,068	45,990	2,129	70.7	74.0	3.3
Nandi South	79,574	38,993	40,581	56,051	1,528	70.4	72.4	1.9
Tinderet	37,453	19,063	18,390	27,805	714	74.2	76.1	1.9
Laikipia North	15,127	7,790	7,337	7,743	1,791	51.2	63.0	11.8
Laikipia East	80,991	40,371	40,620	54,407	6,714	67.2	75.5	8.3
Laikipia West	116,414	55,487	60,927	83,860	9,105	72.0	79.9	7.8
Nakuru	277,516	139,223	138,293	178,503	31,085	64.3	75.5	11.2
Nakuru North	113,238	54,154	59,084	79,390	8,840	70.1	77.9	7.8
Naivasha	214,014	108,016	105,998	145,927	13,738	68.2	74.6	6.4
Molo	271,395	134,619	136,776	213,543	14,645	78.7	84.1	5.4
Narok North	124,870	63,772	61,098	92,764	4,772	74.3	78.1	3.8
Narok South	144,237	70,521	73,716	111,263	4,897	77.1	80.5	3.4
Trans Mara	128,047	62,892	65,155	95,578	3,567	74.6	77.4	2.8
Kajiado Central	77,923	37,106	40,817	41,237	6,002	52.9	60.6	7.7
Loitokitok	65,579	31,899	33,680	41,727	4,596	63.6	70.6	7.0
Kericho	210,250	107,218	103,032	158,978	7,780	75.6	79.3	3.7
Kipkelion	104,402	52,066	52,336	79,780	4,896	76.4	81.1	4.7
Buret	161,207	82,185	79,022	128,699	3,144	79.8	81.8	2.0
Sotik	94,370	45,770	48,600	71,947	2,178	76.2	78.5	2.3
Bomet	195,249	93,400	101,849	147,315	6,786	75.4	78.9	3.5
Kajiado North	238,019	120,652	117,367	155,409	18,723	65.3	73.2	7.9
Western	2,119,217	990,712	1,128,505	1,557,619	111,757	73.5	78.8	5.3

	Base Population (15-64)			Employed (15-64)	Unemployed (15-64)	Employment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
	Total	Male	Female					
Kakamega Central	153,329	73,424	79,905	119,182	7,008	77.7	82.3	4.6
Kakamega South	52,246	23,610	28,636	33,905	4,272	64.9	73.1	8.2
Kakamega North	100,812	47,876	52,936	77,952	3,679	77.3	81.0	3.6
Kakamega East	79,684	36,938	42,746	59,896	5,753	75.2	82.4	7.2
Lugari	143,822	67,983	75,839	100,704	12,598	70.0	78.8	8.8
Vihiga	110,240	49,259	60,981	69,391	11,360	62.9	73.3	10.3
Emuhaya	90,920	40,907	50,013	62,915	6,983	69.2	76.9	7.7
Hamisi	72,526	33,232	39,294	47,174	5,945	65.0	73.2	8.2
Mumias	175,147	81,783	93,364	119,499	9,418	68.2	73.6	5.4
Butere	117,045	53,158	63,887	84,319	6,219	72.0	77.4	5.3
Bungoma South	201,043	95,697	105,346	155,326	9,373	77.3	81.9	4.7
Bungoma North	153,137	72,611	80,526	99,753	5,318	65.1	68.6	3.5
Bungoma East	112,692	53,518	59,174	84,650	4,798	75.1	79.4	4.3
Bungoma West	117,981	56,153	61,828	97,069	2,727	82.3	84.6	2.3
Mt Elgon	81,359	40,215	41,144	70,939	1,368	87.2	88.9	1.7
Busia	155,969	70,668	85,301	119,066	6,537	76.3	80.5	4.2
Teso North	57,854	27,438	30,416	49,179	1,581	85.0	87.7	2.7
Samia	44,714	20,321	24,393	31,787	1,875	71.1	75.3	4.2
Bunyala	32,965	15,215	17,750	21,430	2,604	65.0	72.9	7.9
Teso South	65,732	30,706	35,026	53,483	2,341	81.4	84.9	3.6

Annex 5: Population of Working Children by County

County	Population	Sex			Proportion of working children
		Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	13,198,251	4,552,276	2,351,667	2,200,609	34.5
Nairobi	696,879	116,681	52,653	64,028	16.7
Nyandarua	213,220	44,546	23,404	21,142	20.9
Nyeri	199,225	33,816	17,520	16,296	17.0
Kirinyaga	144,575	31,252	16,082	15,170	21.6
Murang'a	298,403	58,241	29,968	28,273	19.5
Kiambu	443,839	62,978	31,263	31,715	14.2
Mombasa	229,419	33,959	15,744	18,215	14.8
Kwale	233,260	68,647	34,581	34,066	29.4
Kilifi	402,217	141,190	70,772	70,418	35.1
Tanariver	88,541	51,700	26,395	25,305	58.4
Lamu	33,039	14,024	7,287	6,737	42.4
Taita Taveta	87,302	28,723	14,790	13,933	32.9
Marsabit	112,523	50,464	25,973	24,491	44.8
Isiolo	49,845	18,673	9,795	8,878	37.5
Meru	434,703	184,301	93,949	90,352	42.4
Tharaka	116,299	24,257	12,471	11,786	20.9
Embu	159,872	63,788	32,803	30,985	39.9
Kitui	389,015	154,608	80,011	74,597	39.7
Machakos	358,753	96,109	50,162	45,947	26.8
Makueni	328,625	57,630	30,834	26,796	17.5
Garissa	256,494	164,193	90,530	73,663	64.0
Wajir	303,690	188,634	105,447	83,187	62.1
Mandera	492,391	272,308	151,808	120,500	55.3
Siaya	298,067	109,875	56,177	53,698	36.9
Kisumu	329,954	65,402	32,897	32,505	19.8
Homa Bay	359,504	135,509	68,466	67,043	37.7
Migori	341,926	126,368	63,200	63,168	37.0
Kisii	407,902	82,144	40,544	41,600	20.1
Nyamira	209,290	30,198	14,715	15,483	14.4
Turkana	355,008	278,694	149,182	129,512	78.5
West Pokot	206,003	120,319	62,458	57,861	58.4
Samburu	85,951	56,950	29,360	27,590	66.3
Trans Nzoia	301,263	86,876	44,750	42,126	28.8
Baringo	219,968	99,153	52,720	46,433	45.1
Uasin Gishu	291,567	53,606	27,316	26,290	18.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	137,400	49,406	25,459	23,947	36.0
Nandi	265,245	74,229	38,294	35,935	28.0
Laikipia	134,613	36,585	18,807	17,778	27.2
Nakuru	526,369	149,920	77,102	72,818	28.5
Narok	313,933	163,155	84,549	78,606	52.0
Kajiado	215,078	38,289	19,587	18,702	17.8
Kericho	202,578	102,714	51,921	50,793	50.7
Bomet	327,607	72,896	36,776	36,120	22.3
Kakamega	600,617	169,790	85,602	84,188	28.3
Vihiga	201,305	103,134	52,549	50,585	51.2
Bungoma	515,903	208,025	105,589	102,436	40.3
Busia	279,071	124,742	62,409	62,333	44.7

Annex 6: Employed Population Aged 65+ by sex and County

Province	County	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	Total	886,850	442,256	444,594
Nairobi	Total	19,153	11,335	7,818
	Nairobi	19,153	11,335	7,818
Central	Total	162,301	74,295	88,006
	Nyandarua	21,095	9,790	11,305
	Nyeri	33,069	15,344	17,725
	Kirinyaga	22,941	10,020	12,921
	Murang'a	48,057	21,869	26,188
	Kiambu	37,139	17,272	19,867
Coast	Total	56,890	31,600	25,290
	Mombasa	6,386	3,973	2,413
	Kwale	12,137	7,026	5,111
	Kilifi	23,196	12,032	11,164
	Tana River	4,163	2,583	1,580
	Lamu	2,366	1,398	968
	Taita Taveta	8,642	4,588	4,054
Eastern	Total	171,125	85,708	85,417
	Marsabit	7,503	4,481	3,022
	Isiolo	2,943	1,698	1,245
	Meru	44,061	21,467	22,594
	Tharaka	14,614	7,083	7,531
	Embu	20,811	9,611	11,200
	Kitui	29,656	15,067	14,589
	Machakos	30,094	15,020	15,074
	Makueni	21,443	11,281	10,162
North-Eastern	Total	23,756	16,550	7,206
	Garissa	6,155	3,930	2,225
	Wajir	7,093	4,779	2,314
	Mandera	10,508	7,841	2,667
Nyanza	Total	143,390	65,587	77,803
	Siaya	32,358	13,962	18,396
	Kisumu	19,268	9,184	10,084
	Migori	19,183	8,889	10,294
	Homa Bay	24,215	11,177	13,038
	Kisii	31,479	14,384	17,095
	Nyamira	16,887	7,991	8,896
Rift Valley	Total	192,484	100,781	91,703
	Turkana	13,420	7,531	5,889
	West Pokot	8,925	4,632	4,293
	Samburu	3,952	2,143	1,809
	Trans Nzoia	14,438	7,809	6,629
	Baringo	10,071	5,347	4,724
	Uasin Gishu	15,079	8,288	6,791
	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8,835	4,542	4,293
	Nandi	18,131	9,806	8,325
	Laikipia	10,517	5,552	4,965
	Nakuru	32,624	16,442	16,182
	Narok	14,739	8,012	6,727
	Kajiado	7,589	4,451	3,138
	Kericho	12,588	6,195	6,393
	Bomet	21,576	10,031	11,545
Western	Total	117,751	56,400	61,351
	Kakamega	42,533	20,404	22,129
	Vihiga	21,828	10,717	11,111
	Bungoma	32,826	15,752	17,074
	Busia	20,564	9,527	11,037

Contributors to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs

Name and Institution	Role
A. K. M. Kilele Director General Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Overall Coordinator
Mr. Macdonald G. Obudho Ag. Director, Population and Social Statistics Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Administrative Coordinator
Mr. Michael M. Musyoka Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Activity Coordinator & Fertility Author/ Editor
Mr. Robert C. B. Buluma Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Disability author/ editor
Mr. Andrew A. Imbwaga Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Mortality/Population Dynamics author/ editor
Mr. Robert Nderitu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Labour Dynamics author / editor
Mr. Godfrey O. Otieno Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Education/ Editor
Mr. Charles Obiero Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Education author
Ms. Rosemary Uside Kongani Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Gender Dimensions author
Ms. Vivian M. Nyarunda Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Migration /Urbanization author
Mrs. Emma A. Odhiambo Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Kenya Population Atlas author
Mr. Mutua Kakinyi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing
Mr. Peter Nyongesa Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Data Processing
Mr. Paul Waweru Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing/ Formatting
Mr. Bernard D. Obasi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing
Dr. Alfred Agwanda University of Nairobi	Lead Consultant - Demographic Monographs/ author: Population Dynamics & Household and Family Dynamics
Mr. John Thinguri Mukui Nairobi	Lead Consultant – Socioeconomic Monographs
Prof. Elias H. O. Ayiemba University of Nairobi	Consultant/ Fertility and Nuptiality author
Dr. Anne Khasakhala University of Nairobi (Consultant)	Consultant/ Mortality author
Mr. George Odipo University of Nairobi (Consultant)	Consultant/ Migration author
Mr. Ben O. Jarabi	Population. Projections author

University of Nairobi Dr. Samuel Owuor	Consultant/ Urbanization author
University of Nairobi Mr. Olum Gondi	Consultant/ Labour Dynamics author
Nairobi Dr. Owiti A. K'Akumu Nairobi	Consultant/ Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets author
Dr. Abagi Okwach Nairobi	Consultant/ Education author
Mr. Michael K. Letwatt Nairobi	Consultant/ Data Processing
Mr. Raphael O. Owako Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Disability author
Mr. Thomas Ogutu Ministry of Housing	Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets author
Ms. Leah Kiura Private Consultant, Nairobi	Gender Dimensions author
Mr. George Kichamu National Council for Population and Development	Disability author
Mr. Samuel Ogola National Council for Population and Development	Urbanization author
Mr. Peter Nyakwara National Council for Population and Development	Labour Dynamics author
Mr. Peter Ochieng' Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Systems Maintenance
Mr. Rogers Mumo Munywoki Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Mr. Silas Mulwa Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Mrs. Milka Mwangangi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Mr. George M. Kamula Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Kenya Population Atlas author
Mrs. Hellen M. Wanyoike Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Kenya Population Atlas author
Mr. Shem Onsare Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Kenya Population Atlas author
Ms. Annette Adhiambo Aduda University of Nairobi	Intern/ Fertility and Nuptiality
Ms. Zena Lyaga University of Nairobi	Intern/ Education and Mortality
Ms. Susan Njoki Maina	Intern/ Population Projections
Ms. Margaret M. Mwaila	Intern/ Labour Dynamics
Ms. Truphosa Otwala	Intern/ Disability and Gender

Ms. Katunge Kiilu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Editor
Mr. Maina Monyoncho Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Reviewer/ Editor
Dr. Lawrence Ikamari University of Nairobi	Reviewer
Prof. John Oucho University of Nairobi	Reviewer
Dr. Kimani Murungaru University of Nairobi	Reviewer
Dr. Yohannes A Kinfu African Population and Health Research Center	Reviewer
Oliver P. Fischer United States Census Bureau	Demographer/ Data Edit/ Validation
Martin Gregory United States Census Bureau	Specialist, Data Processing
Peter Way US Census Bureau	Demography/ Projections
Thomas McDevitt US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Lisa Lollock US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Elisa Rustenbach US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Saskia R. DeVries US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Derek Azar US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer