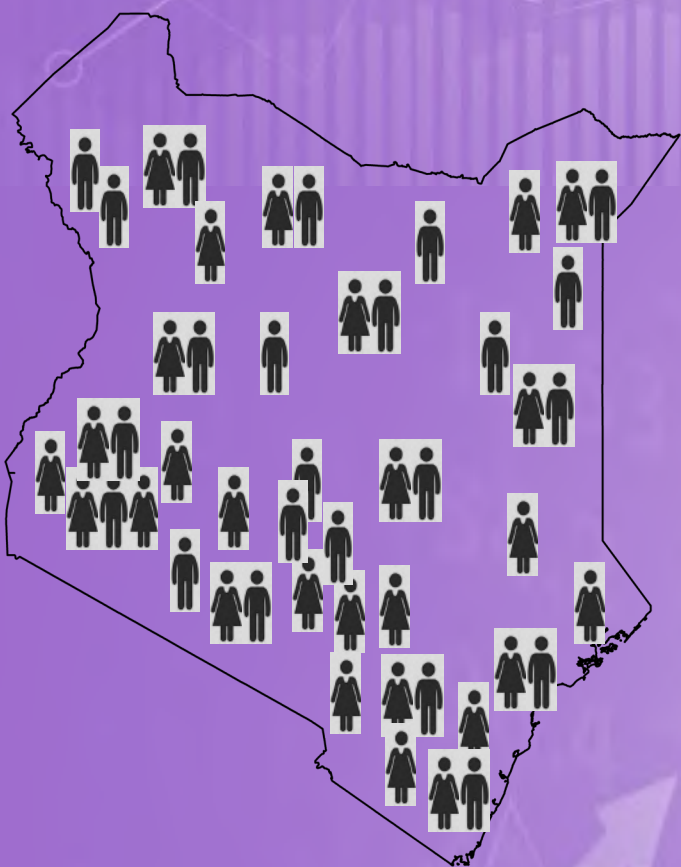


2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Disability

Volume XV



April, 2022



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

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

Analytical Monograph on Disability

Volume XV



April, 2022

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADL	Activities of Daily Life
AfDB	African Development Bank
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
BIC	British International Curriculum
CHQI	Consolidated Housing Quality Index
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EYFS	Early Years Foundations Stage
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HH	Household
ICF	International Classification of Functioning
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGCSE	International General Certificate of Secondary Education
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNSPWD	Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NFS	Non-Formal Schools
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONS-UK	Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UNRCO	United Nations Coordinator's Office
WGSS	Washington Group Short Set of questionnaires
WHO	World Health Organization

Foreword

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

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

This monograph presents levels and differentials in disability from the 2019 Census data. Generally, the analysis reveals that disability prevalence in Kenya is at 2.2%. The prevalence is higher among females at 2.5% compared to males at 1.9%. In addition, disability prevalence is higher in rural at 2.6% compared to urban at 1.4%. The most common form of disability is mobility at 0.9% followed by vision at 0.8%.

The information in this monograph provides valuable programmatic evidence to policymakers for use in the formulation of policies and plans explicitly intended to achieve SDG targets. The report not only adds knowledge but also serves as a foundation for assessment, reporting and eventually monitoring achievement of SDGs by 2030, *Vision 2030*, formulation of MTP IV, County Integrated Development Plans, and other sector-specific plans. Specifically, the evidence is expected to contribute immensely towards measuring and monitoring SDGs numbers 4, 8, 10, 11, and 17 that speak to social sector outcomes with a special focus on persons with disabilities.

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



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Acknowledgement

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

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

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



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Kenya at a Glance

Indicator	Sub Category	SDG Related Indicators and Targets	PWDs			Persons Without Disability		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Disability Prevalence	Kenya		2.2	1.9	2.5			
	Rural		2.6	2.2	2.9			
	Urban		1.4	1.2	1.6			
	Seeing		0.8	0.7	0.9			
	Hearing		0.4	0.3	0.4			
	Mobility		0.9	0.7	1.1			
	Cognition		0.5	0.4	0.6			
	Self Care		0.3	0.3	0.4			
	Communication		0.3	0.3	0.2			
Net Enrollment Rate	Pre-Primary		53.8	53.2	54.6	73.4	73.2	73.5
	Primary		72.2	71.5	73.0	75.3	74.1	76.5
	Secondary	4.5	70.4	68.1	73.0	42.0	38.3	46.0
Gross Enrollmet Rate	Pre-Primary		175.7	177.9	172.9	175.3	180.8	169.6
	Primary		90.0	89.0	91.3	100.0	101.0	99.0
	Secondary		55.6	49.8	62.0	76.4	75.4	77.4
Labor Force Participation Rate	Kenya	8.5	76.9	76.9	76.9	73.5	76.0	71.0
Status in Employment								
Employed			41.3	50.4	34.0	49.4	58.2	40.7
Self-Employed			58.7	49.6	66.0	50.6	41.8	59.3
Propotion of PWDs who are Staying Alone	Kenya		11.8	10.3	13.0			
	Rural		11.0	8.7	12.8			
	Urban		15.1	16.9	13.7			
Access to ICT	Ownership/ Usage of a phone		55.7	52.7	57.9	55.1	55.2	55.1
	Use of Internet	9.0, 10.2	11.4	13.5	9.8	22.9	25.4	20.5
	Use of a Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet		4.7	5.9	3.8	10.8	12.2	9.5

Executive Summary

Kenya's journey towards widespread prosperity includes the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment which requires that all persons be afforded equal access to education, healthcare services, work and employment, and social protection, among others. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are more likely to experience poverty and exclusion than persons without disabilities because, disability is a development issue and it has a bidirectional link to poverty which can increase the likelihood of poverty, just as poverty can increase the likelihood of disability (OECD and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2013).

The poor bear the greatest burden of these impact. According to World Report on Disability, (World Health Organisation, 2011), many PWDs do not have equal access to health care, education and employment opportunities. Similarly, they do not receive the disability-related services that they require, and in most cases, are likely to experience exclusion from everyday life activities. This report therefore presents the findings of the 2019 Census data on disability. The analysis and results are presented in six chapters.

Chapter 1 presents the general introduction providing the census background, objectives, overview of disability data in Kenya, the questions used during the census, methodology of census data collection and analysis, assessment of data quality, and definition of key terms. The chapter also presents data limitations and the difference between the 2009 and 2019 KPH Census questions based on different methodologies used to administer the questionnaire and also how to determine disability status and prevalence.

Chapter 2 presents the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs with a focus on sex, age, education, employment, marital status, place of residence, levels of difficulties, disability status, number of disabilities, level of severity of disability, housing condition, and orphan hood. About 916,692 people aged 5 years and above in Kenya, equivalent to 2.2 per cent, have disabilities, out of which 393,451 were male and 523,184 were female. Disability in mobility was the most prevalent form of disability at 0.9 per cent the total population. Disability prevalence was higher in rural areas, 2.6 per cent compared to 1.4 per cent in urban areas. Similarly, disability prevalence was highest in Embu County at 4.4 per cent and least in Wajir County at 0.6 per cent. Further, about 7.9 per cent of the population had mild disabilities, 1.9 per cent had moderate disabilities while 0.3 per cent had severe disabilities. In the age 35-59 years 35.4 per cent had mild disabilities while 27.4 per cent had moderate disabilities

Majority of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), that is 62.3 per cent had attained primary level education while less than a third had completed secondary level of education. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary level of education among PWDs was about 90 per cent while that of persons without disabilities was 100 per cent. Similarly, in secondary level of education, the GER was higher among persons without disabilities than PWDs. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was generally higher for persons without disabilities than PWDs throughout all the grades. About 36,985 of children with disabilities are orphans out of which 7,647 have visual disability. Further, 13.2 per cent of orphans with disabilities are total orphans while 17.1 per cent have lost their mothers only.

Chapter 3 presents the level of participation of persons with disabilities in labour force. The indicators include employment to population ratio, labour force participation rate, unemployment rate, and inactivity status by age, sex, and disability status. Generally, about 40 per cent of PWDs who are employed are paid employees compared with those without disabilities at 49.4 per cent. For PWDs with severe forms

of disabilities, the unemployment rate was highest among the visually impaired. Further, over 20 per cent of PWDs who were inactive have never attended school.

Chapter 4 presents information on housing condition and amenities for households headed by persons with disabilities as well as the living conditions or environment for persons with disabilities together with persons with disability who are staying alone. On average, one person lives in a habitable room for households headed by a person with disabilities (PWDs) compared to 2 persons for those headed by persons without disability. For households headed by PWDs, 9 counties had a crowding score of above 2.0 compared to 13 counties with households headed by non-PWDs. Majority of PWDs who are staying alone have disability in mobility at 50.6 per cent followed by those with disability in vision at 41.6 per cent. Moreover, a higher proportion of PWDs who are living alone are staying in urban at 15.1 per cent compared with their counterparts in rural at 11.0 per cent. Kirinyaga County had the highest proportion of PWDs who are staying alone at 20.1 per cent while Mandera had the least at 1.4 per cent. About 83.5 per cent of households headed by PWDs lived in owner-occupied dwelling units. On the other hand, only 5 per cent of households headed by PWDs who live in rented dwelling units stay in units provided by the government.

The proportion of households headed by PWDs that had access to improved sources of drinking water was PWDs 61 per cent while 80.9 per cent had access to improved human waste disposal. Similarly, 13.4 per cent of households headed by PWDs used clean energy for cooking while 67.8 per cent used clean sources of energy for lighting. In rural areas, 3.8 per cent of households headed by PWDs used clean energy for cooking compared to 52.6 per cent in urban areas. Generally, 6.4 per cent of the households had access to adequate housing conditions. In urban areas the proportion of households headed by PWDs with access to adequate housing conditions was 10.8 per cent. Rural households headed by persons without disability which can access adequate housing were one and half times more than those headed by PWDs.

Chapter 5: Disability and Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT). The CRPD highlights the promotion of ICT usage and accessibility to PWDs and ensuring that they are not left behind. Among PWDs, 56 per cent reported having owned or used a phone in the past three month while 11 per cent reported having used internet. Similarly, only 4.7 per cent of PWDs had used a computer, tablet or laptop. About 1.5 per cent of PWDs reported having bought or ordered online goods and services.

Chapter 6 provides a summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Generally, disability is more prevalent among females (57.1%) than males (42.9%). Further, it is more pronounced among PWDs age 60 years. About third (28.2%) of PWDs had multiple disabilities. About a quarter (25.6%) of PWDs age 5 to 17 years, are out of school and about 13.2 per cent are total orphans. On the other hand, more than half (54.0%) of PWDs have specialized in vocation training skills. Over three quarters (76.1%) of persons with disabilities within the working age cited incapacitation as the reason for being inactive and more women and girls with disabilities of the working age are out of labour force, (61.1%) compared with their male counterparts (38.9%). More effort should be put in place to ensure 100% transition from primary to secondary school and to higher levels of education especially for orphaned PWDs. Affirmative actions for PWDs targeting females, those with multiple disabilities and those living in the rural areas should be put in place with provision of assistive technology-based devices, and increased access to clean energy solutions, water housing and other fundamental services to empower them and improve their productivity in their communities.

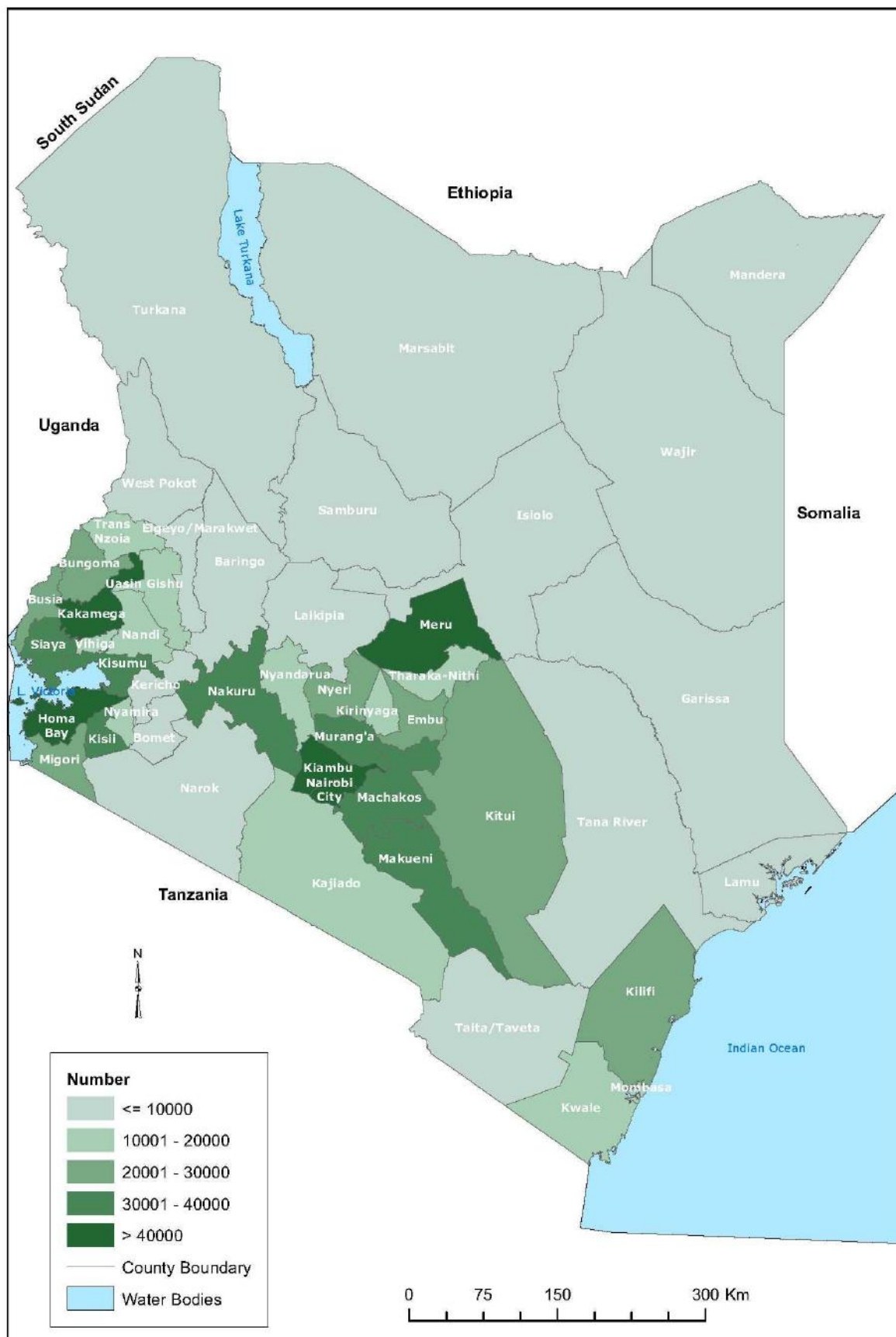


Figure i: Map Kenya on the Distribution of PWDS by Counties

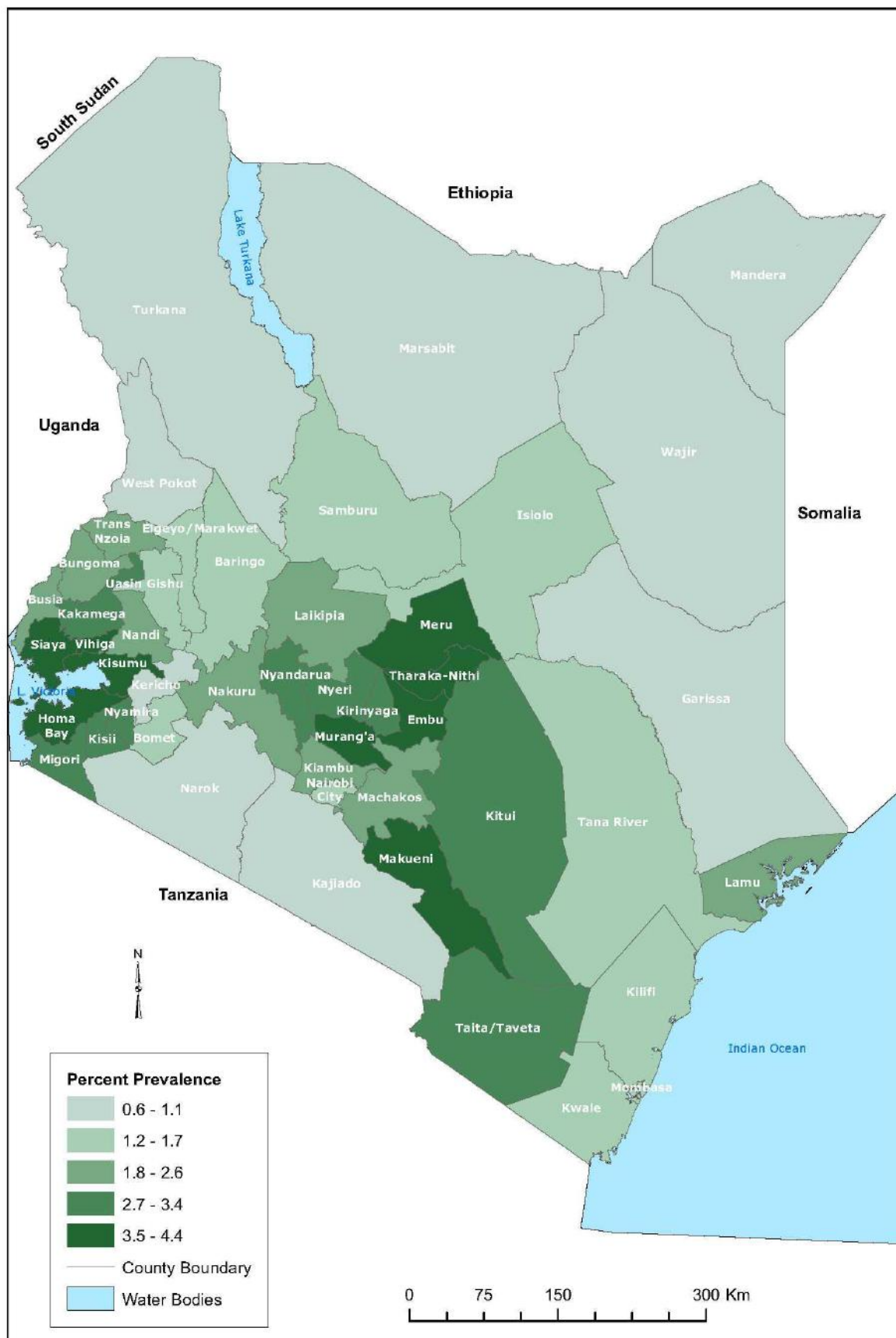


Figure ii: Map Kenya on the General Disability Prevalence by Counties

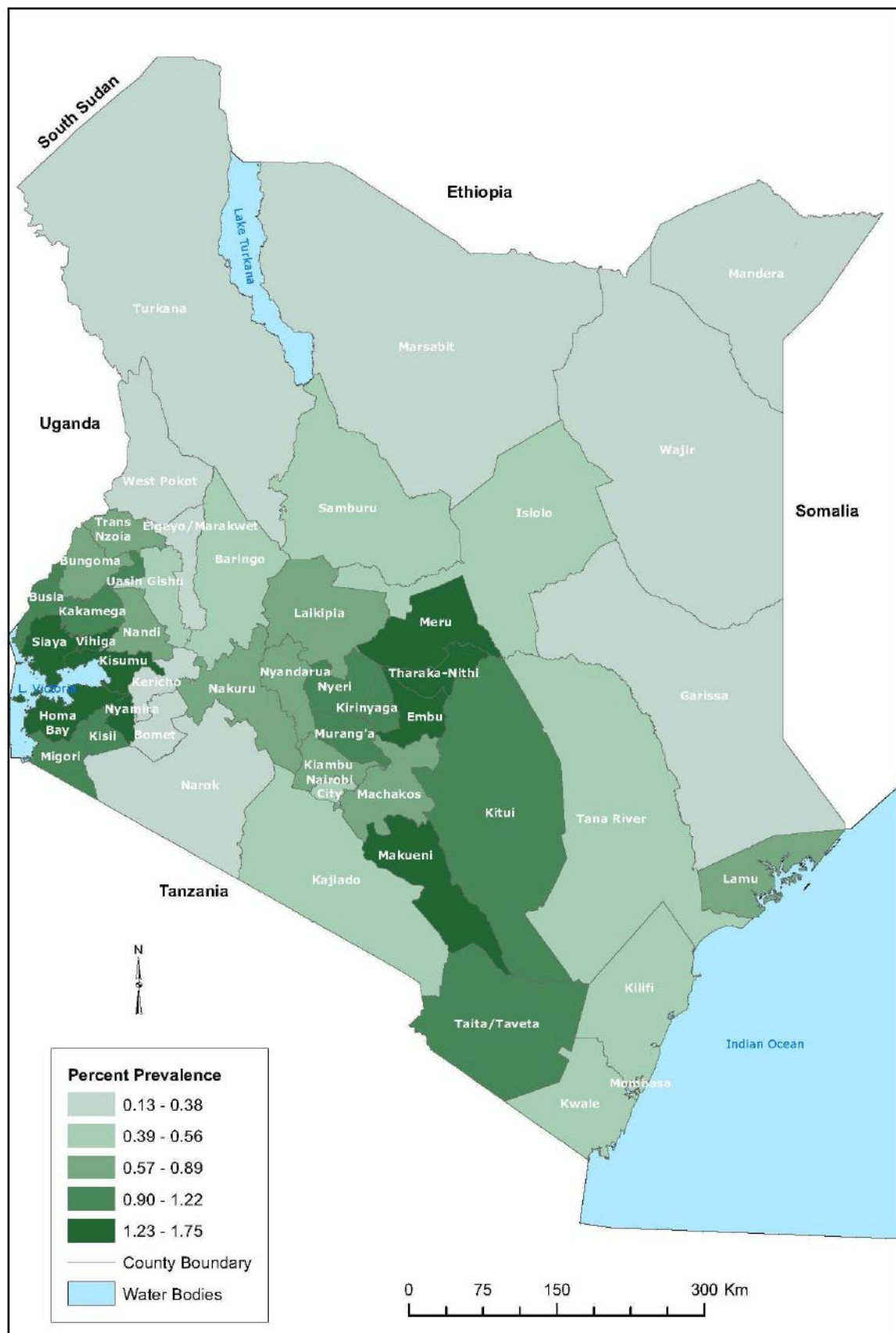


Figure iii: Map Kenya on the Disability Prevalence in Seeing by Counties

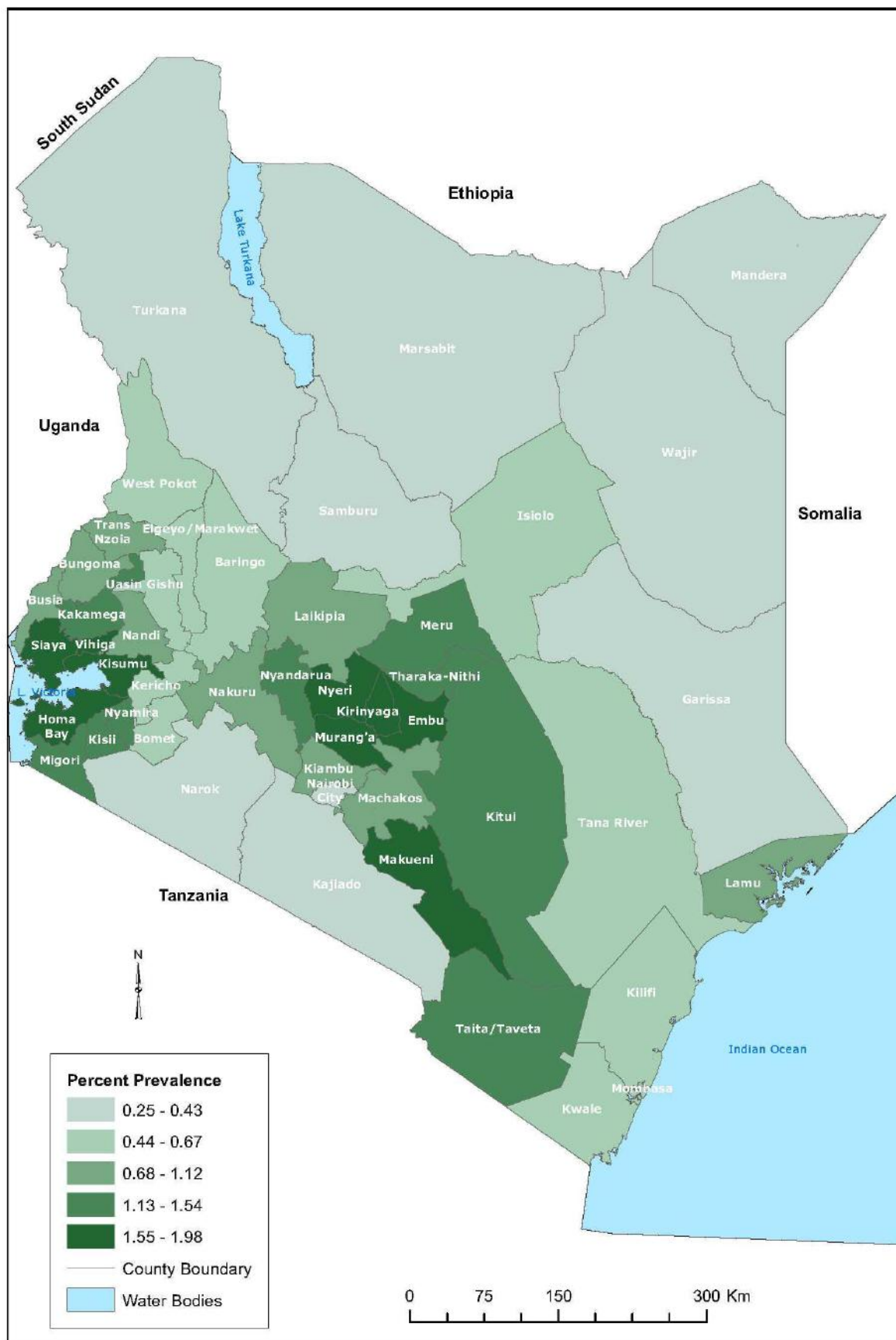


Figure iv: Map Kenya on the Disability Prevalence in Mobility by Counties

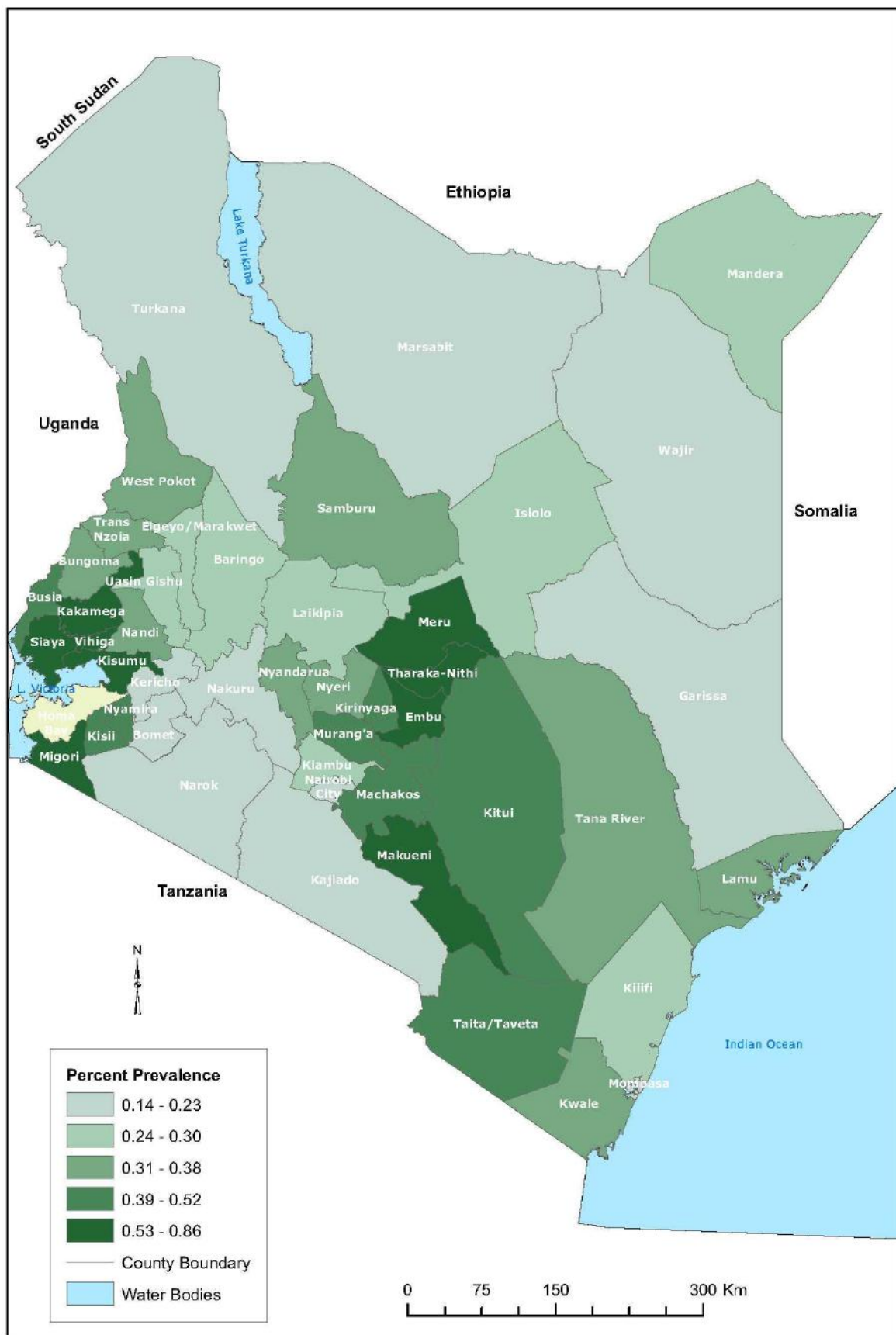


Figure v: Map Kenya on the Disability Prevalence in Hearing by Counties

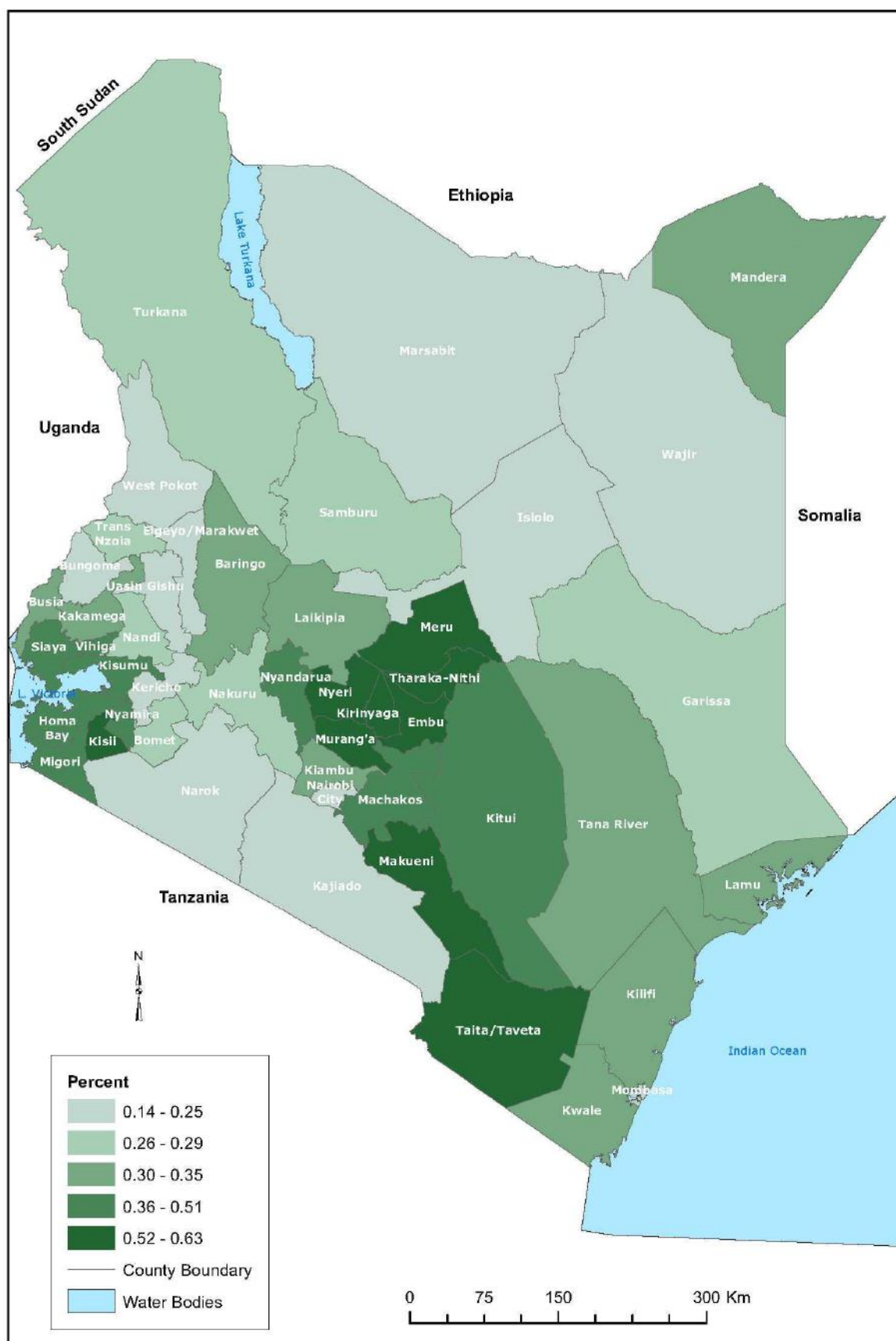


Figure vi: Map Kenya on the Disability Prevalence in Self Care by Counties

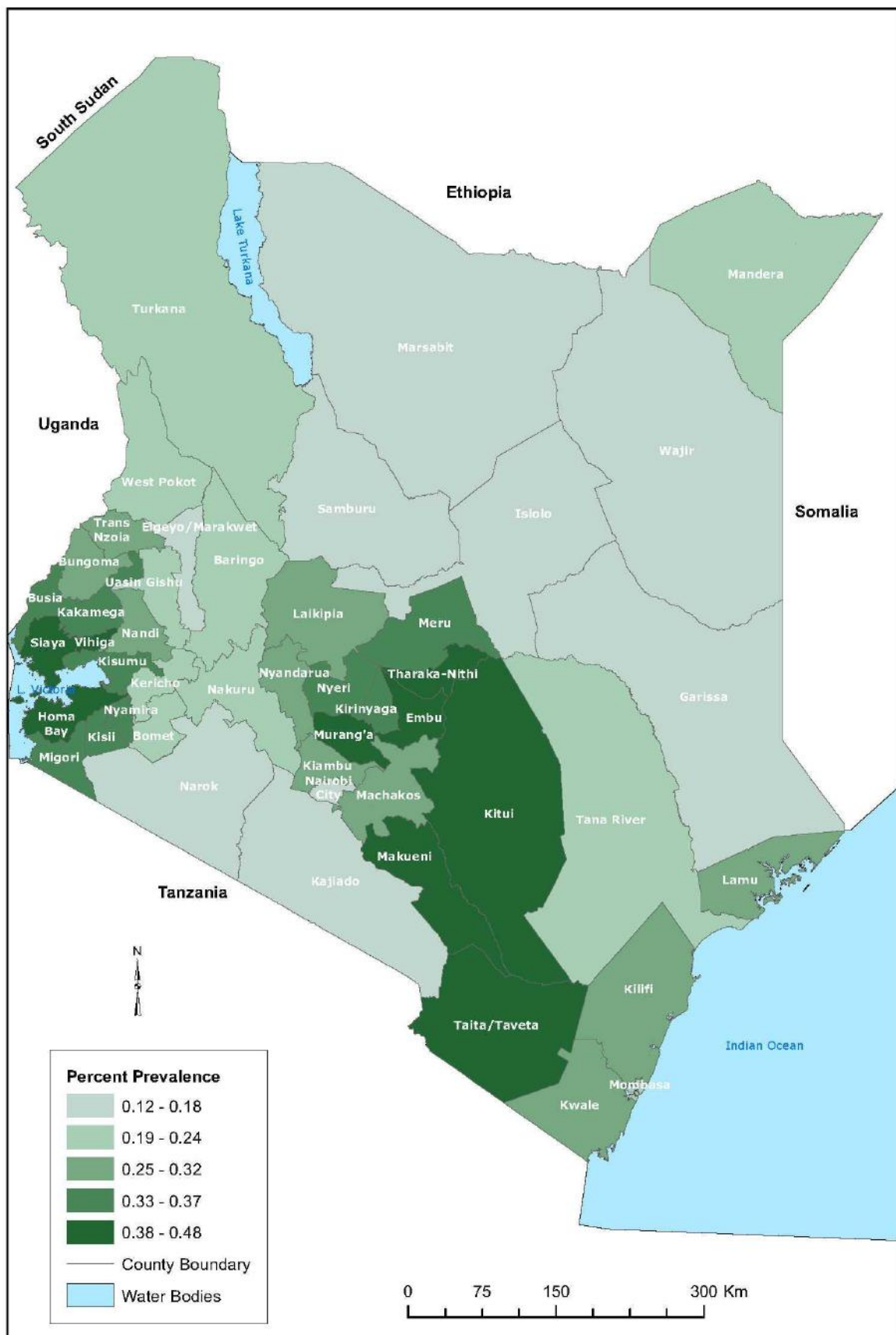


Figure vii: Map Kenya on the Disability Prevalence in Communication by Counties

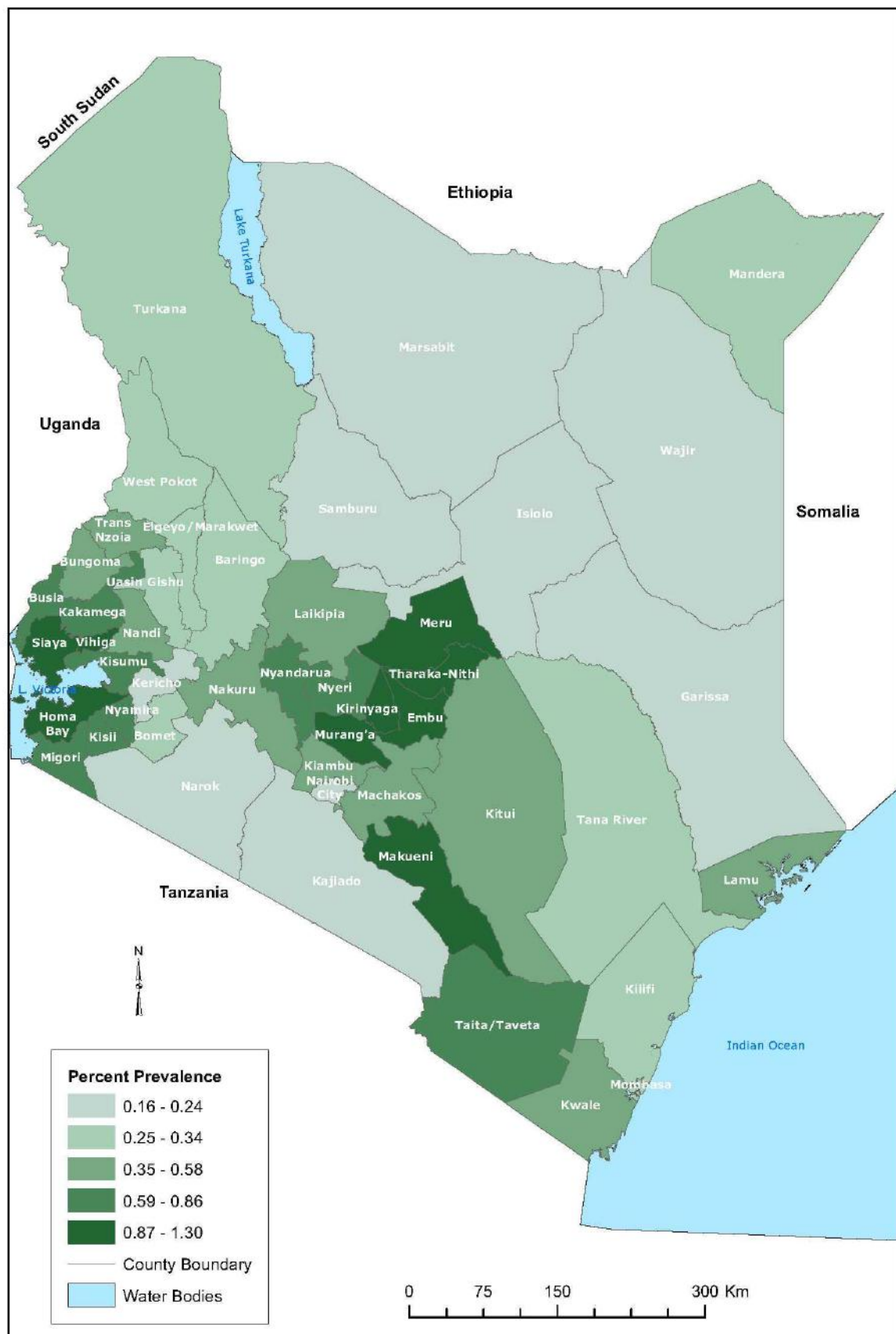


Figure viii: Map Kenya on the Disability Prevalence in Cognition by Counties

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background Information

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 bench-mark data on all population characteristics.

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

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

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

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

1.2. Objectives of the 2019 Census

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

1. Population size, composition, and spatial distribution;
2. Levels of fertility, mortality, and migration;
3. Educational attainment;

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

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

1.3. Overview of Disability Data in Kenya

1.3.1. Introduction

The need for relevant data and information on the prevalence and experience of disability has increasingly grown as a result of the need to monitor and evaluate the impact of policies put in place to address the needs of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). Therefore, examining the demographic characteristics and living conditions of PWDs is important as the information compiled guides policy makers and other stakeholders in policy formulation, monitoring, evaluation, and implementation. The data also facilitates the social inclusion of PWDs to improve their quality of life in society.

Data on PWDs (Kabare, 2018) in Kenya is collected through various censuses and surveys. The recent available data are those generated from the Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWDs) that was conducted in 2007, the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, and the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, KIHBS of 2015/16. The results of the 2009 Census showed that about 3.5 per cent of the population in Kenya compared with 2.8 per cent established by 2015/16 KIHBS had some form of disability. The KNSPWDs found a higher prevalence rate of 4.6 per cent. The 2007 KNSPWDs used questions that asked about limitations in functioning across various domains while the 2009 Census and the 2015/16 KIHBS asked direct questions to respondents on whether they had a disability. To improve on disability reporting, the Washington Group on Disability Statistics which has developed international standards for disability measurement recommends use of “difficulties” instead of “disability” due to stigma associated with disability in many cultures

1.3.2. Importance of Disability Data in Kenya

Compiling disaggregated data on PWDs is important from the human rights point of view as it assists in meeting the obligations of non-discrimination and equality of opportunities, (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2018). Further, the monitoring of progress regarding the goal of leaving no one behind under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, should be done across various dimensions, including geographical location, wealth, sex, age, and disability. Therefore, the Washington Group (WG) on Disability questions are fundamental in national surveys and censuses throughout the world.

Since 1963, Kenya has pursued development planning that focuses on eradicating hunger, illiteracy, and diseases. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1965 is the backbone for Kenya's attempts at sustainable development, (United Nations Development Programme, 2012; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2012). Other relevant strategies that were put in place thereafter include The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 1999; The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, 2003 -2007; and Kenya's development blueprint *Vision 2030*.

1.3.3. Disability Inclusive Development in Kenya

Kenya's journey towards widespread prosperity includes the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. Disability-inclusive development (United Nations, 2016) means that all stages of development processes are inclusive of and accessible to all, including PWDs. It requires that all persons be afforded equal access to education, health care services, work and employment, and social protection, among others. PWDs are more likely to experience poverty and exclusion than persons without disabilities because, disability is a development issue and it has a bidirectional link to poverty which can increase the likelihood of poverty, just as poverty can increase the likelihood of disability (OECD and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2013).

Attitudinal and environmental barriers to participation have profound social, economic, and cultural effects on PWDs, resulting in exclusion and creating insurmountable obstacles in relation to health services, education, and employment for this category of the population. Such exclusion and discrimination, in turn, contribute to poverty and prevents PWDs from participating in public dialogue or in development decision-making. As a result, the interests and needs of PWDs are frequently neglected by society. Women and girls with disabilities, who experience discrimination on the basis of multiple aspects of their identities, often face heightened levels of exclusion in this regard.

There are several legal and policy documents that look at disability-inclusive development in Kenya:

1.3.4. The Constitution, 2010

The Kenya Constitution, 2010 reinforces the policy and legal basis of sustainable development that is anchored on the three pillars of sustainable development namely: economic, social and political, as articulated in the bill of rights. The Constitution lays down the framework for social justice in Kenya. The Government of Kenya, (Kabare, 2018) has continuously developed laws and policies to progressively support poor and vulnerable populations in Kenya including PWDs. Article 21 of the Constitution of Kenya commits the government to the progressive realization of the economic and social rights of all Kenyans. Article 43 also advocates for the right to the highest standard of health care and services, education, accessible and adequate housing, food security, access to clean water, and social security with an emphasis on providing for those unable to support themselves or their dependents.

1.3.5. The Persons with Disability Act 2003

The Persons with Disabilities Act No. 14, (Kabare, 2018) was passed in 2003 in Kenya to ensure equal opportunities for PWDs to participate in society, including ensuring access to education, health, and employment. This Act established the National Council for Persons with Disabilities,

NCPWD. The main functions of the Council are to design policies that ensure PWDs obtain education and employment, and participate fully in sporting, recreational and cultural activities and are afforded full access to community and social services; and to co-operate with the Government during the national census to ensure that accurate figures of PWDs are obtained for purposes of planning.

1.3.6. Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya's *Vision 2030*, (Kabare, 2018), which is the national long-term development framework, recognizes the importance of social protection and its role in ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy a high quality of life by the year 2030. The Vision (Republic of Kenya, 2017) comprises of three pillars namely: social, economic, and political. Under the social pillar, the framework seeks to build a "just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment", which includes special provisions for persons with disabilities and those with special needs. This pillar aims at improving the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes. This quest is the basis of transformation in eight key social sectors, namely; education and training, health, water and sanitation, environment, housing and urbanization, and gender, youth, sports and culture.

1.3.7. Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS)

The ERS 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 arid and semi-arid areas, and upgrading the living conditions for urban population 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 for all persons including PWDs.

1.3.8. African Union Agenda 2063

Upon realizing a need to refocus and prioritize Africa's agenda from the apartheid and the struggle for political independence, which had been the focus of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), African leaders enhanced on prioritizing inclusive social and economic development, continental and regional integration, democratic governance, peace and security amongst other issues, aimed at repositioning Africa to becoming a dominant player in the global arena. This led to the development of Africa's Agenda 2063 to ensure a high standard of living, quality of life, and well-being for all citizens and prioritizes social security and protection for all including persons with disabilities. One of its aspirations is a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development and determined to eradicate poverty in one generation and build shared prosperity through the social and economic transformation of the continent.

It is estimated that these efforts will culminate in a high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all, hence the need for data for this category of the population.

1.3.9. International Instruments on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Kenya has ratified several international agreements of relevance to the rights of PWDs, including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees the extension of social security

to all citizens, and the Convention on the Rights of PWDs (CRPD), which reaffirms that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including social protection. The UN Convention advocates for the promotion, protection, and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by PWDs and respect for their inherent dignity. For this to happen, State parties must gather disability-related data to assist in the implementation of the Convention. Such data will assist in policy formulation, evaluation, and monitoring of the disability-initiated projects/programmes.

1.3.10. Sustainable Development Goals and Disability

In the year 2000, the global community formulated the Millennium Development Goals consisting of 8 key goals that would get rid of global poverty and hunger. For the countries to build on the many successes of the past 15 years and go further, they came together again and agreed on a new set of goals, the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs. The aim of the SDGs is to end poverty and hunger by 2030 and consists of 17 goals.

Goal 1 on ending extreme poverty in all forms by 2030 impacts directly on PWDs. People with disability are more likely to be poor since a majority do not have any form of employment. Simulations, (Republic of Kenya, 2012) in 2009, rates of poverty indicated that the otherwise higher among households with Orphans and Vulnerable Children, OVC, at 54 per cent, older people at 53 per cent, PWDs at 63 per cent for children with disabilities, and at 53 per cent for adults. Poverty and disability are strongly linked, (Kabare, 2018) with approximately 67 per cent of PWDs living in poverty.

Goal 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture has an impact on PWDs; Goal 3 on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages; Goal 4 on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls; Goal 8 on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, also has an impact on PWDs. These PWDs face many barriers to full participation in society due to negative attitudes, environmental and restrictive policies. Further PWDs often are denied opportunity from participating on equal basis with others in education and training, sports and recreation among other areas (Government of Vanuatu, 2015).

The inclusion of PWDs, (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2020) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot be underestimated. Sufficient disaggregated data by disability status is required to allow comprehensive monitoring of the well-being and inclusion of PWDs and the advancement of their rights. These initiatives are designed for the fulfilment of the 'leaving no one behind' principle.

1.4. Disability Questions Used in the 2019 Census

The 2019 KPHC used the Washington Group Short Set of questionnaires (WG_SS) which has six questions on functioning for use on national censuses and surveys. The questions advances the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health, ICF as a conceptual framework (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2020). The focus is on functioning in basic, universal activities in contrast to approaches that are based on a medical model which focuses on

impairments to bodily functions or structures. The WG_SS questions were designed to provide comparable data cross-nationally for populations living in a variety of cultures with varying economic resources.

Questions regarding disabilities were asked very carefully and with caution. Enumerators were instructed not to ask “Do you have a disability, or are you disabled, or are you blind, or deaf” or “are you lame?”. This was deemed to generate biased and low rates of responses because the enumerators could not get the correct answers. The word “disability” is regarded negatively in most communities, particularly in developing countries. People may feel stigmatized or be ashamed to be identified as having a disability. In some cultures, disability is seen as punishment for sins committed in previous lives. Disability is interpreted relative to what is considered normal daily functioning. This may vary across various cultures, age groups, or social classes.

During the 2019 census, the following questions were asked;

- a) Does <NAME> have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
- b) Does <NAME> have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
- c) Does <NAME> have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
- d) Does <NAME> have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
- e) Does <NAME> have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
- f) Does <NAME> have difficulty communicating, using his/her usual language, for example understanding or being understood?

Each of the six questions had four response categories, which are read simultaneously after each question:

- 1. No, no difficulty
- 2. Yes, some difficulty
- 3. Yes, a lot of difficulties
- 4. Cannot do it at all

If the answer was yes or cannot do it at all, the following question was asked: “because of the difficulty, does [NAME] have problems in engaging in any economic activities?”

In addition to the disability questions, all the members of the households were asked other questions in the Census questionnaires where applicable, namely, information regarding all persons; females aged 12 years and above; educational attainment; labour force; life births, and deaths in the households; crop farming, livestock, fishing and aquaculture; housing conditions and amenities; ownership of household assets; and emigrants.

1.5. Methodology

1.5.1. Use of Technology

Kenya adopted the use of mobile technology to collect data during the 2019 Census as recommended by the UN for the 2020 round of censuses. This was the first census in Kenya’s history to use mobile technology in the capture and transmission of data for both cartographic

mapping and enumeration. During mapping, the GPS coordinates for homesteads, households and other points of interests within the locality were collected using the mobile devices with an accuracy of plus or minus 5 Meters. The enumeration area (EA) maps were developed using Arc GIS Software on a background of aerial photographs and satellite imageries that were not more than six months old from the date of the field cartographic data collection. The EA maps were then uploaded into the tablets assembled by two local universities to facilitate the 2019 Census enumeration exercise.

1.5.2. Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census personnel who included supervisors and enumerators was undertaken by the County and Sub-County Census Committees through a competitive process. The training of these personnel was conducted in a cascaded manner from the training of trainers to the training of enumerators. The training for various cadres was conducted for seven days for each cadre. These trainings were sequentially conducted between 14th July and 20th August 2019.

1.5.3. Enumeration

The Census enumeration was preceded by Enumeration Area (EA) boundary identification and pre-enumeration listing of households. This activity happened prior to the Census night.

The pre-enumeration listing exercise helped in gauging the expected workload during the seven days of enumeration and in monitoring the level of coverage as enumeration progressed.

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

1.5.4. Data Transmission and Storage

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

1.5.5. Data Processing

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

1.6. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was integrated in all phases of the census process. Comprehensive guidelines were developed and shared with census personnel. Field supervision followed a three-tier structure to ensure adequate support, real-time response to emerging issues, and feedback during data collection. In addition, enumeration reporting schedules and control forms were used to

facilitate the monitoring of activities. Field monitoring teams oversaw technical, logistical, and administrative aspects of enumeration in each region. Further, independent observers, drawn from the international community and national statistics offices across Africa and selected national agencies, monitored and observed the 2019 Census enumeration process.

1.7. Data Limitation

The Census data was not able to measure when the disability condition was acquired, thus the challenge of cross tabulating with a number of variables to give indicators.

1.8. Definitions of Key Terms and Concepts

1.8.1. Definition of Disability

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, UNCRPD and Optional Protocol, (United Nation, 2006) acknowledge disability as an evolving concept that results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. There is no single correct definition of disability, (Thompson, 2017). The nature and severity of disabilities vary greatly (Mont, 2007).

The UNCRPD, on the other hand defines persons with disability as including 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. The Kenya Persons with Disability Act of 2003 defines disability as: 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. Disability is, therefore, viewed as a physical, mental, or psychological condition or impairment that substantially affects a person's daily activities or limits a person's ability to perform one or more basic life activities, referred to as Activities of Daily Life (ADL) such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, and interacting with other persons.

The International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF) also defines disability as functioning in multiple life areas like seeing, walking, taking a bath, working, going to school, accessing social services and many such domains are included in the definition. Disability is seen as a result of an interaction between a person (with a health condition) and that person's contextual factors (environmental factors and personal factors). However, disability is not seen as an individual's intrinsic feature but a result of interaction in an environment. The interaction of the same person with the health condition may yield different functioning levels in different environments. Here, disability covers a spectrum of various levels of functioning at body level, person level, and societal level and it covers all impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. This comprehensive approach is useful for prevention, rehabilitation, social policies, and other interventions.

1.8.2. Definition of Difficulties in Performing Daily Activities

Seeing Difficulty

Seeing difficulty describes the various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have an eyesight or vision disability if he/she has difficulty seeing even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Hearing Difficulty

Hearing difficulty refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears, hard of hearing. Those with hearing difficulty can also use a hearing aid.

Mobility Difficulty

Physical or mobility difficulty refers to difficulties in moving, i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hands, sitting upright, or standing. This disability restricts one's physical movement, say body movement, or paralysis of legs, hands, or the whole body. Persons with this type of disability can use assistive equipment and supportive devices that assist them to move around for example. those who use wheelchairs, crutches among other mobility aids.

Cognitive Difficulty

Cognitive difficulty affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as the ability to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts in the mind. 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.

Self-Care Difficulty

This refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home. The difficulties may have arisen as a result of other disabilities or impairments. These types of difficulties may be present in most disabilities. It may be more pronounced in mental disabilities and severe physical disabilities.

Communication Difficulty

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip, deformed lip or palate, and vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

Household

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

Household Head

This is the most responsible/respected member of the household, as at the census night who makes key decisions in the household on a day-to-day basis, and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household.

Respondent

This is the person who answered Census questions during enumeration. This was the head of the household or any other member of the household who could provide most of, if not all, the information about the household members at the time of the interview as per the questionnaire requirements.

Usual Household Member

A person who normally lives in a household and is either present or temporarily away from the household for a period of less than six months at the time of listing households. This definition will include students in boarding schools, those in hospitals, those serving short-term imprisonment, and those on safari. However, visitors, long-term inmates, spouses, and other members of the household who work and live elsewhere are excluded from this definition.

Worked for Pay

This comprises persons who, during the 7 days preceding the Census Night, worked most of the time for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, contracts and paid in kind, is common in rural areas where people who have rendered services may be paid in form of food or clothing.

Worked on Own/Family Business

This category comprises self-employed persons who worked on their own businesses or persons who worked on family businesses for family gain. It includes “jua-kali” artisans, mechanics, traders in farm produce, and family workers not on wage employment. All persons working on own or family businesses were also included here.

Worked on Own/Family Agricultural Holding

A holding in this case is a unit of land, farm or shamba which is owned or rented by the family and is used for purposes of cultivation or rearing livestock. The production may either be intended for the market or for household consumption.

These include all the members of the household who are working on the holding without pay/profit, and production.

Apprentice

An apprentice is a person whose training is done on the job for an agreed period. This helps the person to learn their trade, in exchange for their labour. The person may be unpaid or partially paid, usually in form of a stipend.

Intern

This refers to a student or trainee who works, sometimes without pay, at a trade or occupation in order to gain work experience. In most cases, an intern will have completed a certain level of education or training. In certain engagements, interns may be paid during their internship while in others, they are not paid for.

Volunteer work

Volunteers: Persons in volunteer work are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others. There are instances where individuals are engaged as 'volunteers' but in an actual sense, they are paid allowances which are equivalent to those being compensated for work done or services rendered.

"Unpaid" is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind, for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, volunteer workers may receive some form of cash reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, a stipend to cover living expenses or in-kind compensation, such as meals, transportation, or symbolic gifts.

Future Starters

These are defined as persons "not in employment" and "currently available" but who did not "seek employment" because they had already made arrangements to start a job within a short subsequent period, set according to the general length of waiting time for starting a new job in the national context but generally not greater than three months.

Seeking Work

The persons to be classified in any of the seeking work categories should be those who are not employed during the reference period. This category should, therefore, not include the under-employed, those who have paid work but wish to leave current employment for better opportunities in this category.

No Work Available

This is a person who is neither working nor looking for work because he/she is discouraged but would usually take up a job when offered one.

Retired

This is a person who reports that, during the 7 days preceding the Census Night, he/she was not engaged in any economic activity because he/she had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily.

Too old to work

This category will be for persons who will give age, too old as the reason for not being engaged in any economic activity. This should be distinguished from those who give retirement as a reason.

Homemaker

This is a person of either sex involved in household chores in his/her own home, e.g. fetching water, cooking, babysitting, etc., who did not work for pay or profit nor sought work. This category did not include houseboys/girls who fall under category a person who worked on family holding.

Full-Time Student/Attending an Educational Institution

This is a person who spent most of his/her time in a regular public or private educational institution, primary, secondary, college, university, etc. for systematic instruction at any level of education and hence not available for work.

Incapacitated

This is a person who cannot work. It should not be assumed that all physically challenged persons cannot work. These include persons with disabilities working on the family holdings.

School/Learning Institution

This is a place or centre in which learning is offered to a particular group of persons at a given level of education. Levels of education can be ECDE, primary, secondary, university, etc. This also includes centres where special needs education is provided. Those in distance/open/remote/online, among other learning, are considered to be registered in a school/learning institution, and in which case, the same definition applies.

Early Childhood Development Education, ECDE

This is an education programme offered to provide holistic integrated services that create a strong foundation for a child's cognitive, talents, psycho-social, moral, spiritual, emotional and psychomotor, physical education-PE needs. This education section will target persons aged 3 years and above.

Primary

This refers to the level of education immediately after ECDE and covers 8 years under the 8-4-4 system. Before the 8-4-4 system, there was the 7-4-2-3 structure in which the length of primary education was 7 years. In the proposed system, 2-6-3-3, primary education will last 6 years after ECDE.

Secondary

This refers to the level of education immediately after primary and covers 4 years under the 8-4-4 system. Before the 8-4-4 system, the 7-4-2-3 offered secondary education lasting 6 years, 4 years at Ordinary Level and 2 years at Advanced Level.

Vocational Skills

These are practical or first-hand capabilities that help learners to have basic skills on how to carry out a given job/assignment effectively.

Vocational Training Centre, Formerly Youth Polytechnic

This is a training institution that offers vocational skills training to primary/secondary school leavers. The courses offered in vocational training centres last 1 to 2 years and may include artisan 1 and 2; craft 1 and 2, such as carpentry, masonry, electrical, hair dressing and tailoring, etc.

Middle Level/Technical Training

This is a post-secondary education programme that offers various courses at certificate, diploma and higher national diploma level. The programme caters for students who have completed secondary education. The institutions that offer these courses include primary teacher training colleges that offer primary teaching certificate and diploma; medical training colleges that offer certificate and diploma in nursing/clinical medicine etc.; agriculture training colleges; media colleges; ICT colleges; technical training institutes; national polytechnics, among others.

University

This is the last cycle of the formal education programme in the country providing various courses according to sector professional prescriptions. This level of education offers pre-university courses, undergraduate degree courses and post-graduate courses.

Non-Formal Education, NFE

This is an education programme that offers flexible learning for adults and children of school going age who are not able to join the formal system of education. The objective of the programme is to help learners acquire basic and post-basic literacy including vocational skills identified to be relevant and adequate for their level.

Note: Non-formal education is offered in centres/learning institutions invariably called non-formal schools, NFS, or informal schools/centres. Where Basic education involves mainly teaching numeric and literacy skills a learner is considered to have achieved basic level of education after sitting and passing recommended proficiency examination. Post literacy education teaches learners on subjects similar to those in formal primary schools. Like in basic literacy, a learner is considered to have achieved post-basic literacy education after sitting and passing recommended proficiency examination or the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education, KCPE.

Dwelling Units

A dwelling unit is a place of abode or residence occupied by one or more households, used for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc. with a private entrance. There can be more than one

dwelling unit within a structure. A dwelling unit may be a whole structure or part of a structure, especially in urban settings. There are situations, especially in rural areas, whereby the kitchen is a stand-alone structure. Such a kitchen must be counted as a dwelling unit in its own right.

Habitable Rooms

Habitable rooms are rooms in the dwelling unit that are used mainly for living and exclude stores, granaries, offices, toilets, and garages. A kitchen, under normal circumstances, should not be counted as a habitable room. However, if the household uses the kitchen for eating and/or sleeping purposes, or even for purposes of entertaining guests, then it should be counted as a habitable room. The same applies to a store and garage.

Pond/Water pan

A small area of still water. Usually this water collects after rain or through underground drainage.

Dam

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

Lake

It is a large natural water mass that collects its water through rain, rivers, etc. It is different from a dam in that it is not man-made.

Stream/river

This is a naturally flowing source of water. Water from dry riverbeds falls in this category.

Protected Spring

This is a spring protected from runoff, bird droppings, and animals by a “spring box” which is typically constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe without being exposed to outside pollution.

Public Tap or Standpipe

Public water points from which community members may collect water. A standpipe may also be known as a public fountain or public tap. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry, or concrete.

1.9. Differences between the 2009 and 2019 Disability Module

During the 2009 and 2019 KPH Censuses, different methodologies were used to administer the questionnaire and also to measure disability status and prevalence. Table 1.2 below present the differences which then calls for caution while comparing the two data sets or results.

Table 1.2: Difference between 2009 and 2019 KPHC Disability Modules

S/No	Category	2009 KPH Census	2019 KPH Census
1	Design	Screening question and additional question on barrier in performing daily activities due to disability	WG on Disability short set of questions, WG_SS and two additional questions on albinism and barrier in performing daily activities due to disability
2	Target Population	Persons of all ages enumerated in conventional households	Persons age 5 years and above enumerated in conventional households
3	Threshold for Calculating Disability Status	Those who said ‘Yes’ they have disability were considered as persons with disabilities	Those who had at least ‘ A lot of Difficulty ’ or ‘ Cannot Do At All ’ in any of the six disability domains were considered as persons with disability
4	Calculation of Disability Prevalence	Numerator was the number of disability cases including multiple disabilities disability while the denominator was the total population	Numerator was the number of persons with disability while the denominator is the total population.

Chapter 2: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Persons with Disability

2.1. Introduction

Persons with disabilities, have a higher risk of experiencing poor health outcomes, lower education attainment, higher unemployment rates, minimal earning potential, living in poverty, and having higher dependency on others. The poor bear the greatest burden of these impact. According to World Report on Disability, (World Health Organisation, 2011), many PWDs do not have equal access to health care, education and employment opportunities. Similarly, they do not receive the disability-related services that they require, and in most cases, are likely to experience exclusion from everyday life activities.

This chapter looks at the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs with a focus on sex, age, education, employment, marital status, place of residence, levels of difficulties, disability status, number of disabilities, level of severity of disability, housing condition, and orphanhood.

2.2. Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty, Sex, and Domain

Table 2.1 gives the distribution of population age 5 years and above by domain, sex, and level of difficulty. Across the six disability domains, most people reported some difficulty with seeing with the highest proportion being females at 5.7 per cent (1.2 million). The domain of communication had the least proportion (0.58 per cent) with males topping the list at 0.64 per cent.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population Age 5 years and above by Sex, Domain and Level of Difficulty

Disability Domain	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Cannot Do at All		Not State d		Don't Know	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Vis ual	Total*	38,795,645	94.09	2,081,224	5.05	316,380	0.77	17,140	0.04	3,352	0.01	16,565	0.04
	Male	19,288,394	94.95	879,823	4.33	127,946	0.63	8,019	0.04	1,415	0.01	8,780	0.04
	Female	19,506,110	93.27	1,201,318	5.74	188,421	0.90	9,121	0.04	1,931	0.01	7,783	0.04
Hea ring	Total*	40,340,840	97.84	717,916	1.74	134,052	0.33	19,309	0.05	3,363	0.01	14,826	0.04
	Male	19,930,511	98.11	306,761	1.51	57,915	0.29	9,711	0.05	1,423	0.01	8,056	0.04
	Female	20,409,130	97.58	411,126	1.97	76,131	0.36	9,597	0.05	1,934	0.01	6,766	0.03
Mobility	Total*	39,710,074	96.31	1,118,071	2.71	349,188	0.85	36,228	0.09	3,374	0.01	13,371	0.03
	Male	19,741,974	97.18	416,647	2.05	130,770	0.64	16,195	0.08	1,430	0.01	7,361	0.04
	Female	19,966,928	95.47	701,380	3.35	218,402	1.04	20,030	0.10	1,938	0.01	6,006	0.03
Cognition	Total*	40,276,266	97.69	721,401	1.75	188,838	0.46	23,959	0.06	3,379	0.01	16,463	0.04
	Male	19,929,464	98.11	284,209	1.40	77,740	0.38	12,073	0.06	1,433	0.01	9,458	0.05
	Female	20,345,635	97.28	437,150	2.09	111,078	0.53	11,881	0.06	1,940	0.01	7,000	0.03
Selfcare	Total*	40,822,329	99.01	250,204	0.61	96,958	0.24	42,970	0.10	3,382	0.01	14,463	0.04
	Male	20,131,713	99.10	107,401	0.53	45,490	0.22	20,459	0.10	1,434	0.01	7,880	0.04
	Female	20,689,409	98.92	142,787	0.68	51,460	0.25	22,506	0.11	1,942	0.01	6,580	0.03
Communication	Total*	40,863,452	99.11	239,960	0.58	80,788	0.20	30,567	0.07	3,384	0.01	12,155	0.03
	Male	20,116,231	99.02	129,329	0.64	44,358	0.22	16,342	0.08	1,435	0.01	6,682	0.03
	Female	20,746,020	99.19	110,610	0.53	36,420	0.17	14,221	0.07	1,943	0.01	5,470	0.03

*Total includes Intersex

2.3. Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty, Age and Sex

Age is critical in the study of disability because of its relationship to chronic conditions and the fact that it affects rehabilitation and work opportunities. Older people are prone to disability compared to the young. Sex and age-disaggregated data on disability helps policymakers to make informed decisions on service delivery and disability inclusion.

2.3.1. Level of Difficulty in Seeing by Sex and Age

Table 2.2 presents the levels of difficulty in seeing even if wearing spectacles, by age and sex. Those aged 70+ had the most difficulty in seeing (29.5 per cent) followed by the 35-59 age group at 27.2 per cent. In both age groups, the highest proportion were women.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Population age 5 years and above by Level of Difficulty in Seeing by Age and Sex

Age	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Cannot Do at All		Not Stated		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
5+ Years	Total*	38,795,645	100.00	2,081,224	100.00	316,380	100.00	17,140	100.00	3,352	100.00	16,565	100.00
	Male	19,288,394	49.72	879,823	42.27	127,946	40.44	8,019	46.79	1,415	42.21	8,780	53.00
	Female	19,506,110	50.28	1,201,318	57.72	188,421	59.56	9,121	53.21	1,931	57.61	7,783	46.98
5-9	Total*	6,098,115	15.72	73,120	3.51	12,799	4.05	906	5.29	210	6.26	1,800	10.87
	Male	3,060,204	7.89	39,853	1.91	7,243	2.29	488	2.85	106	3.16	908	5.48
	Female	3,037,749	7.83	33,265	1.60	5,555	1.76	418	2.44	104	3.10	892	5.38
10-14	Total*	6,167,840	15.90	125,568	6.03	19,454	6.15	926	5.40	1,207	36.01	1,910	11.53
	Male	3,118,486	8.04	62,217	2.99	10,278	3.25	507	2.96	464	13.84	954	5.76
	Female	3,049,203	7.86	63,346	3.04	9,174	2.90	419	2.44	739	22.05	956	5.77
15 - 17	Total*	3,252,773	8.38	92,893	4.46	13,564	4.29	503	2.93	676	20.17	1,039	6.27
	Male	1,668,621	4.30	39,348	1.89	6,231	1.97	264	1.54	259	7.73	525	3.17
	Female	1,584,074	4.08	53,537	2.57	7,333	2.32	239	1.39	416	12.41	513	3.10
18 - 34	Total*	13,175,148	33.96	389,021	18.69	48,478	15.32	2,145	12.51	642	19.15	5,445	32.87
	Male	6,319,921	16.29	160,696	7.72	20,451	6.46	1,158	6.76	285	8.50	3,016	18.21
	Female	6,854,735	17.67	228,296	10.97	28,024	8.86	987	5.76	356	10.62	2,429	14.66
35 - 59	Total*	8,156,440	21.02	770,144	37.00	85,943	27.16	3,110	18.14	455	13.57	4,499	27.16
	Male	4,205,454	10.84	314,669	15.12	32,220	10.18	1,589	9.27	233	6.95	2,552	15.41
	Female	3,950,774	10.18	455,454	21.88	53,717	16.98	1,521	8.87	222	6.62	1,946	11.75
60 - 64	Total*	685,661	1.77	156,358	7.51	20,435	6.46	821	4.79	36	1.07	491	2.96
	Male	338,308	0.87	68,438	3.29	7,936	2.51	409	2.39	13	0.39	230	1.39
	Female	347,334	0.90	87,915	4.22	12,499	3.95	412	2.40	23	0.69	261	1.58
65 - 69	Total*	492,488	1.27	137,881	6.62	22,272	7.04	1,026	5.99	27	0.81	425	2.57
	Male	239,854	0.62	59,501	2.86	8,699	2.75	496	2.89	11	0.33	183	1.10
	Female	252,625	0.65	78,376	3.77	13,573	4.29	530	3.09	16	0.48	242	1.46
70+	Total*	767,180	1.98	336,239	16.16	93,435	29.53	7,703	44.94	99	2.95	956	5.77
	Male	337,546	0.87	135,101	6.49	34,888	11.03	3,108	18.13	44	1.31	412	2.49
	Female	429,616	1.11	201,129	9.66	58,546	18.50	4,595	26.81	55	1.64	544	0.00

*Total includes Intersex

2.3.2. Level of Difficulty in Communicating by Sex and Age

Table 2.3 shows the levels of difficulty in communication disaggregated by age and sex. Individuals between the ages 18-34 had the greatest difficulty in communication (27.3 per cent). Men were more likely to experience difficulty in communication compared to females.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Level of Difficulty in Communicating

Age	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Cannot do at All		Not Stated		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
5+ Years	Total*	40,863,452	100.00	239,960	100.00	80,788	100.00	30,567	100.00	3,384	100.00	12,155	100.00
	Male	20,116,231	49.23	129,329	53.90	44,358	54.91	16,342	53.46	1,435	42.41	6,682	54.97
	Female	20,746,020	50.77	110,610	46.10	36,420	45.08	14,221	46.52	1,943	57.42	5,470	45.00
5-9	Total*	6,139,149	15.02	28,640	11.94	11,400	14.11	6,007	19.65	213	6.29	1,541	12.68
	Male	3,080,613	7.54	17,035	7.10	6,857	8.49	3,436	11.24	107	3.16	754	6.20
	Female	3,058,373	7.48	11,604	4.84	4,543	5.62	2,570	8.41	106	3.13	787	6.47
10-14	Total*	6,269,207	15.34	28,281	11.79	11,332	14.03	5,307	17.36	1,211	35.79	1,567	12.89
	Male	3,164,921	7.75	17,006	7.09	6,761	8.37	2,957	9.67	466	13.77	795	6.54
	Female	3,104,134	7.60	11,272	4.70	4,569	5.66	2,349	7.68	741	21.90	772	6.35
15 - 17	Total*	3,336,293	8.16	15,082	6.29	5,989	7.41	2,610	8.54	679	20.07	795	6.54
	Male	1,700,420	4.16	9,193	3.83	3,512	4.35	1,451	4.75	260	7.68	412	3.39
	Female	1,635,793	4.00	5,885	2.45	2,475	3.06	1,159	3.79	418	12.35	382	3.14
18 - 34	Total*	13,525,636	33.10	59,269	24.70	22,015	27.25	8,823	28.86	652	19.27	4,484	36.89
	Male	6,450,033	15.78	35,087	14.62	12,862	15.92	4,734	15.49	292	8.63	2,519	20.72
	Female	7,075,088	17.31	24,178	10.08	9,149	11.32	4,088	13.37	359	10.61	1,965	16.17
35 - 59	Total*	8,948,674	21.90	49,505	20.63	14,685	18.18	4,360	14.26	460	13.59	2,907	23.92
	Male	4,515,286	11.05	28,453	11.86	8,527	10.55	2,454	8.03	237	7.00	1,760	14.48
	Female	4,433,157	10.85	21,046	8.77	6,158	7.62	1,905	6.23	223	6.59	1,145	9.42
60 - 64	Total*	852,904	2.09	8,192	3.41	1,931	2.39	469	1.53	38	1.12	268	2.20
	Male	410,118	1.00	3,822	1.59	982	1.22	256	0.84	15	0.44	141	1.16
	Female	442,762	1.08	4,370	1.82	949	1.17	213	0.70	23	0.68	127	1.04
65 - 69	Total*	643,301	1.57	8,401	3.50	1,762	2.18	435	1.42	30	0.89	190	1.56
	Male	303,904	0.74	3,641	1.52	864	1.07	224	0.73	13	0.38	98	0.81
	Female	339,384	0.83	4,760	1.98	898	1.11	211	0.69	17	0.50	92	0.76
70+	Total*	1,148,288	2.81	42,590	17.75	11,674	14.45	2,556	8.36	101	2.98	403	3.32
	Male	490,936	1.20	15,092	6.29	3,993	4.94	830	2.72	45	1.33	203	1.67
	Female	657,329	1.61	27,495	11.46	7,679	9.51	1,726	5.65	56	1.65	200	1.65

*Total includes Intersex

2.3.3. Level of Difficulty in Self-Care by Sex and Age

Table 2.4 shows the levels of difficulty in self-care disaggregated by age and sex. One third of individuals with a lot of difficulties in self-care were those aged 70+ with females constituting 23.2 per cent compared to men at 10.7 per cent.

This was followed by age group 35-59 at 19 per cent with males at 10.3 per cent compared to female at 8.6 per cent.

Table 2.4: Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty in Self Care, Age and Sex

Age	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Cannot Do at All		Not Stated		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
5+ Years	Total*	40,822,329	100.00	250,204	100.00	96,958	100.00	42,970	100.00	3,382	100.00	14,463	100.00
	Male	20,131,713	49.32	107,401	42.93	45,490	46.92	20,459	47.61	1,434	42.40	7,880	54.48
	Female	20,689,409	50.68	142,787	57.07	51,460	53.07	22,506	52.38	1,942	57.42	6,580	45.50
5-9	Total*	6,150,090	15.07	19,537	7.81	8,199	8.46	7,015	16.33	212	6.27	1,897	13.12
	Male	3,088,387	7.57	10,782	4.31	4,699	4.85	3,895	9.06	107	3.16	932	6.44
	Female	3,061,540	7.50	8,754	3.50	3,499	3.61	3,120	7.26	105	3.10	965	6.67
10-14	Total*	6,284,582	15.39	16,482	6.59	8,044	8.30	4,782	11.13	1,211	35.81	1,804	12.47
	Male	3,174,668	7.78	9,380	3.75	4,716	4.86	2,757	6.42	466	13.78	919	6.35
	Female	3,109,762	7.62	7,098	2.84	3,328	3.43	2,023	4.71	741	21.91	885	6.12
15 - 17	Total*	3,344,483	8.19	8,998	3.60	4,123	4.25	2,201	5.12	679	20.08	964	6.67
	Male	1,705,804	4.18	4,988	1.99	2,426	2.50	1,266	2.95	260	7.69	504	3.48
	Female	1,638,594	4.01	4,010	1.60	1,697	1.75	934	2.17	418	12.36	459	3.17
18 - 34	Total*	13,551,631	33.20	38,788	15.50	17,335	17.88	7,337	17.07	651	19.25	5,137	35.52
	Male	6,467,883	15.84	20,485	8.19	9,876	10.19	4,133	9.62	291	8.60	2,859	19.77
	Female	7,083,231	17.35	18,300	7.31	7,456	7.69	3,203	7.45	359	10.62	2,278	15.75
35 - 59	Total*	8,940,199	21.90	52,515	20.99	18,397	18.97	5,526	12.86	460	13.60	3,494	24.16
	Male	4,516,714	11.06	24,495	9.79	10,049	10.36	3,127	7.28	237	7.01	2,095	14.49
	Female	4,423,251	10.84	28,017	11.20	8,347	8.61	2,399	5.58	223	6.59	1,397	9.66
60 - 64	Total*	845,058	2.07	13,593	5.43	3,713	3.83	1,053	2.45	38	1.12	347	2.40
	Male	407,962	1.00	5,052	2.02	1,624	1.67	505	1.18	15	0.44	176	1.22
	Female	437,073	1.07	8,541	3.41	2,088	2.15	548	1.28	23	0.68	171	1.18
65 - 69	Total*	632,883	1.55	15,394	6.15	4,260	4.39	1,302	3.03	30	0.89	250	1.73
	Male	301,084	0.74	5,243	2.10	1,719	1.77	567	1.32	13	0.38	118	0.82
	Female	331,786	0.81	10,151	4.06	2,541	2.62	735	1.71	17	0.50	132	0.91
70+	Total*	1,073,403	2.63	84,897	33.93	32,887	33.92	13,754	32.01	101	2.99	570	3.94
	Male	469,211	1.15	26,976	10.78	10,381	10.71	4,209	9.80	45	1.33	277	1.92
	Female	604,172	1.48	57,916	23.15	22,504	23.21	9,544	22.21	56	1.66	293	2.03

*Total includes Intersex

2.3.4. Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty in Cognition, Age and Sex

Nearly a third of individuals with a lot of cognitive difficulties were those aged 70+ (28.6 %) followed by persons age group 35-59 at 18 per cent. In both cases, women formed the greatest proportion of those exhibiting cognitive difficulties.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty in Cognition, Age and Sex

Age	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A lot of Difficulty		Cannot Do at All		Not Stated		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	Total*	40,276,266	100.00	721,401	100.00	188,838	100.00	23,959	100.00	3,379	100.00	16,463	100.00
5+ Years	Male	19,929,464	49.48	284,209	39.40	77,740	41.17	12,073	50.39	1,433	42.41	9,458	57.45
	Female	20,345,635	50.52	437,150	60.60	111,078	58.82	11,881	49.59	1,940	57.41	7,000	42.52
	Total*	6,147,813	15.26	25,110	3.48	8,844	4.68	2,955	12.33	212	6.27	2,016	12.25
5-9	Male	3,087,071	7.66	13,837	1.92	5,119	2.71	1,630	6.80	107	3.17	1,038	6.31
	Female	3,060,579	7.60	11,272	1.56	3,724	1.97	1,325	5.53	105	3.11	978	5.94
	Total*	6,259,949	15.54	37,576	5.21	13,181	6.98	2,965	12.38	1,210	35.81	2,024	12.29
10-14	Male	3,161,454	7.85	20,878	2.89	7,379	3.91	1,652	6.90	466	13.79	1,077	6.54
	Female	3,098,345	7.69	16,693	2.31	5,800	3.07	1,312	5.48	740	21.90	947	5.75
	Total*	3,329,005	8.27	21,263	2.95	7,810	4.14	1,630	6.80	679	20.09	1,061	6.44
15 - 17	Male	1,697,344	4.21	11,688	1.62	4,467	2.37	905	3.78	260	7.69	584	3.55
	Female	1,631,576	4.05	9,575	1.33	3,343	1.77	724	3.02	418	12.37	476	2.89
	Total*	13,454,747	33.41	117,575	16.30	36,063	19.10	6,148	25.66	651	19.27	5,695	34.59
18 - 34	Male	6,425,412	15.95	54,056	7.49	18,998	10.06	3,444	14.37	291	8.61	3,326	20.20
	Female	7,028,840	17.45	63,501	8.80	17,056	9.03	2,702	11.28	359	10.62	2,369	14.39
	Total*	8,742,625	21.71	221,700	30.73	47,161	24.97	4,386	18.31	458	13.55	4,261	25.88
35 - 59	Male	4,448,687	11.05	82,994	11.50	19,567	10.36	2,551	10.65	236	6.98	2,682	16.29
	Female	4,293,717	10.66	138,695	19.23	27,591	14.61	1,834	7.65	222	6.57	1,575	9.57
	Total*	795,932	1.98	56,401	7.82	10,477	5.55	532	2.22	38	1.12	422	2.56
60 - 64	Male	392,988	0.98	18,718	2.59	3,119	1.65	241	1.01	15	0.44	253	1.54
	Female	402,923	1.00	37,680	5.22	7,358	3.90	291	1.21	23	0.68	169	1.03
	Total*	584,498	1.45	57,480	7.97	11,244	5.95	545	2.27	30	0.89	322	1.96
65 - 69	Male	285,582	0.71	19,424	2.69	3,332	1.76	223	0.93	13	0.38	170	1.03
	Female	298,905	0.74	38,055	5.28	7,911	4.19	322	1.34	17	0.50	152	0.92
	Total*	961,697	2.39	184,296	25.55	54,058	28.63	4,798	20.03	101	2.99	662	4.02
70+	Male	430,926	1.07	62,614	8.68	15,759	8.35	1,427	5.96	45	1.33	328	1.99
	Female	530,750	1.32	121,679	16.87	38,295	20.28	3,371	14.07	56	1.66	334	2.03

*Total Includes Intersex

2.3.5. Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Level of Difficulty in Mobility

Table 2.6 shows the population with difficulties in walking, disaggregated by age and sex. The greatest proportion (38.7 %) of those with a lot of difficulty in walking were in the age group 70+, with women forming the majority. This was followed by those aged 35-59 at 25.8 per cent with women.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty in Walking, Age and Sex

Age	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A Lot of Difficulty		Cannot Do at All		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
5+ Years	Total*	39,710,074	100.00	1,118,071	100.00	349,188	100.00	36,228	100.00	13,371	100.00
	Male	19,741,974	49.72	416,647	37.26	130,770	37.45	16,195	44.70	7,361	55.05
	Female	19,966,928	50.28	701,380	62.73	218,402	62.55	20,030	55.29	6,006	44.92
5 - 9	Total*	6,148,237	15.48	23,055	2.06	9,524	2.73	4,334	11.96	1,588	11.88
	Male	3,087,819	7.78	12,425	1.11	5,342	1.53	2,331	6.43	778	5.82
	Female	3,060,253	7.71	10,630	0.95	4,182	1.20	2,003	5.53	810	6.06
10-14	Total*	6,264,556	15.78	34,373	3.07	11,674	3.34	3,430	9.47	1,662	12.43
	Male	3,165,229	7.97	17,986	1.61	6,467	1.85	1,916	5.29	842	6.30
	Female	3,099,173	7.80	16,385	1.47	5,205	1.49	1,514	4.18	820	6.13
15-17	Total*	3,329,325	8.38	21,990	1.97	6,959	1.99	1,588	4.38	907	6.78
	Male	1,698,569	4.28	11,273	1.01	3,782	1.08	899	2.48	465	3.48
	Female	1,630,672	4.11	10,716	0.96	3,177	0.91	688	1.90	441	3.30
18-34	Total*	13,448,503	33.87	128,340	11.48	33,380	9.56	5,167	14.26	4,840	36.20
	Male	6,426,263	16.18	56,914	5.09	16,565	4.74	2,763	7.63	2,731	20.42
	Female	7,021,734	17.68	71,413	6.39	16,811	4.81	2,403	6.63	2,109	15.77
35-59	Total*	8,545,058	21.52	375,940	33.62	90,039	25.79	5,775	15.94	3,321	24.84
	Male	4,382,767	11.04	133,178	11.91	35,660	10.21	2,860	7.89	2,017	15.08
	Female	4,162,074	10.48	242,747	21.71	54,374	15.57	2,915	8.05	1,301	9.73
60-64	Total*	721,147	1.82	111,578	9.98	29,213	8.37	1,502	4.15	325	2.43
	Male	368,606	0.93	36,410	3.26	9,487	2.72	644	1.78	173	1.29
	Female	352,520	0.89	75,166	6.72	19,725	5.65	858	2.37	152	1.14
65-69	Total*	506,931	1.28	112,036	10.02	33,184	9.50	1,711	4.72	228	1.71
	Male	258,760	0.65	38,269	3.42	10,881	3.12	710	1.96	112	0.84
	Female	248,160	0.62	73,766	6.60	22,302	6.39	1,001	2.76	116	0.87
70+	Total*	746,317	1.88	310,759	27.79	135,215	38.72	12,721	35.11	500	3.74
	Male	353,961	0.89	110,192	9.86	42,586	12.20	4,072	11.24	243	1.82
	Female	392,342	0.99	200,557	17.94	92,626	26.53	8,648	23.87	257	1.92

*Total includes Intersex

2.3.6. Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Level of Difficulty in Hearing

Table 2.7 shows the population with hearing difficulties disaggregated by age and sex. The greatest proportion (34.3%) of those with a lot of difficulty in hearing were in the 70+ age group. This was followed by those aged 35-59 at 25.8 per cent. In both age groups, the highest proportion of those with difficulty in hearing were women (22.5%).

Table 2.7: Distribution of Population by Level of Difficulty in Hearing, Age and Sex

Age	Sex	No Difficulty		Some Difficulty		A Lot of Difficulty		Cannot Do at All		Not Stated		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
5+ Years	Total*	40,340,840	100.00	717,916	100.00	134,052	100.00	19,309	100.00	3,363	100.00	14,826	100.00
	Male	19,930,511	49.41	306,761	42.73	57,915	43.20	9,711	50.29	1,423	42.31	8,056	54.34
	Female	20,409,130	50.59	411,126	57.27	76,131	56.79	9,597	49.70	1,934	57.51	6,766	45.64
5-9	Total*	6,122,764	15.18	49,867	6.95	10,042	7.49	2,253	11.67	211	6.27	1,813	12.23
	Male	3,073,857	7.62	25,501	3.55	5,274	3.93	1,166	6.04	106	3.15	898	6.06
	Female	3,046,746	7.55	24,363	3.39	4,768	3.56	1,086	5.62	105	3.12	915	6.17
10-14	Total*	6,235,530	15.46	63,463	8.84	12,249	9.14	2,575	13.34	1,208	35.92	1,880	12.68
	Male	3,151,182	7.81	32,476	4.52	6,477	4.83	1,341	6.94	465	13.83	965	6.51
	Female	3,084,195	7.65	30,985	4.32	5,769	4.30	1,234	6.39	739	21.97	915	6.17
15 - 17	Total*	3,320,929	8.23	31,256	4.35	6,212	4.63	1,386	7.18	676	20.10	989	6.67
	Male	1,694,468	4.20	15,915	2.22	3,331	2.48	759	3.93	259	7.70	516	3.48
	Female	1,626,378	4.03	15,338	2.14	2,881	2.15	627	3.25	416	12.37	472	3.18
18 - 34	Total*	13,472,292	33.40	115,418	16.08	21,298	15.89	6,143	31.81	646	19.21	5,082	34.28
	Male	6,433,887	15.95	54,742	7.63	10,621	7.92	3,148	16.30	288	8.56	2,841	19.16
	Female	7,037,888	17.45	60,671	8.45	10,675	7.96	2,995	15.51	357	10.62	2,241	15.12
35 - 59	Total*	8,822,629	21.87	166,068	23.13	24,270	18.10	3,502	18.14	457	13.59	3,665	24.72
	Male	4,468,689	11.08	72,609	10.11	11,114	8.29	1,912	9.90	235	6.99	2,158	14.56
	Female	4,353,711	10.79	93,452	13.02	13,155	9.81	1,590	8.23	222	6.60	1,504	10.14
60 - 64	Total*	810,591	2.01	45,908	6.39	6,448	4.81	433	2.24	36	1.07	386	2.60
	Male	395,253	0.98	17,196	2.40	2,447	1.83	219	1.13	13	0.39	206	1.39
	Female	415,315	1.03	28,711	4.00	4,001	2.98	214	1.11	23	0.68	180	1.21
65 - 69	Total*	594,477	1.47	51,302	7.15	7,586	5.66	424	2.20	29	0.86	301	2.03
	Male	286,443	0.71	19,064	2.66	2,875	2.14	201	1.04	12	0.36	149	1.00
	Female	308,023	0.76	32,236	4.49	4,711	3.51	223	1.15	17	0.51	152	1.03
70+	Total*	961,628	2.38	194,634	27.11	45,947	34.28	2,593	13.43	100	2.97	710	4.79
	Male	424,732	1.05	69,258	9.65	15,776	11.77	965	5.00	45	1.34	323	2.18
	Female	536,874	1.33	125,370	17.46	30,171	22.51	1,628	8.43	55	1.64	387	2.61

*Total includes Intersex

2.4. Distribution of Population by Disability Status

Disability status among respondents was computed using the threshold of those with ‘*A lot of difficulty*’ or ‘*Cannot do at all*’ in at least one of the six domains. Thus, a person is said to have a disability if he/she responded that he/she has *a lot of difficulty* or *cannot do it at all in any of the domains*.

2.4.1. Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Sex and Age

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of the population by disability status disaggregated by sex and age. A total of 41,230,306 persons aged 5 years were enumerated on the Census Night. Among these, 916,692, had some form of disability, with 393,451 males and 523,184 females. There was significant variation across the various age cohorts.

Table 2.8: Distribution of Population age 5 Years and above by Disability Status, Sex and Age

Age	Total Population			Population with disability			Population without disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
All 5+	41,230,306	20,314,377	20,914,684	916,692	393,451	523,184	40,313,614	19,920,926	20,391,500
5-9	6,186,950	3,108,802	3,077,983	52,433	29,564	22,866	6,134,517	3,079,238	3,055,117
10-14	6,316,905	3,192,906	3,123,837	63,706	34,980	28,721	6,253,199	3,157,926	3,095,116
15-19	5,251,094	2,665,825	2,585,125	58,816	30,688	28,124	5,192,278	2,635,137	2,557,001
20-24	4,399,022	2,082,561	2,316,271	44,018	22,197	21,811	4,355,004	2,060,364	2,294,460
25-29	3,805,348	1,805,558	1,999,654	40,295	20,020	20,268	3,765,053	1,785,538	1,979,386
30-34	3,526,863	1,666,831	1,859,889	47,020	22,078	24,938	3,479,843	1,644,753	1,834,951
35-39	2,616,139	1,323,015	1,293,038	41,174	20,185	20,984	2,574,965	1,302,830	1,272,054
40-44	2,233,408	1,137,687	1,095,662	46,808	20,990	25,816	2,186,600	1,116,697	1,069,846
45-49	1,767,413	902,278	865,089	49,878	20,907	28,968	1,717,535	881,371	836,121
50-54	1,294,756	653,225	641,506	48,669	19,379	29,288	1,246,087	633,846	612,218
55-59	1,108,875	540,512	568,339	54,938	21,116	33,819	1,053,937	519,396	534,520
60-64	863,802	415,334	448,444	58,959	21,849	37,109	804,843	393,485	411,335
65-69	654,119	308,744	345,362	63,519	23,474	40,043	590,600	285,270	305,319
70-74	511,473	234,083	277,376	72,183	26,535	45,644	439,290	207,548	231,732
75-79	281,643	118,390	163,249	54,288	18,788	35,500	227,355	99,602	127,749
80-84	202,804	82,354	120,447	50,271	17,730	32,540	152,533	64,624	87,907
85-89	113,038	43,623	69,411	33,636	11,724	21,911	79,402	31,899	47,500
90-94	54,818	19,108	35,707	19,201	6,151	13,050	35,617	12,957	22,657
95+	41,836	13,541	28,295	16,880	5,096	11,784	24,956	8,445	16,511

*Total includes Intersex

The data shows that there were more female PWDs (57%) compared to male PWDs (43%) cent. This is indicated in Figure 2.1. Persons without disabilities were 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males.

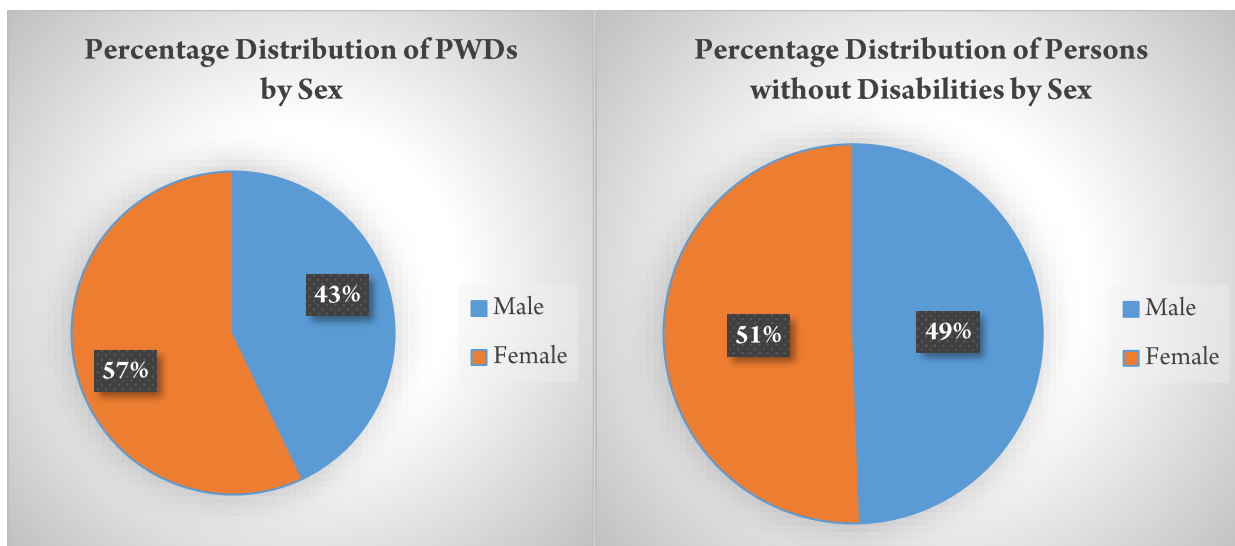


Figure 2.1: Distribution of PWDs by Sex

The distribution of PWDs by age shows that there were more male PWDs than female PWDs from age 5 to 49, but the pattern changes as age increases. For the males, the highest number of PWDs are among persons aged 5 to 19 and 60 to 74 years while that of female PWDs is highest from age 55 to 84, as shown in Figure 2.2.

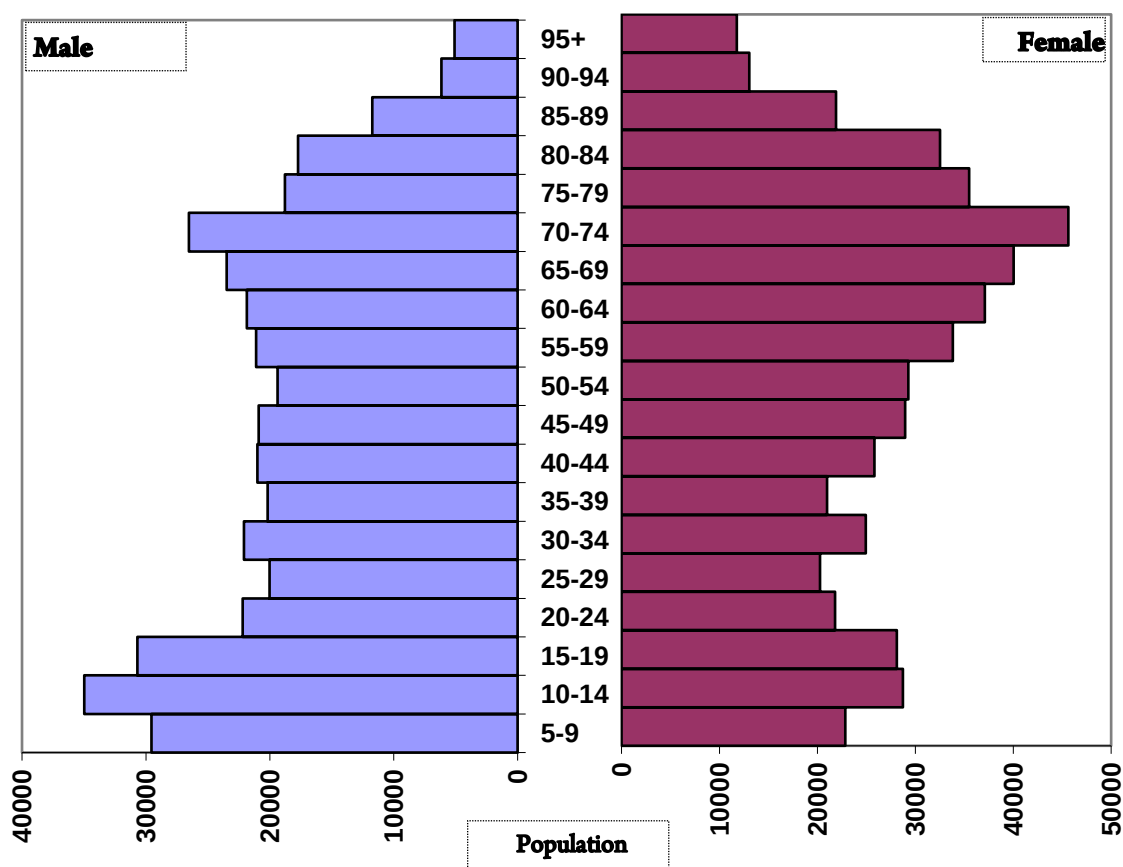


Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid of PWDs

Figure 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of PWDs by sex and age cohort. From age 5 to 49 years, male PWDs are more than female PWDs. Thereafter, the percentage of female PWDs is higher than of male PWDs for all ages. The peak for male is observed among PWDs age 10-15 years while that of female is observed among those age 70 – 74 years.

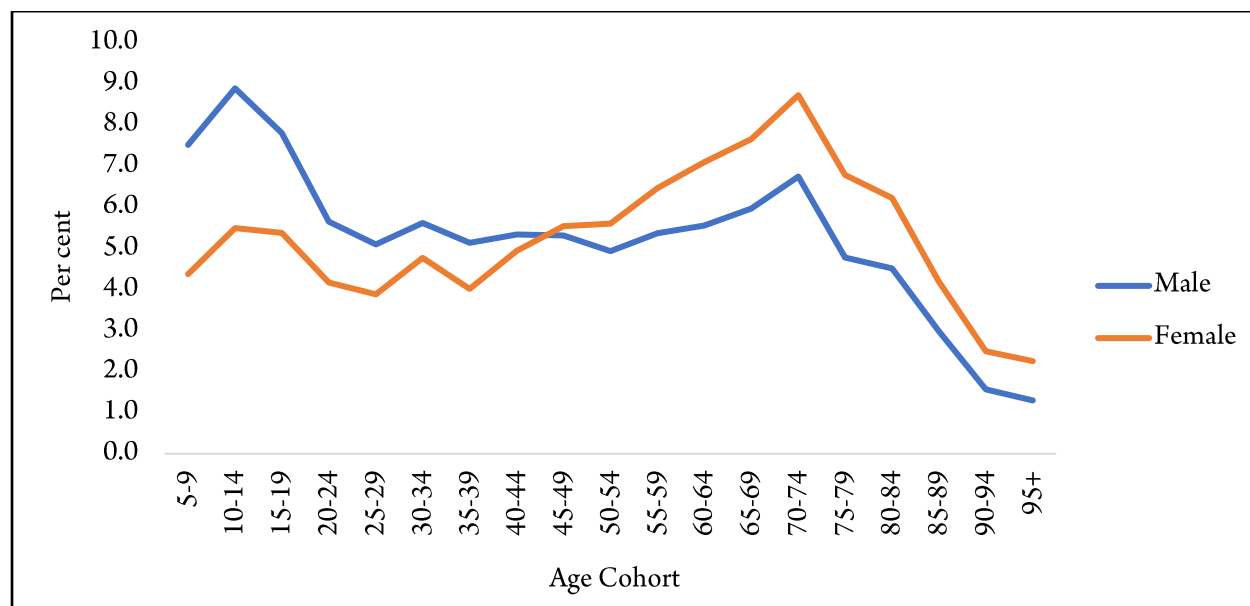


Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of PWDs by Sex and Age cohorts

2.4.2. Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Age, and Type of Disability

Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of PWDs by disability Status and sex. Majority of PWDs had disability in mobility, about 385,000 persons, followed by vision, about 334,000 persons, and cognition, about 213,000 persons.

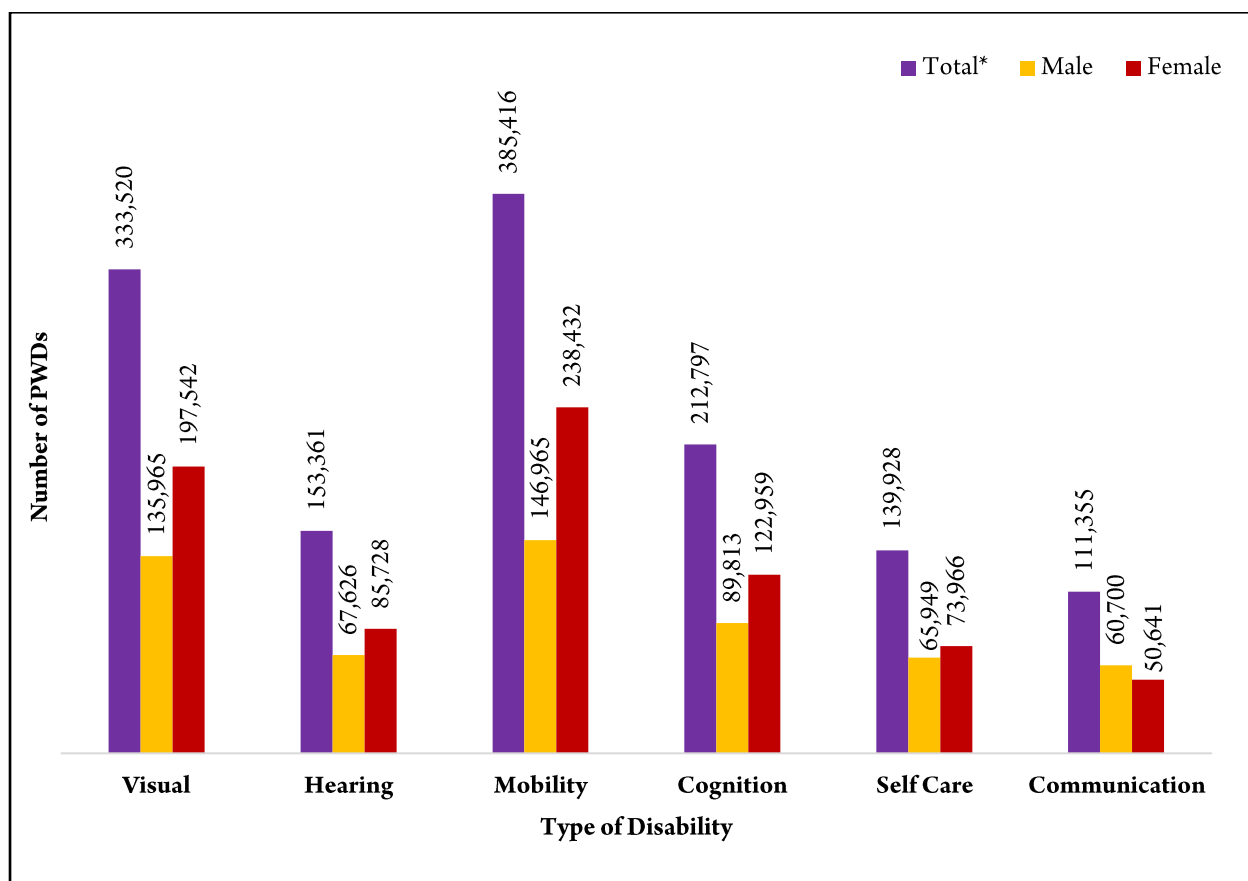


Figure 2.4: Distribution of PWDs by Disability Status and Sex

Table 2.9 presents the percentage distribution of PWDs by type of disability disaggregated by sex and age. Generally, there were more females with disabilities across all the domains except for communication. The proportion of persons with self-care and communication impairments are more among children and elderly persons compared with the rest of the population. Over 20 per cent of PWDs have visual or mobility impairment across all age cohorts. On the other hand, persons with hearing impairment are concentrated between ages 5 to 24 and 70 to 89.

Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Domain, Sex and Age

Age	Population with disability			Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
All 5+	916,692	393,451	523,184	36.4	34.6	37.8	16.7	17.2	16.4	42.0	37.4	45.6	23.2	22.8	23.5	15.3	16.8	14.1	12.1	15.4	9.7
5-9	52,433	29,564	22,866	26.1	26.2	26.1	23.4	21.8	25.6	26.4	26.0	27.0	22.5	22.8	22.1	29.0	29.1	28.9	33.2	34.8	31.1
10-14	63,706	34,980	28,721	32.0	30.8	33.4	23.3	22.3	24.4	23.7	24.0	23.4	25.3	25.8	24.8	20.1	21.4	18.6	26.1	27.8	24.1
15-19	58,816	30,688	28,124	36.8	32.3	41.8	20.3	20.8	19.6	22.8	23.8	21.6	25.5	27.5	23.3	17.1	18.8	15.3	23.1	25.3	20.6
20-24	44,018	22,197	21,811	33.5	29.7	37.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	23.2	24.2	22.2	28.1	29.9	26.1	17.6	19.9	15.3	23.6	26.5	20.6
25-29	40,295	20,020	20,268	32.5	27.9	37.1	17.8	17.9	17.8	25.2	25.6	25.0	27.9	30.1	25.6	15.8	18.1	13.6	19.9	23.0	16.8
30-34	47,020	22,078	24,938	32.3	27.3	36.7	15.5	15.9	15.1	28.3	28.1	28.5	27.8	30.3	25.6	14.5	17.6	11.7	15.9	19.5	12.7
35-39	41,174	20,185	20,984	31.3	25.7	36.6	13.6	14.0	13.3	31.9	31.9	31.9	26.9	29.0	24.8	13.9	17.1	10.7	13.7	16.2	11.3
40-44	46,808	20,990	25,816	35.1	28.4	40.7	12.3	13.4	11.4	35.9	36.6	35.3	23.1	24.9	21.6	11.4	14.9	8.6	9.7	12.8	7.2
45-49	49,878	20,907	28,968	39.4	34.4	42.9	11.1	12.6	10.0	38.6	37.4	39.4	20.1	19.8	20.2	9.2	11.9	7.3	7.0	9.9	4.9
50-54	48,669	19,379	29,288	40.0	38.6	41.0	10.4	11.8	9.5	42.3	39.2	44.4	19.2	17.6	20.2	8.2	10.6	6.6	5.9	8.1	4.4
55-59	54,938	21,116	33,819	37.5	37.8	37.3	10.6	11.6	9.9	47.4	42.6	50.4	18.9	16.5	20.3	7.8	9.7	6.6	4.5	6.5	3.3
60-64	58,959	21,849	37,109	36.1	38.2	34.8	11.7	12.2	11.4	52.1	46.4	55.5	18.7	15.4	20.6	8.1	9.7	7.1	4.1	5.7	3.1
65-69	63,519	23,474	40,043	36.7	39.2	35.2	12.6	13.1	12.3	54.9	49.4	58.2	18.6	15.1	20.6	8.8	9.7	8.2	3.5	4.6	2.8
70-74	72,183	26,535	45,644	39.0	42.0	37.3	14.9	14.9	14.9	56.6	50.5	60.1	19.5	16.3	21.4	11.1	11.2	11.1	3.9	4.4	3.6
75-79	54,288	18,788	35,500	39.7	43.3	37.8	16.9	17.0	16.8	59.1	52.4	62.7	21.0	17.8	22.7	14.0	13.5	14.3	4.4	4.7	4.2
80-84	50,271	17,730	32,540	41.7	44.6	40.1	20.2	19.9	20.4	60.7	55.2	63.7	24.5	20.7	26.5	19.4	17.4	20.5	5.8	5.6	5.9
85-89	33,636	11,724	21,911	42.8	46.5	40.9	23.7	23.5	23.8	62.0	56.9	64.7	27.2	22.5	29.7	24.2	21.1	25.9	6.9	5.8	7.5
90-94	19,201	6,151	13,050	43.6	46.7	42.1	27.7	28.2	27.4	64.3	60.4	66.2	31.4	27.2	33.3	32.1	27.7	34.2	9.6	8.6	10.0
95-99	10,623	3,481	7,142	43.8	47.8	41.8	29.6	29.8	29.5	65.9	62.5	67.5	33.0	28.6	35.2	37.7	32.9	40.0	10.7	9.7	11.1
100+	6,257	1,615	4,642	48.1	50.7	47.2	32.6	33.4	32.3	68.4	66.0	69.3	38.0	33.9	39.4	46.9	41.6	48.7	13.7	13.6	13.7

*Total includes Intersex

2.5. Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Sex, Residence and Counties

This section looks at the distribution of population by disability status, sex, residence and Counties.

2.5.1. Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Sex and Area of Residence

Figure 2.5 presents the distribution of PWDs disaggregated by sex and place of residence. More female PWDs were residing in rural areas (57.2%) than male PWDs (42.8 %). Similarly, more female PWDs were residing in urban areas (56.4%) than their male (43.6%). On the other hand, there was no major difference between males and females without disability in both rural and urban areas.

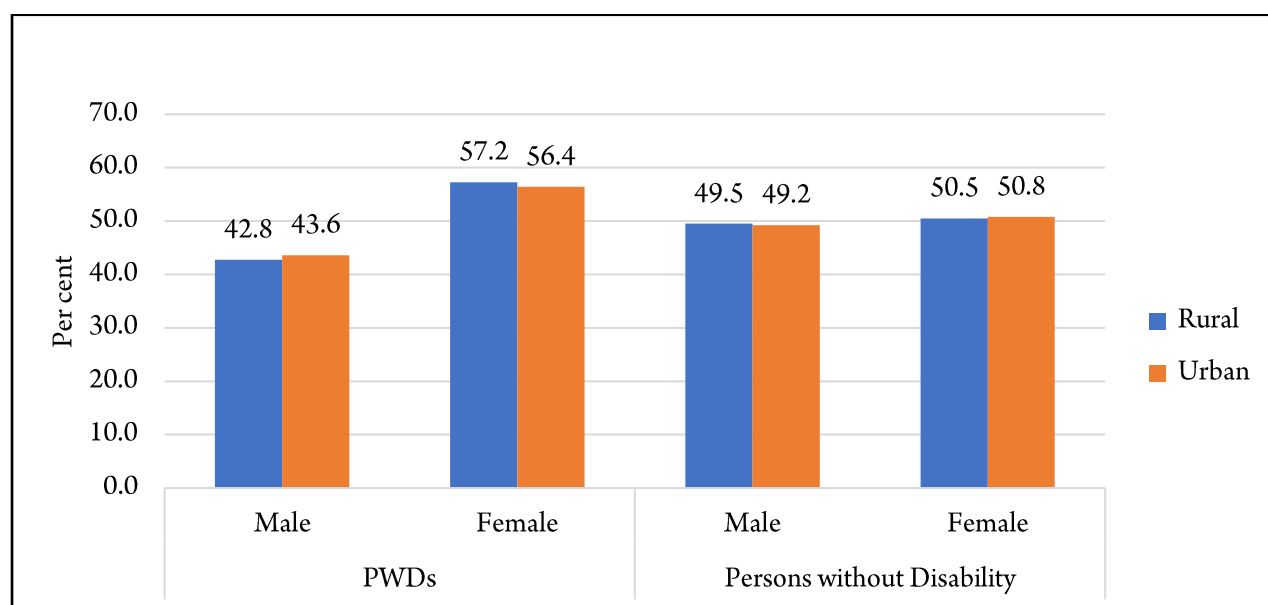


Figure 2.5: Distribution of Population by Disability Status, Place of Residence, and Sex

2.5.2. Distribution of PWDs by Counties

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of PWDs by County disaggregated by sex and residence. The total number of people living with disability is 916,692, with a higher number of them being females. A majority of PWDs were residing in rural areas, 80.4 per cent than urban areas, 19.6 per cent. Meru County accounted for the highest proportion of PWDs in the country with at 5.4 per cent while Lamu, Marsabit and Isiolo Counties had the least proportion of PWDs, at 0.3 per cent.

Table 2.10: Distribution of PWDs by County

County	Total*	Male	Female	%
Kenya	916,692	393,451	523,184	100.0
Rural	737,348	315,293	422,026	80.4
Urban	179,344	78,158	101,158	19.6
Mombasa	14,226	6,376	7,849	1.6
Kwale	12,130	5,710	6,420	1.3
Kilifi	20,044	8,991	11,053	2.2
Tana River	4,032	1,977	2,055	0.4
Lamu	2,402	1,134	1,268	0.3
Taita/Taveta	8,301	3,635	4,663	0.9
Garissa	5,187	2,870	2,316	0.6
Wajir	3,731	2,031	1,700	0.4
Mandera	6,190	3,191	2,998	0.7
Marsabit	3,098	1,526	1,572	0.3
Isiolo	2,694	1,259	1,435	0.3
Meru	49,738	21,775	27,961	5.4
Tharaka-Nithi	13,014	5,642	7,372	1.4
Embu	23,787	9,663	14,122	2.6
Kitui	26,991	11,631	15,359	2.9
Machakos	31,670	13,459	18,210	3.5
Makueni	36,292	14,846	21,445	4.0
Nyandarua	16,212	6,639	9,572	1.8
Nyeri	21,860	8,588	13,270	2.4
Kirinyaga	18,859	7,271	11,586	2.1
Murang'a	35,112	13,795	21,315	3.8
Kiambu	44,481	18,142	26,332	4.9
Turkana	7,900	3,870	4,030	0.9
West Pokot	5,217	2,462	2,755	0.6
Samburu	3,370	1,574	1,796	0.4
Trans Nzoia	17,478	8,081	9,396	1.9
Uasin Gishu	15,057	6,835	8,221	1.6
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,856	2,378	2,478	0.5
Nandi	14,221	6,487	7,733	1.6
Baringo	8,656	4,087	4,568	0.9
Laikipia	8,344	3,631	4,713	0.9
Nakuru	33,899	14,480	19,412	3.7
Narok	9,029	4,272	4,757	1.0
Kajiado	10,379	4,747	5,631	1.1
Kericho	8,554	3,992	4,561	0.9
Bomet	9,109	4,272	4,836	1.0
Kakamega	47,778	20,300	27,475	5.2
Vihiga	19,973	8,283	11,690	2.2
Bungoma	29,170	13,194	15,974	3.2
Busia	20,478	8,718	11,760	2.2
Siaya	35,439	14,009	21,430	3.9
Kisumu	39,868	16,311	23,557	4.3
Homa Bay	42,137	17,024	25,112	4.6
Migori	29,265	12,530	16,733	3.2
Kisii	36,308	15,095	21,212	4.0
Nyamira	17,536	7,353	10,183	1.9
Nairobi City	42,620	19,315	23,298	4.6

2.6. Disability Prevalence

Various countries, (Mont, 2007) use censuses and surveys as different approaches to measuring disability prevalence. It is important to note that different instruments within the same country in most cases give different levels of disability prevalence. Disability prevalence, (Thompson, S., 2017) is influenced by several factors across countries. These include tendencies in health conditions, environmental factors, and other variables such as road traffic accidents, natural disasters, conflicts, diet, and substance abuse.

2.6.1. Disability Prevalence by Sex and Age

Table 2.11 provide the distribution of the total population, persons with disability and disability prevalence by age and sex. The results show that 2.2 per cent of people age five years and above have a disability. There was a higher prevalence among females, 2.5 per cent compared to males, 1.9 per cent. Disability prevalence increases with an increase in age for both males and females as shown in Figure 2.6.

Table 2.11: Disability Prevalence by Sex and Age

Age	Total Population			Population with disability			Prevalence (% with Disability)		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
All 5+	41,230,306	20,314,377	20,914,684	916,692	393,451	523,184	2.2	1.9	2.5
5-9	6,186,950	3,108,802	3,077,983	52,433	29,564	22,866	0.8	1.0	0.7
10-14	6,316,905	3,192,906	3,123,837	63,706	34,980	28,721	1.0	1.1	0.9
15-19	5,251,094	2,665,825	2,585,125	58,816	30,688	28,124	1.1	1.2	1.1
20-24	4,399,022	2,082,561	2,316,271	44,018	22,197	21,811	1.0	1.1	0.9
25-29	3,805,348	1,805,558	1,999,654	40,295	20,020	20,268	1.1	1.1	1.0
30-34	3,526,863	1,666,831	1,859,889	47,020	22,078	24,938	1.3	1.3	1.3
35-39	2,616,139	1,323,015	1,293,038	41,174	20,185	20,984	1.6	1.5	1.6
40-44	2,233,408	1,137,687	1,095,662	46,808	20,990	25,816	2.1	1.8	2.4
45-49	1,767,413	902,278	865,089	49,878	20,907	28,968	2.8	2.3	3.3
50-54	1,294,756	653,225	641,506	48,669	19,379	29,288	3.8	3.0	4.6
55-59	1,108,875	540,512	568,339	54,938	21,116	33,819	5.0	3.9	6.0
60-64	863,802	415,334	448,444	58,959	21,849	37,109	6.8	5.3	8.3
65-69	654,119	308,744	345,362	63,519	23,474	40,043	9.7	7.6	11.6
70-74	511,473	234,083	277,376	72,183	26,535	45,644	14.1	11.3	16.5
75-79	281,643	118,390	163,249	54,288	18,788	35,500	19.3	15.9	21.7
80-84	202,804	82,354	120,447	50,271	17,730	32,540	24.8	21.5	27.0
85-89	113,038	43,623	69,411	33,636	11,724	21,911	29.8	26.9	31.6
90-94	54,818	19,108	35,707	19,201	6,151	13,050	35.0	32.2	36.5
95-99	27,792	9,650	18,142	10,623	3,481	7,142	38.2	36.1	39.4
100+	14,044	3,891	10,153	6,257	1,615	4,642	44.6	41.5	45.7

*Total includes Intersex

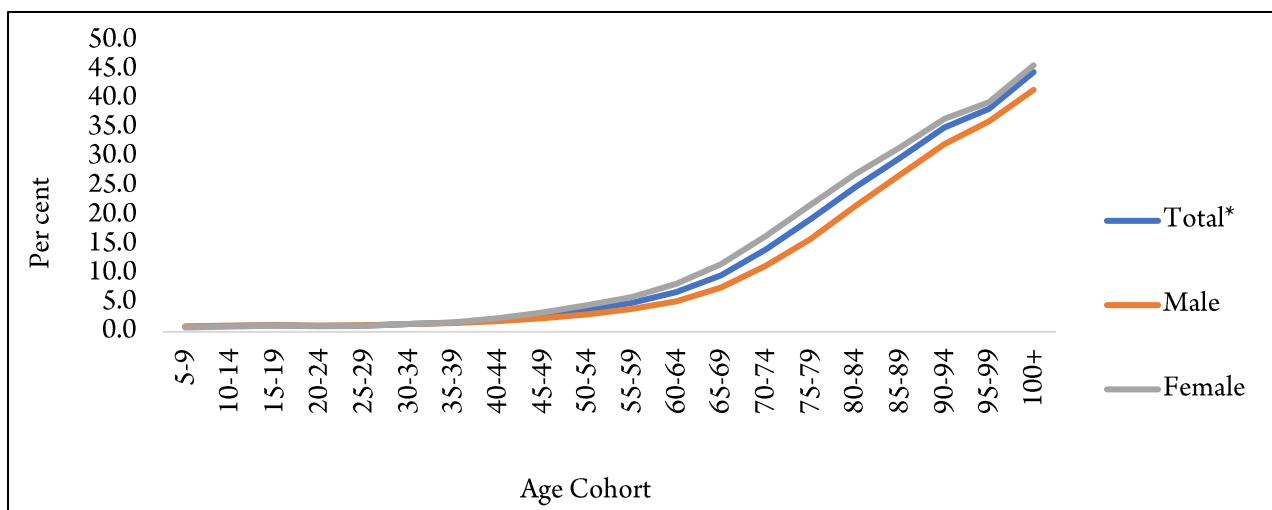


Figure 2.6: Disability prevalence by Age and Sex

2.6.2. Disability Prevalence by Age and Disability Domain

Figure 2.7 shows disability prevalence by age and domain. The results indicate that prevalence is almost the same up to age 39 years. Thereafter, variations are noted from age 40 years and above. The data further shows that mobility is the most prevalent form of disability, followed by visual. Communication is the least prevalent form of disability. Table 2.12 presents the detailed age-specific prevalence rates by sex and disability domain.

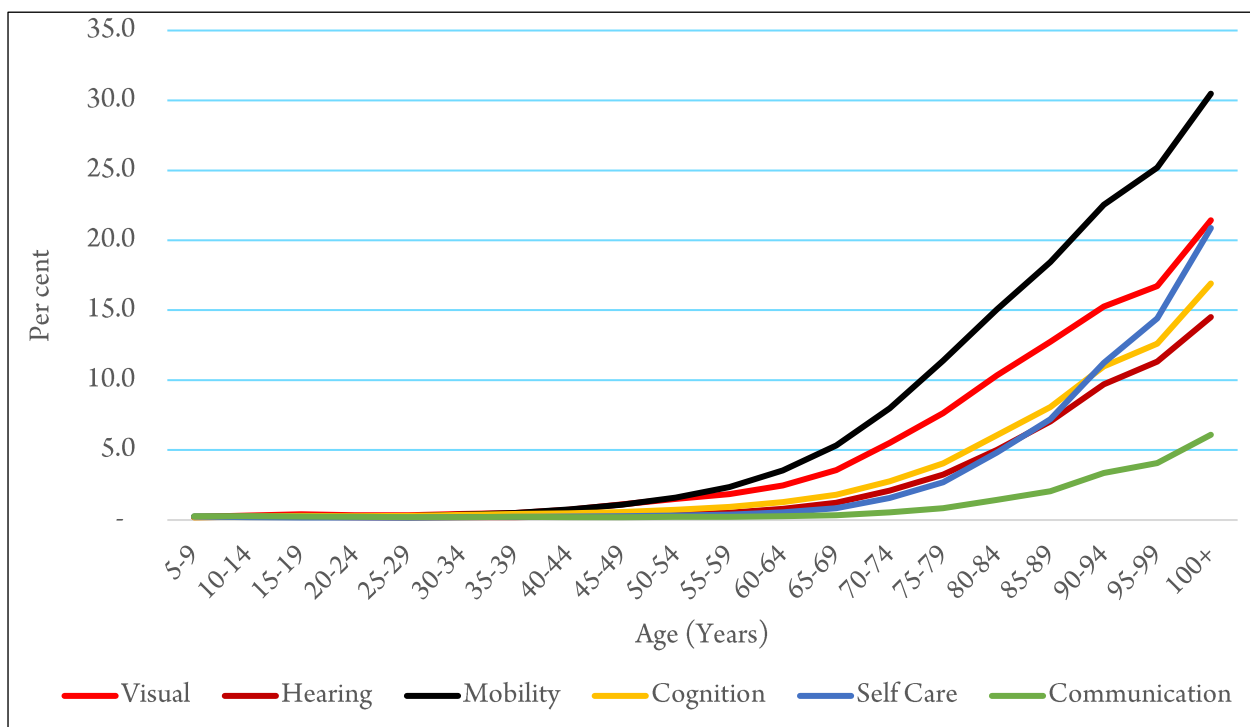


Figure 2.7: Disability Prevalence by Age and Domain

Table 2.12: Age-Specific Disability Prevalence Rates by Domain and Sex

	Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
Age	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
All 5+	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
5-9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
15-19	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
20-24	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
25-29	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
30-34	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
35-39	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
40-44	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
45-49	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
50-54	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
55-59	1.9	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.7	3.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
60-64	2.5	2.0	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.6	2.4	4.6	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
65-69	3.6	3.0	4.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	5.3	3.8	6.7	1.8	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
70-74	5.5	4.8	6.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	8.0	5.7	9.9	2.8	1.8	3.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
75-79	7.7	6.9	8.2	3.3	2.7	3.7	11.4	8.3	13.6	4.1	2.8	4.9	2.7	2.1	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
80-84	10.3	9.6	10.8	5.0	4.3	5.5	15.0	11.9	17.2	6.1	4.5	7.2	4.8	3.7	5.6	1.4	1.2	1.6
85-89	12.7	12.5	12.9	7.0	6.3	7.5	18.4	15.3	20.4	8.1	6.0	9.4	7.2	5.7	8.2	2.1	1.6	2.4
90-94	15.3	15.0	15.4	9.7	9.1	10.0	22.5	19.4	24.2	11.0	8.7	12.2	11.2	8.9	12.5	3.4	2.8	3.7
95-99	16.7	17.2	16.5	11.3	10.8	11.6	25.2	22.6	26.6	12.6	10.3	13.9	14.4	11.9	15.8	4.1	3.5	4.4
100+	21.4	21.0	21.6	14.5	13.9	14.8	30.5	27.4	31.7	16.9	14.1	18.0	20.9	17.3	22.3	6.1	5.7	6.3

2.6.3. Disability Prevalence by Domain and Sex

Figure. 2.8 shows the disability prevalence by domain and sex. Prevalence is higher among females than males in all domains except in communication, where prevalence is 0.3 per cent for males and 0.2 per cent for females.

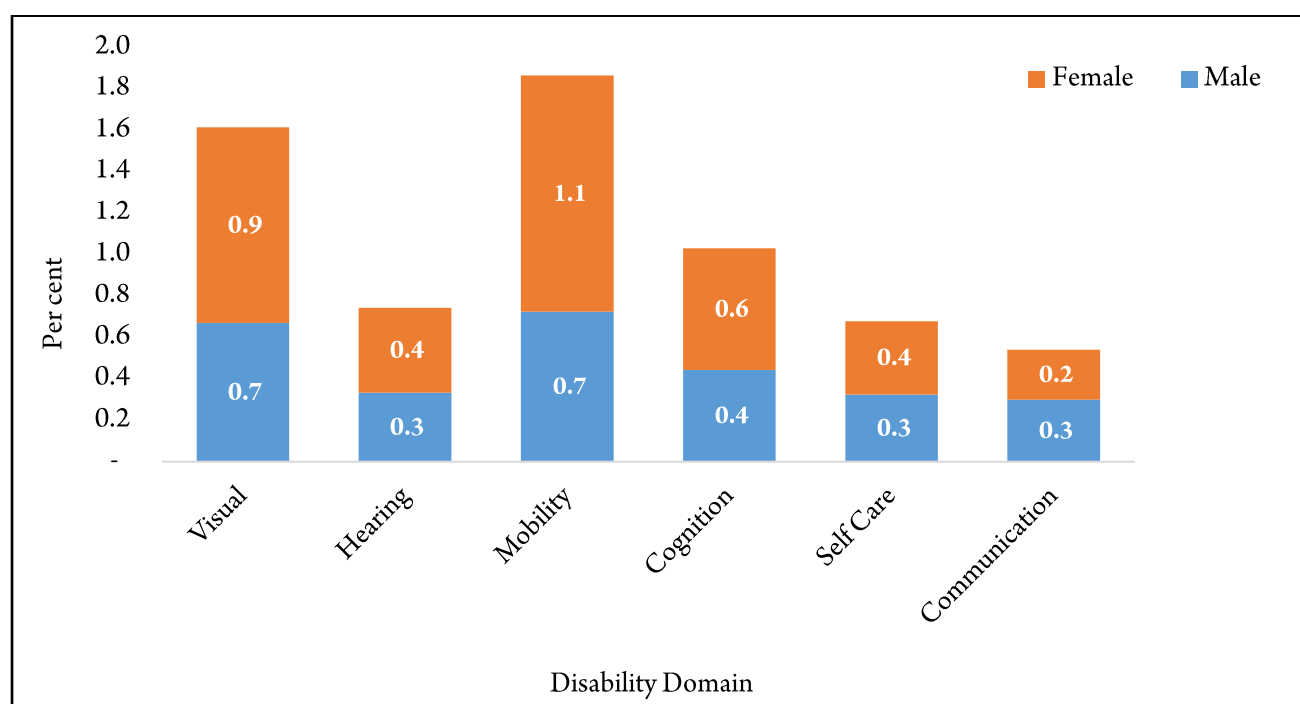


Figure 2.8: Disability Prevalence by Sex and Domain

2.6.4. Disability Prevalence by Sex and Counties

Table 2.13 and Figure 2.9 show disability prevalence disaggregated by sex, counties, and residence. The national prevalence stands at 2.2 per cent with the rural prevalence being 2.6 per cent and urban being 1.4 per cent.

Table 2.13: Disability Prevalence by County and Residence

County/ Area of Residence	Disability Prevalence			County/ Area of Residence	Disability Prevalence		
	Total*	Male	Female		Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	2.2	1.9	2.5				
Rural	2.6	2.2	2.9	Turkana	1.0	0.9	1.1
Urban	1.4	1.2	1.6	West Pokot	1.0	1.0	1.1
				Samburu	1.3	1.2	1.4
Mombasa	1.4	1.2	1.5	Trans Nzoia	2.0	1.9	2.2
Kwale	1.7	1.6	1.7	Uasin Gishu	1.5	1.4	1.6
Kilifi	1.6	1.5	1.7	Elgeyo-Marakwet	1.2	1.2	1.3
Tana River	1.5	1.5	1.6	Nandi	1.8	1.7	2.0
Lamu	1.9	1.7	2.2	Baringo	1.5	1.4	1.6
Taita-Taveta	2.8	2.4	3.2	Laikipia	1.9	1.6	2.1
Garissa	0.7	0.7	0.7	Nakuru	1.8	1.6	2.1
Wajir	0.6	0.6	0.6	Narok	0.9	0.9	1.0
Mandera	0.9	0.9	0.9	Kajiado	1.1	1.0	1.2
Marsabit	0.8	0.8	0.9	Kericho	1.1	1.0	1.2
Isiolo	1.2	1.1	1.3	Bomet	1.2	1.1	1.3
Meru	3.6	3.2	4.1	Kakamega	2.9	2.6	3.2
Tharaka-Nithi	3.7	3.3	4.1	Vihiga	3.8	3.3	4.3
Embu	4.4	3.6	5.2	Bungoma	2.0	1.9	2.1
Kitui	2.7	2.4	2.9	Busia	2.6	2.4	2.9
Machakos	2.5	2.1	2.9	Siaya	4.1	3.4	4.7
Makueni	4.1	3.4	4.8	Kisumu	4.0	3.4	4.5
Nyandarua	2.9	2.4	3.3	Homabay	4.3	3.7	4.9
Nyeri	3.2	2.6	3.8	Migori	3.1	2.8	3.4
Kirinyaga	3.4	2.7	4.2	Kisii	3.2	2.8	3.6
Murang'a	3.7	3.0	4.5	Nyamira	3.3	2.9	3.6
Kiambu	2.1	1.7	2.4	Nairobi City	1.1	1.0	1.2

*Total includes Intersex

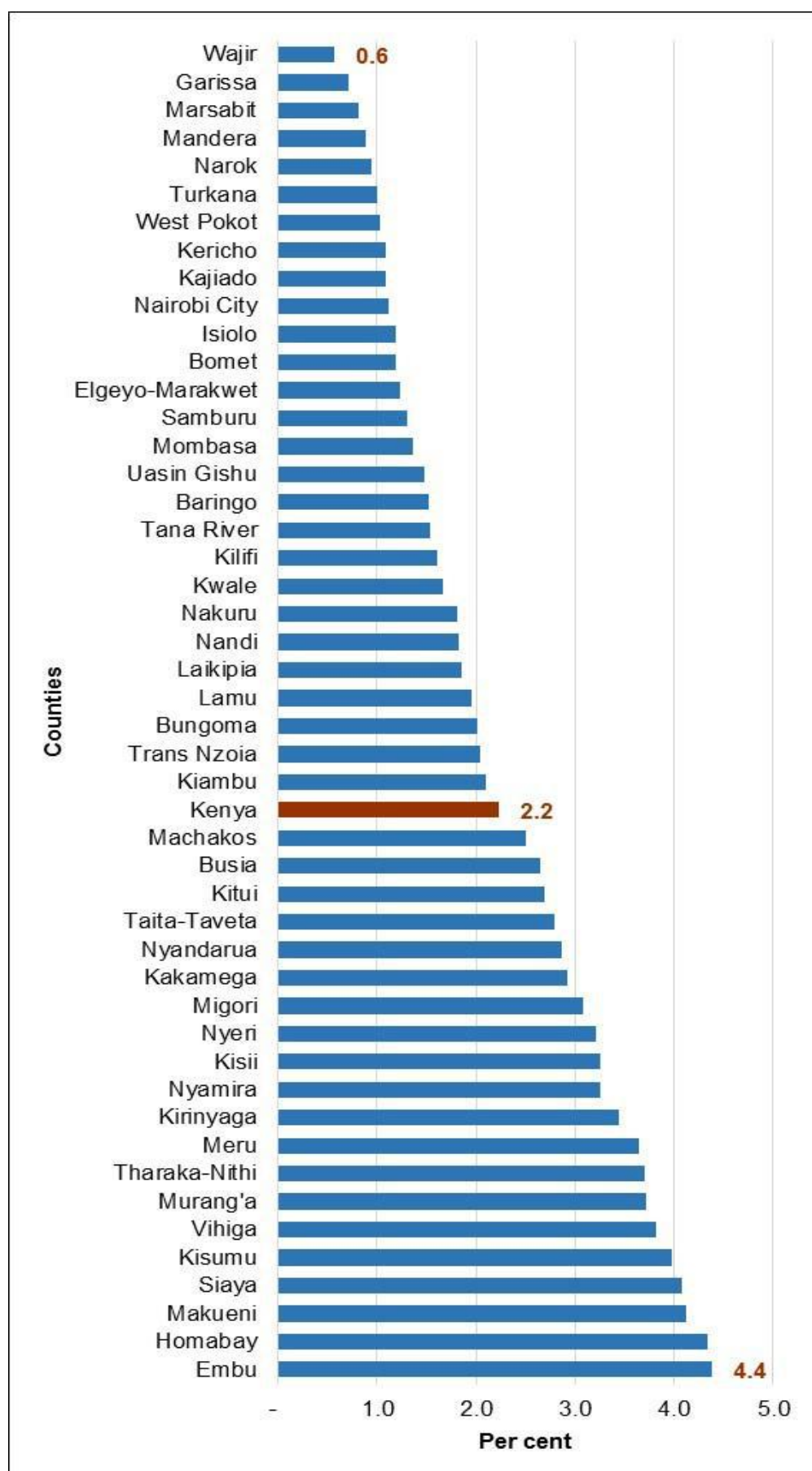


Figure 2.9: Disability Prevalence by County

2.6.5. Disability Prevalence by Place of Residence and Sex

Figure 2.10 shows disability prevalence by place of residence and sex. The prevalence for disability in rural areas, 2.6 per cent is almost double that of urban areas, 1.4 per cent. Similarly, disability prevalence among females is higher in both rural, 2.6 per cent and urban, 1.6 per cent as compared to male at rural (2.2%) and urban (1.2%).

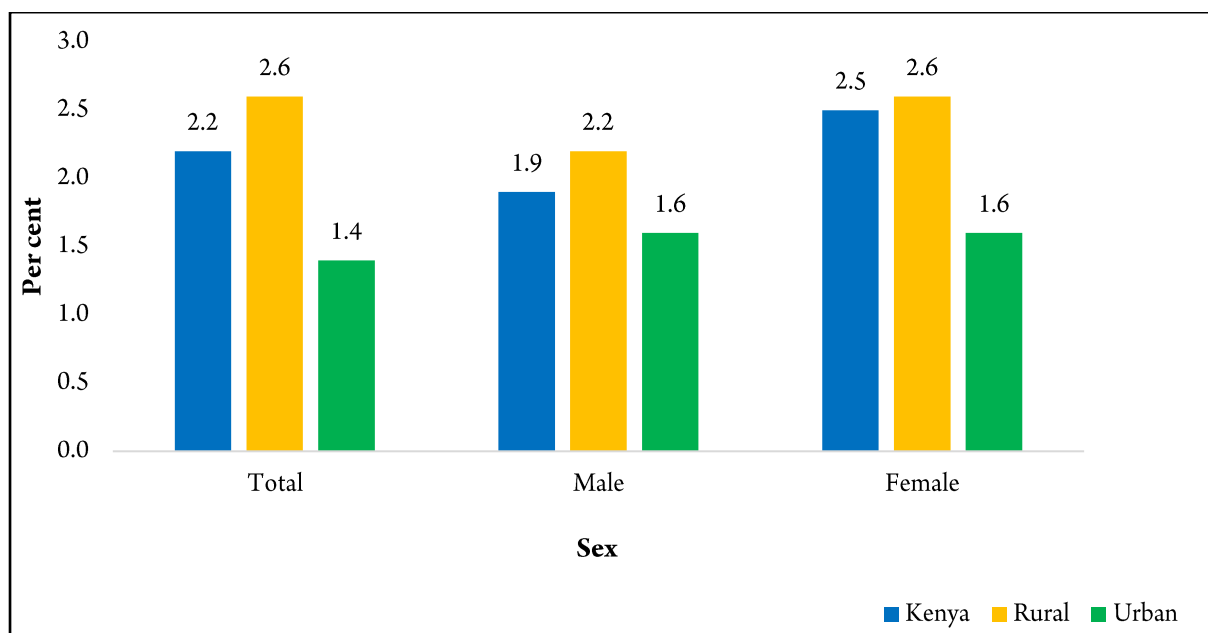


Figure 2.10: Disability Prevalence by Sex and Residence

2.7. Distribution of Population by Level of Severity in Disability

In this section, levels of difficulties have been categorized into levels of severity in disability based on the highest level of difficulty experienced by a respondent in any of the six domains. The levels of severity are: 'None' for those who had 'No Difficulty' in all the six domains; 'Mild' for those who had at most 'Some Difficulty' in any of the six domains, 'Moderate' for those who had at most 'A lot of Difficulty' in any domain and finally 'Severe' for those who had at most 'Cannot do at all' in any of the six domains.

2.7.1. Proportion of Population by Level of Severity in Disability, Sex and Place of Residence

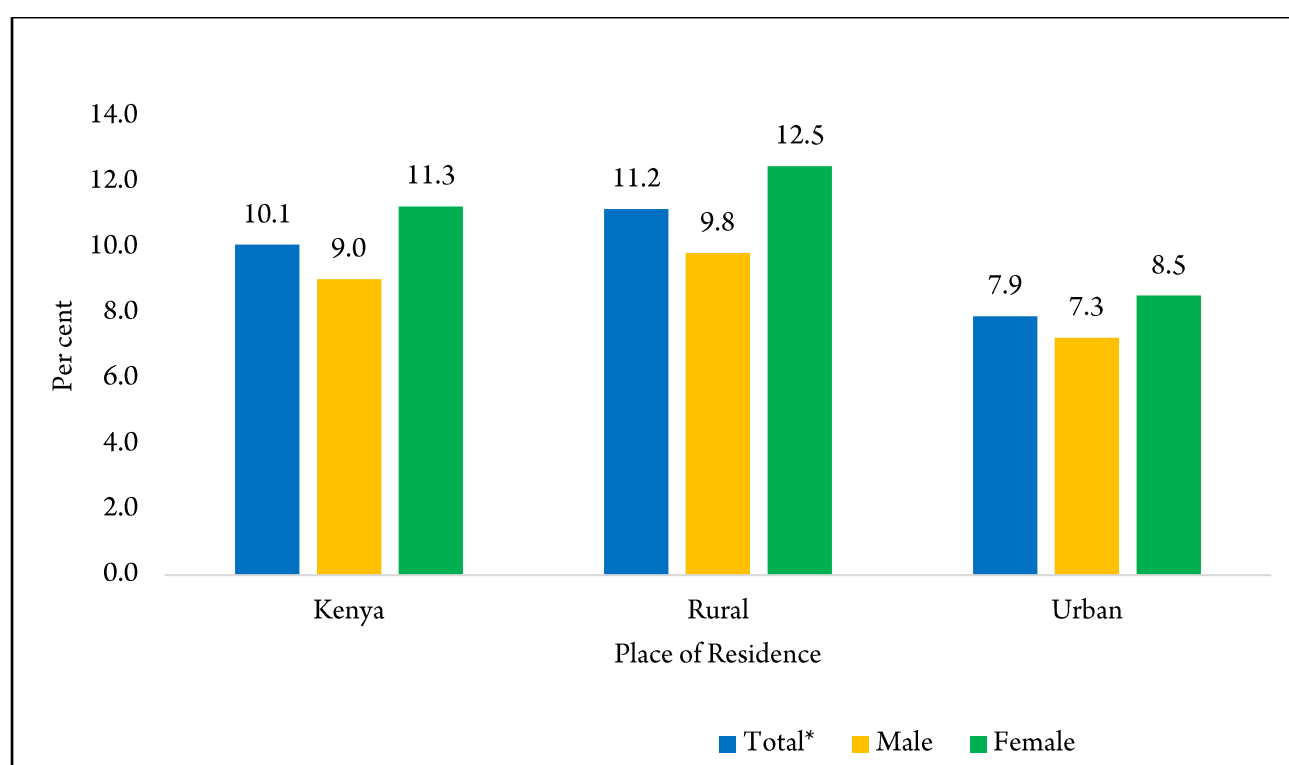
Analysis in presented in Table 2.14 shows the proportion of the population by level of severity disaggregated by sex and place of residence. At the national level, 7.9 per cent of the population had mild disability while 0.3 per cent had severe disability. About 8.6 per cent of people in rural areas had mild disability while 0.3 per cent had severe disability. 6.5 per cent of people in urban areas had mild disability while 0.2 per cent had severe disability.

Table 2.14: Proportion of Population by Level of Severity, Sex and Place of Residence

Severity	Kenya			Rural			Urban		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
None	89.8	91.0	88.7	88.8	90.2	87.5	92.1	92.7	91.5
Mild	7.9	7.1	8.8	8.6	7.6	9.6	6.5	6.0	7.0
Moderate	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
Severe	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

*Total includes Intersex

Figure 2.11 shows the proportion of the population with at least mild disabilities. About 10 per cent of the Kenyan population age 5 years and above have at least mild disability in any of the six domains. The rural has 11 per cent with at least mild disability while urban has about 8 per cent.

**Figure 2.11: Proportion of the Population with at least Mild Disability by Sex and Place of Residence**

2.7.2. Proportion of Population by Level of Severity in Disability and Counties

Figure 2.12 shows the distribution of population by counties and the degree of severity in disability. Siaya county has the highest proportion of population with mild disabilities at 14.5 per cent. Homabay County also has the highest percentage of people with moderate disabilities at 4.0 per cent while severe cases were highest in Embu county at 0.5 per cent. Wajir, Garisa and Marsabit Counties had the lowest proportion of population with mild, moderate and severe disabilities

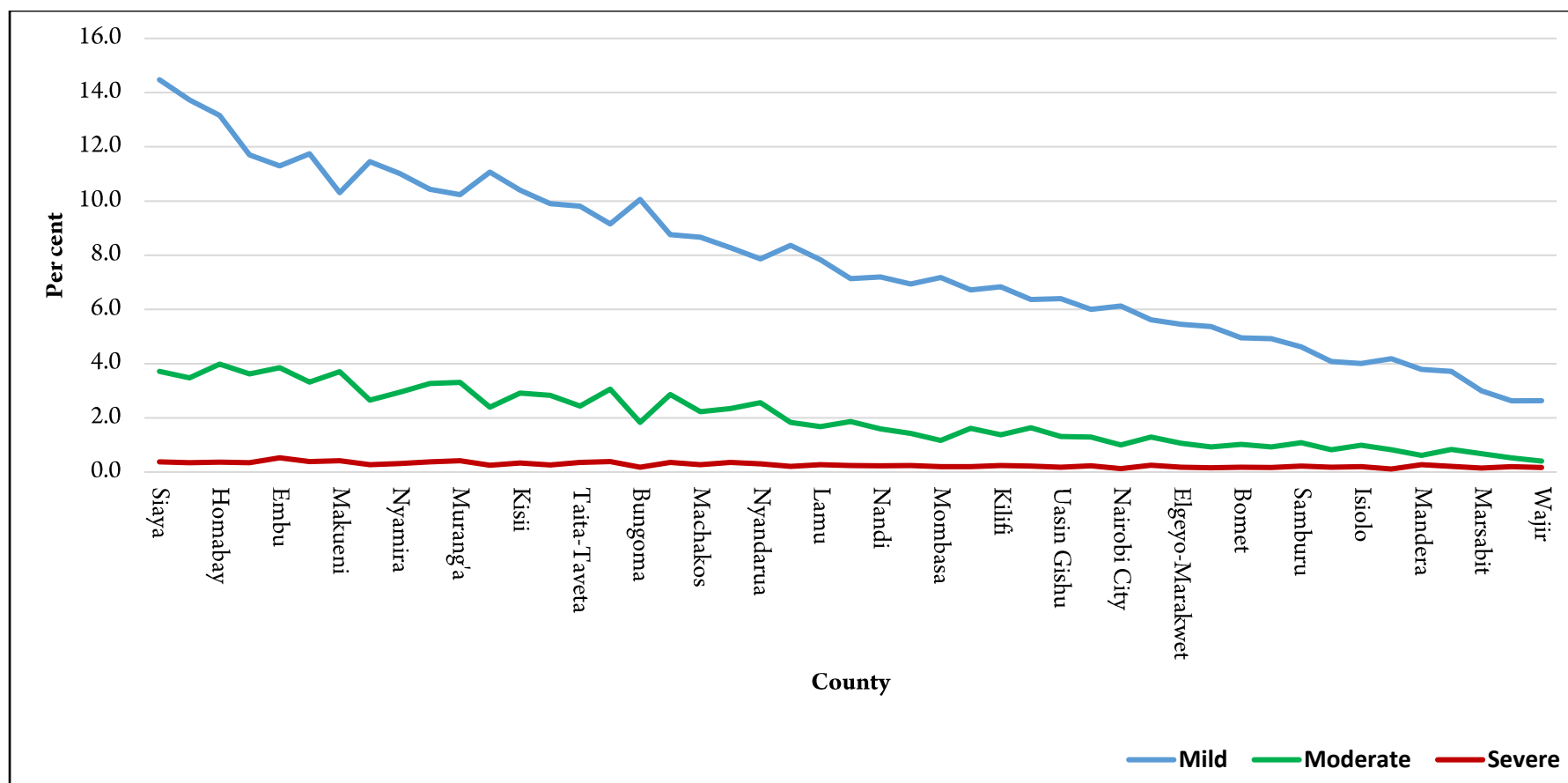


Figure 2.12: Proportion of Population by Level of Disability Severity and Counties

2.7.3. Proportion of Population with at least mild disability by Counties

Figure 2.13 presents the distribution of population with at least mild disability by counties. Siaya county had the highest proportion of the population with at least mild disabilities at 18.6 per cent followed by Vihiga and Homa Bay counties at 17.6 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively. Wajir County had the lowest proportion of the population with at least mild disability at 3.2 per cent, followed by Garissa and Marsabit Counties at 3.3 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

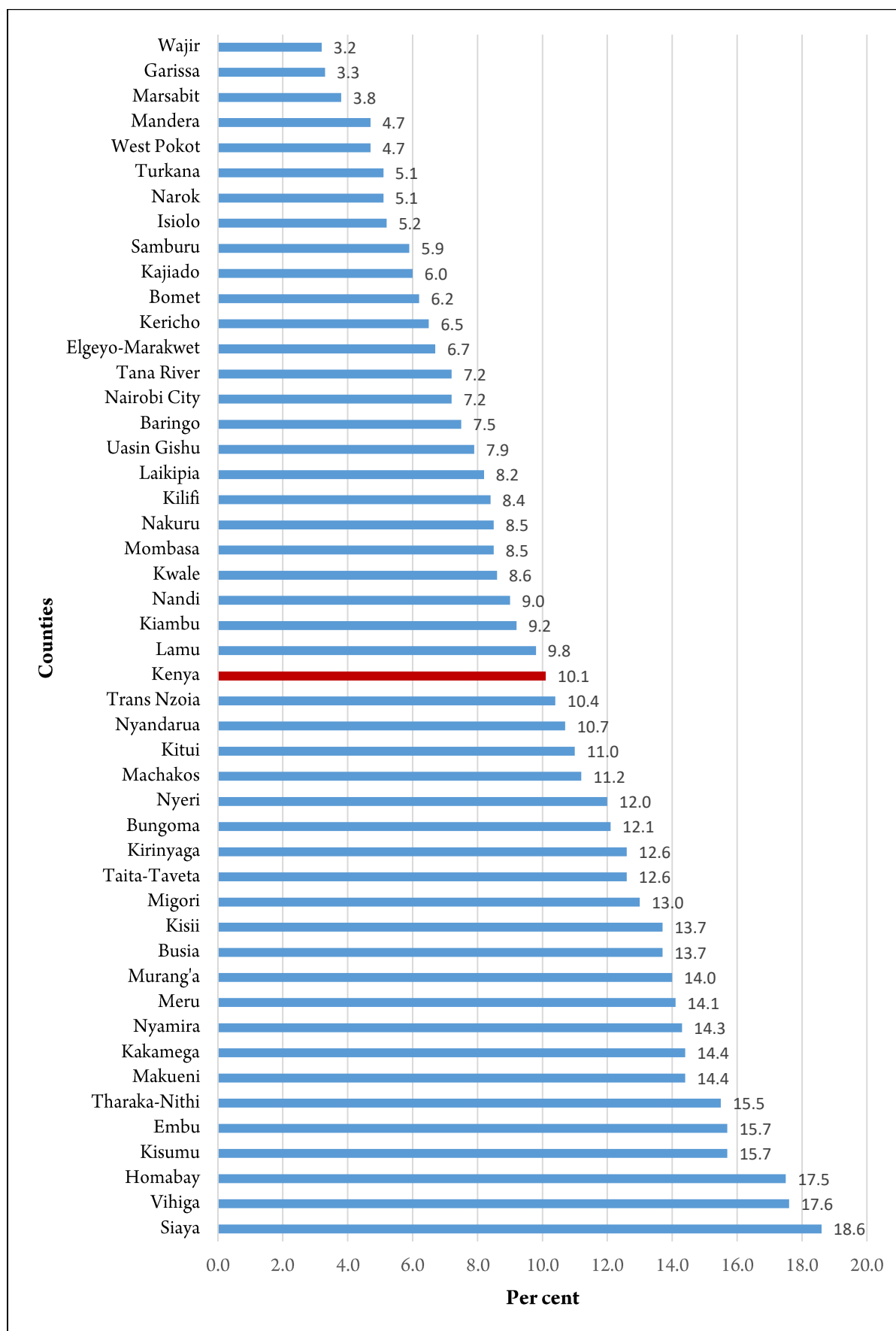


Figure 2.13: Proportion by percentage of the Population with at least Mild Disability by County

2.7.4. Distribution of Population by Level of Severity in Disability, Age and Sex

Table 2.15 shows the degree of severity in the population age five years and above by sex. A majority of the PWDs with severe disability were aged 70 years and above with a total of 28,121 at 27.24 per cent. Within the age group of 70 years and above, females with severe disabilities (18,413 at 17.83%) were more than males (9,707 at 9.4%).

The highest number of PWDs with mild and moderate disabilities were in the 35-59 age group with a total of 1,157,976 PWDs (35.4 %) for mild severity and 223,045 PWDs (27.4 %) for moderate disabilities. In both cases, females experiencing mild and moderate disabilities were more than males.

Table 2.15: Distribution of Population 5 Years and above by Age, Sex and Level of Severity

Age	Sex	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Don't Know	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	Total*	37,010,623	100.0	3,274,456	100.0	813,450	100.0	103,242	100.0	28,535	100.0
5+ Years	Male	18,462,402	49.9	1,442,958	44.1	343,296	42.2	50,155	48.6	15,566	54.6
	Female	18,547,163	50.1	1,831,370	55.9	470,107	57.8	53,077	51.4	12,967	45.4
	Total*	5,960,589	16.1	170,115	5.2	39,940	4.9	12,493	12.1	3,813	13.4
5 - 9	Male	2,985,179	8.1	92,129	2.8	22,653	2.8	6,911	6.7	1,930	6.8
	Female	2,975,252	8.0	77,982	2.4	17,285	2.1	5,581	5.4	1,883	6.6
	Total*	6,006,857	16.2	242,441	7.4	53,228	6.5	10,478	10.2	3,901	13.7
10-14	Male	3,030,657	8.2	125,268	3.8	29,093	3.6	5,887	5.7	2,001	7.0
	Female	2,976,053	8.0	117,163	3.6	24,132	3.0	4,589	4.4	1,900	6.7
	Total*	3,167,287	8.6	154,350	4.7	32,302	4.0	5,369	5.2	2,140	7.5
15-17	Male	1,621,703	4.4	72,638	2.2	16,748	2.1	3,040	2.9	1,119	3.9
	Female	1,545,511	4.2	81,700	2.5	15,553	1.9	2,328	2.3	1,020	3.6
	Total*	5,942,084	16.1	277,056	8.5	55,297	6.8	9,866	9.6	4,365	15.3
18-24	Male	2,871,968	7.8	125,781	3.8	27,747	3.4	5,350	5.2	2,292	8.0
	Female	3,069,904	8.3	151,253	4.6	27,540	3.4	4,514	4.4	2,073	7.3
	Total*	6,843,716	18.5	395,815	12.1	76,383	9.4	10,932	10.6	5,365	18.8
25-34	Male	3,253,570	8.8	173,718	5.3	36,154	4.4	5,944	5.8	3,003	10.5
	Female	3,589,904	9.7	222,071	6.8	40,219	4.9	4,987	4.8	2,362	8.3
	Total*	7,614,074	20.6	1,157,976	35.4	223,045	27.4	18,422	17.8	7,074	24.8
35-59	Male	3,958,906	10.7	490,999	15.0	92,703	11.4	9,874	9.6	4,235	14.8
	Female	3,654,980	9.9	666,941	20.4	130,329	16.0	8,546	8.3	2,838	10.0
	Total*	573,827	1.6	230,393	7.0	55,388	6.8	3,571	3.5	623	2.2
60-64	Male	296,121	0.8	97,024	3.0	20,165	2.5	1,684	1.6	340	1.2
	Female	277,688	0.8	133,364	4.1	35,222	4.3	1,887	1.8	283	1.0
	Total*	386,820	1.1	203,331	6.2	59,529	7.3	3,990	3.9	449	1.6
65-69	Male	199,233	0.5	85,804	2.6	21,716	2.7	1,758	1.7	233	0.8
	Female	187,580	0.5	117,523	3.6	37,811	4.7	2,232	2.2	216	0.8
	Total*	515,369	1.4	442,979	13.5	218,338	26.8	28,121	27.2	805	2.8
70+	Male	245,065	0.7	179,597	5.5	76,317	9.4	9,707	9.4	413	1.5
	Female	270,291	0.7	263,373	8.0	142,016	17.5	18,413	17.8	392	1.4

*Total includes Intersex

2.8. Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Number and Combination of Disabilities

2.8.1. Distribution of PWDs by Number of Disabilities, Sex, Residence and County

Table 2.16 presents the percentage distribution of PWDs by number of disabilities, Sex and Counties. About 73 per cent of the PWDs in Kenya have single disabilities, while 16 per cent have two disabilities and 11 per cent have three or more disabilities. Slightly more male PWDs, 74 per cent, have single

disabilities compared to female PWDs, 72 per cent. Nairobi City had the highest proportion of PWDs with single disabilities, 80.3 per cent while Mandera County had the least at 57.8 per cent.

Table 2.16: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Number of Disabilities, Sex and Counties

County	All PWDs			Single Disability			Two Disabilities			Three or More		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	916,692	393,451	523,184	73.0	74.2	72.1	15.9	14.9	16.7	11.1	10.8	11.2
Mombasa	14,226	6,376	7,849	75.8	75.1	76.4	14.5	14.2	14.7	9.7	10.7	8.8
Kwale	12,130	5,710	6,420	73.0	73.1	73.0	15.8	15.7	15.9	11.1	11.2	11.1
Kilifi	20,044	8,991	11,053	74.1	74.6	73.6	15.7	15.0	16.2	10.3	10.4	10.2
Tana River	4,032	1,977	2,055	72.0	72.2	71.7	15.7	16.1	15.4	12.3	11.7	12.9
Lamu	2,402	1,134	1,268	72.1	73.5	71.0	16.3	15.7	16.9	11.5	10.8	12.1
Taita/Taveta	8,301	3,635	4,663	69.0	70.3	68.0	17.7	16.9	18.3	13.3	12.8	13.7
Garissa	5,187	2,870	2,316	59.9	61.6	57.9	19.5	18.7	20.4	20.6	19.7	21.7
Wajir	3,731	2,031	1,700	63.2	64.3	61.9	14.5	14.0	15.1	22.3	21.7	23.0
Mandera	6,190	3,191	2,998	57.8	58.6	56.9	17.0	16.7	17.4	25.2	24.8	25.7
Marsabit	3,098	1,526	1,572	72.2	73.4	71.1	14.9	15.0	14.8	12.9	11.6	14.2
Isiolo	2,694	1,259	1,435	74.0	75.5	72.6	15.0	14.3	15.6	11.0	10.2	11.8
Meru	49,738	21,775	27,961	70.3	71.0	69.8	17.5	16.9	17.9	12.2	12.1	12.3
Tharaka-Nithi	13,014	5,642	7,372	69.1	71.4	67.3	18.1	17.0	18.9	12.9	11.6	13.8
Embu	23,787	9,663	14,122	69.3	70.9	68.2	17.9	16.9	18.5	12.8	12.2	13.3
Kitui	26,991	11,631	15,359	70.1	70.2	70.0	17.4	17.2	17.5	12.5	12.6	12.5
Machakos	31,670	13,459	18,210	71.2	72.4	70.3	17.1	16.0	18.0	11.7	11.6	11.7
Makueni	36,292	14,846	21,445	69.1	70.5	68.1	17.9	16.9	18.6	13.1	12.6	13.4
Nyandarua	16,212	6,639	9,572	73.4	73.1	73.6	16.2	15.7	16.6	10.4	11.1	9.8
Nyeri	21,860	8,588	13,270	71.2	72.3	70.5	17.6	16.2	18.4	11.2	11.5	11.0
Kirinyaga	18,859	7,271	11,586	71.0	71.7	70.5	17.5	17.0	17.8	11.5	11.3	11.7
Murang'a	35,112	13,795	21,315	70.7	71.0	70.6	18.3	17.7	18.7	11.0	11.3	10.7
Kiambu	44,481	18,142	26,332	75.1	75.5	74.8	15.1	14.0	16.0	9.7	10.5	9.2
Turkana	7,900	3,870	4,030	65.1	63.4	66.8	15.6	15.4	15.8	19.3	21.2	17.4
West Pokot	5,217	2,462	2,755	71.3	71.8	70.9	11.6	11.5	11.7	17.1	16.8	17.5
Samburu	3,370	1,574	1,796	73.3	75.5	71.3	14.7	13.2	16.0	12.0	11.3	12.6
Trans Nzoia	17,478	8,081	9,396	77.5	78.8	76.3	13.7	12.3	14.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Uasin Gishu	15,057	6,835	8,221	76.7	77.4	76.2	14.0	13.2	14.6	9.3	9.4	9.2
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,856	2,378	2,478	73.6	75.2	72.0	15.0	13.5	16.3	11.4	11.2	11.7
Nandi	14,221	6,487	7,733	73.8	73.9	73.6	16.0	15.6	16.4	10.2	10.5	10.0
Baringo	8,656	4,087	4,568	71.2	72.8	69.9	15.6	14.5	16.6	13.1	12.7	13.5
Laikipia	8,344	3,631	4,713	72.7	72.2	73.0	15.8	15.5	16.0	11.5	12.3	10.9
Nakuru	33,899	14,480	19,412	75.8	76.1	75.6	14.9	14.1	15.4	9.3	9.8	9.0
Narok	9,029	4,272	4,757	76.9	77.1	76.7	13.8	13.3	14.3	9.3	9.6	9.0
Kajiado	10,379	4,747	5,631	76.8	77.3	76.4	13.8	13.2	14.2	9.4	9.5	9.3
Kericho	8,554	3,992	4,561	71.9	70.7	72.9	16.3	16.6	16.1	11.8	12.7	11.0
Bomet	9,109	4,272	4,836	71.8	70.8	72.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	11.7	12.6	10.9
Kakamega	47,778	20,300	27,475	74.3	76.5	72.7	15.4	14.0	16.5	10.2	9.5	10.7
Vihiga	19,973	8,283	11,690	71.0	73.5	69.2	17.7	16.6	18.5	11.3	9.8	12.3
Bungoma	29,170	13,194	15,974	77.6	78.7	76.7	13.5	12.7	14.1	8.9	8.6	9.1
Busia	20,478	8,718	11,760	74.1	75.8	72.9	15.7	14.8	16.4	10.2	9.5	10.7
Siaya	35,439	14,009	21,430	74.2	77.4	72.1	15.5	13.6	16.8	10.3	9.0	11.1
Kisumu	39,868	16,311	23,557	74.5	77.7	72.3	15.5	13.7	16.8	10.0	8.6	10.9
Homa Bay	42,137	17,024	25,112	73.5	77.0	71.0	15.7	14.1	16.8	10.8	8.9	12.2
Migori	29,265	12,530	16,733	76.1	79.0	74.0	14.3	12.8	15.5	9.5	8.2	10.5
Kisii	36,308	15,095	21,212	70.3	72.4	68.8	17.3	15.7	18.4	12.4	11.9	12.8
Nyamira	17,536	7,353	10,183	70.9	72.5	69.7	17.0	15.7	17.9	12.1	11.8	12.3
Nairobi City	42,620	19,315	23,298	80.3	80.3	80.3	12.2	11.8	12.5	7.5	7.9	7.2

Figure 2.14 shows that the proportion of PWDs with single disabilities is higher in urban, 78.1 per cent compared to 71.8 per cent in rural. Conversely, PWDs with multiple disabilities are more likely to be found in rural than in urban.

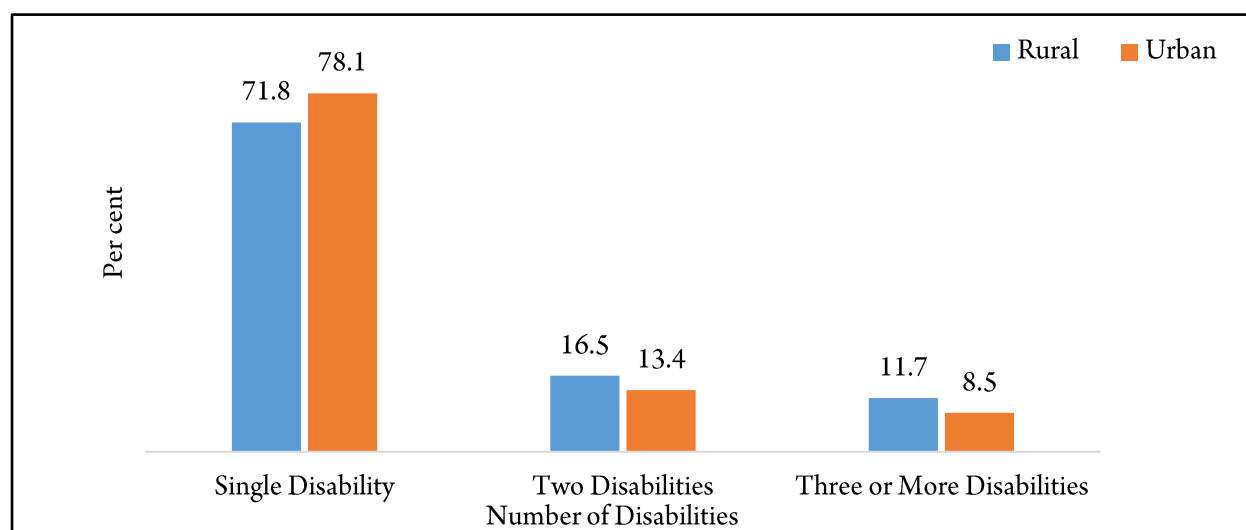


Figure 2.14: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Number of Disabilities, Sex, and Residence

2.8.2. Distribution of PWDs by Number of Disabilities, Sex, and Age

Table 2.17 and Figure 2.15 shows the distribution of PWDs by number of disabilities, sex, and age. The number and proportion of male PWDs with a single disability is higher among those who are less than 50 years as compared to their female counterparts. However, there is a shift of pattern from age 50 years and above, where the proportion of female PWDs with a single disability is higher than that of male PWDs.

Table 2.17: Distribution of PWDs by Number of Disabilities, Sex and Age

Age	All PWDs			Single Disability			Two Disabilities			Three or More Disabilities		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
All 5+	916,692	393,451	523,184	669,174	291,985	377,152	146,036	58,815	87,210	101,482	42,651	58,822
5-9	52,433	29,564	22,866	37,111	20,911	16,199	6,474	3,609	2,863	8,848	5,044	3,804
10-14	63,706	34,980	28,721	47,182	25,669	21,512	7,830	4,338	3,491	8,694	4,973	3,718
15-19	58,816	30,688	28,124	44,601	22,829	21,770	7,167	3,923	3,244	7,048	3,936	3,110
20-24	44,018	22,197	21,811	32,841	16,120	16,713	6,026	3,205	2,820	5,151	2,872	2,278
25-29	40,295	20,020	20,268	30,914	14,960	15,949	5,471	2,909	2,560	3,910	2,151	1,759
30-34	47,020	22,078	24,938	37,063	16,858	20,201	6,101	3,101	3,000	3,856	2,119	1,737
35-39	41,174	20,185	20,984	32,825	15,782	17,039	5,362	2,742	2,619	2,987	1,661	1,326
40-44	46,808	20,990	25,816	38,194	16,836	21,356	5,753	2,624	3,129	2,861	1,530	1,331
45-49	49,878	20,907	28,968	41,009	17,243	23,764	6,356	2,496	3,859	2,513	1,168	1,345
50-54	48,669	19,379	29,288	39,610	15,924	23,684	6,603	2,416	4,187	2,456	1,039	1,417
55-59	54,938	21,116	33,819	44,226	17,389	26,835	7,925	2,703	5,221	2,787	1,024	1,763
60-64	58,959	21,849	37,109	46,044	17,590	28,454	9,365	3,073	6,291	3,550	1,186	2,364
65-69	63,519	23,474	40,043	47,947	18,407	29,538	10,998	3,609	7,389	4,574	1,458	3,116
70-74	72,183	26,535	45,644	50,858	19,577	31,279	14,126	4,727	9,399	7,199	2,231	4,966
75-79	54,288	18,788	35,500	35,582	12,921	22,661	11,672	3,783	7,889	7,034	2,084	4,950
80-84	50,271	17,730	32,540	29,539	11,043	18,496	11,689	3,981	7,708	9,043	2,706	6,336
85-89	33,636	11,724	21,911	17,902	6,668	11,234	8,219	2,812	5,406	7,515	2,244	5,271
90-94	19,201	6,151	13,050	8,961	3,053	5,908	4,712	1,505	3,207	5,528	1,593	3,935
95-99	10,623	3,481	7,142	4,550	1,607	2,943	2,658	840	1,818	3,415	1,034	2,381
100+	6,257	1,615	4,642	2,215	598	1,617	1,529	419	1,110	2,513	598	1,915

* Total includes Intersex

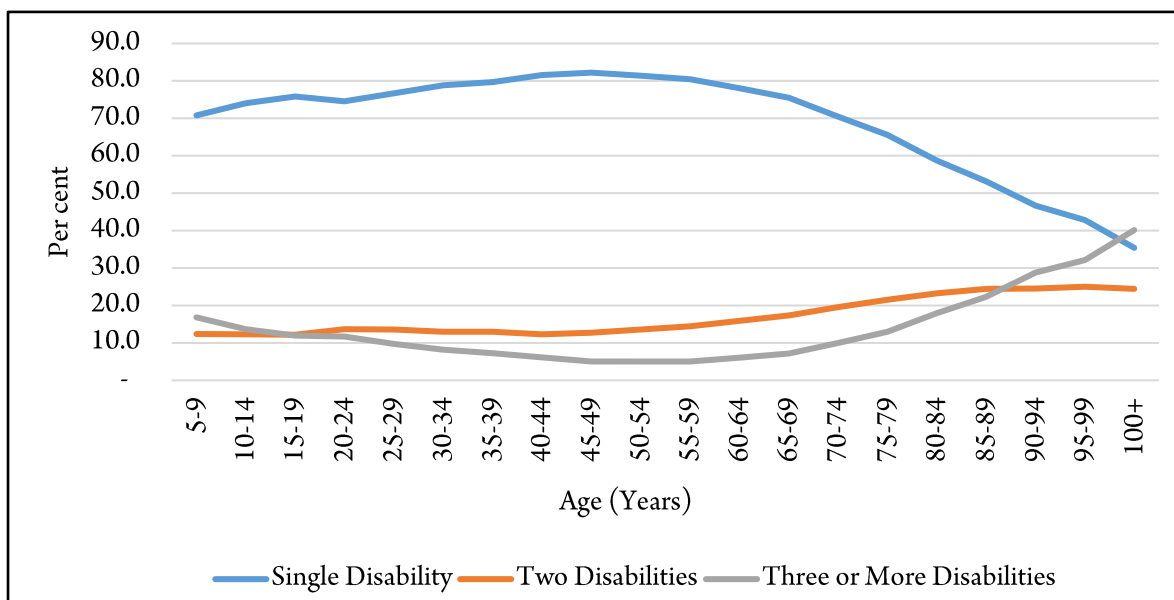


Figure 2.15: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Number of Disabilities and Age

As shown in Figure 2.16, the proportion of PWDs with a single disability is high among the younger people aged less than 50 years. However, this proportion decreases with age from 50 years and above. The trend reverses for PWDs with multiple disabilities.

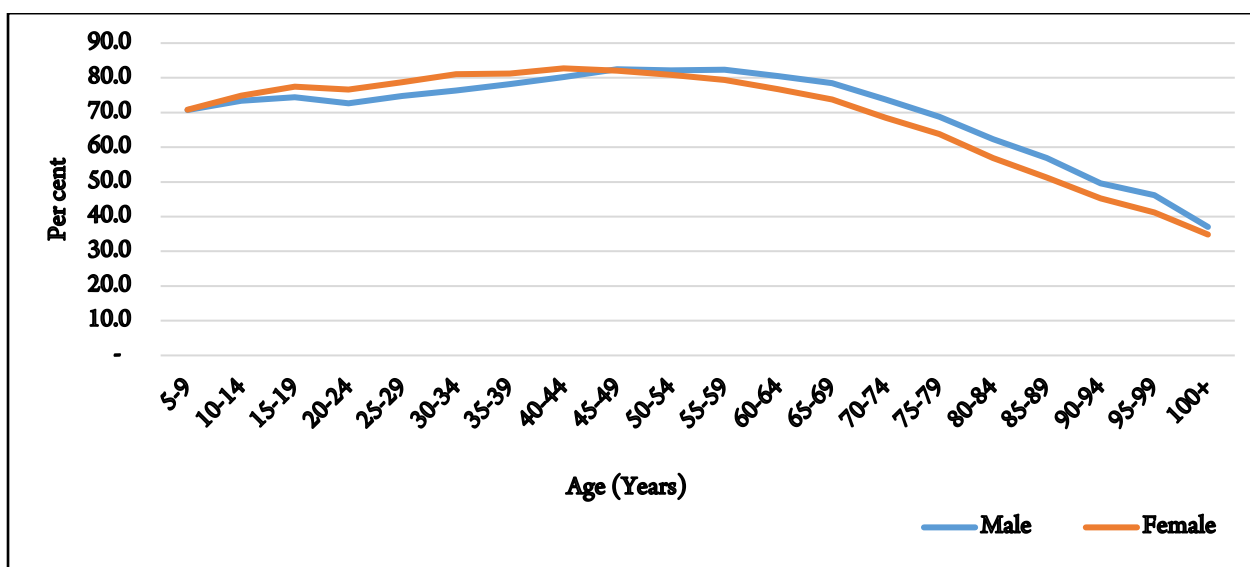


Figure 2.16: Proportion of PWDs with Single Disability by Sex and Age

On the other hand, Figure 2.17 shows that the proportion of PWDs with multiple disabilities is low among people age 50 years compared to those age 50 years and above. Similarly, the proportion of male PWDs with multiple disabilities who are less than 50 years is higher compared to female PWDs with multiple disabilities. The reverse is true for those who are age 50 years and above.

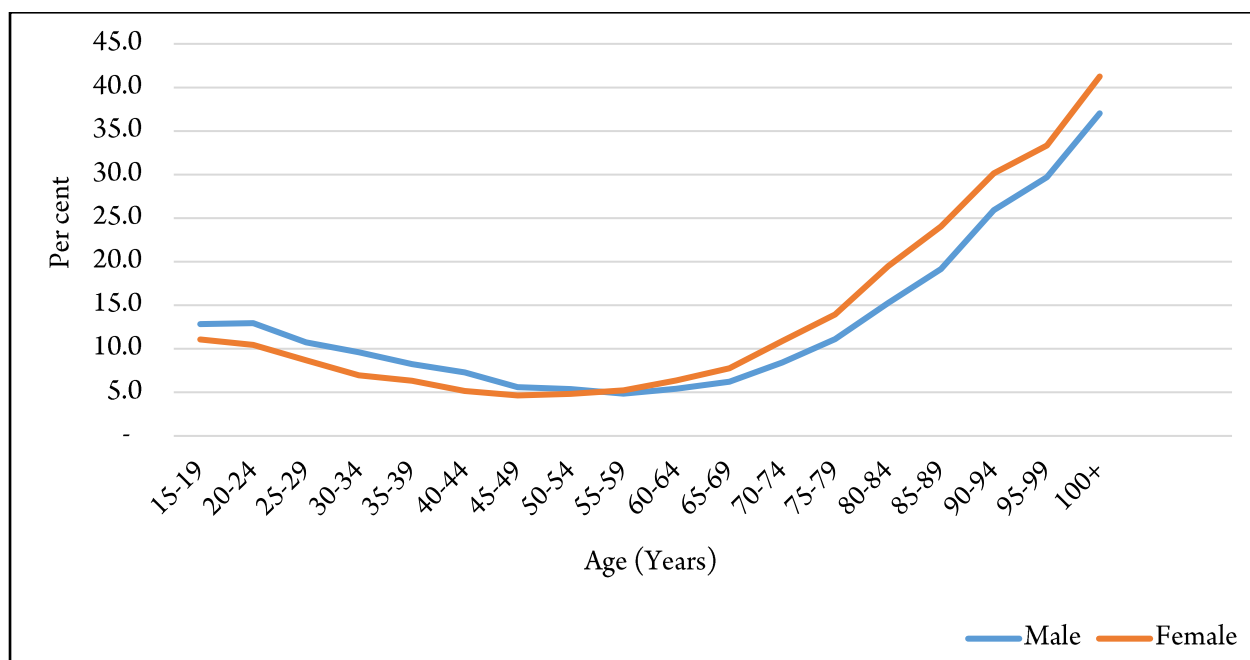


Figure 2.17: Proportion of PWDs with Multiple Disabilities by Sex and Age

2.8.3. Distribution of PWDs with Two Disabilities by Sex and Residence

Table 2.18 shows the distribution of PWDs with two disabilities disaggregated by Residence, Sex, and Combinations. Overall, PWDs with two disabilities were more likely to have disability in mobility and cognition 13.5 per cent followed by those with seeing and mobility, 13.3 per cent. PWDs with two disabilities who are staying in rural were more likely to have disability in mobility and cognition (14.5%) followed by those with seeing and mobility disabilities at 14.4 per cent. Further, PWDs with two disabilities who are staying in urban, were likely to have disability in mobility and self-care, 10.1 per cent, followed by mobility and cognition disabilities, 9.4 per cent, as shown in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18: Distribution of PWDs with Two Disabilities by Sex and Residence

Disability Combination	Total*						Rural						Urban					
	Total*		Male		Female		Total*		Male		Female		Total*		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All PWDs	916,692	100.0	393,451	100.0	523,184	100.0	737,348	100.0	315,293	100.0	422,026	100.0	179,344	100.0	78,158	100.0	101,158	100.0
Mobility and Cognition	123,540	13.5	43,244	11.0	80,287	15.3	106,650	14.5	37,038	11.7	69,607	16.5	16,890	9.4	6,206	7.9	10,680	10.6
Seeing and Mobility	121,673	13.3	39,602	10.1	82,064	15.7	106,268	14.4	34,600	11.0	71,663	17.0	15,405	8.6	5,002	6.4	10,401	10.3
Mobility and Self and Care	111,457	12.2	45,459	11.6	65,988	12.6	93,302	12.7	37,743	12.0	55,552	13.2	18,155	10.1	7,716	9.9	10,436	10.3
Cognition and Self and Care	109,653	12.0	48,374	12.3	61,268	11.7	92,934	12.6	40,698	12.9	52,228	12.4	16,719	9.3	7,676	9.8	9,040	8.9
Seeing and Cognition	94,913	10.4	30,968	7.9	63,937	12.2	83,263	11.3	27,069	8.6	56,189	13.3	11,650	6.5	3,899	5.0	7,748	7.7
Cognition and Communication	85,131	9.3	41,951	10.7	43,169	8.3	71,075	9.6	34,797	11.0	36,271	8.6	14,056	7.8	7,154	9.2	6,898	6.8
Hearing and Mobility	85,101	9.3	29,376	7.5	55,721	10.7	75,519	10.2	25,891	8.2	49,624	11.8	9,582	5.3	3,485	4.5	6,097	6.0
Self and Care and Communication	82,281	9.0	41,015	10.4	41,256	7.9	68,090	9.2	33,710	10.7	34,373	8.1	14,191	7.9	7,305	9.3	6,883	6.8
Hearing and Cognition	81,873	8.9	30,316	7.7	51,550	9.9	72,267	9.8	26,499	8.4	45,763	10.8	9,606	5.4	3,817	4.9	5,787	5.7
Seeing and Hearing	78,362	8.5	26,945	6.8	51,411	9.8	69,574	9.4	23,764	7.5	45,806	10.9	8,788	4.9	3,181	4.1	5,605	5.5
Seeing and Self and Care	68,661	7.5	25,143	6.4	43,513	8.3	59,639	8.1	21,767	6.9	37,867	9.0	9,022	5.0	3,376	4.3	5,646	5.6
Mobility and Communication	65,491	7.1	30,054	7.6	35,429	6.8	54,488	7.4	24,820	7.9	29,664	7.0	11,003	6.1	5,234	6.7	5,765	5.7
Hearing and Self and Care	60,487	6.6	23,734	6.0	36,748	7.0	53,122	7.2	20,696	6.6	32,421	7.7	7,365	4.1	3,038	3.9	4,327	4.3
Hearing and Communication	57,217	6.2	26,300	6.7	30,911	5.9	48,051	6.5	21,935	7.0	26,111	6.2	9,166	5.1	4,365	5.6	4,800	4.7
Seeing-Communication	39,254	4.3	16,610	4.2	22,639	4.3	33,770	4.6	14,201	4.5	19,565	4.6	5,484	3.1	2,409	3.1	3,074	3.0

*Total includes Intersex

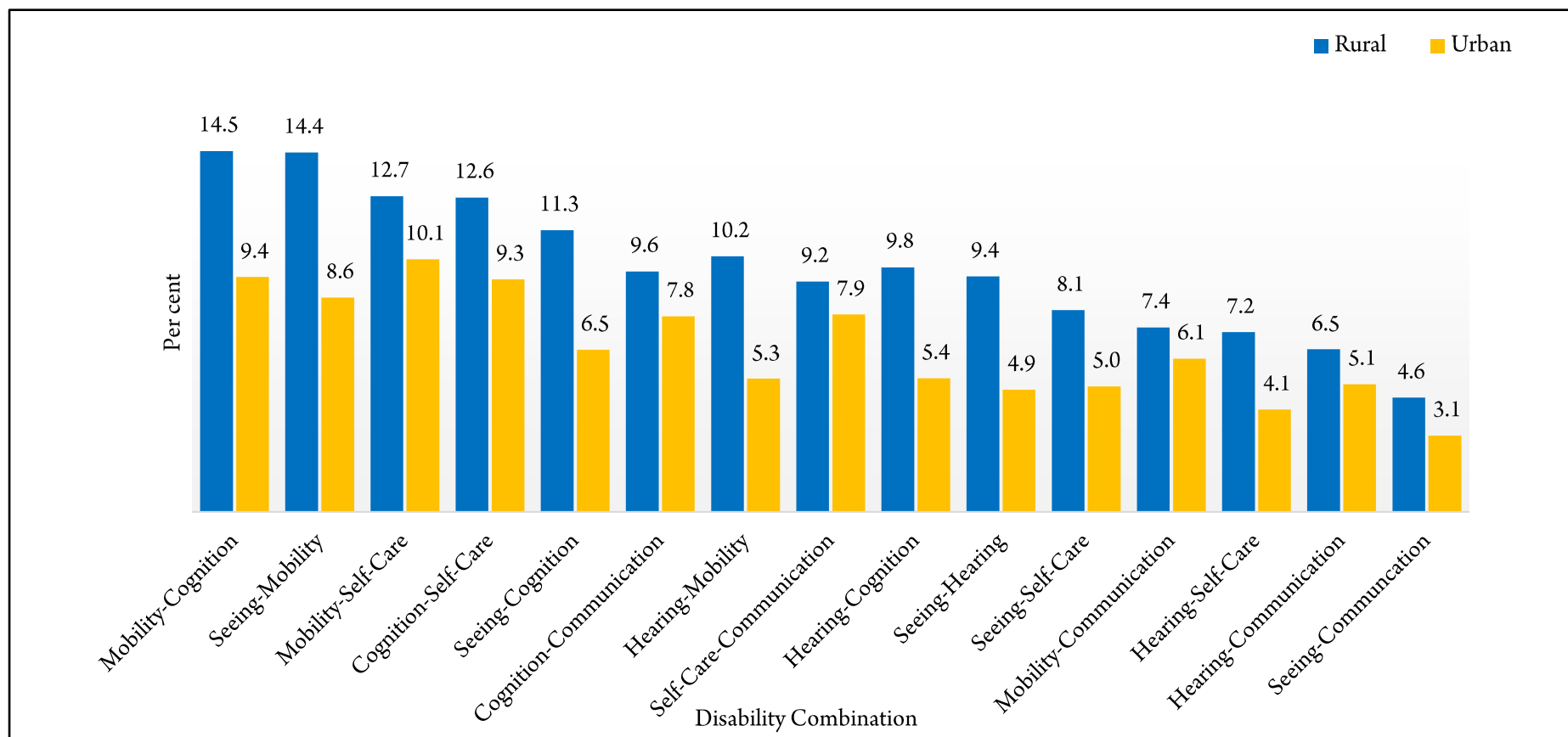


Figure 2.18: Percentage Distribution of PWDs with two Disabilities by Residence

2.9. Distribution of the Population age 12 years and above by Marital Status

2.9.1. Distribution of the Population age 12 years and above by Disability Status and Marital Status within Sex

Table 2.19 gives the distribution of the population age 12 years and above by disability status, marital status, and sex. Even though only 26.5 per cent of PWDs are never married compared to 44.2 per cent of persons without disability, PWDs are more exposed to polygamous marriage, divorce or separation compared to persons without a disability.

Table 2.19: Distribution of Population age 12 years and above by Disability Status, Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status	PWDs						Persons without Disability					
	Total*		Male		Female		Total*		Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	839,773	100.0	350,348	100.0	489,374	100.0	31,668,996	100.0	15,586,555	100.0	16,081,473	100.0
Never Married	221,599	26.5	118,061	33.8	103,514	21.3	13,942,986	44.2	7,557,092	48.6	6,385,393	39.8
Married Monogamous	369,505	44.0	176,560	50.4	192,927	39.4	14,869,187	47.0	7,087,440	45.5	7,781,381	48.4
Married Polygamous	50,125	6.0	23,403	6.7	26,718	5.5	893,811	2.8	428,398	2.7	465,370	2.9
Widowed	158,918	18.9	17,200	4.9	141,716	29.0	990,196	3.1	131,147	0.8	859,043	5.3
Divorced	12,498	1.5	4,075	1.2	8,422	1.7	267,122	0.8	94,553	0.6	172,554	1.1
Separated	26,123	3.1	10,609	3.0	15,512	3.2	663,070	2.1	266,233	1.7	396,808	2.5

* Total includes Intersex

2.9.2. Distribution of Persons with Disability Age 12 years and above by Sex, Domain, and Marital Status

Table 2.20 shows the distribution of PWDs age 12 years and above across the six disability domains by marital status and sex. About one third of PWDs in the “never married” category had cognitive difficulties (31.3%). A half of PWDs who are married in a polygamous setup have disability in mobility. A higher percentage of female than male who were separated had disability in seeing and cognition while, higher proportion of female than male who were divorced had disability in mobility, vision, and cognition.

Table 2.20: Distribution of PWDs age 12 years and above across the six Disability Domains by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Sex	Number of	Percentage of PWDs per Domain					
		PWDs	Visual	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self-Care	Communication
Total	Total	839,773	37.2	16.1	43.5	23.2	14.2	10.4
	Male	350,348	35.5	16.6	38.8	22.7	15.5	13.2
	Female	489,374	38.5	15.7	46.9	23.5	13.3	8.3
Never Married	Total	222,604	29.1	18.5	27.4	31.3	20.8	24.7
	Male	118,501	25.1	18.8	25.5	34.5	23.2	27.3
	Female	104,079	33.8	18.1	29.5	27.7	18.1	21.6
Married Monogamous	Total	369,505	40.1	14.3	46.0	18.2	10.0	5.2
	Male	176,560	40.9	15.1	44.6	15.9	10.5	6.0
	Female	192,927	39.4	13.6	47.2	20.3	9.5	4.5
Married Polygamous	Total	50,125	42.8	16.2	50.1	20.8	13.1	4.8
	Male	23,403	46.3	16.3	48.7	17.5	13.8	5.1
	Female	26,718	39.7	16.2	51.3	23.6	12.4	4.5
Widowed	Total	158,918	40.2	17.6	58.7	24.2	16.0	5.0
	Male	17,200	40.8	18.4	54.7	19.4	17.5	6.0
	Female	141,716	40.2	17.6	59.2	24.8	15.8	4.8
Divorced	Total	12,498	37.0	13.9	44.9	22.1	12.0	6.2
	Male	4,075	32.2	15.0	43.6	20.9	14.4	7.7
	Female	8,422	39.3	13.3	45.5	22.6	10.9	5.5
Separated	Total	26,123	36.2	12.2	41.0	22.8	10.5	6.6
	Male	10,609	30.0	14.1	41.7	22.4	13.2	8.4
	Female	15,512	40.5	10.8	40.5	23.0	8.7	5.3

2.10. Distribution of the Population by Orphan Hood Status

This section presents the distribution of orphans by disability status, sex, and age group. In the presentation of data, ‘*Partial orphans*’ refers to those who lost one parent, either the father or the mother, while, ‘*Total orphans*’ are those who lost both parents. All orphans that is the summation of partial and total orphans.

2.10.1. Distribution of Orphan PWDs by Age and Sex

From Table 2.21 the percentage of partial orphans with disabilities, across all age groups, was about six times higher than that of total orphans. About two thirds of PWDs who are orphans had lost a father only at 69.7 per cent compared to those who had lost a mother only at 17.1 per cent. The partial orphans with disabilities were 86.8 per cent and total orphans were 13.2 per cent.

Table 2.21: Distribution of Orphans with Disability by Sex and Age Group

Orphanhood	Age	Orphans with Disability					
		Total*		Male		Female	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Father Only	5	644	70.5	345	69.1	299	72.0
	6-13	9,127	70.8	5,019	70.6	4,108	71.1
	14-17	7,102	68.2	3,718	67.1	3,383	69.5
	Total	16,873	69.7	9,082	69.0	7,790	70.4
Mother Only	5	163	17.8	91	18.2	72	17.3
	6-13	2,206	17.1	1,205	16.9	1,001	17.3
	14-17	1,782	17.1	979	17.7	803	16.5
	Total	4,151	17.1	2,275	17.3	1,876	17.0
Partial Orphans	5	807	88.3	436	87.4	371	89.4
	6-13	11,333	87.9	6,224	87.5	5,109	88.4
	14-17	8,884	85.3	4,697	84.7	4,186	86.0
	Total	21,024	86.8	11,357	86.3	9,666	87.4
Total Orphans	5	107	11.7	63	12.6	44	10.6
	6-13	1,555	12.1	887	12.5	668	11.6
	14-17	1,529	14.7	847	15.3	681	14.0
	Total	3,191	13.2	1,797	13.7	1,393	12.6
All Orphans	5	914	100.0	499	100.0	415	100.0
	6-13	12,888	100.0	7,111	100.0	5,777	100.0
	14-17	10,413	100.0	5,544	100.0	4,867	100.0
	Total	24,215	100.0	13,154	100.0	11,059	100.0

*Total includes Intersex

2.10.2. Distribution of Orphans by Age Group, Sex and Domain

Further to the diverse nature of disability, the extent of vulnerabilities is influenced by gender, type of functional limitations and being an orphan. Table 2.22 shows the distribution of orphans with disabilities disaggregated by age group, sex and domain of functional limitation. Most orphans had disability in vision, 7,647, followed by limitations in cognition while disability in hearing and self-care had the least number of orphans.

Table 2.22: Distribution of Orphans with Disability by Age, Sex and Domain

Domain	Total			5yrs			6-13 yrs			14-17 yrs		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Visual	7,647	3,939	3,708	238	129	109	3,717	2,017	1,700	3,692	1,793	1,899
Hearing	5,782	3,068	2,713	243	110	133	3,267	1,736	1,531	2,272	1,222	1,049
Mobility	5,783	3,128	2,654	277	144	133	3,167	1,706	1,461	2,339	1,278	1,060
Cognition	6,617	3,688	2,927	231	124	107	3,574	1,983	1,591	2,812	1,581	1,229
Self Care	5,053	2,831	2,221	326	169	157	2,992	1,671	1,321	1,735	991	743
Communication	6,103	3,506	2,595	341	189	152	3,470	1,991	1,479	2,292	1,326	964

*Total includes Intersex

2.11. Disability and Education

Education is a basic need for all children irrespective of their disability status. Children with disability tend to join either school much late or not at all compared to those without disability. Further, those who have joined school are likely to drop out because of various challenges including disability-related challenges, infrastructure, environment as well as discrimination from their peers. Orphanhood is another factor that can make children with disability not to stay or enrol in school. This section presents the distribution of PWDs attending school, out of school, and the level attained by the same group compared with those without disability.

2.11.1. School Attendance by Disability Status

As shown in Figure 2.19, school attendance among PWDs and those without depicts a similar trend. Generally, there is no disparity in the percentage of school attendance within grades or classes. The gap narrows at secondary school level.

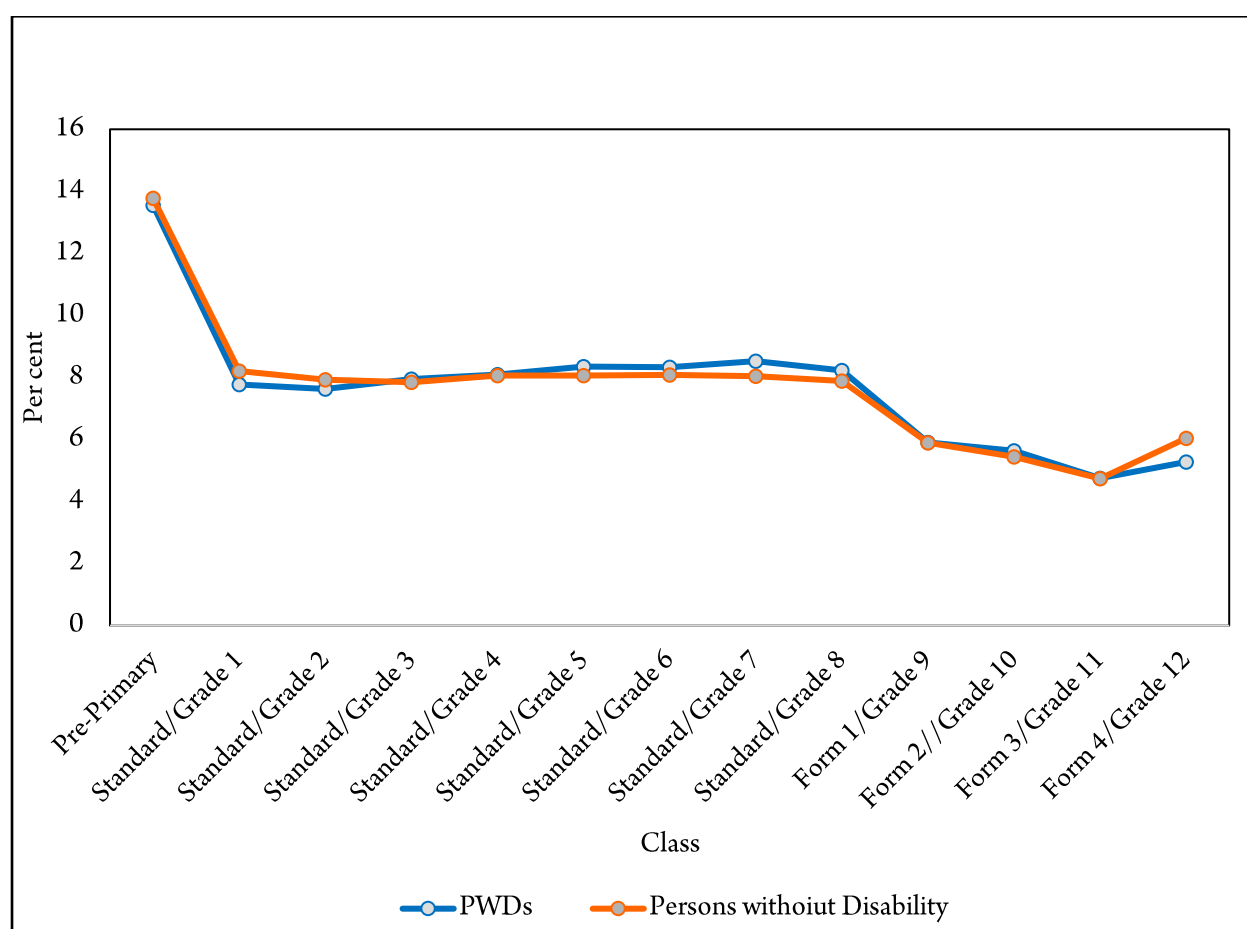


Figure 2.19: Percentage Distribution of Population age 5 to 17 years Attending School by Sex and Class

The trend is the same for both male and female as indicated in Table 2.23. In terms of school attendance, there are minimal difference between PWDs and those without disabilities, as well as between. The percentage of the population attending pre-primary level excludes those who are 4 years of age.

Table 2.23: Percentage Distribution of Population Attending School by Disability Status, Sex and Class

Class/Grade	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	15,698,421	7,985,746	7,712,311	129,694	69,660	60,028	15,568,727	7,916,086	7,652,283
Pre-Primary	13.8	14.1	13.4	13.6	14.5	12.5	13.8	14.1	13.4
Standard/Grade 1	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.3	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.1
Standard/Grade 2	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.2	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.9
Standard/Grade 3	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.8
Standard/Grade 4	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.0
Standard/Grade 5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1
Standard/Grade 6	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.2
Standard/Grade 7	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.0	7.8	8.2
Standard/Grade 8	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.7	7.9	7.8	8.0
Form 1/Grade 9	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.3	6.6	5.9	5.7	6.1
Form 2//Grade 10	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	4.9	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.6
Form 3/Grade 11	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.8
Form 4/Grade 12	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.3	4.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.9

Table 2.24 and Figure 2.20 shows the percentage distribution of population attending school by level of disability severity and class. Across all grades, a high proportion of the PWDs population who were attending school had mild disabilities. Almost the same proportion in all classes had moderate disabilities. The proportion of PWDs with severe disabilities were mostly in pre-primary and primary levels of Basic Education.

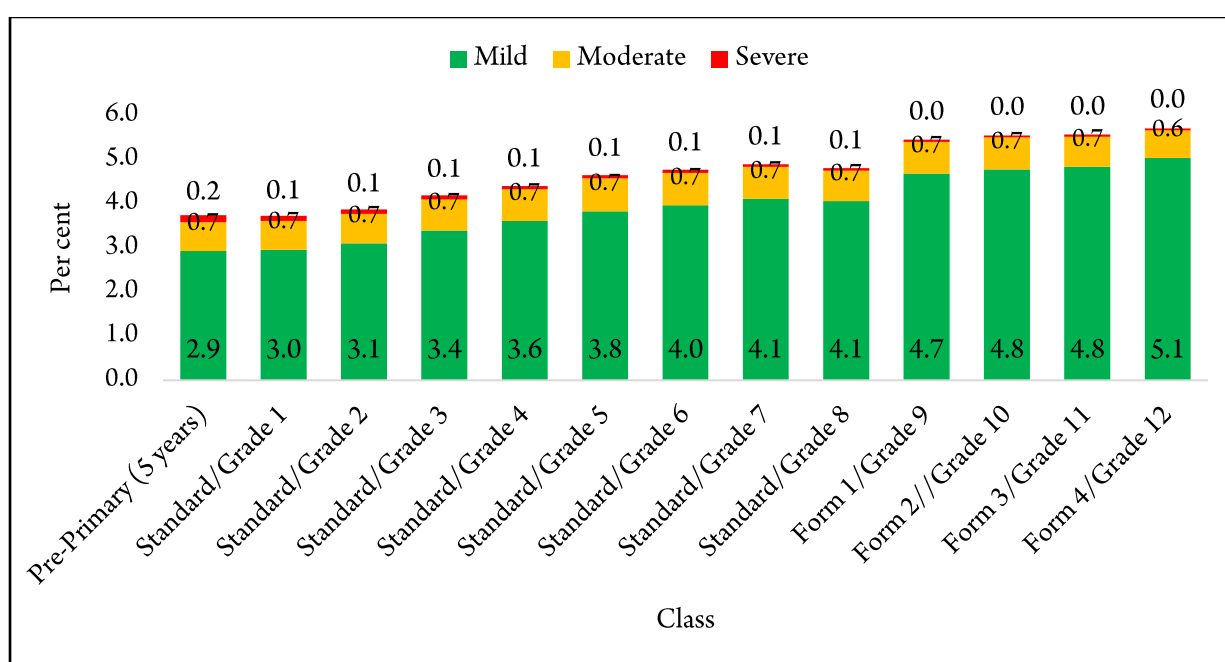
**Figure 2.20: Percentage Distribution of Population 5-17 years Attending School by Level of Severity and Class**

Table 2.24: Percentage distribution of population Age 5 to 17 years Attending School by Level Severity and Class

Class/Grade	None			Mild			Moderate			Severe		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	95.5	95.4	95.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Primary	96.3	95.9	96.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Standard/Grade 1	96.3	95.9	96.7	3.0	3.2	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 2	96.1	95.7	96.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 3	95.8	95.4	96.2	3.4	3.7	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 4	95.6	95.3	95.9	3.6	3.9	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 5	95.3	95.1	95.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 6	95.2	95.1	95.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 7	95.1	95.1	95.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard/Grade 8	95.2	95.4	95.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Form 1/Grade 9	94.5	95.0	94.1	4.7	4.3	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Form 2//Grade 10	94.4	95.2	93.8	4.8	4.1	5.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Form 3/Grade 11	94.4	95.2	93.8	4.8	4.1	5.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Form 4/Grade 12	94.3	95.3	93.5	5.1	4.1	5.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Total includes Intersex

2.11.2. Educational Attainment by Disability Status

This section presents information on the highest level of education completed for persons with disability and without disability. It also presents data on the highest level completed by the disability domain and level of severity. Table 2.25 shows that close to two thirds of PWDs had attained primary level of education and less than a third had completed secondary level of education.

Table 2.25: Percentage Distribution of Population by Educational Attainment and Disability Status and Sex

Level of Education	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Number	34,934,087	17,496,181	17,436,933	591,888	286,336	305,515	34,342,199	17,209,845	17,131,418
Pre Primary	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.4
Primary	51.6	50.5	52.8	62.3	60.0	64.5	51.5	50.3	52.6
Secondary	25.4	25.9	25.0	20.1	21.1	19.2	25.5	26.0	25.1
Middle Level	7.3	7.1	7.5	5.6	6.1	5.2	7.4	7.2	7.6
University	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.6	4.2	3.0
Adult Education	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Madrasa /Duks is	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
None /Never Attended	6.5	6.7	6.2	3.8	4.3	3.3	6.5	6.8	6.3

*Total includes Intersex

Figure 2.21 shows the percentage distribution of population by educational attainment and domain. In pre-primary and primary, the highest proportion of PWDs who had attained the two levels were in the mobility domain. At secondary, middle level, and university levels of education, the highest proportion was in the visual domain.

This suggests that PWDs with visual and mobility difficulties are more likely to progress with education than those with hearing, cognitive, self-care, and communication difficulties.

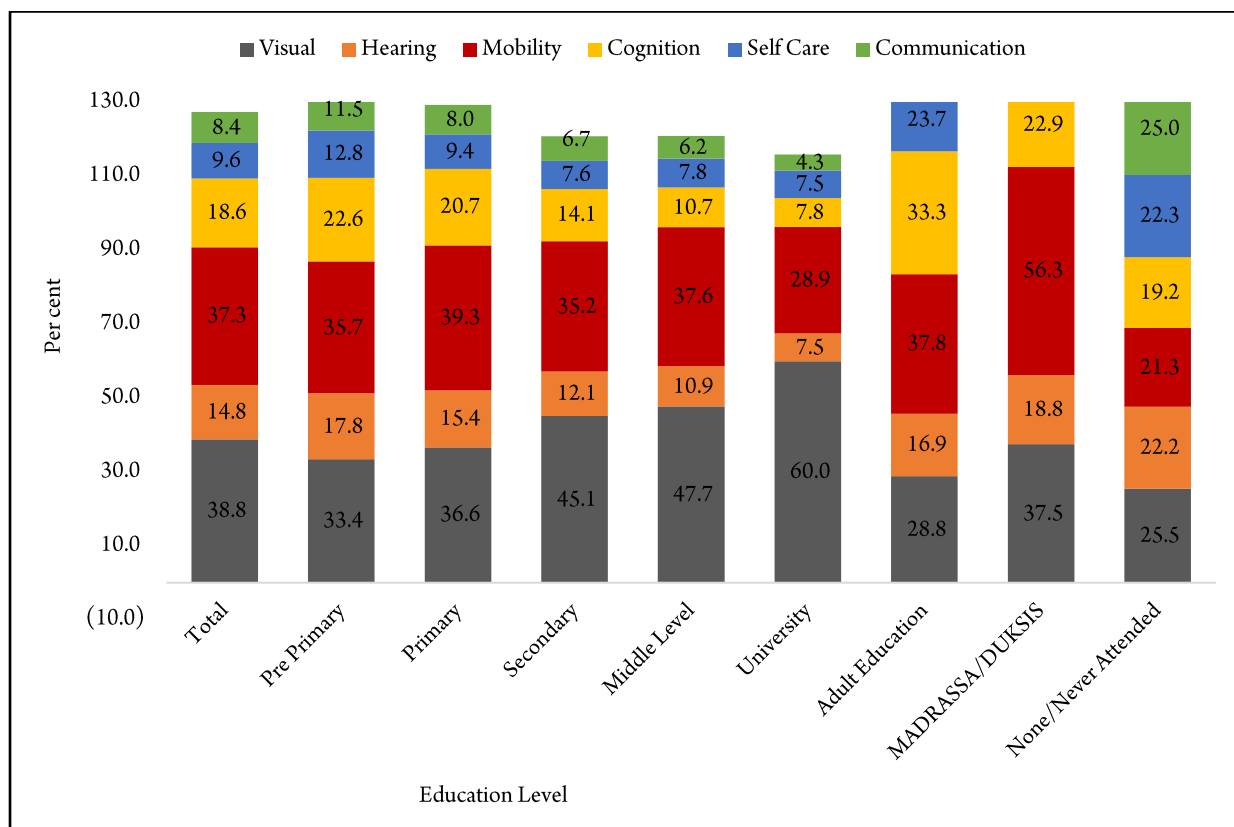


Figure 2.21: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Educational Attainment and Domain

2.11.3. Distribution of PWDs age 15 Years and above by Main Training

People with disabilities need skills training to engage in livelihood activities which is the key to their success. To acquire the skills like the rest of the population, they require extra assistive devices and services like wheelchairs, hearing aids, braille, and sign language. However, most of the PWDs cannot afford the services and devices needed, which limits them to acquisition of skills including those offered at technical and middle-level training institutions, as well as from universities.

Table 2.26: Distribution of PWDs age 15 years and above who are Trained in Various Skills by Sex

Main training acquired and qualified for	Number of Trained PWDs			Percentage of PWDs		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Social Science	1,061	607	453	0.90	0.90	0.90
Arts	2,190	1,379	811	1.86	2.05	1.62
Performing Arts and Philosophy	595	323	272	0.51	0.48	0.54
Interdisciplinary Studies 1	1,155	514	641	0.98	0.76	1.28
Science	774	405	369	0.66	0.60	0.74
Space Sciences-Astronomy	8	5	3	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mathematics	1,218	828	390	1.04	1.23	0.78
Business 2	6,725	3,603	3,122	5.73	5.35	6.24
Agriculture	1,568	962	606	1.33	1.43	1.21
Engineering/Architecture/QS/Air Craft Maintenance 3	3,156	2,864	292	2.69	4.25	0.58
Health and Human Medicine	2,922	1,146	1,776	2.49	1.70	3.55
Education (Science, Arts, Special Management, Economics, etc)	11,766	5,834	5,930	10.02	8.66	11.84
Law	335	221	114	0.29	0.33	0.23
Military Sciences	82	69	13	0.07	0.10	0.03
Public Administration-Public Policy	469	273	196	0.40	0.41	0.39
Social Work	498	181	317	0.42	0.27	0.63
Vocational Training 4	63,543	38,015	25,524	54.10	56.42	50.97
Transportation-Logistics Management	111	81	30	0.09	0.12	0.06
Others	19,280	10,066	9,213	16.41	14.94	18.40
Total	117,456	67,376	50,072	100.00	100.00	100.00

Total* Include Intersex

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

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

3 Engineering and Technology (Civil Electrical and Electronics Mechanical Chemical Aeronautical Biosystems etc)

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

2.11.4. Access to Education by Disability Status

In this section, access to education by PWDs is measured using the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER). Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. This indicator measures the general level of participation in a given level of education. A high GER generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not. When the GER exceeds 90 per cent for a particular level of education, the aggregate number of places for pupils is approaching the number required for universal access of the official age group.

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

A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100 per cent. The access rates GER and NER were determined for each class to enable understanding of the participation of learners with disabilities in the Basic Education level. A comparison of the data is made for a person without PWDs and the national average.

The GER of PWDs and persons without disabilities is presented in Figure 2.22. The Gross Enrolments for PWDs across all grades was largely below 100 per cent and lower than those of persons without disabilities. The grades with GER above 90 per cent mainly Grade 1 to Grade 4 and Grade 6 shows high participation level of PWDs thus suggesting access to the official age in those grades and education levels. The GER of PWDs in Form 1 to Form 4 was significantly low compared to other grades. In all classes in primary Grade 1 to Grade 8, the GER for persons without disabilities was generally above 90 per cent implying high participation and access to primary education.

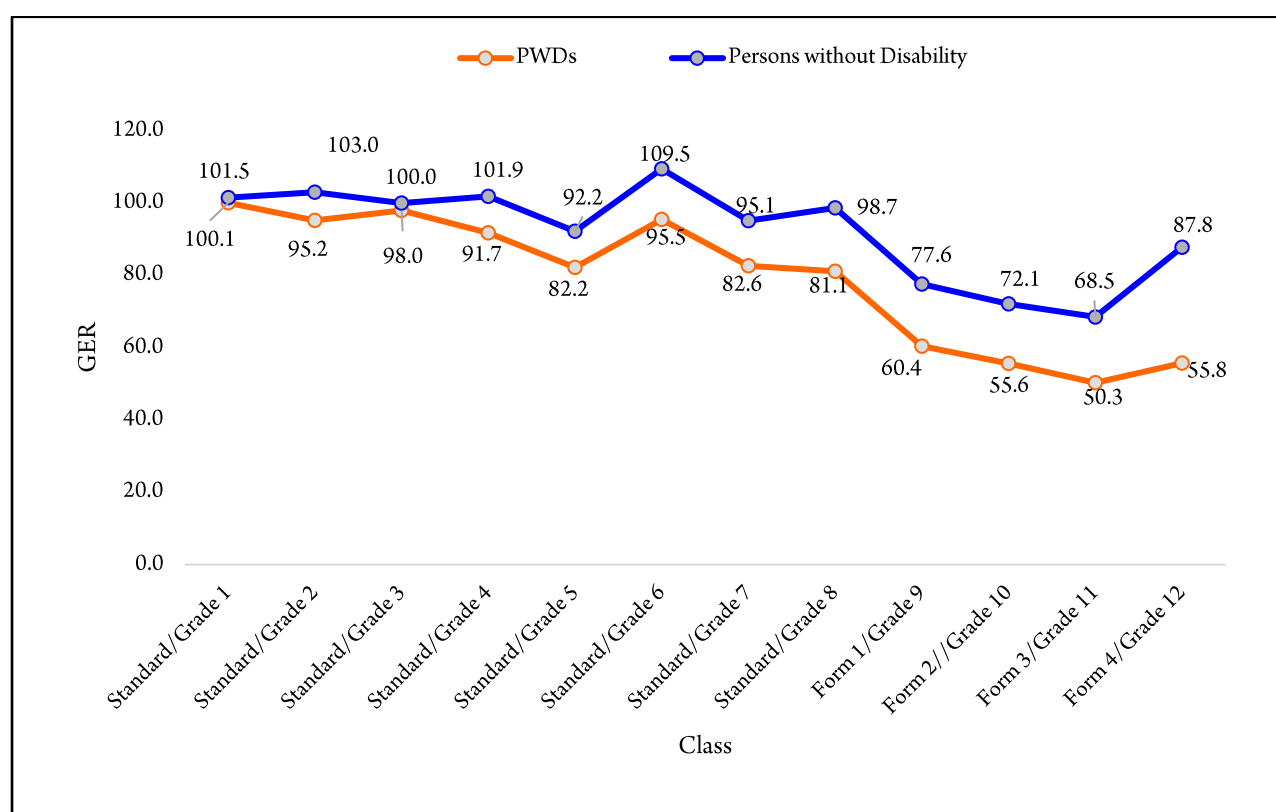


Figure 2.22: Gross Enrolment by Disability Status and Class

Figure 2.23 presents the Gross Enrolment Rate by disability status, sex, and basic education level. At the pre-primary level, the GER is significantly high compared to other levels of basic education suggesting that majority of overage PWDs and persons without disabilities were in the basic education system. However, Children who are under five years old and are in pre-primary school were excluded from the analysis. In primary level of education, the overall GER for PWDs is about 90 per cent for both sex and that of persons without disabilities is almost 100 per cent for both males and female. The GER for persons without disabilities at secondary school level, is slightly higher than that of PWDs. This further suggests high participation of persons without disabilities compared to PWDs in both primary and secondary education.

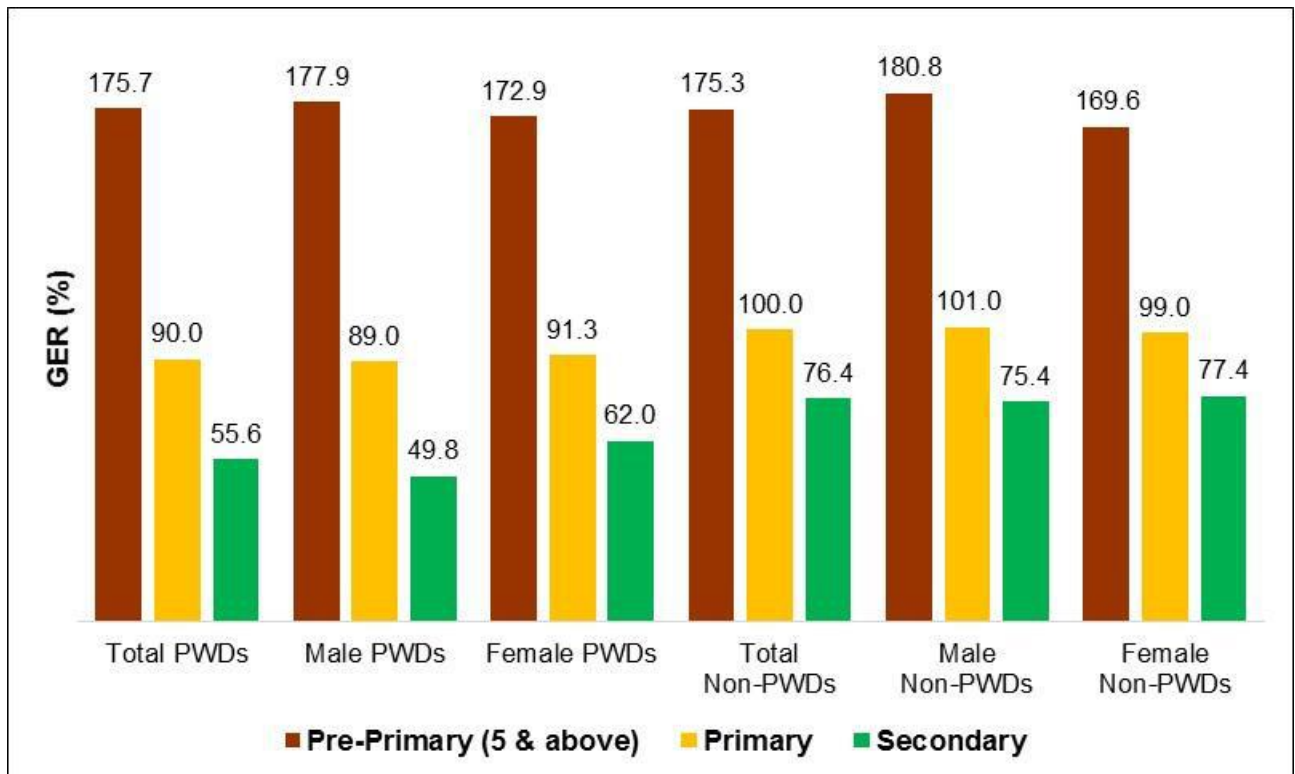


Figure 2.23: Gross Enrolment Rate by Disability Status, Sex, and Basic Education Level

Figure 2.24 shows Net Enrolment Rates by disability status, and class. In all classes, there was a notable disparity in the NER between PWDs and persons without disability. The gap is wider at lower primary education and narrows in upper primary and secondary school level. The NER in all grades for persons with disability is below 10 per cent except for grade 1 and 2. This suggests that enrolment of PWDs and persons without disability in each class comprises mainly of learners outside the official class-age population.



Figure 2.24: Net Enrolment by Disability Status and Class

Figure 2.25 indicates Net Enrolment by Disability Status, Sex and Level of Basic Education pre-primary, primary and secondary.

At secondary school level, NER for PWDs for both sexes were relatively higher compared to that of persons without disability. In contrast, at primary level, NER for persons without disability were significantly higher than the NER for PWDs. Similar trend is observed at pre-primary level even though children who are attending school and are under five years of age were excluded from analysis.

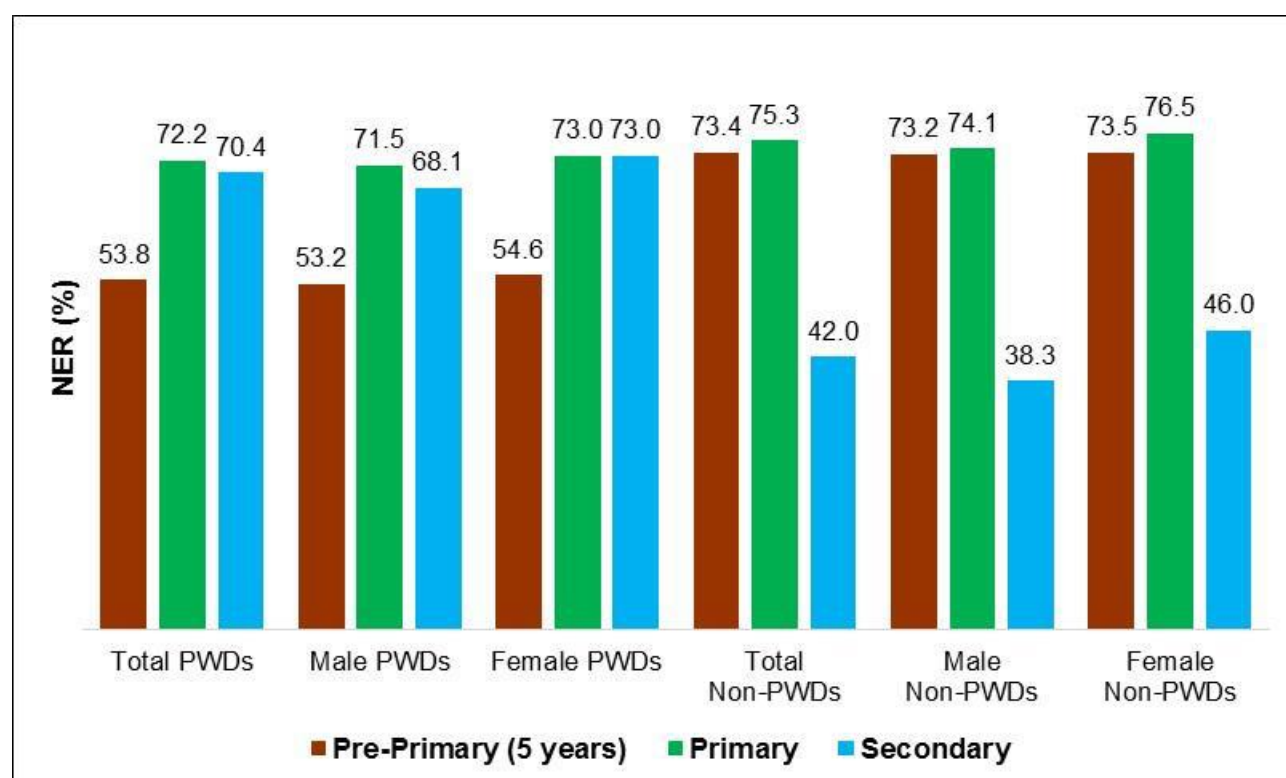


Figure 2.25: Net Enrolment by Disability Status, Sex, and Level of Basic Education

The NER for both PWDs and persons without disabilities decreases from Grade 1 to Form Four. However, the NER for PWDs is almost half of persons without disabilities across the grades or classes.

Table 2.27: Net Enrolment by Disability Status, Sex, and Class

Class/Grade	PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pre-Primary (Age 5)	53.8	53.2	54.6	73.4	73.2	73.5
Primary (6-13)	72.2	71.5	73.0	75.3	74.1	76.5
Secondary (14-17)	70.4	68.1	73.0	42.0	38.3	46.0
Standard/Grade 1	13.2	12.4	14.2	24.3	22.3	26.2
Standard/Grade 2	11.2	9.8	13.0	22.3	19.9	24.6
Standard/Grade 3	9.5	8.6	10.8	19.6	17.3	22.0
Standard/Grade 4	9.9	8.4	11.8	19.4	16.9	22.0
Standard/Grade 5	9.1	7.7	10.8	17.6	15.1	20.1
Standard/Grade 6	9.6	7.8	11.7	18.2	15.5	20.9
Standard/Grade 7	7.9	6.3	9.8	15.5	12.9	18.2
Standard/Grade 8	7.8	5.9	10.1	15.1	12.8	17.5
Form 1/Grade 9	7.7	5.7	10.1	13.7	11.5	16.1
Form 2/Grade 10	7.6	5.4	10.0	12.5	10.3	14.9
Form 3/Grade 11	7.2	5.2	9.3	11.8	9.7	14.0
Form 4/Grade 12	7.1	5.2	9.1	12.2	10.1	14.4

*Total includes Intersex

2.11.5. Distribution of Orphans with Disability who are out of School

This section presents the distribution of orphans with disability who are out of school. About a quarter of both male and female orphans with disability who are age 5 years and above are out of school as shown in Figure 2.26. The percentage distribution is similar for those within the age of being in primary school and secondary school.

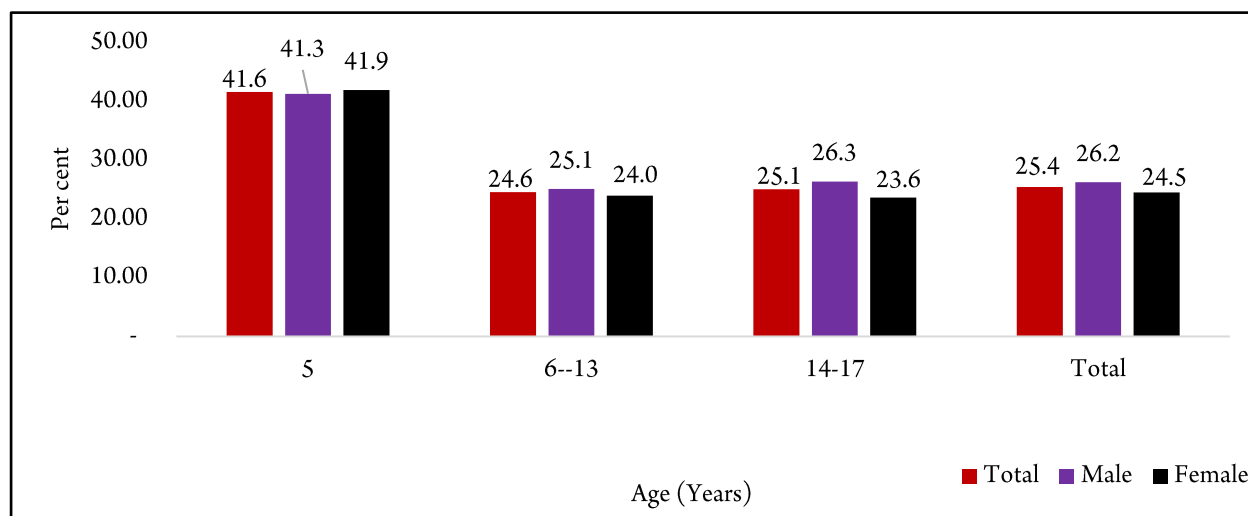


Figure 2.26: Proportion of Orphans with Disability Out of School

Table 2.28 shows that one third of orphans with disability who are out of school, 65.4 per cent have lost their fathers only while 18.4 per cent have lost their mothers only and the rest, 16.2 per cent have lost both parents. Slightly more male orphans with disability and out of school had lost both parents (17.4%) compared to female (14.7%). There are more female orphans with disabilities who have lost their fathers only (66.9%) compared to males (64.3%)

Table 2.28: Distribution of Orphans who are Out of School by Orphanhood Status

Orphanhood	Age (years)	Orphans with Disability who are Out of School					
		Total*		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lost Father Only	5	245	64.5	128	62.1	117	67.2
	6- 13	2,084	65.8	1,163	65.2	921	66.5
	14 - 17	1,699	65.1	927	63.5	772	67.2
	Total	4,028	65.4	2,218	64.3	1,810	66.9
Lost Mother Only	5	72	18.9	39	18.9	33	19.0
	6- 13	594	18.8	321	18.0	273	19.7
	14 - 17	464	17.8	271	18.6	193	16.8
	Total	1,130	18.4	631	18.3	499	18.4
Lost Both Parents	5	63	16.6	39	18.9	24	13.8
	6- 13	490	15.5	300	16.8	190	13.7
	14 - 17	446	17.1	262	17.9	184	16.0
	Total	999	16.2	601	17.4	398	14.7
All Orphans	5	380	100.0	206	100.0	174	100.0
	6- 13	3,168	100.0	1,784	100.0	1,384	100.0
	14 - 17	2,609	100.0	1,460	100.0	1,149	100.0
	Total	6,157	100.0	3,450	100.0	2,707	100.0

*Total includes Intersex

2.12. Disability and Religion

Table 2.29 shows the distribution of the population by disability status, sex and religion. About 90 per cent of persons with disabilities are Christians. The proportion also varies across disability domain as shown in Appendix 17.

Table 2.29: Distribution of the Population by Disability Status, Sex and Religion

Religion	Number			Percentage		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	916,692	393,451	523,184	100.0	100.0	100.0
Catholic	218,823	93,668	125,143	23.9	23.8	23.9
Protestant	309,951	127,458	182,479	33.8	32.4	34.9
Evangelical Churches	178,476	71,873	106,588	19.5	18.3	20.4
African Instituted Churches	83,948	33,450	50,494	9.2	8.5	9.7
Orthodox	4,908	2,056	2,852	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Christian	31,365	17,375	13,985	3.4	4.4	2.7
Islam	52,159	25,451	26,703	5.7	6.5	5.1
Hindu	835	435	400	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditionists	6,204	3,006	3,198	0.7	0.8	0.6
Other Religion	9,629	4,926	4,703	1.1	1.3	0.9
No religion /Atheists	18,909	12,841	6,067	2.1	3.3	1.2
DK/Not Stated	1,485	912	572	0.2	0.2	0.1

*Total includes Intersex

Chapter 3: Disability and Labour Participation

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the level of participation of persons with disabilities in labour force. Article 27 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UN CRPD 2006), recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive, and accessible to persons with disabilities.

During the 2019 KPHC, all individuals aged five years and above were asked about their activity status during the seven days preceding the Census. Participation in the labour market as presented in this chapter will cover indicators such as: employment to population ratio, labour force participation rate, unemployment rate, and inactivity status by age, sex, and disability status. The analysis is presented for persons in the working-age population 15 to 64 years. Distribution of employment by occupation, economic activity and number of hours worked is presented in the detailed analytical report on the labour force.

3.2. Working Age Population by Economic Activity Status

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of the working-age population by their economic activity status, disability status and sex. As shown in the Table 3.1, about 362, 000 individuals who had some form of disability reported to have worked during the reference period, while 15, 000 were either unemployed or said that they had no work to do. Persons with disability who were outside the labour force (inactive) constituted 23.1 per cent of the total.

Table 3.1: Working Age Population by Labour Force Status, Disability and Sex

Labour Force Status	Total*	Male	Female
Total	26,866,720	13,192,826	13,673,017
Working	17,042,273	8,488,479	8,553,268
Unemployed/No work available	2,713,274	1,542,933	1,170,199
Not in Labour force	7,111,173	3,161,414	3,949,550
With Disability	490,575	219,409	271,125
Working	361,959	160,508	201,425
Unemployed/No work available	15,105	8,122	6,979
Not in Labour force	113,511	50,779	62,721
Without Disability	26,376,145	12,973,417	13,401,892
Working	16,680,314	8,327,971	8,351,843
Unemployed/No work available	2,698,169	1,534,811	1,163,220
Not in Labour force	6,997,662	3,110,635	3,886,829

*Total includes Intersex

3.3. Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour force participation rate provides a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods

and services, relative to the population at working age. As illustrated in Figure 3.1, participation rate for both males and females with disability was 76.9 per cent. The participation rate for males and females that did not have any disability was 76.0 per cent and 71.0 per cent, respectively.

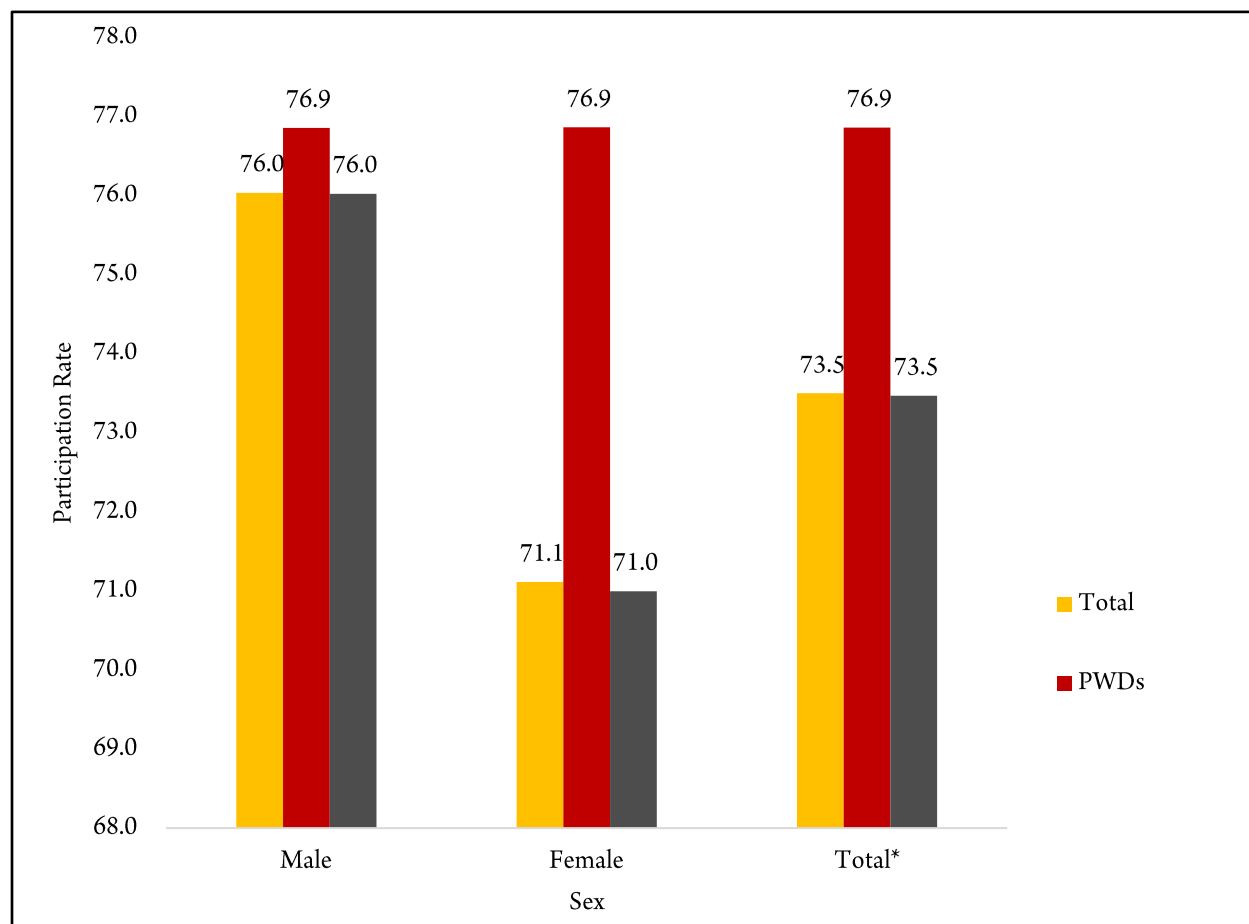


Figure 3.1: Participation Rate by Disability Status and Sex

3.4. Employment to Population Ratio

Table 3.2 presents the employment-to-population ratio for individuals, which is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. The detailed table is in Appendix 20. A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether.

Overall, the employment-to-population ratio for persons with any of the difficulties was either equal or higher than that for those without any difficulties. This is attributable to the fact that most PWDs who are working are self-employed. As shown in Table 3.2, individuals with severe difficulty in hearing had the lowest employment-to-population ratio of 63.2 per cent. Among the persons with difficulties, the employment-to-population ratio was highest for persons with mild disability in mobility (81.7%) followed by those with difficulties in cognition (80.2%). Although very high percentage of persons with difficulties are employed, the quality of their jobs is inferior to those of persons without

difficulties. As shown in this chapter, they are less likely than persons without difficulties to have paid jobs (wage and salaried workers) and more likely to work as own-account workers or contributing family workers. The decent work deficit is more pronounced for women with disabilities than for men with disabilities.

Table 3.2: Employment to Population Ratio by Disability Domain

Employment to Population Ratio					
Type of Difficulty	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total
Seeing	62.7	75.4	72.6	66.1	63.4
Mobility	62.9	81.7	78.0	68.9	63.4
Hearing	63.3	73.1	70.1	63.2	63.4
Cognition	63.1	80.2	76.5	71.5	63.4
Selfcare	63.4	69.8	69.7	71.8	63.4
Communication	63.4	66.5	68.7	68.2	63.4

*Total includes Intersex

3.5. Employed Population by Age and Severity of Disability

Distribution of the employed population by age and severity of disability is presented in Table 3.3. The largest number of persons with severe disability who worked during the reference period were those with difficulties in self-care, communication, followed by hearing and cognition. As shown in the Table 3.3, a majority of persons with severe disabilities were in the young age cohorts, under forty years except for those with severe visual disabilities where the numbers increased with age. The percentage distribution of the same group is presented in Appendix 22.

Table 3.3: Persons Employed by Severity of Disability and age

Domain and Age	Severity of Disability				Total
	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Seeing	15,854,420	1,061,264	122,238	4,351	17,042,273
15 - 19	868,324	17,225	2,995	280	888,824
20 - 24	2,256,364	56,743	7,270	325	2,320,702
25 - 29	2,629,303	78,230	9,246	374	2,717,153
30 - 34	2,670,090	95,329	11,618	460	2,777,497
35 - 39	2,044,787	85,650	10,255	382	2,141,074
40 - 44	1,740,731	115,307	13,292	452	1,869,782
45 - 49	1,342,684	156,448	16,389	487	1,516,008
50 - 54	939,128	158,405	16,409	466	1,114,408
55 - 59	785,748	161,190	17,363	514	964,815
60 - 64	577,261	136,737	17,401	611	732,010
Mobility	16,387,179	520,984	124,436	9,674	17,042,273
15 - 19	875,928	8,019	3,511	1,366	888,824
20 - 24	2,295,862	18,437	5,273	1,130	2,320,702
25 - 29	2,682,983	26,735	6,538	897	2,717,153
30 - 34	2,726,284	40,792	9,434	987	2,777,497
35 - 39	2,089,662	40,951	9,628	833	2,141,074
40 - 44	1,800,719	55,457	12,706	900	1,869,782
45 - 49	1,433,162	66,944	15,049	853	1,516,008
50 - 54	1,024,157	73,055	16,442	754	1,114,408
55 - 59	850,355	92,340	21,236	884	964,815
60 - 64	608,067	98,254	24,619	1,070	732,010
Hearing	16,732,139	262,047	40,839	7,248	17,042,273
15 - 19	876,313	9,378	2,442	691	888,824
20 - 24	2,295,666	20,075	3,907	1,054	2,320,702
25 - 29	2,688,922	23,012	4,050	1,169	2,717,153
30 - 34	2,744,253	27,511	4,573	1,160	2,777,497
35 - 39	2,113,318	23,183	3,763	810	2,141,074
40 - 44	1,838,393	26,651	4,052	686	1,869,782
45 - 49	1,482,115	29,222	4,140	531	1,516,008
50 - 54	1,081,872	28,283	3,871	382	1,114,408
55 - 59	924,749	35,091	4,552	423	964,815
60 - 64	686,538	39,641	5,489	342	732,010
Cognition	16,621,366	334,201	77,628	9,078	17,042,273
15 - 19	871,513	10,084	5,664	1,563	888,824
20 - 24	2,292,036	20,090	7,175	1,401	2,320,702
25 - 29	2,683,118	25,474	7,366	1,195	2,717,153
30 - 34	2,732,663	34,470	9,128	1,236	2,777,497
35 - 39	2,100,929	31,147	8,015	983	2,141,074
40 - 44	1,825,254	35,804	7,919	805	1,869,782
45 - 49	1,468,525	39,223	7,651	609	1,516,008
50 - 54	1,067,033	39,607	7,291	477	1,114,408
55 - 59	907,464	48,513	8,407	431	964,815
60 - 64	672,831	49,789	9,012	378	732,010
Selfcare	16,920,756	79,552	30,388	11,577	17,042,273
15 - 19	878,508	4,807	3,377	2,132	888,824
20 - 24	2,308,838	6,591	3,512	1,761	2,320,702
25 - 29	2,705,164	7,320	3,245	1,424	2,717,153
30 - 34	2,763,501	8,914	3,720	1,362	2,777,497
35 - 39	2,128,972	7,752	3,280	1,070	2,141,074
40 - 44	1,857,585	8,221	3,003	973	1,869,782
45 - 49	1,504,435	8,118	2,676	779	1,516,008
50 - 54	1,103,646	7,836	2,275	651	1,114,408
55 - 59	952,347	9,252	2,526	690	964,815
60 - 64	717,760	10,741	2,774	735	732,010
Communication	16,912,746	87,766	30,665	11,096	17,042,273
15 - 19	875,457	7,025	4,316	2,026	888,824
20 - 24	2,302,712	11,194	4,763	2,033	2,320,702
25 - 29	2,699,582	11,598	4,285	1,688	2,717,153
30 - 34	2,759,432	12,193	4,299	1,573	2,777,497
35 - 39	2,126,802	9,816	3,345	1,111	2,141,074
40 - 44	1,857,255	8,920	2,772	835	1,869,782
45 - 49	1,505,680	7,538	2,170	620	1,516,008
50 - 54	1,105,614	6,550	1,792	452	1,114,408
55 - 59	956,365	6,546	1,480	424	964,815
60 - 64	723,847	6,386	1,443	334	732,010

*Total includes Inters ex

3.6. Employment Status by Disability Status and Sex

Table 3.4 presents employment status by disability status and sex. The employed population is categorized as wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); and self-employed workers. In this analysis, employees include paid employees (within and outside the household), paid apprentice/interns, and paid volunteers. Working employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers, and members of producer's co-operatives are categorized as self-employed. These two groups of workers are presented as percentages of the total employed for both sexes.

Only 40 per cent of PWDs who are employed are paid employees compared with those without disability at 48 per cent. Slightly higher proportion of employed PWDs are contributing family workers, at 18 per cent compared with persons without disabilities at 16 per cent. More (33.9%) of women than men (24.5%) with disabilities work as own-account workers which are more precarious forms of employment, lacking financial security, and social benefits. Also, more women (21.2%) than men (15.7%) with disabilities and are employed were contributing family workers.

Table 3.4: Employment Status by Disability Status and Sex

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Total	17,042,273	100.0	8,488,479	100.0	8,553,268	100.0
Paid employee – outside household	7,435,197	43.6	4,362,534	51.4	3,072,395	35.9
Paid employee – within household	699,575	4.1	413,066	4.9	286,475	3.3
Working employer	774,550	4.5	349,453	4.1	425,077	5.0
Own account worker	4,281,480	25.1	1,778,930	21.0	2,502,435	29.3
Members of producer's co-operatives	18,572	0.1	8,624	0.1	9,939	0.1
Contributing family worker	2,808,446	16.5	1,110,453	13.1	1,697,948	19.9
Paid Apprentice/intern	108,986	0.6	66,632	0.8	42,349	0.5
Paid Volunteer	149,846	0.9	83,733	1.0	66,101	0.8
Other	765,621	4.5	315,054	3.7	450,549	5.3
PWDs	361,959	100.0	160,508	100.0	201,425	100.0
Paid employee – outside household	134,510	37.2	72,638	45.3	61,862	30.7
Paid employee – within household	10,166	2.8	5,710	3.6	4,454	2.2
Working employer	15,636	4.3	6,142	3.8	9,492	4.7
Own account worker	107,512	29.7	39,305	24.5	68,201	33.9
Members of producer's co-operatives	486	0.1	207	0.1	278	0.1
Contributing family worker	67,920	18.8	25,246	15.7	42,672	21.2
Paid Apprentice/intern	1,557	0.4	967	0.6	590	0.3
Paid Volunteer	3,148	0.9	1,625	1.0	1,522	0.8
Other	21,024	5.8	8,668	5.4	12,354	6.1
Persons without Disabilities	16,680,314	100.0	8,327,971	100.0	8,351,843	100.0
Paid employee – outside household	7,300,687	43.8	4,289,896	51.5	3,010,533	36.0
Paid employee – within household	689,409	4.1	407,356	4.9	282,021	3.4
Working employer	758,914	4.5	343,311	4.1	415,585	5.0
Own account worker	4,173,968	25.0	1,739,625	20.9	2,434,234	29.1
Members of producer's co-operatives	18,086	0.1	8,417	0.1	9,661	0.1
Contributing family worker	2,740,526	16.4	1,085,207	13.0	1,655,276	19.8
Paid Apprentice/intern	107,429	0.6	65,665	0.8	41,759	0.5
Paid Volunteer	146,698	0.9	82,108	1.0	64,579	0.8
Other	744,597	4.5	306,386	3.7	438,195	5.2

* Total includes Intersex

Figure 3.2 depicts status in employment for all employed persons by their disability status. As illustrated in Figure 3.2, about half of all employed persons (49.3%) were in paid employment (employee). Two out of five (41.3%) working persons with disability were paid employees. Just about half (53%) of persons with disability were self-employed compared to 46.1 per cent of those without any disabilities.

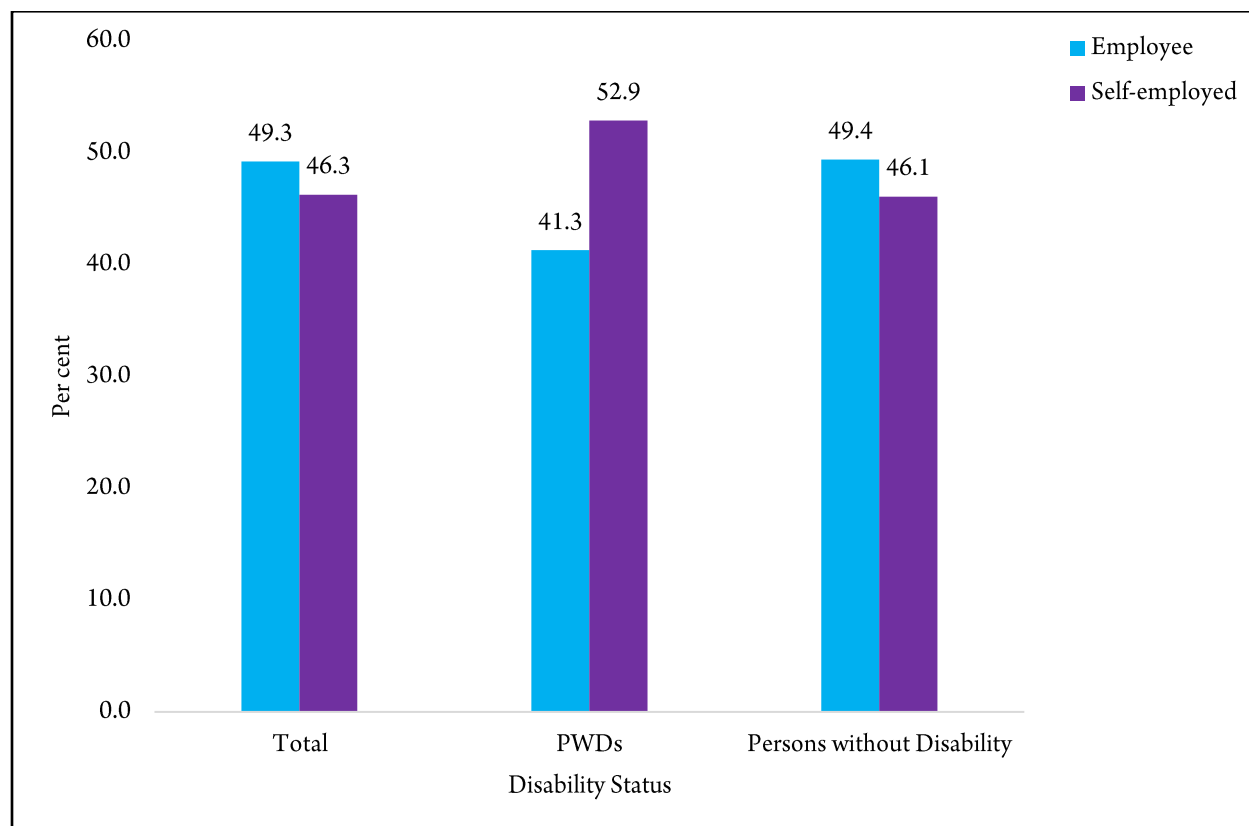


Figure 3.2: Status in Employment by Disability Status

3.6.1. Distribution of Persons with Disability within the Working Age who were not engaged in any Economic Activity due to their condition

Disability as a condition might be a barrier towards performing daily activities including more income generating activities. As shown in Table 3.5 about 331,538 PWDs, were not engaged in any economic activity seven days before the Census due to their condition. Almost half of these were PWDs aged 35 to 59 years, at 48.7 per cent and followed by those aged 25 to 34 years at 17.9 per cent.

On the other hand, more female PWDs below 35 years of age and above (117,447) were not engaged in any economic activities seven days prior to the census as compared to males (85,094).

Table 3.5: Distribution of PWDs who were not engaged in any Economic Activity in the last seven days due to their Condition by Sex, Age and Type of Disability

Domain	Sex	Age (years)											
		Total		15 - 17		18- 24		25 - 34		35 - 59		60-64	
		Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Any Dis a bility	Total	331,538	100.0	25,558	7.7	44,029	13.3	59,397	17.9	161,352	48.7	41,202	12.4
	Male	151,089	100.0	13,525	9.0	22,872	15.1	29,598	19.6	70,056	46.4	15,038	10.0
	Female	180,419	100.0	12,033	6.7	21,147	11.7	29,792	16.5	91,284	50.6	26,163	14.5
Vis ion	Total	106,623	100.0	8,856	8.3	13,711	12.9	17,338	16.3	52,834	49.6	13,884	13.0
	Male	43,178	100.0	4,116	9.5	6,336	14.7	7,353	17.0	20,128	46.6	5,245	12.1
	Female	63,437	100.0	4,740	7.5	7,373	11.6	9,984	15.7	32,701	51.5	8,639	13.6
Hea ring	Total	43,051	100.0	4,886	11.3	8,020	18.6	8,892	20.7	16,824	39.1	4,429	10.3
	Male	20,365	100.0	2,623	12.9	4,160	20.4	4,373	21.5	7,607	37.4	1,602	7.9
	Female	22,683	100.0	2,263	10.0	3,860	17.0	4,517	19.9	9,216	40.6	2,827	12.5
Mobility	Total	136,105	100.0	6,771	5.0	11,994	8.8	18,714	13.7	74,452	54.7	24,174	17.8
	Male	57,845	100.0	3,705	6.4	6,388	11.0	9,214	15.9	30,510	52.7	8,028	13.9
	Female	78,250	100.0	3,066	3.9	5,605	7.2	9,497	12.1	43,937	56.1	16,145	20.6
Cognition	Total	82,206	100.0	7,277	8.9	13,848	16.8	18,116	22.0	35,587	43.3	7,378	9.0
	Male	40,325	100.0	4,135	10.3	7,626	18.9	9,909	24.6	16,327	40.5	2,328	5.8
	Female	41,872	100.0	3,142	7.5	6,216	14.8	8,206	19.6	19,258	46.0	5,050	12.1
Self Crae	Total	50,919	100.0	5,254	10.3	9,636	18.9	11,227	22.0	20,617	40.5	4,185	8.2
	Male	28,181	100.0	3,044	10.8	5,466	19.4	6,441	22.9	11,369	40.3	1,861	6.6
	Female	22,733	100.0	2,210	9.7	4,167	18.3	4,786	21.1	9,247	40.7	2,323	10.2
Comminucation	Total	46,266	100.0	6,463	14.0	11,510	24.9	11,732	25.4	14,680	31.7	1,881	4.1
	Male	26,365	100.0	3,713	14.1	6,539	24.8	6,748	25.6	8,412	31.9	953	3.6
	Female	19,896	100.0	2,750	13.8	4,968	25.0	4,983	25.0	6,267	31.5	928	4.7

*Total includes Inters ex

3.6.2. Percentage Distribution of PWDs Aged 15–64 years who were not in Labour Force, by Reasons for being Inactive

As shown in Figure 3.3 three out of every four (76%) persons with disability within the working-age who were inactive cited incapacitation as the reason for being inactive.

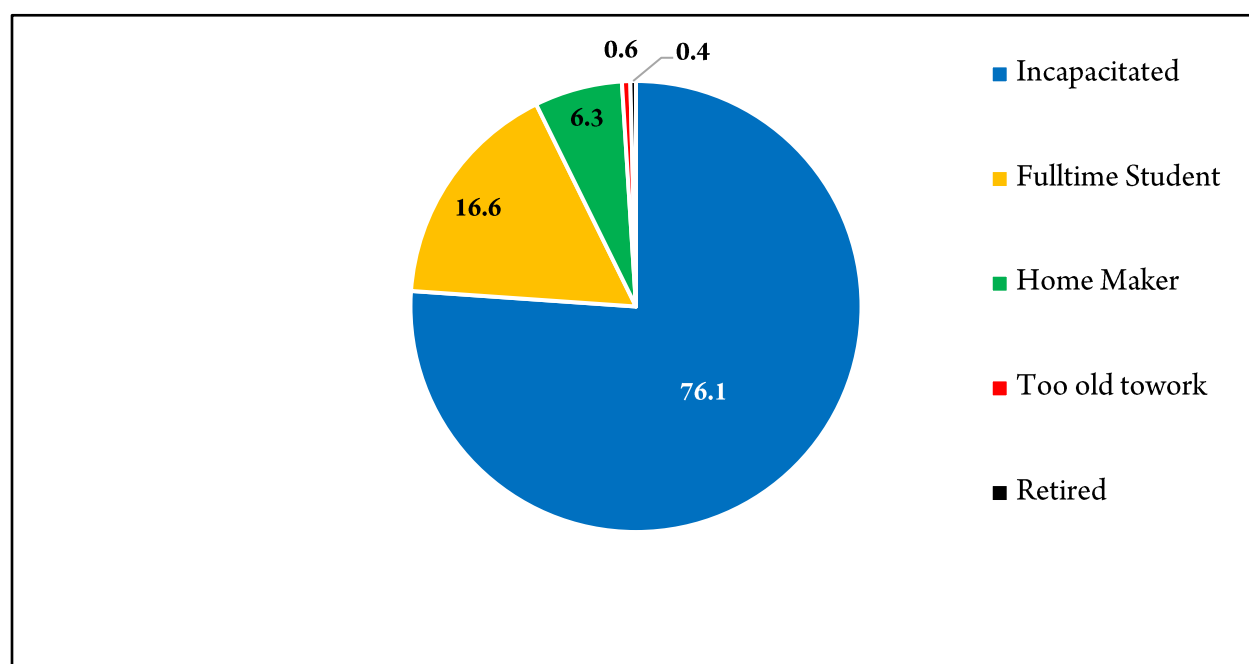


Figure 3.3: Inactive Population by Reasons for being Inactive

The highest proportion of the population within the working-age who indicated that they were not engaged in any economic activity had attained primary education (40.8%) shown in Table 3.6. However, about 18 per cent of them had never attended school and this is more pronounced among females at 20.6 per cent compared with males at 14.3 per cent.

Table 3.6: Distribution of PWDs within the working age group who were inactive in the last seven days by Age, Sex and Level of Education Attained

Sex	Level Attained	Age (Years)									
		Total		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 59		60-64	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total*	Total	113,815	100.0	56,851	100.0	15,989	100.0	32,227	100.0	8,433	100.0
	Pre Primary	2,510	2.2	907	1.6	372	2.3	988	3.1	236	2.8
	Primary	46,475	40.8	24,888	43.8	5,744	35.9	13,190	40.9	2,528	30.0
	Secondary	32,411	28.5	21,643	38.1	3,344	20.9	6,046	18.8	1,298	15.4
	Middle Level/TVET	5,416	4.8	1,976	3.5	1,357	8.5	1,659	5.1	406	4.8
	Vocational Training	44	0.0	22	0.0	10	0.1	8	0.0	4	0.0
	University	2,075	1.8	803	1.4	578	3.6	538	1.7	149	1.8
	Adult Education	507	0.4	269	0.5	104	0.7	113	0.4	19	0.2
	Madrasa/Duksis	14	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
	None/Never Attended	20,255	17.8	4,144	7.3	3,745	23.4	8,770	27.2	3,532	41.9
	Not Stated/DK	4,108	3.6	2,191	3.9	733	4.6	912	2.8	260	3.1
Male	Total	50,492	100.0	28,458	100.0	6,827	100.0	12,679	100.0	2,815	100.0
	Pre Primary	1,325	2.6	517	1.8	157	2.3	377	3.0	88	3.1
	Primary	22,904	45.4	13,362	47.0	2,315	33.9	5,037	39.7	944	33.5
	Secondary	14,784	29.3	9,807	34.5	1,468	21.5	2,551	20.1	577	20.5
	Middle Level/TVET	2,299	4.6	821	2.9	526	7.7	662	5.2	185	6.6
	Vocational Training	25	0.1	13	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.0	1	0.0
	University	1,160	2.3	391	1.4	284	4.2	297	2.3	87	3.1
	Adult Education	235	0.5	147	0.5	53	0.8	47	0.4	5	0.2
	Madrasa/Duksis	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-
	None/Never Attended	7,216	14.3	2,212	7.8	1,643	24.1	3,276	25.8	833	29.6
	Not Stated/DK	1,877	3.7	1,182	4.2	376	5.5	427	3.4	95	3.4
Female	Total	63,008	100.0	28,393	100.0	9,162	100.0	19,548	100.0	5,618	100.0
	Pre Primary	1,178	1.9	390	1.4	215	2.3	611	3.1	148	2.6
	Primary	23,446	37.2	11,526	40.6	3,429	37.4	8,153	41.7	1,584	28.2
	Secondary	17,547	27.8	11,836	41.7	1,876	20.5	3,495	17.9	721	12.8
	Middle Level/TVET	3,099	4.9	1,155	4.1	831	9.1	997	5.1	221	3.9
	Vocational Training	19	0.0	9	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.0	3	0.1
	University	908	1.4	412	1.5	294	3.2	241	1.2	62	1.1
	Adult Education	270	0.4	122	0.4	51	0.6	66	0.3	14	0.2
	Madrasa/Duksis	7	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
	None/Never Attended	12,975	20.6	1,932	6.8	2,102	22.9	5,494	28.1	2,699	48.0
	Not Stated/DK	2,219	3.5	1,009	3.6	357	3.9	485	2.5	165	2.9

*Total includes Intersex

Chapter 4: Housing Conditions and Social Amenities

4.1. Introduction

The 2019 Census data has shown that a higher proportion of the poor are persons with disabilities. This disability-poverty relationship implies households headed by persons with disabilities are less endowed and more likely to experience challenges in providing adequate housing facilities for their households compared to those headed by persons without disabilities. This chapter presents information on housing condition and amenities for households headed by persons with disabilities. It also presents the living conditions or environment for persons with disabilities as well as of persons with disability who are staying alone. In particular, the chapter covers indicators on habitable rooms, household headship, single-member household, main construction materials used for the roof, wall, and floor, tenure status of the dwelling units, main source of water, main mode of human waste disposal, main source of cooking energy, main source of lighting energy and crowding index.

4.2. Housing Conditions

4.2.1. Average persons per Habitable Room

Table 4.1 shows the average number of household members per habitable room. The average number of persons per habitable room for households headed by a person with disability (PWD) was 1.4 compared to 1.8 for those headed by persons without disability. Slight rural-urban disparities in the average number of persons per habitable room were observed among households headed by a PWD which was 1.3 in rural and 1.6 in urban.

4.2.2. Crowding

The average number of persons per habitable room provides a quantitative measure of crowding of household members in a dwelling unit which reflect on quality of housing. A score of 2 or less indicates under crowding while values above 2 signify overcrowding. Nyeri County posted the lowest crowding score at 0.8 for households headed by a PWD compared to Marsabit with a score of 3.4. On the other hand, for households headed by persons without disability, Kirinyaga County had the lowest crowding score at 1.1 and Marsabit County the highest at 3.7. Ten counties had crowding scores above 2.0 for households headed by PWDs compared with 13 counties for households headed by persons without disabilities.

Table 4.1: Average Number of Persons per Habitable Room by Disability Status of Household Head, Sex, Residence and County

Place of Residence / County	Average Number of Persons per Habitable Room in:					
	HHs Headed by Person with			HHs Headed by Person without		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Rural	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Urban	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Mombasa	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
Kwale	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Kilifi	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Tana River	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.8
Lamu	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Taita/Taveta	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Garissa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wajir	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Mandera	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Marsabit	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.8
Isiolo	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Meru	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tharaka-Nithi	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Embu	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Kitui	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
Machakos	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Makueni	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nyandarua	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nyeri	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kirinyaga	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Murang'A	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kiambu	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Turkana	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
West Pokot	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.0
Samburu	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.2
Trans Nzoia	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Uasin Gishu	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nandi	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Baringo	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.8
Laikipia	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Nakuru	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8
Narok	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3
Kajiado	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
Kericho	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Bomet	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Kakamega	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
Vihiga	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Bungoma	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Busia	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Siaya	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
Kisumu	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
Homa Bay	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.7
Migori	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.8
Kisii	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3
Nyamira	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
Nairobi City	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0

*Total includes Intersex

4.2.3. Person who are Staying Alone

Staying alone if one has got a disability is exposure to more vulnerability. This section, therefore, presents the population who are staying alone by sex, disability domain, age, residence and counties. Further, the section compares the proportion of PWDs and persons without disabilities.

4.2.4. Persons Staying Alone by Disability Status

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 presents the proportion of persons aged 5 years and above by disability status, sex, and age. About 11 per cent of PWDs aged 5 years and above are staying alone compared with about 6 per cent of persons without disability. Among the PWDs, a higher proportion of females (13.0%) than males (10.3%) are staying alone.

Further, about 18 per cent of male PWDs who are staying alone are male (18-34 years) compared with their female counterparts who are 5.1 per cent. Similarly, a higher proportion of the PWDs who are elderly, 70 years and above, (46.3%) are staying alone compared with their counterparts without disability who are only 7 per cent.

Table 4.2 Proportion of Population age 5 Years and above who are Staying Alone by Disability Status, Sex and Age

Age	PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	11.8	10.3	13.0	5.8	8.1	3.6
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
15 - 17	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
18 - 34	7.1	9.8	4.5	18.3	27.6	9.6
35 - 59	11.9	15.7	9.1	12.0	18.5	6.2
60 - 64	14.1	13.5	14.4	1.0	1.1	0.9
65 - 69	16.0	13.6	17.4	9.2	9.0	9.4
70+	20.4	12.6	24.5	25.8	17.6	33.5

*Total includes Intersex

Table 4.3: Distribution of Population age 5 Years and above who are Staying Alone by Disability Status, Sex and Age

Age	PWDs						Persons without Disability					
	Total*		Male		Female		Total*		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	108,436	100.0	40,624	100.0	67,797	100.0	2,343,852	100.0	1,610,504	100.0	733,181	100.0
5- 9	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	269	0.0	137	0.0	132	0.0
10 - 14	35	0.0	22	0.1	13	0.0	2,560	0.1	1,713	0.1	847	0.1
15 - 17	151	0.1	112	0.3	39	0.1	15,779	0.7	12,000	0.7	3,778	0.5
18 - 34	10,858	10.0	7,400	18.2	3,452	5.1	1,135,915	48.5	827,087	51.4	308,733	42.1
35 - 59	28,733	26.5	16,115	39.7	12,612	18.6	872,968	37.2	635,121	39.4	237,788	32.4
60 - 64	8,285	7.6	2,957	7.3	5,328	7.9	89,835	3.8	48,864	3.0	40,968	5.6
65 - 69	10,166	9.4	3,191	7.9	6,974	10.3	73,960	3.2	35,320	2.2	38,637	5.3
70+	50,203	46.3	10,823	26.6	39,378	58.1	152,566	6.5	50,262	3.1	102,298	14.0

*Total includes Intersex

4.2.5. PWDs Staying Alone by Type of Disability

The distribution of PWDs staying alone by domain, sex, and age are presented in Table 4.4. About half of PWDs staying alone have mobility disability at 50.6 per cent. Only 5.2 per cent of PWDs staying alone have disability in communication.

More than half of the PWDs who are elderly, 65 years and above and staying alone have mobility disability. More than half of children aged 15 to 17 years who are staying alone have disability in vision.

Table 4.4: Distribution of PWDs Staying Alone by Disability Domain, Sex and Age

	Age	Vision			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-Care			Communication		
		Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Number	Total	45,064	15,843	29,216	18,255	6,342	11,911	54,875	16,736	38,133	21,906	6,809	15,092	11,479	3,991	7,488	5,624	2,664	2,960
	5 - 9	1	1					1		1	2	1	1	1		1	3	2	1
	10 - 14	11	4	7	5	3	2	2	2		15	11	4	4	4		6	5	1
	15 - 17	77	53	24	17	15	2	27	16	11	32	26	6	7	5	2	20	15	5
	18 - 34	5,074	3,024	2,049	1,589	1,206	382	2,350	1,693	656	1,843	1,360	480	659	529	130	989	795	194
	35 - 49	11,004	5,467	5,534	3,452	2,158	1,293	11,540	6,205	5,332	5,032	2,727	2,304	2,082	1,425	657	1,608	1,101	507
	50 - 59	3,118	1,096	2,022	1,065	411	654	4,347	1,371	2,976	1,467	395	1,072	569	256	313	302	143	159
	60 - 64	3,983	1,298	2,685	1,364	416	948	5,619	1,561	4,057	1,796	413	1,383	747	267	480	302	129	173
	65 +	21,796	4,900	16,895	10,763	2,133	8,630	30,989	5,888	25,100	11,719	1,876	9,842	7,410	1,505	5,905	2,394	474	1,920
Proportion Within Age	Total	41.6	39.0	43.1	16.8	15.6	17.6	50.6	41.2	56.2	20.2	16.8	22.3	10.6	9.8	11.0	5.2	6.6	4.4
	5 - 9	20.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	100.0	40.0	25.0	100.0	20.0	-	100.0	-	-	-
	10 - 14	31.4	18.2	53.8	14.3	13.6	15.4	5.7	9.1	-	42.9	50.0	30.8	11.4	18.2	-	-	-	-
	15 - 17	51.0	47.3	61.5	11.3	13.4	5.1	17.9	14.3	28.2	21.2	23.2	15.4	4.6	4.5	5.1	-	-	-
	18 - 34	46.7	40.9	59.4	14.6	16.3	11.1	21.6	22.9	19.0	17.0	18.4	13.9	6.1	7.1	3.8	0.9	2.0	0.3
	35 - 49	38.3	33.9	43.9	12.0	13.4	10.3	40.2	38.5	42.3	17.5	16.9	18.3	7.2	8.8	5.2	1.5	2.7	0.7
	50 - 59	37.6	37.1	38.0	12.9	13.9	12.3	52.5	46.4	55.9	17.7	13.4	20.1	6.9	8.7	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
	60 - 64	39.2	40.7	38.5	13.4	13.0	13.6	55.3	48.9	58.2	17.7	12.9	19.8	7.3	8.4	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
	65 +	43.4	45.3	42.9	21.4	19.7	21.9	61.7	54.4	63.7	23.3	17.3	25.0	14.8	13.9	15.0	2.2	1.2	2.8
Proportion Within Sex	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5 - 9	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	10 - 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.0
	15 - 17	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
	18 - 34	11.3	19.1	7.0	8.7	19.0	3.2	4.3	10.1	1.7	8.4	20.0	3.2	5.7	13.3	1.7	17.6	29.8	7.3
	35 - 49	12.5	19.2	8.9	10.5	21.5	4.6	9.9	21.1	5.0	12.4	26.0	6.3	10.2	22.4	3.7	28.6	41.3	19.0
	50 - 59	11.9	15.3	10.1	8.5	12.5	6.3	11.1	15.9	9.0	10.6	14.1	9.0	8.0	13.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.0
	60 - 64	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5	7.9	8.2	7.8	6.7	5.8	7.1	5.0	6.4	4.2	5.4	4.8	6.5
	65 +	57.2	39.1	67.0	66.4	40.2	80.4	66.7	44.5	76.5	61.7	33.6	74.4	71.1	44.4	85.3	42.6	17.8	72.1

*Total includes Inters ex

4.2.6. PWDs Staying Alone by Counties and Residence

The distribution of PWDs who are staying alone by counties are shown in Appendices 24 and 25. Higher proportion of female than male PWDs who are staying alone are found in the rural and the reverse is true for those who are staying in urban. A majority of PWDs who are staying in rural have disability in mobility, at 13.7 per cent while a majority of PWDs who are staying alone in urban areas have disability in vision, at 16.8 per cent.

Kirinyaga, County had the highest proportion of PWDs who are staying alone at 20.1 per cent, while Mandera County had the least proportion of PWDs who are staying alone at, 1.4 per cent.

4.2.7. Construction Materials of the Main Dwelling Unit

Materials used for the construction of roofs, walls, and floors for dwelling units were categorized as durable and non-durable. Tables 4.5 shows the categorization and type of the main material used for roofs, walls, and floor.

Table 4.5: Categorization of construction materials used for roofs, walls and floors

Part	Durable	Non-durable
Roof	Iron sheets, tin cans, asbestos sheet, concrete/cement, tiles and decra/versatile	Grass, twigs thatch, makuti thatch, dung, mud, canvas/tents, nylon, cartons, cardboard, shingles
Wall	concrete/concrete blocks/ Precast wall, Stone with lime/cement, Bricks	Cane, palm, trunks, Grass, reeds, Mud, cow dung, Stone with mud, Covered adobe, Uncovered adobe, Plywood, Cardboard, timber off-cuts, Reused wood, Wood planks, Iron sheets, Canvas, Tents, Nylon, Cartons, Timber, Prefabricated panels
Floor	Parquet or polished wood, Vinyl or asphalt strips, Ceramic tiles, Concrete/ Cement/Terrazzo, Wall to wall Carpet	Earth/sand, Dung, Wood planks/ shingles/timber, Palm/ bamboo

Roof: Overall, 92.1 per cent of households lived in dwelling units roofed with durable materials as shown in Table 4.6. Further, a higher proportion (95.1%) of households headed by PWDs lived in dwelling units roofed with durable materials compared to 92.0 per cent for those headed by persons without disability.

Main Wall Material: Less than half of households (43.6%) lived in dwelling units made with durable wall materials. The proportion of households headed by PWDs living in dwelling units constructed with durable walling materials, were lower than those headed by persons without disability at 44.0 per cent respectively.

Main Floor material: Slightly more than half of the households dwelt in houses finished with durable floor materials. A larger proportion of households headed by persons without disability (56.5%) live in dwelling units with durable floor material compared to those headed by PWDs who recorded 45.2 per cent.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Dwelling Units with Durable Roof, Wall and Floor Materials, by Disability Status and Sex of the HH Head

Main material for:	Total No. HHs	No. HHs with dwelling units of durable Materials	% HHs with durable .. Headed by PWDs			% HHs with durable .. Headed by Persons without Disabilities		
			Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Roof	12,040,701	92.1	95.1	94.7	95.4	92.0	93.0	90.2
Wall	12,040,701	43.6	33.3	33.2	33.4	44.0	44.0	44.0
Floor	12,040,701	56.0	45.2	44.6	45.7	56.5	57.4	55.0

* Total includes Intersex

Tenure Status of the Main Dwelling Unit

Tenure status for the main dwelling units for households were analyzed as either owner-occupied or rented/provided. Owner-occupied dwelling units were categorized into purchased, constructed or inherited while those rented were categorized into; rented from the government/government agency or private (corporate, individual landlords, or other organizations such as religious organizations, NGOs).

Figure 4.1 and Table 4.7 show the percentage distribution of households by disability status of head and tenure status. Sixty-one per cent of conventional households live in their dwelling units while 39 per cent live in rented housing facilities. More households headed by persons with disability (83.5%) lived in own-dwelling units compared to households headed by persons without disability, at 60.4 per cent.

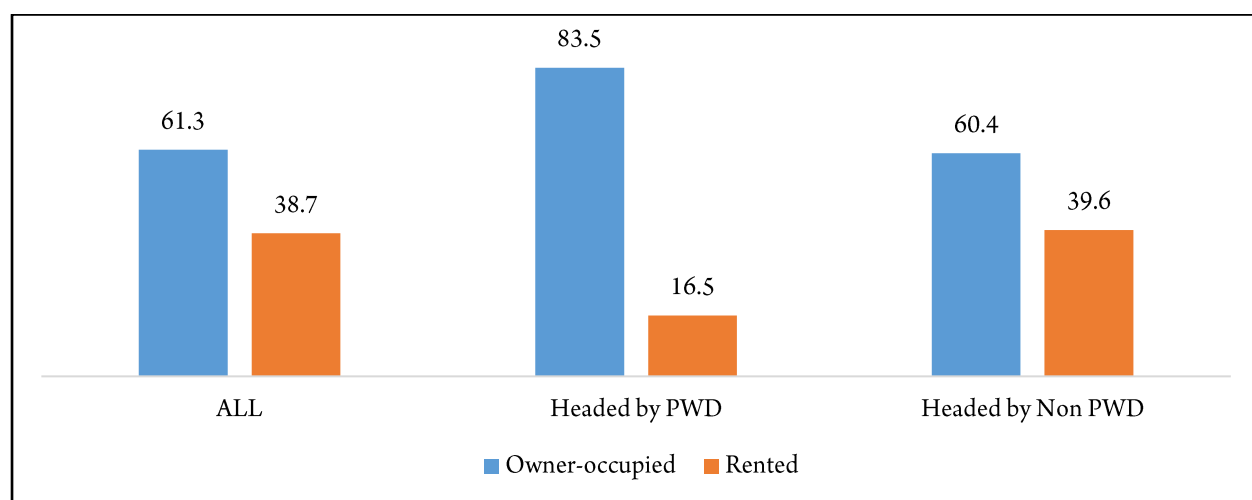


Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of households by disability status of head and tenure status

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Disability Status, Sex of Household Head, and Tenure

Type	Total HHs	%	HHs Headed by Person with Disability (PWD)			HHs Headed by Person without Disability		
			Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Purchased	206,206	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8
Constructed	6,932,100	57.6	79.6	78.5	80.5	56.7	56.1	57.7
Inherited	241,852	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total - Owner Occupied	7,380,158	61.3	83.5	82.4	84.4	60.4	59.8	61.5
Government	220,227	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.6
Private - Corporate	278,641	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.4	2.5	2.2
Private - Individual	4,124,054	34.3	14.7	15.7	14.0	35.0	35.4	34.4
Private - Others	37,621	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total - Rented	4,660,543	38.7	16.5	17.6	15.6	39.6	40.2	38.5
ALL	12,040,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by ownership tenure of the main dwelling units. The majority (95.3%) of households headed by persons with disability were living in own-constructed dwelling units, with 2.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent indicating that they had inherited or purchased the dwelling units, respectively. Similarly, 93.9 per cent of households headed by persons without disability lived in owner-constructed dwelling units followed by inherited (3.3%) and purchased (2.8%).

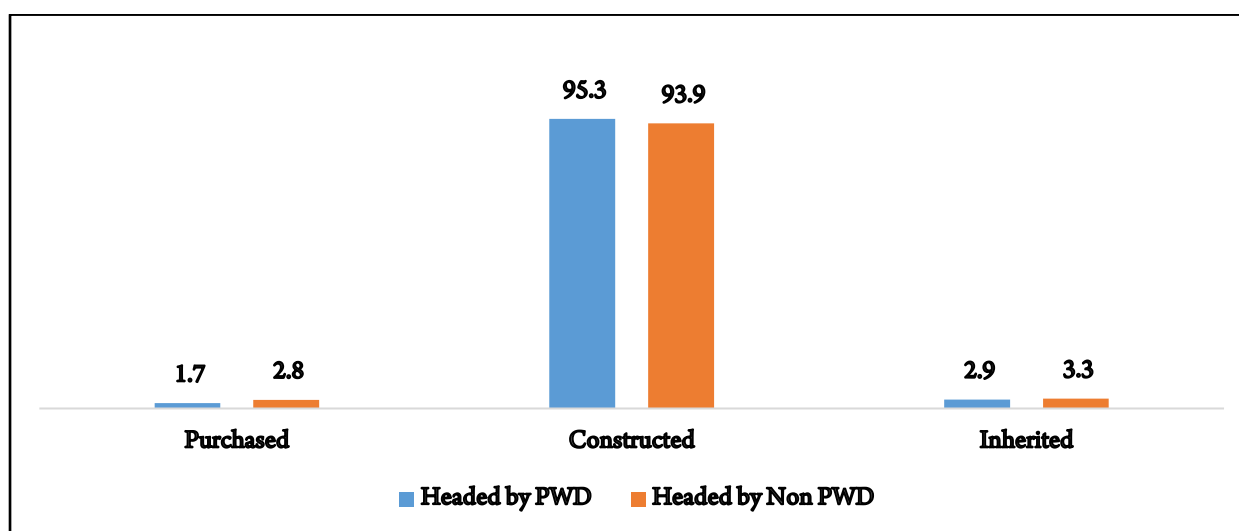


Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of Households by Owner occupied dwelling units

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of households living in rented premises by category of the landlord. Private individuals provided accommodation to majority of households headed by PWDs renting dwelling units at 88.5 per cent. The proportion of households headed by PWDs renting dwelling units from the government were 4.7 per cent while those renting from other private entities such as religious organizations and NGOs were less than one per cent.

Ninety-five per cent of households headed by persons with disability rented dwelling units from the private sector while 5 per cent live in units rented or provided by the government.

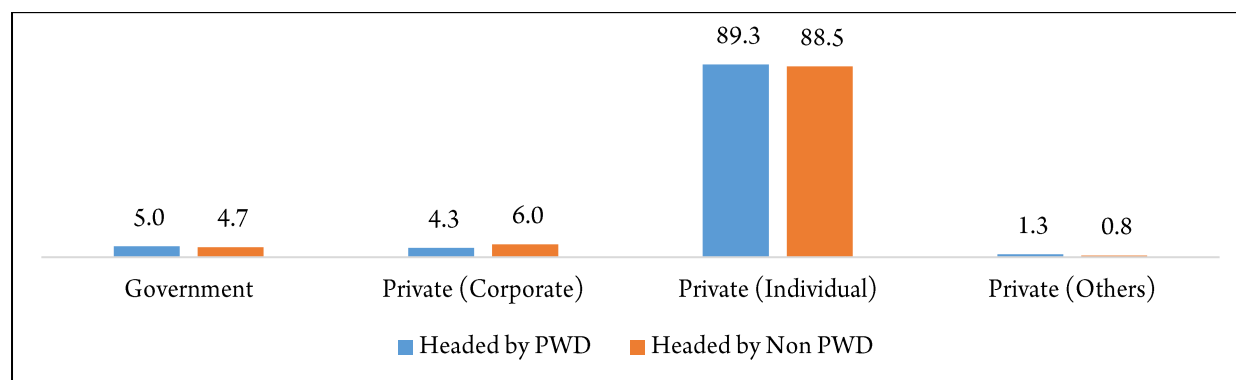


Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of Households by Rented dwelling units

4.3. Disability and Main Source of Water

Water sources were analyzed into two categories namely improved water sources which included Protected Well, Protected Spring, Borehole/Tube Well, Piped into dwelling, Piped to yard/plot, Bottled water, Rain/Harvested water, and Public tap/Standpipe. Unimproved water sources comprised Unprotected Well, Unprotected Spring, Pond, Dam, Lake, Stream/River, and Water Vendor.

Figure 4.4 presents the distribution of households by the condition of the main source of water. More households (64.8%) reported obtaining water for domestic use from improved water sources. Households headed by persons with disability who obtained water from improved sources were 61.0 per cent compared with 65.5 per cent for those headed by persons without disabilities at. There were no differences in the reputation of households headed by female and male with disabilities who sourced water from an improved source.

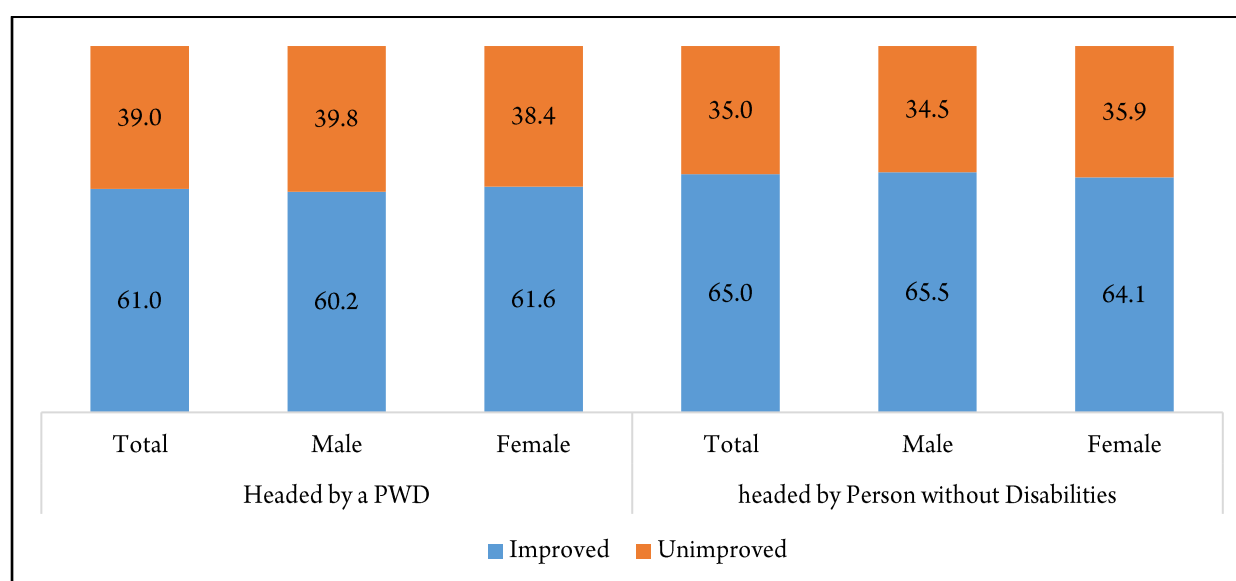


Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Quality of Water Source

4.4. Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

Respondents staying in conventional households were asked to state the main mode of human waste disposal. For analytical purposes, modes of disposal that are covered to prevent recontamination by disease vectors were categorized as improved or unimproved. The distribution of households by sex and disability status of the Household head and condition of the main mode of human waste disposal is presented in Table 4.8.

Four in every five households had access to improved human waste disposal. Among households headed by PWDs 80.9 per cent had access to improved human waste disposal. About one third of those households (61%) used pit latrines (covered). One half (51%) of households headed by persons without disabilities, used covered pit latrine.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Households by Disability Status of Head and Mode of Human Waste Disposal

	All HHs	HHs Headed by PWD			HHs Headed by Non PWD		
	Total*	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
ALL - Number	12,040,701	455,812	206,820	248,955	11,574,847	7,235,257	4,338,461
Improved mode of disposal							
Main Sewer	9.7	3.7	4.0	3.5	10.0	10.1	9.7
Septic tank	9.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	9.4	9.5	9.3
Cess pool	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
VIP Pit Latrine	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.2	11.3
Pit latrine covered	51.2	61.0	60.7	61.2	50.8	51.6	49.4
Bio-septic tank/Biodigester	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total - improved	82.5	80.9	81.1	80.7	82.6	83.9	80.3
Unimproved mode of disposal							
Pit Latrine uncovered	9.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	9.3	9.1	9.4
Bucket latrine	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Bush	7.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	7.4	6.2	9.5
Total - Unimproved	17.5	19.1	18.9	19.3	17.4	16.1	19.7

*Total includes Intersex

4.5. Main Type of Cooking Fuel

The use of soot and smoke-producing cooking fuels and inefficient technologies contribute to household pollution. This is more likely to impact negatively on the health of household members especially in the rural areas. Sustainable Development Goal 7, target 7.1 aspires to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by 2030 and address the health hazard posed by the use of unclean energy. Cooking fuels were analyzed as clean or unclean.

Cooking fuels that produce a lot of smoke were classified as unclean and included paraffin lamps, firewood, charcoal, while clean sources were electricity, solar, gas (LPG), and biogas.

The percentage distribution of households by residence and quality of cooking fuel are shown in Table 4.9 and Figures 4.5 and 4.6. Wide disparities were realized in cooking fuel patterns among households headed by persons with disabilities and those without disabilities.

For instance, at the national level households headed by persons without disabilities with access to safer clean cooking fuels recorded more than twice (33.8%) the proportion of those headed by PWDs (13.4%). In urban areas 52.6 per cent of households headed by PWDs used clean cooking fuels compared with 73.3 per cent for those headed by persons without disability.

Likewise, in the rural areas a much smaller proportion (3.8%) of households headed by PWDs had access to clean cooking fuel compared to 8.1 per cent of those headed by individuals without disabilities.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of HHs by Disability Status, Sex of Head, Residence and Condition of Main Type of Cooking Fuel

		All HHs		Headed by a PWD			Headed by Person without		
		No. HHs	%	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	Number	12,040,701		455,812	206,820	248,955	11,574,847	7,235,257	4,338,461
	Clean	3,980,006	33.1	13.4	14.7	12.4	33.8	35.4	31.3
	Unclean	8,060,695	66.9	86.6	85.3	87.6	66.2	64.6	68.7
	Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Number	7,376,595		366,011	164,724	201,267	7,003,364	4,325,876	2,676,848
	Clean	580,056	7.9	3.8	4.1	3.5	8.1	8.7	7.0
	Unclean	6,796,539	92.1	96.2	95.9	96.5	91.9	91.3	93.0
	Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Number	4,664,106		89,801	42,096	47,688	4,571,483	2,909,381	1,661,613
	Clean	3,399,950	72.9	52.6	56.0	49.6	73.3	75.0	70.4
	Unclean	1,264,156	27.1	47.4	44.0	50.4	26.7	25.0	29.6
	Total	4,664,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Total includes Inters ex

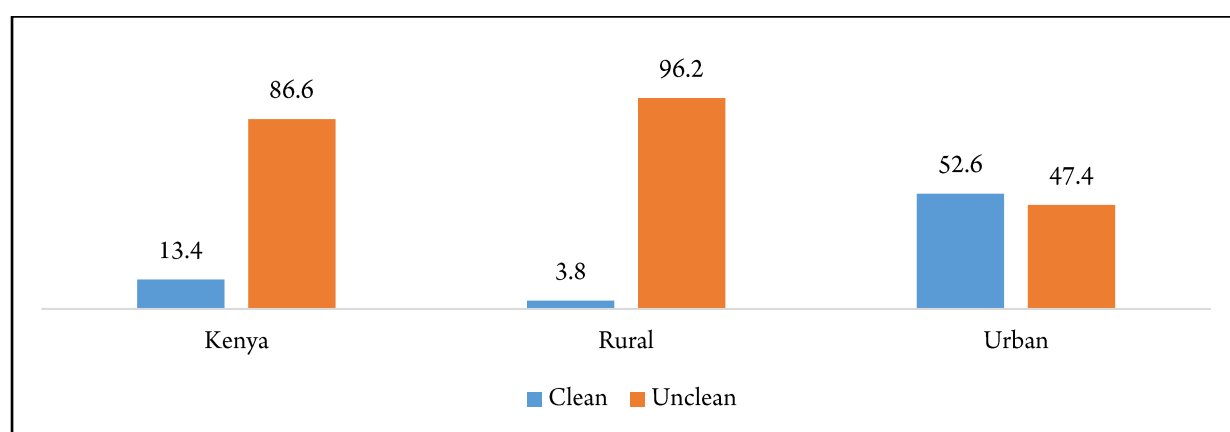


Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of HHs headed by PWD by Quality of Cooking Energy and Residence

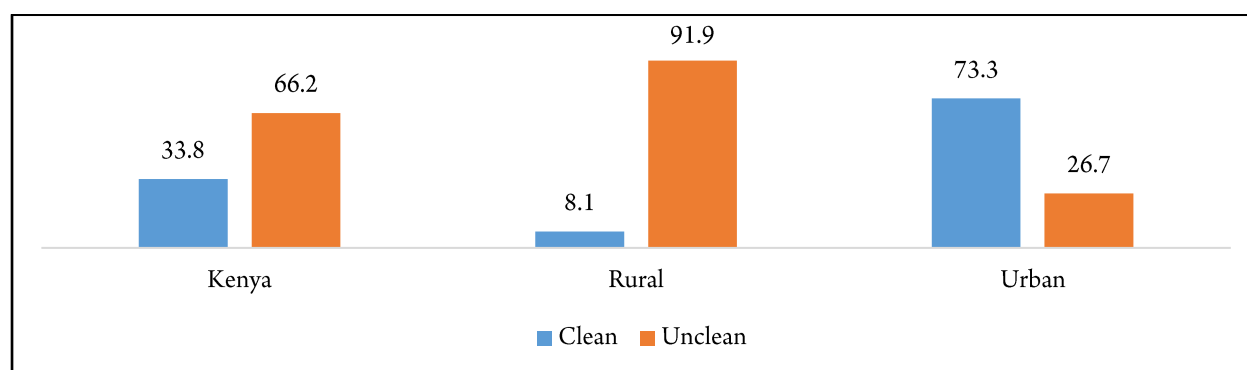


Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of HHs headed by Non PWD by Quality of Cooking Energy and Residence

4.6. Main Type of Lighting Energy

The distribution of households by the main type of lighting fuel is shown in Table 4.10. One third of households headed by persons with disability (67.8%) used clean sources of energy. Urban areas had a higher proportion of households with access to clean lighting energy at 85.3 per cent compared to 63.5 per cent in the rural areas. The dominant source of lighting in urban areas was mains electricity with 88.4 per cents of households.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Disability Status and Sex of Head, Residence and Condition of Main Type of Lighting Fuel

Residence	Condition of Main type of lighting	All Households		Headed by a PWD			Headed by Person without Disabilities		
		No. HHs	Per cent	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	Clean	9,576,257	79.5	67.8	69.2	66.6	80.0	81.0	78.4
	Unclean	2,464,444	20.5	32.2	30.8	33.4	20.0	19.0	21.6
	Total	12,040,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Clean	5,249,795	71.2	63.5	65.3	62.0	71.6	73.0	69.2
	Unclean	2,126,800	28.8	36.5	34.7	38.0	28.4	27.0	30.8
	Total	7,376,595	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Clean	4,326,462	92.8	85.3	84.5	86.0	92.9	92.8	93.1
	Unclean	337,644	7.2	14.7	15.5	14.0	7.1	7.2	6.9
	Total	4,664,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figures 4.7 and 4.8 show percentage distribution of households by disability status and quality of source of lighting energy and residence. The proportion of female-headed households in urban areas with access to clean lighting energy was 86.0 per cent while those headed by males was 84.5 per cent. On the other hand, a higher proportion of female-headed households in rural areas, at 62.0 per cent were using clean lighting energy compared to those headed by males at 65.3 per cent.

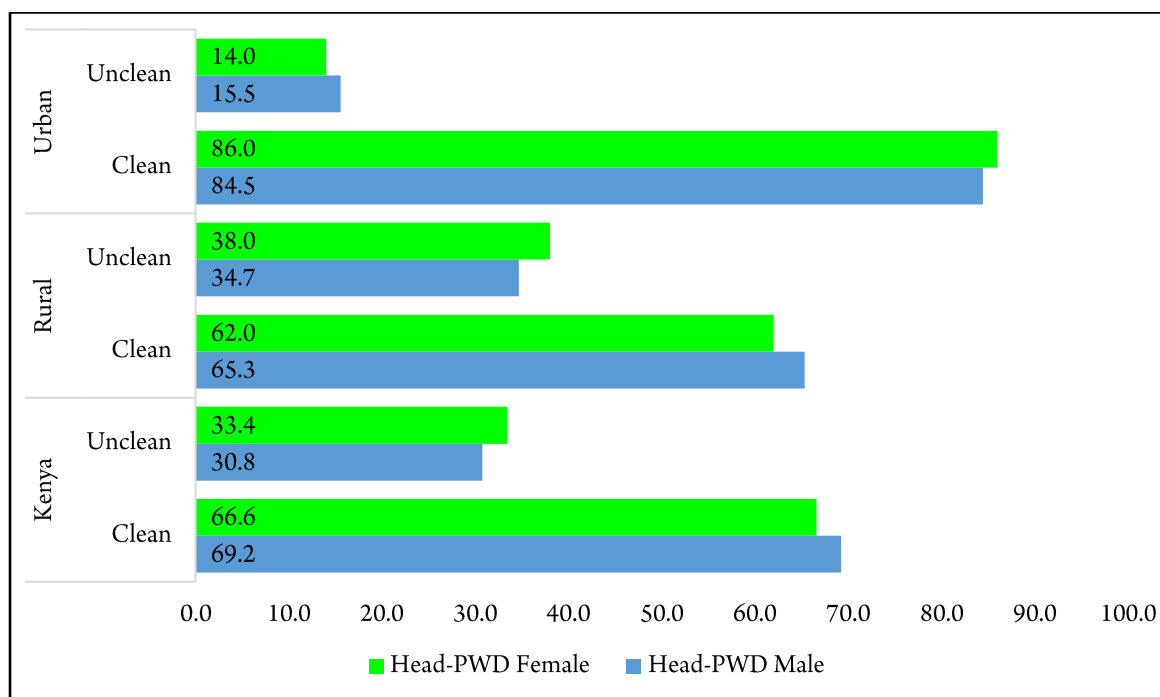


Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Persons with Disabilities, Quality of Source of Lighting Energy and Residence for Person with Disabilities

A similar pattern occurred for households headed by persons without disability (Fig. 4.7). In urban areas, the proportion of female-headed households without disabilities and access to clean energy was (93.1%) as compared to those headed by a male at 92.8 per cent. On the other hand, in the rural areas female-headed households recorded a lower proportion at 69.2 per cent compared male-headed households at 73.0 per cent as shown in Figure 4.8, as shown in Figure 4.9.

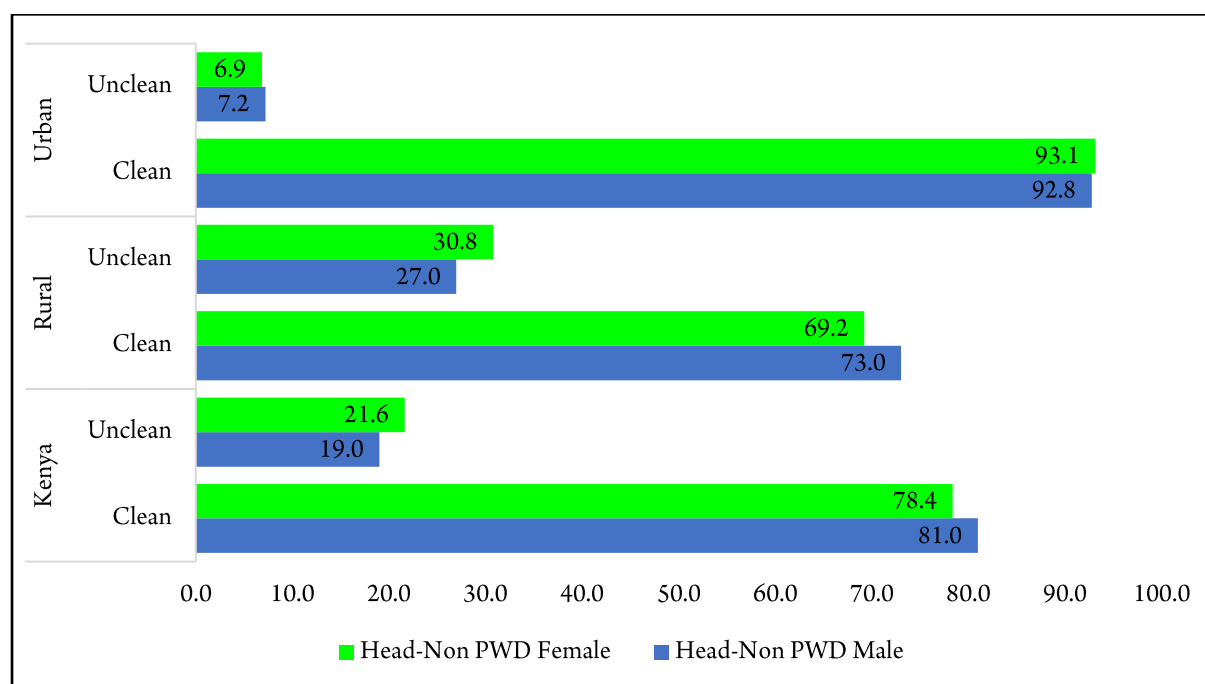


Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Persons without Disabilities by Quality of Source of Lighting Energy and Residence

4.7. Consolidated Housing Quality Index

The Consolidated Housing Quality Index (CHQI) is a composite index that measures the quality of housing in terms of adequacy of space and amenities. Computation of the index factors crowding; quality of construction materials used for the dwelling units, source of cooking and lighting energy; source of water; mode of human and solid waste disposal.

About 11 out of 100 households headed by persons with disability in urban areas had adequate housing conditions compared to only 1 in 100 in the rural areas. Households headed by persons with disability reported a slightly lower ranking in the CHQI both in the rural and urban areas. For instance, in urban areas, the proportion of households headed by persons without disabilities with access to adequate housing conditions was 14.2 per cent compared to 10.8 per cent headed by PWDs. Likewise, in the rural households headed by persons without disabilities with access to adequate housing, were one and half times more than those headed by PWDs.

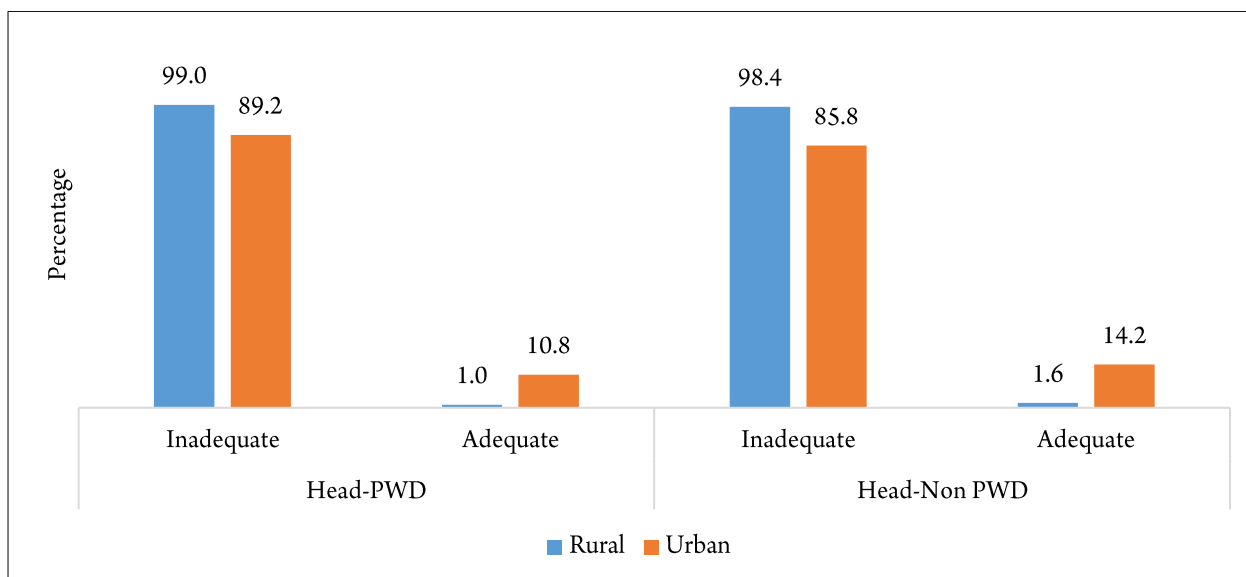


Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Consolidated Housing Index, Disability Status of head and Residence

Nairobi City County reported the highest percentage of households with access to adequate housing conditions headed by PWDs at 16.8 per cent followed by Kajiado and Kiambu with 9.7 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively as shown in Appendix 26. Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir Counties ranked lowest in the CHQI, at 0.1 per cent. Households headed by PWDs had a lower proportion of households with access to adequate housing compared to those headed by persons without disability in 45 counties except Mombasa. In Mandera county there was no difference.

Chapter 5: Disability and Use of Information Communication Technology

5.1. Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has progressed at a very high rate over the years and in this modern day and age, it plays an important role in our day-to-day lives. ICT has the ability to offer opportunities for fostering the integration and inclusion of PWDs in various aspects of life by increasing the scope of activities available to them. In addition to this, provisions in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) highlights the promotion of ICT usage and accessibility to PWDs. It is therefore imperative, following the fast progression of ICT that PWDs are not left behind.

5.2. Access to Information and Communication Technology services

Table 5.1 shows the proportion of the population who accessed ICT services by sex and disability status. In the ownership and usage of a mobile phone, there was no major difference between persons with and without disabilities, 56 per cent and 55 per cent respectively. The high proportions of PWDs owning and using a mobile phone might be attributed to the fact that more persons with disabilities tend to use or own a phone either to easily gain access to information or as a convenient way to be easily in touch with people who provide them assistance with activities of daily life.

There were large disparities between persons with and without disabilities in the use of internet. About 11 per cent of PWDs reported having used the internet 3 months prior to the census night against 22.9 per cent of persons without disabilities. The same trend is observed in the use of computers, tablets or laptops. Less proportions of PWDs, 4.7 per cent, reported having used either a computer, laptop or tablet as compared to 10.8 per cent of persons without disabilities. More male PWDs, 5.9 per cent used computer laptops or tablets compared to female PWD (3.8%).

Table 5.1: Proportion of the population with and without disabilities who accessed ICT services in the last 3 months

	Persons with Disabilities			Persons without Disabilities		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Ownership/Usage of a phone						
Yes	55.7	52.7	57.9	55.1	55.2	55.1
No	44.0	46.9	41.9	44.5	44.4	44.5
Use of Internet						
Yes	11.4	13.5	9.8	22.9	25.4	20.5
No	88.2	86.0	89.9	76.5	74.0	79.1
Use of a Computer / Laptop / Tablet						
Yes	4.7	5.9	3.8	10.8	12.2	9.5
No	94.9	93.6	95.8	88.6	87.1	90.0

*Total includes Intersex

Table 5.2 presents the percentage of persons with disabilities who accessed ICT devices by disabilities domain. In the ownership or usage of phones, persons mobility disability mobility were more likely to report ownership or use of mobile phone at 36% followed by those with visual impairment. Persons with communication disability were least likely to own or use a mobile phone (3%).

Persons with visual disability were more likely to report having used internet (41%) and ownership of computer, laptop, and tablet (47%) compared to persons with any other form of disability. The majority

of PWDs who had used internet were those with disability in seeing at 41 per cent. Similarly, persons with disability in seeing had the largest proportion in the use of a computer/laptop or tablet, at 47 per cent.

Table 5.2: Proportion of Persons with Disabilities Who Accessed ICT Services by Domain and Sex

Domain	Ownership/Usage of a phone		Use of Internet		Use of a Computer/Laptop/Tablet	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Visual						
Male	34	16	39	22	44	23
Female	33	23	44	24	50	25
Total*	33	39	41	23	47	24
Hearing						
Male	11	13	11	12	10	12
Female	9	17	9	11	9	11
Total*	10	29	10	12	10	12
Mobility						
Male	34	20	29	26	25	26
Female	38	30	28	31	23	31
Total*	36	49	28	29	24	29
Cognition						
Male	7	20	9	17	8	16
Female	8	23	10	16	8	16
Total*	32	42	10	17	8	16
Self-care						
Male	2	16	6	12	6	12
Female	8	17	5	10	5	10
Total*	9	33	6	11	6	11
Communication						
Male	5	16	6	11	7	11
Female	2	14	4	7	5	7
Total*	3	29	5	9	6	8

*Total includes Intersex

5.3. Online Purchase of Goods and Services

Table 5.3 shows the proportion of population with and without disabilities who bought or ordered goods and services online in the last 3 months. Among persons without disabilities, about 4 per cent reported to have searched and bought goods/services online against 1.5 per cent of PWDs. Disparities are seen among those who had never searched, bought or ordered goods online; 96 per cent and 89 per cent of PWDs and persons without disabilities, respectively.

Table 5.3: Proportion of the Population Who Bought or Ordered Goods and Services Online in the last 3 months by Sex and Disability Status

Bought or ordered goods or services online	Persons with Disabilities			Persons without Disabilities		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Searched and bought online	1.5	1.8	1.2	4.4	5.1	3.8
Searched and bought elsewhere	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
Searched only	1.5	1.9	1.3	4.4	5.0	3.9
Never	96.0	94.9	96.7	89.2	87.8	90.6

*Total includes Intersex

Figure 5.1 displays the proportion of the population with and without disabilities who searched and bought goods/services online. There are huge disparities among persons with and without disabilities,

with 5.1 per cent of males and 3.8 per cent of females, compared to 1.8 per cent of male PWDs and 1.2 per cent of female PWDs.

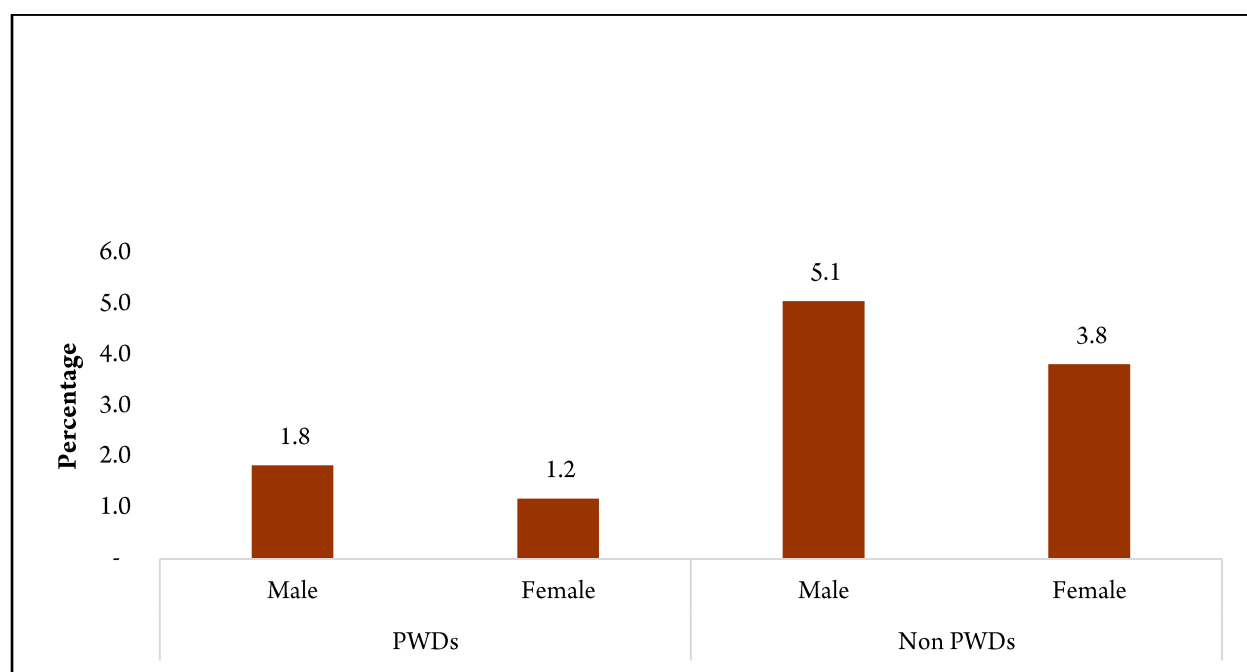


Figure 5.1: Proportion of the Population with and without Disabilities who Searched and Bought Goods/Services Elsewhere

Figure 5.2 displays the proportion of the population with and without disabilities who searched and bought goods/services elsewhere. Persons with disabilities reported fewer proportions as compared to those without disabilities. Among PWDs, there were more males, 0.7 per cent compared to females who were 0.5 per cent who searched and bought such elsewhere. Among those without disabilities, there were 1.2 per cent of males and 1.0 per cent of females.

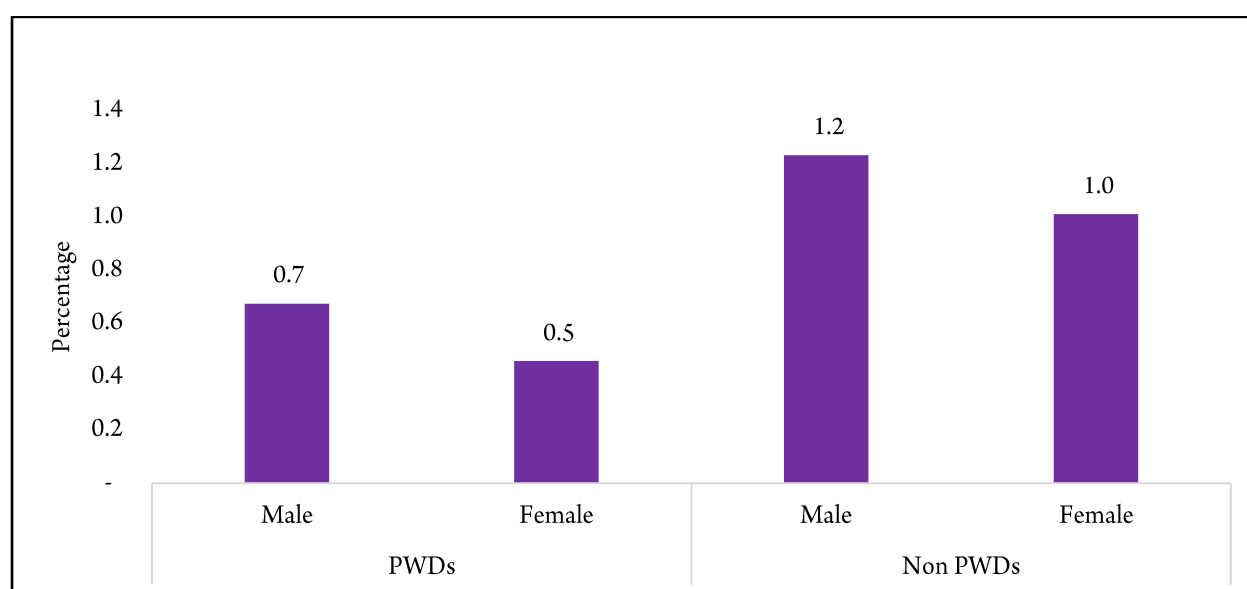


Figure 5.2: Proportion of the population with and without disabilities who searched and bought goods/ services elsewhere

The same trend is observed in Figure 5.3 where the proportion of the population with and without disabilities who only searched for goods/services. More persons without disabilities (4.4%) reported to have only searched for goods/services online as compared to those with disabilities (1.5%). Among PWDs, more males (1.9%) only searched for goods online than females (1.3%).

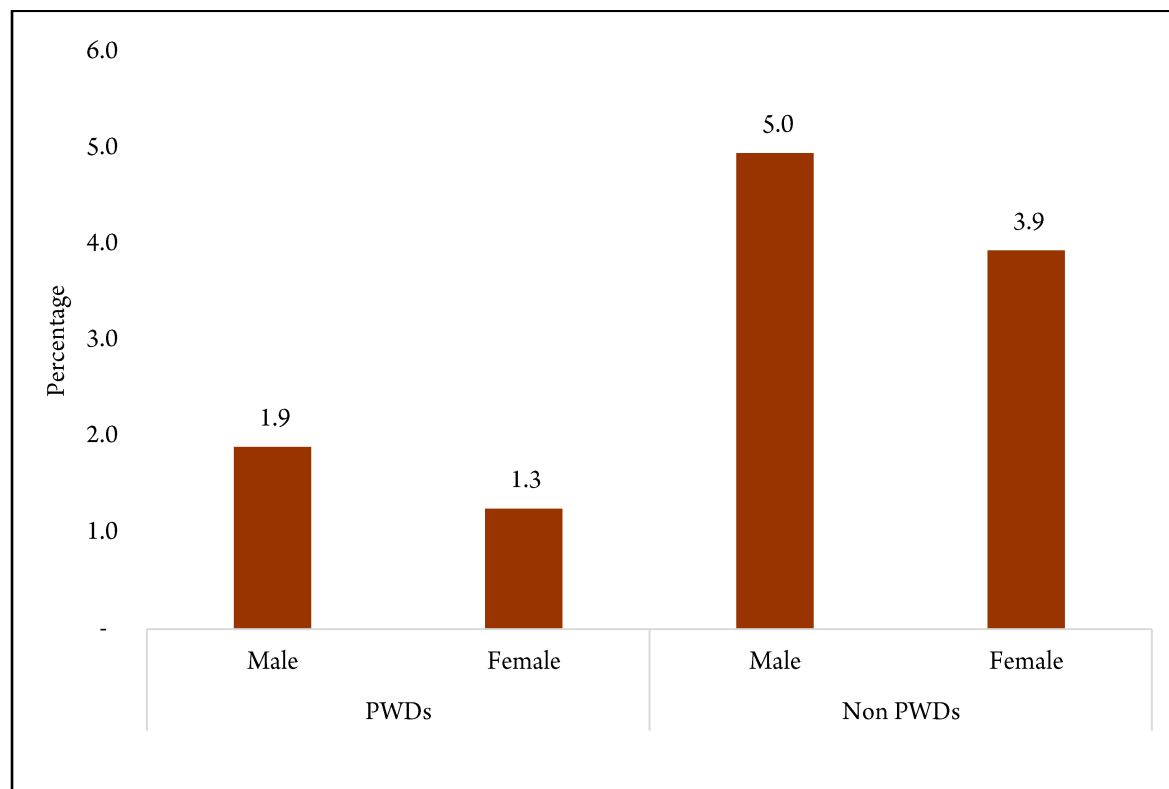


Figure 5.3: Proportion of the Population with and without Disabilities who only Searched for Goods/Services

5.4. Use and Ownership of Mobile Phones

Figure 5.4 displays the proportion of the population with and without disabilities who owned or used a phone in the last 3 months. There are slight differences in the proportion of male PWDs at 52.7 per cent and male persons without disabilities at 55.2 per cent, reported to have owned or used a phone. There were no significant differences among the males and females without disability while 52.7 per cent of male PWDs reported having owned or used a phone compared to 57.9 per cent female PWDs.

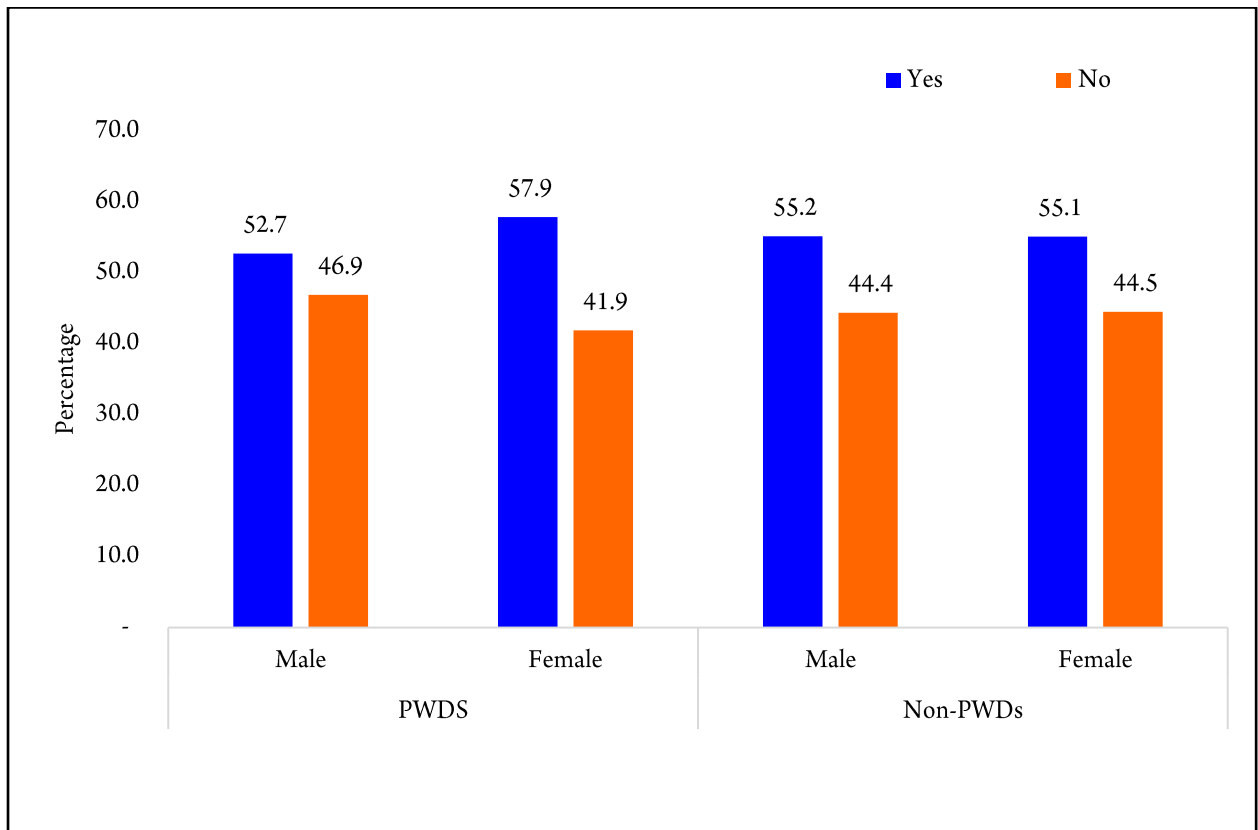


Figure 5.4: Proportion of the population with and without Disabilities who Owned/Used a phone in the last 3 months

5.5. Use of Internet

Figure 5.5 displays the proportion of the population with and without disabilities who used internet in the last 3 months. Higher proportion of non-PWDs reported having used internet as compared to PWDs. Among the PWDs, more males, 13.5 per cent reported to have used the internet in the last 3 months as compared to only 9.8 per cent of females. The same trend is seen also among non-PWDs where more males 25.4 per cent, were reported to have used the internet as compared to 20.5 per cent of females.

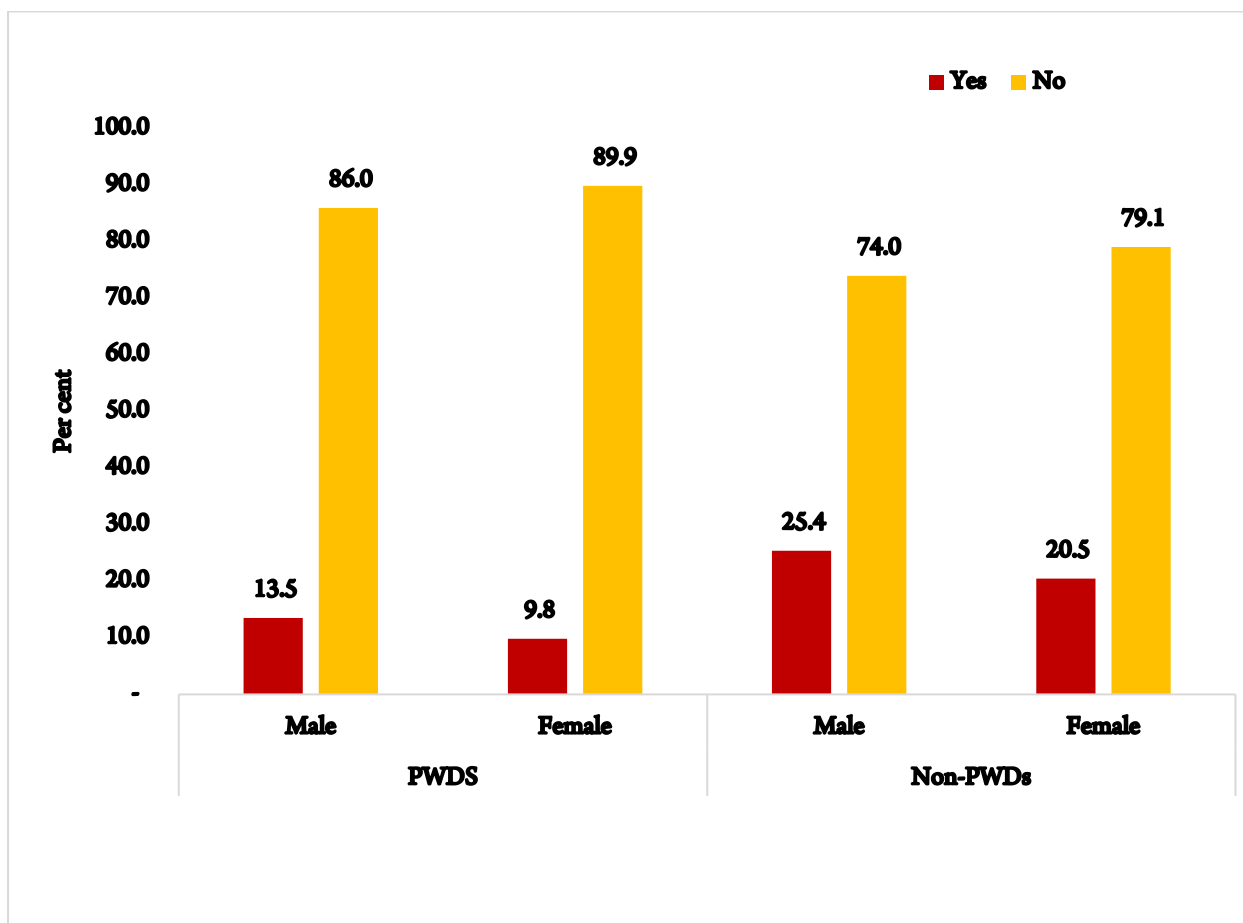


Figure 5.5: Proportion of the population with and without Disabilities who Used the Internet in the last 3 months

5.6. Use of Computers

Figure 5.6 displays the proportion of the population with and without disabilities who used a computer/laptop/tablet. Generally, more PWDs reported not to use any of these devices. Among PWDs, more male, 5.9 per cent were reported to use a computer/laptop/tablet, compared to 3.8 per cent of female PWDs. However, more females PWDs reported not to have used a computer/laptop/tablet than males PWDs, 95.8 and 93.6 per cent respectively.

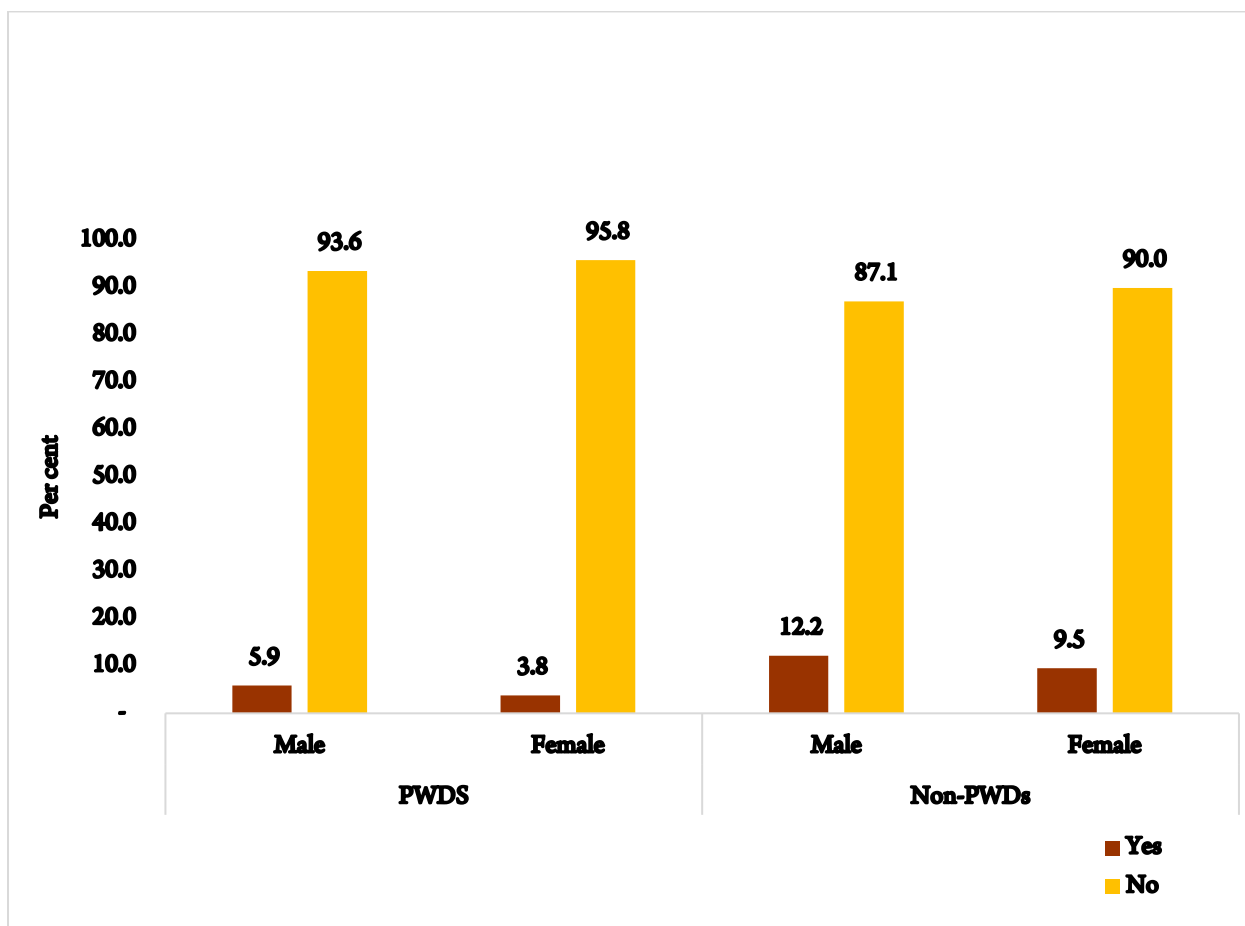


Figure 5.6: Proportion of the population with and without Disabilities who Used a Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet in the last 3 months

Chapter 6: Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Summary of Findings and Conclusions

1. Nationally, disability prevalence stands at 2.2 per cent from the 2019 Census. The prevalence is higher in rural (2.6%) compared with urban areas (1.9%). Similarly, the prevalence ranges from a high of 4.4 per cent in Embu County to a low of 0.6 per cent in Wajir County.
2. Generally, disability is more prevalent among females (57.1%) than males (42.9%). Further, it is more pronounced among PWDs age 60 years. About third (28.2%) of PWDs had multiple disabilities.
3. About a quarter (25.6%) of PWDs age 5 to 17 years, are out of school and about 13.2 per cent are total orphans. On the other hand, more than half (54.0%) of PWDs have specialized in vocation training skills.
4. Over three quarters (76.1%) of persons with disabilities within the working age cited incapacitation as the reason for being inactive and more women and girls with disabilities of the working age are out of labour force, (61.1%) compared with their male counterparts (38.9%).
5. As a result of the change of methodology used to capture data on persons with disabilities from the 2009 and 2019 Censuses, the results from the two datasets are incomparable.

6.2. Recommendations

Data recommendations

- There is need for the Government to support funding of a comprehensive national disability survey that will address some of the data gaps and measurement issues noted and documented during the 2009 and 2019 Census.

Policy recommendation

- There is need for prioritization of policy, planning and budget for programmes both at National and County levels, targeting PWDs, with a focus on education, skills development and integration in labor force. More effort should be put in place to ensure 100% transition from primary to secondary school and to higher levels of education especially for orphaned PWDs.
- There is also need to strengthen the affirmative actions for PWDs targeting females, those with multiple disabilities and those living in the rural areas. More effort should be placed on provision of assistive technology-based devices, and increased access to clean energy solutions, water housing and other fundamental services. Such intervention should go a long way in empowering and improving productivity of PWDs in their communities. They should also access affirmative action programme for empowerment.
- The Government should provide Cash Transfer specific to households with PWDs who are incapacitated and who cannot be integrated in the labour force to support their households, especially their caregivers, and thereby reduce their economic burden and household poverty.

- The Government should also consider zero-rating the technology-based assistive devices for PWDs including supporting local industries that are involved in manufacturing devices and products used by PWDs.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Distribution of PWDs by Sex, Domain, Residence & County

County	All PWDs			Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	916,692	393,451	523,184	333,520	135,965	197,542	153,361	67,626	85,728	385,416	146,965	238,432	212,797	89,813	122,959	139,928	65,949	73,966	111,355	60,700	50,641
Rural	737,348	315,293	422,026	258,980	105,589	153,387	129,497	56,457	73,036	319,294	120,389	198,893	180,586	75,569	105,005	115,244	54,218	61,018	88,769	48,346	40,414
Urban	179,344	78,158	101,158	74,540	30,376	44,155	23,864	11,169	12,692	66,122	26,576	39,539	32,211	14,244	17,954	24,684	11,731	12,948	22,586	12,354	10,227
Mombasa	14,226	6,376	7,849	5,600	2,338	3,262	2,116	1,019	1,097	5,202	2,235	2,967	2,693	1,245	1,447	2,201	1,092	1,109	2,211	1,223	988
Kwale	12,130	5,710	6,420	3,623	1,673	1,950	2,328	1,087	1,241	4,744	2,091	2,653	2,657	1,191	1,466	2,304	1,150	1,154	2,062	1,135	927
Kilifi	20,044	8,991	11,053	6,353	2,686	3,667	3,569	1,520	2,049	7,746	3,316	4,430	4,075	1,823	2,252	3,647	1,752	1,895	3,274	1,735	1,539
Tana River	4,032	1,977	2,055	1,341	651	690	860	366	494	1,513	720	793	877	429	448	834	423	411	595	328	267
Lamu	2,402	1,134	1,268	866	418	448	395	185	210	931	384	547	622	278	344	427	210	217	330	180	150
Taita/Taveta	8,301	3,635	4,663	2,809	1,175	1,634	1,332	560	772	3,501	1,376	2,125	2,290	952	1,336	1,556	744	812	1,185	648	536
Garissa	5,187	2,870	2,316	1,285	666	619	1,289	676	613	2,015	1,078	937	1,682	944	737	1,909	1,036	873	1,033	571	462
Wajir	3,731	2,031	1,700	830	447	383	1,005	543	462	1,629	877	752	1,270	664	606	1,392	751	641	760	422	338
Mandera	6,190	3,191	2,998	1,736	894	842	1,696	855	841	2,526	1,282	1,243	2,187	1,117	1,069	2,404	1,219	1,184	1,486	770	715
Marsabit	3,098	1,526	1,572	1,137	516	621	725	336	389	1,216	582	634	621	303	318	619	299	320	451	230	221
Isiolo	2,694	1,259	1,435	1,040	402	638	566	265	301	980	446	534	509	248	261	498	234	264	358	200	158
Meru	49,738	21,775	27,961	19,508	7,488	12,019	9,273	4,108	5,165	19,289	7,567	11,722	14,135	6,456	7,678	7,577	4,004	3,573	4,843	2,766	2,077
Tharaka-Nithi	13,014	5,642	7,372	4,840	1,960	2,880	2,421	1,036	1,385	5,182	2,031	3,151	3,887	1,574	2,313	2,071	966	1,105	1,438	789	649
Embu	23,787	9,663	14,122	9,130	3,321	5,809	3,866	1,588	2,277	10,030	3,514	6,515	7,043	2,884	4,158	3,429	1,675	1,754	2,523	1,387	1,135
Kitui	26,991	11,631	15,359	9,528	3,926	5,602	5,073	2,166	2,907	12,028	4,539	7,489	5,844	2,624	3,220	4,233	2,066	2,167	3,989	2,203	1,785
Machakos	31,670	13,459	18,210	11,121	4,487	6,634	4,987	2,088	2,899	14,236	5,293	8,942	7,354	3,232	4,121	5,034	2,326	2,707	4,023	2,200	1,823
Makueni	36,292	14,846	21,445	13,399	5,250	8,149	6,370	2,595	3,775	16,632	5,927	10,705	9,245	3,700	5,544	5,378	2,422	2,955	4,185	2,298	1,886
Nyandarua	16,212	6,639	9,572	5,036	2,016	3,020	1,897	847	1,050	7,623	2,654	4,969	4,298	1,825	2,472	2,489	1,181	1,307	1,784	1,032	752
Nyeri	21,860	8,588	13,270	6,530	2,422	4,108	2,513	1,048	1,465	11,243	3,768	7,474	5,468	2,260	3,207	3,692	1,634	2,057	2,437	1,322	1,114
Kirinyaga	18,859	7,271	11,586	6,219	2,201	4,018	2,292	933	1,359	9,275	3,019	6,254	4,967	2,009	2,958	3,016	1,360	1,655	2,019	1,058	960
Murang'A	35,112	13,795	21,315	10,411	3,892	6,518	4,402	1,858	2,544	18,630	6,206	12,424	8,336	3,558	4,778	5,822	2,652	3,170	3,664	1,994	1,669
Kiambu	44,481	18,142	26,332	16,320	6,370	9,947	4,964	2,263	2,700	19,574	6,917	12,654	9,363	4,118	5,243	6,842	3,032	3,808	5,186	2,821	2,364
Turkana	7,900	3,870	4,030	2,907	1,308	1,599	1,817	903	914	3,184	1,628	1,556	2,071	1,093	978	2,230	1,163	1,067	1,429	777	652
West Pokot	5,217	2,462	2,755	1,909	862	1,047	1,527	733	794	2,271	1,051	1,220	1,269	593	676	1,249	587	662	1,030	524	506

Appendix 1 (Cont'd): Distribution of PWDs by Sex, Domain, Residence & County

County	All PWDs			Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Samburu	3,370	1,574	1,796	1,302	511	791	908	416	492	1,096	521	575	612	301	311	680	318	362	448	234	214
Trans Nzoia	17,478	8,081	9,396	6,609	2,916	3,693	2,727	1,273	1,454	6,166	2,574	3,591	3,639	1,596	2,043	2,272	1,169	1,103	2,522	1,399	1,123
Uasin Gishu	15,057	6,835	8,221	5,644	2,500	3,143	2,330	1,134	1,196	5,665	2,363	3,302	2,922	1,314	1,608	2,311	1,075	1,236	1,993	1,084	909
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,856	2,378	2,478	1,459	663	796	934	469	465	2,050	974	1,076	973	445	528	980	486	494	655	372	283
Nandi	14,221	6,487	7,733	4,655	2,052	2,603	2,362	1,158	1,204	6,221	2,553	3,667	2,994	1,383	1,610	2,197	1,090	1,107	1,947	1,095	852
Baringo	8,656	4,087	4,568	2,757	1,214	1,543	1,690	794	896	3,805	1,732	2,073	1,854	851	1,003	1,799	863	936	1,217	639	577
Laikipia	8,344	3,631	4,713	2,762	1,139	1,623	1,139	533	606	3,663	1,394	2,269	2,076	960	1,116	1,434	709	725	1,112	635	477
Nakuru	33,899	14,480	19,412	12,425	5,064	7,359	4,256	1,997	2,258	14,270	5,474	8,795	6,947	2,994	3,950	5,110	2,415	2,695	4,078	2,288	1,789
Narok	9,029	4,272	4,757	2,744	1,254	1,490	1,822	878	944	3,554	1,585	1,969	1,543	729	814	1,543	743	800	1,338	756	582
Kajiado	10,379	4,747	5,631	4,009	1,702	2,306	1,706	806	900	3,571	1,549	2,022	1,764	818	946	1,658	786	872	1,663	905	758
Kericho	8,554	3,992	4,561	2,300	1,053	1,247	1,433	705	728	3,722	1,596	2,125	1,861	882	979	1,865	908	957	1,467	836	631
Bomet	9,109	4,272	4,836	2,334	1,070	1,264	1,610	799	811	3,931	1,645	2,285	1,962	1,005	957	2,007	1,005	1,002	1,551	885	666
Kakamega	47,778	20,300	27,475	17,706	7,274	10,431	8,507	3,627	4,879	19,273	7,355	11,917	11,357	4,416	6,940	5,752	2,686	3,065	5,826	3,094	2,732
Vihiga	19,973	8,283	11,690	6,933	2,782	4,151	3,187	1,311	1,876	9,630	3,519	6,111	5,139	1,933	3,206	2,599	1,166	1,433	2,045	1,120	925
Bungoma	29,170	13,194	15,974	10,585	4,592	5,993	5,457	2,491	2,966	10,582	4,393	6,189	6,203	2,652	3,549	3,575	1,759	1,816	3,784	2,120	1,664
Busia	20,478	8,718	11,760	7,290	3,031	4,259	3,806	1,609	2,197	8,463	3,157	5,306	4,716	1,886	2,830	2,608	1,200	1,408	2,506	1,338	1,168
Siaya	35,439	14,009	21,430	14,005	5,281	8,724	6,861	2,734	4,127	14,749	4,903	9,846	7,945	2,950	4,995	4,025	1,722	2,303	3,336	1,775	1,561
Kisumu	39,868	16,311	23,557	17,606	6,874	10,732	7,291	3,004	4,287	16,196	5,730	10,466	8,190	3,151	5,039	4,288	1,840	2,448	3,409	1,813	1,596
Homa Bay	42,137	17,024	25,112	16,852	6,547	10,305	8,388	3,522	4,865	17,523	6,009	11,514	10,329	3,682	6,647	4,783	2,014	2,769	3,708	1,933	1,775
Migori	29,265	12,530	16,733	11,141	4,648	6,492	6,065	2,613	3,452	11,064	4,154	6,909	6,372	2,476	3,896	3,519	1,482	2,036	3,177	1,627	1,550
Kisii	36,308	15,095	21,212	13,580	5,711	7,869	5,663	2,397	3,265	16,175	5,968	10,206	9,636	3,510	6,125	5,815	2,622	3,192	3,975	2,104	1,870
Nyamira	17,536	7,353	10,183	6,554	2,767	3,787	2,593	1,150	1,443	8,296	3,112	5,184	4,288	1,649	2,639	2,755	1,224	1,531	1,853	968	885
Nairobi City	42,620	19,315	23,298	18,790	7,951	10,837	5,343	2,628	2,714	14,551	6,204	8,345	6,712	3,110	3,598	5,500	2,689	2,809	5,450	3,067	2,381

Appendix 2: Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Sex, Domain, Residence & County

County	PWDs			Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	916,692	393,451	523,184	36.4	34.6	37.8	16.7	17.2	16.4	42.0	37.4	45.6	23.2	22.8	23.5	15.3	16.8	14.1	12.1	15.4	9.7
Rural	737,348	315,293	422,026	35.1	33.5	36.3	17.6	17.9	17.3	43.3	38.2	47.1	24.5	24.0	24.9	15.6	17.2	14.5	12.0	15.3	9.6
Urban	179,344	78,158	101,158	41.6	38.9	43.6	13.3	14.3	12.5	36.9	34.0	39.1	18.0	18.2	17.7	13.8	15.0	12.8	12.6	15.8	10.1
Mombasa	14,226	6,376	7,849	39.4	36.7	41.6	14.9	16.0	14.0	36.6	35.1	37.8	18.9	19.5	18.4	15.5	17.1	14.1	15.5	19.2	12.6
Kwale	12,130	5,710	6,420	29.9	29.3	30.4	19.2	19.0	19.3	39.1	36.6	41.3	21.9	20.9	22.8	19.0	20.1	18.0	17.0	19.9	14.4
Kilifi	20,044	8,991	11,053	31.7	29.9	33.2	17.8	16.9	18.5	38.6	36.9	40.1	20.3	20.3	20.4	18.2	19.5	17.1	16.3	19.3	13.9
Tana River	4,032	1,977	2,055	33.3	32.9	33.6	21.3	18.5	24.0	37.5	36.4	38.6	21.8	21.7	21.8	20.7	21.4	20.0	14.8	16.6	13.0
Lamu	2,402	1,134	1,268	36.1	36.9	35.3	16.4	16.3	16.6	38.8	33.9	43.1	25.9	24.5	27.1	17.8	18.5	17.1	13.7	15.9	11.8
Taita-Taveta	8,301	3,635	4,663	33.8	32.3	35.0	16.0	15.4	16.6	42.2	37.9	45.6	27.6	26.2	28.7	18.7	20.5	17.4	14.3	17.8	11.5
Garissa	5,187	2,870	2,316	24.8	23.2	26.7	24.9	23.6	26.5	38.8	37.6	40.5	32.4	32.9	31.8	36.8	36.1	37.7	19.9	19.9	19.9
Wajir	3,731	2,031	1,700	22.2	22.0	22.5	26.9	26.7	27.2	43.7	43.2	44.2	34.0	32.7	35.6	37.3	37.0	37.7	20.4	20.8	19.9
Mandera	6,190	3,191	2,998	28.0	28.0	28.1	27.4	26.8	28.1	40.8	40.2	41.5	35.3	35.0	35.7	38.8	38.2	39.5	24.0	24.1	23.8
Marsabit	3,098	1,526	1,572	36.7	33.8	39.5	23.4	22.0	24.7	39.3	38.1	40.3	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.0	19.6	20.4	14.6	15.1	14.1
Isiolo	2,694	1,259	1,435	38.6	31.9	44.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	36.4	35.4	37.2	18.9	19.7	18.2	18.5	18.6	18.4	13.3	15.9	11.0
Meru	49,738	21,775	27,961	39.2	34.4	43.0	18.6	18.9	18.5	38.8	34.8	41.9	28.4	29.6	27.5	15.2	18.4	12.8	9.7	12.7	7.4
Tharaka-Nithi	13,014	5,642	7,372	37.2	34.7	39.1	18.6	18.4	18.8	39.8	36.0	42.7	29.9	27.9	31.4	15.9	17.1	15.0	11.0	14.0	8.8
Embu	23,787	9,663	14,122	38.4	34.4	41.1	16.3	16.4	16.1	42.2	36.4	46.1	29.6	29.8	29.4	14.4	17.3	12.4	10.6	14.4	8.0
Kitui	26,991	11,631	15,359	35.3	33.8	36.5	18.8	18.6	18.9	44.6	39.0	48.8	21.7	22.6	21.0	15.7	17.8	14.1	14.8	18.9	11.6
Machakos	31,670	13,459	18,210	35.1	33.3	36.4	15.7	15.5	15.9	45.0	39.3	49.1	23.2	24.0	22.6	15.9	17.3	14.9	12.7	16.3	10.0
Makueni	36,292	14,846	21,445	36.9	35.4	38.0	17.6	17.5	17.6	45.8	39.9	49.9	25.5	24.9	25.9	14.8	16.3	13.8	11.5	15.5	8.8
Nyandarua	16,212	6,639	9,572	31.1	30.4	31.6	11.7	12.8	11.0	47.0	40.0	51.9	26.5	27.5	25.8	15.4	17.8	13.7	11.0	15.5	7.9
Nyeri	21,860	8,588	13,270	29.9	28.2	31.0	11.5	12.2	11.0	51.4	43.9	56.3	25.0	26.3	24.2	16.9	19.0	15.5	11.1	15.4	8.4
Kirinyaga	18,859	7,271	11,586	33.0	30.3	34.7	12.2	12.8	11.7	49.2	41.5	54.0	26.3	27.6	25.5	16.0	18.7	14.3	10.7	14.6	8.3
Murang'a	35,112	13,795	21,315	29.7	28.2	30.6	12.5	13.5	11.9	53.1	45.0	58.3	23.7	25.8	22.4	16.6	19.2	14.9	10.4	14.5	7.8
Kiambu	44,481	18,142	26,332	36.7	35.1	37.8	11.2	12.5	10.3	44.0	38.1	48.1	21.0	22.7	19.9	15.4	16.7	14.5	11.7	15.5	9.0
Turkana	7,900	3,870	4,030	36.8	33.8	39.7	23.0	23.3	22.7	40.3	42.1	38.6	26.2	28.2	24.3	28.2	30.1	26.5	18.1	20.1	16.2
West Pokot	5,217	2,462	2,755	36.6	35.0	38.0	29.3	29.8	28.8	43.5	42.7	44.3	24.3	24.1	24.5	23.9	23.8	24.0	19.7	21.3	18.4

Appendix 2 (Cont'd): Percentage Distribution of PWDs by Sex, Domain, Residence & County

County	PWDs			Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Samburu	3,370	1,574	1,796	38.6	32.5	44.0	26.9	26.4	27.4	32.5	33.1	32.0	18.2	19.1	17.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	13.3	14.9	11.9
Trans Nzoia	17,478	8,081	9,396	37.8	36.1	39.3	15.6	15.8	15.5	35.3	31.9	38.2	20.8	19.8	21.7	13.0	14.5	11.7	14.4	17.3	12.0
Uasin Gishu	15,057	6,835	8,221	37.5	36.6	38.2	15.5	16.6	14.5	37.6	34.6	40.2	19.4	19.2	19.6	15.3	15.7	15.0	13.2	15.9	11.1
Elgeyo-Marakwet	4,856	2,378	2,478	30.0	27.9	32.1	19.2	19.7	18.8	42.2	41.0	43.4	20.0	18.7	21.3	20.2	20.4	19.9	13.5	15.6	11.4
Nandi	14,221	6,487	7,733	32.7	31.6	33.7	16.6	17.9	15.6	43.7	39.4	47.4	21.1	21.3	20.8	15.4	16.8	14.3	13.7	16.9	11.0
Baringo	8,656	4,087	4,568	31.9	29.7	33.8	19.5	19.4	19.6	44.0	42.4	45.4	21.4	20.8	22.0	20.8	21.1	20.5	14.1	15.6	12.6
Laikipia	8,344	3,631	4,713	33.1	31.4	34.4	13.7	14.7	12.9	43.9	38.4	48.1	24.9	26.4	23.7	17.2	19.5	15.4	13.3	17.5	10.1
Nakuru	33,899	14,480	19,412	36.7	35.0	37.9	12.6	13.8	11.6	42.1	37.8	45.3	20.5	20.7	20.3	15.1	16.7	13.9	12.0	15.8	9.2
Narok	9,029	4,272	4,757	30.4	29.4	31.3	20.2	20.6	19.8	39.4	37.1	41.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.4	16.8	14.8	17.7	12.2
Kajiado	10,379	4,747	5,631	38.6	35.9	41.0	16.4	17.0	16.0	34.4	32.6	35.9	17.0	17.2	16.8	16.0	16.6	15.5	16.0	19.1	13.5
Kericho	8,554	3,992	4,561	26.9	26.4	27.3	16.8	17.7	16.0	43.5	40.0	46.6	21.8	22.1	21.5	21.8	22.7	21.0	17.1	20.9	13.8
Bomet	9,109	4,272	4,836	25.6	25.0	26.1	17.7	18.7	16.8	43.2	38.5	47.2	21.5	23.5	19.8	22.0	23.5	20.7	17.0	20.7	13.8
Kakamega	47,778	20,300	27,475	37.1	35.8	38.0	17.8	17.9	17.8	40.3	36.2	43.4	23.8	21.8	25.3	12.0	13.2	11.2	12.2	15.2	9.9
Vihiga	19,973	8,283	11,690	34.7	33.6	35.5	16.0	15.8	16.0	48.2	42.5	52.3	25.7	23.3	27.4	13.0	14.1	12.3	10.2	13.5	7.9
Bungoma	29,170	13,194	15,974	36.3	34.8	37.5	18.7	18.9	18.6	36.3	33.3	38.7	21.3	20.1	22.2	12.3	13.3	11.4	13.0	16.1	10.4
Busia	20,478	8,718	11,760	35.6	34.8	36.2	18.6	18.5	18.7	41.3	36.2	45.1	23.0	21.6	24.1	12.7	13.8	12.0	12.2	15.3	9.9
Siaya	35,439	14,009	21,430	39.5	37.7	40.7	19.4	19.5	19.3	41.6	35.0	45.9	22.4	21.1	23.3	11.4	12.3	10.7	9.4	12.7	7.3
Kisumu	39,868	16,311	23,557	44.2	42.1	45.6	18.3	18.4	18.2	40.6	35.1	44.4	20.5	19.3	21.4	10.8	11.3	10.4	8.6	11.1	6.8
Homa Bay	42,137	17,024	25,112	40.0	38.5	41.0	19.9	20.7	19.4	41.6	35.3	45.9	24.5	21.6	26.5	11.4	11.8	11.0	8.8	11.4	7.1
Migori	29,265	12,530	16,733	38.1	37.1	38.8	20.7	20.9	20.6	37.8	33.2	41.3	21.8	19.8	23.3	12.0	11.8	12.2	10.9	13.0	9.3
Kisii	36,308	15,095	21,212	37.4	37.8	37.1	15.6	15.9	15.4	44.5	39.5	48.1	26.5	23.3	28.9	16.0	17.4	15.0	10.9	13.9	8.8
Nyamira	17,536	7,353	10,183	37.4	37.6	37.2	14.8	15.6	14.2	47.3	42.3	50.9	24.5	22.4	25.9	15.7	16.6	15.0	10.6	13.2	8.7
Nairobi City	42,620	19,315	23,298	44.1	41.2	46.5	12.5	13.6	11.6	34.1	32.1	35.8	15.7	16.1	15.4	12.9	13.9	12.1	12.8	15.9	10.2

Appendix 3: Distribution of population by Degree of Severity

County	Total			None			Mild			Moderate			Severe			DK		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	41,230,306	20,314,377	20,914,684	37,010,623	18,462,402	18,547,163	3,274,456	1,442,958	1,831,370	813,450	343,296	470,107	103,242	50,155	53,077	28,535	15,566	12,967
Rural	28,443,059	14,030,275	14,412,067	25,240,675	12,637,595	12,602,454	2,442,877	1,065,294	1,377,521	654,343	275,119	379,202	83,005	40,174	42,824	22,159	12,093	10,066
Urban	12,787,247	6,284,102	6,502,617	11,769,948	5,824,807	5,944,709	831,579	377,664	453,849	159,107	68,177	90,905	20,237	9,981	10,253	6,376	3,473	2,901
Mombasa	1,043,429	523,737	519,676	953,865	483,101	470,751	74,913	34,026	40,885	12,171	5,354	6,816	2,055	1,022	1,033	425	234	191
Kwale	728,681	355,151	373,516	665,564	326,443	339,108	50,541	22,772	27,768	10,391	4,805	5,586	1,739	905	834	446	226	220
Kilifi	1,240,518	595,179	645,321	1,135,073	548,716	586,339	84,746	37,125	47,621	17,093	7,528	9,565	2,951	1,463	1,488	655	347	308
Tana River	261,533	130,343	131,188	242,620	121,120	121,499	14,697	7,138	7,559	3,369	1,650	1,719	663	327	336	184	108	75
Lamu	123,213	65,082	58,128	111,118	59,280	51,836	9,651	4,647	5,003	2,069	975	1,094	333	159	174	42	21	21
Taita-Taveta	297,148	150,433	146,709	259,559	133,781	125,775	29,163	12,939	16,224	7,239	3,136	4,101	1,062	499	562	125	78	47
Garissa	723,900	397,414	326,457	698,729	383,829	314,872	19,012	10,213	8,799	3,783	2,087	1,695	1,404	783	621	972	502	470
Wajir	652,641	349,917	302,680	630,639	338,248	292,347	17,201	9,045	8,156	2,635	1,457	1,178	1,096	574	522	1,070	593	477
Mandera	701,175	356,835	344,314	667,442	339,714	327,706	26,544	13,423	13,118	4,275	2,216	2,059	1,915	975	939	999	507	492
Marsabit	378,058	199,092	178,949	363,411	191,927	171,468	11,327	5,515	5,811	2,559	1,273	1,286	539	253	286	222	124	98
Isiolo	227,359	119,042	108,313	215,452	113,196	102,252	9,114	4,526	4,588	2,255	1,059	1,196	439	200	239	99	61	38
Meru	1,365,672	675,684	689,952	1,172,386	591,560	580,797	142,500	61,752	80,743	44,661	19,133	25,526	5,077	2,642	2,435	1,048	597	451
Tharaka-Nithi	350,977	172,445	178,525	296,468	148,689	147,772	41,230	17,945	23,285	11,648	4,975	6,673	1,366	667	699	265	169	96
Embu	543,389	270,411	272,959	457,975	234,739	223,223	61,370	25,859	35,507	20,934	8,297	12,635	2,853	1,366	1,487	257	150	107
Kitui	1,004,095	481,608	522,462	893,266	435,120	458,126	83,123	34,475	48,644	23,473	9,893	13,579	3,518	1,738	1,780	715	382	333
Machakos	1,267,416	631,709	635,680	1,125,322	571,225	554,074	109,879	46,741	63,135	28,277	11,798	16,478	3,393	1,661	1,732	545	284	261
Makueni	880,842	433,390	447,434	752,803	379,688	373,102	90,805	38,333	52,468	32,597	13,060	19,537	3,695	1,786	1,908	942	523	419
Nyandarua	566,117	278,417	287,684	505,203	252,639	252,550	44,505	19,033	25,471	14,499	5,799	8,700	1,713	840	872	197	106	91
Nyeri	679,970	333,255	346,689	598,326	299,851	298,453	59,537	24,684	34,851	19,429	7,453	11,974	2,431	1,135	1,296	247	132	115
Kirinyaga	548,350	270,114	278,210	479,043	242,026	236,996	50,193	20,681	29,509	16,761	6,301	10,458	2,098	970	1,128	255	136	119
Murang'a	942,714	465,916	476,770	810,761	411,702	399,035	96,461	40,230	56,229	31,197	11,984	19,212	3,915	1,811	2,103	380	189	191
Kiambu	2,124,955	1,038,693	1,086,148	1,928,056	953,530	974,428	151,562	66,564	84,989	39,481	15,772	23,702	5,000	2,370	2,630	856	457	399
Turkana	790,656	408,700	381,937	748,024	388,838	359,168	32,227	14,596	17,630	6,477	3,151	3,326	1,423	719	704	2,505	1,396	1,109
West Pokot	505,009	248,377	256,620	480,814	236,978	243,824	18,740	8,824	9,916	4,187	1,959	2,228	1,030	503	527	238	113	125

Appendix 3 Cont'd: Distribution of population by Degree of Severity

County	Total			None			Mild			Moderate			Severe			DK		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Samburu	257,379	129,702	127,673	241,877	122,579	119,294	11,899	5,381	6,518	2,793	1,296	1,497	577	278	299	233	168	65
Trans Nzoia	855,992	420,574	435,398	766,469	379,499	386,954	71,630	32,765	38,862	15,684	7,175	8,508	1,794	906	888	415	229	186
Uasin Gishu	1,012,815	502,879	509,913	932,502	465,824	466,657	64,798	29,966	34,831	13,233	5,970	7,262	1,824	865	959	458	254	204
Elgeyo-Marakwet	392,482	196,020	196,451	366,093	183,107	182,976	21,394	10,460	10,933	4,168	2,035	2,133	688	343	345	139	75	64
Nandi	777,743	386,699	391,024	706,076	353,904	352,154	55,991	25,563	30,427	12,398	5,546	6,851	1,823	941	882	1,455	745	710
Baringo	567,964	285,425	282,528	524,845	265,007	259,830	34,075	16,098	17,975	7,331	3,453	3,877	1,325	634	691	388	233	155
Laikipia	448,537	222,941	225,585	411,479	206,763	204,707	28,544	12,447	16,095	7,345	3,113	4,232	999	518	481	170	100	70
Nakuru	1,870,019	926,388	943,545	1,709,547	856,024	853,457	125,714	55,437	70,264	30,191	12,625	17,561	3,708	1,855	1,851	859	447	412
Narok	961,591	478,637	482,931	911,664	455,020	456,623	40,209	18,936	21,271	7,954	3,741	4,213	1,075	531	544	689	409	280
Kajiado	951,234	471,346	479,858	893,335	444,422	448,885	46,830	21,735	25,094	8,828	4,021	4,806	1,551	726	825	690	442	248
Kericho	787,384	392,162	395,196	736,354	368,089	368,243	42,271	19,962	22,306	7,302	3,366	3,935	1,252	626	626	205	119	86
Bomet	762,240	376,423	385,799	715,026	354,767	360,244	37,781	17,231	20,548	7,749	3,582	4,166	1,360	690	670	324	153	171
Kakamega	1,635,598	780,862	854,704	1,399,094	678,752	720,315	187,366	81,101	106,263	43,317	18,181	25,133	4,461	2,119	2,342	1,360	709	651
Vihiga	522,606	250,201	272,396	430,513	211,327	219,178	71,776	30,392	41,383	18,166	7,431	10,735	1,807	852	955	344	199	145
Bungoma	1,445,080	699,191	745,858	1,269,845	621,030	648,791	145,409	64,618	80,786	26,536	11,868	14,666	2,634	1,326	1,308	656	349	307
Busia	773,825	365,488	408,312	667,159	320,015	347,120	85,671	36,460	49,210	18,546	7,813	10,733	1,932	905	1,027	517	295	222
Siaya	868,066	408,757	459,293	705,958	342,847	363,098	125,660	51,375	74,282	32,216	12,587	19,629	3,223	1,422	1,801	1,009	526	483
Kisumu	1,003,910	483,364	520,526	845,894	415,067	430,812	117,490	51,639	65,846	36,371	14,750	21,621	3,497	1,561	1,936	658	347	311
Homa Bay	970,392	458,176	512,197	800,047	387,224	412,811	127,652	53,614	74,032	38,640	15,407	23,232	3,497	1,617	1,880	556	314	242
Migori	947,932	452,257	495,645	823,572	398,138	425,408	93,877	40,972	52,903	26,798	11,389	15,408	2,467	1,141	1,325	1,218	617	601
Kisii	1,117,252	530,357	586,862	964,190	464,944	499,216	116,265	50,056	66,207	32,571	13,319	19,252	3,737	1,776	1,960	489	262	227
Nyamira	538,703	257,297	281,395	461,606	224,063	237,533	59,334	25,763	33,570	15,863	6,575	9,288	1,673	778	895	227	118	109
Nairobi City	3,813,745	1,888,287	1,925,274	3,535,559	1,758,050	1,777,356	233,779	109,901	123,855	37,990	16,938	21,046	4,630	2,377	2,252	1,787	1,021	765

Appendix 4: Proportion of population by Degree of Severity in any Disability, Sex, Residence and County

County	Total			None			Mild			Moderate			Severe			DK		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	41,230,306	20,314,377	20,914,684	89.8	90.9	88.7	7.9	7.1	8.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	28,443,059	14,030,275	14,412,067	88.7	90.1	87.4	8.6	7.6	9.6	2.3	2.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	12,787,247	6,284,102	6,502,617	92.0	92.7	91.4	6.5	6.0	7.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mombasa	1,043,429	523,737	519,676	91.4	92.2	90.6	7.2	6.5	7.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwale	728,681	355,151	373,516	91.3	91.9	90.8	6.9	6.4	7.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kilifi	1,240,518	595,179	645,321	91.5	92.2	90.9	6.8	6.2	7.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tana River	261,533	130,343	131,188	92.8	92.9	92.6	5.6	5.5	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lamu	123,213	65,082	58,128	90.2	91.1	89.2	7.8	7.1	8.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita - Taveta	297,148	150,433	146,709	87.4	88.9	85.7	9.8	8.6	11.1	2.4	2.1	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Garissa	723,900	397,414	326,457	96.5	96.6	96.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wajir	652,641	349,917	302,680	96.6	96.7	96.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mandera	701,175	356,835	344,314	95.2	95.2	95.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marsabit	378,058	199,092	178,949	96.1	96.4	95.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Isiolo	227,359	119,042	108,313	94.8	95.1	94.4	4.0	3.8	4.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Meru	1,365,672	675,684	689,952	85.8	87.5	84.2	10.4	9.1	11.7	3.3	2.8	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tharaka-Nithi	350,977	172,445	178,525	84.5	86.2	82.8	11.7	10.4	13.0	3.3	2.9	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Embu	543,389	270,411	272,959	84.3	86.8	81.8	11.3	9.6	13.0	3.9	3.1	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kitui	1,004,095	481,608	522,462	89.0	90.3	87.7	8.3	7.2	9.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machakos	1,267,416	631,709	635,680	88.8	90.4	87.2	8.7	7.4	9.9	2.2	1.9	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Makueni	880,842	433,390	447,434	85.5	87.6	83.4	10.3	8.8	11.7	3.7	3.0	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nyandarua	566,117	278,417	287,684	89.2	90.7	87.8	7.9	6.8	8.9	2.6	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	679,970	333,255	346,689	88.0	90.0	86.1	8.8	7.4	10.1	2.9	2.2	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	548,350	270,114	278,210	87.4	89.6	85.2	9.2	7.7	10.6	3.1	2.3	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Murang'a	942,714	465,916	476,770	86.0	88.4	83.7	10.2	8.6	11.8	3.3	2.6	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	2,124,955	1,038,693	1,086,148	90.7	91.8	89.7	7.1	6.4	7.8	1.9	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkana	790,656	408,700	381,937	94.6	95.1	94.0	4.1	3.6	4.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Pokot	505,009	248,377	256,620	95.2	95.4	95.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix 4 Cont'd: Proportion of population by Degree of Severity in any Disability, Sex, Residence and County

County	Total			None			Mild			Moderate			Severe			DK		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Samburu	257,379	129,702	127,673	94.0	94.5	93.4	4.6	4.1	5.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trans Nzoia	855,992	420,574	435,398	89.5	90.2	88.9	8.4	7.8	8.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,012,815	502,879	509,913	92.1	92.6	91.5	6.4	6.0	6.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	392,482	196,020	196,451	93.3	93.4	93.1	5.5	5.3	5.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	777,743	386,699	391,024	90.8	91.5	90.1	7.2	6.6	7.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Baringo	567,964	285,425	282,528	92.4	92.8	92.0	6.0	5.6	6.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Laikipia	448,537	222,941	225,585	91.7	92.7	90.7	6.4	5.6	7.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nakuru	1,870,019	926,388	943,545	91.4	92.4	90.5	6.7	6.0	7.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Narok	961,591	478,637	482,931	94.8	95.1	94.6	4.2	4.0	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kajiado	951,234	471,346	479,858	93.9	94.3	93.5	4.9	4.6	5.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kericho	787,384	392,162	395,196	93.5	93.9	93.2	5.4	5.1	5.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bomet	762,240	376,423	385,799	93.8	94.2	93.4	5.0	4.6	5.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	1,635,598	780,862	854,704	85.5	86.9	84.3	11.5	10.4	12.4	2.6	2.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vihiga	522,606	250,201	272,396	82.4	84.5	80.5	13.7	12.1	15.2	3.5	3.0	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bungoma	1,445,080	699,191	745,858	87.9	88.8	87.0	10.1	9.2	10.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busia	773,825	365,488	408,312	86.2	87.6	85.0	11.1	10.0	12.1	2.4	2.1	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Siaya	868,066	408,757	459,293	81.3	83.9	79.1	14.5	12.6	16.2	3.7	3.1	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kisumu	1,003,910	483,364	520,526	84.3	85.9	82.8	11.7	10.7	12.6	3.6	3.1	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Homabay	970,392	458,176	512,197	82.4	84.5	80.6	13.2	11.7	14.5	4.0	3.4	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Migori	947,932	452,257	495,645	86.9	88.0	85.8	9.9	9.1	10.7	2.8	2.5	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kisii	1,117,252	530,357	586,862	86.3	87.7	85.1	10.4	9.4	11.3	2.9	2.5	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamira	538,703	257,297	281,395	85.7	87.1	84.4	11.0	10.0	11.9	2.9	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	3,813,745	1,888,287	1,925,274	92.7	93.1	92.3	6.1	5.8	6.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Appendix 5: Distribution of PWDs by Sex, Selected Age group and Domain

Domain	Sex	Any Disability	Visual	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
All 5+	Total*	916,692	333,520	153,361	385,416	212,797	139,928	111,355
	Male	393,451	135,965	67,626	146,965	89,813	65,949	60,700
	Female	523,184	197,542	85,728	238,432	122,959	73,966	50,641
5-9	Total*	52,433	13,705	12,295	13,858	11,799	15,214	17,407
	Male	29,564	7,731	6,440	7,673	6,749	8,594	10,293
	Female	22,866	5,973	5,854	6,185	5,049	6,619	7,113
10-14	Total*	63,706	20,380	14,824	15,104	16,146	12,826	16,639
	Male	34,980	10,785	7,818	8,383	9,031	7,473	9,718
	Female	28,721	9,593	7,003	6,719	7,112	5,351	6,918
15-17	Total*	37,671	14,067	7,598	8,547	9,440	6,324	8,599
	Male	19,788	6,495	4,090	4,681	5,372	3,692	4,963
	Female	17,881	7,572	3,508	3,865	4,067	2,631	3,634
18-24	Total*	65,163	22,349	12,978	15,052	17,909	11,496	15,341
	Male	33,097	9,997	6,673	8,002	9,720	6,493	8,681
	Female	32,054	12,350	6,305	7,048	8,182	5,000	6,657
25-34	Total*	87,315	28,274	14,463	23,495	24,302	13,176	15,497
	Male	42,098	11,612	7,096	11,326	12,722	7,516	8,915
	Female	45,206	16,661	7,365	12,166	11,576	5,659	6,580
35-59	Total*	241,467	89,053	27,772	95,814	51,547	23,923	19,045
	Male	102,577	33,809	13,026	38,520	22,118	13,176	10,981
	Female	138,875	55,238	14,745	57,289	29,425	10,746	8,063
60-64	Total*	58,959	21,256	6,881	30,715	11,009	4,766	2,400
	Male	21,849	8,345	2,666	10,131	3,360	2,129	1,238
	Female	37,109	12,911	4,215	20,583	7,649	2,636	1,162
65-69	Total*	63,519	23,298	8,010	34,895	11,789	5,562	2,197
	Male	23,474	9,195	3,076	11,591	3,555	2,286	1,088
	Female	40,043	14,103	4,934	23,303	8,233	3,276	1,109
70+	Total*	246,459	101,138	48,540	147,936	58,856	46,641	14,230
	Male	86,024	37,996	16,741	46,658	17,186	14,590	4,823
	Female	160,429	63,141	31,799	101,274	41,666	32,048	9,405

Appendix 6: Distribution of Population age 5-17 years by Disability Status, Sex and Single Years

Single Ages	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
5	1,234,084	624,851	609,197	10,002	5,665	4,337	1,224,082	619,186	604,860
6	1,269,152	634,523	634,599	10,079	5,660	4,419	1,259,073	628,863	630,180
7	1,207,882	607,968	599,892	10,387	5,801	4,585	1,197,495	602,167	595,307
8	1,232,081	616,870	615,169	10,527	5,941	4,586	1,221,554	610,929	610,583
9	1,243,751	624,590	619,126	11,438	6,497	4,939	1,232,313	618,093	614,187
10	1,374,041	697,551	676,458	13,172	7,398	5,774	1,360,869	690,153	670,684
11	1,160,384	571,034	589,321	11,314	6,141	5,170	1,149,070	564,893	584,151
12	1,329,613	683,463	646,114	13,380	7,489	5,890	1,316,233	675,974	640,224
13	1,257,184	631,362	625,796	13,154	7,081	6,073	1,244,030	624,281	619,723
14	1,195,683	609,496	586,148	12,686	6,871	5,814	1,182,997	602,625	580,334
15	1,188,830	607,487	581,312	13,148	7,026	6,122	1,175,682	600,461	575,190
16	1,089,044	550,225	538,790	12,255	6,305	5,950	1,076,789	543,920	532,840
17	1,083,574	557,536	526,010	12,268	6,457	5,809	1,071,306	551,079	520,201
Total	15,865,303	8,016,956	7,847,932	153,810	84,332	69,468	15,711,493	7,932,624	7,778,464

Appendix 7: Distribution of Population by Domain, Sex and Single years

Single Ages	Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
5	2,356	1,367	989	2,159	1,130	1,029	2,838	1,586	1,252	3,449	1,928	1,521	1,970	1,134	836	3,501	2,056	1,445
6	2,582	1,468	1,114	2,291	1,193	1,098	2,756	1,542	1,214	3,058	1,720	1,338	2,108	1,225	883	3,445	2,010	1,435
7	2,668	1,502	1,166	2,499	1,310	1,189	2,711	1,512	1,199	3,000	1,691	1,308	2,393	1,358	1,034	3,566	2,059	1,507
8	2,805	1,564	1,241	2,571	1,330	1,241	2,744	1,491	1,253	2,901	1,685	1,216	2,563	1,443	1,120	3,367	2,030	1,337
9	3,294	1,830	1,463	2,775	1,477	1,297	2,809	1,542	1,267	2,806	1,570	1,236	2,765	1,589	1,176	3,528	2,138	1,389
10	3,781	2,123	1,658	3,192	1,689	1,503	3,343	1,853	1,490	3,191	1,865	1,326	3,491	1,931	1,560	3,907	2,313	1,594
11	3,562	1,905	1,655	2,736	1,385	1,349	2,592	1,410	1,181	2,201	1,256	944	2,810	1,540	1,268	3,035	1,741	1,292
12	4,230	2,304	1,926	3,190	1,735	1,455	3,181	1,805	1,375	2,673	1,581	1,091	3,340	1,899	1,441	3,452	2,059	1,393
13	4,438	2,253	2,185	2,947	1,528	1,419	3,004	1,667	1,337	2,457	1,424	1,033	3,329	1,849	1,480	3,166	1,827	1,339
14	4,369	2,200	2,169	2,759	1,481	1,277	2,984	1,648	1,336	2,304	1,347	957	3,176	1,812	1,363	3,079	1,778	1,300
15	4,718	2,218	2,500	2,729	1,508	1,221	3,083	1,719	1,364	2,310	1,352	958	3,362	1,919	1,443	3,099	1,809	1,290
16	4,484	2,004	2,480	2,485	1,294	1,191	2,764	1,518	1,246	2,061	1,202	859	3,041	1,699	1,342	2,788	1,576	1,212
17	4,865	2,273	2,592	2,384	1,288	1,096	2,700	1,444	1,255	1,953	1,138	814	3,037	1,754	1,282	2,712	1,578	1,132
Total	48,152	25,011	23,138	34,717	18,348	16,365	37,509	20,737	16,769	34,364	19,759	14,601	37,385	21,152	16,228	42,645	24,974	17,665

Appendix 8: Distribution of Population age 5 years and above Attending School by Disability Status, Sex and Class

Class /Grade	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	15,698,421	7,985,746	7,712,311	129,694	69,660	60,028	15,568,727	7,916,086	7,652,283
Pre-Primary	2,162,924	1,129,282	1,033,579	17,575	10,078	7,497	2,145,349	1,119,204	1,026,082
Standard/Grade 1	1,287,733	665,187	622,511	10,086	5,803	4,281	1,277,647	659,384	618,230
Standard/Grade 2	1,243,584	636,105	607,459	9,889	5,686	4,203	1,233,695	630,419	603,256
Standard/Grade 3	1,232,082	632,218	599,825	10,313	5,865	4,448	1,221,769	626,353	595,377
Standard/Grade 4	1,266,127	650,294	615,810	10,494	5,842	4,651	1,255,633	644,452	611,159
Standard/Grade 5	1,265,790	642,565	623,206	10,832	5,997	4,835	1,254,958	636,568	618,371
Standard/Grade 6	1,268,528	634,834	633,659	10,800	5,861	4,937	1,257,728	628,973	628,722
Standard/Grade 7	1,262,643	626,833	635,773	11,054	5,774	5,280	1,251,589	621,059	630,493
Standard/Grade 8	1,238,055	621,547	616,475	10,668	5,467	5,201	1,227,387	616,080	611,274
Form 1/Grade 9	925,231	457,042	468,170	7,663	3,714	3,948	917,568	453,328	464,222
Form 2/Grade 10	854,810	424,239	430,558	7,315	3,426	3,889	847,495	420,813	426,669
Form 3/Grade 11	743,999	373,950	370,032	6,164	2,935	3,229	737,835	371,015	366,803
Form 4/Grade 12	946,915	491,650	455,254	6,841	3,212	3,629	940,074	488,438	451,625

Appendix 9: Distribution of Population Age 5 to 17 Years Attending School by Disability Status, Sex and Class

Class/Grade	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	13,822,134	6,936,887	6,884,921	108,749	58,615	50,128	13,713,385	6,878,272	6,834,793
Pre-Primary	2,162,924	1,129,282	1,033,579	17,575	10,078	7,497	2,145,349	1,119,204	1,026,082
Standard/Grade 1	1,285,109	663,921	621,153	9,879	5,707	4,170	1,275,230	658,214	616,983
Standard/Grade 2	1,238,829	633,686	605,123	9,579	5,536	4,043	1,229,250	628,150	601,080
Standard/Grade 3	1,223,012	627,553	595,420	9,802	5,614	4,188	1,213,210	621,939	591,232
Standard/Grade 4	1,252,693	642,735	609,935	9,880	5,534	4,345	1,242,813	637,201	605,590
Standard/Grade 5	1,249,002	633,011	615,973	10,242	5,671	4,571	1,238,760	627,340	611,402
Standard/Grade 6	1,235,670	615,696	619,941	9,933	5,360	4,571	1,225,737	610,336	615,370
Standard/Grade 7	1,180,457	578,961	601,459	9,276	4,788	4,488	1,171,181	574,173	596,971
Standard/Grade 8	1,025,258	500,149	525,084	7,731	3,808	3,923	1,017,527	496,341	521,161
Form 1/Grade 9	797,230	379,065	418,151	6,124	2,824	3,299	791,106	376,241	414,852
Form 2/Grade 10	622,255	289,167	333,077	4,802	2,077	2,725	617,453	287,090	330,352
Form 3/Grade 11	389,150	175,162	213,981	2,862	1,213	1,649	386,288	173,949	212,332
Form 4/Grade 12	160,545	68,499	92,045	1,064	405	659	159,481	68,094	91,386

Appendix 10: Distribution of Population Attending School by Domain, Sex and Class

Class/Grade	Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	50,046	25,506	24,539	30,217	15,800	14,414	22,954	12,406	10,547	19,374	10,834	8,536	13,136	7,636	5,498	20,889	12,345	8,539
Pre-Primary	4,407	2,592	1,815	4,246	2,259	1,987	2,810	1,573	1,237	2,598	1,531	1,067	3,912	2,242	1,670	4,531	2,735	1,796
Standard/Grade 1	2,853	1,655	1,198	2,628	1,421	1,206	1,608	907	701	1,797	1,002	794	1,608	943	664	2,067	1,245	821
Standard/Grade 2	2,928	1,742	1,186	2,655	1,391	1,264	1,685	958	727	1,846	1,069	777	1,295	758	537	1,949	1,186	763
Standard/Grade 3	3,196	1,811	1,385	2,769	1,471	1,298	1,886	1,055	831	2,025	1,152	873	1,166	666	500	1,869	1,114	755
Standard/Grade 4	3,695	2,080	1,614	2,608	1,364	1,243	1,937	1,042	895	1,942	1,063	878	893	528	365	1,720	1,016	703
Standard/Grade 5	4,083	2,278	1,805	2,609	1,372	1,237	2,007	1,095	912	1,831	1,003	828	817	472	345	1,630	961	669
Standard/Grade 6	4,219	2,216	2,003	2,571	1,357	1,213	2,045	1,122	922	1,827	1,014	811	825	491	333	1,473	879	592
Standard/Grade 7	4,482	2,275	2,207	2,467	1,269	1,198	2,249	1,176	1,073	1,704	913	791	706	417	289	1,473	837	636
Standard/Grade 8	4,556	2,123	2,433	2,441	1,293	1,148	2,154	1,148	1,006	1,549	827	722	713	413	300	1,393	795	598
Form 1/Grade 9	4,070	1,801	2,269	1,509	740	769	1,299	660	639	676	374	302	334	192	142	780	454	325
Form 2/Grade 10	4,047	1,742	2,305	1,374	672	702	1,193	571	622	599	324	275	320	175	145	715	404	311
Form 3/Grade 11	3,559	1,512	2,047	1,123	565	558	968	521	447	446	251	195	240	146	94	600	337	263
Form 4/Grade 12	3,951	1,679	2,272	1,217	626	591	1,113	578	535	534	311	223	307	193	114	689	382	307

Appendix 11: Distribution of Population Age 5 to 17 Years Attending School by Domain, Sex and Class

Class/Grade	Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	41,331	21,217	20,113	25,565	13,272	12,290	17,989	9,746	8,242	16,169	9,122	7,043	11,536	6,693	4,841	17,887	10,601	7,281
Pre-Primary	4,407	2,592	1,815	4,246	2,259	1,987	2,810	1,573	1,237	2,598	1,531	1,067	3,912	2,242	1,670	4,531	2,735	1,796
Standard/Grade 1	2,811	1,634	1,177	2,584	1,399	1,184	1,527	873	654	1,711	967	743	1,559	916	642	2,001	1,213	787
Standard/Grade 2	2,862	1,707	1,155	2,606	1,370	1,236	1,569	906	663	1,717	1,004	713	1,226	716	510	1,863	1,137	726
Standard/Grade 3	3,069	1,741	1,328	2,674	1,419	1,255	1,691	975	716	1,837	1,062	775	1,069	616	453	1,750	1,044	706
Standard/Grade 4	3,537	2,004	1,532	2,510	1,312	1,197	1,710	937	773	1,736	961	774	786	478	308	1,587	938	648
Standard/Grade 5	3,953	2,208	1,745	2,493	1,301	1,192	1,813	1,001	812	1,627	895	732	731	424	307	1,514	890	624
Standard/Grade 6	3,992	2,097	1,895	2,366	1,229	1,136	1,756	953	802	1,591	888	701	699	413	285	1,316	780	534
Standard/Grade 7	4,001	1,998	2,003	2,063	1,038	1,025	1,660	863	797	1,300	713	587	526	308	218	1,192	667	525
Standard/Grade 8	3,691	1,647	2,044	1,698	871	827	1,322	680	642	919	484	435	423	235	188	891	498	393
Form 1/Grade 9	3,502	1,480	2,022	1,065	490	575	952	458	494	501	278	223	245	144	101	547	321	225
Form 2/Grade 10	2,920	1,158	1,762	747	358	389	678	295	383	365	190	175	218	113	105	390	217	173
Form 3/Grade 11	1,821	683	1,138	403	178	225	380	188	192	207	115	92	113	69	44	240	131	109
Form 4/Grade 12	765	268	497	110	48	62	121	44	77	60	34	26	29	19	10	65	30	35

Appendix 12: Distribution of Population Age 5 to 17 Attending School by Level of Severity, Sex and Class

Class /Grade	Total*			None			Mild			Moderate			Severe		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	13,822,134	6,936,887	6,884,921	13,204,986	6,619,623	6,585,059	508,399	258,649	249,734	96,432	51,849	44,579	12,317	6,766	5,549
Pre-Primary	2,162,924	1,129,282	1,033,579	2,081,868	1,083,265	998,540	63,481	35,939	27,542	14,131	8,187	5,944	3,444	1,891	1,553
Standard/Grade 1	1,285,109	663,921	621,153	1,237,123	636,731	600,362	38,107	21,483	16,621	8,385	4,841	3,543	1,494	866	627
Standard/Grade 2	1,238,829	633,686	605,123	1,190,751	606,671	584,062	38,499	21,479	17,018	8,302	4,814	3,488	1,277	722	555
Standard/Grade 3	1,223,012	627,553	595,420	1,171,679	598,869	572,772	41,531	23,070	18,460	8,642	4,984	3,658	1,160	630	530
Standard/Grade 4	1,252,693	642,735	609,935	1,197,469	612,325	585,124	45,344	24,876	20,466	8,936	5,041	3,894	944	493	451
Standard/Grade 5	1,249,002	633,011	615,973	1,190,871	601,820	589,035	47,889	25,520	22,367	9,340	5,192	4,148	902	479	423
Standard/Grade 6	1,235,670	615,696	619,941	1,176,632	585,249	591,353	49,105	25,087	24,017	9,088	4,876	4,211	845	484	360
Standard/Grade 7	1,180,457	578,961	601,459	1,122,545	550,400	572,109	48,636	23,773	24,862	8,567	4,421	4,146	709	367	342
Standard/Grade 8	1,025,258	500,149	525,084	975,858	476,947	498,886	41,669	19,394	22,275	7,121	3,477	3,644	610	331	279
Form 1/Grade 9	797,230	379,065	418,151	753,712	360,047	393,653	37,394	16,194	21,199	5,733	2,605	3,127	391	219	172
Form 2/Grade 10	622,255	289,167	333,077	587,672	275,195	312,469	29,781	11,895	17,883	4,517	1,924	2,593	285	153	132
Form 3/Grade 11	389,150	175,162	213,981	367,435	166,813	200,615	18,853	7,136	11,717	2,671	1,110	1,561	191	103	88
Form 4/Grade 12	160,545	68,499	92,045	151,371	65,291	86,079	8,110	2,803	5,307	999	377	622	65	28	37

Appendix 13: Gross Enrolment Rates by Disability Status, Sex and Class

Education Level/Class	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pre-Primary 5 yrs and above)	175.3	180.7	169.7	175.7	177.9	172.9	175.3	180.8	169.6
Primary	99.9	100.8	99.0	90.0	89.0	91.3	100.0	101.0	99.0
Secondary	76.2	75.1	77.2	55.6	49.8	62.0	76.4	75.4	77.4
Standard/Grade 1	101.5	104.8	98.1	100.1	102.5	96.9	101.5	104.9	98.1
Standard/Grade 2	103.0	104.6	101.3	95.2	98.0	91.7	103.0	104.7	101.3
Standard/Grade 3	100.0	102.5	97.5	98.0	98.7	97.0	100.0	102.5	97.5
Standard/Grade 4	101.8	104.1	99.5	91.7	89.9	94.2	101.9	104.3	99.5
Standard/Grade 5	92.1	92.1	92.1	82.2	81.1	83.7	92.2	92.2	92.2
Standard/Grade 6	109.3	111.2	107.5	95.5	95.4	95.5	109.5	111.3	107.6
Standard/Grade 7	95.0	91.7	98.4	82.6	77.1	89.6	95.1	91.9	98.5
Standard/Grade 8	98.5	98.4	98.5	81.1	77.2	85.6	98.7	98.7	98.6
Form 1/Grade 9	77.4	75.0	79.9	60.4	54.1	67.9	77.6	75.2	80.0
Form 2/Grade 10	71.9	69.8	74.1	55.6	48.8	63.5	72.1	70.1	74.2
Form 3/Grade 11	68.3	68.0	68.7	50.3	46.6	54.3	68.5	68.2	68.8
Form 4/Grade 12	87.4	88.2	86.5	55.8	49.7	62.5	87.8	88.6	86.8

Appendix 14: Distribution of PWDs by Domain, Sex and Religion

Religion	Visual			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	333,520	135,965	197,542	153,361	67,626	85,728	385,416	146,965	238,432	212,797	89,813	122,959	139,928	65,949	73,966	111,355	60,700	50,641
Catholic	81,056	33,361	47,693	36,023	15,510	20,513	97,788	37,481	60,301	50,100	20,397	29,696	33,195	15,173	18,018	24,589	13,261	11,325
Protestant	113,571	44,853	68,716	50,029	21,507	28,520	133,622	48,309	85,307	70,479	28,588	41,887	46,505	21,064	25,437	37,413	20,058	17,351
Evangelical Churches	65,714	24,837	40,872	28,875	12,251	16,621	70,585	25,102	45,480	40,087	15,968	24,113	24,095	11,183	12,910	21,863	11,781	10,078
African Instituted Churches	31,617	12,057	19,558	14,767	6,068	8,698	34,438	11,809	22,628	19,902	7,560	12,341	10,552	4,636	5,915	8,675	4,625	4,050
Orthodox	1,852	724	1,128	831	339	492	2,022	732	1,290	1,101	440	661	663	281	382	540	297	243
Other Christian	10,733	5,511	5,220	5,284	2,871	2,412	11,880	6,159	5,720	7,920	4,406	3,512	5,316	2,968	2,347	4,388	2,647	1,740
Islam	16,878	7,921	8,957	10,305	5,024	5,281	20,810	9,552	11,256	12,958	6,290	6,664	12,066	6,077	5,988	8,486	4,613	3,872
Hindu	222	143	79	211	116	95	463	209	254	136	67	69	187	99	88	110	63	47
Traditionists	2,460	1,118	1,342	1,431	641	790	2,707	1,249	1,458	1,313	568	745	1,106	521	585	614	318	296
Other Religion	3,454	1,603	1,851	1,773	878	895	3,709	1,746	1,963	2,359	1,222	1,137	1,598	876	722	1,255	737	518
No religion /Atheists	5,639	3,675	1,964	3,523	2,241	1,282	6,971	4,377	2,594	5,763	3,879	1,883	4,144	2,753	1,391	2,974	2,023	951
DK/Not S tated	324	162	162	309	180	129	421	240	181	679	428	251	501	318	183	448	277	170

Appendix 15: Working Age Population by Severity and Disability Domain

Domain	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Not Stated	Don't Know	Total
Seeing	25,270,022	1,408,416	168,420	6,579	1,809	11,474	26,866,720
Working	15,846,772	1,061,264	122,238	4,351	696	6,952	17,042,273
Unemployed/No work available	2,633,781	71,333	5,396	364	135	2,265	2,713,274
Not in Labour force	6,789,469	275,819	40,786	1,864	978	2,257	7,111,173
Mobility	26,044,033	637,848	159,591	14,032	1,823	9,393	26,866,720
Working	16,381,479	520,984	124,436	9,674	701	4,999	17,042,273
Unemployed/No work available	2,681,930	24,707	3,464	609	135	2,429	2,713,274
Not in Labour force	6,980,624	92,157	31,691	3,749	987	1,965	7,111,173
Hearing	26,426,441	358,650	58,228	11,464	1,815	10,122	26,866,720
Working	16,725,786	262,047	40,839	7,248	698	5,655	17,042,273
Unemployed/No work available	2,688,212	19,824	2,232	589	135	2,282	2,713,274
Not in Labour force	7,012,443	76,779	15,157	3,627	982	2,185	7,111,173
Cognition	26,322,309	416,939	101,511	12,696	1,826	11,439	26,866,720
Working	16,614,079	334,201	77,628	9,078	703	6,584	17,042,273
Unemployed/No work available	2,687,918	18,945	3,100	593	135	2,583	2,713,274
Not in Labour force	7,020,312	63,793	20,783	3,025	988	2,272	7,111,173
Selfcare	26,681,371	113,894	43,568	16,117	1,828	9,942	26,866,720
Working	16,914,756	79,552	30,388	11,577	704	5,296	17,042,273
Unemployed/No work available	2,701,326	7,003	1,648	668	135	2,494	2,713,274
Not in Labour force	7,065,289	27,339	11,532	3,872	989	2,152	7,111,173
Communication	26,663,507	132,048	44,620	16,262	1,829	8,454	26,866,720
Working	16,907,652	87,766	30,665	11,096	705	4,389	17,042,273
Unemployed/No work available	2,699,036	9,646	1,552	603	135	2,302	2,713,274
Not in Labour force	7,056,819	34,636	12,403	4,563	989	1,763	7,111,173

Appendix 16: Working Population by Age, Domain and Severity

Domain	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total
Seeing	25,283,305	1,408,416	168,420	6,579	26,866,720
15 - 19	5,083,859	145,586	20,849	800	5,251,094
20 - 24	4,271,108	113,147	14,134	633	4,399,022
25 - 29	3,686,078	106,163	12,537	570	3,805,348
30 - 34	3,394,678	117,018	14,522	645	3,526,863
35 - 39	2,501,288	101,974	12,354	523	2,616,139
40 - 44	2,082,835	134,121	15,833	619	2,233,408
45 - 49	1,570,877	176,895	18,992	649	1,767,413
50 - 54	1,098,043	177,222	18,874	617	1,294,756
55 - 59	908,351	179,932	19,890	702	1,108,875
60 - 64	686,188	156,358	20,435	821	863,802
Mobility	26,055,249	637,848	159,591	14,032	26,866,720
15 - 19	5,203,027	34,670	10,942	2,455	5,251,094
20 - 24	4,358,595	30,225	8,517	1,685	4,399,022
25 - 29	3,759,868	35,307	8,895	1,278	3,805,348
30 - 34	3,463,413	50,128	11,985	1,337	3,526,863
35 - 39	2,554,101	48,896	12,036	1,106	2,616,139
40 - 44	2,152,184	64,423	15,576	1,225	2,233,408
45 - 49	1,671,707	76,469	18,079	1,158	1,767,413
50 - 54	1,191,502	82,665	19,538	1,051	1,294,756
55 - 59	979,343	103,487	24,810	1,235	1,108,875
60 - 64	721,509	111,578	29,213	1,502	863,802
Hearing	26,438,378	358,650	58,228	11,464	26,866,720
15 - 19	5,191,681	47,490	9,601	2,322	5,251,094
20 - 24	4,356,289	34,080	6,600	2,053	4,399,022
25 - 29	3,767,358	30,805	5,533	1,652	3,805,348
30 - 34	3,485,286	34,299	5,776	1,502	3,526,863
35 - 39	2,582,555	27,965	4,621	998	2,616,139
40 - 44	2,196,034	31,606	4,917	851	2,233,408
45 - 49	1,728,062	33,824	4,872	655	1,767,413
50 - 54	1,257,042	32,655	4,572	487	1,294,756
55 - 59	1,063,058	40,018	5,288	511	1,108,875
60 - 64	811,013	45,908	6,448	433	863,802
Cognition	26,335,574	416,939	101,511	12,696	26,866,720
15 - 19	5,202,505	33,597	12,426	2,566	5,251,094
20 - 24	4,356,034	30,631	10,368	1,989	4,399,022
25 - 29	3,761,233	32,884	9,622	1,609	3,805,348
30 - 34	3,472,066	41,726	11,457	1,614	3,526,863
35 - 39	2,568,289	36,794	9,770	1,286	2,616,139
40 - 44	2,181,063	41,549	9,728	1,068	2,233,408
45 - 49	1,712,935	44,474	9,199	805	1,767,413
50 - 54	1,240,755	44,677	8,676	648	1,294,756
55 - 59	1,044,302	54,206	9,788	579	1,108,875
60 - 64	796,392	56,401	10,477	532	863,802
Selfcare	26,693,141	113,894	43,568	16,117	26,866,720
15 - 19	5,226,921	14,097	6,666	3,410	5,251,094
20 - 24	4,380,143	11,135	5,291	2,453	4,399,022
25 - 29	3,788,344	10,629	4,483	1,892	3,805,348
30 - 34	3,508,137	11,925	5,018	1,783	3,526,863
35 - 39	2,600,220	10,210	4,300	1,409	2,616,139
40 - 44	2,217,399	10,671	4,069	1,269	2,233,408
45 - 49	1,752,567	10,236	3,580	1,030	1,767,413
50 - 54	1,280,884	9,882	3,088	902	1,294,756
55 - 59	1,093,083	11,516	3,360	916	1,108,875
60 - 64	845,443	13,593	3,713	1,053	863,802
Communication	26,673,790	132,048	44,620	16,262	26,866,720
15 - 19	5,213,869	23,666	9,517	4,042	5,251,094
20 - 24	4,369,831	18,810	7,248	3,133	4,399,022
25 - 29	3,781,366	15,978	5,740	2,264	3,805,348
30 - 34	3,503,473	15,897	5,499	1,994	3,526,863
35 - 39	2,598,139	12,367	4,257	1,376	2,616,139
40 - 44	2,217,475	11,372	3,495	1,066	2,233,408
45 - 49	1,754,511	9,399	2,722	781	1,767,413
50 - 54	1,283,652	8,235	2,269	600	1,294,756
55 - 59	1,098,264	8,132	1,942	537	1,108,875
60 - 64	853,210	8,192	1,931	469	863,802

Appendix 17: working population by Disability, Sex and Age

Age	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	26,866,720	13,192,826	13,673,017	490,575	219,409	271,125	26,376,145	12,973,417	13,401,892
15 - 19	5,251,094	2,665,825	2,585,125	58,816	30,688	28,124	5,192,278	2,635,137	2,557,001
20 - 24	4,399,022	2,082,561	2,316,271	44,018	22,197	21,811	4,355,004	2,060,364	2,294,460
25 - 29	3,805,348	1,805,558	1,999,654	40,295	20,020	20,268	3,765,053	1,785,538	1,979,386
30 - 34	3,526,863	1,666,831	1,859,889	47,020	22,078	24,938	3,479,843	1,644,753	1,834,951
35 - 39	2,616,139	1,323,015	1,293,038	41,174	20,185	20,984	2,574,965	1,302,830	1,272,054
40 - 44	2,233,408	1,137,687	1,095,662	46,808	20,990	25,816	2,186,600	1,116,697	1,069,846
45 - 49	1,767,413	902,278	865,089	49,878	20,907	28,968	1,717,535	881,371	836,121
50 - 54	1,294,756	653,225	641,506	48,669	19,379	29,288	1,246,087	633,846	612,218
55 - 59	1,108,875	540,512	568,339	54,938	21,116	33,819	1,053,937	519,396	534,520
60 - 64	863,802	415,334	448,444	58,959	21,849	37,109	804,843	393,485	411,335

Appendix 18: Distribution of Employed Population by Disability Status, Sex and Age

Age Cohort	Total			PWDs			Persons without Disability		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Total	17,042,273	8,488,479	8,553,268	361,959	16,680,314	160,508	201,425	8,327,971	8,351,843
15 - 19	888,824	448,457	440,338	16,163	872,661	8,957	7,204	439,500	433,134
20 - 24	2,320,702	1,088,932	1,231,666	26,229	2,294,473	13,515	12,706	1,075,417	1,218,960
25 - 29	2,717,153	1,336,756	1,380,307	29,990	2,687,163	15,260	14,728	1,321,496	1,365,579
30 - 34	2,777,497	1,353,234	1,424,167	37,329	2,740,168	17,852	19,475	1,335,382	1,404,692
35 - 39	2,141,074	1,110,100	1,030,906	33,471	2,107,603	16,525	16,942	1,093,575	1,013,964
40 - 44	1,869,782	966,625	903,107	38,533	1,831,249	17,411	21,121	949,214	881,986
45 - 49	1,516,008	782,815	733,161	42,058	1,473,950	17,721	24,335	765,094	708,826
50 - 54	1,114,408	568,366	546,022	41,245	1,073,163	16,446	24,798	551,920	521,224
55 - 59	964,815	476,230	488,566	47,106	917,709	18,141	28,962	458,089	459,604
60 - 64	732,010	356,964	375,028	49,835	682,175	18,680	31,154	338,284	343,874

Appendix 19: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons within the Working Age by Age and Severity

Domain	Seeing				Mobility				Hearing			
Age	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	5.5	1.6	2.5	6.4	5.3	1.5	2.8	14.1	5.2	3.6	6.0	9.5
20 - 24	14.2	5.3	5.9	7.5	14.0	3.5	4.2	11.7	13.7	7.7	9.6	14.5
25 - 29	16.6	7.4	7.6	8.6	16.4	5.1	5.3	9.3	16.1	8.8	9.9	16.1
30 - 34	16.8	9.0	9.5	10.6	16.6	7.8	7.6	10.2	16.4	10.5	11.2	16.0
35 - 39	12.9	8.1	8.4	8.8	12.8	7.9	7.7	8.6	12.6	8.8	9.2	11.2
40 - 44	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	11.0	10.2	9.9	9.5
45 - 49	8.5	14.7	13.4	11.2	8.7	12.8	12.1	8.8	8.9	11.2	10.1	7.3
50 - 54	5.9	14.9	13.4	10.7	6.2	14.0	13.2	7.8	6.5	10.8	9.5	5.3
55 - 59	5.0	15.2	14.2	11.8	5.2	17.7	17.1	9.1	5.5	13.4	11.1	5.8
60 - 64	3.6	12.9	14.2	14.0	3.7	18.9	19.8	11.1	4.1	15.1	13.4	4.7

Domain	Cognition				Selfcare				Communication			
Age	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	5.2	3.0	7.3	17.2	5.2	6.0	11.1	18.4	5.2	8.0	14.1	18.3
20 - 24	13.8	6.0	9.2	15.4	13.6	8.3	11.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	15.5	18.3
25 - 29	16.1	7.6	9.5	13.2	16.0	9.2	10.7	12.3	16.0	13.2	14.0	15.2
30 - 34	16.4	10.3	11.8	13.6	16.3	11.2	12.2	11.8	16.3	13.9	14.0	14.2
35 - 39	12.6	9.3	10.3	10.8	12.6	9.7	10.8	9.2	12.6	11.2	10.9	10.0
40 - 44	11.0	10.7	10.2	8.9	11.0	10.3	9.9	8.4	11.0	10.2	9.0	7.5
45 - 49	8.8	11.7	9.9	6.7	8.9	10.2	8.8	6.7	8.9	8.6	7.1	5.6
50 - 54	6.4	11.9	9.4	5.3	6.5	9.9	7.5	5.6	6.5	7.5	5.8	4.1
55 - 59	5.5	14.5	10.8	4.7	5.6	11.6	8.3	6.0	5.7	7.5	4.8	3.8
60 - 64	4.0	14.9	11.6	4.2	4.2	13.5	9.1	6.3	4.3	7.3	4.7	3.0

Appendix 20: Employment Status by Severity and Domain

Domain	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Not Stated	Don't Know	Total
Seeing	15,846,772	1,061,264	122,238	4,351	696	6,952	17,042,273
Paid employee – outside household	6,944,798	438,740	46,738	1,732	287	2,902	7,435,197
Paid employee – within household	661,752	33,175	4,207	45	29	367	699,575
Working employer	719,787	48,805	5,499	185	31	243	774,550
Own account worker	3,950,709	291,845	35,765	1,244	186	1,731	4,281,480
Members of producer's co-operatives	17,116	1,272	168	7	3	6	18,572
Contributing family worker	2,600,732	183,719	21,910	755	109	1,221	2,808,446
Paid Apprentice /intern	103,169	5,161	578	21	7	50	108,986
Paid Volunteer	137,686	10,870	1,188	37	6	59	149,846
Other	711,023	47,677	6,185	325	38	373	765,621
Mobility	16,381,479	520,984	124,436	9,674	701	4,999	17,042,273
Paid employee – outside household	7,200,537	184,694	43,836	3,554	289	2,287	7,435,197
Paid employee – within household	681,628	14,920	2,693	49	29	256	699,575
Working employer	745,724	22,678	5,497	447	31	173	774,550
Own account worker	4,080,526	157,504	39,164	2,955	189	1,142	4,281,480
Members of producer's co-operatives	17,658	709	182	13	3	7	18,572
Contributing family worker	2,677,268	104,225	24,250	1,838	109	756	2,808,446
Paid Apprentice /intern	106,598	1,893	414	43	7	31	108,986
Paid Volunteer	143,978	4,750	996	64	6	52	149,846
Other	727,562	29,611	7,404	711	38	295	765,621
Hearing	16,725,786	262,047	40,839	7,248	698	5,655	17,042,273
Paid employee – outside household	7,316,826	97,534	15,255	2,845	288	2,449	7,435,197
Paid employee – within household	687,835	9,693	1,509	234	29	275	699,575
Working employer	761,934	10,452	1,637	304	31	192	774,550
Own account worker	4,193,860	72,605	11,467	1,993	187	1,368	4,281,480
Members of producer's co-operatives	18,134	367	58	8	3	2	18,572
Contributing family worker	2,746,922	51,391	7,798	1,296	109	930	2,808,446
Paid Apprentice /intern	107,391	1,324	186	37	7	41	108,986
Paid Volunteer	146,800	2,539	372	70	6	59	149,846
Other	746,084	16,142	2,557	461	38	339	765,621

Appendix 21 Cont'd: Employment Status by Severity and Domain

Domain	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Not Stated	Don't Know	Total
Cognition	16,614,079	334,201	77,628	9,078	703	6,584	17,042,273
Paid employee – outside household	7,286,404	115,022	27,154	3,342	290	2,985	7,435,197
Paid employee – within household	685,406	11,976	1,790	47	29	327	699,575
Working employer	756,592	14,139	3,177	376	31	235	774,550
Own account worker	4,152,646	100,492	23,971	2,712	190	1,469	4,281,480
Members of producer's co-operatives	17,922	515	108	16	3	8	18,572
Contributing family worker	2,722,040	68,122	15,417	1,737	109	1,021	2,808,446
Paid Apprentice /intern	107,219	1,389	291	36	7	44	108,986
Paid Volunteer	145,825	3,217	648	77	6	73	149,846
Other	740,025	19,329	5,072	735	38	422	765,621
Selfcare	16,914,756	79,552	30,388	11,577	704	5,296	17,042,273
Paid employee – outside household	7,386,679	30,015	11,549	4,315	290	2,349	7,435,197
Paid employee – within household	697,235	1,728	278	32	30	272	699,575
Working employer	769,191	3,386	1,281	476	31	185	774,550
Own account worker	4,246,334	21,688	8,627	3,436	190	1,205	4,281,480
Members of producer's co-operatives	18,367	128	54	17	3	3	18,572
Contributing family worker	2,783,725	15,721	5,751	2,268	109	872	2,808,446
Paid Apprentice /intern	108,367	389	142	50	7	31	108,986
Paid Volunteer	148,479	932	298	76	6	55	149,846
Other	756,379	5,565	2,408	907	38	324	765,621
Communication	16,907,652	87,766	30,665	11,096	705	4,389	17,042,273
Paid employee – outside household	7,381,146	35,508	12,043	4,241	291	1,968	7,435,197
Paid employee – within household	695,369	3,251	511	179	30	235	699,575
Working employer	769,200	3,488	1,226	463	31	142	774,550
Own account worker	4,246,819	21,891	8,349	3,231	190	1,000	4,281,480
Members of producer's co-operatives	18,382	125	45	11	3	6	18,572
Contributing family worker	2,783,658	16,030	5,883	2,077	109	689	2,808,446
Paid Apprentice /intern	108,164	581	146	59	7	29	108,986
Paid Volunteer	148,431	1,032	250	84	6	43	149,846
Other	756,483	5,860	2,212	751	38	277	765,621

Appendix 22: Distribution of PWDs who are Staying Alone by Domain, Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Any Disability			Seeing			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	108,436	40,624	67,797	45,064	15,843	29,216	18,255	6,342	11,911	54,875	16,736	38,133	21,906	6,809	15,092	11,479	3,991	7,488	5,624	2,664	2,960
Rural	81,390	27,399	53,986	32,552	10,072	22,479	14,978	4,525	10,452	43,875	12,000	31,872	18,174	5,206	12,967	9,493	3,065	6,428	4,335	1,851	2,484
Urban	27,046	13,225	13,811	12,512	5,771	6,737	3,277	1,817	1,459	11,000	4,736	6,261	3,732	1,603	2,125	1,986	926	1,060	1,289	813	476
Mombasa	1,632	955	676	733	396	337	217	142	75	626	349	277	183	103	79	103	59	44	92	68	24
Kwale	709	386	323	273	134	139	115	67	48	305	155	150	104	49	55	53	32	21	42	32	10
Kilifi	1,142	577	565	459	221	238	166	87	79	477	214	263	162	69	93	98	57	41	73	55	18
Tana River	234	110	124	102	52	50	48	24	24	111	49	62	43	16	27	40	10	30	13	3	10
Lamu	228	137	91	107	68	39	37	20	17	91	48	43	40	22	18	29	19	10	6	4	2
Taita-Taveta	949	508	441	382	190	192	169	82	87	447	214	233	166	73	93	81	46	35	52	37	15
Garissa	101	55	46	33	12	21	21	14	7	40	25	15	20	10	10	32	14	18	16	11	5
Wajir	81	51	30	23	11	12	24	14	10	40	22	18	34	18	16	31	16	15	22	11	11
Mandera	84	37	47	28	16	12	21	6	15	38	18	20	16	5	11	13	5	8	9	3	6
Marsabit	135	44	91	70	19	51	34	9	25	61	18	43	28	7	21	34	6	28	24	6	18
Isiolo	226	105	121	117	42	75	42	21	21	80	37	43	38	19	19	31	11	20	10	4	6
Meru	6,183	2,346	3,836	2,737	890	1,846	1,216	429	787	2,885	905	1,980	1,554	548	1,006	652	300	352	261	139	122
Tharaka-Nithi	1,642	614	1,028	691	229	462	312	105	207	776	266	510	468	134	334	194	72	122	69	33	36
Embu	3,523	1,167	2,355	1,495	446	1,049	666	184	482	1,823	496	1,326	977	285	692	349	127	222	166	69	97
Kitui	2,340	885	1,455	982	364	618	433	155	278	1,231	369	862	299	116	183	191	80	111	94	57	37
Machakos	3,271	1,333	1,938	1,372	528	844	547	213	334	1,602	534	1,068	533	196	337	282	126	156	153	92	61
Makueni	3,305	1,313	1,992	1,405	548	857	551	207	344	1,708	552	1,156	677	254	423	281	122	159	132	72	60
Nyandarua	2,466	786	1,680	745	238	507	308	114	194	1,406	333	1,073	565	183	382	235	66	169	96	53	43
Nyeri	4,281	1,362	2,918	1,378	435	943	518	159	359	2,451	627	1,823	902	280	622	446	134	312	179	82	97
Kirinyaga	3,788	1,260	2,527	1,396	424	972	491	171	320	2,144	570	1,573	887	285	602	386	144	242	140	68	72

Appendix 23 Cont'd: Distribution of PWDs who are Staying Alone by Domain, Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Any Disability			Seeing			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Murang'a	6,293	1,921	4,372	2,026	618	1,408	845	249	596	3,799	926	2,873	1,239	366	873	693	222	471	209	88	121
Kiambu	7,598	2,942	4,653	3,071	1,211	1,858	837	373	464	3,747	1,102	2,643	1,242	459	783	677	222	455	277	160	117
Turkana	311	142	169	120	47	73	62	24	38	127	57	70	58	20	38	61	18	43	26	9	17
West Pokot	235	110	125	107	45	62	55	25	30	112	52	60	38	13	25	35	16	19	19	6	13
Samburu	252	85	167	132	39	93	74	20	54	108	33	75	61	15	46	56	13	43	36	11	25
Trans Nzoia	1,289	655	634	541	270	271	205	105	100	561	246	315	219	91	128	93	48	45	83	45	38
Uasin Gishu	1,393	764	629	644	332	312	190	113	77	535	268	267	188	91	97	93	57	36	80	53	27
Elgeyo-Marakwet	528	279	249	184	79	105	102	59	43	255	134	121	80	37	43	61	35	26	30	19	11
Nandi	1,097	538	558	427	198	229	193	98	95	529	236	292	149	69	79	88	45	43	50	33	17
Baringo	814	445	369	327	164	163	177	84	93	402	217	185	120	58	62	108	58	50	47	27	20
Laikipia	1,354	507	847	513	192	321	192	79	113	692	208	484	261	94	167	126	49	77	55	31	24
Nakuru	4,740	1,994	2,743	1,941	769	1,171	569	279	290	2,277	822	1,455	766	250	514	357	159	198	183	113	70
Narok	517	243	274	197	93	104	80	42	38	227	91	136	75	37	38	32	10	22	23	15	8
Kajiado	1,213	615	598	561	268	293	161	83	78	462	220	242	144	59	85	99	44	55	74	50	24
Kericho	736	322	414	278	129	149	121	45	76	340	126	214	101	37	64	85	24	61	53	22	31
Bomet	547	217	330	163	68	95	114	43	71	259	74	185	84	26	58	73	31	42	37	22	15
Kakamega	4,860	1,805	3,053	2,050	697	1,352	978	284	693	2,525	823	1,702	1,090	306	783	575	196	379	336	129	207
Vihiga	2,291	1,016	1,275	868	337	531	424	149	275	1,323	529	794	562	194	368	265	110	155	123	59	64
Bungoma	2,112	839	1,273	819	275	544	425	152	273	1,031	359	672	404	140	264	213	87	126	163	77	86
Busia	2,065	696	1,369	853	253	600	436	118	318	1,043	311	732	413	120	293	233	68	165	128	47	81
Siaya	5,768	1,427	4,341	2,545	555	1,990	1,294	273	1,021	3,185	614	2,571	1,302	276	1,026	734	173	561	336	108	228
Kisumu	5,479	1,667	3,812	2,660	753	1,907	1,107	282	825	2,975	673	2,302	1,222	268	954	713	174	539	328	116	212
Homabay	5,318	1,120	4,197	2,477	453	2,024	1,225	231	993	3,062	475	2,587	1,487	250	1,237	816	145	671	405	110	295
Migori	2,978	703	2,275	1,367	295	1,072	635	114	521	1,604	305	1,299	715	110	605	478	95	383	229	52	177
Kisii	3,651	1,187	2,464	1,564	492	1,072	688	183	505	1,913	522	1,391	923	226	697	494	153	341	190	78	112
Nyamira	1,789	634	1,155	770	273	497	330	104	226	971	284	687	454	120	334	248	78	170	115	51	64
Nairobi City	6,888	3,720	3,168	3,331	1,675	1,656	800	508	292	2,469	1,228	1,241	813	405	408	412	215	197	340	234	106

Appendix 24: Proportion of PWDs who are Staying Alone by Domain, Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Any Disability			Seeing			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Kenya	11.8	10.3	13.0	13.5	11.7	14.8	11.9	9.4	13.9	14.2	11.4	16.0	10.3	7.6	12.3	8.2	6.1	10.1	5.1	4.4	5.8
Rural	11.0	8.7	12.8	12.6	9.5	14.7	11.6	8.0	14.3	13.7	10.0	16.0	10.1	6.9	12.3	8.2	5.7	10.5	4.9	3.8	6.1
Urban	15.1	16.9	13.7	16.8	19.0	15.3	13.7	16.3	11.5	16.6	17.8	15.8	11.6	11.3	11.8	8.0	7.9	8.2	5.7	6.6	4.7
Mombasa	11.5	15.0	8.6	13.1	16.9	10.3	10.3	13.9	6.8	12.0	15.6	9.3	6.8	8.3	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.0	4.2	5.6	2.4
Kwale	5.8	6.8	5.0	7.5	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.2	3.9	6.4	7.4	5.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.1
Kilifi	5.7	6.4	5.1	7.2	8.2	6.5	4.7	5.7	3.9	6.2	6.5	5.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	1.2
Tana River	5.8	5.6	6.0	7.6	8.0	7.2	5.6	6.6	4.9	7.3	6.8	7.8	4.9	3.7	6.0	4.8	2.4	7.3	2.2	0.9	3.7
Lamu	9.5	12.1	7.2	12.4	16.3	8.7	9.4	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.5	7.9	6.4	7.9	5.2	6.8	9.0	4.6	1.8	2.2	1.3
Taita-Taveta	11.4	14.0	9.5	13.6	16.2	11.8	12.7	14.6	11.3	12.8	15.6	11.0	7.2	7.7	7.0	5.2	6.2	4.3	4.4	5.7	2.8
Garissa	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.1
Wajir	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.3
Mandera	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8
Marsabit	4.4	2.9	5.8	6.2	3.7	8.2	4.7	2.7	6.4	5.0	3.1	6.8	4.5	2.3	6.6	5.5	2.0	8.8	5.3	2.6	8.1
Isiolo	8.4	8.3	8.4	11.3	10.4	11.8	7.4	7.9	7.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.2	4.7	7.6	2.8	2.0	3.8
Meru	12.4	10.8	13.7	14.0	11.9	15.4	13.1	10.4	15.2	15.0	12.0	16.9	11.0	8.5	13.1	8.6	7.5	9.9	5.4	5.0	5.9
Tharaka-Nithi	12.6	10.9	13.9	14.3	11.7	16.0	12.9	10.1	14.9	15.0	13.1	16.2	12.0	8.5	14.4	9.4	7.5	11.0	4.8	4.2	5.5
Embu	14.8	12.1	16.7	16.4	13.4	18.1	17.2	11.6	21.2	18.2	14.1	20.4	13.9	9.9	16.6	10.2	7.6	12.7	6.6	5.0	8.5
Kitui	8.7	7.6	9.5	10.3	9.3	11.0	8.5	7.2	9.6	10.2	8.1	11.5	5.1	4.4	5.7	4.5	3.9	5.1	2.4	2.6	2.1
Machakos	10.3	9.9	10.6	12.3	11.8	12.7	11.0	10.2	11.5	11.3	10.1	11.9	7.2	6.1	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.8	3.8	4.2	3.3
Makueni	9.1	8.8	9.3	10.5	10.4	10.5	8.6	8.0	9.1	10.3	9.3	10.8	7.3	6.9	7.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
Nyandarua	15.2	11.8	17.6	14.8	11.8	16.8	16.2	13.5	18.5	18.4	12.5	21.6	13.1	10.0	15.5	9.4	5.6	12.9	5.4	5.1	5.7
Nyeri	19.6	15.9	22.0	21.1	18.0	23.0	20.6	15.2	24.5	21.8	16.6	24.4	16.5	12.4	19.4	12.1	8.2	15.2	7.3	6.2	8.7
Kirinyaga	20.1	17.3	21.8	22.4	19.3	24.2	21.4	18.3	23.5	23.1	18.9	25.2	17.9	14.2	20.4	12.8	10.6	14.6	6.9	6.4	7.5

Appendix 25 Cont'd: Proportion of PWDs who are Staying Alone by Domain, Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Any Disability			Seeing			Hearing			Mobility			Cognition			Self-Care			Communication		
	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female
Murang'a	17.9	13.9	20.5	19.5	15.9	21.6	19.2	13.4	23.4	20.4	14.9	23.1	14.9	10.3	18.3	11.9	8.4	14.9	5.7	4.4	7.2
Kiambu	17.1	16.2	17.7	18.8	19.0	18.7	16.9	16.5	17.2	19.1	15.9	20.9	13.3	11.1	14.9	9.9	7.3	11.9	5.3	5.7	4.9
Turkana	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.4	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.5	2.8	1.8	3.9	2.7	1.5	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.6
West Pokot	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.1	2.6
Samburu	7.5	5.4	9.3	10.1	7.6	11.8	8.1	4.8	11.0	9.9	6.3	13.0	10.0	5.0	14.8	8.2	4.1	11.9	8.0	4.7	11.7
Trans Nzoia	7.4	8.1	6.7	8.2	9.3	7.3	7.5	8.2	6.9	9.1	9.6	8.8	6.0	5.7	6.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.4
Uasin Gishu	9.3	11.2	7.7	11.4	13.3	9.9	8.2	10.0	6.4	9.4	11.3	8.1	6.4	6.9	6.0	4.0	5.3	2.9	4.0	4.9	3.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	10.9	11.7	10.0	12.6	11.9	13.2	10.9	12.6	9.2	12.4	13.8	11.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	6.2	7.2	5.3	4.6	5.1	3.9
Nandi	7.7	8.3	7.2	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.5	9.2	8.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	2.6	3.0	2.0
Baringo	9.4	10.9	8.1	11.9	13.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.6	12.5	8.9	6.5	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.7	5.3	3.9	4.2	3.5
Laikipia	16.2	14.0	18.0	18.6	16.9	19.8	16.9	14.8	18.6	18.9	14.9	21.3	12.6	9.8	15.0	8.8	6.9	10.6	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nakuru	14.0	13.8	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.9	13.4	14.0	12.8	16.0	15.0	16.5	11.0	8.4	13.0	7.0	6.6	7.3	4.5	4.9	3.9
Narok	5.7	5.7	5.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	4.4	4.8	4.0	6.4	5.7	6.9	4.9	5.1	4.7	2.1	1.3	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.4
Kajiado	11.7	13.0	10.6	14.0	15.7	12.7	9.4	10.3	8.7	12.9	14.2	12.0	8.2	7.2	9.0	6.0	5.6	6.3	4.4	5.5	3.2
Kericho	8.6	8.1	9.1	12.1	12.3	11.9	8.4	6.4	10.4	9.1	7.9	10.1	5.4	4.2	6.5	4.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.6	4.9
Bomet	6.0	5.1	6.8	7.0	6.4	7.5	7.1	5.4	8.8	6.6	4.5	8.1	4.3	2.6	6.1	3.6	3.1	4.2	2.4	2.5	2.3
Kakamega	10.2	8.9	11.1	11.6	9.6	13.0	11.5	7.8	14.2	13.1	11.2	14.3	9.6	6.9	11.3	10.0	7.3	12.4	5.8	4.2	7.6
Vihiga	11.5	12.3	10.9	12.5	12.1	12.8	13.3	11.4	14.7	13.7	15.0	13.0	10.9	10.0	11.5	10.2	9.4	10.8	6.0	5.3	6.9
Bungoma	7.2	6.4	8.0	7.7	6.0	9.1	7.8	6.1	9.2	9.7	8.2	10.9	6.5	5.3	7.4	6.0	4.9	6.9	4.3	3.6	5.2
Busia	10.1	8.0	11.6	11.7	8.3	14.1	11.5	7.3	14.5	12.3	9.9	13.8	8.8	6.4	10.4	8.9	5.7	11.7	5.1	3.5	6.9
Siaya	16.3	10.2	20.3	18.2	10.5	22.8	18.9	10.0	24.7	21.6	12.5	26.1	16.4	9.4	20.5	18.2	10.0	24.4	10.1	6.1	14.6
Kisumu	13.7	10.2	16.2	15.1	11.0	17.8	15.2	9.4	19.2	18.4	11.7	22.0	14.9	8.5	18.9	16.6	9.5	22.0	9.6	6.4	13.3
Homabay	12.6	6.6	16.7	14.7	6.9	19.6	14.6	6.6	20.4	17.5	7.9	22.5	14.4	6.8	18.6	17.1	7.2	24.2	10.9	5.7	16.6
Migori	10.2	5.6	13.6	12.3	6.3	16.5	10.5	4.4	15.1	14.5	7.3	18.8	11.2	4.4	15.5	13.6	6.4	18.8	7.2	3.2	11.4
Kisii	10.1	7.9	11.6	11.5	8.6	13.6	12.1	7.6	15.5	11.8	8.7	13.6	9.6	6.4	11.4	8.5	5.8	10.7	4.8	3.7	6.0
Nyamira	10.2	8.6	11.3	11.7	9.9	13.1	12.7	9.0	15.7	11.7	9.1	13.3	10.6	7.3	12.7	9.0	6.4	11.1	6.2	5.3	7.2
Nairobi City	16.2	19.3	13.6	17.7	21.1	15.3	15.0	19.3	10.8	17.0	19.8	14.9	12.1	13.0	11.3	7.5	8.0	7.0	6.2	7.6	4.5

Appendix 26: Consolidated Housing Quality Index by disability status of Head of Household

Residence	All		Persons with Disabilities		Persons without Disabilities	
	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate
County						
ALL	93.6	6.4	97.1	2.9	93.4	6.6
Mombasa	91.1	8.9	90.8	9.2	91.1	8.9
Kwale	97.1	2.9	98.7	1.3	97.1	2.9
Kilifi	95.8	4.2	97.5	2.5	95.7	4.3
Tana River	99.3	0.7	99.6	0.4	99.3	0.7
Lamu	97.1	2.9	98.9	1.1	97.0	3.0
Taita-Taveta	95.8	4.2	97.9	2.1	95.8	4.2
Garissa	99.5	0.5	99.6	0.4	99.5	0.5
Wajir	99.7	0.3	99.9	0.1	99.7	0.3
Mandera	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.1
Marsabit	99.7	0.3	99.9	0.1	99.7	0.3
Isiolo	96.6	3.4	97.8	2.2	96.6	3.4
Meru	96.4	3.6	98.5	1.5	96.3	3.7
Tharaka-Nithi	96.6	3.4	99.0	1.0	96.4	3.6
Embu	93.8	6.2	98.0	2.0	93.5	6.5
Kitui	98.3	1.7	99.2	0.8	98.2	1.8
Machakos	93.4	6.6	96.9	3.1	93.3	6.7
Makueni	98.4	1.6	99.4	0.6	98.3	1.7
Nyandarua	97.1	2.9	98.7	1.3	97.0	3.0
Nyeri	92.4	7.6	96.7	3.3	92.1	7.9
Kirinyaga	94.0	6.0	97.5	2.5	93.8	6.2
Murang'a	95.5	4.5	97.9	2.1	95.3	4.7
Kiambu	84.0	16.0	90.4	9.6	83.8	16.2
Turkana	99.6	0.4	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
West Pokot	99.6	0.4	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
Samburu	99.2	0.8	99.6	0.4	99.2	0.8
Trans Nzoia	97.2	2.8	98.6	1.4	97.2	2.8
Uasin Gishu	92.0	8.0	95.6	4.4	92.0	8.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	99.2	0.8	99.6	0.4	99.2	0.8
Nandi	98.6	1.4	99.5	0.5	98.6	1.4
Baringo	99.0	1.0	99.6	0.4	99.0	1.0
Laikipia	93.2	6.8	97.1	2.9	93.1	6.9
Nakuru	91.8	8.2	94.6	5.4	91.7	8.3
Narok	98.8	1.2	99.1	0.9	98.8	1.2
Kajiado	89.6	10.4	90.3	9.7	89.6	10.4
Kericho	98.0	2.0	98.8	1.2	98.0	2.0
Bomet	98.7	1.3	99.4	0.6	98.7	1.3
Kakamega	97.8	2.2	99.1	0.9	97.7	2.3
Vihiga	98.3	1.7	99.3	0.7	98.2	1.8
Bungoma	97.9	2.1	98.9	1.1	97.8	2.2
Busia	98.3	1.7	99.3	0.7	98.3	1.7
Siaya	98.6	1.4	99.3	0.7	98.5	1.5
Kisumu	95.4	4.6	98.1	1.9	95.2	4.8
Homabay	98.7	1.3	99.4	0.6	98.6	1.4
Migori	98.4	1.6	99.2	0.8	98.3	1.7
Kisii	97.6	2.4	99.0	1.0	97.5	2.5
Nyamira	98.4	1.6	99.1	0.9	98.3	1.7
Nairobi City	81.5	18.5	83.2	16.8	81.5	18.5

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Republic of Kenya

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



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

County: Sub-County: Division: Location: Ward:		Household No. Structure No. S.		Household Type Total Household Population =													
Consistency:		E.A. Number: E.A. Type: E.A. Status:		Household Population = Others =													
A: Information Regarding All Persons																	
Name	Line number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Date of birth	Line number of mother	Usual residence	Ethnicity/nationality	Religion	Marital status	Birth place	Previous residence	Duration of residence	Reason for migration	Employment	Particulars of All Live Births	Particulars of All Live Births
(P-00)	(P-01)	(P-02)	(P-03)	(P-04)	(P-05)	(P-06)	(P-07)	(P-08)	(P-09)	(P-10)	(P-11)	(P-12)	(P-13)	(P-14)	(P-15)	(P-16)	(P-17)
What are the names of all persons who lived with you in the household on the night of 24th/25th August 2019? For each person, using one of the following codes, indicate the relationship to you, the sex, the date of birth, the usual residence, the ethnicity/nationality, the religion, the marital status, the birth place, the previous residence, the duration of residence, the reason for migration, the employment, and the particulars of all live births occurring from 2014 to 2018.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Send No of notification form

[illegible]



Republic of Kenya



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

Statistics Act 2006

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

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

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



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

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



Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

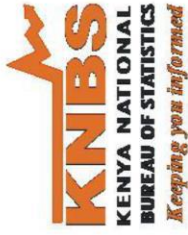
Republic of Kenya

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019

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SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET PERSONS/OUTDOOR SLEEPERS/VAGRANTS

County Sub-county Division

Location Sub-Location EA Number

Constituency Ward

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

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

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

Appendix 28: Contributors to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs

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