



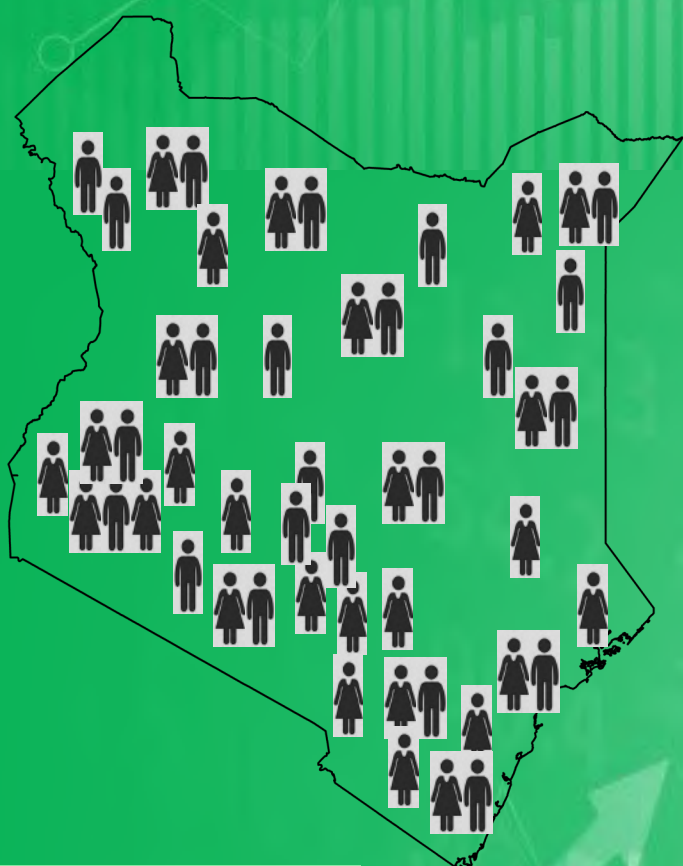
Republic of Kenya



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Urbanization

Volume IX



April, 2022



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

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

Analytical Report on Urbanization

Volume IX



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Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	i
List of Tables.....	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Abbreviations	v
Foreword	vi
Acknowledgement.....	vii
Urbanization at a Glance.....	viii
Executive Summary.....	ix
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background Information.....	1
1.2. Objectives of the 2019 Census.....	1
1.3. Overview of Analytical Report on Urbanization.....	2
1.4. Methodology.....	3
Definition of Terms and Key Concept	4
Chapter 2: Levels and Trends in Urbanization.....	6
2.1. Urbanization Trends in Kenya.....	6
2.2. Population by Urban Centres.....	6
2.3. Population of Urban Centres by Population Size Category.....	7
2.4. Population of Nairobi City.....	9
2.5. Population of Mombasa.....	9
2.6. Population of Nairobi City Region	10
2.7. Urban Population by County.....	13
2.8. Urban Primacy in Kenya.....	15
Chapter 3: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Urban Population	16
3.1. Urban Population by Age and Sex.....	16
3.2. Urban Population by Education Status.....	17
3.3. Urban Population by Economic Activity.....	19
3.4. Urban Population Living with Disability.....	21
Chapter 4: Housing Conditions and Amenities of the Urban Population.....	23
4.1. Tenure Status	23
4.2. Housing Conditions	24
4.3. Main Source of Water.....	26
4.4. Main Mode of Human and Solid Waste Disposal	28
4.5. Main Type of Cooking and Lighting Fuel.....	30
Chapter 5: Population of Urban Informal Settlements	33
5.1. Urban Informal Settlements Population.....	33
5.2. Economic Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements Population.....	34
5.3. Housing Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements.....	35
5.4. Main Source of Water in Urban Informal Settlements.....	35
5.5. Main Mode of Human and Solid Waste Disposal in Urban Informal Settlements	36
5.6. Main Type of Coking and Lighting Fuel in Urban Informal Settlements.....	36
Chapter 6: Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations	39

6.1. Summary of Key Findings	39
6.2. Recommendations	40
References	41
Appendices.....	42
Appendix 1: Questionnaires.....	42
Appendix 2: Population by Urban Centre, 2019.....	48
Appendix 3: Population of Nairobi City by Location, 2019.....	55
Appendix 4: Population of Mombasa by Location, 2019.....	57
Appendix 5: Contributors to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs ...	58

List of Tables

Table 1. 1: Summary of Census Counts in Kenya, 1897-2019	1
Table 2.1 Urbanization Trends in Kenya, 1948-2019	6
Table 2.2: Population by Major Urban Centres, 2019	7
Table 2.3 Urban Population by Size Category of Urban Centres, 1962-2019.....	7
Table 2.4: Population of Nairobi City, 1948-2019	9
Table 2.5: Population of Mombasa, 1948-2019	10
Table 2.6: Population of Nairobi City Region, 2019.....	11
Table 2.7: Urban Population by County, 2019.....	13
Table 3.1 Sex Ratios by Major Urban Centres, 1979-2019	17
Table 3.2: Highest Level of Education Completed for Population Aged 3 Years and Above by Major Urban Centres, 2019.....	18
Table 3.3: Economic Activity by Major Urban Centres, 2019.....	20
Table 3.4: Main Employer by Major Urban Centres, 2019.....	21
Table 3.5: Population Aged 5 Years and Above Living with Disability by Major Urban Centres, 2019.....	22
Table 3.6: Population of Street Persons by Urban Centres, 2019.....	22
Table 4.1: Tenure Status by Major Urban Centres, 2019.....	24
Table 4.2: Dominant Roof, Wall and Floor Material by Major Urban Centres, 2019	26
Table 4.3: Main Source of Water by Major Urban Centres, 2019	28
Table: 4.4: Main Mode of Human and Solid Waste Disposal by Major Urban Centres, 2019	30
Table 4.5: Main Type of Cooking and Lighting Fuel by Major Urban Centres, 2019.....	32
Table 5.1: Informal Settlements Population by Urban Centres, 2019	33
Table 5.2: Informal Settlements Population in Nairobi City, 2019	34
Table 5.3: Informal Settlements Population in Mombasa, 2019.....	34
Table 5.4 Economic Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements Population, 2009.....	35
Table 5.5 Housing Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements, 2009.....	35

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Spatial Distribution of Urban Centres by Category	8
Figure 2.2: Nairobi City Region, 2019.....	12
Figure 2.3: Per cent Urban Population by County, 2019.....	14
Figure 2.4: 11-City Primacy Index in Kenya, 1948-2019.....	15
Figure 3.1: Urban Population by Age and Sex, 2019	16
Figure 3.2 Sex Ratios of Urban Population in Kenya, 1979-2019	17
Figure 3.3: Highest Level of Education Completed for Urban Population Aged 3+ Years, 2019.....	18
Figure 3.4: Proportion of Adult Population Having No Education by Major Urban Centres, 2019	19
Figure 3.5: Economic Activity of Urban Population in Kenya, 2019.....	19
Figure 3.6: Main Employer of Urban Working Population, 2019.....	21
Figure 4.1: Tenure Status in Urban Kenya, 2019	23
Figure 4.2: Dominant Roof Material in Urban Kenya, 2019.....	25
Figure 4.3: Dominant Wall Material in Urban Kenya, 2019	25
Figure 4.4: Dominant Floor Material in Urban Kenya, 2019.....	26
Figure 4.5: Main Source of Water in Urban Kenya, 2019.....	27
Figure 4.6: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal in Urban Kenya, 2019	29
Figure 4.7: Main Mode of Solid Waste Disposal in Urban Kenya, 2019.....	29
Figure 4.8: Main Type of Cooking Fuel in Urban Kenya, 2019	31
Figure 4.9: Main Type of Lighting Fuel in Urban Kenya, 2019.....	31
Figure 5.1: Main Source of Water in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019	36
Figure 5.2: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019	37
Figure 5.3: Main Mode of Solid Waste Disposal in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019.....	37
Figure 5.4: Main Type of Cooking Fuel in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019.....	38
Figure 5.5: Main Type of Lighting in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019.....	38

List of Abbreviations

AFDB	African Development Bank
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DfID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KFI	Keying From Image
KNBS	Kenya national Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ONS-UK	Office of National Statistics United Kingdom
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	Ventilation Improved Pit latrine
WHO	World Health Organization

Foreword

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was conducted from the night of 24th/25th to 31st August 2019 and followed the United Nations principles and recommendations for conducting the 2020 round of censuses. The theme of the Census was “Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services”. This resonated very well with Kenya’s development agenda -*Vision 2030* and the Big Four, as well as other regional and international development initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063. The main objective was to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information for evaluating policies and easing planning and budgeting processes.

The first set of the census reports (basic volumes I-IV) were released in a record 6 months after enumeration. The second set of the census reports covers the thematic areas of: Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Migration; Education and Training; Youth and Adolescents; Information and Communication Technology; Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets; Gender Dimensions; Older and Vulnerable Population; Urbanization; Disability; Household and Family Dynamics; Labour Force Dynamics; Agriculture; Population Dynamics and Population Projections.

This monograph presents information on levels, trends and patterns of urbanization with a view of providing useful data for formulating appropriate and sustainable policies on urbanization. As is the case in other Sub-Saharan countries, urbanization is inevitable and managing its emerging trends and patterns constitutes a challenge. The urban population has increased to 14.8 million people in 2019 from 12.0 million people in 2009. The proportion of urban population to the total population has, however, slightly reduced from 31.3 per cent in 2009 to 31.2 per cent in 2019.

The information in this monograph provides valuable programmatic evidence to policymakers for use in the formulation of policies and plans explicitly intended to achieve SDG targets. The report not only adds knowledge but also serves as a foundation for assessment, reporting and eventually monitoring achievement of SDGs by 2030, *Vision 2030*, formulation of MTP IV, County Integrated Development Plans, and other sector-specific plans. Specifically, the evidence is expected to contribute immensely towards measuring and monitoring SDGs numbers 6, 7 and 11 that are related to social sector outcomes with special focus on urbanization.

On behalf of the Government, I wish to thank the staff, management and Board of Directors of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics as well as the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of this report. I further wish to extend special thanks to our development partners, especially UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and UNDP under the coordination of UN Resident Coordinators’ Office and all the other stakeholders who were involved in the process for their technical and financial support.



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Acknowledgement

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was implemented under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Statistics Act, 2006. The census was the sixth to be conducted in Kenya since independence and the first that was fully digitized, where the latest technology was embraced. This monograph is among the set of 16 such reports, addressing various topical areas regarding the demographic, social, and economic profiles of the Kenyan population.

The 2019 KPHC implementation process was accomplished through a concerted effort of various government ministries, departments, agencies, International and local organizations and individuals who assisted during preparation, collection, compilation, processing, analyzing and publishing the results. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), on behalf of the Government, takes this opportunity to sincerely thank all those who participated in the preparation of this report.

The Bureau is indebted to all the organs of government, the private sector, and the general public for the overwhelming support and participation that led to the successful implementation of the 2019 Census. Special gratitude goes to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); World Health Organization (WHO); and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the coordination of UN Resident Coordinators' Office (UNRCO); African Development Bank (AfDB); Statistics Sweden; Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom (ONS-UK) and Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) for their immense support. I also recognize the census personnel (coordinators, content and ICT supervisors, enumerators, village elders and security) for the role they played in the overall success of the 2019 KPHC.



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Urbanization at a Glance

Urban population	14.8 million
Population of Nairobi	4.3 million
Population of Mombasa	1.2 million
Population of urban street persons	14,587
Population of urban informal settlements	1 million
Number of urban centres	372
Urban sex ratio	98
Urban growth rate	2.10%
Proportion of urban population to total population	31.20%
Proportion of urban population living in urban informal settlements	6.90%
Proportion of urban adult population with no education	13.20%
Proportion of urban population working	45%
Proportion of urban population seeking work	10.80%
Proportion of urban population working in the informal sector	34.40%
Proportion of urban population living with disability	1.40%
Per cent of urban households living in own house	21.30%
Per cent of urban households with access to improved source of water	78.90%
Per cent of urban households with access to main sewer	24.60%
Per cent of urban households with access to county government solid waste disposal services	15.30%
Per cent of urban households with access to clean energy for cooking	55.30%
Per cent of urban households with access to electricity for lighting	88.60%

Executive Summary

Based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census data, this Monograph provides data and information on the urban population in Kenya. It is divided into six chapters as follows. Chapter 1 provides an overview on census background, methodology and defines key concepts and terms. Chapter 2 contains urbanization trends in Kenya; population by urban centres and population size category; population of Nairobi City, Mombasa and Nairobi City Region; urban population by county; and urban primacy in Kenya. In chapter 3, there are selected characteristics of the urban population in terms of age and sex, education status, economic activity, population living with disability and population of street persons. Chapter 4 thereafter highlights selected housing characteristics of the urban population in terms of tenure status, housing conditions, main source of water, main mode of human and solid waste disposal and main type of cooking and lighting fuel. Chapter 5 finally provides information on urban informal settlements population. Lastly, chapter 6 highlights the summary of key findings and recommendations.

The urban population has increased from 12 million people recorded in 2009 to 14.8 million people in 2019. The proportion of urban population to the total population has, however, slightly reduced from 31.9 per cent in 2009 to 31.2 per cent in 2019. Similarly, the urban growth rate has significantly dropped from a high of 7.9 per cent in 2009 to a low of 2.1 per cent in 2019. The Sex Ratio indicates a gradual reduction in the selective dominance of males in the urban centres. The proportion of unemployed urban population is relatively small, while the informal sector plays a significant role in providing urban employment. Most households in urban Kenya live in individual rental dwelling units with a large majority having access to improved sources of water and electricity for lighting.

The proportion of urban households having access to main sewer, piped water in the house and county government solid waste management services is still low. Furthermore, more than half of the urban households use unclean sources of energy for cooking. The proportion of urban population living in informal settlements has significantly reduced from 15 per cent in 2009 to 6.9 per cent in 2019. The urban informal settlements population continue to be disproportionately concentrated in Nairobi. There seems to be no significant differences between the characteristics of urban informal settlements population with the general trends of Kenya's urban population. However, most households in the urban informal settlements tend to live in dwelling units with non-durable wall materials; they rely on water vendors and piped water from elsewhere (i.e., rather than from individual connections); and use unclean energy sources for cooking. The monograph gives a wide range of recommendations that can be used to guide Kenya's urban growth and development.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background Information-

A population Census is a total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. It is vital for effective national development planning because it provides detailed bench-mark data on all population characteristics.

The first known population Census in Kenya was conducted in 1897 and was basically a headcount. This was followed by the 1948 Census that focused on non-natives. A complete Census that enumerated 8.6 million persons was conducted in 1962 and was used to set up political and administrative structures. The first post-independence Census was undertaken in 1969 and enumerated 10.9 million persons. Since then, the country has conducted decennial population and housing Censuses on a *de facto* basis with the midnight of 24th/25th August as the reference point. The Censuses have been implemented under the United Nations (UN) Principles and Recommendations for conducting Population and Housing Censuses. Table 1.1 presents Census results since 1897.

Table 1. 1: Summary of Census Counts in Kenya, 1897-2019

Year	Population (millions)
1897	2.5
1948	5.4
1962	8.6
1969	10.9
1979	15.3
1989	21.4
1999	28.5
2009	37.7
2019	47.6

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census was conducted under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Fourth Schedule Part 1 Item 11), the Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 2018 - Legal Notice No. 205 and the Cabinet Memorandum of May 2017 on the implementation of the 2019 population and housing Census process. The theme for the Census was “*Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services*”.

1.2. Objectives of the 2019 Census

The main objective of the 2019 KPHC was to collect information on the size, composition, distribution and socio-economic characteristics of the population. The specific objectives were to ascertain:

- Population size, composition, and spatial distribution;
- Levels of fertility, mortality and migration;
- Educational attainment;

- Household composition;
- Rate and pattern of urbanization;
- Size and deployment of the labour force;
- Distribution of persons with disability;
- Housing conditions and availability of household amenities; and
- Agricultural indicators to inform the creation of an agriculture sampling frame.

This information will be used in planning, budgeting and programming for important services; future policy formulation, resource allocation; creation of administrative and political units; monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects; research; development of a master household sampling frame; development of a geo-spatial database; and benchmark for agricultural Censuses/surveys.

1.3. Overview of Analytical Report on Urbanization

Urbanization is inevitable and managing its trends and patterns has inherent challenges. The ideal scenario is to move from chaotic to sustainable urban centres and cities, provided that good policies and strategies are adopted, investments mobilized, stakeholder participation secured, good governance practiced and human development recognized. As such, there is need to support sustainable urban development with adequate and relevant data on urbanization.

The Main Objective of the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census *Analytical Report on Urbanization* is to provide data and information on the urban population in Kenya. The specific objectives are:

1. To determine the Level and Trends of Urbanization in 2019.
2. To analyze the Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Urban Population in 2019.
3. To determine the Housing Conditions and Amenities of the Urban Population in 2019.
4. To describe the Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements Population in 2019.
5. To provide Global and National Sustainable Urban Development Indicators.

Policies and Development Indicators Related to Urbanization

Inadequate implementation of the national urban development policy in Kenya presents a major challenge in achieving sustainable urban development. Policies and strategies related to urban development have, for a long time, been formulated within the framework of broader national and or sectoral development plans and policies, as well as various Acts of Parliament.

Kenya's Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly-industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment (Kenya 2007). The vision recognizes that Kenya is moving towards a predominantly urban population and should plan for high quality urban livelihoods. Part of the Vision's goals are to achieve integrated regional and urban planning and management; increase access to safe water and sanitation in urban areas; facilitate access to adequate housing; and improve the lives of slum dwellers (Kenya 2008).

Table 1.2 presents some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators that can be derived from this Analytical Report. These are proportion of urban population living in informal

settlements or inadequate housing; proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected (SDG 11); proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services; proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (SDG 6); proportion of population with access to electricity; and proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels (SDG 7).

Table 1.2: Related Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

SDG/Targets	Indicators
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services	Proportion of urban population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing
Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Proportion of population with access to electricity
	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels

1.4. Methodology

1.4.1. Use of Technology

Kenya adopted the use of mobile technology to collect data during the 2019 Census as recommended by the UN for the 2020 round of censuses. This was the first census in Kenya's history to use mobile technology in the capture and transmission of data for both cartographic mapping and enumeration. During mapping, the GPS coordinates for homesteads, households and other points of interests within the locality were collected using the mobile devices with an accuracy of plus or minus 5 Meters. The enumeration area (EA) maps were developed using Arc GIS Software on a background of aerial photographs and satellite imageries that were not more than six months old from the date of the field cartographic data collection. The EA maps were then uploaded into the tablets assembled by two local universities to facilitate the 2019 Census enumeration exercise.

1.4.2. Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of Census personnel who included supervisors (both content and ICT) and enumerators was undertaken by the County and Sub-County Census Committees through a competitive process. The training of these personnel was conducted in a cascaded manner from the training of trainers to the training of enumerators. The training for various cadres was

conducted for seven days for each cadre. These trainings were sequentially conducted between 14th July and 20th August 2019.

1.4.3. Enumeration

The Census enumeration was preceded by enumeration area (EA) boundary identification and pre-enumeration listing of households in each EA for two days prior to the Census night. The pre-enumeration listing exercise helped in gauging the expected workload during the seven days of enumeration and also in monitoring the level of coverage as enumeration progressed.

The actual enumeration took place from the night of 24th/25th August 2019 and ended on 31st August 2019. A mop-up exercise was conducted on 1st and 2nd September 2019. Special populations were strictly enumerated on the night of 24th/25th August 2019. The 2019 Census adopted the *de facto* approach where all persons within the boundaries of Kenya were enumerated depending on where they spent (or were found on) the Census night. The canvasser method of enumeration, where information for each individual or household is collected and recorded by a trained Census official designated to perform the tasks in the assigned area, was used.

1.4.4. Data Transmission and Storage

Data collected by enumerators using mobile devices (tablets) were subsequently transmitted to a central server. The data were encrypted before transmission and backed up in off-site locations.

1.4.5. Data Processing

Editing of the Census data was guided by the United Nations Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing. The data were processed using CPro, Stata and SPSS software's. In addition, validation checks were done to ensure that all EAs, aligned to administrative boundaries, were accounted for in the dataset. Outputs were generated based on administrative and geopolitical units.

1.4.6. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was integrated into all phases of the Census process. Comprehensive guidelines were developed and shared with Census personnel. Field supervision followed a three-tier structure to ensure adequate support, real-time response to emerging issues, and feedback during data collection. In addition, enumeration reporting schedules and control forms were used to facilitate the monitoring of activities. Field monitoring teams oversaw technical, logistical and administrative aspects of enumeration in each region. Further, independent observers, drawn from the international community and national statistics offices across Africa, monitored and observed the 2019 Census enumeration process.

1.5. Definition of Terms and Key Concept

Informal Settlements: These are urban settlements characterized by poor structural quality of housing; lack of formal basic services and infrastructure; and lack of security of tenure. In most cases, they are located in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas.

Rural: This is a large and isolated part of an open or agricultural country with relatively low population concentrations and whose predominant economic activity is agriculture

Urbanization: This is the process of concentration of a country's national population into settlements designated as urban centres.

Urban centre: This is a built-up and compact human settlement with a population of at least 2,000 people. An urban centre may be classified as a market centre, town, municipality or city. Urban centres are also service centres that provide goods and services to both the resident and surrounding population. As such, an urban centre may constitute some trading centres with less than 2,000 people.

Household: Is a person or a group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have the same cooking arrangement and are answerable to the same household head. For purpose of 2019 KPHC, households were categorized into conventional and non-conventional. Conventional were the ordinary households while non-conventional households referred to people live together but cannot be said to belong to "ordinary" households. Examples were students in boarding schools and colleges, hospital in-patients, people in police cells, guests in hotels, or prison inmates, outdoor sleepers, nuns, brothers in a monastery and other religious organizations with some institution-like living arrangements.

Chapter 2: Levels and Trends in Urbanization

This Chapter presents the levels and trends in urbanization in Kenya. The Chapter provides data and information on urbanization trends in Kenya; population by urban centres; population of urban centres by population size category; population of Nairobi City; population of Mombasa; population of Nairobi City Region; urban population by county; and urban primacy in Kenya.

2.1. Urbanization Trends in Kenya

Table 2.1 shows the trends of urbanization in Kenya between 1948 and 2019. The number of urban centres has increased from 17 in 1948 to 139 in 1989 and to 372 in 2019. As the number of urban centres increased, the population of Kenyans living in the urban centres also increased from 285,000 in 1948 to 3.8 million in 1989 and to 14.8 million in 2019. The proportion of Kenyans living in urban centres is still relatively low. The percentage of urban population to the total population has gradually increased from 5.3 per cent in 1948 to 18.1 per cent in 1989 and to 31.2 per cent in 2019. In all censuses, the urban population has been disproportionately concentrated in Nairobi and Mombasa. The growth of urban centres both in numbers and population accelerated immediately after independence, when Africans were allowed to migrate to towns without any legal and administrative restrictions. This explains the high urban growth rates in 1969, 1979 and 1989, largely a consequence of rural-urban migration. As the population become more urbanized, the urban growth rate declined from a peak of 7.7 per cent in 1979 to 2.1 per cent in 2019. However, in 2009 the urban growth rate rose to a high of 7.9 per cent.

Table 2.1 Urbanization Trends in Kenya, 1948-2019

Year	Total population	No. of urban centres	Urban population	Percentage of urban to total population	Intercensal growth rate (per cent)
1948	5,407,599	17	285,000	5.3	-
1962	8,636,263	34	747,651	8.7	6.9
1969	10,956,501	47	1,076,908	9.8	5.2
1979	15,327,061	91	2,315,696	15.1	7.7
1989	21,443,636	139	3,878,697	18.1	5.2
1999	28,485,869	180	5,429,790	19.1	3.4
2009	37,724,850	230	12,023,570	31.9	7.9
2019	47,564,299	372	14,835,425	31.2	2.1

2.2. Population by Urban Centres

In 2019, there were 372 urban centres in Kenya. Table 2.2 presents the population of major urban centres with a population size of more than 150,000 people in 2019. These urban centres contribute more than half of the total urban population of Kenya in 2019. Nairobi City leads the urban hierarchy with a population of 4.3 million people, representing 29.6 per cent of the total urban population in Kenya. Nairobi City is followed by Mombasa with a population of 1.2 million people. Mombasa is followed by Nakuru, Ruiru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kikuyu each with a population of more than 300,000 people. The other major urban centres in the urban hierarchy are Thika, Naivasha, Karuri, Ongata Rongai, Kitale, Juja and Kitengela. Seven of the 14 major urban centres, namely Ruiru, Kikuyu, Thika, Karuri, Ongata Rongai, Juja and Kitengela are in close proximity to Nairobi City.

Table 2.2: Population by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Population	Percentage of total urban population
Nairobi City	4,395,749	29.6
Mombasa	1,208,112	8.1
Nakuru	570,614	3.8
Ruiru	490,035	3.3
Eldoret	475,659	3.2
Kisumu	397,853	2.7
Kikuyu	323,825	2.2
Thika	251,360	1.7
Naivasha	198,399	1.3
Karuri	194,289	1.3
Ongata Rongai	172,516	1.2
Kitale	162,154	1.1
Juja	155,999	1.1
Kitengela	154,327	1

Appendix 2 presents Population by Urban Centres in 2019

2.3. Population of Urban Centres by Population Size Category

Table 2.3 demonstrates that the numbers and populations of small and medium-size urban centres have shown an upward trend over the years and is expected to do so in future. Mombasa has joined Nairobi City in the category of urban centres with a population of over 1 million people. Small urban centres are considered to be those with a population of less than 10,000 people, while medium-size urban centres have a population of more than 10,000 but less than 100,000 people. In 2019, the number of small urban centres increased to 160 with a total population of 753,873 people. On the other hand, the number of medium-size urban centres rose to 126 with a total population of 3.8 million people. Figure 2.1 shows the spatial distribution of urban centres in 2019 by population size category.

Table 2.3 Urban Population by Size Category of Urban Centres, 1962-2019

Year	Category of urban centres by population size							
	1 million and over		100,000-999,999		10,000-99,999		2,000-9,999	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1962	0	0	2	523,075	5	105,712	27	118,864
1969	0	0	2	756,359	9	79,267	36	153,282
1979	0	0	6	1,321,566	24	717,855	64	276,275
1989	1	1,324,570	5	1,046,588	40	1,080,726	93	426,813
1999	1	2,083,509	4	1,214,927	62	1,508,180	113	623,174
2009	1	3,109,861	22	4,617,114	97	3,665,486	110	631,109
2019	2	5,603,861	20	4,533,035	126	3,856,072	160	753,873

No.= Number of urban centres

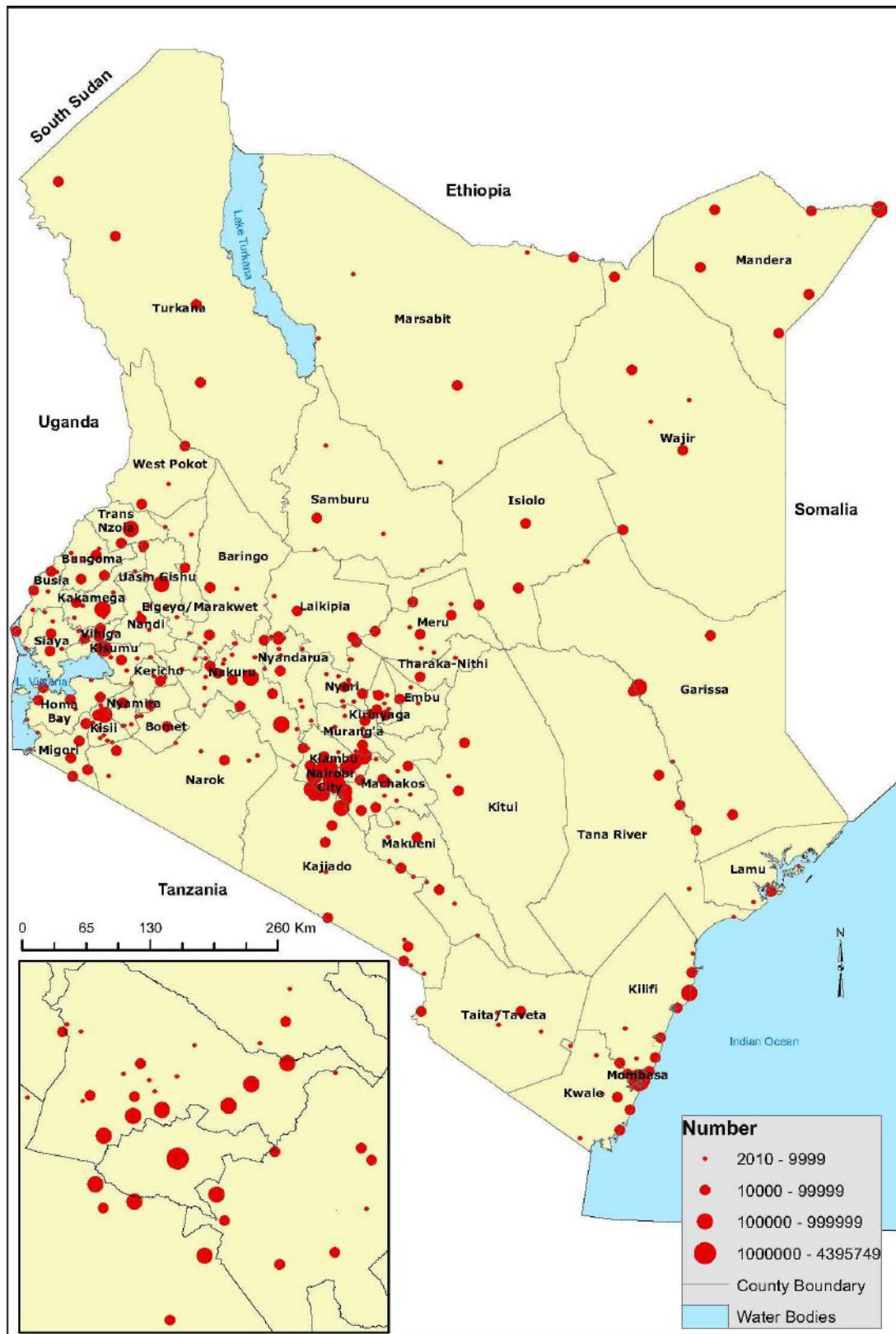


Figure 2.1: Spatial Distribution of Urban Centres by Category

2.4. Population of Nairobi City

Nairobi was first established in June 1899 as a Transportation and Administrative Centre. Nairobi grew to become a Township in 1900 and the Capital of Kenya in 1905. In 1919, Nairobi was elevated into a Municipality and finally, in March 1950, Nairobi became a City. According to Table 2.4, Nairobi's Population has increased from 119,000 people in 1948 to 1.3 million in 1989 and to 4.3 million in 2019. The emerging importance of small and medium-size urban centres has reduced Nairobi's dominance in the urban hierarchy. As such, Nairobi's share of the total urban population declined from a high of 47 per cent in 1969 to 29.6 per cent in 2019. Nairobi's growth rate increased considerably after independence because of its attractiveness to African migrants. The growth rate increased from 4.6 per cent in 1962 to 12.2 per cent in 1969. However, from 1979 to 2019, Nairobi has been growing at a sustained and constant rate of a little less than 5 per cent a year. In 2009, Nairobi's population growth rate reduced further to 3.5 per cent.

Table 2.4: Population of Nairobi City, 1948-2019

Year	Nairobi City population ('000)	Percentage of total urban population	Intercensal growth rate (per cent)
1948	119	41.7	-
1962	227	33.8	4.6
1969	506	47	12.2
1979	828	35.7	4.9
1989	1,325	34.1	4.7
1999	2,083	38.4	4.5
2009	3,100	25.9	3.8
2019	4,396	29.6	3.5

Appendix 3 presents Population of Nairobi City by Location in 2019

Administratively, Nairobi City has 11 Administrative Sub-Counties (Dagoretti, Embakasi, Kamukunji, Kasarani, Kibra, Lang'ata, Makadara, Mathare, Njiru, Starehe and Westlands) with 73 administrative locations. Mukuru Kwa Njenga Location has the highest population of 242,879 people. It is followed by Embakasi (178,313), Kariobangi South (142,625), Umoja (140,181), Kasarani (138,098), Savannah (124,848), Kayole (118,713), Imara Daima (118,511), Kangemi (116,700) and Huruma (113,009). These administrative Locations are located in the densely populated sub-counties in the East of Nairobi namely; Embakasi, Kasarani, Mathare and Njiru sub-counties. However, Kangemi is in Westlands Sub-County.

2.5. Population of Mombasa

Mombasa is a Coastal as well as a Port city. It is the oldest and second largest city in Kenya. According to Table 2.5, the population of Mombasa has increased from 84,000 people in 1948 to 462,000 in 1989 and to 1.2 million in 2019. Mombasa has joined Nairobi City in the category of urban centres with a population of over 1 million people. Like Nairobi, Mombasa's share of the total urban population declined from a high of 29.7 per cent in 1948 to 8.1 per cent in 2019. The growth rate has also shown a decreasing trend from 5.5 per cent to 2.7 per cent in 2019. Administratively, Mombasa has 6 administrative sub-counties (Changamwe, Jomvu, Kisauni, Likoni, Mvita and Nyali) with 22 administrative locations. The administrative locations with more than 100,000 people are Kisauni (168,139), Likoni (163,245), Bamburi (123,731) and Miritini (101,988). These locations are located in Kisauni, Jomvu and Likoni sub counties of Mombasa.

Table 2.5: Population of Mombasa, 1948-2019

Year	Mombasa population (‘000)	Percentage of total urban population	Intercensal growth rate (per cent)
1948	84	29.7	-
1962	180	24	5.5
1969	247	22.9	4.5
1979	341	14.7	3.2
1989	462	11.9	3
1999	665	12.4	3.7
2009	925	7.7	3.4
2019	1,208	8.1	2.7

Appendix 4 presents Population of Mombasa by Location in 2019

2.6. Population of Nairobi City Region

Table 2.6 presents the population of Nairobi City Region. The spatial extent of Nairobi City Region is geographically defined to include Nairobi City and the neighbouring parts of Kiambu, Machakos, Muranga, Makueni and Kajiado counties (Figure 2.2). The urban population of Nairobi City Region is, therefore, the total population of all the urban centres in the region. These are Nairobi City; Githiga, Githunguri, Ikinu, Juja, Karuri, Kawaida, Kiambu, Kikuyu, Limuru, Ngewa, Rironi, Ruiru, Thika, Ting'ang'a (in Kiambu County); Athi River, Githunguri, Kangundo, Kathiani, Machakos, Makutano (Kyumbi), Mlolongo, Nguluni, Oldonyo Sabuk, Tala (in Machakos County); Muranga (in Thika County); Salama (in Makueni County); Isinya, Kajiado, Kiserian, Kitengela, Ngong, and Ongata Rongai (in Kajiado County). As such, the total urban population of Nairobi City Region is 7 million people.

Table 2.6: Population of Nairobi City Region, 2019

County	Spatial extent	Total Population	Urban population
Nairobi City	Nairobi City County	4,395,749	4,395,749
Kiambu	Limuru, Kikuyu, Kabete, Kiambaa, Kiambu, Githunguri, Ruiru, Juja, Thika West and Thika East Sub-Counties	2,050,068	1,688,963
Machakos	Athi River, Kalama, Machakos, Kathiani, Kangundo and Matungulu Sub-Counties	918,780	387,979
Muranga	Samuru Division in Gatanga Sub-County	8,910	2,459
Makueni	Malili Division in Mukaa Sub-County	41,616	1,905
Kajiado	Kajiado North and Isinya Sub-Counties; Central and Enkorika Divisions in Kajiado Central Sub-County; Mashuru Division in Mashuru Sub-County; and Kiserian and Kibiko Locations in Kajiado West Sub-County	645,560	540,501
TOTAL		8,060,683	7,017,556

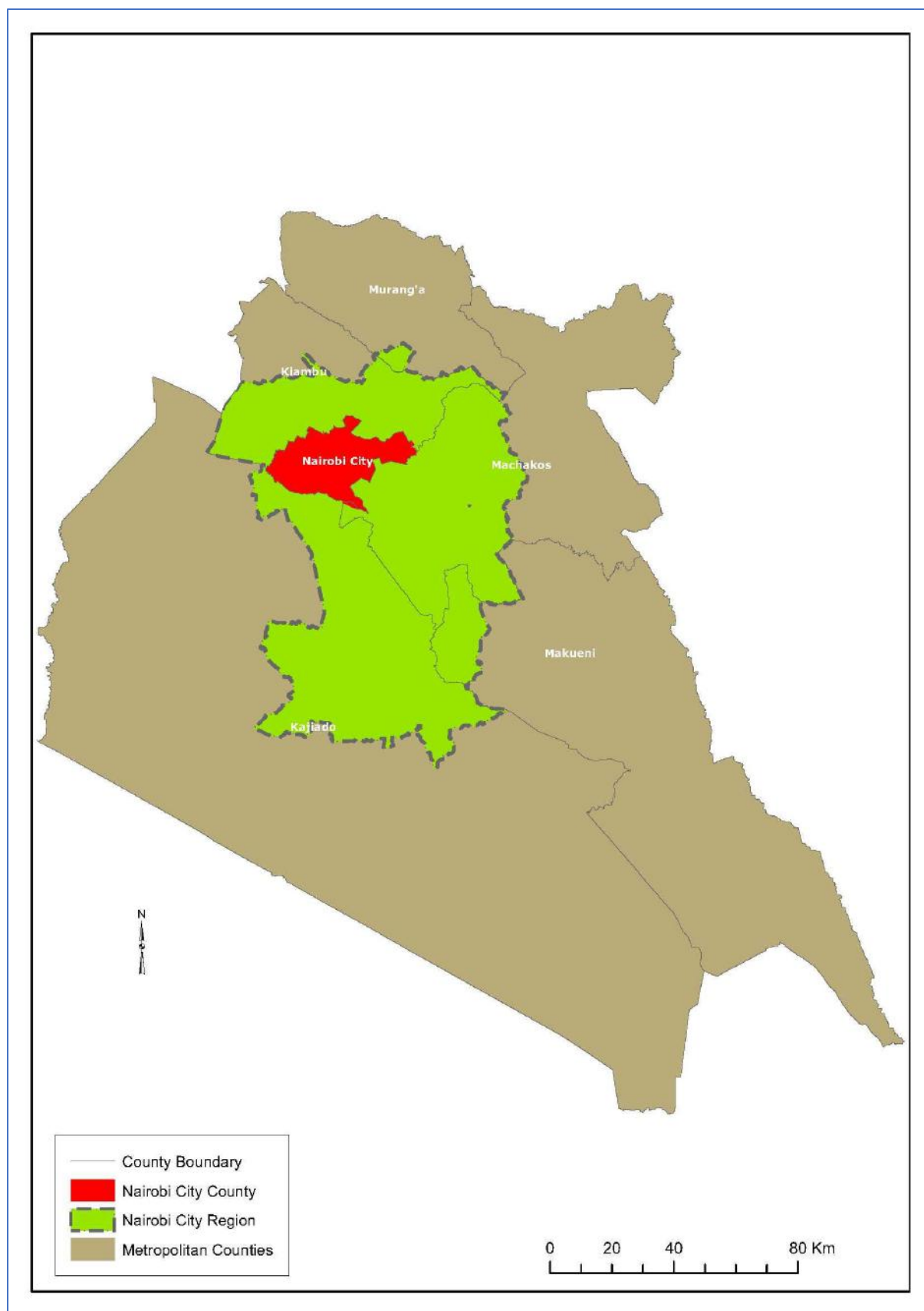


Figure 2.2: Nairobi City Region, 2019

2.7. Urban Population by County

Table 2.7 shows the urban population of the 47 counties in Kenya as well as the proportion of urban population to the county population (Figure 2.3). Demographic, social, economic and political variables have impacted greatly on urbanization process in Kenya, resulting in varied county urbanization levels and trends. Nairobi and Mombasa are the most urbanized counties in Kenya, with their entire population being urban. Nairobi and Mombasa are followed by Kiambu (70.6% urban) and Kajiado (55.7% urban). On the other hand, Kitui, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Bomet are the least urbanized counties each with less than 5 per cent urban population.

Table 2.7: Urban Population by County, 2019

County	Urban Population	Percentage of urban to county population	County	Urban Population	Percentage of urban to county population
Nairobi City	4,395,749	100	Kwale	126,414	14.6
Mombasa	1,208,112	100	Busia	113,731	12.7
Kiambu	1,705,921	70.6	Embu	75,919	12.5
Kajiado	622,533	55.7	Kisii	151,395	12
Nakuru	1,046,938	48.4	Bungoma	190,096	11.4
Isiolo	125,645	46.9	Baringo	75,288	11.3
Uasin Gishu	510,146	43.9	Murang'a	118,436	11.2
Kisumu	440,788	38.2	Kericho	93,506	10.4
Mandera	270,444	31.2	Nyandarua	66,533	10.4
Machakos	413,953	29.1	Homabay	113,069	10
Taita-Taveta	93,764	27.5	Kakamega	185,318	9.9
Lamu	39,489	27.4	Vihiga	58,376	9.9
Kilifi	393,804	27.1	Meru	138,887	9
Garissa	210,850	25.1	Narok	100,327	8.7
Tana River	78,000	24.7	Siaya	85,371	8.6
Laikipia	127,355	24.6	Tharaka-Nithi	32,739	8.3
Marsabit	107,239	23.3	Nyamira	50,131	8.3
Wajir	177,148	22.7	Makueni	77,067	7.8
Kirinyaga	136,218	22.3	Nandi	59,479	6.7
Nyeri	150,739	19.9	West Pokot	31,839	5.1
Trans Nzoia	178,711	18	Kitui	54,017	4.8
Turkana	140,741	15.2	Elgeyo-Marakwet	20,573	4.5
Samburu	47,131	15.2	Bomet	27,966	3.2
Migori	167,530	15			

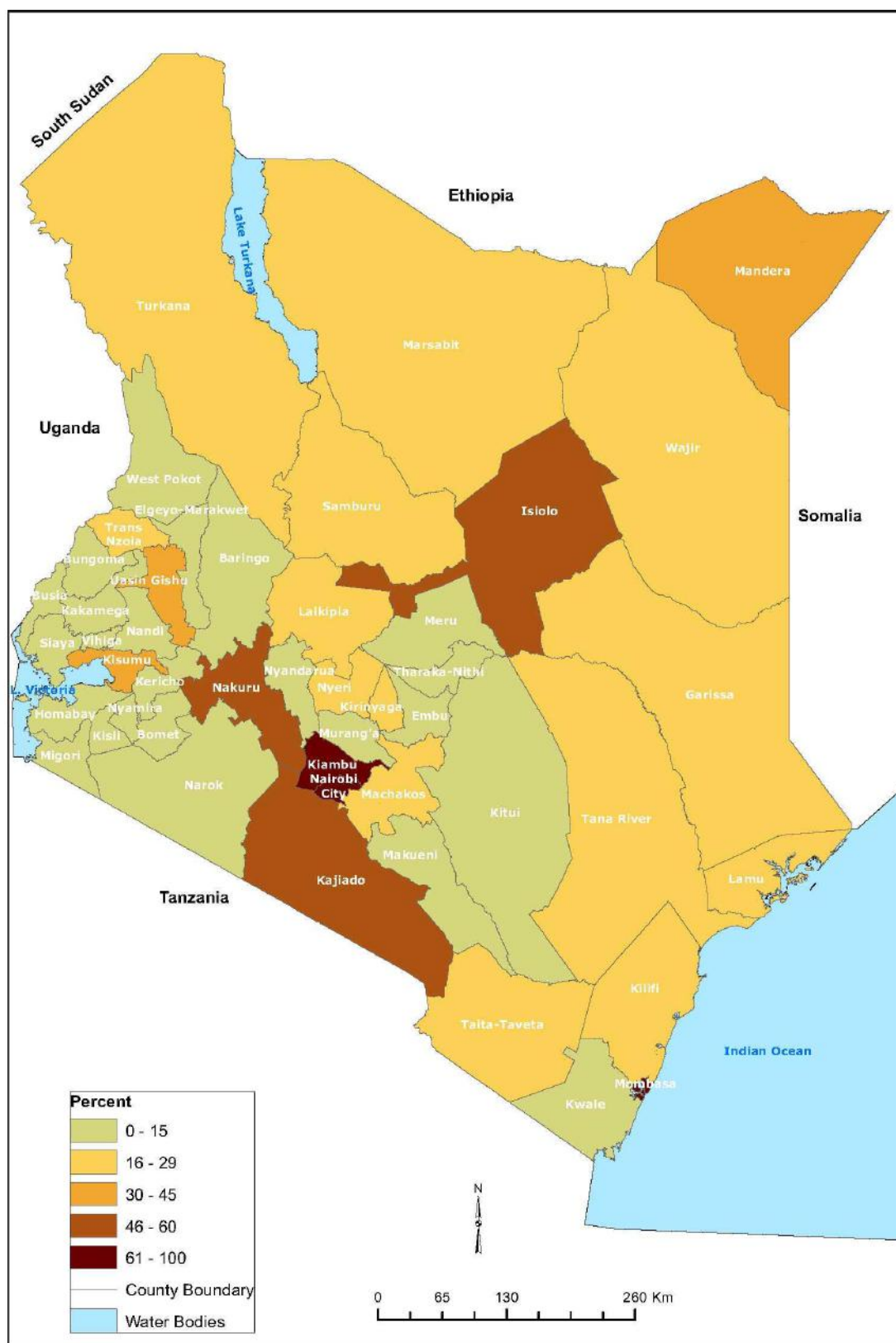


Figure 2.3: Per cent Urban Population by County, 2019

2.8. Urban Primacy in Kenya

Urban primacy occurs when the largest city in a country dominates the urban hierarchy in terms of its population size. Urban primacy is quantitatively measured in terms of a *two-city*, a *four-city* or *11-city* primacy index. This report uses the *11-city* primacy index which is the ratio of the population of the largest city in the country or region to the combined population of the next 10 cities in population rank. A primacy index of less than 1 is “low”; 1-2.9 is “medium” while 3 and above is “high”. Figure 2.4 gives the 11-city primacy index for Kenya over the years. Although the primacy index has been generally “low” over time, the trends illustrate the continued dominance of Nairobi in the urban hierarchy. It also indicates that the growth of medium-size urban centres has stabilized the primacy index, even as Nairobi continues to have the largest share of the urban population.

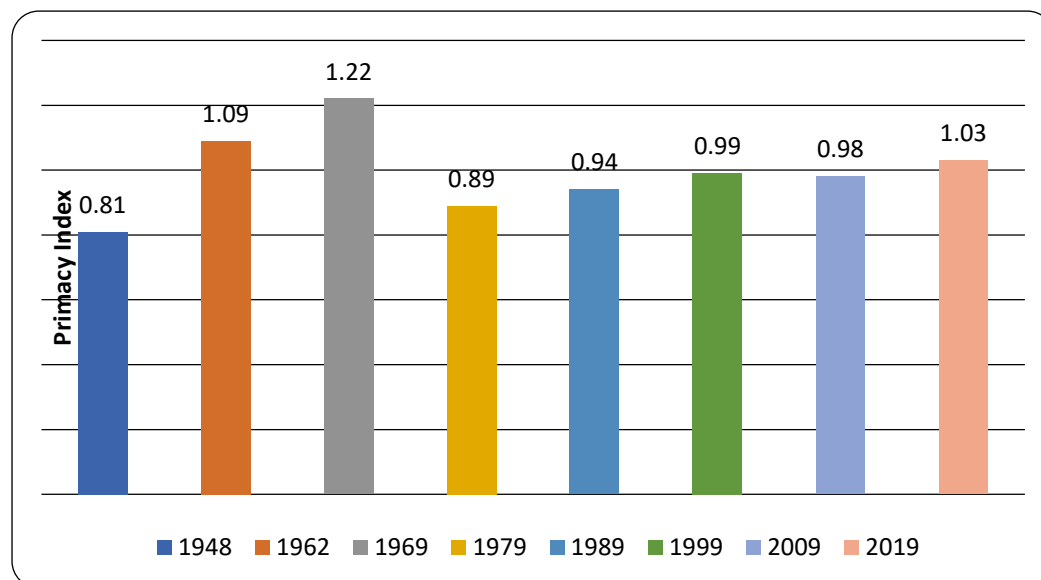


Figure 2.4: 11-City Primacy Index in Kenya, 1948-2019

Chapter 3: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Urban Population

This Chapter presents selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the urban population. The Chapter provides data and information in urban population by age and sex; urban population by education status; urban population by economic activity; urban population living with disability; and population of street persons in urban centres.

3.1. Urban Population by Age and Sex

Figure 3.1 shows Kenya's urban population by Age and Sex. It is clear that Kenya's urban population is gradually being dominated by male and female youth of age between 20-34 years. The increasing proportion of young people, often referred to as the "youth bulge" is expected to continue in Africa. This will result in unique challenges to the urban population, largely in terms of having "youth-friendly" urban centres. In the same note, the large proportion of children aged 0-14 years calls for "child-friendly" urban centres. The least represented are the old age population of 65 years and above.

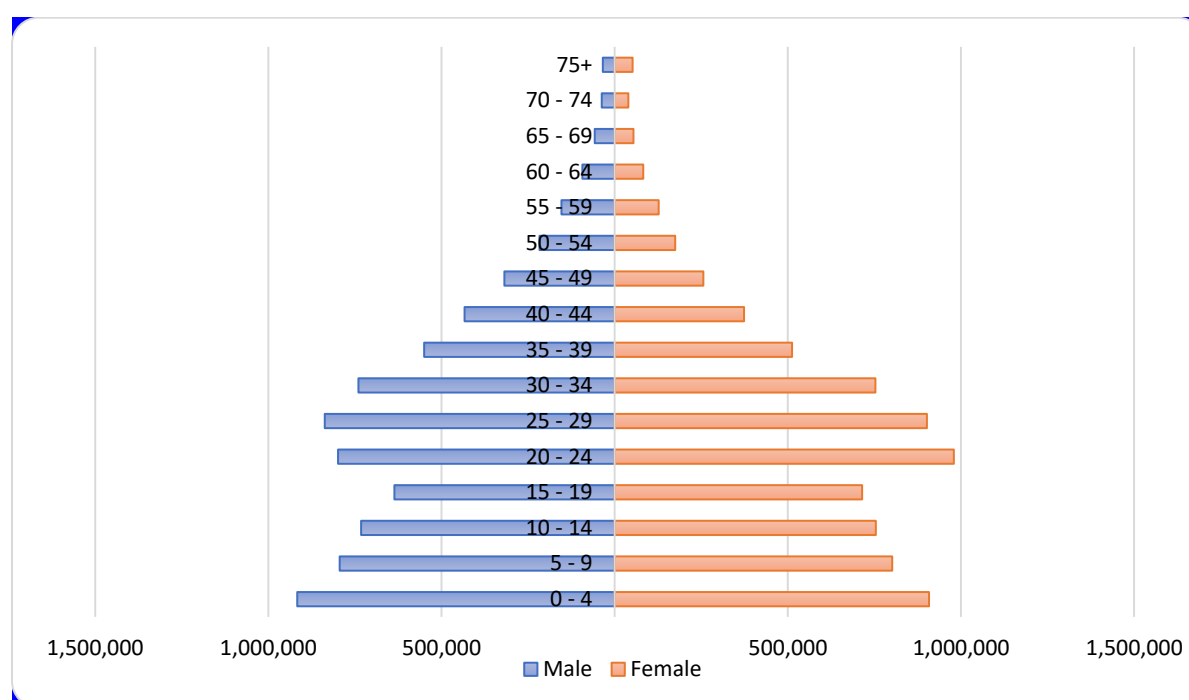


Figure 3.1: Urban Population by Age and Sex, 2019

According to Figure 3.2 the sex ratio of Kenya's urban population has been gradually decreasing over time. The sex ratio of the urban population has decreased from 115 in 1979 to 108 in 1999 and to 98 in 2019. This is a general indication that there are more females than males in most of the urban centres in Kenya. In 2019, out of the total urban population in Kenya, 7.3 million (7,354,001) were male, while 7.4 million (7,480,742) were female. As such, the selective dominance of males in the urban centres is gradually declining, even in the major urban centres (Table 3.1). Urban centres with very high sex ratios are Magadi (183), Ijara (159), Mtito Andei (142), Kiganjo (140), Dadaab (131), Maseno (120), Habaswein (120) and Giriftu (120). On the

other hand, those with very low sex ratios are Segu (78), Migwani (77), Kijabe (77), Ragengni (76), Holo (76), Kwisero (74) and Kibingoti (72).

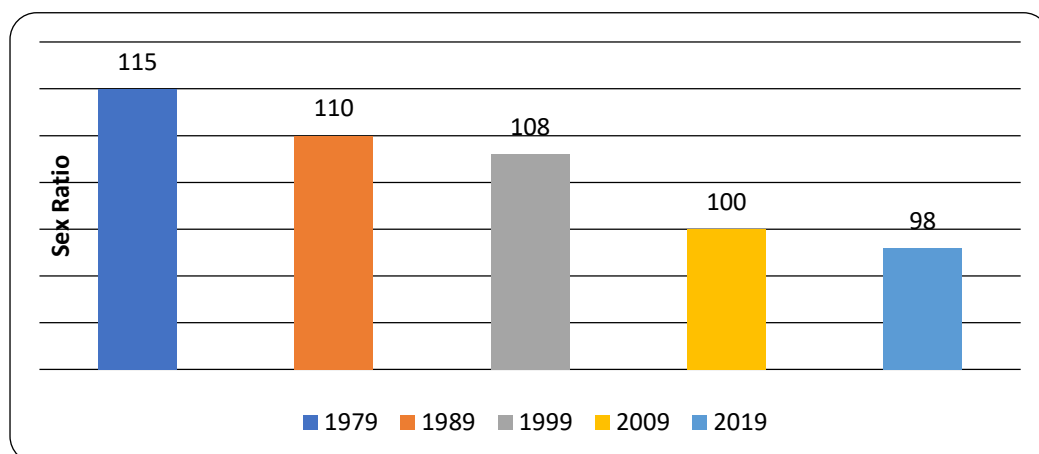


Figure 3.2 Sex Ratios of Urban Population in Kenya, 1979-2019

Table 3.1 Sex Ratios by Major Urban Centres, 1979-2019

Urban centre	1979	1989	1999	2009	2019
Nairobi	138	132	115	104	99
Mombasa	121	125	117	106	102
Nakuru	123	116	105	100	97
Ruiru	135	136	107	100	95
Eldoret	134	122	108	101	99
Kisumu	104	108	102	97	96
Kikuyu	118	113	*	96	94
Thika	136	122	111	101	96
Naivasha	142	108	102	101	100
Karuri	*	100	*	99	95
Ongata Rongai	*	122	*	92	97
Kitale	123	119	*	101	99
Juja	*	*	*	103	98
Kitengela	*	*	*	104	96

* Data not available /Appendix 2 provides the sex ratios for all urban centres in 2009

3.2. Urban Population by Education Status

Figure 3.3 presents the proportion of urban population aged 3 years and above who have completed various levels of education. Educational attainment is a good indicator of socio-economic development and the capacity of a population to participate in development activities. Ideally, it is an index that reflects the stock of highly educated and skilled labour force in a country. Slightly more than half of the population under consideration had attained secondary education and above, while 7.8 per cent had not attained any level of education. Table 3.2 presents the highest level of education completed for population aged 3 years and above by major urban centres. There is no significant variation between these urban centres.

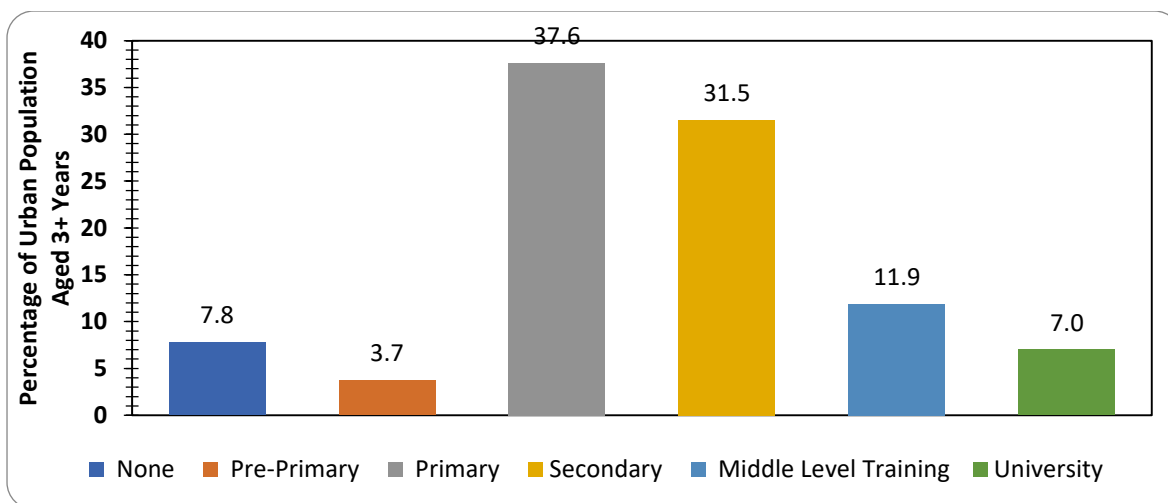


Figure 3.3: Highest Level of Education Completed for Urban Population Aged 3+ Years, 2019

Table 3.2: Highest Level of Education Completed for Population Aged 3 Years and Above by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Middle level/ Technical training	University	None
(Percentage of population aged 3+ years)						
Nairobi City	3	33.3	34	13.2	8.8	7.2
Mombasa	5.5	42	28.5	10.3	4	8.9
Nakuru	3.4	38	33	11.8	5.9	7.6
Ruiru	3.1	32.3	34.1	14.3	8.8	7
Eldoret	3.4	36.2	31.1	13.2	8.3	7.5
Kisumu	3.5	39.9	29.6	11.4	6.6	8.7
Kikuyu	2.5	34.7	32.3	14.1	9.3	6.7
Thika	2.4	32.3	34.4	16.1	7.5	6.9
Karuri	2.8	35.1	33.2	13.3	8.4	6.8
Naivasha	3.9	41.1	33.8	9.7	3.4	7.6
Ongata Rongai	3	32.9	31.7	14.2	10.5	7.3
Juja	2.9	33.5	32.6	14.5	9	7.1
Kitale	4.8	43.2	29.5	8.7	4.9	8.5
Kitengela	2.7	31.5	34.7	14	8.3	7.8

A further analysis of the proportion of adult population having no education reveals that 13.2 per cent of the adult population living in urban centres had no education. Figure 3.4 presents the proportion of adult population having no education by major urban centres. Mombasa records a very high percentage of its adult urban population with no education, while Ruiru has the least proportion of 4.4 per cent.

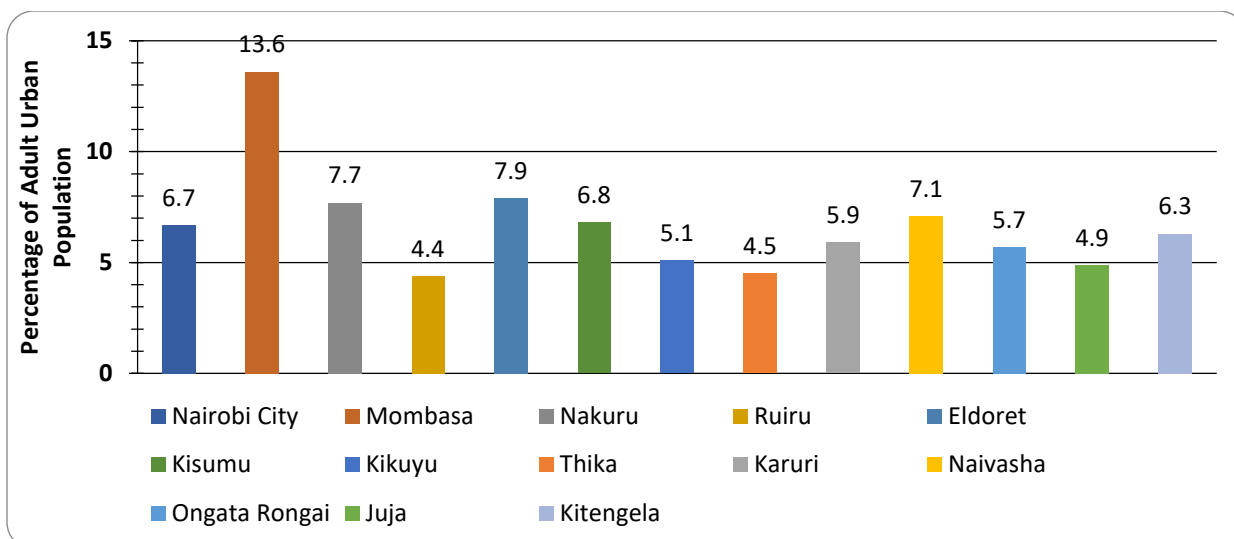


Figure 3.4: Proportion of Adult Population Having No Education by Major Urban Centres, 2019

3.3. Urban Population by Economic Activity

Figure 3.5 presents the proportion of urban population aged 5 years and above by engagement in economic activity. Forty-five per cent of the population under consideration were working, while another 44 per cent were outside the labourforce. The rest (10.8%) were seeking work.



Figure 3.5: Economic Activity of Urban Population in Kenya, 2019

The variation in engagement in economic activity by major urban centres is presented in Table 3.3. Ruiru, Kikuyu, Naivasha and Karuri have slightly more than half of their population in gainful work. Kitale has half of its population outside labourforce, while Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Karuri, Ongata Rongai, Juja and Kitengela have relatively higher proportions of their population seeking work.

Table 3.3: Economic Activity by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Working	Seeking work/No work available	Persons outside the labour force
	(Percentage of population aged 5+ years)		
Nairobi City	47.2	11.4	41.4
Mombasa	40.1	14.1	45.8
Nakuru	46.6	8.1	45.3
Ruiru	50.1	9.6	40.3
Eldoret	42.9	10.3	46.8
Kisumu	42.7	8.2	49.1
Kikuyu	52.8	8.5	38.7
Thika	49.3	8.9	41.8
Naivasha	51.7	7.6	40.8
Karuri	51	10.1	38.9
Ongata Rongai	46.1	10.8	43.1
Kitale	42	7.8	50.2
Juja	48.2	10.2	41.6
Kitengela	49.1	13.7	37.2

A further analysis of the working population reveals that the private sector is the major employer of 43.4 per cent of the working urban population (Figure 3.6). This is followed by the informal sector, employing 34.4 per cent of the working urban population. This implies that the informal sector contributes a significant proportion to the employed population in urban centres. Employment in the public sector is very minimal at 10.2 per cent of the working urban population. Engagement in agricultural activities, be it in an urban centre or in the rural areas, is emerging as an important livelihood source and economic activity in urban Kenya. Those engaged in agricultural activities were 11.9 per cent of the working urban population. Several empirical studies show that an increasing number of the urban poor in sub-Saharan Africa depend on urban farming as well as rural livelihood sources (i.e., rural farming).

Table 3.4 presents main employer by major urban centres. Nairobi, Mombasa, Naivasha and Kitengela have more than half of their working population employed in the private sector. Ruiru and Kisumu have relatively higher proportion of working population employed in the informal sector. Nakuru, Eldoret, Kikuyu and Kitale have more than 15 per cent of their working population engaged in agricultural activities.

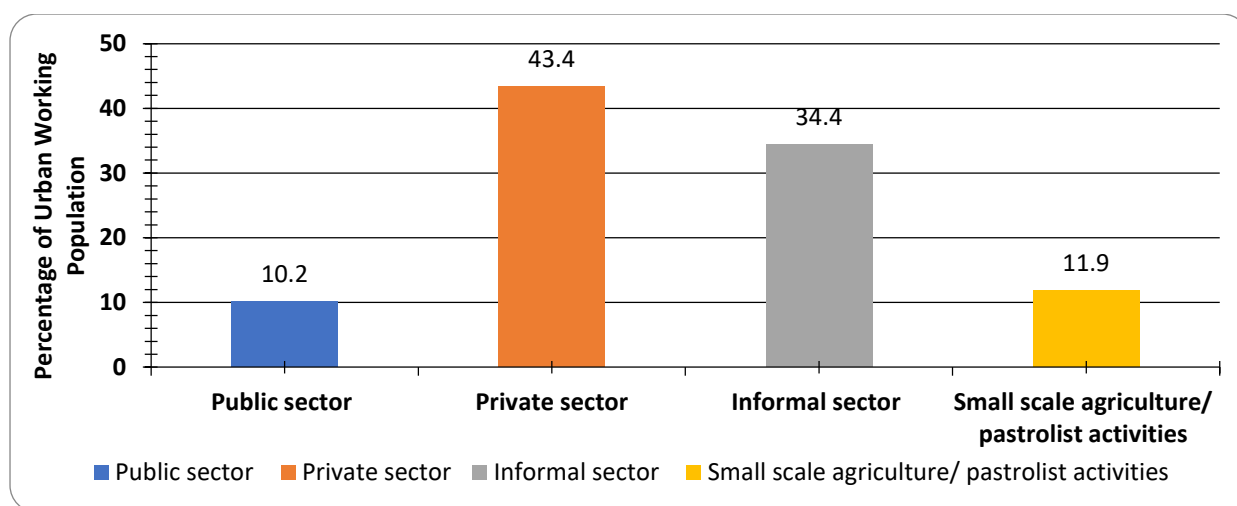


Figure 3.6: Main Employer of Urban Working Population, 2019

Table 3.4: Main Employer by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Public sector	Private sector	Informal sector	Small scale agriculture/pastoralist activities
Nairobi City	8.6	52.6	37.1	1.7
Mombasa	9.7	51	35.5	3.9
Nakuru	9.5	38.8	35.7	15.9
Ruiru	10.1	42	42.2	5.7
Eldoret	13	40.1	31.6	15.3
Kisumu	10.3	38.5	40.1	11.1
Kikuyu	6.6	42.3	34.9	16.2
Thika	10.1	48.4	36.6	4.9
Naivasha	7.9	56.6	25.6	9.9
Karuri	5.5	48.2	33.6	12.8
Ongata Rongai	9.3	48.3	38.1	4.3
Kitale	11.2	35	34.6	19.2
Juja	9.7	42.6	39.5	8.1
Kitengela	11.7	57	28	3.3

3.4. Urban Population Living with Disability

Planning for Urban Services requires consideration of all categories of the urban population, including children, youth, aged and people living with disability. Table 3.5 presents the population of people aged 5 years and above living with disability by major urban centres. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census data, the urban population living with disability is 179,344 persons. This represents 1.4 per cent of the urban population aged 5 years and above. Kisumu and Kikuyu have relatively higher proportion of urban population living with disability while Kitengela has the lowest proportion.

Table 3.5: Population Aged 5 Years and Above Living with Disability by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Population aged 5+ years	Population living with disability	Percentage of population aged 5+ years living with disability
KENYA (Urban)	12,787,247	179,344	1.4
Nairobi City	3,813,745	42,620	1.1
Mombasa	1,043,429	14,226	1.4
Nakuru	492,027	7,564	1.5
Ruiru	428,020	5,537	1.3
Eldoret	409,536	5,371	1.3
Kisumu	341,285	8,138	2.4
Kikuyu	285,100	5,577	2
Thika	216,580	3,024	1.4
Naivasha	168,978	2,394	1.4
Karuri	170,389	2,898	1.7
Ongata Rongai	150,462	1,767	1.2
Kitale	138,647	1,984	1.4
Juja	136,533	1,952	1.4
Kitengela	132,724	951	0.7

3.5 Population of Street Persons in Urban Centres

Street persons are a social concern in major urban centres. Table 3.6 presents the population of street persons by major urban centres. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census data, Kenya had a total of 14,587 street persons in urban centres. Nairobi and Mombasa have higher numbers of street persons. It is also notable that in all the urban centres, there are more male street persons than female.

Table 3.6: Population of Street Persons by Urban Centres, 2019

	Total	Male	Female
KENYA (Urban)	14,587	13,076	1,507
Nairobi City	6,743	6,062	679
Mombasa	1,809	1,579	230
Eldoret	637	586	51
Nakuru	343	304	39
Kitale	276	272	4
Kisumu	267	222	45
Ruiru	235	205	30
Kisii	226	215	11
Ahero	172	81	91
Kakamega	158	157	1
Lodwar	151	137	14
Meru	146	141	5
Kitengela	140	116	24
Ngong	133	129	4
Nanyuki	112	106	6
Thika	112	105	7
Ongata Rongai	112	92	20

Chapter 4: Housing Conditions and Amenities of the Urban Population

This Chapter presents selected Housing Conditions and Amenities of the urban population. The chapter provides data and information on tenure status; housing conditions; main source of water; main mode of human and solid waste disposal; and main type of cooking and lighting fuel.

4.1. Tenure Status

Figure 4.1 reveals that a large proportion (70.1%) of urban households in Kenya live in individual rental housing units. House ownership is still minimal in urban Kenya with only 21.3 per cent of the households living in own house (purchased, constructed or inherited). The rest lived in rented or provided houses by the government, local authority, parastatal, private company, and community or church-based organizations.

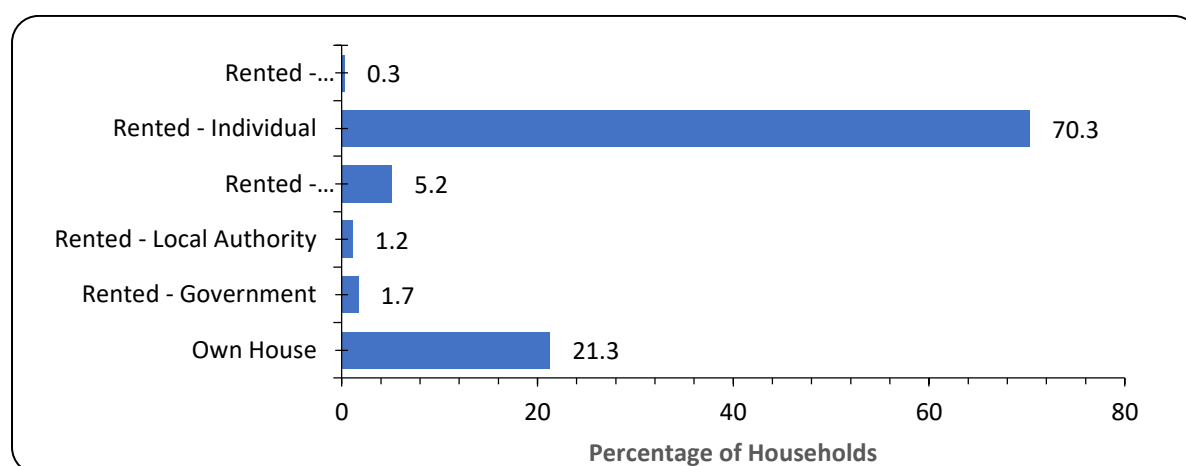


Figure 4.1: Tenure Status in Urban Kenya, 2019

These trends indicate that provision of public housing is still relatively low in urban Kenya. Public investment in housing development has dwindled over the years due to inadequate budgetary provision, coupled with emerging economic trends towards increased private sector participation in various sectors. The minimal contribution of the public sector in housing has exposed urban households to market forces that generally tend to be imperfect and non-responsive to needs of the poor hence the mushrooming of informal settlements in the major urban centres. The small proportion of households living in own houses also indicate the inability of most households to purchase houses as a result of high house prices.

However, there are variations in the major urban centres (Table 4.1). The percentage of households living in individual rental housing units ranged from 42 per cent to 84 per cent, while those who lived in own houses ranged from 9 per cent to 57 per cent. Nairobi City had the lowest percentage of those living in their own houses, meaning that majority of her households rented their dwelling units. Ruiru, Kitale and Juja had over 50 per cent of their households living in own houses.

Table 4.1: Tenure Status by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Table 11: Tenure Status by Major Urban Centres, 2019					
Urban centre	Own House	Rented			Individual rental units
		Government	Local Authority	Parastatal/	
				Company	
	(Percentage of households)				
Nairobi City	9.3	1.9	1.6	7.5	79.3
Mombasa	21	-	0.3	3.3	75.4
Nakuru	35.8	0.4	2.6	-	61.2
Ruiru	57.7	3.1	0.7	1	37.5
Eldoret	14	-	0.3	1	84.7
Kisumu	17.7	-	-	0.3	82
Kikuyu	32.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	63.9
Thika	38.2	-	8.6	-	53.2
Naivasha	29	0.1	1.8	1.8	67.2
Karuri	25	1.2	-	4.4	69.3
Ongata Rongai	37.6	0.8	-	-	53.7
Kitale	52.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	45.5
Juja	54.3	0.3	-	2.9	42
Kitengela	26.1	2.4	1.2	1.9	68.3

The percentages exclude housing rented or provided from FBO, NGO, Church/Temple/Mosque

4.2. Housing Conditions

This section highlights house conditions in urban Kenya in terms of dominant roof material (Figure 4.2), dominant wall material (Figure 4.3) and dominant floor material (Figure 4.4) of household's main dwelling unit (see also Table 4.2). The following trends can be summarized about housing conditions:

Nine out of every ten households in urban Kenya live in dwelling units with durable roof material, the most dominant being iron sheets (73.2%) and concrete/cement (20.1%). Durable roof material include iron sheets, asbestos sheets, concrete/cement, tiles, decra/versatile, and shingles. Non-durable roof material include grass thatch/twigs, makuti thatch, dung/mud, tin cans, canvas/tents, and nylon/cartons/cardboard.

Seven out of ten households in urban Kenya live in dwelling units with durable wall material, the most dominant being concrete/concrete block/precast wall (31.9%) and stone with lime/cement (29.9%). Durable wall material include concrete/concrete blocks/precast wall, stone with lime/cement, bricks, timber, and prefabricated panels. Non-durable wall material include cane/palm/trunks, grass/reeds, mud/cow dung, plywood/cardboard, offcuts/reused wood/wood planks, canvas/tents, nylon/cartons, stone with mud, covered adobe, uncovered adobe, and iron sheets.

Eight out of ten households in urban Kenya live in dwelling units with durable floor material, the most dominant being concrete/cement/tarrazo (63.3%) and ceramic tiles (20.6%). Durable floor material include wood planks/shingles/timber, parquet/polished wood, vinyl/asphalt strips, ceramic tiles, concrete/cement/tarrazo, and wall to wall carpet. Non-durable floor material include earth/sand, dung, and palm/bamboo.

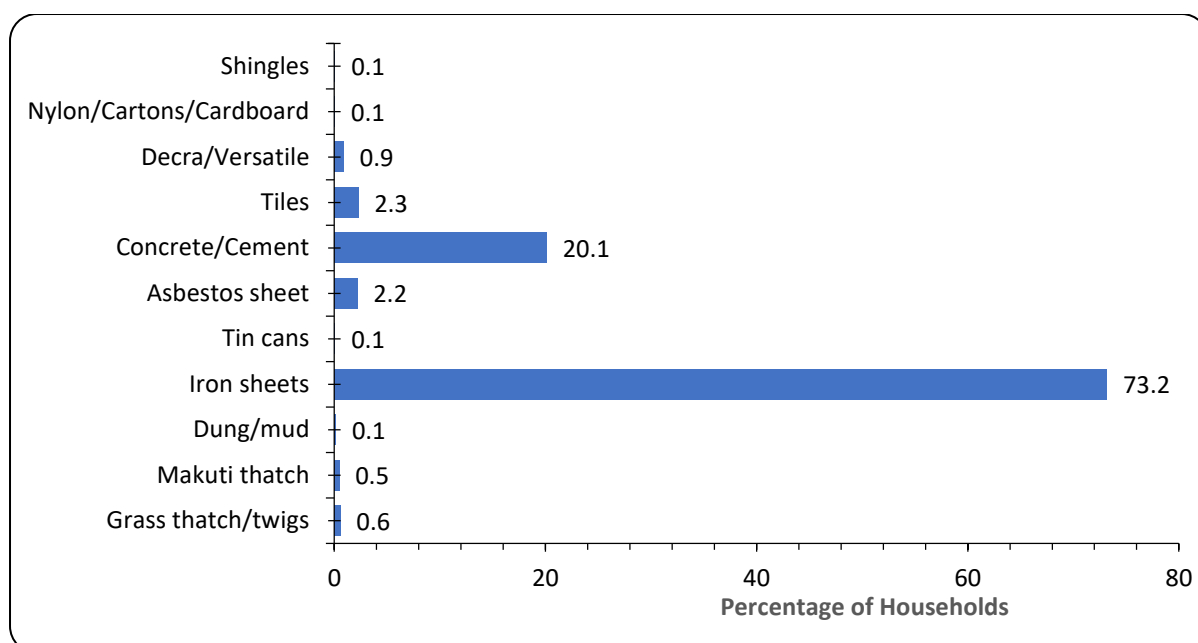


Figure 4.2: Dominant Roof Material in Urban Kenya, 2019

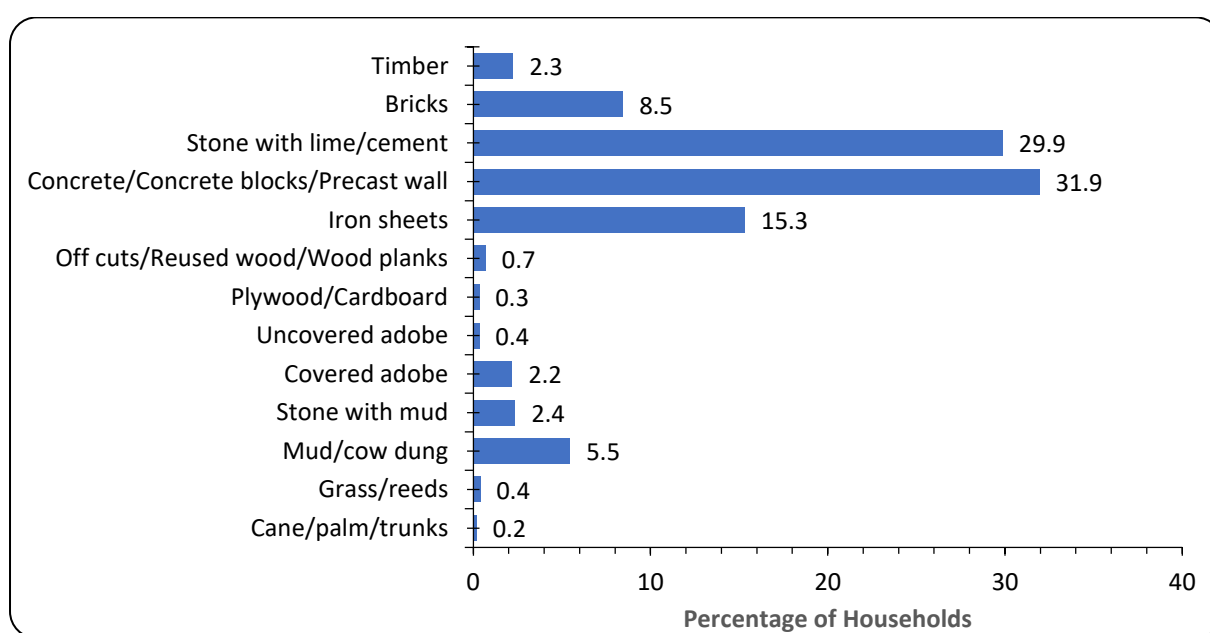


Figure 4.3: Dominant Wall Material in Urban Kenya, 2019

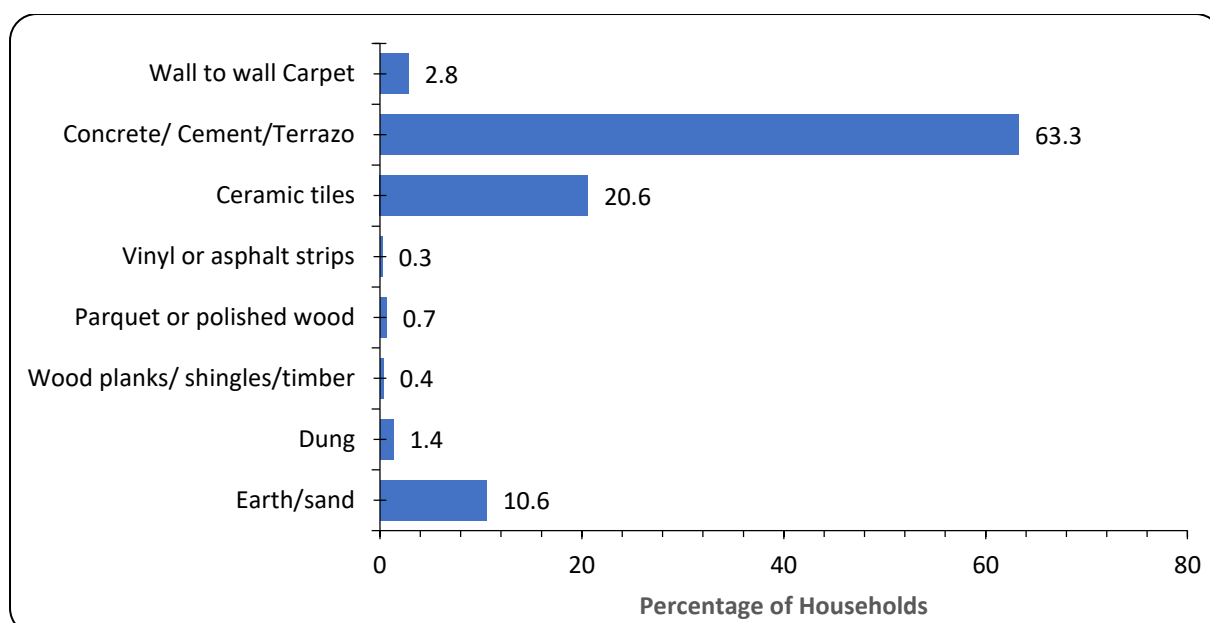


Figure 4.4: Dominant Floor Material in Urban Kenya, 2019

Table 4.2: Dominant Roof, Wall and Floor Material by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Roof		Wall		Floor	
	(Percentage of households)					
	Durable	Non-Durable	Durable	Non-Durable	Durable	Non-Durable
KENYA (Urban)	98.6	1.4	72.6	27.4	88	12
Nairobi City	99.8	0.2	71	29	93.7	6.3
Mombasa	99	1	80.9	19.1	86.5	13.5
Nakuru	99.7	0.3	81.1	18.9	88.6	11.4
Ruiru	99.9	0.1	89	11	96.6	3.4
Eldoret	99.7	0.3	66.3	33.7	86.4	13.6
Kisumu	99.7	0.3	57.2	42.8	82.9	17.1
Kikuyu	99.9	0.1	54.4	45.6	95.8	4.2
Thika	99.9	0.1	88.7	11.3	90.7	9.3
Naivasha	99.8	0.2	84.9	15.1	89.9	10.1
Karuri	99.9	0.1	63.5	36.5	94.6	5.4
Ongata Rongai	99.8	0.2	73.5	26.5	95.7	4.3
Kitale	99.5	0.5	64.1	35.9	78	22
Juja	99.9	0.1	94.1	5.9	94.3	5.7
Kitengela	99.7	0.3	68.8	31.2	95.3	4.7

The dominant roof and floor material in the major urban centres reflects the National Trend. All the major urban centres have a large proportion of their households living in dwelling units with durable roof and floor material. Kisumu and Kikuyu tend to have relatively low proportions of dwelling units with durable wall material.

4.3. Main Source of Water

Urban households have access to a wide range of main sources of water (Figure 4.5). Generally, more than three quarters (78.9%) of the households in urban Kenya have access to improved sources of water (Table 4.3). Improved sources of water include protected well, protected spring, borehole/tube well, piped into dwelling, piped to yard/plot, bottled water, rain/harvested water, and public tap/standpipe. Unimproved sources of water include unprotected well, unprotected spring, pond, dam, lake, stream/river, and water vendor.

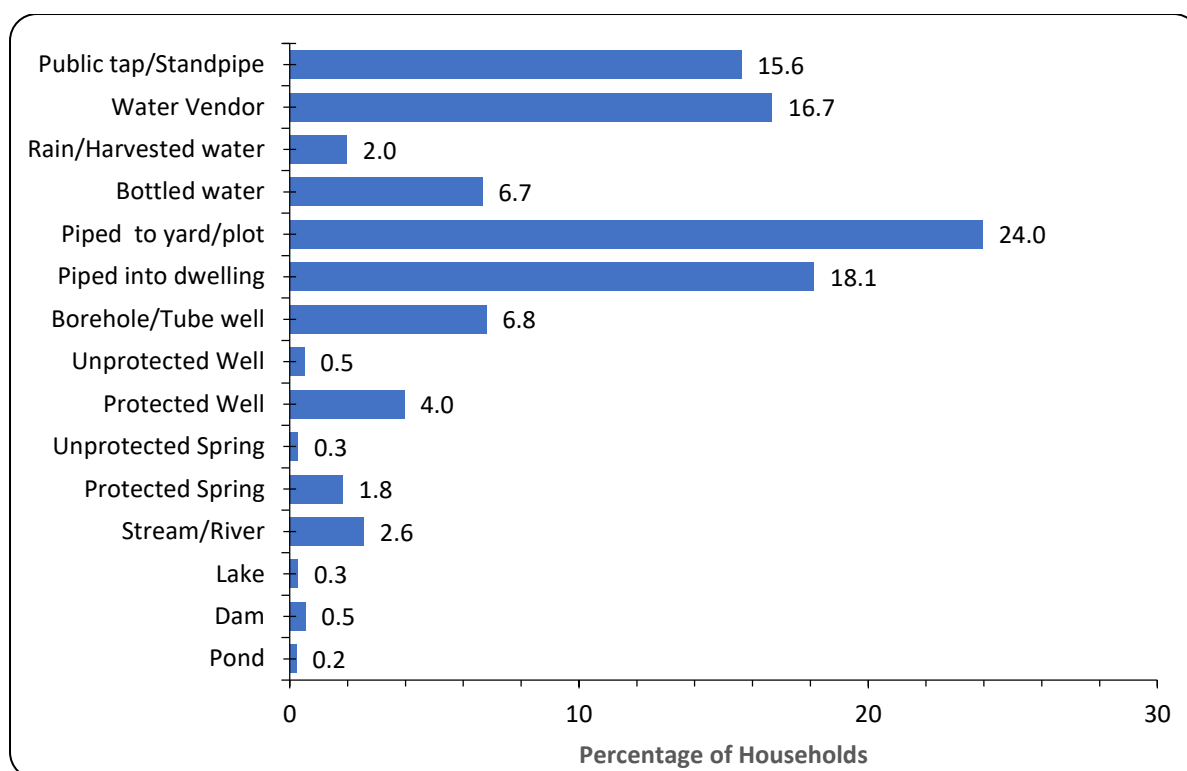


Figure 4.5: Main Source of Water in Urban Kenya, 2019

Although the proportion of households with access to piped water is relatively high, majority of these households do not have individual connections to the house. The proportion of dwelling units with water connection in the house is 18.1 per cent. Most households depend on piped water in the yard/plot (24%) or piped water from public tap/standpipe (15.6%). Households with no access to piped water tend to rely on ground water sources (borehole, spring, and well), water vendors or surface water (lake, river, pond and dam). Roof catchment is generally underutilized. Notably, Mombasa, Naivasha and Kitengela have a relatively higher percentage of their population with access to unimproved sources of water.

Table 4.3: Main Source of Water by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Improved source of water	Unimproved source of water
	(Percentage of households)	
KENYA (Urban)	78.9	21.1
Nairobi City	84.3	15.7
Mombasa	55.6	44.4
Nakuru	89.9	10.1
Ruiru	85	15
Eldoret	92.7	7.3
Kisumu	82.8	17.2
Kikuyu	86.4	13.6
Thika	96.3	3.7
Naivasha	64.7	35.3
Karuri	87.8	12.2
Ongata Rongai	80.7	19.3
Kitale	88.2	11.8
Juja	86.2	13.8
Kitengela	49.3	50.7

4.4. Main Mode of Human and Solid Waste Disposal

Urban households have access to a wide range of main mode of human waste disposal (Figure 4.6) and main mode of solid waste disposal (Figure 4.7; see also Table 4.4). The following trends can be summarized about main mode of human solid waste disposal:

Nine out of every ten households in urban Kenya have access to improved human waste disposal systems. Improved human waste disposal systems include main sewer, septic tank, cess pool, VIP pit latrine, pit latrine covered, and bio-septic tank/biodigester. Unimproved human waste disposal systems include pit latrine uncovered, bucket latrine, and open defecation. Among the major urban centres, Kitale has a relatively higher proportion of its population using unimproved solid waste disposal systems.

Connection to main sewer is generally low in most urban centres. At the national level, only 24.6 per cent of the households are connected to main sewer, while 21.1 per cent rely on septic tanks and 0.6 per cent on cess pool.

A significant number of households (51.3%) in urban Kenya rely on pit latrines, be it VIP (12.5%), covered (34.4%) or uncovered (4.4%).

Nine out of every ten households in urban Kenya have access to improved solid waste disposal systems. Improved solid waste disposal systems include collected by county government; collected by CBOs, Youth Groups, FBOs; collected by private company; dumped in the latrine; burnt in open; buried; compost pit; and burnt in a pit. Unimproved solid waste disposal systems include dumped in the compound; and dumped in the street/vacant plot/drain/waterways.

The provision of solid waste disposal services from the county governments is very low. Only 15.3 per cent of the urban households in Kenya use the county government services for solid waste disposal. There is increased use of community associations (17.5%), private companies (21.8%) or simply burning waste in the open (16.5%).

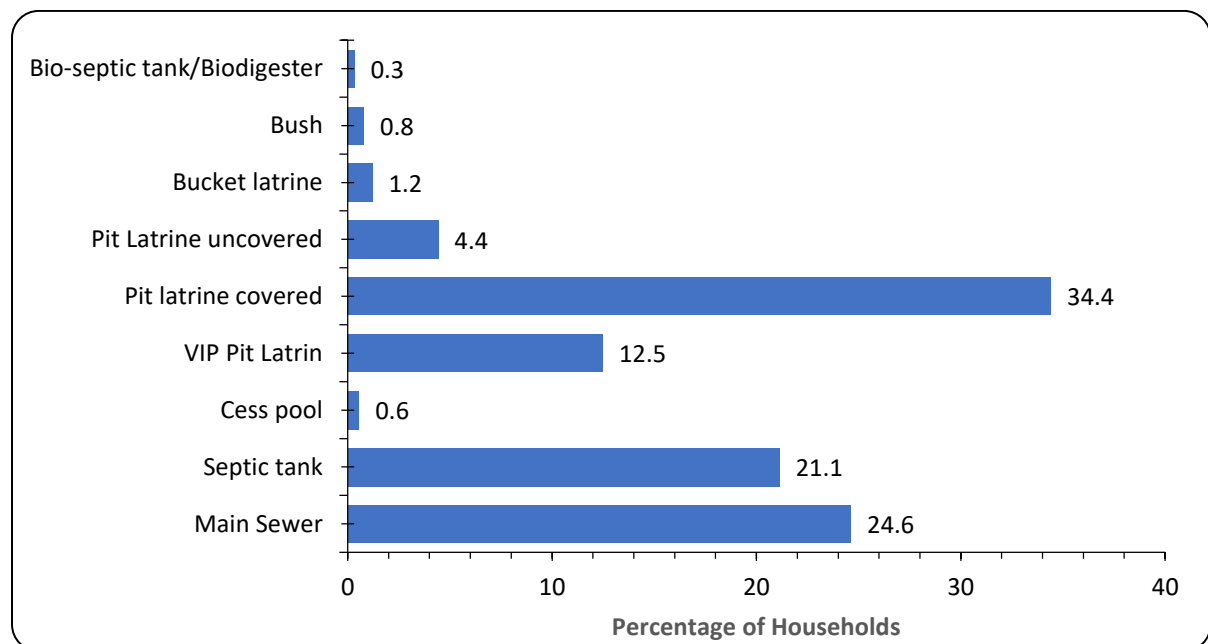


Figure 4.6: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal in Urban Kenya, 2019

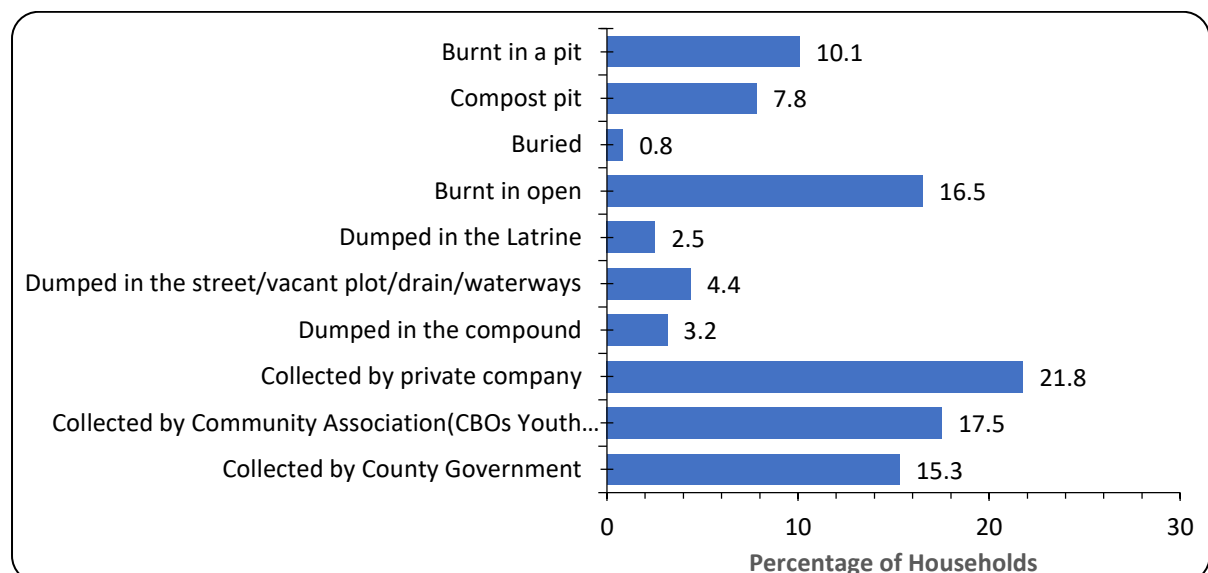


Figure 4.7: Main Mode of Solid Waste Disposal in Urban Kenya, 2019

Table: 4.4: Main Mode of Human and Solid Waste Disposal by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Human waste disposal system		Solid waste disposal system	
	(Percentage of households)			
	Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved
KENYA (Urban)	93.6	6.4	92.5	7.5
Nairobi City	96.5	3.5	88.5	9.3
Mombasa	91.2	8.8	86.1	9.1
Nakuru	95.4	4.6	93	3.6
Ruiru	96	4	92.6	4.8
Eldoret	94.8	5.2	86	4.7
Kisumu	90.3	9.7	82.5	6.6
Kikuyu	97.5	2.5	92.8	2.6
Thika	97.4	2.6	88.8	7.2
Naivasha	92.6	7.4	91.6	3.6
Karuri	96.7	3.3	87	4.7
Ongata Rongai	94.3	5.7	93.4	2.7
Kitale	92.5	7.5	52.1	11.6
Juja	95.3	4.7	89.7	6.8
Kitengela	94.4	5.6	96.6	1.4

4.5. Main Type of Cooking and Lighting Fuel

Figures 4.8 and 4.9 presents urban households' main type of cooking fuel and main type of lighting fuel, respectively (see also Table 4.5). The following trends can be summarized about main type of cooking and lighting fuel:

A significant proportion (44.7%) of urban households depend on unclean cooking fuel. Clean cooking fuel include electricity, LPG (gas), biogas, and solar. Unclean cooking fuels include firewood, charcoal, and paraffin. The use of unclean cooking fuel is generally higher in Mombasa, Kisumu and Kitale. LPG (gas) tend to be preferred for cooking than use of electricity.

Nine out of every Ten households in urban Kenya have access to clean lighting fuel. Clean lighting fuels include mains electricity, gas lamp, solar, torch/spotlight-solar charged, torch/spot light-dry cells, battery (car/charged), generator (diesel/petrol), and biogas. Unclean cooking fuels include paraffin pressure lamp, paraffin lantern, paraffin tin lamp, wood, and candle.

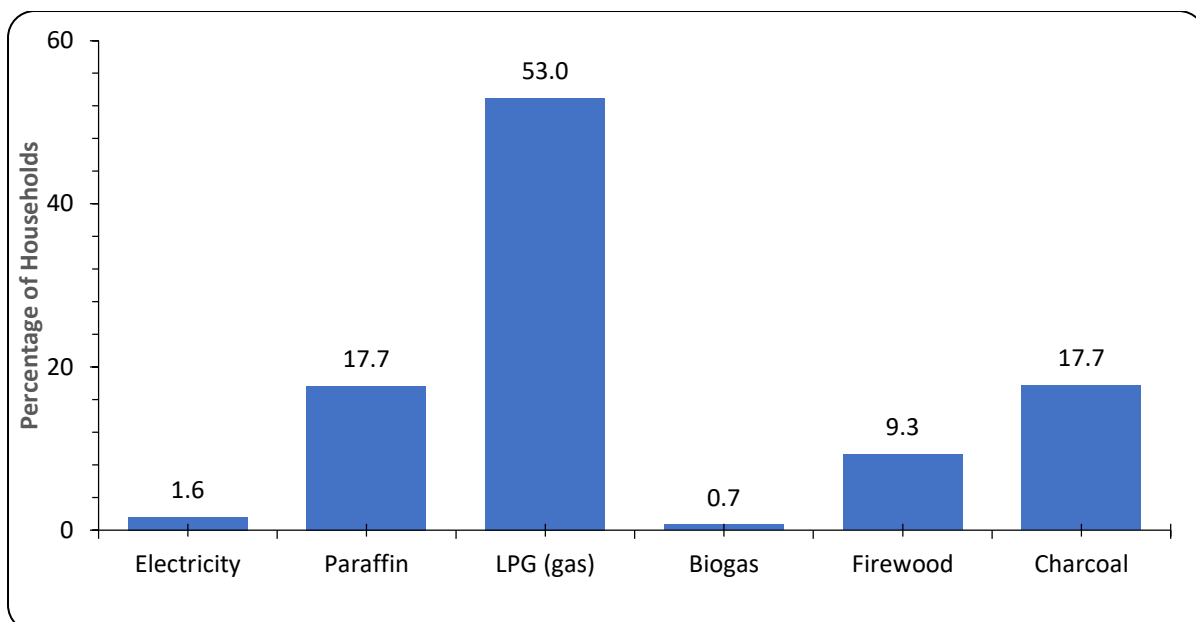


Figure 4.8: Main Type of Cooking Fuel in Urban Kenya, 2019

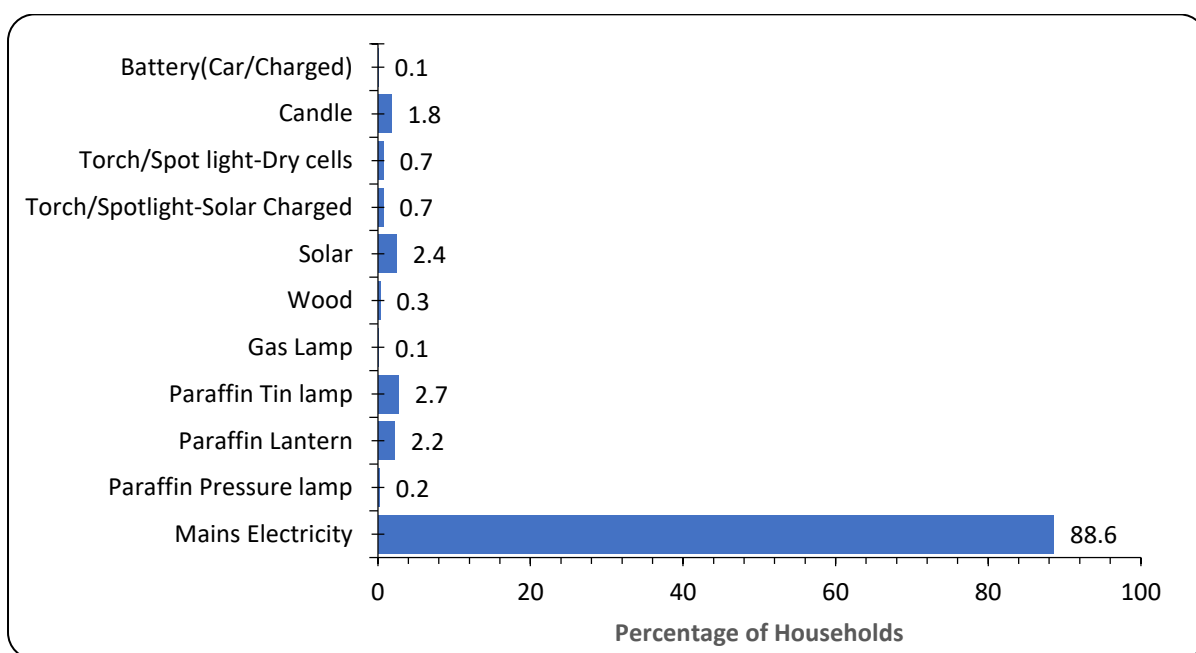


Figure 4.9: Main Type of Lighting Fuel in Urban Kenya, 2019

Table 4.5: Main Type of Cooking and Lighting Fuel by Major Urban Centres, 2019

Urban centre	Type of cooking fuel		Type of lighting fuel	
	(Percentage of households)			
	Clean	Unclean	Clean	Unclean
KENYA (Urban)	55.3	44.7	92.8	7.2
Nairobi City	70.1	29.9	97.1	2.9
Mombasa	40	60	88.5	11.5
Nakuru	51.7	48.3	94.8	5.2
Ruiru	80.1	19.9	96.6	3.4
Eldoret	44.9	55.1	93.6	6.4
Kisumu	39.6	60.4	90.6	9.4
Kikuyu	68.2	31.8	96.2	3.8
Thika	77.7	22.3	96.1	3.9
Naivasha	60.4	39.6	94.6	5.4
Karuri	67.3	32.7	96.3	3.7
Ongata Rongai	77.2	22.8	96.6	3.4
Kitale	27.6	72.4	84.8	15.2
Juja	77	23	95.5	4.5
Kitengela	75.3	24.7	95.7	4.3

Chapter 5: Population of Urban Informal Settlements

This Chapter presents selected characteristics of urban informal settlements. The Chapter provides data and information on urban informal settlements population; economic characteristics of urban informal settlements population; housing characteristics of urban informal settlements; main source of water in urban informal settlements; main mode of human and solid waste disposal in urban informal settlements; and main type of cooking and lighting fuel in urban informal settlements.

5.1. Urban Informal Settlements Population

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census data, the total urban population living in informal settlements is 1,016,913 (Table 5.1). This represents 6.9 per cent of the total urban population. These informal settlements were located in 19 out of the 372 urban centres in Kenya as shown in Table 5.1. Nairobi contributes a disproportionately larger share (80%) of the total urban informal settlements' population in the country, followed by Kisumu and Mombasa.

Table 5.1: Informal Settlements Population by Urban Centres, 2019

Urban Centre	Informal settlements population	Percentage of total urban informal settlements population
KENYA (Urban)	1,016,913	6.9
Nairobi City	813,848	80
Kisumu	85,314	8.4
Mombasa	32,387	3.2
Athi River	27,680	2.7
Naivasha	12,694	1.2
Thika	11,963	1.2
Wote	6,975	0.7
Kitui	6,111	0.6
Nakuru	5,136	0.5
Voi	4,527	0.4
Nyeri	3,975	0.4
Narok	1,659	0.2
Kitale	1,058	0.1
Kikuyu	866	0.1
Kakamega	844	0.1
Meru	685	0.1
Lodwar	419	0
Embu	390	0
Machakos	382	0

According to Table 5.2 a large proportion of Nairobi's informal settlements population is found in Embakasi (24.5%), Kibra (16.5%), Kasarani (12.4%) and Mathare (10%) sub-counties. These are administrative areas that house the known informal settlements in Nairobi such Kibra, Mathare, Mukuru and Korogocho. The rest of the sub-counties in Nairobi have very low proportions of informal settlements population. In Mombasa, informal settlements population

was recorded in three out of the six sub-counties (Table 5.3). These are Jomvu, Mvita and Nyali sub-counties. Changanwe, Kisauni and Likoni sub-counties did not record any informal settlements population. The informal settlements population was largely concentrated in Jomvu and Mvita sub-counties, in comparison to Nyali.

Table 5.2: Informal Settlements Population in Nairobi City, 2019

Administrative sub-county	Informal settlements population	Percentage of informal settlements population in Nairobi
Embakasi	199,678	24.5
Kibra	134,389	16.5
Kasarani	101,004	12.4
Mathare	81,278	10
Kamukunji	79,073	9.7
Starehe	64,751	8
Lang'ata	48,835	6
Makadara	44,364	5.5
Njiru	37,956	4.7
Westlands	19,445	2.4
Dagoretti	3,075	0.4

Table 5.3: Informal Settlements Population in Mombasa, 2019

Administrative sub-county	Informal settlements population	Percentage of informal settlements population in Mombasa
Jomvu	15,068	46.5
Mvita	13,096	40.4
Nyali	4,223	13

5.2. Economic Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements Population

Table 5.4 presents the Economic Characteristics of urban informal settlements population in terms of the highest level of education completed (for those aged 3 years and above), economic activity (for those aged 5 years and above) and main employer (for those working). There seems to be no significant differences with the general trends of Kenya's urban population. However, urban informal settlements population tend to have higher proportions of people with primary level of education and below, as well as those engaged in informal sector employment. Nationally, 56.9 per cent of the urban informal settlements population had attained primary level of education and below, 45.4 per cent were engaged in gainful employment (i.e., working) and 45.3 per cent were employed in the informal sector.

Table 5.4 Economic Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements Population, 2009

Urban centre	Percentage of settlements' /category population					
	Highest level of education completed (3+ years old)		Economic activity		Main employer	
			(5+ years old)			
	Primary and below	Secondary and above	Working	Looking for work	Public sector	Informal sector
KENYA (Urban)	56.9	43.1	45.4	14	5.2	45.3
Nairobi	56.4	43.6	45.1	14.9	4.7	46.4
Kisumu	55.5	44.5	41.8	8.9	7.1	46.5
Mombasa	65.9	34.1	46.3	14.6	5.9	41.3

5.3. Housing Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements

Table 5.5 presents the Housing Characteristics of urban informal settlements in terms of tenure status and dominant roof, wall and floor material of the dwelling units. There seems to be no significant differences with the general trends of Kenya's urban population. Informal settlements are also characterized by high proportions of households living in individual rental units with durable roof (89.6% iron sheets) and floor (73.9% cement) materials. However, most of the dwelling units are characterized by non-durable wall materials. The common wall materials are iron sheets (50.9%), concrete/concrete blocks/precast wall (16.3%), stone with lime/cement (13.8%), and mud/cow dung (8.2%). Nationally, 85.4 per cent of the informal settlement's households live in individual rental units, 99.6 per cent live in dwelling units with durable roof material, 33.7 per cent live in dwelling units with durable wall material, and 82.4 per cent live in dwelling units with durable floor material.

Table 5.5 Housing Characteristics of Urban Informal Settlements, 2009

Urban centre	Percentage of urban settlements' households				
	Tenure status		Housing condition		
			Durable roof material	Durable wall material	Durable floor material
KENYA (Urban)	8.8	85.4	99.6	33.7	82.4
Nairobi	7.6	86.2	99.6	29.2	83.1
Kisumu	13	83.2	99.8	55.3	81.8
Mombasa	15	81.1	98.8	36.3	68

5.4. Main Source of Water in Urban Informal Settlements

Generally, informal settlements are also characterized by high proportions (75.6%) of households having access to improved water sources. However, as shown in Figure 5.1, the main sources of water in urban informal settlements are public tap/stand pipe (38.5%), piped water to yard/plot (27.2%) and water vendors (23.7%). Only 6 per cent of the households in the urban informal settlements had access to piped water in the house. The sourcing of water from elsewhere, as well

as reliance on water vendors has been documented to increase the cost of water in urban informal settlements.

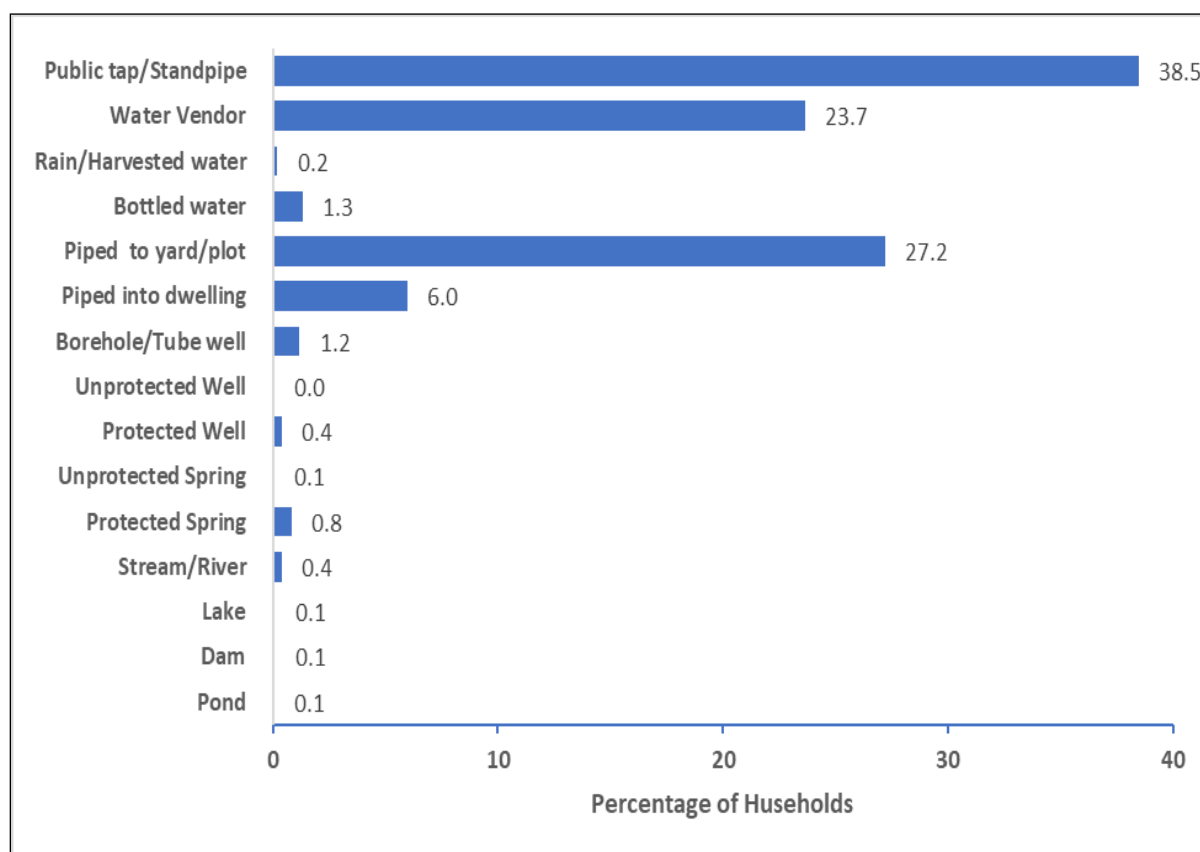


Figure 5.1: Main Source of Water in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019

5.5. Main Mode of Human and Solid Waste Disposal in Urban Informal Settlements

Generally, nine out of every ten households (90.4%) in the urban informal settlements have access to improved human waste disposal system, while six out of every ten households (68.5%) have access to improved solid waste disposal system. The main modes of human waste disposal systems in urban informal settlements are use of covered pit latrines, main sewer, use of VIP latrine and use of septic tank (Figure 5.2). On the other hand, the main modes of solid waste disposal systems in urban informal settlements are use of youth groups and faith-based organizations, dumping, waste is collected by county government, use of private company and burning of waste (Figure 5.3).

5.6. Main Type of Coking and Lighting Fuel in Urban Informal Settlements

On average, only 36.1 per cent of the households in urban informal settlements use clean energy for cooking. As shown in Figure 5.4, the main types of cooking fuel in urban informal settlements are paraffin, LPG (gas) and charcoal. Slightly more than half (53%) of the households use paraffin, 32.3 per cent use LPG (gas), while 9.5 per cent use charcoal. Electricity is largely used for lighting and therefore, the main mode of lighting (Figure 5.5).

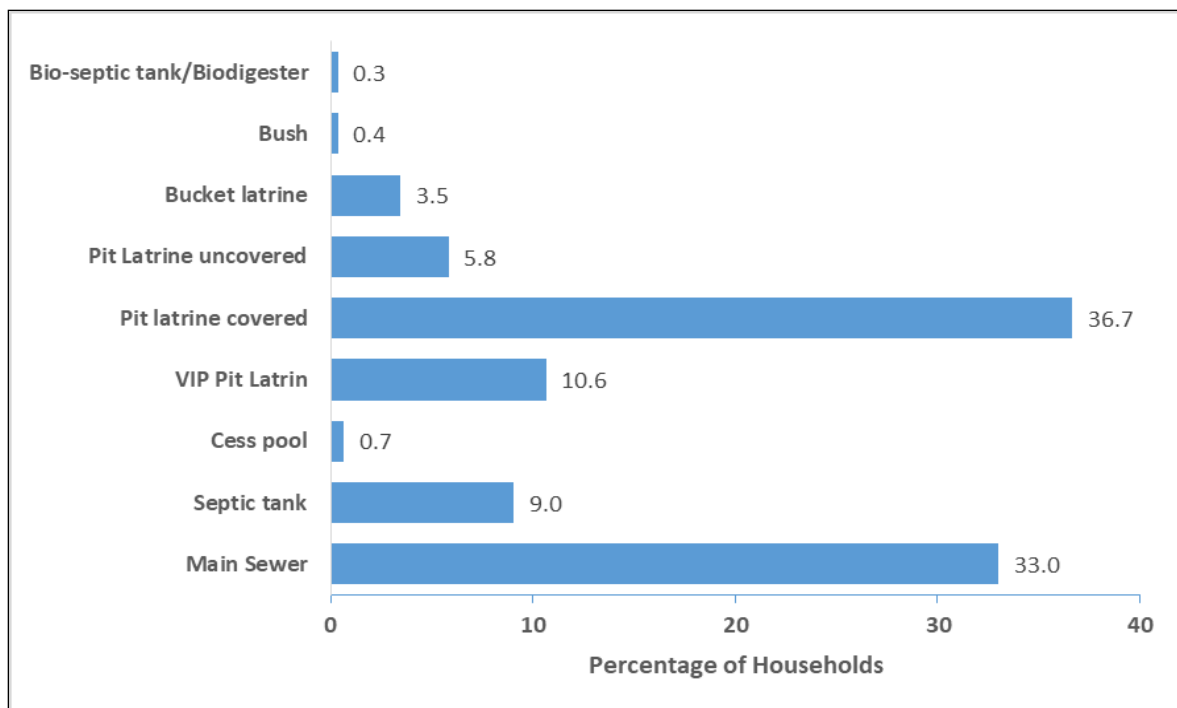


Figure 5.2: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019

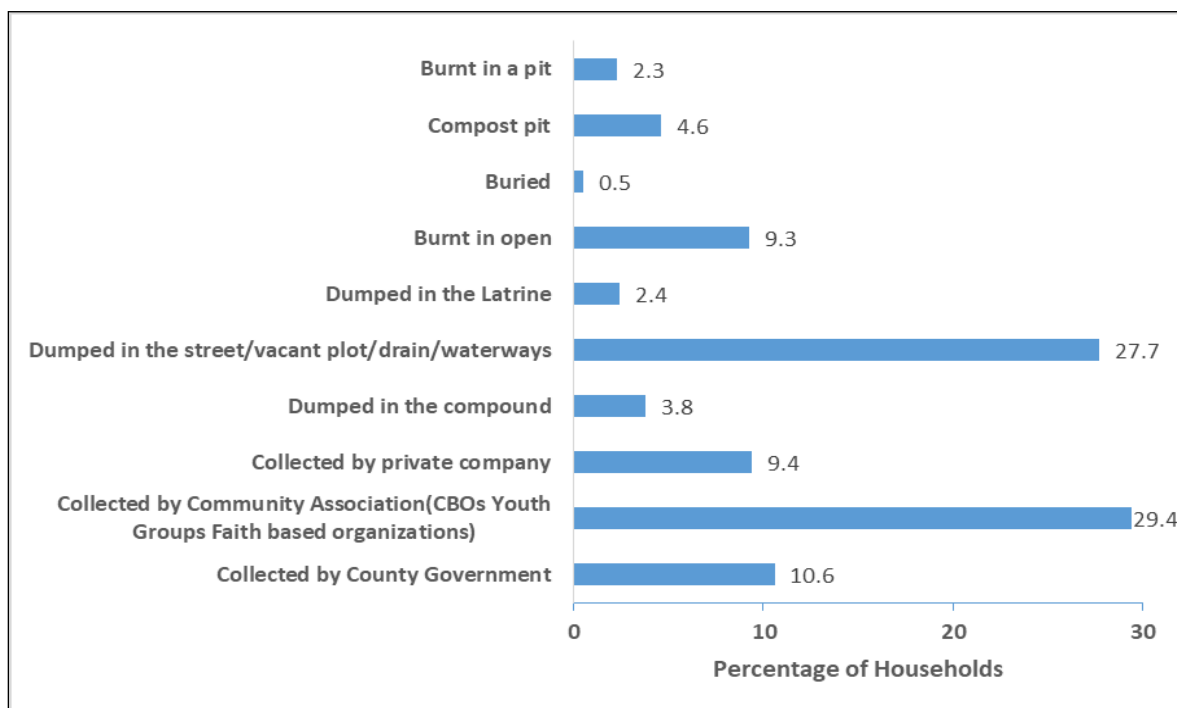


Figure 5.3: Main Mode of Solid Waste Disposal in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019

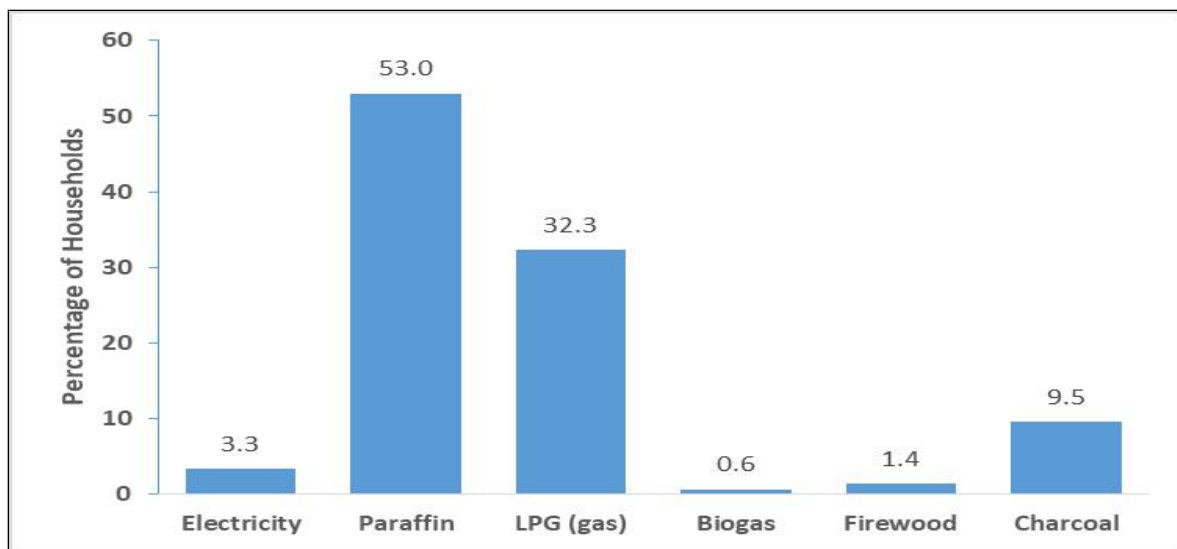


Figure 5.4: Main Type of Cooking Fuel in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019

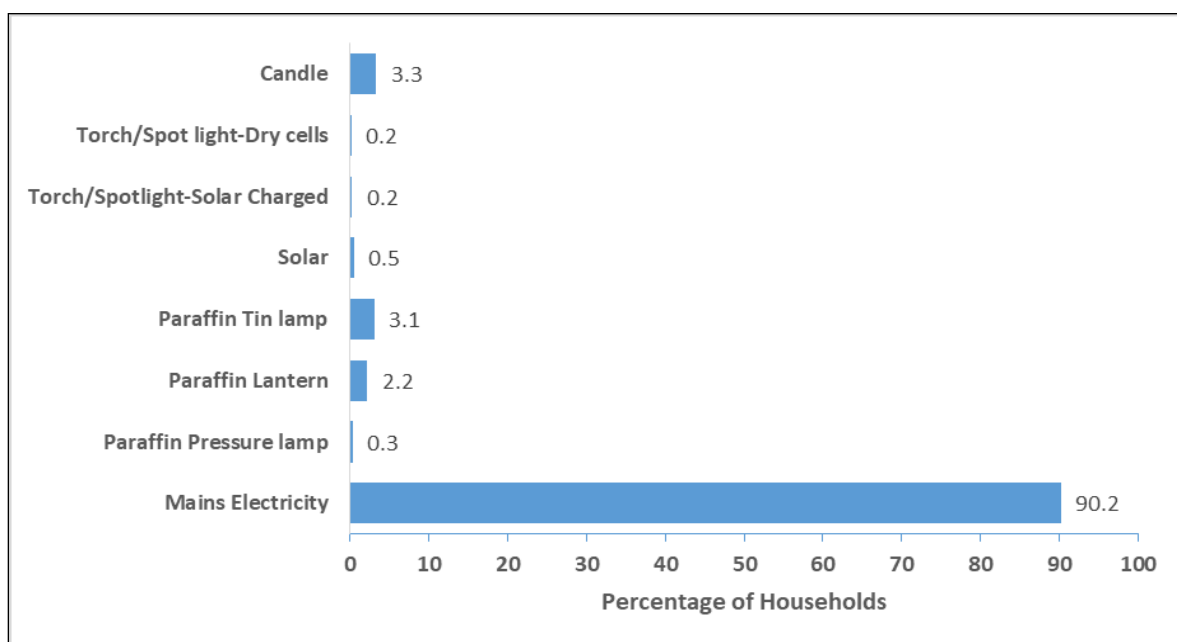


Figure 5.5: Main Type of Lighting in Urban Informal Settlements, 2019

Chapter 6: Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations

This Chapter highlights the summary of key findings and recommendations in the context of emerging indicators that could be relevant to existing and proposed development programmes and policies in urban Kenya. Particularly important are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Kenya's *Vision 2030*.

6.1. Summary of Key Findings

Levels and Trends in Urbanization

The urban population has increased from 12 million people in 2009 to 14.8 million people in 2019. The proportion of urban population to the total population has, however, slightly reduced from 31.9 per cent in 2009 to 31.2 per cent in 2019. Similarly, the urban growth rate has significantly dropped from a high of 7.9 per cent in 2009 to a low of 2.1 per cent in 2019. Even then, a further analysis by county and urban centres reveals varied levels and trends in urbanization. In other words, demographic, social, economic and political variables have impacted greatly on urbanization process in Kenya, resulting in varied county urbanization levels and trends. While Nairobi continues to have the largest share of the urban population, the importance of small and medium-size urban centres is beginning to emerge in the urban hierarchy.

Demographic Characteristics of the Urban Population

Kenya's urban population is gradually being dominated by male and female youth aged between 20-34 years (youth bulge). The sex ratio of 98 is a general indication that there are more females than males in most of the urban centres in Kenya. Slightly more than half of the urban population have attained secondary education and above, while 13.2 per cent of the adult population living in urban centres had no education. The proportion of unemployed urban population is relatively small, while the private sector and informal sector play a significant role in providing urban employment. The population of people aged 5 years and above living with disability is relatively low. The same applies to the population of street persons.

Housing Characteristics of the Urban Population

House ownership is still minimal in urban Kenya with only 21.3 per cent of the households living in own house. In other words, most households in urban Kenya live in individual rental dwelling units. A large proportion of urban households live in dwelling units with durable roof, wall and floor materials. Similarly, majority of the households have access to improved sources of water, improved human waste disposal systems, improved solid waste disposal systems, and electricity for lighting. However, the proportion of urban households having access to main sewer, piped water in the house and county government solid waste management services is still low. Furthermore, more than half of the urban households use unclean sources of energy for cooking.

Population of Urban Informal Settlements

The proportion of urban population living in informal settlements has significantly reduced from 15 per cent in 2009 to 6.9 per cent in 2019. The urban informal settlements population continue to be disproportionately concentrated in Nairobi. There seems to be no significant differences between the characteristics of urban informal settlements population with the general trends of Kenya's urban population. However, most households in the urban informal settlements tend to

live in dwelling units with non-durable wall materials; they rely on water vendors and piped water from elsewhere (i.e., rather than from individual connections); and use unclean energy sources for cooking.

6.2. Recommendations

1. The definition of what constitutes an urban area varies from one country to another. For the purposes of future censuses, there is need for a clearer definition of what constitutes rural, urban and urban informal settlements. In addition, there is need for well defined and measurable indicators for delimiting urban informal settlements.
2. Given the levels, trends and patterns of urbanization process in Kenya, there is need for implementation of the National Urban Policy (2016) to guide urban development country-wide. In addition, the policy should aim at guiding county-based urbanization processes by reducing risks and maximizing opportunities offered by urban growth. The country should enact an urban development law to anchor the many segmented parts of urbanization issues captured in many different legislations.
3. There is no doubt that small and medium-size urban centres will continue to grow and absorb a larger proportion of the urban population. There is need to plan for the spatial growth and development of these urban centres as well as strengthen their governance capacities through increased capacity building and infrastructure investments.
4. The growth of Nairobi City has spilled over to the adjacent urban centres. Other large urban centres will gradually experience the same. There is need to encourage area-wide metropolitan planning and governance, including fastracking the formation of the proposed metropolis regions of Kenya.
5. Urban centres are central places where people converge on a daily basis. They serve not only the urban residents but also the population living around the urban centre. However, the day time population of urban centres is hardly captured in population censuses, yet it is important for planning purposes. There is need to capture and plan for the day-time population in urban areas.
6. Improving the conditions of informal settlements in the three cities of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu should be encouraged, while at the same time controlling further growth of these settlements in other urban centres.
7. One way of achieving sustainable urban development is through generating, collecting and analyzing accurate and reliable urban-area specific data which can better inform local and national decision-making processes.

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Appendix 1: Questionnaires



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Republic of Kenya

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

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]



Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019



Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

HOTEL/LODGE RESIDENTS, HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS, PRISON/POLICE CELLS AND SCHOOLS/CHILDREN HOMES

County=		Sub-County=		Division=		Location=		Sub-Location=		E.A. Number	
E.A. Type=		E.A. Status=		Constituency=		Ward=		Males =		Females =	
Total Population =											
Type of Institution: ☐ Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐ Hospital In-patients ☐ Prison/Police Cells ☐ Schools/learning institution											
Name of Institution:											

Line Number (SQ01)	Name (SQ02)	Sex (SQ03)	Age (SQ04)	Country/ Country of Birth (SQ05)	Nationality/ Ethnicity (SQ07)
Illustration	What are the names of all persons who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2019 in this institution? (<i>Record two names for each person.</i>) <i>An illustration of how to write the names is shown below.</i>	What is <NAME>'s sex? 1=Male 2=Female 3=Other	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "00". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	What is <NAME>'s country / county of birth?	What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity?
0 1	JOHN MOGAKA				
0 1					
0 2					
0 3					
0 4					
0 5					
0 6					
0 7					
0 8					
0 9					
1 0					



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019 SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMIGRANTS

E-01: Serial No.	E-01(a): Line No. of Respondent	E-02: Name of Emigrant Please give me the name(s) of the emigrant(s)?	E-03: Sex What is <NAME>'s Sex? Male=1 Female=2	E-04: Age How old was <NAME> at the time of his/her departure?	E-05: Level of Education What was the highest level of education that <NAME> had completed at the time of his/her departure?	E-06: Professional training What professional training <NAME> had acquired before departure from Kenya? (Applicable to persons age 15 years & above)	E-07: Country of first Destination What was <NAME>'s country of first destination during his/her departure?	E-08: Year of Departure When did <NAME> depart from Kenya?	E-09: Main reason for Departure What was the main reason for <NAME> departing from Kenya?	E-10: Country of current residence What is the current country of residence of <NAME>?	E-10a: Select the Name of the Emigrant if currently in Kenya.	E-11: Remittances Did <NAME> remit money to any member of this household while outside Kenya in the last 12 months? Yes= 1 No= 2 DK= 9	E-12: Utilization of funds How was the money utilized? (Allow for maximum of 3 responses)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													



Republic of Kenya



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

[illegible]



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019

CONFIDENTIAL

SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET PERSONS/OUTDOOR SLEEPERS/VAGRANTS

County Sub-county Division

Location Sub-Location EA Number

Constituency Ward

Name of the street.....Code.....

Line /NO	Name (List at least two names)	SEX 1. Male 2. Female Stated	AGE in Completed years 3. Other 4. Not	COUNTRY/ COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ETHNICITY/ NATIONALITY What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity?
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

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

Appendix 2: Population by Urban Centre, 2019

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
Nairobi City	4,395,749	99
Mombasa	1,208,112	102
Nakuru	570,614	97
Ruiru	490,035	95
Eldoret	475,659	99
Kisumu	397,853	96
Kikuyu	323,825	94
Thika	251,360	96
Naivasha	198,399	100
Karuri	194,289	95
Ongata Rongai	172,516	97
Kitale	162,154	99
Juja	155,999	98
Kitengela	154,327	96
Kiambu	147,826	92
Garissa	141,936	101
Mlolongo	136,266	103
Malindi	119,825	94
Kisii	115,511	98
Mandera	114,718	110
Kakamega	107,205	100
Ngong	102,718	97
Mtwapa	90,670	94
Wajir	90,092	114
Lodwar	82,927	100
Limuru	81,305	98
Athi River	81,286	102
Meru	80,169	99
Nyeri	80,069	97
Isiolo	78,630	97
Ukunda	77,679	100
Kiserian	76,897	96
Kilifi	74,260	93
Nanyuki	72,810	100
Busia	71,864	95
Migori	71,661	91
Bungoma	68,022	94
Narok	65,415	100
Embu	64,974	96
Machakos	63,761	96
Githunguri	63,308	95
El Wak	60,707	85
Gilgil	60,690	105
Nyahururu	60,486	96
Kimilili	56,048	94
Kericho	53,774	110
Voi	53,345	100
Wanguru	51,718	92
Habaswein	49,597	120
Moyale	47,850	102
Molo	46,682	94
Homa Bay	44,942	91
Kenol	44,083	93

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
Masalani	43,631	118
Murang'a	43,330	95
Webuye	42,642	95
Njoro	42,167	96
Kapsabet	41,997	100
Mumias	41,942	91
Marsabit	36,289	108
Rhamu	35,644	107
Siaya	33,133	92
Mariakani	31,708	96
Maralal	31,350	102
Kerugoya	30,045	93
Kitui	29,062	96
Makutano	28,467	93
Elburgon	28,359	101
Watamu	27,853	101
Lamu	26,429	103
Kajiado	24,678	101
Nyamira	24,475	93
Isebania	23,891	94
Madogo	23,721	98
Karatina	23,552	89
Kakuma	22,978	110
Lafey	22,882	89
Bondo	22,694	89
Kabarnet	22,474	95
Chuka	22,378	95
Kehancha	22,188	95
Maua	22,114	94
Taveta	22,018	98
Takaba	21,519	100
Eldama Ravine	21,382	96
Hola	20,910	97
Mai Mahiu	20,823	98
Rongo	20,686	88
Oyugis	19,946	87
Wote	19,724	101
Emali	18,323	106
Gar-Batula	17,442	107
Mbale	17,401	90
Mwingi	17,023	92
Awendo	16,815	98
Kiminini	16,557	93
Moi's Bridge	16,355	94
Mazeras	16,253	96
Malaba	15,581	95
Makindu	15,038	104
Banisa	14,974	107
Msambweni	14,944	95
Namanga	14,921	103
Mbita	14,916	92
Isinya	14,429	102
Bute	14,108	107
Kawaida	14,028	95
Kagio	13,961	82

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
Bura	13,649	105
Suneka	13,404	88
Litein	13,401	98
Mogotio	13,366	94
Luanda	13,319	91
Ol Kalou	13,232	98
Rumuruti	13,052	105
Lokichar	12,675	113
Chavakali	12,674	92
Iten	12,630	94
Makutano (Kyumbi)	12,395	115
Eldas	12,270	118
Port Victoria	12,194	94
Vipingo	12,183	102
Matuu	12,073	89
Majengo	11,908	94
Modogashe	11,818	104
Mau Narok	11,806	97
Ahero	11,798	84
Ijara	11,792	159
Bomet	11,760	105
Lokichoggio	11,626	104
Dadaab	11,524	131
Tala	11,442	94
Sagana	11,203	95
Kinna	11,175	106
Merti	10,990	107
Gongoni	10,978	93
Keroka	10,881	90
Kilgoris	10,838	95
Matunda	10,807	93
Githunguri	10,606	91
Timau	10,570	95
Loitoktok	10,568	95
Kainuk	10,535	102
Subukia	10,343	92
Sindo	10,285	90
Kangundo	10,258	99
Kimana	10,110	93
Kwale	10,063	94
Chwele	9,797	85
Mwatate	9,570	93
Salgaa	9,446	99
Marigat	9,398	93
Kutus	9,143	94
Sultan Hamud	8,718	92
Maragua	8,593	87
Kibwezi	8,139	95
Rodi Kopany	8,121	86
Naro Moru	8,097	94
Nandi Hills	8,032	98
Usenge	7,975	92
Gatundu	7,944	87
Giriftu	7,935	120
Brooke Bond	7,896	100

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
IL Bissil	7,811	96
Mairo Inya	7,691	91
Sololo	7,683	105
Nkubu	7,674	85
Chogoria	7,603	97
Butere	7,596	86
Shianda	7,502	85
Sori	7,365	89
Muhoroni	7,204	103
Garsen	7,164	93
Marereni	7,085	92
Kapsokwony	7,077	94
Ugunja	7,060	88
Kaloleni	7,015	90
Sondu	6,869	92
Kimbimbi	6,825	89
Maseno	6,771	120
Othaya	6,650	81
Mukurweini	6,508	92
Mwisho wa Rami	6,499	101
Bura East	6,496	119
Kangema	6,424	95
Kendu Bay	6,064	93
Ting'ang'a	6,057	87
Lolgorian	6,051	99
Kijauri	5,993	95
Chaka	5,970	93
Mpeketoni	5,956	96
Kinango	5,925	85
Mtito Andei	5,626	142
Ololunga	5,609	97
Githiga	5,565	98
Rironi	5,544	90
Ndundori	5,392	96
Chebilat	5,373	102
Laare	5,358	98
Engineer	5,324	89
Loiyangalani	5,193	82
North Horr	5,177	116
Maji Mazuri	5,138	106
Malava	5,131	89
Katito	5,098	87
Awasi	5,052	89
Laisamis	5,047	115
Nairagie Ngare	4,954	97
Runyenjes	4,943	95
Muhuri Bay	4,924	92
Musoriot	4,916	93
Kinamba	4,890	91
Keringet	4,774	100
Ndhiwa	4,762	85
Timboroa	4,744	99
Burnt Forest	4,739	101
Maungu	4,713	98
Kebirigo	4,711	89

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
Kapsowar	4,709	95
Illasit	4,631	88
Jua Kali	4,621	89
Archers Post	4,620	106
Wamba	4,580	100
Samburu	4,454	87
Isineti	4,437	99
Cheptais	4,414	92
Kimende	4,355	90
Ndunyu Njeru	4,354	96
Siakago	4,315	93
Kathiani	4,304	92
Baragoi	4,253	96
Mokowe	4,249	114
Sotik	4,194	113
Amagoro	4,182	91
Sega	4,172	78
Wundanyi	4,118	102
Kangari	4,096	88
Nyandiwa Beach	4,033	94
Kiganjo	4,009	140
Nambale	3,993	82
Serem	3,984	93
Njabini	3,929	95
Mackinon Road	3,901	110
Ogembo	3,901	86
Khayega	3,892	89
Rombo	3,854	98
Mosocho	3,823	91
Kiriaini	3,779	85
Ndori	3,770	80
Kagumo	3,673	86
Masii	3,651	91
Funyula	3,645	85
Magonga	3,628	92
Mweiga	3,608	93
Nyangusu	3,590	86
Kapsoit	3,545	109
Magenia	3,501	89
Ntulele	3,390	90
Ortum	3,372	97
Oldonyo Sabuk	3,353	97
Mitunguu	3,293	94
Kikima	3,269	92
Yala	3,237	89
Kapcherop	3,234	92
Bahati	3,180	93
Mulot	3,149	99
Londian	3,148	98
Tarbaj	3,146	103
Chepsion	3,096	99
Kianyaga	2,973	80
Rabuor	2,942	93
Kithimani	2,923	95
Tabaka	2,910	82

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
Total	2,893	98
Faza	2,855	105
Olenguruone	2,787	106
Kampi Ya Moto	2,775	89
Marimanti	2,758	102
Endarasha	2,743	92
Kiboko	2,708	115
Kenyenya	2,698	97
Kipini	2,656	101
Kinungi	2,573	89
Turbo	2,559	95
Lunga Lunga	2,536	89
Ikinu	2,532	89
Masimba	2,504	103
Kapkatet	2,484	112
Ngewa	2,451	94
Wiyumiririe	2,448	82
Saba Saba	2,438	86
Kabati	2,420	82
Sikuta Marmar	2,328	96
Karuga	2,301	108
Kesses	2,293	91
Nunguni	2,266	96
Kasuku	2,209	86
Wamunyu	2,190	90
Muchorwi	2,162	92
Kiirua	2,158	84
Makutano	2,146	95
Ewuaso Kedong	2,144	113
Ol Joro Orok	2,116	94
Rongai	2,096	97
Sirisia	2,096	90
Baraton	2,043	95
Kijabe	2,026	77
Bamba	2,010	84
Piai	1,991	99
Naishi	1,956	95
Magadi	1,950	183
Gatarakwa	1,930	95
Salama	1,905	109
Ndaragwa	1,877	95
Maeli Tisai	1,874	114
Kabazi	1,864	88
Kangeta	1,828	97
Mogogosiek	1,822	110
Tenwek Hospital	1,821	80
Sipili	1,807	98
Kiunduani	1,806	95
Mwala	1,793	90
Kamwangi	1,776	82
Mutomo	1,751	101
Kyuso	1,722	85
Kathonzweni	1,709	85
Turi	1,669	98
Butali	1,667	92

Urban centre	Population	Sex ratio
Mikinduri	1,664	93
Igoji	1,651	90
Kandara	1,638	85
Nguluni	1,606	82
Makuyu	1,596	92
Kabiyet	1,581	91
Narosura	1,559	100
Cheptiret	1,544	100
Sigomere	1,527	85
Miharati	1,508	91
Kibingoti	1,502	72
Kuresoi	1,491	96
Shamata	1,457	93
Holo	1,436	76
Ewaso Ngiro	1,394	103
Kibirichia	1,376	93
Katangi	1,368	89
Masinga	1,362	98
Ukwala	1,346	89
Makutano	1,318	97
Longisa	1,295	80
Kiptagich	1,260	100
Kipkelion	1,179	102
Lumakanda	1,166	86
Tseikuru	1,110	92
Silibwet	1,092	117
Masimba	1,077	90
Baricho	1,047	104
Mutuati	1,032	115
Bangale	961	95
Migwani	929	77
Amukura	927	83
Kiritiri	921	94
Bumula	906	82
Kabartonjo	878	113
Gede	876	86
Kambaa	857	102
Kiangai	819	82
Kwisero	786	74
Kanyuambora	766	93
Chemilil	748	114
Kabaa	614	99
Ragengni	457	76
Matayos	439	84

Appendix 3: Population of Nairobi City by Location, 2019

Location	Population	Percentage of Nairobi population
Dagoretti Sub-County		
Gatina	63,520	1.4
Kawangware	91,438	2.1
Ngando	49,913	1.1
Riruta	86,588	2.0
Kabiria	27,018	0.6
Mutuini	22,962	0.5
Ruthimitu	19,422	0.4
Uthiru	32,363	0.7
Waithaka	40,832	0.9
Embakasi Sub-County		
Embakasi	178,313	4.1
Mukuru Kwa Njenga	242,879	5.5
Imara Daima	118,511	2.7
Kayole	118,713	2.7
Komarock	65,132	1.5
Savannah	124,848	2.8
Umoja	140,181	3.2
Kamukunji Sub-County		
Airbase	40,102	0.9
Eastleigh North	44,760	1.0
Eastleigh South	67,554	1.5
Kiambiu	45,958	1.0
Uhuru	27,328	0.6
Pumwani	19,742	0.4
Shaurimoyo	22,704	0.5
Kasarani Sub-County		
Githurai	84,007	1.9
Kahawa West	82,811	1.9
Zimmerman	49,519	1.1
Baba Dogo	71,248	1.6
Kariobangi North	46,325	1.1
Korogocho	36,891	0.8
Kasarani	138,098	3.1
Mwiki	60,757	1.4
Roysambu	85,464	1.9
Ruaraka	90,925	2.1
Utalii	34,426	0.8
Kibra Sub-County		
Kibera	64,749	1.5
Sarangombe	55,291	1.3
Laini Saba	29,605	0.7
Golf Course	7,606	0.2
Kenyatta	9,394	0.2
Woodley	19,098	0.4
Lang'ata Sub-County		
Karen	13,546	0.3
Lang'ata	21,629	0.5
Highrise	39,335	0.9
Mugumoini	58,258	1.3
Nairobi West	64,661	1.5
Makadara Sub-County		
Bahati	29,985	0.7

Location	Population	Percentage of Nairobi population
Makadara	47,702	1.1
Makongeni	29,993	0.7
Maringo	38,761	0.9
Viwandani	43,055	1.0
Mathare Sub-County		
Huruma	113,009	2.6
Mathare	93,480	2.1
Njiru Sub-County		
Dandora B	93,159	2.1
Dandora I & II	59,792	1.4
Kariobangi South	142,625	3.2
Kayole North	70,428	1.6
Mihang'o	60,341	1.4
Njiru	94,470	2.1
Kamulu	33,343	0.8
Ruai	72,111	1.6
Starehe Sub-County		
Kamukunji	10,953	0.2
Ngara	31,110	0.7
Starehe	11,022	0.3
Kariokor	18,827	0.4
Pangani	35,984	0.8
Landmawe	36,901	0.8
Mukuru Nyayo	65,499	1.5
Westlands Sub-County		
Highridge	61,871	1.4
Parklands	13,639	0.3
Kangemi	116,700	2.7
Kitisuru	33,643	0.8
Kileleshwa	32,500	0.7
Kilimani	50,422	1.1

Appendix 4: Population of Mombasa by Location, 2019

Location	Population	Percentage of Mombasa population
Changamwe Sub-County		
Chaani	38,785	3.2
Changamwe	9,032	0.7
Kwa Hola	18,568	1.5
Port Reitz	65,488	5.4
Jomvu Sub-County		
Mikindani	61,398	5.1
Miritini	101,988	8.4
Kisauni Sub-County		
Bamburi	123,731	10.2
Kisauni	168,139	13.9
Likoni Sub-County		
Likoni	163,245	13.5
Mtongwe	33,032	2.7
Shikaadabu	54,060	4.5
Mvita Sub-County		
Ganjoni	17,369	1.4
Majengo	38,107	3.2
Mwembe Tayari	8,968	0.7
Old Town	19,467	1.6
Railway	5,952	0.5
Tononoka	27,966	2.3
Tudor	36,282	3.0
Nyali Sub-County		
Frere Town	50,297	4.2
Kadzandani	55,169	4.6
Kongowea	65,757	5.4
Maweni	45,312	3.8

Appendix 5: Contributors to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs

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Dynamics/ Gender Dimensions/ Population
Projections

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Population Dynamics/ Population Projections

Author, Mortality and Health

Author, Household and Family Dynamics

Author, Older and Vulnerable Population

Author, Gender Dimensions/Household and Family
Dynamics/ Population Dynamics/ Population
Projections

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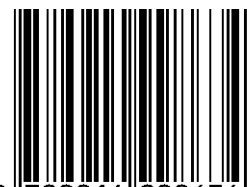


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