

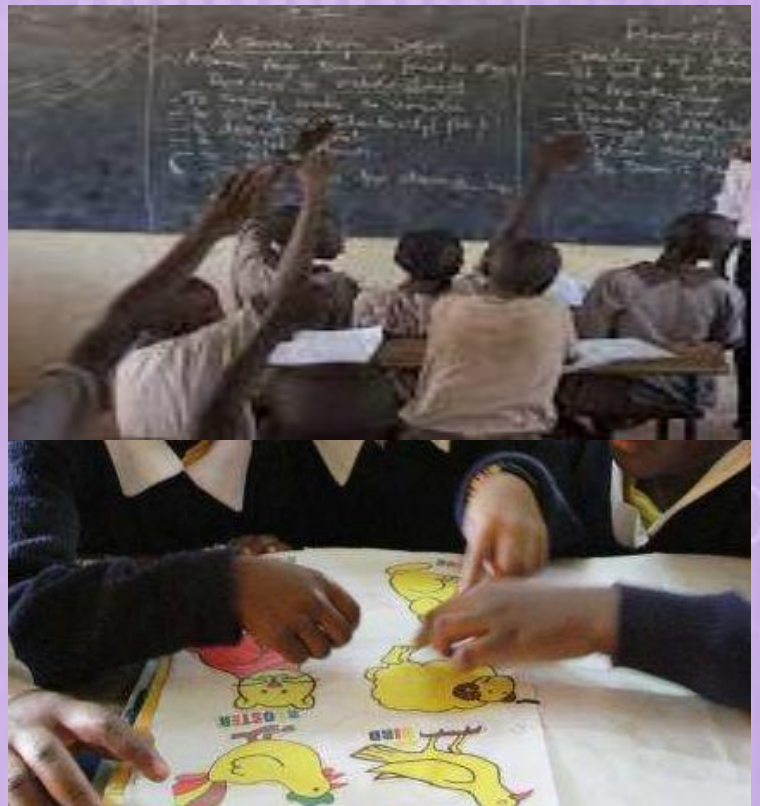
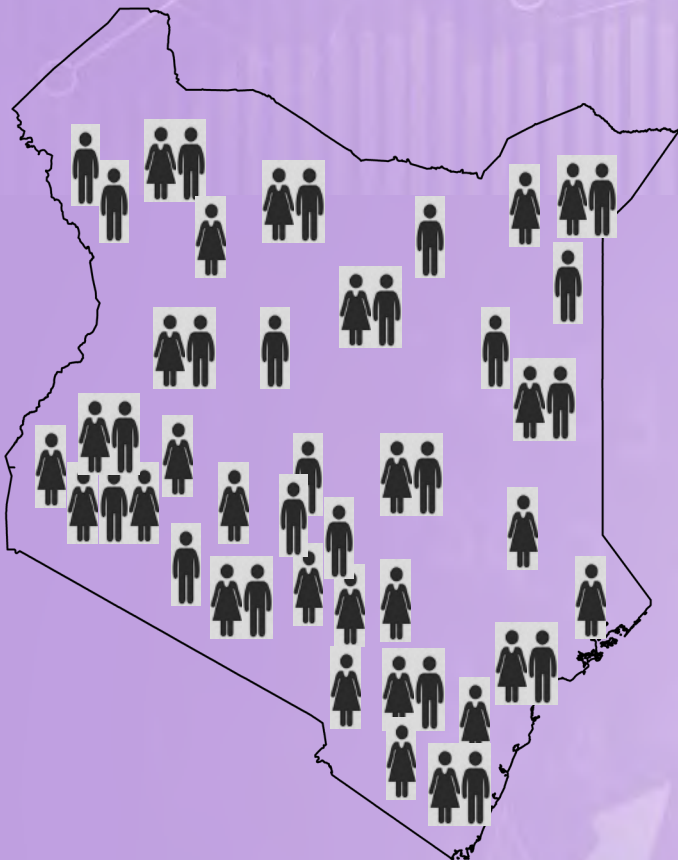


Republic of Kenya



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Education and Training Volume XVII



April, 2022



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

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

Analytical Report on Education and Training

Volume XVII



April, 2022

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AICS	Agency for Development Cooperation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASER	Age Specific Enrolment Rate
BECF	Basic Education Curriculum Framework
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CsPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
MoE	Ministry of Education
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NESSP	National Education Sector Strategic Plan
ONS-UK	Office of National Statistics United Kingdom
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PWDs	Persons Living with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
VTC	Vocational Training Centers
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 Education and Training. From the analysis, the population enrolled in primary, secondary, and tertiary education stands at 14.5 million of which 7.2 million are females. Enrolment at pre-primary education stood at 3.3 million while that for primary, secondary, middle-level colleges and university was 10.1 million, 3.5 million, 518,459, 485,734, respectively. The out-of-school rate was 11.6 per cent with 12.8 per cent in rural and 7.6 per cent in urban areas

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 SDG number 4 that relates to social sector outcomes with a special focus on education.

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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Education at a Glance

			2009			2019		
Indicator	Region/ Residence	Unit	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School Attendance Status								
Population age 3+ at school	Kenya	%	42.9	39.7	41.1	42.7	40.1	41.4
	Rural	%	44.5	39.7	42.0	43.2	41.6	43.2
	Urban	%	39.4	38.5	39.0	37.6	36.8	37.2
Population age 3+ who left school after completion	Kenya	%				27.4	25.5	26.4
Population age 3+ who left school before completion	Kenya	%				14.8	16.7	15.8
Population age 3+ who have never been to school	Kenya	%	15.6	19.5	17.6	15.1	17.7	16.4
	Rural	%	19.7	23.9	21.8	18.2	21.4	19.8
	Urban	%	6.9	9.9	8.4	8.1	9.6	8.8
School Attendance by Special Age group								
3-5	Kenya	%	52.5	54.0	53.0	56.4	58.3	57.3
4-5	Kenya	%				71.4	73.5	72.6
6-13	Kenya	%	86.7	87.5	87.0	88.9	89.8	89.4
14-17	Kenya	%	81.0	79.1	80.0	85.6	87.3	86.4
18-22	Kenya	%	43.3	28.5	36.0	51.0	41.1	45.9
23-34	Kenya	%				8.6	5.9	7.2
35+	Kenya	%				1.8	1.5	1.6
School Enrollment								
Pre-primary	Kenya	Number	1,151,013	1,151,013	2,302,026	1,672,081	1,605,522	3,277,603
	GER	%	65.1	63.9	65.0	88.9	86.5	87.7
	NER	%	42.1	43.2	43.0	53.3	55.1	54.2
	Rural	Number	797,589	754,664	1,552,253	1,205,707	1,148,415	2,354,122
	Urban	Number	353,421	341,598	695,019	466,374	457,107	923,481
	GER	%				90.3	89.1	89.7
	NER	%				63.0	64.5	63.7
	PWD	Number				10,078	7,497	17,575
	Orphans	Number				5,743	5,563	11,306
Primary	Kenya	Number	4,842,772	4,590,721	9,433,463	5,109,583	4,954,718	10,064,301
	GER	%	112.2	109.2	111.0	100.8	99.0	99.9
	NER	%	77.8	79.7	79.0	74.7	77.0	75.8
	Rural	Number	3,996,300	3,738,491	7,734,791	3,904,077	3,725,689	7,629,766
	GER	%				101.3	99.0	100.1
	NER	%				72.8	75.2	74.0
	Urban	Number	846,472	852,230	1,698,702	1,205,506	1,229,079	2,434,535
	GER	%				99.4	99.0	99.2
	NER	%				80.8	82.4	81.6
	PWD	Number				46,295	37,836	84,131
	Orphans	Number	676,627	615,197	1,291,824	69,568	67,870	137,438

Education at a Glance, Cont'd

			2009			2019		
Indicator	Region/ Residence	Unit	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Secondary	Kenya	Number	964,108	834,479	1,798,587	1,746,881	1,724,014	3,470,895
	GER	%	53.8	48.8	51.0	75.1	77.2	76.2
	NER	%	23.3	27.8	26.0	38.5	46.3	42.4
	Rural	Number	700,062	581,880	1,281,942	1,251,658	1,203,524	2,455,182
	GER	%				69.1	71.7	70.4
	NER	%				34.3	42.2	38.1
	Urban	Number	264,046	252,599	516,645	495,223	520,490	1,015,713
	GER	%				96.4	93.9	95.1
	NER	%				53.5	58.8	56.2
	PWD	Number	19,970	18,667	38,637	13,287	14,695	27,982
	Orphans	Number	204,404	162,240	366,644	48,442	41,861	90,303
	Orphans	Number				48,442	41,861	90,303
Middle Level Colleges	Kenya	Number	136,167	35,688	171,855	247,910	270,549	518,459
	PWD	Number				1,827	2,110	3,937
	Orphans	Number				48,442	41,861	90,303
University	Kenya	Number	128,224	83,070	211,294	276,347	209,387	485,734
	PWD	Number				1,622	1,371	2,993
	Orphans	Number				11,048	6,612	17,660
Vocational Training/Youth Polytechnics	Kenya	Number	18,910	15,847	34,757	3,964	2,385	6,349
	Rural	Number				3,006	1,734	4,740
	Urban	Number				958	651	1,609
	PWD	Number				258	235	493
	Orphans	Number				221	151	372
Basic Literacy	Kenya	Number	5,727	8,858	14,585	9,777	9,450	19,227
	Rural	Number				7,950	7,333	15,283
	Urban	Number				1,827	2,117	3,944
Madrassa	Kenya	Number	80,086	62,389	142,475	21,932	19,224	41,156
	Rural	Number				13,078	10,799	23,877
	Urban	Number				8,854	8,425	17,279
Scholastic Redartation (Overage)		%			29.0	25.1	21.3	23.2
Scholastic Progression Secondary		%	51.5	51.3	51.5	73.5	75.9	74.7
Education Attainment								
Population age 3+ with no education	Kenya	%	15.4	19.3	17.0	14.9	17.6	16.3
	Rural	%	19.4	23.6	22.0	18.0	21.2	19.6
	Urban	%	6.9	10.4	8.0	8.0	9.5	8.8
Population age 3+ with Primary Standard 1-4 as the Highest Grade Completed	Kenya	%	21.5	20.6	21.0	17.1	16.7	16.9
	Rural	%				19.9	19.3	19.6
	Urban	%				11.6	11.7	11.6

Education at a Glance, Cont'd

			2009			2019		
Indicator	Region/ Residence	Unit	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population age 3+ with Primary Standard 5-8 as the Highest Grade Completed	Kenya	%	21.5	20.6	21.0	31.6	34.2	32.9
	Rural	%				35.0	37.9	36.4
	Urban	%				24.8	27.0	25.9
Population age 3+ with Form 1-4 as the Highest Grade Completed	Kenya	%	7.7	7.2	7.0	24.7	24.0	24.3
	Rural	%				21.2	20.5	20.9
	Urban	%				31.7	30.7	31.2
Population age 3+ with middle level college as the Highest Grade Completed	Kenya	%	3.6	3.2	3.0	6.9	7.2	7.1
	Rural	%				4.7	4.5	4.6
	Urban	%				11.3	12.6	11.9
Population age 3+ with university as the Highest Grade Completed	Kenya	%	1.6	0.9	1.0			
	Rural	%						
	Urban	%						
Use of mobile phones, internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets								
Population enrolled in primary school who used mobile phones	Kenya	%				19.9	19.4	19.7
	Rural	%				16.7	16.0	16.3
	Urban	%				30.4	29.7	30.0
Population enrolled in primary school who used internet	Kenya	%				4.3	3.7	4.0
	Rural	%				2.2	1.7	2.0
	Urban	%				11.0	9.6	10.3
Population enrolled in primary school who used desktop computers/laptops/tablets	Kenya	%				4.1	3.8	4.0
	Rural	%				2.1	2.0	2.1
	Urban	%				10.6	9.5	10.0
Population enrolled in secondary school who used mobile phones	Kenya	%				53.3	44.3	48.9
	Rural	%				48.5	38.6	43.6
	Urban	%				65.4	57.7	61.5
Population enrolled in secondary school who used internet	Kenya	%				28.8	19.0	24.0
	Rural	%				21.6	11.9	16.8
	Urban	%				47.1	35.5	41.1
Population enrolled in secondary school who used desktop computers/laptops/tablets	Kenya	%				13.3	10.7	12.0
	Rural	%				8.2	6.2	7.3
	Urban	%				26.1	20.9	23.5
Population enrolled in university who used mobile phones	Kenya	%				65.9	55.0	61.8

Executive Summary

The Education and Training Sector is identified as a key element in Kenya's Socio-Economic Development. In its strive to achieve quality education for all, the Government has committed to providing free basic education to all children through Free Primary Education (FPE) which was rolled out in January 2003, as a strategy for providing equal education opportunities for all. The government rolled out the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) in 2019 which covered pre-primary and primary Grades 1, 2 and 3 and was expected to be rolled out in primary Grade 4 in 2020. Additionally, the government rolled out reforms review of the teacher education curriculum framework to align it with the CBC.

Education and Training comprised the modules in the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The module had four questions covering; School Attendance Status, highest Standard/Form/Grade reached, highest Standard/Form/Grade completed, and the main training acquired and qualified for. The module targeted population age 3 and above for the attendance status, highest Standard/Form/Grade reached or completed and age 15 years and above for the main training acquired and qualified for. The module collected information on both formal (pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle-level institutions and university) and non-formal education (basic literacy - adult literacy classes and madrasa/*duksi*). During Analysis, indicators of Education Attendance Status, Attainment and Training were generated for vulnerable populations that include orphans and persons living with a disability. Further access to mobile phone services, the internet, and computers was also analyzed.

The information presented in this report are in six chapters. Chapter one covers the background and overview of education and training focusing mainly on relevance, measurement, quality and methodology used during the 2019 KPHC. In chapter two, school attendance status that focuses on population that are currently attending school, that left school before completion and after completion are discussed. Chapter three discusses education enrolments in all levels of education sector that includes access rates, out of school children, overage school going age children among others. Education attainment is presented in chapter four while chapter five covers stock in training acquired by the population. The last chapter is summary, conclusion and recommendations, both for future censuses and policy.

The 2019 Census revealed that 41.4 per cent of the enumerated population age 3 years and above was attending school/learning institution in 2019 compared to 41.1 per cent in 2009, about 20.0 per cent had left school after completion, 15.8 per cent had left before completion and 16.4 per cent had never attended school compared to 17.6 per cent in 2009. This pointed to a decrease in the number of people that have never attended school and a slight increase in the population attending school. The majority of the population age 3 years and above who were attending school/learning institution were in the rural areas at 43.2 per cent compared to 42.0 per cent in 2009 and 37.2 per cent in urban areas compared to 39.0 per cent in 2009.

Further, analysis by sex revealed that 42.7 per cent of the male population age 3 years and above and 40.1 per cent of the female were attending school/learning institution in 2019 compared to 44.5 per cent and 39.7 per cent in 2009, respectively.

As of special age groups, it was revealed that the peak of school attendance was at age 6-13 years for both sexes. In 2019, across all the age cohorts within the basic education school-going age, there were more females than males attending school/learning institution, mainly attributed to intensified advocacy for the empowerment of the girl child over the last ten years. In contrast, within the age cohorts of 18-22,

23-34 and age 35 and above, there were more males than females attending learning institutions compared to 2009, where in all ages except age 3-4, the male population attending school/learning institution was higher than the females.

The proportion of the population attending school was highest within ages 7 and 13 for both male and female, which is mainly primary school-going ages. The proportion of the population attending school for both sexes declined between age 14 and 23, suggesting dropout of more learners as they progress to the next grades of secondary education.

The proportion of the population attending school was generally higher in age groups 6-13 and 14-17 than any other age cohort across all counties except Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana. Thirty-four counties reported higher proportions attending school compared to the National Average for age groups 3-5, 6-13 and 14-17. Counties with lower proportions are Lamu, Kwale, Baringo, Narok, West Pokot, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu, Marsabit, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa. The population age 3 and above that left school increased from 41.4 per cent in 2009 to 42.2 per cent in 2019.

The school dropout rate increases with age. The 2019 Census revealed that school dropout rates increased uniformly for both males and females between age 6 and 13. It widens from age 14 to 17 with more females than males dropping out of school at age 16 and 17. The low dropout rates in ages 6 to 13 is attributed to high retention within the primary school-going age cohort. At the primary school level, more females compared to males dropped out of school in all the counties except Marsabit, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Embu and Kirinyaga. In contrast, in the 2009 Census, more males compared to females dropped out of primary education.

In 2019, the total population enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education stood at 14.5 million persons from 11.7 million in 2009, of which 7.2 million persons were female. In the last 10 years, enrolment at these levels of education increased by 19.4 per cent, with the enrolment of females recording the highest increment of 20.9 per cent. In the last three decades, total enrolment grew by 57.2 per cent from 6.2 million persons in 1989 to 14.5 million persons in 2019.

Enrolment at pre-primary stood at 3.3 million from 2.2 million in 2009 while that at primary, secondary, middle-level colleges and the university was 10.1 million, 3.5 million, 518,459, 485,734, respectively compared to 9.4 million, 1.8 million, 290,639 and 198,255, respectively in 2009.

Nationally, pre-primary enrolment constituted 18.3 per cent of the total population at school or a learning institution. The pre-primary Gross Enrolment Rate was 87.7 per cent with the males at 88.9 per cent and females at 86.5 per cent, compared to GER of 64.5 per cent in 2009. The national Net Enrolment Rate was 54.2 per cent compared to 42.6 per cent in 2009, with male and female at 53.3 per cent and 55.1 per cent, respectively compared to 42.1 per cent and 43.2 per cent in 2009. In total, about 47 per cent of children age 3-5 were out of school compared to 57 per cent in 2009. At the county level, Tana River County had the highest proportion of 26.4 per cent of pre-primary enrolment out of the total population at school/learning institution while Wajir County had the lowest at 9.8 per cent. It was also noted that 0.5 per cent of persons enrolled in pre-primary were persons with difficulties in doing daily life activities compared to 1.9 per cent in 2009 and 0.3 per cent were orphans compared to 7.4 per cent in 2009.

Primary school enrolment constituted 56.3 per cent of the total population at school/learning institution. Kitui County had the highest proportion of primary school enrolment out of the total

population at school/learning institution at 62.6 per cent, while Nairobi City County had the lowest at 46.7 per cent. The primary national GER was 99.9 per cent compared to 110.8 per cent in 2009 with male and female at 100.8 and 99.0, respectively compared to 112.2 per cent and 109.2 per cent in 2009. Thirty-four counties reported a GER of above 100.0 per cent while five counties reported a GER of below 60.0 per cent. Garissa County reported the lowest GER at 32.8 per cent followed by Wajir County at 35.7 per cent, Mandera County at 40.9 per cent and Turkana at 46.8 per cent. The national NER was 75.8 per cent with the male at 77.0 per cent and female at 74.7 per cent, compared to 78.7 per cent with male at 77.8 per cent and female at 79.7 per cent in 2009. Twenty-eight counties reported an NER of above 80.0 per cent while seven counties reported an NER of below 50.0 per cent. Garissa County had the lowest NER at 21.1 per cent while Nyeri had the highest NER at 90.3 per cent.

From the analysis, less than one percent or 0.8 per cent of primary school enrollment were persons with difficulties in doing daily life activities compared to 2.3 in 2009 and about 1.4 per cent were orphans compared to 13.7 per cent in 2009.

In 2019, 19.7 per cent of the population age 3 and above enrolled in primary school used mobile phones, 4.0 per cent had access to computers compared to 1.4 per cent in 2009, and 4.0 per cent had access to internet compared to 1.1 per cent in 2009. More males had access to both computers and the internet and the use of mobile phones.

In 2009, the proportion of primary-school-age children out of school was 21.3 per cent (1.8 million). About 29 per cent of those attending primary school levels in 2009 were supposed to have completed this level of education if they had begun school at the correct age, and or, had not repeated. The overall scholastic retardation (over-aged) improved from 29 per cent in 2009 to 23.2 per cent in 2019. Improvement in Scholastic Progression was observed among boys and girls and overall. Disparity in Wastage was evident among the counties.

Out of the total population age 3 and above at school/learning institution, the proportion of the population enrolled in secondary education was 19.4 per cent nationally. Nyeri County had the highest proportion of secondary school enrolment out of the total population at school/learning at 25.1 per cent, while Kwale had the lowest at 11.5 per cent. The GER at secondary education level was 76.2 per cent with male at 77.2 per cent and female at 75.1 per cent, compared to 51.4 per cent and male at 53.8 per cent and female at 48.8 per cent in 2009. Thirty-three counties reported a GER of above 70.0 per cent while nine counties reported a GER of below 50.0 per cent. The national NER at this level of education was 42.4 per cent with male at 46.3 per cent and female at 38.5 per cent compared to 25.5 per cent with male at 23.3 per cent and female at 27.8 per cent in 2009. The NER for female is higher than that of male. Urban areas reported a higher NER at 56.2 per cent compared with the NER reported in rural areas, which was 38.1 per cent. Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit counties reported the lowest NER while Kiambu, Nyeri, Nairobi, Murang'a and Nyandarua counties reported the highest NER.

Overall, the Out-of-School Rate reported nationally was 11.6 per cent compared with 19.5 per cent in 2009, with the population residing in rural areas reporting a high Out-of-School Rate of 12.8 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent reported for the population residing in urban areas. About 0.8 per cent of secondary school enrollment were persons with difficulties in doing daily life activities, compared to 2.0 per cent in 2009 and about 2.6 per cent were orphans, compared to 20.4 per cent in 2009. Also, about 48.9 per cent of the population age 3 and above enrolled in secondary school used mobile phones, 12.0 per cent had access to computers compared to 7.9 per cent in 2009, and 24.0 per cent had internet access

compared to 6.8 per cent in 2009. More males had access to both computers and the internet, and use of mobile phones.

Of the population that had attended school, 50.8 per cent had reached primary education as the highest level of education followed by secondary education as the highest level of education reached at 27.1 per cent. The proportion of the population with primary education as the highest level of education reached was higher in rural areas for both males and females compared with the urban areas. Nationally, 70.3 per cent of the population age 3 years and above had completed primary or higher level of education. Nine counties had the proportion of the population less than 50 per cent of those who had completed primary education or higher. They include Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo and West Pokot. Counties with a high proportion of the population age 3 years and above who had primary education complete or a higher level were Kiambu, Nyeri and Nairobi City. The same counties in Northern Region reported the lowest proportion of those who attained a primary or higher level of education in the 2009 Census.

About 16.3 per cent of the population age 3 years and above had no education attainment with more females at 17.6 per cent than males at 14.9 per cent. This was an improvement from the 2009 Census which had the proportion of the population with no education at 19.3 per cent

The population that have acquired training and qualified for are mainly within the youthful cohort of age 20 to 34 years. The proportion of the population that have acquired training declines with age advancement. The proportion is low for the age group 15-19 partly because most of the population in that age group are of school-going population and those who had acquired training may have attended vocational and middle-level colleges. A similar trend is observed for both males and females. The population within the age cohort of 25-29 had the highest proportion of those who are trained and qualified at 16.6 per cent and 21.9 per cent for rural and urban, respectively.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background Information

A Population Census entails 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:

- 1) Population size, composition, and spatial distribution;
- 2) Levels of fertility, mortality and migration;
- 3) Educational attainment;
- 4) Household composition;
- 5) Rate and pattern of urbanization;
- 6) Size and deployment of the labour force;
- 7) Distribution of persons with disability;
- 8) Housing conditions and availability of household amenities; and
- 9) Agricultural indicators to inform the creation of an agriculture sampling frame.

The 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

1.3.1 Introduction

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census monograph on education and training provide information on the status of education and training of the Kenyan population. The data presented are derived from the status of schooling and training acquired at the time of conducting the Census. This report covers some of the indicators under SDG 4 and Agenda 2063. The indicators includes;

1. Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary education, lower secondary education);
2. Out-of-school rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education);
3. Percentage of children over-age for grade (primary education, lower secondary education)
4. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age),
5. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
6. Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, by sex;
7. Participation rate in technical and vocational programmes (15- to 24-year-olds), by sex
8. Proportion of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
9. Youth/adult educational attainment rates by age group, economic activity status, level of education and programme orientation
10. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintiles and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

11. Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

During analysis of the Census data, a comparison of the 2019 Census data on school enrolment was made with that of the administrative data captured through the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) in the Ministry of Education and data collected by the ministry using other methods. In cases where the comparison of the 2019 Census data with previous Censuses is feasible, a trend analysis of the information is done using some basic indicators.

This Monograph has six chapters organized as follows; Chapter One discusses the Census background, an overview of the education sector in Kenya, general trends in education, methodology used and definitions of terms/phrases. Chapter Two presents information on the school attendance status of the population including school dropouts and those who never attended school. In Chapter Three, information on school enrolment in various grades and levels of education and training is provided. Chapter Four has school attainment which covers both the highest level/grade of education reached and that completed. In Chapter Five, information on training that one has acquired and qualified for, in the various known domains and specialties, is provided. This chapter has aspects that were covered for the first time in Census, and information therein may shed light on the acceptance and penetration of respective training areas. Finally, in Chapter Six, conclusions from the 2019 Census and recommendations for future Censuses are provided.

1.3.2 The 2019 Census Questions on Education

In the 2019 Census, four questions on the status of education and training were administered to each person age 3 years and above in the household. Through Question P45, inquiry about the education status of each person in a household was made, while using P46 and P47, information on the highest level reached and completed was sought, respectively. Question P48 was included in this education Module for the first time and it sought information on training acquired and qualified for.

1.3.3 Relevance of Education

Education and Training is key in development processes since these build up human capital, fosters economic growth, improves the well-being of the population, promotes income distribution, enhances employability and promotes gender equality and equity. Moreover, Education and Training assist in delivering social expectations such as improved health and survival rates of infants and children, reduced fertility rates and increased use of modern contraceptives, and also serves as a powerful tool in supporting democracy, building correct civic attitudes and reducing conflicts. It is therefore easy to infer that education is the defining factor for which societies would succeed and be well poised for the future.

The main objective of Education and Training is to promote abilities, skills, values, and knowledge, which are cardinal drivers crucial to development. By learning about emerging challenging issues and seeking for their solutions, learners acquire critical thinking skills and effective communication techniques, which eventually lead to Global Integration and Peace. Further, each time that learners

engage with social issues, they build self-esteem and there is inherent compassion in the Global Citizenry.

Globally, countries recognize the vital role played by education and training in social and economic development. It is on this background that countries have collectively developed and committed to international conventions that aim at ensuring education and training for all. These conventions include the United Nations (1959) on Declaration on the Children Rights, United Nations (1966) on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Articles 13 and 14, United Nations (1979), on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 10 and United Nations (1989) on Convention on Rights of the Child, Articles 28 and 29 that stipulates education and training as a fundamental human right. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Basic Education Act (2013) recognizes education and training as basic human right (National Council for Law Reporting, 2010, 2013).

Internationally, countries under the United Nations have committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 4 by 2030, which aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” (United Nations, 2015). In the African continent, countries under the African Union have committed by 2063 to, “have fully developed human capital as their most precious resource, through sustained investments based on universal early childhood development and basic education, and sustained investments in higher education, science, technology, research and innovation, and the elimination of gender disparities at all levels of education” by 2063 (African Union Commission, 2015).

Under Vision 2030, strategy on education and training, Kenya has set a goal, “to provide globally competitive quality education, training and research to her citizens for development and enhanced individual well-being” by 2030 (Government of the Republic Kenya, 2007). The priorities of the education and training sector under the Third Medium Term Plan, 2018-2022 include: “actualization of the right to free and compulsory basic education; improvement of post-basic education; enhancement of quality and relevance of education; integration of ICT into teaching and learning; enhancement of financing in education and training and improvement of governance”. Under the Big 4 Agenda, the sector will contribute by providing the necessary skilled human capital and promoting research and development (Government of the Republic Kenya, 2018).

Cognizant of the eminent relevance and importance of education and training, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has signed up to several conventions and treaties, including ones on a commitment to the development of education and training. The conventions and treaties underscore the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and barriers, thereby paving way for the right to education.

The country was therefore close to meeting the Universal Primary Education under the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All targets. Kenya has ratified Sustainable Development Goals and showed its commitment to SDG-4, which calls for inclusive and equitable quality education and the promotion of lifelong learning. The SDG-4 is domiciled in the 2018-2022 National Education Sector Strategic Plan (Ministry of Education, 2018).

1.3.4 Existing Education Policies and Programmes

Since independence in 1963, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has heavily invested in education and training because it regards education as an important vehicle for socio-economic and political development. The provision of quality education to all Kenyans has been fundamental to the Government's universal development strategy. Analysis of contexts of policy development indicates three important issues; the long-term objective of the Government has been to provide every Kenyan with basic quality education and training covering pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary/technical education. The development of quality human resources is significant to the attainment of national goals for national unity, economic growth and development and social progress. The realization of universal access to basic education and training ensures equitable access to post-basic education for all children including the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Among the initiatives the Government has undertaken to ensure the provision of quality education include; first, is the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) in 2003, which boosted the enrolment of all primary school-going age children. Under FPE, the Ministry of Education caters for the recurrent expenses of all primary schools through capitation grants. A new curriculum was also introduced that reduced the number of examinable subjects from 7 to 5 in primary education and from 10 to 8 in secondary education. Second is the introduction of Free Day Secondary Education in 2008, considerably increasing the number of secondary schools through additional day schools, which also received capitation grants. The third is the expansion of Early Childhood Education since 2006 through the adoption of a policy framework and service standard guidelines for early childhood development, covering children from birth up to age five. Early childhood education for ages three to five became a county-level responsibility in 2014, and counties are expected to provide free early childhood education.

Fourth is the development of a strong Legal Framework, following the adoption of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010 and the development of a number of supporting Acts of Parliament. These legislations outline the responsibilities of various institutions and the governance structure in education and training in line with the new constitution. Fifth is the development and implementation of teacher training and recruitment policies that aim at ensuring that all teachers in primary education, secondary education and teacher training colleges are trained. Teachers Service Commission (TSC) set the standards for those entering the teaching profession, determines the teacher career structure, and monitors the conduct and performance of teachers. Sixth is the establishment and strengthening of key technical support institutions, such as the Kenya National Examination Council which administers national examinations and learning assessments and the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development which evaluates, vets and approves the curricular and curriculum support materials for basic education as well as tertiary education.

Education in Kenya is governed by the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Basic Education Act (2013), Kenya National Examination Council Act (2012), Teachers Service Commission Act (2012), Universities Act (2012) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act (2013) and Kenya National Qualifications Framework Act (2014), Science, Technology and Innovation Act (2013), and other statutory documents for education and training sector (National Council for Law Reporting, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014).

The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Education has put in place some policies and programmes aimed at improving the access to quality and equitable education and training in Kenya. These policies and programmes cut across all the sub-sectors in the education and training sector and include; Free Primary Education (2003), Free Day Secondary Education (2008), Non-Formal Education Policy (2008), Education Sector Policy on HIV and AIDS (2013), Education and Training Sector Gender Policy (2015), Policy Framework on Nomadic Education in Kenya (2015), National Pre-Primary Education Policy (2017), Education Sector Disaster Management Policy (2017), National Curriculum Policy (2018), Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities (2018), Competency-Based Education and Training Policy Framework for Technical and Vocational Training (2018), Mentorship Policy for Early Learning and Basic Education (2019), and Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2019 on a Policy Framework for Reforming Education and Training for Sustainable Development in Kenya (2019) among others (Ministry of Education Science and Technology, 2008, 2013, 2015; Ministry of Education, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019). A key reform is the introduction of Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) under the National Curriculum Policy and Basic Education Curriculum Framework (BECF), which is aimed at creating ethical, engaged and empowered citizens. It seeks to nurture every learner's potential by ensuring all learners acquire the core competencies as provided in the policy.

Education in Kenya is offered in various sub-sectors with emphasis on the acquisition of life-long learning skills. The Government of Kenya is committed to providing holistic quality education, taking cognizance of the developmental demand and promotion of social cohesion and equity. The National Education System has evolved over the years with the 7-4-2-3 structure replaced in 1984 with a broad-based 8-4-4 structure (8 years of primary education, 4 years of secondary and 4 years of university education for a basic degree).

The Government of Kenya is in the process of completely transforming the education and training system from 8-4-4 to 2-6-6-3. The new education system, Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) covers all levels of basic education including pre-primary education. The new system comprises of 2 years of pre-primary education, 6 years of primary education (3 years lower primary and 3 years upper primary), 6 years of secondary education (3 years junior secondary and 3 years senior secondary) and 3 years of university education. The adoption of the system was to ensure the realization of national educational aspirations as provided in the Constitution of Kenya and Vision 2030, which includes attainment numeracy, literacy, life skills and industry-relevant skills. The new system emphasizes on both formative and summative evaluations. The official school-going age for pre-primary education under CBC is age 4-5 years while that of primary education is age 6-11 years, secondary education is 12-17 years and 18 years and above for university education.

The implementation of the CBC covering pre-primary and primary education Grades 1, 2 and 3 was rolled out nationally in 2019. In 2020, learners who were in Grade 3 in 2020 proceeded to Grade 4. The country is currently running two education systems whereby primary education Standard 5 to 8, secondary and university education levels are following the 8-4-4 system.

The formal education system in Kenya comprises the following levels of schooling:

Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) provides pre-primary schooling for children of age 4-5 years under the level of Early Years of Education. Under the 8-4-4 education system, early childhood education targeted children of age 3-5 years.

Primary Education Grade 1 to Grade 4 under CBC is designed for children of age 6-9 years. Primary education (Standard 5 to Standard 8) under 8-4-4 system that is designed for children of age 10-13 years. On completion, primary school pupils under the 8-4-4 system sit and receive a Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) qualification.

Secondary Education (Form 1 to Form 4) is designed for persons age 14-17 and on completion, students sit and receive a Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) qualification.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) education that offers various technical and vocational courses which include trade test courses in vocational training centres (formerly youth polytechnics), artisan, craft and diploma courses in technical and vocational colleges (formerly technical training institutes and institutes of technology); craft and diploma courses in national polytechnics, the leads to trade tests, certificates and diplomas in various disciplines. This level of education is designed for learners who have completed primary or secondary education and also youth who, for some reason, do not enrol in the regular education system at the primary education level.

Middle-Level Colleges Education, which is part of TVET education offers business and professional studies programmes leading to the award of certificates and diplomas in various disciplines. These learning institutions are open to students who have completed secondary education.

University Education is open to students who have completed secondary education, lasts a minimum of 4 years, and leads to a bachelor's degree. This level of education also includes post-graduate programmes leading to post-graduate diplomas, masters and doctorate degrees.

There are public and privately run schools, technical institutions and universities. The progression from primary to secondary education and from secondary to university is through a competitive selection process based on performance in the national examinations of KCPE and KCSE. The CBC has adopted a new system of evaluation and progression to the next level.

The Government's commitment and efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women are reflected in the ratification of numerous international conventions and instruments, including the United Nations (1948) on Universal Declaration on Human Rights, United Nations (1979) on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Millennium Development Goals. The Ministry of Education has a gender policy whose general objective is to eliminate all gender disparities and inequalities in education, create a gender-responsive learning and work environment and enhance gender-sensitive and responsive governance and management in the education sector. The Government also recognizes the need to offer quality education and training to those with special needs (physically, mentally and psychologically challenged children and youth) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). The Ministry of

Education together with various stakeholders implements responsive interventions targeting such groups based on the strategies identified in the policy frameworks.

1.3.5 Education and Training Measurement

Questions P45, P46, P47 and P48 sought information on school attendance, highest grade/level of education reached, highest grade/level completed and training acquired and qualified for. Using the mobile phones or tablets, enumerators were required to write the appropriate code for each question using pre-coded categories provided in the mobile devices and Census manual. The questions on education were limited to persons aged 3 and above for P45, P46 and P47. In P48, all persons' age 15 years and above who had ever attended education or learning institution were covered.

Responses were sought for the population aged 3 and above as was in 2009. The education status referred to both formal and non-formal education. The institutions identified under Formal Education were pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle-level colleges offering certificate and diploma, university, Vocational training centres. Non-Formal Education included adult education centres and non-formal institutions offering basic and post-literacy classes. All pupils in non-formal education schools that offered formal primary education curriculum were captured under primary education level. Some of the population with certificate or diploma in technical training were captured under Middle Level.

Analyzed data from the four questions was used to compute access, participation, retention and equity at all levels of education and training acquired. The participation levels include gross enrolment and net enrolment as a proportion of the relevant school-going age population, which are standard indicators used to monitor progress in access to education, with reference to the official age category for a specific education level. The aspect of equity is mainly captured in relative access and participation by the male and female populations. The efficiency of the education system is assessed by using dropout, scholastic retardation (over-aged) and scholastic progression rates. The dropout rate considers the level completed for the population that has left school before completion. The scholastic retardation utilizes the current age levels of the population enrolled against the expected age at the level of education attainment.

1.3.6 Education and Training Data Quality

The 2019 KPHC was carried out in August during school holidays and universities and colleges were also on vacation. In this case, some learners could have been reported as not being in school by the respondents leading to under-enumeration. Further, the students who were awaiting graduation may have reported that they have not completed. Also, persons in post-primary and secondary training institutions could have been reported to be in the informal education institutions, especially in cases where persons other than the individuals themselves provided the information. The quality of data on education was assessed using the international standards as well as comparisons with educational statistics from the Ministry's National Education Management Information System (NEMIS). Data cleaning was conducted with inconsistency of data being less than 5.0 per cent of the total. Thus, data cleaning had minimal effect on the datasets and therefore the completeness of the education data was fairly good. The 2019 Census data on class or level completed for those attending education

institutions were compared with the enrolment statistics by class or level from the Ministry of Education for 2019.

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 Definitions of Key Concepts and Terms

The following are the key concepts and definitions used in the report: The references for these concepts and definitions are UNESCO Institute of Statistics (2009, 2012, 2018), UNICEF (2015) and Ministry of Education (2018, 2019).

1. **Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate, Primary:** Number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.
2. **Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate, Secondary:** Number of students of the school-age group for secondary education, enrolled either in secondary or post-secondary education expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.
3. **Age-Specific Enrolment Rate (ASER):** Enrolment of a specific single age enrolled, irrespective of the level of education, as a percentage of the population of the same age.
4. **Basic Literacy:** This is a program designed to impart basic skills to learners and refers to adult education classes.
5. **Completion Rate:** Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. It is a measurement of delay in the completion of a level of education.
6. **Dropout Rate:** Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year. The analysis of the 2019 Census data has computed the dropout rate as the proportion of the population that left school before completion to those who ever attended school before completion of the primary or secondary education cycle.
7. **Education Institution:** An established institution that provides education as its main purpose, such as a school, college, university or training centre.

8. **Educational Attainment:** The highest education programme successfully completed which is typically certified by a recognized qualification. The analysis of the 2019 Census on the educational attainment of the population aged 3 and above is based on the distribution of the population aged 3 and above according to the highest level of education completed as reported regardless of certification status.
9. **Enrolment:** Individuals officially registered in a given education programme, stage or module thereof, regardless of age.
10. **Formal Education:** Education that is institutionalized, intentional and planned through public organizations and recognized private bodies and in their totality constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education consists mostly of initial education and in Kenya, it is offered at pre-primary, primary, secondary to university (including middle-level colleges) and it is normally provided as a continuous 'ladder' of full-time education.
11. **Gender Parity Index (GPI):** Ratio of female to male values of a given indicator.
12. **Gross Enrolment Rate (GER):** Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, is expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year.
13. **Gross Intake Ratio to the Last Grade (Primary, Secondary):** Total number of new entrants into the last grade of primary or secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the intended entrance age to the last grade of primary education or secondary education.
14. **Highest Level of Education Reached or Completed:** The Grade, Standard or Form or level of education which the population 3 years and above have reached or attained.
15. **Madrassa:** is a pre-school that provides learning to children on *koranic* education and basic literacy.
16. **National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP) 2018-2022** is an all-inclusive, sector-wide plan that spells out policy priorities, programmes and strategies for the education sector over the next five years. The plan aims at achieving four important strategic objectives for education, training and research, which are; to enhance access and equity; to provide quality and competency-based education, training and research; to strengthen management, governance and accountability; and enhance relevance and capacities for Science, Technology and Innovation in education, training and research for labour markets. The achievement of these strategic objectives will contribute to the realization of the aspirations of Kenya's blueprint, Vision 2030. The plan has five thematic areas which include: Access and Participation; Equity and Inclusiveness, Quality and Relevance; Governance and Accountability; and Pertinent and Contemporary Issues and Values.
17. **Net Enrolment Rate (NER):** Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

18. **Non-Formal Education:** Education that is institutionalized, intentional and planned by an education provider. It is an education programme that offers flexible learning for adults and education institutions going to children who are unable to join the formal system of education.
19. **Out-of-School Rate:** Children and young people in the official age range for the given level of education who are not enrolled in primary, secondary or higher levels of education.
20. **Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)** is an indicator that measures the exposure of children to organized learning activities one year before they start primary school.
21. **Percentage of Children Over-Age for Grade (Primary Education, Secondary Education):** Percentage of pupils in each level of education (primary and secondary education) who are at least 2 years above the intended age for their grade.
22. **Scholastic Progression (Promotion Rate):** It is a measure of the movement of learners from one grade or level of education to another and is usually a crude measure of prospects or opportunities for mobility that exist within the education system.
23. **Scholastic Retardation (Over-Aged):** It is a measure of persons enrolled in a certain education level when they are already over-age in comparison to the official age category.
24. **Total Enrolment Rate:** Total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
25. **Youth Population:** Refers to population age 15-34 for training and age 15-24 as used in enrolment for international comparison.

Chapter 2: School Attendance Status

2.1 Introduction

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census categorized school attendance into “at School or learning institution”, “left school or learning institution after completion”, “left school or learning institution before completion” and “never been to school or learning institution”. In 2009, the category of left school was used for those who left before and after completion. The Census data on education was collected for the population age three years and above. The new Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) recognizes age 4-5 as the official age cohort for pre-primary education. However, population age 3-5 has been included for comparison purposes, and age 6-13 and 14-17 for primary and secondary education, respectively. The 18-22 age group was used as the official age for tertiary education covering middle-level colleges and university education. Age 23-34 partly covers the official age of youth in Kenya, whereas there is a possibility, adults of age 35 and above could be in school, given the existence of parallel programs in institutions of higher learning.

Figure 2.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population who were in school, had previously attended school and had never been to school. Overall, 41.4 per cent of the population age 3 years and above was attending school/learning institution in 2019. About 42.2 per cent of the population age 3 years and above left before or after completion of school/learning institution compared to 41.1 per cent in 2009. The proportion that had left before completion was 15.8 per cent while 26.4 per cent of the population had left school/learning institution after completion. Sixteen per cent of the population had never been to school or a learning institution. The increase in the number of learners attending school or learning institutions can partly be attributed to Government policies that have contributed to increased access to basic and tertiary education.

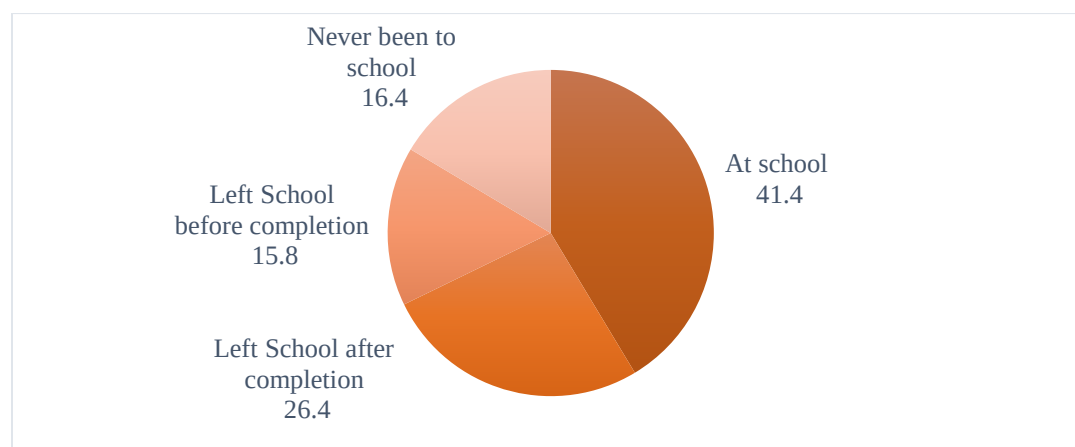


Figure 2.1: Percentage of School Attendance Status

Figure 2.2 shows the trend in school attendance between 1979 and 2019. There has been a progressive increase in the population at school since 1979, with a marked drop in 1999. During the same period, the population that had never been to school depicted a downward trend, with a high in 1979 at 51.2 per cent and a low of 16.4 per cent in 2019. The population that had left school, either after completion or before completion, increased between 1979 and 1999, and thereafter declined in 2009 with an increase in 2019. The increase in the population attending school and the resultant drop in

the number of those who have never been to school could be attributed to Free Primary Education (FPE) and Free Day Secondary Education coupled with the contribution of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in infrastructure development and, devolution, that enhanced access to education.

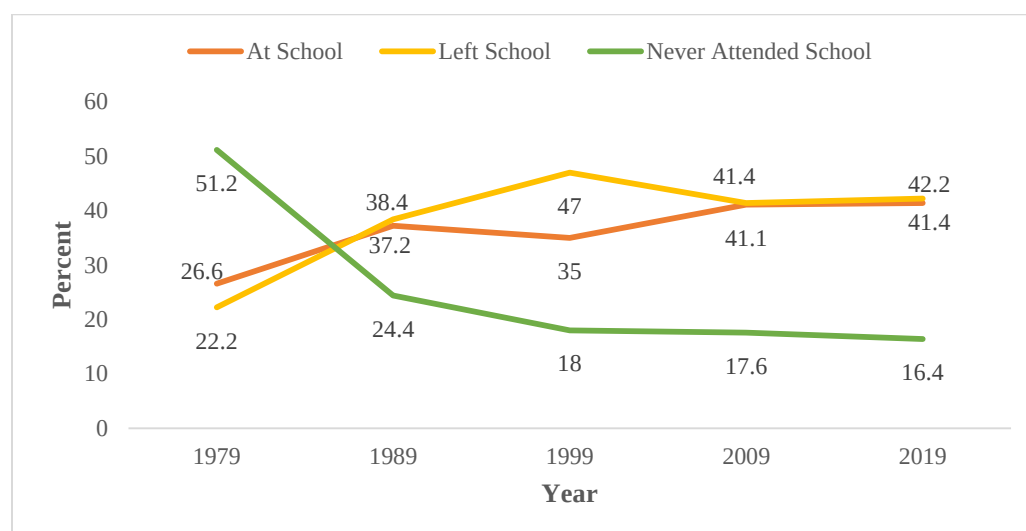


Figure 2.2: Percentage Trends in School Attendance Status, 1979-2019

Table 2.1 shows that more males, at 42.7 per cent, than females, at 40.1 per cent, were reported to be attending school/learning institution. However, across all the age cohorts within the basic education school-going age, there were more females than males attending school. In contrast, within the age cohorts of 18-22, 23-34 and age 35 and above, there were more males than females attending learning institutions. Intensified advocacy for the empowerment of the girl child over the last ten years could have contributed to females recording higher proportions at basic level education. Nationally, 19.8 per cent of the population who had never been to school was reported in rural areas compared to 8.8 per cent in urban. More females at 21.4 per cent than males at 18.2 per cent in rural areas had never been to school. A similar trend was reported in urban areas. Analysis of school attendance status by sex, residence and county is presented in Appendix 2.1 and 2.2.

Analysis of school attendance by residence as shown in Table 2.1 indicates that the majority of the population age 3 years and above who were attending school/learning institution were in the rural areas at 43.2 per cent compared to 37.2 per cent in urban. In rural areas, 44.9 per cent of males and 41.6 per cent of females were in school/learning institution compared to 37.6 per cent of males and 36.8 per cent of females in urban areas. Urban areas reported a proportion of 53.9 per cent of the population aged three and above to have left school compared to 37.0 per cent in rural areas. The proportion of those who have left school used here is a summation of those who left school before completion and those who left after completion. In rural areas, 37.1 per cent of females had left school compared to 36.9 per cent of males, while in urban areas 53.5 per cent of females had left school compared to 54.3 per cent of males. In urban areas, more males than females had left school, while the reverse was recorded in rural areas. This suggests that the majority of the population age 3 years above live in rural areas.

Table 2.1: Status of School Attendance by Residence, Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Total			At school/Learning Institution			Left School/Learning Institution after completion			Left School/Learning Institution before completion			Never been to school/Learning Institution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	43,326,094	21,348,725	21,977,369	41.4	42.7	40.1	26.4	27.4	25.5	15.8	14.8	16.7	16.4	15.1	17.7
Rural	29,969,718	14,785,455	15,184,263	43.2	44.9	41.6	20.0	20.9	19.2	17.0	16.0	17.9	19.8	18.2	21.4
Urban	13,356,376	6,563,270	6,793,106	37.2	37.6	36.8	40.8	42.1	39.5	13.1	12.2	14.0	8.8	8.1	9.6
3 - 5	3,706,981	1,865,539	1,841,442	57.3	56.4	58.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	42.4	43.3	41.4
4-5	2,482,396	1,254,437	1,227,959	72.6	71.7	73.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.0	27.9	26.1
6-13	10,029,017	5,044,294	4,984,723	89.4	88.9	89.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.0	10.4	9.6
14-17	4,534,318	2,312,013	2,222,305	86.4	85.6	87.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	8.8	10.0	7.6
18-22	4,549,271	2,214,928	2,334,343	45.9	51.0	41.1	27.3	24.5	30.1	16.0	13.6	18.3	10.7	10.9	10.5
23-34	8,938,652	4,216,519	4,722,133	7.2	8.6	5.9	54.5	56.1	53.1	26.1	24.1	27.9	12.1	11.1	13.0
35+	11,567,855	5,695,432	5,872,423	1.6	1.8	1.5	44.9	50.6	39.4	31.2	31.0	31.4	22.3	16.7	27.7

2.2 Population Attending School

2.2.1 Population Attending School by Age, Sex and Residence

Figure 2.3 shows the proportion of the population age 3 years and above attending school by single years of age. The proportion of the population attending school was highest within ages 7 and 13 for both male and female, which is mainly primary school-going ages. The proportion of the population attending school for both sexes steadily declined between age 14 and 17, suggesting dropout of more learners as they progress to the next grades of secondary education. A sharp drop in the proportion of the population is observed for both male and female between ages 17 and 23 which is the age of tertiary level of education. There is near parity between males and females of the population attending school between ages 3 and 13, with a widening gender gap between ages 14 and 17. The gender gap widens further between ages 18 to 27. The widening gender gap could be attributed to the transition failure of more females to tertiary education or dropping out of school due to socio-economic factors and more males dropping out of school or transitioning to secondary education.

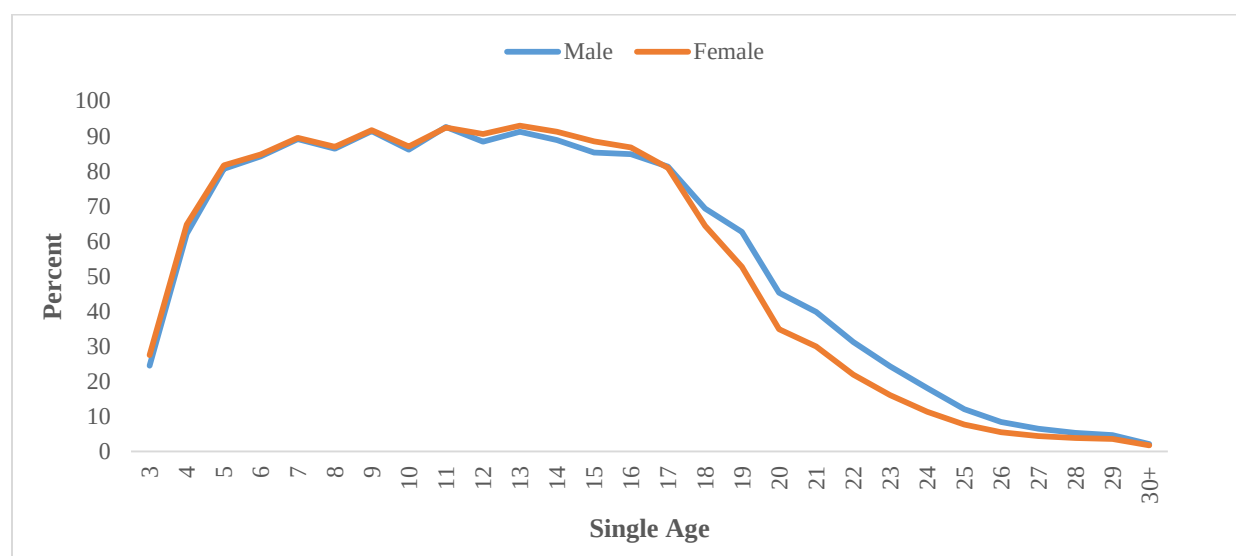
**Figure 2.3: Proportion of Population Attending School by Single Years of Age and Sex**

Figure 2.4 presents the proportion of the population attending school by special age group and sex. Proportion of the population in the age cohort 4-5 mainly PP1 and PP2 were distributed as 71.2 per cent males and 73 per cent females. In the age group 6-13, which is mainly the primary school-going age, 88.5 per cent of the population who were attending were males and 89.4 per cent females. The

proportion of the population mainly of secondary school-going age who were attending school in the age cohort 14-17 was 85.1 per cent males and 86.9 per cent females. As in the case of school attendance by single ages, the gender gap widened at the age cohort of 14-17 and 18-22 suggesting more dropouts or problems of transition to the next level.

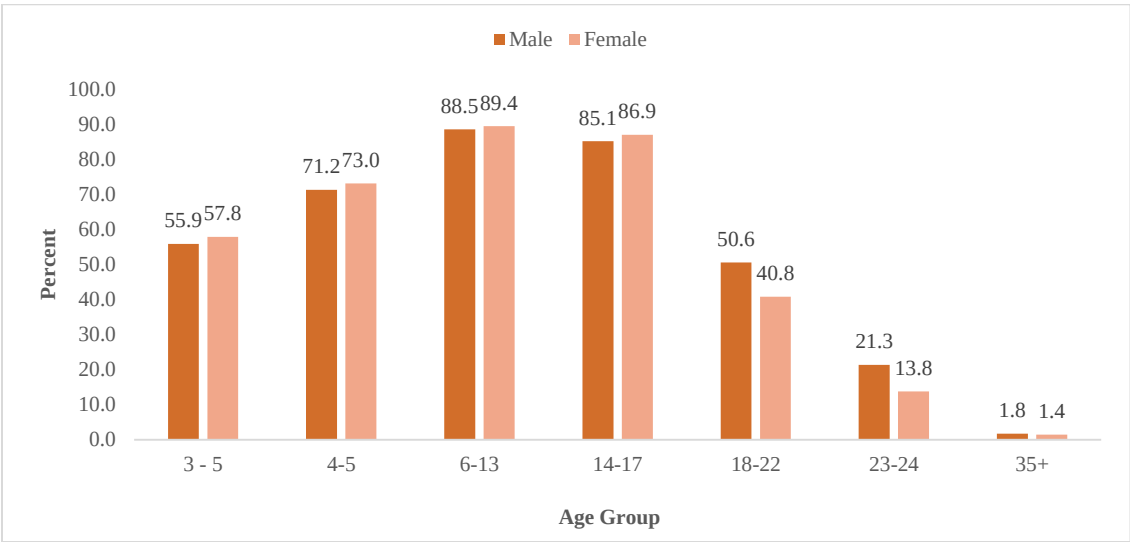


Figure 2.4: Proportion of Population Attending School by Special Age Groups and Sex

Figures 2.5 shows the proportion of the population attending school by single age and residence. The school attendance by single age for both rural and urban depicted a similar trend across all the ages. A higher proportion of the population attending school was recorded between age 6 and 13, and age 14 and 17. However, between 23 and 30 years slightly higher proportion of the population in urban was in school compared to rural areas. This can be attributed to opportunities for continuing education in urban areas.

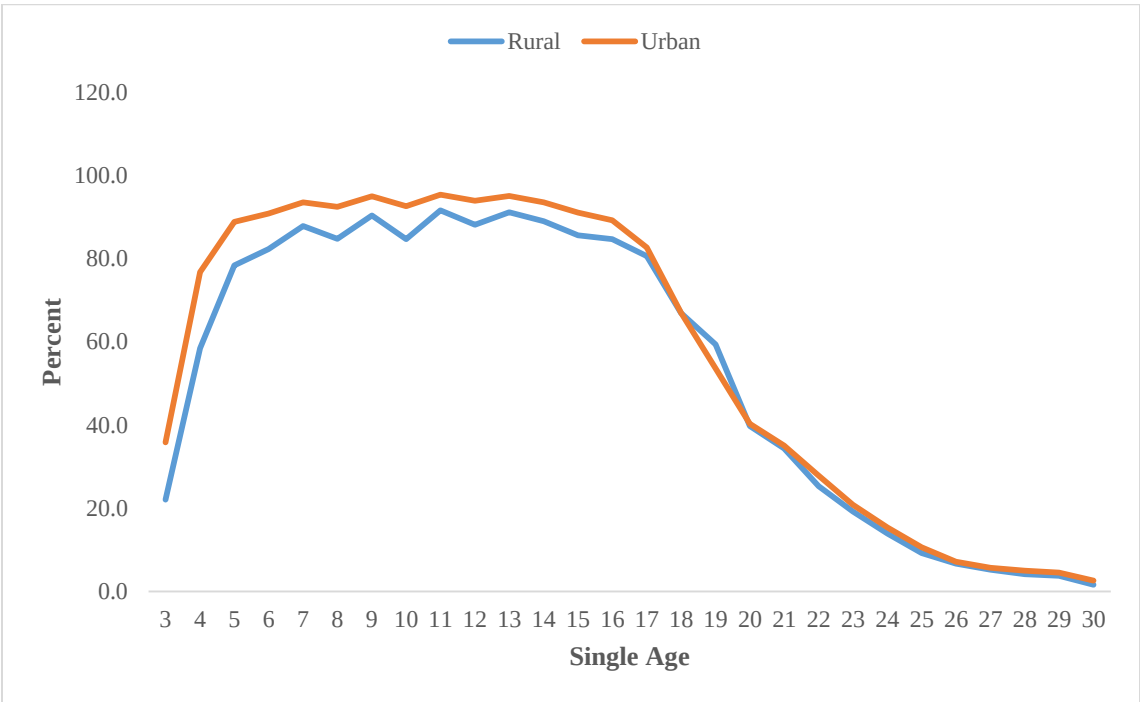


Figure 2.5: Percentage of Population Attending School by Single Age in Years and Residence

Figures 2.6 shows that the proportion of the population attending school by age group was generally higher in urban than rural up to the age cohort 14-17. In the age group 18-22, more proportion of the population in rural at 46.8 per cent were attending school compared to 43.2 per cent in urban areas.

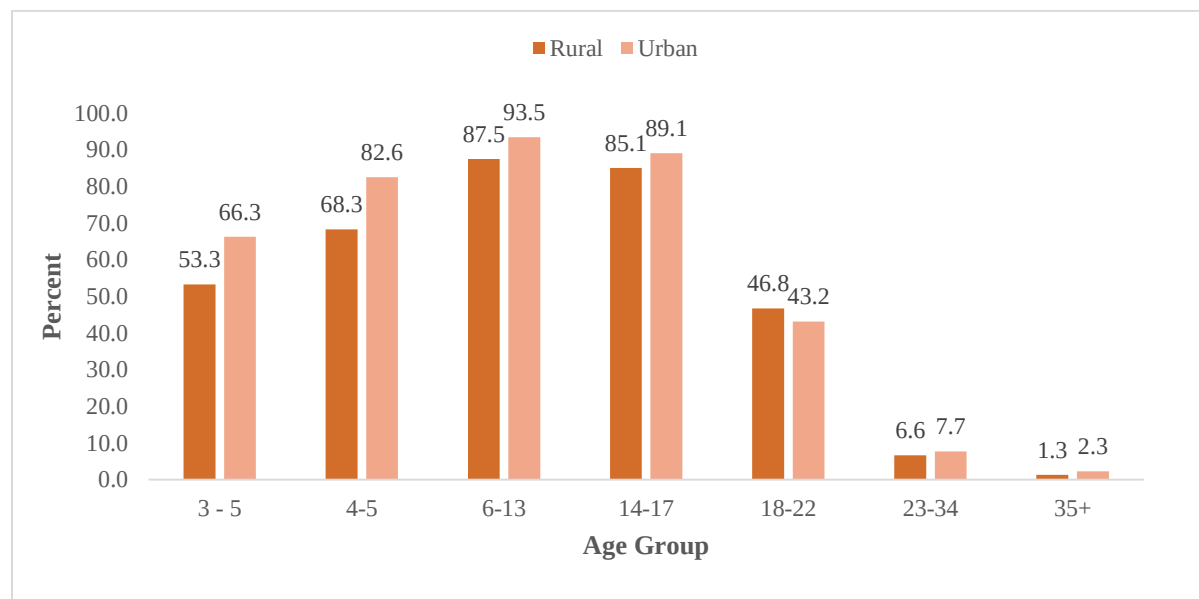


Figure 2.6: Proportion of Population Attending School by Residence and Age Group

Figure 2.7 illustrates proportions in trends of the population age 3 and above who were attending school between the Census years 1979 to 2019. There was an increase in school attendance across all ages between 1999 and 2019. The proportion of School attendance above 50 per cent was recorded within the population in the age cohorts 6-9, 10-14 and 15-19 for all the Census years. These age groups are mainly of preprimary, primary and secondary school level of education. Age 20-24 and 25-29 which consist mainly of the population attending tertiary education had a proportion below 30 per cent across all the Census years attending school. The high proportion of the population attending Basic Education signifies the impetus the Government has put in ensuring education for all by increasing access through the implementation of FPE and FDSE programmes.

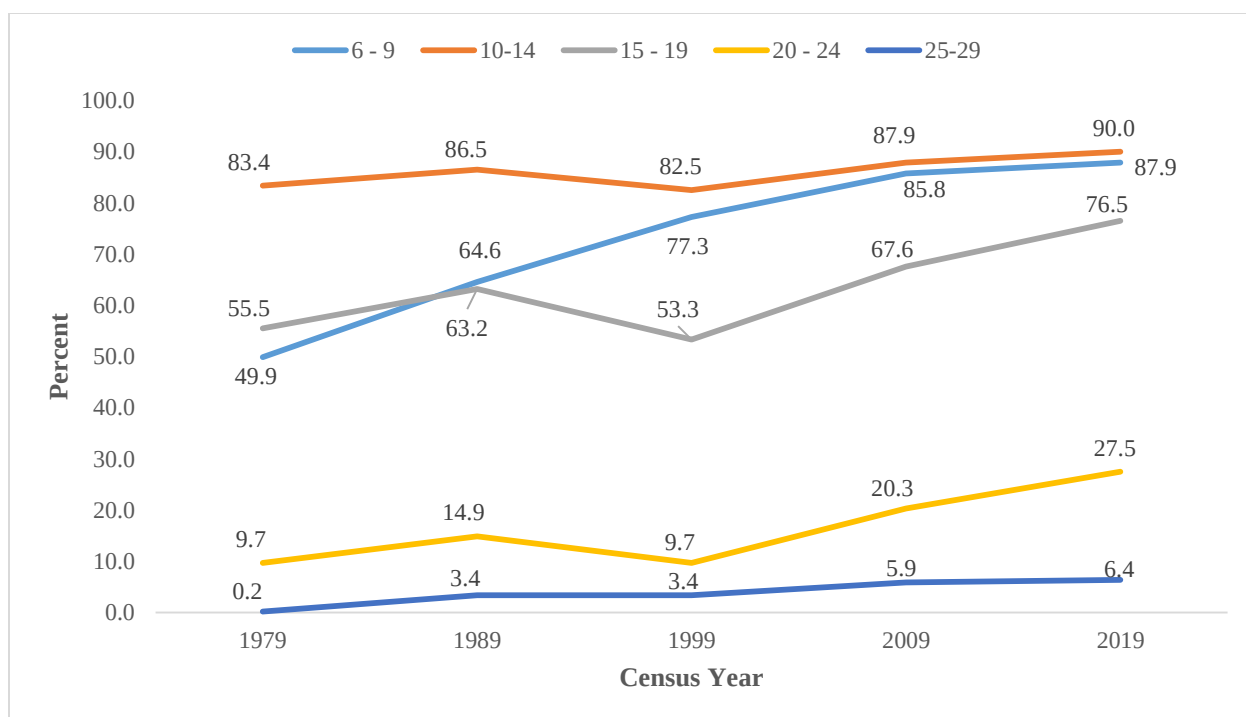


Figure 2.7: Trends in Proportion Attending School by Age Group, 1979-2019

2.2.2 Population Attending School by County

Table 2.2 indicates the proportion of the population 3 years and above who were attending school by age group, sex and county in 2019. The proportion of the population attending school was generally higher in age groups 6-13 and 14-17 than any other age cohort across all counties except Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana. Thirty-four counties reported higher proportions attending school compared to the national average for age groups 3-5, 6-13 and 14-17. Counties with lower proportions are Lamu, Kwale, Baringo, Narok, West Pokot, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu, Marsabit, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa.

Table 2.2: Proportion of Population Attending School by Age Group, Sex and County

County	Total Pop Age 3+			3 - 5		4-5		6-13		14-17		18-22		23-34		35+	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	43,732,953	21,571,025	22,161,928	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.1	20.8	20.2	9.2	8.8	5.2	4.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.4
Rural	30,243,085	14,934,367	15,308,718	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	22.5	21.6	10.2	9.5	5.4	4.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3
Urban	13,489,868	6,636,658	6,853,210	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.0	17.1	17.0	6.9	7.2	5.0	4.8	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5
Mombasa	1,099,969	552,367	547,602	5.2	5.4	4.2	4.3	16.8	17.3	6.2	6.5	4.3	4.1	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.5
Kwale	783,082	382,494	400,588	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	24.4	23.0	9.6	8.6	4.8	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2
Kilifi	1,323,479	636,815	686,664	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.6	24.5	22.7	10.6	9.6	6.3	4.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2
Tana River	284,553	142,063	142,490	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.5	19.5	18.7	6.9	6.3	3.4	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3
Lamu	130,961	69,094	61,867	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2	19.8	21.7	8.3	8.5	4.1	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
Taita-Taveta	312,546	158,208	154,338	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	19.1	19.5	8.7	8.5	3.8	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
Garissa	777,912	425,357	352,555	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	7.9	7.9	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3
Wajir	711,546	379,553	331,993	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	10.0	9.7	4.6	3.5	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Mandera	774,984	391,121	383,863	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	11.6	11.6	5.2	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
Marsabit	409,449	215,139	194,310	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.9	13.5	15.2	5.4	5.6	2.7	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
Isiolo	245,430	128,117	117,313	4.4	4.9	3.7	4.0	16.6	17.9	6.5	7.0	3.2	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.2
Meru	1,436,163	711,111	725,052	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.9	19.9	19.7	8.5	8.8	4.4	4.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.3
Tharaka-Nithi	367,508	180,659	186,849	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	19.7	18.9	9.5	9.2	5.5	4.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.4
Embu	568,168	283,006	285,162	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	18.0	17.7	8.9	8.7	4.7	4.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3
Kitui	1,056,806	508,210	548,596	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	24.4	22.2	12.5	11.3	6.1	4.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Machakos	1,326,994	661,903	665,091	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.7	19.0	18.6	9.1	8.8	4.9	4.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.5
Makueni	921,065	453,909	467,156	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	21.7	20.7	11.5	10.8	5.9	4.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.3
Nyandarua	594,584	292,893	301,691	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.1	21.6	20.3	11.1	10.3	5.0	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Nyeri	709,295	348,245	361,050	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.7	17.4	16.5	8.7	7.9	5.2	4.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
Kirinyaga	571,265	281,543	289,722	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5	16.6	16.1	8.3	8.0	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
Murang'a	988,143	488,660	499,483	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	19.0	18.3	9.1	8.4	4.3	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Kiambu	2,231,010	1,092,181	1,138,829	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	16.9	16.3	7.2	7.1	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.5
Turkana	851,365	439,257	412,108	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	9.7	10.3	4.4	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2
West Pokot	553,521	272,700	280,821	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.2	22.0	21.8	8.8	8.2	5.5	4.3	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.3
Samburu	279,895	141,078	138,817	5.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	15.7	15.6	6.3	5.8	4.0	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
Trans Nzoia	911,165	448,469	462,696	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.5	25.2	24.5	11.6	10.9	6.3	4.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Uasin Gishu	1,070,201	531,711	538,490	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	21.3	21.0	9.9	9.8	6.6	6.2	2.5	2.2	0.6	0.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	418,728	209,131	209,597	5.7	5.8	5.1	5.1	24.4	24.0	11.0	10.7	6.5	5.7	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.4
Nandi	822,099	408,950	413,149	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.4	23.5	23.0	11.2	10.7	7.0	5.8	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.4
Baringo	609,529	306,695	302,834	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.6	20.9	20.5	9.4	9.1	5.0	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.4
Laikipia	475,728	236,697	239,031	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.1	20.1	19.4	9.3	8.8	4.7	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
Nakuru	1,981,291	982,788	998,503	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.5	21.8	21.2	9.7	9.3	5.6	4.6	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.4
Narok	1,044,860	520,467	524,393	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	26.2	25.5	9.5	9.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2
Kajiado	1,015,814	503,926	511,888	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.3	19.6	19.5	7.2	7.3	4.4	4.0	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.5
Kericho	833,895	415,656	418,239	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.7	23.4	22.9	10.7	10.4	6.2	5.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3
Bomet	810,055	400,663	409,392	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.7	25.3	24.3	11.7	11.0	6.7	5.1	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.3
Kakamega	1,731,869	828,837	903,032	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	26.4	24.6	11.9	11.0	6.4	5.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.4
Vihiga	549,992	263,907	286,085	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.0	24.8	23.3	11.7	10.8	6.2	4.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4
Bungoma	1,538,643	745,831	792,812	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.6	26.9	25.6	12.1	11.2	6.6	5.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5
Busia	820,715	388,721	431,994	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	26.4	24.5	12.1	11.0	6.8	5.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.4
Siaya	919,226	434,517	484,709	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	26.4	23.7	11.5	10.0	6.0	4.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.3
Kisumu	1,061,014	511,636	549,378	5.9	5.8	4.8	4.6	24.1	22.7	10.6	10.1	6.6	5.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
Homabay	1,037,429	491,666	545,763	7.2	6.7	5.9	5.3	27.8	25.2	12.0	10.5	6.6	4.7	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.4
Migori	1,016,267	486,310	529,957	7.0	6.7	5.7	5.4	27.8	25.8	11.3	10.1	6.3	4.5	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.4
Kisii	1,178,956	561,197	617,759	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	26.1	23.6	11.2	10.0	5.8	4.3	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.4
Nyamira	566,713	271,334	295,379	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	25.4	23.1	11.3	10.1	5.3	4.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Nairobi City	4,009,071	1,986,233	2,022,838	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.0	15.7	15.8	5.9	6.5	4.6	4.8	2.8	2.3	0.7	0.6

2.3 Population that Dropped Out of School

The school dropout rate is one of the measures of progression in an education system. The other indicators are repetition rates and promotion rates. The three indicators are used to measure the pupils' or students' path within an education system. The dropout is mainly computed using the promotion rate by grade and the repetition rate by grade using enrolment data from two successive years. The promotion rate and repetition rate is netted from one hundred per cent to give dropout rate. This method is suitably used with administrative enrolment data. The 2019 Census gathered information on all members of the household age 3 years and above who had left school/learning institution before completion. The data on those who left before completion is vital in the elementary computation of the school dropout rates at any given school level or grade. The proportion of those who left school before completion to those who have ever attended school at a specific single age or cohort was used to compute the estimates of dropout rate. The school dropout ratios used in this report were computed as a percentage of the population that had left school before completion in 2019 out of those who had ever attended school.

Figure 2.8 presents the distribution of the population that had dropped out of school before completion in 2019, by single age in years and sex. School dropout rate increases with age. The dropout rate is almost universal for both males and females between ages 6 and 13. It widens from age 14 to 17 with more females than males dropping out of school at age 16 and 17. The low dropout rates in ages 6 to 13 is an indication of high retention within the primary school-going age cohort.

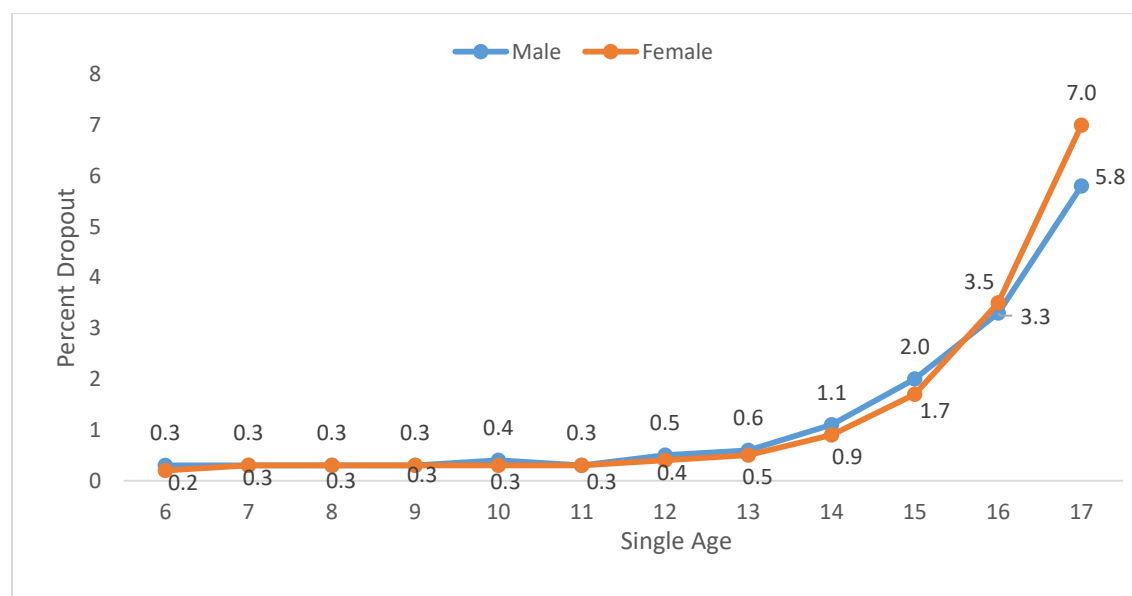


Figure 2.8: School Drop Out Rate by Single Years of Age and Sex

2.3.1 School Dropout Rates by County and Sex

Figures 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 show school dropout rates by sex and county at the primary school level. At the primary school level, more females compared to males dropped out of school in all the counties except Marsabit, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Embu and Kirinyaga. In contrast, in the 2009 Census, more males compared to females dropped out of primary education. Machakos and Makueni counties

recorded equal numbers of dropouts for males and females. Analysis of the distribution of population aged 3 years and above that dropped out of primary education is presented in Appendix 2.3.

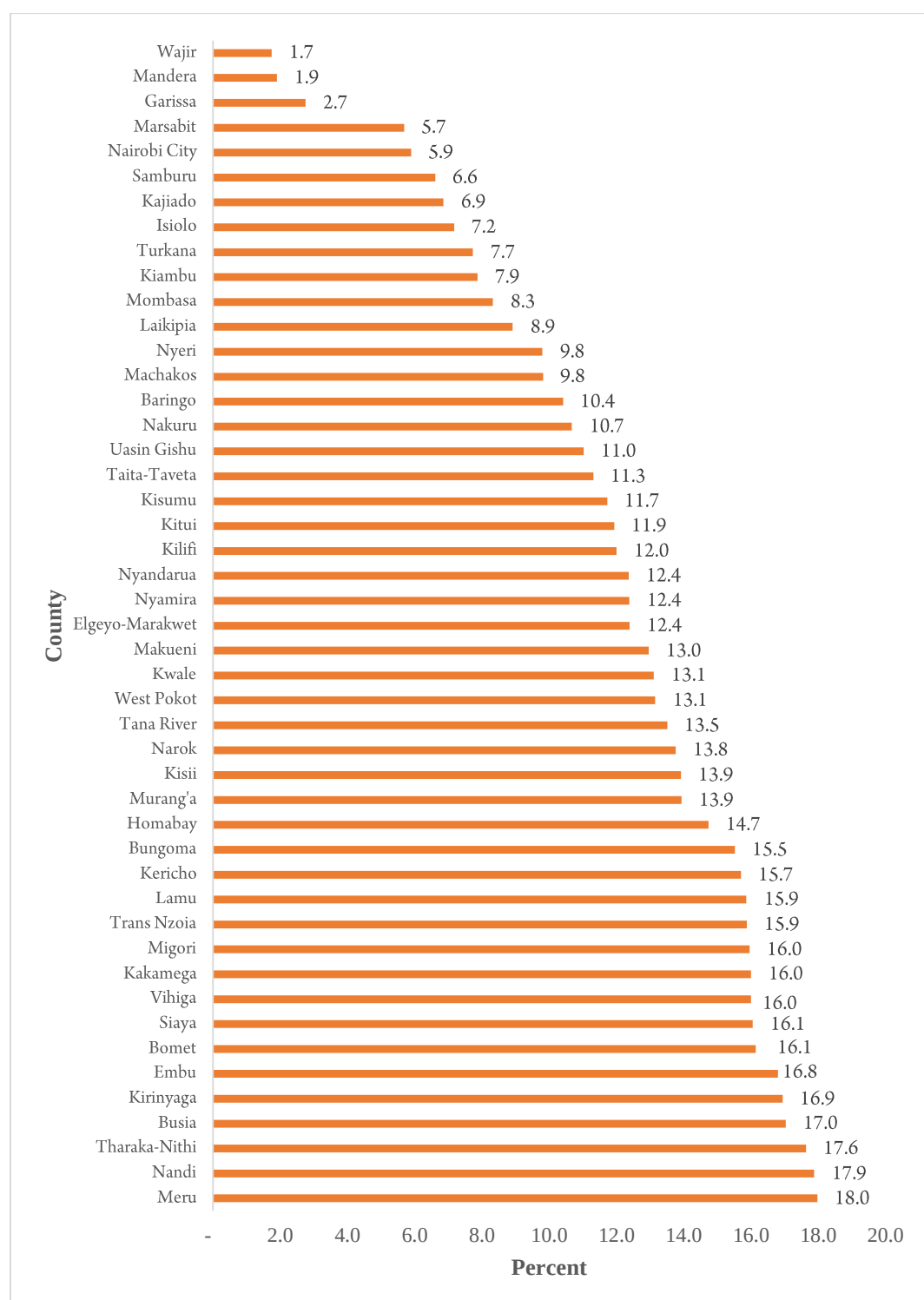


Figure 2.9: Primary School Dropout Rates by County

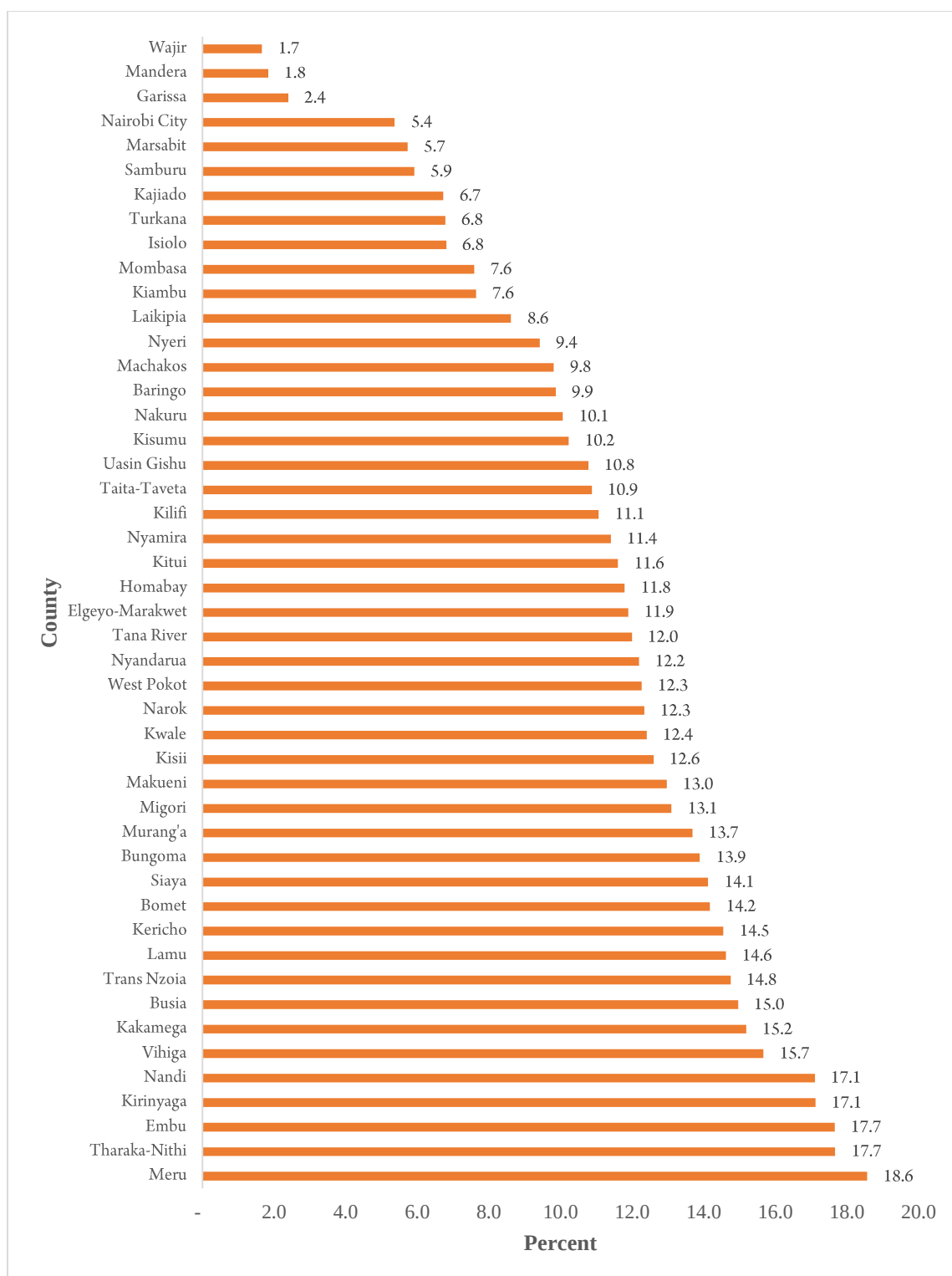


Figure 2.10: Male Primary School Dropout Rates by County

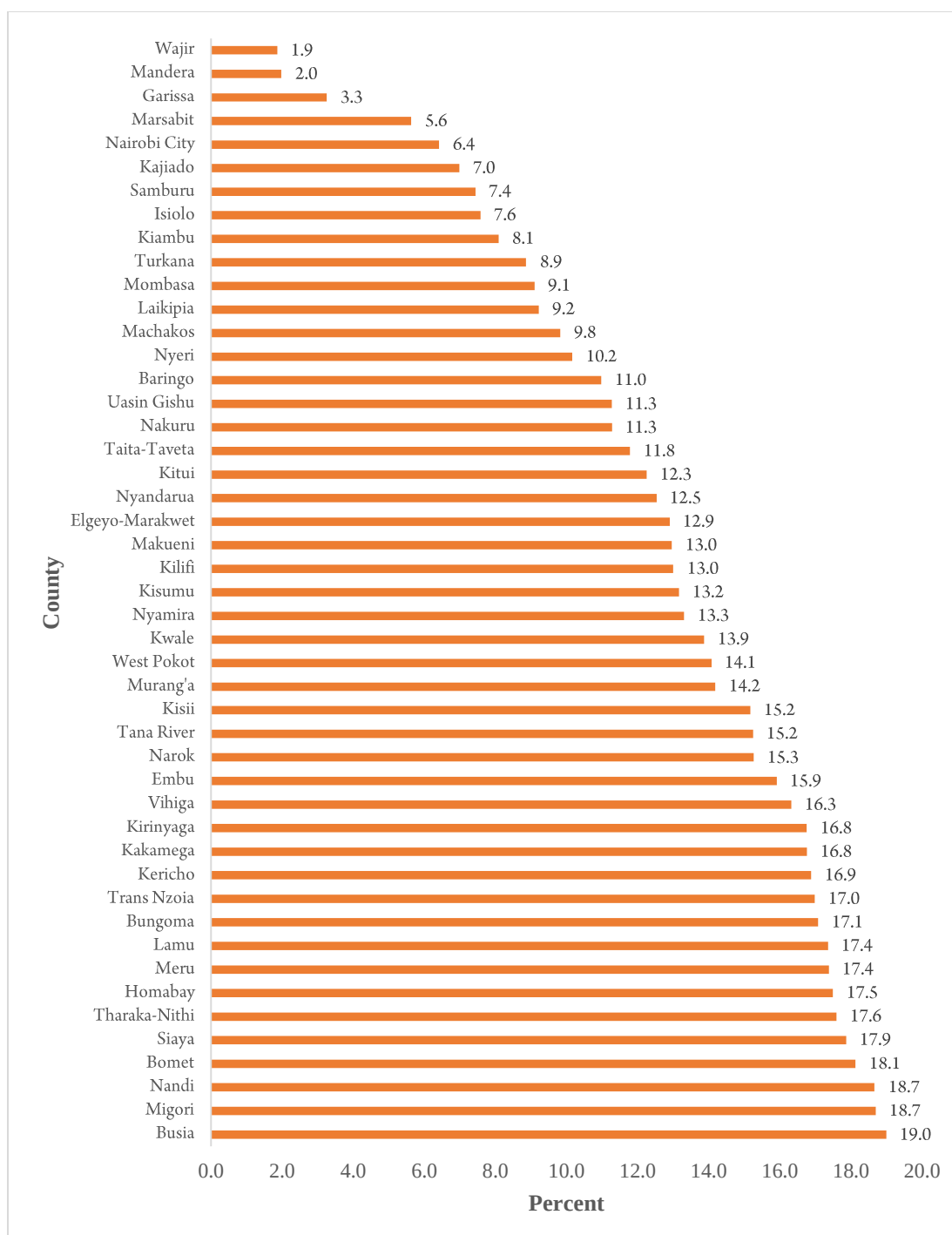


Figure 2.11: Female Primary School Dropout Rates by County

Figures 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14 show that at the secondary school level, more females than males dropped out of school across all counties except West Pokot, Turkana, Isiolo, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale, where more males than females dropped out of school. The dropout rate in Garissa County for both males and females was in equal proportions at 1.7 per cent. Analysis of the distribution of population aged 3 years and above that dropped out of secondary school is presented in Appendix 2.4.

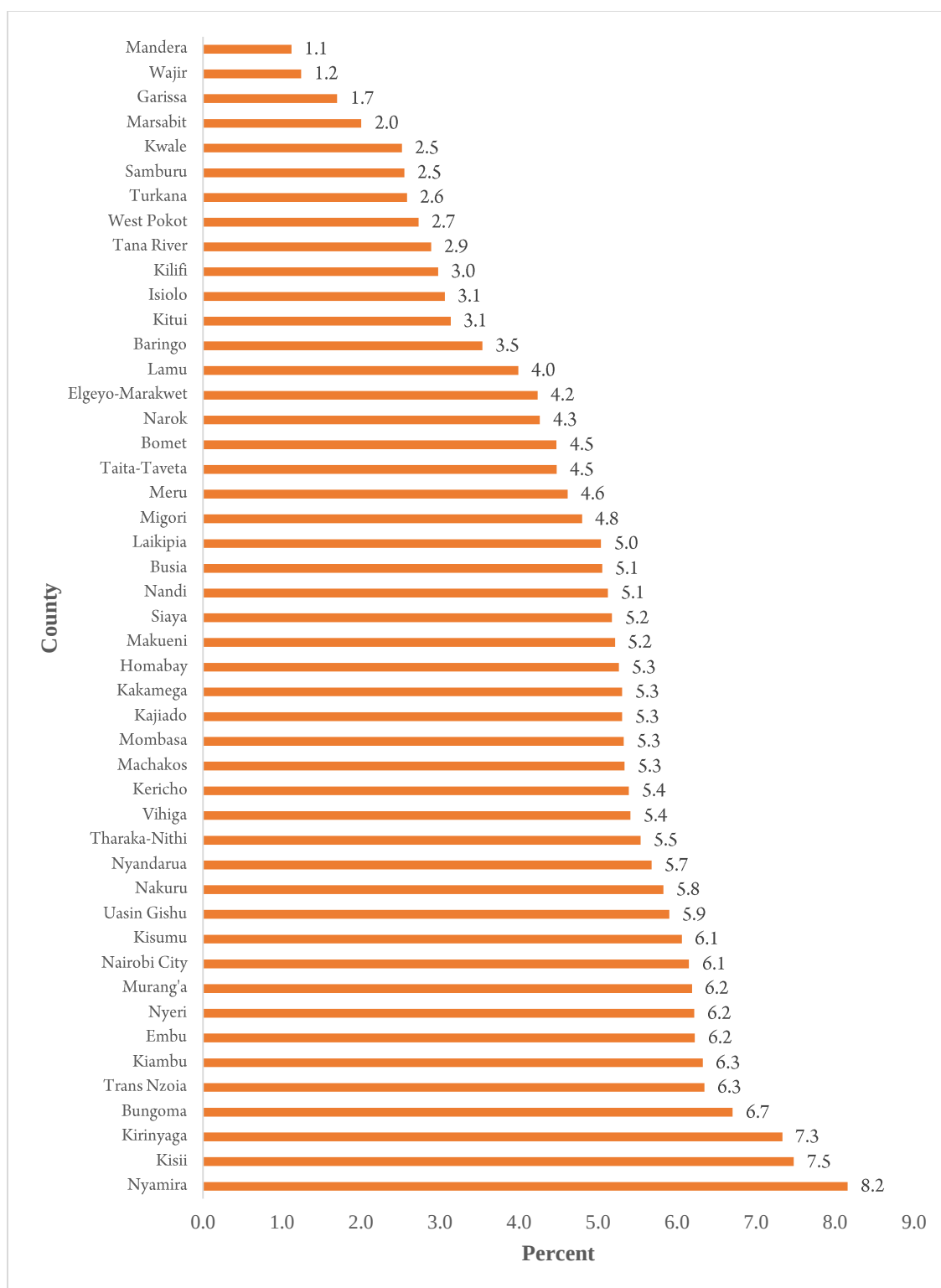


Figure 2.12: Secondary School Dropout Rates by County

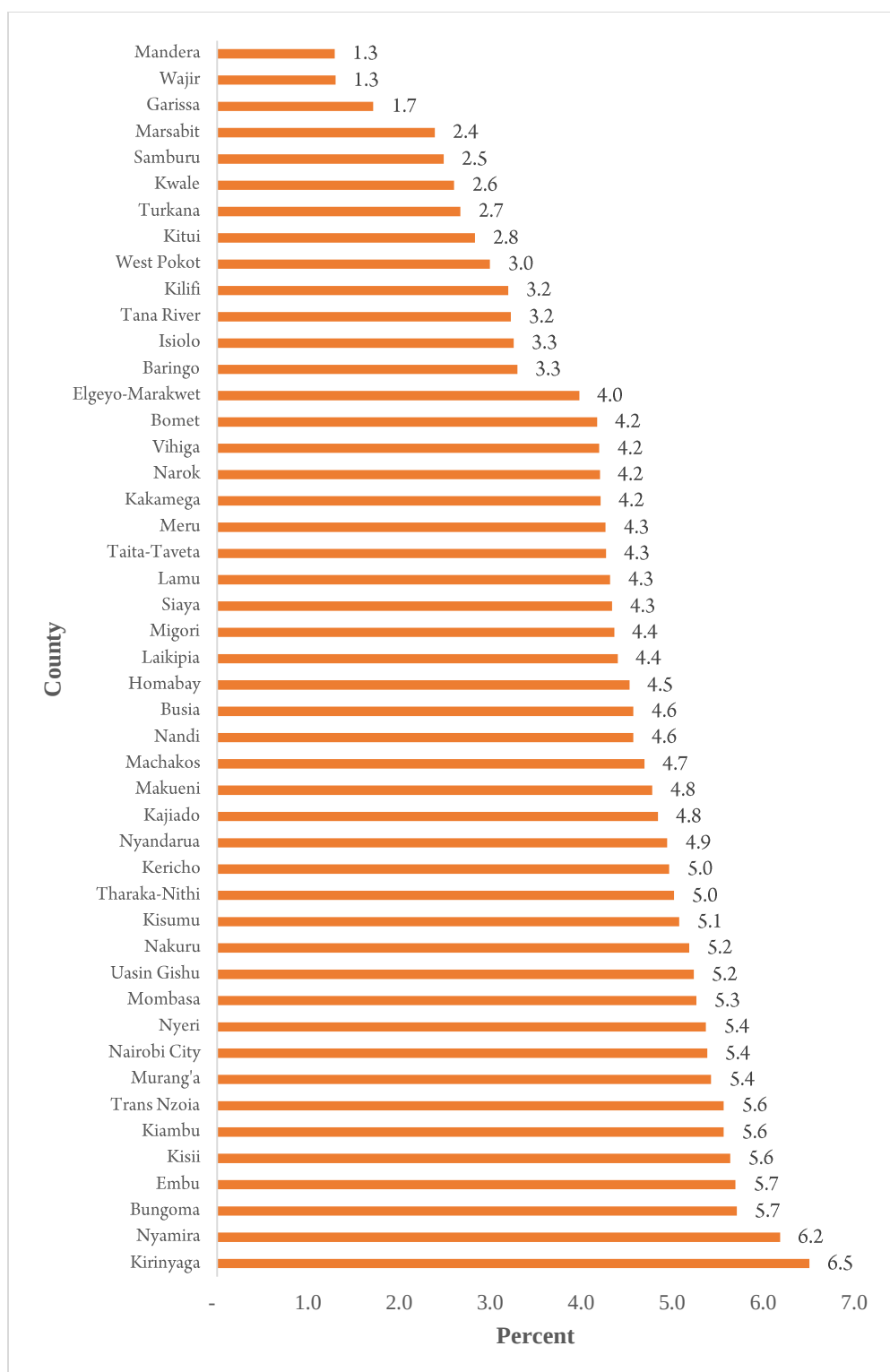


Figure 2.13: Male Secondary School Dropout Rates by County

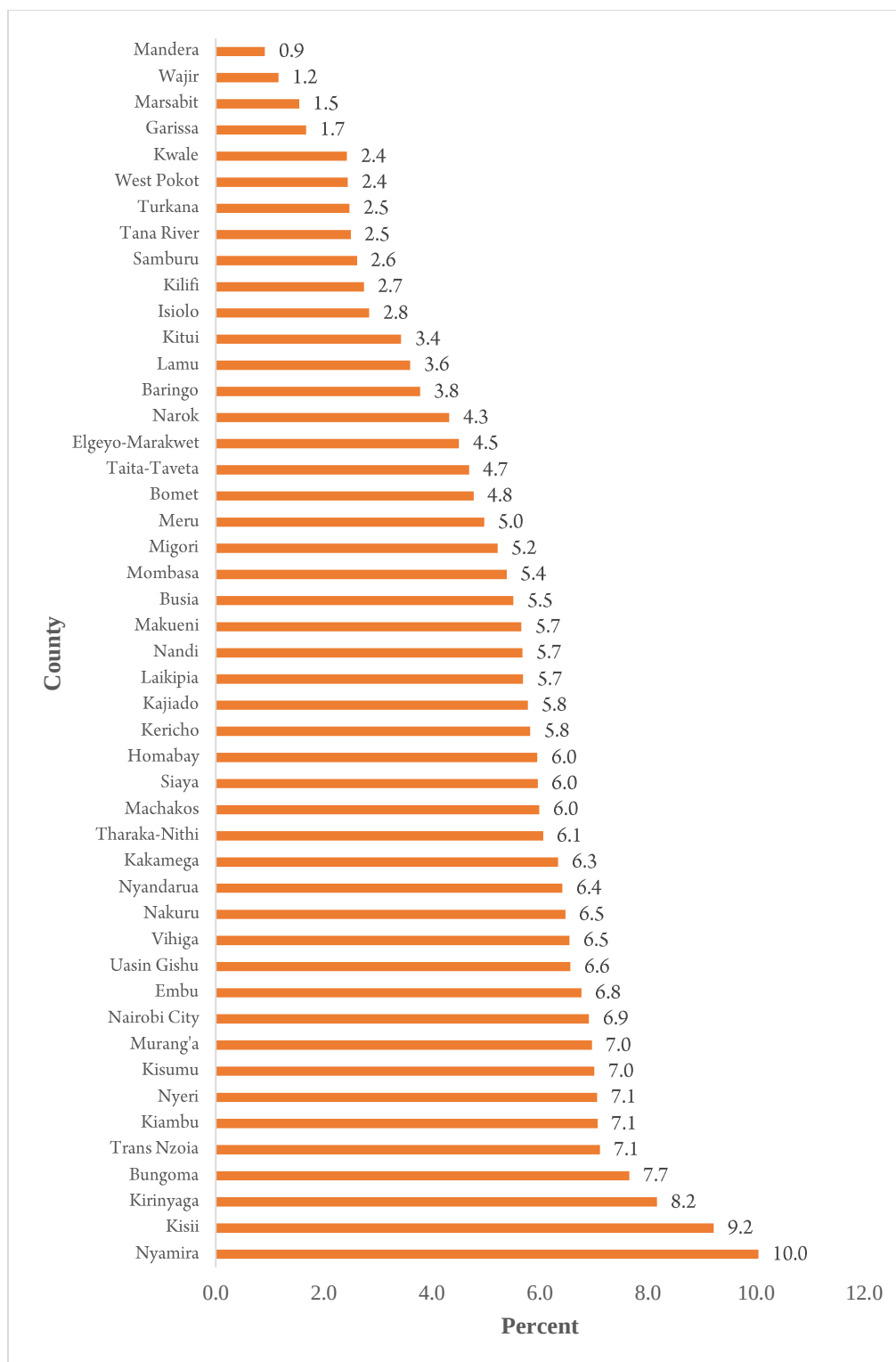


Figure 2.14: Female Secondary School Dropout Rates by County

2.4 Population that Never Attended School

The population that never attended school provides a good measure for access to education and illiteracy levels. The majority of those who never attended school at any given time in their life do not know how to read and write. As the population that attend school increases, the proportion that never

attended is expected to decline. Several policies have been put in place by the Government to reduce the number of children who never attend a learning institution. Such policies include Free Primary Education, Free Day Secondary Education, School Feeding Programmes, Affirmative action on women and persons with difficulties in undertaking duties of daily activity, orphans and vulnerable segment of the society, among others.

Figure 2.15 shows the percentage distribution of the population who never attended school by sex and age group. across all the age cohorts other than 23-34, the proportion of males who never attended school are more than that of females. For the population aged 23 years and above, more females than males never attended school.

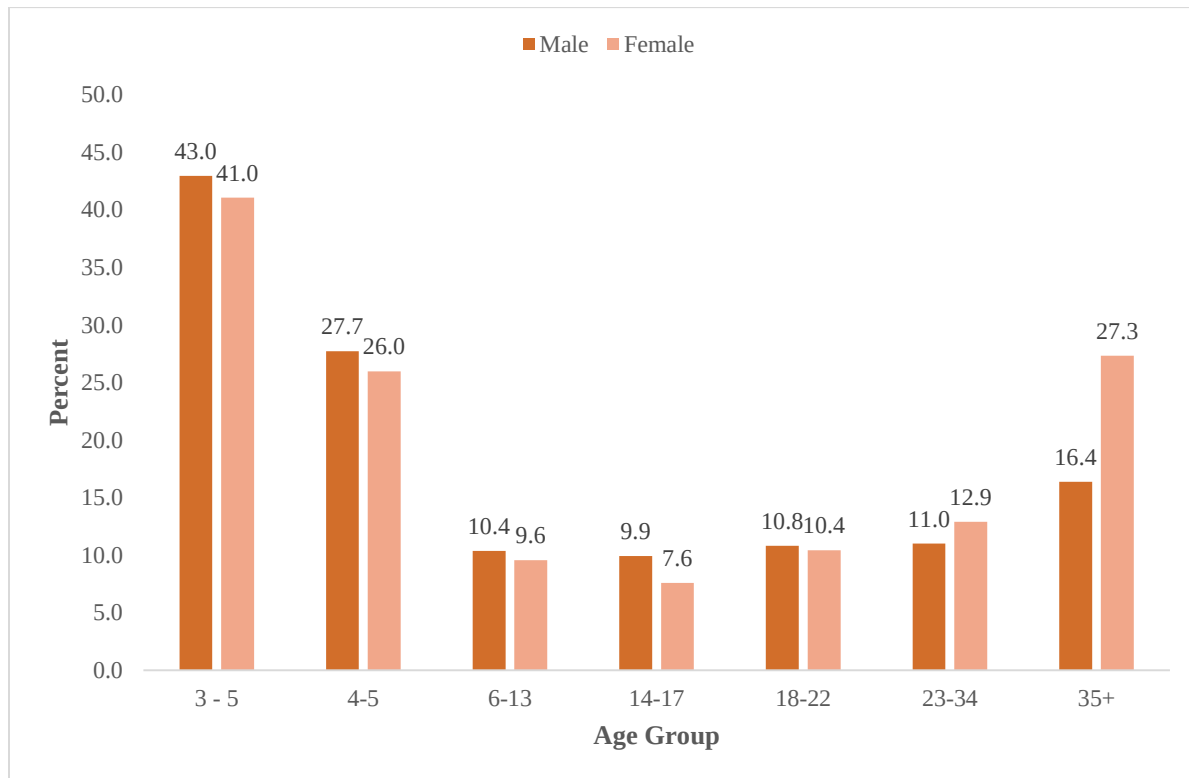


Figure 2.15: Proportion of Population Who Never Attended School by Sex and Age Group

Figure 2.16 shows that majority of the population age 3 years and above who had never attended school were in the rural areas across all the age cohorts.

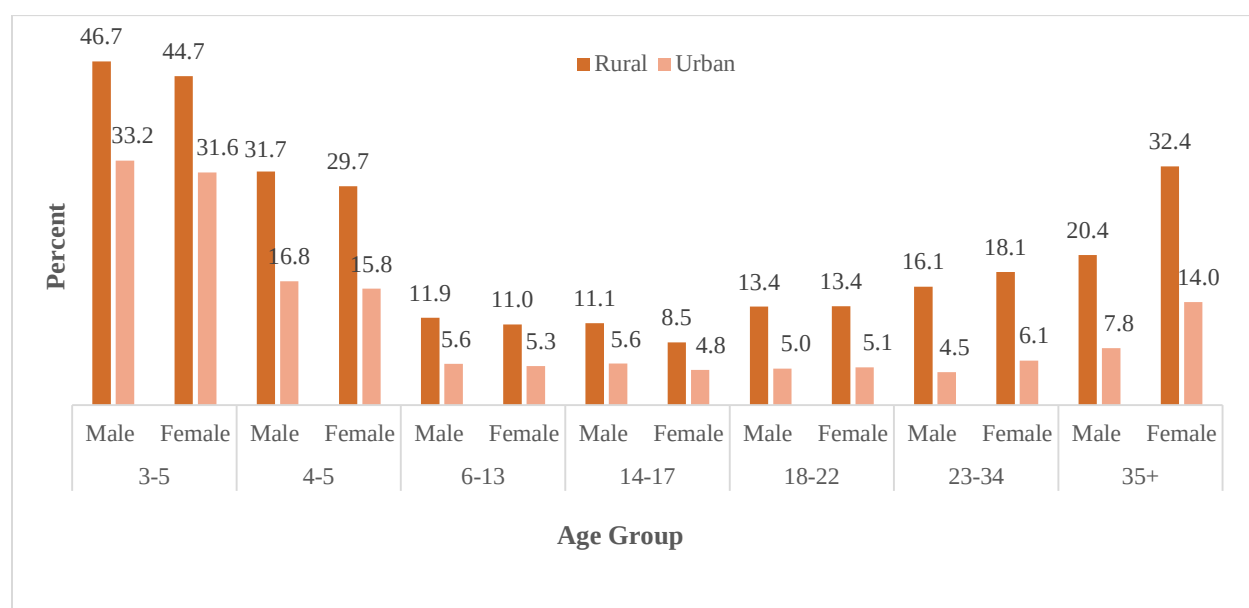


Figure 2.16: Population Never Attended School by Sex, Residence and Age Group

The population age 25 years and above who have never attended school by sex and residence is as shown in Figure 2.17. Overall, among the population that have never attended school, 56.4 per cent of the population age 25 years and above have never attended school or learning institution at the time of the Census. More females at 62.4 per cent than males at 48.8 per cent had never attended school or learning institution. The analysis further indicates that differentials exist among those who have never attended school and reside in either rural or urban. Appendix 2.5 details the distribution of population age 4 years and above who have never attended school.

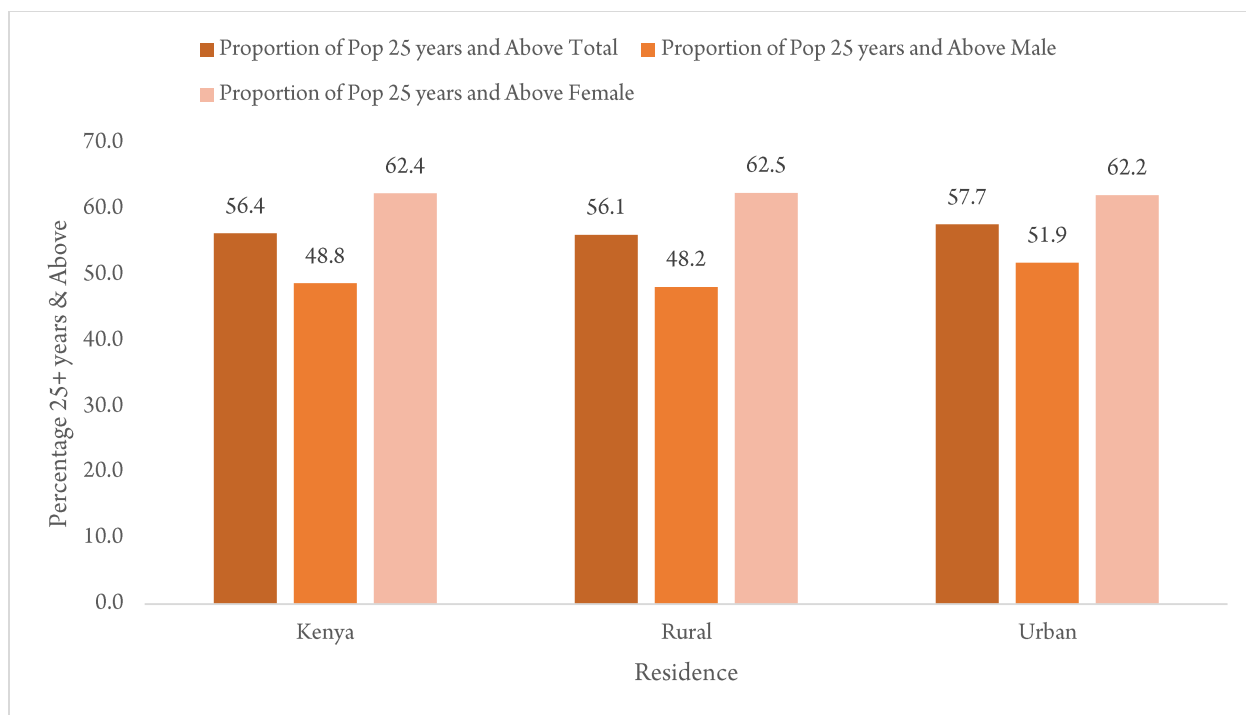


Figure 2.17: Proportion of the Population Age 25+ Who have Never Attended School

Chapter 3: Education Enrolment

3.1 Introduction

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census collected data on school attendance status, highest standard/grade or form of education reached and highest standard/grade or form of education completed of all persons age 3 years and above. The population attending school has been used to measure enrolment in schools or learning institutions at the time of Census enumeration. The analysis in this chapter is therefore based on the population attending school or learning institution and the highest standard or form or grade reached. Information on population attending school is vital in the computation of various indicators to evaluate and monitor Government policies on education especially Free Primary Education (FPE) and Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) and implementation of Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC).

This chapter presents enrolment based on the school attendance at different levels of education and training namely; pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle-level college, university, vocational training and non-formal education (adult basic education and madrassa). It also compares the 2019 Census enrolment data with Ministry of Education administrative records on enrolment. In addition, a section has been included in this chapter to present education indicators for persons with special needs; persons living with difficulties in performing activities of daily life and orphans.

Presented in this chapter also, is information on Gross and Net Enrolment Rates from the 2019 Census data. The Gross Attendance Rate and the Net Attendance Rate are used as indirect measures for the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER). Therefore, the report adopted the two measures of access rates namely GER and NER. The Adjusted NER and Total NER are also presented to provide significant information on the child participation rate in Basic Education. The Adjusted NER and Total NER take into consideration all children who are enrolled in school or learning institution and may not have been included in the computation of NER.

Gross Enrolment Rate is defined as total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. This indicator measures the general level of participation in a given level of education.

Net Enrolment Rate is defined as enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. This indicator shows the extent of coverage in a given level of education of children and youth belonging to the official age group, corresponding to the given level of education. NER is the best indicator of participation levels of the expected age group in a given level of education.

Figure 3.1 shows trends in enrolment for primary, secondary, middle-level and university education for the last four Censuses in Kenya (1989-2019). In 2019, the total population enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education stood at 14.5 million persons of which 7.2 million persons were female. In the last 10 years, enrolment at these levels of education increased by 19.4 per cent with the enrolment of females recording the highest increment of 20.9 per cent. In the last three decades, total

enrolment in these three levels of education grew by 57.2 per cent from 6.2 million persons in 1989 to 14.5 million persons in 2019.

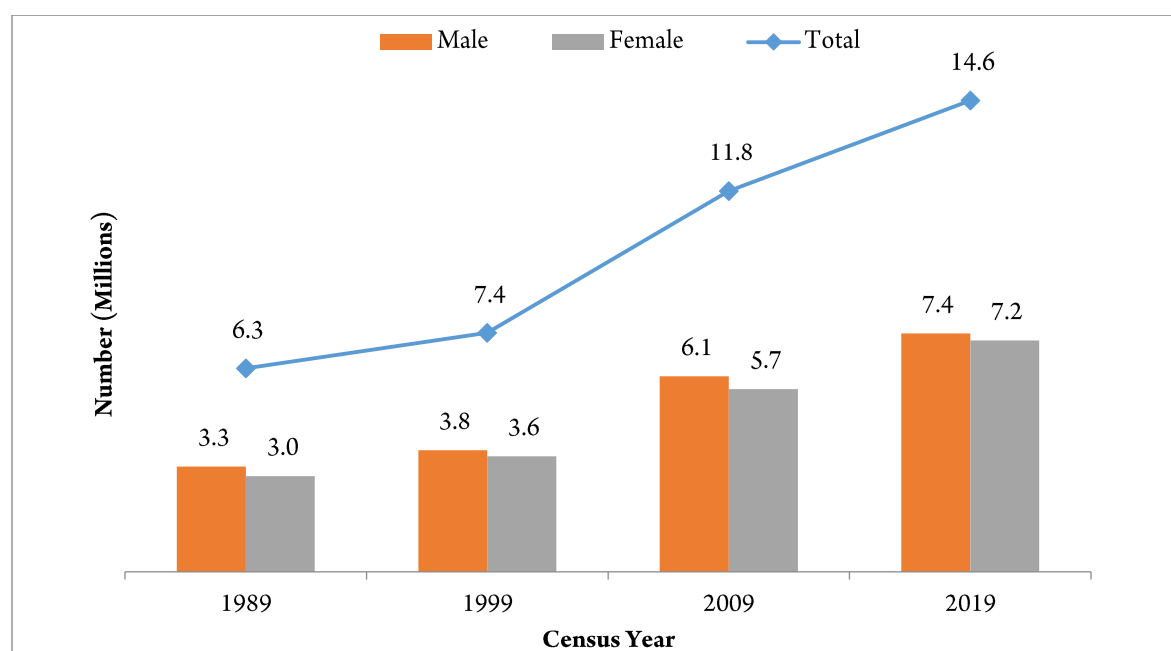


Figure 3.1: Trends in Enrolment (Primary, Secondary, Middle-level and University Education) in Millions, 1989-2019

Table 3.1 presents trends in enrolment by sex and education level in 1989, 1999, 2009 and 2019 Censuses. The total number of persons enrolled in primary education grades 1-8 increased by 6.3 per cent from 9.4 million in 2009 to 10.0 million in 2019. During the last decade, females enrolled in primary school increased by 7.3 per cent compared to that of males by 5.2 per cent. The total number of persons enrolled in secondary education in form 1-4 increased by 48.9 per cent between 2009 and 2019, with female enrolment recording the highest increment at 52.2 per cent. The growth in secondary school enrolment is attributed to Government policies aimed at increasing access to secondary education by ensuring 100 per cent transition of all pupils from primary to secondary education.

In the last decade, total enrolment in middle-level colleges recorded a growth of 43.9 per cent whereas that of university significantly increased by 59.2 per cent from 198,256 persons in 2009 to 485,734 persons in 2019. The population enrolled in Form 5 and 6 has been declining mainly due to the changes in Government policies on education systems adopted to foster the development of the country. In both 2009 and 2019 Censuses, enrolment of females in middle-level colleges was generally higher than that of males. The growth of enrolment in tertiary education is attributed to Government policies aimed at expanding access to technical and vocational education and training and university education.

Table 3.1: Education Enrolment by Sex and Level, 1989-2019

Standard/Grade/Form/Level	1989			1999		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Primary (Standard/Grade 1-8)	5,413,833	2,788,470	2,625,363	6,504,479	3,326,600	3,177,879
Secondary (Form 1-4)	665,639	378,267	287,372	829,641	435,427	394,214
Form 5+	139,977	88,143	51,834	7,515	4,527	2,988
Secondary (Form 5-6)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Level College	..	..	..	..	..	..
University	..	..	..	..	..	..

Standard/Grade/Form/Level	2009			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Primary (Standard/Grade 1-8)	9,433,498	4,842,774	4,590,724	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718
Secondary (Form 1-4)	1,776,988	951,770	825,218	3,475,945	1,749,717	1,726,228
Form 5+	510,491	263,688	246,803	1,009,247	527,096	482,151
Secondary (Form 5-6)	21,596	12,336	9,260	5,050	2,836	2,214
Middle Level College	290,639	136,167	154,472	518,463	247,913	270,550
University	198,256	115,185	83,071	485,734	276,347	209,387

.. Data not available

Note: Form 5+ includes Enrolment in Secondary Form 5-6, Middle Level College and University

Table 3.2 shows enrolment by sex, level of education and class (Standard/Grade/Form). Enrolment of learners in Grade 1 stood at 1.3 million in 2019 and accounted for 12.8 per cent of total primary school enrolment. Enrolment of Grade 1 to Grade 3 under CBC was 3.8 million. Enrolment of learners in Standard 8 stood at 1.2 million. Enrolment of Standard 1 to 6, which is equivalent to Primary Education under UNESCO Institute of Statistics (2012), International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 2011 stood at 7.6 million while enrolment of Standard 7 and 8, and Form 1, which is equivalent to Lower Secondary Education under ISCED 2011 was 3.4 million in 2019. Enrolment of learners in Form 1 was 925,212 while enrolment in Form 4 stood at 946,904 in 2019.

Total enrolment in pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle-level college and university education, vocational training, adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis* stood at 17.9 million in 2019, with the enrolment of males at 9.1 million and that of females at 8.8 million. Total enrolment excluding adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis* was 17.8 million.

Table 3.2: Enrolment by Sex, Level of Education and Class

Level of Education/ Grade/Standard/Form	Total	Male	Female
Pre-Primary Education	3,277,603	1,672,081	1,605,522
Primary Education	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718
Standard/Grade 1	1,287,698	665,187	622,511
Standard/Grade 2	1,243,564	636,105	607,459
Standard/Grade 3	1,232,043	632,218	599,825
Standard/Grade 4	1,266,104	650,294	615,810
Standard/Grade 5	1,265,771	642,565	623,206
Standard/Grade 6	1,268,493	634,834	633,659
Standard/Grade 7	1,262,606	626,833	635,773
Standard/Grade 8	1,238,022	621,547	616,475
Secondary Education (Form 1-4)	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014
Form 1	925,212	457,042	468,170
Form 2	854,797	424,239	430,558
Form 3	743,982	373,950	370,032
Form 4	946,904	491,650	455,254
Secondary Education (Form 5-6)	5,050	2,836	2,214
Form 5	2,830	1,513	1,317
Form 6	2,220	1,323	897
Middle Level College Education	518,463	247,913	270,550
Certificate	210,911	97,696	113,215
Diploma	307,552	150,217	157,335
University Education	485,734	276,347	209,387
Undergraduate (1st Degree)	434,869	247,065	187,804
Postgraduate Diploma	6,873	4,028	2,845
Masters Degree	35,865	20,020	15,845
PhD/Medical Doctorates	8,127	5,234	2,893
Vocational Training	6,349	3,964	2,385
Adult Basic Education	19,345	9,845	9,500
Madrassa/Duksis	41,156	21,932	19,224

3.2 Pre-Primary Education

United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) indicates that “early childhood education is typically designed with a holistic approach to support children’s early cognitive, physical, social and emotional development and to introduce young children to organized instruction outside the family context. Kenya is one of the countries in the United Nations that has committed to achieving the fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 4) by 2030, which aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. “Indicator 4.2 under SDG 4, aims to “ensure that all females and males have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education”.

In 2019, the implementation of the new Education System, Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) covering pre-primary and primary Grades 1, 2 and 3 was rolled out nationally by the Government of Kenya. Under CBC, pre-primary education is under the level of Early Years of Education and it lasts for two years sub-divided into Pre-primary 1 (PP1) and Pre-primary 2 (PP2). Children are expected to join PP1 when they are 4 years old and thereafter progress to PP2 at age of 5 years. Under the 8-4-4 education system, early childhood education targeted children from age 3 to 5 years.

Table 3.3 presents the number and proportion of pre-primary school enrolment out of the total population that was at school/learning institution by sex, residence and County, during the 2019 Census. Nationally, pre-primary enrolment constituted 18.3 per cent of the total population at school/learning institution. Enrolment in pre-primary schools stood at 3.3 million persons of which 71.8 per cent were in rural areas and 28.2 per cent in urban areas. Enrolment of females in pre-primary school was 49.0 per cent nationally.

At the county level, Tana River County had the highest proportion at 26.4 per cent of pre-primary enrolment out of the total population at school/learning institution while Wajir County had the lowest at 9.8 per cent. The results show a near gender parity in enrolment at 0.96 nationally. Similar results are depicted for both rural and urban areas at 0.95 and 0.98, respectively. All counties recorded gender parity indices above 90 per cent.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Pre-Primary by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Enrolment			Proportion			Gender Parity
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Index
KENYA	3,277,603	1,672,081	1,605,522	18.3	18.4	18.2	0.96
Rural	2,354,122	1,205,707	1,148,415	18.2	18.2	18.2	0.95
Urban	923,481	466,374	457,107	18.6	19.0	18.3	0.98
Mombasa	85,275	42,929	42,346	21.9	22.1	21.8	0.99
Kwale	82,852	42,554	40,298	24.7	24.7	24.6	0.95
Kilifi	132,777	67,751	65,026	21.8	21.8	21.8	0.96
Tana River	25,493	13,396	12,097	26.4	26.4	26.4	0.90
Lamu	10,476	5,394	5,082	20.7	20.6	20.8	0.94
Taita-Taveta	20,546	10,446	10,100	17.6	17.5	17.6	0.97
Garissa	13,138	6,776	6,362	9.8	8.7	11.4	0.94
Wajir	15,045	7,726	7,319	11.3	10.2	12.8	0.95
Mandera	19,945	9,477	10,468	11.7	10.4	13.3	1.10
Marsabit	20,087	10,018	10,069	18.4	17.8	19.0	1.01
Isiolo	16,860	8,587	8,273	20.9	20.7	21.0	0.96
Meru	96,558	49,483	47,075	17.4	17.8	16.9	0.95
Tharaka-Nithi	22,600	11,594	11,006	15.6	15.8	15.4	0.95
Embu	30,141	15,320	14,821	14.6	14.7	14.6	0.97
Kitui	74,223	38,161	36,062	15.1	15.3	15.0	0.94
Machakos	79,615	40,916	38,699	15.6	15.7	15.6	0.95
Makueni	52,918	27,305	25,613	13.4	13.5	13.3	0.94
Nyandarua	40,054	20,655	19,399	16.0	16.1	16.0	0.94
Nyeri	40,250	20,630	19,620	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.95
Kirinyaga	32,735	16,529	16,206	16.9	16.7	17.1	0.98
Murang'a	55,029	27,904	27,125	15.3	15.1	15.5	0.97
Kiambu	140,382	71,233	69,149	17.8	18.1	17.5	0.97
Turkana	39,938	19,973	19,965	21.5	20.2	23.1	1.00
West Pokot	50,586	25,696	24,890	21.5	21.4	21.6	0.97
Samburu	21,877	11,380	10,497	25.2	24.6	25.9	0.92
Trans Nzoia	78,131	39,853	38,278	17.7	17.7	17.6	0.96
Uasin Gishu	81,540	42,055	39,485	16.9	17.3	16.4	0.94
Elgeyo-Marakwet	38,437	19,767	18,670	18.8	19.1	18.5	0.94
Nandi	67,337	34,576	32,761	17.2	17.3	17.1	0.95
Baringo	46,628	24,303	22,325	18.3	18.6	18.1	0.92
Laikipia	34,092	17,516	16,576	18.4	18.4	18.4	0.95
Nakuru	153,418	78,792	74,626	18.0	18.1	17.9	0.95
Narok	106,180	54,413	51,767	22.1	21.9	22.2	0.95
Kajiado	82,955	42,134	40,821	21.1	21.3	20.9	0.97
Kericho	62,475	32,042	30,433	16.1	16.2	16.0	0.95
Bomet	64,252	33,357	30,895	16.0	16.2	15.9	0.93
Kakamega	153,055	78,532	74,523	17.9	18.3	17.5	0.95
Vihiga	42,487	21,636	20,851	16.5	16.7	16.2	0.96
Bungoma	140,482	71,742	68,740	17.9	18.1	17.8	0.96
Busia	75,349	38,096	37,253	18.6	18.8	18.4	0.98
Siaya	85,965	43,870	42,095	19.5	19.7	19.3	0.96
Kisumu	95,306	48,353	46,953	18.8	19.0	18.6	0.97
Homabay	119,216	60,643	58,573	22.1	22.0	22.1	0.97
Migori	115,926	58,682	57,244	22.1	22.1	22.2	0.98
Kisii	104,443	53,090	51,353	18.7	18.7	18.6	0.97
Nyamira	45,923	23,548	22,375	17.6	17.7	17.5	0.95
Nairobi City	264,606	133,248	131,358	18.9	19.3	18.6	0.99

Table 3.4 presents the comparison of 2019 Census data with that from the Ministry of Education (MoE) administrative data on pre-primary school enrolment by sex. In 2009 and 2019 Censuses, pre-primary enrolment considered ages 3, 4 and 5 for comparison purposes but due to a policy shift in the education system which required only those aged 4 and 5 to be enrolled in preprimary, the Ministry captured enrolment information mainly for preprimary 1 and 2 which are ages 4 and 5. The comparison in this section is mainly for ages 4 and 5 for both Census and administrative data from MoE records. Pre-primary school enrolment as per the Ministry of Education records was 2.7 million with 1.3 million females. The number of pupils age 4 years and above enrolled in pre-primary were 3.0 million from the 2019 Census. This gives variation between 2019 Census data (4 years and above) and MoE records as 7.5 per cent which is lower than the 14.8 per cent recorded in the 2009 Census.

Table 3.4: Comparison of 2019 Census Data and Ministry of Education Records on Pre-Primary School Enrolment by Sex

Pre-Primary School Enrolment	Total	Male	Female
2019 Census (3 years and above)	3,277,603	1,672,081	1,605,522
Ministry of Education Records	2,738,587	1,393,719	1,344,868
Variation (Percent)	16.4	16.6	16.2
2019 Census (4 years and above)	2,959,118	1,522,431	1,436,687
Ministry of Education Records	2,738,587	1,393,719	1,344,868
Variation (Percent)	7.5	8.5	6.4

3.2.1 Pre-Primary Gross Enrolment Rates and Net Enrolment Rates

Table 3.5 shows the Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate in pre-primary education based on population age 3-5 years by sex, residence and County in 2019, to enable comparison with the 2009 data. Nationally, GER in pre-primary education was below 100 at 87.7 per cent with that of male at 88.9 per cent and female at 86.5 per cent. Urban areas recorded the highest GER at 89.7 per cent compared with that of rural areas at 86.9 per cent. Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii, Kisumu and Siaya counties recorded the highest GER while Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana counties recorded the lowest GER.

In 2019, the national NER stood at 54.2 per cent with male at 53.3 per cent and female at 55.1 per cent. The NER was higher in urban areas at 63.7 per cent compared with that of rural areas at 50.6 per cent. Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi City, Homa Bay and Kirinyaga recorded the highest NER. Almost all counties in ASAL areas had NER below 40 per cent with Garissa, Wajir and Mandera counties lower than 10 per cent. This indicates that in this age 3-5 cohort, the majority are not enrolled in pre-primary education. Implying that over-age and under-age pupils constitute the majority of pupils who were enrolled in pre-primary education in ASAL counties.

Table 3.5: Pre-Primary Education Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate Age 3-5 by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (3-5)			Gross Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate			Gender Parity Index	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	GER	NER
KENYA	3,737,940	1,881,499	1,856,441	87.7	88.9	86.5	54.2	53.3	55.1	0.97	1.03
Rural	2,708,908	1,365,265	1,343,643	86.9	88.3	85.5	50.6	49.7	51.5	0.97	1.04
Urban	1,029,032	516,234	512,798	89.7	90.3	89.1	63.7	63.0	64.5	0.99	1.02
Mombasa	84,300	42,427	41,873	101.2	101.2	101.1	66.0	64.8	67.3	1.00	1.04
Kwale	83,055	41,930	41,125	99.8	101.5	98.0	45.6	44.5	46.7	0.97	1.05
Kilifi	126,411	63,500	62,911	105.0	106.7	103.4	57.1	55.9	58.2	0.97	1.04
Tana River	34,328	17,506	16,822	74.3	76.5	71.9	32.5	32.3	32.6	0.94	1.01
Lamu	11,656	6,019	5,637	89.9	89.6	90.2	48.4	47.0	49.8	1.01	1.06
Taita-Taveta	22,872	11,564	11,308	89.8	90.3	89.3	64.6	63.8	65.4	0.99	1.03
Garissa	80,887	41,929	38,958	16.2	16.2	16.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.01	0.99
Wajir	83,831	42,142	41,689	17.9	18.3	17.6	8.3	8.5	8.1	0.96	0.96
Mandera	103,469	48,188	55,281	19.3	19.7	18.9	10.4	10.2	10.5	0.96	1.02
Marsabit	47,088	24,050	23,038	42.7	41.7	43.7	24.8	24.1	25.5	1.05	1.06
Isiolo	26,902	13,589	13,313	62.7	63.2	62.1	38.2	37.7	38.7	0.98	1.03
Meru	104,920	53,019	51,901	92.0	93.3	90.7	60.7	59.9	61.5	0.97	1.03
Tharaka-Nithi	24,938	12,479	12,459	90.6	92.9	88.3	58.0	57.5	58.5	0.95	1.02
Embu	36,575	18,615	17,960	82.4	82.3	82.5	56.8	56.1	57.5	1.00	1.03
Kitui	80,621	40,704	39,917	92.1	93.8	90.3	55.5	54.2	56.8	0.96	1.05
Machakos	89,100	45,332	43,768	89.4	90.3	88.4	63.6	62.9	64.2	0.98	1.02
Makueni	61,336	31,317	30,019	86.3	87.2	85.3	58.5	57.5	59.5	0.98	1.04
Nyandarua	42,671	21,773	20,898	93.9	94.9	92.8	66.2	65.6	66.8	0.98	1.02
Nyeri	43,857	22,310	21,547	91.8	92.5	91.1	70.1	69.8	70.4	0.98	1.01
Kirinyaga	33,972	17,042	16,930	96.4	97.0	95.7	68.6	67.7	69.4	0.99	1.03
Murang'a	67,457	33,923	33,534	81.6	82.3	80.9	60.0	59.5	60.5	0.98	1.02
Kiambu	155,107	78,245	76,862	90.5	91.0	90.0	68.4	67.7	69.1	0.99	1.02
Turkana	92,441	46,742	45,699	43.2	42.7	43.7	25.0	24.6	25.4	1.02	1.03
West Pokot	71,347	35,913	35,434	70.9	71.6	70.2	37.0	36.3	37.6	0.98	1.04
Samburu	34,296	17,341	16,955	63.8	65.6	61.9	38.0	38.5	37.5	0.94	0.97
Trans Nzoia	83,228	42,149	41,079	93.9	94.6	93.2	53.6	51.9	55.5	0.99	1.07
Uasin Gishu	84,601	42,794	41,807	96.4	98.3	94.4	61.2	60.6	61.8	0.96	1.02
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,386	19,762	19,624	97.6	100.0	95.1	58.8	58.1	59.5	0.95	1.02
Nandi	66,470	33,476	32,994	101.3	103.3	99.3	58.5	57.4	59.7	0.96	1.04
Baringo	62,275	31,945	30,330	74.9	76.1	73.6	50.3	50.1	50.6	0.97	1.01
Laikipia	40,126	20,272	19,854	85.0	86.4	83.5	54.9	54.6	55.2	0.97	1.01
Nakuru	164,101	83,278	80,823	93.5	94.6	92.3	62.1	61.3	62.8	0.98	1.02
Narok	125,139	63,133	62,006	84.8	86.2	83.5	41.2	40.2	42.2	0.97	1.05
Kajiado	95,700	48,320	47,380	86.7	87.2	86.2	53.2	52.7	53.8	0.99	1.02
Kericho	69,719	35,179	34,540	89.6	91.1	88.1	59.8	58.6	61.0	0.97	1.04
Bomet	71,663	36,660	35,003	89.7	91.0	88.3	58.6	57.5	59.7	0.97	1.04
Kakamega	147,519	73,858	73,661	103.8	106.3	101.2	57.8	56.1	59.5	0.95	1.06
Vihiga	41,596	20,971	20,625	102.1	103.2	101.1	61.7	59.9	63.6	0.98	1.06
Bungoma	143,756	72,042	71,714	97.7	99.6	95.9	53.0	51.4	54.5	0.96	1.06
Busia	70,921	35,138	35,783	106.2	108.4	104.1	55.0	53.3	56.6	0.96	1.06
Siaya	77,742	39,293	38,449	110.6	111.6	109.5	64.2	62.5	65.9	0.98	1.05
Kisumu	85,450	42,599	42,851	111.5	113.5	109.6	70.4	69.1	71.6	0.97	1.04
Homabay	100,656	50,464	50,192	118.4	120.2	116.7	68.7	67.7	69.7	0.97	1.03
Migori	103,472	51,600	51,872	112.0	113.7	110.4	64.0	62.5	65.4	0.97	1.05
Kisii	93,322	46,633	46,689	111.9	113.8	110.0	63.9	62.6	65.2	0.97	1.04
Nyamira	42,610	21,370	21,240	107.8	110.2	105.3	63.3	62.5	64.2	0.96	1.03
Nairobi City	285,051	142,964	142,087	92.8	93.2	92.4	69.2	68.3	70.1	0.99	1.03

Table 3.6 shows the Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate in pre-primary education based on population age 4-5 years by sex, residence and County in 2019. Age 4-5 is officially meant to be in Pre-primary 1 and 2 under the CBC. The GER in pre-primary education using age 4-5 was 131.2 per cent with that of male and female at 132.4 per cent and 129.9 per cent, respectively. This is above 100 compared with GER for age 3-5 which was below the 100 per cent. This indicates the existence of

under-age and over-age pupils enrolled in pre-primary education under the CBC. NER at the national level was 68.3 per cent with female at 69.1 per cent compared to male at 67.6 per cent. Garissa, Wajir and Mandera counties recorded the lowest NER at 8.2 per cent, 9.2 per cent and 11.4 per cent, respectively. Thirty-two counties recorded an NER of 70 per cent and above. Analysis of gender parity shows that there is near gender parity for the GER while for the NER is almost in favour of female pupils.

Table 3.6: Pre-Primary Education Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate Age 4-5 by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (4-5)			Gross Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate			der Parity Ii	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	GER	NER
KENYA	2,498,365	1,262,684	1,235,681	131.2	132.4	129.9	68.3	67.6	69.1	0.98	1.02
Rural	1,827,988	925,740	902,248	128.8	130.2	127.3	64.5	63.6	65.3	0.98	1.03
Urban	670,377	336,944	333,433	137.8	138.4	137.1	78.9	78.5	79.3	0.99	1.01
Mombasa	55,690	27,808	27,882	153.1	154.4	151.9	80.1	79.2	81.0	0.98	1.02
Kwale	56,492	28,726	27,766	146.7	148.1	145.1	59.4	58.0	60.8	0.98	1.05
Kilifi	85,478	43,097	42,381	155.3	157.2	153.4	70.0	68.8	71.1	0.98	1.03
Tana River	23,102	11,847	11,255	110.3	113.1	107.5	41.3	41.4	41.3	0.95	1.00
Lamu	7,832	4,058	3,774	133.8	132.9	134.7	63.2	61.6	65.0	1.01	1.06
Taita-Taveta	15,100	7,637	7,463	136.1	136.8	135.3	82.8	82.1	83.6	0.99	1.02
Garissa	55,967	29,167	26,800	23.5	23.2	23.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	1.02	1.00
Wajir	59,249	29,829	29,420	25.4	25.9	24.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	0.96	0.96
Mandera	72,692	34,091	38,601	27.4	27.8	27.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	0.98	1.02
Marsabit	31,877	16,330	15,547	63.0	61.3	64.8	30.3	29.5	31.3	1.06	1.06
Isiolo	18,124	9,168	8,956	93.0	93.7	92.4	45.9	45.7	46.0	0.99	1.01
Meru	69,089	35,076	34,013	139.8	141.1	138.4	78.6	77.9	79.4	0.98	1.02
Tharaka-Nithi	16,550	8,341	8,209	136.6	139.0	134.1	78.7	78.0	79.4	0.96	1.02
Embu	24,002	12,234	11,768	125.6	125.2	125.9	77.6	77.0	78.1	1.01	1.01
Kitui	54,343	27,502	26,841	136.6	138.8	134.4	70.6	69.4	71.7	0.97	1.03
Machakos	59,155	30,400	28,755	134.6	134.6	134.6	80.6	80.1	81.1	1.00	1.01
Makueni	41,498	21,174	20,324	127.5	129.0	126.0	76.0	75.2	76.8	0.98	1.02
Nyandarua	28,468	14,609	13,859	140.7	141.4	140.0	85.0	84.7	85.3	0.99	1.01
Nyeri	29,102	14,773	14,329	138.3	139.6	136.9	89.1	88.9	89.4	0.98	1.01
Kirinyaga	22,266	11,161	11,105	147.0	148.1	145.9	86.6	86.3	86.9	0.99	1.01
Murang'a	44,948	22,795	22,153	122.4	122.4	122.4	80.8	80.3	81.4	1.00	1.01
Kiambu	100,420	50,819	49,601	139.8	140.2	139.4	87.8	87.3	88.3	0.99	1.01
Turkana	62,417	31,683	30,734	64.0	63.0	65.0	27.7	27.2	28.1	1.03	1.03
West Pokot	47,311	23,977	23,334	106.9	107.2	106.7	46.2	45.4	47.0	1.00	1.04
Samburu	23,135	11,755	11,380	94.6	96.8	92.2	43.4	44.0	42.8	0.95	0.97
Trans Nzoia	55,644	28,318	27,326	140.4	140.7	140.1	70.3	68.3	72.3	1.00	1.06
Uasin Gishu	55,857	28,580	27,277	146.0	147.1	144.8	81.5	80.8	82.1	0.98	1.02
Elgeyo-Marakwet	26,604	13,419	13,185	144.5	147.3	141.6	77.7	76.9	78.5	0.96	1.02
Nandi	44,522	22,600	21,922	151.2	153.0	149.4	78.3	77.0	79.7	0.98	1.03
Baringo	41,971	21,702	20,269	111.1	112.0	110.1	63.5	63.3	63.7	0.98	1.01
Laikipia	26,361	13,308	13,053	129.3	131.6	127.0	71.5	71.3	71.7	0.96	1.01
Nakuru	108,008	55,065	52,943	142.0	143.1	141.0	80.8	80.0	81.6	0.99	1.02
Narok	84,337	42,733	41,604	125.9	127.3	124.4	53.4	52.4	54.3	0.98	1.04
Kajiado	62,830	31,782	31,048	132.0	132.6	131.5	66.9	66.8	67.0	0.99	1.00
Kericho	46,462	23,526	22,936	134.5	136.2	132.7	78.6	77.4	79.7	0.97	1.03
Bomet	48,294	24,991	23,303	133.0	133.5	132.6	76.6	75.3	78.0	0.99	1.04
Kakamega	100,310	50,532	49,778	152.6	155.4	149.7	73.8	72.0	75.5	0.96	1.05
Vihiga	28,042	14,175	13,867	151.5	152.6	150.4	77.8	76.1	79.5	0.99	1.04
Bungoma	97,122	48,960	48,162	144.6	146.5	142.7	68.9	67.3	70.5	0.97	1.05
Busia	47,231	23,498	23,733	159.5	162.1	157.0	71.4	69.8	72.9	0.97	1.04
Siaya	52,231	26,484	25,747	164.6	165.6	163.5	79.8	78.6	81.1	0.99	1.03
Kisumu	56,544	28,295	28,249	168.6	170.9	166.2	85.3	84.6	86.1	0.97	1.02
Homabay	67,159	33,820	33,339	177.5	179.3	175.7	82.5	82.0	83.1	0.98	1.01
Migori	69,273	34,610	34,663	167.3	169.6	165.1	76.8	75.8	77.8	0.97	1.03
Kisii	63,018	31,590	31,428	165.7	168.1	163.4	81.0	80.1	81.9	0.97	1.02
Nyamira	28,933	14,598	14,335	158.7	161.3	156.1	80.9	80.0	81.8	0.97	1.02
Nairobi City	183,305	92,041	91,264	144.4	144.8	143.9	85.4	84.9	85.8	0.99	1.01

Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER): Total NER is defined as the total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Figure 3.2 shows the Total Net Enrolment Rate for pre-primary education by sex and residence. The computation of Total NER has considered the population age 4-5 years that reported to be attending school or learning institution, but excludes the population that was attending adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis*. The figure shows that nationally, the Total NER for pre-primary education was 71.7 per cent, with that of females slightly higher at 72.6 per cent than that of males at 70.8 per cent. Total NER was higher in urban areas at 81.9 per cent than that recorded in rural areas at 68.0 per cent. Total NER for pre-primary education disaggregated by sex, residence and County is presented in Appendix 2.6

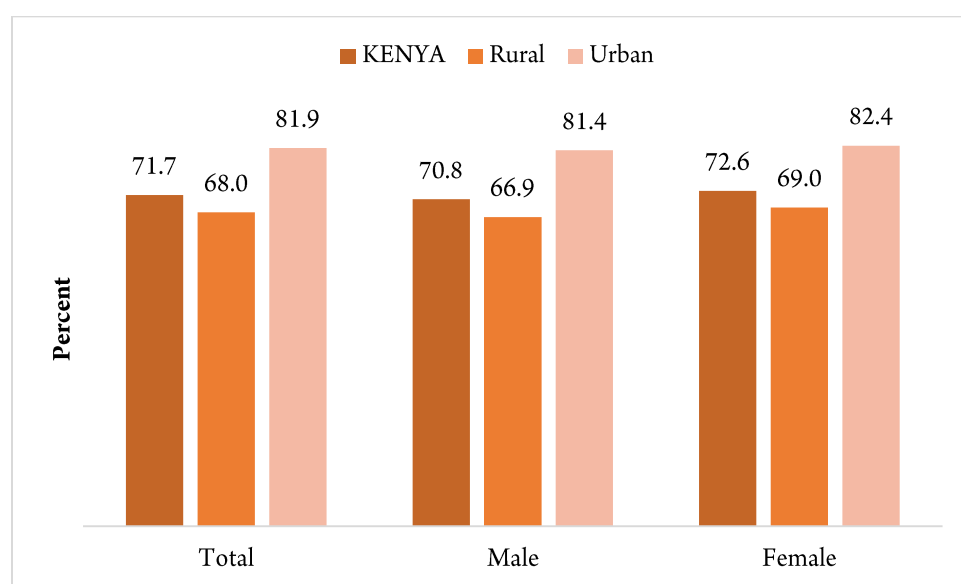


Figure 3.2: Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER) for Pre-Primary Education by Sex and Residence

3.2.2 Participation Rates in an Organized Learning

Participation rate in organized learning (*one year before the official primary entry age*) is an indicator that measures the exposure of children to organized learning activities one year before they start primary school. It is computed as the number of children in the relevant age group who participate in an organized learning programme, expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range. To enable computation of the indicator using Census data, the population age 5 years who were attending school at either pre-primary 1 and 2, or primary formed the number of children who were exposed to organized learning before joining primary education. Table 3.7 presents the participation rate in organized learning by sex, residence and County in 2019.

Nationally, the participation rate in organized learning by children one year before joining primary school was 73.8 per cent with urban areas recording the highest rate of 81.9 per cent compared to 70.9 per cent in rural areas. This indicates that children in urban areas are more exposed to organized learning activities one year before they start primary education than children in rural areas. This can be attributed to socio-economic settings in urban areas where young children are taken to daycare

facilities located within or near Early Childhood Development Education Centres. In contrast, children in rural areas are taken to pre-primary schools once they attain school-going age

Thirty-five counties recorded a participation rate of 70 per cent and above whereas 8 counties recorded a participation rate of 50 per cent and below. Kiambu, Nyeri and Nyandarua counties reported the highest participation rates of 90 per cent and above. Garissa, Wajir and Mandera counties recorded the lowest participation rates at 6.3 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively. Counties with low participation rates in organized learning signify delayed entry into organized learning by children. Nationally and across the counties, there was a near gender parity in almost all of the counties and generally in favour of female children.

Table 3.7: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (One Year before Official Primary Entry Age) by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 5			Participation Rate			Gender Parity Index
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	1,234,048	624,851	609,197	73.8	73.7	73.9	1.00
Rural	907,788	460,984	446,804	70.9	70.8	71.0	1.00
Urban	326,260	163,867	162,393	81.9	81.9	81.9	1.00
Mombasa	27,744	13,797	13,947	83.6	83.2	84.0	1.01
Kwale	28,640	14,587	14,053	69.5	69.2	69.9	1.01
Kilifi	43,432	21,864	21,568	76.6	75.9	77.3	1.02
Tana River	11,306	5,786	5,520	47.8	48.3	47.2	0.98
Lamu	3,905	2,007	1,898	71.7	70.9	72.4	1.02
Taita-Taveta	7,468	3,789	3,679	88.3	87.8	88.8	1.01
Garissa	26,846	13,986	12,860	6.3	6.2	6.3	1.01
Wajir	24,882	12,506	12,376	7.8	7.7	7.9	1.02
Mandera	29,634	13,902	15,732	8.6	8.7	8.6	0.99
Marsabit	15,680	8,003	7,677	31.1	29.4	32.8	1.12
Isiolo	8,827	4,514	4,313	46.6	47.2	46.0	0.98
Meru	34,393	17,592	16,801	83.3	83.1	83.5	1.01
Tharaka-Nithi	8,400	4,265	4,135	85.7	85.9	85.4	1.00
Embu	11,777	6,020	5,757	85.5	85.8	85.2	0.99
Kitui	27,885	14,102	13,783	77.2	76.9	77.5	1.01
Machakos	29,495	15,138	14,357	86.3	86.4	86.2	1.00
Makueni	21,095	10,798	10,297	83.5	83.7	83.3	1.00
Nyandarua	14,188	7,297	6,891	90.5	90.9	90.1	0.99
Nyeri	14,506	7,320	7,186	92.3	92.4	92.2	1.00
Kirinyaga	11,031	5,613	5,418	89.8	89.9	89.8	1.00
Murang'a	22,000	11,179	10,821	89.4	90.1	88.8	0.99
Kiambu	48,938	24,757	24,181	92.3	92.3	92.4	1.00
Turkana	31,713	16,185	15,528	26.5	26.1	26.9	1.03
West Pokot	22,823	11,590	11,233	51.0	50.4	51.6	1.02
Samburu	11,776	5,965	5,811	42.0	42.5	41.4	0.98
Trans Nzoia	28,035	14,254	13,781	78.5	77.3	79.7	1.03
Uasin Gishu	27,192	13,962	13,230	89.3	89.3	89.2	1.00
Elgeyo-Marakwet	13,129	6,651	6,478	85.9	85.6	86.3	1.01
Nandi	22,094	11,225	10,869	87.5	87.0	88.0	1.01
Baringo	20,699	10,675	10,024	65.5	65.6	65.3	1.00
Laikipia	12,924	6,516	6,408	77.7	77.8	77.6	1.00
Nakuru	52,743	26,878	25,865	87.8	87.5	88.1	1.01
Narok	41,847	21,303	20,544	61.3	61.3	61.4	1.00
Kajiado	31,090	15,740	15,350	71.1	71.3	70.8	0.99
Kericho	23,182	11,685	11,497	83.7	83.7	83.7	1.00
Bomet	23,830	12,420	11,410	83.1	83.3	82.9	1.00
Kakamega	51,216	25,883	25,333	82.1	81.6	82.7	1.01
Vihiga	14,201	7,265	6,936	85.1	84.5	85.8	1.02
Bungoma	50,162	25,402	24,760	76.8	76.3	77.3	1.01
Busia	24,006	11,905	12,101	79.7	79.3	80.2	1.01
Siaya	26,566	13,533	13,033	86.2	85.9	86.6	1.01
Kisumu	28,326	14,327	13,999	88.7	88.7	88.6	1.00
Homabay	33,600	16,974	16,626	85.6	85.9	85.4	0.99
Migori	35,107	17,547	17,560	79.5	79.4	79.6	1.00
Kisii	31,585	15,793	15,792	85.6	85.5	85.8	1.00
Nyamira	14,589	7,333	7,256	85.6	85.7	85.5	1.00
Nairobi City	89,541	45,018	44,523	87.4	87.2	87.6	1.00

3.2.3 Out-of-School Children in Pre-Primary Education

The out-of-school rate is defined as children and young people in the official age range for the given level of education who are not enrolled in the same level of education. Children who are enrolled in pre-primary education are considered to be out-of-school. However, in Kenya, pre-primary education is the first stage of the Competence-Based Curriculum in Basic Education. Under CBC, the population age 4-5 years is expected to be enrolled in pre-primary education and therefore, it is important to know the proportion of this age cohort that is out-of-school.

The out-of-school rate for population age 3-5 years by sex, residence and County in 2019 is presented in Table 3.8. The country recorded an out-of-school rate of 42.1 per cent for children age 3-5 years. The out-of-school rate was higher in rural areas at 45.8 per cent compared with that of urban areas at 32.4 per cent. The out-of-school rate for males was generally above that of females at the national level and in urban and rural areas. Counties in ASAL areas of Wajir, Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana recorded an out-of-school rate of at least 70 per cent and above.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 3-5 not at School (Out-of-School) by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 3-5			Out-of-School Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	3,737,940	1,881,499	1,856,441	42.1	43.0	41.1
Rural	2,708,908	1,365,265	1,343,643	45.8	46.8	44.8
Urban	1,029,032	516,234	512,798	32.4	33.2	31.7
Mombasa	84,300	42,427	41,873	30.1	31.3	28.8
Kwale	83,055	41,930	41,125	52.4	53.6	51.2
Kilifi	126,411	63,500	62,911	40.3	41.5	39.0
Tana River	34,328	17,506	16,822	65.1	65.0	65.2
Lamu	11,656	6,019	5,637	48.6	50.3	46.8
Taita-Taveta	22,872	11,564	11,308	33.1	33.8	32.3
Garissa	80,887	41,929	38,958	83.2	83.0	83.4
Wajir	83,831	42,142	41,689	85.5	85.1	85.9
Man dera	103,469	48,188	55,281	81.5	81.6	81.4
Marsabit	47,088	24,050	23,038	70.7	71.5	69.9
Isiolo	26,902	13,589	13,313	56.8	57.4	56.3
Meru	104,920	53,019	51,901	35.6	36.5	34.7
Tharaka-Nithi	24,938	12,479	12,459	38.6	39.3	38.0
Embu	36,575	18,615	17,960	40.1	41.0	39.2
Kitui	80,621	40,704	39,917	40.1	41.7	38.5
Machakos	89,100	45,332	43,768	32.8	33.6	32.0
Makueni	61,336	31,317	30,019	37.6	38.8	36.3
Nyandarua	42,671	21,773	20,898	31.6	32.4	30.8
Nyeri	43,857	22,310	21,547	27.4	27.8	27.1
Kirinyaga	33,972	17,042	16,930	28.8	29.6	27.9
Murang'a	67,457	33,923	33,534	37.5	38.2	36.7
Kiambu	155,107	78,245	76,862	29.5	30.2	28.7
Turkana	92,441	46,742	45,699	70.3	70.4	70.1
West Pokot	71,347	35,913	35,434	59.1	59.8	58.3
Samburu	34,296	17,341	16,955	58.7	58.3	59.1
Trans Nzoia	83,228	42,149	41,079	42.7	44.5	40.8
Uasin Gishu	84,601	42,794	41,807	36.2	36.9	35.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,386	19,762	19,624	38.2	39.0	37.5
Nandi	66,470	33,476	32,994	38.9	40.0	37.7
Baringo	62,275	31,945	30,330	45.2	45.5	44.9
Laikipia	40,126	20,272	19,854	43.0	43.5	42.5
Nakuru	164,101	83,278	80,823	35.4	36.2	34.5
Narok	125,139	63,133	62,006	54.9	56.0	53.8
Kajiado	95,700	48,320	47,380	42.7	43.3	42.1
Kericho	69,719	35,179	34,540	36.0	37.4	34.5
Bomet	71,663	36,660	35,003	37.1	38.4	35.8
Kakamega	147,519	73,858	73,661	39.1	41.1	37.2
Vihiga	41,596	20,971	20,625	35.7	37.7	33.7
Bungoma	143,756	72,042	71,714	42.5	44.3	40.8
Busia	70,921	35,138	35,783	42.0	43.7	40.2
Siaya	77,742	39,293	38,449	33.1	34.8	31.4
Kisumu	85,450	42,599	42,851	26.8	28.1	25.4
Homabay	100,656	50,464	50,192	28.0	29.2	26.7
Migori	103,472	51,600	51,872	31.7	33.2	30.1
Kisii	93,322	46,633	46,689	32.6	34.0	31.2
Nyamira	42,610	21,370	21,240	33.0	34.0	32.0
Nairobi City	285,051	142,964	142,087	27.1	28.0	26.1

Table 3.9 shows the out-of-school rate for population age 4-5 years by sex, residence and County in 2019. Nationally, the out-of-school rate was 27.0 per cent for the population age 4-5 years. Rural areas had the highest out-of-school rate at 30.8 per cent compared to the urban areas at 16.4 per cent. Similarly, for age 4-5 years, the Out-of-school rate for males was higher than that of females. Counties in the ASAL areas namely Wajir, Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Tana River and Samburu recorded out-of-school rates of 50 per cent or over for the population age 4-5 years. Wajir County had the highest out-of-school rate at 83.2 per cent. Nyeri, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Nairobi City and Kisumu counties reported the lowest out-of-school rates of 11 per cent and below. Gender disparity exists in favour of the female children for those who are out of school, except for counties such as Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Turkana and Samburu, where there is a near parity for the out of school.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 4-5 not at School (Out-of-School) by Sex, Residence and County

County	Population Age 4-5			Out-of-School Rate			Gender
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Parity
KENYA	2,498,365	1,262,684	1,235,681	27.0	27.8	26.1	0.94
Rural	1,827,988	925,740	902,248	30.8	31.8	29.8	0.94
Urban	670,377	336,944	333,433	16.4	16.8	15.9	0.94
Mombasa	55,690	27,808	27,882	15.3	16.2	14.3	0.89
Kwale	56,492	28,726	27,766	38.2	39.7	36.7	0.92
Kilifi	85,478	43,097	42,381	26.6	27.8	25.4	0.91
Tana River	23,102	11,847	11,255	55.5	55.2	55.8	1.01
Lamu	7,832	4,058	3,774	33.0	35.0	30.8	0.88
Taita-Taveta	15,100	7,637	7,463	14.0	14.7	13.3	0.90
Garissa	55,967	29,167	26,800	81.1	81.1	81.2	1.00
Wajir	59,249	29,829	29,420	83.2	82.7	83.7	1.01
Mandera	72,692	34,091	38,601	78.9	79.0	78.8	1.00
Marsabit	31,877	16,330	15,547	63.5	64.5	62.4	0.97
Isiolo	18,124	9,168	8,956	47.3	47.5	47.0	0.99
Meru	69,089	35,076	34,013	16.5	17.4	15.5	0.89
Tharaka-Nithi	16,550	8,341	8,209	17.0	17.8	16.1	0.91
Embu	24,002	12,234	11,768	18.0	18.9	17.1	0.90
Kitui	54,343	27,502	26,841	23.7	25.3	22.1	0.87
Machakos	59,155	30,400	28,755	14.8	15.5	14.0	0.90
Makueni	41,498	21,174	20,324	18.9	20.1	17.7	0.88
Nyandarua	28,468	14,609	13,859	12.0	12.6	11.3	0.90
Nyeri	29,102	14,773	14,329	7.7	7.9	7.4	0.93
Kirinyaga	22,266	11,161	11,105	9.7	10.0	9.4	0.94
Murang'a	44,948	22,795	22,153	15.7	16.7	14.8	0.89
Kiambu	100,420	50,819	49,601	9.5	10.0	8.9	0.89
Turkana	62,417	31,683	30,734	66.5	66.7	66.4	1.00
West Pokot	47,311	23,977	23,334	48.8	49.7	47.8	0.96
Samburu	23,135	11,755	11,380	52.1	51.5	52.6	1.02
Trans Nzoia	55,644	28,318	27,326	25.0	27.1	22.8	0.84
Uasin Gishu	55,857	28,580	27,277	15.4	16.2	14.6	0.90
Elgeyo-Marakwet	26,604	13,419	13,185	18.5	19.3	17.6	0.91
Nandi	44,522	22,600	21,922	18.7	20.2	17.2	0.85
Baringo	41,971	21,702	20,269	30.8	31.2	30.5	0.98
Laikipia	26,361	13,308	13,053	25.6	26.1	25.2	0.97
Nakuru	108,008	55,065	52,943	16.1	17.0	15.2	0.89
Narok	84,337	42,733	41,604	41.6	42.8	40.4	0.95
Kajiado	62,830	31,782	31,048	28.0	28.3	27.8	0.98
Kericho	46,462	23,526	22,936	15.7	17.2	14.1	0.82
Bomet	48,294	24,991	23,303	17.7	19.3	15.9	0.82
Kakamega	100,310	50,532	49,778	22.4	24.4	20.3	0.83
Vihiga	28,042	14,175	13,867	19.0	20.8	17.1	0.82
Bungoma	97,122	48,960	48,162	25.4	27.4	23.5	0.86
Busia	47,231	23,498	23,733	24.6	26.3	22.8	0.87
Siaya	52,231	26,484	25,747	16.8	18.2	15.4	0.84
Kisumu	56,544	28,295	28,249	11.0	11.9	10.2	0.85
Homabay	67,159	33,820	33,339	13.1	13.9	12.2	0.88
Migori	69,273	34,610	34,663	17.4	18.6	16.3	0.88
Kisii	63,018	31,590	31,428	14.5	15.6	13.4	0.86
Nyamira	28,933	14,598	14,335	14.4	15.5	13.3	0.86
Nairobi City	183,305	92,041	91,264	10.1	10.6	9.6	0.91

3.3 Primary Education

Table 3.10 presents the distribution of the population enrolled in primary school by sex, residence and County in 2019. The proportion is computed using the total population at school/learning institution as the denominator. The total primary school enrolment was approximately 10.1 million of which approximately 5.0 million were female. This shows that primary school enrolment constituted 56.3 per cent of the 14.5 million total population at school/learning institution. Rural areas had the highest proportion of primary school enrolment at 75.8 per cent compared with urban areas at 24.2 per cent. County analysis indicates that Kitui County had the highest proportion of primary school enrolment out of the total population at school/learning institution at 62.6 per cent while Nairobi City County had the lowest at 46.7 per cent.

Nationally, Gender Disparity exists in primary school enrolment with the index at 0.97 in favour of male children. Counties, where enrolment of female is higher than that of male, includes Nairobi City, Mombasa and Busia, all with a gender parity index above one. Migori County was the only one with gender parity in the primary school enrolment by the time of the Census.

Table 3.10: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Primary School by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Enrolment			Proportion			Gender Parity Index
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	56.3	56.2	56.3	0.97
Rural	7,629,766	3,904,077	3,725,689	59.0	58.9	59.1	0.95
Urban	2,434,535	1,205,506	1,229,029	49.1	49.0	49.2	1.02
Mombasa	200,140	99,370	100,770	51.5	51.1	51.9	1.01
Kwale	208,512	106,403	102,109	62.1	61.8	62.4	0.96
Kilifi	375,381	190,072	185,309	61.7	61.3	62.1	0.97
Tana River	55,350	28,122	27,228	57.4	55.5	59.5	0.97
Lamu	30,722	15,673	15,049	60.8	60.0	61.6	0.96
Taita-Taveta	67,949	34,844	33,105	58.1	58.5	57.7	0.95
Garissa	71,860	40,904	30,956	53.7	52.5	55.4	0.76
Wajir	78,332	43,435	34,897	58.9	57.3	61.1	0.80
Mandera	104,585	54,796	49,789	61.6	60.0	63.4	0.91
Marsabit	67,252	33,750	33,502	61.6	60.1	63.2	0.99
Isiolo	46,912	23,574	23,338	58.0	56.9	59.2	0.99
Meru	325,152	164,063	161,089	58.5	59.0	57.9	0.98
Tharaka-Nithi	82,218	41,758	40,460	56.7	56.8	56.6	0.97
Embu	115,309	59,469	55,840	56.0	57.0	55.0	0.94
Kitui	306,741	157,231	149,510	62.6	62.9	62.2	0.95
Machakos	288,438	148,819	139,619	56.7	57.2	56.2	0.94
Makueni	235,336	121,682	113,654	59.5	60.0	59.0	0.93
Nyandarua	136,536	70,571	65,965	54.6	55.0	54.3	0.93
Nyeri	128,194	65,840	62,354	50.3	50.4	50.3	0.95
Kirinyaga	101,750	51,884	49,866	52.5	52.5	52.5	0.96
Murang'a	200,338	102,710	97,628	55.7	55.7	55.8	0.95
Kiambu	381,821	191,583	190,238	48.4	48.7	48.1	0.99
Turkana	107,499	55,855	51,644	57.9	56.4	59.7	0.92
West Pokot	139,839	70,158	69,681	59.5	58.5	60.4	0.99
Samburu	48,747	25,166	23,581	56.2	54.5	58.1	0.94
Trans Nzoia	259,391	132,286	127,105	58.7	58.9	58.5	0.96
Uasin Gishu	254,218	129,207	125,011	52.6	53.1	52.0	0.97
Elgeyo-Marakwet	117,334	59,624	57,710	57.4	57.6	57.2	0.97
Nandi	225,572	116,107	109,465	57.7	58.2	57.1	0.94
Baringo	145,491	74,913	70,578	57.2	57.2	57.2	0.94
Laikipia	102,334	52,450	49,884	55.2	55.2	55.3	0.95
Nakuru	465,970	237,518	228,452	54.6	54.5	54.7	0.96
Narok	292,821	149,508	143,313	60.9	60.2	61.5	0.96
Kajiado	210,147	105,347	104,800	53.4	53.3	53.6	0.99
Kericho	222,193	113,669	108,524	57.3	57.4	57.1	0.95
Bomet	235,193	120,290	114,903	58.7	58.4	59.1	0.96
Kakamega	516,466	259,723	256,743	60.5	60.6	60.4	0.99
Vihiga	155,963	78,777	77,186	60.4	60.8	60.0	0.98
Bungoma	462,303	234,826	227,477	59.0	59.3	58.8	0.97
Busia	243,907	121,584	122,323	60.2	59.9	60.4	1.01
Siaya	261,331	132,130	129,201	59.2	59.2	59.1	0.98
Kisumu	278,669	139,752	138,917	54.9	54.8	54.9	0.99
Homabay	301,323	151,431	149,892	55.7	55.0	56.5	0.99
Migori	302,425	151,510	150,915	57.7	57.0	58.5	1.00
Kisii	309,637	156,763	152,874	55.3	55.2	55.4	0.98
Nyamira	144,916	73,981	70,935	55.5	55.7	55.4	0.96
Nairobi City	651,784	320,455	331,329	46.7	46.5	46.8	1.03

Table 3.11 compares data on primary school enrolment as per the 2019 Census and Ministry of Education administrative records. In 2019, the total primary school enrolment as per the Ministry of Education records was approximately 10.1 million of which approximately 5.0 million were females. Nationally, the percentage variation between the Census and MoE records was marginal at negative 0.1 per cent. Variation in enrolment was generally more pronounced for females than males. Counties with significant variations in enrolment between MoE and Census data include Turkana, West Pokot, Tharaka-Nithi, Mombasa, Isiolo and Nairobi City, which all recorded a percentage variation above 20 per cent.

Table 3.11: Comparison of 2019 Census Data and Ministry of Education Records on Primary School Enrolment by Sex and County

National/County	2019 Census			Ministry of Education Records			Variation (Percent)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	10,072,040	5,105,788	4,966,252	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
Mombasa	200,140	99,370	100,770	155,337	77,728	77,609	22.4	21.8	23.0
Kwale	208,512	106,403	102,109	203,634	103,499	100,135	2.3	2.7	1.9
Kilifi	375,381	190,072	185,309	353,254	175,554	177,700	5.9	7.6	4.1
Tana River	55,350	28,122	27,228	59,674	30,591	29,083	-7.8	-8.8	-6.8
Lamu	30,722	15,673	15,049	32,359	16,518	15,841	-5.3	-5.4	-5.3
Taita-Taveta	67,949	34,844	33,105	67,177	34,246	32,931	1.1	1.7	0.5
Garissa	71,860	40,904	30,956	77,465	42,751	34,714	-7.8	-4.5	-12.1
Wajir	78,332	43,435	34,897	76,959	43,883	33,076	1.8	-1.0	5.2
Mandera	104,585	54,796	49,789	102,503	64,676	37,827	2.0	-18.0	24.0
Marsabit	67,252	33,750	33,502	64,787	32,373	32,414	3.7	4.1	3.2
Isiolo	46,912	23,574	23,338	35,221	17,153	18,068	24.9	27.2	22.6
Meru	325,152	164,063	161,089	317,333	162,473	154,860	2.4	1.0	3.9
Tharaka-Nithi	82,218	41,758	40,460	98,983	50,007	48,976	-20.4	-19.8	-21.0
Embu	115,309	59,469	55,840	124,774	63,838	60,936	-8.2	-7.3	-9.1
Kitui	306,741	157,231	149,510	335,078	172,228	162,850	-9.2	-9.5	-8.9
Machakos	288,438	148,819	139,619	284,390	146,167	138,223	1.4	1.8	1.0
Makueni	235,336	121,682	113,654	255,093	130,750	124,343	-8.4	-7.5	-9.4
Nyandarua	136,536	70,571	65,965	138,635	70,589	68,046	-1.5	0.0	-3.2
Nyeri	128,194	65,840	62,354	124,881	64,243	60,638	2.6	2.4	2.8
Kirinyaga	101,750	51,884	49,866	108,014	54,654	53,360	-6.2	-5.3	-7.0
Murang'a	200,338	102,710	97,628	206,420	104,914	101,506	-3.0	-2.1	-4.0
Kiambu	381,821	191,583	190,238	347,510	173,590	173,920	9.0	9.4	8.6
Turkana	107,499	55,855	51,644	162,543	85,293	77,250	-51.2	-52.7	-49.6
West Pokot	139,839	70,158	69,681	195,379	98,769	96,610	-39.7	-40.8	-38.6
Samburu	48,747	25,166	23,581	56,468	29,635	26,833	-15.8	-17.8	-13.8
Trans Nzoia	259,391	132,286	127,105	274,605	137,615	136,990	-5.9	-4.0	-7.8
Uasin Gishu	254,218	129,207	125,011	231,196	117,072	114,124	9.1	9.4	8.7
Elgeyo-Marakwet	117,334	59,624	57,710	123,818	62,233	61,585	-5.5	-4.4	-6.7
Nandi	225,572	116,107	109,465	231,836	117,174	114,662	-2.8	-0.9	-4.7
Baringo	145,491	74,913	70,578	161,919	83,009	78,910	-11.3	-10.8	-11.8
Laikipia	102,334	52,450	49,884	97,710	49,783	47,927	4.5	5.1	3.9
Nakuru	465,970	237,518	228,452	478,057	240,673	237,384	-2.6	-1.3	-3.9
Narok	292,821	149,508	143,313	297,685	152,837	144,848	-1.7	-2.2	-1.1
Kajiado	210,147	105,347	104,800	191,184	96,858	94,326	9.0	8.1	10.0
Kericho	222,193	113,669	108,524	222,619	114,114	108,505	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
Bomet	235,193	120,290	114,903	231,197	118,058	113,139	1.7	1.9	1.5
Kakamega	516,466	259,723	256,743	555,021	276,397	278,624	-7.5	-6.4	-8.5
Vihiga	155,963	78,777	77,186	169,354	84,706	84,648	-8.6	-7.5	-9.7
Bungoma	462,303	234,826	227,477	500,157	248,614	251,543	-8.2	-5.9	-10.6
Busia	243,907	121,584	122,323	250,860	124,238	126,622	-2.9	-2.2	-3.5
Siaya	261,331	132,130	129,201	269,526	135,166	134,360	-3.1	-2.3	-4.0
Kisumu	278,669	139,752	138,917	287,164	143,059	144,105	-3.0	-2.4	-3.7
Homabay	301,323	151,431	149,892	313,666	159,553	154,113	-4.1	-5.4	-2.8
Migori	302,425	151,510	150,915	277,454	139,234	138,220	8.3	8.1	8.4
Kisii	309,637	156,763	152,874	346,500	173,007	173,493	-11.9	-10.4	-13.5
Nyamira	144,916	73,981	70,935	162,596	80,626	81,970	-12.2	-9.0	-15.6
Nairobi City	651,784	320,455	331,329	414,045	205,640	208,405	36.5	35.8	37.1

3.3.1 Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates and Net Enrolment Rates

Table 3.12 presents Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education disaggregated by sex, residence and County. The overall GER in primary education was 99.9 per cent with GER of male at 100.8 per cent and female at 99.0 per cent. Rural areas reported higher GER at 100.1 per cent compared with urban areas GER of 99.2 per cent. Thirty-four counties reported a GER above 100.0 per cent. Counties in the ASAL regions reported very low GER with Garissa at 32.8 per cent, Wajir (35.7 per cent), Mandera (40.9 per cent) and Turkana at 46.8 per cent.

Nationally, the overall Net Enrolment Rate was 75.8 per cent with male at 74.7 per cent and female at 77.0 per cent. This shows that more females than males of the official primary school-going age (6-13) are enrolled in primary schools. NER in urban areas was 81.6 per cent compared to 74.0 per cent in rural areas. Twenty-eight counties reported an NER above 80.0 per cent. Garissa County reported the lowest NER at 21.1 per cent while Nyeri had the highest at 90.3 per cent. There was no major difference between the NER and the Adjusted NER as shown in Appendix 2.7. The Adjusted NER was 76.2, a variation of 0.4 percentage points.

The Gender Parity Index shows that there was a gender disparity in GER in favour of the males while the disparity in NER was in favour of the female. The Parity index for GER nationally was 0.98 and 1.03 for NER. All counties reported a gender parity index for GER of 0.90 and above while for NER at 0.95 and above.

Table 3.12: Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate in Primary School by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (6-13)			Gross Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate			Gender Parity Index	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	GER	NER
KENYA	10,073,836	5,067,361	5,006,475	99.9	100.8	99.0	75.8	74.7	77.0	0.98	1.03
Rural	7,619,236	3,854,128	3,765,108	100.1	101.3	99.0	74.0	72.8	75.2	0.98	1.03
Urban	2,454,600	1,213,233	1,241,367	99.2	99.4	99.0	81.6	80.8	82.4	1.00	1.02
Mombasa	194,648	96,339	98,309	102.8	103.1	102.5	80.2	79.4	81.0	0.99	1.02
Kwale	204,230	102,999	101,231	102.1	103.3	100.9	68.5	67.2	69.9	0.98	1.04
Kilifi	328,788	164,743	164,045	114.2	115.4	113.0	76.2	75.0	77.5	0.98	1.03
Tana River	80,003	40,686	39,317	69.2	69.1	69.3	49.1	48.2	50.1	1.00	1.04
Lamu	29,584	14,994	14,590	103.8	104.5	103.1	74.3	73.1	75.6	0.99	1.04
Taita-Taveta	61,790	31,029	30,761	110.0	112.3	107.6	87.8	87.2	88.4	0.96	1.01
Garissa	218,784	119,564	99,220	32.8	34.2	31.2	21.1	21.4	20.8	0.91	0.97
Wajir	219,687	116,370	103,317	35.7	37.3	33.8	25.8	26.4	25.2	0.90	0.95
Mandera	255,846	126,662	129,184	40.9	43.3	38.5	29.4	30.1	28.7	0.89	0.95
Marsabit	117,324	60,607	56,717	57.3	55.7	59.1	42.3	40.5	44.1	1.06	1.09
Isiolo	64,153	33,279	30,874	73.1	70.8	75.6	54.3	52.1	56.8	1.07	1.09
Meru	296,051	148,361	147,690	109.8	110.6	109.1	84.5	83.2	85.7	0.99	1.03
Tharaka-Nithi	73,019	36,668	36,351	112.6	113.9	111.3	85.4	84.4	86.4	0.98	1.02
Embu	103,221	51,908	51,313	111.7	114.6	108.8	88.4	88.1	88.7	0.95	1.01
Kitui	254,763	128,765	125,998	120.4	122.1	118.7	84.5	83.5	85.6	0.97	1.02
Machakos	253,959	128,237	125,722	113.6	116.0	111.1	88.4	87.8	89.0	0.96	1.01
Makueni	198,791	100,371	98,420	118.4	121.2	115.5	89.1	88.4	89.9	0.95	1.02
Nyandarua	125,802	63,997	61,805	108.5	110.3	106.7	88.7	88.2	89.2	0.97	1.01
Nyeri	121,411	61,334	60,077	105.6	107.3	103.8	90.3	89.9	90.6	0.97	1.01
Kirinyaga	94,612	47,422	47,190	107.5	109.4	105.7	87.8	87.5	88.2	0.97	1.01
Murang'a	186,260	94,012	92,248	107.6	109.3	105.8	90.1	89.8	90.4	0.97	1.01
Kiambu	374,853	186,857	187,996	101.9	102.5	101.2	88.9	88.4	89.5	0.99	1.01
Turkana	229,715	118,683	111,032	46.8	47.1	46.5	29.6	28.7	30.7	0.99	1.07
West Pokot	163,686	81,658	82,028	85.4	85.9	84.9	59.0	57.8	60.2	0.99	1.04
Samburu	80,648	41,076	39,572	60.4	61.3	59.6	43.0	42.1	44.0	0.97	1.04
Trans Nzoia	233,999	117,238	116,761	110.9	112.8	108.9	81.9	80.7	83.2	0.96	1.03
Uasin Gishu	230,454	115,360	115,094	110.3	112.0	108.6	84.9	83.9	86.0	0.97	1.03
Elgeyo-Marakwet	104,259	52,510	51,749	112.5	113.5	111.5	82.3	81.1	83.6	0.98	1.03
Nandi	195,300	98,438	96,862	115.5	117.9	113.0	83.1	82.0	84.2	0.96	1.03
Baringo	160,851	82,396	78,455	90.5	90.9	90.0	68.5	67.3	69.8	0.99	1.04
Laikipia	103,656	52,598	51,058	98.7	99.7	97.7	78.4	77.6	79.2	0.98	1.02
Nakuru	433,642	218,394	215,248	107.5	108.8	106.1	85.8	84.9	86.6	0.98	1.02
Narok	304,562	154,153	150,409	96.1	97.0	95.3	70.4	69.3	71.5	0.98	1.03
Kajiado	219,094	109,302	109,792	95.9	96.4	95.5	75.6	74.7	76.4	0.99	1.02
Kericho	196,628	98,978	97,650	113.0	114.8	111.1	87.0	86.1	87.9	0.97	1.02
Bomet	204,102	102,933	101,169	115.2	116.9	113.6	87.0	85.9	88.0	0.97	1.02
Kakamega	452,999	225,202	227,797	114.0	115.3	112.7	82.0	80.3	83.6	0.98	1.04
Vihiga	134,497	66,707	67,790	116.0	118.1	113.9	85.4	84.2	86.6	0.96	1.03
Bungoma	418,769	208,702	210,067	110.4	112.5	108.3	80.4	79.0	81.8	0.96	1.04
Busia	215,071	106,237	108,834	113.4	114.4	112.4	79.8	78.2	81.3	0.98	1.04
Siaya	233,921	116,888	117,033	111.7	113.0	110.4	82.5	81.3	83.6	0.98	1.03
Kisumu	251,947	125,448	126,499	110.6	111.4	109.8	84.0	82.9	85.2	0.99	1.03
Homabay	280,304	139,864	140,440	107.5	108.3	106.7	79.4	78.3	80.6	0.99	1.03
Migori	282,122	140,320	141,802	107.2	108.0	106.4	78.3	77.0	79.5	0.99	1.03
Kisii	298,895	149,838	149,057	103.6	104.6	102.6	82.3	81.3	83.2	0.98	1.02
Nyamira	140,105	70,514	69,591	103.4	104.9	101.9	83.5	82.6	84.4	0.97	1.02
Nairobi City	647,031	318,720	328,311	100.7	100.5	100.9	86.1	85.4	86.8	1.00	1.02

Age-Specific Enrolment Rate: Age Specific Enrolment Rate is defined as enrolment of a specific single age enrolled, irrespective of the level of education, as a percentage of the population of the same age. Table 3.13 shows the Age-Specific Enrolment Rates (ASER) by sex. The computation of ASER has considered the population that reported to be attending school or learning institution excluding the population that was attending adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis*. The ASER for age 4 was 63.0 per cent while that of age 5 was 80.6 per cent. This indicates that the degree of educational participation of the population age 4 years is lower than that of the population age 5 years. Across all ages from age 6 to 13 years, the ASER was above eighty per cent with ASER for age 11 as the highest at 92.2 per cent and that for age 6 as the lowest at 83.9 per cent. This implies that the degree of educational participation for all single ages 6 to 13 is above 80.0 per cent. The degree of educational participation among the population age 14 is high at 89.8 per cent and for age 15 to 17 it recorded a downward trend to 80.8 per cent.

Table 3.13: Age Specific Enrolment Rates by Sex

Age	Population by Singe Years			Enrolment by Singe Years			Age Specific Enrolment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
3	1,239,575	618,815	620,760	318,485	149,650	168,835	25.7	24.2	27.2
4	1,264,317	637,833	626,484	796,257	393,149	403,108	63.0	61.6	64.3
5	1,234,048	624,851	609,197	995,119	500,902	494,217	80.6	80.2	81.1
6	1,269,122	634,523	634,599	1,065,306	530,586	534,720	83.9	83.6	84.3
7	1,207,860	607,968	599,892	1,074,156	539,361	534,795	88.9	88.7	89.1
8	1,232,039	616,870	615,169	1,062,932	530,329	532,603	86.3	86.0	86.6
9	1,243,716	624,590	619,126	1,134,235	568,719	565,516	91.2	91.1	91.3
10	1,374,009	697,551	676,458	1,184,378	597,956	586,422	86.2	85.7	86.7
11	1,160,355	571,034	589,321	1,070,287	527,100	543,187	92.2	92.3	92.2
12	1,329,577	683,463	646,114	1,186,000	602,344	583,656	89.2	88.1	90.3
13	1,257,158	631,362	625,796	1,154,524	574,194	580,330	91.8	90.9	92.7
14	1,195,644	609,496	586,148	1,073,393	540,043	533,350	89.8	88.6	91.0
15	1,188,799	607,487	581,312	1,028,101	515,702	512,399	86.5	84.9	88.1
16	1,089,015	550,225	538,790	930,492	464,726	465,766	85.4	84.5	86.4
17	1,083,546	557,536	526,010	875,571	451,322	424,249	80.8	80.9	80.7

Figure 3.3 presents the Age-Specific Enrolment Rates by Sex. The figure shows that ASER for females is generally higher than that of males across all single ages except for age 11 and 17 where the ASER for males is higher than that of females. This indicates that generally, the degree of educational participation for females is higher than that of males.

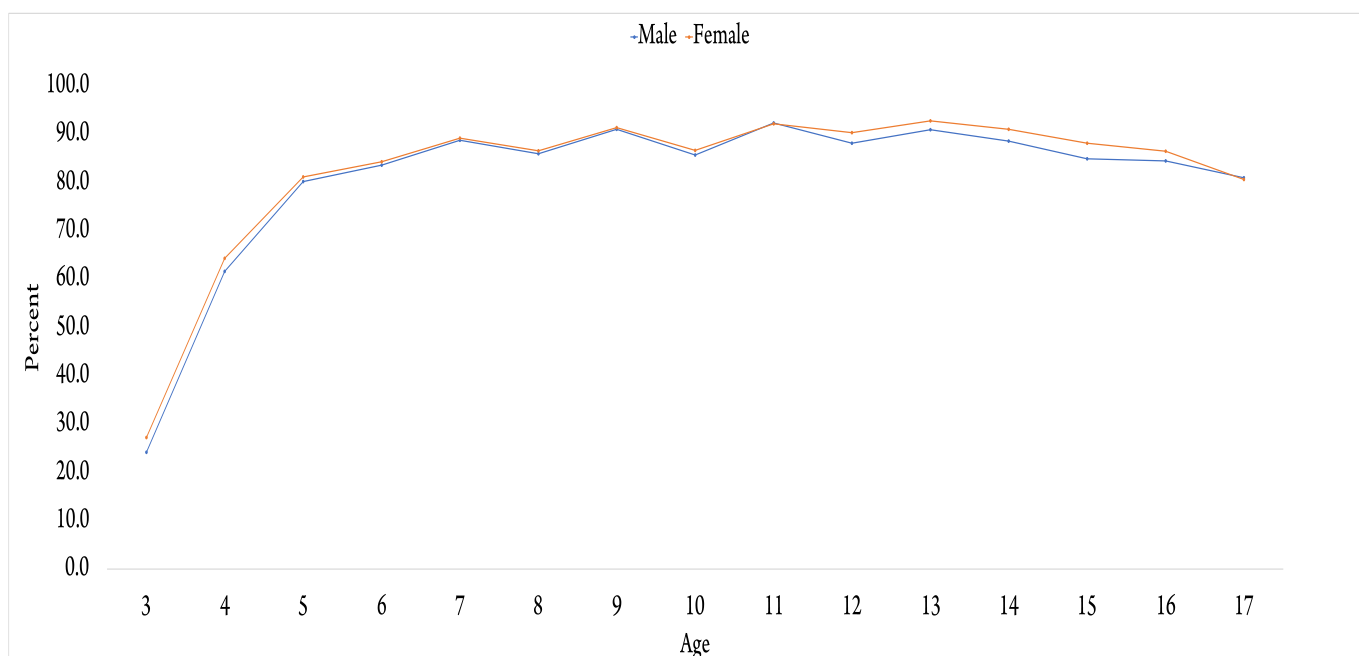


Figure 3.3: Age-Specific Enrolment Rates by Sex

Total Net Enrolment Rate: Total NER is defined as the total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Figure 3.4 shows the Total Net Enrolment Rate for primary education by sex and residence. The computation of Total NER has considered the population age 6-13 years that reported to be attending school or learning institution, but it excludes the population that was attending adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis*. In 2019, the Total NER for primary education was 88.7 per cent, with that of females at 89.1 per cent and that of males at 88.2 per cent. The data indicates that the overall educational participation of the population age 6-13 years is high at about ninety per cent. Total NER in urban areas was higher than that recorded in rural areas. Total NER for primary education disaggregated by sex, residence and county is presented in Appendix 2.8.

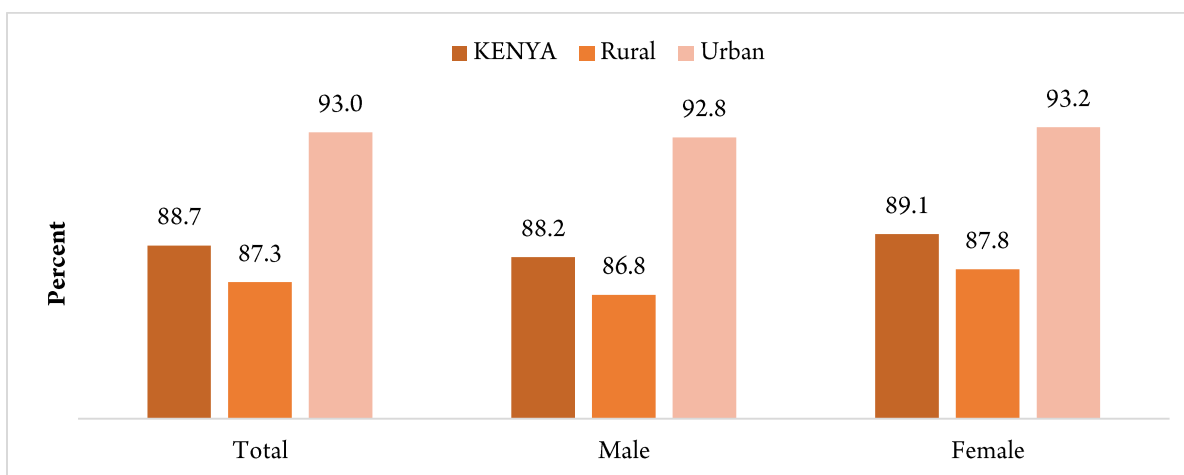


Figure 3.4: Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER) for Primary Education by Sex and Residence

The gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary education) by sex, residence and county in 2019 is shown in Table 3.14. Gross intake ratio to the last grade (primary education) is defined as the total number of new entrants into the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the intended entrance age to the last grade of primary education. This indicator is a proxy measure for primary completion. Primary Standard 8 is officially the last grade in primary education.

As shown in Table 3.14, the overall gross intake ratio to grade 8 was 98.5 per cent with that of male at 98.4 per cent and female at 98.5 per cent. This suggests a high degree of primary education completion for both male and female children. Completion in urban areas was higher than that of rural areas mainly due to socioeconomic factors such as poverty levels, dropouts due to teenage pregnancies and socio-cultural issues among others. Seven counties reported a gross intake ratio to grade 8 of below 70.0 per cent. The 2019 Census data shows that nationally, there is a near gender parity in some counties for gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education.

Table 3.14: Gross Intake Ratio to the Last Grade (Primary Education) by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 13			Gross Intake Ratio to Grade 8			Gender Parity Index
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	1,257,158	631,362	625,796	98.5	98.4	98.5	1.00
Rural	961,904	487,827	474,077	96.5	96.5	96.6	1.00
Urban	295,254	143,535	151,719	104.8	105.1	104.6	1.00
Mombasa	23,355	11,393	11,962	115.3	115.9	114.6	0.99
Kwale	26,043	13,087	12,956	80.5	82.0	79.0	0.96
Kilifi	42,162	20,844	21,318	95.0	96.6	93.5	0.97
Tana River	8,683	4,324	4,359	69.2	70.0	68.3	0.98
Lamu	3,931	1,978	1,953	86.2	87.0	85.4	0.98
Taita-Taveta	8,212	4,095	4,117	111.1	114.9	107.2	0.93
Garissa	21,573	12,700	8,873	52.4	54.6	49.4	0.90
Wajir	19,269	11,046	8,223	56.6	59.1	53.2	0.90
Mandera	21,326	11,566	9,760	61.3	64.7	57.2	0.88
Marsabit	11,696	6,287	5,409	62.2	60.3	64.4	1.07
Isiolo	6,893	3,582	3,311	78.2	79.0	77.3	0.98
Meru	40,654	20,234	20,420	98.1	94.4	101.7	1.08
Tharaka-Nithi	9,980	5,011	4,969	109.2	108.4	110.0	1.01
Embu	14,432	7,278	7,154	113.8	114.1	113.4	0.99
Kitui	35,268	17,800	17,468	124.3	122.0	126.6	1.04
Machakos	33,783	17,110	16,673	118.6	118.5	118.7	1.00
Makueni	27,899	13,994	13,905	122.4	124.2	120.5	0.97
Nyandarua	17,297	8,842	8,455	114.8	114.1	115.5	1.01
Nyeri	15,861	8,128	7,733	111.1	115.0	107.0	0.93
Kirinyaga	12,778	6,431	6,347	111.6	110.3	112.9	1.02
Murang'a	24,444	12,402	12,042	110.6	111.3	109.9	0.99
Kiambu	46,188	23,019	23,169	105.3	105.2	105.4	1.00
Turkana	24,362	13,184	11,178	52.1	54.7	49.0	0.90
West Pokot	16,838	8,504	8,334	87.3	88.8	85.7	0.96
Samburu	7,970	4,195	3,775	67.8	71.4	63.8	0.89
Trans Nzoia	30,469	15,237	15,232	101.7	102.0	101.4	0.99
Uasin Gishu	30,079	14,808	15,271	108.0	110.3	105.9	0.96
Elgeyo-Marakwet	13,301	6,581	6,720	113.4	113.4	113.4	1.00
Nandi	26,117	13,142	12,975	108.7	109.3	108.2	0.99
Baringo	18,836	9,705	9,131	98.5	97.0	100.1	1.03
Laikipia	13,321	6,720	6,601	101.9	103.4	100.3	0.97
Nakuru	56,437	28,206	28,231	104.7	105.9	103.6	0.98
Narok	33,995	17,121	16,874	83.2	85.7	80.6	0.94
Kajiado	25,506	12,467	13,039	98.1	100.9	95.4	0.94
Kericho	25,847	12,651	13,196	110.3	112.5	108.2	0.96
Bomet	26,987	13,305	13,682	105.3	105.1	105.6	1.00
Kakamega	60,130	29,488	30,642	97.3	95.3	99.2	1.04
Vihiga	18,149	8,934	9,215	101.2	98.3	104.0	1.06
Bungoma	55,877	27,567	28,310	95.4	94.8	96.1	1.01
Busia	28,588	14,058	14,530	94.4	93.5	95.3	1.02
Siaya	31,310	15,697	15,613	96.6	95.6	97.7	1.02
Kisumu	33,744	16,585	17,159	102.7	102.8	102.7	1.00
Homabay	37,121	18,495	18,626	97.6	98.6	96.6	0.98
Migori	35,840	17,809	18,031	94.6	95.9	93.4	0.97
Kisii	40,118	19,923	20,195	94.3	95.1	93.5	0.98
Nyamira	19,113	9,553	9,560	99.0	100.4	97.7	0.97
Nairobi City	75,376	36,276	39,100	107.1	106.0	108.1	1.02

3.3.2 Measurement of Delay in Primary Education Completion

Completion rate to measure the delay in primary education completion is defined as the percentage of a cohort of children or young people age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. It indicates how many persons in a given age group have completed the relevant level of education. The indicator measures how many children and adolescents enter school more or less on time and progress through the education system without excessive delays. The completion rate is computed as the number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of the given level of education expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age group. Learners in Kenya are expected to complete Standard 8 of primary education at the age of 13 years. Therefore, the cohort of the population to consider in the computing completion rate in primary education to show the delay is that of age 16-18 years which is 3-5 years above age 13. In this case, the completion rate is computed as the total number of persons of age 16-18 years who had completed primary education expressed as a percentage of the total population of age 16-18 years.

Delay in primary education completion can be determined using the primary education completion rates which consider the population of age 16-18 who had completed primary grade 8 and population of ages 16-18 as the base. Figure 3.5 details the primary education completion rate age 16-18 by county. At the national level, the primary education completion rate was 17.5 per cent. As shown in Appendix 2.9, rural areas reported a higher completion rate of 18.0 per cent compared with urban areas at 16.1 per cent. This implies fewer children have completed standard eight (8) by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than 13 years. This suggests that there is a delay in the completion of primary education.

Analysis of completion rates at the county level presented in Figure 3.5 shows that counties with at least completion rates suggesting delays above the national average are Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kitui, Makueni, Lamu, Nandi, Siaya, Elgeyo Marakwet and Machakos among others. Counties in the ASAL regions reported low completion rates implying significant delays in completion.

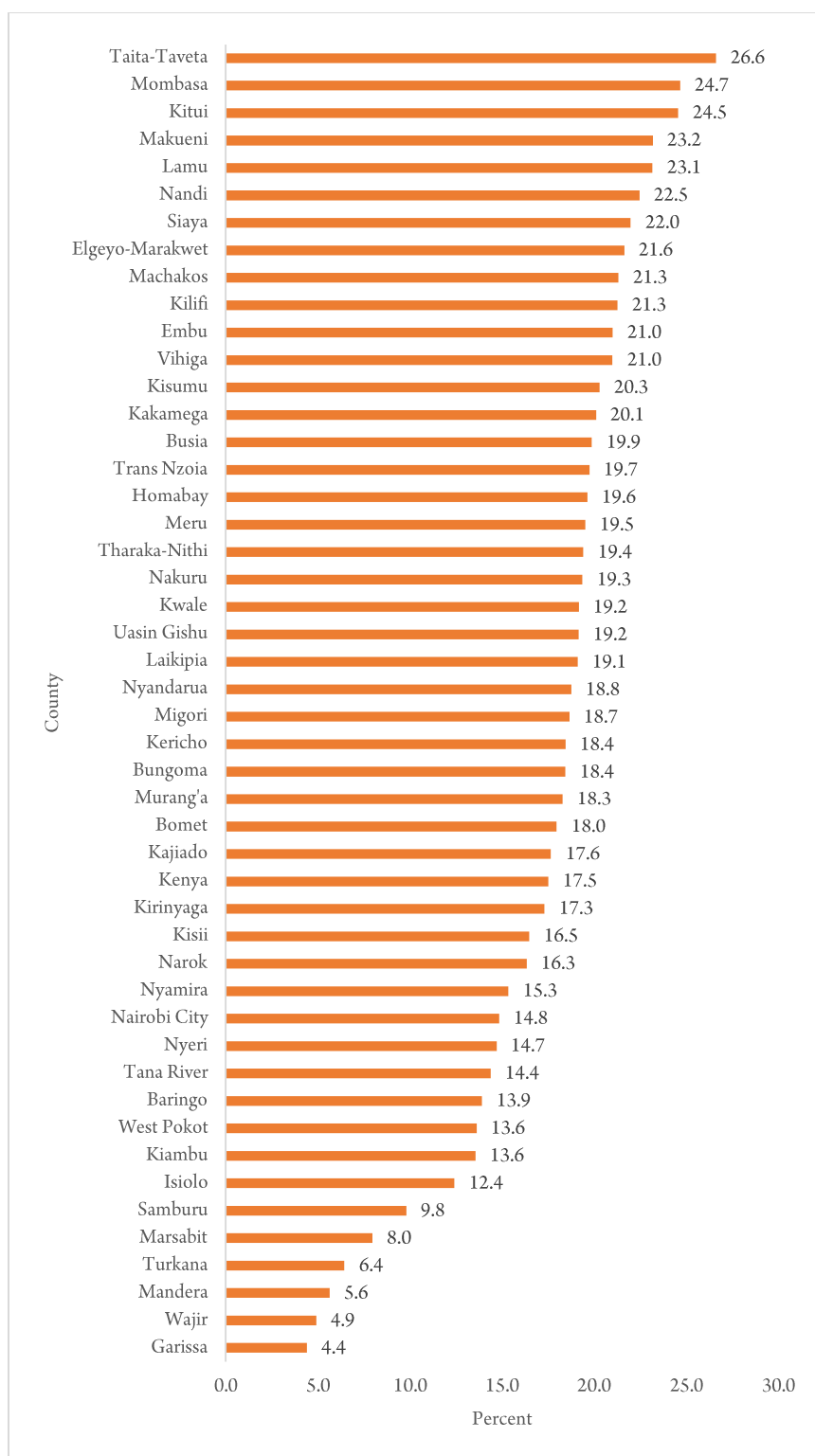


Figure 3.5: Primary Education Completion Rate Age 16-18 by County

3.3.3 Primary Education Out-of-School

In this section, the out-of-school children are determined from the official school-going age population for primary education. It covers the population age 6-13 who were not attending school

or any learning institution at the time of Census enumeration. The population that has never been to school or left before completion and are within this age cohort are also included.

Table 3.15 presents the percentage distribution of population age 6-13 not at school (out-of-school) by sex, residence and county in 2019. Nationally, the overall out-of-school rate was 10.3 per cent with the out-of-school population in rural areas reporting a rate of 11.8 per cent compared with 5.7 per cent in urban areas. The out-of-school rate for males is slightly higher than that of females. Counties in ASAL reported a very high out-of-school rate with Garissa at 68.5 per cent, Wajir (66.4 per cent), Mandera (61.8 per cent), Turkana (60.6 per cent), Marsabit (49.0 per cent) and Samburu at 45.0 per cent. Counties of Nyeri, Kiambu, Nyandarua, Murang'a and Kirinyaga reported the lowest out-of-school rates, below one per cent.

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 6-13 Out-of-School by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 6-13			Out-of-School Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,073,836	5,067,361	5,006,475	10.3	10.7	9.9
Rural	7,619,236	3,854,128	3,765,108	11.8	12.2	11.3
Urban	2,454,600	1,213,233	1,241,367	5.7	5.8	5.5
Mombasa	194,648	96,339	98,309	2.9	3.0	2.9
Kwale	204,230	102,999	101,231	8.7	8.8	8.5
Kilifi	328,788	164,743	164,045	4.5	4.7	4.4
Tana River	80,003	40,686	39,317	31.6	31.5	31.7
Lamu	29,584	14,994	14,590	8.0	8.4	7.7
Taita-Taveta	61,790	31,029	30,761	1.9	2.0	1.8
Garissa	218,784	119,564	99,220	68.5	68.3	68.8
Wajir	219,687	116,370	103,317	66.4	65.9	67.0
Mandera	255,846	126,662	129,184	61.8	61.2	62.4
Marsabit	117,324	60,607	56,717	49.0	51.0	46.9
Isiolo	64,153	33,279	30,874	33.4	35.4	31.4
Meru	296,051	148,361	147,690	3.3	3.8	2.7
Tharaka-Nithi	73,019	36,668	36,351	2.3	2.4	2.2
Embu	103,221	51,908	51,313	1.4	1.5	1.3
Kitui	254,763	128,765	125,998	2.7	2.8	2.5
Machakos	253,959	128,237	125,722	1.2	1.3	1.2
Makueni	198,791	100,371	98,420	1.1	1.2	1.0
Nyandarua	125,802	63,997	61,805	0.8	0.9	0.8
Nyeri	121,411	61,334	60,077	0.7	0.8	0.6
Kirinyaga	94,612	47,422	47,190	0.9	0.9	0.9
Murang'a	186,260	94,012	92,248	0.9	0.9	0.8
Kiambu	374,853	186,857	187,996	0.8	0.8	0.7
Turkana	229,715	118,683	111,032	60.6	61.7	59.5
West Pokot	163,686	81,658	82,028	25.2	25.7	24.7
Samburu	80,648	41,076	39,572	45.0	45.4	44.6
Trans Nzoia	233,999	117,238	116,761	2.7	3.0	2.4
Uasin Gishu	230,454	115,360	115,094	1.2	1.3	1.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	104,259	52,510	51,749	1.9	2.1	1.8
Nandi	195,300	98,438	96,862	1.5	1.6	1.3
Baringo	160,851	82,396	78,455	20.5	21.1	19.8
Laikipia	103,656	52,598	51,058	8.9	9.1	8.8
Nakuru	433,642	218,394	215,248	1.4	1.5	1.2
Narok	304,562	154,153	150,409	10.6	10.7	10.4
Kajiado	219,094	109,302	109,792	8.3	8.6	8.1
Kericho	196,628	98,978	97,650	1.4	1.5	1.3
Bomet	204,102	102,933	101,169	1.1	1.2	1.0
Kakamega	452,999	225,202	227,797	2.2	2.5	2.0
Vihiga	134,497	66,707	67,790	1.4	1.7	1.2
Bungoma	418,769	208,702	210,067	2.8	3.1	2.5
Busia	215,071	106,237	108,834	2.6	2.8	2.4
Siaya	233,921	116,888	117,033	1.4	1.6	1.3
Kisumu	251,947	125,448	126,499	1.2	1.3	1.1
Homabay	280,304	139,864	140,440	1.8	1.9	1.6
Migori	282,122	140,320	141,802	3.1	3.2	2.9
Kisii	298,895	149,838	149,057	1.6	1.7	1.5
Nyamira	140,105	70,514	69,591	1.7	1.8	1.7
Nairobi City	647,031	318,720	328,311	1.8	1.8	1.8

3.3.4 Children Over-Age in Basic Education

The percentage of children over-age for the grade (primary education, lower secondary) is defined as the percentage of pupils in each level of education (primary and secondary education) who are at least 2 years above the intended age for their grade. The intended age for a given grade is the age at which pupils would enter the grade if they had started school at the official primary entrance age, had studied full-time and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. The purpose of the indicator is to measure progress towards ensuring all children complete a full cycle of quality primary and secondary education. The children may be over-age for a grade because they started school late and/or they have repeated one or more previous grades. A low value of this indicator shows that the majority of learners start school on time and progress with minimum levels of grade repetition.

In Kenya, the official primary school-going age is 6-13 years and that of the secondary is 14-17 years, therefore, persons of age 6 years are expected to be enrolled in Grade 1 while those of age 7 years are expected to be in Grade 2 and enrolment by specific age for each grade continues up to Grade 8. Children of age 14 are expected to be in Form 1. Therefore, if a learner is of age 8 years and is enrolled in Grade 1 that learner is considered to be over-age for Grade 1 and the same inference applies to all other grades.

Table 3.16 presents the distribution of the over-age population enrolled in primary and secondary education during the 2019 Census enumeration. About 43.7 per cent of the total population enrolled in primary and secondary are over-age in various grades with a higher proportion of males at 47.9 per cent than females at 39.5 per cent. Over-age rates were significantly high in the grades in secondary education than those in primary education.

Table 3.16: Distribution of Over-Age Children Enrolled in Primary and Secondary by Grade and Sex

Grade	Population Enrolled in School			Over-Age Children Enrolled			Over-Age Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13,535,196	6,856,464	6,678,732	5,921,172	3,284,198	2,636,974	43.7	47.9	39.5
Standard/Grade 1	1,287,698	665,187	622,511	464,558	263,718	200,840	36.1	39.6	32.3
Standard/Grade 2	1,243,564	636,105	607,459	516,865	291,272	225,593	41.6	45.8	37.1
Standard/Grade 3	1,232,043	632,218	599,825	543,578	308,761	234,817	44.1	48.8	39.1
Standard/Grade 4	1,266,104	650,294	615,810	584,081	331,270	252,811	46.1	50.9	41.1
Standard/Grade 5	1,265,771	642,565	623,206	608,183	341,374	266,809	48.0	53.1	42.8
Standard/Grade 6	1,268,493	634,834	633,659	626,020	342,799	283,221	49.4	54.0	44.7
Standard/Grade 7	1,262,606	626,833	635,773	659,046	356,724	302,322	52.2	56.9	47.6
Standard/Grade 8	1,238,022	621,547	616,475	708,280	382,594	325,686	57.2	61.6	52.8
Form 1/Grade 9	925,212	457,042	468,170	439,587	238,005	201,582	47.5	52.1	43.1
Form 2//Grade 10	854,797	424,239	430,558	416,135	228,893	187,242	48.7	54.0	43.5
Form 3/Grade 11	743,982	373,950	370,032	354,839	198,788	156,051	47.7	53.2	42.2
Form 4/Grade 12	946,904	491,650	455,254	590,302	331,220	259,082	62.3	67.4	56.9

3.3.5 Children Over-Age for Primary School Grades Enrolment

Figure 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of over-age children in each grade of primary education. The proportion of over-age children in primary education increases with the grade. Fewer over-age children join grade one but the number cumulatively grows in higher grades with the highest proportion being reported in grade 8. Similarity exists in the pattern in which over-age enrolment is depicted for both male and female. The growth in the over-age children across the grades especially those in the middle and upper primary could be attributed to repetitions and those who rejoin the education system after being out of school for some period.

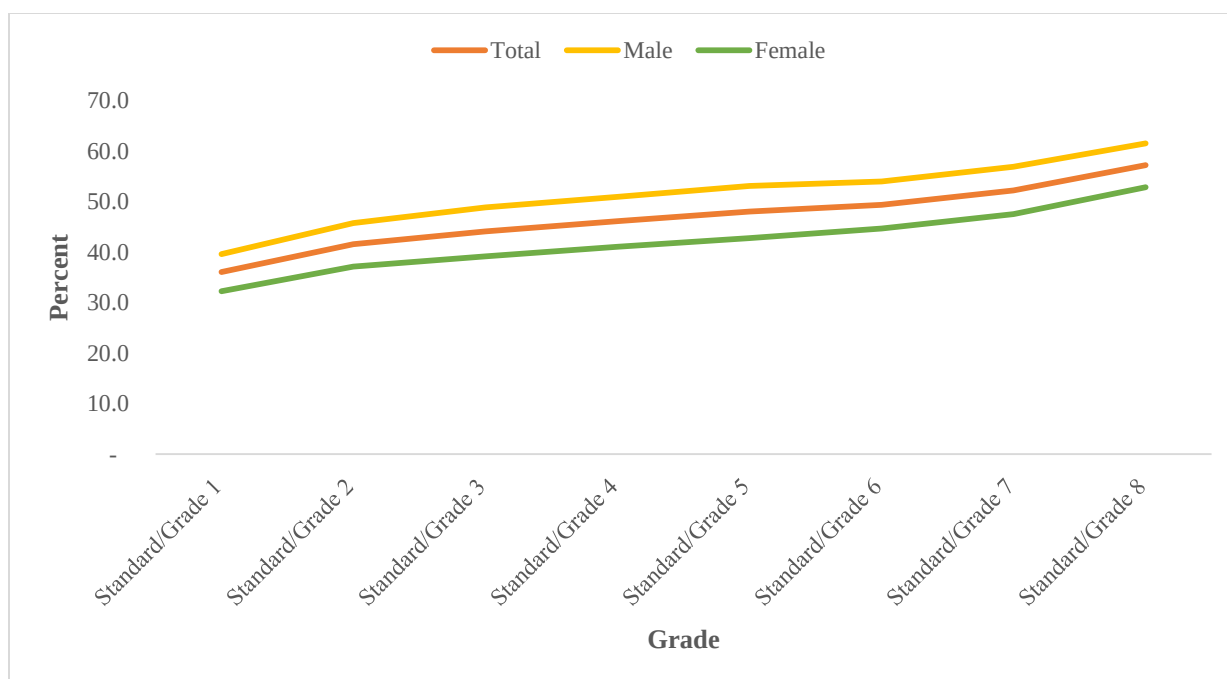


Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of Children Over-Age in each Grade of Primary Education

Table 3.17 shows that the overall proportion of children over-age for primary education was 46.8 per cent with males at 51.2 per cent and females at 42.2 per cent. More over-age children enrolled in primary were reported in rural areas at 51.6 per cent compared with 31.8 per cent in the urban areas. This indicates that about half of the total learners enrolled in primary school were within the required age for all the grades.

Across the counties, Nairobi City County and all counties from the Central Region reported proportions of children over-age for a grade in primary education of less than 30.0 per cent. Counties with reported proportions of over-age children at more than 60.0 per cent include West Pokot, Busia, Lamu, Turkana, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale. This suggests delays in joining the primary school in some counties, repetitions and re-joining school at different grades in majority of the counties.

Table 3.17: Percentage of Children Over-Age for Grade in Primary Level of Education by County, Residence and Sex

County	Primary Enrolment			Percentage of Over-Age		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	46.8	51.2	42.2
Rural	7,629,766	3,904,077	3,725,689	51.6	56.3	46.7
Urban	2,434,535	1,205,506	1,229,029	31.8	34.8	28.8
Mombasa	200,140	99,370	100,770	43.0	46.1	40.0
Kwale	208,512	106,403	102,109	75.1	78.0	72.1
Kilifi	375,381	190,072	185,309	73.9	76.3	71.4
Tana River	55,350	28,122	27,228	66.1	67.6	64.5
Lamu	30,722	15,673	15,049	63.0	66.8	59.0
Taita-Taveta	67,949	34,844	33,105	36.5	41.1	31.7
Garissa	71,860	40,904	30,956	56.2	57.4	54.6
Wajir	78,332	43,435	34,897	46.1	47.3	44.6
Mandera	104,585	54,796	49,789	47.4	50.1	44.4
Marsabit	67,252	33,750	33,502	50.2	51.5	48.9
Isiolo	46,912	23,574	23,338	49.9	51.8	48.1
Meru	325,152	164,063	161,089	43.2	48.4	37.9
Tharaka-Nithi	82,218	41,758	40,460	42.7	47.8	37.5
Embu	115,309	59,469	55,840	32.1	37.3	26.6
Kitui	306,741	157,231	149,510	53.8	59.1	48.1
Machakos	288,438	148,819	139,619	36.1	41.7	30.1
Makueni	235,336	121,682	113,654	40.9	46.9	34.4
Nyandarua	136,536	70,571	65,965	28.8	33.4	23.8
Nyeri	128,194	65,840	62,354	20.4	23.8	16.7
Kirinyaga	101,750	51,884	49,866	27.9	32.3	23.4
Murang'a	200,338	102,710	97,628	24.3	28.2	20.3
Kiambu	381,821	191,583	190,238	19.6	22.6	16.6
Turkana	107,499	55,855	51,644	65.7	66.9	64.3
West Pokot	139,839	70,158	69,681	60.6	63.8	57.4
Samburu	48,747	25,166	23,581	55.8	58.6	52.8
Trans Nzoia	259,391	132,286	127,105	51.3	57.0	45.3
Uasin Gishu	254,218	129,207	125,011	43.7	49.2	38.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	117,334	59,624	57,710	51.6	57.0	46.0
Nandi	225,572	116,107	109,465	55.7	61.6	49.4
Baringo	145,491	74,913	70,578	41.9	46.3	37.3
Laikipia	102,334	52,450	49,884	38.3	42.3	34.0
Nakuru	465,970	237,518	228,452	38.0	42.4	33.4
Narok	292,821	149,508	143,313	59.1	62.8	55.2
Kajiado	210,147	105,347	104,800	41.6	44.6	38.6
Kericho	222,193	113,669	108,524	40.9	46.4	35.2
Bomet	235,193	120,290	114,903	44.7	50.1	39.1
Kakamega	516,466	259,723	256,743	57.3	63.5	51.0
Vihiga	155,963	78,777	77,186	52.8	59.6	45.9
Bungoma	462,303	234,826	227,477	54.6	60.7	48.2
Busia	243,907	121,584	122,323	62.9	67.5	58.2
Siaya	261,331	132,130	129,201	58.2	63.5	52.7
Kisumu	278,669	139,752	138,917	51.9	56.8	47.0
Homabay	301,323	151,431	149,892	57.8	62.0	53.6
Migori	302,425	151,510	150,915	58.9	62.7	55.0
Kisii	309,637	156,763	152,874	44.0	49.0	38.8
Nyamira	144,916	73,981	70,935	40.4	46.0	34.6
Nairobi City	651,784	320,455	331,329	24.1	26.6	21.7

3.3.6 Primary Education Scholastic Retardation and Progression Rates

Scholastic Retardation is a measure of persons enrolled in a certain education level when they are already over-age in comparison to the official age category. The crude rate for Scholastic Retardation accommodates both those learners who start school late and repeaters. Scholastic Retardation Rate is computed as all persons attending primary education aged 14 years and above expressed as a percentage of all persons attending primary education of official age. The official school-going age for primary education in Kenya is 6-13 years and therefore, primary education learners of age 14 years and above are considered over-age and must have started school late or repeated some grades.

Table 3.18 provides details of Primary Education Scholastic Retardation Rate by sex, residence and county. Nationally, 23.2 per cent of learners in primary school were over-age and therefore, they either started school late or have repeated some classes. This is an improvement from the Scholastic Retardation Rate of 28.9 per cent reported in the 2009 Census. Scholastic retardation rate for males was more at 25.1 per cent than that of females at 21.3 per cent. Urban areas had low scholastic retardation rates than rural areas. Twenty-eight counties reported Scholastic Retardation Rates above the national average.

Table 3.18: Scholastic Retardation Rate in Primary Education by Sex, Residence and County

County	Enrolment			Scholastic Retardation Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	23.2	25.1	21.3
Rural	7,629,766	3,904,077	3,725,689	25.3	27.3	23.1
Urban	2,434,535	1,205,506	1,229,029	16.9	17.9	15.9
Mombasa	200,140	99,370	100,770	21.2	22.3	20.2
Kwale	208,512	106,403	102,109	32.4	34.5	30.2
Kilifi	375,381	190,072	185,309	32.7	34.5	30.8
Tana River	55,350	28,122	27,228	28.1	29.4	26.7
Lamu	30,722	15,673	15,049	27.8	29.6	26.0
Taita-Taveta	67,949	34,844	33,105	19.6	21.8	17.3
Garissa	71,860	40,904	30,956	33.2	35.2	30.6
Wajir	78,332	43,435	34,897	24.7	26.5	22.4
Mandera	104,585	54,796	49,789	24.9	27.5	21.9
Marsabit	67,252	33,750	33,502	23.9	25.0	22.9
Isiolo	46,912	23,574	23,338	23.6	24.5	22.6
Meru	325,152	164,063	161,089	22.2	23.9	20.5
Tharaka-Nithi	82,218	41,758	40,460	23.4	25.2	21.6
Embu	115,309	59,469	55,840	20.1	22.4	17.6
Kitui	306,741	157,231	149,510	29.0	30.9	27.0
Machakos	288,438	148,819	139,619	21.4	23.6	19.0
Makueni	235,336	121,682	113,654	24.0	26.4	21.4
Nyandarua	136,536	70,571	65,965	17.7	19.5	15.8
Nyeri	128,194	65,840	62,354	13.9	15.7	12.1
Kirinyaga	101,750	51,884	49,866	17.6	19.4	15.8
Murang'a	200,338	102,710	97,628	15.6	17.3	13.8
Kiambu	381,821	191,583	190,238	12.1	13.3	11.0
Turkana	107,499	55,855	51,644	34.6	37.0	32.1
West Pokot	139,839	70,158	69,681	29.7	31.5	27.8
Samburu	48,747	25,166	23,581	27.1	29.6	24.5
Trans Nzoia	259,391	132,286	127,105	25.3	27.8	22.7
Uasin Gishu	254,218	129,207	125,011	22.5	24.7	20.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	117,334	59,624	57,710	26.2	27.9	24.4
Nandi	225,572	116,107	109,465	27.7	30.1	25.0
Baringo	145,491	74,913	70,578	22.9	24.7	21.1
Laikipia	102,334	52,450	49,884	20.0	21.7	18.3
Nakuru	465,970	237,518	228,452	19.7	21.4	17.8
Narok	292,821	149,508	143,313	25.7	27.4	23.8
Kajiado	210,147	105,347	104,800	20.1	21.5	18.8
Kericho	222,193	113,669	108,524	22.0	24.1	19.8
Bomet	235,193	120,290	114,903	23.5	25.5	21.4
Kakamega	516,466	259,723	256,743	27.5	29.9	25.2
Vihiga	155,963	78,777	77,186	25.9	28.3	23.4
Bungoma	462,303	234,826	227,477	26.3	29.0	23.4
Busia	243,907	121,584	122,323	29.0	31.0	27.0
Siaya	261,331	132,130	129,201	25.7	27.6	23.7
Kisumu	278,669	139,752	138,917	23.4	25.0	21.8
Homabay	301,323	151,431	149,892	25.3	26.9	23.6
Migori	302,425	151,510	150,915	25.9	27.6	24.1
Kisii	309,637	156,763	152,874	19.8	21.6	18.0
Nyamira	144,916	73,981	70,935	18.5	20.5	16.4
Nairobi City	651,784	320,455	331,329	13.7	14.2	13.2

Scholastic Progression Rate is a measure of the movement of learners from one grade or level to another and is usually a crude measure of prospects or opportunities for mobility that exist within the education system. It shows the transition from one class or form to the other or from primary to secondary level or secondary to university level. Similar to the 2009 Census, the scholastic progression rate from the 2019 KPHC data is restricted to transition from primary to secondary level. Scholastic progression rate is computed as Secondary Form 1 enrolment expressed as a percentage of Primary Standard 8 enrolment.

Table 3.19 presents the scholastic progression rate by sex, residence and County. It shows that 74.7 per cent of learners enrolled in primary education joined secondary level of education. This is an improvement from 51.5 per cent that was reported in the 2009 Census. The progression rate of female learners was slightly higher at 75.9 per cent than that of the male at 73.5 per cent. The progression rate from primary to secondary level of education was high in urban areas than in rural areas. Thirteen counties which include all counties from the Central Region reported progression rates of 80.0 per cent and above while six (6) counties mainly from ASAL areas reported scholastic progression rates below 60.0 per cent.

Table 3.19: Scholastic Progression Rate by Sex, Residence and County

County	Scholastic Progression Rate		
	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	74.7	73.5	75.9
Rural	73.9	72.7	75.1
Urban	77.2	76.0	78.3
Mombasa	62.1	62.5	61.8
Kwale	55.7	56.3	55.0
Kilifi	64.9	67.0	62.9
Tana River	57.7	62.3	53.1
Lamu	69.1	72.2	65.8
Taita-Taveta	73.8	70.7	77.1
Garissa	51.3	52.9	48.7
Wajir	53.8	53.5	54.4
Mandera	54.1	54.9	53.0
Marsabit	57.0	57.2	56.7
Isiolo	60.1	58.9	61.4
Meru	77.6	76.1	78.9
Tharaka-Nithi	82.7	81.3	84.1
Embu	81.9	78.5	85.4
Kitui	60.2	59.2	61.1
Machakos	71.9	69.4	74.4
Makueni	75.9	73.2	78.7
Nyandarua	85.2	84.4	86.0
Nyeri	90.5	87.0	94.4
Kirinyaga	86.3	86.9	85.8
Murang'a	87.1	87.2	87.0
Kiambu	86.7	85.5	87.9
Turkana	66.1	67.1	64.9
West Pokot	68.0	68.0	68.0
Samburu	63.8	62.3	65.6
Trans Nzoia	79.4	77.8	81.0
Uasin Gishu	81.0	78.5	83.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	72.6	71.2	74.1
Nandi	79.2	76.7	81.8
Baringo	72.5	72.5	72.5
Laikipia	80.3	80.8	79.8
Nakuru	80.1	77.7	82.6
Narok	69.7	69.2	70.3
Kajiado	67.7	66.9	68.6
Kericho	77.0	75.7	78.2
Bomet	77.1	77.6	76.6
Kakamega	74.6	72.9	76.1
Vihiga	74.7	73.9	75.4
Bungoma	77.1	75.4	78.8
Busia	77.9	77.2	78.5
Siaya	73.1	71.6	74.6
Kisumu	76.1	74.2	78.0
Homabay	74.4	73.4	75.3
Migori	69.1	69.1	69.0
Kisii	81.0	79.7	82.3
Nyamira	80.2	77.9	82.6
Nairobi City	79.5	78.3	80.5

3.3.7 Use of Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Population Enrolled in Primary School

Percentage distribution of population enrolled in primary school who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by sex and residence are presented in Figure 3.7. About 19.7 per cent of primary school pupils nationally used mobile phones in the last 3 months prior to the 2019 Census enumeration. There was no significant disparity in the use of mobile among males and females enrolled in primary education. However, a huge disparity existed between urban and rural areas with the proportion of primary school pupils who used mobile phones in urban at 30.0 per cent compared with those in rural areas at 16.3 per cent.

Nationally, only 4.0 per cent of the population enrolled in primary school used the internet with those urban areas reporting the highest percentage of 10.3 per cent compared with rural areas at 2.0 per cent. Males enrolled in primary school had a slightly high proportion of internet usage than their female counterparts. The usage of desktop computers/laptops/tablets was high in urban areas at 10.0 per cent compared with usage in rural areas, at 2.1 per cent. At the national level, the proportion of those who used desktop computers/laptops/tablets was 4.0 per cent. Access to computers and the internet increased from 1.1 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively in 2009 to 4.0 per cent nationally. Despite the improvement, access to the internet and computers remains low. This shows that usage of the internet and computers for pedagogical purposes is still very low.

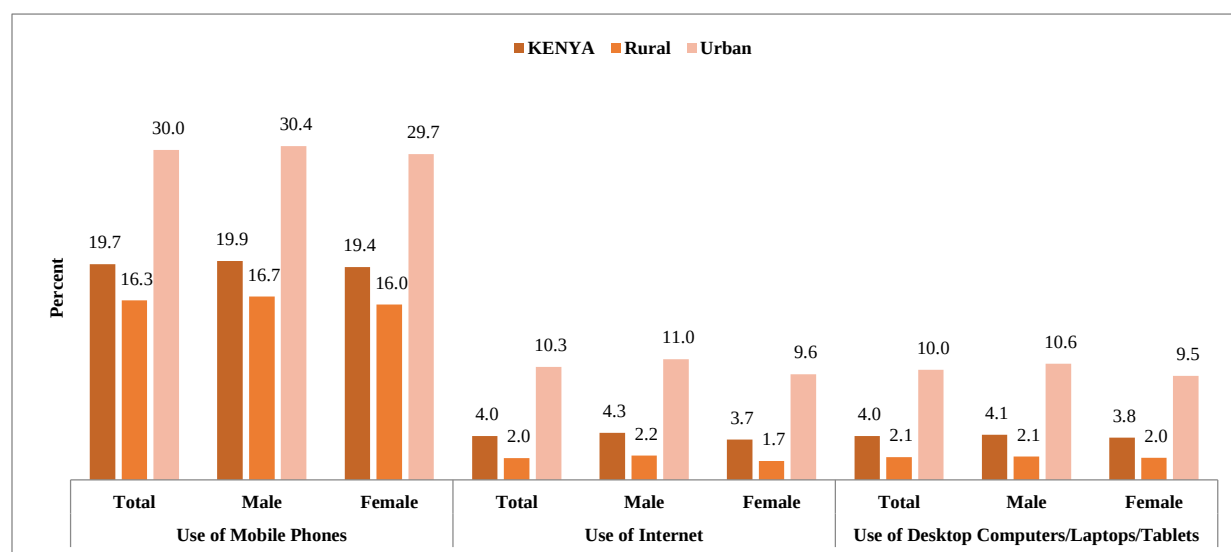


Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Primary Education Who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Sex And Residence

Figure 3.8 presents the percentage distribution of the population enrolled in primary school who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by county. As shown in the figure, the proportion of primary school pupils who used mobile phones declines according to the counties distance from Nairobi City County and the urban nature of the county. Fifteen counties have the proportion of those who used mobile phone above the national average and they are mostly counties that are very close to Nairobi City except Kisumu and Taita Taveta. Use of the internet and desktop computers/laptops or tablets are closely correlated among the counties except in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera. In the three counties, primary pupils tended to use the internet more compared

to the use of desktop computers/laptops/tablets. The percentage distribution of the population enrolled in primary education who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by sex, residence and County is also presented in Appendix 2.10.

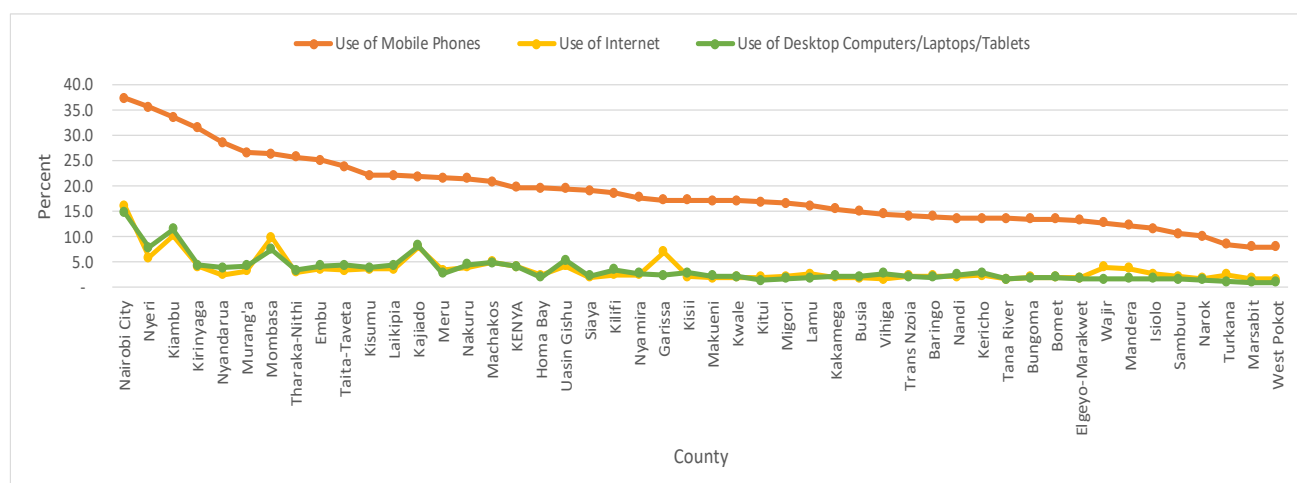


Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Primary Education Who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by County

3.4 Secondary Education

Table 3.20 shows the distribution of population enrolled in secondary school by sex, residence and County in 2019. The total population that was enrolled in secondary education was 3.5 million of which 1.7 million were females. Population residing in rural areas reported the highest proportion of students enrolled in secondary education at 70.7 per cent compared with 29.3 per cent reported in urban areas. Secondary education constituted 19.4 per cent of the total population at school/learning institution nationally. Nyeri County had the highest proportion of secondary school enrolment out of the total population at school/learning institutions at 25.1 per cent while Kwale had the lowest at 11.1 per cent. At the national level, the gender parity index for secondary school enrolment was 0.99. across the counties, gender disparity exists with some counties in favour of males while others in favour of females. Garissa County had the lowest gender parity index at 0.55.

Table 3.20: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Secondary School by Sex, Residence and County

County	Enrolment			Proportion			Gender Parity
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Index
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	19.4	19.2	19.6	0.99
Rural	2,455,182	1,251,658	1,203,524	19.0	18.9	19.1	0.96
Urban	1,015,713	495,223	520,490	20.5	20.1	20.9	1.05
Mombasa	70,018	35,322	34,696	18.0	18.2	17.9	0.98
Kwale	37,439	19,741	17,698	11.1	11.5	10.8	0.90
Kilifi	84,679	44,545	40,134	13.9	14.4	13.5	0.90
Tana River	12,560	7,369	5,191	13.0	14.5	11.3	0.70
Lamu	7,716	4,157	3,559	15.3	15.9	14.6	0.86
Taita-Taveta	23,264	11,483	11,781	19.9	19.3	20.5	1.03
Garissa	28,540	18,468	10,072	21.3	23.7	18.0	0.55
Wajir	26,201	16,410	9,791	19.7	21.7	17.1	0.60
Man dera	31,212	19,107	12,105	18.4	20.9	15.4	0.63
Marsabit	16,886	9,538	7,348	15.5	17.0	13.9	0.77
Isiolo	13,072	7,040	6,032	16.2	17.0	15.3	0.86
Meru	109,429	51,581	57,848	19.7	18.6	20.8	1.12
Tharaka-Nithi	32,254	16,023	16,231	22.3	21.8	22.7	1.01
Embu	47,739	23,207	24,532	23.2	22.2	24.2	1.06
Kitui	92,015	45,257	46,758	18.8	18.1	19.4	1.03
Machakos	108,967	53,884	55,083	21.4	20.7	22.2	1.02
Makueni	90,940	44,982	45,958	23.0	22.2	23.8	1.02
Nyandarua	62,184	31,187	30,997	24.9	24.3	25.5	0.99
Nyeri	64,005	32,532	31,473	25.1	24.9	25.4	0.97
Kirinyaga	46,691	23,691	23,000	24.1	24.0	24.2	0.97
Murang'a	86,074	44,082	41,992	24.0	23.9	24.0	0.95
Kiambu	171,109	83,048	88,061	21.7	21.1	22.3	1.06
Turkana	30,573	18,496	12,077	16.5	18.7	14.0	0.65
West Pokot	37,434	20,007	17,427	15.9	16.7	15.1	0.87
Samburu	13,056	7,689	5,367	15.0	16.6	13.2	0.70
Trans Nzoia	87,205	43,541	43,664	19.7	19.4	20.1	1.00
Uasin Gishu	101,852	49,798	52,054	21.1	20.5	21.7	1.05
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,569	19,585	19,984	19.4	18.9	19.8	1.02
Nandi	77,862	38,547	39,315	19.9	19.3	20.5	1.02
Baringo	50,124	25,517	24,607	19.7	19.5	20.0	0.96
Laikipia	39,649	20,287	19,362	21.4	21.3	21.5	0.95
Nakuru	184,758	94,070	90,688	21.6	21.6	21.7	0.96
Narok	67,741	36,292	31,449	14.1	14.6	13.5	0.87
Kajiado	67,495	33,640	33,855	17.2	17.0	17.3	1.01
Kericho	80,842	40,619	40,223	20.8	20.5	21.2	0.99
Bomet	79,385	40,633	38,752	19.8	19.7	19.9	0.95
Kakamega	152,094	73,205	78,889	17.8	17.1	18.6	1.08
Vihiga	49,960	23,844	26,116	19.4	18.4	20.3	1.10
Bungoma	149,659	73,339	76,320	19.1	18.5	19.7	1.04
Busia	73,647	36,712	36,935	18.2	18.1	18.3	1.01
Siaya	77,629	38,314	39,315	17.6	17.2	18.0	1.03
Kisumu	98,768	48,596	50,172	19.4	19.0	19.8	1.03
Homabay	98,865	51,094	47,771	18.3	18.6	18.0	0.93
Migori	86,765	45,119	41,646	16.6	17.0	16.1	0.92
Kisii	120,389	60,445	59,944	21.5	21.3	21.7	0.99
Nyamira	59,074	29,406	29,668	22.6	22.1	23.2	1.01
Nairobi City	283,506	135,432	148,074	20.3	19.7	20.9	1.09

Table 3.21 compares data on secondary school enrolment as per the 2019 Census and Ministry of Education administrative records disaggregated by sex and County. Records from the Ministry of Education indicate that secondary school enrolment in 2019 was 3.3 million. At the national level, variation between 2019 Census data and MoE records on secondary school enrolment was 6.1 per cent. All counties recorded different percentage variations between 2019 Census data and MoE records. Thirty-one counties reported a variation of about 20.0 per cent and below. The variations are partly attributed to the method, which was used to collect the data. During the 2019 Census, persons were enumerated based on where they spent the night of 24/25th August 2019, which was the reference Census Night whereas MoE records are based on administrative data as compiled by the various schools.

Table 3.21: Comparison of 2019 Census Data and Ministry of Education Records on Secondary School Enrolment by Sex and County

National/County	2019 Census			Ministry of Education Records			Variation (Percent)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	3,260,007	1,626,056	1,633,951	6.1	6.9	5.2
Mombasa	70,018	35,322	34,696	36,553	17,584	18,969	47.8	50.2	45.3
Kwale	37,439	19,741	17,698	34,109	16,682	17,427	8.9	15.5	1.5
Kilifi	84,679	44,545	40,134	82,136	39,375	42,761	3.0	11.6	-6.5
Tana River	12,560	7,369	5,191	8,816	3,687	5,129	29.8	50.0	1.2
Lamu	7,716	4,157	3,559	7,319	3,207	4,112	5.1	22.9	-15.5
Taita-Taveta	23,264	11,483	11,781	25,275	12,970	12,305	-8.6	-12.9	-4.4
Garissa	28,540	18,468	10,072	24,004	11,477	12,527	15.9	37.9	-24.4
Wajir	26,201	16,410	9,791	17,898	6,189	11,709	31.7	62.3	-19.6
Mandera	31,212	19,107	12,105	23,084	10,549	12,535	26.0	44.8	-3.6
Marsabit	16,886	9,538	7,348	9,100	4,559	4,541	46.1	52.2	38.2
Isiolo	13,072	7,040	6,032	6,684	3,255	3,429	48.9	53.8	43.2
Meru	109,429	51,581	57,848	115,515	61,511	54,004	-5.6	-19.3	6.6
Tharaka-Nithi	32,254	16,023	16,231	49,236	24,854	24,382	-52.7	-55.1	-50.2
Embu	47,739	23,207	24,532	56,607	27,071	29,536	-18.6	-16.7	-20.4
Kitui	92,015	45,257	46,758	100,263	51,668	48,595	-9.0	-14.2	-3.9
Machakos	108,967	53,884	55,083	118,197	58,905	59,292	-8.5	-9.3	-7.6
Makueni	90,940	44,982	45,958	114,131	57,119	57,012	-25.5	-27.0	-24.1
Nyandarua	62,184	31,187	30,997	66,737	33,670	33,067	-7.3	-8.0	-6.7
Nyeri	64,005	32,532	31,473	77,098	38,776	38,322	-20.5	-19.2	-21.8
Kirinyaga	46,691	23,691	23,000	52,909	27,103	25,806	-13.3	-14.4	-12.2
Murang'a	86,074	44,082	41,992	122,152	61,511	60,641	-41.9	-39.5	-44.4
Kiambu	171,109	83,048	88,061	140,637	72,197	68,440	17.8	13.1	22.3
Turkana	30,573	18,496	12,077	21,552	8,953	12,599	29.5	51.6	-4.3
West Pokot	37,434	20,007	17,427	38,607	18,440	20,167	-3.1	7.8	-15.7
Samburu	13,056	7,689	5,367	11,886	4,713	7,173	9.0	38.7	-33.7
Trans Nzoia	87,205	43,541	43,664	89,275	44,405	44,870	-2.4	-2.0	-2.8
Uasin Gishu	101,852	49,798	52,054	69,709	36,414	33,295	31.6	26.9	36.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,569	19,585	19,984	42,179	21,697	20,482	-6.6	-10.8	-2.5
Nandi	77,862	38,547	39,315	77,602	39,211	38,391	0.3	-1.7	2.4
Baringo	50,124	25,517	24,607	46,764	23,724	23,040	6.7	7.0	6.4
Laikipia	39,649	20,287	19,362	39,339	19,221	20,118	0.8	5.3	-3.9
Nakuru	184,758	94,070	90,688	171,707	84,322	87,385	7.1	10.4	3.6
Narok	67,741	36,292	31,449	42,368	20,046	22,322	37.5	44.8	29.0
Kajiado	67,495	33,640	33,855	38,952	17,750	21,202	42.3	47.2	37.4
Kericho	80,842	40,619	40,223	80,592	39,540	41,052	0.3	2.7	-2.1
Bomet	79,385	40,633	38,752	83,320	40,106	43,214	-5.0	1.3	-11.5
Kakamega	152,094	73,205	78,889	165,291	86,238	79,053	-8.7	-17.8	-0.2
Vihiga	49,960	23,844	26,116	68,516	37,723	30,793	-37.1	-58.2	-17.9
Bungoma	149,659	73,339	76,320	153,688	78,378	75,310	-2.7	-6.9	1.3
Busia	73,647	36,712	36,935	64,217	32,823	31,394	12.8	10.6	15.0
Siaya	77,629	38,314	39,315	92,124	45,551	46,573	-18.7	-18.9	-18.5
Kisumu	98,768	48,596	50,172	93,291	48,229	45,062	5.5	0.8	10.2
Homabay	98,865	51,094	47,771	103,617	48,127	55,490	-4.8	5.8	-16.2
Migori	86,765	45,119	41,646	86,755	40,680	46,075	0.0	9.8	-10.6
Kisii	120,389	60,445	59,944	133,121	66,082	67,039	-10.6	-9.3	-11.8
Nyamira	59,074	29,406	29,668	57,329	28,476	28,853	3.0	3.2	2.7
Nairobi City	283,506	135,432	148,074	99,746	51,288	48,458	64.8	62.1	67.3

3.4.1 Secondary Gross Enrolment Rates and Net Enrolment Rates

Details of Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate for Secondary Education are presented in Table 3.22. Nationally the Gross Enrolment Rate for secondary education was 76.2 per cent with male at 75.1 per cent and female at 77.2 per cent. Secondary Education GER in urban areas was reported at 95.1 per cent compared to that of rural at 70.4 per cent. The overall GER increased from 51.4 per cent in 2009 to 76.2 per cent in 2019 suggesting improved access to secondary education in the last 10 years. The increase is mainly attributed to government policies and initiatives aimed at increasing access to secondary education to achieve a 100 per cent transition from primary education to secondary education. About 33 counties reported a GER of above 70.0 per cent while nine counties reported a GER below 50.0 per cent.

Nationally, Net Enrolment Rate for Secondary Education was 42.4 per cent with male recording an NER of 38.5 per cent and female 46.3 per cent. Generally, the secondary NER for females was higher than that of male nationally and across all the counties. Urban areas reported a higher NER at 56.2 per cent compared with rural areas at 38.1 per cent. Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit counties reported the lowest NER while Kiambu, Nyeri, Nairobi, Murang'a and Nyandarua counties reported the highest NER.

Table 3.22: Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate in Secondary School by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (14-17)			Gross Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate			Gender Parity Index	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	GER	NER
KENYA	4,557,004	2,324,744	2,232,260	76.2	75.1	77.2	42.4	38.5	46.3	1.03	1.20
Rural	3,488,884	1,810,956	1,677,928	70.4	69.1	71.7	38.1	34.3	42.2	1.04	1.23
Urban	1,068,120	513,788	554,332	95.1	96.4	93.9	56.2	53.5	58.8	0.97	1.10
Mombasa	77,666	37,270	40,396	90.2	94.8	85.9	46.8	45.3	48.2	0.91	1.06
Kwale	83,493	42,681	40,812	44.8	46.3	43.4	18.7	16.7	20.8	0.94	1.24
Kilifi	144,989	72,998	71,991	58.4	61.0	55.7	23.6	21.6	25.5	0.91	1.18
Tana River	29,085	14,988	14,097	43.2	49.2	36.8	20.5	20.7	20.3	0.75	0.98
Lamu	12,717	6,600	6,117	60.7	63.0	58.2	28.7	27.0	30.6	0.92	1.13
Taita-Taveta	29,651	15,194	14,457	78.5	75.6	81.5	50.3	45.5	55.2	1.08	1.21
Garissa	101,553	61,938	39,615	28.1	29.8	25.4	11.4	11.6	10.9	0.85	0.94
Wajir	91,441	53,642	37,799	28.7	30.6	25.9	13.6	14.0	13.1	0.85	0.94
Mandera	99,511	55,222	44,289	31.4	34.6	27.3	13.9	14.6	12.9	0.79	0.88
Marsabit	50,130	28,222	21,908	33.7	33.8	33.5	17.9	16.8	19.4	0.99	1.16
Isiolo	28,189	15,458	12,731	46.4	45.5	47.4	25.5	23.1	28.3	1.04	1.23
Meru	142,360	70,973	71,387	76.9	72.7	81.0	43.5	38.1	49.0	1.11	1.28
Tharaka-Nithi	36,992	18,649	18,343	87.2	85.9	88.5	47.2	43.2	51.4	1.03	1.19
Embu	53,986	27,509	26,477	88.4	84.4	92.7	54.4	48.7	60.3	1.10	1.24
Kitui	135,288	68,813	66,475	68.0	65.8	70.3	36.5	32.4	40.6	1.07	1.25
Machakos	126,551	64,553	61,998	86.1	83.5	88.8	51.1	45.7	56.6	1.06	1.24
Makueni	107,809	55,288	52,521	84.4	81.4	87.5	48.6	43.4	54.1	1.08	1.25
Nyandarua	67,093	34,814	32,279	92.7	89.6	96.0	61.6	56.9	66.7	1.07	1.17
Nyeri	60,937	31,369	29,568	105.0	103.7	106.4	70.0	66.1	74.1	1.03	1.12
Kirinyaga	49,306	24,837	24,469	94.7	95.4	94.0	61.4	57.5	65.4	0.99	1.14
Murang'a	91,755	47,608	44,147	93.8	92.6	95.1	63.4	59.5	67.6	1.03	1.14
Kiambu	169,382	83,305	86,077	101.0	99.7	102.3	70.1	67.0	73.1	1.03	1.09
Turkana	101,220	56,817	44,403	30.2	32.6	27.2	10.5	9.9	11.2	0.84	1.14
West Pokot	60,900	31,482	29,418	61.5	63.6	59.2	24.9	23.0	27.0	0.93	1.18
Samburu	31,397	17,241	14,156	41.6	44.6	37.9	20.5	18.9	22.5	0.85	1.19
Trans Nzoia	110,206	55,920	54,286	79.1	77.9	80.4	41.8	37.3	46.4	1.03	1.25
Uasin Gishu	110,651	55,099	55,552	92.0	90.4	93.7	50.2	45.5	54.8	1.04	1.21
Elgeyo-Marakwet	48,447	24,591	23,856	81.7	79.6	83.8	40.0	36.1	43.9	1.05	1.22
Nandi	94,377	47,863	46,514	82.5	80.5	84.5	39.7	34.9	44.6	1.05	1.28
Baringo	71,636	37,502	34,134	70.0	68.0	72.1	39.7	36.0	43.7	1.06	1.22
Laikipia	48,772	25,293	23,479	81.3	80.2	82.5	50.7	47.1	54.6	1.03	1.16
Nakuru	201,235	101,902	99,333	91.8	92.3	91.3	53.8	49.6	58.1	0.99	1.17
Narok	112,528	58,238	54,290	60.2	62.3	57.9	30.4	27.5	33.4	0.93	1.21
Kajiado	84,825	42,072	42,753	79.6	80.0	79.2	46.1	43.2	48.9	0.99	1.13
Kericho	93,470	47,164	46,306	86.5	86.1	86.9	49.4	45.3	53.5	1.01	1.18
Bomet	97,073	49,258	47,815	81.8	82.5	81.0	45.3	41.7	49.1	0.98	1.18
Kakamega	211,668	105,478	106,190	71.9	69.4	74.3	36.2	31.4	41.0	1.07	1.31
Vihiga	64,940	32,702	32,238	76.9	72.9	81.0	40.6	35.2	46.0	1.11	1.31
Bungoma	193,065	96,948	96,117	77.5	75.6	79.4	39.9	34.6	45.3	1.05	1.31
Busia	102,592	50,986	51,606	71.8	72.0	71.6	34.0	30.7	37.2	0.99	1.21
Siaya	104,596	52,960	51,636	74.2	72.3	76.1	38.1	34.5	41.9	1.05	1.21
Kisumu	115,506	56,969	58,537	85.5	85.3	85.7	45.5	41.7	49.2	1.00	1.18
Homabay	123,398	62,221	61,177	80.1	82.1	78.1	42.0	39.6	44.4	0.95	1.12
Migori	118,808	59,510	59,298	73.0	75.8	70.2	37.1	34.9	39.3	0.93	1.12
Kisii	133,383	66,880	66,503	90.3	90.4	90.1	53.6	50.4	56.8	1.00	1.13
Nyamira	64,054	32,320	31,734	92.2	91.0	93.5	57.1	53.0	61.2	1.03	1.15
Nairobi City	268,373	125,397	142,976	105.6	108.0	103.6	64.2	62.3	65.9	0.96	1.06

Total Net Enrolment Rate: Total NER is defined as the total number of students of the official age group for a given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Figure 3.9 shows the Total Net Enrolment Rate for secondary education by sex and residence. The computation of Total NER has considered the population age 14-17 years that reported to be attending school or learning institution but excludes the population attending adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis*. Total NER for secondary education stood at 85.7 per cent in 2019, with males at 84.8 per cent and females at 86.7 per cent. Total NER in urban areas was 88.7 per cent while that in rural areas was 84.8 per cent. This indicates that there is a high degree of educational participation of the population age 14-17 years in any level of education except adult basic education and madrassa/*duksis*. Total NER for secondary education disaggregated by sex, residence and county is presented in Appendix 2.11.

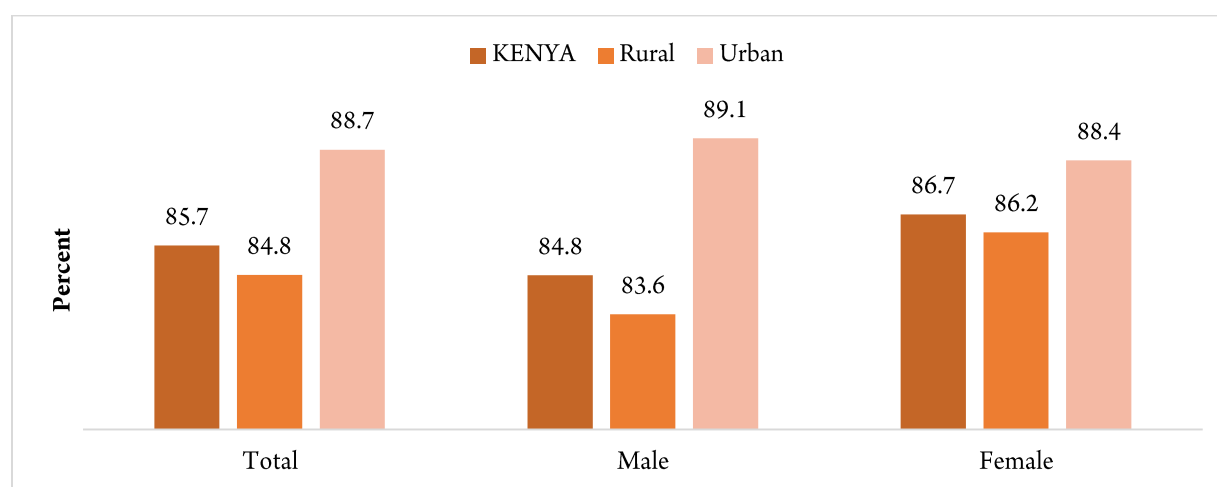


Figure 3.9: Total Net Enrolment Rate for Secondary Education by Sex and Residence

Table 3.23 presents the gross intake ratio to the last grade (secondary education) by sex, residence and County in 2019. Gross intake ratio to the last grade (secondary education) is defined as the total number of new entrants into the last grade of secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the intended entrance age, to the last grade of secondary education.

The overall gross intake ratio to form 4 was 87.4 per cent with male students recording a gross intake ratio of 88.2 per cent and female students recording a gross intake ratio of 86.5 per cent. This indicates that the degree of secondary education completion for both male and female is comparatively within the acceptable levels. Eleven counties recorded a gross intake ratio to form 4 of below 60.0 per cent with Turkana County having the lowest ratio at 38.3 per cent.

Table 3.23: Gross Intake Ratio to the Last Grade (Secondary Education) by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 17			Gross Intake Ratio to Form 4 Age 17			Gender Parity Index
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	1,083,546	557,536	526,010	87.4	88.2	86.5	0.98
Rural	812,842	428,079	384,763	75.4	75.7	75.1	0.99
Urban	270,704	129,457	141,247	123.3	129.4	117.7	0.91
Mombasa	19,882	9,485	10,397	118.6	129.0	109.2	0.85
Kwale	19,283	10,062	9,221	43.7	44.4	42.9	0.97
Kilifi	34,932	17,872	17,060	52.4	54.4	50.4	0.93
Tana River	6,266	3,336	2,930	56.3	68.7	42.2	0.61
Lamu	3,066	1,642	1,424	58.0	59.1	56.7	0.96
Taita-Taveta	7,468	3,923	3,545	72.2	68.5	76.4	1.12
Garissa	22,612	13,613	8,999	43.8	48.2	37.0	0.77
Wajir	19,874	11,704	8,170	40.8	45.4	34.2	0.75
Mandera	20,720	11,215	9,505	47.1	56.4	36.3	0.64
Marsabit	11,239	6,554	4,685	45.8	46.9	44.3	0.95
Isiolo	6,775	3,785	2,990	56.6	57.4	55.5	0.97
Meru	33,585	16,799	16,786	84.0	80.9	87.2	1.08
Tharaka-Nithi	8,960	4,645	4,315	88.2	84.4	92.3	1.09
Embu	13,295	6,922	6,373	88.8	85.1	92.8	1.09
Kitui	32,377	16,677	15,700	67.4	66.5	68.4	1.03
Machakos	31,623	16,290	15,333	93.7	92.4	95.1	1.03
Makueni	26,870	14,012	12,858	82.8	79.4	86.6	1.09
Nyandarua	16,519	8,686	7,833	92.5	89.4	96.0	1.07
Nyeri	15,711	8,206	7,505	112.8	111.0	114.8	1.03
Kirinyaga	12,393	6,378	6,015	97.5	98.4	96.5	0.98
Murang'a	22,773	12,055	10,718	93.9	92.7	95.3	1.03
Kiambu	43,144	21,262	21,882	117.4	115.2	119.5	1.04
Turkana	21,758	12,519	9,239	38.3	42.8	32.2	0.75
West Pokot	12,328	6,440	5,888	83.1	90.0	75.4	0.84
Samburu	6,579	3,779	2,800	55.1	63.9	43.3	0.68
Trans Nzoia	26,821	13,851	12,970	80.9	80.6	81.3	1.01
Uasin Gishu	27,719	13,925	13,794	105.5	103.3	107.8	1.04
Elgeyo-Marakwet	11,442	5,902	5,540	91.5	89.1	94.1	1.06
Nandi	22,950	11,748	11,202	84.9	84.2	85.7	1.02
Baringo	16,071	8,458	7,613	83.8	82.7	84.9	1.03
Laikipia	11,972	6,328	5,644	83.9	81.6	86.5	1.06
Nakuru	48,876	24,968	23,908	114.9	123.6	105.8	0.86
Narok	23,896	12,844	11,052	69.1	73.1	64.4	0.88
Kajiado	19,718	9,960	9,758	107.2	108.0	106.4	0.98
Kericho	21,780	11,121	10,659	97.6	98.5	96.6	0.98
Bomet	22,047	11,447	10,600	94.3	97.4	91.0	0.93
Kakamega	50,636	25,632	25,004	72.0	70.7	73.3	1.04
Vihiga	15,809	8,100	7,709	80.4	75.3	85.8	1.14
Bungoma	46,710	23,700	23,010	80.7	81.6	79.7	0.98
Busia	24,911	12,511	12,400	69.9	72.1	67.8	0.94
Siaya	24,609	12,602	12,007	75.9	74.3	77.6	1.04
Kisumu	27,804	13,872	13,932	98.3	100.2	96.5	0.96
Homabay	27,846	14,320	13,526	92.4	97.7	86.8	0.89
Migori	26,418	13,288	13,130	87.6	94.7	80.4	0.85
Kisii	31,471	15,911	15,560	108.1	111.5	104.6	0.94
Nyamira	14,855	7,395	7,460	111.5	115.1	107.9	0.94
Nairobi City	69,153	31,792	37,361	141.9	151.4	133.7	0.88

3.4.2 Measurement of Delay in Secondary Education Completion

Completion rate to measure the delay in secondary education completion is defined as the percentage of a cohort of students or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education, who have completed that grade. Secondary education completion rate is computed as the number of persons in the relevant age group who have completed the last grade of the given level of education and is expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age group. Learners in secondary school are expected to complete Form 4 at age 17. Therefore, the cohort of the population to consider in the computing completion rate in secondary education to show the delay is that of age 20-22 years which is 3-5 years above age 17.

Delay in secondary education completion can be determined using the secondary education completion rates which consider the population of age 20-22 who had completed secondary Form 4 and population of age 20-22 as the base.

At the national level, the secondary education completion rate was 31.3 per cent with a gender parity for male and female as shown in Table 3.24. Urban areas reported a higher completion rate of 42.0 per cent compared to rural areas at 25.1 per cent. This implies that about one-third of the students in secondary had completed Form 4 by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than 17 years. This suggests that there is a delay in the completion of secondary education.

Table 3.24: Secondary Education Completion Rate by Sex and Residence

National/ Residence	Population Age 20-22 Years			Completion Rate			Gender
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Parity
Kenya	2,694,942	1,282,791	1,412,038	31.3	31.3	31.2	1.00
Rural	1,702,994	846,136	856,798	25.1	25.0	25.2	1.01
Urban	991,948	436,655	555,240	42.0	43.6	40.6	0.93

Figure 3.10 shows the secondary education completion rate by county. Analysis of completion rates at the county level shows that twenty-seven (27) counties reported completion rates below the national average. They include counties in ASAL areas. The reported low completion rates in these counties suggest significant delays in completion of secondary at the required age. Secondary education completion rates by sex, residence and county are also presented in Appendix 2.12.

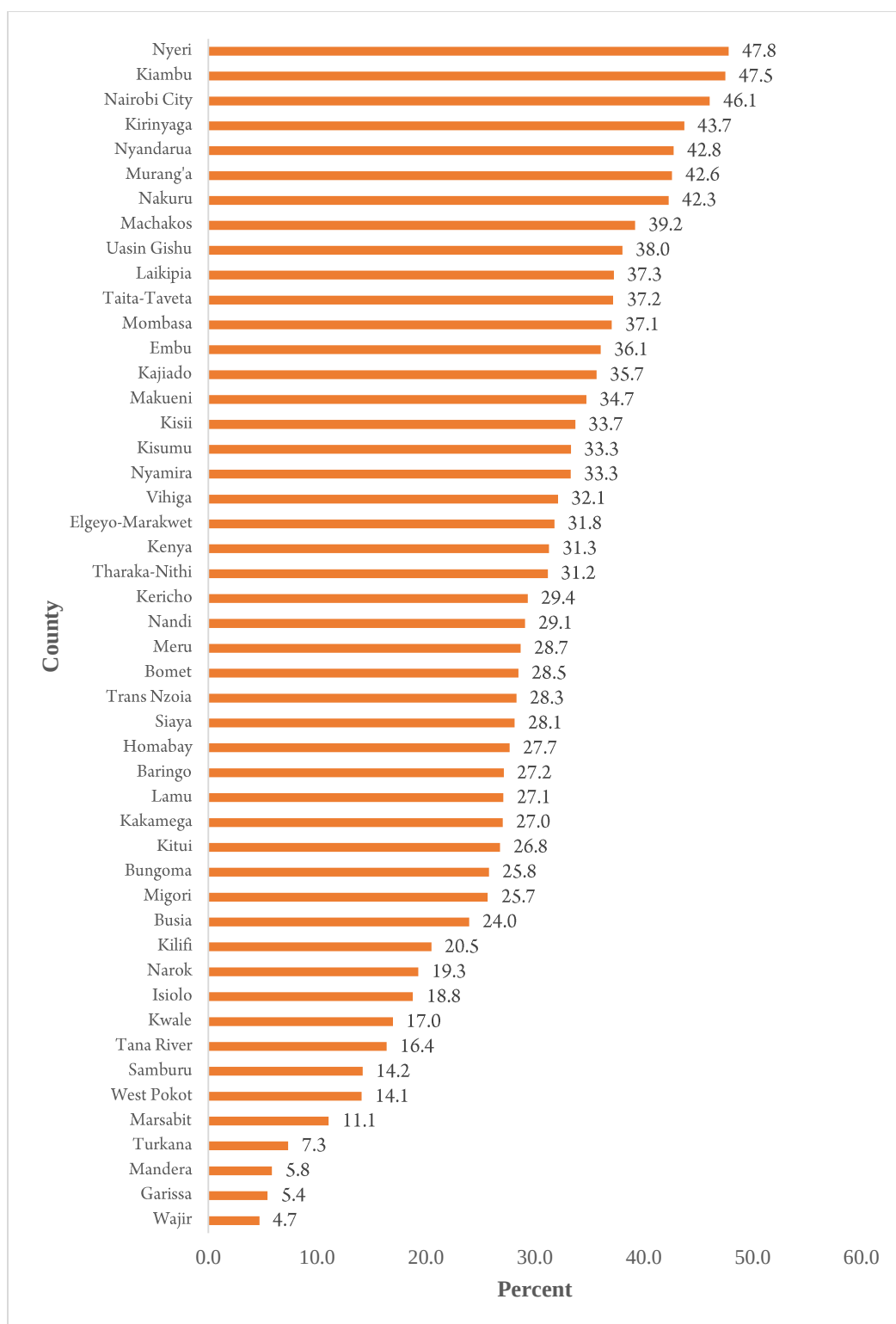


Figure 3.10: Secondary Education Completion Rate by County

3.4.3 Secondary Education Out-of-School

Details of the percentage distribution of population age 14-17 not at school (out-of-school) by sex, residence and County in 2019 are presented in Table 3.25. Nationally, the secondary education out-of-school rate was 11.6 per cent with rural areas reporting an out-of-school rate of 12.8 per cent

compared with 7.6 per cent reported in urban areas. More males than females were out-of-school in 2019. ASAL counties of Wajir, Garissa, Turkana, Mandera and Marsabit reported substantial proportions of out-of-school.

Table 3.25: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 14-17 not at School (Out-of-School) by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 14-17			Out-of-School Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	4,557,004	2,324,744	2,232,260	11.6	12.6	10.5
Rural	3,488,884	1,810,956	1,677,928	12.8	14.0	11.5
Urban	1,068,120	513,788	554,332	7.6	7.7	7.6
Mombasa	77,666	37,270	40,396	5.6	4.5	6.6
Kwale	83,493	42,681	40,812	12.2	12.1	12.4
Kilifi	144,989	72,998	71,991	5.7	5.5	5.9
Tana River	29,085	14,988	14,097	33.0	32.7	33.3
Lamu	12,717	6,600	6,117	10.9	11.3	10.6
Taita-Taveta	29,651	15,194	14,457	4.1	4.4	3.8
Garissa	101,553	61,938	39,615	65.8	65.5	66.2
Wajir	91,441	53,642	37,799	66.0	65.3	67.0
Mandera	99,511	55,222	44,289	60.5	59.1	62.4
Marsabit	50,130	28,222	21,908	52.8	56.6	47.8
Isiolo	28,189	15,458	12,731	37.6	42.5	31.7
Meru	142,360	70,973	71,387	10.1	11.9	8.3
Tharaka-Nithi	36,992	18,649	18,343	5.2	5.9	4.6
Embu	53,986	27,509	26,477	4.8	5.8	3.8
Kitui	135,288	68,813	66,475	3.9	4.4	3.4
Machakos	126,551	64,553	61,998	3.2	3.7	2.7
Makueni	107,809	55,288	52,521	2.5	3.0	2.0
Nyandarua	67,093	34,814	32,279	2.9	3.7	2.0
Nyeri	60,937	31,369	29,568	1.6	1.7	1.5
Kirinyaga	49,306	24,837	24,469	3.7	3.9	3.5
Murang'a	91,755	47,608	44,147	3.3	3.9	2.7
Kiambu	169,382	83,305	86,077	2.8	2.8	2.8
Turkana	101,220	56,817	44,403	61.0	62.9	58.5
West Pokot	60,900	31,482	29,418	21.6	22.8	20.4
Samburu	31,397	17,241	14,156	44.2	46.5	41.3
Trans Nzoia	110,206	55,920	54,286	5.3	5.4	5.2
Uasin Gishu	110,651	55,099	55,552	3.1	3.1	3.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	48,447	24,591	23,856	4.1	4.8	3.4
Nandi	94,377	47,863	46,514	3.2	3.3	3.1
Baringo	71,636	37,502	34,134	18.9	20.5	17.1
Laikipia	48,772	25,293	23,479	9.3	10.3	8.2
Nakuru	201,235	101,902	99,333	3.7	4.1	3.3
Narok	112,528	58,238	54,290	11.9	13.1	10.7
Kajiado	84,825	42,072	42,753	9.3	9.9	8.7
Kericho	93,470	47,164	46,306	3.8	3.7	3.9
Bomet	97,073	49,258	47,815	3.6	3.5	3.7
Kakamega	211,668	105,478	106,190	4.7	4.9	4.6
Vihiga	64,940	32,702	32,238	3.6	4.2	3.0
Bungoma	193,065	96,948	96,117	5.1	5.1	5.2
Busia	102,592	50,986	51,606	6.1	6.0	6.2
Siaya	104,596	52,960	51,636	3.9	3.8	3.9
Kisumu	115,506	56,969	58,537	3.5	3.4	3.6
Homabay	123,398	62,221	61,177	3.9	3.3	4.5
Migori	118,808	59,510	59,298	6.2	5.5	6.9
Kisii	133,383	66,880	66,503	4.5	4.1	5.0
Nyamira	64,054	32,320	31,734	4.1	3.9	4.4
Nairobi City	268,373	125,397	142,976	3.8	3.1	4.4

3.4.4 Children Over-Age for Secondary Education Grades Enrolment

In Kenya, the official secondary school-going age is 14-17 years; this means that persons of age 14 years are expected to be enrolled in Form 1 while those of age 15 years are expected to be in Form 2. Enrolment by specific age for each grade continues up to Form 4. Therefore, if a learner is of age 16 years and is enrolled in Form 1 that learner is considered to be over-age for Form 1. The same inference applies to all other grades.

Figure 3.11 shows the percentage distribution of over-age children in each grade of secondary education. The proportion of over-age children in secondary education increases with the grade. Fewer over-age children join grade one but the number cumulatively grows in higher grades with the highest proportion being reported in Form 4. Similarity, the pattern in which over-age enrolment is depicted for both male and female. The growth in the over-age children across the grades especially in Form 4, could be attributed to repetitions and those who rejoin the education system after being out of school for some period.

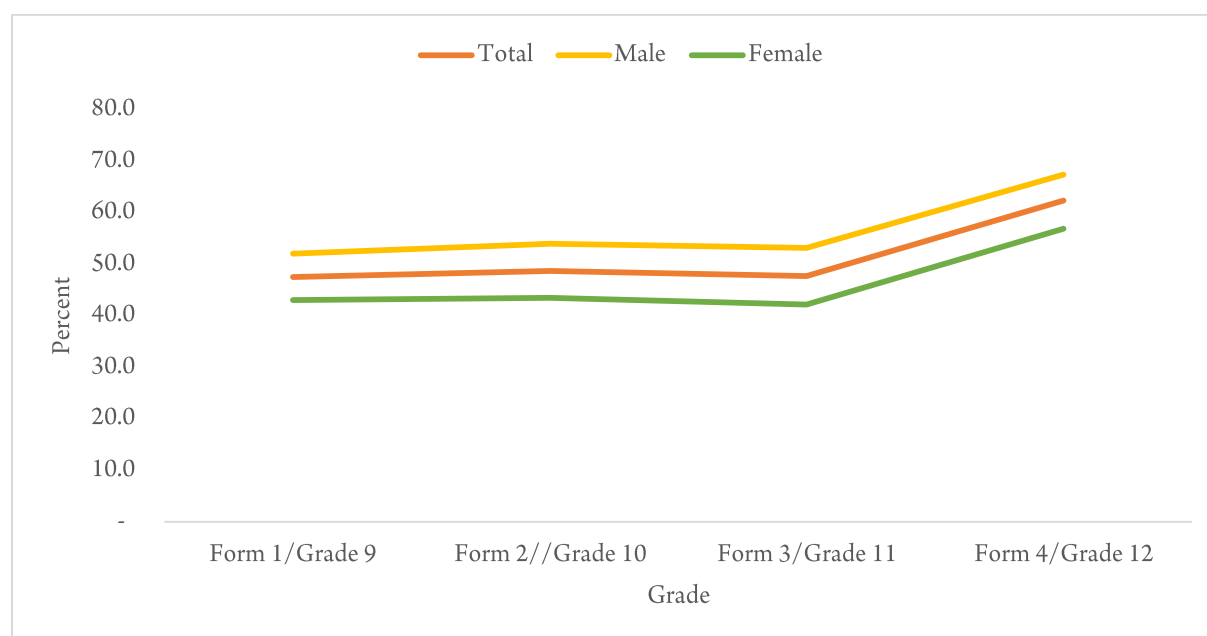


Figure 3.11: Percentage of Children Over-Age in each Grade for Secondary Education

Table 3.26 provides details of the percentage of children over age for the grade in secondary education by sex, residence and County. The data shows that 51.9 per cent of all students enrolled in secondary education are over-age for the grade they were enrolled in 2019. This implies that about half of students enrolled in secondary education are over-age for their respective grade. The analysis indicates that there are more males over-age for the grade in secondary education at 57.1 per cent than females at 46.6 per cent. Rural areas reported a higher proportion of over-age for grade learners in secondary education than urban areas. Kiambu, Nyeri, Murangá, Nairobi City, Nyandarua and Kirinyaga Counties recorded the lowest percentage of over-age for grade learners in secondary education whereas Turkana, Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu recorded the highest percentage.

Table 3.26: Percentage of Children Over-Age for Grade in Secondary Education by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Enrolment			Percentage of Over-Age Pupils		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	51.9	57.1	46.6
Rural	2,455,182	1,251,658	1,203,524	55.4	60.5	50.1
Urban	1,015,713	495,223	520,490	43.3	48.3	38.5
Mombasa	70,018	35,322	34,696	54.5	60.1	48.9
Kwale	37,439	19,741	17,698	72.2	76.8	67.0
Kilifi	84,679	44,545	40,134	73.7	77.3	69.8
Tana River	12,560	7,369	5,191	63.1	68.0	56.2
Lamu	7,716	4,157	3,559	69.7	74.2	64.4
Taita-Taveta	23,264	11,483	11,781	45.6	51.3	40.0
Garissa	28,540	18,468	10,072	63.2	64.2	61.3
Wajir	26,201	16,410	9,791	56.5	58.1	53.9
Mandera	31,212	19,107	12,105	59.1	60.9	56.1
Marsabit	16,886	9,538	7,348	51.7	55.2	47.1
Isiolo	13,072	7,040	6,032	52.8	56.9	48.0
Meru	109,429	51,581	57,848	52.2	58.1	47.0
Tharaka-Nithi	32,254	16,023	16,231	55.2	60.7	49.8
Embu	47,739	23,207	24,532	46.4	51.8	41.2
Kitui	92,015	45,257	46,758	60.0	65.0	55.1
Machakos	108,967	53,884	55,083	49.1	55.4	42.9
Makueni	90,940	44,982	45,958	54.0	59.8	48.4
Nyandarua	62,184	31,187	30,997	40.0	45.0	35.0
Nyeri	64,005	32,532	31,473	36.2	41.4	30.8
Kirinyaga	46,691	23,691	23,000	40.0	46.3	33.5
Murang'a	86,074	44,082	41,992	37.4	42.5	32.2
Kiambu	171,109	83,048	88,061	30.2	34.3	26.4
Turkana	30,573	18,496	12,077	74.1	77.4	69.1
West Pokot	37,434	20,007	17,427	68.4	72.4	63.9
Samburu	13,056	7,689	5,367	59.1	65.1	50.4
Trans Nzoia	87,205	43,541	43,664	58.1	63.7	52.6
Uasin Gishu	101,852	49,798	52,054	53.6	59.4	48.1
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,569	19,585	19,984	63.3	66.9	59.6
Nandi	77,862	38,547	39,315	64.1	68.7	59.6
Baringo	50,124	25,517	24,607	49.0	53.8	44.0
Laikipia	39,649	20,287	19,362	45.5	50.9	39.9
Nakuru	184,758	94,070	90,688	47.9	53.8	41.7
Narok	67,741	36,292	31,449	58.9	65.1	51.8
Kajiado	67,495	33,640	33,855	46.0	51.1	40.8
Kericho	80,842	40,619	40,223	49.4	55.1	43.7
Bomet	79,385	40,633	38,752	52.4	58.0	46.6
Kakamega	152,094	73,205	78,889	61.7	66.8	56.9
Vihiga	49,960	23,844	26,116	58.8	64.6	53.5
Bungoma	149,659	73,339	76,320	58.1	64.2	52.2
Busia	73,647	36,712	36,935	65.1	69.2	61.1
Siaya	77,629	38,314	39,315	61.9	66.1	57.8
Kisumu	98,768	48,596	50,172	55.9	60.9	51.0
Homabay	98,865	51,094	47,771	57.3	61.8	52.4
Migori	86,765	45,119	41,646	57.9	63.0	52.4
Kisii	120,389	60,445	59,944	44.3	48.9	39.7
Nyamira	59,074	29,406	29,668	40.8	45.7	35.9
Nairobi City	283,506	135,432	148,074	39.3	43.9	35.1

3.4.5 Use of Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Population Enrolled in Secondary School

Figure 3.12 presents the percentage distribution of the population enrolled in secondary school who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by sex and residence. Secondary school students who used mobile phones in the last 3 months prior to the 2019 Census enumeration were 48.9 per cent nationally. Male students reported a higher percentage usage of mobile phones at 53.3 per cent compared with female students with mobile phone usage of 44.3 per cent. Secondary schools in urban areas had the highest proportion of those who used mobile phones at 61.5 per cent compared with those in rural areas at 43.6 per cent.

Nationally, 24.0 per cent of the population enrolled in secondary school used the internet with the usage of the internet in urban areas reported at 41.1 per cent compared with usage in rural areas of 16.8 per cent. More male students than female used the internet. The usage of desktop computers/laptops/tablets stood at 12.0 per cent nationally with the usage of computers in urban areas (23.5 per cent) more pronounced than usage in rural areas (7.3 per cent). There was an increase in access to the internet and computers from 6.8 per cent and 7.9 per cent in 2009, respectively to 24.0 per cent and 12.0 per cent in 2019, respectively. Secondary school students in urban areas were more likely to have used the internet and computers for pedagogical purposes compared to those living in rural areas.

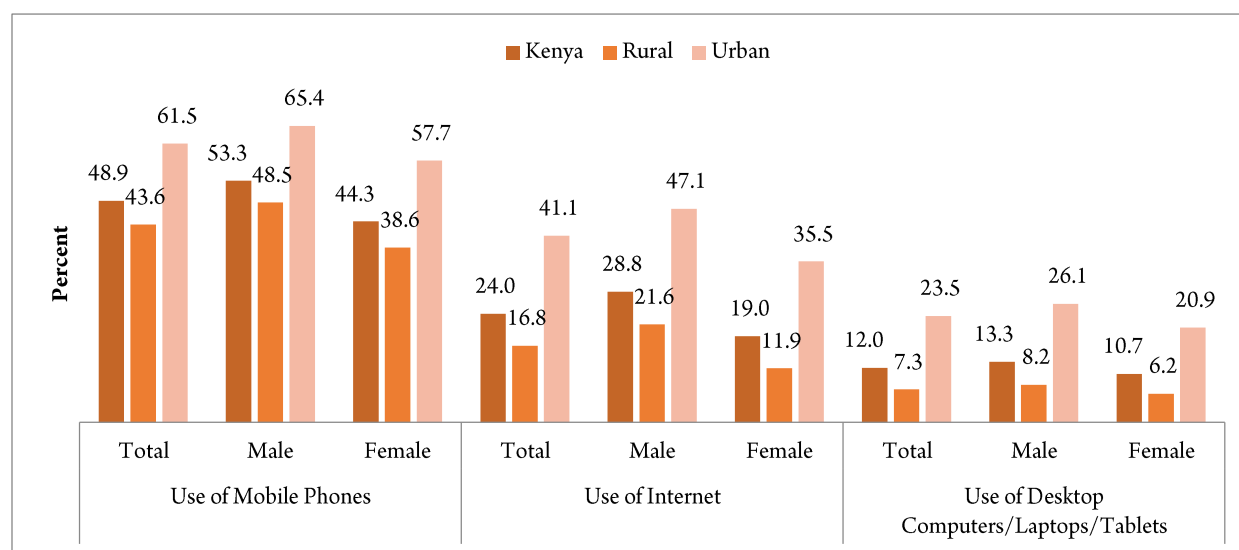


Figure 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Secondary Education Who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Sex and Residence

Figure 3.13 shows the percentage distribution of the population enrolled in secondary school who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by county. Usage of mobile phone by students in secondary schools is high in counties with large urban population and counties close to Nairobi City. Counties that are far from Nairobi with significant usage of mobile phones at the secondary level include Kisumu, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Garissa and Kilifi. Nineteen counties reported the proportion of those who used mobile phone above the national average of 48.9 per cent and the majority are counties that are very close to Nairobi City. The use of the internet and desktop computers/laptops or tablets depicts a similar trend among the counties except in Garissa, Wajir, Vihiga, Kakamega, Turkana. In all the counties, the proportion of secondary students who used the internet was more compared with those who used desktop computers/laptops/tablets. This suggests that students may have accessed the internet through mobile phones. The percentage distribution of the population enrolled in secondary education who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by sex, residence and County is also presented in Appendix 2.13.

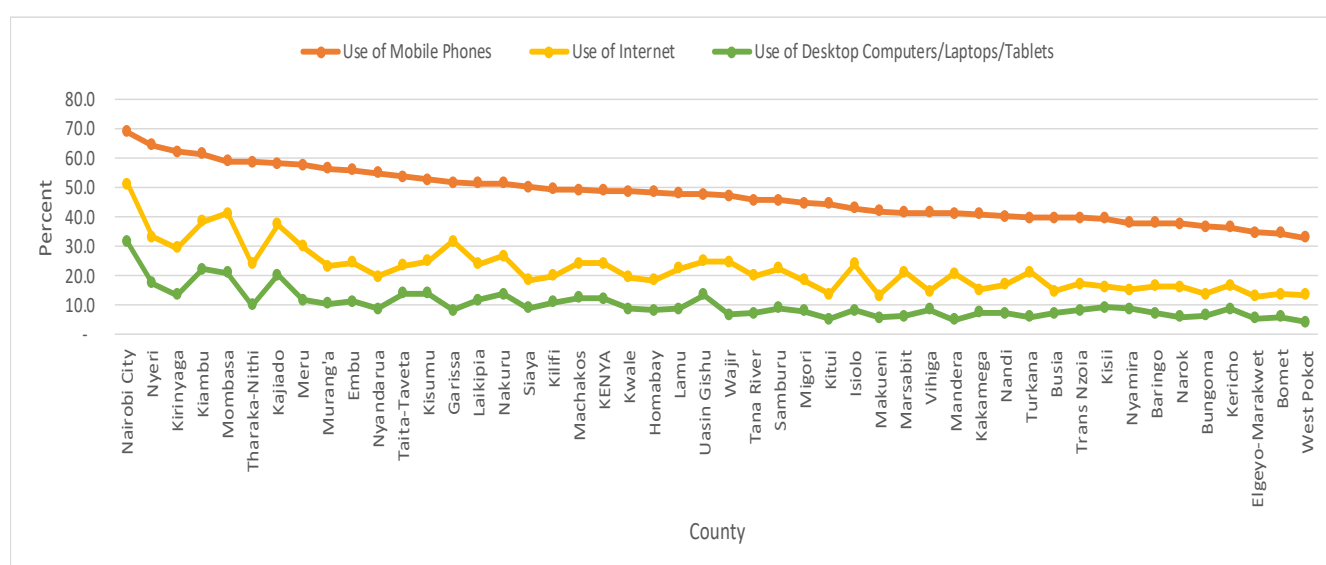


Figure 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Secondary Education Who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by County

3.5 Middle-Level Colleges Education

Table 3.27 provides details on the distribution of population enrolled in middle-level colleges by the level of study, sex, age group and residence. In 2019, the total population reported to be enrolled in middle-level colleges was 518,459 of which female students constituted 52.2 per cent. Students enrolled for diploma courses accounted for 59.3 per cent at 307,552 while those enrolled for certificate courses were 210,907 constituting 40.7 per cent. Analysis of enrolment by age cohorts shows that the population age 18-22 comprised of the majority (52.3 per cent) of those enrolled in middle-level colleges. Population age 18-22 and 23-27 years both constituted 84.9 per cent of the total student enrolment in middle-level colleges. At the time of Census enumeration, 51.3 per cent of the population enrolled in middle-level colleges were in urban areas compared with 48.7 per cent in rural

areas. Enrolment in certificate courses 116,883 in rural areas compared to 94,024 in urban areas while the reverse is the case for enrolment in diploma courses which had more student enrolment in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 3.27: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Middle-level Colleges by Level of Study, Sex, Age Group and Residence

Age Group	Total			Certificate			Diploma		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	518,459	247,910	270,549	210,907	97,693	113,214	307,552	150,217	157,335
16 - 17	6,696	3,408	3,288	4,724	2,608	2,116	1,972	800	1,172
18 - 22	271,390	119,088	152,302	119,659	52,822	66,837	151,731	66,266	85,465
23 - 27	168,926	88,402	80,524	62,237	30,740	31,497	106,689	57,662	49,027
28 - 32	36,557	18,572	17,985	12,820	5,833	6,987	23,737	12,739	10,998
33 - 38	17,167	8,456	8,711	5,787	2,653	3,134	11,380	5,803	5,577
39+	17,723	9,984	7,739	5,680	3,037	2,643	12,043	6,947	5,096
Rural									
Total	252,314	125,966	126,348	116,883	56,426	60,457	135,431	69,540	65,891
16 - 17	4,352	2,395	1,957	3,411	2,005	1,406	941	390	551
18 - 22	127,564	58,681	68,883	63,561	29,403	34,158	64,003	29,278	34,725
23 - 27	85,774	46,234	39,540	36,302	18,404	17,898	49,472	27,830	21,642
28 - 32	17,709	9,240	8,469	7,247	3,335	3,912	10,462	5,905	4,557
33 - 38	7,982	4,033	3,949	3,180	1,449	1,731	4,802	2,584	2,218
39+	8,933	5,383	3,550	3,182	1,830	1,352	5,751	3,553	2,198
Urban									
Total	266,145	121,944	144,201	94,024	41,267	52,757	172,121	80,677	91,444
16 - 17	2,344	1,013	1,331	1,313	603	710	1,031	410	621
18 - 22	143,826	60,407	83,419	56,098	23,419	32,679	87,728	36,988	50,740
23 - 27	83,152	42,168	40,984	25,935	12,336	13,599	57,217	29,832	27,385
28 - 32	18,848	9,332	9,516	5,573	2,498	3,075	13,275	6,834	6,441
33 - 38	9,185	4,423	4,762	2,607	1,204	1,403	6,578	3,219	3,359
39+	8,790	4,601	4,189	2,498	1,207	1,291	6,292	3,394	2,898

Figure 3.14 presents the percentage distribution of the population enrolled in middle-level colleges who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets by age group. The percentage of the population enrolled in middle-level colleges who use phones was generally above 95 per cent across all age groups except in the age cohort 16-17 mainly due to the fewer population being enrolled in either diploma or certificate courses. The use of the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets had a similar trajectory suggesting that the internet use mainly occurred in a desktop computer/laptop/tablet for pedagogical purposes.

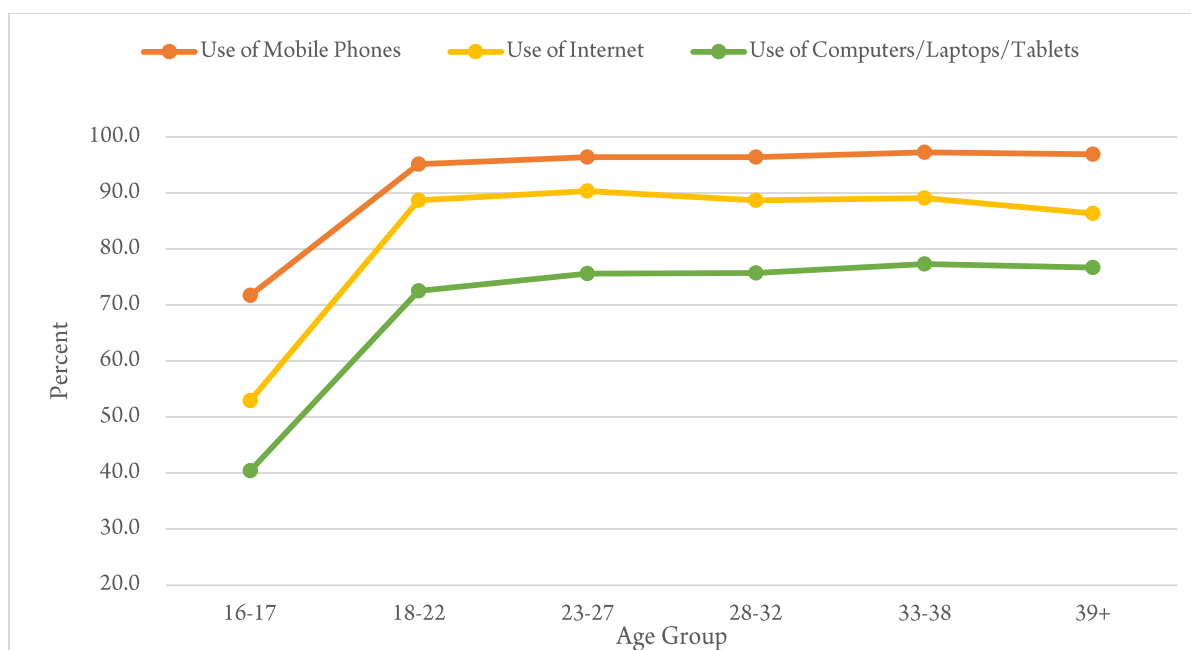


Figure 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Middle-level Colleges Who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Age Group

Table 3.28 presents the percentage distribution of the population enrolled in middle-level colleges who used mobile phones, the internet and desktop computers/laptops/tablets disaggregated by sex, age group and residence. Nationally, 95.5 per cent of the population enrolled in middle-level colleges used a mobile phone in the 3 months prior to the 2019 Census enumeration. The population enrolled in middle-level colleges in urban areas reported high usage of mobile phones at 97.5 per cent compared to those residing in rural areas at 93.4 per cent. Nationally, usage of the internet among the population enrolled in middle-level colleges was 88.7 per cent with those residing in urban areas reporting a higher percentage of internet usage than those residing in rural areas. Middle-level colleges students who used computers/laptops/tablets was 73.6 per cent nationally, with male students reporting a percentage usage of 75.2 per cent and female reporting a percentage usage of 72.2 per cent. Usage of computers by middle-level college students was much higher for those residing in urban areas at 80.4 per cent compared with those residing in rural areas at 66.5 per cent.

Table 3.28: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Middle-level Colleges who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Sex, Age Group and Residence

National/ Residence	Use of Mobile Phones			Use of Internet			Use of Computers/Laptops/Tablets		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	95.5	95.0	95.9	88.7	89.4	88.1	73.6	75.2	72.2
16-17	71.7	69.4	74.2	52.9	46.8	59.2	40.4	33.5	47.6
18-22	95.2	94.5	95.7	88.7	88.4	88.9	72.5	73.0	72.2
23-27	96.4	96.2	96.7	90.3	92.0	88.5	75.6	78.1	72.9
28-32	96.4	95.9	97.0	88.7	91.3	86.0	75.7	79.5	71.8
33-38	97.2	96.7	97.7	89.1	91.5	86.7	77.3	80.1	74.6
39+	96.9	96.5	97.5	86.4	87.1	85.4	76.7	77.9	75.1
Rural									
Total	93.4	92.7	94.0	83.5	84.4	82.5	66.5	68.0	65.1
16-17	65.1	63.7	66.7	41.3	36.2	47.6	29.7	24.1	36.6
18-22	92.8	91.8	93.7	83.2	82.4	84.0	65.1	64.7	65.3
23-27	94.9	94.6	95.3	86.4	88.8	83.5	69.4	72.1	66.3
28-32	94.6	93.8	95.5	83.3	87.7	78.5	68.8	73.8	63.3
33-38	95.7	95.2	96.3	82.7	87.0	78.2	69.6	74.1	65.1
39+	95.5	95.1	96.2	80.2	81.9	77.7	70.8	72.7	68.0
Urban									
Total	97.5	97.4	97.5	93.7	94.6	92.9	80.4	82.6	78.5
16-17	84.2	82.8	85.2	74.5	72.0	76.4	60.2	55.6	63.7
18-22	97.2	97.2	97.3	93.6	94.3	93.0	79.2	81.0	77.9
23-27	97.9	97.9	98.0	94.4	95.5	93.3	82.0	84.6	79.2
28-32	98.1	98.0	98.2	93.8	94.8	92.7	82.2	85.1	79.4
33-38	98.5	98.1	98.9	94.6	95.6	93.7	84.0	85.6	82.4
39+	98.4	98.1	98.7	92.6	93.1	92.0	82.6	84.0	81.0

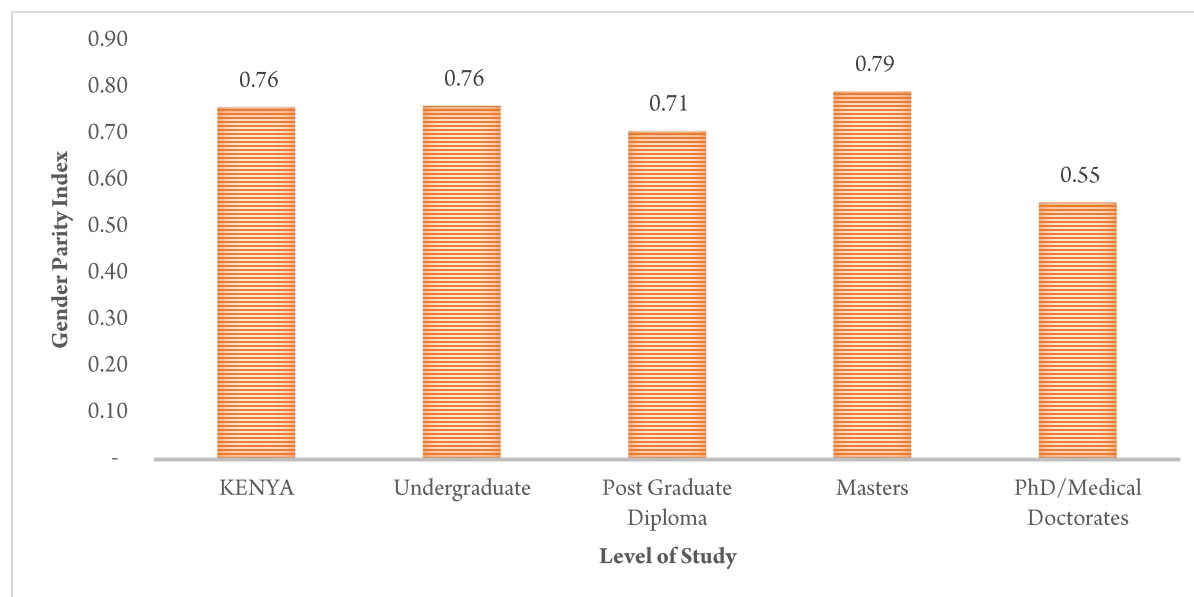
3.6 University Education

Table 3.29 provides the distribution of the population enrolled in university education by sex, age group, level of study and residence. At the national level, total university enrolment was 485,734 of which 56.9 per cent were male students. Undergraduate students constituted 89.5 per cent of the total university enrolment. Students pursuing masters and doctorates courses constituted 7.4 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively of the total university enrolment. The majority of students pursuing undergraduate programmes were in the age group 18-22 and 23-27 years. Students pursuing Masters programmes were mainly in the age group 33-38 years at 34.8 per cent of total university enrolment. Students who reported to be pursuing Doctorates programmes were mainly age 39 years and above at 18.1 per cent of the total university enrolment.

Table 3.29: Distribution of Population Enrolled in University by Age Group, Level of Study, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Total			Undergraduate			Post Graduate Diploma			Masters			PhD/Medical Doctorates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	485,734	276,347	209,387	434,869	247,065	187,804	6,873	4,028	2,845	35,865	20,020	15,845	8,127	5,234	2,893
17-	3,456	1,575	1,881	3,456	1,575	1,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 22	245,804	128,123	117,681	244,521	127,488	117,033	911	480	431	372	155	217	-	-	-
23 - 27	146,754	92,852	53,902	136,996	87,854	49,142	2,830	1,535	1,295	6,678	3,324	3,354	250	139	111
28 - 32	37,214	22,500	14,714	25,082	15,639	9,443	1,340	868	472	9,803	5,371	4,432	989	622	367
33 - 38	23,540	13,505	10,035	12,862	7,267	5,595	831	504	327	8,201	4,699	3,502	1,646	1,035	611
39+	28,966	17,792	11,174	11,952	7,242	4,710	961	641	320	10,811	6,471	4,340	5,242	3,438	1,804
Rural															
Total	194,421	117,564	76,857	183,438	110,298	73,140	1,946	1,312	634	7,259	4,679	2,580	1,778	1,275	503
17-	1,693	830	863	1,693	830	863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 22	106,929	58,684	48,245	106,523	58,456	48,067	304	178	126	102	50	52	-	-	-
23 - 27	60,313	40,868	19,445	58,310	39,682	18,628	718	461	257	1,230	692	538	55	33	22
28 - 32	10,575	7,194	3,381	8,455	5,806	2,649	388	289	99	1,560	976	584	172	123	49
33 - 38	6,197	3,949	2,248	4,182	2,621	1,561	213	143	70	1,507	986	521	295	199	96
39+	8,714	6,039	2,675	4,275	2,903	1,372	323	241	82	2,860	1,975	885	1,256	920	336
Urban															
Total	291,313	158,783	132,530	251,431	136,767	114,664	4,927	2,716	2,211	28,606	15,341	13,265	6,349	3,959	2,390
17-	1,763	745	1,018	1,763	745	1,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 22	138,875	69,439	69,436	137,998	69,032	68,966	607	302	305	270	105	165	-	-	-
23 - 27	86,441	51,984	34,457	78,686	48,172	30,514	2,112	1,074	1,038	5,448	2,632	2,816	195	106	89
28 - 32	26,639	15,306	11,333	16,627	9,833	6,794	952	579	373	8,243	4,395	3,848	817	499	318
33 - 38	17,343	9,556	7,787	8,680	4,646	4,034	618	361	257	6,694	3,713	2,981	1,351	836	515
39+	20,252	11,753	8,499	7,677	4,339	3,338	638	400	238	7,951	4,496	3,455	3,986	2,518	1,468

Figure 3.15 shows that gender disparity in university education is wide in favour of males. Gender gap is wider within the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) level of study at 0.55.

**Figure 3.15: Gender Parity in University Enrolment by Level of Study**

3.6.1 Participation Rates in Tertiary Education

Gross Enrolment Rate in Tertiary Education by sex and residence is presented in Table 3.30. Overall, Gross Enrolment Rate in tertiary education was 21.9 per cent with that of male at 23.5 per cent and that of female at 20.4 per cent. Urban areas reported a high GER in tertiary education at 36.5 per cent compared with GER reported in rural areas at 14.6 per cent. In urban areas, there was a high GER for male at 41.2 per cent compared with that of female at 32.7 per cent.

Table 3.30: Tertiary Education Gross Enrolment Rate by Sex and Residence

Residence	Tertiary Enrolment			Population Age 18-22 Years			Gross Enrolment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	1,004,193	524,257	479,936	4,584,419	2,233,368	2,351,051	21.9	23.5	20.4
Rural	446,735	243,530	203,205	3,056,153	1,552,659	1,503,494	14.6	15.7	13.5
Urban	557,458	280,727	276,731	1,528,266	680,709	847,557	36.5	41.2	32.7

3.7 Vocational Training

Table 3.31 details the distribution of the population enrolled in vocational training centres by sex, age group and residence. Nationally, the total enrolment in vocational training centres was 6,349 in 2019 of which 62.4 per cent were male. Population residing in rural areas recorded a high proportion of students pursuing courses in vocational training centres at 74.7 per cent compared with population residing in urban areas at 25.3 per cent. The majority of students enrolled in vocational training centres were of age 15-19 years at 50.3 per cent followed by those of age 20-24 years at 33.6 per cent.

Table 3.31: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Vocational Training Centres by Sex, Age Group and Residence

Age Group	KENYA			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,349	3,964	2,385	4,740	3,006	1,734	1,609	958	651
10 - 14	179	94	85	122	64	58	57	30	27
15 - 19	3,195	2,007	1,188	2,561	1,634	927	634	373	261
20 - 24	2,135	1,348	787	1,533	970	563	602	378	224
25 - 29	443	273	170	289	190	99	154	83	71
30 - 34	155	88	67	87	52	35	68	36	32
35 - 39	80	54	26	51	34	17	29	20	9
40 - 44	38	20	18	21	11	10	17	9	8
45 - 49	38	30	8	25	20	5	13	10	3
50 - 54	23	15	8	12	8	4	11	7	4
55 +	63	35	28	39	23	16	24	12	12

Figure 3.16 shows the percentage distribution of the population enrolled in vocational training centres who used mobile phones, the internet and computers/laptops/tablets by sex and residence. Nationally, 61.8 per cent of trainees enrolled in vocational training centres used mobile phones with male trainees reporting high usage at 65.9 per cent compared with that of female trainees at 55.0 per cent. Usage of the internet among trainees in vocational training centres was 19.0 per cent at the national level with female trainees reporting high usage of the internet at 24.2 per cent. The percentage of trainees enrolled in vocational training centres who used computers was 9.1 per cent in 2019. Generally, usage of mobile phones, the internet and computers was significantly high among trainees in urban areas than those in rural areas.

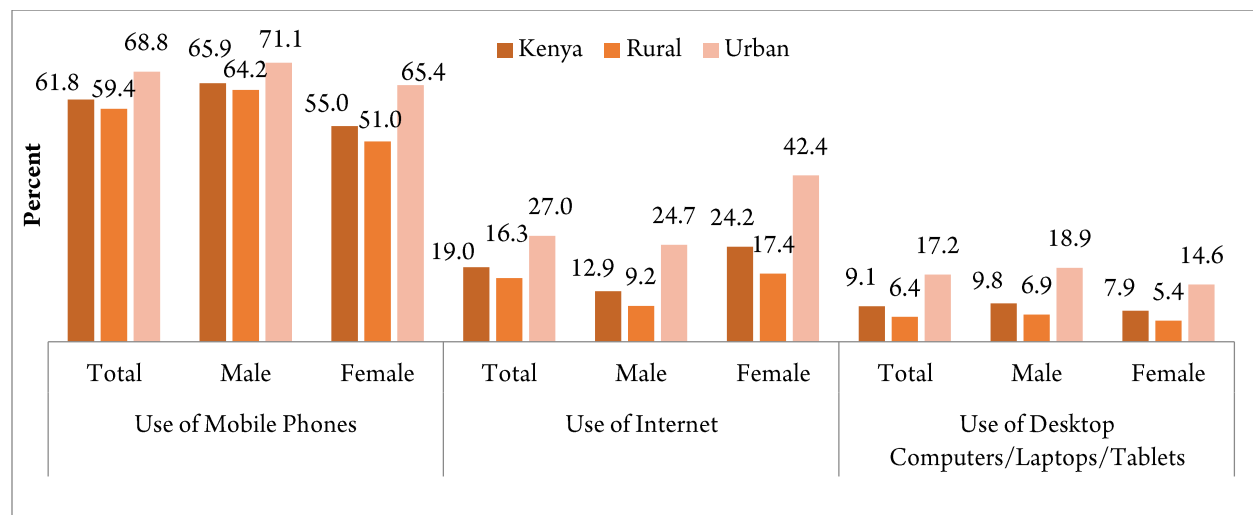


Figure 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Vocational Training Centres who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Sex and Residence

3.8 Non-Formal Education: Basic Literacy and Madrassa

Enrolment in Basic Literacy (Adult Education) by age 15-17 years and 18 years and above by sex, residence and age group is shown in Figure 3.17. The data shows that a total of 19,227 adult learners were enrolled on basic literacy programmes in 2019. Adult learning in basic literacy programmes comprised mainly of 18 years and above at 98.5 per cent. The majority of adult learners were residing in rural areas at 79.5 per cent.

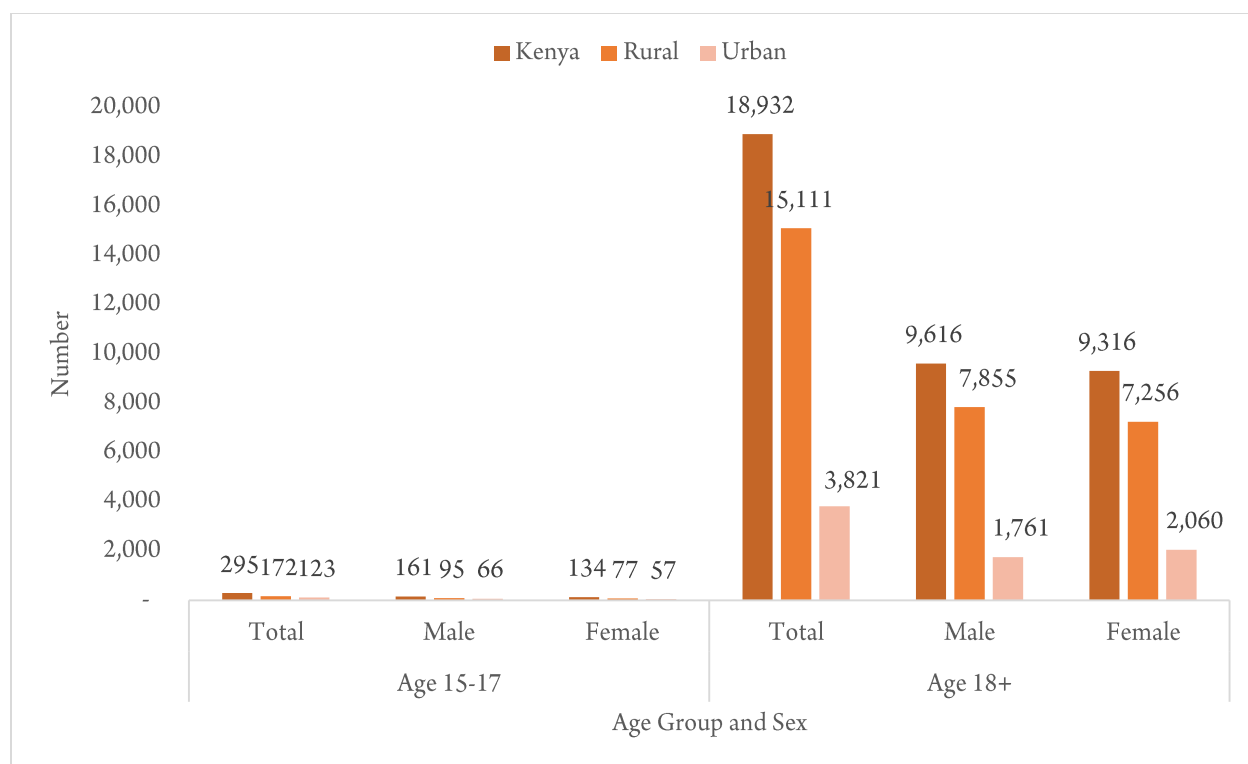


Figure 3.17: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Basic Literacy (Adult Education) by Sex, Age Group and Residence

Figure 3.18 presents the distribution of the population enrolled in Basic Literacy (Adult Education) learning by county. Nairobi City County had the highest number of learners enrolled in Basic Literacy, while Lamu had the least number enrolled in adult education. The distribution of the population enrolled in basic literacy (adult education) by sex, residence and county is also presented in Appendix 2.14.

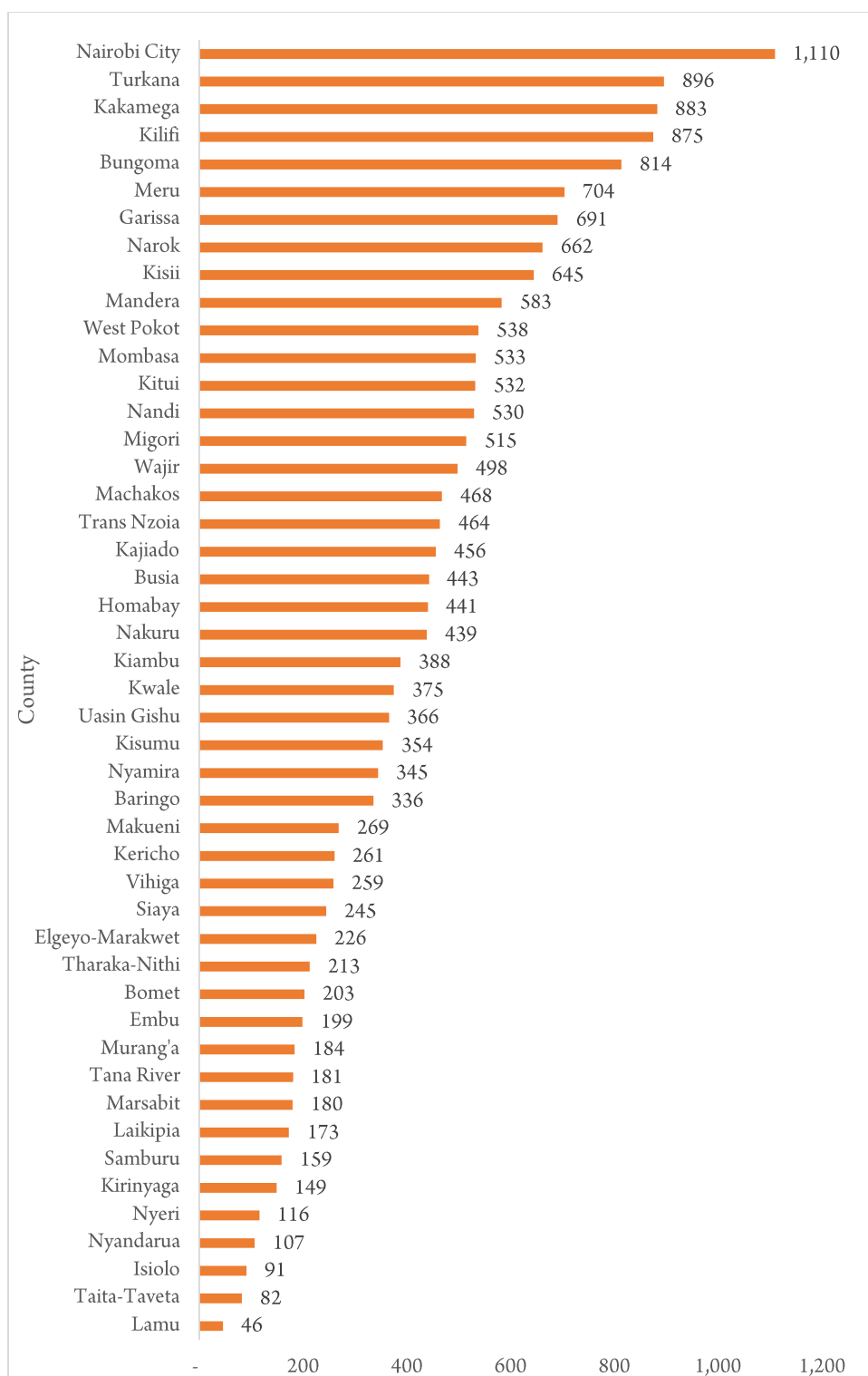


Figure 3.18: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Basic Literacy (Adult Education) by County

Table 3.32 provide details of the population age 3 years and above enrolled in madrassa/*duksis* by residence, sex and age group. At the national level, 41,156 persons have enrolled in the madrassa/*duksis* form of education of which 53.3 per cent were male. The majority of persons enrolled in madrassa/*duksis* were residing in rural areas at 58.0 per cent while those residing in urban

areas were 42.0 per cent. Persons enrolled in madrassa/*duksis* were mainly of age 6-13 years, which is the official school-going age for primary education.

Table 3.32: Distribution of Population Age 3 Years and above Enrolled in Madrassa/*Duksis* by Residence, Sex and Age Group

Residence	KENYA			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,156	21,932	19,224	23,877	13,078	10,799	17,279	8,854	8,425
3-5	9,529	4,847	4,682	4,910	2,500	2,410	4,619	2,347	2,272
4-5	7,453	3,819	3,634	3,817	1,953	1,864	3,636	1,866	1,770
6-13	21,576	11,445	10,131	13,009	6,892	6,117	8,567	4,553	4,014
14-17	4,495	2,618	1,877	2,941	1,824	1,117	1,554	794	760
18+	5,556	3,022	2,534	3,017	1,862	1,155	2,539	1,160	1,379

3.9 Enrolment of Persons with Special Needs

This section provides an analysis of the enrolment of persons with special needs in different levels of education. Persons with special needs include Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) and Orphans. Orphans are defined as persons below 18 years of age, whose one or both parents are not alive. They are included in this section because of the vulnerability resulting from the death of one or both parents.

3.9.1 Enrolment of Persons with Disabilities

Table 3.33 shows that about less than one per cent (0.8 per cent) of the person with disabilities out of the total population attending school, were enrolled in Basic Education, with slightly more males than females. The trend is similar for all the grades with higher proportions between class 5 and 8.

Table 3.33: Distribution of Population with Disability Enrolled in School by Sex and Class/Grade

Class/Grade	Total			PWDs			Percentage PWDs		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15,698,057	7,985,746	7,712,311	129,688	69,660	60,028	0.83	0.87	0.78
Pre-Primary	2,162,861	1,129,282	1,033,579	17,575	10,078	7,497	0.81	0.89	0.73
Standard/Grade 1	1,287,698	665,187	622,511	10,084	5,803	4,281	0.78	0.87	0.69
Standard/Grade 2	1,243,564	636,105	607,459	9,889	5,686	4,203	0.80	0.89	0.69
Standard/Grade 3	1,232,043	632,218	599,825	10,313	5,865	4,448	0.84	0.93	0.74
Standard/Grade 4	1,266,104	650,294	615,810	10,493	5,842	4,651	0.83	0.90	0.76
Standard/Grade 5	1,265,771	642,565	623,206	10,832	5,997	4,835	0.86	0.93	0.78
Standard/Grade 6	1,268,493	634,834	633,659	10,798	5,861	4,937	0.85	0.92	0.78
Standard/Grade 7	1,262,606	626,833	635,773	11,054	5,774	5,280	0.88	0.92	0.83
Standard/Grade 8	1,238,022	621,547	616,475	10,668	5,467	5,201	0.86	0.88	0.84
Form 1/Grade 9	925,212	457,042	468,170	7,662	3,714	3,948	0.83	0.81	0.84
Form 2//Grade 10	854,797	424,239	430,558	7,315	3,426	3,889	0.86	0.81	0.90
Form 3/Grade 11	743,982	373,950	370,032	6,164	2,935	3,229	0.83	0.78	0.87
Form 4/Grade 12	946,904	491,650	455,254	6,841	3,212	3,629	0.72	0.65	0.80

Table 3.34 presents the distribution of population enrolled in school by disability domain, sex and class/grade. Nationally, the highest proportion of PWDs who were enrolled in Basic Education, had

visual difficulties at 38.6 per cent, with more females than males in this domain. About 10.1 per cent of those enrolled had difficulties in self-care suggesting that a significant number of PWDs within this domain hardly attend school. In the pre-primary level, those with difficulties in communicating had the highest proportion followed by the visual domain. At primary, a higher proportion of PWDs had difficulties in the visual domain across all the grades/classes. Similarly, in secondary education, most of the learners had difficulties in the visual domain across all the classes. This suggests that PWDs with visual and mobility difficulties are more likely to progress with education than those with hearing, cognitive, self-care and communication difficulties.

Table 3.34: Distribution of Population Enrolled in School by Disability Domain, Sex and Class/Grade

Class/Grade	Total PWDs Enrolled in School			Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-care			Communicating		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	129,688	69,660	60,028	38.6	36.6	40.9	23.3	22.7	24.0	17.7	17.8	17.6	14.9	15.6	14.2	10.1	11.0	9.2	16.1	17.7	14.2
Pre-Primary	17,575	10,078	7,497	25.1	25.7	24.2	24.2	22.4	26.5	16.0	15.6	16.5	14.8	15.2	14.2	22.3	22.2	22.3	25.8	27.1	24.0
Standard/Grade 1	10,084	5,803	4,281	28.3	28.5	28.0	26.1	24.5	28.2	15.9	15.6	16.4	17.8	17.3	18.5	15.9	16.3	15.5	20.5	21.5	19.2
Standard/Grade 2	9,889	5,686	4,203	29.6	30.6	28.2	26.8	24.5	30.1	17.0	16.8	17.3	18.7	18.8	18.5	13.1	13.3	12.8	19.7	20.9	18.2
Standard/Grade 3	10,313	5,865	4,448	31.0	30.9	31.1	26.8	25.1	29.2	18.3	18.0	18.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	11.3	11.4	11.2	18.1	19.0	17.0
Standard/Grade 4	10,493	5,842	4,651	35.2	35.6	34.7	24.8	23.3	26.7	18.5	17.8	19.2	18.5	18.2	18.9	8.5	9.0	7.8	16.4	17.4	15.1
Standard/Grade 5	10,832	5,997	4,835	37.7	38.0	37.3	24.1	22.9	25.6	18.5	18.3	18.9	16.9	16.7	17.1	7.5	7.9	7.1	15.0	16.0	13.8
Standard/Grade 6	10,798	5,861	4,937	39.1	37.8	40.6	23.8	23.2	24.6	18.9	19.1	18.7	16.9	17.3	16.4	7.6	8.4	6.7	13.6	15.0	12.0
Standard/Grade 7	11,054	5,774	5,280	40.5	39.4	41.8	22.3	22.0	22.7	20.3	20.4	20.3	15.4	15.8	15.0	6.4	7.2	5.5	13.3	14.5	12.0
Standard/Grade 8	10,668	5,467	5,201	42.7	38.8	46.8	22.9	23.7	22.1	20.2	21.0	19.3	14.5	15.1	13.9	6.7	7.6	5.8	13.1	14.5	11.5
Form 1/Grade 9	7,662	3,714	3,948	53.1	48.5	57.5	19.7	19.9	19.5	17.0	17.8	16.2	8.8	10.1	7.6	4.4	5.2	3.6	10.2	12.2	8.2
Form 2/Grade 10	7,315	3,426	3,889	55.3	50.8	59.3	18.8	19.6	18.1	16.3	16.7	16.0	8.2	9.5	7.1	4.4	5.1	3.7	9.8	11.8	8.0
Form 3/Grade 11	6,164	2,935	3,229	57.7	51.5	63.4	18.2	19.3	17.3	15.7	17.8	13.8	7.2	8.6	6.0	3.9	5.0	2.9	9.7	11.5	8.1
Form 4/Grade 12	6,841	3,212	3,629	57.8	52.3	62.6	17.8	19.5	16.3	16.3	18.0	14.7	7.8	9.7	6.1	4.5	6.0	3.1	10.1	11.9	8.5

Figure 3.19 shows the percentage distribution of enrolment in school among PWDs age 5-17 by sex and grade. The enrolment of PWDs for both male and female depicts a similar trend. Generally, more males than females of PWDs were enrolled in grade 1 to 5 while from grade 7 to Form 4, more female PWDs than males were enrolled in schools. The disparity in the percentage of school enrolment within grades or classes is therefore observed in pre-primary and lower primary up to grade 5 and after grade 6 in the entire Basic Education. This suggests that access to Basic Education for the PWDs is universal.

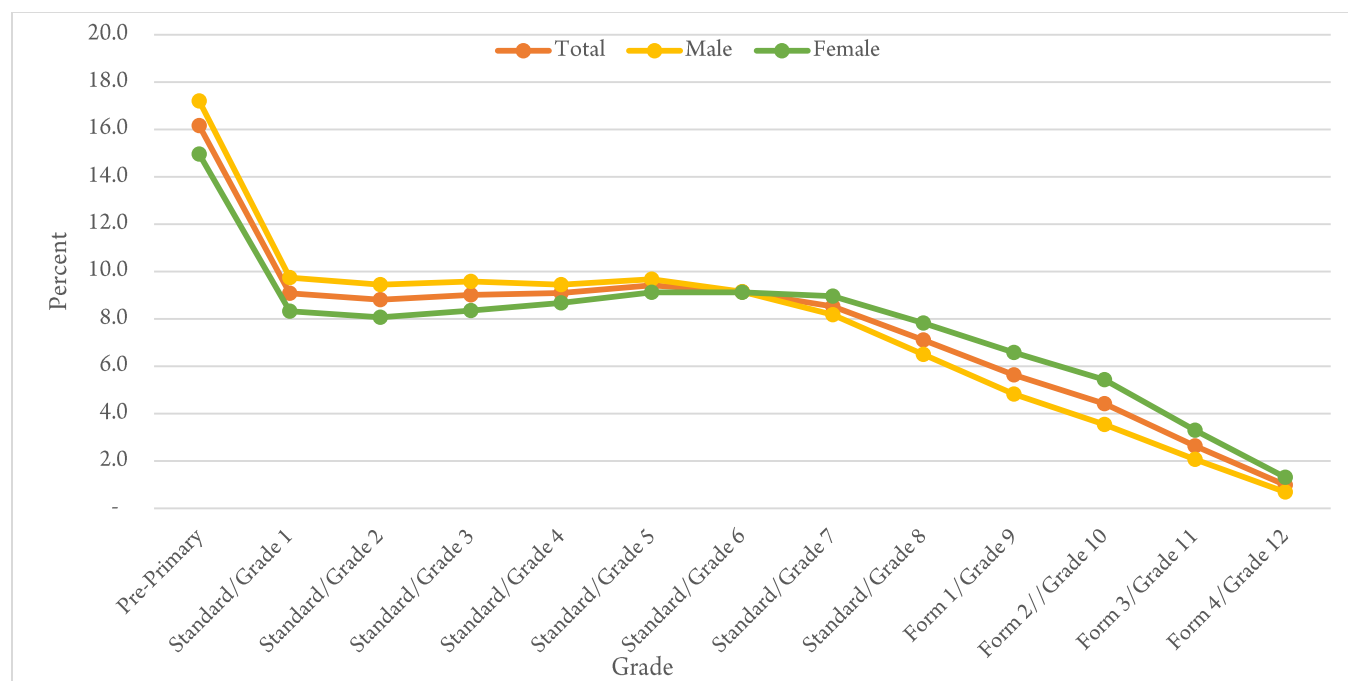


Figure 3.19: Percentage distribution of PWDs Age 5-17 Enrolled in School by Sex and Grade

Figure 3.20 indicates Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for PWDs by sex and level of education. The Gross Enrolment Rates for PWDs was largely below 100 per cent except in the pre-primary level where the GER is significantly high compared to other levels of Basic Education suggesting that there were more overage PWDs enrolled at that level. At the primary education level, the overall GER for PWDs is about 90 per cent and for both male and female showing high participation and access to primary education. The GER of PWDs in secondary education was significantly low compared to other levels.

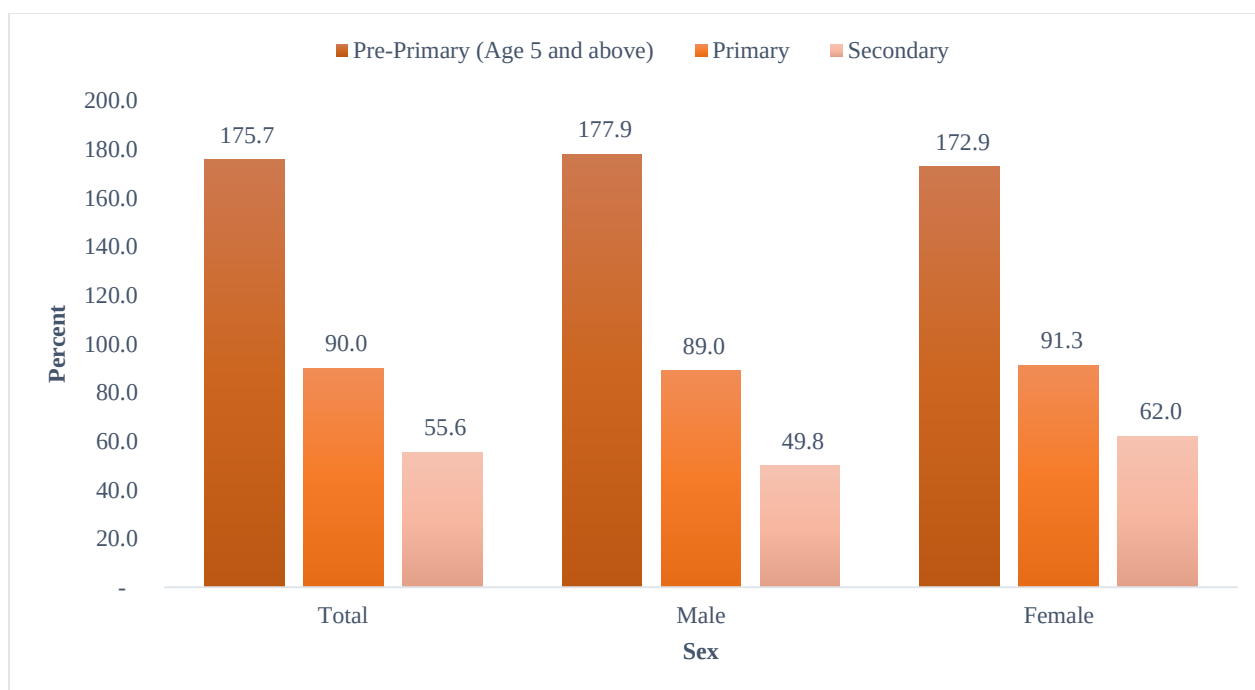


Figure 3.20: Gross Enrolment Rates for PWDs by Sex and Level of Education

Figure 3.21 presents Net Enrolment Rates by Disability Status, Sex, official school-going age and Level of Basic Education pre-primary, primary and secondary. At the secondary school level, NER for PWDs was relatively high and for the females, it was the same for both primary and secondary. The NER for PWDs at the primary level was 72.2 per cent and 53.8 per cent at the pre-primary level. This suggests that enrolment of PWDs comprises largely with learners outside the official school level-age population.

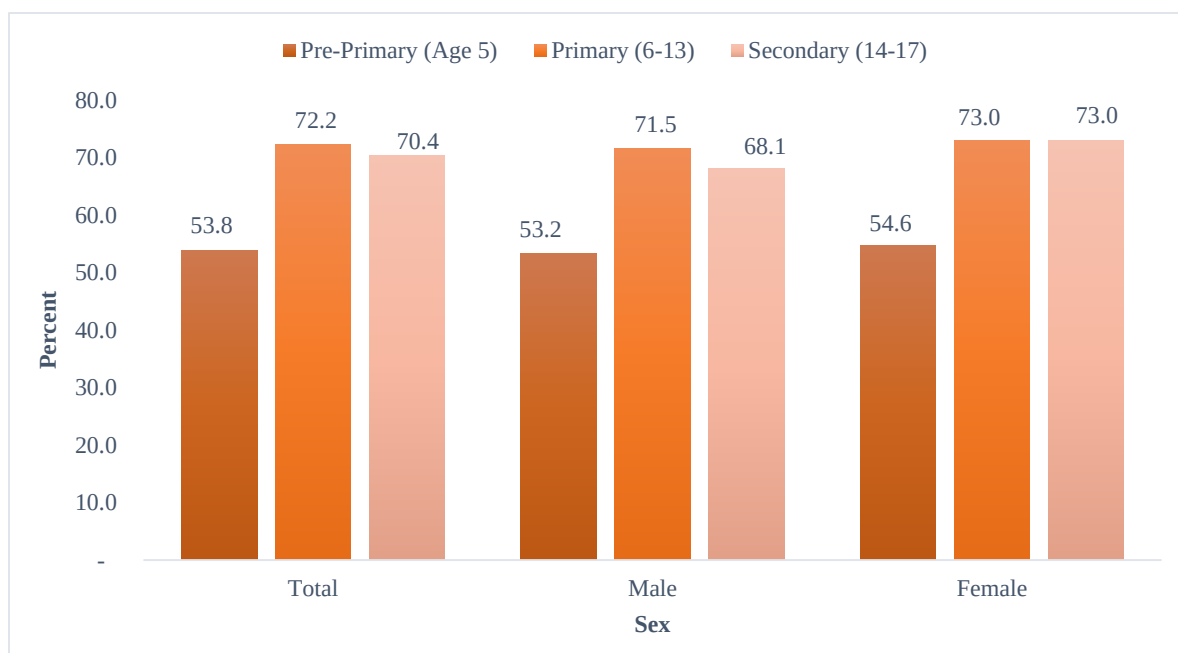


Figure 3.21: Net Enrolment Rates for PWDs by Sex, Official school-going age and Level of Education

3.9.2 Enrolment of PWDs by Residence in Basic Education

Table 3.35 shows the distribution of persons living with disabilities who were enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education by sex and residence during the 2019 Census. The data shows that 17,575 persons were living with disabilities were enrolled in pre-primary education. Enrolment of PWDs in primary education stood at 84,131 while that of secondary education was 27,982.

Table 3.35: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Education by Sex and Residence

National/ Residence	Total Enrolment			Enrolment of Persons Living Disabilities			Percentage Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pre-Primary Education (Age 5 and Above)									
KENYA	2,162,861	1,129,282	1,033,579	17,575	10,078	7,497	0.8	0.9	0.7
Rural	1,627,964	853,874	774,090	13,698	7,807	5,891	0.8	0.9	0.8
Urban	534,897	275,408	259,489	3,877	2,271	1,606	0.7	0.8	0.6
Primary Education									
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	84,131	46,295	37,836	0.8	0.9	0.8
Rural	7,628,577	3,903,472	3,725,105	67,645	37,447	30,198	0.9	1.0	0.8
Urban	2,435,724	1,206,111	1,229,613	16,486	8,848	7,638	0.7	0.7	0.6
Secondary Education									
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	27,982	13,287	14,695	0.8	0.8	0.9
Rural	2,454,759	1,251,447	1,203,312	20,849	10,059	10,790	0.8	0.8	0.9
Urban	1,016,136	495,434	520,702	7,133	3,228	3,905	0.7	0.7	0.7

Figure 3.22 shows the percentage distribution of persons living with disabilities (PWDs) enrolled in pre-primary school by sex and residence. More PWDs at approximately 0.8 per cent were enrolled in rural areas than in urban areas with more proportion of male PWDs enrolled than female.

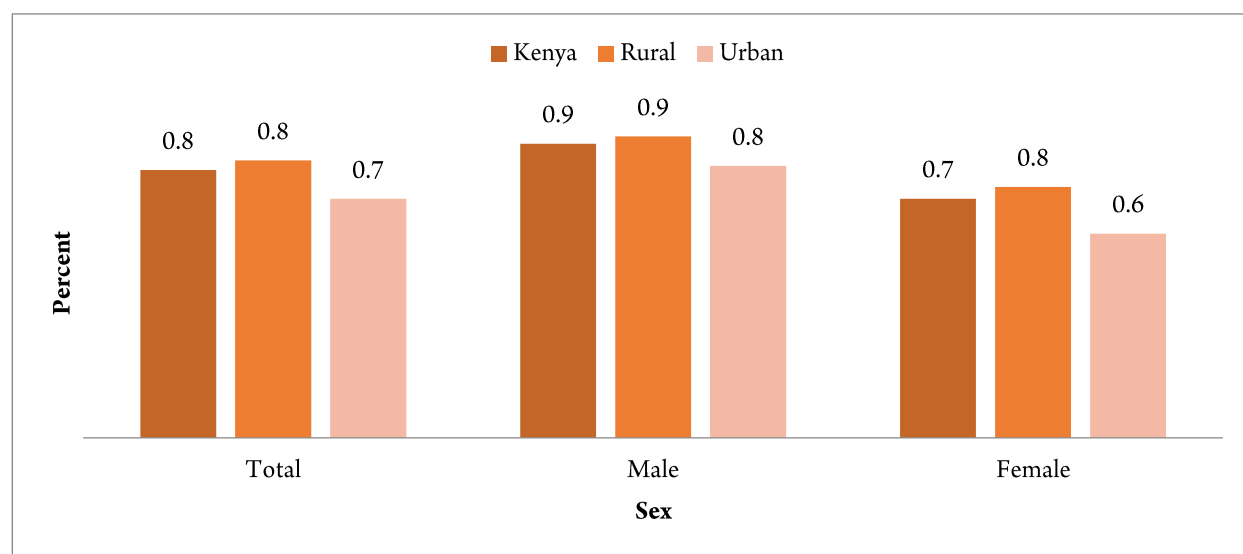


Figure 3.22: Percentage Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Pre-Primary School by Sex and Residence

Figure 3.23 shows that rural areas reported a slightly high percentage of persons living with disabilities who were enrolled in primary school compared to urban areas. The percentage of males PWDs enrolled in primary school was more than that of their females' counterparts.

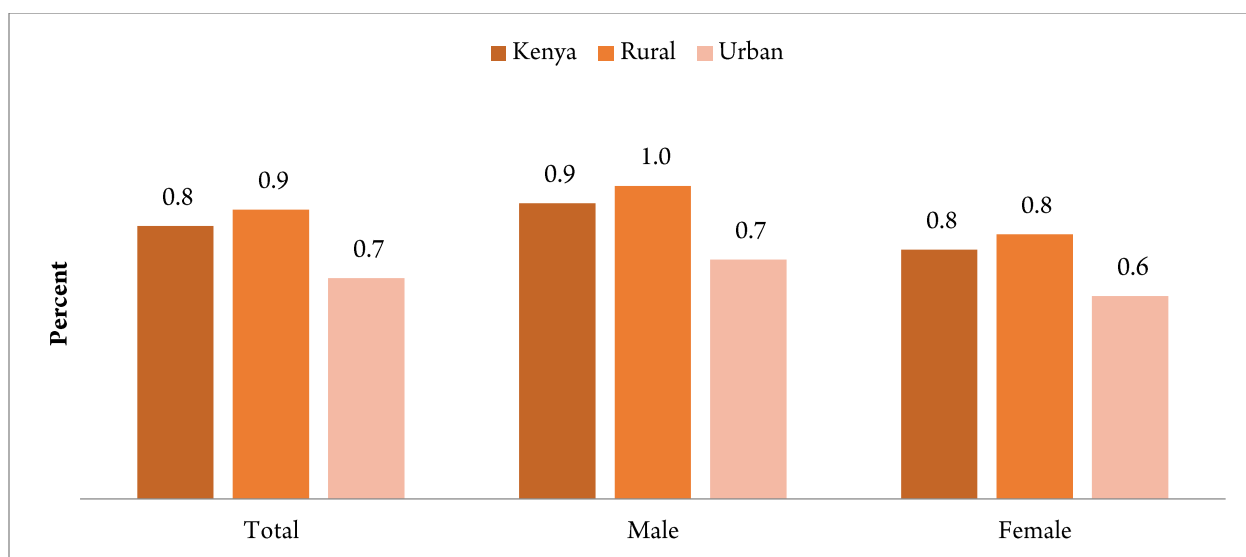


Figure 3.23: Percentage Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Primary School by Sex and Residence

At the national level, the percentage of PWDs enrolled in secondary school was 0.8 per cent of total secondary school enrolment as shown in Figure 3.24. More females PWDs enrolled in secondary education were in rural areas at 0.9 per cent of total secondary school enrolment compared to males at 0.8 per cent.

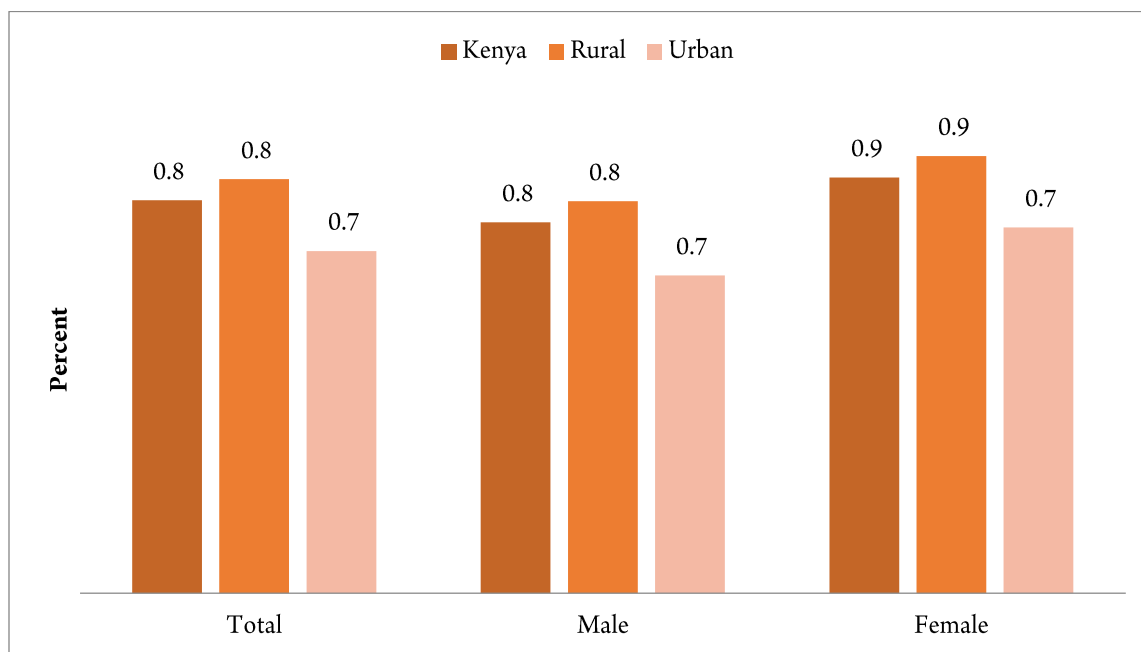


Figure 3.24: Percentage Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Secondary School by Sex and Residence

3.9.3 Enrolment of PWDs by Residence in Middle-level Colleges and University Education

The distribution of persons living with disabilities enrolled in middle-level colleges by sex and residence is presented in Table 3.36. Out of total students enrolled in middle-level colleges 3,937 were persons living with disabilities, representing 0.8 per cent. More proportion of PWDs enrolled in

middle-level colleges were in rural areas at 0.9 per cent. More females than males were enrolled in middle-level colleges both nationally and by residence.

Table 3.36: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Middle-level Colleges by Sex and Residence

Residence	Middle Level Colleges Enrolment			Number of PWDs			Percentage Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	518,463	247,913	270,550	3,937	1,827	2,110	0.76	0.74	0.78
Rural	252,219	125,910	126,309	2,155	1,074	1,081	0.85	0.85	0.86
Urban	266,244	122,003	144,241	1,782	753	1,029	0.67	0.62	0.71

Table 3.37 shows the distribution of persons living with disabilities enrolled in university by sex and residence. The overall total PWDs students enrolled in university were 2,993 representing 0.6 per cent, with more males than females in absolute numbers. Population residing in urban areas reported the highest number of PWDs who were enrolled in university.

Table 3.37: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in University by Sex and Residence

Residence	University Enrolment			Number of PWDs			Percentage Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	485,734	276,347	209,387	2,993	1,622	1,371	0.62	0.59	0.65
Rural	194,348	117,527	76,821	1,190	712	478	0.61	0.61	0.62
Urban	291,386	158,820	132,566	1,803	910	893	0.62	0.57	0.67

3.9.4 Enrolment of Orphans in Basic Education

Table 3.38 presents the distribution of orphans enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education by sex and residence. Orphans enrolled in pre-primary education were 11,306. Partial orphans (father alive) enrolled in pre-primary were 30,680 and partial orphans (mother alive) were 164,555. The number of orphans enrolled in primary education were 137,438. The number of partial orphans (mother alive) enrolled in primary were 851,727 and partial orphans (father alive) were 205,535. The number of orphans enrolled in secondary education were 90,303.

Table 3.38: Distribution of Orphans Enrolled in Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Education by Sex and Residence

National/ Residence	Total Enrolment			Number of Orphans			Number Partial Orphans (Father Alive)			Number Partial Orphans (Mother Alive)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pre-Primary Education (Age 3 and Above)												
KENYA	3,277,603	1,672,081	1,605,522	11,306	5,743	5,563	30,680	16,168	14,512	164,555	84,396	80,159
Rural	2,354,122	1,205,707	1,148,415	9,185	4,687	4,498	23,611.0	12,583.0	11,028	132,494	68,305	64,189
Urban	923,481	466,374	457,107	2,121	1,056	1,065	7,069.0	3,585.0	3,484	32,061	16,091	15,970
Primary Education												
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	137,438	69,568	67,870	205,535	107,503	98,032	851,727	435,973	415,754
Rural	7,629,766	3,904,077	3,725,689	107,523	55,415	52,108	159,436	84,440	74,996	679,646	352,113	327,533
Urban	2,434,535	1,205,506	1,229,029	29,915	14,153	15,762	46,099	23,063	23,036	172,081	83,860	88,221
Secondary Education												
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	90,303	48,442	41,861	108,293	56,554	51,739	423,897	216,822	207,075
Rural	2,455,182	1,251,658	1,203,524	60,984	33,779	27,205	74,973	40,097	34,876	304,322	158,853	145,469
Urban	1,015,713	495,223	520,490	29,319	14,663	14,656	33,320	16,457	16,863	119,575	57,969	61,606

The percentage distribution of orphans enrolled in pre-primary school by sex and residence is presented in Figure 3.25. Nationally, the number of orphans who were enrolled in pre-primary education of the total pre-primary enrolment was 0.3 per cent. Enrolment of orphans reported in rural areas was generally higher than enrolment of orphans in urban areas.

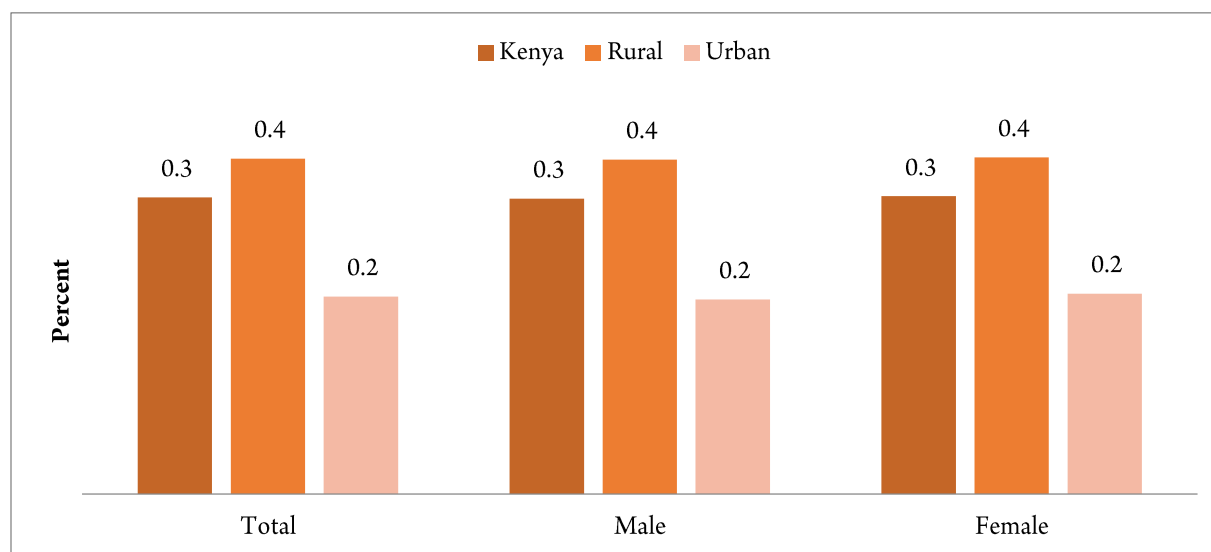


Figure 3.235: Percentage Distribution of Orphans Enrolled in Pre-Primary School by Sex and Residence

Figure 3.26 shows the percentage distribution of partial orphans enrolled in pre-primary school by sex and residence. The proportion of partial orphans enrolled in pre-primary school whose mothers are alive, was significantly higher than the proportion of partial orphans whose fathers were alive. Enrolment of partial orphans whose fathers are alive in rural areas is almost the same as that reported in urban areas. Rural areas reported a larger proportion of partial orphans enrolled in pre-primary school whose mothers and fathers are either alive compared to urban areas. Nationally, 5.0 per cent of the partial orphans had their mother alive compared to 0.9 per cent of orphans whose fathers were alive.

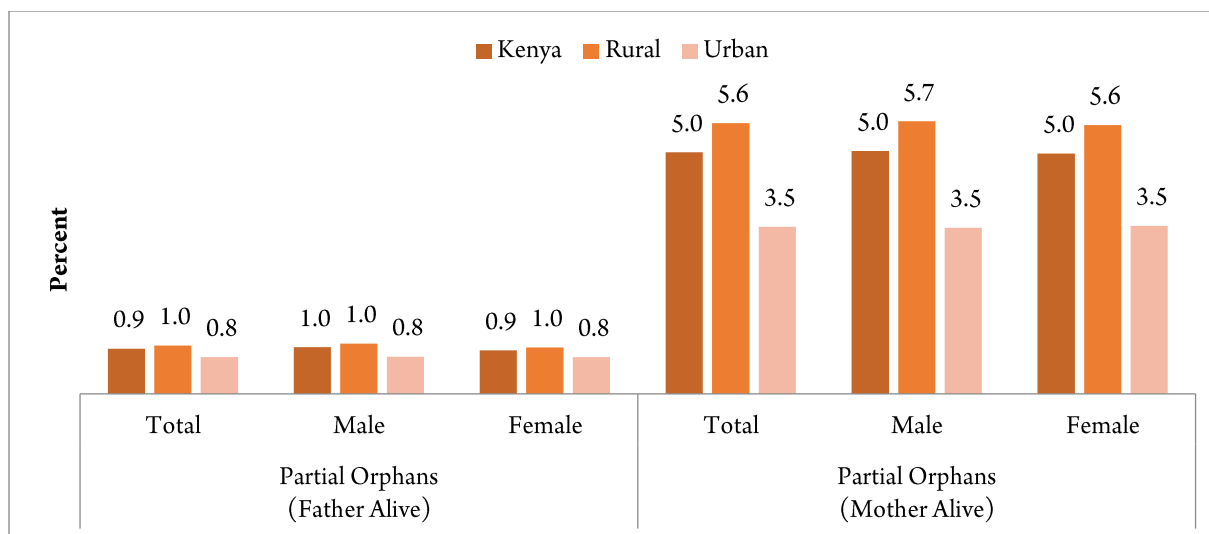


Figure 3.26: Percentage Distribution of Partial Orphans Enrolled in Pre-Primary School by Sex and Residence

Figure 3.27 indicates the percentage distribution of orphans enrolled in primary education by sex and residence. Nationally, the percentage of orphans enrolled in primary school out of the total enrolment was 1.4 per cent. Urban areas had a slightly lower percentage of orphans enrolled in primary school at 1.2 per cent. There was no gender disparity in the proportion of male and female orphans' enrolled in primary school which stood at 1.4 per cent.

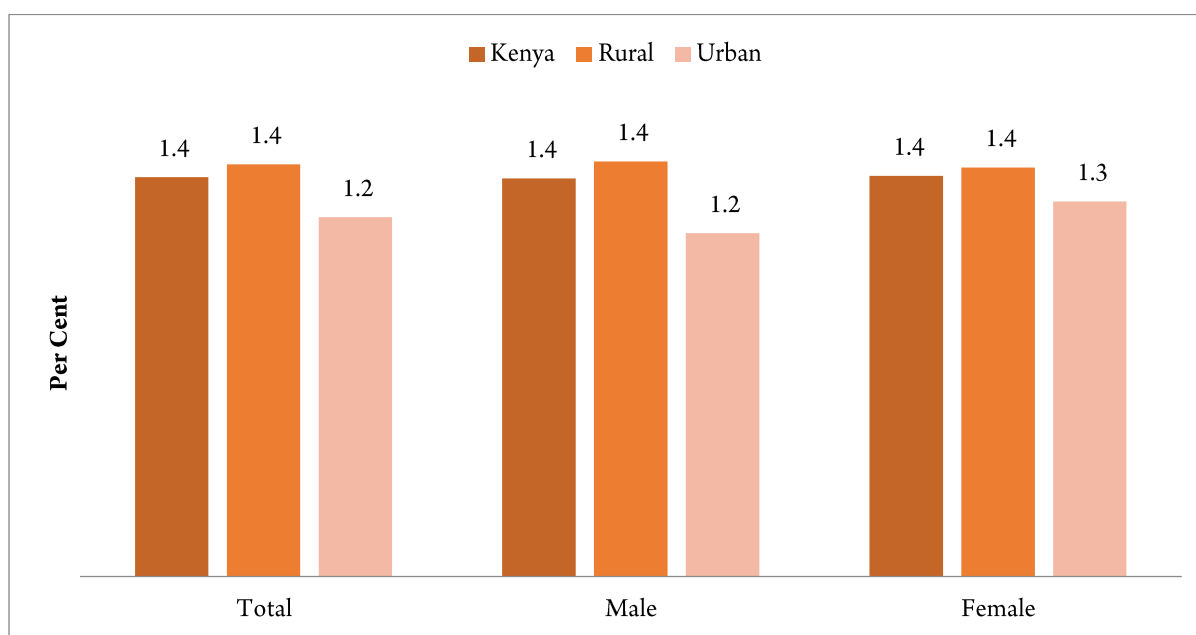


Figure 3.24: Percentage Distribution of Orphans Enrolled in Primary School by Sex and Residence

Figure 3.28 presents the percentage distribution of partial orphans enrolled in primary school by sex and residence. Enrolment of partial orphans in primary education depicts a similar trend as the case in enrolment of partial orphans in pre-primary education. partial orphans whose mothers were alive was 8.5 per cent compared to 2.0 per cent whose fathers were alive. A similar trend was observed to have been reported in rural and urban.

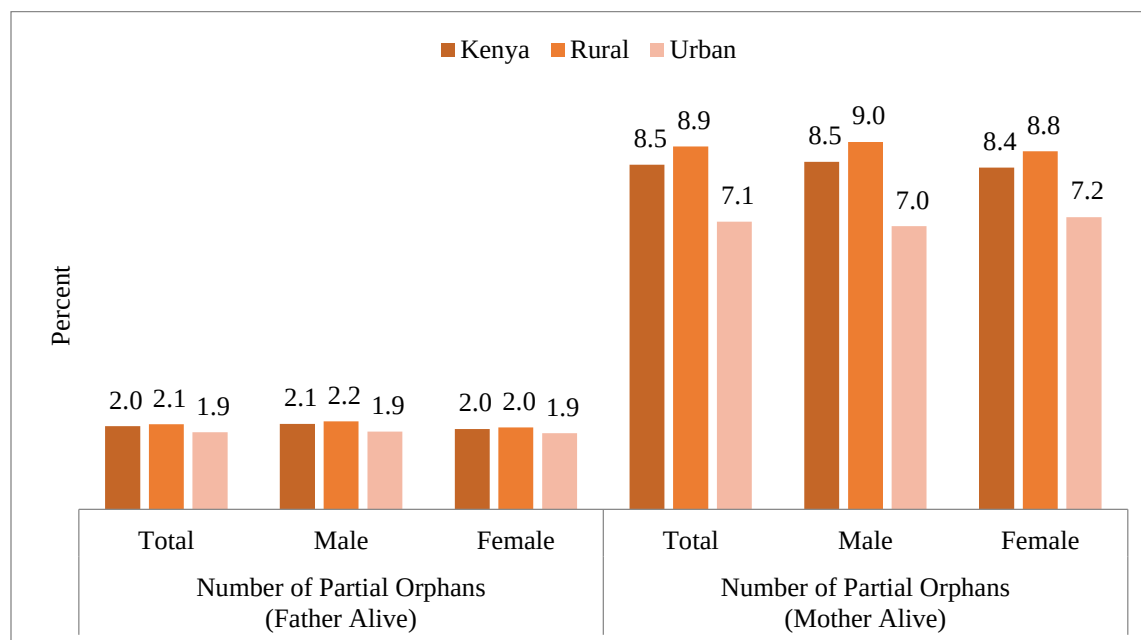


Figure 3.258: Percentage Distribution of Partial Orphans Enrolled in Primary School by Sex and Residence

Figure 3.29 shows that nationally, 2.6 per cent of the total secondary education enrolment were orphans with more males who were orphans than the female. At the secondary level, the majority of the orphans enrolled were in urban areas at 2.9 per cent of total secondary enrolment compared with 2.5 per cent in rural areas.

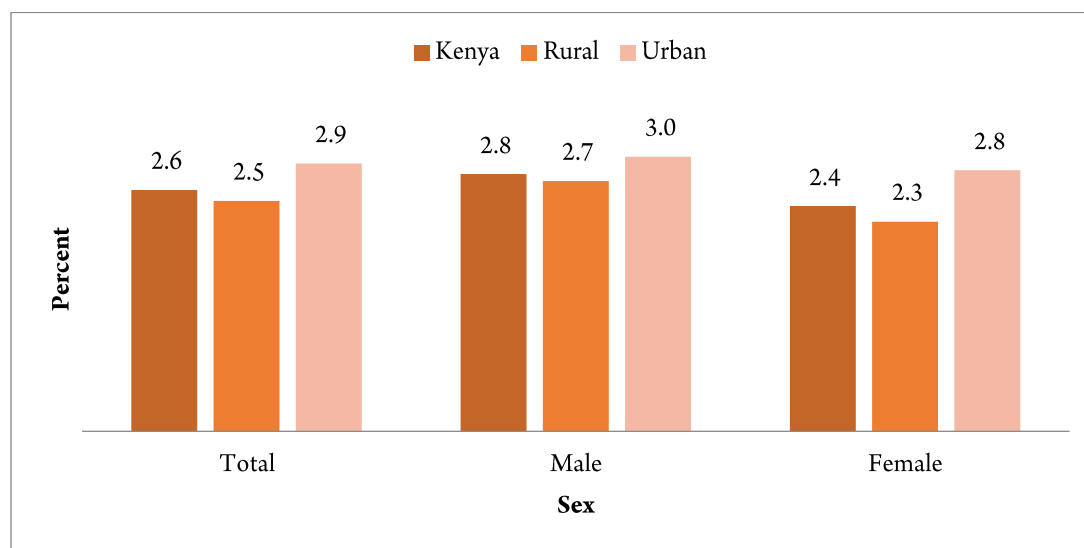


Figure 3.29: Percentage Distribution of Orphans Enrolled in Secondary School by Sex and Residence

The percentage distribution of partial orphans enrolled in secondary school by sex and residence is presented in Figure 3.30. majority of the partial orphans had their mothers alive than the fathers. The percentage of partial orphans whose fathers were alive who were enrolled in secondary school was 3.1

per cent out of the total secondary school enrolment while that of partial orphans whose mothers were alive who were enrolled in secondary school was 12.2 per cent.

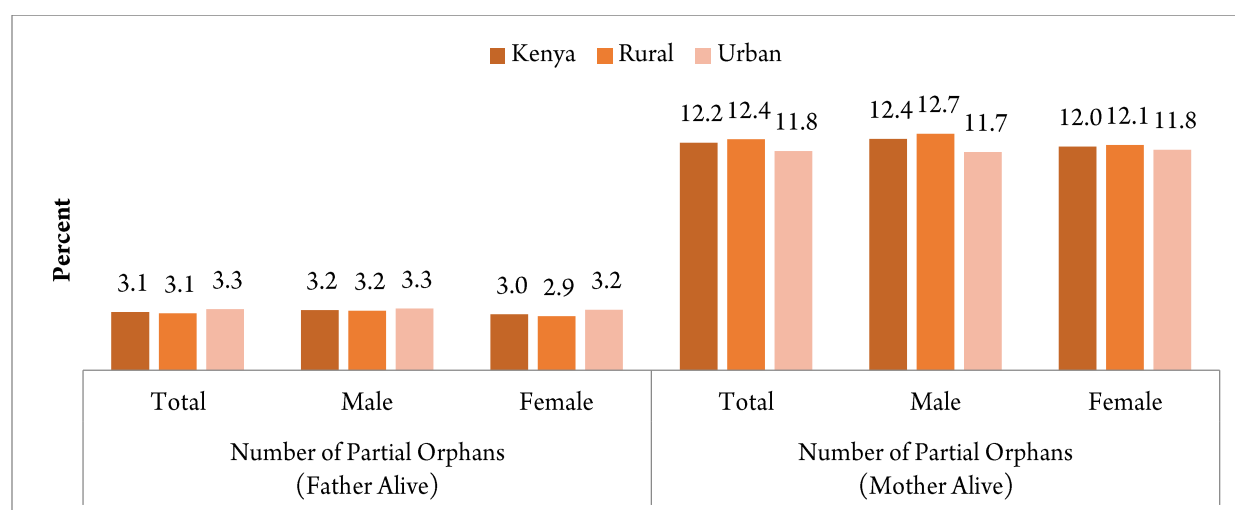


Figure 3.30: Percentage Distribution of Partial Orphans Enrolled in Secondary School by Sex and Residence

3.9.5 Enrolment of Persons who have Lost one or both Parents in Higher Education

The majority of students enrolled in middle-level colleges and university are generally of age 18 years and above and therefore, by definition of orphans, those whose parents have died are not qualified to be considered as orphans. However, such students who have lost one or both parents may experience financial and other challenges while pursuing their studies and are therefore vulnerable. It is therefore critical to analyze and present information regarding their parental status for determination of vulnerability, even if they are not considered as orphans.

Table 3.39 shows the distribution of persons who have lost both parents enrolled in middle-level colleges by sex and residence. Nationally, about 17.4 per cent of persons who were enrolled in middle-level colleges had lost both parents with more males than female students who had lost both parents. Rural areas reported high proportion at 24.2 per cent than in urban areas at 11.0 per cent.

Table 3.39: Distribution of Persons who have Lost both Parents Enrolled in Middle-level Colleges by Sex and Residence

National/ Residence	Middle Level Colleges Enrolment			Number of Persons who have Lost both Parents			Percentage Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	518,463	247,913	270,550	90,303	48,442	41,861	17.4	19.5	15.5
Rural	252,219	125,910	126,309	60,984	33,779	27,205	24.2	26.8	21.5
Urban	266,244	122,003	144,241	29,319	14,663	14,656	11.0	12.0	10.2

Table 3.40 presents the distribution of persons who have lost both parents enrolled in university by sex and residence. Out of the total university enrolment, 3.6 per cent were persons who have lost both parents. Urban areas reported higher enrolment of the students whose both parents are dead at 3.9 per cent compared to rural areas at 3.3 per cent.

Table 3.40: Distribution of Persons who have Lost both Parents Enrolled in University by Sex and Residence

National/ Residence	University Enrolment			Number of Persons who have Lost both Parents			Percentage Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	485,734	276,347	209,387	17,660	11,048	6,612	3.6	4.0	3.2
Rural	194,421	117,564	76,857	6,439	4,407	2,032	3.3	3.7	2.6
Urban	291,313	158,783	132,530	11,221	6,641	4,580	3.9	4.2	3.5

3.9.6 Persons with Special Needs Enrolled in Vocational Training

Table 3.41 provide information on the distribution of persons living with disabilities and orphans enrolled in Vocational Training Centers (VTC) by sex and residence. Nationally, there were 493 PWDs enrolled in VTCs of which 235 were females. The number of orphans enrolled in VTCs were 372 with 221 males. Rural areas reported a high enrolment of PWDs and orphans compared to urban areas.

Table 3.41: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities and Orphans Enrolled in Vocational Training Centers by Sex and Residence

Residence	Enrolment in VTCs			Number with Disability			Number of Orphans		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	6,349	3,964	2,385	493	258	235	372	221	151
Rural	4,740	3,006	1,734	291	150	141	252	155	97
Urban	1,609	958	651	202	108	94	120	66	54

Chapter 4: Education Attainment

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the educational attainment for the population age 3 years and above. The discussion is based on the highest level/grade of education reached or completed. The 2019 Census sought to determine the education attainment levels of the population in the country and their distribution. The highest level attained referred to the highest level completed. As in the 2009 Census, the 2019 Census adopted the concept “completed”, which excludes incomplete classes or forms attended. For comparability with the 2009 Census, the 2019 Census collected information on education for persons aged 3 years and above. The following levels and categories of educational attainment were used: “None” which included persons who were 3 years currently attending pre-primary and have not completed; formal education which includes; “primary education”; “secondary education”; “middle-level”; “vocational training” and “university”. The category “university” is for all university graduates, including undergraduates and those with postgraduate qualifications in 2019.

4.2 Highest Level, Grade of Education Reached or Completed

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of population 3 years and above by highest level of education reached by sex and residence. Of the population that had attended school, 50.7 per cent had reached primary education as the highest level of education, followed by secondary education as the highest level of education reached at 27.0 per cent. The proportion of the population with primary education as the highest level of education reached was higher in rural areas for both males and females compared with the urban areas. However, the proportion of the population with secondary education as the highest level of education reached was higher in the urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 years and above by Highest Level of Education Reached, Sex and Residence

Education Level	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population Ever Attended	36,205,835	24,031,259	12,174,576	18,124,919	12,090,515	6,034,404	18,080,916	11,940,744	6,140,172
Pre-primary	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.9	11.0	10.8	8.1	8.2	8.0
Primary	50.7	49.7	51.6	57.2	56.3	58.2	37.7	36.7	38.7
Secondary	27.0	27.3	26.7	24.2	24.4	23.9	32.7	33.2	32.2
Middle Level	7.5	7.3	7.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	12.6	11.9	13.4
University	4.2	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.6	1.6	8.2	9.3	7.1
Vocational Training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Adult Basic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madrasa	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
DK	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of the population 3 years and above by highest level of education completed by sex and residence. Of the population that had attended school, 55.2 per cent had completed primary education as the highest level of education followed by secondary education as the highest level of education completed at 27.2 per cent. The proportion of the population with primary education as the highest level of education completed was higher in rural areas for both males

and females compared with the urban areas. However, the proportion of the population with secondary education as the highest level of education completed was higher in the urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females. The proportion of the population with middle-level college and university education as the highest level of education completed was higher in urban areas for both sexes compared with rural areas. This is partly attributed to migration from rural areas to urban areas, in search of jobs and other socio-economic opportunities for those persons who have completed secondary education or higher.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 years and above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Residence

Education Level		Residence		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	Population Ever Attended	36,104,513	23,972,092	12,132,421
Pre-Primary	Total	5.9	6.8	4.0
	Male	5.9	6.9	4.0
	Female	5.8	6.8	4.0
Primary	Total	55.2	62.6	41.0
	Male	54.1	61.4	39.8
	Female	56.3	63.8	42.1
Secondary	Total	27.2	23.5	34.4
	Male	27.8	24.0	35.1
	Female	26.6	23.0	33.6
Middle Level College	Total	7.8	5.1	13.0
	Male	7.6	5.3	12.3
	Female	8.0	5.0	13.7
University	Total	3.8	1.9	7.6
	Male	4.5	2.3	8.7
	Female	3.2	1.4	6.5
Vocational Training	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Basic	Total	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Male	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Female	0.1	0.1	0.0
Madrasa/Duksi	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 4.1 presents the proportion of the population with complete primary or higher level of education by county. Nationally, 70.3 per cent of the population age 3 years and above had completed primary or higher level of education. Nine counties had the proportion of the population less than 50 per cent of those who had completed primary education or higher. They include Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Isiolo and West Pokot. The same counties in Northern Region reported the lowest proportion of those who attained primary or higher level of education in the 2009 Census. Counties with a high proportion of the population age 3 years and above who had completed primary education or higher were Kiambu, Nyeri and Nairobi City.

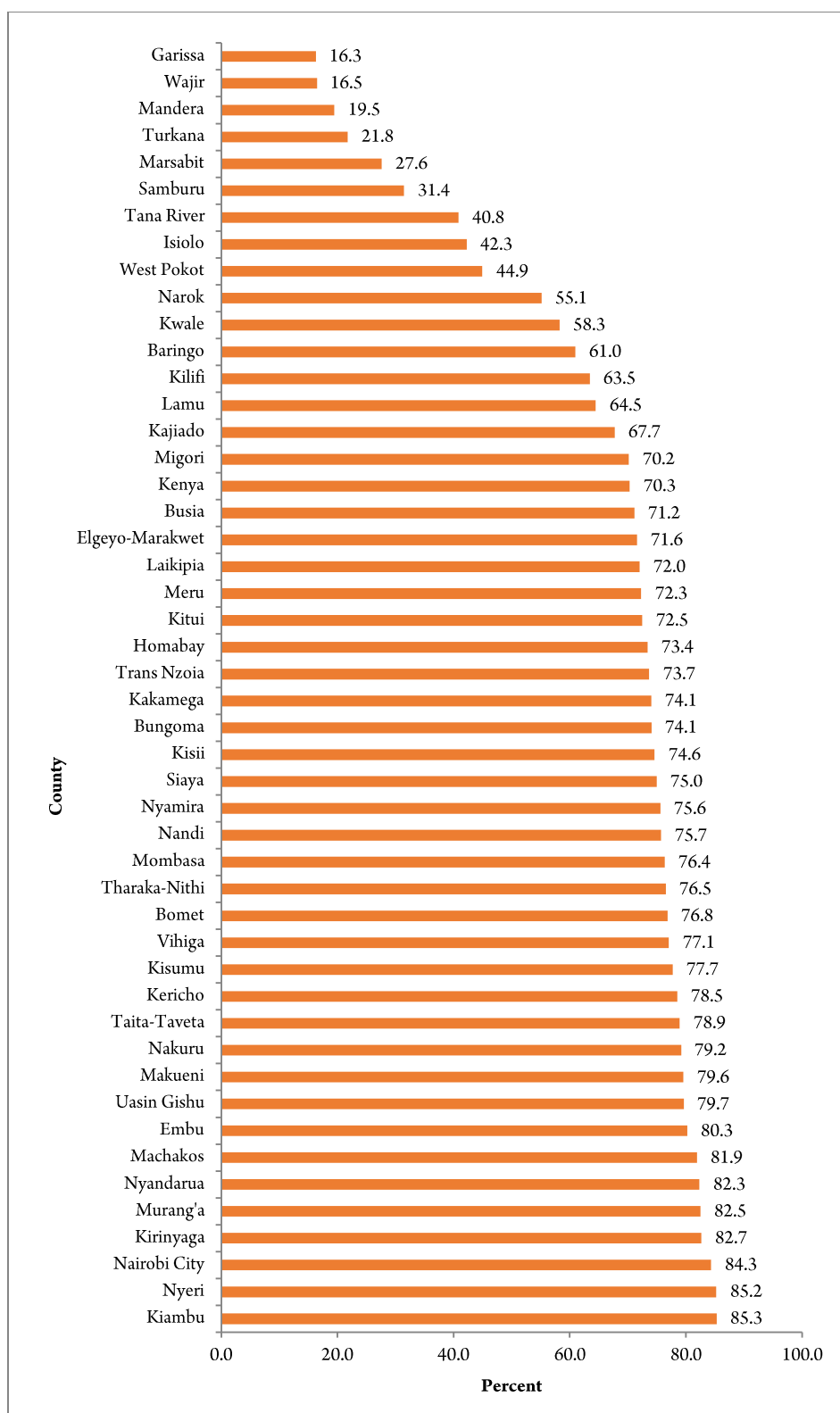


Figure 4.1: Proportion of Population with Complete Primary or Higher Level of Education

4.3 Population with No Education

Table 4.3 shows that nationally, 16.3 per cent of the population age 3 years and above had no education attainment with more female at 17.6 per cent than male at 14.9 per cent. This was an improvement from the 2009 Census which had the proportion of the population with no education

at 17.4 per cent. The majority of the population with no education attainment were in rural at 19.6 per cent compared to urban at 8.8 per cent. The improvement can be attributed to the implementation of government policies and programmes in education.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population with no Education by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	16.3	14.9	17.6	19.6	18.0	21.2	8.8	8.0	9.5
3 - 5	42.0	43.0	41.0	45.7	46.7	44.7	32.4	33.2	31.6
4-5	26.9	27.7	26.0	30.7	31.7	29.7	16.3	16.8	15.8
6-9	11.1	11.4	10.9	12.8	13.1	12.6	6.2	6.3	6.1
6-13	10.0	10.4	9.6	11.4	11.9	11.0	5.5	5.6	5.3
14-17	8.8	9.9	7.6	9.9	11.1	8.5	5.2	5.6	4.8
18-22	10.6	10.8	10.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	5.1	5.0	5.1
23-34	12.0	11.0	12.9	17.1	16.1	18.1	5.3	4.5	6.1
35+	21.9	16.4	27.3	26.6	20.4	32.4	10.7	7.8	14.0

Figure 4.2 shows the proportion of the population with no education attainment by special age group. As expected, this proportion is highest in the lower age groups of 3-5 years as these represent children either in pre-primary education or have not attended at all. The proportion is lowest in the primary, secondary and university age going age groups.

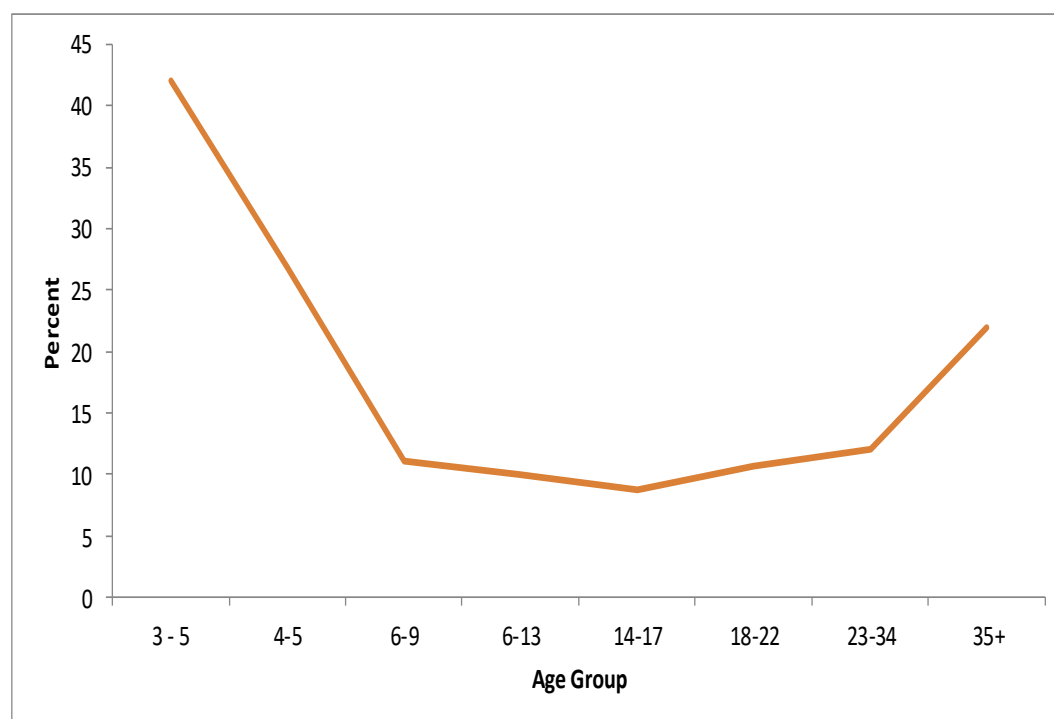


Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Population with no Education by Special Age Group

Figure 4.3 shows that across all age cohorts, the proportion of the population with no education attainment was generally more in the rural compared to urban areas. The highest proportion of the population with no education attainment was in age groups 3-5 and 4-5. This is mainly due to that segment of the population being in early childhood education of pre-primary one and two or those who have not joined pre-primary one. As expected, the proportion of the population with no education attainment in age groups 6-13 and 14-17 is notably lower than that of other age groups. However, such significant proportions are perturbing since the Government policies on Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education are intended to improve the access rate in Basic Education.

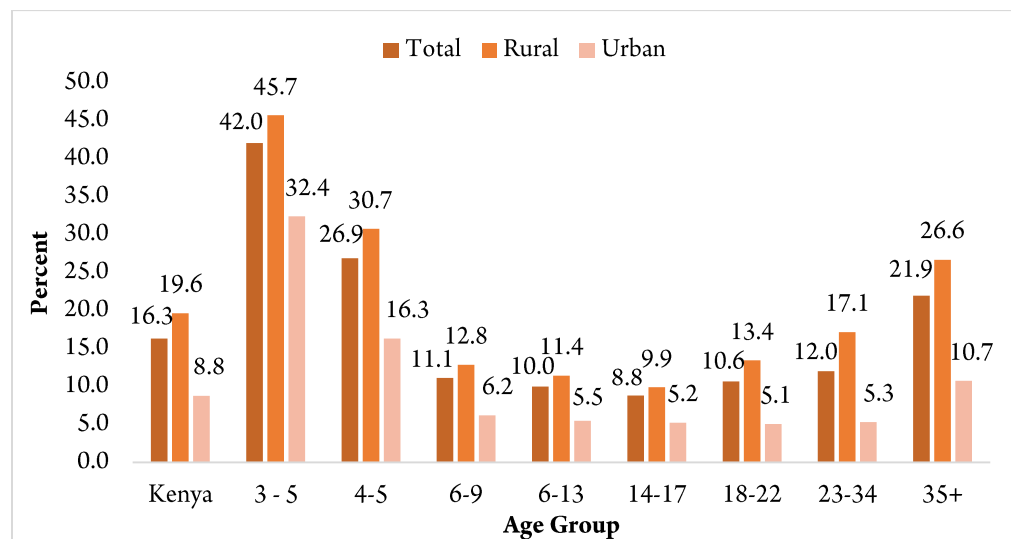


Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population with no Education by Age Group and Residence

4.4 Pre-Primary Education Attainment

Figure 4.4 presents the percentage distribution of population 3 years and above with complete pre-primary education by age group and residence. The highest proportion of the population with complete pre-primary was in the age group 6-9. Age 6 is a transition age from pre-primary to the primary level of education and therefore, the majority of the population who had completed pre-primary are expected to be in that age cohort. Among the population within the age group 10-14 up to 55 years and above, the proportion of the population with pre-primary education attainment was generally low and predominantly below 3.0 per cent except in cohort 10-14. Age group 4-5 mainly comprises PP1 and PP2 and therefore, it is expected that the proportion with pre-primary attainment in this cohort is marginal.

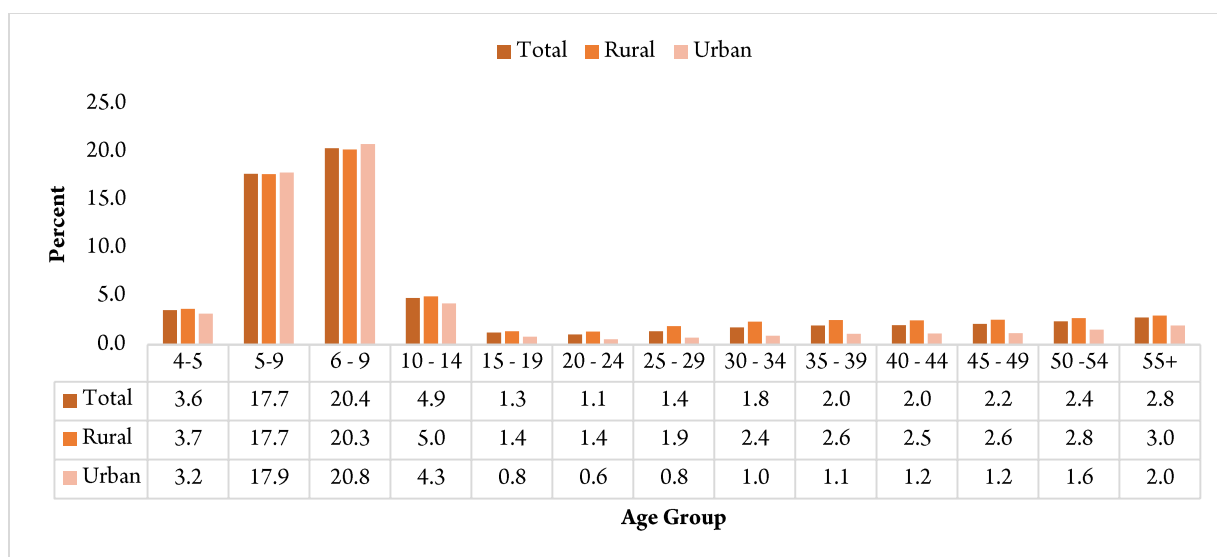


Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 years and above with Complete Pre-primary Education by Age group and Residence

Table 4.4 shows that the proportion of the population with complete pre-primary were mainly in rural areas at 4.9 per cent compared to 3.3 per cent in urban. The trend was similar for all age groups and among male and female except 5-9 and 6-9.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Population 3 years and above with Complete Pre-primary Education by Age Group and Residence

Age Group	Population			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	43,732,953	21,571,025	22,161,928	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
3	1,239,575	618,815	620,760	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
3-4	2,503,892	1,256,648	1,247,244	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4-5	2,498,365	1,262,684	1,235,681	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.4
5-9	6,186,785	3,108,802	3,077,983	17.7	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8
6-9	4,952,737	2,483,951	2,468,786	20.4	20.7	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.0	20.8	21.0	20.6
10-14	6,316,743	3,192,906	3,123,837	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.1
15-19	5,250,950	2,665,825	2,585,125	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
20-24	4,398,832	2,082,561	2,316,271	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
25-29	3,805,212	1,805,558	1,999,654	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.9
30-34	3,526,720	1,666,831	1,859,889	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.1
35-39	2,616,053	1,323,015	1,293,038	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
40-44	2,233,349	1,137,687	1,095,662	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
45-49	1,767,367	902,278	865,089	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
50-54	1,294,731	653,225	641,506	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.8
55+	3,832,319	1,775,689	2,056,630	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

4.5 Primary Education Attainment

Table 4.5 indicates that the proportion of the population that had ever attended school with Primary Standard 1 to 4 as the highest grade completed was 16.9 per cent. The proportion of males with primary standard 1 to 4 as the highest grade completed was 17.1 per cent compared to 16.7 per cent females. A similar trend was depicted in both rural and urban areas. Across all the age groups, the proportion of the population with standard 1 to 4 as the highest grade completed was significantly

high in age groups 5-9, 6-9 and 10-14. This segment of the population is expected to be in learning institutions. In urban, the proportion of female with primary standard 1 to 4 as the highest grade completed is higher than that of males in all age groups except between age 5-9.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Population with Primary Standard 1 to 4 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Population Ever Attended			Proportion with Primary Grade 1-4 Complete								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	16.9	17.1	16.7	19.6	19.9	19.3	11.6	11.6	11.7
5-9	5,385,030	2,697,157	2,687,873	39.5	37.7	41.4	37.9	35.9	39.9	43.8	42.4	45.3
6-9	4,379,807	2,191,061	2,188,746	48.6	46.4	50.8	46.4	44.0	48.7	54.7	53.0	56.3
10-14	5,738,752	2,879,013	2,859,739	44.2	47.1	41.3	46.6	49.6	43.5	36.8	39.1	34.6
15-19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	5.1	6.0	4.3	5.7	6.7	4.7	3.5	3.8	3.3
20-24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	3.1	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.7	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
25-29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	3.4	3.6	3.3	5.0	5.5	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
30-34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	4.9	5.1	4.6	6.8	7.5	6.2	2.5	2.3	2.6
35-39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	5.7	6.2	5.1	7.8	8.8	6.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
40-44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	5.7	5.8	5.5	7.4	7.8	7.0	2.9	2.8	3.1
45-49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	6.2	5.6	6.8	7.8	7.2	8.3	3.1	2.7	3.5
50-54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	7.5	6.2	8.9	9.3	7.9	10.7	3.7	3.0	4.5
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	18.5	14.5	23.5	21.2	16.8	26.7	9.1	7.0	12.0

As shown in Figure 4.5, the proportion of the population with primary standard 1-4 as the highest level of education completed in the urban areas was highest in age group 6-9 at 54.7 per cent while in rural areas age 10-14 recorded the highest proportion of those with standard 1-4 complete at 46.6 per cent. All other age groups up to 54 years recorded proportions of less than 10.0 per cent.

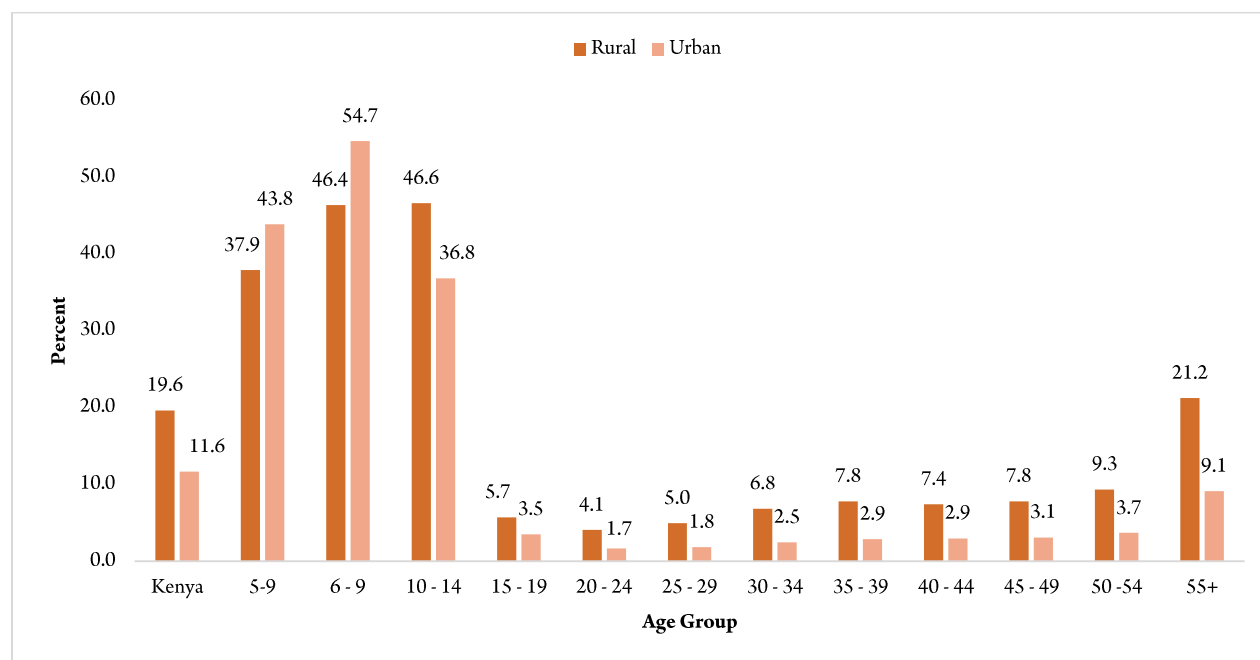


Figure 4.5: Proportion of Population with Primary Standard 1-4 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Residence

Figure 4.6 present the proportion of the population that had ever attended school with primary Standard 5-8 as the highest level of education completed by age group and sex. In the Kenya education system, standard 5-8 is the upper primary level of primary education. Nationally, 32.9 per cent of the population had primary Standard 5-8 as the highest grade completed. Slightly more females at 34.2 than males at 31.6 had attained primary standard 5-8. Across the age groups, females in the age group 10-14 had the highest proportion of the population with complete primary standard 5-8 at 51.3 per cent while males had a higher proportion of complete primary standard 5-8 education at 45.9 per cent in age group 15-19.

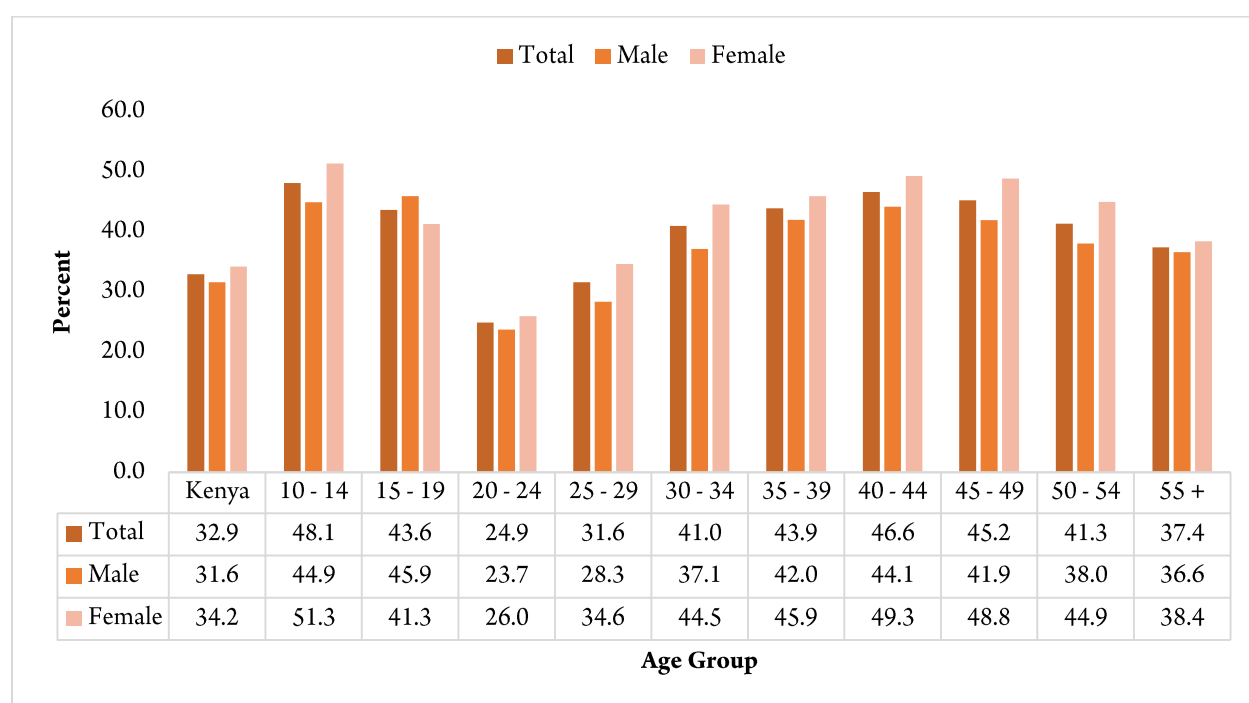


Figure 4.6: Distribution of Population with Primary Standard 5-8 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Sex

Table 4.6 shows a relatively higher proportion of the population in age groups 10-14, 15-19 and 35+ years with complete primary Standard 5-8. A similar pattern is observed for both males and females in rural and urban areas. In the age group 30-34, the proportion of the population with primary Standard 5-8 complete is significant in rural areas at 50.9 per cent compared to urban areas at 28.8 per cent and age 35-39 which has the proportion of the population with primary Standard 5-8 complete as 52.8 per cent in rural areas and 32.1 per cent in urban areas.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Population with Primary Standard 5-8 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Population Ever Attended			Proportion with Primary Grade 5-8 Complete								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	32.9	31.6	34.2	36.4	35.0	37.9	25.9	24.8	27.0
10 - 14	5,738,752	2,879,013	2,859,739	48.1	44.9	51.3	45.6	42.2	49.1	55.8	53.5	58.1
15 - 19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	43.6	45.9	41.3	47.9	49.9	45.8	31.7	33.7	29.9
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	24.9	23.7	26.0	30.5	28.9	32.2	17.2	15.9	18.2
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	31.6	28.3	34.6	41.2	37.4	44.6	21.4	18.7	24.0
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	41.0	37.1	44.5	50.9	47.0	54.4	28.8	25.9	31.7
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	43.9	42.0	45.9	52.8	50.7	54.9	32.1	30.5	33.7
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	46.6	44.1	49.3	54.5	51.9	57.1	33.9	32.4	35.7
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	45.2	41.9	48.8	52.2	48.7	55.6	32.0	30.2	34.2
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	41.3	38.0	44.9	47.2	43.7	50.8	29.1	27.5	31.0
55 +	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	37.4	36.6	38.4	39.8	39.1	40.7	29.2	28.3	30.4

4.6 Secondary Education Attainment

The secondary school attainment in this section covers Form 1-4 in the 8-4-4 system of education and Form 5-6 in the former system of education. Lower secondary refers to Form 1-2 while upper secondary covers Form 3-4 and Form 5-6. As shown in Figure 4.7, 24.3 per cent of the population that had ever attended school had Form 1-4 as the highest level of education completed with almost a near gender parity. The proportion of female with complete Form 1-4 was significantly high in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 at 50.7 per cent and 49.4 per cent, respectively. However, the proportion of male with complete Form 1-4 was noticeably higher than that of female across all age groups except ages 14 and 15-19. Ages group 15-19 comprise the secondary school-going age population while cohort 20-24 mainly have population that are of tertiary education and had therefore completed Form 1-4.

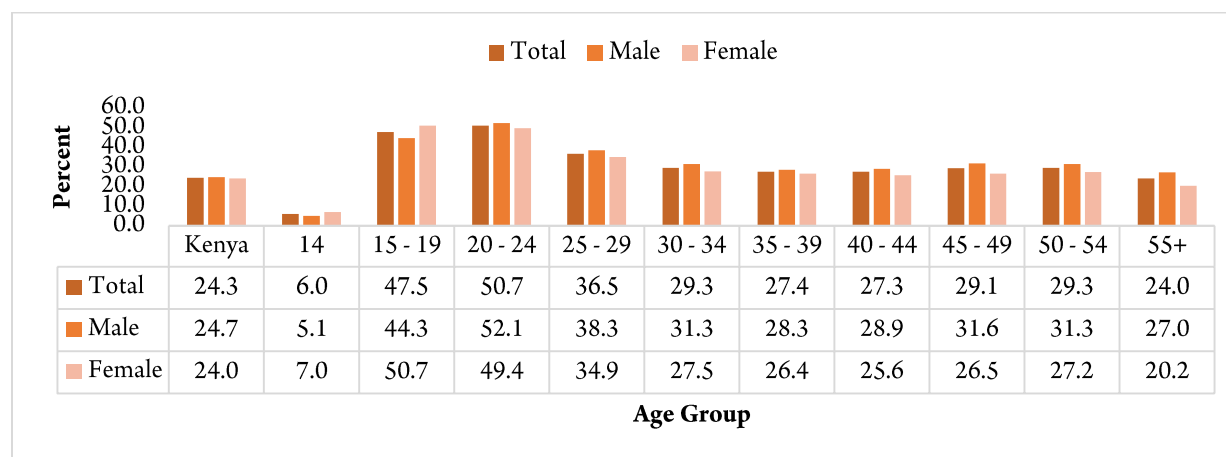


Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Population with Form 1-4 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Sex

Figure 4.8 indicates the proportion of the population that had ever attended school with secondary form 1-4 as the highest level of education completed in urban, was generally above 30.0 per cent across all age

groups except the population of age 14 years. Age cohort 15-19 had the highest proportion of 59.5 per cent in urban areas, while age group 20-24 had the highest proportion at 48.9 in rural areas.

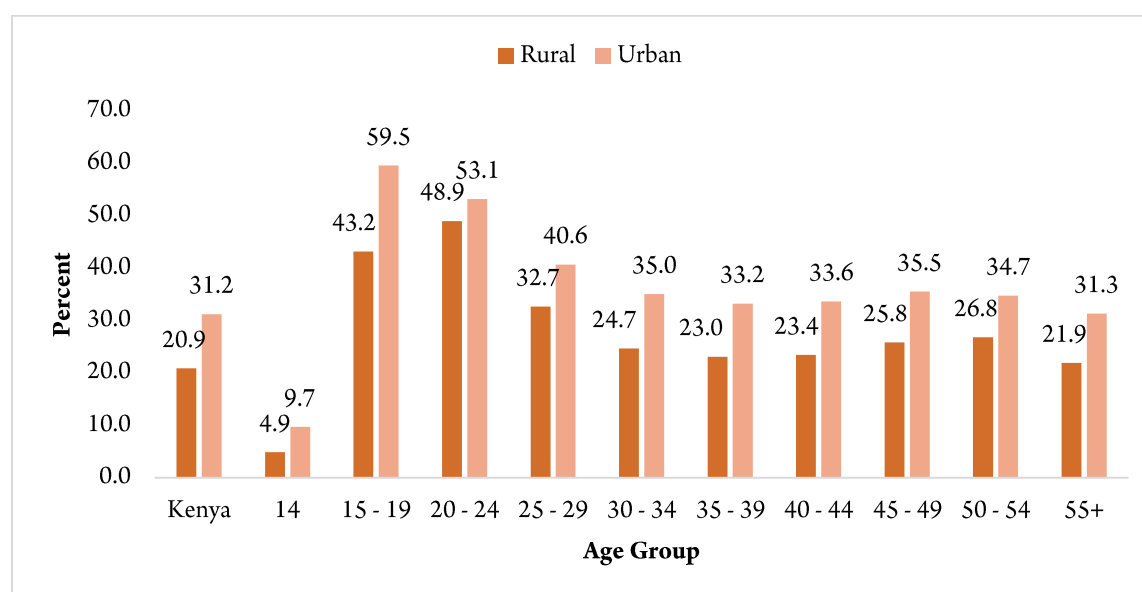


Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Population with Form 1-4 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Residence

Table 4.7 shows the proportion of the population with Form 1-4 as the highest level attained. Overall, the proportion of the population who had the highest education level completed as Form 1-4 was 24.3 per cent compared to 7.4 per cent in 2009.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Population with Form 1-4 as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Population Ever Attended			Proportion with Secondary Form 1 - 4 Complete								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	24.3	24.7	24.0	20.9	21.2	20.5	31.2	31.7	30.7
14	1,093,430	550,795	542,635	6.0	5.1	7.0	4.9	4.1	5.7	9.7	8.4	10.8
15 - 19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	47.5	44.3	50.7	43.2	40.0	46.5	59.5	57.6	61.2
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	50.7	52.1	49.4	48.9	50.2	47.6	53.1	54.9	51.7
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	36.5	38.3	34.9	32.7	34.2	31.3	40.6	42.6	38.8
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	29.3	31.3	27.5	24.7	26.3	23.2	35.0	37.1	33.1
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	27.4	28.3	26.4	23.0	23.5	22.6	33.2	34.8	31.5
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	27.3	28.9	25.6	23.4	24.5	22.3	33.6	35.6	31.4
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	29.1	31.6	26.5	25.8	28.1	23.5	35.5	37.6	32.8
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	29.3	31.3	27.2	26.8	28.9	24.6	34.7	35.7	33.4
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	24.0	27.0	20.2	21.9	25.2	17.7	31.3	32.8	29.2

Figure 4.9 shows the percentage of the population that had ever attended school with secondary Form 1-2 as the highest level attained by age group and sex. The highest proportion with complete secondary Form 1-2 education was in the age group 15-19 for both male and female at 27.0 per cent

and 29.7 per cent, respectively. The proportion of the population with complete secondary Form 1-2 across all the age cohorts except 15-19 is almost uniformly distributed.

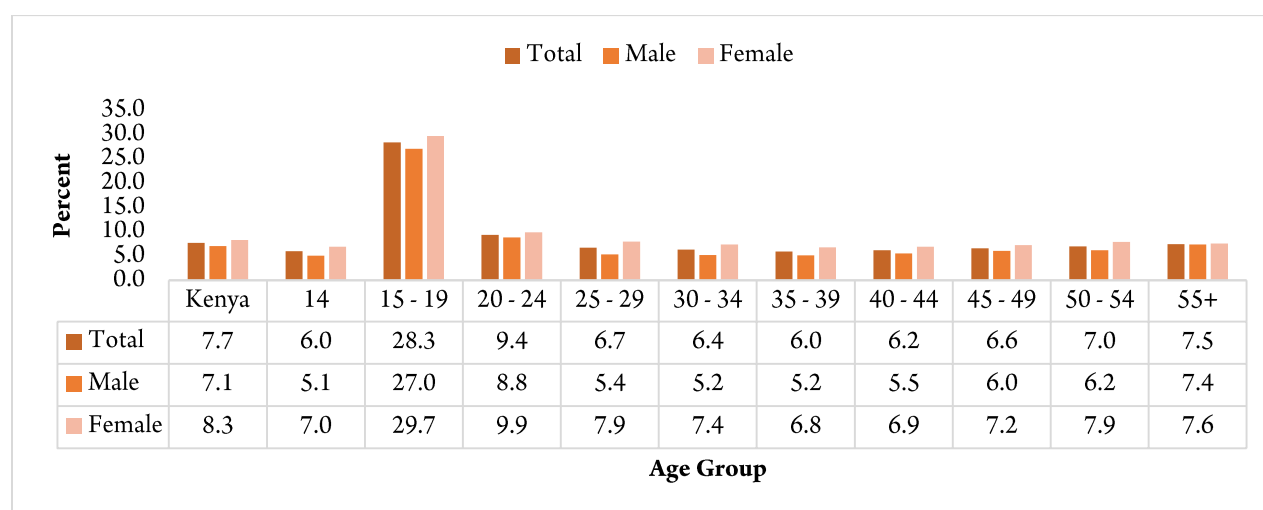


Figure 4.9: Proportion of Population with Form 1-2 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Sex

A similar pattern in the attainment of the proportion of persons with secondary Form 1-2 complete in Figure 4.9 is depicted by Figure 4.10. The percentage of the population with secondary Form 1-2 as the grade attained is highest in age 15-19 for both rural and urban areas. At this level of education, high proportions are registered in urban areas compared to rural areas across all age groups.

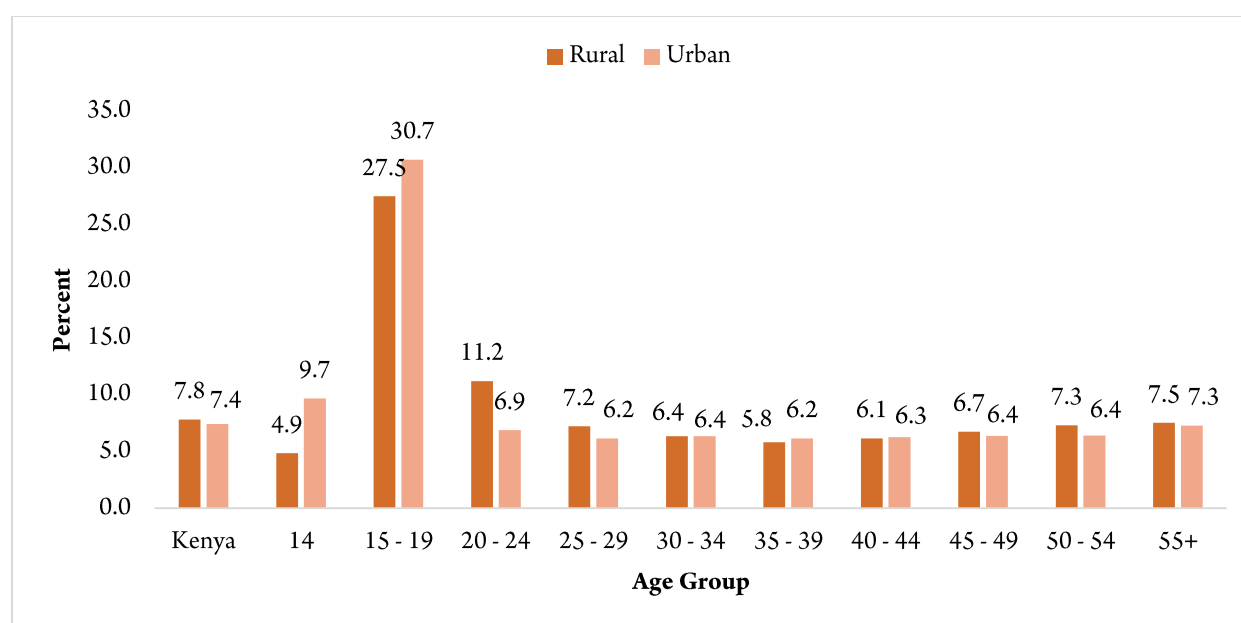


Figure 4.10: Proportion of Population Form 1-2 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Residence

Table 4.8 shows the details of the proportion of the population with secondary Form 1-2 complete for both rural and urban areas. The distribution is uniform for all age cohorts but relatively high for the age group 15-19.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Population with Form 1-2 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Population ever Attended			Proportion with Secondary Form 1 - 2 Complete								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	7.7	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	7.4	6.7	8.2
14	1,093,430	550,795	542,635	6.0	5.1	7.0	4.9	4.1	5.7	9.7	8.4	10.8
15 - 19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	28.3	27.0	29.7	27.5	25.8	29.2	30.7	30.7	30.7
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	9.4	8.8	9.9	11.2	10.8	11.6	6.9	5.9	7.7
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	6.7	5.4	7.9	7.2	5.9	8.5	6.2	4.8	7.4
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	6.4	5.2	7.4	6.4	5.2	7.4	6.4	5.2	7.5
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	6.0	5.2	6.8	5.8	4.9	6.7	6.2	5.4	6.9
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	6.2	5.5	6.9	6.1	5.4	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.9
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	6.6	6.0	7.2	6.7	6.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	7.0
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	7.0	6.2	7.9	7.3	6.4	8.2	6.4	5.7	7.3
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	8.0

Figure 4.11 shows the proportion of the population with secondary Form 3-4 as the highest level of education completed by age group and sex. Age 15-19 is again markedly where the highest proportion of the population with secondary Form 3-4 complete is significant at 28.3 per cent with 27.0 per cent for males and 29.7 per cent for females. Across all age groups, the proportion of females with complete Form 3-4 is higher than that of males.

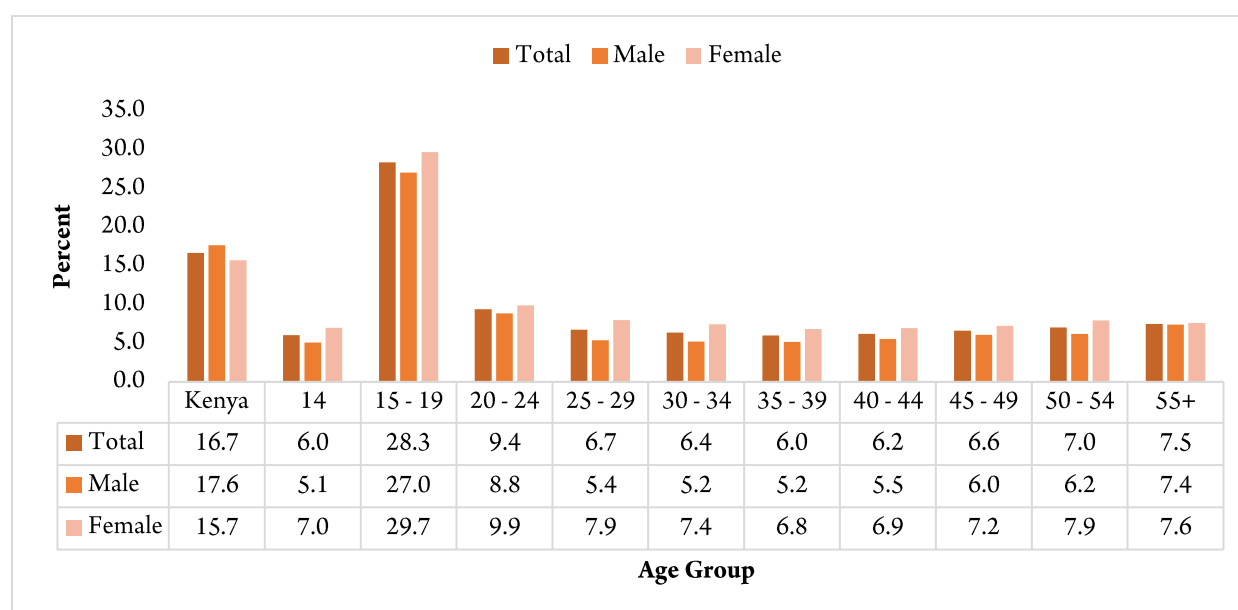


Figure 4.11: Proportion of Population Form 3-4 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group and Sex

Table 4.9 presents the proportion of the population with secondary Form 3-4 as the highest grade completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence. The overall proportion of the population with complete Form 3-4 education was 16.7 per cent. The highest proportion of the population with complete Form 3-4 education was 30.7 per cent in the urban areas for age group 15-19. Within all age groups except 15-19 and 20-24 in rural and urban areas, the proportion of the population with secondary Form 3-4 complete was relatively uniform.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Population with Form 3-4 as the Highest Grade Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Proportion of Population with Secondary Form 3-4 Complete											
	Population Ever Attended			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	16.7	17.6	15.7	13.1	13.9	12.2	23.8	25.0	22.5
14	1,093,430	550,795	542,635	6.0	5.1	7.0	4.9	4.1	5.7	9.7	8.4	10.8
15 - 19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	28.3	27.0	29.7	27.5	25.8	29.2	30.7	30.7	30.7
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	9.4	8.8	9.9	11.2	10.8	11.6	6.9	5.9	7.7
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	6.7	5.4	7.9	7.2	5.9	8.5	6.2	4.8	7.4
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	6.4	5.2	7.4	6.4	5.2	7.4	6.4	5.2	7.5
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	6.0	5.2	6.8	5.8	4.9	6.7	6.2	5.4	6.9
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	6.2	5.5	6.9	6.1	5.4	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.9
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	6.6	6.0	7.2	6.7	6.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	7.0
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	7.0	6.2	7.9	7.3	6.4	8.2	6.4	5.7	7.3
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	8.0

Table 4.10 presents the percentage distribution of the population with secondary Form 5-6 as the highest level of education completed by age group, sex and residence. The proportions of the population with secondary Form 5-6 level of educational attainment were generally marginal against the population that ever attended school for all age groups. Age 50 and above for both male and female, rural and urban areas had comparatively significant proportions of the population with secondary Form 5-6 complete. This result suggests that few persons enrol in secondary education Form 5-6 offered by other education systems such as that offered in Uganda. The significant proportions in the older ages are as a result of the population who underwent the 7-4-2-3 education system before the introduction 8-4-4 system.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Population with Form 5 - 6 as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Proportion with Form 5 - 6 Complete											
	Population Ever Attended			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
15 - 19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.4	2.3	3.0	1.4
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	1.3	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.3	2.4	3.1	1.4

4.7 Post-Secondary Education Attainment

Post-secondary education attainment discussed in this section includes middle-level colleges and university education. Middle-level college education attainment is the population who have completed a certificate or diploma course from an accredited college offering such courses. The

analysis of post-secondary education attainment by age groups, sex and areas of residence is presented in Figure 4.12.

4.8 Middle-level College Education Attainment

Figure 4.12 indicates the distribution of population with middle-level college education attainment by age group and sex. Nationally, 7.1 per cent of the population who have ever attended school/institution of learning had completed or attained middle-level college education either in certificate or diploma. The results show that between age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 35-39, the proportion of females with a complete middle-level college education was generally higher than that of males.

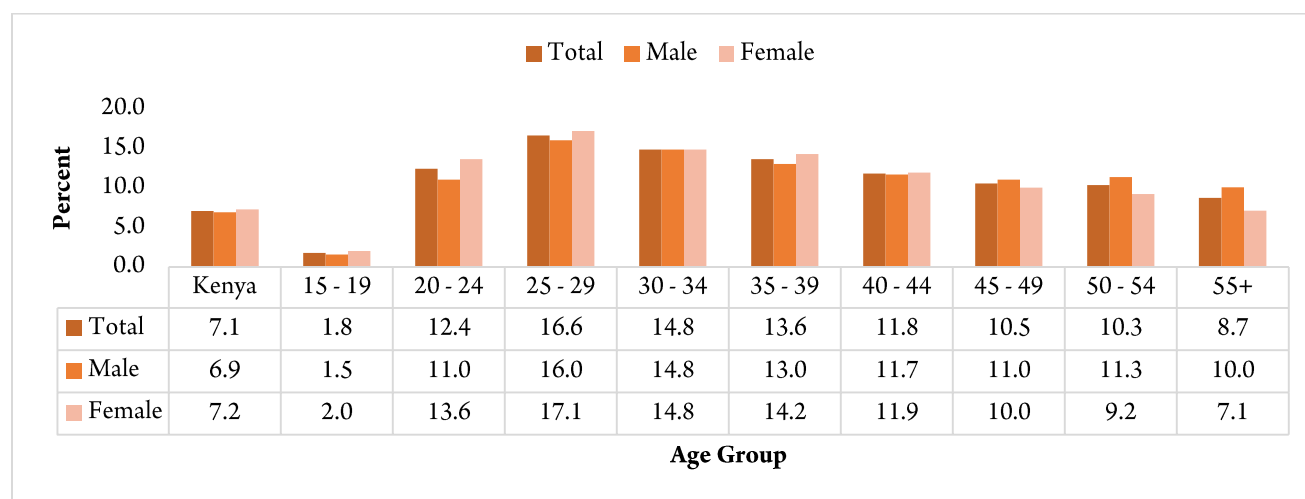


Figure 4.12: Proportion of Population with Middle-level College Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group and Sex

Table 4.11 presents the distribution of population that had ever attended school with middle-level college attainment by age group, sex and residence. The proportion of the population with middle-level education complete are largely more in urban areas than rural areas across all the age cohorts.

Table 4.11: Proportion of Population with Middle-level College Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Proportion of population with Middle level Education Complete											
	Population Ever Attended			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	7.1	6.9	7.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	11.9	11.3	12.6
15 - 19	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.3	4.1
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	12.4	11.0	13.6	9.2	8.3	10.0	16.7	15.1	18.0
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	16.6	16.0	17.1	12.4	12.3	12.4	21.1	19.9	22.2
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	14.8	14.8	14.8	10.4	10.8	10.1	20.2	19.4	20.9
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	13.6	13.0	14.2	9.5	9.3	9.7	19.0	17.8	20.4
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	11.8	11.7	11.9	8.2	8.5	7.9	17.6	16.4	18.9
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	10.5	11.0	10.0	7.4	8.4	6.4	16.5	15.5	17.6
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	10.3	11.3	9.2	7.8	9.4	6.3	15.5	14.9	16.2
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	8.7	10.0	7.1	7.2	8.9	5.0	14.1	13.6	14.6

Figure 4.13 presents the proportion of the population with a middle-level college education as the highest level of education completed by economic activity status and age group. The age cohorts were youthful age 15-24 according to UN recommendations and Kenya, 15-34. The rest of the population were covered under age 35 and above. The proportion of the population with middle-level education complete who were in employment seven days preceding the Census night was mainly in age cohort 25-34 at 11.7 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of the population who had completed middle-level college education and were economically active was high in the age group 25-34 years at 15.7 per cent. About 9.7 per cent of the population age 35 years and above were in employment. Out of the population of age group 25-34 years who had completed a college education, 2.0 per cent were unemployed.

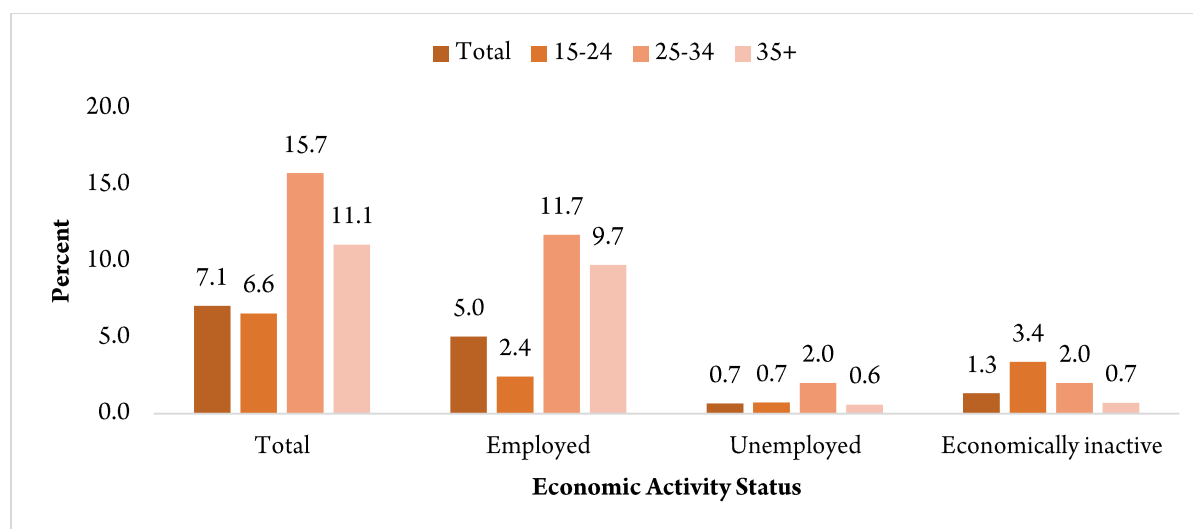


Figure 4.13: Proportion of Population with Middle-level College Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Activity Status and Age Group

Figure 4.14 shows the proportion of the population with Middle-level College Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed who are employed were predominantly in the age cohort of

25-34 and 35 and above for both rural and urban areas. The proportion of the population who are economically inactive were mostly in age 15-24 for rural and urban areas. The proportion of the unemployed population is significantly high in age 15-24 and 25-34 in urban areas. Similar information is presented in Appendix 2.21.

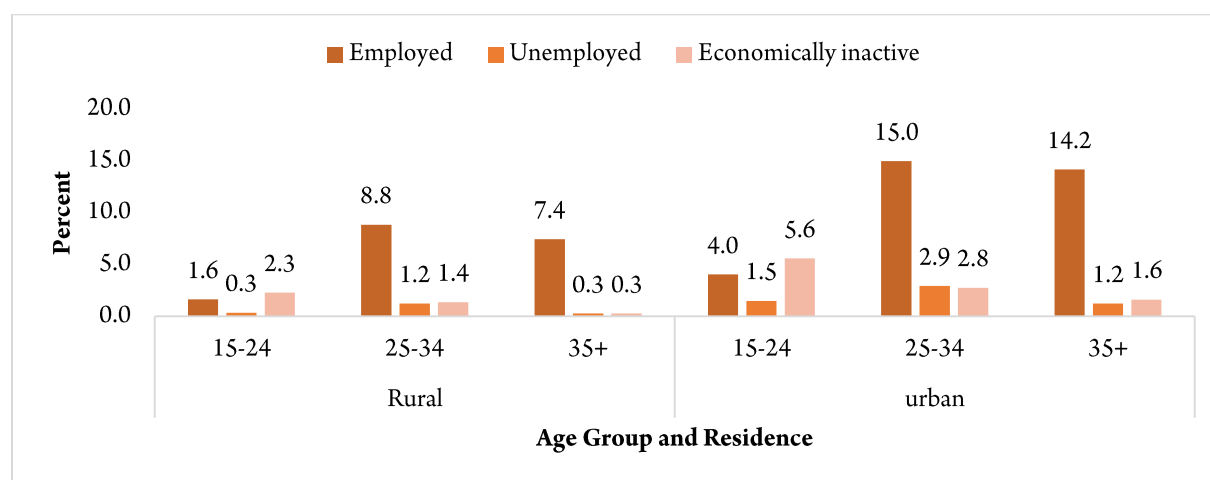


Figure 4.14: Proportion of Population with Middle-level College Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Activity Status, Age Group and Residence

4.9 University Education Attainment

Figure 4.15 shows the percentage distribution of the population with university education as the highest level of education completed by age group and sex. Across all age cohorts, the proportion of males with complete university education was more than that of female. The proportion of the population with complete university education was generally above 5.0 per cent between age 20-34 and 35-39, and age 50-54 for both male and female.

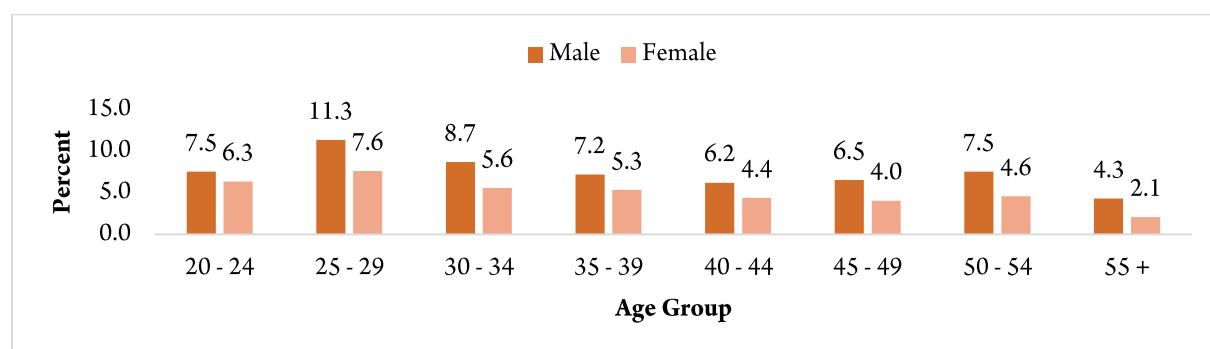


Figure 4.15: Proportion of Population with University Level Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group and Sex

Figure 4.16 shows that majority of the population with university education as the highest completed were predominantly found in the urban areas. The proportion of the population with university education as highest completed in rural areas was within the age group of 25-29 at 5.6 per cent and urban areas at 13.4 per cent. Appendix Tables 2.22 and 2.23 provides more information on the proportion of the population with university education as the highest completed by sex and residence.

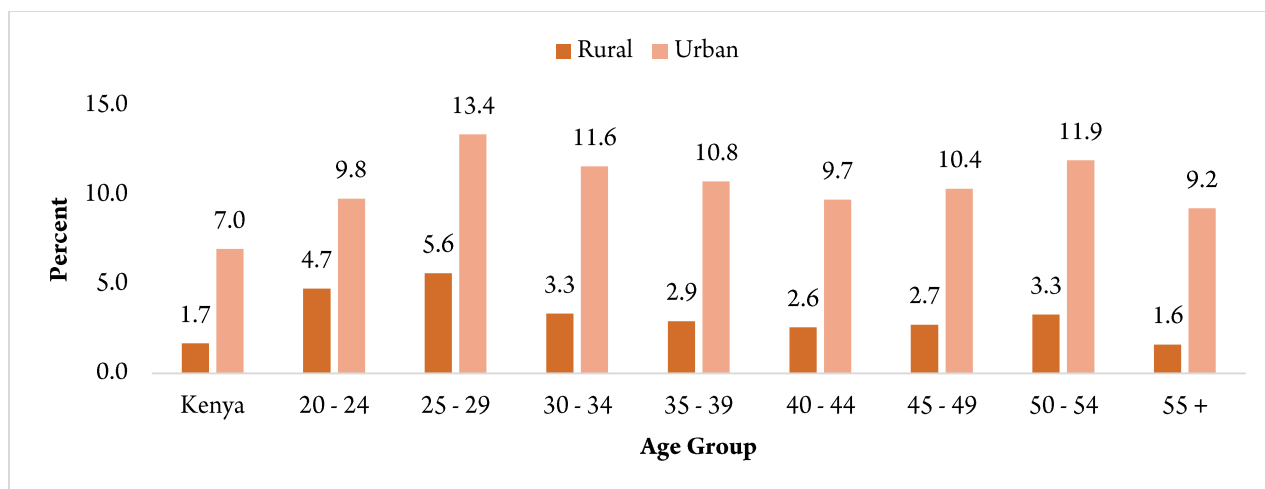


Figure 4.16: Proportion of Population with University Level Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group and Residence

The results indicate that a large proportion of the population with a complete university education were engaged in an economic activity or employed. More males at 2.9 per cent than females at 1.9 per cent were employed as shown in Figure 4.17. Seven in ten (0.7 per cent) of both males and females with a complete university education were economically inactive in the last seven days preceding the Census night.

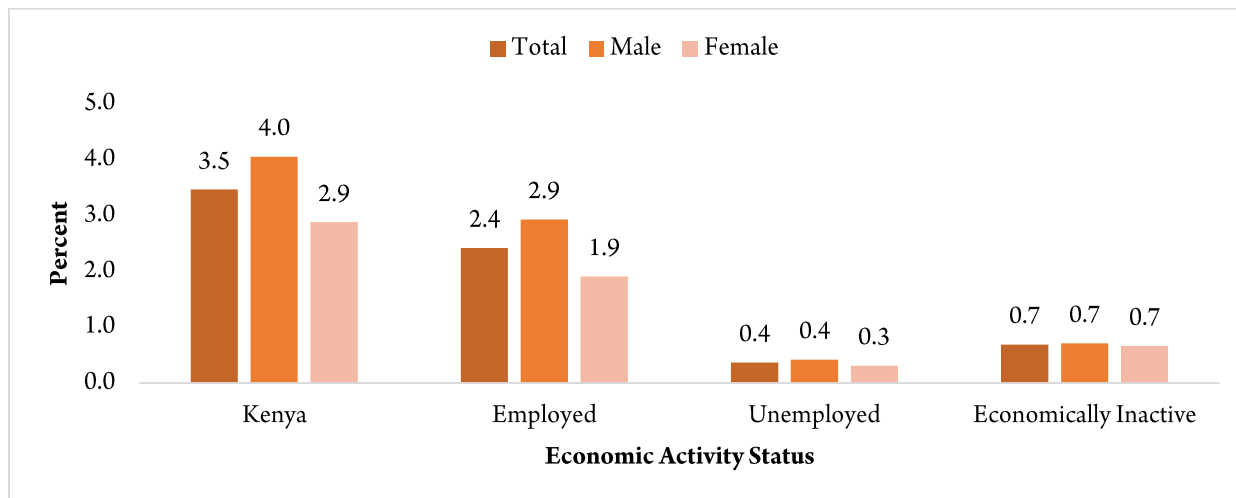


Figure 4.17: Proportion of Population with University Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Economic Activity Status and Sex

Figure 4.18 shows that the proportion of the population with complete university education who were engaged in any economic activity or employed, unemployed and economically inactive were largely in urban areas. Nationally, 7.0 per cent of the population with complete university education was in urban areas with employed at 4.9 per cent.

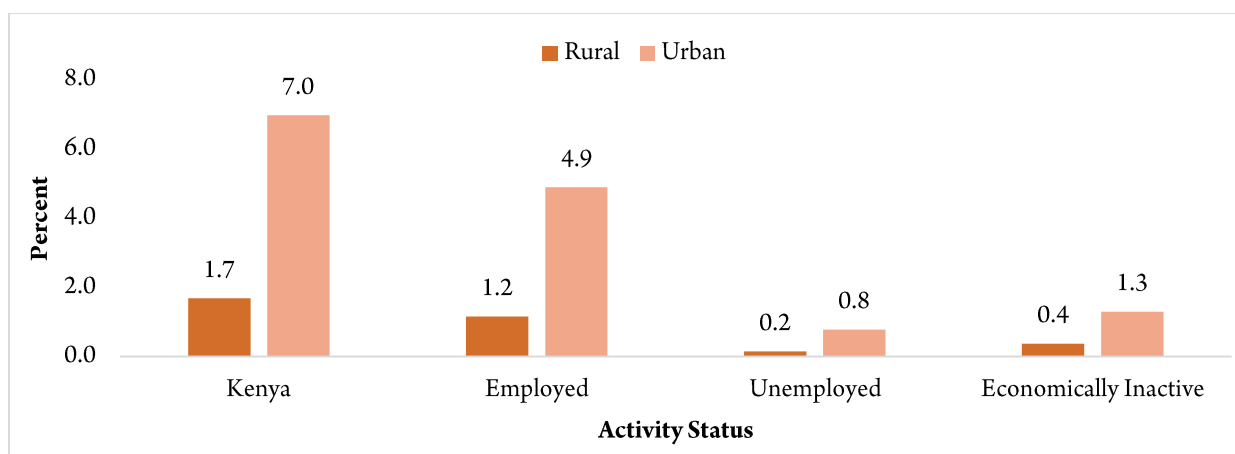


Figure 4.18: Proportion of Population with University Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Activity Status and Residence

4.10 Vocational Education Attainment

The 2019 Census gathered information on the vocational training attainment of the population. The information presented is for the population who had acquired vocational training. These include plumbers, artisans, tailors among others. Figures 4.19 shows that the population with vocational education attainment were ordinarily males compared to females. The highest number of persons with vocational educational attainment for males and females was in age group 20-24 followed by 25-29. As shown, the number with vocational education attainment decrease with an increase in age suggesting that most of the people with vocational attainment are a youthful segment of the population.

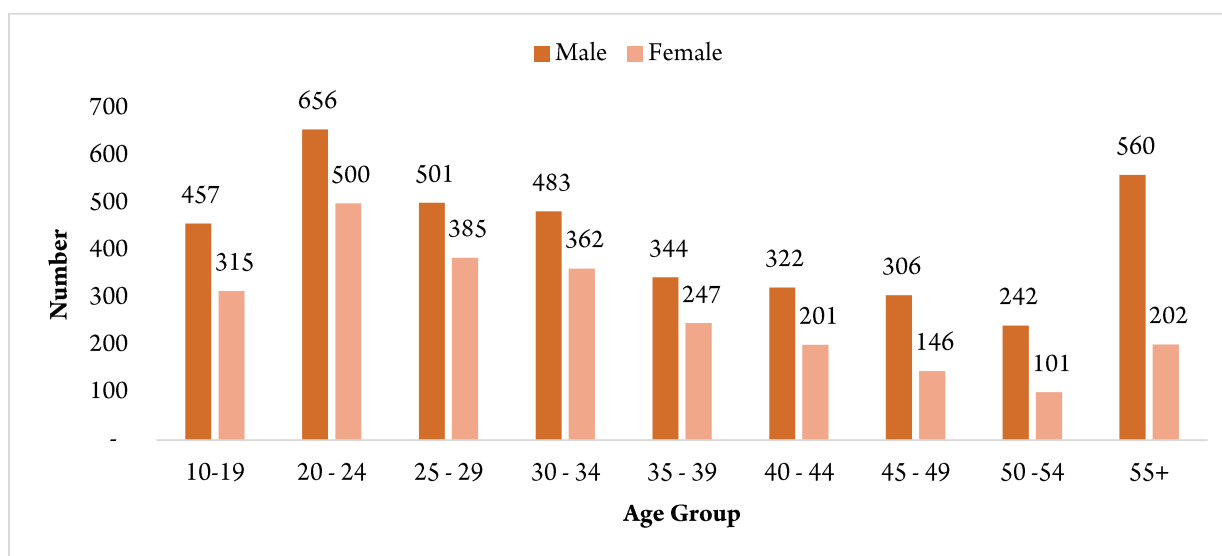


Figure 4.19: Distribution of Population with Vocational Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group and Sex

Table 4.12 shows that the number of persons with vocational education attainment is predominantly in rural areas compared to urban areas across all age cohorts.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Population with Vocational Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Age Group	Proportion of Population with Vocational Education Complete											
	Population Ever Attended			Kenya			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	6,330	3,871	2,459	4,202	2,630	1,572	2,128	1,241	887
10 - 19	10,475,727	5,259,088	5,216,639	772	457	315	618	385	233	154	72	82
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	1,156	656	500	806	475	331	350	181	169
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	886	501	385	543	314	229	343	187	156
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	845	483	362	500	287	213	345	196	149
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	591	344	247	359	216	143	232	128	104
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	523	322	201	311	188	123	212	134	78
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	452	306	146	288	197	91	164	109	55
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	343	242	101	232	160	72	111	82	29
55+	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	762	560	202	545	408	137	217	152	65

Table 4.13 shows the distribution of the population with vocational education as the highest level of education completed by activity status, sex and residence. Of the population that had attended school and completed vocational education, more males than females were employed in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Population with Vocational Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Activity Status, Sex and Residence

Activity Status	Kenya			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population Ever									
Attended	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	24,031,259	12,090,515	11,940,744	12,174,576	6,034,404	6,140,172
Total	6,330	3,871	2,459	4,202	2,630	1,572	2,128	1,241	887
Employed	4,621	2,936	1,685	3,124	1,974	1,150	1,497	962	535
Unemployed	477	308	169	236	173	63	241	135	106
Economically inactive	1,232	627	605	842	483	359	390	144	246

Chapter 5: Training

5.1 Introduction

Training is defined as “A planned process to modify attitude, knowledge or skill behaviour through a learning experience to achieve effective performance in any activity or range of activities. Its purpose, in the work situation, is to develop the abilities of the individual and to satisfy current and future manpower needs of a country”. Education is defined as activities which aim at developing the knowledge, skills, moral values and understanding required in all aspects of life rather than knowledge and skill relating to only a limited field of activity.’ (Mousa Masadeh, 2012). During the 2019 KPHC, individuals’ age 15 years and above were asked to state the main training acquired and qualified for. They were further required to state whether they are working/employed in the area of training. The trainings were categorized in various domains with various specialities that are covered under this chapter.

This chapter presents the results on training based on the training specialists for different age groups, persons with special needs and engagement in an economic activity.

5.2 Population with Acquired Training and Qualified

The 2019 Census inquired from all members of the household on the training one has acquired and qualified for persons of age 15 years and above. This was partly to take stock of the skills available in the country and whether the same skills are applied in the area of training. This was also vital in providing benchmark information for any future surveys on skills gap and Censuses.

Figure 5.1 presents the percentage distribution of population age 15 years and above who have acquired training and qualified for by age group. The population that have acquired training and qualified for are mainly within the youthful cohort of age 20 to 34 years. The proportion of the population that have acquired training declines with age advancement. The proportion is low for the age group 15-19 partly because most of the population in that age group are of school-going population and those who had acquired training may have attended vocational and middle-level colleges. A similar trend is observed for both male and female.

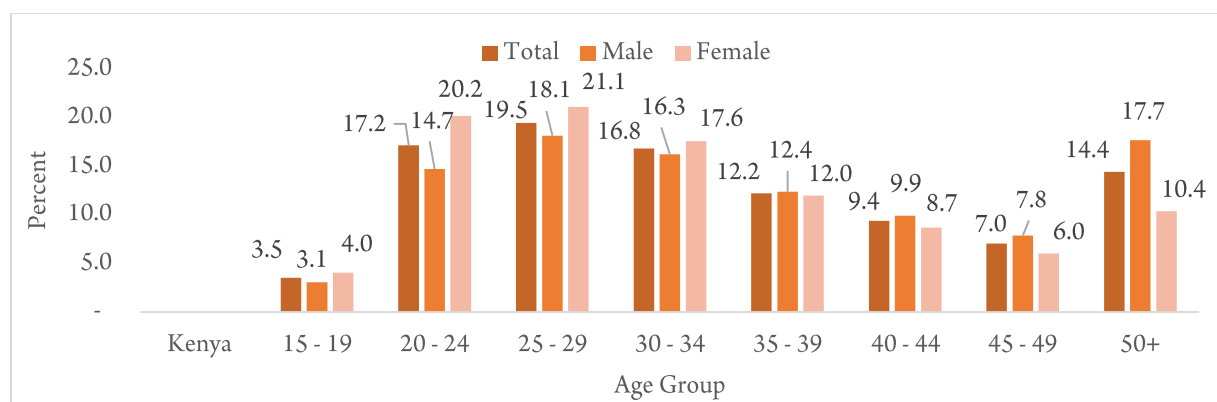


Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 15 years and above who had acquired training and qualified by Age Group

Figure 5.2 shows that for both rural and urban, the proportion of the population that had acquired training and qualified declines with an increase in age. The trend is similar to that depicted by the national. The population within the age cohort of 25-29 had the highest proportion of those who are trained and qualified at 16.6 per cent and 21.9 per cent for rural and urban, respectively. In all age groups except 15-19 and 50 and the above, the urban population had a higher proportion of those trained and qualified. In the age group, 15-19 majority may have acquired training in fields such as vocational, and mainly reside in the rural areas even after completion of their study while age 50 and above comprise retirees of whom the majority reside in the rural areas.

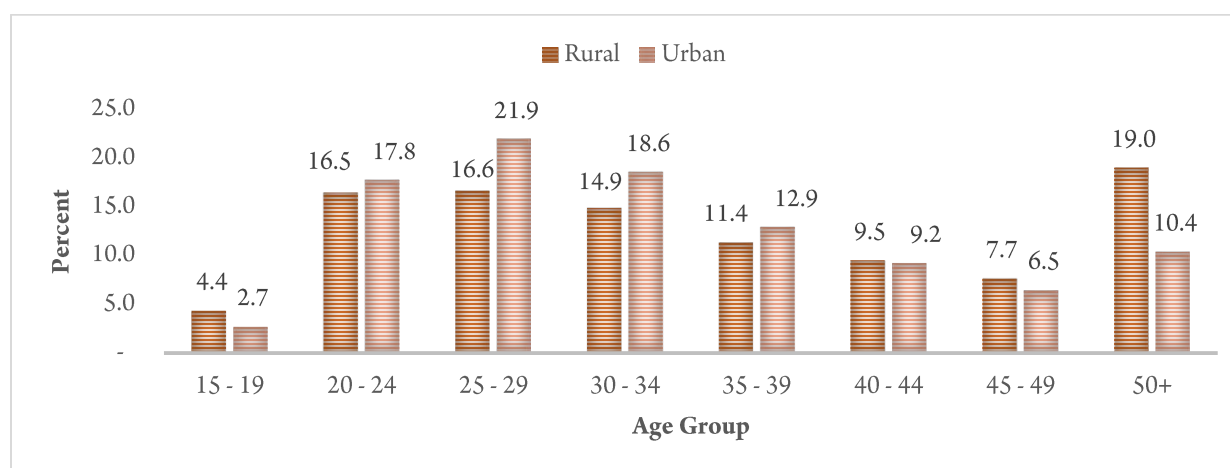


Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 15 years and above who had acquired training and qualified by Age Group and Residence

Table 5.1 shows that the majority of the population that had acquired training and qualified were in vocational training at 40.6 per cent, Business and related studies at 10.9 per cent, Education at 10.9 per cent, the field of engineering and technology at 3.8 per cent, and health and human medicine-related domain at 3.2 per cent. The population that had acquired training in agriculture covering horticulture, agribusiness, agriculture economics and crop sciences which is a vital sector in the country's economic growth was less than one per cent of the total population that have acquired training. Among the population that had acquired training and qualified for, 53.1 per cent were living in urban areas with the rest (46.9 Per cent) in rural areas.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and above by Field of Training, Age Group and Residence

Main training acquired and qualified for	Total			15 -19			20 -24			25 -29			30 -34			35 -39			40 -44			45 -49			50+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	6,844,720	3,800,792	3,043,928	239,474	116,309	123,165	1,174,396	559,456	614,940	1,332,004	689,712	642,292	1,152,874	617,708	535,166	835,158	470,213	364,945	640,983	376,362	264,621	481,791	298,319	183,472	988,040	672,713	315,327
Rural	3,207,207	1,855,690	1,351,517	140,281	72,537	67,744	528,397	263,413	264,984	533,926	283,225	250,701	477,842	257,144	220,698	364,844	210,038	154,806	305,600	181,987	123,613	246,442	155,551	90,891	609,875	431,795	178,080
Urban	3,637,513	1,945,102	1,692,411	99,193	43,772	55,421	645,999	296,043	349,956	798,078	406,487	391,591	675,032	360,564	314,468	470,314	260,175	210,139	335,383	194,375	141,008	235,349	142,768	92,581	378,165	240,918	137,247
Anthropology	3,906	2,260	1,646	33	15	18	804	383	421	826	446	380	579	334	245	441	268	173	318	191	127	358	248	110	547	375	172
History	10,891	6,726	4,165	-	-	-	2,610	1,385	1,225	2,915	1,836	1,079	1,562	1,019	543	869	551	318	717	470	247	730	471	259	1,484	990	494
Languages and Linguistics	12,560	5,921	6,639	-	-	-	2,685	1,039	1,646	2,826	1,273	1,553	1,937	940	997	1,278	622	656	1,072	533	539	1,010	549	461	1,752	965	787
Philosophy	3,420	2,485	935	-	-	-	523	331	192	660	485	175	546	398	148	410	308	102	348	263	85	302	237	65	631	463	168
Religion	6,790	4,430	2,360	-	-	-	925	397	528	1,043	527	516	787	521	266	726	517	209	706	515	191	784	573	211	1,817	1,380	437
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature Performing arts																											
Visual arts etc.	38,662	19,335	19,327	395	177	218	7,897	3,463	4,434	8,776	4,192	4,584	6,276	3,085	3,191	4,534	2,238	2,296	3,317	1,785	1,532	2,696	1,547	1,149	4,771	2,848	1,923
Economics	41,541	26,764	14,777	127	75	52	9,946	5,480	4,466	12,145	7,453	4,692	6,459	4,336	2,123	3,904	2,602	1,302	2,688	1,877	811	2,003	1,509	494	4,269	3,432	837
Geography	3,844	2,507	1,337	-	-	-	877	508	369	890	598	292	552	364	188	360	232	128	344	215	129	270	195	75	550	395	155
Interdisciplinary Studies1	113,085	46,989	66,096	3,020	1,025	1,995	24,095	8,252	15,843	27,146	10,585	16,561	20,554	8,605	11,949	12,786	5,585	7,201	8,771	3,964	4,807	6,435	3,179	3,256	10,278	5,794	4,484
Political Science	7,904	5,153	2,751	-	-	-	1,628	914	714	1,861	1,168	693	1,439	932	507	860	574	286	579	417	162	488	335	153	1,049	813	236
Psychology	17,484	6,125	11,359	117	34	83	2,641	839	1,802	3,275	1,169	2,106	2,693	989	1,704	2,236	814	1,422	1,789	631	1,158	1,517	530	987	3,216	1,119	2,097
Sociology	13,425	5,926	7,499	-	-	-	1,988	745	1,243	3,090	1,207	1,883	2,650	1,086	1,564	1,939	837	1,102	1,133	564	569	1,029	584	445	1,596	903	693
Biology	17,625	9,985	7,640	84	36	48	4,125	2,062	2,063	4,518	2,511	2,007	3,138	1,739	1,399	1,990	1,145	845	1,367	848	519	799	526	273	1,604	1,118	486
Chemistry	14,368	9,703	4,665	87	44	43	3,274	2,012	1,262	3,440	2,340	1,100	2,408	1,564	844	1,778	1,183	595	1,218	862	356	830	618	212	1,333	1,080	253
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	4,922	3,495	1,427	-	-	-	1,217	745	472	1,276	872	404	685	487	198	416	307	109	317	229	88	305	240	65	706	615	91
Physics	2,657	2,180	477	-	-	-	620	461	159	663	543	120	404	336	68	309	262	47	196	160	36	159	137	22	306	281	25
Space Sciences-Astronomy	531	357	174	-	-	-	169	102	67	149	96	53	62	43	19	31	22	9	36	29	7	23	15	8	61	50	11
Logic/Computer Science	79,286	55,854	23,432	682	423	259	17,394	12,096	5,298	21,219	15,380	5,839	16,534	11,537	4,997	11,801	8,236	3,565	5,666	3,918	1,748	3,097	2,128	969	2,893	2,136	757
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	13,755	10,105	3,650	-	-	-	3,585	2,353	1,232	3,616	2,671	945	2,001	1,505	496	1,341	1,002	339	952	740	212	873	704	169	1,386	1,130	256
Statistics Actuarial Biometry Biostatistics Social Statistics																											
Financial Statistics etc.)	30,172	19,943	10,229	143	87	56	8,401	4,955	3,446	9,230	6,040	3,190	4,868	3,307	1,561	2,540	1,754	786	1,603	1,146	457	1,213	893	320	2,174	1,761	413
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	27,678	17,505	10,173	725	401	324	5,855	3,607	2,248	6,551	4,274	2,277	5,775	3,617	2,158	4,242	2,702	1,540	2,166	1,373	793	1,211	769	442	1,153	762	391
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	62,191	41,548	20,643	867	490	377	15,312	8,519	6,793	15,959	10,437	5,522	7,867	5,467	2,400	4,822	3,363	1,459	3,828	2,758	1,070	3,481	2,575	906	10,055	7,939	2,116
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering etc.)	47,961	38,442	9,519	1,473	1,014	459	11,367	8,056	3,311	10,799	8,449	2,350	7,262	6,003	1,259	4,916	4,151	765	3,715	3,183	532	2,780	2,395	385	5,649	5,191	458
Business2	744,244	362,422	381,822	17,914	6,714	11,200	135,634	53,981	81,653	171,892	77,978	93,914	144,623	69,624	74,999	94,382	46,851	47,531	66,476	35,436	31,040	45,333	26,243	19,090	67,990	45,595	22,395
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological Studies)	53,706	40,137	13,569	654	453	201	3,462	2,395	1,067	3,874	2,816	1,058	5,238	3,797	1,441	6,604	4,900	1,704	8,103	6,125	1,978	8,189	6,112	2,077	17,582	13,539	4,043

1Includes (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.

2Includes (Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)

3Includes Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc

4Includes (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)

Table 5.2: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and above by Field of Training, Age Group and Residence, cont'd

Main training acquired and qualified for	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49			50+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Education (Science, Arts, Special, Management, Economics etc)	743,893	314,239	429,654	8,727	3,137	5,590	121,026	42,619	78,407	155,089	62,705	92,384	121,085	47,777	73,308	83,948	31,564	52,384	66,413	26,223	40,190	53,746	24,774	28,972	133,859	75,440	58,419
Engineering and technology ³	262,116	238,699	23,417	3,457	3,160	297	51,413	44,336	7,077	60,619	53,909	6,710	46,406	42,196	4,210	32,160	29,947	2,213	23,204	21,870	1,334	15,976	15,221	755	28,881	28,060	821
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	18,810	10,984	7,826	97	52	45	4,522	2,057	2,465	5,384	2,878	2,506	2,971	1,758	1,213	1,452	915	537	1,135	763	372	1,128	821	307	2,121	1,740	381
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics Applied																											
Human Nutrition Dietetics etc.	50,247	14,454	35,793	1,634	327	1,307	14,534	3,244	11,290	13,845	3,901	9,944	7,730	2,449	5,281	4,652	1,476	3,176	3,169	1,134	2,035	2,051	812	1,239	2,632	1,111	1,521
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science																											
Sports Economics etc.)	7,071	3,479	3,592	177	79	98	1,687	707	980	1,722	786	936	1,168	603	565	802	423	379	521	278	243	370	209	161	624	394	230
Journalism Media Studies and Communication(Public Relations																											
Mass Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	83,748	40,715	43,033	3,032	1,263	1,769	21,104	9,340	11,764	22,844	10,983	11,861	16,058	7,772	8,286	8,806	4,418	4,388	4,396	2,342	2,054	2,713	1,498	1,215	4,795	3,099	1,696
Law	32,106	17,564	14,542	76	44	32	6,211	2,800	3,411	9,101	4,234	4,867	5,734	3,071	2,663	3,633	2,033	1,600	2,166	1,434	732	1,812	1,376	436	3,373	2,572	801
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	46,863	21,020	25,843	1,604	673	931	10,127	4,517	5,610	10,656	4,983	5,673	9,041	4,109	4,932	6,293	2,923	3,370	3,521	1,540	1,981	2,194	868	1,326	3,427	1,407	2,020
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	16,354	10,199	6,155	-	-	-	2,548	1,399	1,149	3,481	2,027	1,454	3,096	1,847	1,249	2,267	1,353	914	1,392	934	458	1,017	714	303	2,553	1,925	628
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist																											
Radiologists Anaesthetists etc)	36,361	18,594	17,767	735	315	420	7,658	3,279	4,379	8,635	4,337	4,298	6,257	3,238	3,019	4,761	2,324	2,437	3,320	1,743	1,577	1,779	1,092	687	3,216	2,266	950
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers Nurses																											
Physiotherapist etc)	167,090	57,043	110,047	4,810	1,526	3,284	36,333	11,386	24,947	38,850	14,258	24,592	26,420	9,687	16,733	17,166	5,818	11,348	12,710	4,121	8,589	9,337	3,191	6,146	21,464	7,056	14,408
Military Sciences	7,320	6,241	1,079	62	49	13	989	756	233	1,490	1,219	271	1,464	1,198	266	1,038	892	146	565	509	56	481	436	45	1,231	1,182	49
Public Administration-Public Policy	29,905	15,984	13,921	368	176	192	3,993	1,820	2,173	4,931	2,446	2,485	4,774	2,446	2,328	3,583	1,787	1,796	3,118	1,615	1,503	2,850	1,666	1,184	6,288	4,028	2,260
Social Work	41,317	11,974	29,343	1,065	250	815	8,765	1,936	6,829	11,314	2,855	8,459	8,375	2,548	5,827	4,221	1,418	2,803	2,670	991	1,679	1,918	732	1,186	2,989	1,244	1,745
Transportation-Logistics Management	11,922	8,146	3,776	307	170	137	1,971	1,098	873	2,530	1,566	964	2,110	1,457	653	1,442	1,004	438	1,320	976	344	1,111	898	213	1,131	977	154
Vocational Training ⁴	2,777,272	1,674,176	1,103,096	98,463	51,511	46,952	412,475	213,236	199,239	461,381	252,117	209,264	473,226	267,320	205,906	368,459	224,602	143,857	295,724	187,687	108,037	220,685	146,946	73,739	446,859	330,757	116,102
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship Aviation (Air Traffic																											
Controllers)	14,150	8,020	6,130	428	191	237	2,746	1,244	1,502	3,409	1,714	1,695	2,694	1,483	1,211	1,685	1,035	650	1,152	760	392	814	589	225	1,222	1,004	218
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	25,652	18,724	6,928	366	230	136	4,391	2,750	1,641	5,106	3,565	1,541	3,715	2,666	1,049	2,765	2,012	753	2,268	1,680	588	1,650	1,260	390	5,391	4,561	830
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	28,115	13,888	14,227	298	140	158	4,582	2,009	2,573	6,111	3,017	3,094	5,569	2,627	2,942	5,893	2,711	3,182	2,394	1,303	1,091	1,171	685	486	2,097	1,396	701
Others	1,071,808	550,356	521,452	87,445	42,028	45,417	190,289	83,843	106,446	186,867	90,866	96,001	158,082	79,821	78,261	114,617	60,532	54,085	92,400	50,227	42,173	73,073	41,219	31,854	169,035	101,820	67,215

¹Includes (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.

²Includes (Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)

³Includes Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc

⁴Includes (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)

Figure 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of the population age 15 years and above working/employed in the field of training by sex and residence. About 43 per cent of the population who had acquired training and qualified were working/employed in the field of training. The proportion of the population in the rural areas who were working or employed in the area of training was slightly higher at 43.8 per cent than those in the urban. Generally, more males than females were employed in the area of training for both urban and rural.

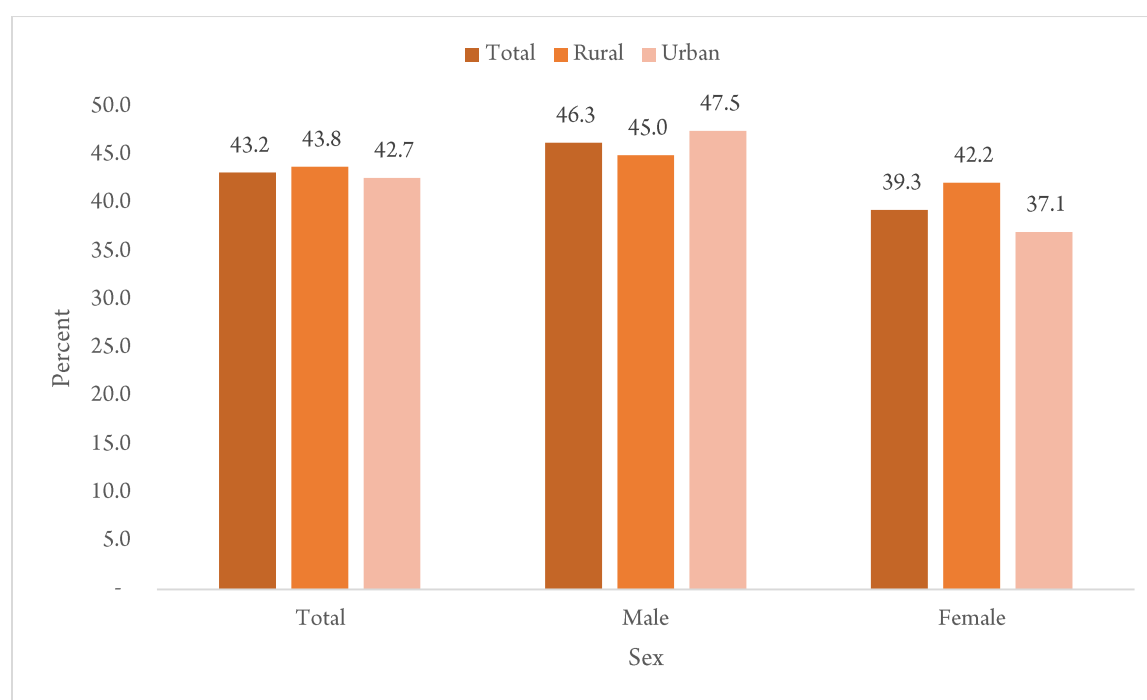


Figure 5.3: Distribution of Population Age 15 years and above working/employed in the Field of Training by Sex and Residence

As shown in Figure 5.4 and Table 5.2, at national, less than half (43.2 per cent) of the population who had acquired training and qualified are working in their field of training or specialization. The specialties in which more than half of the trained population are either employed or working in the area of training acquired and qualified for includes military sciences, health and human medicine, divinity and pastoral related training, education, religion, public administration, law and animal health and veterinary. This suggests that the majority of the trained population are employed in other sectors other than in the area of main training within the majority of specialties.

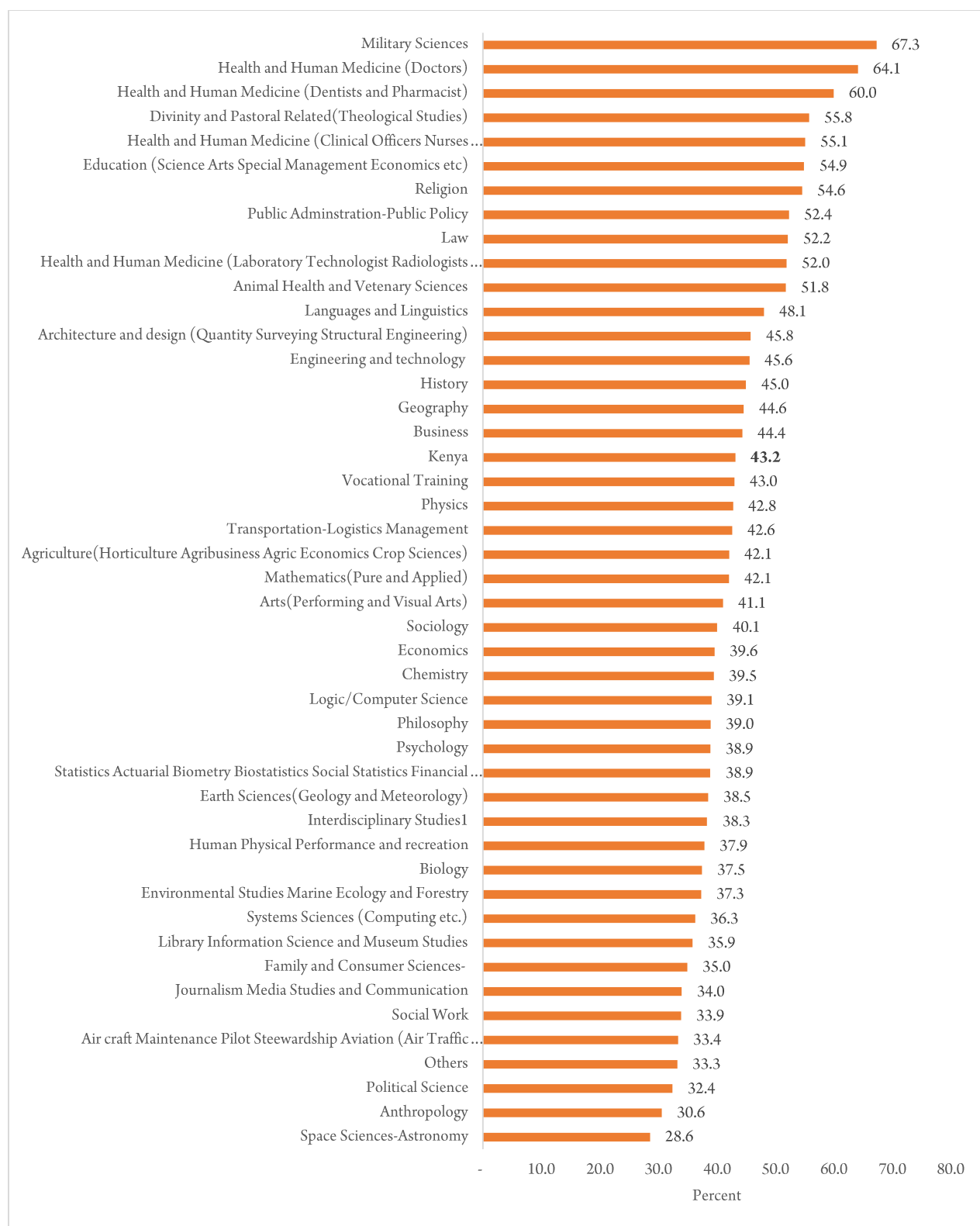


Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 15 years and above working/employed in the Field of Main Training

Table 5.3: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and above by Main Training and Working/Employed in the Field of Training

Main training acquired and qualified	Population Who Reported their Main Training			Proportion of Population Working in Area of Main Training								
				Working in Area of Training			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,844,728	3,800,796	3,043,932	43.2	46.3	39.3	43.8	45.0	42.2	42.7	47.5	37.1
Anthropology	3,906	2,260	1,646	30.6	31.4	29.5	33.1	34.0	31.0	29.2	29.7	28.6
History	10,891	6,726	4,165	45.0	46.5	42.5	46.4	47.6	44.2	42.4	44.1	40.2
Languages and Linguistics	12,560	5,921	6,639	48.1	50.6	45.8	51.6	53.3	49.8	44.4	47.1	42.4
Philosophy	3,420	2,485	935	39.0	38.4	40.5	40.7	40.4	42.0	38.0	37.0	40.0
Religion	6,790	4,430	2,360	54.6	58.0	48.2	55.5	58.7	49.8	53.7	57.3	46.3
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature Performing arts Visual arts	38,662	19,335	19,327	41.1	43.6	38.5	46.5	46.4	46.6	38.2	42.1	34.5
Economics	41,541	26,764	14,777	39.6	40.1	38.8	36.1	36.2	35.9	41.0	41.8	39.8
Geography	3,844	2,507	1,337	44.6	46.5	41.1	47.4	49.4	42.9	41.7	43.1	39.6
Interdisciplinary Studies1	113,085	46,989	66,096	38.3	41.2	36.3	39.3	41.1	37.8	37.9	41.3	35.7
Political Science	7,904	5,153	2,751	32.4	34.3	28.9	35.3	36.7	31.3	31.5	33.4	28.3
Psychology	17,484	6,125	11,359	38.9	38.9	38.9	43.7	42.5	44.6	37.4	37.3	37.5
Sociology	13,425	5,926	7,499	40.1	42.7	38.0	41.8	42.8	40.7	39.5	42.6	37.3
Biology	17,625	9,985	7,640	37.5	39.1	35.4	41.1	42.1	39.4	35.4	37.1	33.4
Chemistry	14,368	9,703	4,665	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.9	39.3	41.5	39.3	40.0	37.9
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	4,922	3,495	1,427	38.5	40.1	34.7	37.2	39.0	31.9	39.1	40.6	35.7
Physics	2,657	2,180	477	42.8	44.5	35.2	47.0	48.5	39.4	40.1	41.8	32.9
Space Sciences-Astronomy	531	357	174	28.6	26.6	32.8	33.0	33.1	32.8	26.5	23.4	32.8
Logic/ Computer Science	79,286	55,854	23,432	39.1	41.8	32.7	34.7	34.5	35.0	40.4	44.0	32.0
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	13,755	10,105	3,650	42.1	42.5	41.0	43.9	44.3	42.7	40.6	40.9	39.9
Statistics Actuarial Biometry Biostatistics Social Statistics Financial	30,172	19,943	10,229	38.9	39.3	38.1	36.2	35.8	37.0	40.2	41.1	38.6
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	27,678	17,505	10,173	36.3	39.3	31.2	34.2	34.4	33.8	37.0	40.7	30.4
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop	62,191	41,548	20,643	42.1	44.3	37.8	43.3	45.2	38.8	40.9	43.3	36.8
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering)	47,961	38,442	9,519	45.8	48.2	36.1	40.1	41.6	32.4	48.1	51.0	37.2
Business3	744,244	362,422	381,822	44.4	46.7	42.1	40.2	40.7	39.6	45.8	49.0	42.9
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological Studies)	53,706	40,137	13,569	55.8	58.4	48.1	60.3	61.6	56.1	50.0	54.0	39.3
Education (Science Arts Special Management Economics etc)	743,893	314,239	429,654	54.9	57.2	53.3	57.7	59.0	56.6	50.0	52.9	48.4
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics												
Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc)	262,116	238,699	23,417	45.6	46.6	35.4	40.3	40.8	34.0	48.2	49.4	36.0
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	18,810	10,984	7,826	37.3	40.5	32.8	37.7	40.0	33.7	37.1	40.9	32.5
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics Applied Human												
Nutrition Dietetics etc.	50,247	14,454	35,793	35.0	40.3	32.8	34.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	43.1	31.9
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science Sports	7,071	3,479	3,592	37.9	41.4	34.5	38.0	39.1	36.8	37.9	42.5	33.6
Journalism Media Studies and Communication (Public Relations Mass												
Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	83,748	40,715	43,033	34.0	36.7	31.5	32.2	32.5	31.9	34.5	38.1	31.3
Law	32,106	17,564	14,542	52.2	53.1	51.0	46.3	46.6	45.8	53.2	54.5	51.7
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	46,863	21,020	25,843	35.9	37.0	35.0	36.3	34.5	37.5	35.6	38.3	33.1
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	16,354	10,199	6,155	64.1	66.8	59.8	56.7	58.9	52.2	66.1	69.0	61.5
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist Radiologists												
Anaesthetists etc)	36,361	18,594	17,767	52.0	55.2	48.6	50.5	52.5	48.2	52.8	56.9	48.8
Physiotherapist etc)	167,090	57,043	110,047	55.1	57.6	53.9	53.9	55.3	53.0	55.9	59.3	54.3
Military Sciences	7,320	6,241	1,079	67.3	68.5	60.6	66.3	67.2	59.5	68.0	69.4	61.1
Public Administration-Public Policy	29,905	15,984	13,921	52.4	58.2	45.7	55.7	59.2	49.1	50.0	57.2	44.1
Social Work	41,317	11,974	29,343	33.9	37.4	32.5	37.6	39.3	36.8	31.1	35.6	29.6
Transportation-Logistics Management	11,922	8,146	3,776	42.6	46.9	33.4	36.5	38.4	31.2	44.5	49.8	33.9
Vocational Training2	2,777,272	1,674,176	1,103,096	43.0	47.3	36.5	42.9	45.0	39.5	43.2	50.3	33.2
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship Aviation (Air Traffic	14,150	8,020	6,130	33.4	38.6	26.6	32.6	33.7	30.5	33.6	40.4	25.7
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	25,652	18,724	6,928	51.8	54.2	45.2	53.2	55.4	45.6	49.7	52.2	44.8
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	28,115	13,888	14,227	60.0	62.9	57.2	55.0	55.4	54.5	61.9	66.0	58.2
Others	1,071,808	550,356	521,452	33.3	36.4	30.0	34.4	35.1	33.6	32.3	37.6	27.1

1Includes (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.

2Includes (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)

3Includes (Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)

5.3 Population Who had not Acquired and Qualified for any Training

Further analysis of the data on the population age 15 years and above who had not acquired and qualified for any training revealed that a significant number had completed Basic Education while the rest had either completed Adult Basic Education or had no education as shown in Figure 5.5. Among the population with no training, 59.1 per cent who had completed primary education were employed. Forty-nine per cent were unemployed but economically active while 45.3 per cent were economically inactive. For the population who had completed secondary education, 52.9 per cent were economically inactive. This population is mainly comprised of students, retirees, home-makers, incapacitated and those who are too old, among others.

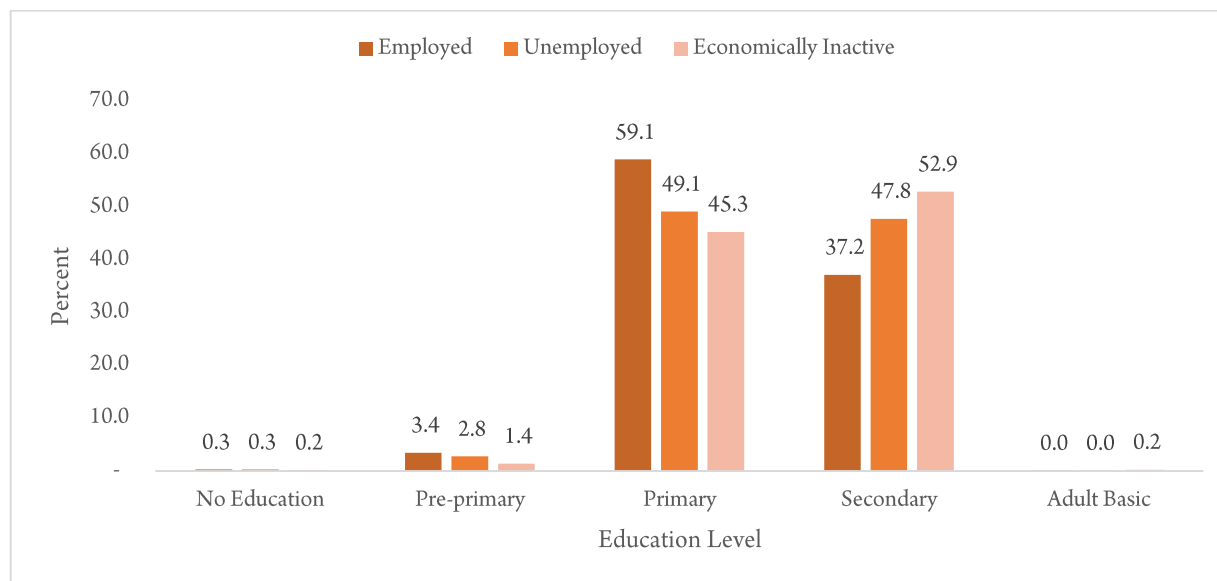


Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 15 Years And Above Who had Not Acquired any Training by Economic Activity and Highest Level of Education Completed

Figure 5.6 presents the percentage distribution of population age 15 years and above who had not acquired any training by economic activity, the highest level of education completed and residence. In the Basic Education of preprimary, primary and secondary; over half of the population with no training who had completed primary in rural and secondary in urban were employed. Similarly, more than half of the population with no training who had completed primary and secondary were unemployed in both rural and urban. Suggesting that majority are students, elderly persons and retirees. In this group of the population, 65 per cent who had completed primary are employed compared to urban with 42.9 per cent of the population with no training. This can mainly be attributable to the majority being engaged in agricultural activities in the rural areas. In contrast, 55.2 per cent of those with no training in urban are employed compared to 30.5 per cent of those in rural. The economically inactive in the urban among population with no training was over 60 per cent further suggesting that majority could be students, home-makers or retirees.

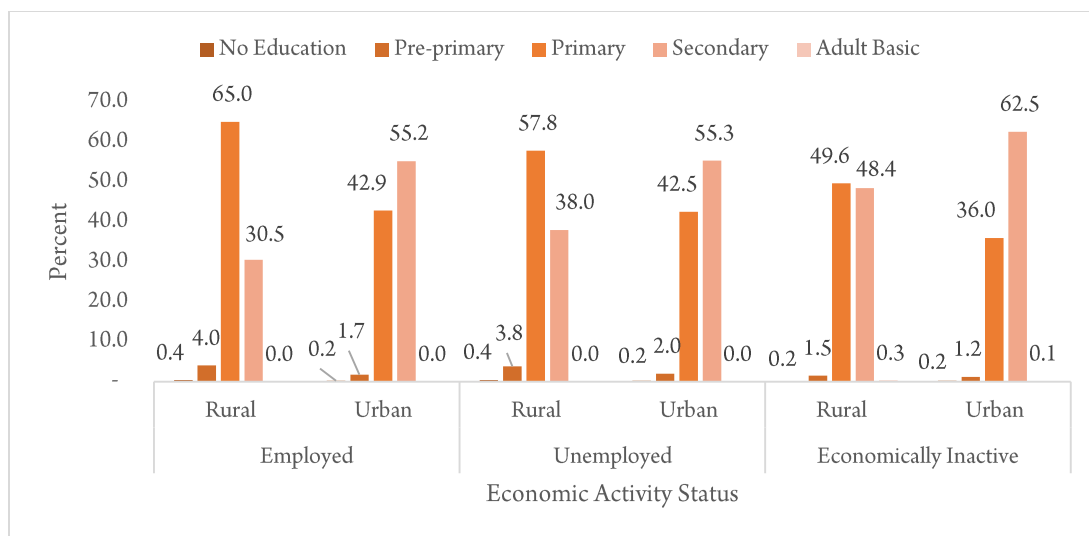


Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and Above Who had Not Acquired any Training by Economic Activity, Highest Level of Education Completed

Table 5.3 shows that the majority of the population with no training but either employed, unemployed or economically inactive had completed Basic Education with the majority having completed primary and secondary level of education.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Population Age 15 years and above who had not acquired any Training by Economic Activity, Level of Education Completed, Residence and Sex

Education Level	Sex	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Total	Employed	Economically		Total	Employed	Economically		Total	Employed	Economically	
				Unemployed	Inactive			Unemployed	Inactive			Unemployed	Inactive
Total	Total	16,805,545	10,020,835	1,222,145	5,562,565	11,652,205	7,325,189	529,934	3,797,082	5,153,340	2,695,646	692,211	1,765,483
	Male	8,027,881	4,752,227	696,563	2,579,091	5,617,491	3,351,258	349,643	1,916,590	2,410,390	1,400,969	346,920	662,501
	Female	8,777,664	5,268,608	525,582	2,983,474	6,034,714	3,973,931	180,291	1,880,492	2,742,950	1,294,677	345,291	1,102,982
None	Total	45,831	32,422	3,690	9,719	35,900	27,609	2,039	6,252	9,931	4,813	1,651	3,467
	Male	20,836	14,657	2,109	4,070	16,527	12,173	1,331	3,023	4,309	2,484	778	1,047
	Female	24,995	17,765	1,581	5,649	19,373	15,436	708	3,229	5,622	2,329	873	2,420
Pre-primary	Total	454,903	343,383	33,812	77,708	373,207	296,617	20,170	56,420	81,696	46,766	13,642	21,288
	Male	209,551	155,840	19,829	33,882	173,669	132,858	13,319	27,492	35,882	22,982	6,510	6,390
	Female	245,352	187,543	13,983	43,826	199,538	163,759	6,851	28,928	45,814	23,784	7,132	14,898
Primary	Total	9,038,171	5,918,372	600,482	2,519,317	6,953,842	4,763,128	306,433	1,884,281	2,084,329	1,155,244	294,049	635,036
	Male	4,231,465	2,690,378	350,138	1,190,949	3,296,173	2,119,337	206,499	970,337	935,292	571,041	143,639	220,612
	Female	4,806,706	3,227,994	250,344	1,328,368	3,657,669	2,643,791	99,934	913,944	1,149,037	584,203	150,410	414,424
Secondary	Total	7,250,591	3,723,362	584,027	2,943,202	4,276,206	2,235,342	201,230	1,839,634	2,974,385	1,488,020	382,797	1,103,568
	Male	3,557,764	1,889,621	324,408	1,343,735	2,124,256	1,085,614	128,454	910,188	1,433,508	804,007	195,954	433,547
	Female	3,692,827	1,833,741	259,619	1,599,467	2,151,950	1,149,728	72,776	929,446	1,540,877	684,013	186,843	670,021
Adult Basic	Total	15,198	3,017	49	12,132	12,607	2,343	35	10,229	2,591	674	14	1,903
	Male	7,797	1,546	28	6,223	6,594	1,176	22	5,396	1,203	370	6	827
	Female	7,401	1,471	21	5,909	6,013	1,167	13	4,833	1,388	304	8	1,076
Madrassa/Duksi	Total	851	279	85	487	443	150	27	266	408	129	58	221
	Male	468	185	51	232	272	100	18	154	196	85	33	78
	Female	383	94	34	255	171	50	9	112	212	44	25	143

Youths are a valuable asset therefore their involvement in the development of any country brings magnificent social and economic benefits. Participation of youth strengthens their ability to meet their own subsistence needs and promotes economic growth. The Government is increasingly supporting youth policies and programmes to prepare them for future management of the country's resources. In all parts of the country, youth have been engaged in income-generating activities which are mainly coordinated by the Government. These activities ensure that they work for pay even when they have not acquired and qualified for any training. This makes the young population age of 35 years and below to positively contribute to the development of the country and poverty reduction.

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of population age 15-34 years who had not acquired any training by economic activity, level of education completed and sex. Nationally, about 44.9 per cent of the youths who had no training were employed with more female at 46.1 per cent. About 47 per cent of the population with no training acquired were economically inactive.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Population Age 15-34 years who had not acquired any Training by Economic Activity, Level of Education Completed and Sex

Level of Education Completed	Sex	Last 7 Days Economic Activity				Percentage of pop. Age 15-34		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Kenya	Total	10,884,193	4,882,334	849,326	5,152,533	44.9	7.8	47.3
	Male	5,171,410	2,248,813	462,361	2,460,236	43.5	8.9	47.6
	Female	5,712,783	2,633,521	386,965	2,692,297	46.1	6.8	47.1
No Education	Total	19,536	10,921	2,029	6,586	55.9	10.4	33.7
	Male	9,562	5,381	1,104	3,077	56.3	11.5	32.2
	Female	9,974	5,540	925	3,509	55.5	9.3	35.2
Pre-primary	Total	210,433	131,031	19,367	60,035	62.3	9.2	28.5
	Male	100,067	60,444	10,941	28,682	60.4	10.9	28.7
	Female	110,366	70,587	8,426	31,353	64.0	7.6	28.4
Primary	Total	5,192,570	2,558,987	369,057	2,264,526	49.3	7.1	43.6
	Male	2,461,755	1,136,871	205,339	1,119,545	46.2	8.3	45.5
	Female	2,730,815	1,422,116	163,718	1,144,981	52.1	6.0	41.9
Secondary	Total	5,451,228	2,180,166	458,786	2,812,276	40.0	8.4	51.6
	Male	2,594,317	1,045,404	244,928	1,303,985	40.3	9.4	50.3
	Female	2,856,911	1,134,762	213,858	1,508,291	39.7	7.5	52.8
Adult Basic	Total	9,862	1,092	25	8,745	11.1	0.3	88.7
	Male	5,403	624	14	4,765	11.5	0.3	88.2
	Female	4,459	468	11	3,980	10.5	0.2	89.3
Madrasa/Duksi	Total	564	137	62	365	24.3	11.0	64.7
	Male	306	89	35	182	29.1	11.4	59.5
	Female	258	48	27	183	18.6	10.5	70.9

5.4 Population with Difficulties in Doing Daily Life Activities and Main Training

The Government of Kenya has demonstrated a strong commitment towards the inclusion of Persons with Difficulties (PWDs) in doing daily life activities in skills training and employment as well as admission quota for students with disabilities in all technical and vocational training institutes, middle-level colleges and universities. This is in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2007. Persons with disabilities require different types of skills to enable them be more competitive in the employment market. Such skills include foundation skills acquired through education and family life, technical and professional skills that enable a person to undertake a

particular activity or task, business skills required to succeed in self-employment and core life skills, including attitudes, knowledge and personal attributes. With acquired and qualified training, this segment of the population may contribute significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country if their right to decent work is promoted and protected. The 2019 Census data forms a basis for understanding the training of PWDs and their engagement in economic activities.

The 2019 Census collected information on training and persons with difficulties in undertaking normal activities of daily life. Data on the training of persons with difficulties by various types mainly; visual, hearing, mobility, cognitive and self-care, were cross-tabulated with data on economic activity.

Table 5.5 and Figure 5.7 indicates that about 1.7 per cent of PWDs had acquired training and qualified with males at 1.8 per cent and female at 1.6 per cent. The 2019 Census results show that PWDs had acquired training and qualified in all the specialities covered during the Census enumeration. The highest proportion of the PWDs had acquired training in vocational training (2.3 per cent), divinity (1.9 per cent) and education (1.6 per cent).

Table 5.6: Distribution of Population Age 15 years and above with PWD who had Acquired Training and Qualified by Sex

Main training acquired and qualified by Specialities	Total Population with atleast main training			Total PWDs with atleast main training			Percentage of PWDs with atleast main		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	6,844,720	3,800,792	3,043,928	117,448	67,376	50,072	1.7	1.8	1.6
Anthropology	3,902	2,256	1,646	38	25	13	1.0	1.1	0.8
History	10,891	6,726	4,165	121	82	39	1.1	1.2	0.9
Languages and Linguistics	12,560	5,921	6,639	142	82	60	1.1	1.4	0.9
Philosophy	3,420	2,485	935	44	32	12	1.3	1.3	1.3
Religion	6,788	4,430	2,358	94	61	33	1.4	1.4	1.4
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature Performing arts Visual arts etc.	38,662	19,335	19,327	486	254	232	1.3	1.3	1.2
Economics	41,540	26,764	14,776	369	249	120	0.9	0.9	0.8
Geography	3,844	2,507	1,337	32	23	9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Interdisciplinary Studies1	113,085	46,989	66,096	1,155	514	641	1.0	1.1	1.0
Political Science	7,904	5,153	2,751	99	72	27	1.3	1.4	1.0
Psychology	17,484	6,125	11,359	219	79	140	1.3	1.3	1.2
Sociology	13,425	5,926	7,499	152	61	91	1.1	1.0	1.2
Biology	17,625	9,985	7,640	167	91	76	0.9	0.9	1.0
Chemistry	14,368	9,703	4,665	113	77	36	0.8	0.8	0.8
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	4,922	3,495	1,427	50	39	11	1.0	1.1	0.8
Physics	2,657	2,180	477	20	18	2	0.8	0.8	0.4
Space Sciences-Astronomy	531	357	174	8	5	3	1.5	1.4	1.7
Logic/ Computer Science	79,285	55,854	23,431	631	441	190	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	13,755	10,105	3,650	119	91	28	0.9	0.9	0.8
Statistics, Actuarial, Biometry, Biostatistics, Social Statistics, Financial Statistics etc.	30,172	19,943	10,229	221	152	69	0.7	0.8	0.7
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	27,678	17,505	10,173	247	144	103	0.9	0.8	1.0
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	62,191	41,548	20,643	719	518	201	1.2	1.2	1.0
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering etc.)	47,961	38,442	9,519	473	410	63	1.0	1.1	0.7
Business(Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)	744,244	362,422	381,822	6,725	3,603	3,122	0.9	1.0	0.8
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological Studies)	53,706	40,137	13,569	1,014	723	291	1.9	1.8	2.1
Education (Science Arts Special Management Economics etc)	743,893	314,239	429,654	11,764	5,834	5,930	1.6	1.9	1.4
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc)	262,116	238,699	23,417	2,527	2,348	179	1.0	1.0	0.8
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	18,810	10,984	7,826	183	121	62	1.0	1.1	0.8
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics Applied Human Nutrition Dietetics etc.	50,247	14,454	35,793	486	149	337	1.0	1.0	0.9
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science Sports Economics etc.)	7,071	3,479	3,592	65	37	28	0.9	1.1	0.8
Journalism Media Studies and Communication(Public Relations Mass Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	83,748	40,715	43,033	787	408	379	0.9	1.0	0.9
Law	32,106	17,564	14,542	335	221	114	1.0	1.3	0.8
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	46,863	21,020	25,843	424	180	244	0.9	0.9	0.9
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	16,354	10,199	6,155	178	128	50	1.1	1.3	0.8
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist Radiologists Anaesthesists etc)	36,361	18,594	17,767	373	219	154	1.0	1.2	0.9
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers Nurses Physiotherapist etc)	167,090	57,043	110,047	2,127	668	1,459	1.3	1.2	1.3
Military Sciences	7,320	6,241	1,079	82	69	13	1.1	1.1	1.2
Public Administration-Public Policy	29,905	15,984	13,921	469	273	196	1.6	1.7	1.4
Social Work	41,317	11,974	29,343	498	181	317	1.2	1.5	1.1
Transportation-Logistics Management	11,922	8,146	3,776	111	81	30	0.9	1.0	0.8
Vocational Training2	2,777,272	1,674,176	1,103,096	63,539	38,015	25,524	2.3	2.3	2.3
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship Aviation (Air Traffic Controllers)	14,150	8,020	6,130	156	106	50	1.1	1.3	0.8
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	25,652	18,724	6,928	363	295	68	1.4	1.6	1.0
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	28,115	13,888	14,227	244	131	113	0.9	0.9	0.8
Others	1,071,808	550,356	521,452	19,279	10,066	9,213	1.8	1.8	1.8

1Includes (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.

2Includes (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)

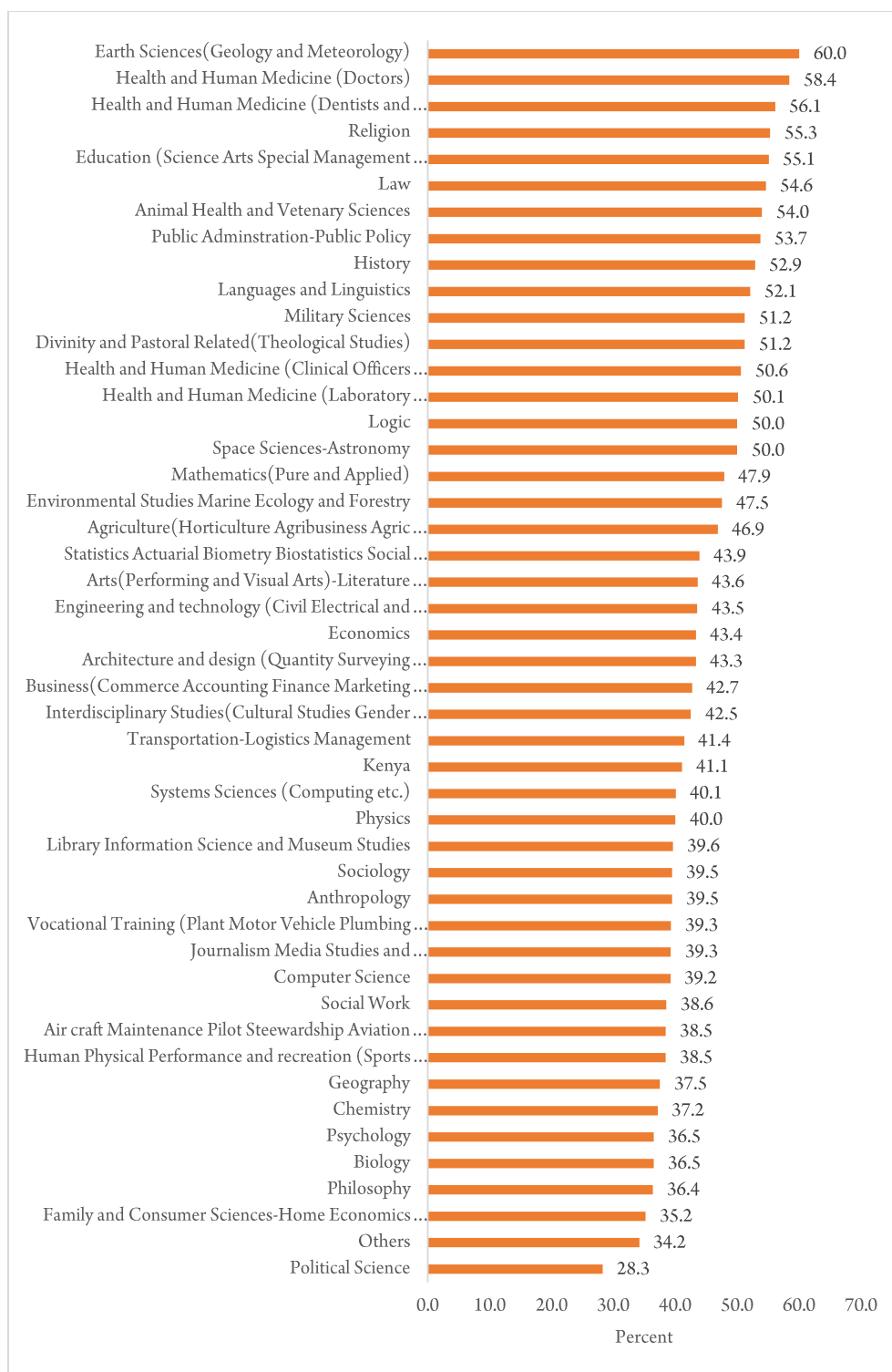


Figure 5.7. Percentage Distribution of PWDs Age 15 years and above who had Acquired and Qualified in any Training and Employed in Area Training

Figure 5.8 indicates the percentage distribution of PWDs age 15 years and above who had acquired and qualified in any training by types of difficulties, economic activity and sex. Across all the types of difficulties, over 60 per cent of both male and female PWDs are employed. The unemployed PWDs in all the disability types are less than 3.5 per cent of all PWDs who had acquired training. The

economically inactive are likely to be students, retirees and home-makers. The high number of employed PWDs confirms the Government's commitment to education and training for the PWDs through affirmative action and empowerment of PWDs by various organizations. Persons with difficulties in visual, mobility and cognitive who had acquired training and qualified are the highest employed.



Figure 5.8: Percentage Distribution of PWDs Age 15 years and Above who had Acquired and Qualified in any Training by types of Difficulties, Economic Activity and Sex

Chapter 6: Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Summary of Findings

This chapter presents a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the analysis of education and training data from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The 2019 Census was conducted in August during school holidays and university and college students were on vacation. In this case, some learners could have been reported as not being in school by the respondents leading to under-enumeration. Further, students who were awaiting graduation may have reported that they have not completed.

Data cleaning on education and training was undertaken. This had a minimal effect on the data and therefore, the completeness of the education and training data was fairly good. The analysis revealed small discrepancies of less than 10 per cent between 2019 Census enrolment data and that from the Ministry of Education administrative records.

6.1.1 Status of School Attendance

The analysis indicated that 41.4 per cent of the population age 3 years and above was attending school or a learning institution in 2019. The proportion of the population that had left before completion was 15.8 per cent while 26.4 per cent of the population had left school or a learning institution after completion. The population age 3 years and above that had left school or a learning institution before or after completion was 42.2 per cent in 2019, compared to 41.1 per cent in 2009. Sixteen per cent of the population had never been to a school or learning institution as of 2019 compared to 17.6 per cent in 2009. There was a lower dropout rate recorded for both males and females in age 6 to 13. Population age 14-17 recorded high dropout rates. The rate of dropouts among females was higher than that of males in both primary and secondary education.

6.1.2 Education Enrolment

In 2019, the total population enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education stood at 14.5 million persons of which 7.2 million persons were female. In the last 10 years, enrolment at these levels of education increased by 19.4 per cent with the enrolment of females recording the highest increment of 20.9 per cent.

The analysis indicated that enrolment in primary education grade 1-8 increased by 6.3 per cent from 9.4 million in 2009 to 10.1 million in 2019. Enrolment of females in primary education rose by 7.3 per cent compared to that of males which rose by 5.2 per cent. The population enrolled in secondary education form 1-4 increased by 48.9 per cent between 2009 and 2019 with female enrolment recording the highest increment at 52.2 per cent. In the last decade, total enrolment in middle-level colleges recorded a growth of 43.9 per cent whereas that of university significantly increased by 59.2 per cent from 198,256 persons in 2009 to 485,734 persons in 2019.

6.1.3 Pre-Primary Education

The 2019 Census indicated that the number of pupils age 3 years and above enrolled in pre-primary were 3.3 million while those of age 4 years and above enrolled in pre-primary were 3.0 million.

Nationally, GER in pre-primary education using age 3-5 was below 100 at 87.7 per cent with that of male at 88.9 per cent and female at 86.5 per cent. Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii, Kisumu and Siaya counties recorded the highest GER while Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana counties recorded the lowest GER.

In 2019, the national NER in pre-primary education using age 3-5 stood at 54.2 per cent with male at 53.3 per cent and female at 55.1 per cent. Kisumu, Nyeri, Nairobi City, Homa bay and Kirinyaga recorded the highest NER. Almost all counties in ASAL areas had NER below 40 per cent with Garissa, Wajir and Mandera counties having NER of lower than 10 per cent. Low NER in ASAL counties indicates that in this age 3-5 cohort, the majority are not enrolled in pre-primary education. this implies that over-age and under-age pupils constitute the majority of pupils who were enrolled in pre-primary education in ASAL counties.

The Census data showed that the GER for pre-primary education using age 4-5, which is the official age cohort for PP1 and PP2 under CBC was 131.2 per cent nationally whereas the NER was 68.3 per cent.

Nationally, the participation rate in organized learning by children one year before joining primary school was 73.8 per cent with urban areas recording the highest rate at 81.9 per cent compared to 70.9 per cent in rural areas.

In 2019, the country recorded an out-of-school rate of 42.1 per cent for children age 3-5 years. The out-of-school rate for children age 4-5 years was 27.0 per cent. Out-of-school rates were higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both age cohorts. Counties in the ASAL areas namely Wajir, Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Tana River and Samburu recorded out-of-school rates of 50 per cent or over, for population age 4-5 years.

6.1.4 Primary Education

The overall GER in primary education was 99.9 per cent with GER of male at 100.8 per cent and female at 99.0 per cent. Rural areas reported higher GER at 100.1 per cent compared with urban areas GER of 99.2 per cent. Nationally, the overall NER in primary education was 75.8 per cent with male at 74.7 per cent and female at 77.0 per cent. This shows that more females than males of the official primary school-going age (6-13) are enrolled in primary schools. NER in urban areas was 81.6 per cent compared to 74.0 per cent in rural areas. Counties in the ASAL regions recorded very low GER and NER.

The overall gross intake ratio to grade 8, which is a proxy measure of primary education completion was 98.5 per cent with that of male at 98.4 per cent and female at 98.5 per cent. This suggests a high degree of primary education completion for both male and female children.

At the national level, the primary education completion rate was 17.5 per cent in 2019 with rural areas reporting a higher completion rate than urban areas. This implies that in Kenya, there are very few children and adolescents who had completed standard eight by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than 13 years.

Nationally, the overall out-of-school rate for age 6-13 years was 10.3 per cent with the out-of-school population in rural areas reporting a rate of 11.8 per cent compared with 5.7 per cent in urban areas. The out-of-school rate for males is slightly higher than that of females. Counties in ASAL areas reported very high out-of-school rates whereas counties in the Central region reported the lowest out-of-school rates.

6.1.5 Secondary Education

In 2019, the total population that was enrolled in secondary education was 3.5 million of which 1.7 million were females. Nationally, the Gross Enrolment Rate for secondary education was 76.2 per cent with male at 75.1 per cent and female at 77.2 per cent. The overall GER increased from 51.4 per cent in 2009 to 76.2 per cent in 2019 suggesting improved access to secondary education in the last 10 years. Overall Net Enrolment Rate for secondary education was 42.4 per cent with male recording a NER of 38.5 per cent and female 46.3 per cent. Urban areas reported high GER and NER than rural areas. Counties from ASAL areas recorded low GER and NER.

The overall gross intake ratio to form 4 was 87.4 per cent with male students recording a gross intake ratio of 88.2 per cent and female students recording a gross intake ratio of 86.5 per cent. This indicates that the degree of secondary education completion for both male and female is comparatively within the acceptable levels.

Nationally, the secondary education out-of-school rate was 11.6 per cent with rural areas reporting an out-of-school rate of 12.8 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent reported in urban areas. More males than females were out-of-school in 2019.

6.1.6 Middle-level Colleges Education and University Education

In 2019, the total population reported to be enrolled in middle-level colleges was 518,459 of which female students constituted 52.2 per cent. Students enrolled for diploma and certificate courses accounted for 59.3 per cent and 40.7 per cent, respectively. Undergraduate students constituted 89.5 per cent of the total university enrolment while students pursuing Masters and Doctorates programmes constituted 7.4 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively of the total university enrolment.

6.1.7 Education Attainment

Out of the population that had attended school or learning institution, 55.2 per cent had completed primary education as the highest level of education followed by secondary education as the highest level of education completed at 27.2 per cent. The proportion of the population with primary education as the highest level of education completed was higher in rural areas for both males and females compared with the urban areas. The proportion of population with secondary education or higher as the highest level of education completed was higher in urban areas compared with urban areas.

The data shows that, in 2019, 70.3 per cent of the population age 3 years and above had completed a primary or higher level of education. Counties from ASAL areas recorded the lowest proportion of the population who had completed primary education or higher. A similar trend was observed in the 2009 Census. Nationally, 16.3 per cent of the population age 3 years and above had no education attainment, which is a slight improvement from 17.4 per cent recorded in the 2009 Census.

Nationally, 32.9 per cent of the population had primary standard 5-8 as the highest grade completed with females at 34.2 per cent and males at 31.6 per cent. Females in the age group 10-14 had the highest proportion of the population with complete primary standard 5-8 at 51.3 per cent while males had a higher proportion of complete primary standard 5-8 education at 45.9 per cent in age group 15-19.

Overall, the proportion of the population who had the highest education level completed as Form 1-4 was 24.3 per cent in 2019 compared to 7.4 per cent in 2009. The proportion of females with complete Form 1-4 was significantly high in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 at 50.7 per cent and 49.4 per cent, respectively. The proportion of the population that had ever attended school with secondary Form 1-4 as the highest level of education completed in urban areas was generally above 30.0 per cent across all age groups.

Approximately seven per cent of the Kenyan population who have ever attended school/institution of learning had completed or attained a middle-level college education. The population residing in urban areas recorded the highest proportion of those who had completed middle-level college education. The proportion of the population with complete middle-level education who were in employment seven days preceding the Census night was mainly in age cohort 25-34 at 11.7 per cent. Out of the population of age group 25-34 years who had completed a college education, 2.0 per cent were unemployed.

In 2019, 7.0 per cent of the population who have ever attended school or learning institution had completed university education. The analysis indicated that the majority of the population with university education as the highest level of education completed were predominantly found in the urban areas at 7.0 per cent with those employed at 4.9 per cent.

6.1.8 Training

The population that have acquired training and qualified are mainly within the youthful cohort of age 20 to 34 years. The proportion of the population that have acquired training declines with increases in age both in rural and urban areas. The majority of the population that had acquired training and qualified were in vocational training at 40.6 per cent, business and related studies at 10.9 per cent, education at 10.9 per cent, the field of engineering and technology at 3.8 per cent, and health and human medicine-related domain at 3.2 per cent. The population that had acquired training in agriculture covering horticulture, agribusiness, agriculture economics and crop sciences which is a vital sector in the country's economic growth was less than one per cent of the total population that have acquired training. About 43.0 per cent of the population who had acquired training and qualified were working/employed in the field of training.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 Status of School Attendance

The increase in the population attending school or learning institutions and the resultant drop in the number of those who have never been to school is partly attributed to Government policies that have contributed to increased access to basic and tertiary education. These policies include Free Primary Education, Free Day Secondary Education and schools/learning institutions, infrastructure

development through the Ministry of Education, National Government Constituency Development Fund and County Governments.

In the 2019 Census, low dropout rates were recorded for both males and females of age 6-13. School dropout rate increases with age and as such the population age 14-17 recorded high dropout rates. The rate of dropouts among females was higher than that of males in both primary and secondary education. The low dropout rates in ages 6 to 13 is an indication of high retention within the primary school-going age cohort.

6.2.2 Education Enrolment

Pre-Primary

The GER at pre-primary age 4-5 is above 100 per cent thus indicating the existence of under-age and over-age pupils enrolled in pre-primary education 1 and 2 under CBC.

Counties in the ASAL areas namely Wajir, Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Tana River and Samburu recorded high out-of-school rates of 50 per cent or over for population age 4-5 years at pre-primary.

Primary

The overall GER in primary education was 99.9 per cent with GER of male at 100.8 per cent and female at 99.0 per cent. NER in primary education was 75.8 per cent with male at 74.7 per cent and female at 77.0 per cent. This shows that more females than males of the official primary school-going age (6-13) are enrolled in primary schools. Counties in the ASAL regions recorded very low GER and NER.

The overall gross intake ratio to grade 8 was 98.5 per cent with that of male at 98.4 per cent and female at 98.5 per cent. This suggests a high degree of primary education completion for both male and female children.

A measurement in the delay to completion using the completion rate of the population 3-5 years older than age 13 years at the primary level indicates a completion rate of 17.5 per cent. This implies that in Kenya, there are very few children and adolescents who had completed standard eight by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than 13 years.

The overall out-of-school rate for age 6-13 years was 10.3 per cent with the out-of-school population in rural areas reporting a rate of 11.8 per cent compared with 5.7 per cent in urban areas. The out-of-school rate for males is slightly higher than that of females. Counties in ASAL areas reported very high out-of-school rates whereas counties in the Central region reported the lowest out-of-school rates. This suggests that incidences of out-of-school children are mainly found in rural areas and ASAL counties. These areas are likely to be lacking better infrastructure and other amenities.

Secondary

The total population that was enrolled in secondary education was 3.5 million of which 1.7 million were females. Growth in secondary school enrolment is attributed to Government policies aimed at

increasing access to secondary education by ensuring 100 per cent transition of all pupils from primary to secondary education.

The overall GER increased from 51.4 per cent in 2009 to 76.2 per cent in 2019, suggesting improved access to secondary education in the last 10 years.

Net Enrolment Rate for secondary education was 42.4 per cent with male recording a NER of 38.5 per cent and female 46.3 per cent. Counties from ASAL areas recorded low GER and NER.

The overall gross intake ratio to Form 4 was 87.4 per cent with male students recording a gross intake ratio of 88.2 per cent and female students recording a gross intake ratio of 86.5 per cent. This indicates that the degree of secondary education completion for both male and female is comparatively within the acceptable levels.

Nationally, the secondary education out-of-school rate was 11.6 per cent with rural areas reporting an out-of-school rate of 12.8 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent reported in urban areas. More males than females were out-of-school in 2019. This suggests the need for advocacy to encourage boy child education.

Middle-level Colleges Education and University Education

In the last decade, total enrolment in middle-level colleges recorded a growth of 43.9 per cent whereas that of university significantly increased by 59.2 per cent from 198,256 persons in 2009 to 485,734 persons in 2019. The increase is mainly attributed to the Government policies on university and middle-level college intake that includes all students who attained secondary grade C plus and above for university and at least a D plus for middle-level college.

6.2.3 Education Attainment

Out of the population that had attended school or learning institution, 55.2 per cent had completed primary education as the highest level of education and 27.2 per cent had completed secondary education as the highest level of education completed.

The higher proportion of the population with primary education as the highest level of education completed was in rural areas for both males and females while a higher proportion of the population with secondary education or higher as the highest level of education completed was in urban areas.

Counties from ASAL areas recorded the lowest proportion of the population who had completed primary education or higher.

The proportion of females with complete Form 1-4 was significantly high in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 at 50.7 per cent and 49.4 per cent, respectively. The proportion of the population that had ever attended school with secondary Form 1-4 as the highest level of education completed in urban areas was generally above 30.0 per cent across all age groups.

Approximately seven per cent of the Kenyan population who have ever attended school/institution of learning had completed or attained a middle-level college education.

The proportion of the population with complete middle-level education who were in employment seven days preceding the Census night was mainly in age cohort 25-34 at 11.7 per cent. Out of the population of age group 25-34 years who had completed a college education, 2.0 per cent were unemployed.

The analysis indicated that the majority of the population with university education as the highest level of education completed were predominantly found in the urban areas at 7.0 per cent with those employed at 4.9 per cent.

6.2.4 Training

The proportion of the population that have acquired training declines with an increase in age both in rural and urban areas.

Majority of the population that had acquired training and qualified were in vocational training at 40.6 per cent, business and related studies at 10.9 per cent, education at 10.9 per cent, the field of engineering and technology at 3.8 per cent, and health and human medicine-related domain at 3.2 per cent.

The population that had acquired training in agriculture covering horticulture, agribusiness, agriculture economics and crop sciences, which is a vital sector in the country's economic growth was less than one per cent of the total population that have acquired training.

About 43.0 per cent of the population who had acquired training and qualified were working/employed in the field of training.

6.3 Policy Recommendations

1. To sustain the increase in the population attending school or learning institution and contain school drop-outs in Basic Education, the Government should continue with enforcement of the legal framework for the provision of compulsory Basic Education and promotion of enrolment at Tertiary Education.
2. The problem of under-age and over-age at every level of education and delay in completion of an educational level persists despite the Government efforts to eliminate it. There is a need to strengthen measures to address age at entry of an education system from pre-primary to the age at completion of each level. Enhance enrolment legislation, which includes laws on minimum entry in an education level.
3. Continuing with policies that promote enrolment in ASAL counties and counties that are predominantly rural, will greatly reduce the number of out-of-school children. Design a strategy to monitor or track the out-of-school children.
4. The Government and other stakeholders to continue supporting the review, implementation and enforcement of policies and laws that promote middle-level and university education and provide affirmative action for the vulnerable groups and sex.

5. Strengthening and continue advocating for enrolment in TVET training institutions and promoting training in agriculture covering; horticulture, agribusiness, agriculture economics, livestock development and crop sciences which is a vital sector in the country's economic growth, and opening up employment opportunities at the county level.
6. About 43.0 per cent of the population who had acquired training and qualified were working/employed in the field of training. Strengthening linkages of education and skills training with the labour market needs to reduce unemployment rates.

6.3.1 Recommendations for Future Census and Survey Undertakings

1. In future Censuses and surveys, labelling of training offered in vocational training centres (formerly youth polytechnics) need to be improved to read, "vocational training mainly post-primary training" or "vocational training (e.g. carpentry, masonry, hairdressing, tailoring e.t.c)". In addition, the code for training offered in vocational training centres should be listed immediately after the last code of secondary education.
2. Ministry of Education together with other education stakeholders need to come up with a classification of training in Kenya based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Fields of Education and Training Classification. In future, the question on the main training acquired and qualified for the need to be reviewed and codes need to be based on both the ISCED; and the classification of training in Kenya developed by the Ministry of Education and Commission for University Education.
3. In future, there is a need to include in the Census questionnaire a variable asking those currently in schools whether they are in public school or private school (local) or private school (international) and the reason for leaving school before completion.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaires

(CONFIDENTIAL)



Republic of Kenya

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



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

County: Sub-County: Division: Location: Sub-Location: E.A. Type: E.A. Status: Household No: Structure No: S Total Household Population: Males: Females: Census:																								
B. Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above																								
Name	Line Number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Date of Birth	Usual Number	Ethnicity/Nationality	Religion	Marital Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Reason for Migration	Employment	Particulars of Last Live Births										
A. Information Regarding All Persons														Applies to last live birth occurring from 2014										
														(P-00)	(P-01)	(P-02)	(P-03)	(P-04)	(P-05)	(P-06)	(P-07)	(P-08)	(P-09)	(P-10)
Where the person is not a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9						
Where the person is a member of the household, give the name of the household in which the person is usually resident.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10						

Details of last live birth from:

C. Information Regarding Persons with Disabilities in Living Arrangements of Family Unit										D. Information Regarding Educational Achievement										E. Information Regarding Employment										F. Information Regarding Health																																																																					
Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-43)										Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-44)										Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-45)										Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-46)																																																																					
Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-47)										Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-48)										Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-49)										Is he/she aged 18 years and above (P-50)																																																																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1. Name of the person: _____ 2. Date of birth: _____ 3. Sex: _____ 4. Marital status: _____ 5. Education: _____ 6. Occupation: _____ 7. Address: _____ 8. Contact number: _____ 9. Email address: _____ 10. Other information: _____																																																																																																			



Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019



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)	County/ 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? (Record two names for each person.) <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

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



CONFIDENTIAL

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 had <NAME> 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

Republic of Kenya

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

County		Sub-county		Division		Location		Sub-Location		E.A. Number	
E.A. Type		E.A. Status		Constituency		Ward		Males =		Females =	
Total Population =										Others =	
Name of Place/Street/Station/Airport of Enumeration:.....											

[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 3. Other 4. Not Stated	AGE in Completed years	COUNTRY/ COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ETHNICITY/ NATIONALITY <i>What is <NAME> s /Nationality/Ethnicity?</i>
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

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

Appendix 2.1: Distribution of Population Age 3 Years and Above by School Attendance Status, Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/Coun ty	Total			At School/Learning Institution			Left School/Learning Institution after Completion			Left School/Learning Institution before Completion			Never been to School/Learning Institution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	43,326,094	21,348,725	21,977,369	17,925,823	9,111,871	8,813,952	11,443,796	5,849,621	5,594,175	6,836,216	3,163,427	3,672,789	7,120,259	3,223,806	3,896,453
Rural	29,976,005	14,788,640	15,187,365	12,955,656	6,643,752	6,311,904	5,997,242	3,085,310	2,911,932	5,083,319	2,364,069	2,719,250	5,939,788	2,695,509	3,244,279
Urban	13,350,089	6,560,085	6,790,004	4,970,167	2,468,119	2,502,048	5,446,554	2,764,311	2,682,243	1,752,897	799,358	953,539	1,180,471	528,297	652,174
Mombasa	1,091,154	547,324	543,830	389,781	194,988	194,793	448,030	238,512	209,518	152,247	73,571	78,676	101,096	40,253	60,843
Kwale	777,664	379,386	398,278	336,354	172,553	163,801	150,676	82,300	68,376	98,637	49,252	49,385	191,997	75,281	116,716
Kilifi	1,313,845	631,601	682,244	609,568	310,815	298,753	279,351	152,700	126,651	174,652	85,782	88,870	250,274	82,304	167,970
Tana River	283,109	141,228	141,881	96,620	50,806	45,814	32,403	19,130	13,273	28,927	14,420	14,507	125,159	56,872	68,287
Lamu	130,175	68,622	61,553	50,640	26,166	24,474	30,580	18,810	11,770	22,630	11,758	10,872	26,325	11,888	14,437
Taita-Taveta	311,260	157,464	153,796	117,155	59,676	57,479	118,023	62,772	55,251	47,955	23,777	24,178	28,127	11,239	16,888
Garissa	750,435	409,793	340,642	134,687	78,421	56,266	21,933	14,745	7,188	9,111	5,083	4,028	584,704	311,544	273,160
Wajir	701,338	374,005	327,333	133,315	76,022	57,293	13,195	9,094	4,101	5,462	3,206	2,256	549,366	285,683	263,683
Mandera	753,211	380,250	372,961	170,552	91,681	78,871	19,824	13,330	6,494	7,041	4,009	3,032	555,794	271,230	284,564
Marsabit	406,117	213,366	192,751	109,342	56,294	53,048	24,812	15,541	9,271	12,248	7,004	5,244	259,715	134,527	125,188
Isiolo	243,947	127,231	116,716	80,928	41,485	39,443	33,966	19,396	14,570	14,297	7,503	6,794	114,756	58,847	55,909
Meru	1,422,164	702,623	719,541	557,360	278,655	278,705	358,156	178,757	179,399	300,695	153,202	147,493	205,953	92,009	113,944
Tharaka-Nithi	363,965	178,693	185,272	145,298	73,681	71,617	96,517	48,022	48,495	82,856	40,901	41,955	39,294	16,089	23,205
Embu	565,764	281,476	284,288	206,146	104,529	101,617	179,838	90,418	89,420	131,228	67,707	63,521	48,552	18,822	29,730
Kitui	1,045,011	501,779	543,232	491,926	250,756	241,170	264,174	126,761	137,413	151,948	72,558	79,390	136,963	51,704	85,259
Machakos	1,315,357	655,706	659,651	510,117	261,111	249,006	515,260	260,962	254,298	203,054	98,941	104,113	86,926	34,692	52,234
Makueni	908,708	447,252	461,456	396,517	203,381	193,136	275,456	135,583	139,873	165,229	81,301	83,928	71,506	26,987	44,519
Nyandarua	592,748	291,852	300,896	250,239	128,553	121,686	198,616	98,510	100,106	105,118	50,137	54,981	38,775	14,652	24,123
Nyeri	705,157	346,065	359,092	255,180	131,059	124,121	300,714	149,859	150,855	113,228	52,252	60,976	36,035	12,895	23,140
Kirinyaga	567,334	279,287	288,047	194,144	99,007	95,137	198,903	100,317	98,586	136,843	67,386	69,457	37,444	12,577	24,867
Murang'a	984,010	486,341	497,669	360,029	184,854	175,175	357,997	182,092	175,905	193,659	93,110	100,549	72,325	26,285	46,040
Kiambu	2,217,953	1,084,907	1,133,046	790,466	394,279	396,187	1,003,329	500,002	503,327	325,573	150,464	175,109	98,585	40,162	58,423
Turkana	831,288	428,462	402,826	186,101	99,431	86,670	31,793	20,332	11,461	28,433	14,277	14,156	584,961	294,422	290,539
West Pokot	547,661	269,722	277,939	235,660	120,107	115,553	36,485	20,543	15,942	56,549	27,951	28,598	218,967	101,121	117,846
Samburu	277,518	139,700	137,818	86,994	46,306	40,688	20,966	12,612	8,354	12,278	6,163	6,115	157,280	74,619	82,661
Trans Nzoia	901,452	442,951	458,501	442,970	225,209	217,761	172,033	87,618	84,415	192,623	87,835	104,788	93,826	42,289	51,537
Uasin Gishu	1,061,568	526,751	534,817	484,461	243,714	240,747	317,966	162,117	155,849	180,112	85,622	94,490	79,029	35,298	43,731
Elgeyo-Marakwet	415,188	207,342	207,846	204,708	103,702	101,006	92,837	48,213	44,624	65,598	31,805	33,793	52,045	23,622	28,423
Nandi	814,857	405,029	409,828	391,832	200,005	191,827	165,920	84,708	81,212	186,444	88,662	97,782	70,661	31,654	39,007
Baringo	602,999	303,239	299,760	254,854	131,272	123,582	123,205	63,811	59,394	67,643	32,823	34,820	157,297	75,333	81,964
Laikipia	472,683	234,966	237,717	185,575	95,232	90,343	151,530	77,987	73,543	59,107	28,167	30,940	76,471	33,580	42,891
Nakuru	1,964,843	973,398	991,445	855,471	436,920	418,551	641,189	323,741	317,448	320,988	149,439	171,549	147,195	63,298	83,897
Narok	1,034,005	514,232	519,773	482,086	248,716	233,370	119,487	66,248	53,239	148,945	70,467	78,478	283,487	128,801	154,686
Kajiado	1,002,669	496,606	506,063	394,577	198,509	196,068	314,810	161,771	153,039	110,961	53,874	57,087	182,321	82,452	99,869
Kericho	829,659	413,333	416,326	388,345	198,192	190,153	200,469	104,802	95,667	172,303	80,886	91,417	68,542	29,453	39,089
Bomet	803,325	397,091	406,234	401,149	206,309	194,840	168,996	88,431	80,565	160,558	72,273	88,285	72,622	30,078	42,544
Kakamega	1,720,147	822,698	897,449	855,392	429,554	425,838	332,548	161,680	170,868	351,867	156,921	194,946	180,340	74,543	105,797
Vihiga	546,369	262,092	284,277	258,588	129,720	128,868	128,349	61,557	66,792	115,255	52,134	63,121	44,177	18,681	25,496
Bungoma	1,522,973	737,633	785,340	784,898	397,226	387,672	262,435	132,582	129,853	323,705	140,501	183,204	151,935	67,324	84,611
Busia	815,203	385,730	429,473	406,072	203,449	202,623	136,013	69,662	66,351	170,132	73,550	96,582	102,986	39,069	63,917
Siaya	910,578	429,640	480,938	442,421	223,633	218,788	197,324	97,433	99,891	184,661	78,344	106,317	86,172	30,230	55,942
Kisumu	1,053,893	507,805	546,088	508,711	255,506	253,205	281,115	143,249	137,866	188,071	80,031	108,040	75,996	29,019	46,977
Homabay	1,030,804	488,215	542,589	541,420	275,718	265,702	194,912	97,722	97,190	200,068	79,897	120,171	94,404	34,878	59,526
Migori	1,006,495	481,387	525,108	524,650	266,307	258,343	170,502	87,793	82,709	196,669	81,172	115,497	114,674	46,115	68,559
Kisii	1,172,864	558,100	614,764	560,355	284,204	276,151	248,420	126,063	122,357	247,716	103,930	143,786	116,373	43,903	72,470
Nyamira	563,282	269,633	293,649	261,426	133,098	128,328	129,134	65,076	64,058	111,242	47,070	64,172	61,480	24,389	37,091
Nairobi City	3,973,345	1,966,719	2,006,626	1,400,743	691,060	709,683	1,883,605	966,257	917,348	501,650	226,309	275,341	187,347	83,093	104,254

Appendix 2.2: Distribution of School Attendance Status by Sex and County

County	Total			Atschool/Learning Institution			Left School after completion			Left School before completion			Never been to school		
	Total			Institution			completion			completion			Never been to school		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	43,326,094	21,348,725	21,977,369	41.4	42.7	40.1	26.4	27.4	25.5	15.8	14.8	16.7	16.4	15.1	17.7
Mombasa	1,091,154	547,324	543,830	35.7	35.6	35.8	41.1	43.6	38.5	14.0	13.4	14.5	9.3	7.4	11.2
Kwale	777,664	379,386	398,278	43.3	45.5	41.1	19.4	21.7	17.2	12.7	13.0	12.4	24.7	19.8	29.3
Kilifi	1,313,845	631,601	682,244	46.4	49.2	43.8	21.3	24.2	18.6	13.3	13.6	13.0	19.0	13.0	24.6
Tana River	283,109	141,228	141,881	34.1	36.0	32.3	11.4	13.5	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	44.2	40.3	48.1
Lamu	130,175	68,622	61,553	38.9	38.1	39.8	23.5	27.4	19.1	17.4	17.1	17.7	20.2	17.3	23.5
Taita-Taveta	311,260	157,464	153,796	37.6	37.9	37.4	37.9	39.9	35.9	15.4	15.1	15.7	9.0	7.1	11.0
Garissa	750,435	409,793	340,642	17.9	19.1	16.5	2.9	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	77.9	76.0	80.2
Wajir	701,338	374,005	327,333	19.0	20.3	17.5	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	78.3	76.4	80.6
Mandera	753,211	380,250	372,961	22.6	24.1	21.1	2.6	3.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	73.8	71.3	76.3
Marsabit	406,117	213,366	192,751	26.9	26.4	27.5	6.1	7.3	4.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	64.0	63.0	64.9
Isiolo	243,947	127,231	116,716	33.2	32.6	33.8	13.9	15.2	12.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	47.0	46.3	47.9
Meru	1,422,164	702,623	719,541	39.2	39.7	38.7	25.2	25.4	24.9	21.1	21.8	20.5	14.5	13.1	15.8
Tharaka-Nithi	363,965	178,693	185,272	39.9	41.2	38.7	26.5	26.9	26.2	22.8	22.9	22.6	10.8	9.0	12.5
Embu	565,764	281,476	284,288	36.4	37.1	35.7	31.8	32.1	31.5	23.2	24.1	22.3	8.6	6.7	10.5
Kitui	1,045,011	501,779	543,232	47.1	50.0	44.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	14.5	14.5	14.6	13.1	10.3	15.7
Machakos	1,315,357	655,706	659,651	38.8	39.8	37.7	39.2	39.8	38.6	15.4	15.1	15.8	6.6	5.3	7.9
Makueni	908,708	447,252	461,456	43.6	45.5	41.9	30.3	30.3	30.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	7.9	6.0	9.6
Nyandarua	592,748	291,852	300,896	42.2	44.0	40.4	33.5	33.8	33.3	17.7	17.2	18.3	6.5	5.0	8.0
Nyeri	705,157	346,065	359,092	36.2	37.9	34.6	42.6	43.3	42.0	16.1	15.1	17.0	5.1	3.7	6.4
Kirinyaga	567,334	279,287	288,047	34.2	35.4	33.0	35.1	35.9	34.2	24.1	24.1	24.1	6.6	4.5	8.6
Murang'a	984,010	486,341	497,669	36.6	38.0	35.2	36.4	37.4	35.3	19.7	19.1	20.2	7.4	5.4	9.3
Kiambu	2,217,953	1,084,907	1,133,046	35.6	36.3	35.0	45.2	46.1	44.4	14.7	13.9	15.5	4.4	3.7	5.2
Turkana	831,288	428,462	402,826	22.4	23.2	21.5	3.8	4.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	70.4	68.7	72.1
West Pokot	547,661	269,722	277,939	43.0	44.5	41.6	6.7	7.6	5.7	10.3	10.4	10.3	40.0	37.5	42.4
Samburu	277,518	139,700	137,818	31.3	33.1	29.5	7.6	9.0	6.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	56.7	53.4	60.0
Trans Nzoia	901,452	442,951	458,501	49.1	50.8	47.5	19.1	19.8	18.4	21.4	19.8	22.9	10.4	9.5	11.2
Uasin Gishu	1,061,568	526,751	534,817	45.6	46.3	45.0	30.0	30.8	29.1	17.0	16.3	17.7	7.4	6.7	8.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	415,188	207,342	207,846	49.3	50.0	48.6	22.4	23.3	21.5	15.8	15.3	16.3	12.5	11.4	13.7
Nandi	814,857	405,029	409,828	48.1	49.4	46.8	20.4	20.9	19.8	22.9	21.9	23.9	8.7	7.8	9.5
Baringo	602,999	303,239	299,760	42.3	43.3	41.2	20.4	21.0	19.8	11.2	10.8	11.6	26.1	24.8	27.3
Laikipia	472,683	234,966	237,717	39.3	40.5	38.0	32.1	33.2	30.9	12.5	12.0	13.0	16.2	14.3	18.0
Nakuru	1,964,843	973,398	991,445	43.5	44.9	42.2	32.6	33.3	32.0	16.3	15.4	17.3	7.5	6.5	8.5
Narok	1,034,005	514,232	519,773	46.6	48.4	44.9	11.6	12.9	10.2	14.4	13.7	15.1	27.4	25.0	29.8
Kajiado	1,002,669	496,606	506,063	39.4	40.0	38.7	31.4	32.6	30.2	11.1	10.8	11.3	18.2	16.6	19.7
Kericho	829,659	413,333	416,326	46.8	47.9	45.7	24.2	25.4	23.0	20.8	19.6	22.0	8.3	7.1	9.4
Bomet	803,325	397,091	406,234	49.9	52.0	48.0	21.0	22.3	19.8	20.0	18.2	21.7	9.0	7.6	10.5
Kakamega	1,720,147	822,698	897,449	49.7	52.2	47.4	19.3	19.7	19.0	20.5	19.1	21.7	10.5	9.1	11.8
Vihiga	546,369	262,092	284,277	47.3	49.5	45.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	21.1	19.9	22.2	8.1	7.1	9.0
Bungoma	1,522,973	737,633	785,340	51.5	53.9	49.4	17.2	18.0	16.5	21.3	19.0	23.3	10.0	9.1	10.8
Busia	815,203	385,730	429,473	49.8	52.7	47.2	16.7	18.1	15.4	20.9	19.1	22.5	12.6	10.1	14.9
Siaya	910,578	429,640	480,938	48.6	52.1	45.5	21.7	22.7	20.8	20.3	18.2	22.1	9.5	7.0	11.6
Kisumu	1,053,893	507,805	546,088	48.3	50.3	46.4	26.7	28.2	25.2	17.8	15.8	19.8	7.2	5.7	8.6
Homabay	1,030,804	488,215	542,589	52.5	56.5	49.0	18.9	20.0	17.9	19.4	16.4	22.1	9.2	7.1	11.0
Migori	1,006,495	481,387	525,108	52.1	55.3	49.2	16.9	18.2	15.8	19.5	16.9	22.0	11.4	9.6	13.1
Kisii	1,172,864	558,100	614,764	47.8	50.9	44.9	21.2	22.6	19.9	21.1	18.6	23.4	9.9	7.9	11.8
Nyamira	563,282	269,633	293,649	46.4	49.4	43.7	22.9	24.1	21.8	19.7	17.5	21.9	10.9	9.0	12.6
Nairobi City	3,973,345	1,966,719	2,006,626	35.3	35.1	35.4	47.4	49.1	45.7	12.6	11.5	13.7	4.7	4.2	5.2

Appendix 2.3: Distribution of Population Aged 3 Years and Above that Left Primary School Before Completion (Dropped Out of School) by Sex and County

County	Population			Primary School Dropouts					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Male	Female	Female
					Dropout Rate		Dropout Rate		Dropout Rate
Total	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	4,380,735	12.1	2,048,649	11.3	2,332,086	12.9
Rural	24,031,259	12,090,515	11,940,744	3,508,579	14.6	1,648,453	13.6	1,860,126	15.6
Urban	12,174,576	6,034,404	6,140,172	872,156	7.2	400,196	6.6	471,960	7.7
Mombasa	990,058	507,071	482,987	82,419	8.3	38,473	7.6	43,946	9.1
Kwale	585,667	304,105	281,562	76,774	13.1	37,728	12.4	39,046	13.9
Kilifi	1,063,571	549,297	514,274	127,643	12.0	60,781	11.1	66,862	13.0
Tana River	157,950	84,356	73,594	21,339	13.5	10,118	12.0	11,221	15.2
Lamu	103,850	56,734	47,116	16,474	15.9	8,296	14.6	8,178	17.4
Taita-Taveta	283,133	146,225	136,908	32,035	11.3	15,902	10.9	16,133	11.8
Garissa	165,731	98,249	67,482	4,556	2.7	2,359	2.4	2,197	3.3
Wajir	151,972	88,322	63,650	2,653	1.7	1,467	1.7	1,186	1.9
Mandera	197,417	109,020	88,397	3,752	1.9	2,003	1.8	1,749	2.0
Marsabit	146,402	78,839	67,563	8,322	5.7	4,518	5.7	3,804	5.6
Isiolo	129,191	68,384	60,807	9,265	7.2	4,657	6.8	4,608	7.6
Meru	1,216,211	610,614	605,597	218,633	18.0	113,370	18.6	105,263	17.4
Tharaka-Nithi	324,671	162,604	162,067	57,249	17.6	28,734	17.7	28,515	17.6
Embu	517,212	262,654	254,558	86,897	16.8	46,393	17.7	40,504	15.9
Kitui	908,048	450,075	457,973	108,358	11.9	52,234	11.6	56,124	12.3
Machakos	1,228,431	621,014	607,417	120,564	9.8	60,919	9.8	59,645	9.8
Makueni	837,202	420,265	416,937	108,508	13.0	54,494	13.0	54,014	13.0
Nyandarua	553,973	277,200	276,773	68,483	12.4	33,795	12.2	34,688	12.5
Nyeri	669,122	333,170	335,952	65,517	9.8	31,388	9.4	34,129	10.2
Kirinyaga	529,890	266,710	263,180	89,760	16.9	45,671	17.1	44,089	16.8
Murang'a	911,685	460,056	451,629	127,023	13.9	62,970	13.7	64,053	14.2
Kiambu	2,119,368	1,044,745	1,074,623	166,785	7.9	79,825	7.6	86,960	8.1
Turkana	246,327	134,040	112,287	19,042	7.7	9,093	6.8	9,949	8.9
West Pokot	328,694	168,601	160,093	43,221	13.1	20,686	12.3	22,535	14.1
Samburu	120,238	65,081	55,157	7,951	6.6	3,849	5.9	4,102	7.4
Trans Nzoia	807,626	400,662	406,964	128,214	15.9	59,103	14.8	69,111	17.0
Uasin Gishu	982,539	491,453	491,086	108,358	11.0	52,981	10.8	55,377	11.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	363,143	183,720	179,423	44,991	12.4	21,844	11.9	23,147	12.9
Nandi	744,196	373,375	370,821	133,058	17.9	63,870	17.1	69,188	18.7
Baringo	445,702	227,906	217,796	46,397	10.4	22,496	9.9	23,901	11.0
Laikipia	396,212	201,386	194,826	35,314	8.9	17,348	8.6	17,966	9.2
Nakuru	1,817,648	910,100	907,548	193,949	10.7	91,582	10.1	102,367	11.3
Narok	750,518	385,431	365,087	103,301	13.8	47,580	12.3	55,721	15.3
Kajiado	820,348	414,154	406,194	56,212	6.9	27,850	6.7	28,362	7.0
Kericho	761,117	383,880	377,237	119,500	15.7	55,834	14.5	63,666	16.9
Bomet	730,703	367,013	363,690	117,952	16.1	52,025	14.2	65,927	18.1
Kakamega	1,539,807	748,155	791,652	246,324	16.0	113,628	15.2	132,696	16.8
Vihiga	502,192	243,411	258,781	80,367	16.0	38,128	15.7	42,239	16.3
Bungoma	1,371,038	670,309	700,729	212,769	15.5	93,111	13.9	119,658	17.1
Busia	712,217	346,661	365,556	121,301	17.0	51,862	15.0	69,439	19.0
Siaya	824,406	399,410	424,996	132,349	16.1	56,404	14.1	75,945	17.9
Kisumu	977,897	478,786	499,111	114,648	11.7	48,969	10.2	65,679	13.2
Homabay	936,400	453,337	483,063	137,951	14.7	53,450	11.8	84,501	17.5
Migori	891,821	435,272	456,549	142,347	16.0	56,997	13.1	85,350	18.7
Kisii	1,056,491	514,197	542,294	147,060	13.9	64,793	12.6	82,267	15.2
Nyamira	501,802	245,244	256,558	62,111	12.4	27,974	11.4	34,137	13.3
Nairobi City	3,785,998	1,883,626	1,902,372	223,039	5.9	101,097	5.4	121,942	6.4

Appendix 2.4: Distribution of Population Aged 3 Years and Above that Left Secondary School Before Completion (Dropped Out of School) by Sex and County

County	Population			Secondary					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total Dropout	Male	Male Dropout	Female	Female Dropout
					Rate		Rate		Rate
Total	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	1,936,376	5.3	854,919	4.7	1,081,457	6.0
Rural	24,031,259	12,090,515	11,940,744	1,208,940	5.0	533,140	4.4	675,800	5.7
Urban	12,174,576	6,034,404	6,140,172	727,436	6.0	321,779	5.3	405,657	6.6
Mombasa	990,058	507,071	482,987	52,727	5.3	26,710	5.3	26,017	5.4
Kwale	585,667	304,105	281,562	14,758	2.5	7,921	2.6	6,837	2.4
Kilifi	1,063,571	549,297	514,274	31,671	3.0	17,568	3.2	14,103	2.7
Tana River	157,950	84,356	73,594	4,561	2.9	2,722	3.2	1,839	2.5
Lamu	103,850	56,734	47,116	4,145	4.0	2,449	4.3	1,696	3.6
Taita-Taveta	283,133	146,225	136,908	12,671	4.5	6,249	4.3	6,422	4.7
Garissa	165,731	98,249	67,482	2,813	1.7	1,686	1.7	1,127	1.7
Wajir	151,972	88,322	63,650	1,889	1.2	1,149	1.3	740	1.2
Mandera	197,417	109,020	88,397	2,210	1.1	1,407	1.3	803	0.9
Marsabit	146,402	78,839	67,563	2,931	2.0	1,886	2.4	1,045	1.5
Isiolo	129,191	68,384	60,807	3,953	3.1	2,228	3.3	1,725	2.8
Meru	1,216,211	610,614	605,597	56,142	4.6	26,055	4.3	30,087	5.0
Tharaka-Nithi	324,671	162,604	162,067	17,989	5.5	8,167	5.0	9,822	6.1
Embu	517,212	262,654	254,558	32,192	6.2	14,957	5.7	17,235	6.8
Kitui	908,048	450,075	457,973	28,467	3.1	12,758	2.8	15,709	3.4
Machakos	1,228,431	621,014	607,417	65,552	5.3	29,170	4.7	36,382	6.0
Makueni	837,202	420,265	416,937	43,666	5.2	20,094	4.8	23,572	5.7
Nyandarua	553,973	277,200	276,773	31,463	5.7	13,712	4.9	17,751	6.4
Nyeri	669,122	333,170	335,952	41,605	6.2	17,894	5.4	23,711	7.1
Kirinyaga	529,890	266,710	263,180	38,858	7.3	17,364	6.5	21,494	8.2
Murang'a	911,685	460,056	451,629	56,427	6.2	24,976	5.4	31,451	7.0
Kiambu	2,119,368	1,044,745	1,074,623	134,112	6.3	58,161	5.6	75,951	7.1
Turkana	246,327	134,040	112,287	6,362	2.6	3,583	2.7	2,779	2.5
West Pokot	328,694	168,601	160,093	8,964	2.7	5,056	3.0	3,908	2.4
Samburu	120,238	65,081	55,157	3,063	2.5	1,621	2.5	1,442	2.6
Trans Nzoia	807,626	400,662	406,964	51,249	6.3	22,304	5.6	28,945	7.1
Uasin Gishu	982,539	491,453	491,086	57,995	5.9	25,753	5.2	32,242	6.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	363,143	183,720	179,423	15,388	4.2	7,311	4.0	8,077	4.5
Nandi	744,196	373,375	370,821	38,135	5.1	17,077	4.6	21,058	5.7
Baringo	445,702	227,906	217,796	15,758	3.5	7,518	3.3	8,240	3.8
Laikipia	396,212	201,386	194,826	19,954	5.0	8,870	4.4	11,084	5.7
Nakuru	1,817,648	910,100	907,548	105,943	5.8	47,204	5.2	58,739	6.5
Narok	750,518	385,431	365,087	31,997	4.3	16,216	4.2	15,781	4.3
Kajiado	820,348	414,154	406,194	43,525	5.3	20,060	4.8	23,465	5.8
Kericho	761,117	383,880	377,237	41,016	5.4	19,071	5.0	21,945	5.8
Bomet	730,703	367,013	363,690	32,688	4.5	15,329	4.2	17,359	4.8
Kakamega	1,539,807	748,155	791,652	81,682	5.3	31,523	4.2	50,159	6.3
Vihiga	502,192	243,411	258,781	27,169	5.4	10,221	4.2	16,948	6.5
Bungoma	1,371,038	670,309	700,729	91,924	6.7	38,286	5.7	53,638	7.7
Busia	712,217	346,661	365,556	35,986	5.1	15,854	4.6	20,132	5.5
Siaya	824,406	399,410	424,996	42,670	5.2	17,330	4.3	25,340	6.0
Kisumu	977,897	478,786	499,111	59,292	6.1	24,316	5.1	34,976	7.0
Homabay	936,400	453,337	483,063	49,284	5.3	20,541	4.5	28,743	6.0
Migori	891,821	435,272	456,549	42,807	4.8	18,996	4.4	23,811	5.2
Kisii	1,056,491	514,197	542,294	78,981	7.5	28,988	5.6	49,993	9.2
Nyamira	501,802	245,244	256,558	40,942	8.2	15,171	6.2	25,771	10.0
Nairobi City	3,785,998	1,883,626	1,902,372	232,800	6.1	101,437	5.4	131,363	6.9

Appendix 2.5: Distribution of Population Age 4 years and Above Who Have Never Attended School by Sex, Residence and County

County	Total			4-13			14-17			18-24			25+			Proportion of Pop		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,220,760	2,765,629	3,455,131	1,674,741	875,127	799,614	400,187	230,576	169,611	639,918	311,095	328,823	3,505,914	1,348,831	2,157,083	56.4	48.8	62.4
Rural	5,263,066	2,351,523	2,911,543	1,431,638	750,638	681,000	344,506	201,558	142,948	533,737	265,353	268,384	2,953,185	1,133,974	1,819,211	56.1	48.2	62.5
Urban	957,694	414,106	543,588	243,103	124,489	118,614	55,681	29,018	26,663	106,181	45,742	60,439	552,729	214,857	337,872	57.7	51.9	62.2
Mombasa	84,277	31,478	52,799	13,607	7,075	6,532	1,936	811	1,125	6,970	2,535	4,435	61,764	21,057	40,707	73.3	66.9	77.1
Kwale	170,066	64,233	105,833	38,148	19,877	18,271	5,912	3,032	2,880	12,484	4,727	7,757	113,522	36,597	76,925	66.8	57.0	72.7
Kilifi	222,146	67,976	154,170	36,490	19,160	17,330	3,986	2,039	1,947	11,596	4,358	7,238	170,074	42,419	127,655	76.6	62.4	82.8
Tana River	115,645	52,029	63,616	37,644	19,064	18,580	8,180	4,241	3,939	12,821	5,221	7,600	57,000	23,503	33,497	49.3	45.2	52.7
Lamu	23,251	10,284	12,967	4,647	2,506	2,141	695	397	298	1,603	745	858	16,306	6,636	9,670	70.1	64.5	74.6
Taita-Taveta	22,674	8,449	14,225	3,041	1,625	1,416	384	220	164	1,041	510	531	18,208	6,094	12,114	80.3	72.1	85.2
Garissa	562,865	300,415	262,450	194,318	104,711	89,607	66,058	40,208	25,850	89,777	47,933	41,844	212,712	107,563	105,149	37.8	35.8	40.1
Wajir	526,997	274,491	252,506	194,474	100,946	93,528	59,854	34,779	25,075	72,969	36,112	36,857	199,700	102,654	97,046	37.9	37.4	38.4
Mandera	528,872	258,860	270,012	214,593	103,941	110,652	59,475	32,246	27,229	75,475	35,149	40,326	179,329	87,524	91,805	33.9	33.8	34.0
Marsabit	246,673	127,877	118,796	77,276	41,195	36,081	25,320	15,373	9,947	35,848	18,550	17,298	108,229	52,759	55,470	43.9	41.3	46.7
Isiolo	108,050	55,416	52,634	29,702	15,932	13,770	9,729	6,098	3,631	13,720	6,944	6,776	54,899	26,442	28,457	50.8	47.7	54.1
Meru	179,986	78,764	101,222	18,999	10,450	8,549	4,778	2,965	1,813	11,848	6,452	5,396	144,361	58,897	85,464	80.2	74.8	84.4
Tharaka-Nithi	32,474	12,674	19,800	4,064	2,128	1,936	626	368	258	1,278	651	627	26,506	9,527	16,979	81.6	75.2	85.8
Embu	38,221	13,509	24,712	5,411	2,895	2,516	429	269	160	1,077	641	436	31,304	9,704	21,600	81.9	71.8	87.4
Kitui	117,529	41,705	75,824	18,873	10,151	8,722	2,157	1,231	926	3,761	1,979	1,782	92,738	28,344	64,394	78.9	68.0	84.9
Machakos	66,462	24,212	42,250	11,261	6,080	5,181	1,018	594	424	2,231	1,283	948	51,952	16,255	35,697	78.2	67.1	84.5
Makueni	56,300	19,076	37,224	9,614	5,245	4,369	618	369	249	1,476	892	584	44,592	12,570	32,022	79.2	65.9	86.0
Nyandarua	28,693	9,443	19,250	4,193	2,278	1,915	344	221	123	748	465	283	23,408	6,479	16,929	81.6	68.6	87.9
Nyeri	26,229	7,873	18,356	2,911	1,571	1,340	222	139	83	557	329	228	22,539	5,834	16,705	85.9	74.1	91.0
Kirinyaga	29,841	8,643	21,198	2,837	1,464	1,373	271	157	114	594	353	241	26,139	6,669	19,470	87.6	77.2	91.8
Murang'a	54,123	17,119	37,004	8,347	4,472	3,875	521	333	188	1,045	623	422	44,210	11,691	32,519	81.7	68.3	87.9
Kiambu	62,408	21,626	40,782	11,785	6,285	5,500	838	445	393	2,715	1,356	1,359	47,070	13,540	33,530	75.4	62.6	82.2
Turkana	561,534	282,630	278,904	179,691	93,725	85,966	60,190	35,123	25,067	87,054	46,430	40,624	234,599	107,352	127,247	41.8	38.0	45.6
West Pokot	199,912	91,572	108,340	63,510	32,469	31,041	11,315	6,352	4,963	21,220	8,998	12,222	103,867	43,753	60,114	52.0	47.8	55.5
Samburu	149,201	70,569	78,632	47,959	24,494	23,465	13,067	7,654	5,413	21,820	9,995	11,825	66,355	28,426	37,929	44.5	40.3	48.2
Trans Nzoia	72,251	31,215	41,036	19,290	10,695	8,595	1,972	1,156	816	4,352	2,368	1,984	46,637	16,996	29,641	64.5	54.4	72.2
Uasin Gishu	57,022	24,141	32,881	10,904	5,894	5,010	957	542	415	2,916	1,599	1,317	42,245	16,106	26,139	74.1	66.7	79.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	41,905	18,508	23,397	6,464	3,442	3,022	856	525	331	2,188	1,121	1,067	32,397	13,420	18,977	77.3	72.5	81.1
Nandi	53,164	22,809	30,355	10,668	5,890	4,778	930	554	376	2,182	1,175	1,007	39,384	15,190	24,194	74.1	66.6	79.7
Baringo	142,081	67,563	74,518	45,466	23,969	21,497	12,207	7,068	5,139	17,632	8,820	8,812	66,776	27,706	39,070	47.0	41.0	52.4
Laikipia	65,989	28,238	37,751	15,758	8,124	7,634	3,360	1,953	1,407	6,362	2,623	3,739	40,509	15,538	24,971	61.4	55.0	66.1
Nakuru	106,554	42,522	64,032	22,259	12,038	10,221	1,906	1,138	768	5,192	2,690	2,502	77,197	26,656	50,541	72.4	62.7	78.9
Narok	249,869	111,732	138,137	66,124	34,186	31,938	9,131	5,376	3,755	26,127	11,008	15,119	148,487	61,162	87,325	59.4	54.7	63.2
Kajiado	159,075	70,542	88,533	35,138	17,996	17,142	5,352	3,043	2,309	15,988	6,732	9,256	102,597	42,771	59,826	64.5	60.6	67.6
Kericho	50,737	20,340	30,397	9,545	5,244	4,301	910	524	386	2,283	1,175	1,108	37,999	13,397	24,602	74.9	65.9	80.9
Bomet	54,578	20,844	33,734	10,244	5,805	4,439	805	471	334	2,339	1,147	1,192	41,190	13,421	27,769	75.5	64.4	82.3
Kakamega	145,060	56,569	88,491	30,833	16,975	13,858	3,312	1,832	1,480	6,630	3,439	3,191	104,285	34,323	69,962	71.9	60.7	79.1
Vihiga	34,642	13,725	20,917	6,914	3,866	3,048	580	346	234	1,130	637	493	26,018	8,876	17,142	75.1	64.7	82.0
Bungoma	115,549	48,854	66,695	34,647	18,942	15,705	3,813	2,187	1,626	7,931	3,975	3,956	69,158	23,750	45,408	59.9	48.6	68.1
Busia	84,853	29,902	54,951	16,474	8,826	7,648	2,361	1,314	1,047	5,175	2,528	2,647	60,843	17,234	43,609	71.7	57.6	79.4
Siaya	69,194	21,361	47,833	11,433	6,267	5,166	1,014	545	469	2,513	1,290	1,223	54,234	13,259	40,975	78.4	62.1	85.7
Kisumu	59,357	20,411	38,946	8,802	4,766	4,036	1,240	718	522	3,286	1,569	1,717	46,029	13,358	32,671	77.5	65.4	83.9
Homabay	75,070	24,882	50,188	12,884	6,939	5,945	1,696	886	810	4,013	1,767	2,246	56,477	15,290	41,187	75.2	61.5	82.1
Migori	94,000	35,405	58,595	19,728	10,444	9,284	3,136	1,677	1,459	7,887	3,364	4,523	63,249	19,920	43,329	67.3	56.3	73.9
Kisii	95,074	32,969	62,105	13,027	7,011	6,016	1,778	915	863	4,457	2,004	2,453	75,812	23,039	52,773	79.7	69.9	85.0
Nyamira	51,608	19,395	32,213	6,150	3,294	2,856	1,026	550	476	2,442	1,151	1,291	41,990	14,400	27,590	81.4	74.2	85.6
Nairobi City	128,699	52,779	75,920	28,594	14,775	13,819	3,922	1,592	2,330	15,165	5,682	9,483	81,018	30,730	50,288	63.0	58.2	66.2

Appendix 2.6: Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER) for Pre-Primary Education by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (4-5)			Total Enrolment Age 4-5			Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	2,498,365	1,262,684	1,235,681	1,791,376	894,051	897,325	71.7	70.8	72.6
Rural	1,827,988	925,740	902,248	1,242,334	619,781	622,553	68.0	66.9	69.0
Urban	670,377	336,944	333,433	549,042	274,270	274,772	81.9	81.4	82.4
Mombasa	55,690	27,808	27,882	46,133	22,767	23,366	82.8	81.9	83.8
Kwale	56,492	28,726	27,766	34,483	17,114	17,369	61.0	59.6	62.6
Kilifi	85,478	43,097	42,381	61,967	30,714	31,253	72.5	71.3	73.7
Tana River	23,102	11,847	11,255	10,042	5,166	4,876	43.5	43.6	43.3
Lamu	7,832	4,058	3,774	5,138	2,582	2,556	65.6	63.6	67.7
Taita-Taveta	15,100	7,637	7,463	12,895	6,466	6,429	85.4	84.7	86.1
Garissa	55,967	29,167	26,800	6,344	3,312	3,032	11.3	11.4	11.3
Wajir	59,249	29,829	29,420	7,647	3,954	3,693	12.9	13.3	12.6
Mandera	72,692	34,091	38,601	11,542	5,371	6,171	15.9	15.8	16.0
Marsabit	31,877	16,330	15,547	11,253	5,584	5,669	35.3	34.2	36.5
Isiolo	18,124	9,168	8,956	9,310	4,662	4,648	51.4	50.9	51.9
Meru	69,089	35,076	34,013	57,053	28,657	28,396	82.6	81.7	83.5
Tharaka-Nithi	16,550	8,341	8,209	13,578	6,776	6,802	82.0	81.2	82.9
Embu	24,002	12,234	11,768	19,544	9,858	9,686	81.4	80.6	82.3
Kitui	54,343	27,502	26,841	40,823	20,225	20,598	75.1	73.5	76.7
Machakos	59,155	30,400	28,755	49,823	25,374	24,449	84.2	83.5	85.0
Makueni	41,498	21,174	20,324	33,213	16,698	16,515	80.0	78.9	81.3
Nyandarua	28,468	14,609	13,859	24,950	12,711	12,239	87.6	87.0	88.3
Nyeri	29,102	14,773	14,329	26,687	13,496	13,191	91.7	91.4	92.1
Kirinyaga	22,266	11,161	11,105	19,987	9,989	9,998	89.8	89.5	90.0
Murang'a	44,948	22,795	22,153	37,645	18,889	18,756	83.8	82.9	84.7
Kiambu	100,420	50,819	49,601	90,329	45,415	44,914	90.0	89.4	90.6
Turkana	62,417	31,683	30,734	19,463	9,772	9,691	31.2	30.8	31.5
West Pokot	47,311	23,977	23,334	23,644	11,756	11,888	50.0	49.0	50.9
Samburu	23,135	11,755	11,380	10,862	5,591	5,271	47.0	47.6	46.3
Trans Nzoia	55,644	28,318	27,326	41,142	20,333	20,809	73.9	71.8	76.2
Uasin Gishu	55,857	28,580	27,277	46,798	23,707	23,091	83.8	82.9	84.7
Elgeyo-Marakwet	26,604	13,419	13,185	21,430	10,686	10,744	80.6	79.6	81.5
Nandi	44,522	22,600	21,922	35,770	17,812	17,958	80.3	78.8	81.9
Baringo	41,971	21,702	20,269	28,544	14,690	13,854	68.0	67.7	68.4
Laikipia	26,361	13,308	13,053	19,445	9,762	9,683	73.8	73.4	74.2
Nakuru	108,008	55,065	52,943	89,768	45,284	44,484	83.1	82.2	84.0
Narok	84,337	42,733	41,604	48,289	23,987	24,302	57.3	56.1	58.4
Kajiado	62,830	31,782	31,048	44,330	22,338	21,992	70.6	70.3	70.8
Kericho	46,462	23,526	22,936	38,869	19,319	19,550	83.7	82.1	85.2
Bomet	48,294	24,991	23,303	39,338	19,935	19,403	81.5	79.8	83.3
Kakamega	100,310	50,532	49,778	77,049	37,772	39,277	76.8	74.7	78.9
Vihiga	28,042	14,175	13,867	22,553	11,130	11,423	80.4	78.5	82.4
Bungoma	97,122	48,960	48,162	71,103	34,868	36,235	73.2	71.2	75.2
Busia	47,231	23,498	23,733	35,279	17,127	18,152	74.7	72.9	76.5
Siaya	52,231	26,484	25,747	43,119	21,482	21,637	82.6	81.1	84.0
Kisumu	56,544	28,295	28,249	49,929	24,714	25,215	88.3	87.3	89.3
Homabay	67,159	33,820	33,339	57,877	28,872	29,005	86.2	85.4	87.0
Migori	69,273	34,610	34,663	56,557	27,866	28,691	81.6	80.5	82.8
Kisii	63,018	31,590	31,428	53,468	26,462	27,006	84.8	83.8	85.9
Nyamira	28,933	14,598	14,335	24,537	12,218	12,319	84.8	83.7	85.9
Nairobi City	183,305	92,041	91,264	161,827	80,788	81,039	88.3	87.8	88.8

Appendix 2.7: Distribution of Population Attending Primary School using Adjusted NER for Age 6-13 by County and Residence

Residence/ County	Total Enrollment Primary and Secondary Age 6-13									Total Population 6-13			Adjusted NER			NER		
	Primary			Secondary			Total			Total			Total			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,640,749	3,785,690	3,855,059	39,036	16,093	22,943	7,679,785	3,801,783	3,878,002	10,073,836	5,067,361	5,006,475	76.23	75.02	77.46	75.85	74.71	77.00
Rural	5,636,976	2,805,476	2,831,500	26,134	10,890	15,244	5,663,110	2,816,366	2,846,744	7,617,819	3,853,428	3,764,391	74.34	73.09	75.62	74.00	72.80	75.22
Urban	2,003,773	980,214	1,023,559	12,902	5,203	7,699	2,016,675	985,417	1,031,258	2,456,017	1,213,933	1,242,084	82.11	81.18	83.03	81.59	80.75	82.41
County																		
Mombasa	156,133	76,496	79,637	635	256	379	156,768	76,752	80,016	194,648	96,339	98,309	80.54	79.67	81.39	80.21	79.40	81.01
Kwale	139,980	69,222	70,758	150	58	92	140,130	69,280	70,850	204,230	102,999	101,231	68.61	67.26	69.99	68.54	67.21	69.90
Kilifi	250,644	123,494	127,150	290	121	169	250,934	123,615	127,319	328,788	164,743	164,045	76.32	75.04	77.61	76.23	74.96	77.51
Tana River	39,314	19,598	19,716	107	51	56	39,421	19,649	19,772	80,003	40,686	39,317	49.27	48.29	50.29	49.14	48.17	50.15
Lamu	21,987	10,954	11,033	47	27	20	22,034	10,981	11,053	29,584	14,994	14,590	74.48	73.24	75.76	74.32	73.06	75.62
Taita-Taveta	54,238	27,051	27,187	299	129	170	54,537	27,180	27,357	61,790	31,029	30,761	88.26	87.60	88.93	87.78	87.18	88.38
Garissa	46,225	25,591	20,634	497	328	169	46,722	25,919	28,803	218,784	119,564	99,220	21.36	21.68	20.97	21.13	21.40	20.80
Wajir	56,780	30,763	26,017	547	306	241	57,327	31,069	26,258	219,687	116,370	103,317	26.09	26.70	25.41	25.85	26.44	25.18
Mandera	75,301	38,185	37,116	698	375	323	75,999	38,560	37,439	255,846	126,662	129,184	29.70	30.44	28.98	29.43	30.15	28.73
Marsabit	49,586	24,553	25,033	229	115	114	49,815	24,668	25,147	117,324	60,607	56,717	42.46	40.70	44.34	42.26	40.51	44.14
Isiolo	34,866	17,336	17,530	182	95	87	35,048	17,431	17,617	64,153	33,279	30,874	54.63	52.38	57.06	54.35	52.09	56.78
Meru	250,083	123,451	126,632	1,279	459	820	251,362	123,910	127,452	296,051	148,361	147,690	84.90	83.52	86.30	84.47	83.21	85.74
Tharaka-Nithi	62,378	30,961	31,417	312	122	190	62,690	31,083	31,607	73,019	36,668	36,351	85.85	84.77	86.95	85.43	84.44	86.43
Embu	91,221	45,722	45,499	693	253	440	91,914	45,975	45,939	103,221	51,908	51,313	89.05	88.57	89.53	88.37	88.08	88.67
Kitui	215,398	107,547	107,851	792	301	491	216,190	107,848	108,342	254,763	128,765	125,998	84.86	83.76	85.99	84.55	83.52	85.60
Machakos	224,595	112,653	111,942	1,249	490	759	225,844	113,143	112,701	253,959	128,237	125,722	88.93	88.23	89.64	88.44	87.85	89.04
Makueni	177,190	88,752	88,438	973	395	578	178,163	89,147	89,016	198,791	100,371	98,420	89.62	88.82	90.45	89.13	88.42	89.86
Nyandarua	111,594	56,442	55,152	820	330	490	112,414	56,772	55,642	125,802	63,997	61,805	89.36	88.71	90.03	88.71	88.19	89.24
Nyeri	109,585	55,140	54,445	766	292	474	110,351	55,432	54,919	121,411	61,334	60,077	90.89	90.38	91.41	90.26	89.90	90.63
Kirinyaga	83,105	41,480	41,625	798	312	486	83,903	41,792	42,111	94,612	47,422	47,190	88.68	88.13	89.24	87.84	87.47	88.21
Murang'a	167,798	84,384	83,414	1,470	606	864	169,268	84,990	84,278	186,260	94,012	92,248	90.88	90.40	91.36	90.09	89.76	90.42
Kiambu	333,413	165,111	168,302	2,322	931	1,391	335,735	166,042	169,693	374,853	186,857	187,996	89.56	88.86	90.26	88.94	88.36	89.52
Turkana	68,061	34,027	34,034	304	173	131	68,365	34,200	34,165	229,715	118,683	111,032	29.76	28.82	30.77	29.63	28.67	30.65
West Pokot	96,580	47,208	49,372	300	139	161	96,880	47,347	49,533	163,686	81,658	82,028	59.19	57.98	60.39	59.00	57.81	60.19
Samburu	34,695	17,298	17,397	141	68	73	34,836	17,366	17,470	80,648	41,076	39,572	43.20	42.28	44.15	43.02	42.11	43.96
Trans Nzoia	191,738	94,573	97,165	898	358	540	192,636	94,931	97,705	233,999	117,238	116,761	82.32	80.97	83.68	81.94	80.67	83.22
Uasin Gishu	195,709	96,748	98,961	802	290	512	196,511	97,038	99,473	230,454	115,360	115,094	85.27	84.12	86.43	84.92	83.87	85.98
Elgeyo-Marakwet	85,854	42,597	43,257	224	99	125	86,078	42,696	43,382	104,259	52,510	51,749	82.56	81.31	83.83	82.35	81.12	83.59
Nandi	162,287	80,695	81,592	481	181	300	162,768	80,876	81,892	195,300	98,438	96,862	83.34	82.16	84.55	83.10	81.98	84.24
Baringo	110,202	55,425	54,777	720	349	371	110,922	55,774	55,148	160,851	82,396	78,455	68.96	67.69	70.29	68.51	67.27	69.82
Laikipia	81,280	40,821	40,459	435	187	248	81,715	41,008	40,707	103,656	52,598	51,058	78.83	77.96	79.73	78.41	77.61	79.24
Nakuru	371,874	185,435	186,439	1,652	620	1,032	373,526	186,055	187,471	433,642	218,394	215,248	86.14	85.19	87.10	85.76	84.91	86.62
Narok	214,402	106,895	107,507	698	305	393	215,100	107,200	107,900	304,562	154,153	150,409	70.63	69.54	71.74	70.40	69.34	71.48
Kajiado	165,535	81,654	83,881	879	370	509	166,414	82,024	84,390	219,094	109,302	109,792	75.96	75.04	76.86	75.55	74.70	76.40
Kericho	170,998	85,189	85,809	1,102	421	681	172,100	85,610	86,490	196,628	98,978	97,650	87.53	86.49	88.57	86.97	86.07	87.87
Bomet	177,537	88,465	89,072	958	389	569	178,495	88,854	89,641	204,102	102,933	101,169	87.45	86.32	88.61	86.98	85.94	88.04
Kakamega	371,251	180,783	190,468	1,251	456	795	372,502	181,239	191,263	452,999	225,202	227,797	82.23	80.48	83.96	81.95	80.28	83.61
Vihiga	114,853	56,140	58,713	371	129	242	115,224	56,269	58,955	134,497	66,707	67,790	85.67	84.35	86.97	85.39	84.16	86.61
Bungoma	336,738	164,840	171,898	1,989	739	1,250	338,727	165,579	173,148	418,769	208,702	210,067	80.89	79.34	82.43	80.41	78.98	81.83
Busia	171,577	83,121	88,456	538	224	314	172,115	83,345	88,770	215,071	106,237	108,834	80.03	78.45	81.56	79.78	78.24	81.28
Siaya	192,877	94,986	97,891	502	194	308	193,379	95,180	98,199	233,921	116,888	117,033	82.67	81.43	83.91	82.45	81.26	83.64
Kisumu	211,736	103,967	107,769	837	365	472	212,573	104,332	108,241	251,947	125,448	126,499	84.37	83.17	85.57	84.04	82.88	85.19
Homabay	222,636	109,493	113,143	1,023	464	559	223,659	109,957	113,702	280,304	139,864	140,440	79.79	78.62	80.96	79.43	78.29	80.56
Migori	220,830	108,087	112,743	917	393	524	221,747	108,480	113,267	282,122	140,320	141,802	78.60	77.31	79.88	78.27	77.03	79.51
Kisii	245,857	121,806	124,051	1,651	712	939	247,508	122,518	124,990	298,895	149,838	149,057	82.81	81.77	83.85	82.26	81.29	83.22
Nyamira	116,998	58,274	58,724	1,088	467	621	118,086	58,741	59,345	140,105	70,514	69,591	84.28	83.30	85.28	83.51	82.64	84.38
Nairobi City	557,230	272,277	284,953	4,120	1,649	2,471	561,350	273,926	287,424	647,031	318,720	328,311	86.76	85.95	87.55	86.12	85.43	86.79

Appendix 2.8: Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER) for Primary Education by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (6-13)			Total Enrolment Age 6-13			Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,073,836	5,067,361	5,006,475	8,931,818	4,470,589	4,461,229	88.7	88.2	89.1
Rural	7,619,236	3,854,128	3,765,108	6,648,325	3,344,373	3,303,952	87.3	86.8	87.8
Urban	2,454,600	1,213,233	1,241,367	2,283,493	1,126,216	1,157,277	93.0	92.8	93.2
Mombasa	194,648	96,339	98,309	186,405	92,204	94,201	95.8	95.7	95.8
Kwale	204,230	102,999	101,231	185,121	93,187	91,934	90.6	90.5	90.8
Kilifi	328,788	164,743	164,045	311,587	155,864	155,723	94.8	94.6	94.9
Tana River	80,003	40,686	39,317	53,766	27,389	26,377	67.2	67.3	67.1
Lamu	29,584	14,994	14,590	26,870	13,544	13,326	90.8	90.3	91.3
Taita-Taveta	61,790	31,029	30,761	60,318	30,255	30,063	97.6	97.5	97.7
Garissa	218,784	119,564	99,220	53,811	29,550	24,261	24.6	24.7	24.5
Wajir	219,687	116,370	103,317	65,415	35,230	30,185	29.8	30.3	29.2
Mandera	255,846	126,662	129,184	85,234	43,107	42,127	33.3	34.0	32.6
Marsabit	117,324	60,607	56,717	58,236	28,889	29,347	49.6	47.7	51.7
Isiolo	64,153	33,279	30,874	41,630	20,890	20,740	64.9	62.8	67.2
Meru	296,051	148,361	147,690	284,239	141,639	142,600	96.0	95.5	96.6
Tharaka-Nithi	73,019	36,668	36,351	70,819	35,498	35,321	97.0	96.8	97.2
Embu	103,221	51,908	51,313	101,292	50,857	50,435	98.1	98.0	98.3
Kitui	254,763	128,765	125,998	245,668	123,947	121,721	96.4	96.3	96.6
Machakos	253,959	128,237	125,722	248,839	125,531	123,308	98.0	97.9	98.1
Makueni	198,791	100,371	98,420	195,220	98,461	96,759	98.2	98.1	98.3
Nyandarua	125,802	63,997	61,805	124,229	63,139	61,090	98.7	98.7	98.8
Nyeri	121,411	61,334	60,077	119,866	60,500	59,366	98.7	98.6	98.8
Kirinyaga	94,612	47,422	47,190	93,346	46,785	46,561	98.7	98.7	98.7
Murang'a	186,260	94,012	92,248	183,802	92,697	91,105	98.7	98.6	98.8
Kiambu	374,853	186,857	187,996	370,028	184,328	185,700	98.7	98.6	98.8
Turkana	229,715	118,683	111,032	85,183	42,658	42,525	37.1	35.9	38.3
West Pokot	163,686	81,658	82,028	121,079	59,996	61,083	74.0	73.5	74.5
Samburu	80,648	41,076	39,572	43,671	22,069	21,602	54.2	53.7	54.6
Trans Nzoia	233,999	117,238	116,761	226,118	112,925	113,193	96.6	96.3	96.9
Uasin Gishu	230,454	115,360	115,094	226,308	113,175	113,133	98.2	98.1	98.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	104,259	52,510	51,749	101,367	50,988	50,379	97.2	97.1	97.4
Nandi	195,300	98,438	96,862	191,216	96,250	94,966	97.9	97.8	98.0
Baringo	160,851	82,396	78,455	126,210	64,078	62,132	78.5	77.8	79.2
Laikipia	103,656	52,598	51,058	93,783	47,465	46,318	90.5	90.2	90.7
Nakuru	433,642	218,394	215,248	425,078	213,772	211,306	98.0	97.9	98.2
Narok	304,562	154,153	150,409	269,685	136,205	133,480	88.5	88.4	88.7
Kajiado	219,094	109,302	109,792	198,425	98,692	99,733	90.6	90.3	90.8
Kericho	196,628	98,978	97,650	192,898	97,036	95,862	98.1	98.0	98.2
Bomet	204,102	102,933	101,169	200,753	101,115	99,638	98.4	98.2	98.5
Kakamega	452,999	225,202	227,797	440,303	218,361	221,942	97.2	97.0	97.4
Vihiga	134,497	66,707	67,790	132,034	65,353	66,681	98.2	98.0	98.4
Bungoma	418,769	208,702	210,067	403,054	200,277	202,777	96.2	96.0	96.5
Busia	215,071	106,237	108,834	208,487	102,720	105,767	96.9	96.7	97.2
Siaya	233,921	116,888	117,033	229,443	114,475	114,968	98.1	97.9	98.2
Kisumu	251,947	125,448	126,499	247,756	123,250	124,506	98.3	98.2	98.4
Homabay	280,304	139,864	140,440	273,723	136,446	137,277	97.7	97.6	97.7
Migori	282,122	140,320	141,802	271,473	134,901	136,572	96.2	96.1	96.3
Kisii	298,895	149,838	149,057	292,327	146,406	145,921	97.8	97.7	97.9
Nyamira	140,105	70,514	69,591	137,037	68,943	68,094	97.8	97.8	97.8
Nairobi City	647,031	318,720	328,311	628,666	309,542	319,124	97.2	97.1	97.2

Appendix 2.9: Primary Education Completion Rate by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 16-18 Years			Completion Rate			Gender Parity Index
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	3,098,406	1,579,384	1,518,942	17.5	17.6	17.4	0.99
Rural	2,324,880	1,214,203	1,110,623	18.0	17.8	18.1	1.02
Urban	773,526	365,181	408,319	16.1	16.6	15.5	0.93
Mombasa	57,124	26,840	30,283	24.7	24.6	24.7	1.01
Kwale	57,049	29,327	27,721	19.2	17.8	20.5	1.15
Kilifi	100,703	50,993	49,710	21.3	19.8	22.7	1.15
Tana River	19,165	9,943	9,222	14.4	14.3	14.5	1.02
Lamu	8,949	4,692	4,257	23.1	22.1	24.3	1.10
Taita-Taveta	20,877	10,828	10,049	26.6	27.9	25.2	0.90
Garissa	71,462	42,813	28,646	4.4	4.5	4.3	0.97
Wajir	62,577	36,256	26,318	4.9	5.0	4.7	0.94
Mandera	70,302	38,108	32,189	5.6	5.9	5.3	0.89
Marsabit	33,948	19,107	14,840	8.0	7.3	8.8	1.19
Isiolo	19,055	10,405	8,650	12.4	11.4	13.6	1.20
Meru	96,491	47,730	48,759	19.5	19.9	19.1	0.96
Tharaka-Nithi	25,470	12,923	12,546	19.4	20.4	18.4	0.90
Embu	38,010	19,512	18,498	21.0	22.1	19.8	0.90
Kitui	90,487	46,347	44,138	24.5	24.1	25.0	1.03
Machakos	87,273	44,692	42,580	21.3	22.5	20.1	0.89
Makueni	73,631	38,197	35,431	23.2	23.9	22.4	0.93
Nyandarua	45,867	23,888	21,977	18.8	21.0	16.3	0.77
Nyeri	44,001	22,776	21,224	14.7	17.0	12.3	0.72
Kirinyaga	34,952	17,908	17,044	17.3	18.6	15.9	0.86
Murang'a	63,953	33,568	30,382	18.3	20.0	16.4	0.82
Kiambu	122,414	59,126	63,287	13.6	15.4	11.9	0.77
Turkana	69,582	39,199	30,381	6.4	6.1	6.9	1.12
West Pokot	38,677	19,770	18,907	13.6	13.2	14.1	1.06
Samburu	20,608	11,439	9,169	9.8	9.2	10.5	1.14
Trans Nzoia	73,214	37,440	35,774	19.7	19.5	20.0	1.03
Uasin Gishu	76,575	38,029	38,546	19.2	19.9	18.4	0.92
Elgeyo-Marakwet	31,742	16,150	15,591	21.6	21.5	21.8	1.01
Nandi	63,722	32,453	31,269	22.5	21.8	23.1	1.06
Baringo	46,802	24,414	22,386	13.9	14.3	13.5	0.94
Laikipia	33,579	17,454	16,124	19.1	20.9	17.2	0.83
Nakuru	136,310	69,085	67,220	19.3	20.6	18.1	0.88
Narok	70,373	37,075	33,296	16.3	15.9	16.8	1.06
Kajiado	57,222	28,100	29,121	17.6	18.1	17.2	0.95
Kericho	61,480	31,173	30,302	18.4	18.8	18.1	0.96
Bomet	62,300	31,815	30,485	18.0	17.5	18.4	1.05
Kakamega	141,619	71,594	70,024	20.1	19.4	20.8	1.08
Vihiga	44,615	22,619	21,995	21.0	20.6	21.3	1.03
Bungoma	125,447	63,412	62,029	18.4	17.9	19.0	1.06
Busia	69,643	34,901	34,739	19.9	18.9	20.9	1.11
Siaya	68,941	34,884	34,057	22.0	21.5	22.5	1.05
Kisumu	78,243	38,597	39,645	20.3	20.4	20.2	0.99
Homabay	79,129	40,318	38,810	19.6	19.4	19.8	1.02
Migori	76,489	38,195	38,291	18.7	18.2	19.1	1.05
Kisii	88,195	44,352	43,840	16.5	16.8	16.1	0.96
Nyamira	41,535	20,864	20,671	15.3	16.1	14.5	0.90
Nairobi City	198,604	90,073	108,519	14.8	15.5	14.3	0.92

Appendix 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Primary School who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Sex, Residence and County

National/Residence/ County	Use of Mobile Phones			Use of Internet			Use of Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	19.7	19.9	19.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.8
Rural	16.3	16.7	16.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
Urban	30.0	30.4	29.7	10.3	11.0	9.6	10.0	10.6	9.5
Mombasa	26.2	26.8	25.7	9.8	10.4	9.2	7.4	7.8	7.1
Kwale	17.0	17.7	16.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Kilifi	18.5	19.4	17.5	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.4	3.4	3.3
Tana River	13.5	14.1	12.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
Lamu	16.0	16.0	16.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
Taita-Taveta	23.8	24.2	23.4	3.2	3.6	2.8	4.3	4.2	4.4
Garissa	17.1	17.7	16.5	6.9	7.2	6.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
Wajir	12.7	13.1	12.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mandera	12.2	12.6	11.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
Marsabit	7.9	8.2	7.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
Isiolo	11.5	12.0	11.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Meru	21.5	22.1	20.9	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5
Tharaka-Nithi	25.6	25.9	25.3	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.1
Embu	25.0	25.4	24.5	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.9
Kitui	16.8	17.1	16.4	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machakos	20.8	21.0	20.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7
Makueni	17.1	17.2	16.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
Nyandarua	28.5	28.5	28.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.8	3.8	3.7
Nyeri	35.5	35.5	35.6	5.7	6.2	5.3	7.7	7.9	7.5
Kirinyaga	31.4	32.0	30.8	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.0
Murang'a	26.5	26.8	26.3	3.1	3.3	2.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
Kiambu	33.6	33.7	33.5	10.1	10.5	9.7	11.4	11.8	11.1
Turkana	8.3	9.1	7.6	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
West Pokot	7.9	8.3	7.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Samburu	10.5	10.7	10.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3
Trans Nzoia	14.0	14.3	13.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Uasin Gishu	19.5	19.7	19.2	4.1	4.5	3.7	5.3	5.4	5.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	13.2	13.4	12.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Nandi	13.5	13.9	13.1	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.3
Baringo	13.9	14.1	13.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
Laikipia	22.0	22.1	21.8	3.5	3.7	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.1
Nakuru	21.4	21.6	21.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.2
Narok	10.0	10.5	9.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Kajiado	21.8	22.3	21.2	7.9	8.4	7.3	8.1	8.3	7.8
Kericho	13.5	13.8	13.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Bomet	13.4	13.6	13.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7
Kakamega	15.4	15.5	15.2	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0
Vihiga	14.4	14.6	14.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Bungoma	13.4	13.6	13.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Busia	14.9	15.1	14.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Siaya	19.1	19.3	18.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kisumu	22.0	22.3	21.8	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.5
Homabay	19.5	19.8	19.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
Migori	16.5	16.7	16.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5
Kisii	17.1	17.5	16.7	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.5
Nyamira	17.7	18.1	17.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.5
Nairobi City	37.3	37.7	37.0	16.1	16.9	15.2	14.6	15.5	13.7

Appendix 2.11: Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER) for Secondary School by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population (14-17)			Total Enrolment Age 14-17			Total Net Enrolment Rate (Total NER)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	4,557,004	2,324,744	2,232,260	3,907,557	1,971,793	1,935,764	85.7	84.8	86.7
Rural	3,488,884	1,810,956	1,677,928	2,959,681	1,514,008	1,445,673	84.8	83.6	86.2
Urban	1,068,120	513,788	554,332	947,876	457,785	490,091	88.7	89.1	88.4
Mombasa	77,666	37,270	40,396	69,707	34,245	35,462	89.8	91.9	87.8
Kwale	83,493	42,681	40,812	70,847	36,490	34,357	84.9	85.5	84.2
Kilifi	144,989	72,998	71,991	133,298	67,581	65,717	91.9	92.6	91.3
Tana River	29,085	14,988	14,097	18,520	9,640	8,880	63.7	64.3	63.0
Lamu	12,717	6,600	6,117	10,899	5,671	5,228	85.7	85.9	85.5
Taita-Taveta	29,651	15,194	14,457	26,799	13,687	13,112	90.4	90.1	90.7
Garissa	101,553	61,938	39,615	28,391	17,383	11,008	28.0	28.1	27.8
Wajir	91,441	53,642	37,799	28,069	16,747	11,322	30.7	31.2	30.0
Mandera	99,511	55,222	44,289	34,165	19,842	14,323	34.3	35.9	32.3
Marsabit	50,130	28,222	21,908	22,202	11,495	10,707	44.3	40.7	48.9
Isiolo	28,189	15,458	12,731	16,419	8,278	8,141	58.2	53.6	63.9
Meru	142,360	70,973	71,387	124,103	60,514	63,589	87.2	85.3	89.1
Tharaka-Nithi	36,992	18,649	18,343	34,253	17,162	17,091	92.6	92.0	93.2
Embu	53,986	27,509	26,477	50,067	25,205	24,862	92.7	91.6	93.9
Kitui	135,288	68,813	66,475	125,337	63,481	61,856	92.6	92.3	93.1
Machakos	126,551	64,553	61,998	118,353	60,071	58,282	93.5	93.1	94.0
Makueni	107,809	55,288	52,521	102,477	52,234	50,243	95.1	94.5	95.7
Nyandarua	67,093	34,814	32,279	63,532	32,520	31,012	94.7	93.4	96.1
Nyeri	60,937	31,369	29,568	58,736	30,136	28,600	96.4	96.1	96.7
Kirinyaga	49,306	24,837	24,469	46,611	23,441	23,170	94.5	94.4	94.7
Murang'a	91,755	47,608	44,147	86,351	44,430	41,921	94.1	93.3	95.0
Kiambu	169,382	83,305	86,077	159,689	78,514	81,175	94.3	94.2	94.3
Turkana	101,220	56,817	44,403	36,490	19,417	17,073	36.1	34.2	38.5
West Pokot	60,900	31,482	29,418	46,855	23,869	22,986	76.9	75.8	78.1
Samburu	31,397	17,241	14,156	16,886	8,905	7,981	53.8	51.7	56.4
Trans Nzoia	110,206	55,920	54,286	102,425	51,956	50,469	92.9	92.9	93.0
Uasin Gishu	110,651	55,099	55,552	105,023	52,342	52,681	94.9	95.0	94.8
Elgeyo-Marakwet	48,447	24,591	23,856	45,354	22,881	22,473	93.6	93.0	94.2
Nandi	94,377	47,863	46,514	89,936	45,623	44,313	95.3	95.3	95.3
Baringo	71,636	37,502	34,134	56,186	28,785	27,401	78.4	76.8	80.3
Laikipia	48,772	25,293	23,479	42,850	21,926	20,924	87.9	86.7	89.1
Nakuru	201,235	101,902	99,333	188,060	94,789	93,271	93.5	93.0	93.9
Narok	112,528	58,238	54,290	96,639	49,354	47,285	85.9	84.7	87.1
Kajiado	84,825	42,072	42,753	73,819	36,415	37,404	87.0	86.6	87.5
Kericho	93,470	47,164	46,306	88,029	44,527	43,502	94.2	94.4	93.9
Bomet	97,073	49,258	47,815	91,699	46,666	45,033	94.5	94.7	94.2
Kakamega	211,668	105,478	106,190	197,750	98,371	99,379	93.4	93.3	93.6
Vihiga	64,940	32,702	32,238	61,534	30,812	30,722	94.8	94.2	95.3
Bungoma	193,065	96,948	96,117	178,968	90,052	88,916	92.7	92.9	92.5
Busia	102,592	50,986	51,606	94,462	47,063	47,399	92.1	92.3	91.8
Siaya	104,596	52,960	51,636	98,472	49,918	48,554	94.1	94.3	94.0
Kisumu	115,506	56,969	58,537	109,214	53,996	55,218	94.6	94.8	94.3
Homabay	123,398	62,221	61,177	116,159	59,096	57,063	94.1	95.0	93.3
Migori	118,808	59,510	59,298	108,682	55,063	53,619	91.5	92.5	90.4
Kisii	133,383	66,880	66,503	124,850	62,982	61,868	93.6	94.2	93.0
Nyamira	64,054	32,320	31,734	60,165	30,498	29,667	93.9	94.4	93.5
Nairobi City	268,373	125,397	142,976	248,225	117,720	130,505	92.5	93.9	91.3

Appendix 2.12: Secondary Education Completion Rate by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Population Age 20-22 Years			Completion Rate			Gender Parity Index
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
KENYA	2,694,942	1,282,791	1,412,038	31.3	31.3	31.2	1.00
Rural	1,702,994	846,136	856,798	25.1	25.0	25.2	1.01
Urban	991,948	436,655	555,240	42.0	43.6	40.6	0.93
Mombasa	77,715	34,816	42,897	37.1	39.5	35.1	0.89
Kwale	44,508	20,403	24,104	17.0	17.8	16.2	0.91
Kilifi	83,374	39,496	43,875	20.5	21.2	19.9	0.94
Tana River	17,211	8,070	9,141	16.4	20.4	12.8	0.63
Lamu	7,867	4,131	3,736	27.1	31.7	22.0	0.69
Taita-Taveta	17,410	8,824	8,586	37.2	36.6	37.8	1.03
Garissa	60,343	32,871	27,465	5.4	6.2	4.5	0.73
Wajir	46,226	23,866	22,354	4.7	5.7	3.6	0.63
Mandera	51,296	25,426	25,868	5.8	7.2	4.5	0.63
Marsabit	27,706	14,619	13,087	11.1	11.8	10.3	0.87
Isiolo	16,187	8,133	8,054	18.8	19.3	18.3	0.95
Meru	81,445	39,715	41,727	28.7	27.1	30.2	1.11
Tharaka-Nithi	19,224	9,392	9,830	31.2	29.9	32.4	1.08
Embu	32,058	16,149	15,907	36.1	33.6	38.6	1.15
Kitui	56,698	28,045	28,652	26.8	24.9	28.6	1.15
Machakos	76,783	38,376	38,404	39.2	37.4	41.0	1.09
Makueni	49,301	25,760	23,541	34.7	32.3	37.4	1.16
Nyandarua	30,159	15,420	14,738	42.8	40.6	45.0	1.11
Nyeri	35,964	18,155	17,809	47.8	46.9	48.8	1.04
Kirinyaga	27,723	13,737	13,982	43.7	43.5	44.0	1.01
Murang'a	46,289	23,667	22,621	42.6	41.1	44.2	1.07
Kiambu	150,456	67,931	82,515	47.5	48.9	46.3	0.95
Turkana	62,692	33,987	28,702	7.3	7.8	6.8	0.88
West Pokot	33,964	15,783	18,181	14.1	15.5	12.8	0.83
Samburu	19,003	9,312	9,689	14.2	16.9	11.6	0.68
Trans Nzoia	52,802	25,608	27,191	28.3	27.6	29.0	1.05
Uasin Gishu	74,766	35,842	38,922	38.0	37.7	38.3	1.02
Elgeyo-Marakwet	26,832	13,569	13,263	31.8	31.5	32.1	1.02
Nandi	49,848	24,612	25,236	29.1	28.3	29.8	1.05
Baringo	39,063	19,325	19,738	27.2	27.2	27.1	0.99
Laikipia	26,631	12,817	13,814	37.3	37.5	37.1	0.99
Nakuru	126,500	61,835	64,655	42.3	44.0	40.6	0.92
Narok	63,422	29,390	34,030	19.3	20.2	18.5	0.91
Kajiado	68,162	30,727	37,433	35.7	36.6	34.9	0.96
Kericho	51,822	24,821	26,999	29.4	29.7	29.1	0.98
Bomet	49,892	23,691	26,201	28.5	28.9	28.1	0.97
Kakamega	95,745	45,997	49,745	27.0	25.6	28.4	1.11
Vihiga	27,714	13,702	14,011	32.1	30.5	33.7	1.10
Bungoma	86,744	41,311	45,433	25.8	25.0	26.5	1.06
Busia	48,694	22,947	25,746	24.0	24.0	23.9	0.99
Siaya	49,783	23,220	26,558	28.1	28.0	28.3	1.01
Kisumu	68,187	30,834	37,351	33.3	34.7	32.2	0.93
Homabay	59,596	27,006	32,586	27.7	29.4	26.3	0.89
Migori	62,736	27,830	34,905	25.7	27.2	24.4	0.90
Kisii	62,569	28,302	34,265	33.7	34.4	33.1	0.96
Nyamira	27,182	12,519	14,663	33.3	33.1	33.4	1.01
Nairobi City	304,650	130,802	173,828	46.1	48.7	44.1	0.91

Appendix 2.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Enrolled in Secondary School who Used Mobile Phones, The internet and Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets by Sex, Residence and County

National/ Residence/County	Use of Mobile Phones			Use of Internet			Use of Desktop Computers/Laptops/Tablets		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	48.9	53.3	44.3	24.0	28.8	19.0	12.0	13.3	10.7
Rural	43.6	48.5	38.6	16.8	21.6	11.9	7.3	8.2	6.2
Urban	61.5	65.4	57.7	41.1	47.1	35.5	23.5	26.1	20.9
Mombasa	58.9	63.7	53.9	41.0	46.9	35.1	20.8	22.9	18.7
Kwale	48.6	54.7	41.8	19.2	24.5	13.2	8.6	9.5	7.5
Kilifi	49.3	56.2	41.5	19.7	25.6	13.1	10.7	12.0	9.1
Tana River	45.6	51.9	36.8	19.7	25.9	11.0	7.0	8.0	5.6
Lamu	47.9	52.8	42.1	22.2	27.3	16.2	8.4	8.6	8.1
Taita-Taveta	53.6	59.2	48.1	23.4	29.9	17.0	13.7	15.0	12.5
Garissa	51.6	53.1	48.9	31.5	32.6	29.5	8.1	8.3	7.8
Wajir	47.1	48.5	44.8	24.6	25.5	23.2	6.6	6.8	6.2
Mandera	41.2	42.8	38.5	20.6	21.9	18.4	4.9	5.2	4.3
Marsabit	41.3	45.2	36.3	21.1	23.8	17.5	6.0	6.6	5.1
Isiolo	42.9	47.3	37.8	23.9	27.4	19.8	8.0	8.8	7.0
Meru	57.5	62.9	52.7	29.9	37.1	23.4	11.6	13.7	9.8
Tharaka-Nithi	58.6	63.5	53.8	23.7	28.7	18.8	9.8	10.8	8.7
Embu	55.7	60.8	50.9	24.3	30.0	18.9	11.0	12.4	9.7
Kitui	44.3	50.3	38.6	13.6	17.7	9.7	4.9	5.5	4.3
Machakos	49.1	53.8	44.5	24.2	28.5	19.9	12.3	13.5	11.1
Makueni	41.9	48.0	35.9	13.0	17.1	8.9	5.6	6.4	4.7
Nyandarua	54.8	59.6	49.8	19.5	25.3	13.7	8.4	9.3	7.5
Nyeri	64.3	68.5	59.8	33.1	39.7	26.2	17.3	19.0	15.6
Kirinyaga	62.1	66.8	57.2	29.2	35.9	22.3	13.3	14.7	11.9
Murang'a	56.4	60.7	51.9	23.1	28.2	17.7	10.3	11.3	9.3
Kiambu	61.4	64.7	58.3	38.3	43.2	33.6	22.1	24.3	20.0
Turkana	39.7	42.9	34.6	21.1	24.8	15.5	5.9	6.5	5.0
West Pokot	32.8	37.9	27.0	13.2	17.1	8.7	4.1	4.7	3.4
Samburu	45.5	48.9	40.8	22.3	25.7	17.3	8.8	9.1	8.5
Trans Nzoia	39.4	44.3	34.6	17.1	22.1	12.2	8.0	9.3	6.7
Uasin Gishu	47.4	52.5	42.6	24.8	30.6	19.3	13.4	15.2	11.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	34.6	39.2	30.0	12.7	16.7	8.9	5.2	5.9	4.5
Nandi	40.0	46.3	33.9	16.7	22.1	11.3	7.0	7.8	6.2
Baringo	37.7	42.5	32.7	16.3	20.5	11.9	7.1	7.8	6.3
Laikipia	51.3	55.8	46.6	23.7	28.8	18.3	11.6	12.6	10.6
Nakuru	51.2	56.2	46.0	26.5	32.7	20.0	13.5	15.7	11.2
Narok	37.5	43.6	30.5	15.9	20.6	10.6	5.7	6.3	5.0
Kajiado	58.0	61.9	54.2	37.4	41.5	33.3	20.1	21.2	19.0
Kericho	36.3	41.1	31.4	16.6	21.6	11.6	8.5	9.7	7.2
Bomet	34.2	38.4	29.9	13.5	18.0	8.9	5.6	6.6	4.7
Kakamega	40.8	46.1	35.8	14.9	19.8	10.4	7.2	8.6	5.9
Vihiga	41.2	46.9	36.0	14.5	19.5	9.9	8.2	9.6	6.9
Bungoma	36.6	40.7	32.7	13.6	17.1	10.2	6.3	7.1	5.6
Busia	39.6	44.7	34.5	14.4	19.0	9.9	7.0	8.4	5.7
Siaya	50.0	54.2	45.9	18.3	23.3	13.4	8.8	10.0	7.6
Kisumu	52.7	57.1	48.4	24.8	30.2	19.6	13.7	15.5	11.9
Homabay	48.2	52.0	44.2	18.4	23.0	13.4	8.1	9.5	6.6
Migori	44.7	49.0	39.9	18.2	23.0	13.0	7.7	8.9	6.5
Kisii	39.4	43.4	35.3	16.0	20.7	11.3	9.1	10.4	7.8
Nyamira	37.8	41.7	33.8	15.0	19.7	10.4	8.6	10.0	7.3
Nairobi City	68.9	72.4	65.6	51.2	57.4	45.5	31.4	34.9	28.1

Appendix 2.14: Distribution of Population Enrolled in Basic Literacy (Adult Education) by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/County	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	19,227	9,777	9,450
Rural	15,283	7,950	7,333
Urban	3,944	1,827	2,117
Mombasa	533	256	277
Kwale	375	193	182
Kilifi	875	441	434
Tana River	181	102	79
Lamu	46	25	21
Taita-Taveta	82	36	46
Garissa	691	410	281
Wajir	498	293	205
Mandera	583	310	273
Marsabit	180	100	80
Isiolo	91	46	45
Meru	704	363	341
Tharaka-Nithi	213	111	102
Embu	199	98	101
Kitui	532	288	244
Machakos	468	236	232
Makueni	269	126	143
Nyandarua	107	37	70
Nyeri	116	42	74
Kirinyaga	149	64	85
Murang'a	184	83	101
Kiambu	388	143	245
Turkana	896	465	431
West Pokot	538	284	254
Samburu	159	90	69
Trans Nzoia	464	245	219
Uasin Gishu	366	192	174
Elgeyo-Marakwet	226	129	97
Nandi	530	297	233
Baringo	336	181	155
Laikipia	173	73	100
Nakuru	439	192	247
Narok	662	354	308
Kajiado	456	209	247
Kericho	261	134	127
Bomet	203	108	95
Kakamega	883	482	401
Vihiga	259	129	130
Bungoma	814	424	390
Busia	443	248	195
Siaya	245	126	119
Kisumu	354	188	166
Homabay	441	208	233
Migori	515	270	245
Kisii	645	316	329
Nyamira	345	154	191
Nairobi City	1,110	476	634

Appendix 2.15: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Pre-Primary School by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Enrolment of Persons Living with Disabilities		
	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	17,575	10,078	7,497
Rural	13,698	7,807	5,891
Urban	3,877	2,271	1,606
Mombasa	372	209	163
Kwale	430	223	207
Kilifi	668	366	302
Tana River	127	77	50
Lamu	58	33	25
Taita-Taveta	105	61	44
Garissa	35	17	18
Wajir	26	12	14
Mandera	62	32	30
Marsabit	53	26	27
Isiolo	46	25	21
Meru	658	373	285
Tharaka-Nithi	163	107	56
Embu	242	127	115
Kitui	347	215	132
Machakos	421	245	176
Makueni	389	229	160
Nyandarua	204	127	77
Nyeri	171	87	84
Kirinyaga	181	101	80
Murang'a	250	137	113
Kiambu	650	390	260
Turkana	128	66	62
West Pokot	178	96	82
Samburu	82	45	37
Trans Nzoia	515	292	223
Uasin Gishu	351	220	131
Elgeyo-Marakwet	101	56	45
Nandi	319	173	146
Baringo	140	66	74
Laikipia	118	68	50
Nakuru	553	325	228
Narok	247	142	105
Kajiado	237	120	117
Kericho	137	71	66
Bomet	179	114	65
Kakamega	1,113	643	470
Vihiga	294	166	128
Bungoma	844	478	366
Busia	499	279	220
Siaya	771	454	317
Kisumu	887	525	362
Homabay	1,342	772	570
Migori	1,018	585	433
Kisii	630	368	262
Nyamira	230	138	92
Nairobi City	1,004	597	407

Appendix 2.16: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Primary School by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Primary School Enrolment			Number with Disability			Percentage Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	84,131	46,295	37,836	0.8	0.9	0.8
Rural	7,628,577	3,903,472	3,725,105	67,645	37,447	30,198	0.9	1.0	0.8
Urban	2,435,724	1,206,111	1,229,613	16,486	8,848	7,638	0.7	0.7	0.6
Mombasa	200,140	99,370	100,770	1,368	720	648	0.7	0.7	0.6
Kwale	208,512	106,403	102,109	1,207	678	529	0.6	0.6	0.5
Kilifi	375,381	190,072	185,309	2,157	1,211	946	0.6	0.6	0.5
Tana River	55,350	28,122	27,228	359	201	158	0.6	0.7	0.6
Lamu	30,722	15,673	15,049	183	105	78	0.6	0.7	0.5
Taita-Taveta	67,949	34,844	33,105	531	304	227	0.8	0.9	0.7
Garissa	71,860	40,904	30,956	278	178	100	0.4	0.4	0.3
Wajir	78,332	43,435	34,897	263	156	107	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mandera	104,585	54,796	49,789	506	268	238	0.5	0.5	0.5
Marsabit	67,252	33,750	33,502	186	98	88	0.3	0.3	0.3
Isiolo	46,912	23,574	23,338	213	111	102	0.5	0.5	0.4
Meru	325,152	164,063	161,089	3,474	1,869	1,605	1.1	1.1	1.0
Tharaka-Nithi	82,218	41,758	40,460	922	508	414	1.1	1.2	1.0
Embu	115,309	59,469	55,840	1,622	840	782	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kitui	306,741	157,231	149,510	2,097	1,171	926	0.7	0.7	0.6
Machakos	288,438	148,819	139,619	2,099	1,209	890	0.7	0.8	0.6
Makueni	235,336	121,682	113,654	2,744	1,504	1,240	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nyandarua	136,536	70,571	65,965	1,079	606	473	0.8	0.9	0.7
Nyeri	128,194	65,840	62,354	908	491	417	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kirinyaga	101,750	51,884	49,866	927	479	448	0.9	0.9	0.9
Murang'a	200,338	102,710	97,628	1,506	809	697	0.8	0.8	0.7
Kiambu	381,821	191,583	190,238	2,675	1,430	1,245	0.7	0.7	0.7
Turkana	107,499	55,855	51,644	545	322	223	0.5	0.6	0.4
West Pokot	139,839	70,158	69,681	650	351	299	0.5	0.5	0.4
Samburu	48,747	25,166	23,581	300	180	120	0.6	0.7	0.5
Trans Nzoia	259,391	132,286	127,105	2,521	1,407	1,114	1.0	1.1	0.9
Uasin Gishu	254,218	129,207	125,011	1,563	884	679	0.6	0.7	0.5
Elgeyo-Marakwet	117,334	59,624	57,710	482	279	203	0.4	0.5	0.4
Nandi	225,572	116,107	109,465	1,504	810	694	0.7	0.7	0.6
Baringo	145,491	74,913	70,578	765	431	334	0.5	0.6	0.5
Laikipia	102,334	52,450	49,884	582	324	258	0.6	0.6	0.5
Nakuru	465,970	237,518	228,452	3,058	1,676	1,382	0.7	0.7	0.6
Narok	292,821	149,508	143,313	1,096	629	467	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kajiado	210,147	105,347	104,800	988	530	458	0.5	0.5	0.4
Kericho	222,193	113,669	108,524	840	488	352	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bomet	235,193	120,290	114,903	1,024	575	449	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kakamega	516,466	259,723	256,743	5,896	3,275	2,621	1.1	1.3	1.0
Vihiga	155,963	78,777	77,186	1,605	890	715	1.0	1.1	0.9
Bungoma	462,303	234,826	227,477	4,394	2,469	1,925	1.0	1.1	0.8
Busia	243,907	121,584	122,323	2,591	1,396	1,195	1.1	1.1	1.0
Siaya	261,331	132,130	129,201	3,731	2,061	1,670	1.4	1.6	1.3
Kisumu	278,669	139,752	138,917	4,470	2,447	2,023	1.6	1.8	1.5
Homabay	301,323	151,431	149,892	5,552	3,040	2,512	1.8	2.0	1.7
Migori	302,425	151,510	150,915	4,410	2,392	2,018	1.5	1.6	1.3
Kisii	309,637	156,763	152,874	2,936	1,621	1,315	0.9	1.0	0.9
Nyamira	144,916	73,981	70,935	1,268	693	575	0.9	0.9	0.8
Nairobi City	651,784	320,455	331,329	4,056	2,179	1,877	0.6	0.7	0.6

Appendix 2.17: Distribution of Persons Living with Disabilities Enrolled in Secondary School by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Primary School Enrolment			Number with Disability			Percentage Enrolled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	27,982	13,287	14,695	0.8	0.8	0.9
Rural	2,454,759	1,251,447	1,203,312	20,849	10,059	10,790	0.8	0.8	0.9
Urban	1,016,136	495,434	520,702	7,133	3,228	3,905	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mombasa	70,018	35,322	34,696	493	208	285	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kwale	37,439	19,741	17,698	240	122	118	0.6	0.6	0.7
Kilifi	84,679	44,545	40,134	499	250	249	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tana River	12,560	7,369	5,191	78	37	41	0.6	0.5	0.8
Lamu	7,716	4,157	3,559	66	28	38	0.9	0.7	1.1
Taita-Taveta	23,264	11,483	11,781	139	63	76	0.6	0.5	0.6
Garissa	28,540	18,468	10,072	149	103	46	0.5	0.6	0.5
Wajir	26,201	16,410	9,791	89	63	26	0.3	0.4	0.3
Mandera	31,212	19,107	12,105	127	73	54	0.4	0.4	0.4
Marsabit	16,886	9,538	7,348	36	21	15	0.2	0.2	0.2
Isiolo	13,072	7,040	6,032	65	35	30	0.5	0.5	0.5
Meru	109,429	51,581	57,848	1,176	493	683	1.1	1.0	1.2
Tharaka-Nithi	32,254	16,023	16,231	307	147	160	1.0	0.9	1.0
Embu	47,739	23,207	24,532	605	247	358	1.3	1.1	1.5
Kitui	92,015	45,257	46,758	575	272	303	0.6	0.6	0.6
Machakos	108,967	53,884	55,083	686	324	362	0.6	0.6	0.7
Makueni	90,940	44,982	45,958	879	379	500	1.0	0.8	1.1
Nyandarua	62,184	31,187	30,997	456	209	247	0.7	0.7	0.8
Nyeri	64,005	32,532	31,473	417	194	223	0.7	0.6	0.7
Kirinyaga	46,691	23,691	23,000	355	163	192	0.8	0.7	0.8
Murang'a	86,074	44,082	41,992	603	282	321	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kiambu	171,109	83,048	88,061	1,242	580	662	0.7	0.7	0.8
Turkana	30,573	18,496	12,077	126	73	53	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Pokot	37,434	20,007	17,427	143	84	59	0.4	0.4	0.3
Samburu	13,056	7,689	5,367	67	37	30	0.5	0.5	0.6
Trans Nzoia	87,205	43,541	43,664	726	357	369	0.8	0.8	0.8
Uasin Gishu	101,852	49,798	52,054	625	290	335	0.6	0.6	0.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,569	19,585	19,984	149	74	75	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nandi	77,862	38,547	39,315	493	244	249	0.6	0.6	0.6
Baringo	50,124	25,517	24,607	210	117	93	0.4	0.5	0.4
Laikipia	39,649	20,287	19,362	207	93	114	0.5	0.5	0.6
Nakuru	184,758	94,070	90,688	1,207	578	629	0.7	0.6	0.7
Narok	67,741	36,292	31,449	241	116	125	0.4	0.3	0.4
Kajiado	67,495	33,640	33,855	358	168	190	0.5	0.5	0.6
Kericho	80,842	40,619	40,223	294	153	141	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bomet	79,385	40,633	38,752	249	122	127	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kakamega	152,094	73,205	78,889	1,576	710	866	1.0	1.0	1.1
Vihiga	49,960	23,844	26,116	466	225	241	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bungoma	149,659	73,339	76,320	1,396	652	744	0.9	0.9	1.0
Busia	73,647	36,712	36,935	775	379	396	1.1	1.0	1.1
Siaya	77,629	38,314	39,315	1,132	541	591	1.5	1.4	1.5
Kisumu	98,768	48,596	50,172	1,519	718	801	1.5	1.5	1.6
Homabay	98,865	51,094	47,771	1,848	951	897	1.9	1.9	1.9
Migori	86,765	45,119	41,646	1,270	655	615	1.5	1.5	1.5
Kisii	120,389	60,445	59,944	1,235	610	625	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nyamira	59,074	29,406	29,668	519	213	306	0.9	0.7	1.0
Nairobi City	283,506	135,432	148,074	1,869	834	1,035	0.7	0.6	0.7

Appendix 2.18: Distribution of Orphans (Vulnerable Children) Enrolled in Pre-Primary School by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Pre-Primary School Enrolment			Number of Orphans			Number of Partial Orphans (Father Alive)			Number of Partial Orphans (Mother Alive)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	3,277,603	1,672,081	1,605,522	11,306	5,743	5,563	30,680	16,168	14,512	164,555	84,396	80,159
Rural	2,354,122	1,205,707	1,148,415	9,185	4,687	4,498	23,611	12,583	11,028	132,494	68,305	64,189
Urban	923,481	466,374	457,107	2,121	1,056	1,065	7,069	3,585	3,484	32,061	16,091	15,970
Mombasa	85,275	42,929	42,346	126	73	53	714	359	355	2,269	1,121	1,148
Kwale	82,852	42,554	40,298	177	97	80	863	432	431	2,969	1,517	1,452
Kilifi	132,777	67,751	65,026	234	119	115	1,247	643	604	4,680	2,485	2,195
Tana River	25,493	13,396	12,097	51	17	34	399	204	195	754	420	334
Lamu	10,476	5,394	5,082	12	7	5	105	63	42	344	158	186
Taita-Taveta	20,546	10,446	10,100	58	33	25	165	85	80	826	438	388
Garissa	13,138	6,776	6,362	165	91	74	315	180	135	543	265	278
Wajir	15,045	7,726	7,319	118	58	60	376	200	176	558	298	260
Mandera	19,945	9,477	10,468	89	51	38	527	228	299	631	297	334
Marsabit	20,087	10,018	10,069	119	53	66	278	136	142	1,289	581	708
Isiolo	16,860	8,587	8,273	122	57	65	313	156	157	747	384	363
Meru	96,558	49,483	47,075	241	110	131	888	483	405	3,692	1,938	1,754
Tharaka-Nithi	22,600	11,594	11,006	50	25	25	221	118	103	876	442	434
Embu	30,141	15,320	14,821	115	64	51	214	113	101	1,706	866	840
Kitui	74,223	38,161	36,062	344	181	163	586	305	281	4,644	2,422	2,222
Machakos	79,615	40,916	38,699	300	148	152	584	302	282	4,871	2,489	2,382
Makueni	52,918	27,305	25,613	213	108	105	397	240	157	3,263	1,674	1,589
Nyandarua	40,054	20,655	19,399	140	70	70	268	151	117	2,618	1,372	1,246
Nyeri	40,250	20,630	19,620	133	65	68	241	127	114	2,501	1,292	1,209
Kirinyaga	32,735	16,529	16,206	85	44	41	248	133	115	1,507	756	751
Murang'a	55,029	27,904	27,125	211	110	101	387	203	184	3,453	1,797	1,656
Kiambu	140,382	71,233	69,149	279	126	153	820	417	403	5,735	2,862	2,873
Turkana	39,938	19,973	19,965	385	202	183	578	285	293	2,834	1,406	1,428
West Pokot	50,586	25,696	24,890	49	22	27	498	282	216	1,053	516	537
Samburu	21,877	11,380	10,497	76	24	52	183	85	98	1,600	827	773
Trans Nzoia	78,131	39,853	38,278	248	138	110	771	423	348	2,451	1,267	1,184
Uasin Gishu	81,540	42,055	39,485	181	92	89	561	299	262	2,820	1,500	1,320
Elgeyo-Marakwet	38,437	19,767	18,670	61	31	30	330	159	171	848	428	420
Nandi	67,337	34,576	32,761	137	75	62	533	295	238	3,459	1,817	1,642
Baringo	46,628	24,303	22,325	84	37	47	402	217	185	1,417	724	693
Laikipia	34,092	17,516	16,576	104	51	53	246	131	115	1,913	984	929
Nakuru	153,418	78,792	74,626	519	276	243	1,129	580	549	7,726	3,910	3,816
Narok	106,180	54,413	51,767	155	75	80	716	398	318	5,173	2,726	2,447
Kajiado	82,955	42,134	40,821	123	65	58	542	283	259	3,292	1,671	1,621
Kericho	62,475	32,042	30,433	133	64	69	390	207	183	4,197	2,124	2,073
Bomet	64,252	33,357	30,895	143	73	70	415	217	198	4,061	2,108	1,953
Kakamega	153,055	78,532	74,523	502	275	227	1,751	929	822	5,085	2,678	2,407
Vihiga	42,487	21,636	20,851	182	77	105	584	331	253	1,823	915	908
Bungoma	140,482	71,742	68,740	390	188	202	1,431	752	679	4,134	2,108	2,026
Busia	75,349	38,096	37,253	266	139	127	828	448	380	2,794	1,428	1,366
Siaya	85,965	43,870	42,095	653	359	294	1,319	706	613	6,827	3,491	3,336
Kisumu	95,306	48,353	46,953	611	305	306	1,153	622	531	7,712	3,916	3,796
Homabay	119,216	60,643	58,573	835	442	393	1,640	863	777	11,657	6,042	5,615
Migori	115,926	58,682	57,244	757	379	378	1,336	704	632	10,264	5,331	4,933
Kisii	104,443	53,090	51,353	625	304	321	1,008	538	470	8,918	4,592	4,326
Nyamira	45,923	23,548	22,375	289	147	142	411	221	190	4,105	2,093	2,012
Nairobi City	264,606	133,248	131,358	416	196	220	1,769	915	854	7,916	3,920	3,996

Appendix 2.19: Distribution of Orphans (Vulnerable Children) Enrolled in Primary School by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Pre-Primary Enrolment			Number of Orphans			Number of Partial Orphans (Father Alive)			Number of Partial Orphans (Mother Alive)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	10,064,301	5,109,583	4,954,718	137,438	69,568	67,870	205,535	107,503	98,032	851,727	435,973	415,754
Rural	7,629,766	3,904,077	3,725,689	107,523	55,415	52,108	159,436	84,440	74,996	679,646	352,113	327,533
Urban	2,434,535	1,205,506	1,229,029	29,915	14,153	15,762	46,099	23,063	23,036	172,081	83,860	88,221
Mombasa	200,140	99,370	100,770	2,445	1,163	1,282	3,988	1,948	2,040	12,499	6,104	6,395
Kwale	208,512	106,403	102,109	2,036	1,074	962	4,987	2,644	2,343	15,280	7,819	7,461
Kilifi	375,381	190,072	185,309	3,140	1,677	1,463	7,575	3,897	3,678	30,402	15,617	14,785
Tana River	55,350	28,122	27,228	588	312	276	1,584	846	738	3,544	1,813	1,731
Lamu	30,722	15,673	15,049	302	166	136	769	421	348	1,881	958	923
Taita-Taveta	67,949	34,844	33,105	949	502	447	1,342	718	624	5,207	2,754	2,453
Garissa	71,860	40,904	30,956	2,017	1,201	816	2,926	1,775	1,151	5,215	2,879	2,336
Wajir	78,332	43,435	34,897	1,532	875	657	2,991	1,682	1,309	3,966	2,191	1,775
Mandera	104,585	54,796	49,789	1,458	816	642	3,496	1,807	1,689	5,315	2,777	2,538
Marsabit	67,252	33,750	33,502	1,323	666	657	1,679	870	809	6,910	3,341	3,569
Isiolo	46,912	23,574	23,338	1,023	547	476	1,412	722	690	3,670	1,795	1,875
Meru	325,152	164,063	161,089	3,213	1,632	1,581	6,111	3,182	2,929	23,026	11,626	11,400
Tharaka-Nit	82,218	41,758	40,460	756	386	370	1,610	844	766	5,247	2,626	2,621
Embu	115,309	59,469	55,840	1,302	652	650	1,937	1,035	902	9,735	5,087	4,648
Kitui	306,741	157,231	149,510	4,658	2,442	2,216	5,248	2,737	2,511	28,102	14,554	13,548
Machakos	288,438	148,819	139,619	4,337	2,195	2,142	5,063	2,684	2,379	24,567	12,627	11,940
Makueni	235,336	121,682	113,654	3,110	1,582	1,528	4,062	2,163	1,899	20,297	10,501	9,796
Nyandarua	136,536	70,571	65,965	1,648	849	799	2,021	1,107	914	12,469	6,446	6,023
Nyeri	128,194	65,840	62,354	1,711	861	850	1,897	1,017	880	11,320	5,890	5,430
Kirinyaga	101,750	51,884	49,866	1,054	500	554	1,584	836	748	7,267	3,717	3,550
Murang'a	200,338	102,710	97,628	2,496	1,223	1,273	3,189	1,666	1,523	17,718	9,161	8,557
Kiambu	381,821	191,583	190,238	3,595	1,761	1,834	5,540	2,808	2,732	27,939	13,910	14,029
Turkana	107,499	55,855	51,644	4,248	2,364	1,884	3,371	1,793	1,578	14,228	7,561	6,667
West Pokot	139,839	70,158	69,681	1,007	550	457	2,859	1,499	1,360	7,293	3,784	3,509
Samburu	48,747	25,166	23,581	747	407	340	1,040	537	503	5,753	2,983	2,770
Trans Nzoia	259,391	132,286	127,105	2,662	1,303	1,359	5,102	2,713	2,389	15,909	8,288	7,621
Uasin Gishu	254,218	129,207	125,011	2,261	1,174	1,087	4,192	2,208	1,984	17,071	8,827	8,244
Elgeyo-Mara	117,334	59,624	57,710	855	452	403	2,273	1,196	1,077	5,730	2,942	2,788
Nandi	225,572	116,107	109,465	2,211	1,157	1,054	3,881	2,079	1,802	18,162	9,531	8,631
Baringo	145,491	74,913	70,578	1,310	686	624	3,062	1,642	1,420	8,918	4,704	4,214
Laikipia	102,334	52,450	49,884	1,183	614	569	1,606	881	725	8,705	4,467	4,238
Nakuru	465,970	237,518	228,452	5,588	2,825	2,763	7,921	4,057	3,864	38,036	19,404	18,632
Narok	292,821	149,508	143,313	1,934	1,016	918	4,175	2,193	1,982	23,483	12,261	11,222
Kajiado	210,147	105,347	104,800	1,777	889	888	3,192	1,608	1,584	15,570	7,830	7,740
Kericho	222,193	113,669	108,524	2,080	1,098	982	3,455	1,771	1,684	21,739	11,227	10,512
Bomet	235,193	120,290	114,903	2,086	1,045	1,041	3,361	1,767	1,594	21,397	11,024	10,373
Kakamega	516,466	259,723	256,743	6,469	3,157	3,312	12,619	6,673	5,946	36,345	18,446	17,899
Vihiga	155,963	78,777	77,186	2,726	1,376	1,350	4,461	2,361	2,100	13,147	6,696	6,451
Bungoma	462,303	234,826	227,477	4,670	2,265	2,405	9,346	4,924	4,422	29,318	14,979	14,339
Busia	243,907	121,584	122,323	3,380	1,626	1,754	5,375	2,749	2,626	18,959	9,722	9,237
Siaya	261,331	132,130	129,201	7,820	4,007	3,813	8,554	4,481	4,073	34,973	18,183	16,790
Kisumu	278,669	139,752	138,917	7,778	3,891	3,887	7,687	3,987	3,700	37,217	18,958	18,259
Homabay	301,323	151,431	149,892	8,846	4,373	4,473	9,194	4,795	4,399	45,714	23,482	22,232
Migori	302,425	151,510	150,915	7,131	3,593	3,538	7,755	3,975	3,780	42,092	21,514	20,578
Kisii	309,637	156,763	152,874	4,903	2,434	2,469	6,411	3,433	2,978	33,387	17,168	16,219
Nyamira	144,916	73,981	70,935	2,535	1,259	1,276	2,797	1,517	1,280	15,152	7,852	7,300
Nairobi City	651,784	320,455	331,329	6,538	2,925	3,613	10,835	5,255	5,580	41,853	19,947	21,906

Appendix 2.20: Distribution of Orphans (Vulnerable Children) Enrolled in Secondary School by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Secondary School Enrolment			Number of Orphans			Number of Partial Orphans (Father Alive)			Number of Partial Orphans (Mother Alive)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
KENYA	3,470,895	1,746,881	1,724,014	90,303	48,442	41,861	108,293	56,554	51,739	423,897	216,822	207,075
Rural	2,455,182	1,251,658	1,203,524	60,984	33,779	27,205	74,973	40,097	34,876	304,322	158,853	145,469
Urban	1,015,713	495,223	520,490	29,319	14,663	14,656	33,320	16,457	16,863	119,575	57,969	61,606
Mombasa	70,018	35,322	34,696	2,016	1,039	977	2,506	1,335	1,171	7,640	3,828	3,812
Kwale	37,439	19,741	17,698	770	420	350	1,410	809	601	4,176	2,284	1,892
Kilifi	84,679	44,545	40,134	1,469	837	632	2,669	1,477	1,192	10,297	5,589	4,708
Tana River	12,560	7,369	5,191	291	198	93	566	338	228	1,477	898	579
Lamu	7,716	4,157	3,559	160	98	62	284	172	112	725	387	338
Taita-Taveta	23,264	11,483	11,781	647	339	308	754	379	375	2,660	1,325	1,335
Garissa	28,540	18,468	10,072	1,402	977	425	1,455	1,010	445	2,881	1,836	1,045
Wajir	26,201	16,410	9,791	1,045	679	366	1,209	771	438	1,833	1,120	713
Mandera	31,212	19,107	12,105	699	483	216	1,241	776	465	2,280	1,397	883
Marsabit	16,886	9,538	7,348	587	350	237	664	399	265	2,607	1,495	1,112
Isiolo	13,072	7,040	6,032	422	242	180	541	291	250	1,665	882	783
Meru	109,429	51,581	57,848	1,685	851	834	2,888	1,453	1,435	10,988	5,131	5,857
Tharaka-Nithi	32,254	16,023	16,231	532	290	242	905	453	452	3,122	1,580	1,542
Embu	47,739	23,207	24,532	967	492	475	1,143	588	555	5,162	2,551	2,611
Kitui	92,015	45,257	46,758	2,360	1,273	1,087	2,322	1,170	1,152	10,626	5,368	5,258
Machakos	108,967	53,884	55,083	3,071	1,579	1,492	2,881	1,451	1,430	12,232	6,183	6,049
Makueni	90,940	44,982	45,958	2,159	1,098	1,061	2,416	1,210	1,206	10,249	5,150	5,099
Nyandarua	62,184	31,187	30,997	1,219	647	572	1,408	709	699	6,977	3,570	3,407
Nyeri	64,005	32,532	31,473	1,439	730	709	1,637	866	771	7,707	3,935	3,772
Kirinyaga	46,691	23,691	23,000	777	394	383	1,094	587	507	4,644	2,427	2,217
Murang'a	86,074	44,082	41,992	1,748	915	833	2,142	1,116	1,026	10,021	5,257	4,764
Kiambu	171,109	83,048	88,061	3,719	1,790	1,929	4,626	2,194	2,432	19,037	9,318	9,719
Turkana	30,573	18,496	12,077	2,118	1,466	652	1,364	824	540	5,456	3,458	1,998
West Pokot	37,434	20,007	17,427	555	339	216	1,151	637	514	3,569	2,010	1,559
Samburu	13,056	7,689	5,367	452	290	162	516	303	213	2,152	1,291	861
Trans Nzoia	87,205	43,541	43,664	1,611	870	741	2,570	1,343	1,227	8,859	4,493	4,366
Uasin Gishu	101,852	49,798	52,054	1,829	877	952	2,757	1,362	1,395	10,692	5,230	5,462
Elgeyo-Marakwet	39,569	19,585	19,984	465	258	207	1,176	629	547	3,384	1,701	1,683
Nandi	77,862	38,547	39,315	1,281	683	598	2,001	1,046	955	8,667	4,268	4,399
Baringo	50,124	25,517	24,607	790	429	361	1,691	922	769	4,977	2,602	2,375
Laikipia	39,649	20,287	19,362	849	464	385	1,047	560	487	4,536	2,349	2,187
Nakuru	184,758	94,070	90,688	4,370	2,356	2,014	4,870	2,522	2,348	21,519	11,253	10,266
Narok	67,741	36,292	31,449	1,027	587	440	1,594	912	682	8,286	4,544	3,742
Kajiado	67,495	33,640	33,855	1,531	773	758	1,847	899	948	7,866	3,965	3,901
Kericho	80,842	40,619	40,223	1,425	727	698	2,049	1,066	983	10,348	5,252	5,096
Bomet	79,385	40,633	38,752	1,340	731	609	1,908	995	913	9,865	5,146	4,719
Kakamega	152,094	73,205	78,889	3,219	1,648	1,571	5,285	2,655	2,630	16,757	8,237	8,520
Vihiga	49,960	23,844	26,116	1,483	732	751	2,025	1,000	1,025	6,198	2,985	3,213
Bungoma	149,659	73,339	76,320	2,548	1,363	1,185	4,593	2,305	2,288	14,957	7,591	7,366
Busia	73,647	36,712	36,935	1,702	916	786	2,319	1,229	1,090	9,176	4,709	4,467
Siaya	77,629	38,314	39,315	4,654	2,435	2,219	3,577	1,843	1,734	15,258	7,558	7,700
Kisumu	98,768	48,596	50,172	5,615	2,977	2,638	4,472	2,282	2,190	19,017	9,511	9,506
Homabay	98,865	51,094	47,771	5,376	3,056	2,320	4,519	2,446	2,073	20,711	11,089	9,622
Migori	86,765	45,119	41,646	3,890	2,249	1,641	3,419	1,815	1,604	16,056	8,569	7,487
Kisii	120,389	60,445	59,944	3,254	1,708	1,546	3,819	2,054	1,765	16,176	8,275	7,901
Nyamira	59,074	29,406	29,668	1,627	869	758	1,783	952	831	7,509	3,716	3,793
Nairobi City	283,506	135,432	148,074	8,108	3,918	4,190	9,180	4,399	4,781	32,900	15,509	17,391

Appendix 2.21: Proportion of Population with Middle-level College Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Activity Status and Age Group

Residence	Age Group	Population Ever Attended	Proportion of population with Middle Level college Complete							
			Population with Middle Level College Complete				Complete			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive
Kenya	Total	36,205,835	2,554,885	1,824,778	244,179	485,928	7.1	5.0	0.7	1.3
	15-24	8,639,702	566,469	210,183	63,048	293,238	6.6	2.4	0.7	3.4
	25-34	6,317,098	994,236	739,235	127,743	127,258	15.7	11.7	2.0	2.0
	35+	8,993,847	994,180	875,360	53,388	65,432	11.1	9.7	0.6	0.7
Rural	Total	24,031,259	1,101,899	831,832	77,167	192,900	4.6	3.5	0.3	0.8
	15-24	5,736,224	243,481	93,065	19,790	130,626	4.2	1.6	0.3	2.3
	25-34	3,362,731	383,894	296,705	41,442	45,747	11.4	8.8	1.2	1.4
	35+	5,935,906	474,524	442,062	15,935	16,527	8.0	7.4	0.3	0.3
urban	Total	12,174,576	1,452,986	992,946	167,012	293,028	11.9	8.2	1.4	2.4
	15-24	2,903,478	322,988	117,118	43,258	162,612	11.1	4.0	1.5	5.6
	25-34	2,954,367	610,342	442,530	86,301	81,511	20.7	15.0	2.9	2.8
	35+	3,057,941	519,656	433,298	37,453	48,905	17.0	14.2	1.2	1.6

Appendix 2.22: Distribution of Population with University Education as the Highest Level of Education Completed by Age Group, Sex and Residence

Proportion of Population with University Education Completed												
Age Group	Population Ever attended			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	3.5	4.0	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	7.0	8.0	6.0
20 - 24	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	6.9	7.5	6.3	4.7	5.3	4.2	9.8	10.9	8.9
25 - 29	3,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	9.4	11.3	7.6	5.6	7.4	4.0	13.4	15.5	11.5
30 - 34	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	7.1	8.7	5.6	3.3	4.6	2.3	11.6	13.4	9.8
35 - 39	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849	6.3	7.2	5.3	2.9	3.6	2.2	10.8	11.9	9.6
40 - 44	1,876,121	969,668	906,453	5.3	6.2	4.4	2.6	3.3	1.9	9.7	10.6	8.8
45 - 49	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	5.3	6.5	4.0	2.7	3.7	1.7	10.4	11.4	9.1
50 - 54	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	6.1	7.5	4.6	3.3	4.5	2.1	11.9	13.2	10.4
55 +	2,341,716	1,305,600	1,036,116	3.3	4.3	2.1	1.6	2.3	0.8	9.2	11.0	6.8

Appendix 2.23: Distribution of Population with University Education as the Highest Level Completed by Sex, Activity Status and Residence

Activity Status Last 7 Days	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population Ever Attended	36,205,835	18,124,919	18,080,916	24,031,259	12,090,515	11,940,744	12,174,576	6,034,404	6,140,172
Kenya	3.5	4.0	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	7.0	8.0	6.0
Employed	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	4.9	5.8	4.0
Unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
Economically Inactive	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3

Appendix 2.24: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and above by Field of Training and Working/Employed in the Field of Training and Age Group

Main training acquired and qualified	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 +
Kenya	2,600,320	1.1	10.0	18.8	19.2	14.7	11.5	8.7	6.5	4.7	2.2	2.6
Anthropology	1,196	0.1	6.7	17.4	17.8	15.1	11.2	12.3	9.7	5.3	2.3	2.2
History	4,898	-	8.3	23.6	17.9	10.9	9.7	10.4	11.9	4.5	1.4	1.5
Languages and Linguistics	6,038	-	6.6	18.6	18.8	13.7	12.2	12.0	10.1	5.1	1.5	1.4
Philosophy	1,333	-	4.4	12.1	15.0	15.3	14.5	13.1	11.2	6.8	3.6	4.0
Religion	3,709	-	4.0	10.2	12.3	12.1	13.1	15.7	12.7	9.4	5.5	5.0
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature Performing arts Visual arts etc.	15,875	0.1	9.6	20.4	18.6	15.1	11.4	9.3	7.4	4.3	1.7	2.1
Economics	16,461	0.1	10.8	27.0	19.3	13.4	9.0	6.9	6.4	3.5	1.6	2.0
Geography	1,715	-	7.1	18.7	17.3	12.9	13.0	11.4	10.6	5.5	1.8	1.6
Interdisciplinary Studies ¹	43,356	0.3	9.1	20.7	20.7	15.1	11.5	9.0	6.6	4.1	1.7	1.2
Political Science	2,562	-	6.2	18.6	20.7	14.6	10.7	10.3	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.2
Psychology	6,805	0.1	5.8	14.1	15.7	14.9	13.4	12.0	10.8	7.6	3.2	2.4
Sociology	5,378	-	5.0	18.1	21.0	18.0	11.8	10.3	8.7	4.1	1.5	1.4
Biology	6,606	0.1	9.5	22.6	20.0	14.4	12.2	7.3	5.4	4.4	2.0	2.1
Chemistry	5,675	0.1	8.5	21.8	20.1	16.6	11.7	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.3	1.8
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	1,896	-	10.1	20.4	17.6	11.3	9.1	10.1	8.9	6.2	3.7	2.5
Physics	1,138	-	6.9	21.9	20.6	15.6	12.0	8.4	7.3	3.3	2.1	2.0
Space Sciences-Astronomy	152	-	18.4	22.4	13.2	8.6	9.9	5.9	9.9	7.9	3.9	-
Logic/Computer Science	31,020	0.1	11.0	27.9	24.7	18.3	8.7	4.9	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.3
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	5,788	0.0	9.3	24.1	18.2	14.2	10.6	9.6	6.8	3.9	1.5	1.9
Statistics Actuarial Biometry Biostatistics Social Statistics												
Financial Statistics etc.)	11,733	0.1	13.1	30.2	20.8	11.9	8.2	5.9	4.2	2.8	1.4	1.3
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	10,057	0.4	10.1	24.1	25.2	19.3	9.9	5.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.6
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	26,208	0.2	10.2	22.2	14.8	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.5	8.3	3.9	3.8
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering etc.)	21,956	0.2	9.3	22.6	19.2	14.1	10.9	8.3	5.9	4.3	2.6	2.6
Business(Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel												
Management Tourism etc.)	330,331	0.3	8.7	21.9	22.5	16.1	11.6	8.0	5.3	3.1	1.3	1.2
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological Studies)	29,973	0.1	2.0	4.9	8.9	12.7	16.9	17.3	13.4	10.5	6.4	6.8
Education (Science Arts Special Management Economics etc)	408,426	0.1	6.8	17.7	18.0	13.9	11.9	10.1	9.2	6.4	2.5	3.1
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical												
Biosystems etc)	119,565	0.1	8.6	22.0	21.2	15.3	11.4	8.0	5.5	4.2	1.9	1.8
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	7,022	0.1	10.0	22.8	17.8	10.4	9.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	2.2	1.9
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics												
Applied Human Nutrition Dietetics etc.	17,573	0.6	16.6	28.0	19.6	12.7	8.9	6.3	3.4	2.2	0.9	1.0
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science Sports Economics etc.)	2,679	0.3	11.5	22.6	20.2	14.4	10.2	7.8	6.0	3.9	1.6	1.4
Journalism Media Studies and Communication (Public Relations Mass Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	28,471	0.4	13.7	27.8	22.9	14.2	7.8	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.1
Law	16,744	0.0	7.0	26.5	21.8	14.3	9.0	7.8	6.4	3.6	1.6	2.0
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	16,810	0.5	10.1	21.2	22.1	17.2	10.9	7.4	5.1	3.4	1.2	0.9
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	10,490	-	3.5	20.2	21.9	17.7	11.1	8.0	5.5	4.8	3.3	4.2
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist Radiologists Anaesthetists etc.)	18,893	0.2	9.3	23.6	20.7	16.4	11.7	6.9	4.7	3.5	1.6	1.5
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers Nurses Physiotherapist etc)	92,129	0.3	9.8	24.1	19.8	13.0	10.0	7.8	5.8	5.1	2.2	2.1
Military Sciences	4,930	0.0	8.1	20.6	23.7	16.7	9.2	7.3	6.3	4.2	2.0	2.0
Public Administration-Public Policy	15,659	0.1	5.6	13.6	17.4	14.4	12.9	12.3	10.3	7.4	3.0	2.9
Social Work	14,010	0.5	10.5	24.6	23.0	13.4	9.7	7.5	4.8	3.2	1.3	1.4
Transportation-Logistics Management	5,084	0.3	7.0	19.6	20.7	14.9	14.2	11.8	5.7	3.2	1.2	1.2
Vocational Training ²	1,195,091	2.2	11.9	16.4	18.4	14.6	11.7	8.6	6.0	4.6	2.5	3.1
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship Aviation (Air Traffic Controllers)	4,727	0.6	10.7	22.6	20.9	14.6	10.8	8.6	4.7	2.8	1.7	2.0
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	13,290	0.1	7.3	17.9	16.7	13.0	11.2	8.0	8.4	9.4	4.1	4.0
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	16,868	0.1	7.8	21.6	23.1	24.4	9.7	5.1	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.3

¹Includes (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.

²Includes (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)

Appendix 2.25: Distribution of Population Age 15 and above by Field of Training, Age Group and Sex

Training Speciality	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34			35 - 39		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	23,950,647	11,997,595	11,953,052	4,736,975	2,380,075	2,356,900	3,902,727	1,846,545	2,056,182	5,311,496	1,585,674	1,725,822	3,005,602	1,438,211	1,567,391	2,237,206	1,145,357	1,091,849
Anthropology	3,902	2,256	1,646	29	11	18	804	383	421	826	446	380	579	334	245	441	268	173
History	10,891	6,726	4,165	4	4	-	2,610	1,385	1,225	2,915	1,836	1,079	1,562	1,019	543	869	551	318
Languages and Linguistics	12,560	5,921	6,639	-	-	-	2,685	1,039	1,646	2,826	1,273	1,553	1,937	940	997	1,278	622	656
Philosophy	3,420	2,485	935	-	-	-	523	331	192	660	485	175	546	398	148	410	308	102
Religion	6,788	4,430	2,358	2	-	2	923	397	526	1,043	527	516	787	521	266	726	517	209
Arts (Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature Performing arts Visual arts etc.	38,662	19,335	19,327	395	177	218	7,897	3,463	4,434	8,776	4,192	4,584	6,276	3,085	3,191	4,534	2,238	2,296
Economics	41,540	26,764	14,776	126	75	51	9,946	5,480	4,466	12,145	7,453	4,692	6,459	4,336	2,123	3,904	2,602	1,302
Geography	3,844	2,507	1,337	1	-	1	877	508	369	890	598	292	552	364	188	360	232	128
Interdisciplinary Studies (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.	113,085	46,989	66,096	3,020	1,025	1,995	24,095	8,252	15,843	27,146	10,585	16,561	20,554	8,605	11,949	12,786	5,585	7,201
Political Science	7,904	5,153	2,751	-	-	-	1,628	914	714	1,861	1,168	693	1,439	932	507	860	574	286
Psychology	17,484	6,125	11,359	117	34	83	2,641	839	1,802	3,275	1,169	2,106	2,693	989	1,704	2,236	814	1,422
Sociology	13,425	5,926	7,499	-	-	-	1,988	745	1,243	3,090	1,207	1,883	2,650	1,086	1,564	1,939	837	1,102
Biology	17,625	9,985	7,640	84	36	48	4,125	2,062	2,063	4,518	2,511	2,007	3,138	1,739	1,399	1,990	1,145	845
Chemistry	14,368	9,703	4,665	87	44	43	3,274	2,012	1,262	3,440	2,340	1,100	2,408	1,564	844	1,778	1,183	595
Earth Sciences (Geology and Meteorology)	4,922	3,495	1,427	-	-	-	1,217	745	472	1,276	872	404	685	487	198	416	307	109
Physics	2,657	2,180	477	-	-	-	620	461	159	663	543	120	404	336	68	309	262	47
Space Sciences-Astronomy	531	357	174	-	-	-	169	102	67	149	96	53	62	43	19	31	22	9
Logic/Computer Science	79,285	55,854	23,431	681	423	258	17,394	12,096	5,298	21,219	15,380	5,839	16,534	11,537	4,997	11,801	8,236	3,565
Mathematics (Pure and Applied)	13,755	10,105	3,650	1	-	1	3,585	2,353	1,232	3,616	2,671	945	2,001	1,505	496	1,341	1,002	339
Statistics Actuarial Biometry Biostatistics Social Statistics Financial Statistics etc.)	30,172	19,943	10,229	143	87	56	8,401	4,955	3,446	9,230	6,040	3,190	4,868	3,307	1,561	2,540	1,754	786
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	27,678	17,505	10,173	725	401	324	5,855	3,607	2,248	6,551	4,274	2,277	5,775	3,617	2,158	4,242	2,702	1,540
Agriculture (Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	62,191	41,548	20,643	867	490	377	15,312	8,519	6,793	15,959	10,437	5,522	7,867	5,467	2,400	4,822	3,363	1,459
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering etc.)	47,961	38,442	9,519	1,473	1,014	459	11,367	8,056	3,311	10,799	8,449	2,350	7,262	6,003	1,259	4,916	4,151	765
Business/ Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)	744,244	362,422	381,822	17,914	6,714	11,200	135,634	53,981	81,653	171,892	77,978	93,914	144,623	69,624	74,999	94,382	46,851	47,531
Divinity and Pastoral Related (Theological Studies)	53,706	40,137	13,569	654	453	201	3,462	2,395	1,067	3,874	2,816	1,058	5,238	3,797	1,441	6,604	4,900	1,704
Education (Science Arts Special Management Economics etc.)	743,893	314,239	429,654	8,727	3,137	5,590	121,026	42,619	78,407	155,089	62,705	92,384	121,085	47,777	73,308	83,948	31,564	52,384
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc.)	262,116	238,699	23,417	3,457	3,160	297	51,413	44,336	7,077	60,619	53,909	6,710	46,406	42,196	4,210	32,160	29,947	2,213
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	18,810	10,984	7,826	97	52	45	4,522	2,057	2,465	5,384	2,878	2,506	2,971	1,758	1,213	1,452	915	537
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics Applied Human Nutrition Dietetics etc.	50,247	14,454	35,793	1,634	327	1,307	14,534	3,244	11,290	13,845	3,901	9,944	7,730	2,449	5,281	4,652	1,476	3,176
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science Sports Economics etc.)	7,071	3,479	3,592	177	79	98	1,687	707	980	1,722	786	936	1,168	603	565	802	423	379
Journalism Media Studies and Communication (Public Relations Mass Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	83,748	40,715	43,033	3,032	1,263	1,769	21,104	9,340	11,764	22,844	10,983	11,861	16,058	7,772	8,286	8,806	4,418	4,388
Law	32,106	17,564	14,542	76	44	32	6,211	2,800	3,411	9,101	4,234	4,867	5,734	3,071	2,663	3,633	2,033	1,600
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	46,863	21,020	25,843	1,604	673	931	10,127	4,517	5,610	10,656	4,983	5,673	9,041	4,109	4,932	6,293	2,923	3,370
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	16,354	10,199	6,155	-	-	-	2,548	1,399	1,149	3,481	2,027	1,454	3,096	1,847	1,249	2,267	1,353	914
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist Radiologists Anaesthetists etc.)	36,361	18,594	17,767	735	315	420	7,658	3,279	4,379	8,635	4,337	4,298	6,257	3,238	3,019	4,761	2,324	2,437
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers Nurses Physiotherapist etc.)	167,090	57,043	110,047	4,810	1,526	3,284	36,333	11,386	24,947	38,850	14,258	24,592	26,420	9,687	16,733	17,166	5,818	11,348
Military Sciences	7,320	6,241	1,079	62	49	13	989	756	233	1,490	1,219	271	1,464	1,198	266	1,038	892	146
Public Administration-Public Policy	29,905	15,984	13,921	368	176	192	3,993	1,820	2,173	4,931	2,446	2,485	4,774	2,446	2,328	3,583	1,787	1,796
Social Work	41,317	11,974	29,343	1,065	250	815	8,765	1,936	6,829	11,314	2,855	8,459	8,375	2,548	5,827	4,221	1,418	2,803
Transportation-Logistics Management	11,922	8,146	3,776	307	170	137	1,971	1,098	873	2,530	1,566	964	2,110	1,457	653	1,442	1,004	438
Vocational Training (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonry Carpentry and Joinery Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)	2,777,272	1,674,176	1,103,096	98,463	51,511	46,952	412,475	213,236	199,239	461,381	252,117	209,264	473,226	267,320	205,906	368,459	224,602	143,857
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Stewardship Aviation (Air Traffic Controllers)	141,50	8,020	6,130	428	191	237	2,746	1,244	1,502	3,409	1,714	1,695	2,694	1,483	1,211	1,685	1,035	650
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	25,652	18,724	6,928	366	230	136	4,391	2,750	1,641	5,106	3,565	1,541	3,715	2,666	1,049	2,765	2,012	753
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	28,115	13,888	14,227	298	140	158	4,582	2,009	2,573	6,111	3,017	3,094	5,569	2,627	2,942	5,893	2,711	3,182
Others	1,071,808	550,356	521,452	87,445	42,028	45,417	190,289	83,843	106,446	186,867	90,866	96,001	158,082	79,821	78,261	114,617	60,532	54,085
None	16,805,543	8,027,881	8,777,662	4,448,928	2,237,762	2,211,166	2,678,820	1,261,101	1,417,719	1,938,624	872,469	1,066,155	1,817,820	800,078	1,017,742	1,375,953	659,313	716,640
DK	300,384	168,922	131,462	48,573	26,004	22,569	49,511	25,988	23,523	40,868	23,493	17,375	34,908	20,425	14,483	26,095	15,831	10,264

Appendix 2.26: Distribution of Population Age 15 and above by Field of Training, Age Group and Sex

	45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59			60 - 64			65 +		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,491,793	779,791	712,002	1,047,011	546,674	500,337	864,197	453,015	411,182	579,235	319,415	259,820	898,284	533,170	365,114
Anthropology	358	248	110	256	169	87	126	91	35	81	56	25	84	59	25
History	730	471	259	786	502	284	319	218	101	163	113	50	216	157	59
Languages and Linguistics	1,010	549	461	827	444	383	455	247	208	216	123	93	254	151	103
Philosophy	302	237	65	250	173	77	148	108	40	92	66	26	141	116	25
Religion	784	573	211	653	453	200	507	380	127	316	251	65	341	296	45
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature															
Performing arts Visual arts etc.	2,696	1,547	1,149	2,001	1,171	830	1,146	628	518	705	444	261	919	605	314
Economics	2,003	1,509	494	1,728	1,384	344	1,021	782	239	637	501	136	883	765	118
Geography	270	195	75	253	185	68	142	103	39	68	47	21	87	60	27
Interdisciplinary Studies(Cultural Studies															
Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project															
management planning human resource mgt															
Development Studies) Demography Urban															
Planning etc.	6,435	3,179	3,256	4,457	2,342	2,115	2,766	1,500	1,266	1,677	1,004	673	1,378	948	430
Political Science	488	335	153	435	331	104	257	209	48	145	105	40	212	168	44
Psychology	1,517	530	987	1,283	442	841	942	303	639	551	180	371	440	194	246
Sociology	1,029	584	445	822	457	365	361	207	154	187	110	77	226	129	97
Biology	799	526	273	538	363	175	423	291	132	271	196	75	372	268	104
Chemistry	830	618	212	458	351	107	314	252	62	248	208	40	313	269	44
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	305	240	65	249	211	38	179	155	24	140	129	11	138	120	18
Physics	159	137	22	132	120	12	54	49	5	44	39	5	76	73	3
Space Sciences-Astronomy	23	15	8	22	19	3	21	17	4	14	11	3	4	3	1
Logic/Computer Science	3,097	2,128	969	1,530	1,108	422	693	495	198	351	268	83	319	265	54
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	873	704	169	562	428	134	344	282	62	174	156	18	306	264	42
Statistics Actuarial Biometry Biostatistics Social															
Statistics Financial Statistics etc.)	1,213	893	320	836	640	196	527	429	98	384	315	69	427	377	50
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	1,211	769	442	549	357	192	291	192	99	154	100	54	159	113	46
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric															
Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	3,481	2,575	906	3,208	2,391	817	2,912	2,207	705	1,872	1,504	368	2,063	1,837	226
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying															
Structural Engineering etc.)	2,780	2,395	385	1,892	1,685	207	1,404	1,290	114	1,065	985	80	1,288	1,231	57
Business(Commerce Accounting Finance															
Marketing Administration Management															
Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)	45,333	26,243	19,090	29,310	18,418	10,892	18,001	11,599	6,402	10,202	7,132	3,070	10,477	8,446	2,031
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological															
Studies)	8,189	6,112	2,077	6,139	4,542	1,597	4,807	3,612	1,195	3,094	2,389	705	3,542	2,996	546
Education (Science Arts Special Management															
Economics etc)	53,746	24,774	28,972	47,174	23,246	23,928	33,753	18,194	15,559	22,184	13,371	8,813	30,748	20,629	10,119
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical															
and Electronics Mechanical Chemical															
Aeronautical Biosystems etc)	15,976	15,221	755	10,523	10,099	424	8,063	7,832	231	4,925	4,834	91	5,370	5,295	75
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and															
Forestry	1,128	821	307	815	627	188	620	510	110	354	304	50	332	299	33
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home															
Economics Applied Human Nutrition Dietetics															
etc.	2,051	812	1,239	1,083	424	659	692	280	412	401	191	210	456	216	240
Human Physical Performance and recreation															
(Sports Science Sports Economics etc.)	370	209	161	267	158	109	162	101	61	96	62	34	99	73	26
Journalism Media Studies and															
Communication(Public Relations Mass															
Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	2,713	1,498	1,215	1,865	1,108	757	1,264	774	490	828	565	263	838	652	186
Law	1,812	1,376	436	1,453	1,093	360	812	578	234	438	319	119	670	582	88
Library Information Science and Museum															
Studies	2,194	868	1,326	1,437	593	844	960	370	590	531	205	326	499	239	260
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	1,017	714	303	718	517	201	615	440	175	505	379	126	715	589	126
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory															
Technologist Radiologists Anaesthetists etc)	1,779	1,092	687	1,147	771	376	855	567	288	590	423	167	624	505	119
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers															
Nurses Physiotherapist etc)	9,337	3,191	6,146	6,637	2,194	4,443	5,866	1,917	3,949	4,209	1,397	2,812	4,752	1,548	3,204
Military Sciences	481	436	45	419	394	25	325	314	11	238	234	4	249	240	9
Public Administration-Public Policy	2,850	1,666	1,184	2,322	1,365	957	1,711	1,063	648	1,090	745	345	1,165	855	310
Social Work	1,918	732	1,186	1,183	445	738	790	314	476	488	225	263	528	260	268
Transportation-Logistics Management	1,111	898	213	530	446	84	278	239	39	144	126	18	179	166	13
Vocational Training (Plant Motor Vehicle															
Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and															
Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair															
dressing and related Tailoring Commercial															
Vehicle Drivers etc.)	220,685	146,946	73,739	154,906	106,334	48,572	121,153	87,915	33,238	71,359	55,451	15,908	99,441	81,057	18,384
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship															
Aviation (Air Traffic Controllers)	814	589	225	407	312	95	285	237	48	231	193	38	299	262	37
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	1,650	1,260	390	1,648	1,302	346	1,594	1,321	273	1,000	864	136	1,149	1,074	75
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and															
Pharmacist)	1,171	685	486	738	489	249	520	315	205	364	228	136	475	364	111
Others	73,073	41,219	31,854	52,100	30,109	21,991	43,492	25,035	18,457	29,793	17,792	12,001	43,650	28,884	14,766
None	992,324	470,759	521,565	686,626	317,737	368,889	589,761	271,838	317,923	406,989	199,626	207,363	656,645	357,221	299,424
DK	17,678	10,713	6,965	13,837	8,225	5,612	12,466	7,215	5,251	9,627	5,449	4,178	24,736	12,250	12,486

Appendix 2.27: Distribution of Population Age 15 and above by Field of Training, Highest Level of Education Completed Age Group 15-24

		Pre- primary	Primary	Secondary	Middle level/Techni- cal Training (TVET)	University	Vocational Training	Adult Basic	Madrassa/D uksi
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
P48. Main training acquired and qualified for									
Kenya	8,527,088	109,575	3,372,435	4,210,305	559,733	265,798	1,705	7,110	427
Anthropology	825	-	-	-	330	495	-	-	-
History	2,599	-	-	-	-	2,599	-	-	-
Languages and Linguistics	2,680	-	-	-	-	2,680	-	-	-
Philosophy	522	-	-	-	-	522	-	-	-
Religion	911	-	-	-	-	911	-	-	-
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)-Literature Performing arts Visual arts etc.	8,288	1	-	-	4,526	3,761	-	-	-
Economics	10,067	-	-	-	1,615	8,452	-	-	-
Geography	875	-	-	-	875	-	-	-	-
Interdisciplinary Studies	27,098	-	-	-	17,280	9,818	-	-	-
Political Science	1,625	-	-	-	-	1,625	-	-	-
Psychology	2,758	-	-	-	933	1,825	-	-	-
Sociology	1,986	-	-	-	-	1,986	-	-	-
Biology	4,205	-	-	-	1,264	2,941	-	-	-
Chemistry	3,358	-	-	-	842	2,516	-	-	-
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	1,213	-	-	-	-	1,213	-	-	-
Physics	618	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	-
Space Sciences-Astronomy	167	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-
Logic/ Computer Science	18,062	-	-	-	7,646	10,416	-	-	-
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	3,584	-	-	-	-	3,584	-	-	-
Statistics Actuarial Biometry Biostatistics Social Statistics Financial Statistics etc.)	8,542	-	-	-	1,402	7,140	-	-	-
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	6,574	-	-	-	4,035	2,539	-	-	-
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	16,160	-	-	-	6,279	9,881	-	-	-
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering etc.)	12,826	-	-	-	7,725	5,101	-	-	-
Business(Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)	153,517	-	-	-	99,922	53,595	-	-	-
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological Studies)	4,115	-	-	829	2,550	734	-	1	1
Education (Science Arts Special Management Economics etc)	129,726	-	-	-	76,185	53,541	-	-	-
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc)	54,788	-	-	-	42,544	12,244	-	-	-
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	4,619	-	-	-	985	3,634	-	-	-
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics Applied Human Nutrition Dietetics etc.	16,161	-	-	-	13,269	2,892	-	-	-
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science Sports Economics etc.)	1,861	-	-	-	976	885	-	-	-
Journalism Media Studies and Communication (Public Relations Mass Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	24,132	-	-	-	15,096	9,036	-	-	-
Law	6,286	-	-	-	817	5,469	-	-	-
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	11,728	-	-	-	8,722	3,006	-	-	-
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	2,548	-	-	-	-	2,548	-	-	-
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist Radiologists Anaesthetists etc)	8,393	-	-	-	5,421	2,972	-	-	-
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers Nurses Physiotherapist etc)	41,138	-	-	-	33,377	7,761	-	-	-
Military Sciences	1,048	-	-	-	515	533	-	-	-
Public Administration -Public Policy	4,356	-	-	-	2,774	1,582	-	-	-
Social Work	9,815	-	-	-	8,447	1,368	-	-	-
Transportation -Logistics Management	2,273	-	-	-	1,765	508	-	-	-
Vocational Training	509,919	3,618	181,633	214,073	107,117	1,684	1,569	202	23
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship Aviation (Air Traffic Controllers)	3,132	-	-	-	2,578	554	-	-	-
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	4,757	-	-	-	3,125	1,632	-	-	-
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	4,878	-	-	-	3,221	1,657	-	-	-
Others	274,468	-	60,218	121,023	76,450	16,298	136	303	40
None	7,117,887	105,956	3,130,584	3,874,380	-	-	-	6,604	363

Appendix 2.28: Distribution of Population Age 15 years who had not Acquired any Training by Economic Activity, Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Residence

t7 Days Economic Acti	Total			No Education			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Adult Basic			Madrassa/Dukasi		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	16,806,029	8,027,881	8,777,664	45,831	20,836	24,995	454,903	209,551	245,352	9,038,171	4,231,465	4,806,706	7,250,591	3,557,764	3,692,827	15,198	7,797	7,401	851	468	383
Employed	10,021,126	4,752,227	5,268,608	32,422	14,657	17,765	343,383	155,840	187,543	5,918,372	2,690,378	3,227,994	3,723,362	1,889,621	1,833,741	3,017	1,546	1,471	279	185	94
Unemployed	1,222,203	696,563	525,582	3,690	2,109	1,581	33,812	19,829	13,983	600,482	350,138	250,344	584,027	324,408	259,619	49	28	21	85	51	34
Economically Inactive	5,562,700	2,579,091	2,983,474	9,719	4,070	5,649	77,708	33,882	43,826	2,519,317	1,190,949	1,328,368	2,943,202	1,343,735	1,599,467	12,132	6,223	5,909	487	232	255
Rural																					
Total	11,654,728	5,618,661	6,035,817	35,914	16,535	19,379	373,286	173,719	199,567	6,955,099	3,296,831	3,658,268	4,277,127	2,124,708	2,152,419	12,609	6,596	6,013	443	272	171
Employed	7,326,480	3,351,871	3,974,451	27,620	12,180	15,440	296,649	132,881	163,768	4,763,765	2,119,689	2,644,076	2,235,795	1,085,845	1,149,950	2,343	1,176	1,167	150	100	50
Unemployed	530,223	349,848	180,357	2,039	1,331	708	20,197	13,345	6,852	306,601	206,631	99,970	201,306	128,501	72,805	35	22	13	27	18	9
Economically Inactive	3,798,025	1,916,942	1,881,009	6,255	3,024	3,231	56,440	27,493	28,947	1,884,733	970,511	914,222	1,840,026	910,362	929,664	10,231	5,398	4,833	266	154	112
Urban																					
Total	5,151,301	2,409,220	2,741,847	9,917	4,301	5,616	81,617	35,832	45,785	2,083,072	934,634	1,148,438	2,973,464	1,433,056	1,540,408	2,589	1,201	1,388	408	196	212
Employed	2,694,646	1,400,356	1,294,157	4,802	2,477	2,325	46,734	22,959	23,775	1,154,607	570,689	583,918	1,487,567	803,776	683,791	674	370	304	129	85	44
Unemployed	691,980	346,715	345,225	1,651	778	873	13,615	6,484	7,131	293,881	143,507	150,374	382,721	195,907	186,814	14	6	8	58	33	25
Economically Inactive	1,764,675	662,149	1,102,465	3,464	1,046	2,418	21,268	6,389	14,879	634,584	220,438	414,146	1,103,176	433,373	669,803	1,901	825	1,076	221	78	143

Appendix 2.29: Distribution of Population Age 35 years and above who had not Acquired any Training by Economic Activity, Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Residence

		Kenya				Rural					Urban		
Last 7 Days Economic Activity	Sex	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	Total	5,921,352	5,138,501	372,819	410,032	4,334,409	3,959,619	176,631	198,159	1,586,943	1,178,882	196,188	211,873
	Male	2,856,471	2,503,414	234,202	118,855	2,061,933	1,864,028	125,468	72,437	794,538	639,386	108,734	46,418
	Female	3,064,881	2,635,087	138,617	291,177	2,272,476	2,095,591	51,163	125,722	792,405	539,496	87,454	165,455
No Education	Total	26,295	21,501	1,661	3,133	21,523	18,673	954	1,896	4,772	2,828	707	1,237
	Male	11,274	9,276	1,005	993	9,149	7,840	633	676	2,125	1,436	372	317
	Female	15,021	12,225	656	2,140	12,374	10,833	321	1,220	2,647	1,392	335	920
Pre-primary	Total	244,470	212,352	14,445	17,673	204,854	185,612	8,685	10,557	39,616	26,740	5,760	7,116
	Male	109,484	95,396	8,888	5,200	91,520	81,996	5,887	3,637	17,964	13,400	3,001	1,563
	Female	134,986	116,956	5,557	12,473	113,334	103,616	2,798	6,920	21,652	13,340	2,759	5,553
Primary	Total	3,845,601	3,359,385	231,425	254,791	3,025,106	2,764,931	121,331	138,844	820,495	594,454	110,094	115,947
	Male	1,769,710	1,553,507	144,799	71,404	1,383,835	1,249,153	85,791	48,891	385,875	304,354	59,008	22,513
	Female	2,075,891	1,805,878	86,626	183,387	1,641,271	1,515,778	35,540	89,953	434,620	290,100	51,086	93,434
Secondary	Total	1,799,363	1,543,196	125,241	130,926	1,078,342	988,778	45,636	43,928	721,021	554,418	79,605	86,998
	Male	963,447	844,217	79,480	39,750	575,367	524,275	33,138	17,954	388,080	319,942	46,342	21,796
	Female	835,916	698,979	45,761	91,176	502,975	464,503	12,498	25,974	332,941	234,476	33,263	65,202
Adult Basic	Total	5,336	1,925	24	3,387	4,429	1,536	19	2,874	907	389	5	513
	Male	2,394	922	14	1,458	1,969	705	13	1,251	425	217	1	207
	Female	2,942	1,003	10	1,929	2,460	831	6	1,623	482	172	4	306
Madrasa/ Duksi	Total	287	142	23	122	155	89	6	60	132	53	17	62
	Male	162	96	16	50	93	59	6	28	69	37	10	22
	Female	125	46	7	72	62	30	-	32	63	16	7	40

Appendix 2.30: Distribution of PWDs Age 15 years and Above who had Acquired and Qualified in any Training by types of Difficulties, Economic Activity and Sex

		Total				Rural				Urban			
Difficulty	Sex	Economic				Economic				Economic			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Visual	Total	52,570	42,523	1,567	8,480	31,026	27,356	523	3,147	21,544	15,167	1,044	5,333
	Male	28,569	24,090	781	3,698	18,304	16,385	311	1,608	10,265	7,705	470	2,090
	Female	24,001	18,433	786	4,782	12,722	10,971	212	1,539	11,279	7,462	574	3,243
Hearing	Total	13,592	10,818	431	2,343	9,226	7,881	206	1,139	4,366	2,937	225	1,204
	Male	8,390	6,911	261	1,218	5,907	5,135	138	634	2,483	1,776	123	584
	Female	5,202	3,907	170	1,125	3,319	2,746	68	505	1,883	1,161	102	620
Mobility	Total	46,897	38,537	602	7,758	32,861	29,455	279	3,127	14,036	9,082	323	4,631
	Male	27,580	23,183	353	4,044	20,141	18,124	178	1,839	7,439	5,059	175	2,205
	Female	19,317	15,354	249	3,714	12,720	11,331	101	1,288	6,597	4,023	148	2,426
Cognitive	Total	16,089	13,164	365	2,560	11,923	10,548	173	1,202	4,166	2,616	192	1,358
	Male	9,353	7,777	212	1,364	7,102	6,307	109	686	2,251	1,470	103	678
	Female	6,736	5,387	153	1,196	4,821	4,241	64	516	1,915	1,146	89	680
Self-care	Total	8,965	6,596	130	2,239	6,179	5,156	60	963	2,786	1,440	70	1,276
	Male	5,796	4,415	74	1,307	4,210	3,544	42	624	1,586	871	32	683
	Female	3,169	2,181	56	932	1,969	1,612	18	339	1,200	569	38	593
Communication	Total	6,570	4,835	215	1,520	4,275	3,490	96	689	2,295	1,345	119	831
	Male	4,146	3,159	141	846	2,784	2,322	64	398	1,362	837	77	448
	Female	2,424	1,676	74	674	1,491	1,168	32	291	933	508	42	383

Appendix 2.31: Percentage Distribution of PWDs Age 15 years and Above who have acquired and Qualified in any Training by types of Difficulties, Economic Activity and Sex

Difficulty	Sex	Number of PWDs By Economic Activity				Percentage Distribution of PWDs by		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Visual	Total	52,570	42,523	1,567	8,480	80.9	3.0	16.1
	Male	28,569	24,090	781	3,698	84.3	2.7	12.9
	Female	24,001	18,433	786	4,782	76.8	3.3	19.9
Hearing	Total	13,592	10,818	431	2,343	79.6	3.2	17.2
	Male	8,390	6,911	261	1,218	82.4	3.1	14.5
	Female	5,202	3,907	170	1,125	75.1	3.3	21.6
Mobility	Total	46,897	38,537	602	7,758	82.2	1.3	16.5
	Male	27,580	23,183	353	4,044	84.1	1.3	14.7
	Female	19,317	15,354	249	3,714	79.5	1.3	19.2
Cognitive	Total	16,089	13,164	365	2,560	81.8	2.3	15.9
	Male	9,353	7,777	212	1,364	83.1	2.3	14.6
	Female	6,736	5,387	153	1,196	80.0	2.3	17.8
Self-care	Total	8,965	6,596	130	2,239	73.6	1.5	25.0
	Male	5,796	4,415	74	1,307	76.2	1.3	22.6
	Female	3,169	2,181	56	932	68.8	1.8	29.4
Communication	Total	6,570	4,835	215	1,520	73.6	3.3	23.1
	Male	4,146	3,159	141	846	76.2	3.4	20.4
	Female	2,424	1,676	74	674	69.1	3.1	27.8

Appendix 2.32: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and above of PWDs by Field of Training, Sex and Residence

Main training acquired and qualified by Specialities	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	503,755	237,856	265,899	386,719	185,020	201,699	117,036	52,836	64,200
Anthropology	38	25	13	18	13	5	20	12	8
History	121	82	39	76	56	20	45	26	19
Languages and Linguistics	142	82	60	75	48	27	67	34	33
Philosophy	44	32	12	24	19	5	20	13	7
Religion	94	61	33	55	37	18	39	24	15
Arts(Performing and Visual Arts)- Literature Performing arts Visual arts etc.	486	254	232	216	122	94	270	132	138
Economics	369	249	120	124	89	35	245	160	85
Geography	32	23	9	18	14	4	14	9	5
Interdisciplinary Studies ¹	1,155	514	641	477	249	228	678	265	413
Political Science	99	72	27	29	22	7	70	50	20
Psychology	219	79	140	59	29	30	160	50	110
Sociology	152	61	91	51	27	24	101	34	67
Biology	167	91	76	67	45	22	100	46	54
Chemistry	113	77	36	48	34	14	65	43	22
Earth Sciences(Geology and Meteorology)	50	39	11	14	11	3	36	28	8
Physics	20	18	2	5	5	-	15	13	2
Space Sciences-Astronomy	8	5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
Logic/ Computer Science	631	441	190	188	138	50	443	303	140
Mathematics(Pure and Applied)	119	91	28	55	46	9	64	45	19
Statistics, Actuarial, Biomet, y Biostatistics, Social Statistics, Financial Statistics etc.	221	152	69	93	73	20	128	79	49
Systems Sciences (Computing etc.)	247	144	103	73	47	26	174	97	77
Agriculture(Horticulture Agribusiness Agric Economics Crop Sciences etc.)	719	518	201	404	316	88	315	202	113
Architecture and design (Quantity Surveying Structural Engineering etc.)	473	410	63	188	174	14	285	236	49
Business(Commerce Accounting Finance Marketing Administration Management Insurance Hotel Management Tourism etc.)	6,725	3,603	3,122	2,419	1,546	873	4,306	2,057	2,249
Divinity and Pastoral Related(Theological Studies)	1,014	723	291	694	515	179	320	208	112
Education (Science Arts Special Management Economics etc)	11,764	5,834	5,930	8,385	4,567	3,818	3,379	1,267	2,112
Engineering and technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc)	2,527	2,348	179	1,125	1,062	63	1,402	1,286	116
Environmental Studies Marine Ecology and Forestry	183	121	62	75	58	17	108	63	45
Family and Consumer Sciences-Home Economics Applied Human Nutrition Dietetics etc.	486	149	337	242	82	160	244	67	177
Human Physical Performance and recreation (Sports Science Sports Economics etc.)	65	37	28	26	16	10	39	21	18
Journalism Media Studies and Communication (Public Relations Mass Communication Speech and Rhetoric etc.)	787	408	379	252	159	93	535	249	286
Law	335	221	114	92	77	15	243	144	99
Library Information Science and Museum Studies	424	180	244	205	91	114	219	89	130
Health and Human Medicine (Doctors)	178	128	50	50	41	9	128	87	41
Health and Human Medicine (Laboratory Technologist Radiologists Anaesthesists etc.)	373	219	154	168	104	64	205	115	90
Health and Human Medicine (Clinical Officers Nurses Physiotherapist etc)	2,127	668	1,459	1,035	375	660	1,092	293	799
Military Sciences	82	69	13	46	42	4	36	27	9
Public Administration -Public Policy	469	273	196	235	169	66	234	104	130
Social Work	498	181	317	274	120	154	224	61	163
Transportation-Logistics Management	111	81	30	44	33	11	67	48	19
Vocational Training ²	63,539	38,015	25,524	45,015	28,099	16,916	18,524	9,916	8,608
Air craft Maintenance Pilot Steewardship Aviation (Air Traffic Controllers)	156	106	50	61	50	11	95	56	39
Animal Health and Veterinary Sciences	363	295	68	244	214	30	119	81	38
Health and Human Medicine (Dentists and Pharmacist)	244	131	113	87	53	34	157	78	79
Others	19,279	10,066	9,213	12,362	6,798	5,564	6,917	3,268	3,649

¹Includes (Cultural Studies Gender Studies Organizational Studies-Project management planning human resource mgt Development Studies) Demography Urban Planning etc.

²Includes (Plant Motor Vehicle Plumbing Wiring Masonary Carpentry and Joinary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Hair dressing and related Tailoring Commercial Vehicle Drivers etc.)

Appendix 3: Contributors to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs

Name and Institution	Role
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Mr. Collins Omondi, OGW Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Benjamin Avusevwa Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Robert Nderitu, OGW Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Ms. Anne M. Mburu, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Samuel Ogola Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Prof. Alfred Agwanda, MBS University of Nairobi	Lead Author - all Monographs
Mr. Ben O. Jarabi University of Nairobi	Lead Author - all Monographs
Mr. James Ng'ang'a, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Census Project Manager/ Author, Urbanization
Ms. Vivianne Nyarunda, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Labour /Gender Dimensions
Mr. Elias Nyaga Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Older & Vulnerable Populations/Population Projections
Mr. Michael Musyoka, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Fertility/ Gender Dimensions/ Population Dynamics/Population Projections

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Mr. Godfrey Otieno Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Education and Training/ Gender Dimensions/ Population Dynamics/ Population Projections/ Disability
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Prof. Lawrence Ikamari University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Mortality & Health
Dr. Daniel Mutegi State Department for Housing and Urban Development	Peer Reviewer/ Urbanization
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