



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Kenya 2009 Population and Housing Census

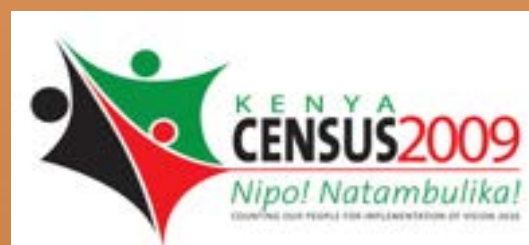
Analytical Report on Disability

Volume XIII

March 2012



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





2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

“Counting Our People for Implementation of Vision 2030”

VOLUME XIII

Disability

March 2012

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

The disability monograph presents the proportion of persons with disability at national, provincial and county levels. It also gives the various disability domains by age and sex. The results show that about 3.5 percent of the Kenyan population has some form of disability and that the number of persons with disabilities increased by age from 1.4 percent for children aged 0 to 4 years to about 30 percent for those aged 90 years and above. The most

common form of disability was physical (25.3 percent), followed by visual (24.9 percent) while the least was self-care at 5.8 percent. Fertility among persons with disabilities was highest among age 25 to 29 years. Majority of female PWDs (19.8 percent) were self-employed in informal sector and self small-scale agriculture (16.3 percent) compared to 17.0 and 13.9 percent of male PWDs, respectively. One in five children with disabilities attending school had physical disability, followed by those with speech impairment (19.4 percent) and hearing impairment (19.3 percent). Only a small proportion of PWDs reached secondary (2.4 percent) or tertiary/college (2.6 percent). The results show that more males than females reached these levels, and that more females with disabilities never attended school compared to their male counterparts.

On behalf of the Government of Kenya, I wish to thank the management and staff of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, KNBS Board of Directors and authors for their contribution towards preparation of this monograph. I also thank the US Census Bureau for the technical support. I would also like to thank our development partners, especially UNFPA, for the financial support in writing and publication of this monograph.

Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, E.G.H, MP
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), whose theme was *“Counting our People for Implementation of Vision 2030”* was the fifth to be conducted in Kenya since independence, and the seventh in the country’s history. The census was carried out on a *de facto* basis, with August 24th/25th as the reference night. The first series of the 2009 Census preliminary results were released in a set of four volumes, in August, 2010. This was achieved in a record time of one year after successful enumeration. This monograph is one among a set of thirteen, which are a culmination of an ambitious, synchronized and all-inclusive in-depth analysis process, addressing various topical areas regarding the demographic, social and economic profiles of the Kenyan population.

The 2009 Census was accomplished through concerted effort of various organizations, institutions, Government Ministries and individuals who assisted in a variety of ways to prepare, collect, compile, process, analyze and publish the results. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), on behalf of the Government, takes this opportunity to thank all those who participated in the preparation of this monograph.

Special appreciation goes to Dr. Edward Sambili, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030; the KNBS Board of Directors led by the Chairman, Mr. Edwin Shisia Osundwa, staff of Population and Social Statistics Directorate and the entire KNBS staff, for their spirited efforts towards successful compilation of the monographs.

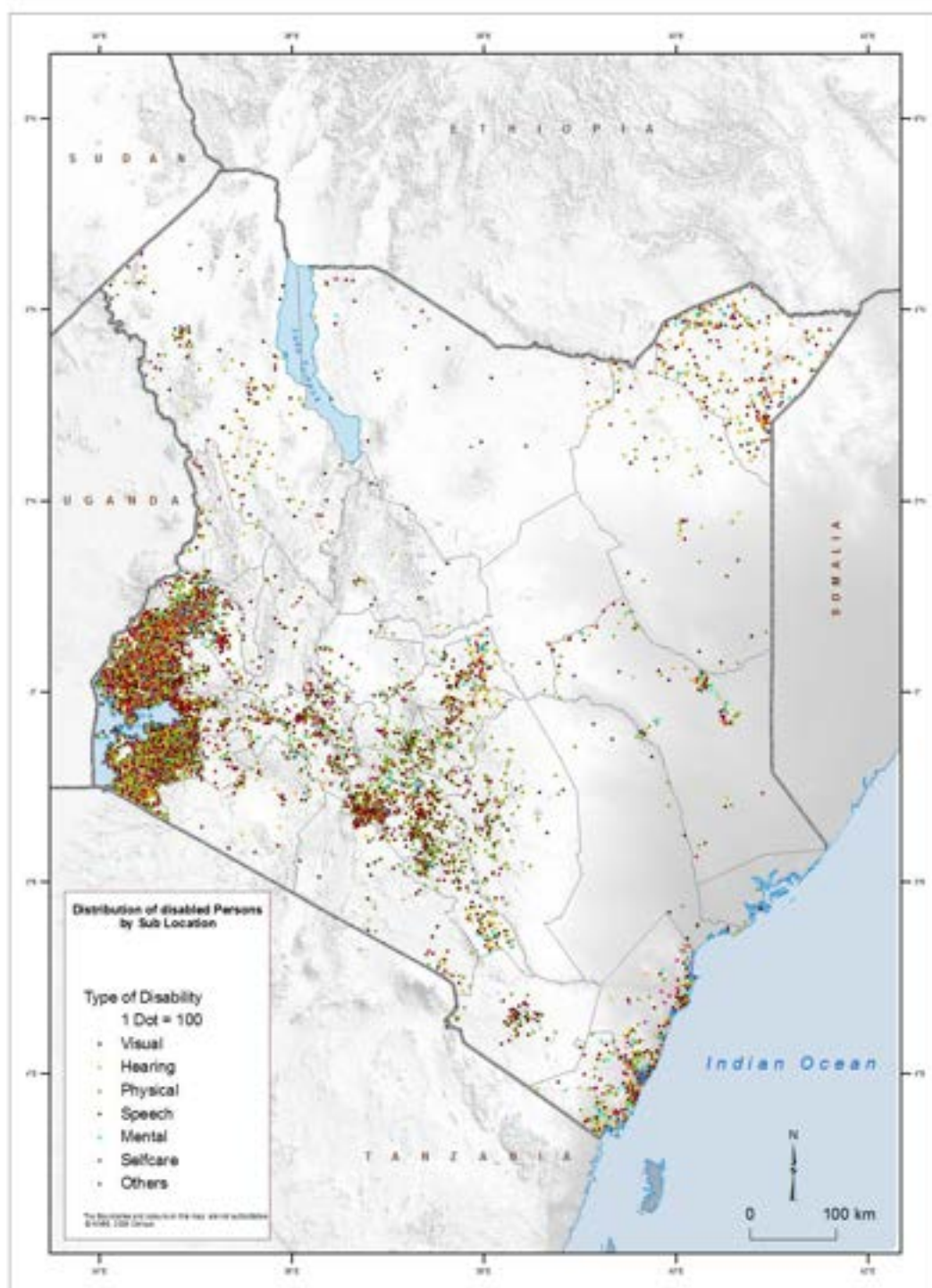
We also thank our Development Partners, namely, UNFPA, USAID, UNICEF, DfID, UNDP, SIDA, and the US Census Bureau for their material, financial and technical support, offered during various phases of implementation. Additional gratitude goes to UNFPA for coordinating donor support to the Census process.

Finally, we sincerely hope that the data contained in this monograph will be fully utilized in the national development planning process by all stakeholders for, the welfare of the people of Kenya.

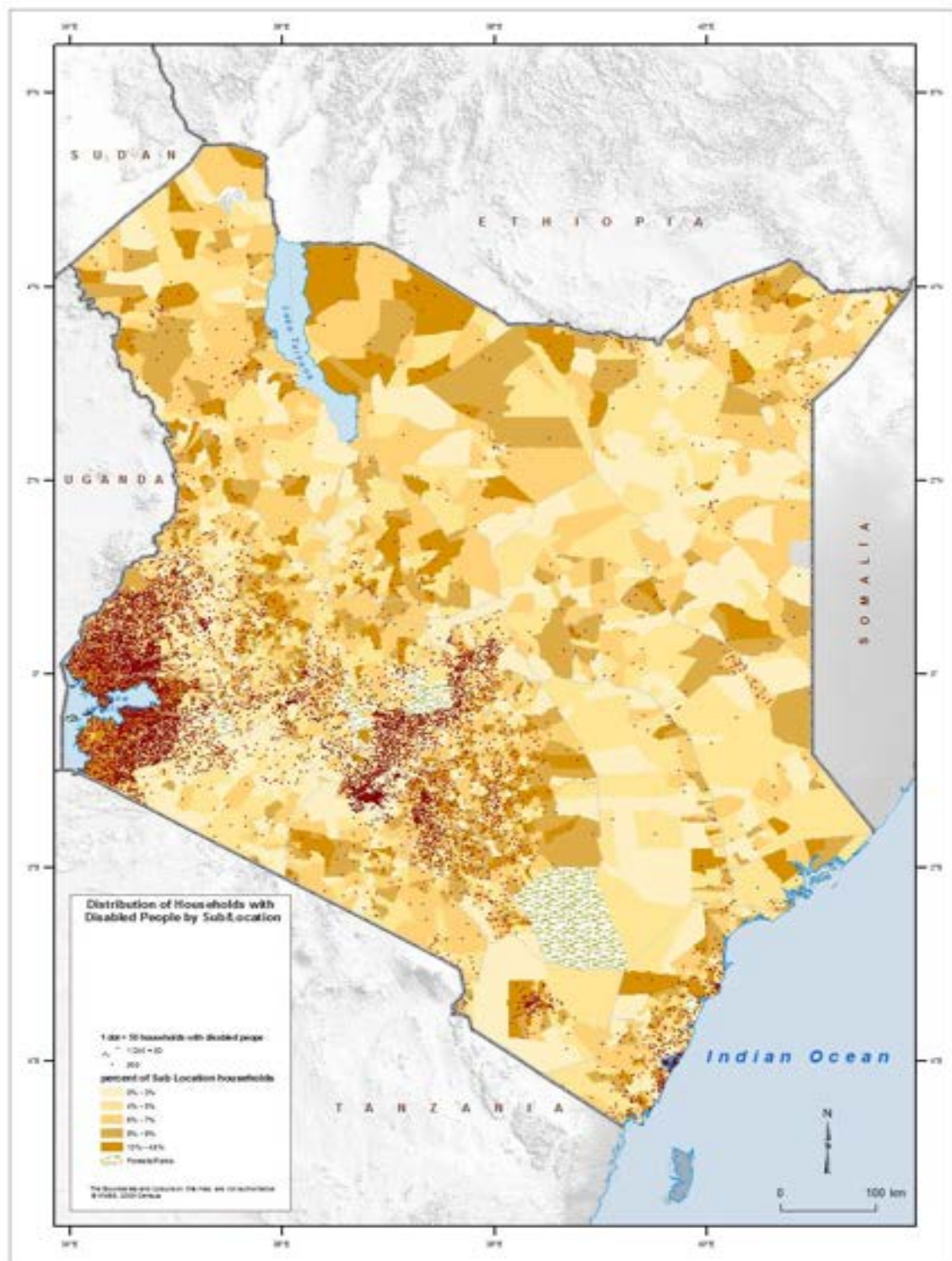
A.K.M Kilele, MBS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Topic at a Glance

Map 1: Distribution of PWDs by Sub-location



Map 2: Distribution of Households with PWDs by Sub-location



	Total	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self- care	Others
Proportion of Persons with Disability								
Kenya	3.5	24.9	14.1	12.2	25.3	10.2	5.8	7.5
Male								
Rural	3.7	22.3	14.8	12.7	26.6	12.1	4.7	6.8
Urban	3.1	27.1	11.5	14.9	25.1	10.6	3.9	7.1
Female								
Rural	3.9	24.5	15.3	10.2	25.3	9.3	7.3	8.1
Urban	3.2	30.1	11.7	12.7	23.2	8.0	6.2	8.3
Total Fertility Rate(TFR) of PWDs								
Kenya	3.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.8
Proportion of Orphans with Disability								
Kenya	2.2	18.4	18.5	21.1	20.5	11.0	2.2	8.4
Proportion of PWDs who Worked for Pay in the last 7 Days preceding Census								
Male	6.6	8.6	5.6	7.4	6.2	5.2	3.4	6.8
Female	14.0	18.1	12.6	14.3	14.1	9.5	6.8	14.1
Proportion of PWDs who Worked on Own Family Agriculture Holding								
Male	26.0	28.7	30.2	21.4	27.4	23.7	18.6	26.0
Female	30.3	32.6	34.0	24.7	32.3	25.5	17.7	34.0
Proportion of PWDs who Worked on Own Family Business								
Male	0.0	10.2	9.0	8.3	10.4	6.3	6.3	8.7
Female	8.5	9.7	7.9	7.7	9.4	6.1	4.9	9.3
Proportion of PWDs who Reported to be Full Time Students								
Male	20.1	17.8	24.8	26.5	13.5	14.4	8.3	22.8
Female	15.0	14.9	19.9	24.9	10.4	14.6	4.5	16.7
Proportion of PWDs not Engaged in Economic Activity due to Disability								
Male	16.0	21.0	14.0	13.0	24.0	14.0	7.0	7.0
Female	18.0	28.0	16.0	11.0	26.0	0.0	12.0	8.0
Proportion of PWDs Married Monogamous								
Kenya	29.1	38.8	27.8	22.6	36.7	16.6	33.3	32.4
Male	28.1	45.3	29.2	21.7	41.6	14.8	42.4	31.5
Female	30.0	33.2	26.6	23.7	31.8	18.9	27.8	33.0
Proportion of PWDs who Attended School								
Never attended	38.6	34.0	43.4	37.2	36.9	40.6	64.8	29.9
Primary	47.0	45.2	48.3	46.4	49.4	47.7	29.2	56.5
Secondary	11.6	15.7	7.0	13.7	11.2	10.1	4.8	11.8
Tertiary and College	2.8	5.1	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.9
Average Household Size for Households Headed by PWDs								
Kenya	4.4	2.0	3.1	5.3	2.2	6.0	2.1	3.0
Male	3.2	1.7	2.8	4.0	1.9	5.4	1.8	2.6
Female	6.9	2.5	3.5	8.3	2.7	7.1	2.4	3.4

Executive Summary

Disability Proportions

The proportion of the population with disability was 3.5 percent. The highest was physical disability, 25.3 percent, followed closely by visual impairment, 24.9 percent. The least prevalent disability was self-care at 5.8 percent. The number of persons with disabilities increased by age from 1.4 percent for children age 0 to 4 years to about 30 percent for those aged 90 years and above. Nyanza province had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities, 5.6 percent, followed by Western at 4.9 percent. Nairobi province had the least population of PWDs at 2.1 percent. Generally there is little difference in proportion of PWDs by male, 3.4 percent and female, 3.5 percent.

Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) for Women with Disabilities (WWDs) was 3.5 children per woman compared to 4.45 for women without disability.

Economic Activity

About a third (30.3 percent) of WWDs was engaged in own family agricultural holding compared to 26.0 percent of Men with Disabilities (MWDs). About 14.0 percent of male PWDs and 6.6 percent of female PWDs worked for pay. The majority of females with disabilities, 19.8 percent, were self-employed in the informal sector and self small-scale agriculture, 16.3 percent, compared to 17.0 percent and 13.9 percent of males with disabilities, respectively. Over 20 percent of either sex with visual or physical disabilities was not engaged in any economic activity due to their disabilities.

Education

About 71.0 percent of Children with Disabilities (CWDs) were attending school while 21.0 percent never attended school. One in five children with disabilities attending school had physical disability, followed by those with speech impairment, 19.4 percent, and hearing impairment, 19.3 percent. The least proportion of CWDs attending school had self-care difficulties, 2.5 percent. Only a small proportion of PWDs reached secondary, 2.4 percent, or tertiary/college, 2.6 percent. More males than females reached these levels; and more female PWDs than male PWDs never attended school.

Household Size

The average household size for households headed by PWDs was 4.9 in rural areas compared to 3.4 in urban. North Eastern province had the highest at 7.4 while Nairobi had the least at 3.2. Households with at least 3 habitable rooms had on average a lower occupancy ratio than those with at most 2 habitable rooms for both PWDs and people without disability.

Whereas households headed by PWDs with at most 2 habitable rooms had on average 2.2 persons, those for persons without disability had an average of 2.6 persons. Majority of the dwelling units for PWDs, 93.3 percent, and persons without disability, 91.6 percent, were constructed by their owners. Majority of the rented dwelling units for PWDs, 80.6 percent, and persons without disability, 83.8 percent, were rented from individuals. A slightly

higher percentage of male-headed households, 3.2 percent, had more of their own purchased dwelling units than that of female-headed households, 2.5 percent.

Construction Materials of the Main Dwelling Unit

The dominant roof material of the main dwelling unit for households headed by both PWDs and those without disability was corrugated iron sheets, 73.2 percent, followed by grass, 13.7 percent. A reported 36.7 percent of the dwelling units were mud/wood, followed by brick, block and stone at 33.4 percent.

More walls of the dwelling units of households headed by PWDs, 49.5 percent were mud/wood compared to only 30.0 percent of those headed by persons without disability. The dominant material for the floor of the main dwelling unit was earth, 56.3 percent, followed by cement, 41 percent. About 70.4 percent of floors of dwelling units of households headed by PWDs were earth compared to 55.7 percent of those headed by persons without disability.

Source of Drinking Water and Access to Sanitation

Over half of Kenyan households accessed safe sources of water. More households headed by persons without disability, 66.6 percent, had access to clean sources of water than those of PWDs, 61.1 percent. Fewer households of PWDs drew water from clean sources of water than those of persons without disability. About half of households, 48.7 percent, were using covered pit latrines as their main mode of human waste disposal. Over 81.5 percent of Kenyan households were using firewood, 64.6 percent, or charcoal, 16.9 percent, as their main type of cooking fuel.

Source of Lighting Energy

The majority of households, 69.9 percent, were using paraffin lamps. These included tin lamp, 38.5 percent, lantern, 30.5 percent, and pressure lamp, 0.6 percent. Only 22.7 percent of households were using electricity as their main source of lighting. More households headed by PWDs, 54.6 percent, were using tin lamp compared to 37.5 percent of those headed by persons without disability.

Access to Information and ICT

The radio was the most common asset owned by Kenyan households, 74.0 percent, followed by mobile phone, 63.2 percent, TV, 28.0 percent and bicycle, 25.3 percent. Fewer households headed by PWDs, 61.8 percent, owned a radio compared to 74.7 percent of those owned by persons without disability.

PWDs were more disadvantaged in accessing ICT as only 2.5 percent were able to access a radio compared to 73.0 percent of persons without disability. About 1 percent of PWDs were able to access a TV compared to 34.3 percent of their counterparts. Similarly, only 1.5 percent of PWDs accessed a mobile phone compared to about 50.0 percent of persons without disability.

About 6.0 percent of Kenyans aged 3 years and above used internet at any given time. Majority of persons who used internet accessed it at cyber cafes, 28.4 percent, followed by own house, 17.9 percent, office/workplace, 17.8 percent and mobile phone, 17.8 percent.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADL	Activities of Daily Living
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age specific fertility rate
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CWDs	Children with Disabilities
DFID	Department for International Development
DPO	Disabled Persons Organizations
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Education For All
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GoK	Government of Kenya
Hh	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDDC	International Disability and Development Consortium
ILO	International Labor Organization
KFI	Keying From Image
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KNSPWD	Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
PDAs	Portable Digital Assistants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNE	Special Needs Education
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WPA	World Programme of Action
WWDs	Women with Disabilities

Chapter 1-Background Information

1.1 Census Background

1.1.1 Introduction

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

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since independence and the seventh since 1948. Like the previous censuses, the 2009 Census was a *de facto* census conducted on the night of 24th/25th August 2009, though the questionnaire also allowed *de jure* enumeration for travellers, people in hotels, people in transit, and street sleepers. The 2009 Census was implemented in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2006. The theme of the census was “*Counting our people for the implementation of Vision 2030*”. The 2009 Census aimed at providing demographic and socioeconomic data required to inform policy decision-making for Kenya’s Vision 2030 as well as ascertain the achievements made in provision of basic services to the people. Data on disability were collected as part of this important endeavour for the second time in the history of census undertaking in Kenya. The first attempt to collect data on disability in Kenya was done in the 1989 census.

1.1.2 Objectives

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

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

New modules included in the 2009 Census were: disability; information, communication and technology; deaths in the households; number of livestock owned; and information on emigrants.

1.2 Overview of Disability in Kenya

1.2.1 Introduction

Lack of evidence-based data on the nature and extent of disabilities as well as other factors that affect Persons with Disabilities in Kenya has posed challenges in terms of planning for this segment of the population. The available data from small-scale studies and special rehabilitation/educational institutions has never been adequate to give a complete picture of Kenya's PWDs. The 2007 Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD) intended to change that, and to provide the various stakeholders with up-to-date information for planning, monitoring and evaluating the various activities, programmes and projects geared towards improving the wellbeing of persons with disabilities.

This was the first comprehensive, nationwide survey conducted to bridge the gaps in the data on the population of persons with disability in Kenya. The survey involved interviews with members of nearly 15,000 households across the country. The household survey utilized a two-stage cluster sampling design using a total of 1,800 clusters, of which 436 were rural and 164 urban. A systematic random sample of 25 households per cluster was selected for the survey. The first stage of the sampling process involved selecting sample points (clusters) from a national master frame maintained by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (i.e. the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme IV – NASSEP-IV). The second stage of selection involved the systematic sampling of households from a list of all households in the selected clusters. The KNSPWD sample was constructed to allow for separate key indicators for each of the eight provinces in Kenya as well as for urban and rural areas separately.

1.2.2 Relevance of Disability Information in Kenya

Kenya has had various development plans since independence. The Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on *African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya* identified ignorance, disease and poverty as the main problems to be addressed in order to achieve sustainable national development. The most recent ones are:

- i) The Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 which constitutes the first phase in the implementation of Kenya Vision 2030. The aim of Vision 2030 is to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country, offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. In addition, the Government developed various district development plans, sector plans, specific sector frameworks, and strategic plans.
- ii) Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007 which aimed at improving equity and reducing poverty by focusing on universal primary education, improved access to basic health care, expansion of productive capacity in agriculture, development of the arid and semi-arid areas, and upgrading the living conditions for urban dwellers that have suffered from poor urban infrastructure and social services, mainly due to high urbanization rates. In addition the ERS aimed at enhancing governance by reforming the judiciary, strengthening the rule of law and security and implementing reforms in public administration systems that are critical to improving government transparency and accountability.

- iii) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007 (2005) which aimed to make Kenyans of all walks of life including the poor and the vulnerable, participate in the process of identifying their development needs and priorities in a participatory, inclusive, informative and credible manner.

The above policies and many others have focused on empowering disadvantaged groups including women, children and PWDs. The need for relevant data and information on prevalence and experience of disability has increasingly grown as a result of the need to monitor and evaluate the impact of these policies.

Examining the demographic characteristics and living conditions of persons with disabilities is important as the information gathered gives guidance to policy makers and other stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation, and facilitates inclusion and work to improve the quality of life of PWDs in the society. This report highlights the key findings on disability emanating from the analysis of the census data.

1.2.3 Existing Disability Policies and Programs in Kenya

Policies, programmes and practices should positively impact the rights of Persons with Disabilities. The policies that influence PWD's in Kenya include:

Millennium Development Goals: In September 2010, the United Nations Millennium Declaration committed governments to free the human race from want and to have the right to development. The MDGs show that apart from Goal 2, the targets for 2015 are not measured by universal achievement and define aspirations only for proportions of the world's population. Similarly, apart from women of reproductive age and children, the MDG framework does not refer to marginalized groups which include persons with disabilities (Mulligan and Gooding, 2009). However, persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development by the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The periodic review of the MDGs in various countries, Kenya included, provides an entry point to assess how persons with disabilities fare in comparison to the population at large in relation to the MDGs, particularly on the issues of poverty reduction, universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS (United Nations, 2009).

Kenya adopted the MDGs and has been working to mainstream these goals into the national developmental plans. All the goals are relevant to disability, but three goals are of particular concern to PWDs and their families. These are:

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: This Convention, of which Kenya is a signatory, came into force on 3rd May, 2008. The convention outlines the civil, cultural, political, social and economic rights of PWDs. This Convention seeks to promote, protect

and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. The Convention defines persons with disabilities to include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. It further clarifies that “discrimination on the basis of disability” means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field (United Nations, 2008). The member states which have signed the Convention agree to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of PWDs and the prompt respect for their inherent dignity.

Community Based Rehabilitation: Joint Position Paper: The World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC) launched the CBR guidelines for the rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities, poverty reduction and social inclusion of PWDs on 27 October, 2010 in Abuja, Nigeria. The key goals of this programme are to ensure early identification, referral and rehabilitation of persons with disability (ILO, WHO, UNESCO, 2004; WHO, 2010).

Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) is a strategy for the equalization of opportunities and social integration of all children and adults with disabilities. It is implemented through the combined efforts of persons with disabilities, their families and communities, and representatives of the appropriate health, education, vocational and social sectors. Therefore community-based rehabilitation guidelines provide an important additional tool to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and strengthen community-based development involving persons with disabilities.

Draft National Policy on Disability 2005: The policy is intended to eliminate disparities in service provision and to ensure that services are available to all PWDs. The key components of the policy are Prevention, Awareness, Education, Health, Economic Empowerment, Transport and Communication and Social Support.

The Constitution of Kenya: The Constitution promulgated on 27th August, 2010 addresses issues pertaining to disability in the following ways: Chapter 4, Article 27, paragraph 4 states that: “The state shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth.” The same Chapter, Article 54, places more specific emphasis on the rights of PWDs in Kenya, i.e. dignity, access to education, access to places, communication and access to materials and devices to overcome constraints due to disability.

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003: The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003 provides for the rights and rehabilitation of PWDs in order to achieve equalization of opportunities. The Act established the National Council for PWDs, and provided for the rights and rehabilitation of PWDs. A draft National Policy on Disability was thereafter developed to

eliminate disparities in service provision and to ensure that services are available to all citizens with disabilities. The policy identifies 21 policy targets and states five principles to guide planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes. The principles entrenched in the policy are: equalization of opportunities, a human rights approach to the disability agenda, mainstreaming, accessibility, and gender equity. Full implementation of the Persons with Disability Act and the National Policy on Disability require accurate, and comprehensive data on PWDs. Data from the 2009 census provides the necessary evidence base for programming.

The Special Needs Education Policy: The Special Needs Education (SNE) is a provision of the Education For All (EFA) policy that addresses matters pertaining to assessments and intervention; conducive environment; health and safety (adaptation of facilities); specialized facilities and technology; and access to quality and relevant education of PWDs.

The Government recognizes the importance of Special Needs Education as an important sector for accelerating the attainment of Education for All and the MDGs. Educational opportunities for children or learners with special needs and disabilities is a major challenge to the education sector. The national education system has been characterized by lack of systems and facilities that respond to the challenges faced by learners with special needs. The United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities, rule 6, affirms the equal rights of children, youth and adults with handicaps to education, and also states that education should be provided “in integrated school settings” and “in the general school setting”. There is need to link inclusive education with wider community-based programmes for persons with special needs and disabilities (Ministry of Education, 2008).

National Guidelines on the Identification and Referral of Children with Disabilities and Special Needs: The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation has developed a guideline and manual on the identification and referral of children with disabilities and special needs. The guidelines were developed in response to the growing number of children with disabilities and special needs, whose needs are not being met due to lack of information.

1.3 General Disability Trends in Kenya

According to the World Report on Disability (WHO and World Bank, 2011), the number of PWDs is growing as a result of factors such as population growth, ageing, and medical advances that preserve and prolong life. These factors are creating considerable demands for health and rehabilitation services. This is especially true in the developing countries where about 80 percent of the world's population of PWDs live.

According to the 2007 KNSPWD, 4.6 percent of the total population in Kenya experienced some form of disability. Majority of PWDs were in rural areas. Nyanza province registered the highest proportion of PWDs at 6.8 percent, followed by Coast and Central at 5.2 percent each. PWDs were lowest in North Eastern, Rift Valley and Western at about 3.0 percent each. The most common form of disabilities were visual and physical at 30.0 percent each, hearing, 12.0 percent, and mental, 11.0 percent. The 2007 KNSPWD further indicates that most of the disabilities were caused by diseases, which contributed 19 percent, congenital factors at 14.0 percent and accidents at 12.0 percent (National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development and KNBS, 2008).

The survey further found out that about 64.0 percent of PWDs indicated that access to transport was a major problem and 65.0 percent regarded the environment as a major hindrance when it comes to participation in socio-economic activities in the society.

The survey also shows that 16.0 percent of PWDs worked for pay while a third worked in their family businesses and 24.0 percent did not work. The report further states that 13.0 percent of PWDs stopped to work because of their disabilities and 9.0 percent due to illness. However, because of disability mainstreaming into national policies such as the Constitution, Kenya Vision 2030 and affirmative action, the proportion of economically active PWDs is expected to rise and especially so in the formal sectors of employment.

The survey further shows that in 2007, 67.0 percent of PWDs had attained at least primary level of education. This proportion drastically reduces at higher levels of education with 19.0 percent completing secondary education and only 2 percent reaching university level. A big proportion of PWDs that had attained primary level of education was in rural areas, 72.0 percent, compared to those in urban, 49.0 percent. About 39.0 percent of PWDs reported dropping out of school due to lack of fees. Majority of PWDs at post-primary level attended vocational training, but recently there has been a shift towards formal education even at higher levels.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Data Collection Procedures

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

The target population was all persons who spent the night of 24th /25th, August 2009 in households, institutions, or outdoor locations within the administrative boundaries of Kenya or those transiting through Kenyan territory on the census night. The frameworks of identification were defined to cover populations in conventional households, institutions, on transit and even those with no fixed abode (outdoor sleepers). The unit of enumeration for housing characteristics was the main dwelling unit.

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

1.4.2 Types of Data Collected

The 2009 KPHC collected information on demographic and socioeconomic indicators for the whole country by administrative and political units. The census also collected information on the size and distribution of the population, fertility, mortality, school attendance and educational attainment, disability status, use and access to ICT, estimated Kenyans in the Diaspora, housing conditions and access to social amenities.

1.4.3 Data Capture Methodology

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

1.4.4 Measurement

Generating disability data that are comprehensible and internationally comparable is a difficult task. This is because there is no universal definition of disability. The type and severity of disabilities vary greatly geographically. Disability measurements differ depending on the purpose for which the disability explanation is intended (WHO, *World Health Survey 2002/2003*). The other major problem encountered is the choice of "instrument" used to measure the different aspects of disability domains, i.e. what question(s) to ask in order to capture the proportion of disability in a population (WHO, 2005).

The 2009 Population and Housing Census questionnaire included questions on disability which used the disability classification from the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF) which is currently the preferred method used as an international reference framework for the definition of disability.

This approach incorporates both medical and social models of disability and identifies the three major facets of disability as:

- Body function and body structure
- Participation – involvement in a life situation
- Activity – the execution of an action or simple task

Two questions (P-37 and P-38) regarding persons with disability were included in the census questionnaire. These are:

- a) Question P -37: "What type of disability does (NAME) have?" List not more than three
 1. Visual
 2. Hearing
 3. Speech
 4. Physical
 5. Mental
 6. Self-care
 7. Others
 8. None

In order to establish whether any members of the household had any form of disability, the enumerator was instructed to ask a certain set of questions to screen for disability. The questions depended on the various domains of disability including visual, hearing, speech, physical, mental, self-care and any other disability. Household members were asked if there was a household member/s with any form of disability. The enumerators were instructed to probe and get the main type of disability affecting the person being enumerated. If the person had more than one form of disability, the enumerators were instructed to list up to three disabilities in order of severity.

b) Question P- 38: “Because of the disability, does (NAME) have difficulties in engaging in any economic activity?”

1= Yes

2= No

3= NA (Not Applicable)

9= DK (Don’t Know)

This question was only asked if the person enumerated had any form of disability. Enumerators were instructed to put emphasis on whether it was because of the disability that the person being enumerated was not able to engage in any economic activity.

Code 3 was used only if the enumerated person was below five years and code 9 was only applicable if the respondent did not have enough information on the disability status of the person being enumerated. For example, if there was a visitor who spent the census night in the household and left before enumeration, then a respondent may not have been aware of the disability status of the visitor.

1.4.5 Scope and Limitation of this Report

Collection of census data is usually riddled with problems of administration and logistics. These give rise to coverage and content errors, which vary in nature and magnitude from one country to another and one region to another. Coverage errors may have resulted from omission of certain pockets of the population due to stigma associated with disability, while content errors could arise from misreporting or misclassification of events. Such errors may cause biases and distortion in the estimates based on the collected data.

The Government made an attempt to collect data on persons with disabilities in the 1989 Population and Housing Census. However, the data collected was not analyzed due to poor data quality. The 2009 census revised the 1989 census questions on disability in order to give clarity to the kind of data required. The enumerators were also trained on how to pose the questions in order to solicit accurate results.

According to the United Nations guidelines and principles for development of disability statistics (2001), the following are likely to affect the quality of disability information collected during censuses:

- Limited range and depth of interviews are possible on the special situation of persons with disabilities. These could include a misunderstanding about what disability means by respondents (or even enumerators).
- Some of the persons with disabilities in institutions may not be included in the census population.

- Due to various factors such as the complexity and stigma associated with issues touching on disabilities and the limitation of the census instrument, problems of non-response may be significant. However, it is not possible to quantify this for the 2009 KPHC.
- Given the massive and cascading training method used and the numbers of different categories of personnel involved during the 2009 census, enumerators and even supervisors may have been limited in the amount of training received on the subject of disability, which needed specific guidelines and more time to understand.
- The census questionnaire was usually completed by one person for the household, and that person may not have full information on the disabilities of others in the household. He/she could fill in the questionnaire with information that has not been verified.
- The definition of disability varies across countries. While no international consensus has been reached on the definition of disability, it is understood that the definition will depend on the kind of study being undertaken. Hence the complexity of what disability really is.

1.5 Concepts and Definitions

1.5.1 Definition of Disability

The ICF is currently the most preferred method used as an international reference framework for the definition of disability. The ICF helps to change the “culture” of measuring disability from the perspective of the medical model. Use of the ICF concepts in disability measurement may also help change the social perception of disability and its stigmatization.

However, translating such a complex concept into a relatively short set of questions suitable for large scale exercise like a national census presents substantial methodological challenges and measurement difficulty in keeping pace with contemporary concepts of disability. The use of ICF classification comes in handy, as it includes body structures and their functioning, and also focuses on activities and participation from both the individual and societal perspective.

In Kenya the ICF’s conceptual approach is consistent with the Persons with Disabilities Act 2003 which seeks to ensure equalized opportunity for persons with disabilities. The Persons with Disabilities Act 2003 defines disability in terms of physical, sensory, mental, or other impairment, including visual, hearing or physical disability, which has a substantial long term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out usual day-to-day activities.

Thus, the current understanding of the disablement process is associated with the nature of the interaction a person has with all aspects of his or her environment, given the person’s level of physical, mental, or emotional functioning. This interaction can affect the level of social participation the person experiences, thus determining one’s level of disability. The census included questions that can be used to construct two of the conceptual components that have been identified in disability models (medical and social) and in the Persons with Disabilities Act 2003.

1.5.2 Definition of Disability Domains

The 2009 Census divided disability into seven main domains. These were:

Visual Impairment: Describes the various degrees of vision loss ranging from low vision to total blindness. Low vision is generally defined as an uncorrectable visual impairment that interferes with a person's ability to perform everyday activities even with the aid of glasses and contact lenses. "Total blindness" is the complete absence of vision and light perception.

Hearing Impairment: People who are completely deaf or have partial hearing in one or both ears.

Physical Disability: Refers to difficulties in mobility (i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hands, sitting upright, standing or moving body parts).

Mental Disability: Affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age. They may have difficulty of remembering things or concentrate on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as abilities to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts and provides reluctance to conceptualization. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions / activities. Even if the person understands or learns something, this disability will bar the person from retaining it for a long time.

Self-Care Difficulties: Refers to persons who have difficulties performing Activities of Daily Living (ADL) like dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around inside the home. Self-care difficulties may arise out of and may be present in most disabilities.

Speech Impairment: Refers to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by delays and disorders ranging from simple sound substitutions to the inability to use the oral-motor mechanism for functional speech.

Other Forms of Disabilities: This is any other disability not mentioned or covered within the above domain. These include albinism, epilepsy cerebral palsy, autism, learning difficulties and multiple disabilities.

1.5.3 Definition of Household and Household Head

A conventional household (hh) was defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead/ compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have the same cooking arrangement, and are answerable to the same household head. The persons in the group may be related, unrelated or both. But usually this type of household includes a husband, wife, children and other relatives. Collective households like boarding schools, prisons, etc, which are referred to as non - conventional are not covered in this chapter.

Since the census was de-facto, slight modifications were made to the above definition to ensure that all persons were enumerated where they were found on the census night. For

instance, visitors were also included as members of the household if they were present in the household on the census night of 24th/25th August, 2009. Persons who would normally have slept in the household on the census night but who were temporarily absent due to the nature of their work, but were elsewhere within the borders of Kenya were enumerated with their usual household members. These included security personnel, nurses, shift workers on duty etc.

A household head was defined as the most responsible/respectable member of the household who makes key decisions of the household on a day to day basis and whose authority is recognized by all the household members. It could be the father, mother, a child or any other responsible member of the household depending on the status of the household.

1.5.4 Highest Standard/Form/Level of Education Reached

People were Asked: What is the highest standard/form/level of education reached by <NAME>? The enumerator was instructed to code in column P40 the highest level of formal education the person had reached from the provided code list.

1.5.5 Main Employer

For the persons who had participated in any economic activity in the last seven days, the census sought to know who the main employer was. The main employer was categorized into either public (Governmental) or private (non-governmental).

1.5.6 Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit

Household heads or any responsible persons in the household were asked questions on the tenure status of the main residential/dwelling unit i.e. whether the dwelling unit was rented or owner occupied. If the dwelling unit was owner occupied, the respondent was further asked if it was purchased or constructed or inherited.

1.5.7 Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling

The respondent was asked to provide the main materials used for construction of wall, roof and floor of the main dwelling/residential structure.

1.5.8 Main Source of Water

The main source of water was defined as the source from which, for most part of the year, the household draws its water. The main sources of water were:

Pond: The pond is small area of still water which collects after rain or through an underground drainage.

Dam: A dam is a reservoir formed by building a barrier across a river to hold back water and control its flow.

Lake: A lake is usually bigger than a pond but has water collecting in it through rain, rivers etc.

Stream/River: This is a naturally flowing source of water.

Spring: This is water which seeps or flows out of an opening in the ground or hillside.

Well: A well is a man made shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained using buckets.

Borehole: A borehole is the same as a well but deeper than a well and has a pump for drawing the water into a tank, buckets etc.

Piped: Piped water means water drawn through pipes installed in a dwelling unit and originating in a central (public) source.

Jabias/Tanks: This refers to rainwater harnessed from any catchment into a hole/tank and used for domestic purposes.

Vendor: This refers to water purchased by households from mobile sellers or distributors.

Other: Any source that is not mentioned above

1.5.9 Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

The respondents were asked about where the members of the household dispose off human waste. The categories of main type of sewage disposal are:

Main Sewer: The main sewer refers to the sewage liquid waste from the structure which is drained by pipes into a main trunk sewer line.

Septic Tank: This is a tank into which an individual household's sewage is conveyed and remains until it is emptied.

Bucket Latrine: This is a bucket placed in a residential area used to collect human excreta. It is emptied occasionally.

Cess Pool: This is a communal pool where liquid waste is drained into communally from the dwelling units until it is emptied.

1.5.10 Use of ICT by PWDs

The questions on Information and Communications Technology (ICT) were posed to members of households aged 3 years and above.

Column P45 to P49: Accessibility

This question sought information on the ability of household members to get services from basic information and communication facilities within the past one month.

A Radio is a device capable of receiving broadcast signals using common frequencies such as FM, AM, LW and SW.

A Television is a device capable of receiving broadcast signals, using common access means such as over-the-air or satellite.

Mobile Phone or cellular phone is a long-range, electronic device used for mobile voice or data communication over a network of specialized base stations known as cell sites which are in turn interconnected to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN).

Landline Telephone refers to fixed telephone lines connecting to a customer's terminal equipment.

Computer includes a desktop or a portable (laptop).

Internet is a worldwide public computer network.

Column P50: Frequency of Access to the Internet Services

The question sought to establish how frequently eligible members of the household access and use internet services.

Column P51: Place where Internet was Accessed

This question sought to establish the location where services for internet are mainly accessed.

Chapter 2-Demographic Profile and Disability in Kenya

2.1 Introduction

Generating disability prevalence rates that are understandable and internationally comparable is a difficult task. This is because there is no single agreed upon standard for measuring disability. How disability is measured depends on the purpose for which the measurement is intended. A review of literature reported that disability rates ranged from 3.6 percent to 66 percent worldwide. The wide range illustrates the difficulty in measurement and may be attributed to the different types of measurements from defining and explaining disability, to accuracy in detection, age and other characteristics for the studied population. It is therefore difficult to compare results of such surveys internationally (National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development and KNBS, 2008).

This chapter presents proportion of PWDs among the Kenyan population by background characteristics within various regions of Kenya. According to the ICF, disability is no longer viewed as a result of impairment. Environmental barriers to participation are a major cause of disability, hence the ICF classification, which not only looks at body structure and function but also focuses on activities and participation from both individual and societal perspective. The disability domains included in the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census were: visual, hearing, speech, mental, physical, self-care, and other disabilities which include: deafness, blindness, autism, albinism, epilepsy cerebral palsy, learning difficulties and multiple disabilities. Thus the disability proportions in the 2009 Census were computed using the seven domains. This chapter focuses on disability proportions by background characteristics including:

- Disability by age and domain
- Disability by Residence and domain
- Disability by sex and domain
- Disability and children ever born
- Disability and orphanhood

Screening questions posed to the respondents were designed to elicit specific information on these domains and focused on establishing whether the members of a household had any form of disability. The hearing question, for example, sought information on whether the respondent had difficulties in hearing, while the visual asked whether the respondent had difficulties seeing with or without spectacles. In circumstances where the respondent had more than one type of disability, enumerators recorded up to a maximum of 3, given in descending order of severity. For instance, if the respondent said he/she is mostly affected by physical disability, followed by hearing and self-care, then the enumerator coded '4' for physical, followed by '2' for hearing and lastly '6' for self-care.

2.2 Disability Proportions by Background Characteristics

2.2.1 Disability by Age and Domain

Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and Figure 2.1 show the distribution of persons with disabilities by age and domain of disability. About 3.5 percent of the Kenyan population had some form of

disability. The proportion of males with disability was slightly lower, 3.4 percent, than that of females at 3.5 percent. The proportion of PWDs increased by age from 1.4 percent for children aged 0 to 4 years to about 29.9 percent for those aged 90 and above. The most common form of disability was physical disability at 25.3 percent, followed by visual at 24.9 percent and hearing at 14.1 percent. The results further show that self-care was the least common form of disability at 5.8 percent.

Similar patterns were observed in 2007 KNSPWD with visual impairment recording 30.1 percent followed by physical at 29.9 percent. The least common type of disability was speech impairment at 3.8 percent.

Table 2.1: Distribution of PWDs by Age and Domain

Age	Total Number of PWDs	Domain (per cent)							
		Total	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others
TOTAL	1,330,366	3.5	24.9	14.1	12.2	25.3	10.2	5.8	7.5
0 - 4	81,954	1.4	13.3	12.8	32.4	23.9	8.2	0.0	9.4
5-9	121,511	2.2	16.2	21.1	21.6	19.6	10.0	3.3	8.3
10-14	134,395	2.7	20.4	20.3	17.1	19.4	12.2	2.5	8.1
15 - 19	118,647	2.9	23.9	16.4	15.4	20.3	13.6	2.3	8.1
20 - 24	93,918	2.5	21.9	13.3	16.4	22.1	15.4	2.5	8.3
25 - 29	79,878	2.5	20.6	12.2	15.0	25.2	16.4	2.6	8.1
30 - 34	72,764	2.9	20.2	11.5	12.6	28.6	16.4	2.6	8.1
35 - 39	65,411	3.3	21.9	11.4	10.9	30.1	14.8	2.7	8.3
40 - 44	59,924	4.1	26.8	10.8	8.8	29.9	13.0	2.7	8.0
45 - 49	64,775	5.1	32.4	10.1	7.1	29.8	10.3	2.6	7.6
50 - 54	63,482	6.7	34.4	10.6	5.6	30.7	8.1	3.1	7.6
55 - 59	56,063	7.9	33.3	11.2	4.7	32.7	6.8	3.5	7.8
60 - 64	59,589	10.1	33.2	12.0	3.9	32.4	5.6	5.8	7.2
65 - 69	49,783	12.8	32.7	12.5	3.2	32.4	4.6	7.7	7.0
70 - 74	57,347	16.9	33.2	13.0	2.6	29.5	3.9	12.4	5.5
75 - 79	46,056	21.1	33.3	13.3	2.2	27.7	3.3	15.5	4.9
80 - 84	40,546	25.4	31.8	13.7	1.8	24.0	3.0	21.8	3.8
85 - 89	25,845	27.4	30.1	14.1	1.6	22.0	2.8	25.9	3.5
90 +	38,478	29.9	27.4	12.6	1.5	17.3	2.3	36.4	2.5

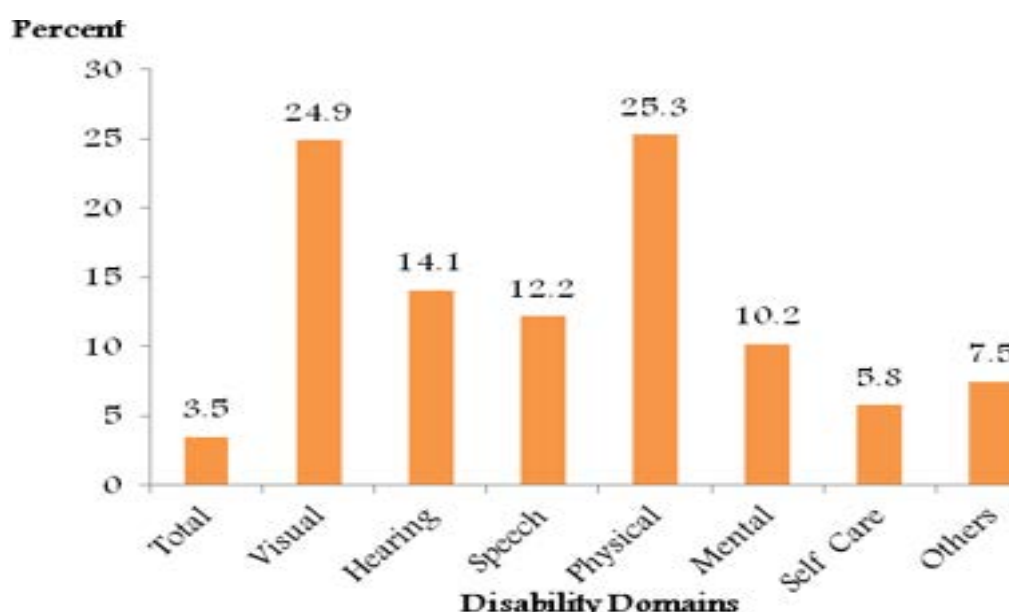
Table 2.2: Males with Disability by Age and Domain

Age	Total PWDs		Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None
Total	647,715	3.4	23.7	13.9	13.4	26.1	11.6	4.5	6.8	18,402,111
0 - 4	43,890	1.5	13.3	12.4	31.7	24.8	8.3	-	9.5	2,936,553
5-9	66,508	2.3	16.4	20.3	21.9	20.0	9.9	3.2	8.2	2,763,720
10-14	71,875	2.8	19.7	20.2	17.6	19.9	12.5	2.4	7.6	2,491,046
15 - 19	62,566	3.0	21.5	16.9	16.1	21.3	14.2	2.3	7.7	2,053,947
20 - 24	48,018	2.8	20.5	13.4	16.6	22.8	17.0	2.3	7.3	1,685,964
25 - 29	41,159	2.7	19.3	11.3	15.3	26.2	18.7	2.3	6.9	1,465,463
30 - 34	37,546	3.0	18.7	10.6	12.9	29.9	19.1	2.3	6.4	1,201,152
35 - 39	33,045	3.3	19.2	10.5	11.7	32.0	17.5	2.5	6.7	957,531
40 - 44	28,482	3.9	23.2	10.2	9.8	32.1	15.6	2.7	6.3	706,867
45 - 49	30,311	4.8	29.6	9.7	7.9	31.7	12.6	2.4	6.0	598,491
50 - 54	29,507	6.2	34.3	9.6	6.5	31.4	9.5	2.7	5.9	444,720
55 - 59	25,866	7.2	34.1	10.5	5.7	33.2	7.6	2.9	6.0	331,314
60 - 64	26,059	8.9	34.4	11.1	4.6	33.2	6.1	4.6	6.1	267,553
65 - 69	20,493	11.2	34.5	11.7	3.9	33.3	4.9	5.7	6.0	162,067
70 - 74	23,890	15.0	34.9	12.1	3.2	30.7	3.8	10.0	5.3	135,699
75 - 79	18,523	18.6	35.1	12.4	2.6	29.0	3.1	12.8	5.0	80,882
80 - 84	15,878	23.5	34.4	13.4	2.0	25.1	2.9	18.2	3.9	51,643
85 - 89	10,928	26.0	32.8	14.0	1.8	23.5	2.3	22.5	3.2	31,169
90 +	13,171	26.6	29.2	13.0	1.8	18.5	2.4	32.5	2.5	36,330

Table 2.3: Females with Disability by Age and Domain

	Total PWDs	percent	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None
Total	682,651	3.5	26.0	14.4	11.0	24.6	8.9	7.0	8.1	18,679,611
0 - 4	38,064	1.3	13.3	13.2	33.2	22.9	8.2	-	9.3	2,882,610
5-9	55,003	2.0	16.0	22.0	21.2	19.0	10.1	3.4	8.4	2,707,965
10-14	62,520	2.5	21.2	20.5	16.4	18.9	11.9	2.7	8.5	2,406,251
15 - 19	56,081	2.7	26.7	15.7	14.6	19.2	12.8	2.3	8.6	1,988,126
20 - 24	45,900	2.3	23.5	13.3	16.2	21.4	13.6	2.7	9.4	1,967,776
25 - 29	38,719	2.3	21.9	13.1	14.7	24.1	13.8	2.9	9.4	1,627,504
30 - 34	35,218	2.8	21.9	12.4	12.2	27.2	13.5	2.8	10.0	1,223,584
35 - 39	32,366	3.2	24.6	12.3	10.1	28.2	12.0	2.8	10.0	969,053
40 - 44	31,442	4.3	30.0	11.2	7.9	27.8	10.6	2.8	9.6	700,123
45 - 49	34,464	5.4	34.9	10.4	6.3	28.1	8.3	2.8	9.1	602,392
50 - 54	33,975	7.1	34.4	11.5	4.7	30.1	6.9	3.4	9.0	443,496
55 - 59	30,197	8.6	32.5	11.8	3.9	32.2	6.2	4.1	9.3	322,210
60 - 64	33,530	11.2	32.3	12.6	3.4	31.8	5.1	6.8	8.0	264,964
65 - 69	29,290	14.1	31.4	13.1	2.6	31.8	4.4	9.1	7.6	178,578
70 - 74	33,457	18.7	31.9	13.6	2.2	28.7	4.0	14.1	5.6	145,470
75 - 79	27,533	23.2	32.0	13.9	1.9	26.8	3.4	17.3	4.8	91,022
80 - 84	24,668	26.9	30.2	13.8	1.6	23.4	3.0	24.2	3.8	67,200
85 - 89	14,917	28.6	28.2	14.2	1.5	20.9	3.1	28.5	3.7	37,193
90 +	25,307	31.9	26.4	12.4	1.4	16.6	2.3	38.4	2.4	54,094

Figure 2.1: Proportion of PWDs by Domain



2.2.2 Disability by Residence

Table 2.4 shows the proportion of persons with disabilities by residence. Rural population has a higher proportion of persons with disability at 3.8 percent compared to 3.1 percent for urban. The proportion of persons with hearing, physical, mental and self-care difficulties were higher in rural than urban areas. Conversely, the proportions of those having visual, speech and other disabilities are higher in urban than rural areas.

Table 2.4: Distribution of PWDs by Residence and Domain

	PWDs	Persons Without Disability	National	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Other
KENYA	1,330,366	37,081,722	3.5	24.9	14.1	12.2	25.3	10.2	5.8	7.5
Rural	1,004,832	25,376,540	3.8	23.4	15.1	11.4	26.0	10.6	6.1	7.5
Urban	325,534	10,905,182	3.1	28.6	11.6	13.8	24.1	9.3	5.1	7.7

2.2.3 Disability by Province and Domain

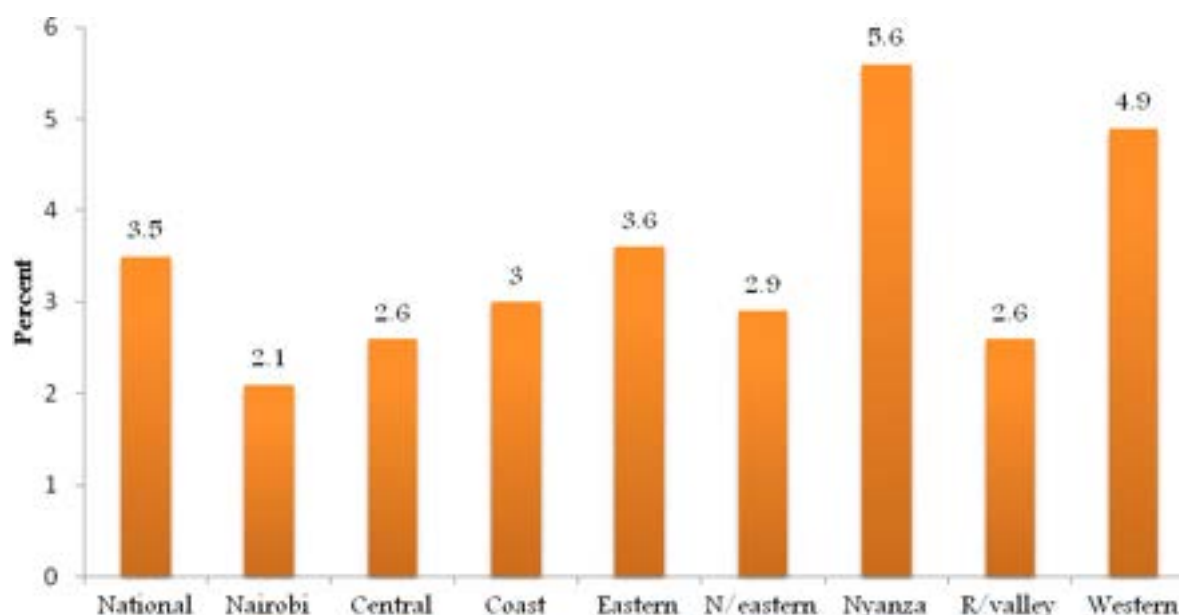
Table 2.5 and Figure 2.2 show provincial differentials for persons with disabilities by domain. Nyanza Province registered the highest proportion of PWDs at 5.6 percent followed by Western at 4.9 percent. PWDs were lowest in Nairobi at 2.1 percent.

This compares well with the 2007 KNSPWD, which indicated that Nyanza had the highest proportion of PWDs at 6.8 percent followed by Coast, Central, Nairobi and Eastern at about 5.0 percent each. PWDs were lowest in North Eastern Province at 2.6 percent.

Table 2.5: Distribution of PWDs by Province and Domain

Province	Total Population	Persons without Disability	Total PWDs %	Visual %	Hearing %	Speech %	Physical %	Mental %	Self Care %	Others %
Total	38,412,088	37,081,722	3.5	24.9	14.1	12.2	25.3	10.2	5.8	7.5
Nairobi	3,109,861	3,043,490	2.1	35.8	8.9	20	18.7	6.5	3.5	6.6
Central	4,370,124	4,255,159	2.6	17.2	9.5	14.5	25.8	15	9.2	8.8
Coast	3,291,225	3,192,473	3	26.2	14	10.6	22.9	12.6	5.1	8.6
Eastern	5,640,797	5,436,286	3.6	23.8	15.3	9.9	25.3	13.1	6.1	6.6
N/Eastern	2,301,837	2,234,377	2.9	21.2	21.6	13.9	22.8	10	7	3.4
Nyanza	5,421,889	5,119,371	5.6	26.5	13.9	9.2	29.9	7.8	4.7	8
R/valley	9,955,646	9,692,123	2.6	24.9	15.1	13.1	24.2	9.5	6.6	6.6
Western	4,320,709	4,108,443	4.9	25	13.8	14	24.1	9.4	4.7	9

Figure 2.2: Proportion of PWDs by Province



2.2.4 Disability Proportions by Domain and County

Appendices 4 and 5 show the number and the proportions of PWDs by domain for the 47 Counties. Kakamega registered the highest proportion of PWDs at 6.0 percent, followed by Homa Bay, 5.5 percent, Nairobi, 5.0 percent and Bungoma, 4.8 percent. The lowest proportions were recorded in Samburu, 0.5 percent, Isiolo, 0.3 percent and Lamu, 0.2 percent.

2.2.5 Disability by Age, Sex and Domain

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 show the proportions of PWDs by age, sex and domain. Overall, disability among the male population stands at 3.4 percent compared to females at 3.5 percent. The proportion of males with disability is higher for those with mental disability, 11.6 percent compared to 8.9 percent females; physical disability, 26.1 percent against 24.6 percent for females and speech impairment at 13.4 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively. The proportion of females with visual impairment, 26 percent was higher than that of males, 23.7 percent.

Table 2.6: Males with Disability by Age and Domain

Age	Total PWDs	None	Percentage of PWDs	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others
Total	647,715	18,402,111	3.4	23.7	13.9	13.4	26.1	11.6	4.5	6.8
0 - 4	43,890	2,936,553	1.5	13.3	12.4	31.7	24.8	8.3	-	9.5
5 - 9	66,508	2,763,720	2.3	16.4	20.3	21.9	20.0	9.9	3.2	8.2
10 - 14	71,875	2,491,046	2.8	19.7	20.2	17.6	19.9	12.5	2.4	7.6
15 - 19	62,566	2,053,947	3.0	21.5	16.9	16.1	21.3	14.2	2.3	7.7
20 - 24	48,018	1,685,964	2.8	20.5	13.4	16.6	22.8	17.0	2.3	7.3
25 - 29	41,159	1,465,463	2.7	19.3	11.3	15.3	26.2	18.7	2.3	6.9
30 - 34	37,546	1,201,152	3.0	18.7	10.6	12.9	29.9	19.1	2.3	6.4
35 - 39	33,045	957,531	3.3	19.2	10.5	11.7	32.0	17.5	2.5	6.7
40 - 44	28,482	706,867	3.9	23.2	10.2	9.8	32.1	15.6	2.7	6.3
45 - 49	30,311	598,491	4.8	29.6	9.7	7.9	31.7	12.6	2.4	6.0
50 - 54	29,507	444,720	6.2	34.3	9.6	6.5	31.4	9.5	2.7	5.9
55 - 59	25,866	331,314	7.2	34.1	10.5	5.7	33.2	7.6	2.9	6.0
60 - 64	26,059	267,553	8.9	34.4	11.1	4.6	33.2	6.1	4.6	6.1
65 - 69	20,493	162,067	11.2	34.5	11.7	3.9	33.3	4.9	5.7	6.0
70 - 74	23,890	135,699	15.0	34.9	12.1	3.2	30.7	3.8	10.0	5.3
75 - 79	18,523	80,882	18.6	35.1	12.4	2.6	29.0	3.1	12.8	5.0
80 - 84	15,878	51,643	23.5	34.4	13.4	2.0	25.1	2.9	18.2	3.9
85 - 89	10,928	31,169	26.0	32.8	14.0	1.8	23.5	2.3	22.5	3.2
90 +	13,171	36,330	26.6	29.2	13.0	1.8	18.5	2.4	32.5	2.5

Table 2.7: Females with Disability by Age and Domain

Age	Total PWDs	None	percent	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others
Total	682,651	18,679,611	3.5	26.0	14.4	11.0	24.6	8.9	7.0	8.1
0 - 4	38,064	2,882,610	1.3	13.3	13.2	33.2	22.9	8.2	-	9.3
5 - 9	55,003	2,707,965	2.0	16.0	22.0	21.2	19.0	10.1	3.4	8.4
10 - 14	62,520	2,406,251	2.5	21.2	20.5	16.4	18.9	11.9	2.7	8.5
15 - 19	56,081	1,988,126	2.7	26.7	15.7	14.6	19.2	12.8	2.3	8.6
20 - 24	45,900	1,967,776	2.3	23.5	13.3	16.2	21.4	13.6	2.7	9.4
25 - 29	38,719	1,627,504	2.3	21.9	13.1	14.7	24.1	13.8	2.9	9.4
30 - 34	35,218	1,223,584	2.8	21.9	12.4	12.2	27.2	13.5	2.8	10.0
35 - 39	32,366	969,053	3.2	24.6	12.3	10.1	28.2	12.0	2.8	10.0
40 - 44	31,442	700,123	4.3	30.0	11.2	7.9	27.8	10.6	2.8	9.6
45 - 49	34,464	602,392	5.4	34.9	10.4	6.3	28.1	8.3	2.8	9.1
50 - 54	33,975	443,496	7.1	34.4	11.5	4.7	30.1	6.9	3.4	9.0
55 - 59	30,197	322,210	8.6	32.5	11.8	3.9	32.2	6.2	4.1	9.3
60 - 64	33,530	264,964	11.2	32.3	12.6	3.4	31.8	5.1	6.8	8.0
65 - 69	29,290	178,578	14.1	31.4	13.1	2.6	31.8	4.4	9.1	7.6
70 - 74	33,457	145,470	18.7	31.9	13.6	2.2	28.7	4.0	14.1	5.6
75 - 79	27,533	91,022	23.2	32.0	13.9	1.9	26.8	3.4	17.3	4.8
80 - 84	24,668	67,200	26.9	30.2	13.8	1.6	23.4	3.0	24.2	3.8
85 - 89	14,917	37,193	28.6	28.2	14.2	1.5	20.9	3.1	28.5	3.7
90 +	25,307	54,094	31.9	26.4	12.4	1.4	16.6	2.3	38.4	2.4

2.2.6 Proportion of PWDs by Sex and Residence

Tables 2.8 and 2.9 show the proportion of PWDs by sex and residence. The proportion of males with disabilities was higher in rural, 3.7 percent than urban areas, 3.1 percent. The trend is also the same for females with disabilities at 3.9 percent in rural and 3.2 percent in urban. A similar pattern for both male and female is observed by disability domain. Hearing, physical, mental and self-care difficulties were higher in rural areas than urban areas. In contrast, visual, speech and other disabilities are higher in urban than rural areas.

Table 2.8: Males with Disability by Residence and Domain

Residence	Total PWDs	Percent	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None
Total	647,715	3.4	23.7	13.9	13.4	26.1	11.6	4.5	6.8	44,071
Rural	487,412	3.7	22.3	14.8	12.7	26.6	12.1	4.7	6.8	33,025
Urban	160,303	3.1	27.1	11.5	14.9	25.1	10.6	3.9	7.1	11,046

Table 2.9: Females with Disability by Residence and Domain

Residence	Total PWDs	Percent	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None
Total	682,651	3.5	26.0	14.4	11.0	24.6	8.9	7.0	8.1	18,679,611
Rural	517,420	3.9	24.5	15.3	10.2	25.3	9.3	7.3	8.1	12,834,578

2.3 Disability and Children Ever Born

This section analyses the 2009 Census data on fertility in relation to women with disabilities. It looks at total fertility rate (TFR) and age specific fertility rates (ASFR). Table 2.10 shows the percentage of women with disabilities by children ever born alive and disability domain. The data shows that a higher proportion of women with speech impairment, 42.7 percent, and mental, 45.9 percent, did not have a child. Women with hearing and speech impairment had given birth to one or two children more than women with other types of disabilities.

Table 2. 10: Females with Disability and Children Ever Born Alive by Domain

No.	Total	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self care	Other
7+	32.2	36.1	31.6	14.3	35.9	14.7	46.7	30.4
6	7.1	7.6	7.3	4.7	7.5	4.8	9.0	7.0
5	6.8	7.1	6.9	5.1	7.2	4.9	7.8	6.8
4	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.0	5.6	6.5	7.4
3	6.6	6.5	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	5.5	7.2
2	7.0	6.6	6.4	9.0	7.1	7.7	5.1	7.6
1	7.6	6.9	6.8	10.4	7.2	10.0	7.1	7.9
0	26.0	22.3	28.1	42.7	21.3	45.9	12.3	25.6
Total	4.5	28.2	13.4	8.2	25.5	8.8	8.0	28.3

Figure 2.3 presents total fertility rates for PWDs and those without disability. The TFR for persons with disability was 3.5 while for those without disability was 4.45. This implies that PWDs give birth to one child less than those without disability. In general TFR for all women was at 4.4, which compares well with the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey results of 4.6 for married women. Figure 2.4 shows that total fertility rate is highest for women with hearing impairment at 4.3 followed by those with speech impairment and physical disability at 3.9 and 3.7, respectively. Lowest fertility was recorded among women with mental disability at 2.4.

Figure 2.3: Total Fertility Rate for Females with Disability and Females without Disability

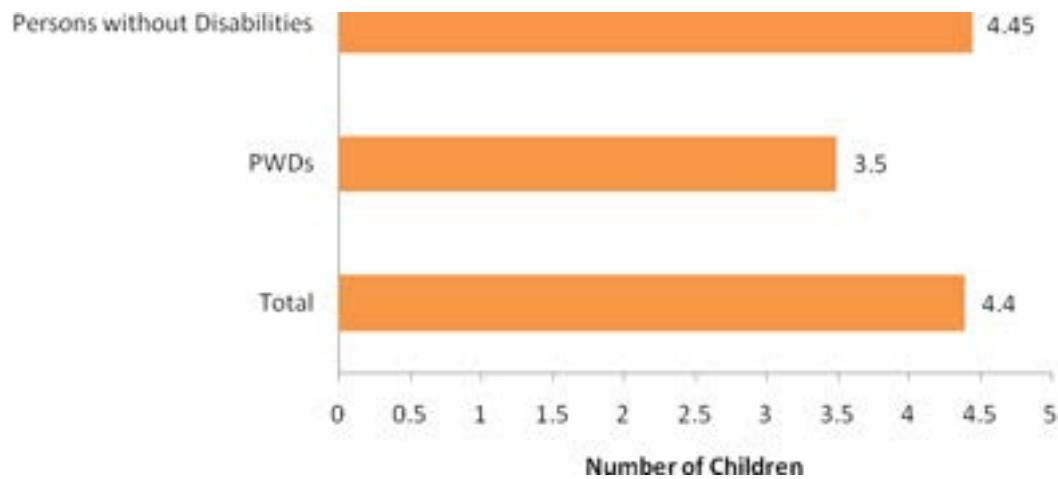
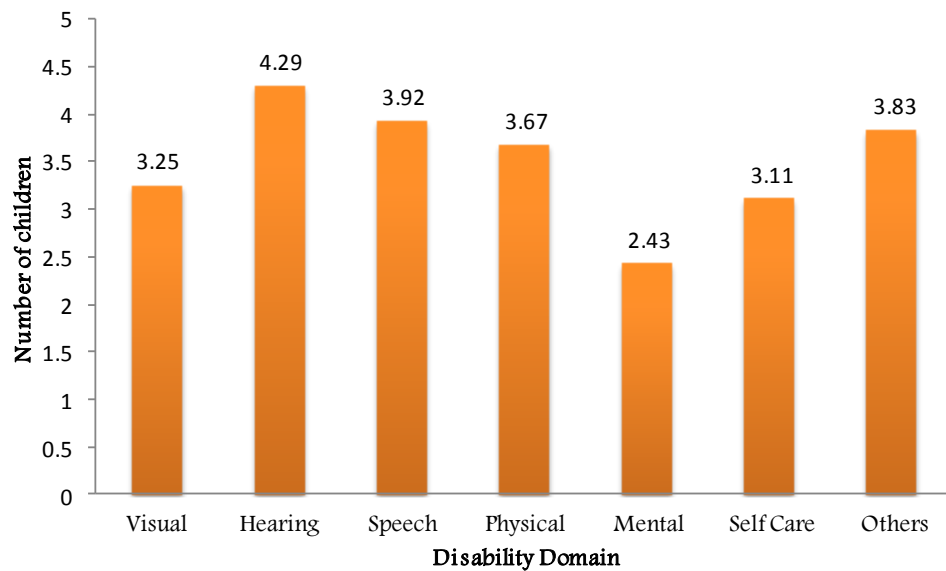


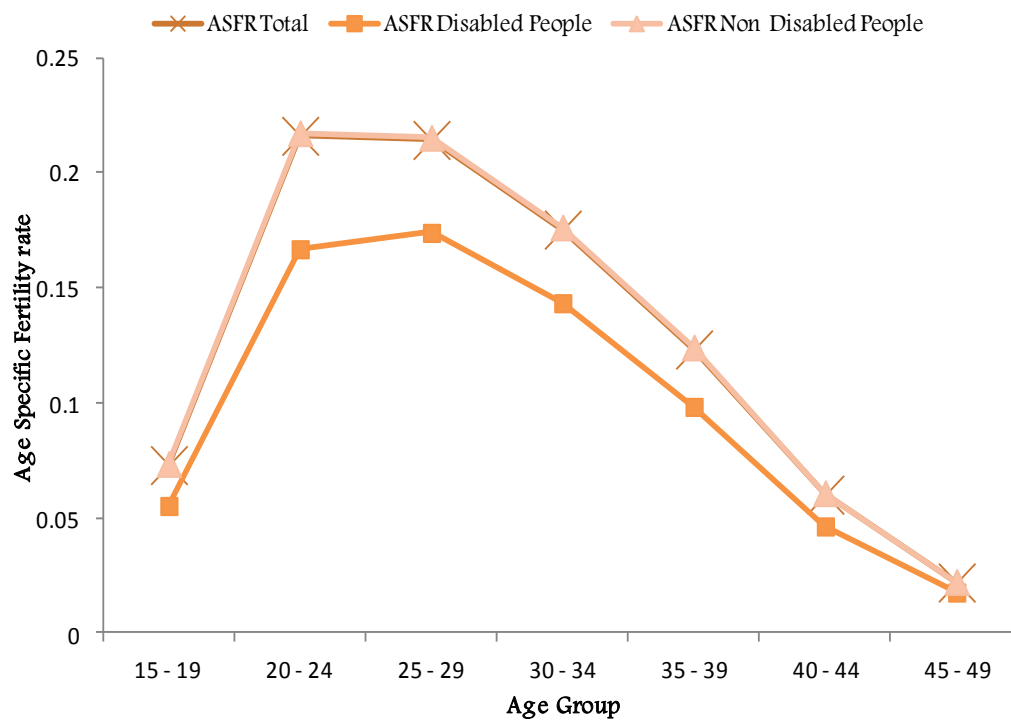
Figure 2.4: Total Fertility Rate by Disability Domain



2.3.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates and Disability

Figure 2.5 shows that age specific fertility rate (ASFR) for both PWDs and those without disability follow the same pattern and is highest at age cohort 20 to 24 followed closely by ages 25 to 29 and 30 to 34. The lowest fertility rates were recorded among women aged 45 to 49 years. The data shows that women without disability had higher fertility at all age groups in comparison to those with disabilities.

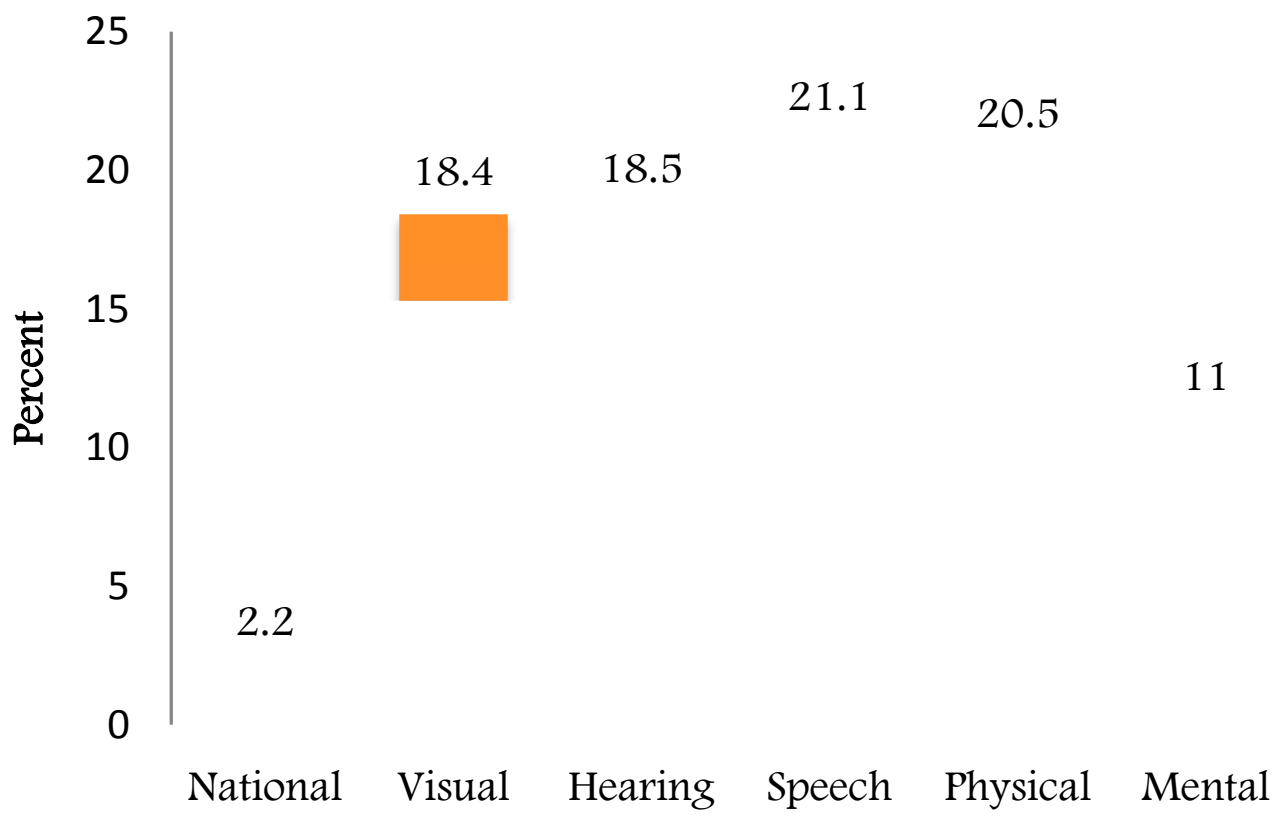
Figure 2.5: Age Specific Fertility Rate for Females with Disability and Females without Disability



2.4 Disability and Orphanhood

Figure 2.6 shows the type of disability by domain and orphanhood. About 2.2 percent of orphans were suffering from some form of disability. Most of the orphans had speech impairments, 21.1 percent followed by physical disabilities, 20.5 percent. The least proportion of orphans was self-care difficulties at 2.2 percent.

Figure 2.6: Disability Proportion among Orphans



2.4.1 Disability and Migration

The 2009 census had questions on lifetime internal migrants. The data in Table 2.9 shows that 3.7 percent of PWDs migrated from one area to another with the rural areas experiencing relatively higher migration at 4.9 percent compared to urban areas at 3.5 percent. Most of the lifetime migrants were female PWDs, 57.9 percent while male PWDs were 42.1 percent. Provincial differentials show that Nyanza province had the highest rate of PWDs lifetime migrants at 7.3 percent followed by Western at 5.6 percent, while Nairobi had the lowest at 2.3 percent. Majority of those who migrated were people without disability as shown in Tables 2.11 and 2.12.

Table 2.11: PWDs and Persons without Disability Lifetime Internal Migration by Residence

Residence	Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3.7	42.1	57.9	96.3	46.9	53.1
Rural	4.9	38.4	61.6	95.1	42.9	57.1
Urban	3.5	43.7	56.4	96.6	47.0	48.6

Table 2.12: PWDs and Persons without Disability Lifetime Internal Migration by Province

Province	Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nairobi	2.3	52.4	47.6	97.7	52.2	47.8
Central	2.8	43.6	56.4	97.2	45.6	54.4
Coast	2.7	51.8	48.4	97.3	51.7	48.3
Eastern	4.6	43.1	56.9	95.4	45.8	54.2
North Eastern	3.7	53.5	46.5	96.3	53.2	46.8
Nyanza	7.3	25.5	74.5	92.7	34.0	66.0
Rift Valley	3.4	47.4	52.6	96.6	48.3	51.7
Western	5.6	31.1	68.9	94.4	35.2	64.8
Total	3.7	42.1	57.9	96.3	46.9	53.1

Table 2.13 shows lifetime migration for PWDs and those without disability by age and sex. Migration increased as one gets older, with 1.4 percent for ages 0 to 4 and 33.5 percent for those aged 90 and above. A smaller proportion of PWDs migrated compared to persons without disability. There were more male lifetime migrants at younger ages i.e. from 52.9 percent at age 0 to 4 to 30.1 percent at ages 90 and above, while female lifetime migrants increased proportionally from 47.1 percent at age 0 to 4 to about 69.9 percent at age 90 and above. Appendices 14 and 15 present more detailed tables on the distribution of lifetime internal migrants by place of birth and province of enumeration. The migrants are divided into persons with disability and persons without disability.

Table 2.13: PWDs and Persons without Disability Lifetime Internal Migration by Age

AGE	Persons with Disability			Persons Without Disabilities		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 – 4	1.4	52.9	47.1	98.6	50.2	49.8
5 – 09	2.0	53.4	46.6	98.0	49.5	50.5
10 – 14	2.6	49.5	50.5	97.4	48.9	51.1
15 – 19	2.6	46.9	53.1	97.4	46.0	54.0
20 – 24	2.0	43.6	56.4	98.0	40.8	59.1
25 – 29	2.0	45.7	54.1	98.0	44.8	55.2
30 – 34	2.3	45.6	54.4	97.7	48.2	51.8
35 – 39	2.7	44.5	55.5	97.3	48.8	51.2
40 – 44	3.6	41.9	58.1	96.4	49.4	50.5
45 – 49	4.7	42.4	57.6	95.3	49.1	50.9
50 – 54	6.4	42.1	57.9	93.6	49.4	50.6
55 – 59	7.6	40.7	59.3	92.4	48.5	51.1
60 – 64	9.8	37.9	62.1	90.2	47.8	52.2
65 – 69	12.6	35.4	64.6	87.4	44.6	55.4
70 – 74	17.0	35.4	64.6	83.0	46.1	53.9
75 – 79	21.3	34.0	66.0	78.7	44.5	55.5
80 – 84	26.3	34.4	65.6	73.6	41.3	58.7
85 – 89	29.1	37.9	62.1	70.9	43.6	56.4
90 +	33.5	30.1	69.9	66.5	36.1	63.9
Total	3.7	42.1	57.9	96.3	46.9	53.1

Chapter 3-Socio-Economic Dimensions of Disability

3.1 Introduction

Disability has been treated primarily as a social welfare issue leading to the widely held belief that persons with disabilities needed care and assistance, being unable and incapable of living their own lives. Due to their marginalized position, widespread prejudice and vulnerability, persons with disabilities do not fully enjoy their human rights, including the right to decent work (ILO, 2007).

The 2007 ILO guidelines further indicate that unemployment and underemployment of persons with disabilities was closely related to physical and mental disabilities of the persons concerned. It is now recognized that many of the disadvantages they face and the fact that they are often excluded are not due to individual impairments, but are a result of the reaction of society in relation to that impairment. It is important to note that laws and policies put in place by the various governments are part of this reaction.

The same guidelines also note that throughout the world there is an undeniable link between disability, poverty and exclusion. The denial of equal employment opportunities to persons with disabilities is one of the root causes of poverty and exclusion of many members of this group. There is enough evidence that persons with disabilities are more likely to experience disadvantage, exclusion and discrimination in the labour market and elsewhere than persons without disability. As a result of these experiences, these people are disproportionately affected by unemployment. When they work, they are often found outside the formal labour market performing uninspiring low-paid and low-skilled jobs, offering little or no opportunities for job promotion or other forms of career progression.

The 2007 KNSPWD showed that about a third of PWDs worked on own family business, 16.3 percent worked for pay, one tenth were homemakers and about 24.2 percent did not work at all. The results showed that 17.7 percent of males worked for pay, compared with 7.5 percent for females with disability. The analysis further showed that 25.4 percent of PWDs in urban areas worked for pay compared to 8.8 percent in rural areas. About a third of those in rural areas did not work compared to 21.8 percent in urban areas. About a third of those in rural areas worked on family businesses compared to 21.3 percent in urban. This chapter presents results from the 2009 Census on the socio-economic dimensions of disability.

3.2 Labour Force Participation

During the census, the enumerators asked questions on labour force participation of all persons aged 5 and above in the household, and referred to the seven days preceding the census night. However, the reference period for those who held a job (on leave or on sick-leave) fell outside the last seven days. The labour force participation gives information mainly used for employment policies and programmes and for projecting future labour force.

Table 3.1 shows the proportion of females with disabilities by economic activity and disability domain. Majority of females with disabilities were engaged in own family agricultural holding, 30.3 percent, followed by full time students, 14.7 percent, incapacitated, 12.7 percent and homemakers at 10.6 percent. Only 6.6 percent of PWDs worked for pay. A reported 6.6 percent of female PWDs worked for pay, while the distribution by disability domain was visual, 8.6 percent, speech impairment, 7.4 percent, other disabilities, 6.8 percent, physical disabilities, 6.2 percent and hearing impairments, 5.6 percent. Similarly, the data shows that very high proportions of female with disabilities were engaged in own family agriculture holding.

Table 3.1: Females with Disability by Economic Activity and Domain

	Disability Domain						Self-Care	Others	None	Total PWDs
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental					
Worked for Pay	8.6	5.6	7.4	6.2	5.2	3.4	6.8	8.6	6.6	
Sick Leave	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	
Own - Family Business	9.7	7.9	7.7	9.4	6.1	4.9	9.3	8.6	8.5	
Own - Family Agriculture Holding	32.6	34.0	24.7	32.3	25.5	17.7	34.0	25.7	30.3	
Intern/Apprentice	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	
Volunteer	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	
Seeking Work (Action Taken)	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	
Seeking Work (No Action Taken)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	
No Work Available	4.7	4.1	2.8	4.8	5.4	6.6	3.6	2.5	4.5	
Retired	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	
Homemaker	11.8	11.3	7.7	10.7	10.3	8.2	10.9	8.9	10.6	
Full Time Student	14.9	19.9	24.9	10.4	14.6	4.5	16.7	26.9	15	
Incapacitated	9.0	6.6	3.7	14.7	19.1	44.4	7.0	0.4	12.7	
Other		0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	
Not Applicable	2.2	4.0	14.1	4.5	4.2	0.0	5.2	12.7	4.6	

Table 3.2 presents the distribution of males with disabilities by economic activity and domain. The results show that 26.0 percent of males with disabilities were engaged in own family agricultural holding, followed by full time students, 20.1 percent, incapacitated, 10.0 percent and homemakers, 2.6 percent. Only 14.0 percent of male with disabilities worked for pay, which is more than double the respective proportion of females. A reported 14.0 percent of male PWDs worked for pay, while the distribution by disability domain was visual, 18.1 percent, speech impairment, 14.3 percent, physical disability, 14.1 percent, other disabilities, 14.1 percent, hearing impairment, 12.6 percent and mental disability, 9.5 percent.

Table 3.2: Males with Disability by Economic Activity and Domain

	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others	None	Total No. PWDs
Worked for Pay	18.1	12.6	14.3	14.1	9.5	6.8	14.1	17.5	14.0
On Leave	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.4
Sick Leave	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.5
Own - Family Business	10.2	9.0	8.3	10.4	6.3	6.3	8.7	9.2	8.6
Own - Family Agriculture Holding	28.7	30.2	21.4	27.4	23.7	18.6	26.0	20.8	26.0
Intern/Apprentice	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3
Volunteer	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.3
Seeking Work (Action Taken)	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0
Seeking Work (No Action Taken)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
No Work Available	4.7	4.1	2.8	5.3	6.7	7.0	3.5	2.6	4.6
Retired	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.9
Homemaker	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.6
Full Time Student	17.8	24.8	26.5	13.5	14.4	8.3	22.8	28.7	20.1
Incapacitated	7.0	4.4	3.9	12.5	20.9	37.8	6.7	0.3	10.0
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6
Not Applicable	2.9	4.7	13.5	5.6	4.2	0.0	7.7	13.2	5.6

Table 3.3 shows the proportion of females with disabilities by main employer and disability domain. The data shows that about 1 in 5 females with disabilities were self-employed in the informal sector and 16.3 percent were engaged in self small-scale agriculture. Only 2.5 percent were employed in the private sector.

Table 3.3: Females with Disability by Main Employer and Domain

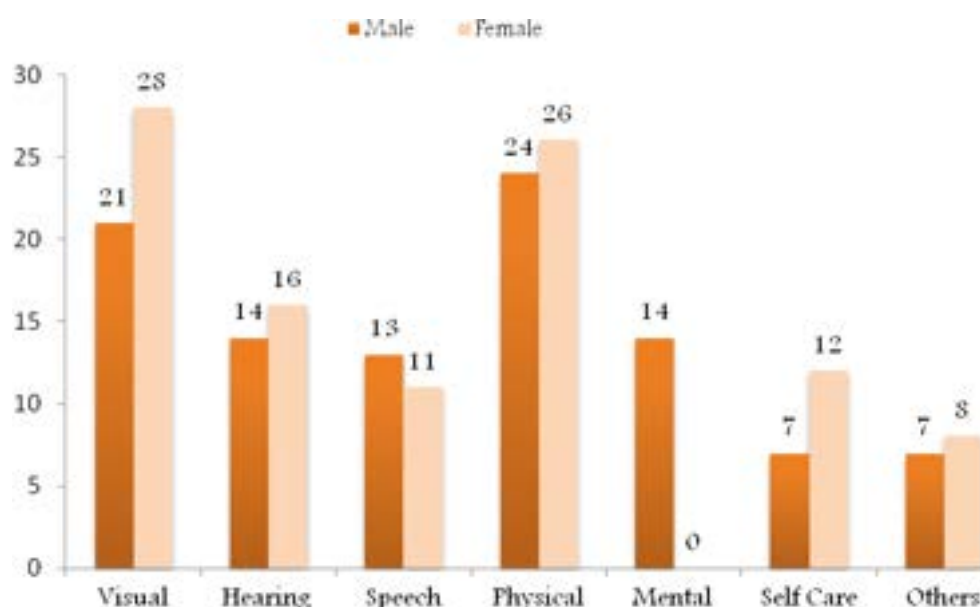
Main Employer	Disability Domain								Total. PWDs
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others	None	
Private Sector	3.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	2.6	3.6	2.5
Local Authorities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Central Government	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
TSC	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4
State Owned Enterprise	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
International NGO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local NGO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Faith Based Organisation	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Self Modern	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5
Informal Sector ('Jua Kali')	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	8.7	8.0	6.8	5.9	6.9
Self Employed - Informal	20.8	20.2	17.5	21.0	18.3	15.4	20.2	17.8	19.8
Small Scale Agriculture	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.6
Self Small Scale Agriculture	18.1	18.0	12.3	17.8	12.9	7.5	20.0	13.2	16.3
Pastoralist Employed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Self Pastoralist	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.2
Private Household	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not Applicable	44.6	47.2	54.5	46.7	54.9	65.6	44.9	52.9	49.0

Table 3.4 presents the proportion of males with disabilities by main employer and disability domain. The data shows similarities with females with disabilities. A reported 17.0 percent of males with disability were self-employed in the informal sector, followed by those engaged in self small-scale agriculture, 13.9 percent and informal sector (*Jua kali*) at 8.7 percent. Only 5.4 percent were employed in the private sector.

Table 3.4: Males with Disability by Main Employer and Domain

Main Employer	Disability Domain								Total PWDs
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others	None	
Private Sector	7.7	4.5	5.7	5.1	2.3	2.2	5.4	7.7	5.4
Local Authorities	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Central Government	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5
TSC	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5
State Owned Enterprise	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
International NGO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local NGO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Faith Based Organisation	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Self Modern	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
Informal Sector (Jua Kali')	7.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.9	8.8	8.6	7.7	8.7
Self Employed - Informal	18.0	17.5	15.6	18.8	16.6	15.5	16.7	15.0	17.0
Small Scale Agriculture	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.0
Self Small Scale Agriculture	16.1	15.5	10.8	15.3	12.8	7.8	15.4	10.8	13.9
Pastoralist Employed	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Self Pastoralist	3.2	5.2	3.0	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.2	3.1
Private Household	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not Applicable	38.2	42.5	50.2	42.2	52.1	59.7	45.7	48.2	45.4

Figure 3.1 shows that more than 20 percent of either males or females with visual or physical disabilities were not engaged in any economic activity due to disability. The least affected were those with speech, self-care and other disabilities.

Figure 3.1: PWDs not Engaged in Economic Activity due to Disability by Sex and Domain

Tables 3.5, 3.6 and Figure 3.2 present the proportion of PWDs by sex who were not engaged in any economic activity. Young males aged 5 to 24 with disability had no access to economic activities compared to their female counterparts. The data further shows that the proportions of young PWDs and those aged 65 and above not engaged in an economic activity were higher than PWDs in age groups 25-29 through 60-64.

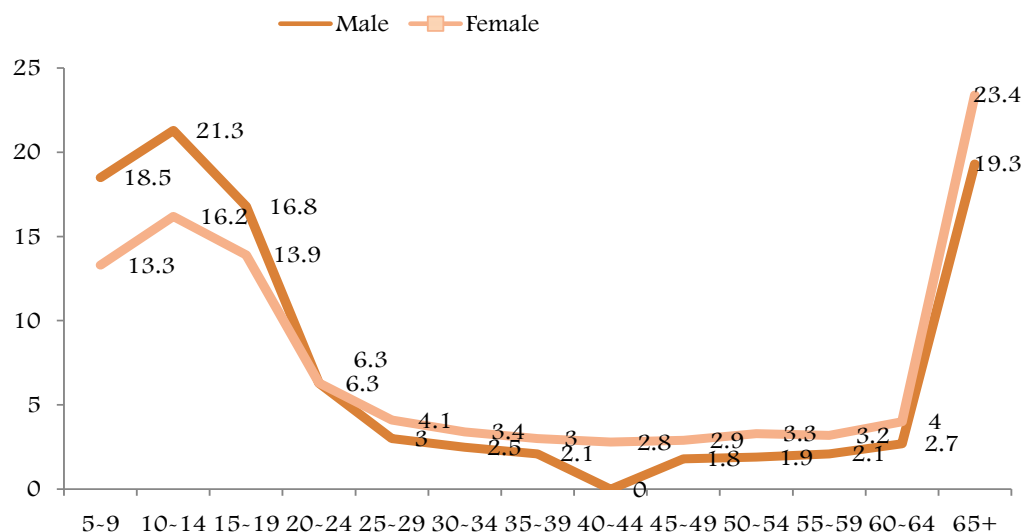
Table 3.5 : Proportion of Males not Engaged in Economic Activity due to Disability by Domain and Age Group

Labour Force (5 + year)		Disability Domain							Total PWDs	Persons without Disability
		Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others		
Total	N	43,089	27,840	25,793	48,745	29,043	14,939	13,612	203,061	5,116,922
	N	6,686	7,358	8,336	7,294	3,562	1,151	3,192	37,579	1,723,459
5-9	%	15.5	26.4	32.3	15.0	12.3	7.7	23.4	18.5	33.7
	N	9,456	8,265	7,664	8,395	4,994	999	3,456	43,229	1,620,676
10-14	%	21.9	29.7	29.7	17.2	17.2	6.7	25.4	21.3	31.7
	N	8,212	5,347	5,283	7,271	4,485	726	2,764	34,088	1,164,874
15 - 19	%	19.1	19.2	20.5	14.9	15.4	4.9	20.3	16.8	22.8
	N	2,653	1,415	1,848	2,911	2,864	337	868	12,896	339,749
20 - 24	%	6.2	5.1	7.2	6.0	9.9	2.3	6.4	6.4	6.6
	N	586	359	599	1,538	2,476	225	297	6,080	67,509
25 - 29	%	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.2	8.5	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.3
	N	354	213	369	1,318	2,304	204	249	5,011	28,383
30 - 34	%	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.7	7.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	0.6
	N	318	183	233	1,183	1,902	223	192	4,234	19,635
35 - 39	%	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.4	6.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.4
	N	322	165	163	1,141	1,424	213	185	3,613	14,630
40 - 44	%	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.3	4.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.3
	N	436	167	149	1,284	1,222	206	193	3,657	12,142
45 - 49	%	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.2
	N	630	158	158	1,435	932	265	202	3,780	14,493
50 - 54	%	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.3
	N	919	224	149	1,723	705	278	207	4,205	20,365
55 - 59	%	2.1	0.8	0.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	0.4
	N	1,375	336	164	2,097	589	543	302	5,406	21,651
60 - 64	%	3.2	1.2	0.6	4.3	2.0	3.6	2.2	2.7	0.4
	N	11,142	3,650	678	11,155	1,584	9,569	1,505	39,283	69,356
65+	%	25.9	13.1	2.6	22.9	5.5	64.1	11.1	19.3	1.4

Table 3.6: Proportion of Females not Engaged in Economic Activity due to Disability by Domain and Age Group

Labour Force (5 + year)		Disability Domain							Total PWDs	Persons without Disability
		Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others		
Total	N	63,723.0	36,427.0	25,295.0	60,030.0	26,400.0	27,841.0	18,662.0	230,537.0	6,275,501.0
	N	5,399	6,867	6,825	5,773	3,001	1,023	2,843	30,708	1,711,593
5-9	%	8.5	18.9	27.0	9.6	11.4	3.7	15.2	13.3	27.3
	N	9,169	7,424	6,326	7,004	4,078	939	3,405	37,406	1,598,517
10-14	%	14.4	20.4	25.0	11.7	15.4	3.4	18.2	16.2	25.5
	N	10,032	4,889	4,485	6,002	3,934	679	2,799	32,141	1,150,727
15 - 19	%	15.7	13.4	17.7	10.0	14.9	2.4	15.0	13.9	18.3
	N	3,614	1,815	2,197	3,076	2,609	452	1,233	14,544	561,005
20 - 24	%	5.7	5.0	8.7	5.1	9.9	1.6	6.6	6.3	8.9
	N	1,709	1,237	1,268	2,286	2,090	382	815	9,405	332,385
25 - 29	%	2.7	3.4	5.0	3.8	7.9	1.4	4.4	4.1	5.3
	N	1,355	952	874	2,163	1,841	351	738	7,923	219,185
30 - 34	%	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	7.0	1.3	4.0	3.4	3.5
	N	1,347	827	632	2,012	1,499	293	591	6,908	158,692
35 - 39	%	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.4	5.7	1.1	3.2	3.0	2.5
	N	1,503	717	458	1,944	1,251	297	611	6,484	108,305
40 - 44	%	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.2	4.7	1.1	3.3	2.8	1.7
	N	1,906	664	373	2,190	1,038	332	613	6,784	90,420
45 - 49	%	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.6	3.9	1.2	3.3	2.9	1.4
	N	2,254	844	305	2,654	892	465	677	7,626	74,746
50 - 54	%	3.5	2.3	1.2	4.4	3.4	1.7	3.6	3.3	1.2
	N	2,232	734	246	2,750	739	556	650	7,351	59,625
55 - 59	%	3.5	2.0	1.0	4.6	2.8	2.0	3.5	3.2	1.0
	N	3,046	1,061	266	3,492	734	1,168	737	9,336	55,659
60 - 64	%	4.8	2.9	1.1	5.8	2.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	0.9
	N	20,157	8,396	1,040	18,684	2,694	20,904	2,950	53,921	154,642
65+	%	31.6	23.0	4.1	31.1	10.2	75.1	15.8	23.4	2.5

Figure 3.2: PWDs not Engaged in any Economic Activity in the last 7 Days by Sex

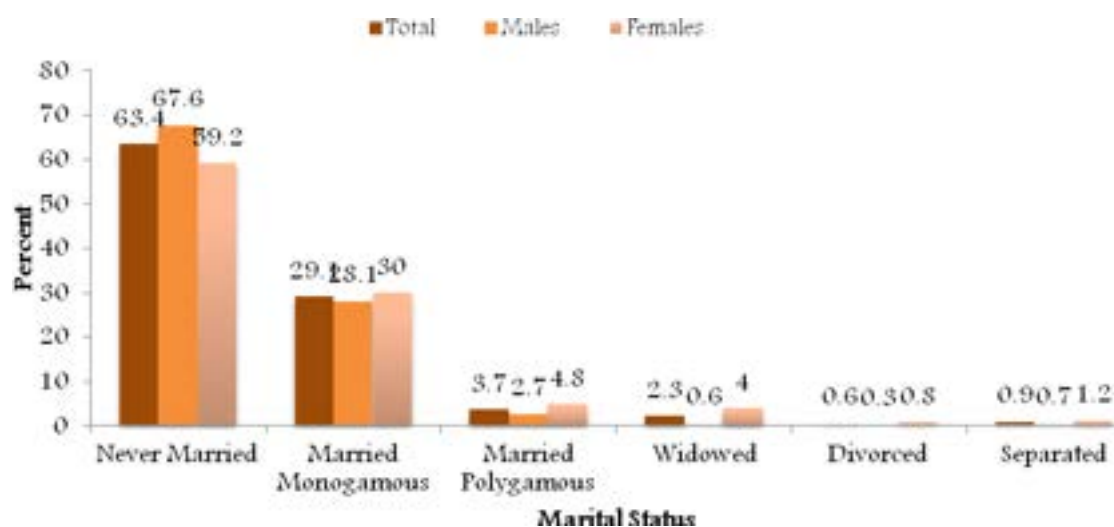


3.3 Disability and Marital Status

3.3.1 Proportion of PWDs by Marital Status and Sex

Figure 3.3 shows the proportion of PWDs by marital status. Majority, 63.4 percent of PWDs were never married. These were 67.6 percent of males and 59.2 percent of females. About 30.0 percent of females and 28.1 percent of males were in monogamous marriages. The national figures for divorced or separated PWDs were significantly low.

Figure 3.3: Persons with Disability by Marital Status and Sex

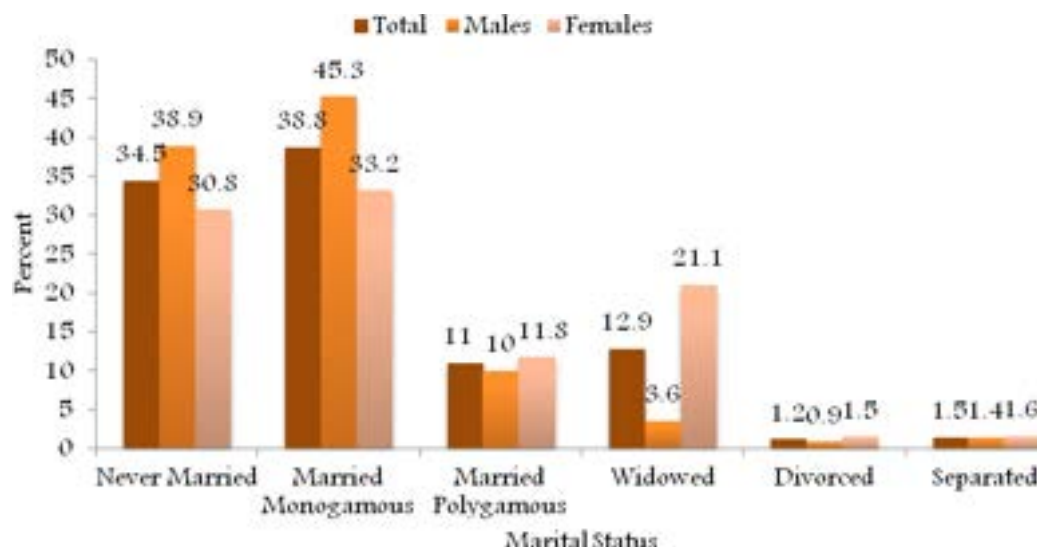


3.3.2 Visually Impaired Persons by Marital Status and Sex

Among the visually impaired, more males were married in monogamous unions, 45.3 percent compared to those never married, 38.9 percent or those in polygamous unions, 10 percent. The same trend was observed among females. More females with visual

impairment were married monogamous, 33.2 percent, compared to those never married, 30.8 percent or in polygamous unions, 11.8 percent. There were more widows, 21.1 percent than widowers, 3.6 percent, as shown in Figure 3.4.

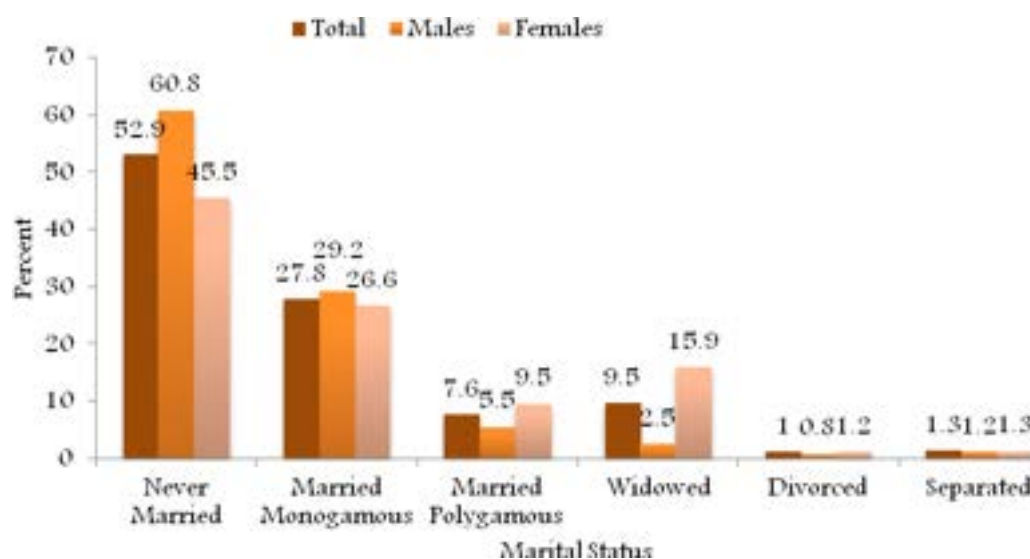
Figure 3.4: Persons with Visual Impairment by Marital Status and Sex



3.3.3 Persons with Hearing Impairment by Marital Status

Figure 3.5 shows that 60.8 percent of males with hearing impairment were never married compared to 45.5 percent of females. The married monogamous in this domain were 29.2 percent for males and 26.6 percent for females. Those married in polygamous unions were 5.5 percent for males and 9.5 percent for females. There were more widows, 15.9 percent than widowers, 2.5 percent and significantly low divorced or separated for both sexes.

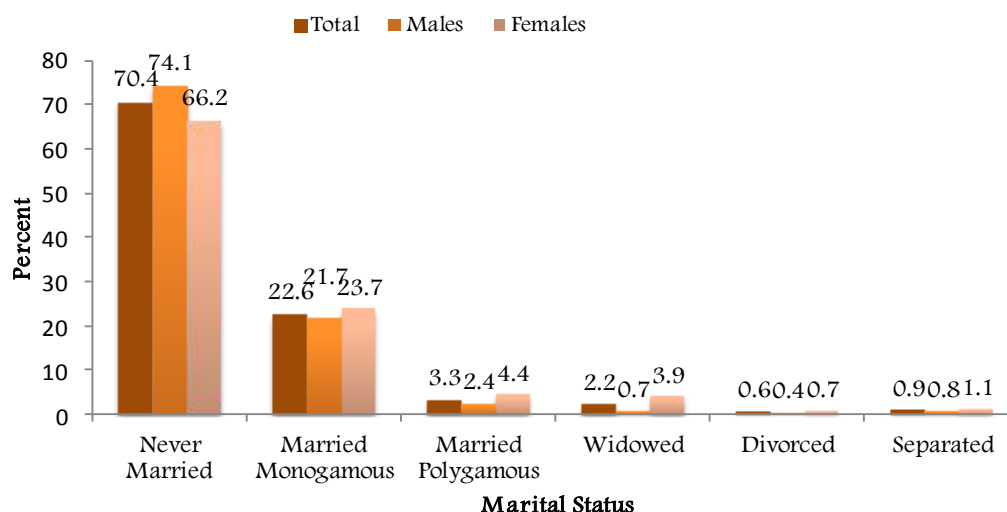
Figure 3.5: Persons with Hearing Impairment by Marital Status and Sex



3.3.4 Persons with Speech Impairment by Marital Status

Figure 3.6 shows that there were 74.1 percent of males and 66.2 percent of females with speech impairment who were never married. However, 21.7 percent of males and 23.7 percent of females were in monogamous unions. Persons with speech impairment who were married polygamously were less than 4 percent for both sexes.

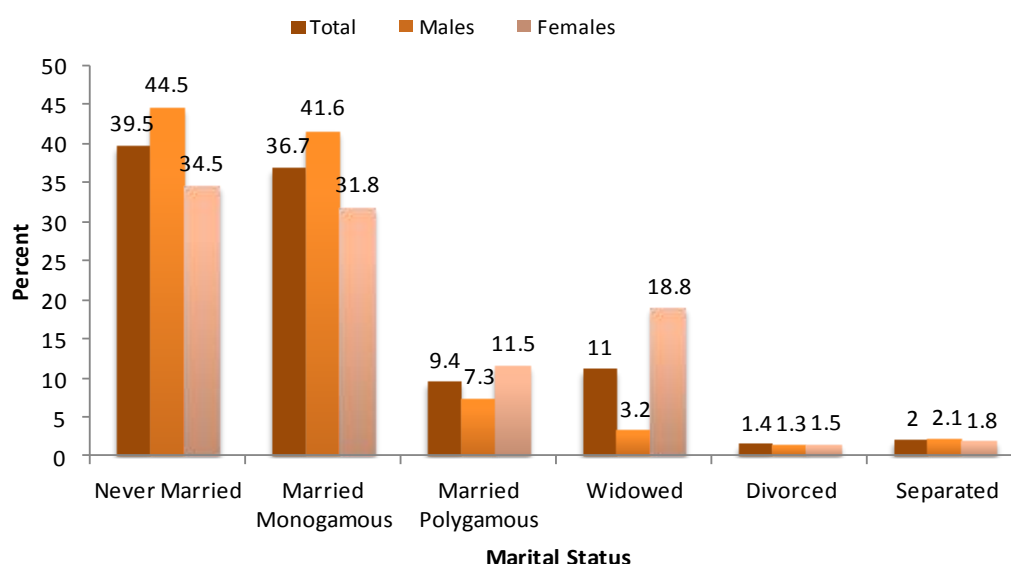
Figure 3.6: Persons with Speech Impairment by Marital Status by Sex



3.3.5 Persons with Physical Disability by Marital Status

Two in five persons with physical disability were reported as never married, 39.5 percent, and comprised of 44.5 percent of males and 34.5 percent of females. Those who were married monogamous were 41.6 percent for males and 31.8 percent for females. Females in polygamous unions were 11.5 percent and those widowed were 18.8 percent as shown in Figure 3.7.

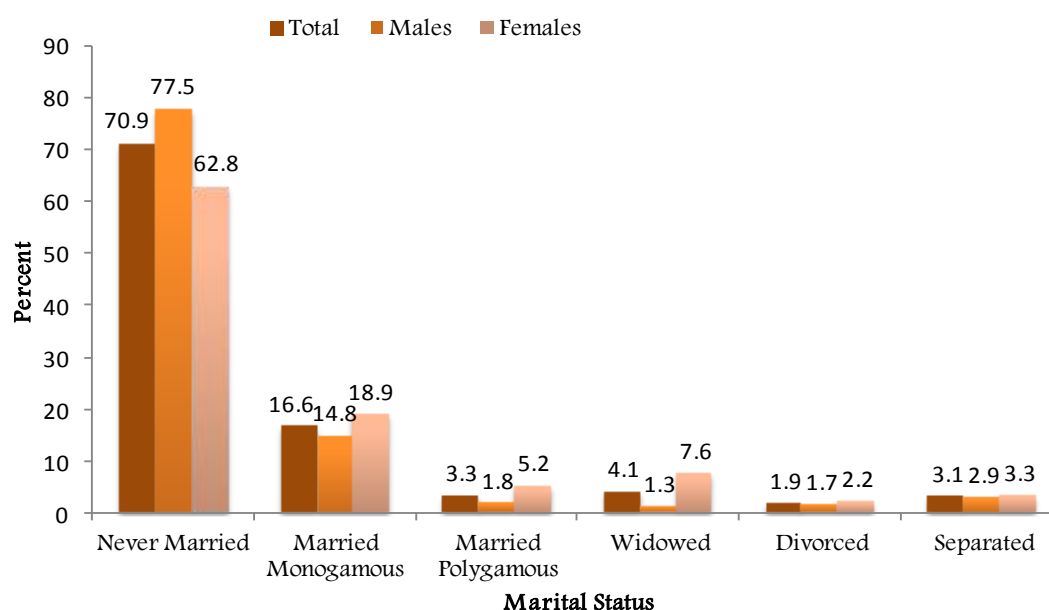
Figure 3.7: Persons with Physical Disability by Marital Status and Sex



3.3.6 Persons with Mental Disability by Marital Status

Figure 3.8 shows the proportion of persons having mental disability by marital status and sex. The highest proportion were never married, 70.9 percent, comprising of 77.5 percent of males and 62.8 percent of females. The data shows that 18.9 percent of female and 14.8 percent of male PWDs were in monogamous unions, while 5.2 percent of females and 1.8 percent of males were in polygamous unions.

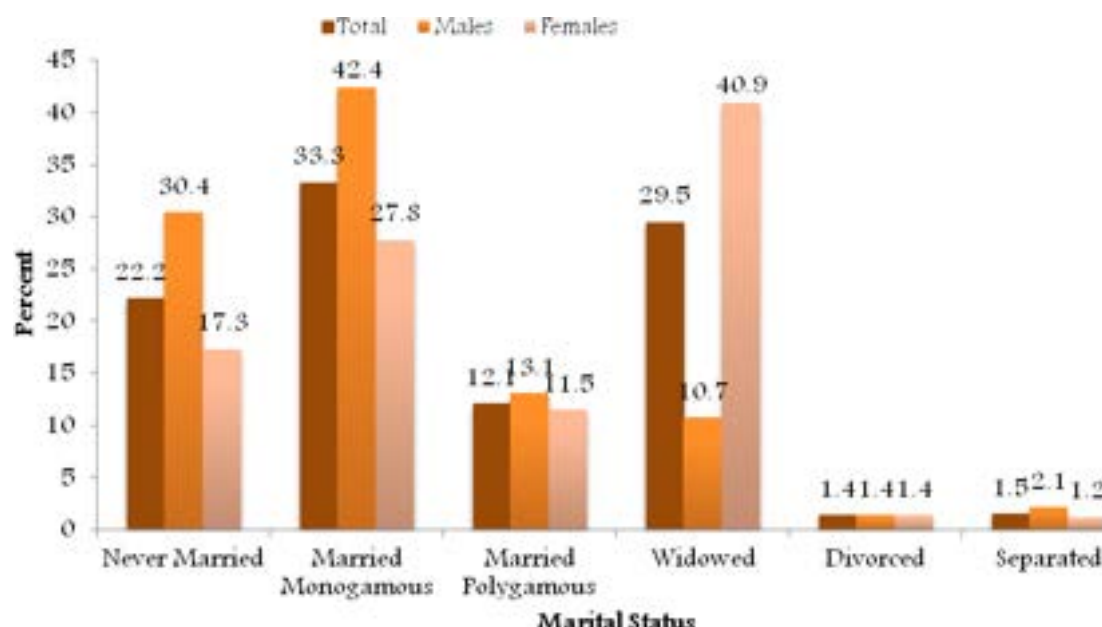
Figure 3.8: Persons with Mental Disability by Marital Status and Sex



3.3.7 Persons with Self-Care Difficulty by Marital Status

The proportion of persons with self-care difficulty who were never married was 22.2 percent, with males at 30.4 percent compared to 17.3 percent for females. About a third was in monogamous marriages, comprising of 42.4 percent of males and 27.8 percent of females. Figure 3.9 shows that out of the PWDs having self-care difficulties, 13.1 percent of males and 11.5 percent of females were in polygamous unions.

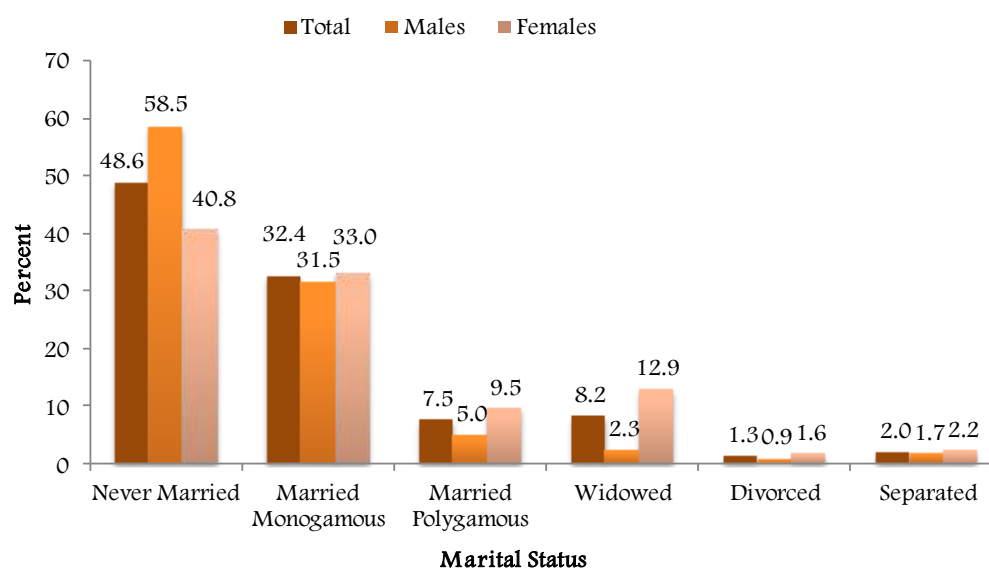
Figure 3.9: Persons with Self-care Difficulty by Marital Status and Sex



3.3.8 Persons with Other Disability by Marital Status

Analysis by marital status was done for other types of disabilities: deafness, blindness, autism, albinism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, behaviour and emotional problems, learning difficulties and multiple disabilities. As shown in Figure 3.10, 48.6 percent of persons with other disabilities were never married, comprising 58.5 percent of males and 40.8 percent of females. About a third of persons with other types of disabilities were married monogamous, comprising 31.5 percent of males and 33.0 percent of females. More females, 12.9 percent, were widowed compared to males at 2.3 percent.

Figure 3.10: Persons with other Types of Disability by Marital Status and Sex



3.4 Children with Disability and School Enrolment

3.4.1 Education and Poverty

Education plays an important role in human development by empowering people, improving their well being and strengthening their abilities to meet their basic needs and that of their families (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008). Education inculcates knowledge and empowers a person to participate in the development process. Employers use educational characteristics as a proxy for suitability and potential productivity of their employees (Oxaal, 1997).

3.4.2 Education

Questions on education in the main census questionnaire were applicable to persons aged 3 years and above and referred to both formal and non-formal education. The categories under formal education were: pre-primary, primary, secondary, youth polytechnics, middle level colleges and university. Non-formal education was defined as any other form of education that did not follow the standard curriculum of the formal system, but offered numeric and literacy skills through flexible learning e.g. adult education and Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres. There were other examples of non-formal education programmes that were religious based such as madrassa or duksi, etc.

3.4.3 Children Attending School

Table 3.7 shows the number of children with and without disability by age and sex. There were over 15.6 million children attending school of whom about 7.9 were males and 7.7 were females. The total number of children with disability age 3-17 attending school was 370,131 or 2.4 percent of the total population of children attending School. Majority of these children were males (199,058) compared to 171,073 females. Most of them were age 6 to 13 years, followed by age 14 to 17.

Table 3.7: Children with and without Disability Attending School by Age and Sex

Age Group	Total Number of Children			Children With Disability			Children Without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15,611,514	7,927,421	7,684,093	370,131	199,058	171,073	15,241,383	7,728,363	7,513,020
3 to 5	3,592,119	1,819,087	1,773,032	62,054	33,952	28,102	3,530,065	1,785,135	1,744,930
6 to 13	8,516,886	4,314,684	4,202,202	206,981	111,901	95,080	8,309,905	4,202,783	4,107,122
14 to 17	3,502,509	1,793,650	1,708,859	101,096	53,205	47,891	3,401,413	1,740,445	1,660,968

Table 3.8 shows the proportion of children with disability (CWDs) against children without disability by age group who were attending school. The proportion of CWDs ranged from 1.7 percent at 3–5 years, 2.4 percent at 6–13 years and 2.9 percent at 14–17 years.

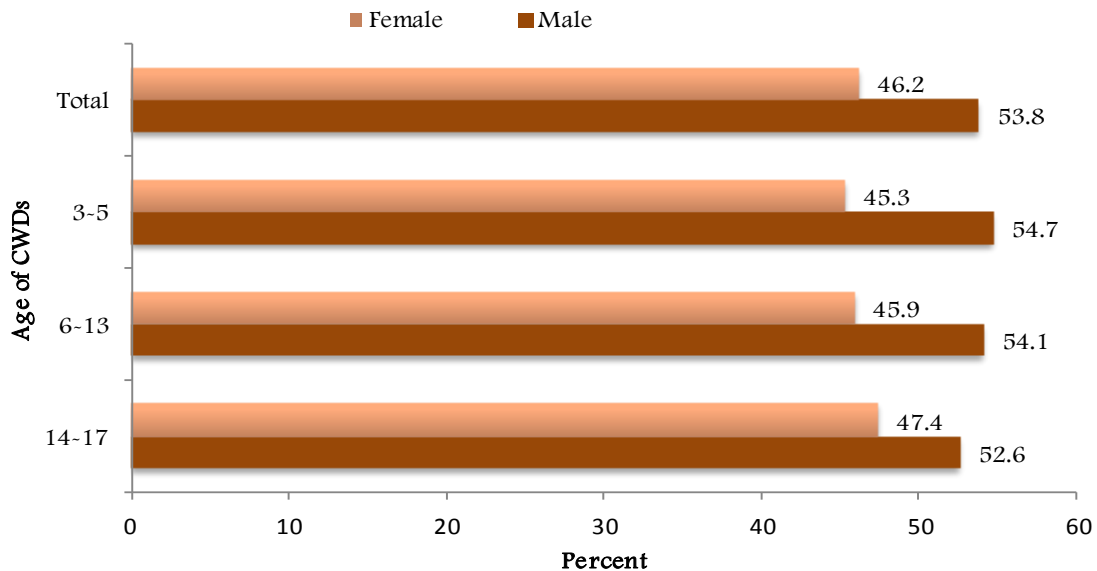
Table 3.8: Children with and without Disability Attending School by Age and Sex

Age Group	Children with Disability			Children without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2.4	2.5	2.2	97.6	97.5	97.8
3 to 5	1.7	1.9	1.6	98.3	98.1	98.4
6 to 13	2.4	2.6	2.3	97.6	97.4	97.7
14 to 17	2.9	3.0	2.8	97.1	97.0	97.2

3.4.4 Children Attending School by Sex and Age Group

Figure 3.11 shows that more male CWDs were attending school compared to their females for all age groups. More than 40 percent of CWDs were enrolled in all age groups for both sexes even though males registered more than 50 percent in all age groups.

Figure 3.11: Children with Disability Age 3-17 Attending School by Age and Sex



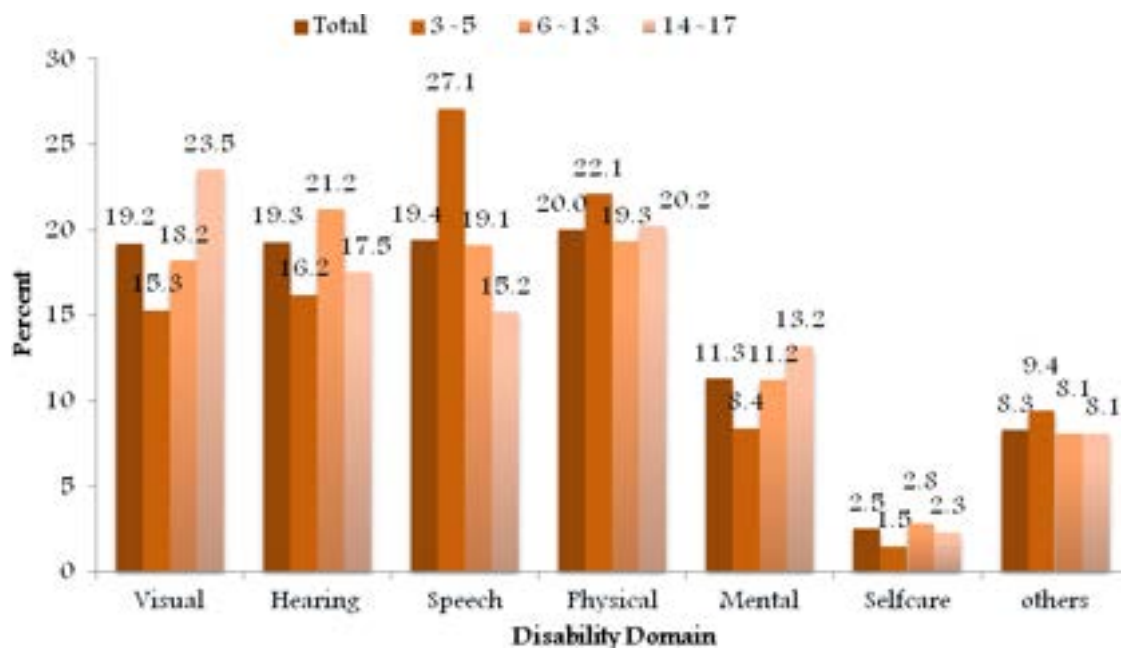
3.4.5 Children Attending School by Domain and Age Group

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.12 present data on CWDs attending school by age and disability domain. Twenty percent of CWDs enrolled had physical disability, followed by speech impairments, 19.4 percent, and hearing impairment, 19.3 percent. The least of those attending school had self-care difficulty at 2.5 percent. At age 14-17, 23.5 percent of those attending school were visually impaired, followed by physical disability, 20.2 percent, hearing, 17.5 percent, speech impairment, 15.2 percent, and mental disability at 13.2 percent.

Table 3.9: Children with disability Attending School by Age and Domain

	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Total	19.2	19.3	19.4	20.0	11.3	2.5	8.3
3 to 5	15.3	16.2	27.1	22.1	8.4	1.5	9.4
6 to 13	18.2	21.2	19.1	19.3	11.2	2.8	8.1
14 to 17	23.5	17.5	15.2	20.2	13.2	2.3	8.1

Figure 3.12: Children with Disability Age 3-17 Attending School by Domain



3.4.6 Children Attending School by Disability Domain

Figures 3.13 and 3.14 show male and female children with disability who were attending school. The highest proportion of male CWDs attending school had physical disability, 21 percent, and speech impairment, 20 percent. The proportions of female CWDs attending school were visual and hearing impairments at 20 percent each, followed by physical and speech at 19 percent each.

Figure 3.13: Male Children with Disability Attending School by Domain

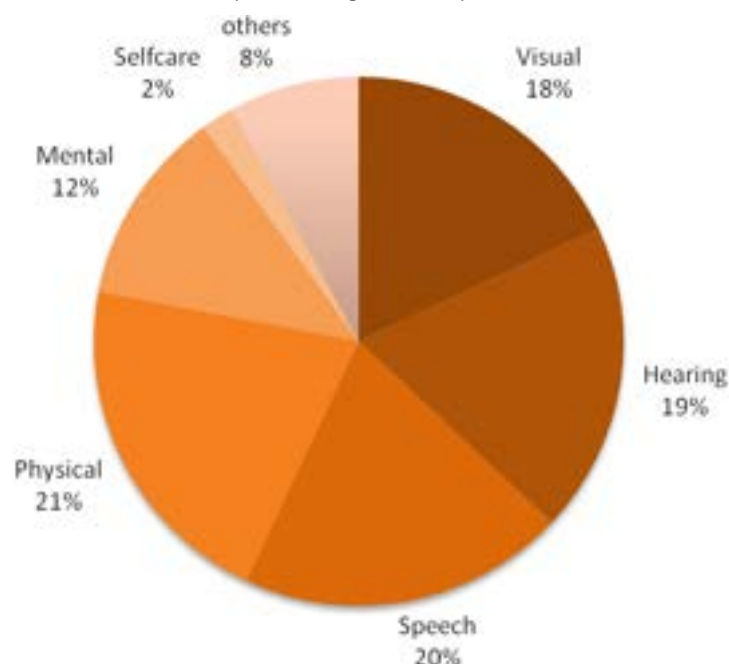
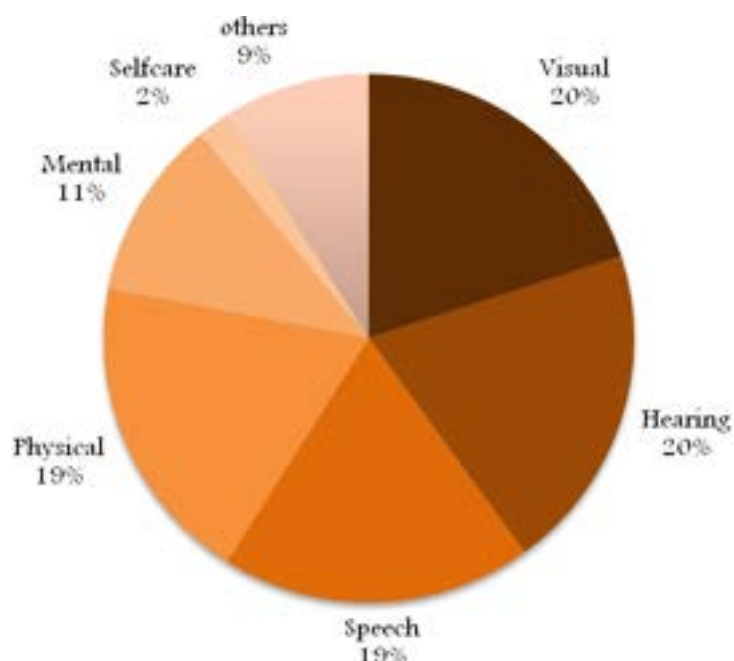


Figure 3.14: Female Children with Disability Attending School by Domain



3.4.7 Proportion of PWDs by Sex and Highest Level of Education Attained

Tables 3.10(a) and 3.10(b) and Figure 3.15 present the proportion of PWDs by sex and highest level of education attained. Only a small proportion of PWDs attained secondary, 2.4 percent, or tertiary/college, 2.6 percent. More males than females attained these levels. Females with disabilities had the highest proportion of those who never attended school, 5.5 percent, compared to males at 4.4 percent. About 2.8 percent of males had tertiary and college levels of education compared to 2.3 percent of females. At primary school, enrolment for both male and female CWDs was over 3.3 percent but declined to less than 3 percent at secondary level.

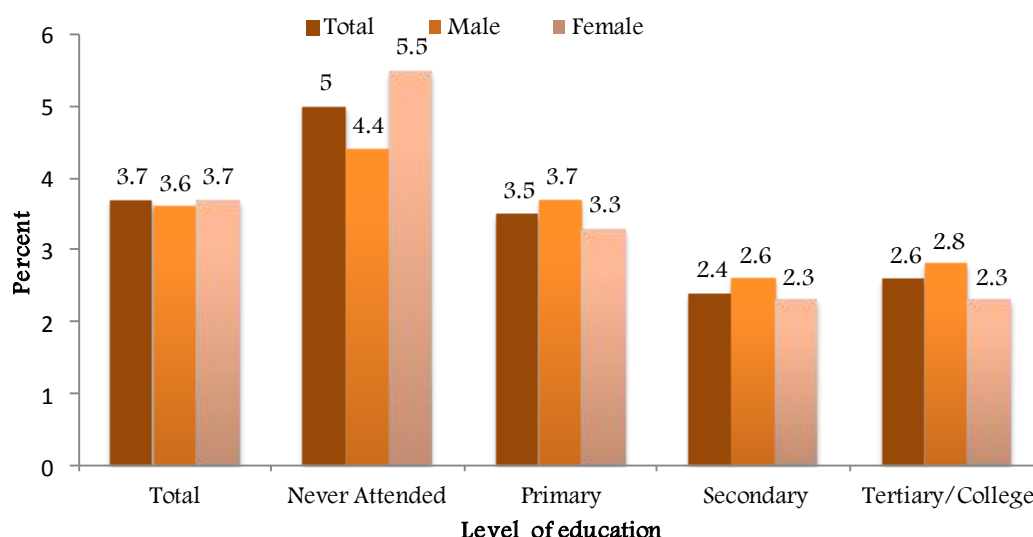
Table 3.10(a): Proportion of PWDs by Sex and Highest Level of Education Attained

	Total	Male	Female
Total	3.7	3.6	3.7
Never attended	5.0	4.4	5.5
Primary	3.5	3.7	3.3
Secondary	2.4	2.6	2.3
Tertiary and College	2.6	2.8	2.3

Table 3.10(b): Distribution of Population by Sex and Highest Level of Education Attained

	Total Population			Persons with disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,092,511	16,861,892	17,230,619	1,255,619	610,249	645,370
Never attended	9,687,281	4,526,128	5,161,153	484,531	198,432	286,099
Primary	17,076,711	8,393,997	8,682,714	590,257	307,959	282,298
Secondary	5,982,628	3,190,996	2,791,632	145,712	82,677	63,035
Tertiary and College	1,345,891	750,771	595,120	35,119	21,181	13,938

Figure 3.15: Persons with Disabilities by Sex and Highest Level of Education Attained



3.4.8 Distribution of PWDs by Domain and Highest Level of Education reached

Tables 3.11(a) and 3.11(b) and Figure 3.16 present the proportion of PWDs by domain and highest level of education reached. Most of PWDs who had reached tertiary and college level of education were visually impaired, 46.5 percent, followed by those with physical disabilities, 22.4 percent. Similarly, at all levels of education, the proportions of persons with visual impairment followed by those with physical disability were higher than for other impairments.

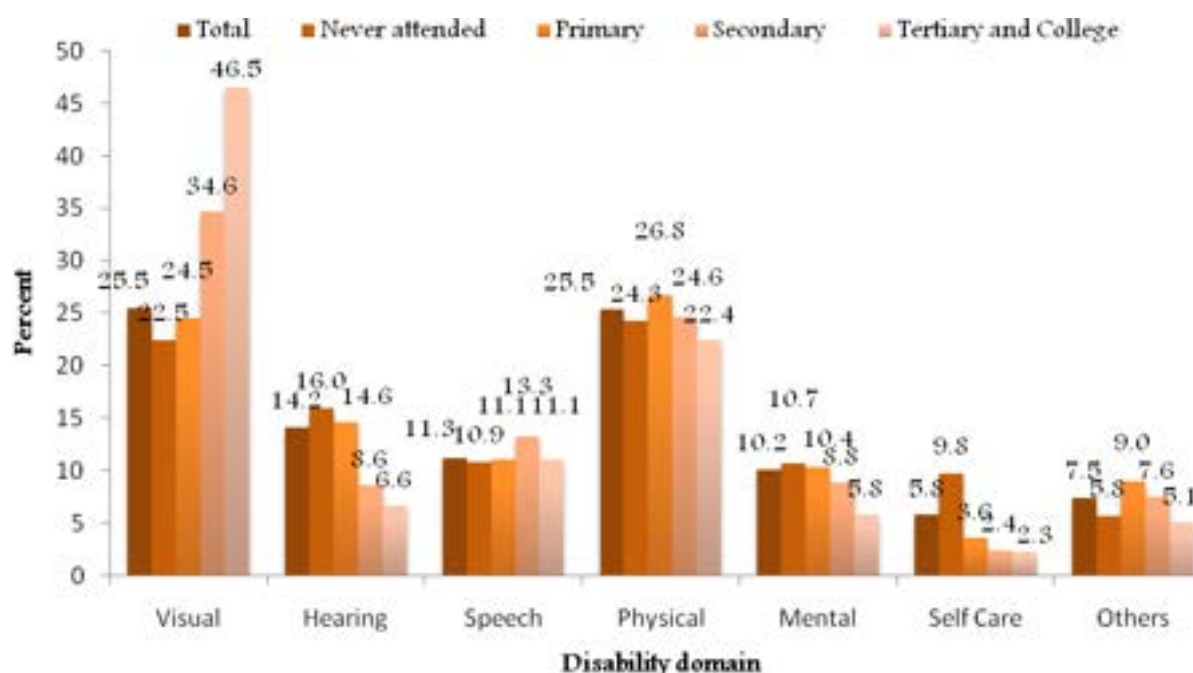
Table 3.11(a): Proportion of PWDs by Highest Level of Education Reached and Domain

	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Total	25.5	14.2	11.3	25.5	10.2	5.8	7.5
Never attended	22.5	16.0	10.9	24.3	10.7	9.8	5.8
Primary	24.5	14.6	11.1	26.8	10.4	3.6	9.0
Secondary	34.6	8.6	13.3	24.6	8.8	2.4	7.6
Tertiary and College	46.5	6.6	11.1	22.4	5.8	2.3	5.1

Table 3.11(b): Number of PWDs by Highest Level of Education Reached and Domain

	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others	Total
Total	320,590	178,630	141,742	319,669	127,992	73,391	93,605	1,255,619
Never attended	108,985	77,541	52,688	117,840	51,959	47,574	27,944	484,531
Primary	144,817	86,251	65,720	158,064	61,099	21,443	52,863	590,257
Secondary	50,443	12,510	19,421	35,901	12,883	3,549	11,005	145,712
Tertiary and College	16,345	2,328	3,913	7,864	2,051	825	1,793	35,119

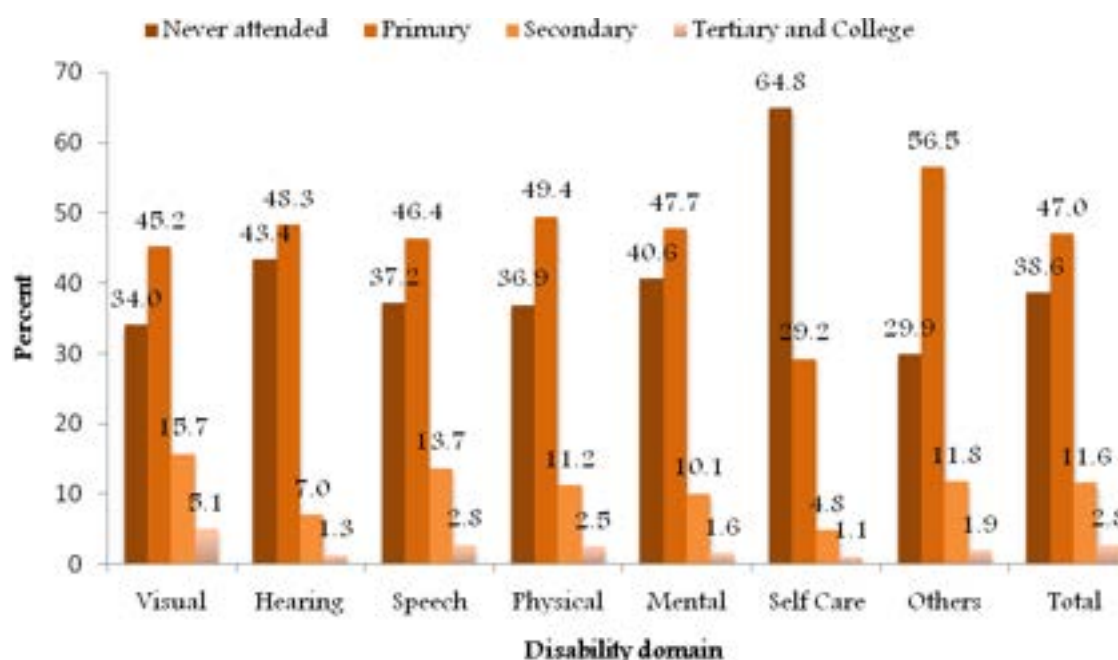
Figure 3.16: Persons with Disability by Highest Level of Education Reached and Domain



3.4.9 Distribution of PWDs by Domain and Highest Level of Education Reached

Figure 3.17 shows the proportion of PWDs by the highest level of education reached. The proportion of PWDs who never attended school was over 30 percent across all domains. It was significantly high among persons with self-care difficulties at 64.8 percent. Over 40 percent of PWDs had reached primary school level of education. The proportion of PWDs with other disabilities was highest, 56 percent compared to those with self-care difficulties, 29 percent.

Figure 3.17: Persons with Disability by Highest Level of Education Reached by Domain



Chapter 4-Disability and Access to Social Amenities

4.1 Introduction

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census collected information on the housing conditions, amenities and household assets. This chapter presents the information collected on the conditions, amenities and assets of households owned by persons with disabilities. These included:

- Number of persons in the household
- Number of habitable rooms
- Tenure status of main dwelling unit
- Construction materials for the main dwelling (roofing, wall and floor materials)
- Main source of water
- Main mode of human waste disposal
- Main type of cooking fuel
- Main type of lighting fuel
- Ownership of specified household assets

4.2 Average Household Size and Headship for PWDs

Average household size is the average number of persons per household. As shown in Tables 4.1 and 4.2, the average household size for households headed by persons with disabilities was 4.4. On average, there were 4.9 household members in rural households compared to 3.4 in urban. North Eastern Province with an average of 7.4 household members had the highest number while Nairobi had the lowest at 3.2. Households headed by female PWDs were overcrowded as their average household size was 6.9 compared to those headed by their male counterparts whose average was 3.2. In North Eastern Province, a household headed by female PWD had 16.1 persons while that headed by male PWD had 5.1. Generally, households headed by PWDs with visual or physical impairment or self-care difficulties had a smaller household size compared to those headed by persons with other disabilities. The results show that households headed by females with speech impairment (8.3 persons per Hh) and mental disabilities (7.1 persons per Hh) were overcrowded.

Table 4.1: Average Hh Size for Hh Headed by PWDs by Residence, Province and Domain

	Total			Visual			Hearing		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Residence									
Total	4.4	3.2	6.9	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.5
Rural	4.9	3.7	7.1	2.0	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.5
Urban	3.4	2.3	6.3	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.2	4.0
Peri-Urban	4.5	3.4	6.8	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.1
Province									
Total	4.4	3.2	6.9	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.5
Nairobi	3.2	2.1	6.5	2.0	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	4.4
Central	3.6	2.6	5.6	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.3
Coast	4.5	3.1	7.9	2.0	1.5	2.9	3.6	2.7	5.0
Eastern	4.4	3.4	6.2	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.5
N/Eastern	7.4	5.1	16.1	3.2	2.4	5.3	5.1	3.6	9.7
Nyanza	4.6	3.6	6.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
R/Valley	4.7	3.4	7.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.8
Western	4.8	3.5	7.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.5
	Speech			Physical			Mental		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Residence									
Total	5.3	4.0	8.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	6.0	5.4	7.1
Rural	5.9	4.7	8.7	2.3	2.0	2.7	6.0	5.4	7.1
Urban	3.9	2.7	7.5	2.0	1.7	2.7	6.1	5.1	8.0
Peri-Urban	5.5	4.3	8.2	2.1	1.8	2.5	5.9	5.5	6.6
Province									
Total	5.3	4.0	8.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	6.0	5.4	7.1
Nairobi	3.4	2.3	7.3	2.0	1.6	2.8	5.6	4.2	8.9
Central	4.3	3.3	6.3	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.9	4.5	5.4
Coast	6.3	4.4	12.8	2.6	2.0	4.0	9.1	7.4	12.3
Eastern	6.2	4.9	9.1	2.3	1.9	2.8	6.2	5.5	7.4
N/Eastern	8.7	6.1	20.0	4.0	3.0	7.4	12.0	10.4	15.1
Nyanza	5.1	4.2	6.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	5.4	5.2	5.8
R/Valley	5.5	4.2	8.6	2.4	2.0	3.2	5.8	5.0	7.0
Western	5.9	4.5	8.9	2.3	1.9	2.9	6.0	5.2	7.4
	Self-Care			Others			None		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Residence									
Total	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.5	3.2	7.2
Rural	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.5	5.0	3.8	7.4
Urban	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.3	6.5
Peri-Urban	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.7	3.4	7.2
Province									
Total	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.5	3.2	7.2
Nairobi	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.3	3.2	2.1	6.7
Central	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	5.8
Coast	2.9	1.9	4.1	3.5	2.7	4.6	4.6	3.2	8.1
Eastern	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.2	4.5	3.4	6.4
N/Eastern	4.6	3.3	7.1	6.6	4.7	12.2	7.5	5.1	16.5
Nyanza	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	4.8	3.7	6.8
R/Valley	2.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.6	4.7	3.5	7.5
Western	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.6	3.0	4.2	5.0	3.6	7.6

Table 4.2: Average Household Size for Households Headed by PWDs by Domain

	Total	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Other	None
Total	4.4	2.0	3.1	5.3	2.2	6.4	2.1	3.0	4.5
Male	3.2	1.7	2.8	4.0	1.9	5.4	1.8	2.6	3.2
Female	6.9	2.5	3.5	8.3	2.7	7.1	2.4	3.4	7.2

4.3 Number of Habitable Rooms

Habitable rooms were defined as rooms in the dwelling units used mainly for living. Table 4.3 shows the average number of persons per household by the number of habitable rooms by residence and province. The average number of persons per household varied according to the number of habitable rooms available for the members. Households with at least three habitable rooms had on average a lower occupancy ratio than those with not more than 2 habitable rooms for both PWDs and persons without disability. Whereas households occupied by PWDs with not more than two habitable rooms had on average 2.2 persons, those for persons without disability had an average of 2.6 persons. The household size in urban areas was almost twice that of rural areas for households with at most 2 and at least 3 habitable rooms. Central Province had the highest and North Eastern the lowest average number of persons per habitable room.

Table 4.3: Average Number of Persons per Household by Number of Habitable Rooms by Residence and Province

Background Characteristics	Persons with Disabilities		Persons without Disability	
	Average no. of persons per HH		Average no. of persons per HH	
	HH with at most 2 habitable rooms	HH with at least 3 habitable rooms	HH with at most 2 habitable rooms	HH with at least 3 habitable rooms
Residence				
Rural	2.2	1.1	2.9	1.2
Urban	3.9	2.1	4.7	2.4
Total	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.2
Province				
Nairobi	2.1	1.0	2.4	1.1
Central	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.9
Coast	2.3	1.3	2.6	1.4
Eastern	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.1
N/Eastern	5.0	2.5	4.9	2.4
Nyanza	1.8	1.1	2.4	1.2
R/Valley	2.5	1.2	2.8	1.4
Western	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.3
Total	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.2

4.4 Tenure Status of the Main Dwelling Unit

Household heads or any responsible persons in the household were asked questions on the tenure status of the main residential/dwelling unit i.e. whether the dwelling unit was rented or owner occupied. If the dwelling unit was owner occupied, the respondent was further asked if it was purchased, constructed or inherited.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of dwelling units owned by households headed by PWDs and persons without disability. Majority of the dwelling units for both PWDs, 93.3 percent, and persons without disability, 91.6 percent, were own-constructed. Only small

percentages of the dwelling units were purchased for both PWDs, 2.9 percent, and persons without disability, 4.4 percent. Similarly, only 3.8 percent of dwelling units of households headed by PWDs and 4.0 percent for persons without disability were inherited.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Dwelling Units Owned by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability

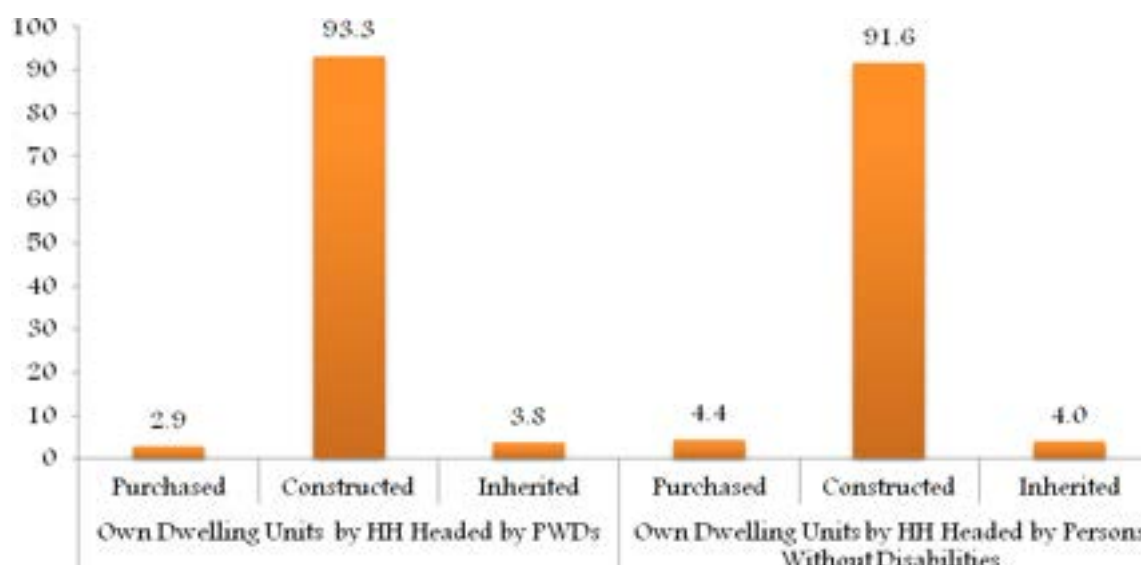


Figure 4.2 presents the percentage distribution of dwelling units rented by households headed by PWDs and persons without disability. Majority of the dwelling units for both PWDs, 80.6 percent, and persons without disability, 83.8 percent, were rented from individuals. Provision of dwelling units by private companies stood at about 6 percent for both categories. Government, including local authorities and parastatals, provided 8.2 percent and 7.7 percent for PWDs and persons without disability, respectively.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Dwelling Units Rented by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability

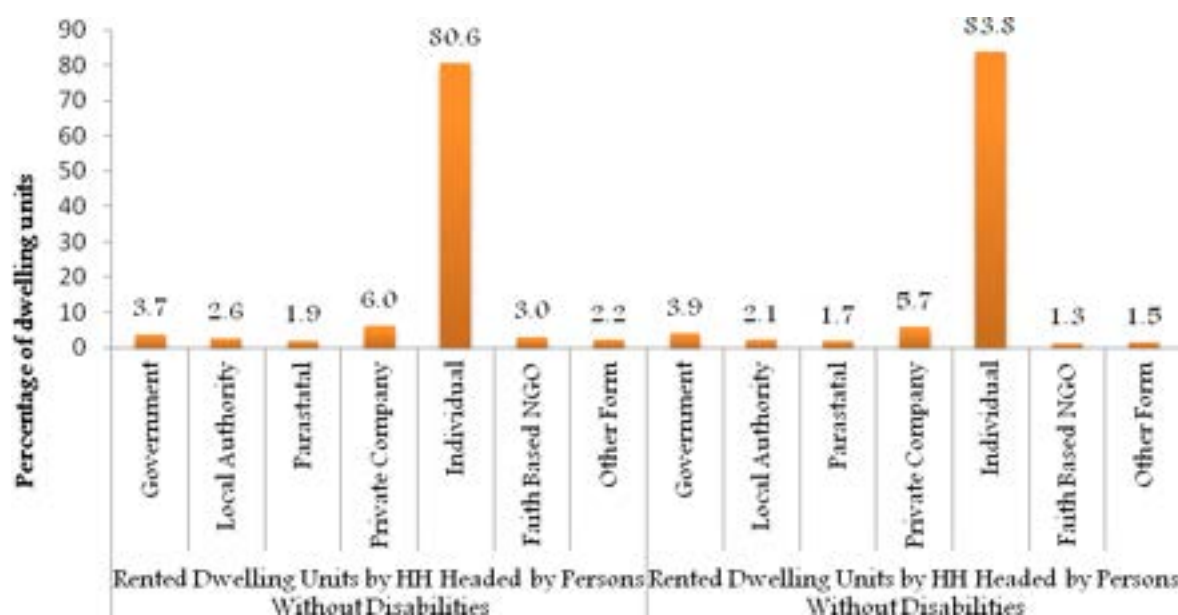


Table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of dwelling units rented by households headed by PWDs and persons without disability by sex. The proportions of dwelling units rented from government, parastatal and private companies were slightly more for male-headed households than female-headed households. However, female-headed households had slightly higher proportions of rental from local authorities, individuals and faith-based organizations than those headed by males. There were slight variations in percentage distribution of dwelling units rented by households headed by PWDs and those headed by persons without disability.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units Rented by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

	Government	Local Authority	Parastatal	Private Company	Individual	Faith Based NGO	Other Form
Persons With Disability							
Total	3.7	2.6	1.9	6.0	80.6	3.0	2.2
Male	3.8	2.3	2.0	6.5	80.4	2.6	2.2
Female	3.4	3.1	1.8	5.0	81.0	3.8	2.0
Persons Without Disability							
Total	3.9	2.1	1.7	5.7	83.8	1.3	1.5
Male	4.2	2.0	1.7	6.0	83.5	1.2	1.5
Female	3.3	2.4	1.6	5.0	84.9	1.5	1.4

4.5 Construction Materials of the Main Dwelling Unit

4.5.1 Roof Construction Materials

As shown in Tables 4.5 and 4.6, the dominant roof material of the main dwelling unit for households headed by both PWDs and persons without disability was corrugated iron sheets, 73.2 percent, followed by grass, 13.7 percent. There was no much difference in the proportions of corrugated iron sheet roofs between households headed by PWDs and those of persons without disability. However, more dwelling units of female-headed households

had corrugated iron sheets as their main roofing material, 76.0 percent, than those of males, 70.9 percent. For persons without disability, 74.1 percent of female-headed households had corrugated iron sheet roofs compared to 72.8 percent of those headed by males. About 16.6 percent of roofs for households headed by PWDs were grass compared to 13.5 percent for those headed by persons without disability. Similarly, a higher proportion of households headed by persons without disability had concrete and tile roofs.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Main Roof Construction Materials of the Main Dwelling Units of Hh Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Roof Materials	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Corrugated Iron Sheets	73.2	72.8	74.2	73.1	70.9	76.0	73.2	72.8	74.1
Tiles	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.0
Concrete	3.6	3.9	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	3.7	4.0	3.1
Asbestos Sheets	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2
Grass	13.7	14.0	13.0	16.6	18.0	14.8	13.5	13.8	12.9
Makuti	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.3
Tin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mud/Dung	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3
Other	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.6: Number of Households Headed by Persons With and Without Disability by Roofing Materials

Materials	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Iron Sheets	6,398,624	4,312,741	2,085,883	361,199	198,605	162,594	6,037,425	4,114,136	1,923,289
Tiles	193,798	138,682	55,116	7,592	4,879	2,713	186,206	133,803	52,403
Concrete	311,379	228,350	83,029	7,168	4,837	2,331	304,211	223,513	80,698
Sheets	197,218	135,268	61,950	9,920	5,828	4,092	187,298	129,440	57,858
Grass	1,194,204	827,958	366,246	82,020	50,389	31,631	1,112,184	777,569	334,615
Makuti	283,139	192,041	91,098	15,576	9,937	5,639	267,563	182,104	85,459
Tin	25,154	16,874	8,280	1,652	910	742	23,502	15,964	7,538
Mud/Dung	69,715	34,029	35,686	4,183	1,958	2,225	65,532	32,071	33,461
Other	64,866	41,544	23,322	4,645	2,620	2,025	60,221	38,924	21,297
Total	8,738,097	5,927,487	2,810,610	493,955	279,963	213,992	8,244,142	5,647,524	2,596,618

4.5.2 Wall Construction Materials

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 show the distribution of wall construction material of the main dwelling unit of households headed by both PWDs and persons without disability by sex. The highest proportion of walls of the dwelling units were mud/wood, 36.7 percent, followed by brick, block and stone, 33.4 percent. More walls of dwelling units of households headed by PWDs, 49.5 percent, were mud/wood compared to 36.0 percent of those headed by persons without disability.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Main Wall Construction Materials of the Main Dwelling Units of Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Wall Materials	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Stone	16.6	17.4	14.9	8.7	9.6	7.5	17.1	17.8	15.5
Brick/Block	16.8	16.6	17.4	14.7	15.0	14.2	17.0	16.6	17.7
Mud/Wood	36.7	34.9	40.6	49.5	47.3	52.3	36.0	34.3	39.7
Mud/Cement	7.7	7.6	7.9	9.8	9.4	10.4	7.6	7.5	7.7
Wood Only	11.1	11.4	10.5	8.8	9.0	8.5	11.3	11.5	10.7
Corrugated Iron Sheets	6.6	7.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.3	6.8	7.5	5.2
Grass/Reeds	3.2	3.6	2.3	3.0	3.7	2.0	3.2	3.6	2.3
Tin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.8: Number of Households Headed by Persons With and Without Disability by Wall Materials

Wall Materials	All Persons			Persons with disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Stone	1,450,585	1,032,805	417,780	43,020	26,941	16,079	1,407,565	1,005,864	401,701
Brick/Block	1,471,006	982,112	488,894	72,530	42,131	30,399	1,398,476	939,981	458,495
Mud/Wood	3,210,039	2,067,582	1,142,457	244,381	132,387	111,994	2,965,658	1,935,195	1,030,463
Mud/Cement	675,059	451,892	223,167	48,406	26,205	22,201	626,653	425,687	200,966
Wood Only	971,487	676,083	295,404	43,553	25,258	18,295	927,934	650,825	277,109
Corrugated Iron Sheets	577,518	436,555	140,963	19,420	12,387	7,033	558,098	424,168	133,930
Grass/Reeds	277,121	212,942	64,179	14,798	10,443	4,355	262,323	202,499	59,824
Tin	26,416	17,059	9,357	1,505	782	723	24,911	16,277	8,634
Other	78,866	50,457	28,409	6,342	3,429	2,913	72,524	47,028	25,496
Total	8,738,097	5,927,487	2,810,610	493,955	279,963	213,992	8,244,142	5,647,524	2,596,618

4.5.3 Floor Materials

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 show that the main floor material of the main dwelling unit was earth, 56.5 percent, followed by cement, 41.0 percent. The data further shows that 70.4 percent of floors of dwelling units of households headed by PWDs were earth, compared to 55.7 percent of those headed by persons without disability. In terms of floor materials, households headed by males were better off than those headed by females.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Main Dominant Floor Construction Material of the Main Dwelling Units of Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Floor Materials	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cement	41.0	42.6	37.5	27.7	29.0	25.9	41.8	43.3	38.5
Tiles	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
Wood	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Earth	56.5	54.7	60.2	70.4	68.9	72.4	55.7	54.0	59.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.10: Number of Households Headed by Persons With and Without Disability by Floor Materials

Floor Materials	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cement	3,582,000	2,528,016	1,053,984	136,620	81,098	55,522	3,445,380	2,446,918	998,462
Tiles	135,692	97,028	38,664	4,744	3,114	1,630	130,948	93,914	37,034
Wood	65,762	46,705	19,057	3,773	2,347	1,426	61,989	44,358	17,631
Earth	4,937,122	3,243,798	1,693,324	347,714	192,791	154,923	4,589,408	3,051,007	1,538,401
Other	17,521	11,940	5,581	1,104	613	491	16,417	11,327	5,090
Total	8,738,097	5,927,487	2,810,610	493,955	279,963	213,992	8,244,142	5,647,524	2,596,618

4.6 Main Source of Water

The main source of water was defined as the source from which, for most part of the year, the household draws its water. Safe sources of water comprise water from spring, well, borehole, rain harvest and piped.

As shown in Tables 4.11 and 4.12, 54.8 percent of households accessed safe sources of water. More households headed by persons without disability, 66.6 percent, had access to clean source of water than those headed by PWDs, 61.1 percent. About 23.1 percent of households had piped water followed by 21.6 percent who drew water from streams. Fewer households of PWDs drew water from clean source of water than those of persons without disability. About 15.1 percent of households headed by PWDs had access to water piped into compound and 3.7 percent piped into dwelling, compared to 23.6 and 7.1 percent for those headed by persons without disability. More households headed by males had water piped into their compound than those headed by females.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Main Source of Water by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Source of Water	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pond	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.2
Dam	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lake	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.2
Stream	21.6	20.5	23.9	25.9	24.8	27.3	21.3	20.3	23.6
Spring	11.4	10.8	12.6	15.9	15.5	16.5	11.1	10.6	12.3
Well	13.0	12.7	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.0	12.7	13.6
Borehole	11.0	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	10.8
Piped into dwelling	6.9	7.2	6.1	3.7	4.1	3.0	7.1	7.4	6.3
Piped	23.1	24.4	20.4	15.1	16.2	13.6	23.6	24.8	21.0
Jabia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rain/Harvested	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water Vendor	6.5	7.1	5.3	4.2	4.7	3.6	6.7	7.2	5.5
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.12: Number of Households Headed by Persons With and Without Disability by Main Source of Water

Main Source of Water	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pond	181,657	117,226	64,431	16,116	8,503	7,613	165,541	108,723	56,818
Dam	171,164	107,424	63,740	12,202	6,831	5,371	158,962	100,593	58,369
Lake	97,925	61,338	36,587	12,214	6,251	5,963	85,711	55,087	30,624
Stream	1,893,004	1,218,749	674,255	128,045	69,554	58,491	1,764,959	1,149,195	615,764
Spring	1,000,340	645,154	355,186	78,912	43,540	35,372	921,428	601,614	319,814
Well	1,142,767	758,027	384,740	70,170	39,720	30,450	1,072,597	718,307	354,290
Borehole	963,515	659,239	304,276	56,033	31,771	24,262	907,482	627,468	280,014
Piped into dwelling	602,884	431,155	171,729	18,070	11,535	6,535	584,814	419,620	165,194
Piped	2,023,745	1,448,662	575,083	74,644	45,448	29,196	1,949,101	1,403,214	545,887
Jabia	27,108	18,865	8,243	1,702	1,033	669	25,406	17,832	7,574
Rain/Harvested	68,171	45,128	23,043	4,526	2,353	2,173	63,645	42,775	20,870
Water Vendor	573,088	422,433	150,655	20,741	13,108	7,633	552,347	409,325	143,022
Other	22,586	15,754	6,832	1,477	864	613	21,109	14,890	6,219
Total	8,767,954	5,949,154	2,818,800	494,852	280,511	214,341	8,273,102	5,668,643	2,604,459

4.7 Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

Tables 4.13 and 4.14 present the distribution of main mode of human waste disposal by households headed by both PWDs and persons without disability. About half of households, 48.7 percent, were using covered pit latrines, followed by 20.9 percent which were using uncovered pit latrines and 13.6 percent that were using bush. More households headed by PWDs, 19.8 percent, were using bush compared to 13.3 percent of those headed by persons without disability.

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Mode of Sewerage Disposal	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main Sewer	7.7	8.2	6.6	3.6	4.3	2.8	7.9	8.4	6.9
Septic Tank	3.4	3.7	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.5	3.7	3.0
Cess Pool	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
VIP Pit Latrine	4.9	5.0	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.9
Pit Latrine Covered	48.7	48.9	48.3	47.1	47.3	46.8	48.8	48.9	48.4
Pit Latrine Uncovered	20.9	20.6	21.4	23.3	23.0	23.7	20.7	20.5	21.2
Bucket Latrine	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bush	13.6	12.8	15.4	19.8	18.9	21.1	13.3	12.5	14.9
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.14: Number of Households Headed by Persons with and without Disability by main Method of Human Waste Disposal

Main Method of Sewerage Disposal	Total			Disabled people			Able People		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main Sewer	674,541	489,711	184,830	18,006	11,987	6,019	656,535	477,724	178,811
Septic Tank	299,030	217,473	81,557	7,628	5,101	2,527	291,402	212,372	79,030
Cess Pool	29,881	21,967	7,914	917	585	332	28,964	21,382	7,582
VIP Pit Latrine	430,827	295,881	134,946	19,459	11,346	8,113	411,368	284,535	126,833
Pit Latrine Covered	4,268,520	2,907,340	1,361,180	232,891	132,550	100,341	4,035,629	2,774,790	1,260,839
Pit Latrine Uncovered	1,831,714	1,228,138	603,576	115,382	64,605	50,777	1,716,332	1,163,533	552,799
Bucket Latrine	22,828	16,148	6,680	1,064	600	464	21,764	15,548	6,216
Bush	1,196,509	763,090	433,419	98,199	53,078	45,121	1,098,310	710,012	388,298
Other	14,104	9,406	4,698	1,306	659	647	12,798	8,747	4,051
Total	8,767,954	5,949,154	2,818,800	494,852	280,511	214,341	8,273,102	5,668,643	2,604,459

4.8 Main Type of Cooking Fuel

The respondents were asked to provide information on the cooking fuel used most of the time. Tables 4.15 and 4.16 present distribution of the main type of cooking fuel by households headed by PWDs and persons without disability. Over 81.5 percent of households were using firewood, 64.6 percent, or charcoal, 16.9 percent. These were followed by paraffin at 11.6 percent. More households headed by PWDs, 81.0 percent, were using firewood as compared to 63.6 percent of those headed by persons without disability. On the other hand, more households headed by persons without disability, 17.3 percent, were using charcoal compared to 10.2 percent of those headed by PWDs. More households headed by females were using firewood as compared to those headed by males.

Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Main Type of Cooking Fuel by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Source of Cooking Fuel	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Electricity	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Paraffin	11.6	13.4	7.8	5.4	6.9	3.4	11.9	13.7	8.1
LPG	5.0	5.2	4.6	2.2	2.6	1.7	5.2	5.3	4.8
Biogas	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Firewood	64.6	61.7	70.8	81.0	78.2	84.7	63.6	60.9	69.7
Charcoal	16.9	17.6	15.4	10.2	10.9	9.3	17.3	18.0	15.9
Solar	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.16: Number of Households Headed by Persons with and without Disability by Main Cooking Fuel

Cooking Fuel	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Electricity	70,433	53,301	17,132	2,168	1,501	667	68,265	51,800	16,465
Paraffin	1,014,446	795,612	218,834	26,536	19,305	7,231	987,910	776,307	211,603
LPG	438,381	310,047	128,334	10,875	7,187	3,688	427,506	302,860	124,646
Biogas	63,356	44,523	18,833	2,209	1,355	854	61,147	43,168	17,979
Firewood	5,666,216	3,670,650	1,995,566	400,846	219,323	181,523	5,265,370	3,451,327	1,814,043
Charcoal	1,483,901	1,049,086	434,815	50,614	30,659	19,955	1,433,287	1,018,427	414,860
Solar	4,469	3,212	1,257	203	120	83	4,266	3,092	1,174
Other	26,752	22,723	4,029	1,401	1,061	340	25,351	21,662	3,689
Total	8,767,954	5,949,154	2,818,800	494,852	280,511	214,341	8,273,102	5,668,643	2,604,459

4.9 Main Type of Lighting Fuel

The distribution of main type of lighting fuel by households headed by PWDs and those headed by persons without disability are presented in Tables 4.17 and 4.18. The majority of households, 69.6 percent, were using paraffin lamps for lighting. These included tin lamp, 38.5 percent, lantern, 30.5 percent, and pressure lamp, 0.6 percent. About 22.7 percent were using electricity as their main source of lighting. More households headed by PWDs, 54.6 percent, were using tin lamp compared to 37.5 percent of those headed by persons without disability. Similarly, fewer households headed by PWDs, 25.9 percent, were using lantern compared to 30.7 percent of those headed by persons without disability. Lanterns produce better light and less smoke than tin lamps. Male-headed households were better off than female-headed households in terms of type of lighting fuel.

Table 4.17: Percentage Distribution of Main Type of Lighting Fuel by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Main Source of Lighting	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Electricity	22.7	24.4	19.0	10.7	12.1	8.8	23.4	25.1	19.8
Pressure Lamp	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lantern	30.5	30.3	30.8	25.9	27.0	24.6	30.7	30.5	31.3
Tin Lamp	38.5	36.8	42.1	54.6	51.4	58.7	37.5	36.0	40.7
Gas Lamp	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Fuel wood	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.7
Solar	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.5
Other	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.18: Number of Households Headed by Persons with and without Disability by Main Lighting Fuel

Lighting Fuel	All Persons			Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Electricity	1,989,726	1,454,118	535,608	52,747	33,966	18,781	1,936,979	1,420,152	516,827
Pressure Lamp	52,240	37,500	14,740	2,094	1,283	811	50,146	36,217	13,929
Lantern	2,670,397	1,802,141	868,256	128,397	75,650	52,747	2,542,000	1,726,491	815,509
Tin Lamp	3,373,126	2,186,751	1,186,375	270,024	144,299	125,725	3,103,102	2,042,452	1,060,650
Gas Lamp	84,375	59,970	24,405	4,630	2,849	1,781	79,745	57,121	22,624
Fuel wood	396,062	261,732	134,330	27,630	16,335	11,295	368,432	245,397	123,035
Solar	142,277	102,415	39,862	5,449	3,532	1,917	136,828	98,883	37,945
Other	59,751	44,527	15,224	3,881	2,597	1,284	55,870	41,930	13,940
Total	8,767,954	5,949,154	2,818,800	494,852	280,511	214,341	8,273,102	5,668,643	2,604,459

4.10 Ownership of Specified Household Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing proxy indicators for household welfare. Enumerators were instructed to establish if any member of the household owns any of the following household assets: Radio, TV, Mobile phone, Landline phone, Computer, Bicycle, Motorcycle, Bus, Lorry, Truck, Tractor, Refrigerator, Boat, Canoe, Animal drawn cart and Tuk Tuk. Table 4.19 presents the distribution of ownership of household assets by households headed by PWDs and those without disability. The radio is the most common asset owned by 74.0 percent of Kenyan households, followed by mobile phone, 63.2 percent, TV, 28.0 percent, and bicycle, 25.3 percent. Fewer households headed by PWDs, 61.8 percent, owned a radio compared to those headed by persons without disability, 74.7 percent. Similarly, more households headed by persons without disability, 64.4 percent, owned mobile phones than those headed by PWDs, 42.3 percent.

Table 4.19: Percentage Distribution of Ownership of Household Assets by Households Headed by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Sex

Household assets owned	All Persons	Persons With Disability	Persons Without Disability
Radio	74.0	61.8	74.7
TV	28.0	15.0	28.8
Mobile Phone	63.2	42.3	64.4
Landline Telephone	1.2	0.9	1.2
Computer	3.6	1.9	3.7
Bicycle	25.3	22.5	25.4
Motor Cycle	2.1	1.2	2.2
Car	4.3	2.5	4.5
Truck/Lorry/Tractor/Bus	0.8	0.5	0.9
Refrigerator	4.7	2.7	4.8
Boat	0.3	0.4	0.3
Canoes	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tuk tuk	0.3	0.2	0.3
Animal Drawn Cart	2.0	1.9	2.0

4.11 Use of ICT by PWDs

The questions on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) were posed to members of households aged 3 years and above. Children were included in anticipation that they may be using ICT facilities at school, home or elsewhere. Answers to the ICT questions were provided by the head of the household or any other responsible member of the household.

Table 4.20 shows the percentage distribution of persons who accessed a service from radio, TV, mobile phone, landline phone or computer. PWDs were more disadvantaged in accessibility of any of the mentioned ICT services. Only 2.5 percent of PWDs were able to access a radio compared to 74.0 percent of persons without disability. About 1 percent of PWDs were able to access a TV compared to 34.3 percent of persons without disability. Similarly, only 1.5 percent of PWDs accessed a mobile phone compared to 49.9 percent of persons without disability. Variations existed in terms of access to the specified types of service by residence, sex and province.

Table 4.20: Percentage of Persons who Accessed ICT Services in the Last One Months by Sex, Residence and Province

Background Characteristics	Radio Service		TV Service		Mobile Phone Service		Landline Telephone Service		Computer Service	
	PWDs	Persons Without Disability	PWDs	Persons Without Disability	PWDs	Persons Without Disability	PWDs	Persons Without Disability	PWDs	Persons Without Disability
Residence										
Rural	1.8	48.5	0.5	15.8	1.0	29.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5
Urban	0.7	25.6	0.4	18.4	0.5	20.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	4.3
Total	2.5	74.0	0.9	34.3	1.5	49.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.8
Sex										
Male	1.3	37.0	0.5	17.3	0.8	25.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	3.1
Female	1.3	37.0	0.4	17.0	0.8	24.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.7
Total	2.5	74.0	0.9	34.3	1.5	49.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.8
Province										
Nairobi	0.2	6.8	0.1	6.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8
Central	0.3	10.1	0.1	5.7	0.2	7.4	-	0.2	0.0	0.9
Coast	0.2	5.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
Eastern	0.4	11.3	0.1	4.4	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
N/Eastern	0.1	2.7	-	0.2	0.0	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.0
Nyanza	0.6	10.9	0.2	4.3	0.4	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
R/Valley	0.5	18.4	0.2	8.0	0.3	11.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1
Western	0.4	8.3	0.1	2.9	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Total	2.5	74.0	0.9	34.3	1.5	49.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.8

Table 4.21 shows the percentage distribution of frequency of use of internet by PWDs and persons without disability by disability domain. About 6 percent of Kenyans aged 3 years and above used internet regardless of frequency of use. The data shows that over 3 percent used it daily while the majority of those who used internet among the PWDs were persons with visual impairments.

Table 4.21: Percentage Distribution of Frequency of Use of Internet by Household Members by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Disability Domain

Frequency	All Persons			Persons with Disability								
				Visual			Hearing			Speech		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Daily	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	4.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weekly	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Monthly	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	~	~	~	1.0	1.0	1.0
Yearly	~	0.2	~	0.3	~	0.3	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	6.0	6.9	5.0	7.2	8.0	6.3	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
Never	88.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	87.0	89.0	92.0	92.0	93.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
DK	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

Persons with Disability												
	Physical			Mental			Self-Care			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Daily	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	~	1.0	~	1.0	1.0	1.0
Weekly	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Monthly	1.0	1.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.0	1.0	1.0
Yearly	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Never	92.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	91.0	92.0
DK	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Table 4.22 shows the percentage distribution of the main internet location for persons without disability and those with disabilities who used internet. Majority of persons who used internet accessed it at cyber cafes, 28.4 percent, followed by own house, 17.9 percent, office/workplace, 17.8 percent, and mobile phone, 17.8 percent. The same trend follows for persons with disabilities.

Table 4.22: Percentage Distribution of Location of the Internet Site by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Disability Domain

Location of Internet	Persons with Disability											
	All persons			Visual			Hearing			Speech		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Own House	18.0	17.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	20.0
Friends House	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.8	8.9	7.8	10.0	4.6	4.0	5.4
Office/ Workplace	18.0	19.0	16.0	22.0	25.0	18.0	10.0	12.0	8.5	14.0	16.0	12.0
Cyber Cafe	28.0	28.0	29.0	26.0	25.0	27.0	21.0	22.0	21.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Community Centre	5.3	4.8	6.0	4.2	3.7	4.9	15.0	13.0	18.0	7.8	7.6	8.0
Educational Centre	9.3	8.3	11.0	8.3	7.1	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.6	8.5	11.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mobile Phones	18.0	20.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	19.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	15.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Location of Internet	Persons with Disability											
	Physical			Mental			Self Care			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Own House	17.0	16.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	18.0
Friends House	6.4	5.6	7.9	9.1	8.9	9.4	10.0	7.2	12.0	6.6	5.9	7.2
Office/ Workplace	16.0	17.0	14.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	12.0	14.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	10.0
Cyber Cafe	26.0	28.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	20.0	24.0	17.0	24.0	25.0	24.0
Community Centre	9.9	8.0	13.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	17.0	23.0	10.0	8.5	12.0
Educational Centre	6.4	6.0	7.2	8.1	7.6	8.8	6.1	5.9	6.3	10.0	9.1	11.0
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Mobile Phones	18.0	19.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	20.0	22.0	17.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chapter 5-Conclusions, Policy and Programme Implications

5.1 Introduction

The 1982 UN World Programme of Action (WPA) concerning Disabled Persons focused on promoting effective measures for disability prevention and rehabilitation and the realization of equality and full participation of persons with disabilities in social and economic life and general development (UN, 1982). In 1993 the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of opportunities for PWDs. Based on the WPA principles these rules and guidelines became the international legal standards for disability programmes, laws and policies. The ramification of these international and regional initiatives by various countries has been established to bridge the policy gaps across Africa and other developing countries (Dudzik *et al*, 2000).

Direct effects of the international principles and regional initiatives on national policies can be seen in the legislation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003. This Act clearly defines what disability is and establishes the National Council for Persons with Disabilities. The Council is charged with formulation and development of measures and policies to enhance equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. The Council is guided by the Act to ensure that PWDs obtain education and employment and participate in family and community activities as need be. However, most of the actionable contents of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2003 have not been fully implemented due to inadequate resource and administrative requirements which go together with its implementation.

This chapter looks at key findings from the 2009 Census and draws policy implications for addressing the issues identified. These policies are considered to benefit PWDs and mainly address socioeconomic benefits towards increasing the functional capacity of PWDs and their participation in all aspects of productive life. Disability is linked to poverty through limited access to rehabilitation, education, training and socioeconomic empowerment (Dudzik *et al*, 2000). To be effective, disability policies and strategies must be designed to facilitate the passage of PWDs through the following interrelated stages of physical and social integration:

- a) Adapting to the disabling condition
- b) Interacting with the community and society
- c) Gaining access to social and economic activities that give life meaning, and purposeful involvement and participation by the PWDs.

Based on the information collected during the 2009 Census, the policy implications for full integration of PWDs in the Kenyan society include:

5.2 Proportion of PWDs

Results of the census show that 3.5 percent of the population have some form of disability including: physical, mental, visual, speech, self-care and hearing. Physical disability was the most common, followed by visual. Nyanza province leads with highest proportion of PWDs, followed by Western.

Policy Implication:

The number of persons with disabilities is about 1.33 million which implies that national development programs should also target the PWDs. Hence there is need to design programs with PWDs in mind. Similarly, there is need for specific programs for PWDs. Such programmes could include adoption and promotion of inclusive policies as cited in the UN Convention on Rights of Persons With Disabilities – 2008; removal of architectural design barriers; adoption of affirmative action strategies that include PWDs in the mainstream of education, vocation, political and recreational activities; and support for and constructive engagement with Disabled Persons Organization (DPOs) in the provision of cost effective assistive / support devices, and assistive technology at all levels.

5.3 Distribution of PWDs

Nyanza province had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities, 5.6 percent, followed by Western at 4.9 percent. Nairobi Province had the least at 2.1 percent. Homa Bay County had a high proportion of 7.7 percent and Siaya, 7.3 percent.

Policy Implication:

Provinces and counties with high proportions of PWDs should receive special attention by the Government, partners and stakeholders in terms of funding for programmes that can address the specific needs of PWDs. This will go a long way in addressing Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in ensuring that there is respect for the difference and acceptance of persons with disability as part of human diversity and humanity. In this regard equality of opportunity should be adhered to in all aspects of development. It is also important under the same obligation to ensure equality and equity amongst men and women. PWDs should live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life.

5.4 Participation in Economic Activities

More male PWDs worked for pay than their female counterparts. Similarly, more females with disabilities were self-employed in informal sector, 19.8 percent, and self small-scale agriculture, 16.3 percent, compared to 17.0 and 13.9 percent of males with disabilities, respectively. Over 20 percent of males or females with visual or physical disabilities were not engaged in any economic activities due to their disabilities.

Policy Implication:

There is need to engender the employment of females with disabilities since more men with disabilities worked for pay compared to females. Similarly, there is need to recognize the role and contribution of PWDs in economic development and give them a chance to participate in these activities without discrimination. This should be done by sensitizing potential employers at all levels to observe the 5.0 percent affirmative action in recruitment of PWDs for all available vacancies in their organizations as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Article 27 on work and employment) and Kenya's Persons with Disabilities Act 2003 (section 13).

5.5 Education and Disability

The census results show that about 71 percent of children with disabilities (CWDs) were attending school compared to 21 percent of CWDs who never attended. One in five CWDs attending school had physical disability, followed by those with speech impairment, 19.4 percent, and hearing impairment, 19.3 percent. The least proportion of CWDs enrolled had self-care difficulties at 2.5 percent. Only a small proportion of PWDs reached secondary, 2.4 percent, or tertiary/college, 2.6 percent. More males than females reached these levels and more female than male PWDs never attended school.

Policy Implication:

There is need to address the 21 percent of children with disabilities who never attended school and the high dropout or low transition rates from primary to secondary and tertiary levels of education. Awareness programs at community level need to be supported to address the imbalance of more male CWDs attending school compared to females.

In this regard emphasis should be put on Article 7 and Article 24 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities where all necessary measures concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, on an equal basis with other children, should be availed to the full enjoyment by children with different disabilities. Children with disabilities should not be excluded from the general education system of free and compulsory primary education or secondary education on the basis of disability. Reasonable accommodation of the individuals' requirements should be provided as stated in UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 24 on education.

5.6 Disability and Housing Conditions

More walls of the dwelling units of households headed by PWDs (49.5 percent) were made from mud/wood compared to 30.0 percent of those headed by persons without disability. Similarly, the dominant floor material of the main dwelling unit was earth, 56.3 percent, followed by cement, 41.0 percent. About 70.4 percent of floors of the dwelling units of households headed by PWDs were earth compared to 55.7 percent of those of persons without disability.

More households headed by PWDs, 54.6 percent, were using tin lamp compared to 37.5 percent of those headed by persons without disability. Fewer households headed by PWDs, 61.8 percent, owned a radio compared to 74.7 percent of those owned by persons without disability.

Policy Implication:

The above scenario could be attributed to poverty and lack of access to employment and other amenities. There is need for the Government and stakeholders to provide support for PWDs to have better living conditions through various programmes that could enhance their income. This can be done through organized support mechanisms that allow their participation and involvement in decision-making on the necessary support.

5.7 Conclusion

The census results show the proportion of persons with disabilities and their distribution. The results further show PWDs by their socioeconomic characteristics. In conclusion, the disparities between persons without disability and persons with disabilities can be bridged by putting in place policies that favour PWDs as enumerated in policy implications above.

5.8 Recommendations

In view of the key findings and policy implications mentioned above, the Government, partners and stakeholders should undertake the following measures:

- a) Increase awareness among communities about the plight of PWDs, especially children with disabilities and special needs. This will build support for appropriate intervention strategies through community involvement at all levels.
- b) Enforce the Persons with Disability Act 2003, as it provides a framework for the acceptance of PWDs into Kenyan society and strives to remove the stigma of disability.
- c) Use the UN Day of Disabled Persons, which is celebrated in Kenya on 3rd December every year, to create awareness and recognition of PWDs' rights to consideration for full participation in all sectors of the economy and all levels of decision-making.
- d) Review the reproductive health policy, the HIV/AIDS policy, and the National Adolescent Reproductive Health and Development Policy to address the reproductive health needs of all PWDs. In addition, avail and domesticate reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information to suit specific needs of PWDs.
- e) Formulate, or strengthen and scale up local disability programs in the country.
- f) Ensure that the existing and proposed infrastructure is universally accessible and friendly to PWDs in all aspects.
- g) Provide a framework that caters for the repair and maintenance of assistive/supportive devices.
- h) Support the development of PWDs to improve their skills so that they can participate in gainful and meaningful employment.
- i) Set aside special funds in the national and county budgets to support the development of PWDs.
- j) Economically empower PWDs through training and availability of credit, and support the existing programs.
- k) Accelerate the attainment of Education for All, since such efforts will contribute towards provision of employment opportunities and self-reliance of children with disabilities.
- l) The results show a very high concentration of PWDs in counties around Lake Victoria region. A special survey should be conducted in this region to establish the causes of the disabilities.

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Appendices

Appendix 1(a): Main Census Questionnaires

(CONFIDENTIAL)


Republic of Kenya
 Population and Housing Census – 24th/25th August 2009


KNBS
 KENYA NATIONAL
 BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

Province	District	Division	Location	Sub-Location	E.A. Number	E.A. Type	E.A. Status	Household No.	Household Type	Constituency	Structure No. S
Ward		Males =	Females =	Total Household Population =		☐ Spill ☐					

A: Information Regarding All Persons

Name	Line Number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Line Number of Mother	Line Number of Person born	Tribal Nationality	Religion	Marital Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Residence	Dependent
(P-001)	(P-002)	(P-003)	(P-004)	(P-005)	(P-006)	(P-007)	(P-008)	(P-009)	(P-010)	(P-011)	(P-012)	(P-013)	(P-014)
What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household? (Please list names of each person, young and old, starting with the head of the household.)	1	What is respondent's relationship to the head of the household?	What is respondent's sex?	What age is respondent?	What is respondent's line number?	What is respondent's tribal nationality?	What is respondent's religion?	What is respondent's marital status?	Where was respondent born?	Where was respondent living in August 2008?	Where did respondent move to the current district?	How long did respondent move to the current district?	Is respondent dependent on others?
For females aged 12 years and above, please provide the following information:	2	How many children have you born alive?	How many children have you born alive who are still living in this household?	How many children have you born alive who are still living elsewhere?	How many children have you born alive who have died?	When was your last child born?	What was the sex of your last child?	What was the date of birth of your last child?	What was the place of birth of your last child?	What was the duration of residence of your last child in the current district?	What was the duration of residence of your last child in the current district?	What was the duration of residence of your last child in the current district?	What was the duration of residence of your last child in the current district?

B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above

Particulars of All Live Births												Particulars of Last Live Birth				
(P-015)	(P-016)	(P-017)	(P-018)	(P-019)	(P-020)	(P-021)	(P-022)	(P-023)	(P-024)	(P-025)	(P-026)	(P-027)	(P-028)	(P-029)	(P-030)	(P-031)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

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Line Number	B: Information Regarding Families Aged 15 Years and Above			C: Information Regarding Persons with Disability		D: Information Regarding Persons Aged 3 Years and Above			E: Labour Force Particulars (To be asked of all persons aged 5 years and above)			F: Information Regarding ICT (To be asked of persons aged 3 years & above)					G: Annual Live Births	H: Information About Deaths in the Household										
	(P-24)	(P-25)	(P-26)	(P-27)	(P-28)	(P-29)	(P-30)	(P-31)	(P-32)	(P-33)	(P-34)	(P-35)	(P-36)	(P-37)	(P-38)	(P-39)	(P-40)	(P-41)	(P-42)	(P-43)	(P-44)	(P-45)	(P-46)	(P-47)	(P-48)	(P-49)	(P-50)	
1	Particulars of Live Births			What type of disability does member have? (If not more than three)		Education			Economic Activity			What - (name) - able to get a service from the following items within the last one month?					How many live births occurred in this household between 2016/0000 and 2017/0000 (last 12 months)?	How many deaths occurred in this household between 2016/0000 and 2017/0000 (last 12 months)?										
2	Was this child male or female?	1-Male 2-Female	1-Male 2-Female	1-None 2-Blind 3-Deaf 4-Physical 5-Mental 6-Deaf-blind 7-Other 8-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None	1-None 2-Primary 3-Secondary 4-Tertiary 5-Postgraduate 6-None		
3	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
4	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
5	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
6	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
7	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
8	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
9	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
10	Was this child ever in school?	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No	1-Yes 2-No
Remarks																Continuation page _____ of _____												

I: Information About Deaths in the Household (P-51)		J: Information Regarding Livestock (P-52)				K: Housing Conditions and Amenities - To be Asked of the Household Head or Any Other Responsible Person (P-53)										L: Ownership of Household Assets (P-54)				M: Enrolments (P-55)			
For families who died at age 15 - 49 years		How many of each of the following livestock are currently owned by this household?				Dwelling Type		Water Supply		Toilet		Electricity		Main Source of Water		Main Type of Cooking Fuel		Main Type of Lighting		Did the household own any of the following items?		How many members of this household have migrated to another country since 1995?	
1-Yes	2-No	1-None	2-1	3-2	4-3	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1	1-None	2-1
1. Family member		1. Cattle				1. None		1. None		1. None		1. None		1. None		1. None		1. None		1. None		1. None	
2. Family member		2. Goats				2. None		2. None		2. None		2. None		2. None		2. None		2. None		2. None		2. None	
3. Family member		3. Pigs				3. None		3. None		3. None		3. None		3. None		3. None		3. None		3. None		3. None	
4. Family member		4. Chickens				4. None		4. None		4. None		4. None		4. None		4. None		4. None		4. None		4. None	
5. Family member		5. Other				5. None		5. None		5. None		5. None		5. None		5. None		5. None		5. None		5. None	
6. Family member		6. Donkeys				6. None		6. None		6. None		6. None		6. None		6. None		6. None		6. None		6. None	

CODE LIST FOR HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL REACHED AND COMPLETED FOR

P-40 & P41

Not Stated/DK 99

Never Attended 97

PRE-PRIMARY

Pre Primary (ECD) 96

PRIMARY

Standard 1(Incomplete) 0

Standard 1 1

Standard 2 2

Standard 3 3

Standard 4 4

Standard 5 5

Standard 6 6

Standard 7 7

Standard 8 8

SECONDARY

Form 1 9

Form 2 10

Form 3 11

Form 4 12

Form 5 13

Form 6 14

TERTIARY-MIDDLE LEVEL COLLEGES

Not Completed/Attending Post Secondary Education 15

Completed Post Secondary Education 16

UNIVERSITY

Not Completed/ Attending Undergraduate 17

Completed Undergraduate 18

Not Completed/ Attending Masters/PhD Degree 19

Completed Masters/PhD Degree 20

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Not Completed/Attending Basic/Post Literacy 21

Completed Basic/Post Literacy 22

YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Not Completed/Attending Youth Polytechnic 23

Completed Youth Polytechnic 24

OTHER EDUCATION

Attending Madrassa/Duksi 25

Completed Madrassa/Duksi 26

CODE LIST FOR P42-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE

Worked For Pay 1

On Leave 2

Sick Leave 3

Worked On Own/Family Business 4

Worked On Own/Family Agricultural Holding 5

Apprentice/Intern 6

Volunteer 7

Seeking Work (Action Taken) 8

Seeking Work (No Action Taken) 9

No Work Available 10

Retired 11

Homemaker 12

Full Time Student 13

Incapacitated 14

Other (Specify) 15

CODE LIST FOR P43- MAIN EMPLOYER

Private Sector Enterprise 1

Local Authorities 2

Central Government 3

Teachers Service Commission (TSC) 4

State Owned Enterprise 5

International NGO 6

Local NGO/CBO 7

Faith Based Organization 8

Self Modern 9

Informal Sector 'Jua Kali' (Employed) 10

Self Employed - Informal 11

Small Scale Agriculture (Employed) 12

Self Small Scale Agriculture 13

Pastoralist Activities (Employed) 14

Self Pastoralist Activities 15

Individual/Private Household 16

Other (Specify) 17

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

00454063

Barcode: [Barcode]

Republic of Kenya
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009
HOTEL/LODGE RESIDENTS,
HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS, PRISON/POLICE CELLS

Statistics Act 2006

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province	District	Division	Location	Sub-Location	E.A. Number
E.A. Type	E.A. Status	Constituency	Ward	Males =	Females =
Total Population =					
Type of Institution: ☐ Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐ Hospital in-patients ☐ Prison/Police Cells					
Name of Institution: _____					

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of Stay		Education Level	Home District/ Country	Tribal/ Nationality
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)		(SQ06)	(SQ07)	(SQ08)
Illustration	What are the names of each person? (Record two names for each person.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	How long has <NAME> stayed?		What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University 5=under graduate 6=university post graduate 7=Other tertiary 8=OK	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country? (Code list is provided)	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/Nationality? (Code list is provided)
1				Months	Years			
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Barcode: [Barcode]

20029013

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

00042482

00042482

Republic of Kenya
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009
TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Statistics Act 2006

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

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

Total Population =

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

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Home District/ Country	Tribes/ Nationality
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)	(SQ06)
Illustration	What are the names of each traveller? (Record two names for each traveller.)	What is <name>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 99 years and above, record "99".)	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s Tribes/Nationality?
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	PATRICIA				
8	ODENG				
9					
0		1=Male 2=Female		(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

20039012

Appendix 1(e): Vagrants and Outdoor Sleepers Questionnaire

00021854

Barcode: [Barcode]

Republic of Kenya
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009
VAGRANTS AND OUTDOOR SLEEPERS

Statistics Act 2006

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province	District	Division	Location	Sub-Location	E.A. Number
E.A. Type	E.A. Status	Constituency	Ward	Males =	Females =
Total Population =					
Name of Place/Street of Enumeration:					

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

Barcode: [Barcode]

20049011

Appendix 1(f): Diplomatic Missions Questionnaire

Serial Number of Form:



REPUBLIC OF KENYA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS



STATISTICS ACT 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province District Division

Location Sub-Location E. A. Number

E.A. Type E.A. Status Household Type

Constituency Ward Males

Females Total Population

Name of Hotel/Institution

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

Appendix 2: Number of Males with Disabilities by Type of Disability by Background Characteristics

Background nd Characteri stics	Total Male Population	Total Male PWDs	Males without Disability	Male Persons with Disabilities						
				Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Age										
0-4	2,980,443	43,890	2,936,553	5,832	5,450	13,915	10,894	3,632	-	4,167
5-9	2,830,228	66,508	2,763,720	10,908	13,518	14,593	13,315	6,615	2,124	5,435
10-14	2,562,921	71,875	2,491,046	14,150	14,546	12,667	14,311	8,980	1,742	5,479
15-19	2,116,513	62,566	2,053,947	13,426	10,604	10,042	13,353	8,914	1,438	4,789
20-24	1,733,982	48,018	1,685,964	9,832	6,429	7,964	10,956	8,185	1,127	3,525
25-29	1,506,622	41,159	1,465,463	7,954	4,637	6,306	10,782	7,708	944	2,828
30-34	1,238,698	37,546	1,201,152	7,025	3,969	4,849	11,244	7,176	876	2,407
35-39	990,576	33,045	957,531	6,333	3,461	3,860	10,558	5,782	837	2,214
40-44	735,349	28,482	706,867	6,608	2,914	2,794	9,155	4,448	766	1,797
45-49	628,802	30,311	598,491	8,977	2,933	2,407	9,623	3,827	734	1,810
50-54	474,227	29,507	444,720	10,134	2,836	1,920	9,279	2,792	796	1,750
55-59	357,180	25,866	331,314	8,833	2,705	1,471	8,584	1,964	746	1,563
60-64	293,612	26,059	267,553	8,959	2,890	1,194	8,653	1,596	1,186	1,581
65-69	182,560	20,493	162,067	7,070	2,397	802	6,820	1,004	1,177	1,223
70-74	159,589	23,890	135,699	8,340	2,889	757	7,333	913	2,384	1,274
75-79	99,405	18,523	80,882	6,499	2,289	483	5,376	568	2,377	931
80-84	67,521	15,878	51,643	5,469	2,133	323	3,980	466	2,894	613
85-89	42,097	10,928	31,169	3,583	1,526	195	2,564	250	2,456	354
90+	49,501	13,171	36,330	3,849	1,716	240	2,437	314	4,284	331
Total	19,049,826	647,715	18,402,111	153,781	89,842	86,782	169,217	75,134	28,888	44,071
Residence										
Rural	13,029,374	487,412	12,541,962	108,597	72,171	61,810	129,845	58,940	23,024	33,025
Urban	6,020,452	160,303	5,860,149	45,184	17,671	24,972	39,372	16,194	5,864	11,046
Total	19,049,826	647,715	18,402,111	153,781	89,842	86,782	169,217	75,134	28,888	44,071

Appendix 3: Number of Females with Disabilities by Type of Disability by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Total Female Population	Total PWDs	Females without Disability	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Age										
0-4	2,920,674	38,064	2,882,610	5,054	5,006	12,636	8,724	3,113	-	3,531
5-9	2,762,968	55,003	2,707,965	8,779	12,104	11,657	10,454	5,536	1,862	4,611
10-14	2,468,771	62,520	2,406,251	13,232	12,790	10,255	11,807	7,414	1,677	5,345
15-19	2,044,207	56,081	1,988,126	14,980	8,818	8,204	10,755	7,194	1,281	4,849
20-24	2,013,676	45,900	1,967,776	10,769	6,085	7,433	9,800	6,258	1,251	4,304
25-29	1,666,223	38,719	1,627,504	8,494	5,091	5,686	9,339	5,360	1,118	3,631
30-34	1,258,802	35,218	1,223,584	7,706	4,382	4,300	9,575	4,740	997	3,518
35-39	1,001,419	32,366	969,053	7,974	3,978	3,258	9,125	3,871	917	3,243
40-44	731,565	31,442	700,123	9,438	3,528	2,493	8,745	3,347	872	3,019
45-49	636,856	34,464	602,392	12,040	3,588	2,181	9,699	2,873	964	3,119
50-54	477,471	33,975	443,496	11,674	3,917	1,604	10,222	2,348	1,158	3,052
55-59	352,407	30,197	322,210	9,816	3,572	1,180	9,721	1,868	1,233	2,807
60-64	298,494	33,530	264,964	10,838	4,234	1,136	10,653	1,713	2,266	2,690
65-69	207,868	29,290	178,578	9,191	3,846	773	9,303	1,276	2,662	2,239
70-74	178,927	33,457	145,470	10,689	4,548	721	9,603	1,324	4,712	1,860
75-79	118,555	27,533	91,022	8,815	3,824	527	7,367	933	4,754	1,313
80-84	91,868	24,668	67,200	7,442	3,407	399	5,770	744	5,960	946
85-89	52,110	14,917	37,193	4,204	2,115	220	3,120	468	4,245	545
90+	79,401	25,307	54,094	6,677	3,141	353	4,213	581	9,730	612
Total	19,362,262	682,651	18,679,611	177,812	97,974	75,016	167,995	60,961	47,659	55,234
Residence										
Rural	13,351,998	517,420	12,834,578	126,712	79,191	52,737	131,100	47,957	37,831	41,892
Urban	6,010,264	165,231	5,845,033	51,100	18,783	22,279	36,895	13,004	9,828	13,342
Total	19,362,262	682,651	18,679,611	177,812	97,974	75,016	167,995	60,961	47,659	55,234

Appendix 4: Distribution of PWDs by Province and Domain

			Total PWDs	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self Care	Others
Province	Total Population	Persons without Disability								
Total	38,412,088	37,081,722	1,330,366	331,593	187,816	161,798	337,212	136,095	76,547	99,305
Nairobi	3,109,861	3,043,490	66,371	23,790	5,930	13,273	12,422	4,305	2,290	4,361
Central	4,370,124	4,255,159	114,965	19,802	10,960	16,650	29,654	17,227	10,612	10,060
Coast	3,291,225	3,192,473	98,752	25,897	13,843	10,437	22,597	12,477	5,031	8,470
Eastern	5,640,797	5,436,286	204,511	48,763	31,322	20,195	51,651	26,706	12,414	13,460
N/Eastern	2,301,837	2,234,377	67,460	14,304	14,592	9,390	15,414	6,753	4,726	2,281
Nyanza	5,421,889	5,119,371	302,518	80,272	41,971	27,742	90,555	23,643	14,130	24,205
R/valley	9,955,646	9,692,123	263,523	65,682	39,874	34,468	63,701	25,058	17,366	17,374
Western	4,320,709	4,108,443	212,266	53,083	29,324	29,643	51,218	19,926	9,978	19,094

Appendix 5: Number of Persons with One Disability by County

County	Total	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None
Nairobi	3,109,861	23,790	5,930	13,273	12,422	4,305	2,290	4,361	3,043,490
Nyandarua	595,421	3,443	1,594	2,276	4,274	2,377	1,031	1,994	578,432
Nyeri	689,437	3,430	1,943	2,279	5,636	3,272	1,905	2,236	668,736
Kirinyaga	525,962	2,754	1,422	1,700	3,983	2,167	1,269	1,173	511,494
Murang'a	940,882	2,907	2,469	3,795	6,498	4,528	3,590	2,275	914,820
Kiambu	1,618,422	7,268	3,532	6,600	9,263	4,883	2,817	2,382	1,581,677
Mombasa	925,137	5,412	2,047	2,448	3,965	1,952	734	1,614	906,965
Kwale	645,955	5,776	3,658	2,386	4,820	2,727	1,056	1,537	623,995
Kilifi	1,102,937	7,802	5,027	3,529	7,842	4,408	1,971	3,368	1,068,990
Tana River	239,323	1,790	1,238	854	1,854	1,079	405	269	231,834
Lamu	100,398	765	359	302	835	482	185	242	97,228
Taita Taveta	277,475	4,352	1,514	918	3,281	1,829	680	1,440	263,461
Marsabit	289,337	2,832	1,736	1,145	2,122	845	765	277	279,615
Isiolo	141,711	1,007	681	497	915	457	264	143	137,747
Meru	1,350,481	9,479	7,355	5,038	8,299	6,803	2,874	2,647	1,307,986
Tharaka	364,290	3,561	2,986	1,166	3,347	1,965	788	749	349,728
Embu	513,271	3,305	2,142	1,666	4,023	2,473	881	1,168	497,613
Kitui	1,008,156	8,432	5,724	4,012	11,303	4,412	1,744	3,179	969,350
Machakos	1,093,503	12,315	5,410	3,594	12,105	5,238	2,494	3,417	1,048,930
Makueni	880,048	7,832	5,288	3,077	9,537	4,513	2,604	1,880	845,317
Garissa	619,571	3,474	3,081	2,267	4,379	2,120	1,260	451	602,539
Wajir	658,596	2,842	3,423	2,099	3,866	1,548	1,130	866	642,822
Mandera	1,023,670	7,988	8,088	5,024	7,169	3,085	2,336	964	989,016
Siaya	839,420	17,817	8,988	4,811	17,054	4,430	2,514	5,423	778,383
Kisumu	959,882	16,162	7,477	4,948	14,260	3,979	2,305	3,388	907,363
Homa Bay	961,956	19,664	11,290	5,390	23,854	5,108	2,944	5,440	888,266
Migori	914,289	13,909	8,912	4,454	18,084	3,866	2,045	5,030	857,989

County	Total	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None
Kisii	1,148,612	7,631	3,547	5,905	11,005	4,180	2,777	3,649	1,109,918
Nyamira	597,730	5,089	1,757	2,234	6,298	2,080	1,545	1,275	577,452
Turkana	849,277	7,234	4,351	3,245	6,516	1,641	1,560	962	823,768
West Pokot	511,824	3,637	3,292	1,768	3,675	1,295	984	575	496,598
Samburu	222,327	2,004	1,480	856	1,659	580	402	238	215,108
Trans Nzoia	815,810	7,437	3,511	3,292	6,606	2,687	1,301	1,955	789,021
Baringo	553,564	4,392	3,291	1,354	4,062	1,523	1,414	1,085	536,443
Uasin Gishu	888,043	5,225	2,562	2,764	4,735	1,954	1,215	1,585	868,003
Elgeyo Marakwet	369,270	2,554	1,777	1,028	2,489	941	999	503	358,979
Nandi	751,815	4,377	2,528	2,177	4,966	2,089	1,410	1,309	732,959
Laikipia	396,086	2,568	1,460	1,442	2,933	1,298	769	942	384,674
Nakuru	1,593,448	10,664	4,532	6,334	10,124	3,914	2,480	3,431	1,551,969
Narok	845,196	3,376	3,312	2,396	4,020	1,558	1,182	920	828,432
Kajiado	682,123	4,686	2,907	2,668	3,740	1,470	888	1,107	664,657
Kericho	587,416	3,310	1,977	1,801	3,591	1,493	977	1,022	573,245
Bomet	889,447	4,218	2,894	3,343	4,585	2,615	1,785	1,740	868,267
Kakamega	1,655,013	21,859	11,311	9,523	19,063	7,206	3,377	7,118	1,575,556
Vihiga	553,633	7,803	3,453	2,938	7,550	3,166	2,041	2,486	524,196
Bungoma	1,372,020	14,429	9,186	10,766	15,177	6,007	2,584	6,026	1,307,845
Busia	740,043	8,992	5,374	6,416	9,428	3,547	1,976	3,464	700,846
KENYA	38,412,088	331,593	187,816	161,798	337,212	136,095	76,547	99,305	37,081,722

Appendix 6: Proportion of Persons with One Disability by Domain by County

County	Proportion of PWDs by Disabilities by County								Total Disability
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None	
Nairobi	7.2	3.2	8.2	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.4	8.2	5.0
Nyandarua	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3
Nyeri	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.6
Kirinyaga	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1
Murang'a	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.9	3.3	4.7	2.3	2.5	2.0
Kiambu	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.7	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.3	2.8
Mombasa	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.4
Kwale	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7
Kilifi	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.6
Tana River	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Lamu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Taita Taveta	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.1
Marsabit	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.7
Isiolo	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Meru	2.9	3.9	3.1	2.5	5.0	3.8	2.7	3.5	3.2
Tharaka	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
Embu	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Kitui	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.9
Machakos	3.7	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.4
Makueni	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.6
Garissa	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.3
Wajir	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.2
Mandera	2.4	4.3	3.1	2.1	2.3	3.1	1.0	2.7	2.6
Siaya	5.4	4.8	3.0	5.1	3.3	3.3	5.5	2.1	4.6
Kisumu	4.9	4.0	3.1	4.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.4	3.9
Homa Bay	5.9	6.0	3.3	7.1	3.8	3.8	5.5	2.4	5.5

Proportion of PWDs by Disabilities by County									
County	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others	None	Total Disability
Migori	4.2	4.7	2.8	5.4	2.8	2.7	5.1	2.3	4.2
Kisii	2.3	1.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.9
Nyamira	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.5
Turkana	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.9
West Pokot	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.1
Samburu	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5
Trans Nzoia	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
Baringo	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.3
Uasin Gishu	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.5
Elgeyo Marakwet	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.8
Nandi	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.4
Laikipia	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Nakuru	3.2	2.4	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.2	3.1
Narok	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.3
Kajiado	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.3
Kericho	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1
Bomet	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.6
Kakamega	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	7.2	4.2	6.0
Vihiga	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.4	2.2
Bungoma	4.4	4.9	6.7	4.5	4.4	3.4	6.1	3.5	4.8
Busia	2.7	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.5	1.9	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix 7: Age Specific Fertility Rates for Women With and Without Disabilities

Age Group	Total	Women with Disabilities	Women without Disability
15-19	0.07	0.06	0.07
20-24	0.22	0.17	0.22
25-29	0.21	0.17	0.22
30-34	0.18	0.14	0.18
35-39	0.12	0.1	0.12
40-44	0.06	0.05	0.06
45-49	0.02	0.02	0.02
ACC-ASFR	0.88	0.7	0.89
TFR	4.42	3.51	4.45

Appendix 8: Age Specific Fertility Rates by Disability Domain

Age	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Other	Ratio
15-19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
25-29	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
30-34	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
40-44	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ACCASFR	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
TFR	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.8	3.8

Appendix 9: Children with Disability by Age in Years and Level of Education

	Total	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	DK
Total	370,131	265,015	18,965	80,201	5,950
3	18,454	4,828	287	11,434	1,905
4	20,876	9,487	314	9,984	1,091
5	22,724	14,096	355	7,602	671
6	24,008	16,965	412	6,191	440
7	23,699	18,325	418	4,670	286
8	25,378	19,698	558	4,885	237
9	25,702	20,960	587	3,995	160
10	29,973	23,462	842	5,472	197
11	21,687	18,070	677	2,812	128
12	29,471	23,547	1,113	4,636	175
13	27,063	22,239	1,262	3,430	132
14	26,201	20,427	1,614	4,020	140
15	26,111	19,553	2,438	3,994	126
16	24,630	17,366	3,332	3,784	148
17	24,154	15,992	4,756	3,292	114

Appendix 10: Percentage Distribution of Persons who were able to Access a service from ICT in the last One Month by PWDs and Persons without Disability by Residence, Sex and Province

Background Characteristics	Radio Service		TV Service		Mobile Phone Service		Landline Telephone Service		Computer Service	
	PWDs	People Without Disability	PWDs	People Without Disability	PWDs	People Without Disability	PWDs	People Without Disability	PWDs	People Without Disability
Residence										
Rural	1.8	48.5	0.5	15.8	1.0	29.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5
Urban	0.7	25.6	0.4	18.4	0.5	20.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	4.3
Total	2.5	74.0	0.9	34.3	1.5	49.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.8
Sex										
Male	1.3	37.0	0.5	17.3	0.8	25.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	3.1
Female	1.3	37.0	0.4	17.0	0.8	24.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.7
Total	2.5	74.0	0.9	34.3	1.5	49.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.8
Province										
Nairobi	0.2	6.8	0.1	6.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8
Central	0.3	10.1	0.1	5.7	0.2	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Coast	0.2	5.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
Eastern	0.4	11.3	0.1	4.4	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
N/Eastern	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyanza	0.6	10.9	0.2	4.3	0.4	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
R/Valley	0.5	18.4	0.2	8.0	0.3	11.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1
Western	0.4	8.3	0.1	2.9	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Total	2.5	74.0	0.9	34.3	1.5	49.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	5.8

Appendix 11: Number of Person with One Disability by Type of Disability by Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Total Population	Persons without Disability	Persons with one disability							
			Total PWDs	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Age										
0-4	5,901,117	5,819,163	81,954	10,886	10,456	26,551	19,618	6,745	0	7,698
5-9	5,593,196	5,471,685	121,511	19,687	25,622	26,250	23,769	12,151	3,986	10,046
10-14	5,031,692	4,897,297	134,395	27,382	27,336	22,922	26,118	16,394	3,419	10,824
15-19	4,160,720	4,042,073	118,647	28,406	19,422	18,246	24,108	16,108	2,719	9,638
20-24	3,747,658	3,653,740	93,918	20,601	12,514	15,397	20,756	14,443	2,378	7,829
25-29	3,172,845	3,092,967	79,878	16,448	9,728	11,992	20,121	13,068	2,062	6,459
30-34	2,497,500	2,424,736	72,764	14,731	8,351	9,149	20,819	11,916	1,873	5,925
35-39	1,991,995	1,926,584	65,411	14,307	7,439	7,118	19,683	9,653	1,754	5,457
40-44	1,466,914	1,406,990	59,924	16,046	6,442	5,287	17,900	7,795	1,638	4,816
45-49	1,265,658	1,200,883	64,775	21,017	6,521	4,588	19,322	6,700	1,698	4,929
50-54	951,698	888,216	63,482	21,808	6,753	3,524	19,501	5,140	1,954	4,802
55-59	709,587	653,524	56,063	18,649	6,277	2,651	18,305	3,832	1,979	4,370
60-64	592,106	532,517	59,589	19,797	7,124	2,330	19,306	3,309	3,452	4,271
65-69	390,428	340,645	49,783	16,261	6,243	1,575	16,123	2,280	3,839	3,462
70-74	338,516	281,169	57,347	19,029	7,437	1,478	16,936	2,237	7,096	3,134
75-79	217,960	171,904	46,056	15,314	6,113	1,010	12,743	1,501	7,131	2,244
80-84	159,389	118,843	40,546	12,911	5,540	722	9,750	1,210	8,854	1,559
85-89	94,207	68,362	25,845	7,787	3,641	415	5,684	718	6,701	899
90+	128,902	90,424	38,478	10,526	4,857	593	6,650	895	14,014	943
Total	38,412,088	37,081,722	1,330,366	331,593	187,816	161,798	337,212	136,095	76,547	99,305
Residence										
Rural	26,381,372	25,376,540	1,004,832	235,309	151,362	114,547	260,945	106,897	60,855	74,917
Urban	12,030,716	11,705,182	325,534	96,284	36,454	47,251	76,267	29,198	15,692	24,388
Total	38,412,088	37,081,722	1,330,366	331,593	187,816	161,798	337,212	136,095	76,547	99,305
Province										
Nairobi	3,109,861	3,043,490	66,371	23,790	5,930	13,273	12,422	4,305	2,290	4,361
Central	4,370,124	4,255,159	114,965	19,802	10,960	16,650	29,654	17,227	10,612	10,060
Coast	3,291,225	3,192,473	98,752	25,897	13,843	10,437	22,597	12,477	5,031	8,470
Eastern	5,640,797	5,436,286	204,511	48,763	31,322	20,195	51,651	26,706	12,414	13,460
North Eastern	2,301,837	2,234,377	67,460	14,304	14,592	9,390	15,414	6,753	4,726	2,281
Nyanza	5,421,889	5,119,371	302,518	80,272	41,971	27,742	90,555	23,643	14,130	24,205
Rift Valley	9,955,646	9,692,123	263,523	65,682	39,874	34,468	63,701	25,058	17,366	17,374
Western	4,320,709	4,108,443	212,266	53,083	29,324	29,643	51,218	19,926	9,978	19,094
Total	38,412,088	37,081,722	1,330,366	331,593	187,816	161,798	337,212	136,095	76,547	99,305

Appendix 12: Number of Persons with Second most Common Disability by Domain by Province

Province	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Nairobi	745	872	1,529	1,119	472	603	420
Central	1,873	2,089	3,591	3,111	1,414	3,434	1,158
Coast	1,935	2,881	2,614	2,779	1,134	1,692	1,031
Eastern	4,916	7,245	6,490	6,929	2,936	5,404	2,170
North Eastern	1,196	3,059	1,939	2,008	699	1,284	291
Nyanza	8,778	11,691	6,189	11,609	3,231	5,504	4,214
Rift Valley	5,308	7,944	8,237	7,638	2,918	5,720	2,316
Western	4,908	7,295	5,345	6,339	2,408	3,789	3,319
Total	29,659	43,076	35,934	41,532	15,212	27,430	14,919

Appendix 13: Number of Persons with Third most Common Disability by Domain by Province

Province	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Others
Nairobi	124	125	206	193	152	505	121
Central	306	340	615	458	350	1,481	458
Coast	329	333	418	489	322	903	389
Eastern	776	914	1,213	1,340	884	3,047	938
North Eastern	457	312	496	513	271	711	165
Nyanza	1,650	1,619	1,384	2,239	969	3,075	1,867
Rift Valley	1,103	1,085	1,523	1,370	937	3,065	930
Western	814	871	851	1,246	682	1,771	1,215
Total	5,559	5,599	6,706	7,848	4,567	14,558	6,083

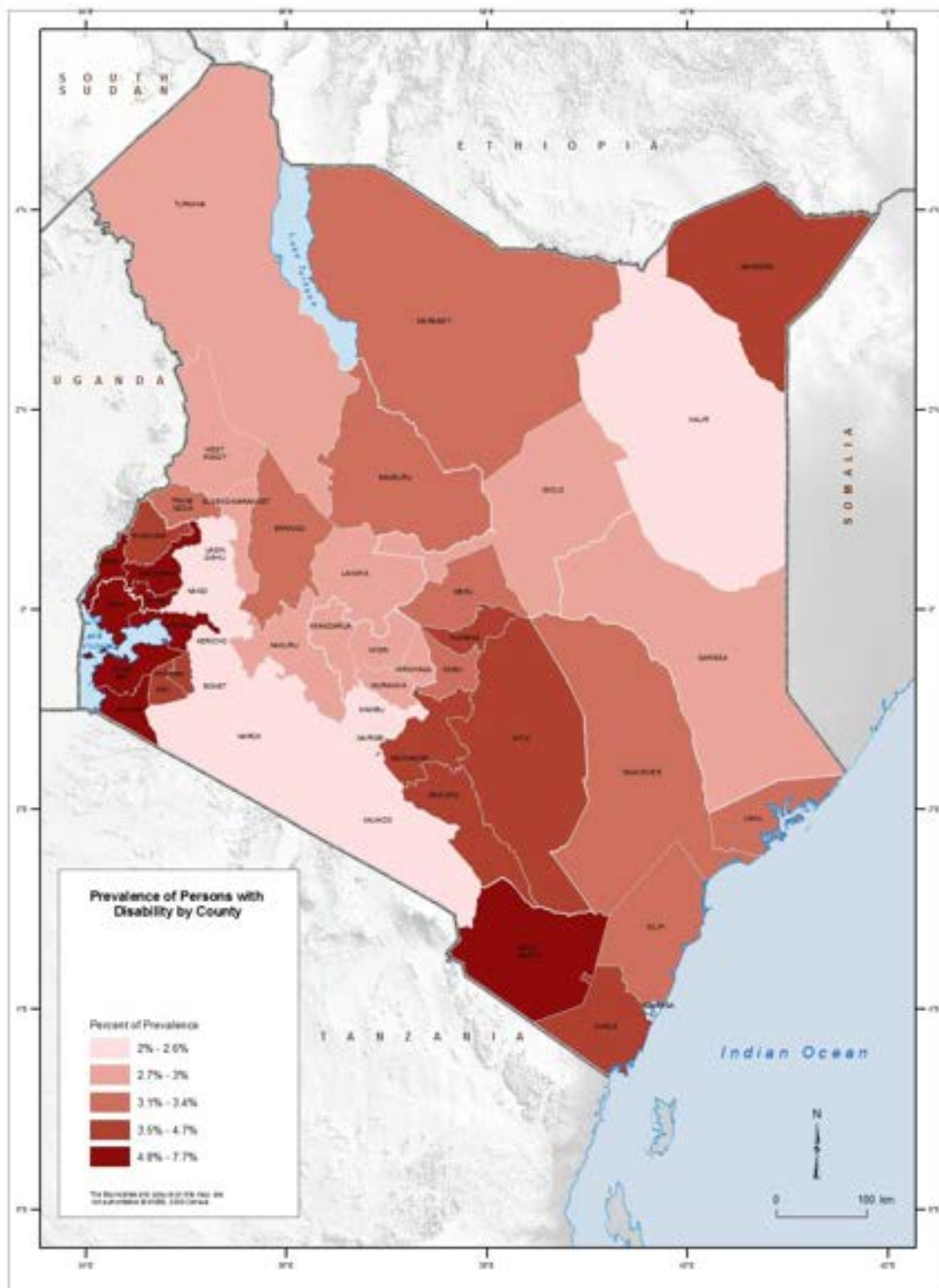
Appendix 14: Distribution of Lifetime Internal Migrants by Place of Birth and Province of Enumeration by Sex

Province of Enumeration	Place of Birth												
	All Persons	Sex	Total	Africa	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North/Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western	Rest of the world
Kenya	Disabled	Male	647,715	5,485	13,600	62,122	46,023	105,902	36,035	146,723	117,769	113,647	409
		Female	682,651	6,534	13,342	70,417	47,128	112,322	29,230	167,034	116,551	119,698	395
	Not Disabled	Male	18,402,111	142,868	609,739	2,293,078	1,410,148	3,044,115	1,197,139	2,839,306	4,482,699	2,373,092	9,927
		Female	18,679,611	145,273	620,681	2,407,833	1,464,992	3,135,423	1,004,736	2,943,386	4,474,946	2,472,906	9,435
Nairobi	Disabled	Male	34,292	969	9,367	5,174	829	5,070	394	5,488	1,919	4,871	211
		Female	32,079	966	9,035	5,786	755	4,637	375	4,147	1,834	4,306	238
	Not Disabled	Male	1,550,544	35,266	462,538	247,858	30,332	255,717	22,118	213,689	94,723	183,153	5,150
		Female	1,492,946	35,168	468,475	264,818	28,740	242,337	20,238	174,712	86,337	167,286	4,835
Central	Disabled	Male	54,628	154	921	47,788	152	1,523	53	575	2,692	747	23
		Female	60,337	160	967	53,245	153	1,673	33	406	3,187	494	19
	Not Disabled	Male	2,088,660	6,441	48,022	1,790,092	8,266	71,546	2,047	29,923	97,605	34,100	618
		Female	2,166,499	5,373	51,012	1,864,358	8,195	77,531	1,558	22,248	109,551	26,097	576
Coast	Disabled	Male	49,317	321	295	703	43,026	2,120	351	1,170	411	858	62
		Female	49,435	349	310	716	43,986	1,799	301	868	351	710	45
	Not Disabled	Male	1,583,537	8,968	12,484	30,506	1,322,972	88,932	12,330	47,506	22,809	35,288	1,742
		Female	1,608,936	9,912	13,673	29,489	1,378,334	76,353	10,861	39,294	18,576	30,916	1,528
Eastern	Disabled	Male	98,697	37	450	1,125	316	95,251	312	311	572	307	16
		Female	105,814	53	474	1,401	333	102,205	241	201	635	259	12
	Not Disabled	Male	2,664,981	1,105	17,011	35,574	9,466	2,550,437	7,796	12,402	20,669	10,206	315
		Female	2,771,305	1,171	16,406	38,353	9,522	2,664,549	6,678	8,332	17,972	8,005	317
North/Eastern	Disabled	Male	37,230	2,087	13	17	64	118	34,671	21	107	130	2
		Female	30,230	1,784	4	12	40	120	28,057	8	109	96	-
	Not Disabled	Male	1,214,720	51,211	837	1,703	2,436	6,845	1,142,744	1,217	5,099	2,556	72
		Female	1,019,657	47,532	730	920	1,866	4,609	957,599	609	3,685	2,033	74
Nyanza	Disabled	Male	139,182	562	1,114	207	564	118	65	133,545	1,145	1,846	16
		Female	163,336	1,341	1,094	265	605	158	81	155,073	1,074	3,626	19
	Not Disabled	Male	2,463,200	6,779	21,632	5,444	9,374	4,043	1,882	2,351,860	25,843	35,988	355
		Female	2,656,171	11,737	21,913	5,667	10,303	5,208	1,656	2,522,721	25,546	50,960	460
Rift Valley	Disabled	Male	132,159	1,056	1,005	6,875	404	1,604	161	4,504	109,497	6,991	62
		Female	131,364	1,013	1,014	8,684	361	1,568	118	3,672	107,448	7,438	48
	Not Disabled	Male	4,857,027	28,815	36,868	175,744	15,100	63,782	7,344	156,706	4,183,110	188,110	1,448
		Female	4,835,096	24,594	37,736	197,147	13,133	60,554	5,507	136,375	4,169,997	188,672	1,381
Western	Disabled	Male	102,210	299	435	233	668	98	28	1,109	1,426	97,897	17
		Female	110,056	868	444	308	895	162	24	2,659	1,913	102,769	14
	Not Disabled	Male	1,979,442	4,283	10,347	6,157	12,202	2,813	878	26,003	32,841	1,883,691	227
		Female	2,129,001	9,786	10,736	7,081	14,899	4,282	639	39,095	43,282	1,998,937	264

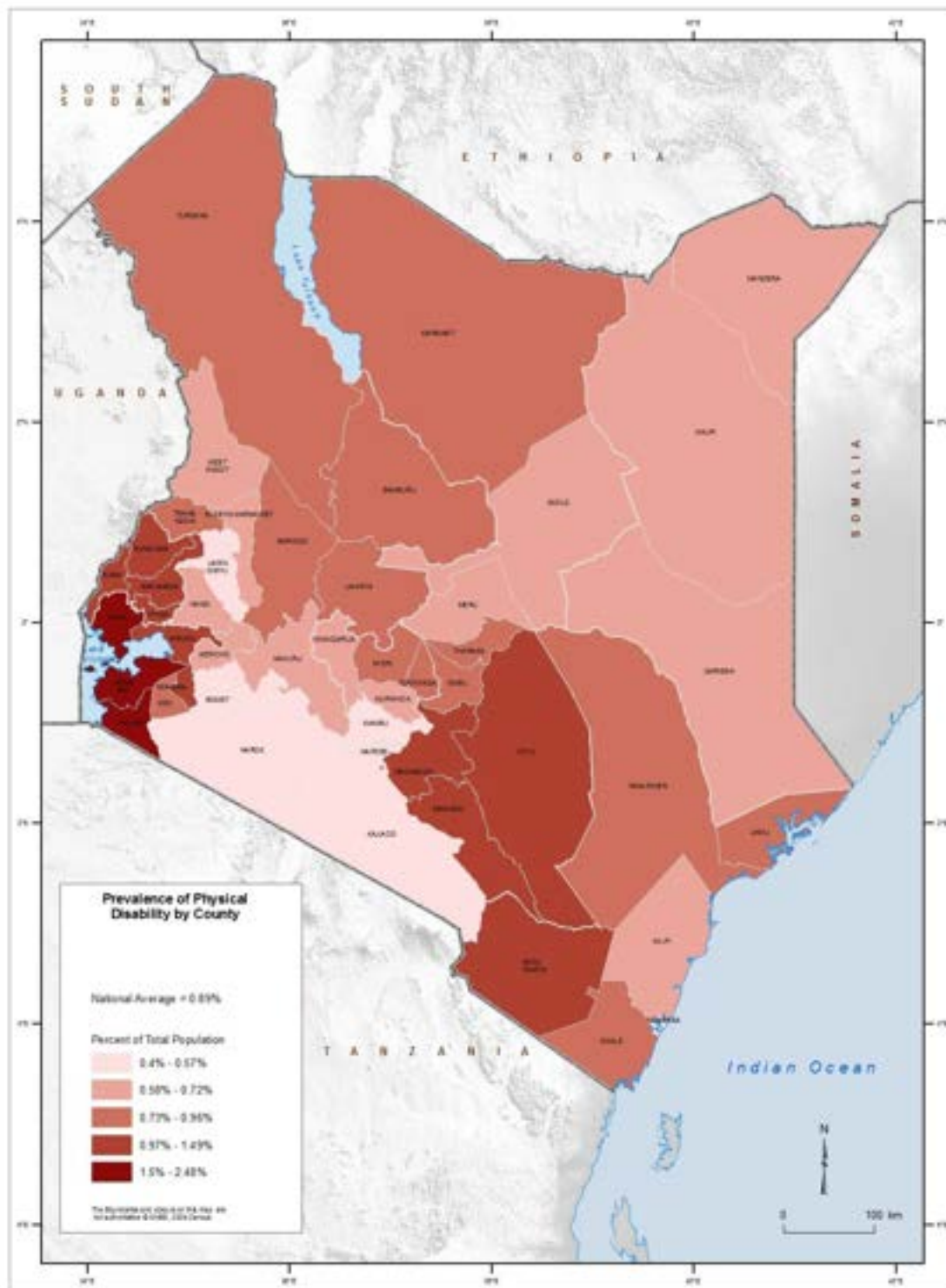
Appendix 15: Percentage of Lifetime Internal Migrants by Place of Birth and Province of Enumeration by Sex

Province of Enumeration	Place of Birth												
				Africa	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North/Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western	Rest of the world
Nairobi	Disabled	Male		17.7	68.9	8.3	1.8	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.6	4.3	51.6
		Female		14.8	67.7	8.2	1.6	4.1	1.3	2.5	1.6	3.6	60.3
	Not Disabled	Male		24.7	75.9	10.8	2.2	8.4	1.8	7.5	2.1	7.7	51.9
		Female		24.2	75.5	11	2	7.7	2	5.9	1.9	6.8	51.2
Central	Disabled	Male		2.8	6.8	76.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.7	5.6
		Female		2.4	7.2	75.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.4	4.8
	Not Disabled	Male		4.5	7.9	78.1	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.1	2.2	1.4	6.2
		Female		3.7	8.2	77.4	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.8	2.4	1.1	6.1
Coast	Disabled	Male		5.9	2.2	1.1	93.5	2	1	0.8	0.3	0.8	15.2
		Female		5.3	2.3	1	93.3	1.6	1	0.5	0.3	0.6	11.4
	Not Disabled	Male		6.3	2	1.3	93.8	2.9	1	1.7	0.5	1.5	17.5
		Female		6.8	2.2	1.2	94.1	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.3	16.2
Eastern	Disabled	Male		0.7	3.3	1.8	0.7	89.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	3.9
		Female		0.8	3.6	2	0.7	91	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	3
	Not Disabled	Male		0.8	2.8	1.6	0.7	83.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.2
		Female		0.8	2.6	1.6	0.6	85	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.4
North/Eastern	Disabled	Male		38	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	96.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.5
		Female		27.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	96	0	0.1	0.1	0
	Not Disabled	Male		35.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	95.5	0	0.1	0.1	0.7
		Female		32.7	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	95.3	0	0.1	0.1	0.8
Nyanza	Disabled	Male		10.2	8.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	91	1	1.6	3.9
		Female		20.5	8.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	92.8	0.9	3	4.8
	Not Disabled	Male		4.7	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	82.8	0.6	1.5	3.6
		Female		8.1	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	85.7	0.6	2.1	4.9
Rift Valley	Disabled	Male		19.3	7.4	11.1	0.9	1.5	0.4	3.1	93	6.2	15.2
		Female		15.5	7.6	12.3	0.8	1.4	0.4	2.2	92.2	6.2	12.2
	Not Disabled	Male		20.2	6	7.7	1.1	2.1	0.6	5.5	93.3	7.9	14.6
		Female		16.9	6.1	8.2	0.9	1.9	0.5	4.6	93.2	7.6	14.6
Western	Disabled	Male		5.5	3.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	86.1	4.2
		Female		13.3	3.3	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	85.9	3.5
	Not Disabled	Male		3	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	79.4	2.3
		Female		6.7	1.7	0.3	1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1	80.8	2.8

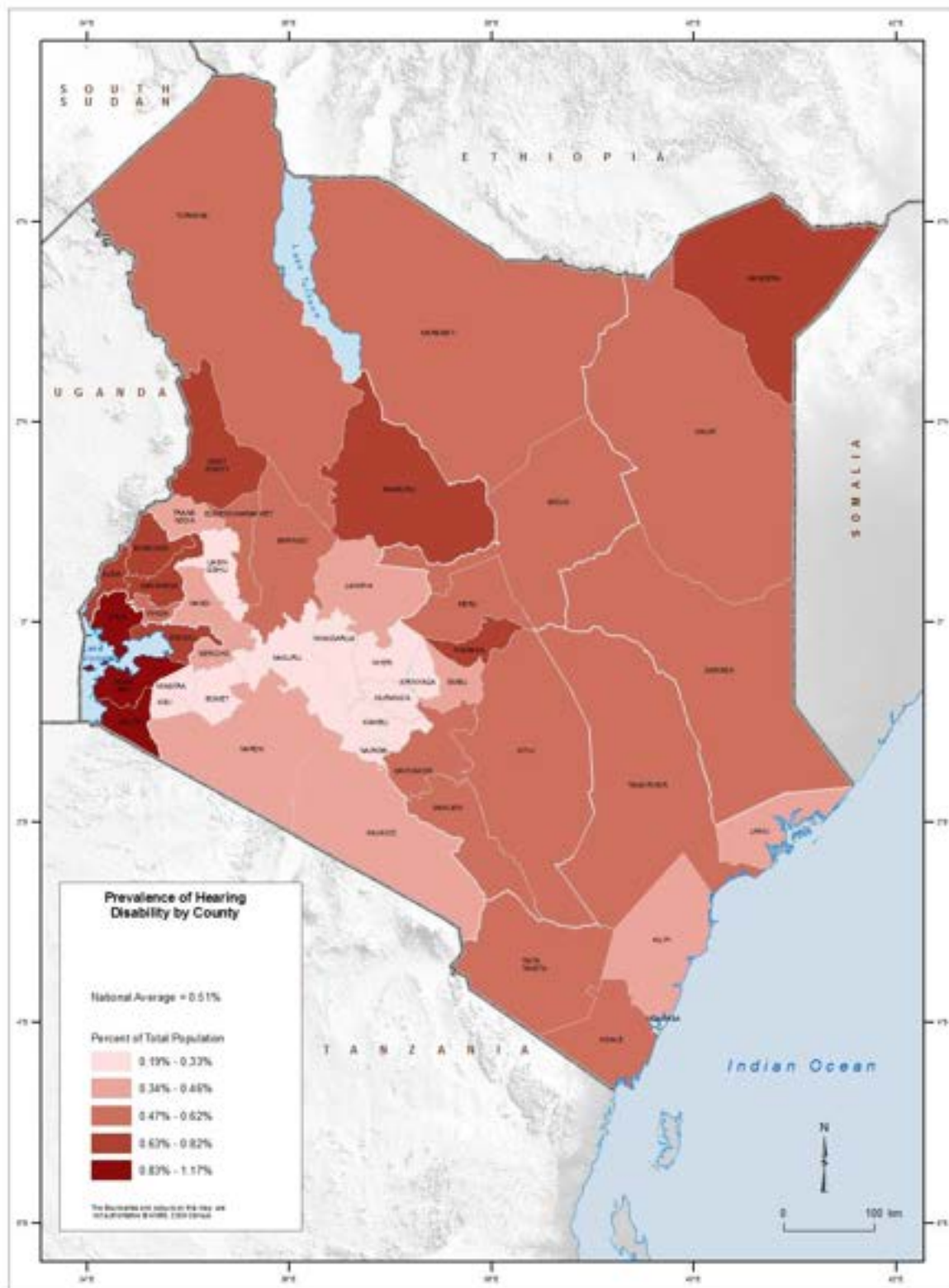
Map 3: Proportion of Persons with Disability



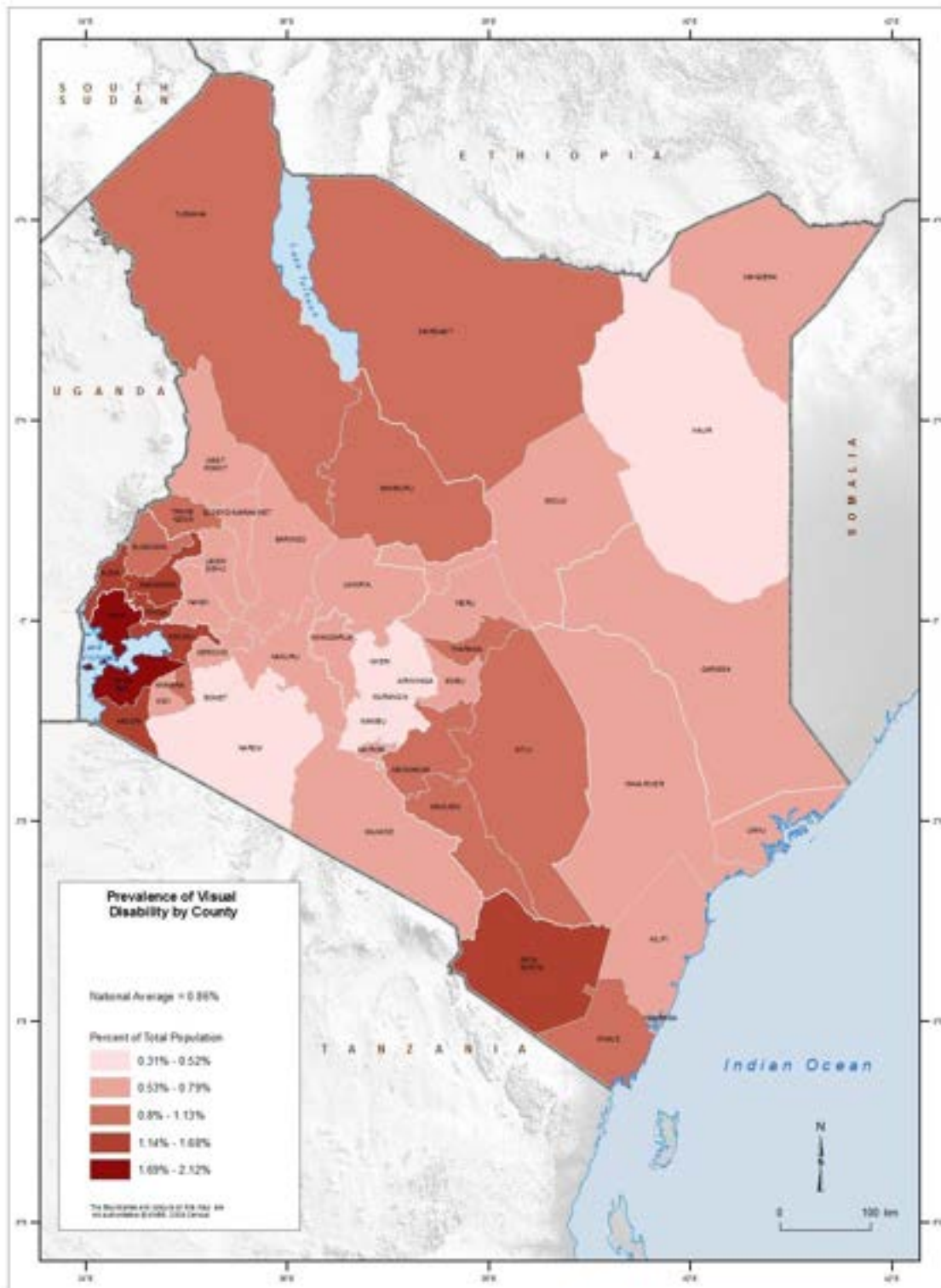
Map 4: Proportion of Persons with Physical Disability



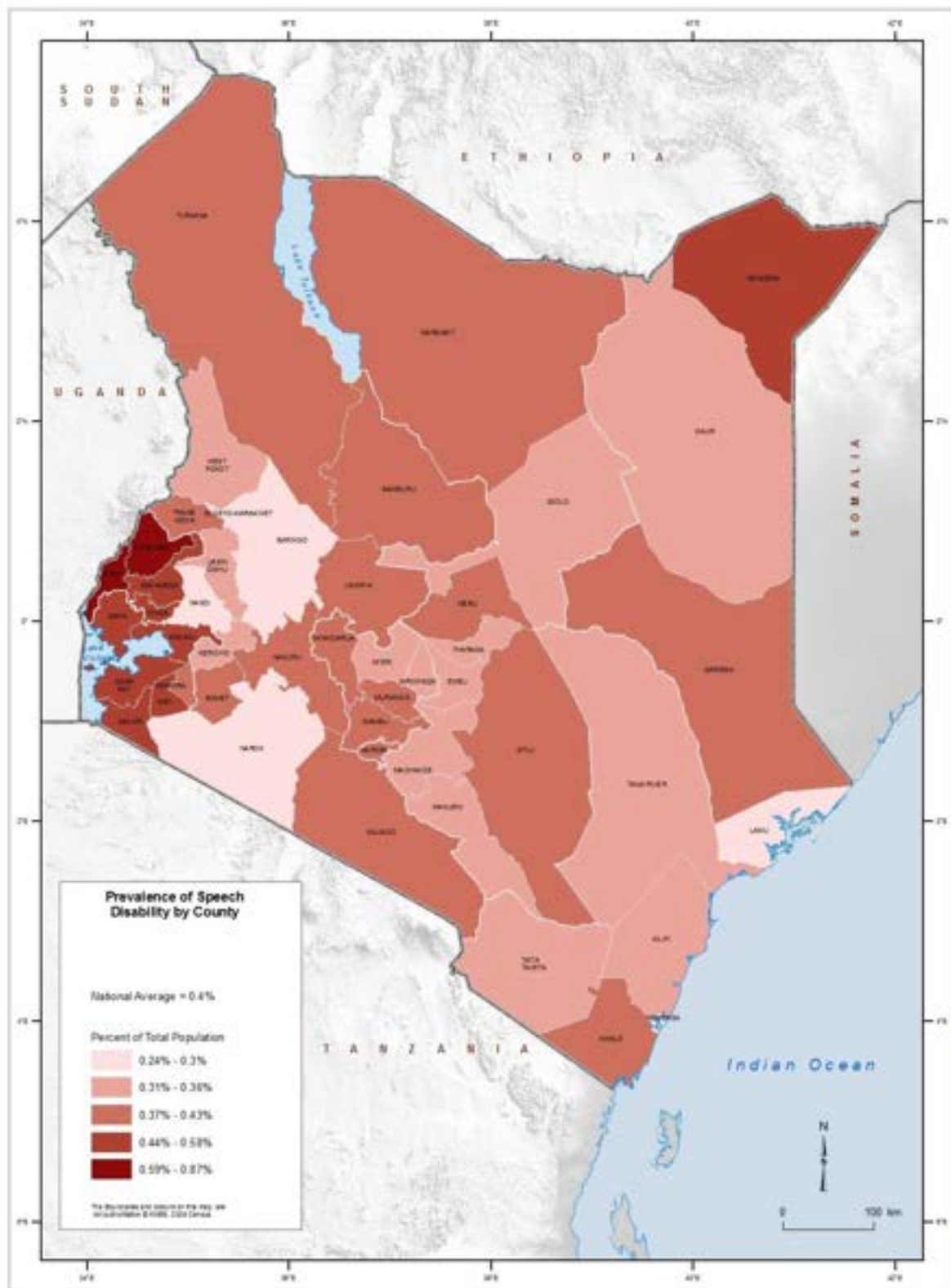
Map 5: Proportion of Persons with Hearing Impairment



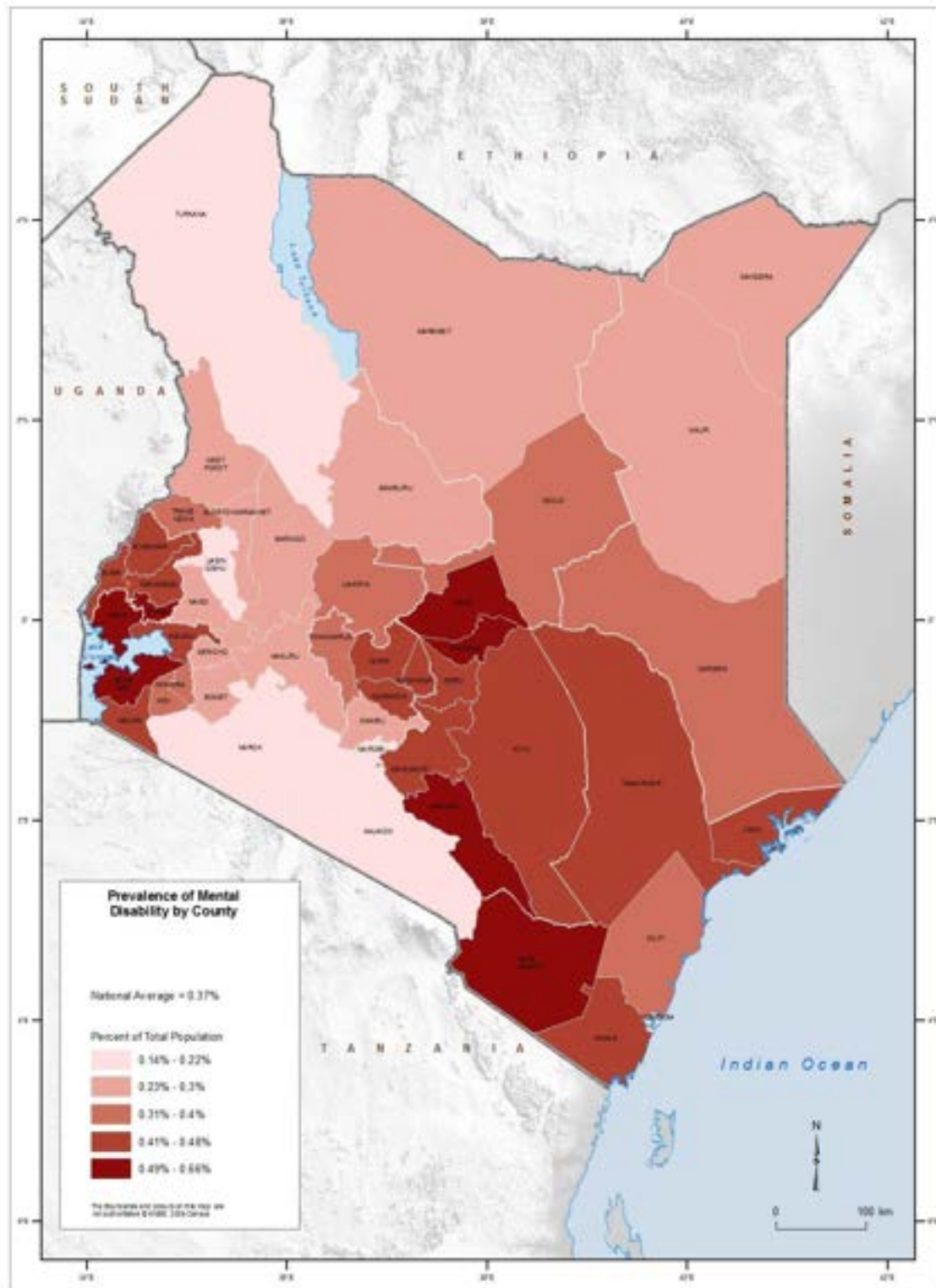
Map 6: Proportion of Persons with Visual Impairment



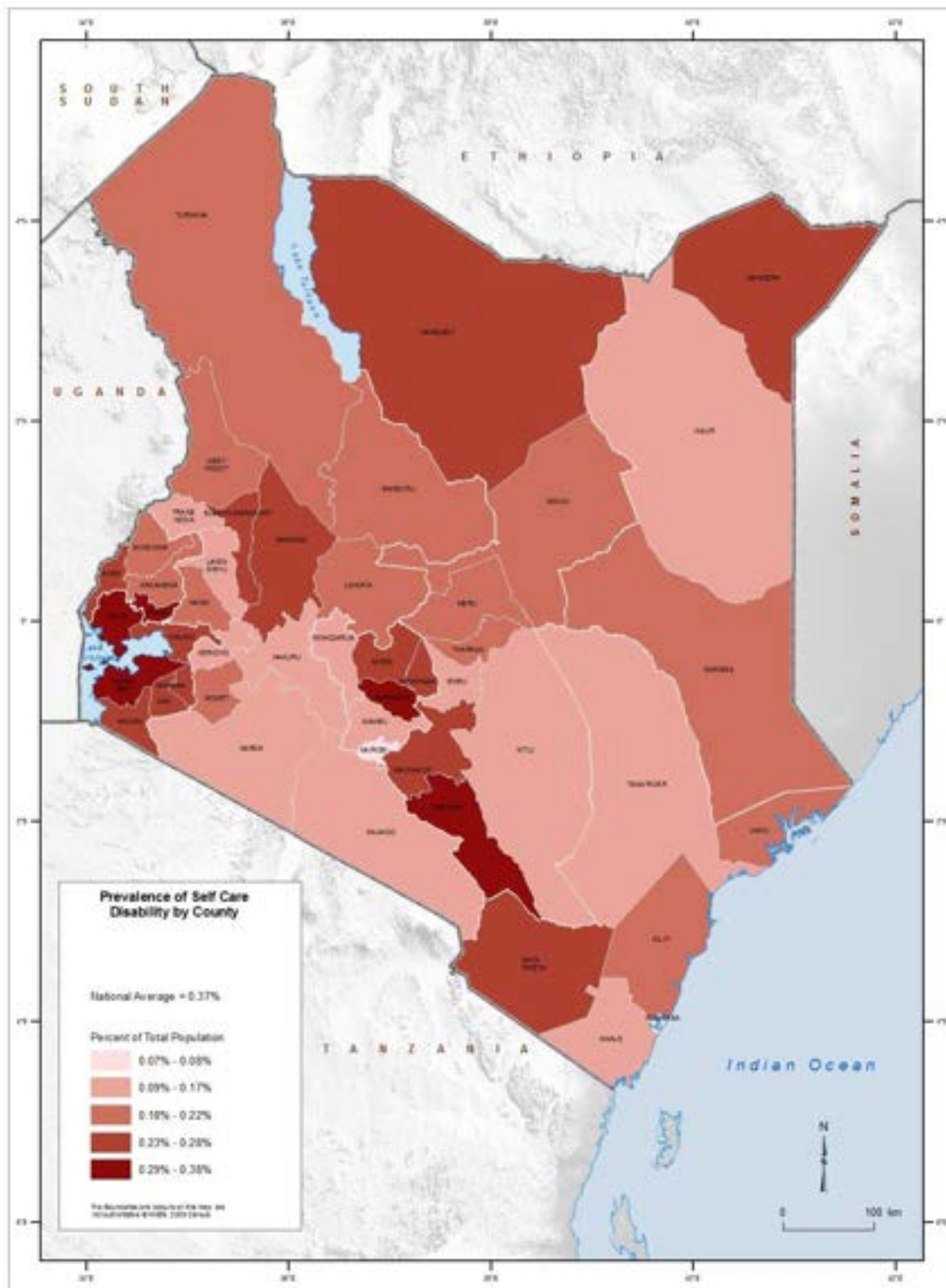
Map 7: Proportion of Persons with Speech Impairment



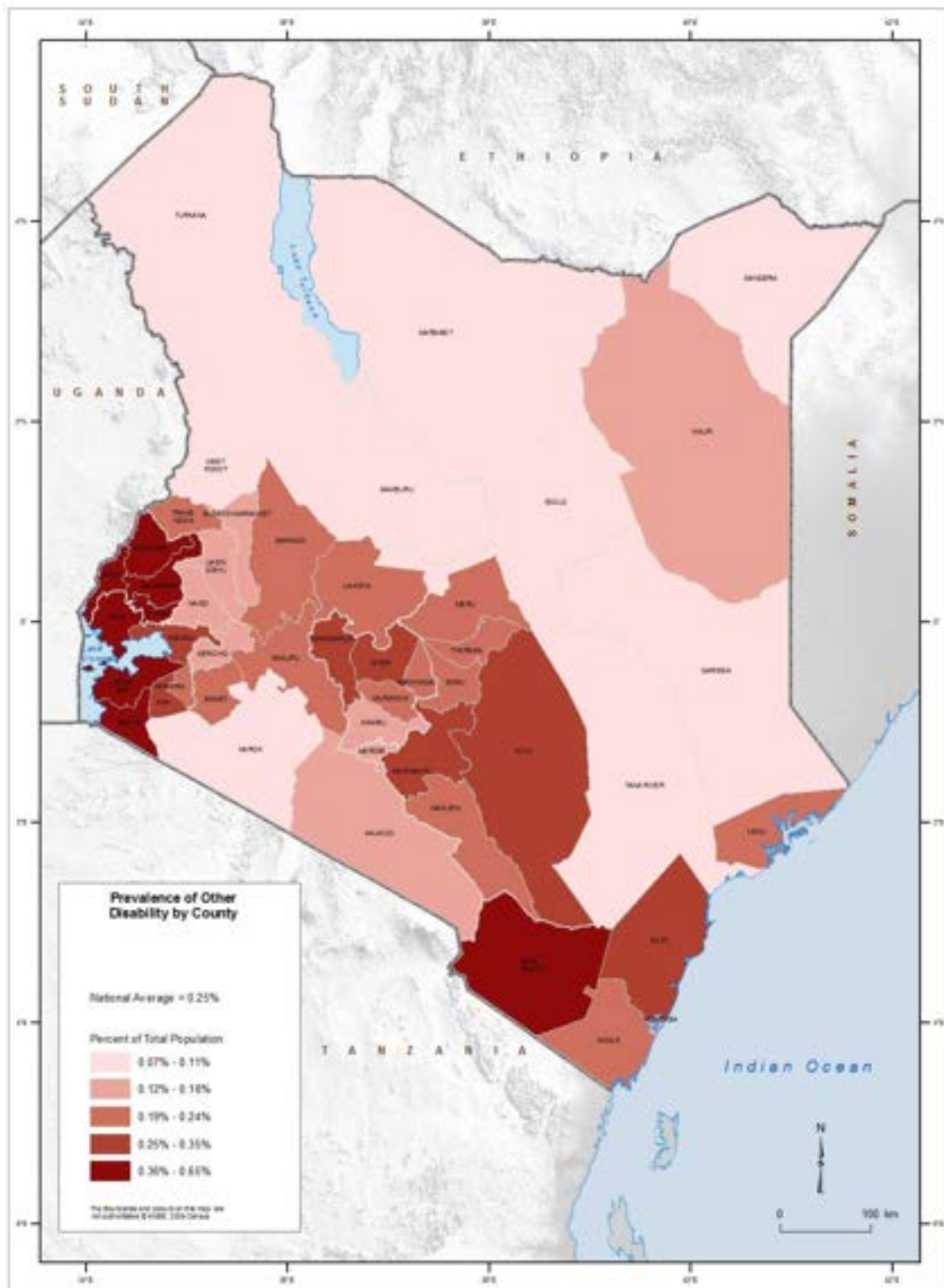
Map 8: Proportion of Persons with Mental Disability



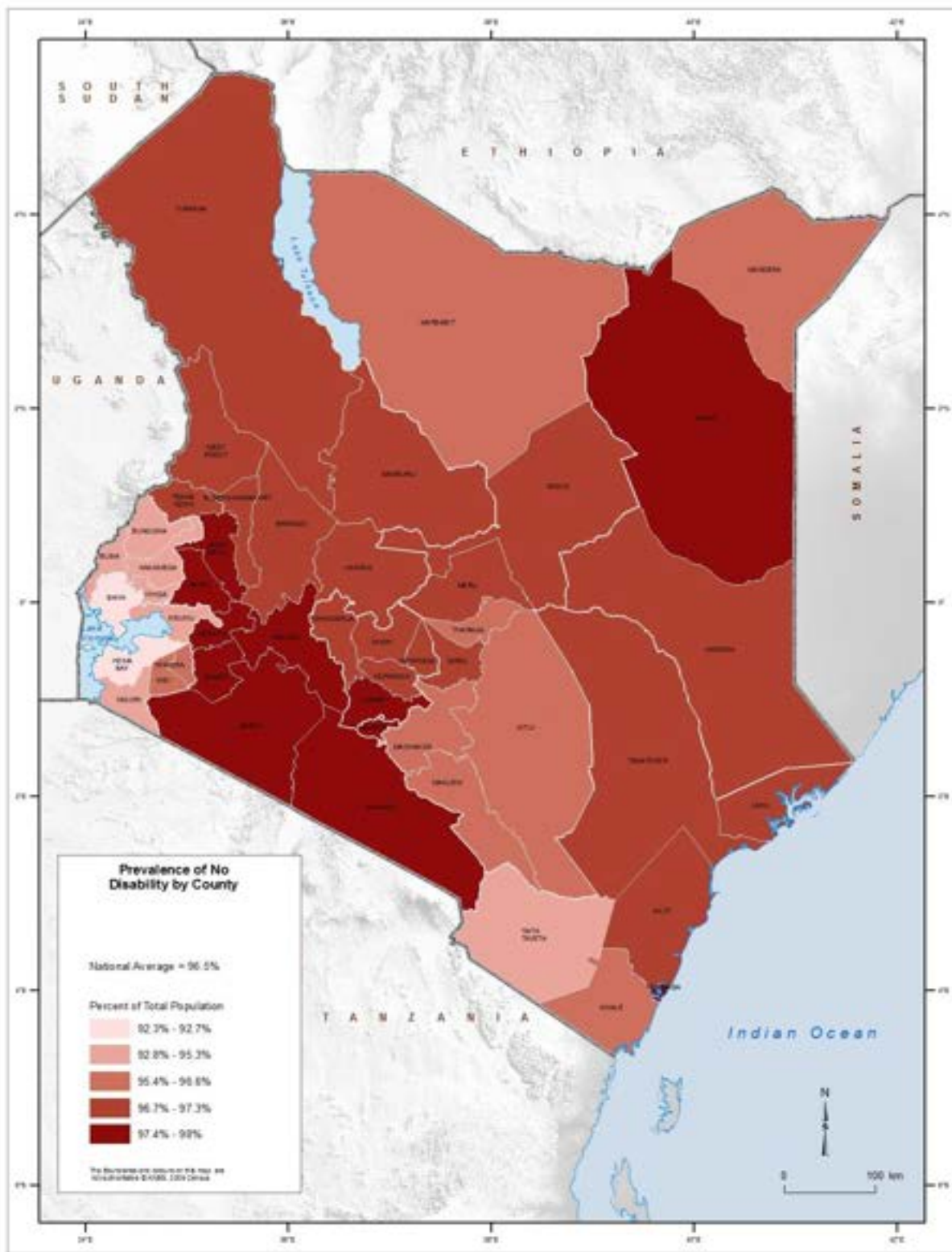
Map 9: Proportion of Persons with Self-care Difficulty



Map 10: Proportion of Persons with other Disability



Map 11 : Proportion of Persons without Disability



CONTRIBUTORS TO THE 2009 KENYA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS MONOGRAPHS

Name and Institution	Role
A. K. M. Kilele Director General Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Overall Coordinator
Mr. Macdonald G. Obudho Ag. Director, Population and Social Statistics, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Administrative Coordinator
Mr. Michael M. Musyoka Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Activity Coordinator & Fertility Author/ Editor
Mr. Robert C. B. Buluma Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Disability author/ editor
Mr. Andrew A. Imbwaga Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Mortality/Population Dynamics author/ editor
Mr. Robert Nderitu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Labour Dynamics author / editor
Mr. Godfrey O. Otieno Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Education/ Editor
Mr. Charles Obiero Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Education author
Ms. Rosemary Uside Kongani Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Gender Dimensions author
Ms. Vivian M. Nyarunda Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Migration /Urbanization author
Mrs. Emma A. Odhiambo Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Kenya Population Atlas author
Mr. Mutua Kakinyi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing
Mr. Peter Nyongesa Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Data Processing
Mr. Paul Waweru Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing/ Formatting

Mr. Bernard O. Obasi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing
Dr. Alfred Agwanda University of Nairobi	Lead Consultant - Demographic Monographs/ author: Population Dynamics & Household and Family Dynamics
Mr. John Thinguri Mukui Nairobi	Lead Consultant – Socioeconomic Monographs
Prof. Elias H. O. Ayiamba University of Nairobi	Consultant/ Fertility and Nuptiality author
Dr. Anne Khasakhala University of Nairobi (Consultant)	Consultant/ Mortality author
Mr. George Odipo University of Nairobi (Consultant)	Consultant/ Migration author
Mr. Ben O. Jarabi University of Nairobi	Population. Projections author
Dr. Samuel Owuor University of Nairobi	Consultant/ Urbanization author
Mr. Olum Gondi Nairobi	Consultant/ Labour Dynamics author
Dr. Owiti A. K'Akumu Nairobi	Consultant/ Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets author
Dr. Abagi Okwach Nairobi	Consultant/ Education author
Mr. Michael K. Letwatt Nairobi	Consultant/ Data Processing
Mr. Raphael O. Owako Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	Disability author
Mr. Thomas Ogutu Ministry of Housing	Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets author
Ms. Leah Kiura Private Consultant, Nairobi	Gender Dimensions author
Mr. George Kichamu National Council for Population and Development	Disability author
Mr. Samuel Ogola National Council for Population and	Urbanization author

Development

Mr. Peter Nyakwara
National Council for Population and
Development

Mr. Peter Ochieng'
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Rogers Mumo Munywoki
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Silas Mulwa
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mrs. Milka Mwangangi
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. George M. Kamula
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mrs. Hellen M. Wanyoike
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Shem Onsare
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ms. Annette Adhiambo Aduda
University of Nairobi

Ms. Zena Lyaga
University of Nairobi

Ms. Susan Njoki Maina

Ms. Margaret M. Mwaila

Ms. Truphosa Otuala

Ms. Katunge Kiilu
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Maina Monyoncho
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Dr. Lawrence Ikamari
University of Nairobi

Prof. John Oucho
University of Nairobi

Labour Dynamics author

Systems Maintenance

Formatting

Formatting

Formatting

Kenya Population Atlas author

Kenya Population Atlas author

Kenya Population Atlas author

Intern/ Fertility and Nuptiality

Intern/ Education and Mortality

Intern/ Population Projections

Intern/ Labour Dynamics

Intern/ Disability and Gender

Editor

Reviewer/ Editor

Reviewer

Reviewer

Dr. Kimani Murungaru University of Nairobi	Reviewer
Dr. Yohannes A Kinfu African Population and Health Research Center	Reviewer
Oliver P. Fischer United States Census Bureau	Demographer/ Data Edit/ Validation
Martin Gregory United States Census Bureau	Specialist, Data Processing
Peter Way US Census Bureau	Demography/ Projections
Thomas McDevitt US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Lisa Lollock US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Elisa Rustenbach US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Saskia R. DeVries US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer
Derek Azar US Census Bureau	Demography/ Trainer