

BASIC REPORT

Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)

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FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya's long-term blue print, Vision 2030, aims at transforming Kenya into "a newly-industrialized, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment". The Social Pillar of Vision 2030, "Enhanced Equity and Wealth Creation Opportunities for the Poor", underscores the Government's commitment to eliminate poverty. This Vision is given more impetus by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the decentralized system of Government. The planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes at the national and county levels, the SDGs and other international targets require quality statistics. This report is therefore a major milestone as it provides socioeconomic information that is crucial for implementing development initiatives under the devolved governance framework. Moreover, it coincides with the formulation of the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022, and the second generation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) was designed to collect key information for computation of updated poverty and inequality indicators, to update the labour force indicators, derive the consumer price index, and revise the national accounts information. The survey aimed at providing data on key socio-economic aspects of the Kenyan population which include: education, health, energy, housing, water and sanitation. This data is critical to the national and county governments and private sector for the purpose of guiding investment and national development policy decisions. The basic report provides a reflection of the socio-economic status of the Kenyan population.

The survey was funded through the Kenya Statistics Programme for Results (KSPforR) project of The Government of Kenya and The World Bank. Key to the success of the overall implementation of the survey were the Steering, Technical Committees, and The Secretariat.

The Government wishes to extend sincere appreciation to The World Bank and the UNICEF for the technical support and capacity building provided. Special thanks to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for spearheading the whole process of data collection and analysis.

Further, gratitude is extended to the research assistants who devoted themselves to this exercise and contributed to successful implementation of KIHBS. I also recognise the cooperation from Kenyans who participated in this exercise by providing the requisite information.

I congratulate the core technical team for their excellent work and extend my special gratitude to Mr. Zachary Mwangi, Director General KNBS, for his leadership role in the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey.

Jonny

Julius M. Muia, PhD, EBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

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The Kenya Government is committed to improving the standards of living of all Kenyans through sound macroeconomic management and by ensuring access to quality public goods and services. In this regard, the Government, through the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is committed to continually produce quality statistics within the National Statistical System (NSS) to inform evidence-based decision making.

The basic report was prepared with substantive contributions from many institutional and individual stakeholders. I would like to express my appreciation to all those who contributed in various ways including planning, data collection, analysis and the eventual drafting and finalization of this report. Specifically, I wish to express my gratitude to all Kenyans across the 47 counties for participating in this enormous exercise by providing their invaluable time and information.

My sincere appreciation goes to our key stakeholders who participated in the consultative meetings convened to guide the design of the survey instruments. Further, I wish to express my gratitude to 323 field personnel involved in field data collection, 75 KNBS staff who supervised and coordinated data collection activities; and the households who contributed to this report as respondents for the 2015/16 KIHBS, on which this report is based.

I commend the KNBS Directors - Mr. James Gatungu, Mr. Collins Omondi, Mr. Cleophas Kiio, Dr. Margaret Nyakang'o and Mr. Macdonald Obudho, for their guidance and encouragement throughout the entire process. I recognize the KNBS core technical team who spearheaded the compilation of this basic report comprising of Ms. Mary Wanyonyi, Mr. Paul Samoei and Mr. Samuel Kipruto. I also recognise Mr. Silas Mulwa, Mr. Oganga Caneble and Ms. Sarah Omache who worked tirelessly to produce this report.

I am also very grateful to the World Bank for providing financial and technical support in the implementation of the 2015/16 KIHBS. The Bank provided technical assistance to the data analysis core team through a team led by Mr. Johan Mistiaen and comprising of Mr. Nduati Kariuki and Mr. Stephen Okiya.

Zachary Mwangi

DIRECTOR GENERAL KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARI Acute Respiratory Infection
ASAL Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CAPI Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
 CHSP Continuous Household Survey Programme
 CIDPs County Integrated Development Plans

CoK Constitution of Kenya

COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

CPE Certificate of Primary Education

CPI Consumer Price Index
CSO County Statistics Officer

CSPro Census and Survey Processing System

CT- OVC Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

EAC East African Community

EAs Enumeration Areas

FGDs Focus Group Discussions
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GoK Government of Kenya
HBS Household Budget Survey
HSNP Hunger Safety Net Programme

ICT Information and Communication Technology
KIHBS Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey

KNBS Kenya National Bureau of StatisticsKPHC Kenya Population and Housing Census

KSh Kenya Shilling

KCE Kenya Certificate of Education

KCPE Kenya Certificate of Primary EducationKCSE Kenya Certificate of Secondary EducationKSPforR Kenya Statistics Programme-for-Results

LPG Liquified Petroleum Gas

MCH Maternal and Child Health Care
MDG Millennium Development Goals

MTP Medium Term Plan

NASSEP V The fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme

NCHS
National Centre for Health Statistics
NHIF
National Health Insurance Fund
NSNP
National Safety Net Programme
NSS
National Statistical System
OPCT
Older Persons Cash Transfer
ORT
Oral Rehydration Therapy
ORS
Oral Rehydration Salt/Solution

PAPI Paper Assisted Personal Interviews

PWSD-CT Persons With Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer

RHBS Rural Household Budget Survey

SACCOs Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SIM Subscriber Identification/Identity Module (SIM)

SNA System of National Accounts
SYSRS Systematic Random Sampling

TB Tuberculosis

TBA Traditional Birth Attendant

TTBA Trained Traditional Birth Attendant
UHBS Urban Household Budget Surveys
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

VFP Visual FoxPro

WHO World Health OrganizationWMS Welfare Monitoring Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) was conducted over a 12-month period to obtain up-to-date data on a range of socioeconomic indicators used to monitor the implementation of development initiatives. The Survey collected data on household characteristics, housing conditions, education, general health characteristics, nutrition, household income and credit, household transfers, information communication technology, domestic tourism, shocks to household welfare and access to justice. The findings are presented at national, county, rural and urban domains.

Household Characteristics

The findings of the 2015/16 KIHBS basic characteristics of the population show that the sex ratio is 97.5. About 70 per cent of households were headed by males and the reported average household size was 4 members. The age dependency ratio declined to 81.6 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS as compared to 84.0 per cent recorded in 2005/06 KIHBS. Majority (54.4%) of the population aged 18 years and above are in monogamous unions. At the national level, 8.4 per cent of children were orphans.

Housing Conditions and amenities

Information regarding housing conditions and ownership, access to water, energy, sanitation and waste disposal was collected in the 2015/16 KIHBS. Bungalow was the most common dwelling type of housing occupied by 55.4 per cent of the households. About 60 per cent of households reported that they owned the dwellings that they resided in. The findings show that 72.6 per cent of households use improved drinking water sources. The statistics show that six out ten households had access to improved human waste disposal methods. Overall, 41.4 per cent of households were connected to electricity from the main grid.

Education

Findings on education are presented for; pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle level college and university levels; and informal education, *Madrassa/Duksi*. Nationally, 89.4 per cent of the population aged three years and above had ever attended school. The overall Gross Attendance (GAR) for pre-primary, primary and secondary levels was 94.4 per cent, 107.2 per cent and 66.2 per cent, respectively. The population aged 3 years and above that did not have any educational qualification was 49.7 per cent. Most of the population aged 3 years and above that had not attended school cited not being allowed to attend by parent(s) as the reason for non-attendance. The proportion of the population aged 15-24 years that was literate, based on respondents' self-assessment, was 88.3 per cent.

General Health Characteristics

General health characteristics discussed in the report comprise: morbidity by sex, health seeking behaviour, utilization of health care services and facilities, disability and engagement in economic activities and health insurance coverage. Information on child survival such as place of delivery, assistance during delivery, immunization and incidences of diarrhoea is also presented. The results show that two out of ten individuals reported a sickness or injury over the four weeks preceding the survey. Majority of the individuals (55.5 %) with a sickness or injury visited a health worker at a health facility for diagnosis. Disabilities were reported by 2.8 per cent of the population. Slightly more than a third of persons with disabilities reported having difficulty in engaging in economic activities. Slightly more than one fifth (21.3%) of the population reported that they had a health insurance cover.

Regarding child deliveries, the findings reveal that three out of ten children were delivered at home. Slightly more than a third of children were fully immunized against measles. The incidence of diarrhoea in children declined from 10.7 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS to 8.5 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS.

Nutrition

This refers to information relating to breastfeeding, feeding patterns, and health status of children aged below five years at the time of the survey. The data shows that at national level, 29.9 per cent of the children were

moderately stunted. A higher proportion (32.4%) of children in the rural areas were moderately stunted compared to those in urban areas (24.5%). Overall, 13.0 per cent of children were moderately wasted while 6.7 per cent were moderately underweight. The statistics further indicate that 98.8 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were ever breast fed. The mean length of breastfeeding nationally stood at 16.8 months. Porridge was the most common type of first supplement given to majority (35.9%) of children aged 0-23 months. The survey findings show that eight out of ten children participated in community-based nutritional programmes.

Household Income and Credit

Household income is the aggregate earnings of all household members. It includes all forms of income arising from employment, household enterprises, agricultural produce, rent, pension and financial investment. The discussion in this report focuses on income from rent, pension, financial investment and other related incomes. Information is also provided on access and sources of credit. At national level, 7.2 per cent of households reported having received income from rent, pension, financial investment and other related incomes within the 12 months preceding the survey. A third of the households sought credit and over 90 per cent successfully acquired credit.

Household Transfers

Transfers constitute income, in cash or in kind, that the household receives without working for it and it augments household income by improving its welfare. Three out of ten households reported having received cash transfers within the 12 months preceding the survey period. The average amount received per household from cash transfers was KSh. 27,097. Majority of households received cash transfers through a family member. Money transfer agents were the preferred mode of transmitting money for most beneficiaries of transfers received from outside Kenya. Over half of the households gave out transfers in kind.

Information and Communication Technology

The 2015/16 KIHBS collected information on ICT equipment use and ownership. Findings show that three in every four individuals aged 18 years and above owned a mobile phone with an average number of 1.3 SIM cards per person. The most commonly used ICT equipment is the radio and mobile phone, reported by 79.3 per cent and 68.5 per cent of individuals aged 3 years and above, respectively. The highest proportion (50.3%) of those that did not own a mobile phone cited its high cost as the reason. Urban areas had the highest proportion of population with ownership of a mobile phone. Nairobi City County had the highest proportion of population with a mobile phone while Turkana County had the lowest.

The population aged 3 years and above that reported using internet over the last three months preceding the survey was 16.6 per cent. Three in every ten households had internet connectivity and use of internet in mobility was reported as the most common place of use of internet. The internet was used mainly for social networking. No need to use the internet was the most predominant reason for not using the internet reported by 30.1 per cent of those who did not use it.

Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism comprises activities of residents travelling to and staying at least over a night in places outside their usual environment within the country, for not more than 12 months, for leisure, business or other purposes. At national level, 13.4 per cent of individuals reported that they travelled within Kenya in the 3 months preceding the survey. Visiting friends and relatives was reported by the highest proportion (71.1%) of individuals taking trips. Majority of those who took a trip (66.4%) reported that they sponsored themselves. Transport costs accounted for the largest share (38.4%) of expenditure on domestic tourism. Majority of those who did not take a trip reported high cost as a reason.

Shocks to Household Welfare

A shock is an event that may trigger a decline in the well-being of an individual, a community, a region, or even a nation. The report presents information on shocks which occurred during the five-year period preceding the survey and had a negative impact on households' economic status or welfare. Three in every five households reported having experienced at least one shock within the five years preceding the survey. A large rise in food prices was reported by the highest proportion (30.1 per cent) of households as a first severe shock. Most households reported that they spent their savings to cope with the shock(s).

Justice

The survey sought information from household members on their experiences regarding grievances/disputes, resolution mechanisms, status of grievance/dispute resolution and costs incurred. Majority of households (26.2%) experienced grievances related to succession and inheritance. Approximately seven out of ten households that experienced grievances reported that they were resolved by parties from whom they sought interventions. Lawyers on average received the highest amount of money (KSh 59,849) paid to a primary organization for grievance resolution through a formal channel. Courts accounted for the highest informal costs averaging KSh 6,260 in grievance resolution.

CHAPTER I

1. INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

Good quality data and statistics are an essential input to inform policy-making and decision-taking. The demand for socio-economic and demographic data emanates from multiple stakeholders, including; government, private sector, research institutions, development partners and the media. Against the backdrop of an increasingly integrated, interconnected, data-driven and growing economy, users of statistics in Kenya are on the rise and they require good quality data that is easily accessible, high-frequency, relevant, accurate and timely.

Quality data and statistics are crucial for monitoring the country's medium and long-term development plans (Vision 2030 and MTPs) and achievements made in various international commitments such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, the devolved system of government established by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 has generated enormous demand for county specific statistics.

The 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) was developed and is being implemented to meet the increasing demands for quality data. Under this Strategy, the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey was designed to capture a wide range of socio-economic indicators, such as; demographic, education, health, household consumption, expenditure patterns and sources of household income.

The first Household Budget Survey (HBS) in Kenya, namely the Rural Household Budget Survey (RHBS) was conducted in 1981/82. This was followed by the Urban Household Budget Surveys (UHBS) of 1983/84 and 1993/94. In the continuity of collecting the household budget data, the Bureau undertook the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) series in 1992, 1994 and 1997, which gave way to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) that was conducted in 2005/06 as the first integrated year-long survey. The 2015/16 KIHBS is therefore the second Integrated HBS to be undertaken in Kenya and the first such survey under the devolved system of government. This survey was financed by the Government of Kenya through the World Bank supported Kenya Statistics Programme-for-Results (KSPforR) project.

1.2 Objectives of the 2015/16 KIHBS

The 2015/16 KIHBS was undertaken to provide integrated household survey data on a wide range of indicators to assess the progress made in improving the living standards of the population at both national and county level. This survey was also conducted to inform and provide benchmark indicators to inform the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) and monitor Kenya's progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Specifically, the Survey was designed to generate data towards meeting multiple statistical production objectives, including:

- a. Updating the poverty and inequality indicators at national and county levels
- b. Informing monetary, non-monetary and multi-dimensional indicators and socio-economic profiles of living standards

- c. Updating labour force indicators
- d. Updating consumption baskets to produce new Consumer Price Index (CPI) series
- e. Provide data to update the household sector input-output structure of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and;
- f. Provide ancillary data collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to test the scope of implementing Continuous Household Survey Programme (CHSP).

1.3 Sample Design and selection

The 2015/16 KIHBS was a population-based survey designed to provide estimates for various indicators representative at the national level, each of the 47 counties, and place of residence (rural and urban areas).

The 2015/16 KIHBS sample was drawn from the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) household sampling frame. This is the frame that the Bureau currently operates to conduct household-based surveys in Kenya. The frame consists of 5,360 clusters split into four equal sub-samples. The clusters in the frame were drawn from approximately 96,000 enumeration areas (EAs) of the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The frame is stratified into urban and rural areas within each of 47 counties resulting in 92 sampling strata with Nairobi city and Mombasa counties being wholly urban. The sample size was determined independently for each county, resulting in a national sample of 24,000 households. This sample was further distributed to the urban and rural strata as shown in Table 1.1.

The sampling for the survey was done in three stages. In the first stage, a total of 2,400 clusters (988 in urban and 1,412 in rural areas) were sampled from NASSEP V sampling frame while the second stage involved selection of 16 households from each of the clusters. The third stage involved the sub-sampling of 10 households (from the 16 households) for the main KIHBS with the remaining 6 earmarked for the Continuous Household Survey Programme (CHSP). Further, five households from each cluster were randomly selected among the 10 KIHBS households for the administration of diaries.

To capture seasonality, the 2015/16 KIHBS sample was divided into four quarters (a consecutive 3-month period). Each of the 2,400 clusters were randomly assigned into a quarter to generate nationally representative quarterly samples of approximately 600 clusters that can be analysed independently.

Table 1.1: Sample Allocation for 2015/16 KIHBS

County Code	County	Number of Clusters			Number of Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mombasa	0	52	52	0	520	520
2	Kwale	32	20	52	320	200	520
3	Kilifi	28	24	52	280	240	520
4	Tana River	32	16	48	320	160	480
5	Lamu	24	20	44	240	200	440
6	Taita/Taveta	32	16	48	320	160	480
7	Garissa	32	20	52	320	200	520
8	Wajir	28	20	48	280	200	480
9	Mandera	32	16	48	320	160	480
10	Marsabit	28	16	44	280	160	440
11	Isiolo	24	20	44	240	200	440
12	Meru	40	16	56	400	160	560
13	Tharaka-Nithi	32	16	48	320	160	480
14	Embu	32	16	48	320	160	480
15	Kitui	36	16	52	360	160	520
16	Machakos	24	28	52	240	280	520
17	Makueni	36	16	52	360	160	520
18	Nyandarua	32	. 16	48	320	160	480
19	Nyeri	32	. 20	52	320	200	520
20	Kirinyaga	32	. 20	52	320	200	520
21	Murang'a	36	16	52	360	160	520
22	Kiambu	24	34	58	240	340	580
23	Turkana	32	. 16	48	320	160	480
24	West Pokot	36	12	48	360	120	480
25	Samburu	28	16	44	280	160	440
26	Trans Nzoia	32	. 20	52	320	200	520
27	Uasin Gishu	28	26	54	280	260	540
28	Elgeyo / Marakwet	32	. 16	48	320	160	480
29	Nandi	36	16	52	360	160	520
30	Baringo	32	. 16	48	320	160	480
31	Laikipia	32	. 20	52	320	200	520
32	Nakuru	28	30	58	280	300	580
33	Narok	36	12	48	360	120	480
34	Kajiado	24	24	48	240	240	480
35	Kericho	28	24	52	280	240	520
36	Bomet	36	16	52	360	160	520
37	Kakamega	36	16	52	360	160	520
38	Vihiga	28	20	48	280	200	480
39	Bungoma	36	16	52	360	160	520
40	Busia	36	16	52	360	160	520
41	Siaya	32	20	52	320	200	520
42	Kisumu	24	30	54	240	300	540
43	Homa Bay	32	20	52	320	200	520
44	Migori	28	24	52	280	240	520
45	Kisii	36	20	56	360	200	560
46	Nyamira	36	16	52	360	160	520
47	Nairobi City	0	72	72	0	720	720
	Total	1,412	988	2,400	14,120	9,880	24,000

1.4 Data Weighting

The weighting of the 2015/16 KIHBS was based on the selection probabilities in each domain. The design weights were adjusted using the survey response to give the final weights. This was necessitated by the survey data being not self-weighting since the sample allocation was not proportional to the size of the strata. Additionally, some of the sampled households did not respond to the interviews while others could not be accessed. The resulting data has therefore been weighted to be representative at the national level as well as at county level.

The sampling weights W are calculated simply as the inverse of the product of these selection probabilities. The probability (*P*) of selecting a 2015/16 KIHBS household is the product of four factors, :

$$P = \prod_{i=1}^{4} P_i$$

Where;

 P_1 = the probability of selecting the EA for the NASSEP V master sample among all the EAs in the 2009 Population and Housing Census;

P₂ = the probability of selecting the EA segment to form a cluster among all segments in the EA;

 P_3 = the probability of selecting the cluster for the 2015/16 KIHBS, among all the clusters in the NASSEP V master sample; and

 P_4 = the probability of selecting the household among all the households listed in the cluster.

In the process of weighting, the sample required adjustments to cater for non-proportional distribution of clusters and non-response to provide estimates that are representative to the target population. The cluster weights were computed as the product of sample cluster design weight, household and cluster response adjustment factors as follows:

$$W_{ij} = D_{ij} \frac{S_{ij}}{I_{ii}} \frac{C_j}{c_i}$$

Where;

Wij = overall final cluster weight for cluster i in stratum j;

Wij = sample cluster design weight obtained from inverse of cluster selection probabilities for cluster *i* in stratum *j*;

Sij = number of listed households in cluster i in stratum j;

Iij = number of responding households in cluster i in stratum j;

 $C_j = number of clusters in stratum j; and$

cj = number of clusters selected from stratum j.

The weights were calibrated so that the aggregate matches the projected population (as at mid of 2016).

1.5 Survey Instruments

The 2015/16 KIHBS used a set of seven instruments; three main questionnaires, two diaries, one market questionnaire and one community questionnaire. The three main questionnaires and diaries were administered to the households while the market and community questionnaires were administered at cluster level. The seven questionnaires are:

- a. The household members' information questionnaire; used to collect information on demographics, education, labour, health, fertility and mortality, child health and nutrition, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services and domestic tourism at individual level.
- b. The household level information questionnaire; used to collect information relating to housing, water, sanitation and energy use, agricultural holdings, activities and outputs, livestock, household economic enterprises, transfers, income, credit, and recent shocks to household welfare, food security, justice, credit and ICT at the household level.
- c. Household consumption expenditure information questionnaire; used to collect information relating to purchases and consumption of food, non-food and services in the household. The information obtained through this questionnaire instrument included expenses incurred by the households on foods, house rent, health care, education, household goods, insurance among other things.

Two types of household diaries were given to the households for recording of food items purchased and consumed over a seven-day period and were administered to five diary households in each sampled cluster. The diary households were trained on how to complete the two diaries. Interviewers visited the five diary households every day to ensure that entries to the diaries are recorded and assist recording cases where household members faced challenges in completing the diaries.

- d. Household purchases diary; used to keep a record of food items purchased by members of the household
- e. Household consumption expenditure diary; used to record food items consumed by the household members
- f. Market questionnaire; administered by supervisors to interview the business operators at a market place where most of the interviewed households reported making regular purchases. This questionnaire was used to collect prices of all goods and services available in the market to provide information required to standardize units of measurement of commodities and purchases as well as to provide additional cluster-level data to compute average purchase prices for consumption items.
- g. Community questionnaire; administered through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) comprising at least five knowledgeable community members who were selected with the assistance of the local administration in each cluster. This questionnaire was administered by supervisors and was used to collect information about the community in which the sampled households reside. Such information included basic physical infrastructure, access to and quality of public services, economic activities, agriculture, community welfare, security and safety.

Comprehensive interview manuals were prepared to guide personnel during survey training and implementation.

1.6 Management of the survey

The Bureau managed the implementation of the survey and was responsible for coordination of all aspects of the survey including design, data collection, processing and analysis. A steering committee comprising KNBS Directors was responsible for policy direction and overseeing of the overall implementation of the survey. The steering committee constituted a secretariat comprising three KNBS Technical Managers who were responsible for the day-to-day administrative, logistical and technical operations of the survey.

Prior to the main survey, a pilot survey was undertaken with the aim of testing various aspects of the survey including data collection instruments, methodology and field logistics. The pilot survey data collection was conducted in six counties between April and May 2015 counties.

1.7 Recruitment and training

All personnel involved in the 2015/16 KIHBS were recruited based on rigorous testing and merit-based procedures. Survey personnel were interviewed, tested for technical skills and hired from all counties to constitute a regionally balanced team. A total of 323 survey personnel with relevant qualification were recruited. These included 258 field data collection personnel, 36 field reserves, 23 data entry personnel and 6 data entry reserves.

Three hands-on training phases (training of trainers, training of data collection personnel, and training of data entry and CAPI personnel) was undertaken prior to fieldwork. The trainees acquired in-depth knowledge of all the data collection instruments and manuals and acquired skills to enable them to participate in the field data collection. The training also included a pre-test in non-KIHBS sampled clusters in Nakuru County.

1.8 Field logistics and implementation

Field data collection for the 2015/16 KIHBS took place over a period of 12 months from September 2015 to August 2016 and it was organized into 24 cycles of 14 days each. Clusters were equally and randomly allocated to the four quarters of the year which were based on the expected seasons in Kenya. The teams ensured that they completed data collection in the assigned clusters before embarking on clusters assigned for the next quarter.

The field data collection personnel were divided into 50 teams comprising 6 persons, including: 1 supervisor, 2 interviewers, 1 field data entry clerk, 1 field editor and 1 driver. In each cycle, a team covered 20 households for the KIHBS main questionnaire and 12 households for the CHSP questionnaire. Each interviewer in a team was allocated a cluster in each cycle. Diaries were administered to 5 pre-selected households in each of the sampled clusters. The diaries were filled for 7 days with each household getting a total of 6 diaries-3 for purchases and 3 for consumption. During the fieldwork, team supervisors, assisted by the field editors administered a community questionnaire through focus group discussions. The supervisor also administered a market questionnaire in markets where interviewed households reported making most of their purchases.

1.9 Survey response rates

The survey achieved high sample response rates. Nationally, 91.3 per cent of the sampled households participated and completed questionnaires. As shown in Table 1.2, from 23,852 households that were sampled for the survey, a total of 21,773 households were successfully interviewed. The response rate for rural households was higher (93.6%) compared to that for urban households (88.0%). Part of the non-response was due to non-coverage of 13 clusters, spread across different counties, occasioned by either insecurity or non-availability of households due to movement of populations in nomadic areas

Table 1.2: Response rates

Result	Resi	Total	
Kesuit	Urban	Rural	Iotai
Households selected	9,870	13,982	23,852
Households interviewed	8,681	13,092	21,773
Household response rate	88	93.6	91.3

1.10 Data processing

The 2015/16 KIHBS data was captured using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software. The software was programmed with inbuilt checks on consistency and to ensure out of range values are not entered. The data entry adopted a double entry approach for all questionnaires with first entry done in the field (in all the 47 county offices by 50 clerks using Laptops). The data transmission involved data uploaded to the cloud server after every session of data entry. The same data was downloaded daily from the cloud server to the local server located at the KNBS headquarters. A team of 22 clerks based at the KNBS data processing centre conducted a second independent data entry as soon as the questionnaires were received from the field. The two sets of entered data were compared for differences and corrections done to resolve the variations resulting in clean datasets that were used during analysis.

Internet connectivity was provided through 3G modems loaded with data bundles to enable transmission of data to the cloud servers. Data backup was done using external hard disks and local servers at the headquarters. Power banks were used to recharge the tablets while generators in some remote located areas were also used to provide power for the laptops and charge tablets. Data security was achieved through several methods including data encryption, secure file transfer and passwords.

1.11 Comparison between 2005/06 KIHBS and 2015/16 KIHBS

The 2005/06 KIHBS and 2015/16 KIHBS both collected nationally representative household survey data over a 12-month period. Table 1.3 shows the comparison of various survey parameters between the two surveys.

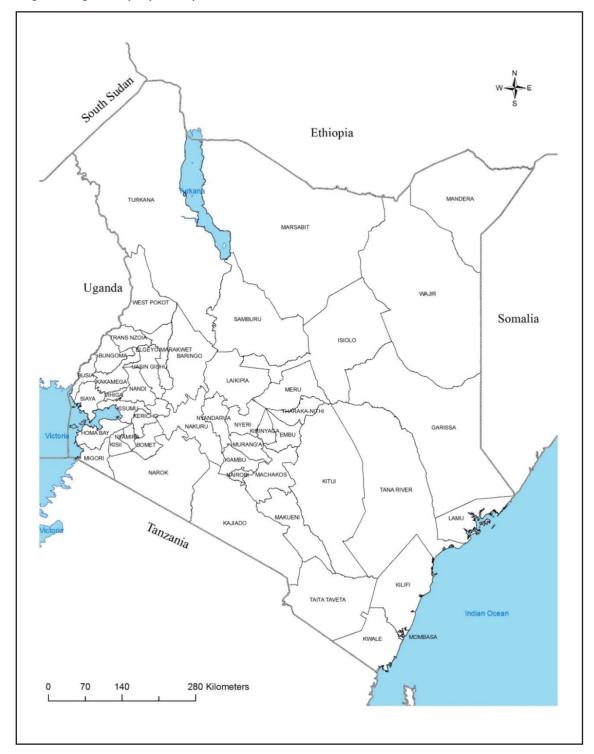
Table 1.3: Comparison between 2005/06 KIHBS and 2015/16 KIHBS

Parameters	2005/06 KIHBS	2015/16 KIHBS		
Sample design				
Survey Domains	National, 69 Districts, Rural/Urban	National, 47 Counties, Rural/Urban		
Sampling Frame	NASSEP IV (1,800 Clusters)	NASSEP V (5,360 Clusters)		
Sample Size & Allocation				
National	13,430 Households (1,343 Clusters)	24,000 Households (2,400 Clusters)		
Rural	8,610 Households (861 Clusters)	14,120 Households (1,412 Clusters)		
Urban	4,820 Households (482 Clusters)	9,880 Households (988 Clusters)		
Data Collection				
Field data collection teams	44 (100 Survey personnel)	50 (323 Survey personnel)		
Data collection dates	May, 2005 - April 2006	September 2015 - August 2016		
Consumption module recall periods (days)				
Food Consumption	7	7		
Non -food Expenditures	30	30		
Durables	365	365		
Recall	7	7		
Data collection logistics				
Cycles	17	24		
Days	21	14		
Data Processing				
Data Processing	Single Entry	Double Entry		
Data Entry Software	FoxPro	CSPro		
Data transmission	USBs	Cloud Server		

1.12 Outline of the report

This report provides information discussed in 12 chapters. The first chapter presents the introduction and survey methodology. Chapter two describes the household characteristics while chapter three outlines the housing conditions and amenities. Chapter four focuses on education, chapter five on general health characteristics and chapter six on nutritional status. Chapter seven discusses household income and credit while chapter eight focusses on household transfers. Access to and ownership of ICT at the individual and household level is presented in chapter nine. Chapter ten discusses household domestic tourism while chapter 11 presents highlights of shocks to household welfare. Finally, chapter 12 discusses household experiences regarding access to justice based on the survey findings.

Map 1.1: Map of Kenya by County



CHAPTER 2

2. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The demographic characteristics of a household determine the socio-economic status of household members and provide information necessary for development planning, and resource allocation. This chapter presents basic characteristics of household members from the KIHBS 2015/16. The characteristics include; population distribution, age, sex, place of residence, marital status, household size and household headship, relationship to household head, age dependency ratios and orphanhood.

2.2 Population Distribution and Sex Ratio

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of population by sex, residence and county. Overall, the proportion of females was higher (50.6%) compared to that of males (49.4%). The survey results show that more males (50.4%) live in urban areas compared to females (49.6%). On the other hand, more females (51.2%) compared to males (48.8%) reside in rural areas. In general, about two thirds of the population was living in the rural areas.

The distribution of population by sex in the counties largely mirrored the national one. However, the proportion of males in Mombasa, Kwale, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Embu, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Bomet and Kisumu Counties was higher than that of females.

The sex-ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population, was 97.5 at the national level. The sex-ratio in urban areas was higher compared to that in rural areas. Generally, 33 counties had a sex-ratio of less than 100, implying presence of more females than males. Counties with high sex-ratios were Meru and Kisumu at 110.2 and 110.0 respectively, while Busia had the least sex-ratio of 82.0

2.3 Population Distribution by Sex and Age-Group

As shown in Table 2.2, more than half of Kenya's population was in the 0-19 years age group. The largest proportion of the population was in the 5-9 years age group, which accounted for 14.4 per cent of the total population followed by those in the 0-4 years age group. The proportion of population thins out with age with those in the 65-69 years age group accounting for 1.4 per cent of the total population, in conformity with the population structure in developing countries. The findings further show that more than half (56.4%) the population in rural areas and 44.5 per cent of population in urban areas fall in the 0-19 years age group.

At the national level, the 15-19 year and the 45-49 years age groups registered high sex-ratios of 108 and 106, respectively, while the 70 years and above age group recorded the lowest sex-ratio of 80.

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by Sex, Residence and County

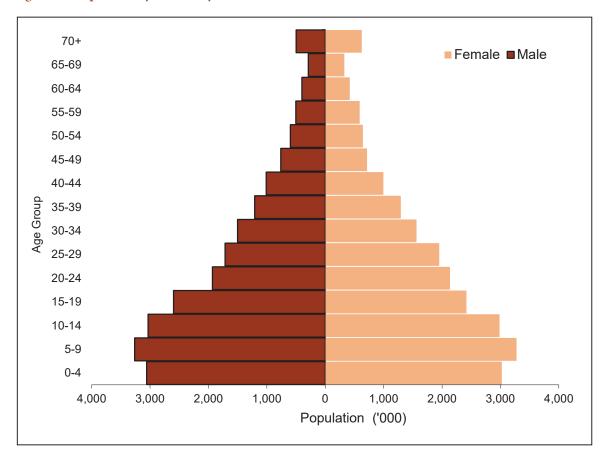
Residence/ County	Mal	e	Female		Sex ratio	Number of	
	Number of individuals ('000)	Per cent	Number of individuals ('000)	Per cent		individuals ('000)	
National	22,393	49.4	22,977	50.6	97.5	45,371	
Rural	14,212	48.8	14,914	51.2	95.3	29,127	
Urban	8,181	50.4	8,063	49.6	101.5	16,245	
County							
Mombasa	601	50.8	584	49.2	103.0	1,185	
Kwale	413	50.4	407	49.6	101.5	820	
Kilifi	657	46.9	743	53.1	88.4	1,400	
Tana River	150	49.5	153	50.5	98.2	304	
Lamu	63	49.4	65	50.6	97.8	128	
Taita / Taveta	177	49.3	182	50.7	97.2	358	
Garissa	220	50.9	212	49.1	103.8	432	
Wajir	239	52.1	220	47.9	108.8	459	
Mandera	366	51.4	346	48.6	105.8	711	
Marsabit	164	51.9	152	48.1	108.1	316	
Isiolo	78	49.9	78	50.1	99.8	156	
Meru	771	52.4	700	47.6	110.2	1,471	
Tharaka- Nithi	194	49.0	202	51.0	96.3	396	
Embu	281	50.2	279	49.8	100.7	560	
Kitui	522	47.5	576	52.5	90.6	1,098	
Machakos	593	49.8	598	50.2	99.2	1,191	
Makueni	473	49.3	486	50.7	97.2	959	
Nyandarua	342	49.8	344	50.2	99.4	686	
Nyeri	388	48.6	410	51.4	94.6	798	
Kirinyaga	284	46.7	324	53.3	87.8	608	
Murang'a	515	47.5	570	52.5	90.4	1,085	
Kiambu	955	51.1	913	48.9	104.6	1,868	
Turkana	514	47.4	570	52.6	90.2	1,084	
West Pokot	323	49.7	326	50.3	99.0	649	
Samburu	142	50.0	142	50.0	99.8	284	
Trans Nzoia	532	51.2	506	48.8	105.1	1,038	
Uasin Gishu	560	49.4	573	50.6	97.7	1,133	
Elgeyo / Marakwet	230	49.0	239	51.0	96.2	469	
Nandi	472	49.5	482	50.5	98.1	954	
Baringo	341	48.4	363	51.6	93.9	704	
Laikipia	253	49.8	254	50.2	99.6	507	
Nakuru	972	47.9	1,059	52.1	91.8	2,031	
Narok	531	49.3	546	50.7	97.2	1,078	
Kajiado	442	50.8	429	49.2	103.1	871	
Kericho	472	49.9	473	50.1	99.7 103.4	945	
Bomet	466	50.8 48.6	450	49.2		916	
Kakamega	911	48.6	965	51.4 50.1	94.4 99.7	1,876 627	
Vihiga	313		314				
Bungoma	744 379	47.9 45.1	810 462	52.1 54.9	91.9 82.0	1,553 840	
Busia	466	47.3	519	54.9 52.7	89.9	985	
Kisumu	593	52.4	539	47.6	110.0	1,132	
Homa Bay	512	47.8	560	52.2	91.4	1,072	
Migori	533	47.4	593	52.6	90.0	1,072	
Kisii	670	49.8	676	50.2	99.1	1,347	
Nyamira	339	48.5	360	51.5	94.0	699	
Nairobi City	2,237	50.1	2,226	49.9	100.5	4,463	

Table 2.2: Population Distribution by Sex, Sex Ratio, Age-Group and Residence

Residence	Age Group (Years)	Male	Female	Number of individuals ('000)	Proportion	Sex Ratio
National	Total	49.4	50.6	45,371	100	97.5
	0 - 04	50.3	49.7	6,081	13.4	101.1
	05-09	49.9	50.1	6,539	14.4	99.7
	01-10	50.4	49.6	6,017	13.3	101.6
	15 - 19	51.8	48.2	5,016	11.1	107.5
	20 - 24	47.5	52.5	4,069	9.0	90.3
	25 - 29	46.8	53.2	3,667	8.1	88.0
	30 - 34	49.0	51.0	3,063	6.8	96.1
	35 - 39	48.3	51.7	2,503	5.5	93.3
	40 - 44	50.4	49.6	2,006	4.4	101.6
	45 - 49	51.6	48.4	1,476	3.3	106.4
	50 - 54	48.2	51.8	1,241	2.7	92.9
	55 - 59	46.1	53.9	1,094	2.4	85.6
	60 - 64	48.7	51.3	820	1.8	94.8
	65 - 69	47.0	53.0	615	1.4	88.8
	70+	44.4	55.6	1,122	2.5	80.0
	Not Stated	52.6	47.4	41	0.1	110.8
Rural	Total	48.8	51.2	29,127	100	95.3
	0 - 04	50.7	49.3	3,991	13.7	103.0
	05-09	49.9	50.1	4,591	15.8	99.7
	01-10	50.0	50.0	4,353	14.9	99.8
	15 - 19	52.5	47.5	3,491	12.0	110.7
	20 - 24	49.3	50.7	2,120	7.3	97.2
	25 - 29	43.9	56.1	1,807	6.2	78.1
	30 - 34	47.0	53.0	1,571	5.4	88.7
	35 - 39	45.8	54.2	1,436	4.9	84.5
	40 - 44	47.3	52.7	1,236	4.2	89.9
	45 - 49	48.4	51.6	925	3.2	93.9
	50 - 54	46.4	53.6	807	2.8	86.5
	55 - 59	41.0	59.0	783	2.7	69.5
	60 - 64	46.7	53.3	620	2.1	87.7
	65 - 69	46.4	53.6	474	1.6	86.4
	70+	44.9	55.1	903	3.1	81.4
	Not Stated	49.7	50.3	19	0.1	98.7
Urban	Total	50.4			100	101.5
	0 - 04	49.4	50.6	2,090	12.9	97.5
	05-09	49.9	50.1	1,948	12.0	99.7
	01-10	51.6	48.4	1,663	10.2	106.4
	15 - 19	50.2	49.8	1,525	9.4	100.6
	20 - 24	45.5	54.5	1,949	12.0	83.4
	25 - 29	49.7	50.3	1,860	11.4	98.6
	30 - 34	51.1	48.9	1,492	9.2	104.6
	35 - 39	51.6	48.4	1,068	6.6	106.5
	40 - 44	55.3	44.7	771	4.7	123.7
	45 - 49	56.8			3.4	131.6
	50 - 54	51.5	48.5		2.7	106.0
	55 - 59	59.0			1.9	144.0
	60 - 64	54.8			1.2	121.0
	65 - 69	49.3			0.9	97.2
	70+	42.6			1.4	74.3
	Not Stated	54.9		23	0.1	121.9
	1 101 Hateu	24.7	7).1		0.1	141.7

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid showing the distribution of population by age-group. The pyramid shows that the bulk of Kenya's population was in the 0-34 years age group, depicting a generally youthful population.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid Kenya, 2016



2.4 Household Composition Household Size

Household size is defined as the number of persons living together in a household. Table 2.3 presents the percentage distribution of households by size, residence and county. Nationally, the average household size was estimated at 4.0 members in 2015/16 KIHBS, which was a decline from 5.1 members reported in 2005/06 KIHBS. Households with 1-2 members accounted for 31.6 per cent of all households.

The average household size in rural areas was higher at 4.5 members compared to 3.3 members in urban areas. Wajir, Mandera and Garissa Counties recorded high average household sizes of 6.6, 6.4 and 5.5 members, respectively. Smaller household sizes were registered in Nyeri, Nairobi City and Mombasa counties.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size, Residence and County

Residence/ County	1-2 Persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Number of Households ('000)	Mean Household size
National	31.6	30.9	22.8	15	11,415	4.0
Rural	23.0	30.0	26.7	20	6,442	4.5
Urban	42.7	32.2	17.7	7	4,972	3.3
	12.7	32.2	17.7	,	1,7 / 2	3.3
County						
Mombasa	49.2	30.1	14.2	7	397	3.0
Kwale	25.9	23.6	25.9	25	174	4.7
Kilifi	32.2	25.5	19.7	23	326	4.3
Tana River	14.5	29.5	23.1	33	56	5.4
Lamu	24.9	32.7	23.0	19	30	4.3
Taita / Taveta	38.2	30.3	22.8	9	102	3.5
Garissa	16.5	24.4	21.9	37	78	5.5
Wajir	5.6	17.9	27.6	49	69	6.6
Mandera	6.7	15.9	32.6	45	111	6.4
Marsabit	17.4	23.3	29.9	29	62	5.1
Isiolo	25.1	23.8	27.2	24	34	4.6
Meru	31.1	35.1	23.1	11	393	3.7
Tharaka-Nithi	33.2	33.6	22.7	11	107	3.7
Embu	38.8	34.5	19.7	7	164	3.4
Kitui	23.7	26.4	26.2	24	236	4.6
Machakos	34.3	30.5	26.1	9	328	3.6
Makueni	26.3	32.8	26.5	14	233	4.1
Nyandarua	36.1	32.9	20.7	10	191	3.6
Nyeri	45.3	37.7	13.3	4	271	2.9
Kirinyaga	36.4	45.6	16.3	2	198	3.1
Murang'a	37.0	36.9	21.3	5	323	3.4
Kiambu	41.8	35.7	19.0	3	600	3.1
Turkana	26.5	29.1	23.8	21	246	4.4
West Pokot	16.0	24.4	25.7	34	119	5.4
Samburu	21.5	28.5	30.7	19	61	4.6
Trans Nzoia	21.0	27.4	24.8	27	210	4.9
Uasin Gishu	28.9	27.7	24.5	19	270	4.2
Elgeyo / Marakwet	23.3	26.8	24.2	26	99	4.7
Nandi	18.2	29.1	31.9	21	202	4.7
Baringo	25.5	27.5	23.7	23	152	4.6
Laikipia	30.4	36.1	23.7	10	135	3.7
Nakuru	36.4	33.5	19.9	10	578	3.5
Narok	23.4	24.4	26.3	26	223	4.8
Kajiado	38.1	32.5	20.6	9	250	3.5
Kericho	22.0	31.3	28.8	18	211	4.5
Bomet	16.7	25.7	30.2	27	179	5.1
Kakamega	20.3	27.4	30.5	22	392	4.8
Vihiga	22.5	30.7	29.8	17	144	4.3
Bungoma	19.7	27.7	27.3	25	321	4.8
Busia	21.6	27.2	25.9	25	177	4.7
Siaya	30.7	29.9	25.1	14	246	4.0
Kisumu	30.3	32.1	23.2	14	284	4.0
Homa Bay	19.7	25.5	31.4	23	224	4.8
Migori	20.4	27.4	25.8	26	233	4.8
Kisii	21.3	29.4	28.6	21	291	4.6
Nyamira	29.1	34.1	24.1	13	179	3.9
Nairobi City	46.6	33.9	16.1	3	1,503	3.0

Household Headship

Table 2.4 presents the percentage distribution of households by sex of household head, residence and county. Nationally, about 7 in 10 households were headed by males. Male-headed households were higher in both rural and urban areas at 64.0 per cent and 72.2 per cent, respectively. Garissa County recorded the lowest proportion (20.3%) of female-headed households while Turkana registered the highest proportion (52.1%). Other counties with notably high proportions of female-headed households were Migori, Makueni and Kitui.

Overall, slightly more than half (52.4%) of household heads were aged between 25-44 years as presented in Table 2.5. The highest proportion of 14.7 per cent of household heads was in the 30-34 years age group. Nationally, households headed by persons aged 65 years and above accounted for 11.6 per cent of households. In the rural areas, those aged 30-44 years accounted for 36.7 per cent of household heads compared to 42.3 per cent in urban areas.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Residence and County

National Rural	67.6	32.4	Households ('000) 11,415
Rural			
Urban	64.1	35.9	6,442
	72.2	27.8	4,972
County			
Mombasa	75.0	25.0	397
Kwale	70.3	29.7	174
Kilifi	62.9	37.1	326
Tana River	62.0	38.0	56
Lamu	67.0	33.0	30
Taita / Taveta	68.3	31.7	102
Garissa	79.7	20.3	78
Wajir	66.4	33.6	69
Mandera	54.2	45.8	111
Marsabit	67.0	33.0	62
Isiolo	59.1	40.9	34
Meru	68.0	32.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	64.8	35.2	107
Embu	69.0	31.0	164
Kitui	53.6	46.4	236
Machakos	63.6	36.4	328
Makueni	54.0	46.0	233
Nyandarua	66.1	33.9	191
Nyeri	61.9	38.1	271
Kirinyaga	70.4	29.6	198
Murang'a	60.4	39.6	323
Kiambu	75.0	25.0	600
Turkana	47.9	52.1	240
West Pokot	73.2	26.8	119
Samburu	64.9	35.1	6:
Trans Nzoia	76.1	23.9	210
Uasin Gishu	71.6	28.4	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	73.5	26.5	99
Nandi	73.2	26.8	202
Baringo	68.4	31.6	152
Laikipia	59.9	40.1	135
Nakuru	70.0	30.0	578
Narok	75.5	24.5	223
Kajiado	67.3	32.7	250
Kericho	72.6	27.4	21
Bomet	73.6	26.4	179
Kakamega	65.3	34.7	392
Vihiga	58.7	41.3	144
-	66.3	33.7	321
Bungoma Busia	64.3	35.7	177
	54.3	45.7	246
Siaya	68.8	31.2	284
Kisumu	62.9	37.1	224
Homa Bay		46.1	
Migori	53.9 67.7		233
Kisii	67.7	32.3	291
Nyamira	63.4 76.0	36.6 24.0	179 1,503

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Age-Group and Residence

Residence	Age Group	Per cent	Number of	Male		Female	
			Households ('000)	Per cent	Number of Households ('000)	Per cent	Number of Households ('000)
National	Total	100.0	11,415	67.6	7,716	32.4	3,699
	0-14	0.0	2	86.8	2	13.2	0*
	15-19	0.7	79	64.8	51	35.2	28
	20-24	7.0	794	66.2	525	33.8	268
	25-29	13.3	1,517	72.9	1,106	27.1	410
	30-34	14.7	1,676	72.9	1,222	27.1	454
	35-39	13.0	1,486	70.3	1,044	29.7	442
	40-44	11.4	1,306	70.2	917	29.8	389
	45-49	8.8	1,003	69.6	698	30.4	305
	50-54	7.6	863	65.1	562	34.9	301
	55-59	6.6	748	63.9	478	36.1	270
	60-64	5.3	600	62.9	377	37.1	223
	65+	11.6	1,325	54.4	720	45.6	604
	Not stated	0.2	17	72.3	13	27.7	5
Rural	Total	100.0	6,442	64.0	4,126	36.0	2,316
	0-14	0.0	2	84.1	2	15.9	0*
	15-19	0.5	33	52.2	17	47.8	16
	20-24	4.2	271	61.0	165	39.0	106
	25-29	9.2	590	66.5	392	33.5	198
	30-34	12.1	781	71.1	556	28.9	225
	35-39	12.6	809	68.2	552	31.8	257
	40-44	12.0	774	68.1	527	31.9	247
	45-49	9.5	609	68.1	415	31.9	194
	50-54	8.4	542	63.9	346	36.1	196
	55-59	8.1	519	58.6	304	41.4	215
	60-64	7.0	448	60.9	273	39.1	175
	65+	16.4	1,055	54.1	570	45.9	485
	Not stated	0.1	10	71.3	7	28.7	3
Urban	Total	100.0	4,972	72.2	3,589	27.8	1,383
	0-14	0.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	0*
	15-19	0.9	46	73.7	34	26.3	12
	20-24	10.5	523	68.9	360	31.1	163
	25-29	18.6	927	77.1	715	22.9	213
	30-34	18.0	894	74.5	666	25.5	228
	35-39	13.6	676	72.7	492	27.3	185
	40-44	10.7	533	73.3	390	26.7	142
	45-49	7.9	393	71.8	283	28.2	111
	50-54	6.5	321	67.1	215	32.9	105
	55-59	4.6	229	76.1	174	23.9	55
	60-64	3.1	152	68.7	104	31.3	47
	65+	5.4	270	55.7	150	44.3	120
	Not stated	0.2	8	73.6	6	26.4	2
	thousand						

^{*}Less than a thousand

2.5 Dependency Ratios

Table 2.6 presents information on three population based dependency ratios, namely; total (age) dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old-age dependency ratio as discussed in the following subsequent section

Total (Age) Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is defined as the proportion of population that is dependent (age 0-14 and 65+ years) on the working age population (age 15-64 years). It is a measure of the economic burden of the productive population (15 to 64 years). A higher age dependency ratio implies a greater burden, especially in countries with a very young or aging population. As shown in Table 2.6, the proportion of population aged below 15 years was 41.0 per cent, a marginal decline from 41.9 per cent recorded in 2005/06 KIHBS. Those aged 15-64 increased from 54.2 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS to 55.0 per cent in 2015/16.

Overall, the age dependency ratio stood at 81.6 in 2015/16 KIHBS, a decline from 84.0 per cent recorded in the 2005/06 KIHBS. The ratio was significantly higher in rural areas (96.7) compared to urban areas (59.7). Counties with high age dependency ratios were Wajir (139.8), Mandera (137.2), Samburu (125.0) and Garissa (124.2). Nairobi City had the lowest age dependency ratio of 48.4.

Child Dependency Ratio

Child dependency ratio is the number of children aged below 15 years relative to the total number of persons aged 15-64 years. The findings from the Survey show that child dependency ratio was 74.7 at the national level. Rural areas recorded a higher dependency ratio of 87.4 compared to that of 56.2 for urban. Wajir, Mandera, Samburu and Garissa Counties had high child dependency ratios of 131.7, 129.1, 118.7 and 118.4, respectively.

Old-age Dependency Ratio

Old-age dependency ratio is the population aged 65 years and above relative to the total number of persons aged 15-64 years. Nationally, old-age dependency ratio was 6.9. The ratio was higher in rural areas (9.3) compared to urban areas (3.6). The low old-age dependency ratio in urban areas is mainly attributed to urban-rural migration after retirement.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age-Group, Age Dependency Ratio, Residence and county

Residence/ County	Bre	oad Age-G	roup (Yea	ars)	Age Dependency ratio	Child- Dependency Ratio	Old-Age Dependency Ratio	Number of individuals ('000)
	0-14	15-64	65+	Not Stated		Ratio		
National	41.1	55.0	3.8	0.1	81.6	74.7	6.9	45,371
Rural	44.4	50.8	4. 7	0.1	96.7	87.4	9.3	29,127
Urban	35.1	62.5	2.2	0.1	59.7	56.2	3.5	16,245
County								
Mombasa	32.1	66.2	1.7	0.1	51.0	48.5	2.6	1,185
Kwale	45.5	51.2	3.3	0.0	95.4	88.9	6.4	820
Kilifi	43.6	52.2	3.0	1.2	89.3	83.5	5.7	1,400
Tana River	47.2	49.0	3.8	0.0	103.9	96.3	7.8	304
Lamu	42.5	53.2	4.3	0.0	87.8	79.9	8.1	128
Taita / Taveta	37.2	57.6	5.2	0.0	73.7	64.6	9.0	358
Garissa	52.7	44.5	2.6	0.2	124.2	118.4	5.8	432
Wajir	54.9	41.7	3.4	0.0	139.8	131.7	8.2	459
Mandera	54.5	42.2	3.4	0.0	137.2	129.1	8.1	711
Marsabit	49.6	46.6	3.8	0.0		106.4	8.2	316
Isiolo	44.8	51.8	3.5	0.0	93.2	86.5	6.8	156
Meru	36.2	59.2	4.6	0.0	69.0	61.1	7.8	1,471
Tharaka-Nithi	37.4	56.4	6.2	0.0	77.4	66.3	11.0	396
Embu	34.2	59.1	6.6	0.1	68.9	57.9	11.2	560
Kitui	42.9	50.6	6.4	0.1	97.3	84.8	12.6	1,098
Machakos	33.6	61.2	5.2	0.0	63.4	54.9	8.5	1,191
Makueni	39.0	56.0	5.0	0.0		69.6	8.9	959
Nyandarua	38.8	55.5	5.5	0.2		69.9	9.9	686
Nyeri	31.0	61.0	8.0	0.0		50.8	13.1	798
Kirinyaga	33.2	59.4	7.2	0.3		55.9	12.1	608
Murang'a	35.2	56.4	8.3	0.1	77.3	62.4	14.7	1,085
Kiambu	32.5	63.8	3.5	0.2		50.9	5.5	1,868
Turkana	50.0	45.7	4.2	0.1		109.4	9.2	1,084
West Pokot	50.9	46.4	2.7	0.0		109.7	5.8	649
Samburu	52.7	44.4	2.9	0.0		118.7	6.5	284
Trans Nzoia	43.4	53.0	3.6	0.0		81.9	6.8	1,038
Uasin Gishu	40.3	56.0	3.6	0.1		72.0	6.4	1,133
Elgeyo / Marakwet	42.3	53.3	4.1	0.2		79.4		469
Nandi	40.8	56.5	2.7	0.0		72.2		954
Baringo	43.9	50.7	5.4	0.0		86.6		704
Laikipia	41.6	54.7	3.6	0.2			6.6	507
Nakuru	42.3	53.9	3.8	0.0		78.5	7.1	2,031
Narok	50.0	47.8	2.2	0.0		104.6		1,078
Kajiado	38.7	58.9	2.3	0.0		65.7	3.9	871
Kericho	40.7	56.2	3.2	0.0		72.4		945
Bomet	46.7	51.0	2.4	0.0		91.6	4.7	916
Kakamega	44.6	51.2	4.1	0.0		87.1	8.0	1,876
Vihiga	41.5	51.4	7.1	0.0		80.7	13.8	627
Bungoma	47.7	49.0	3.3	0.0		97.3		1,553
Busia	45.7	49.1	5.1	0.0		93.1	10.4	840
Siaya	43.7	50.5	5.8	0.0		86.5	11.5	985
Kisumu	42.1	54.6	3.1	0.0		77.1	5.7	1,132
Homa Bay	49.8	47.3	2.9	0.0		105.3	6.1	1,072
·	46.5	49.6	3.9	0.0		93.8	7.9	1,072
Migori								
Kisii	42.0	54.1 55.1	3.8	0.0		77.6 74.8		1,347 699
Nyamira	41.2	55.1	3.7	0.0		74.8	6.7	
Nairobi City	31.4	67.4	1.1	0.1	48.3	46.6	1.6	4,463

2.6 Marital Status

Table 2.7a provides the distribution of the population aged 18 years and above by marital status, residence and county. Nationally, 54.4 per cent of the adult population was in monogamous unions, 27.0 per cent were never married and 6.9 per cent were widows/widowers. Those separated and divorced accounted for 5.0 per cent of the population.

The proportion of the population in monogamous unions was higher in urban areas at 56.6 per cent compared to 52.8 per cent in rural areas. In contrast, polygamous unions were more prevalent among rural dwellers (8.4%) than urban (3.1%).

At the county level, the highest proportion of population in monogamous unions was recorded in Kirinyaga (63.3%) followed by Nakuru (62.6%) and Nyandarua (61.8%). Mandera County had the lowest proportion of population in monogamous unions at 33.3 per cent.

Table 2.7a: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 18 Years and Above by Marital Status, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widow/ Widower	Never Married	Number of individuals ('000)
National	54.4	6.2	0.6	4.0	1.0	6.9	27.0	23,462
Rural	52.8	8.4	0.2	3.5	0.9	8.7	25.5	13,878
Urban	56.6	3.1	1.1	4. 7	1.1	4.3	29.2	9,584
County								
Mombasa	49.4	1.3	7.9	4.6	1.6	3.8	31.4	754
Kwale	54.7	7.7	0.6	2.3	6.6	7.1	21.0	389
Kilifi	56.9	5.6	0.8	2.1	4.0	5.9	24.7	665
Tana River	52.4	11.1	0.2	1.3	2.3	7.2	25.4	135
Lamu	58.0	4.2	0.0	1.4	8.1	6.5	21.7	65
Taita / Taveta	55.9	0.9	0.4	3.2	2.1	8.4	29.1	202
Garissa	55.2	13.1	0.0	0.5	3.8	5.3	22.1	172
Wajir	58.1	12.8	0.0	0.9	1.6	6.5	20.0	174
Mandera	33.3	35.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.1	24.7	273
Marsabit	51.5	12.6	0.0	1.7	1.6	9.5	23.1	136
Isiolo	51.1	10.9	0.0	3.1	2.0	6.4	26.6	73
Meru	51.7	5.2	0.5	5.0	1.3	6.6	29.8	835
Tharaka-Nithi	53.5	3.7	0.5	4.9	3.3	8.9	25.2	220
Embu	59.9	1.4	0.0	4.8	1.2	8.1	24.5	329
Kitui	51.4	7.1	0.0	3.1	0.6	9.7	28.0	539
Machakos	48.9	4.2	2.6	4.0	0.5	8.3	31.5	702
Makueni	52.9	2.6	0.0	4.7	0.6	7.8	31.5	500
Nyandarua	61.8	1.3	0.0	5.8	0.3	8.6	22.3	361
Nyeri	56.0		0.4		1.0	8.2		499
Kirinyaga	63.3		0.5	8.1	0.5	7.8		365
Murang'a	60.2		0.0	4.7		9.4		622
Kiambu	59.5		0.0	6.6		5.0		1,142
Turkana	38.1	20.3	0.0	5.3		13.7		469
West Pokot	39.9		0.0	0.8		6.2		272
Samburu	52.2		0.0	1.7				115
Trans Nzoia	53.5	6.0	0.0	4.6		4.8		512
Uasin Gishu	50.5	2.2	2.9	2.9		5.4		596
Elgeyo / Marakwet	49.9	7.1	0.3	3.9	0.7			234
Nandi	53.9		0.0		0.7	6.0		489
Baringo	50.3		0.0					340
Laikipia	55.9							257
Nakuru	62.6							
Narok	53.1					3.9		
Kajiado	55.7		0.0			5.4		481
Kericho	58.6		0.0					494
Bomet	58.4		0.0			4.9		
Kakamega	53.7		0.5					
Vihiga	52.6		0.1	7.7		10.9		
Bungoma	54.2							
Busia	47.8							384
Siaya	51.2			2.4				
Kisumu	50.5		0.1					
Homa Bay	50.9							
	43.7		0.2			14.4		
Migori			0.0					
Kisii	57.7							
Nyamira	58.2							358
Nairobi City	58.8	1.4	0.1	4.8	0.8	3.3	31.0	2,874

Table 2.7b shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and above by marital status, residence and county. At the national level, 47.9 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above were in monogamous unions while 35.6 per cent were never married. In urban areas, 51.8 per cent of the population were in monogamous unions compared to 45.6 per cent in rural areas. Nationally, widows/widowers accounted for 6.1 per cent of the population. Turkana, Siaya and Migori Counties recorded a higher proportion of widows/widowers of above 10 per cent of their respective population. The proportion of the population reported as separated or divorced was 3.5 and 0.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.7b: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Married Monogamous	Polygamous married	Living- together	Separated	Divorced	Widow/ Widower	Never Married	Number of individuals ('000)
	g		9					(,
National	47.9	5.5	0.5	3.5	0.9	6.1	35.6	26,693
Rural	45.6	7.3	0.1	3.0	0.8	7.5	35.7	16,173
Urban	51.8	2.9	1.0	4.3	1.0	3.9	35.1	10,520
County								
Mombasa	46.3	1.2	7.4	4.3	1.5	3.5	35.7	804
Kwale	48.3	6.8	0.6	2.1	5.7	6.1	30.4	447
Kilifi	49.1	4.8	0.7	1.8	3.8	5.1	34.6	773
Tana River	44.6	9.4	0.2	1.3	2.0	6.0	36.5	160
Lamu	51.4	3.8	0.0	1.2	7.2	5.8	30.6	74
Taita / Taveta	50.3	0.8	0.4	2.9	1.8	7.5	36.2	225
Garissa	47.1	11.1	0.0	0.4	3.2	4.5	33.7	203
Wajir	49.3	10.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	5.5	32.1	207
Mandera	28.2	29.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.4	36.0	324
Marsabit	44.5	10.9	0.0	1.5	1.4	8.1	33.6	159
Isiolo	43.7	9.3	0.0	2.6	1.7	5.4	37.2	. 86
Meru	46.4	4.6	0.4	4.4	1.1	5.9	37.2	938
Tharaka-Nithi	47.4	3.3	0.4	4.4	2.9	7.9	33.7	248
Embu	53.8	1.2	0.0	4.3	1.1	7.3	32.3	368
Kitui	44.2	6.2	0.1	2.7	0.5	8.4	38.0	626
Machakos	43.5	3.7	2.3	3.6	0.5	7.4	39.1	791
Makueni	45.3	2.2	0.0	4.0	0.5	6.6	41.4	585
Nyandarua	53.4							
Nyeri	50.9							
Kirinyaga	57.1							
Murang'a	53.5							
Kiambu	54.8							
Turkana	33.7							
West Pokot	34.3							
Samburu	45.3							
Trans Nzoia	46.7							
Uasin Gishu	44.6							
Elgeyo / Marakwet	43.5							
Nandi	46.8							
Baringo	43.5							
Laikipia	48.7							
Nakuru	55.9							
Narok	45.7							
Kajiado	50.3							
Kericho	51.6							
Bomet	50.3							
Kakamega	45.0							
	45.6							
Vihiga	45.5							
Busia	41.0							
Siaya	43.7							
•	45.7							
Kisumu	42.6							
Homa Bay								
Migori	35.8							
Kisii	49.6							
Nyamira	51.0							
Nairobi City	55.5	1.3	0.1	4.5	0.7	3.2	34.8	3055

2.7 Orphanhood

The definition of an orphan adopted in this report refers to a child under 18 years who has lost one or both parents. The percentage distribution of children aged 0-17 years by orphanhood, living arrangement, residence and county is presented in Table 2.8. Nationally, the results show than 8.4 per cent of the children were orphans. Children living with both parents accounted for 58.3 per cent of total children. Overall, 21.2 per cent of children were living with the mother only although the father was alive while those residing with mother and father was deceased were 4.1 per cent. The findings show that there were more orphans in rural areas (8.7%) than in urban areas (7.7%). Counties with high proportion of orphans were Migori (21.4%), Siaya (16.0%), Homa Bay (15.0%) and Turkana (12.6%) while Bomet County had the lowest proportion at 4.6 per cent.

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of children aged 0-14 years by orphanhood, living arrangement, residence and county. Overall, 6.8 per cent of children below 15 years were orphans. The proportion of orphans aged 0-14 years was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Counties with high proportion of orphans were Migori (18.7%), Siaya (12.7%), Homa Bay (12.5%) and Kisumu (12.1%).

Analysis by living arrangement shows that more than half (60.0%) of the children aged below 15 years reside with both parents. The proportion of children living with both parents was higher among urban residents (65.6%) compared to that among the rural (57.5%). The proportion of those living with mothers but fathers are alive was 21.6 per cent. Further, the proportion of children living with neither of the parents, suggesting that they live with a "guardian" or on their own was 8.6 per cent.

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Children (under 18 Years) by Orphanhood, Living Arrangement, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Living with both		nother but not father	Living with F with n	ather but not nother	Both alive	Not living with either father or mother		
		Father alive	Father deceased	Mother alive	Mother deceased		Only Father alive	Only mother alive	
National	58.2	21.2	4.1	2.1	0.9	9.0	1.0	1.3	
Rural	56.2	22.0	4.4	2.1	0.9	9.9	1.1	1.2	
Urban	62.9	19.2	3.6	2.1	0.8	7.1	0.8	1.3	
County									
Mombasa	62.4	15.9	2.8	5.4	1.7	8.5	0.6	1.9	
Kwale	54.5	23.5	3.1	6.7	1.5	7.7	1.6	1.0	
Kilifi	49.4	30.9	3.5	4.1	0.1	8.7	1.2	1.6	
Tana River	56.1	22.7	4.6	4.1	0.8	8.2	0.9	1.5	
Lamu	66.1	16.6	2.0	2.4	1.0	9.1	1.8	0.6	
Taita / Taveta	53.4	25.8	2.2	2.5	0.6	11.7	0.6	0.4	
Garissa	83.0	3.8	3.3	0.7	0.9	6.8	0.6	0.9	
Wajir	84.7	3.7	4.2	1.1	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.7	
Mandera	77.0	5.4	5.2	1.2	0.7	8.6	0.7	1.0	
Marsabit	71.9	10.7	6.1	0.7	0.8	7.4	0.6	1.1	
Isiolo	71.0	13.7	5.4	0.6	0.3	7.3	0.3	0.6	
Meru	56.6	21.9	4.9	3.1	1.7	9.0	1.2	0.5	
Tharaka-Nithi	57.4	20.9	5.7	1.7	0.4	8.6	0.9	0.6	
Embu	61.8	17.8	4.0	1.4	0.1	5.2	0.6	0.1	
Kitui	45.6	34.3	2.2	2.0	0.1	9.1	0.7	0.3	
Machakos	46.0	29.6	3.2	1.3	1.0	13.2	0.2	0.6	
Makueni	40.6	37.0	2.8	1.2	0.7	13.2	0.5	1.0	
Nyandarua	62.6	21.3	3.0	0.3	0.2	7.6	0.9	0.5	
Nyeri	53.0	30.1	2.0	0.9	1.2	8.9	3.1	0.0	
Kirinyaga	59.1	19.5	3.1	1.5	1.3	8.0	2.2	0.1	
Murang'a	48.2	32.0	3.7	1.0	0.9	8.6	0.6	1.5	
Kiambu	70.5	18.4	1.8	0.8	0.5	3.4	1.0	1.6	
Turkana	49.0	24.4	9.6	0.7	0.4	12.8	0.2	1.2	
West Pokot	68.8	13.3	2.8	1.7	1.0	9.5	0.9	1.2	
Samburu	58.6	24.2	6.3	1.4	0.2	8.1	0.2	0.6	
Trans Nzoia	59.3	15.4	3.0	2.4	0.7	12.2	0.7	2.9	
Uasin Gishu	58.7	23.0	2.8	2.1	0.4	10.0	0.9	0.4	
Elgeyo / Marakwet	63.7	17.8	5.0	1.1	0.6	8.5	1.2	0.2	
Nandi	59.0	20.5	4.0	2.3	0.8	10.7	0.5	1.1	
Baringo	54.4	23.4	4.1	3.0	1.2	10.0	1.8	0.8	
Laikipia	54.0	31.5	4.9	1.3	0.0	5.9	0.8	0.1	
Nakuru	65.2	20.9	3.0	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.9	1.0	
Narok	66.4	17.0	4.6	1.1	1.2	8.0	0.4	0.4	
Kajiado	60.4	25.8	1.5	1.6	0.0	6.1	0.4	1.0	
Kericho	66.1	19.4	4.2	1.3	0.9	5.3	0.8	0.2	
Bomet	71.2	17.2	2.9	1.5	1.0	4.6	0.3	0.4	
Kakamega	46.5	22.6	3.6	4.8	0.8	16.6	1.5	2.4	
Vihiga	40.6	24.2	2.0	4.7	1.5	17.9	1.1	4.1	
Bungoma	53.6			2.0	0.5	16.8	0.7	1.7	
Busia	54.8	17.6	4.0	3.3	0.5	13.4	2.6	2.3	
Siaya	45.5	24.1	5.8	2.0	1.8	10.3	1.6	3.3	
Kisumu	54.1	18.0	4.6	3.7	1.1	9.5	2.1	2.5	
Homa Bay	60.5	20.0	6.9	0.4	1.6	3.8	2.5	1.8	
Migori	44.0	22.5	9.3	3.2	1.7	6.5	2.4	4.0	
Kisii	54.2	22.6	5.9	1.0	2.2	11.0	1.0	0.8	
Nyamira	50.9	29.0	5.0	1.0	0.4		1.1	0.7	
Nairobi City	72.2	14.1	3.9	1.6	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.5	

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Children (under 18 Years) by Orphanhood, Living Arrangement, Residence and County Cont'd

Residence/ County	Both Father & mother deceased	Missing Information on father/ mother	Orphanhood	Number of individuals ('000)
National	0.9	1.2	8.4	21,868
Rural	0.9	1.2	8.7	15,230
Urban	1.1	1.1	7.7	6,638
		0.0		- 7.2
County		0.0		
Mombasa	0.3	0.5	7.3	431
Kwale	0.5	0.0	7.7	431
Kilifi	0.3	0.3	6.7	719
Tana River	1.1	0.0	8.9	169
Lamu	0.4	0.0	5.8	63
Taita / Taveta	0.6	2.2	5.0	156
Garissa	0.1	0.1	5.8	259
Wajir	0.1	0.0	5.3	284
Mandera	0.3	0.0	7.9	438
Marsabit	0.8	0.0	9.4	180
Isiolo	0.8	0.1	7.4	82
Meru	0.8	0.2	9.2	636
Tharaka-Nithi	0.7	2.8	8.3	176
Embu	0.8	8.1	6.5	230
Kitui	1.6	4.1	5.5	558
Machakos	0.4	4.5	6.0	489
Makueni	1.1	1.9	7.0	459
Nyandarua	0.2	3.6	5.9	323
•	0.4	0.4	7.1	299
Nyeri	0.4	4.9	7.4	242
Kirinyaga	0.2	3.2	7.7	462
Murang'a Kiambu	0.0	2.0		721
			5.0	
Turkana	1.2	0.5	12.6	614
West Pokot	0.2	0.4	6.1	377
Samburu	0.2	0.4	7.5	169
Trans Nzoia	1.2	2.1	8.6	525
Uasin Gishu	0.5	1.2	5.7	536
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.5	1.3	7.5	234
Nandi	0.5	0.6	6.9	465
Baringo	0.6	0.6	8.7	363
Laikipia	0.2	1.3	6.2	249
Nakuru	0.8	1.3	7.9	984
Narok	0.6	0.3	7.2	616
Kajiado	2.6	0.6	5.5	390
Kericho	0.2	1.5	6.4	451
Bomet	0.0	0.7	4.6	498
Kakamega	0.8	0.4	9.2	1,015
Vihiga	1.4	2.5	10.2	309
Bungoma	0.2	0.3	7.1	874
Busia	0.7	0.8	10.2	457
Siaya	3.3	1.8	16.0	519
Kisumu	4.0	0.3	14.3	554
Homa Bay	2.2	0.2	15.0	625
Migori	3.9	2.3	21.4	639
Kisii	0.9	0.4	10.9	676
Nyamira	0.3	1.9	8.0	341
Nairobi City	1.1	0.5	6.0	1,583

Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Children (0-14 years) by Orphanhood, Living arrangement, Residence and County

Residence/County	Living with both		ther but not with		her but not with ther	Both alive	Not living with either parent		
		Father alive	Father deceased	Mother alive	Mother deceased		Only Father alive	Only Mother alive	
National	60.0	21.6	3.4	2.0	0.7	8.6	0.9	1.0	
Rural	57.5	22.6	3.6	2.0	0.7	9.7	1.0	1.0	
Urban	65.6	19.5	3.0	1.9	0.6	6.1	0.6	0.9	
County									
Mombasa	66.1	16.0	2.1	4.5	1.5	7.3	0.2	1.5	
Kwale	56.5	24.8	2.6	5.9	1.5	6.8	1.2	0.5	
Kilifi	52.2	31.9	1.9	3.6	0.1	8.1	0.9	0.8	
Tana River	59.6	24.6	3.3	3.5	0.7	5.1	1.0	1.5	
Lamu	69.0	17.9	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.7	1.4		
Taita / Taveta	55.8	26.0	1.4	2.2	0.3	11.1	0.7		
Garissa	84.8	3.2	3.0	0.6	0.8	6.5	0.6		
Wajir	86.5	3.5	3.4	1.1	0.0	4.6	0.3		
Mandera		5.3	5.4	1.1	0.6	8.5	0.5		
Marsabit	77.7 74.0					8.5 6.9			
	1	10.6	5.6	0.5	0.5		0.6		
Isiolo	73.4	14.3	4.2	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.3		
Meru	57.5	23.3	4.5	3.0	1.2		0.9		
Tharaka-Nithi	59.2	21.7	3.3	1.2	0.5	9.2	1.1		
Embu	63.5	17.9	3.4	1.3	0.2	4.6	0.4		
Kitui	46.9	34.8	1.6	2.1	0.1	8.7	0.4	0.1	
Machakos	47.2	30.8	2.4	1.6	0.8	12.3	0.0	0.5	
Makueni	40.7	38.6	1.4	1.1	0.5	13.4	0.5	0.9	
Nyandarua	64.8	21.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.7	0.2	
Nyeri	52.6	30.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	9.7	2.7	0.0	
Kirinyaga	59.4	21.4	2.2	1.8	0.5	8.0	1.8	0.1	
Murang'a	49.0	31.9	3.4	1.1	1.0	8.1	0.4	1.6	
Kiambu	72.6	18.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.3	
Turkana	50.6	24.5	8.8	0.8	0.4	12.2	0.3		
West Pokot	69.8	13.9	2.6	1.7	0.7	8.8	0.9		
Samburu	59.6	24.7	5.9	1.1	0.1	7.8	0.0		
Trans Nzoia	60.3	15.4	2.5	2.7	0.8	12.3	0.6		
Uasin Gishu	60.0	24.0	2.3	1.7	0.5	9.7	0.4		
Elgeyo / Marakwet	64.1	18.7	4.4	1.1	0.4		1.1	0.2	
Nandi	60.3	20.9	3.2						
Baringo	57.2	24.4	3.2	2.5	0.6		1.8		
Laikipia	56.2	31.7	4.6	0.8			0.8		
Nakuru	65.9	21.4		0.8	0.8	3.9			
Narok	69.5	17.4	3.3	1.0	0.8	7.0			
Kajiado	63.0	25.6	1.3	1.4		5.9			
Kericho	66.6	20.5	2.9	1.2		5.3	0.9		
Bomet	71.9	18.0	2.1	1.6	1.0	4.0	0.3	0.2	
Kakamega	47.9	23.9	2.9	4.7	0.5	17.0	0.8	1.6	
Vihiga	41.4	25.2	2.1	4.3	1.2	17.5	1.0	4.0	
Bungoma	54.8	20.5	3.5	1.7	0.5				
Busia	56.8	17.8	3.3	3.4					
Siaya	47.8	25.2	4.6	1.8	1.5		1.4		
Kisumu	56.5	18.1	3.7	3.7			1.6		
Homa Bay	63.2	20.4	6.0	0.4					
Migori	46.7	22.6	9.0	3.3	1.8	6.1	1.9		
Kisii	55.0		5.2	1.1	1.6				
Nyamira	50.7	31.1	3.8	0.8	0.2	9.5	1.3		
Nairobi City	73.8	14.7	3.2	1.3	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.4	

Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Children (0-14 years) by Orphanhood, Living arrangement, Residence and County... Cont'd

Residence/County	Both Father & mother deceased	Missing information on father/ mother	Orphan	Number of individuals ('000)
National	0.7	1.1	6.8	18,636
Rural	0.6	1.2	7.1	12,935
Urban	0.8	1.1	6.0	5,702
County				
Mombasa	0.3	0.4	5.6	380
Kwale	0.2	0.0	6.0	373
Kilifi	0.1	0.3	3.8	610
Tana River	0.6	0.0	7.1	143
Lamu	0.1	0.0	3.3	54
Taita / Taveta	0.5	1.4	3.8	133
Garissa	0.0	0.1	4.9	228
Wajir	0.1	0.0	4.3	252
Mandera	0.3	0.0	7.5	387
Marsabit	0.5	0.0	8.0	157
Isiolo	0.6	0.1	5.8	70
Meru	0.9	0.2	7.9	533
Tharaka-Nithi	0.4	2.7	5.9	148
Embu	0.2	8.6	4.8	192
Kitui	1.0	4.3	3.8	470
Machakos	0.2	4.3	4.3	401
Makueni	0.9	2.0	5.0	374
Nyandarua	0.2	3.1	4.5	266
Nyeri	0.2	0.2	5.8	248
Kirinyaga	0.2	4.3	5.4	202
Murang'a	0.4	3.1	7.2	382
Kiambu	0.0	1.8	4.0	607
Turkana	1.0	0.6	11.3	542
West Pokot	0.1	0.6	5.4	330
Samburu	0.0	0.4	6.4	150
Trans Nzoia		2.4		
Uasin Gishu	0.9		7.0 4.0	450 457
	0.2	1.0		457
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.3	1.0	6.4	199
Nandi	0.3	0.6	5.5	389
Baringo	0.0	0.8	6.3	309
Laikipia	0.2	1.0	5.7	211
Nakuru	0.7	1.3	6.8	859
Narok	0.2	0.3	4.9	539
Kajiado	1.6	0.6	3.5	337
Kericho	0.2	1.5	5.2	384
Bomet	0.0	0.8	3.6	428
Kakamega	0.3	0.4	6.2	837
Vihiga	1.1	2.2	9.4	260
Bungoma	0.0	0.4	6.3	741
Busia	0.3	0.8	8.5	384
Siaya	1.7	1.9	12.5	430
Kisumu	3.5	0.3	12.1	477
Homa Bay	1.7	0.3	12.5	533
Migori	2.8	2.8	18.7	524
Kisii	0.7	0.4	9.3	560
Nyamira	0.2	1.7	6.4	288
Nairobi City	0.9	0.6	4.8	1,402

CHAPTER 3

3. HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on housing conditions and ownership, access to water, energy, sanitation and waste disposal. The findings presented are important in assessing the impact of government policies and development initiatives. Further, the information will be key in monitoring progress towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals¹ (SDGs).

3.2 Housing

Type of Housing

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of households by type of housing unit, residence and county. Bungalow, defined as a stand-alone dwelling without upper floors or rooms, was the most widespread dwelling type (55.4%), followed by the *Landhi*² (15.9%), Flat (9.3%), *Manyatta*/Traditional house (8.4%), and *Swahili* (7.9%). The survey results show that the proportion of households with Maisonette type of dwelling was 0.9 per cent. Flats were more common in urban areas than in rural areas. One out of every five households in urban areas were residing in Flats compared to the negligible proportion recorded among households in rural areas. The most common type of dwelling in rural areas was Bungalow (75.5%) while in urban areas it was the *Landhi* and Bungalow, each at 29.2 per cent.

Analysis across counties shows that the proportion of households living in Flats was highest in Nairobi City at 46.3 per cent followed by Kajiado at 20.1 per cent. *Swahili* type of dwelling was preferred by most households in Mombasa County. The *Landhi* type of housing was common among households in Nakuru (46.1%), Uasin Gishu (39.1%,), Nairobi City (36.9%) and Kisumu (32.0%) Counties.

¹ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 6, 7 and 11-Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms, Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all, Goal 7 Ensure access to available, reliable sustainable energy for all and Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

²Landhi- This is a one-row structure with two or more living rooms, usually with external doors each.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Bungalow	Flat	Maisonnette	Swahili	Shanty	Manyatta/ Traditional House	Landhi	Other	Not stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	55.4	9.3	0.9	7.9	1.3	8.4	15.9	0.8	0.2	11,415
Rural	75.5	0.6	0.3	2.9	0.5	13.7	5.6	0.7	0.1	6,442
Urban	29.2	20.5	1.6	14.5	2.3	1.5	29.2	0.8	0.3	4,972
County										
Mombasa	10.6	12.6	0.4	69.3	1.7	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.0	397
Kwale	49.4	0.5	0.1	37.5	2.0	7.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	174
Kilifi	67.9	1.9	0.8	21.4	3.3	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.2	326
Tana River	53.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	32.2	13.0	0.0	0.1	56
Lamu	46.1	8.7	4.2	18.9	0.3	20.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	69.0	1.4	0.1	28.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
Garissa	45.9	0.3	0.8	8.7	0.0	41.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	78
Wajir	10.5	0.0	0.8	17.7	6.3	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	69
Mandera	16.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.5	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	111
Marsabit	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	62
Isiolo	80.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.8	15.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	34
Meru	74.5	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.2	18.5	0.5	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	88.9	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.6	1.4	4.6	0.4	0.2	107
Embu	82.1	3.0	0.9	6.5	0.2	0.7	6.4	0.0	0.2	164
Kitui	73.9	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	15.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	236
Machakos	54.2	5.5	0.7	35.0	1.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.1	328
Makueni	74.6	1.5	0.0	7.1	1.3	3.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	233
Nyandarua	87.9	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.4	0.7	0.0	191
Nyeri	68.4	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.4	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	74.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.2	0.2	0.0	198
Murang'a	86.2	3.6	1.1	6.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	323
Kiambu	44.8	15.9	1.5	6.8	2.2	0.3	27.7	0.9	0.0	600
Turkana	25.9	0.0	0.4	3.9	1.4	60.4	7.0	1.1	0.0	246
West Pokot	42.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	51.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	119
Samburu	4.9	1.1	0.3	30.7	0.4	61.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	69.3	1.4	0.1	4.8	0.7	3.3	20.1	0.1	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	54.2	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.4	1.8	39.1	0.7	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	75.1	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	99
Nandi	83.7	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.3	4.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	202
Baringo	54.7	0.4	0.0	1.8	1.0	22.1	19.9	0.0	0.2	152
Laikipia	69.6	2.2	0.1	11.9	0.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	135
Nakuru	47.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	46.1	0.1	0.4	578
Narok	20.2	0.4	0.2	5.7	0.7	34.4	21.6	15.9	0.8	223
Kajiado	57.6	20.1	3.3	8.7	0.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	250
Kericho	73.0	3.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	6.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	211
Bomet	80.9	1.0	0.1	3.7	0.3	13.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	179
Kakamega	78.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.5	9.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	392
Vihiga	98.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	144
Bungoma	84.4	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.0	5.2	5.5	0.1	1.4	321
Busia	65.5	0.4	0.5	3.8	0.1	23.8	4.7	1.1	0.0	177
Siaya	86.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.3	7.3	3.9	0.0	0.3	246
Kisumu	56.3	0.4	1.5	7.5	0.6	1.3	32.0	0.5	0.0	284
Homa Bay	84.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.1	3.5	4.2	0.0	0.4	224
Migori	80.8	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.3	9.6	0.9	0.0	233
Kisii	84.5	4.9	0.6	9.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	291
Nyamira	78.9	5.6	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.9	8.3	0.0	0.2	179
Nairobi City	5.8	46.3	3.1	0.8	5.2	0.0	36.9	1.3	0.6	1,503

Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit

In this report, tenure refers to the proprietary status under which a dwelling is occupied by households. The survey sought to ascertain whether the household owned the dwelling, rented it or were squatting. As shown in Table 3.2, almost six in every ten households owned the dwelling units they lived in while slightly more than a third resided in rented/leased units. Over 85 per cent of households in rural areas and 26.1 per cent in urban areas were residing in their own dwellings. The results show that about seven in every ten households in urban areas lived in rented dwellings compared to about one in every ten households in rural areas. As expected, a high proportion of households in Nairobi City (86.4%) and Mombasa (82.2%) lived in rented dwellings. Other counties that had high proportions of households renting or leasing dwellings were Kajiado (59.5%), Kiambu (51.6%), Nakuru (46.3%), Uasin Gishu (44.0%) and Kisumu (42.2%).

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Housing Tenure and Residence/County

Residence/ County	Owner	Pays Rent/	Pays no rea	nt	Not Stated	Number of
	Occupier	Lease	Has consent of Owner	Squatting		Households ('000)
National	59.5	35.4	4.8	0.2	0.2	11,415
Rural	85.2	9.7	4.8	0.2	0.1	6,442
Urban	26.1	68.6	4.8	0.1	0.4	4,972
County						
Mombasa	11.7	82.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	397
Kwale	76.4	20.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	174
Kilifi	65.6	30.2	3.2	0.8	0.2	326
Tana River	76.1	20.0	3.5	0.3	0.1	56
Lamu	63.1	24.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	62.2	26.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	102
Garissa	68.1	20.3	10.9	0.0	0.7	78
Wajir	94.6	3.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	69
Mandera	90.0	7.3	2.4	0.3	0.0	111
Marsabit	84.4	11.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	62
Isiolo	61.6	33.4	4.4	0.6	0.0	34
Meru	74.4	20.9	4.4	0.4	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	83.5	14.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	107
Embu	80.4	16.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	164
Kitui	81.2	12.6	5.9	0.0	0.2	236
Machakos	57.4	41.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	328
Makueni	82.8	13.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	233
Nyandarua	70.1	24.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	191
Nyeri	63.2	32.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	71.2	25.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	198
Murang'a	81.4	13.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	323
Kiambu	44.8	51.6	3.5	0.2	0.0	600
Turkana	77.0	14.7	7.2	1.1	0.0	246
West Pokot	85.4	10.0	3.3	1.1	0.2	119
Samburu	78.0	18.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	63.0	27.3	9.0	0.8	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	50.1	44.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	77.7	12.8	9.0	0.0	0.5	99
Nandi	77.8	15.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	202
Baringo	71.1	23.7	5.0	0.0	0.2	152
Laikipia	58.0	37.1	4.4	0.3	0.2	135
Nakuru	45.1	46.3	8.1	0.0	0.4	578
Narok	62.1	31.5	5.1	0.3	1.0	223
Kajiado	34.9	59.5	5.1	0.0	0.4	250
Kericho	70.8	16.8	12.1	0.3	0.0	211
Bomet	82.5	5.0	12.1	0.0	0.3	179
Kakamega	86.7	11.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	392
Vihiga	88.0	8.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	144
Bungoma	80.2	15.4	3.0	0.0	1.4	321
Busia	88.1	11.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	177
Siaya	77.4	21.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	246
Kisumu	54.5	42.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	284
Homa Bay	85.0	14.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	224
Migori	84.6	12.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	233
Kisii	81.2	17.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	291
Nyamira	73.7	15.6	10.2	0.3	0.2	179
Nairobi City	8.1	86.4	4.9	0.0	0.6	1,503

Mode of Acquisition of Owner Occupier Dwellings

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of households residing in their own dwellings by mode of acquisition. Owner-occupier dwellings are further categorised into modes of acquisition, namely; purchased, constructed, inherited, gift or bartered. At the national level, majority (88.6%) of owner-occupier dwellings are constructed by the households themselves. The results show that 5.0 per cent of owner-occupied dwellings were purchased, 2.8 per cent were inherited and 2.3 per cent were received as gifts. The findings further show that 90.4 per cent of rural and 91.0 per cent of urban households constructed the dwelling units that they live in.

Overall, acquisition of dwellings by cash was more prevalent than purchase through loans. Cash purchase was the preferred mode of acquiring dwelling units for 2.6 per cent and 5.1 per cent of households in rural and urban areas, respectively. On the other hand, 0.7 per cent of owner occupier households in rural areas and 2.0 per cent in urban areas purchased their dwelling through loans. Analysis across the counties show that majority of owner occupier households constructed their dwelling. Wajir County had the highest (39.4%) proportion of households residing in dwelling units that were purchased while Nairobi City reported the highest proportion of households (28.2%) occupying dwellings that were acquired through inheritance.

Landlords of Rented Dwellings

Rental units were categorised by type of ownership entity; national government, county government, parastatal, company or individual. As shown in Table 3.4, majority of households paid rent to individuals with 73.0 per cent paying directly to owners and 19.6 per cent paying through agents. The findings show that the Public Sector provided a small proportion (2.6%) of dwellings to the households for renting purposes.

Habitable Rooms

A habitable room is one that is used mainly for living purposes or entertaining guests and excludes stores, kitchen, bathrooms and granaries. A kitchen (or store, and garage), under normal circumstances, is not considered as a habitable room. However, if the household uses the kitchen (or store, and garage), for eating and/or sleeping purposes or entertaining guest, then it is considered as a habitable room. The distribution of households by number of habitable rooms in the main dwelling by place of residence and county is presented in Table 3.5. At the national level, 40 per cent of the households lived in one-roomed dwelling units while 26.6 per cent and 20.6 per cent resided in two-roomed and three-roomed dwellings, respectively. A similar scenario was observed in the 2005/06 KIHBS where 35.1 per cent of households resided in one-roomed, 27.6 per cent in two-roomed and 22.4 per cent in three-roomed dwelling units.

More than half of the households in urban areas lived in one-roomed dwelling units compared to 27.6 per cent of their counterparts in rural areas. Further, 31.3 per cent and 26.2 per cent of the rural households occupied two-roomed and three-roomed dwelling units, respectively, compared to 20.5 per cent and 13.4 per cent of their counterparts in urban areas. At county level, more than two-thirds of households in Mandera, Marsabit, Mombasa and Nairobi City resided in one-roomed dwelling units while more than half of the households in Homa Bay lived in two-roomed dwelling units. Counties that recorded high proportions of households living in three-roomed dwelling units were; Kirinyaga (43.2 %), Murang'a (50.2 %) and Kisii (50.7 %).

Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Owner-Occupier Dwellings by Mode of Acquisition and Residence/County

Residence/	% Owning	Number of	ů ů										
County	Dwelling	Households ('000)	F	urchased	1	Constructed Inherited Gift Bartered Other					Other	Number of	
		, ,	Cash	Loan	Cash &	Cash	Loan	Cash &	micrica	Gint	Dartered	Other	Households
					Loan			Loan					('000)
National	59.4	11,415	3.1	0.9	1.0	83.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.3	0.1	1.2	6,784
Rural	85.1	6,442	2.6	0.7	0.9	86.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.1	1.3	5,485
Urban	26.1	4,972	5.1	2.0	1.6				6.5	3.2	0.0	0.5	1,299
County	11.7	207		0.0	2.2	(5.0	2.0	7.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Mombasa	11.7	397	5.5		3.3	65.8			6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
Kwale	76.4	174	1.3		0.2				2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	133
Kilifi	65.2	326	3.9		1.6				0.7	4.5	0.2	0.6	213
Tana River	76.1	56				81.8			1.8	2.5	0.0	3.4	43
Lamu	63.1	30	3.8		1.6				9.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	19
Taita / Taveta	62.2	102	1.5		0.0	88.9			3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	63
Garissa	68.1	78	6.8		0.0	81.2			0.3	0.6		10.6	53
Wajir	93.8	69	39.5		0.0	56.8			1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	65
Mandera	90.0	111	2.5		0.0	93.4			1.6	0.9	0.0	1.6	100
Marsabit	84.4	62	1.0		0.0	95.5			1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	53
Isiolo	61.6	34	8.7		1.6				1.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	21
Meru	74.4	393	2.2		3.7	89.1			1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	293
Tharaka-Nithi	83.5	107	0.9	0.7	1.0	87.4	2.8	3.1	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	89
Embu	80.4	164	5.8	1.1	1.7	75.5	5.4	2.0	5.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	132
Kitui	81.1	236	2.3	0.0	2.6	80.2	3.3	5.7	1.7	3.8	0.2	0.2	192
Machakos	57.4	328	0.0	0.8	1.7	87.4	5.7	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	188
Makueni	82.8	233	1.2	0.5	1.1	88.9	2.8	0.9	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	193
Nyandarua	70.1	191	4.4	0.1	0.0	88.0	2.9	0.3	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	134
Nyeri	63.2	271	6.2	5.4	6.9	68.5	2.3	3.8	4.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	171
Kirinyaga	71.2	198	3.2	0.5	1.8	78.3	6.8	3.7	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	141
Murang'a	81.4	323	0.4	1.0	1.2	81.6	3.4	6.8	2.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	263
Kiambu	44.8	600	3.0	1.1	0.0	82.3	2.7	0.5	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	269
Turkana	77.0	246	2.6	0.4	0.0	52.7	0.0	1.6	16.2	8.0	0.1	18.4	189
West Pokot	84.9	119	0.2	0.3	0.1	96.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	101
Samburu	78.0	61	1.9	0.2	0.0	73.0	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	21.2	48
Trans Nzoia	63.0	210	1.0	0.3	3.1	83.1	5.2	1.4	1.2	3.5	0.0	1.2	132
Uasin Gishu	50.1	270	3.7	1.4	0.3	81.1	3.5	0.4	5.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	135
Elgeyo /	77.7	99	3.7	0.2	0.0	94.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	77
Marakwet Nandi	77.8	202							0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	157
Baringo	71.1	152							2.2	0.4		0.3	108
Laikipia	58.0	135							0.5	1.1	0.0	16.1	78
Nakuru	45.1	578							2.9	1.3	0.0	0.7	261
Narok	62.1	223				93.0			0.9		0.0	0.9	138
	34.7	250							1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	87
Kajiado													
Kericho	70.8	211	0.4						2.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	149
Bomet	82.5	179							1.8		0.0	0.0	148
Kakamega	86.4	392	3.0						0.4		0.3	0.0	339
Vihiga	88.0	144				80.5			1.4		0.0	0.2	127
Bungoma	80.2	321	1.7			91.1			0.4		0.0	0.5	258
Busia	88.1	177	0.6						1.1		0.0	0.0	156
Siaya	77.4	246				78.3			0.6		0.0	0.0	190
Kisumu	54.5	284				87.5			0.6		0.0	0.0	155
Homa Bay	85.0	224							0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	191
Migori	84.6	233				93.6			0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	197
Kisii	81.2	291							3.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	236
Nyamira	73.7	179	0.7						0.1	0.2		0.0	132
Nairobi City	8.1	1,503	11.2	4.3	2.3	43.5	1.9	6.9	28.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	122

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of Households in rented dwellings by whom the rent is paid to, and Residence/County

Residence/ County	% Renting	Number of Households	Governm	ent	Para- statal	* '		Indivi	Individual		Not Stated	Number of Households
		('000)	National	County	statai	Directly	Through Agent	Directly	Through Agent		Stated	('000)
National	35.4	11,415	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.1	3.2	73.0	19.6	0.5	0.1	4,037
D1	0.7	(442	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	00.6	4.1	1.6	0.1	(25
Rural	9.7	6,442	0.6		0.2	1.8		90.6				625
Urban	68.6	4,972	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.9	3.6	69.7	22.5	0.3	0.1	3,412
County												
Mombasa	82.2	397	0.2	1.3	0.0	2.3	4.8	68.6	22.9	0.0	0.0	326
Kwale	20.0	174	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	91.8	5.9	1.1	0.0	35
Kilifi	30.2	326	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	81.5	14.5	0.3	1.7	99
Tana River	20.0	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	11
Lamu	24.9	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	92.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	7
Taita / Taveta	26.9	102	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	81.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	27
Garissa	20.3	78	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	16
Wajir	3.4	69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	3.0	4.0	0.0	2
Mandera	7.3	111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	8
Marsabit	11.3	62	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	90.2	1.4		0.8	7
Isiolo	33.4	34	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.7	89.7	2.8	2.1	0.0	11
Meru	20.9	393	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	1.2	87.9	6.6	2.4	0.0	82
Tharaka-Nithi	14.6	107	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.3	83.3	7.8	1.8	0.0	16
Embu	16.5	164	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	92.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	27
Kitui	12.6	236	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	30
Machakos	41.0	328	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	76.2	22.1	0.0	0.0	134
Makueni	13.8	233	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	32
Nyandarua	24.2	191	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	84.2	13.2		0.8	46
Nyeri	32.0	271	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.2	20.6		0.0	87
Kirinyaga	25.5	198	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	96.8	1.6		0.0	51
Murang'a	13.1	323	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	84.5	14.5		0.0	42
Kiambu	51.6	600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.8	69.4	17.9	0.3	0.0	310
Turkana	14.7	246	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	15.3	59.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	36
West Pokot	10.0	119	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	1.1	5.1	8.6	12
Samburu	18.1	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	75.2	23.6		0.0	11
Trans Nzoia	27.3	210	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	89.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	57
Uasin Gishu	44.0	270 99	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8 1.8	4.9 0.0	84.7	7.6 6.9		0.0	119
Elgeyo / Marakwet Nandi	12.8 15.1	202	0.6	4.1 2.8	0.0	1.5	4.2	84.7 85.3	3.3		0.0	13 31
	23.7	152				4.2			3.6			
Baringo Laikipia	37.1	132	0.0 5.1	0.0	0.0	1.2		77.2 64.1	25.9		0.5 0.0	36 50
Nakuru	46.3	578	0.0	8.2	0.5	3.4		57.7	28.3		0.0	268
Narok	31.5	223	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		89.4	10.3		0.0	70
Kajiado	59.5	250	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.4		74.2	16.9		0.0	149
Kericho	16.8	211	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		75.4	23.1		0.0	35
Bomet	5.0	179	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8		92.3	1.0		0.0	9
Kakamega	11.1	392	1.1	4.3	0.0	7.4		72.6	13.3		0.0	44
Vihiga	8.0	144	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	5.7		0.0	12
Bungoma	15.4	321	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	84.4	3.7		0.0	49
Busia	11.0	177	1.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	9.3		0.0	19
Siaya	21.0	246	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	94.3	4.9		0.0	52
Kisumu	42.2	284	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	92.6	4.3		0.0	120
Homa Bay	14.4	224	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	94.1	1.7		0.0	32
Migori	12.7	233	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	92.9	6.3		0.0	30
Kisii	17.2	291	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	4.0		0.0	50
Nyamira	15.6	179	7.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1	12.0		0.0	28
Nairobi City	86.4	1,503	0.1	2.5	1.4	0.6		62.8	29.8		0.0	1,298

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Habitable Rooms in Main Dwelling and By Residence/County

Residence/ County			Sumber o				Not stated	Mean Number of Habitable Rooms Per	Number of Households ('000)	Number of Persons per Habitable
	1	2	3	4	5	6+		Household	/	Room
National	40.0	26.6	20.6	8.1	2.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	11,415	2.3
Rural	27.6	31.3	26.2	9.7	2.9	2.0	0.2	2.4	6,442	2.4
Urban	56.0	20.5	13.4	6.1	2.2	1.3	0.4	1.8	4,972	2.1
County										
Mombasa	69.2	16.7	8.6	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	397	2.1
Kwale	31.2	31.8	19.5	9.5	3.4	4.5	0.0	2.4	174	2.3
Kilifi	47.0	22.9	17.1	10.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	326	2.5
Tana River	44.8	22.0	21.7	9.6	1.1	0.7	0.1	2.0	56	3.3
Lamu	23.4	30.4	24.0	16.3	2.8	3.2	0.0	2.5	30	1.9
Taita / Taveta	26.3	24.3	21.4	14.0	10.8	3.2	0.0	2.7	102	1.5
Garissa	72.6	16.8	7.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	78	4.5
Wajir	75.1	17.5	3.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	69	5.4
Mandera	88.8	6.5	3.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	111	5.8
Marsabit	77.5	12.0	5.5	4.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	62	4.3
Isiolo	54.0	29.6	9.4	4.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.7	34	3.0
Meru	33.1	30.0	21.1	11.1	3.5	1.0	0.3	2.3	393	2.0
Tharaka-Nithi	41.6	27.7	17.7	10.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	2.1	107	2.2
Embu	16.8	21.9	37.2	13.0	6.5	4.3	0.2	2.8	164	1.4
Kitui	39.8	35.4	15.6	4.4	2.3	2.3	0.2	2.0	236	2.8
Machakos	37.5	20.5	21.0	11.9	6.0	2.9	0.1	2.4	328	1.9
Makueni	20.6	23.2	31.3	14.9	5.3	4.6	0.0	2.8	233	1.7
Nyandarua	18.5	21.4	40.9	12.8	4.6	1.8	0.0	2.7	191	1.5
Nyeri	25.7	18.3	31.6	16.8	3.4	4.2	0.0	2.7	271	1.4
Kirinyaga	13.8	22.9	43.2	15.9	3.8	0.4	0.0	2.7	198	1.2
Murang'a	12.3	19.5	50.2	12.8	3.2	2.1	0.0	2.8	323	1.3
Kiambu	38.5	18.1	24.5	12.7	3.7	2.5	0.0	2.3	600	1.6
Turkana	94.5	4.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	246	4.2
West Pokot	62.7	27.3	6.2	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.5	119	4.1
Samburu	53.7	37.2	6.2	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.6	61	3.3
Trans Nzoia	24.0	37.0	24.7	8.2	2.6	3.6	0.0	2.4	210	2.4
Uasin Gishu	33.9	33.5	22.9	6.1	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.1	270	2.1
Elgeyo / Marakwet	34.2	35.4	20.2	7.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.1	99	2.6
Nandi	32.1	38.6	15.1	8.4	4.0	1.9	0.0	2.2	202	2.6
Baringo	46.3	35.3	11.9	3.5	2.1	0.7	0.2	1.8	152	3.1
Laikipia	35.9	28.6	23.0	7.4	2.7	2.2	0.2	2.2	135	2.1
Nakuru	46.9	32.8	13.4	4.3	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.8	578	2.2
Narok	38.7	30.5	20.0	7.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.1	223	2.7
Kajiado	52.9	26.4	14.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	250	2.3
Kericho	30.7	51.3	10.9	4.1	2.0	0.9	0.0	2.0	211	2.6
Bomet	27.2	60.7	9.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	179	3.0
Kakamega	16.7	45.0	23.6	8.6	3.6	2.6	0.0	2.5	392	2.2
Vihiga	4.1	16.7	24.1	39.4	9.6	6.1	0.0	3.5	144	1.3
Bungoma	22.5	34.3	26.4	10.8	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.5	321	2.4
Busia	36.6	38.5	18.3	4.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	177	2.8
Siaya	23.8	37.1	29.1	6.2	2.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	246	2.1
Kisumu	31.7	34.9	23.3	7.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	2.2	284	2.1
Homa Bay	31.8	55.0	9.1	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.9	224	2.9
Migori	18.0	39.0	32.1	8.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	2.4	233	2.3
Kisii	11.0	15.5	50.7	12.1	5.9	4.4	0.3	3.0	291	1.6
Nyamira	16.6	22.6	40.9	11.1	4.8	3.8	0.2	2.8	179	1.6
Nairobi City	69.5	13.4	9.8	4.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	1,503	2.3

Main Wall Material

The proportion of households by predominant wall material of main dwelling, residence and county is presented in Table 3.6. The survey results indicate that about one third of the households live in dwelling units with walls made of bamboo with mud and cow dung. The results further show that about two thirds of dwellings in urban areas were made of stone with cement, cement blocks, bricks and cement finish walls. In rural areas, six in every ten households have dwelling units with walls made of wood planks or shingles and bamboo with mud or cow dung.

A high proportion of households in Mombasa (67.0%) and Machakos (65.5%) Counties resided in dwelling units with walls made of cement.

Main roofing Material

At the national level, 81.7 per cent of households had dwelling units with roofs made of corrugated iron sheets while 8.5 per cent had roofs made of grass/*makuti* as indicated in Table 3.7. The proportion of households living in dwelling units made of corrugated iron sheet roofs was 83.2 per cent in rural areas and 79.6 per cent in urban areas. As expected, grass roofed dwelling units were common in rural areas than in urban areas, while concrete was common in urban areas. Nairobi City County had more than one third of households living in dwellings made of concrete roofs. A relatively higher proportion of households in Samburu, Laikipia, Narok and Kajiado Counties resided in dwellings with roofs made of cow dung.

Main Floor Material

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of households by predominant flooring material of the main dwelling unit by residence and county. Nationally, the proportion of households with cement as the main flooring material increased to 47.3 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS from 38.2 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS. The proportion of households living in dwelling units made of earth or sand floors halved from 59.2 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS to 29.6 per cent in 2015/16. Further, the results show that 68.9 per cent of households in urban areas had floors of the main dwelling unit made of cement compared to 30.7 per cent of their counterparts in rural areas. In contrast, 43.2 per cent of the households in rural areas had their main dwelling unit floors made of earth or sand compared to 12.0 per cent of the urban. At county level, Nairobi City, Machakos, Kiambu and Mombasa had high proportions of households with floors of the main dwelling units made of cement while Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit had low proportions.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Wall Material of the Main Dwelling and Residence/ County

Residence/ County	Stone with lime/ cement	Bricks	Cement blocks	Cement finish	Wood/ Planks/ Shingles	^a Adobe (Covered and uncov- ered)	Corrugated iron sheets	^b Bamboo with mud, cow dung	Stone with mud	^c Cane, palm trunks, grass reeds	^d Plywood, cardboard, reused wood and others not specified	Not Stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	16.7	8.1	1.6	15.8	8.6	2.2	8.3	32.0	0.9	3.2	2.4	0.3	11,415
n . I	0.1	9.0	1.1	(1	12.0	2.0	2.0	47.2		5.0	2.2	0.2	(442
Rural Urban	8.1 27.8	8.0 8.1	1.1 2.2	6.2 28.3	12.9 3.1	3.0 1.2	3.9 14.0	47.3 12.0	1.1 0.7	5.0 0.9	3.2 1.4	0.2	6,442 4,972
Cibaniiiii	27.0	0.1	2.2	20.3	3.1	1.2	11.0	12.0	0.7	0.7	***	0.1	1,7/2
County													
Mombasa	22.1	1.0	0.5	67.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.4	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	397
Kwale	24.4	3.5	0.0	14.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	52.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	174
Kilifi	27.5	2.6	1.1	20.4	0.0	3.0	0.7	36.0	3.9	0.4	3.3	0.9	326
Tana River	2.6	0.4	19.7	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	60.3	0.2	14.2	0.4	0.1	56
Lamu Taita / Taveta	42.1 16.5	1.5 2.2	0.4 2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0 49.9	0.4	52.5 28.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	30 102
Garissa	7.6	1.6	20.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	15.3	3.4	40.3	2.1	0.7	78
Wajir	5.2	0.0	0.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	18.4	0.3	62.0	2.7	0.2	69
Mandera	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	80.9	2.2	0.0	111
Marsabit	9.7	0.1	6.7	11.8	4.0	0.0	1.0	15.6	0.9	14.8	35.3	0.0	62
Isiolo	2.3	11.5	6.6	1.6	23.9	0.0	0.9	30.2	1.2	15.3	6.4	0.0	34
Meru	19.8	0.7	0.5	3.1	65.5	0.9	1.2	4.9	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	15.5	2.1	0.1	0.7	36.6	6.8	0.4	34.2	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.2	107
Embu	12.6	20.2	1.1	11.0	22.8	5.7	4.1	19.5	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	164
Kitui	1.5	25.8	3.0	33.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	23.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	236
Machakos	8.6	10.7	0.0	65.5	0.0	6.0	7.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	328
Makueni	2.9 16.1	71.3	0.7 1.6	9.3 7.3	0.2 47.7	1.5 0.3	1.3 4.1	9.4 21.0	3.3 0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	233 191
Nyandarua	28.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	61.3	3.2	2.0	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	271
Nyeri Kirinyaga	22.3	2.2	0.6	10.7	35.8	0.0	2.0	24.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	198
Murang'a	31.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	11.5	13.7	19.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	323
Kiambu	23.1	28.5	0.2	9.1	10.9	0.3	24.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	600
Turkana	2.2	0.7	2.3	6.2	0.1	0.3	4.9	25.5	2.7	52.1	2.9	0.0	246
West Pokot	1.0	6.2	1.2	6.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	78.9	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.1	119
Samburu	7.9	0.4	5.0	9.7	20.1	0.0	1.2	20.0	0.8	30.1	4.7	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	5.0	14.9	1.2	8.9	0.3	9.0	0.6	57.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	11.2	12.2	2.6	10.1	4.8	0.0	8.1	47.6	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	1.2	8.1	0.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	3.4	55.0	4.9	0.3	21.2	0.5	99
Nandi	3.8	13.4	0.8	2.1	4.3	0.9	1.1	71.5	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	202
Baringo	12.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	29.8	2.2	12.3	36.8	0.2	1.6	3.6	0.2	152
Laikipia Nakuru	13.9 39.9	0.0	12.1	2.6 11.4	14.8 4.6	0.5 1.0	2.9 3.6	19.6 28.2	0.2 1.8	8.9 0.2	24.5 7.2	0.2	135 578
Narok	23.9	2.2	0.0	0.5	8.8	2.6	6.9	53.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	223
Kajiado	45.8	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	33.0	12.0	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.5	250
Kericho	15.1	9.0	1.4	3.2	9.0	0.0	5.5	45.8	0.7	0.4	9.7	0.0	211
Bomet	2.5	2.9	6.1	4.9	21.8	0.0	1.3	59.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	179
Kakamega	2.8	4.4	0.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	78.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	392
Vihiga	0.6	10.0	1.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	77.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	144
Bungoma	1.4	12.0	1.3	5.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	74.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	321
Busia	6.9	8.7	1.3	4.9	0.0	1.0	0.3	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177
Siaya	3.2	4.4	3.9	19.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	64.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	246
Kisumu	7.3	5.3	6.0	28.2	0.0	0.2	6.1	46.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	284
Homa Bay	4.4	8.8	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	77.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	224
Migori Kisii	4.2	6.0	4.1	6.7	0.0	0.1	4.8	71.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	233 291
Kisii Nyamira	4.6 12.1	28.7 22.4	0.5 1.2	2.0 4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	63.6 57.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	291 179
Nairobi City	28.8	0.0	0.2	36.8	0.1	0.6	28.6	3.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	1,503
a- includes both													

^a- includes both covered and uncovered adobe; ^b-includes mud/cow dung/bamboo with mud; ^c-includes cane/palm/trunks/grass reeds; ^d-includes plywood/cardboard/reused wood and no walls.

Table 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material of Main Dwelling and Residence/County

Residence/ County	Grass/ <i>Makuti</i>	Cow Dung / Mud	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tin Cans	Asbestos Sheet	Concrete	Tiles	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households('000)
National	8.5	0.9	81.7	0.1	0.8	6.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	11,415
Rural	13.6	1.3	83.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	6,442
Urban	1.8	0.2	79.6	0.0	1.3	15.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	4,972
County										
Mombasa	1.6	0.0	84.5	0.3	0.8	12.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	397
Kwale	34.5	0.5	64.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	174
Kilifi	25.8	0.0	70.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	326
Tana River	41.2	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	56
Lamu	33.2	0.2	54.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	6.2	0.0	91.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
Garissa	42.6	0.4	51.6	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	78
Wajir	61.9	0.7	36.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	69
Mandera	71.9	0.0	21.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	111
Marsabit	29.1	0.0	38.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.0	62
Isiolo	15.0	1.3	77.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	34
Meru	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	1.5	0.8	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	107
Embu	2.4	0.0	93.0	0.0	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	164
Kitui	4.5	0.4	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	236
Machakos	0.4	0.0	95.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	328
Makueni	3.5	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	233
Nyandarua	0.0	0.9	97.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	191
Nyeri	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	0.0	1.1	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	198
Murang'a	0.2	0.4	95.5	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	323
Kiambu	0.1	0.0	85.5	0.0	0.7	13.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	600
Turkana	59.8	0.1	27.1	0.5	3.4	0.2	0.0	8.9	0.0	246
West Pokot	53.1	0.2	46.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	119
Samburu	30.9	21.2	36.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	10.9	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	3.3	0.0	93.8	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	3.2	0.4	94.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet							0.0			
Nandi	4.3					0.3	0.2			
Baringo	18.3						0.3			
Laikipia	5.3						0.4			
Nakuru	1.6						0.9			
Narok	15.2		75.4			0.0	0.0			
Kajiado	0.5		71.1			17.3	1.8			
Kericho	6.5		89.0			0.6	0.0			
Bomet	11.3		87.0			0.7	0.6			
Kakamega	10.4		88.3			0.0	0.3			
Vihiga	0.3		98.8			0.5	0.1			
Bungoma	7.8		88.7			0.3	0.0			
Busia	23.9		74.1			0.0	0.0			
Siaya	8.5		89.4				0.0			
Kisumu	3.0		94.7			0.0	1.5			
Homa Bay	8.7		89.1			0.0	0.0			
Migori	5.5					0.0	0.0			
Kisii	3.2		94.2			2.2	0.0			
Nyamira	1.6		97.1				0.0			
Nairobi City	0.0		61.4				1.5			

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material of Main Dwelling and Residence/ County

National	3.8								Households ('000)
	1	47.3	Shingles 0.2	15.2	29.6	3.2	0.4	0.3	11,415
Rural	1.1	30.7	0.2	23.7	43.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	6,442
Urban	7.4	68.9	0.1	4.1	12.0	6.6	0.6	0.4	4,972
County									
Mombasa	9.3	64.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	16.8	1.3	0.0	397
Kwale	4.7	28.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	3.3	0.9	0.0	174
Kilifi	1.6	38.9	0.0	0.0	47.5	10.7	0.0	1.3	326
Tana River	2.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	68.9	2.6	0.3	0.1	56
Lamu	0.6	47.7	0.0	0.3	49.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	2.7	55.7	0.0	0.0	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
Garissa	1.1	38.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	78
Wajir	0.6	15.5	0.0	0.0	83.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	69
Mandera	0.3	16.1	0.4	0.0	83.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	111
Marsabit	1.9	20.4	0.0	0.9	73.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	62
Isiolo	0.3	39.2	0.5	0.4	55.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	34
Meru	1.9	47.3	0.0	1.8	46.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	0.8	34.6	0.5	0.2	62.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	107
Embu	4.1	44.1	0.7	0.1	49.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	164
Kitui	0.8	40.4	0.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	236
Machakos	2.9	73.9	0.1	0.2	21.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	328
Makueni	2.3	58.2	0.2	0.2	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	233
Nyandarua	2.5	39.8	1.0	0.4	55.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	191
Nyeri	0.9	52.8	0.8	0.4	44.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	2.6	45.2	0.4	0.0	50.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	198
Murang'a	1.5	48.0	0.0	0.7	49.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	323
Kiambu	10.3	69.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	7.0	0.2	0.0	600
Turkana	0.5	15.4	0.2	0.0	79.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	246
West Pokot	0.4	23.1	0.0	41.2	35.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	119
Samburu	0.4	28.4	0.3	0.3	70.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	2.9	40.3	0.4	29.6	25.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	3.5	47.2	0.1	34.6	5.9	7.4	1.1	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.1	28.5	0.2	6.0	63.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	99
Nandi	3.2	33.1	0.2	57.5	3.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	202
Baringo	0.4	40.2	1.7	1.7	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	152
Laikipia	3.2	43.2	0.1	0.3	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	135
Nakuru	4.0	52.4	0.0	5.8	33.3	4.1	0.0	0.4	578
Narok	2.6	31.7	0.3	27.3	34.9	2.3	0.2	0.8	223
Kajiado	20.2	59.2	0.6	0.3	18.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	250
Kericho	0.7	43.9	0.7	41.4	11.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	211
Bomet	0.8	29.8	0.7	66.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	179
Kakamega	1.8	23.6	0.0	72.2	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	392
Vihiga	1.0	29.7	0.0	65.1	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	144
Bungoma	1.0	21.0	0.0	71.8	3.2	1.2	0.4	1.4	321
Busia	0.9	25.8	0.0	65.7	6.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	177
Siaya	0.5	43.7	0.0	39.8	15.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	246
Kisumu	4.6	50.6	0.0	16.0	26.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	284
Homa Bay	0.9	29.4	0.3	31.4	37.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	224
Migori	1.3	33.5	0.0	52.7	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	233
Kisii	1.0	37.1	0.0	9.7	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	291
Nyamira	1.1	33.9	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	179
Nairobi City	8.1	77.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.6	1.0	0.6	1,503

3.3 Water

Source of drinking water

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of households by main source of drinking water, residence and county. Households are considered to use improved drinking water if it is obtained from the following sources: piped water, borehole with pump, protected spring, protected well, rain water and bottled water. In this survey, no tests were undertaken to ascertain the water quality. The survey results show that 72.6 per cent of households have access to improved drinking water sources. This is an improvement from the 58.9 per cent reported in 2005/06 KIHBS. In rural areas, 61.8 per cent of the households have access to improved sources of drinking water compared to 86.7 per cent of the households in urban areas. Analysis by county shows that Nairobi City had the highest proportion of households accessing drinking water from improved sources at 97.1 per cent followed by Kiambu at 93.2 per cent. Annex Table 3A presents information on main source of drinking water by individuals.

Methods Used to Make Water Safer for Drinking

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of households by the method they use to make water safer for drinking. Nationally, 22.0 per cent of households boil water to make it safer for drinking while 19.6 per cent add bleach/chlorine. A relatively high proportion of households do not use effective methods of making water safer for drinking. Nationally, majority of households (59%) do not use any method to make water safe for drinking. Bomet and West Pokot Counties recorded the highest proportion of households that took no action to make drinking water safe for drinking. Annex Table 3B shows the same information but for individuals.

Time Taken to Fetch Water

Table 3.11 presents findings on the time taken by households to fetch drinking water, by residence and county. Overall, 24.0 per cent of the households had water in their premises while 63.4 per cent spent less than thirty minutes to fetch water. In the rural areas, 13.6 per cent of the households had water within their premises compared to 37.5 per cent of households in urban areas. Counties that recorded relatively high proportions of households that spent thirty minutes or more to fetch water were Kitui, Turkana, West Pokot and Samburu.

Distribution of households by Volume of Water Used

The percentage distribution of households by volume of water used in litres in a month is shown in Table 3.12. Majority of the households (38.2%) used between 1001 and 2000 litres of water in a month, followed by 25.2 per cent using 2001 and 3000 litres. In urban areas, 41.5 per cent of households used between 1001 and 2000 litres while 24.8 per cent reported using 1000 litres or less. In the rural areas 35.7 per cent of the households used between 1001 and 2000 litres of water while 28.7 per cent reported using between 2001 and 3000 litres. This same pattern is replicated in the volume of water used by individuals as shown in Annex Table 3C.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence/County

Residence/ County				Improved W	ater Sources			
		Piped		Tubewell/	Protected well	Protected	Rain water	Bottled water
	Into dwelling	Into plot/ yard	public tap/ stand pipe	borehole with pump		spring	collection	
National	9.8	20.6	13.9	6.6	6.4	9.2	4.6	1.5
Rural	2.7	14.2	7.9	8.2	8.6	13.5	6.5	0.2
Urban	18.9	28.8	21.7	4.6	3.5	3.7	2.2	3.3
County								
Mombasa	11.0	5.2	54.4	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
Kwale	6.0	4.9	24.9	21.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	1.2
Kilifi	14.6	9.5	50.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.2
Tana River	0.3	22.5	20.2	18.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lamu	16.6	5.2	31.7	4.9	2.6	0.0	9.4	4.6
Taita / Taveta	9.1	27.9	39.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Garissa	4.8	36.1	12.4	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	1.9	3.2	2.2	22.1	15.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mandera	0.2	0.8	8.1	22.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Marsabit	1.6	4.1	22.1	9.2	1.1	0.6	3.2	1.0
Isiolo	7.5	40.7	10.2	11.9	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.3
Meru	6.1				0.1			
Tharaka-Nithi		54.6	3.7	2.5		1.5	1.4	0.3
	5.3	35.7	9.3	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0
Embu	7.7	47.2	3.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	2.9	0.5
Kitui	1.8	8.1	16.3	11.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	2.7
Machakos	2.4	8.7	17.3	10.6	4.4	2.2	16.8	6.0
Makueni	0.3	4.0	20.1	7.7	7.9	1.4	10.4	1.3
Nyandarua	14.4	17.1	0.2	2.0	24.3	1.5	22.2	0.2
Nyeri	10.1	55.2	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	14.5	0.0
Kirinyaga	6.6	44.7	0.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	1.4	1.8
Murang'a	2.9	32.6	4.9	0.3	10.2	1.3	15.2	0.4
Kiambu	16.3	42.9	9.7	5.8	14.7	0.0	3.1	0.7
Turkana	4.5	7.4	33.1	17.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	5.7	6.3	4.4	11.7	4.2	4.3	0.1	0.5
Samburu	2.2	15.7	9.8	11.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Trans Nzoia	5.5	14.1	5.5	3.3	25.4	23.1	2.6	0.3
Uasin Gishu	11.8	28.1	9.6	0.6	13.1	3.7	2.2	0.2
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.9	28.4	3.9	0.1	10.0	0.4	0.5	0.0
Nandi	5.2	8.1	5.5	0.3	15.3	9.7	0.3	0.4
Baringo	1.3	17.5	5.0	5.2	8.6	3.7	6.6	0.5
Laikipia	8.7	34.2	5.8	5.7	4.8	0.2	4.4	0.4
Nakuru	7.0	34.3	8.2	3.9	4.3	0.0	10.8	3.8
Narok	3.1	1.4	7.4	1.4	2.3	7.8	8.1	3.0
Kajiado	21.1	20.4	1.8	26.2	0.9	4.8	2.6	9.5
Kericho	12.7	13.0	9.1	7.1	7.4	14.7	2.2	0.2
Bomet	8.9	6.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	10.0	0.4
Kakamega	3.1	4.0	4.5	12.5	15.2	50.4	0.2	0.0
Vihiga	0.0	3.5	1.8	1.5	4.4	73.9	3.1	0.1
Bungoma	3.3	4.0	5.3	12.3	8.1	42.5	0.2	0.0
Busia	1.2	3.0	1.6	40.9	6.3	20.7	0.3	0.9
Siaya	0.1	1.2	21.2	10.8	12.6	2.7	8.3	0.2
Kisumu	5.0	17.9	21.6	8.5	15.4	1.2	10.3	0.0
Homa Bay	0.3	0.5	2.9	6.8	9.6	6.7	7.1	0.0
Migori	0.3	2.1	6.5	13.5	12.5	5.9	19.9	0.0
	0.2		0.4	2.3	12.5	79.5	19.9	1.0
Kisii		2.7						
Nyamira	1.5	12.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	2.8	0.0
Nairobi City	32.2	33.1	25.9	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence/County...Cont'd

Residence/ County			Unimpro	oved Water Source	s		Other	Not	Number of	
	Unprotected well	Unprotected		Vendors		Surface water - river,		Stated	Households ('000)	
		spring	Tanker/	Cart with small	Bicycles with	stream, pond, dam,		Stated 0 0.3 4 0.2 6 0.4 2 0.2 1 0.0 0 0.8 4 0.1 9 0.0 0 0.7 2 0.2 6 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.2 7 0.2 2 0.2 0 0.1 0 0.2 8 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.2 7 0.2 2 0.2 3 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 5 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.0 6 0.2 8 0.5 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.2 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.0 3 0.4 9 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 1 0.0 2 0.3 1 0.0 1	(000)	
			truck	tank/ drum/ buckets	buckets	lake, canal, irrigation channel				
				buckets						
National	3.5	5.0	0.8	2.2	0.7	13.8	1.0	0.3	11,415	
Rural	5.3	7.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	21.8	1.4	0.2	6,442	
Urban	1.2	1.3	1.2	4.1	0.9	3.5	0.6	0.4	4,972	
County										
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	397	
Kwale	11.8	6.3	0.1	2.0	0.6	18.6	0.1	0.0	174	
Kilifi	2.2	5.0	4.1	1.8	0.4	5.3	2.0	0.8	326	
Tana River	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.7	3.4	0.1	56	
Lamu	20.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.9	0.0	30	
Taita / Taveta	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	102	
Garissa	31.6	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.7	78	
Wajir	23.0	0.0	0.8	4.1	0.0	26.9	0.2	0.2	69	
Mandera	4.1	0.0	19.7	12.3	0.0	30.5	0.6	0.0	111	
Marsabit	19.0	2.0	1.7	5.3	2.7	25.9	0.4	0.0	62	
Isiolo	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	8.7	10.7	0.0	34	
Meru	1.3	6.1	0.3	3.1	0.0	7.0	12.1	0.0	393	
Tharaka-Nithi	1.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.2	0.2	0.2	107	
Embu	7.5	1.4	1.4	3.2	0.0	19.5	0.7	0.2	164	
Kitui	2.5	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.1	38.9	0.2	0.2	236	
Machakos	3.7	4.3	2.7	9.7	0.9	10.2	0.0	0.1	328	
Makueni	3.7	6.2	1.8	0.7	1.7	32.5	0.0	0.2	233	
Nyandarua	3.1	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	9.2	1.8	0.0	191	
Nyeri	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	12.2	2.8	0.0	271	
Kirinyaga	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	25.3	8.3	0.0	198	
Murang'a	2.9	12.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	15.9	0.5	0.0	323	
Kiambu	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	4.7	0.1	0.0	600	
Turkana	8.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.2	0.0	246	
West Pokot	5.4	21.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	34.8	0.0	0.1	119	
Samburu	11.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	61	
Trans Nzoia	3.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.4	0.2	0.0	210	
Uasin Gishu	19.4	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	6.1	0.6	0.2	270	
Elgeyo / Marakwet	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	1.8	0.5	99	
Nandi	8.7	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.2	0.0	202	
Baringo	1.4	13.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	33.2	1.3	0.2	152	
Laikipia	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	32.0	1.2	0.2	135	
Nakuru	6.9	0.3	0.5	1.8	5.0	12.7	0.3	0.4	578	
Narok	1.1	10.1	2.5	6.9	3.8	37.4	2.8	1.0	223	
Kajiado	0.2	0.3	1.8	2.8	2.5	4.7	0.0	0.4	250	
Kericho	6.3	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.0	211	
Bomet	3.0	23.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	44.9	0.2	0.3	179	
Kakamega	0.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	392	
Vihiga	1.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	144	
Bungoma	2.0	8.6	0.0	0.3	1.8	9.8	0.3	1.4	321	
Busia	2.6	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	177	
Siaya	2.4	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	34.1	0.2	0.3	246	
Kisumu	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.2	15.9	0.2	0.0	284	
Homa Bay	7.9			0.3			2.3	0.4	224	
Migori	3.8						0.0		233	
Kisii	0.2						0.0		291	
Nyamira	0.2			0.3			0.0		179	
Nairobi City	0.0								1,503	

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Method Used to Make Water Safer to Drink and Residence/County

Residence/ County	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine (waterguard, aquaguard, etc)	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc)	Solar disinfenction	Sieve through a cloth	Let it stand and settle	Nothing	Other	Number of Households ('000)
National	22.0	19.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	59.0	0.1	11,415
Rural	18.0	20.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	62.3	0.1	6,442
Urban	27.1	18.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	54.7	0.1	4,972
County									
Mombasa	5.6	25.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.2	397
Kwale	2.6	15.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	3.8	83.6	0.0	174
Kilifi	2.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.0	326
Tana River	4.7	15.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	78.0	0.6	56
Lamu	6.3	9.6	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	78.9	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	14.8	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	76.0	0.0	102
Garissa	10.9	6.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	81.7	0.0	78
Wajir	3.7	29.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	67.9	0.2	69
Mandera	2.2	12.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	85.4	0.8	111
Marsabit	5.9	7.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	7.8	80.4	0.0	62
Isiolo	4.5	7.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	88.9	0.0	34
Meru	43.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	52.2	0.1	393
Tharaka-Nithi	35.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	64.9	0.0	107
Embu	19.8	22.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	164
Kitui	8.3	15.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	73.2	0.0	236
Machakos	9.3	20.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	66.3	0.0	328
Makueni	18.8	20.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	62.0	0.3	233
Nyandarua	38.5	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	58.6	0.1	191
Nyeri	36.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.1	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	26.0	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.8	0.0	198
Murang'a	16.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	74.4	0.0	323
Kiambu	26.4	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	67.3	0.0	600
Turkana	3.5	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	89.0	0.1	246
West Pokot	4.3	6.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	90.4	0.0	119
Samburu	9.0	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	87.7	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	21.1	30.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	49.4	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	44.1	13.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	44.7	0.0	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	30.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	68.4	0.3	99
Nandi	35.7	10.8	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	52.5	0.8	202
Baringo	20.9	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.5	0.0	152
Laikipia	37.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.2	135
Nakuru	21.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	71.8	0.0	578
Narok	13.4	13.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	223
Kajiado	21.2	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.7	0.0	250
Kericho	10.8	3.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	84.5	0.2	211
Bomet	2.5	3.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	91.7	0.0	179
Kakamega	6.3	54.8	3.1	4.1	0.0	0.2	35.4	0.8	392
Vihiga	21.5	25.1	3.3	3.7	0.0	0.8	48.5	0.0	144
Bungoma	6.6	45.4	3.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.2	321
Busia	4.2	83.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.0	177
Siaya	19.0	58.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	26.7	0.0	246
Kisumu	32.5	53.7	6.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	24.6	0.0	284
Homa Bay	17.1	72.3	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	224
Migori	17.0	66.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	233
Kisii	16.7	10.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	79.1	0.0	291
Nyamira	35.9	7.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	58.7	0.0	179
Nairobi City	43.4	16.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	45.0	0.2	1,503

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Fetch Drinking Water and Residence/ County

Residence/ County	Zero (In premises)	less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or longer	Not Stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	24.0	63.4	11.6	0.9	11,415
Rural	13.6	68.5	17.5	0.4	6,442
Urban	37.5	56.9	4.1	1.5	4,972
County					
Mombasa	32.4	56.4	6.0	5.2	397
Kwale	13.2	69.0	17.6	0.2	174
Kilifi	28.3	63.0	6.0	2.6	326
Tana River	2.4	86.5	11.0	0.1	56
Lamu	30.0	59.3	10.2	0.5	30
Taita / Taveta	10.8	76.2	12.9	0.0	102
Garissa	15.9	77.8	5.3	1.0	78
Wajir	23.5	43.9	31.6	1.0	69
Mandera	16.2	57.9	25.0	0.8	111
Marsabit	15.1	70.1	14.5	0.3	62
Isiolo	19.9	69.1	11.1	0.0	34
Meru	24.0	66.2	9.8	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	22.3	54.4	22.5	0.7	107
Embu	12.3	67.6	19.9	0.2	164
Kitui	6.8	35.1	57.6	0.5	236
Machakos	33.3	50.0	15.7	0.9	328
Makueni	15.9	49.6	34.0	0.5	233
Nyandarua	18.5	77.3	4.2	0.1	191
Nyeri	23.2	75.9	1.0	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	14.5	81.5	3.9	0.0	198
Murang'a	26.4	67.5	6.1	0.0	323
Kiambu	52.7	45.5	1.0	0.9	600
Turkana	12.3	44.1	43.5	0.0	246
West Pokot	7.3	58.3	33.1	1.4	119
Samburu	8.9	50.4	40.7	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	11.8	82.9	5.3	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	31.8	65.3	2.8	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	6.7	89.8	2.4	1.1	99
Nandi	22.1	76.1	1.6	0.2	202
Baringo	17.0	51.6	30.9	0.5	152
Laikipia	12.4	72.9	14.5	0.2	135
Nakuru	21.8	72.5	5.3	0.4	578
Narok	28.5	45.5	25.0	1.0	223
Kajiado	37.6	51.8	7.6	2.9	250
Kericho	19.7	69.0	11.3	0.0	211
Bomet	24.7	67.6	7.1	0.5	179
Kakamega	11.1	85.8	3.1	0.0	392
Vihiga	4.4	89.4	6.2	0.1	144
Bungoma	6.8	64.5	27.2	1.5	321
Busia	8.4	81.0	10.6	0.0	177
Siaya	5.2	83.6	10.8	0.3	246
Kisumu	24.3	72.9	2.8	0.0	284
Homa Bay	12.4	69.1	18.1	0.4	224
Migori	18.6	56.1	25.3	0.0	233
Kisii	5.5	76.3	17.8	0.5	291
Nyamira	7.0	74.0	18.8	0.2	179
Nairobi City	46.5	50.9	0.4	2.2	1,503

Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Volume of Water used by Residence/County

Residence/ County		Volu	me of water in Lit	tres		Number of Households ('000)
	0-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001+	Not Stated	
National	19.8	38.2	25.2	16.1	0.7	11,415
Rural	15.9	35.7	28.7	19.1	0.5	6,442
Urban	24.7	41.5	20.6	12.2	1.0	4,972
County						
Mombasa	28.0	39.9	20.8	10.8	0.4	397
Kwale	12.6	27.1	34.7	25.6	0.0	174
Kilifi	12.1	25.8	25.1	26.2	10.7	326
Tana River	25.4	35.7	21.7	17.2	0.1	56
Lamu	6.6	34.0	31.6	27.8	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	14.0	40.1	27.0	18.9	0.0	102
Garissa	25.4	44.8	14.3	14.6	1.0	78
Wajir	14.0	37.0	31.5	15.8	1.7	69
Mandera	4.4	43.0	34.5	18.2	0.0	111
Marsabit	33.6	48.5	13.6	4.3	0.0	62
Isiolo	29.7	22.7	24.0	23.6	0.0	34
Meru	19.3	27.9	35.5	17.3	0.0	393
Tharaka- Nithi	16.7	32.5	29.3	20.7	0.9	107
Embu	19.5	34.2	22.1	23.9	0.2	164
Kitui	15.6	23.1	26.7	34.3	0.2	236
Machakos	28.7	38.6	24.2	8.4	0.1	328
Makueni	23.3	35.3	24.7	16.7	0.2	233
Nyandarua	25.8	38.9	25.6	9.7	0.0	191
Nyeri	12.1	28.6	34.2	24.9	0.2	271
Kirinyaga	24.8	34.8	25.1	15.3	0.0	198
Murang'a	15.3	25.2	28.4	31.1	0.0	323
Kiambu	21.3	41.1	26.3	11.1	0.2	600
Turkana	19.3	39.7	7.5	32.9	0.5	246
West Pokot	19.7	49.6	21.7	6.6	2.3	119
Samburu	60.8	31.7	5.2	2.3	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	9.8	25.6	36.7	27.9	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	26.9	34.3	26.2	12.4	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	14.5	56.9	23.6	3.6	1.3	99
Nandi	10.8	42.5	33.9	12.7	0.1	202
Baringo	27.3	43.2	20.6	8.7	0.2	152
Laikipia	25.7	50.1	15.2	8.8	0.2	135
Nakuru	24.6	46.5	21.7	6.7	0.4	578
Narok	27.7	43.8	18.8	8.7	1.0	223
Kajiado	42.6	32.1	11.0	12.2	2.1	250
Kericho	41.3	39.6	13.9	5.3	0.0	211
Bomet	14.6	48.1	34.6	1.9	0.8	179
Kakamega	3.6	17.0	33.8	45.6	0.0	392
Vihiga	7.3	23.0	44.2	25.4	0.0	144
Bungoma	21.4	30.6	28.6	18.0	1.4	321
Busia	11.1	46.1	29.3	13.5	0.0	177
Siaya	15.9	47.1	30.1	6.5	0.3	246
Kisumu	10.1	42.2	32.7	14.8	0.2	284
Homa Bay	9.3	40.5	35.2 43.8	14.6	0.4	224
Migori	14.8 9.9	33.7	43.8	7.7 49.7	0.0	233 291
Kisii Nyamira	10.8	24.8 39.2	15.1 39.5	10.4	0.5	179
Nairobi City	23.1	53.3	15.8	6.9	0.2	1,503

3.4 Sanitation and waste disposal Human waste disposal

Safe human waste disposal is crucial for human health and well-being of people as it reduces the spread of disease causing germs. Human waste disposal facilities that are considered improved/adequate include; connection to main sewer, septic tanks, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilets. Unimproved human waste disposal methods include flushing to other areas, using uncovered pit latrines or bucket toilets and open defecation. The analysis did not factor the issue of sharing of sanitation facilities as a measure of adequacy.

Table 3.13 presents the distribution of households by type of toilet facility mainly used by household members by residence and county. Survey results indicate that 65.2 per cent of the households have access to improved methods of human waste disposal. About half of the households (50.8%) in rural areas used unimproved sanitation compared to 13.2 per cent of their counterparts in urban areas. The most common method of waste disposal in the country was pit latrine with slab, reported by slightly one third of the households. Results from the survey show that 8.4 per cent of households had no toilet facilities. Lack of toilet facilities was more pronounced among households in rural areas (13.9%) than those in urban (1.4%). Analysis by individuals shows that 59.3 per cent have access to improved sanitation facilities, which is 5.9 percentage points lower than that for households (see Annex Table 3D).

Shared Toilets

Sharing of toilets among households exposes users to increased risks of contracting infectious diseases. The survey findings indicate that 53.6 per cent of households shared toilets with other households as presented in Table 3.14. Sharing of toilets is common in urban areas (65.9%) than in rural areas (42.6%).

Hand washing

Washing of hands with soap and clean running water is an important control measure for reducing the spread of disease causing germs. Nearly 80 per cent of households in the country have no place for hand washing in or near the toilet as shown in Table 3.15. The proportion of households with a place for washing hands is higher in urban areas (30.2%) than in rural areas (13.2%). Across counties, Kisii, Wajir, West Pokot and Makueni had less than 5.0 per cent of households each with a place for washing hands.

Solid waste disposal

Management of domestic waste disposal is an important aspect in keeping a clean environment. The survey collected information on disposal of solid waste generated from the households. Table 3.16 gives the percentage distribution of households by type of waste disposal methods by residence and county. Nationally, 63.7 per cent of the households disposed off their waste by either dumping it in their compounds or burning it in open ground. Results show that 3.7 per cent of households had their solid waste collected by county governments while 13.6 per cent had it collected by private entities. The solid waste for more than ten per cent of households in Laikipia, Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Machakos Counties was collected by respective county governments. Waste collection by community associations is most common in Nairobi City County (39.1%).

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Main Toilet Facility and Residence / County

Residence/ County			Improved S	anitation Servic	es	
	Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush to Septic Tank	Flush to Pit (Latrine)	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	Pit Latrine with Slab	Composting Toilet
National	10.6	5.7	2.6	11.8	34.3	0.2
Rural	0.2	1.4	1.4	10.8	34.8	0.2
Urban	24.0	11.2	4.2	13.1	33.7	0.1
County						
Mombasa	7.7	32.4	20.4	11.4	14.4	0.0
Kwale	5.2	3.1	6.4	5.2	13.8	0.0
Kilifi	0.0	23.6	16.9	1.1	28.4	0.0
Tana River	0.3	3.6	15.9	0.0	40.8	0.0
Lamu	0.0	8.3	21.6	6.3	33.8	0.0
Taita / Taveta	0.8	15.0	0.5	15.7	66.8	0.0
Garissa	0.3	1.4	18.9	9.8	14.7	0.0
Wajir	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.6
Mandera	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.4	33.3	0.0
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	21.3	0.0
Isiolo	8.7	0.0	0.1	26.5	35.4	0.0
Meru	0.7	3.1	1.7	20.2	20.2	2.8
Tharaka-Nithi	0.2	2.6	0.9	14.6	78.0	0.0
Embu	1.6	5.6	0.4	13.1	77.7	0.0
Kitui	0.1	1.7	0.2	12.2	42.4	0.2
Machakos	4.5	6.2	0.2	28.4	44.2	0.0
Makueni	0.0	0.3	1.2	14.0	72.5	0.0
Nyandarua	1.6	0.7	0.7	11.1	67.0	0.7
Nyeri	2.1	3.5	5.2	18.7	25.7	0.0
Kirinyaga	0.3	7.7	1.0	12.5	65.5	0.0
Murang'a	3.1	1.4	2.2	13.8	45.1	0.0
Kiambu	10.9	12.6	3.8	6.4	56.6	0.0
Turkana	0.3	1.4	1.3	7.8	21.1	0.0
West Pokot	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	14.6	0.0
Samburu	0.0	1.1	0.1	11.4	18.9	0.0
Trans Nzoia	2.1	3.1	0.1	23.0	7.8	0.0
Uasin Gishu	9.5	2.6	0.8	26.3	44.0	0.0
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.2	0.9	0.8	15.0	56.0	0.0
Nandi	1.7	1.7	0.3	22.7	44.6	0.0
Baringo	0.0	0.9	0.2	11.7	58.5	0.0
Laikipia	9.8	3.9	1.4	1.6	25.6	0.0
Nakuru	10.6	7.6	2.2	18.4	23.3	0.0
Narok	0.4	0.5	0.3	10.1	30.2	0.6
Kajiado	1.0	26.4	1.2	36.3	19.4	0.0
Kericho	3.0	1.1	0.0	7.2	67.4	0.3
Bomet	0.7	1.3	0.2	4.2	24.2	0.0
Kakamega	1.6	0.7	0.4	14.4	14.8	0.5
	0.0	0.7	0.4	16.2	26.1	
Vihiga						0.0
Bungoma	1.7	1.6	0.4	4.7	30.9 47.8	0.0
Busia	0.0	0.8	0.7	12.3	47.8	0.0
Siaya Kisumu	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.0	36.4 73.9	0.0
	5.0	2.0	1.2	14.2	73.9	0.0
Homa Bay	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	22.8	0.0
Migori	0.5	0.2	0.2	11.0	26.0	0.0
Kisii	0.4	2.1	2.0	17.0	19.8	0.0
Nyamira	0.0	1.0	0.4	8.7	30.3	0.0
Nairobi City	60.4	6.0	1.0	2.7	21.6	0.2

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Main Toilet Facility and Residence / County ... Cont'd

Residence/ County		Uni	mproved Sanitatio	on Services			Other	Not Stated	Number of
	Flush to Some where else	Flush to Unknown place / Not Sure/ Don't Know where	Pit Latrine without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket Toilet	Hanging Toilet/ Hanging Latrine	No facility/ Bush/Field			Households ('000)
National	0.2	0.4	25.1	0.3	0.1	8.4	0.1	0.3	11,415
RuralUrban	0.0 0.5		36.8 9.9	0.0 0.6		13.9 1.4			6,442 4,972
County									
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	397
Kwale	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0		43.3	0.2		174
Kilifi	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0		0.2		326
Tana River	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0		34.4			56
Lamu	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.3		102
Garissa	0.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.7	78
Wajir	0.1	0.0	28.9	12.8	0.1	50.8	0.8	0.2	69
Mandera	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	111
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	51.5	0.0	0.0	62
Isiolo	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.7	21.6	0.2	0.0	34
Meru	0.0	0.0	50.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	107
Embu	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	164
Kitui	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.2	236
Machakos	0.1	0.2		0.0			0.1		328
Makueni	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	233
Nyandarua	0.2	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	191
Nyeri	0.2	0.1	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	0.6	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	198
Murang'a	0.0	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	323
Kiambu	0.0	0.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	600
Turkana	1.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	62.8	0.0	0.0	246
West Pokot	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.6	52.5	0.1	0.1	119
Samburu	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	65.1	0.0	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	0.2		61.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0		210
Uasin Gishu	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0			0.0			0.1		99
Nandi	0.0			0.0			0.3		202
Baringo	0.0	0.0		0.0			0.4		152
Laikipia	0.0	2.7	39.3	0.0	0.2	15.4	0.0	0.2	135
Nakuru	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	578
Narok	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	1.0	223
Kajiado	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.4	250
Kericho	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	211
Bomet	0.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.3	179
Kakamega	0.2	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	392
Vihiga	0.0	0.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	144
Bungoma	0.0		52.1	0.0					321
Busia	0.0	0.0		0.0					177
Siaya	0.0			0.0			2.1		246
Kisumu	0.0			0.0			0.0		284
Homa Bay	0.0			0.0					
Migori	0.1			0.0					
Kisii	0.0		58.3	0.0					
Nyamira	4.0			0.0					179
Nairobi City	0.9			1.6					1,503

Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sharing of Toilet Facility with Other Households and Residence/County

	D		Hous	eholds With Toilet fa	ncility	
Residence/ County	Proportion of households with toilet facility	Number of households ('000)	Shared Toilet	Not Shared	Not stated	Number of households ('000)
National	91.1	11,415	53.7	46.3	0.0	10,404
Rural	85.8	6,442	42.6	57.4	0.0	5,526
Urban	98.1	4,972	66.2	33.8	0.0	4,878
County						
Mombasa	98.7	397	75.8	24.2	0.0	392
Kwale	56.5	174	58.0	42.0	0.0	98
Kilifi	83.4	326	70.0	30.0	0.0	272
Tana River	65.4	56	61.5	38.5	0.0	37
Lamu	90.6	30	34.7	65.3	0.0	27
Taita / Taveta	98.9	102	38.3	61.7	0.0	101
Garissa	56.2	78	67.4	32.6	0.0	44
Wajir	48.2	69	65.4	34.6	0.0	33
Mandera	49.9	111	60.0	40.0	0.0	55
Marsabit	48.5	62	51.5	48.5	0.0	30
Isiolo	78.2	34	68.2	31.6	0.2	26
Meru	99.8	393	43.6	56.4	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	99.1	107	45.5	54.5	0.0	106
Embu	99.0	164	35.8	64.2	0.0	163
Kitui	86.1	236	39.9	60.1	0.0	203
Machakos	98.7	328	62.9	37.1	0.0	323
Makueni	98.2	233	37.3	62.7	0.0	229
Nyandarua	99.8	191	37.8	62.2	0.0	191
Nyeri	100.0	271	50.1	49.9	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	99.8	198	51.5	48.5	0.0	198
Murang'a	99.0	323	41.2	58.8	0.0	320
Kiambu	99.8	600	58.0	42.0	0.0	599
Turkana	37.2	246	64.2	35.8	0.0	91
West Pokot	47.3	119	33.6	64.7	1.7	56
Samburu	34.9	61	66.1	33.9	0.0	21
Trans Nzoia	98.4	210	41.2	58.8	0.0	207
Uasin Gishu	98.4	270	49.7	50.3	0.0	265
Elgeyo / Marakwet	87.4	99	29.0	71.0	0.0	87
Nandi	97.7	202	38.0	62.0	0.0	197
Baringo	71.7	152	47.7	52.3	0.0	109
Laikipia	84.5	135	47.6	52.4	0.0	114
Nakuru	98.9	578	52.3	47.7	0.0	572
Narok	68.3	223	59.4	40.6	0.0	152
Kajiado	87.8	250	52.0	48.0	0.0	219
Kericho	95.1	211	48.7	51.3	0.0	200
Bomet	94.1	179	51.7	48.3	0.0	168
Kakamega	99.8	392	46.9	53.1	0.0	391
Vihiga	99.5	144	44.8	55.2	0.0	144
Bungoma	91.3 98.7	321 177	42.7 53.7	57.3 46.3	0.0	294 175
Busia		246	53.7 67.0	33.0	0.0	175 230
Siaya Kisumu	93.5 97.1	284	65.7	34.3	0.0	276
Homa Bay	81.9	224	65.3	34.3	0.0	184
Migori	77.4	233	50.7	49.3	0.0	180
Kisii	99.7	291	36.2	63.8	0.0	290
Nyamira	99.5	179	36.6	63.4	0.0	178
Nairobi City	99.3	1,503	68.8	31.2	0.0	1,492

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Place for Washing Hands near the Toilet Facility and Residence/County

Residence/ County	Place to wash hands	No place to wash hands	Not stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	21.2	78.4	0.4	10,453
Rural	13.2	86.5	0.3	5,548
Urban	30.2	69.2	0.5	4,905
County				
Mombasa	18.6	81.2	0.2	395
Kwale	12.8	87.2	0.0	99
Kilifi	17.2	81.0	1.8	278
Tana River	17.7	82.2	0.1	37
Lamu	21.8	78.2	0.0	27
Taita / Taveta	37.6	62.4	0.0	101
Garissa	6.3	92.4	1.3	45
Wajir	3.1	96.5	0.4	34
Mandera	14.3	85.7	0.0	55
Marsabit	14.6	85.4	0.0	30
Isiolo	47.9	52.1	0.0	26
Meru	35.0	65.0	0.0	393
Tharaka-	13.8	86.0	0.2	106
Nithi				
Embu	15.4	84.4	0.2	163
Kitui	11.1	88.6	0.2	204
Machakos	16.2	83.1	0.7	324
Makueni	4.6	95.2	0.2	229
Nyandarua	12.1	87.9	0.0	191
, Nyeri	20.1	79.9	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	20.6	79.4	0.0	198
Murang'a	8.8	91.2	0.0	321
Kiambu	41.1	58.9	0.0	599
Turkana	18.7	81.3	0.0	91
West Pokot	3.4	94.0	2.6	57
Samburu	6.8	93.2	0.0	21
Trans Nzoia	7.2	92.8	0.0	207
Uasin Gishu	14.3	85.6	0.0	266
Elgeyo / Marakwet	9.9	89.6	0.5	87
Nandi		89.4	0.0	
	10.6			198
Baringo	7.2	92.6	0.2	110
Laikipia	23.2	76.6	0.2	115
Nakuru	18.6	81.0	0.4	574
Narok	7.5	91.1	1.4	154
Kajiado	30.8	68.2	1.0	220
Kericho	15.8	84.2	0.0	200
Bomet	8.4	91.3	0.4	169
Kakamega	8.1	91.2	0.7	391
Vihiga	15.7	84.3	0.0	144
Bungoma	21.2	77.3	1.5	299
Busia	23.5	76.5	0.0	175
Siaya	22.8	76.9	0.3	236
Kisumu	18.9	81.1	0.0	276
Homa Bay	17.5	82.0	0.5	185
Migori	5.2	94.8	0.0	180
Kisii	2.7	97.0	0.3	291
Nyamira	5.0	94.8	0.2	178
Nairobi City	43.6	55.6	0.7	1,503

Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Waste Disposal Method and Residence/ County

Residence/ County	Collected by County Government	Collected by Community Association	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the compound	Dumped in the Street/ Vacant Plot/ Drain	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open	Buried	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	3.7	5.8	7.8	30.8	10.5	1.2	32.9	2.5	4.4	0.3	11,415
Rural	0.3	0.4	0.9	42.1	6.1	1.5	40.4	3.2	4.8	0.2	6,442
Urban	8.2	12.9	16.8	16.0	16.2	0.8	23.2	1.5	4.0	0.5	4,972
County											
Mombasa	4.1	2.5	22.2	22.6	21.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	20.8	0.2	397
Kwale	4.1	0.5	0.0	38.5	9.0	0.0	41.6	0.7	5.5	0.0	174
Kilifi	3.1	6.4	0.3	11.3	17.0	0.7	57.6	0.9	1.1	1.7	326
Tana River	0.2	0.3	0.0	12.5	31.5	0.2	51.0	1.7	2.4	0.1	56
Lamu	4.7	0.5	0.3	13.7	28.1	0.0	46.4	0.8	5.5	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	4.3	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.6	0.2	84.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	102
Garissa	2.6	0.7	0.2	52.5	21.7	0.6	20.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	78
Wajir	2.7	1.1	1.8	15.8	9.0	0.4	58.6	10.2	0.0	0.3	69
Mandera	5.8	0.4	0.2	5.7	27.7	0.0	59.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	111
Marsabit	1.1	0.0	0.0	18.5	1.6	0.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Isiolo	5.3	0.0	3.3	30.6	13.1	0.0	44.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	34
Meru	3.8	0.5	0.3	31.0	4.0	1.2	39.1	1.3	18.9	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	36.3	1.3	48.9	2.5	0.2	0.2	107
Embu	2.4	0.8	1.0	44.5	7.8	19.0	23.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	164
Kitui	2.3	0.0	0.1	76.2	8.9	0.0	12.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	236
Machakos	10.6	0.0	0.2	39.1	14.3	0.3	12.9	0.0	22.4	0.2	328
Makueni	3.7	0.0	1.6	74.7	5.9	0.3	8.6	0.5	4.3	0.1	233
Nyandarua	5.1	0.0	1.9	27.0	2.9	1.2	56.7	5.1	0.1	0.0	191
Nyeri	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.2	2.1	83.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	271
•	1.9	0.3	2.6	51.8	4.1	0.4	21.3	0.1	17.6	0.0	198
Kirinyaga Murang'a	3.0	0.3	0.3	75.3	4.1	6.8	9.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	323
Kiambu	11.7	3.0	14.3	30.5	6.3	0.0		1.1	0.0	0.0	600
Turkana							33.2				
	0.9	0.4	0.0	59.1	18.7	0.0	16.0	0.9	4.2	0.0	246
West Pokot	2.6	0.7	0.0	77.3	2.6	0.9	6.0	2.3	7.4	0.3	119
Samburu	6.2	0.0	0.0	66.5	2.1	0.2	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	2.1	2.1	0.5	13.0	12.9	0.0	59.8	7.1	2.5	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	11.9	0.2	4.0	45.9	7.6	0.7	14.6	12.8	2.1	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.8	3.4	0.6	90.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	99
Nandi	1.9	0.5	0.0	56.4	0.6	0.3	39.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	202
Baringo	3.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.4	0.3	80.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	152
Laikipia	16.1	0.8	0.4	25.7	2.0	0.2	53.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	135
Nakuru	9.9	0.2	17.9	21.6	5.9	0.2	38.6	3.4	2.1	0.4	578
Narok	1.7	0.0	0.3	41.3	13.6	0.0	34.0	5.7	2.4	1.0	223
Kajiado	4.7	0.0	35.2	10.3	4.4	3.6	39.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	250
Kericho	6.0	2.8	8.2	12.7	25.0	1.5	39.1	4.1	0.6	0.0	211
Bomet	0.8	0.2	7.8	8.5	0.4	0.4	63.7	17.5	0.2	0.3	179
Kakamega	0.6	0.0	1.5	47.9	1.7	0.2	46.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	392
Vihiga	2.0	0.0	0.3	46.5	0.5	0.0	48.2	2.1	0.4	0.0	144
Bungoma	0.3	0.1	0.0	21.1	2.9	2.5	41.0	1.5	29.2	1.4	321
Busia	0.3	0.4	0.0	53.7	9.8	0.0	22.4	0.8	12.6	0.0	177
Siaya	0.1	0.0	0.3	65.2	2.4	4.1	25.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	246
Kisumu	0.3	1.2	4.3	8.0	15.1	2.2	52.8	15.0	1.0	0.0	284
Homa Bay	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	31.0	0.0	47.9	3.8	11.7	0.4	224
Migori	0.6	0.1	0.1	40.1	25.7	1.1	26.0	5.6	0.8	0.0	233
Kisii	0.4	0.0	0.3	60.8	9.9	2.0	20.1	5.9	0.0	0.6	291
Nyamira	0.5	0.0	0.0	57.6	6.6	2.0	32.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	179
Nairobi City	2.0	39.1	29.4	4.0	16.3	0.3	7.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	1,503

3.5 Sources of Energy Main Source of Lighting

The percentage distribution of households by main source of lighting and by county is presented in Table 3.17. Nationally, the proportion of households using lighting in form of electricity generated from the main grid was 41.4 per cent. Further, the results indicate that slightly more than a third of the households used paraffin as the main source of lighting, a decline compared to 76.4 per cent households in the 2005/06 KIHBS. There was a notable increase in the use of solar power for lighting from 1.6 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS to 14.1 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS.

The proportion of households in urban areas using light from electricity was 73.0 per cent compared to 17.1 per cent in rural households. The proportion of rural households relying on paraffin (lantern, tin or pressure lamps) for lighting declined from 86.4 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS to 48.6 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS.

Analysis by counties shows that less than one out of every ten households in Turkana, West Pokot, Wajir, Bomet and Homa Bay were using lighting from electricity. Counties that registered high proportions of households using electricity for lighting were Nairobi City, Kiambu, Mombasa and Kajiado. Usage of paraffin as a source of lighting was common in Busia, Homa Bay, Siaya and Bungoma Counties, while wood fuel was predominant among households in Samburu and Turkana counties. Majority of households in Wajir, Mandera and Garissa Counties reported battery lamp/torch as their main source of lighting.

Cooking fuel

The type of cooking fuel used has an influence on the levels of indoor air pollution that may lead to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs). Ensuring access to clean fuel is one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 7) on energy. Clean sources of energy include; electricity, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and Biogas. The survey sought to establish the main type of energy used for cooking by the households.

Table 3.18 presents the distribution of households by main source of cooking fuel by residence and county. The results show that more than half of households relied on firewood for cooking while more than a quarter used charcoal and kerosene. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was used by 13.4 per cent of the households as the main source of energy for cooking, an improvement from 3.5 per cent recorded in the 2005/06 KIHBS and 5.0 per cent in the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC). Overall, the proportion of households using paraffin was 14.0 per cent. Firewood remained the predominant type of fuel used for cooking in the rural areas (84.3%). About three in every ten households in urban areas used either LPG or electricity. Only 3.0 per cent of households in rural areas reported using clean sources of energy for cooking.

Across the counties, Wajir, Bomet, West Pokot and Vihiga had high proportions of households using wood as the main cooking fuel. Nairobi City, Kiambu and Kajiado reported high proportions of households using LPG for cooking. High proportions of households using kerosene were in Nairobi City and Mombasa Counties.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Lighting Fuel and Residence/ County

Residence/ County	Electricity connection from Mains	Gene- rator	Solar Energy	Paraffin Lantern	ParaffinTin lamp	Paraffin Pressure Lamp	Fuel wood	Gas lamp	Battery Lamp/ Torch	Candles	Biogas	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	41.4	0.5	14.1	15.7	19.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	4.8	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	11,415
				•• •								- /		
Rural	17.1	0.5	21.7	20.6	27.7	0.3	2.7	0.0	7.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	6,442
Urban	73.0	0.4	4.2	9.2	8.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	4,972
County														
Mombasa	78.4	0.0	0.9	8.7	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	397
Kwale	20.1	0.2	11.1	17.6	41.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	174
Kilifi	34.8	0.0	8.5	14.4	38.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.6	326
Tana River	16.9	0.2	14.8	18.7	19.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	56
Lamu	24.9	0.6	38.6	18.5	8.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.7	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	36.0	1.4	12.6	27.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	102
Garissa	28.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.7	78
Wajir	8.7	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	84.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	69
Mandera	13.3	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	77.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	111
Marsabit	17.9	0.7	8.2	6.7	0.9	0.0	21.7	0.0	42.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	62
Isiolo	38.1	0.2	12.7	5.5	15.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	26.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	34
Meru	32.1	0.4	15.4	10.0	29.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	17.4	0.9	19.3	12.8	33.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	12.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	107
Embu	27.3	0.2	17.4	20.6	23.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.6	0.9	0.0	3.3	0.2	164
Kitui	18.2	0.0	17.0	33.4	18.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	236
Machakos	41.7 17.0	0.1	16.3	30.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	328
Makueni Nyandarua	26.7	0.5	24.5 28.4	37.4 25.0	14.1 14.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2 3.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	233 191
Nyeri	57.1	0.0	7.1	19.2	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	43.7	0.0	8.5	14.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	198
Murang'a	41.0	0.0	7.0	27.5	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	323
Kiambu	80.0	0.0	1.4	8.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	600
Turkana	6.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.0	0.7	38.7	0.0	20.7	0.7	0.0	12.4	0.5	246
West Pokot	6.9	1.2	10.0	21.1	10.4	1.1	17.6	0.6	26.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	119
Samburu	17.9	0.0	8.1	10.0	15.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	30.7	0.1	12.9	19.3	29.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	49.9	0.3	23.4	14.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	20.7	0.1	40.9	15.2	6.6	0.5	6.3	0.3	7.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	99
Nandi	18.1	1.2	38.2	16.6	23.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	202
Baringo	25.5	0.2	21.5	27.1	4.8	1.0	10.1	0.0	7.9	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	152
Laikipia	40.2	0.4	17.3	18.5	15.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.2	135
Nakuru	55.4	0.3	17.4	16.5	7.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	578
Narok	21.6	2.0	37.0	7.8	22.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	223
Kajiado	68.3	0.7	4.7	6.5	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	250
Kericho	28.3	1.4	35.5	16.2	15.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	211
Bomet	9.2	3.1	62.6	16.7	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	179
Kakamega	15.1	0.6	21.9	12.7	47.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	392
Vihiga	25.4	0.0	11.9	11.6	49.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	144
Bungoma	10.8	1.1	18.8	17.5	48.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	321
Busia	11.0	0.3	15.3	15.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	177
Siaya	10.2	0.0	21.8	23.8	41.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	246
Kisumu	42.1	0.0	11.8	24.9	18.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	284
Homa Bay	9.7	0.4	18.6	22.4	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	224
Migori	10.2	0.0	29.7	12.8	46.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	233
Kisii	29.5 26.2	0.3	12.3 14.4	37.9 23.5	18.5 33.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6 1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	291 179
Nyamira													0.2	
Nairobi City	90.7	0.0	0.2	4.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0./	1,503

Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Cooking Fuel and Residence/ County

County/ Residence	Firewood	Electricity	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Biogas	Kerosene	Charcoal	Straw Shrubs Grass	Animal Dung	Agricultural Crop Residue	Other	Number of Households ('000)
National	54.6	1.0	13.4	0.2	14.0	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	11,415
Rural	84.3	0.3		0.2	2.3	8.9		0.0	0.3		6,442
Urban	16.1	2.0	27.6	0.2	29.0	21.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	4,972
County											
Mombasa	2.7	1.2	18.4	0.2	43.3	23.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.2	397
Kwale	71.7	0.1	6.6	0.0	7.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	174
Kilifi	50.2	1.0	7.6	0.4	7.9	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	326
Tana River	51.7	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	56
Lamu	58.4	1.1	5.3	0.2	2.4	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	30
Taita / Taveta	56.6	0.0	10.8	0.2	10.8	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	102
Garissa	57.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	78
Wajir	97.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	69
Mandera	81.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	111
Marsabit	81.9	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.4	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	62
Isiolo	52.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	1.9	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	34
Meru	74.1	0.5	7.6	0.2	5.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	393
Tharaka-Nithi	85.0	0.1	4.9	0.0	2.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	107
Embu	77.3	0.7	6.9	0.2	6.7	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	164
Kitui	79.5	1.2	5.1	0.0	2.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	236
Machakos	50.0	0.3	15.4	0.0	24.4	6.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	328
Makueni	77.9	0.0	2.9	0.2	7.3	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	233
Nyandarua	69.5	0.2	8.4	0.7	3.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	191
Nyeri	62.9	0.1	9.4	0.6	9.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	271
Kirinyaga	67.8	0.1	12.6	0.0	9.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	198
Murang'a	80.6	0.0	5.7	0.3	8.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	323
Kiambu	23.5	1.9	35.6	0.5	21.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	600
Turkana	72.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	246
West Pokot	89.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	119
Samburu	72.1	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	61
Trans Nzoia	65.8	0.0	6.4	0.5	4.9	17.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.8	210
Uasin Gishu	44.0	0.4	9.6	0.1	13.7	27.3	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.6	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	86.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	99
Nandi	86.6	0.3	4.1	0.0	1.9	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	202
Baringo	73.5	0.4	3.5	0.0	1.2	17.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	152
Laikipia	52.6	0.3	14.1	0.2	5.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	135
Nakuru	42.6	1.4	13.2	0.2	10.8	30.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	578
Narok	57.1	0.7	6.0	0.0	4.9	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	223
Kajiado	23.2	0.2	35.3	0.3	20.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	250
Kericho	78.2	0.1	6.3	0.0	1.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	211
Bomet	93.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	179
Kakamega	85.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	392
Vihiga	89.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	144
Bungoma	82.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	321
Busia	83.1	0.4	2.6	0.0	2.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	177
Siaya	71.7	0.6	2.3	0.4	4.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	246
Kisumu	32.5	0.5	7.6	0.0	19.7	38.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	284
Homa Bay	76.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.7	17.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	224
Migori	82.1	0.2	4.0	0.0	2.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	233
Kisii	76.3	1.0	6.8	0.0	4.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	291
Nyamira	77.6	0.0	9.3	0.1	3.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	179
Nairobi City	1.4	4.6	40.0	0.2	47.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1,503

Primary Type of Cooking Appliance

The percentage distribution of households by primary type of cooking appliance, residence and county is presented in Table 3.19. Nationally, 46.4 per cent of the households use traditional stone fire as a primary cooking appliance. Usage of traditional stone fire is typically a rural phenomenon as depicted by 71.7 per cent of households in rural areas and 13.7 per cent in households in urban areas relying on this mode of appliance. The findings further show that 13.9 per cent of households use kerosene stove and 13.3 per cent use gas cooker. Analysis by rural and urban dichotomy indicates that the usage of gas cooker is higher in urban areas, which relates to the usage of LPG. Utilization of improved traditional stone fire is higher among households in West Pokot and Nandi Counties.

Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Households by Primary type of Cooking Appliance and Residence/County

County/ Residence	Traditional Stone Fire	Improved Traditional Stone Fire	Ordinary Jiko	Improved Jiko	Kerosene Stove	Gas Cooker	Electric Cooker	Electric/ Gas Cooker	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households ('000)
National	46.4	8.2	9.1	6.2	13.9	13.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.3	11,415
Rural	71.7	12.8	5. 7	3.7	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	6,442
Urban	13.7	2.3	13.5	9.3	29.0	27.5	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.5	4,972
County											
Mombasa	2.7	0.0	19.1	7.5	41.0	19.0	0.2	0.1	10.1	0.3	397
Kwale	71.5	0.6	7.2	3.9	8.4	6.6	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	174
Kilifi	51.2	0.6	5.0	24.4	7.7	7.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.1	326
Tana River	50.0	1.7	21.7	21.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.1	56
Lamu	55.4	3.6	17.4	14.6	2.5	4.7	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	30
Taita / Taveta	44.9	11.2	12.6	9.0	10.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	102
Garissa	52.9	4.6	7.2	28.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	5.1	0.7	78
Wajir	86.0	2.1	10.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	69
Mandera	78.5	2.4	16.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111
Marsabit	80.6	2.8	12.6	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	62
Isiolo	51.5	0.4	36.2	1.0	1.7	8.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	34
Meru	53.8	21.1	6.3	3.3	5.6	7.5	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	79.0	4.2	5.9	2.6	2.6	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	107
Embu	57.5	18.4	4.6	3.1	6.7	7.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.2	164
Kitui	76.4	3.9	4.6	4.8	2.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	236
Machakos	48.1	1.7	4.9	1.6	24.6	15.3	0.0	0.6	3.0	0.1	328
Makueni	72.8	6.6	3.3	6.2	7.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	233
Nyandarua	68.8	2.4	14.4	3.2	2.8	8.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	191
Nyeri	47.7	15.8	2.6	13.9	9.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	271
Kirinyaga	63.2	4.5	8.1	0.8	9.4	12.4	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	198
Murang'a	62.9	15.6	1.9	2.8	8.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	323
Kiambu	20.7	3.1	9.9	5.8	21.2	36.0	0.3	1.1	2.0	0.0	600
Turkana	68.3	0.0	18.1	5.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.1	246
West Pokot	33.2	56.7	2.8	5.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	119
Samburu	71.2	1.7	9.9	13.1	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61
Trans Nzoia	43.4	23.2	9.1	13.6	4.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	210
Uasin Gishu	11.0	37.4	18.0	10.6	12.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	76.4	11.0	8.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	99
Nandi	29.3	57.1	4.6	1.2	1.6	3.9	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	202
Baringo	70.8	2.8	15.4	1.9	1.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.2	152
Laikipia	51.8	0.9	10.8	16.1	5.0	13.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	135
Nakuru	31.9	10.5	28.7	2.3	11.1	12.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	578
Narok	29.7	28.5	3.7	25.1	4.9	5.9	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	223
Kajiado	22.4	0.0	9.0	9.8	20.3	35.4	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.4	250
Kericho	48.9	26.7	8.3	7.4	1.8	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	211
Bomet	85.7	8.0	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	179
Kakamega	78.9	6.9	6.0	2.5	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	392
Vihiga	83.4	4.2	2.8	1.3	3.9	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	144
Bungoma	80.5	1.7	6.0	1.8	2.9	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.4	321
Busia	82.6	1.0	8.7	3.1	1.8	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	177
Siaya	69.2		16.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.3		0.3	246
Kisumu	30.5		10.8	27.3	19.4	7.7	0.5	0.5		0.0	284
Homa Bay	72.8		10.8	8.1	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.5		0.6	224
Migori	82.4		7.8	3.9	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.2		0.0	233
Kisii	70.6		9.5	2.0	4.5	6.2	0.0	0.4			291
Nyamira	70.5		8.3	0.6	3.6	9.4	0.0	0.0			179
Nairobi City	0.9	0.4	3.3	2.1	47.9	39.6	1.5				1,503

Annex Table 3A: Percentage Distribution of Population (Individuals) by Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence / County

Residence/ County				Impi	oved Water Sources	3		
		Piped		Tubewell/	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain water	Bottled water
	Into dwelling	Into plot/ yard	public tap/ stand pipe	borehole with pump			collection	
National	8.2	16.8	13.1	7.4	6.9	11.0	4.4	1.0
Rural	2.1	11.5	8.4	9.0	8.6	14.4	5.4	0.1
Urban	19.2	26.3	21.4	4.5	3.8	4.8	2.5	2.7
County								
Mombasa	14.1	5.4	52.8	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	7.3
Kwale	4.1	6.0	25.5	16.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kilifi	12.7	8.9	52.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.6
Tana River	0.4	22.3	19.7	17.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lamu	16.5	5.0	31.2	3.8	2.7	0.0	12.3	3.3
Taita / Taveta	8.4	26.0	40.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
Garissa	4.1	33.9	11.7	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	4.2	2.9	2.6	23.8	15.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mandera	0.3	0.8	9.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
Marsabit	0.5	3.6	21.8	8.4	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.4
Isiolo	6.8	39.5	10.5	14.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	0.4
Meru	5.2	50.9	4.6	3.0	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.1
Tharaka-Nithi	5.2	31.1	9.4	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.6
Embu	7.3	47.8	3.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	4.2	0.8
Kitui	1.5	6.0	17.8	14.2	4.4	3.9	3.0	1.3
Machakos	1.9	8.2	15.9	11.9	4.5	2.7	18.2	5.4
Makueni	0.4	2.7	20.4	9.4	8.8	1.0	9.4	0.6
Nyandarua	13.3	15.9	0.3	2.7	25.8	2.5	19.1	0.1
Nyeri	9.9	56.2	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.7	0.0
Kirinyaga	6.8	45.2	0.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	1.3	1.1
Murang'a	2.0	33.1	3.4	0.1	10.6	1.7	15.8	0.3
Kiambu	14.8	44.2	11.6	5.7	14.1	0.0	2.5	0.5
Turkana	3.4	5.4	37.6	14.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	4.9	7.0	3.4	13.0	4.5	3.7	0.0	0.1
Samburu	0.9	11.4	11.5	10.5	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.3
Trans Nzoia	4.3	10.8	7.3	2.9	27.3	23.1	1.2	0.3
Uasin Gishu	10.5	22.9	6.6	0.8	15.0	5.1	2.2	0.1
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.7	29.8	3.7	0.1	8.6	0.8	0.7	0.0
Nandi	4.2	8.3	4.7	0.2	16.7	9.3	0.2	0.3
Baringo	1.1	15.3	4.6	5.7	8.7	3.2	5.5	0.2
Laikipia	7.8	24.9	7.2	7.1	4.8	0.2	3.5	0.3
Nakuru	6.1	29.8	8.5	4.0	5.5	0.0	10.6	2.7
Narok	1.4	0.9	5.1	1.6	2.4	6.6	7.0	1.6
Kajiado	19.0	17.3	2.9	28.3	0.7	4.8	2.9	9.0
Kericho	9.6	9.3	9.1	7.5	8.5	15.7	2.8	0.2
Bomet	5.2	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	10.2	0.1
Kakamega	2.9	2.9	2.8	12.4	15.8	53.5	0.2	0.0
Vihiga	0.0	3.0	0.9	1.8	4.4	76.0	3.1	0.1
Bungoma	2.8	3.4	5.2	13.7	7.7	42.6	0.3	0.0
Busia	0.9	2.1	1.3	39.3	7.1	21.8	0.1	0.2
Siaya	0.1	1.0	20.0	11.9	12.1	3.5	7.7	0.0
Kisumu	5.8	14.9	19.2	8.7	14.9	1.6	11.2	0.0
Homa Bay	0.3	0.3	2.8	6.1	9.0	8.1	6.3	0.0
Migori	0.2	1.4	7.0	14.5	12.5	5.4	19.0	0.1
Kisii	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	81.3	2.0	0.7
Nyamira	1.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	71.2	1.7	0.0
Nairobi City	35.7	30.5	25.6	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3

 $Annex\ Table\ 3A:\ Percentage\ Distribution\ of\ Population\ (individuals)\ by\ Main\ Source\ of\ Drinking\ Water\ and\ Residence\ /\ County...cont'd$

Residence/ County			Unimproved	Water Sources			Other	Not Stated	Number of Indivituals	
	Unprotected well	_		Vendors		Surface water - riv-	Stated		('000)	
		spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/ drum/ buckets	Bicycles with buckets	er, stream, pond, dam, lake, canal, irrigation channel				
National	4.3	6.2	0.9			5 16.5	1.0	0.2	45,37	
Rural	5.8	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	4 23.3	1.3	0.1	29,12	
Urban	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.7	0.8	3 4.4	0.5	0.3	16,245	
County										
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,185	
Kwale	13.6									
Kilifi	2.8									
Tana River	3.0								· ·	
Lamu	19.8									
Taita / Taveta	0.1									
Garissa	34.7									
Wajir	21.5									
Mandera	3.8									
Marsabit	22.2									
Isiolo	5.1									
Meru	1.4									
Tharaka-Nithi	1.9									
Embu	8.8									
Kitui Machakos	2.5								· ·	
	4.2									
Makueni	3.4									
Nyandarua	4.1									
Nyeri	0.3									
Kirinyaga	0.8									
Murang'a	2.5								·	
Kiambu	0.7								· ·	
Turkana	7.5									
West Pokot	4.9									
Samburu	12.0									
Trans Nzoia	3.9									
Uasin Gishu	24.7									
Elgeyo / Marakwet	5.4									
Nandi	8.4									
Baringo	1.4					38.6	1.2	0.0		
Laikipia	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	3 40.7	0.9	0.2	507	
Nakuru	10.1	0.4	2.0	1.6	5 4.2	2 15.5	0.1	0.4	2,031	
Narok	1.1	13.5	2.0	4.4	2.3	1 47.4	2.0	0.7	1,078	
Kajiado	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.7	1.0	6.2	0.0	0.5	871	
Kericho	7.1	22.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0 6.4	1.0	0.0	945	
Bomet	2.6	24.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	50.7	0.1	0.2	916	
Kakamega	0.6	5.3	2.0	0.0	0.5	5 3.0	0.0	0.0	1,876	
Vihiga	0.8	4.9	2.0	0.0	1.2	2 3.7	0.0	0.0	627	
Bungoma	2.9	8.8	2.0	0.3	3 1.4	4 10.4	0.1	0.4	1,553	
Busia	3.4	6.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	3 17.2	0.0	0.0	840	
Siaya	2.4	3.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	2 37.1	0.2	0.1	985	
Kisumu	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.3	3 18.9	0.3	0.0	1,132	
Homa Bay	7.7	27.8	2.0	0.2	2. 0.4	4 28.6	1.7	0.4	1,072	
Migori	3.5	2.3	2.0	3.2	2. 0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0		
Kisii	0.2									
Nyamira	0.3									
Nairobi City	0.0									

Annex Table 3B: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Method Used to Make Water Safer to Drink and Residence/County

National	Residence/ County	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine (waterguard, aquaguard, etc)	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite	Solar disinfenction	Sieve through a cloth	Let it stand and settle	Nothing	Other	Number of Individuals('000)
County	National	20.7	21.5	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	58.8	0.1	45,371
County C	Rural	16.9	21.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	62.1	0.1	29,127
Mombasa	Urban	27.4	20.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	52.9	0.1	16,245
Kyale	County									
Kwale 2.1 167 1.4 0.4 0.0 3.9 83.1 0.0 Killin 2.1 66 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 90.9 0.0 Tama River 5.0 15.7 0.0 0.6 0.0 1.1 78.5 0.4 Lamu 4.5 10.2 2.0 1.7 0.0 0.0 80.9 0.0 Titat / Tawera 16.8 9.8 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.7 74.3 0.0 Garissa 11.4 7.1 1.3 0.2 0.0 0.3 1.6 0.0 Mandra 2.6 13.9 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 44.9 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 44.7 0.6 Marsibit 6.3 7.9 0.5 0.9 0.0 7.1 81.9 0.0 Meru 44.0 2.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.7 53.6 0.1	Mombasa	6.3	27.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	0.3	1,185
Kilfi 2.1 6.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 90.9 0.0 Tana Rive 5.0 15.7 0.0 0.6 0.0 1.1 78.5 0.4 Lamu 4.5 10.2 2.0 1.7 0.0 0.0 80.9 0.0 Taira / Taveta 116.8 9.8 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.7 74.3 0.0 Garissa 11.4 7.1 1.3 0.2 0.0 0.3 81.6 0.0 Marabit 6.3 29.9 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 84.7 0.6 Marsabit 6.3 7.9 0.5 0.9 0.0 7.1 81.9 0.0 Meru 44.0 2.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.7 55.0 0.0 Meru 43.6 2.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.7 53.6 0.1 Marabit 19.2 26.6										820
Tana River. 5.0 15.7 0.0 0.6 0.0 1.1 78.5 0.4 Lamu										1,400
Lamu										304
Taira / Taveta										128
Garissa 11.4 7.1 1.3 0.2 0.0 0.3 81.6 0.0 Wajir 6.3 29.9 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 64.9 0.1 Mandera 2.6 13.9 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 84.7 0.6 Marsabit 6.3 7.9 0.5 0.9 0.0 7.1 81.9 0.0 Isiolo 3.6 9.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 7.53.6 0.1 Haraka-Nithi 37.0 8.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 1.7 65.0 0.0 Embu 19.2 26.6 0.0 2.4 0.0 0.0 61.5 0.0 Kitui 6.6 14.1 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.3 77.8 0.0 Machakos 10.1 22.4 0.6 0.5 0.0 0.1 64.6 0.0 May 23.8 5.1 0.2 0.2 0.0										358
Wajir										432
Mandera										459
Marsabit	,									711
Isiolo										316
Meru										156
Tharaka-Nithi										-
Embu. 19.2 26.6 0.0 2.4 0.0 0.0 61.5 0.0 Kitui. 6.6 14.1 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.3 77.8 0.0 Machakos. 10.1 22.4 0.6 0.5 0.0 0.1 64.6 0.0 Makueni. 18.4 21.7 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.4 63.7 0.1 Nyandarua. 38.8 5.1 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.4 57.2 0.1 Nyeri. 36.5 4.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 62.7 0.0 Kirinyaga. 25.9 14.8 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 60.3 0.0 Muranga. 15.3 10.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 74.5 0.0 Kiambu. 29.7 7.7 0.3 0.2 0.0 0.0 64.1 0.0 Turkana. 38.8 8.4 0.0										1,471
Kitui										396
Machakos										560
Makueni										1,098
Nyandarua										1,191
Nyeri										959
Kirinyaga. 25.9 14.8 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 60.3 0.0 Murang'a. 15.3 10.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 74.5 0.0 Kiambu. 29.7 7.7 0.3 0.2 0.0 0.0 64.1 0.0 Turkana. 3.8 8.4 0.0 0.3 0.0 1.3 87.7 0.1 West Pokot. 4.7 5.5 0.0 0.2 0.0 2.7 92.0 0.0 Samburu. 6.6 2.9 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.3 90.6 0.0 Trans Nzoia. 22.4 30.6 2.3 0.5 0.0 0.1 48.8 0.0 Usin Gishu. 51.1 13.7 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.4 48.8 0.0 Usin Gishu. 37.5 10.7 0.5 1.9 0.0 0.1 66.9 0.2 Nandi. 37.5 10.7 0.5										686
Murang'a	•									798
Kiambu										608
Turkana		15.3		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.0	1,085
West Pokot 4.7 5.5 0.0 0.2 0.0 2.7 92.0 0.0 Samburu 6.6 2.9 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.3 90.6 0.0 Trans Nzoia 22.4 30.6 2.3 0.5 0.0 0.1 48.8 0.0 Uasin Gishu 51.1 13.7 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.4 37.8 0.0 Elgeyo / Marakwet 31.9 2.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 66.9 0.2 Nandi 37.5 10.7 0.5 1.9 0.0 0.1 51.3 0.7 Baringo 22.0 4.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 74.7 0.0 Laikipia 35.3 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 74.7 0.0 Marok 13.2 14.9 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 75.3 0.0 Kajiado 22.7 5.3 0.5		29.7		0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	64.1	0.0	1,868
Samburu 6.6 2.9 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.3 90.6 0.0 Trans Nzoia 22.4 30.6 2.3 0.5 0.0 0.1 48.8 0.0 Uasin Gishu 51.1 13.7 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.4 37.8 0.0 Elgeyo / Marakwet 31.9 2.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 66.9 0.2 Nandi 37.5 10.7 0.5 1.9 0.0 0.1 51.3 0.7 Baringo 22.0 4.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 74.7 0.0 Laikipia 35.3 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 74.7 0.0 Laikipia 35.3 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 75.3 0.0 Narok 13.2 14.9 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 75.3 0.0 Kajiado 22.7 5.3 0.5	Turkana	3.8	8.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	87.7	0.1	1,084
Trans Nzoia 22.4 30.6 2.3 0.5 0.0 0.1 48.8 0.0 Uasin Gishu 51.1 13.7 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.4 37.8 0.0 Elgeyo / Marakwet 31.9 2.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 66.9 0.2 Nandi 37.5 10.7 0.5 1.9 0.0 0.1 51.3 0.7 Baringo 22.0 4.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 74.7 0.0 Laikipia 35.3 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 62.6 0.3 Nakuru 20.6 3.6 0.0 0.5 0.1 0.0 73.6 0.0 Narok 13.2 14.9 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 75.3 0.0 Kajiado 22.7 5.3 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 60.0 0.0 Kericho 9.7 4.4 1.1	West Pokot	4.7	5.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	92.0	0.0	649
Uasin Gishu 51.1 13.7 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.4 37.8 0.0 Elgeyo / Marakwet 31.9 2.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 66.9 0.2 Nandi 37.5 10.7 0.5 1.9 0.0 0.1 51.3 0.7 Baringo 22.0 4.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 74.7 0.0 Laikipia 35.3 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 62.6 0.3 Nakuru 20.6 3.6 0.0 0.5 0.1 0.0 73.6 0.0 Narok 13.2 14.9 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 75.3 0.0 Kajiado 22.7 5.3 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 60.0 0.0 Kericho 9.7 4.4 1.1 0.1 0.0 0.8 85.1 0.3 Bomet 2.1 3.2 0.0 <td< td=""><td>Samburu</td><td>6.6</td><td>2.9</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.7</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.3</td><td>90.6</td><td>0.0</td><td>284</td></td<>	Samburu	6.6	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	90.6	0.0	284
Elgeyo / Marakwet 31.9 2.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 66.9 0.2 Nandi	Trans Nzoia	22.4	30.6	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	48.8	0.0	1,038
Nandi	Uasin Gishu	51.1	13.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	37.8	0.0	1,133
Baringo	Elgeyo / Marakwet	31.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	66.9	0.2	469
Laikipia	Nandi	37.5	10.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	51.3	0.7	954
Nakuru	Baringo	22.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.7	0.0	704
Narok	Laikipia	35.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	0.3	507
Kajiado	Nakuru	20.6	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	73.6	0.0	2,031
Kericho	Narok	13.2	14.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	1,078
Kericho	Kajiado	22.7	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	871
Bomet		9.7	4.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	85.1	0.3	945
Kakamega		2.1	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	93.0	0.0	916
Vihiga				3.0		0.0			0.6	1,876
Bungoma										627
Busia	-									1,553
Siaya										840
Kisumu										985
Homa Bay										1,132
Migori										1,072
	•									1,072
Kisii	=									
										1,347
Nyamira										699 4,463

Annex Table 3C: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Volume of Water used by Residence/County

Residence/ County		Volu	me of water in L	itres		Number of
	0-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001+	Not Stated	Individuals ('000)
National	11.0	34.3	31.6	22.5	0.7	45,371
Rural	9.5	32.4	33.5	24.1	0.5	29,127
Urban	13.7	37.7	28.2	19.5	0.9	16,245
County						
Mombasa	17.0	32.0	31.0	19.8	0.2	1,185
Kwale	3.3	20.1	39.1	37.5	0.0	820
Kilifi	4.5	18.2	31.2	34.3		1,400
Tana River	18.1	32.6	23.6			304
Lamu	3.4	25.9	36.5			128
Taita / Taveta	5.6	32.6	31.5	30.2		358
Garissa	17.9	43.3	18.0	20.2		432
Wajir	9.3	34.3	36.0	18.6		459
Mandera	3.3	38.2	35.7	22.7		711
Marsabit	27.5	50.0	16.9			316
Isiolo	23.4	19.6	24.6			156
Meru	12.9	23.4	43.1	20.6		1,471
Tharaka-Nithi		30.8	33.2	26.7		396
Embu	9.2	35.3	27.1	28.3		560
Kitui	5.9	19.3	32.5	42.1		1,098
Machakos			33.1	12.8		
Makueni	15.0	39.0	30.1			1,191
	13.9	34.7		21.1	0.2	959
Nyandarua	15.1	37.9	34.3	12.7		686
Nyeri	4.8	23.8	38.7	32.4		798
Kirinyaga	15.4	35.3	29.4	19.9		608
Murang'a	7.4	20.5	32.7	39.5		1,085
Kiambu	10.2	40.8	34.5	14.2		1,868
Turkana	11.7	43.5	8.8	35.5		1,084
West Pokot	12.9	48.1	27.8	9.1	2.0	649
Samburu	51.8	39.4	6.6	2.2		284
Trans Nzoia	5.1	16.4	39.9	38.6		1,038
Uasin Gishu	15.4	31.7	34.5	18.4		1,133
Elgeyo / Marakwet	6.1	56.3	31.2			469
Nandi	4.3	38.6	40.8	16.3	0.0	954
Baringo	15.4	45.3	25.9	13.4	0.0	704
Laikipia	21.1	48.3	19.0	11.3	0.2	507
Nakuru	12.5	48.4	29.5	9.2	0.4	2,031
Narok	18.8	44.6	23.8	12.1	0.7	1,078
Kajiado	30.3	35.2	14.7	18.4	1.3	871
Kericho	33.8	40.9	17.7	7.7	0.0	945
Bomet	6.2	46.4	43.7	2.8	0.8	916
Kakamega	1.6	7.8	31.0	59.6	0.0	1,876
Vihiga	3.0	16.3	47.5	33.3	0.0	627
Bungoma	13.6	26.2	35.4	24.4	0.4	1,553
Busia	4.1	37.9	37.5	20.6	0.0	840
Siaya	6.4	41.6	41.8	10.1	0.1	985
Kisumu	4.1	29.7	43.2	22.8	0.1	1,132
Homa Bay	3.3	31.5	42.6	22.1	0.4	1,072
Migori	7.2	28.0	53.8	10.9	0.0	1,126
Kisii	4.3	19.3	15.4	60.6	0.3	1,347
Nyamira	4.9	32.6	47.9	14.4		699
Nairobi City	13.5	52.2	22.1	11.6	0.6	4,463

Annex Table 3D: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Type of Main Toilet Facility and Residence / County

Residence/ County			Improve	d Sanitation Services		
·	Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush to Septic Tank	Flush to Pit (Latrine)	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	Pit Latrine with Slab	Composting Toilet
National	8.0	4.6	2.2	11.0	33.3	0.2
Rural	0.1	1.1	1.3	9.9	32.7	0.3
Urban	22.1	10.9	3.8	12.9	34.3	0.1
Orban	22.1	10.9	3.0	12.9	34.3	0.1
County						
Mombasa	8.1	36.1	16.0	11.8	13.8	0.0
Kwale	2.7	3.3	5.1	4.3	14.3	0.0
Kilifi	0.0	19.7	14.1	1.6	28.8	0.0
Tana River	0.6	3.1	17.0	0.0	38.9	0.0
Lamu	0.0	7.3	22.8	5.5	36.6	0.0
Taita / Taveta	0.8	12.2	0.7	12.7	72.3	0.0
Garissa	0.2	1.4	17.9	8.0	14.5	0.0
Wajir	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.4
Mandera	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.3	35.8	0.0
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	21.0	0.0
Isiolo	7.0	0.0	0.2	26.0	32.3	0.0
Meru	0.6	2.5	1.7	16.3	17.6	3.6
Tharaka-Nithi	0.2	2.1	1.1	13.5	79.1	0.0
Embu	1.4	4.9	0.3	13.3	78.7	0.0
Kitui	0.1	0.9	0.2	10.9	38.2	0.2
Machakos	2.9	5.1	0.1	25.4	45.2	0.0
Makueni	0.0	0.2	1.0	12.1	73.0	0.0
Nyandarua	1.3	0.4	0.8	9.3	69.6	1.1
Nyeri	1.8	3.1	4.1	18.3	24.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	0.3	7.2	0.9	12.6	64.9	0.0
Murang'a	1.6	0.8	1.5	13.2	47.7	0.0
Kiambu	8.2	10.7	4.5	6.3	58.8	0.0
Turkana	0.3	1.2	0.8	6.6	21.5	0.0
West Pokot	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.0	14.5	0.0
Samburu	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.7	14.5	0.0
Trans Nzoia	1.8	2.5	0.2	21.6	6.4	0.0
Uasin Gishu	7.8	2.2	0.3	24.9	44.6	0.0
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.2	0.8	1.2	12.9	55.0	0.0
Nandi	1.3	1.7	0.3	21.5	45.2	0.0
Baringo	0.0	0.7	0.2	10.6	57.3	0.0
Laikipia	8.4	2.6	1.1	1.6	21.3	0.0
Nakuru	9.9	7.2	1.6	14.2	24.2	0.0
Narok	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.4	22.8	0.7
Kajiado	1.3	23.7	1.3	33.2	19.9	0.0
Kericho	2.6	1.0	0.0	6.4	67.0	0.4
Bomet	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.0	21.8	0.0
Kakamega	1.4	0.5	0.2	14.1	13.4	0.6
Vihiga	0.0	0.4	0.3	16.5	24.6	0.0
Bungoma	1.4	0.9	0.9	4.2	29.1	0.0
Busia	0.0	0.5	0.2	12.4	48.6	0.0
Siaya	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	37.3	0.0
Kisumu	5.0	2.2	0.7	15.9	73.4	0.0
Homa Bay	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	21.7	0.0
Migori	0.2	0.2	0.1	10.0	23.3	0.0
Kisii	0.3	1.3	2.6	20.0	14.6	0.0
Nyamira	0.0	0.6	0.5	9.5	28.2	0.0
Nairobi City	60.9	6.6	1.1	2.8	21.5	0.1

Annex Table 3D: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Type of Main Toilet Facility and Residence / County... Cont'd

Residence/ County		Unir	nproved Sanitation	Services			Other	Not Stated	Number of
	Flush to Somewhere else	Flush to Unknown place / Not Sure/ Don't Know where	without Slab/	Bucket Toilet	Hanging Toilet/ Hanging	No facility/ Bush/Field			Individuals ('000)
National	0.1	0.2	29.2	0.3	Latrine 0.1	10.6	0.1	0.2	45,371
Rural	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.1	15.6	0.1	0.1	29,127
Urban	0.3	0.5	12.2	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	16,245
County									
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	1,185
Kwale	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	47.5	0.2		820
Kilifi	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0		0.2		1,400
Tana River	0.0		5.1	0.0			0.1		304
Lamu	0.0		17.8				0.0		128
Taita / Taveta	0.0		0.3				0.1		358
Garissa	0.2		11.0				0.0		432
Wajir	0.1		29.9	14.8			0.8		459
Mandera	0.0		9.6				0.0		711
Marsabit	0.0		21.9				0.0		316
Isiolo	0.0		8.3				0.2		156
Meru	0.0		56.8				0.0		1,471
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0		3.0				0.5		396
Embu	0.0		0.6				0.0		560
Kitui	0.0		34.1	0.0			0.0		1,098
Machakos	0.0		19.7				0.0		
									1,191
Makueni	0.0		12.7				0.0		959
Nyandarua	0.2		17.1				0.0		686
Nyeri	0.2		48.2				0.0		798
Kirinyaga	0.6		13.5				0.0		608
Murang'a	0.0		34.8				0.1		1,085
Kiambu	0.0		11.0				0.0		1,868
Turkana	1.1		4.3				0.0		1,084
West Pokot	0.0		21.7	0.0			0.0		649
Samburu	0.0		2.7				0.0		284
Trans Nzoia	0.2		66.2				0.0		1,038
Uasin Gishu	0.0		18.8			1.2	0.0		1,133
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0		17.5				0.1		469
Nandi	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	954
Baringo	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.1	0.0	704
Laikipia	0.0	2.7	42.3	0.0	0.3	21.1	0.0	0.2	507
Nakuru	0.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	2,031
Narok	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.7	1,078
Kajiado	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.5	871
Kericho	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	945
Bomet	0.0	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.2	916
Kakamega	0.2	0.0	69.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,876
Vihiga	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	627
Bungoma	0.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.4	1,553
Busia	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	840
Siaya	0.0	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	0.1	985
Kisumu	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1,132
Homa Bay	0.0		59.9				0.0		1,072
Migori	0.1		44.2				0.0		1,126
Kisii	0.0		60.8				0.0		1,347
Nyamira	4.0		59.5				0.0		699
Nairobi City	0.9		3.2				0.0		4,463

4. EDUCATION

CHAPTER 4

4. EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

Education is a fundamental human right and is enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya in recognition of the important role it plays in uplifting the welfare of the citizens. It enhances employment opportunities, promotes gender equality and enables realization of social development such as improved health and survival rates of children. Education and training play a critical role in socio-economic development which is key towards achievement of Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Globalization and sustainable economic development call for investment in quality education to equip people with competencies and skills for enhanced productivity and competitiveness.

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015/16 collected data on formal education for all individuals aged three years and above. Formal education is categorized into pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle level college (including vocational training) and university. Information on informal education was collected for persons attending *Madrassa/Duksi*. Some of the education indicators discussed in this chapter include; school attendance status, highest grade reached or completed and certification, type of school attended, reasons for not attending school, availability of school feeding programme, Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) and Net Attendance Ratio (NAR); and literacy. Literacy was assessed by asking respondents their ability to read or write in at least one language. However, no writing or reading test was administered to respondents.

4.2 School Attendance

The distribution of the population aged three years and above by status of school attendance and by residence and county is presented in Table 4.1. Overall, 89.4 per cent of persons aged three years and above were reported to have ever attended school. The proportion of population in urban areas that had ever attended school was 94.3 per cent while that in rural areas was 86.6 per cent. Nairobi City and Kisumu Counties registered the highest proportion that had ever attended school at 97.5 per cent each, while low proportions of school attendance were reported in Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Samburu.

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of the population aged 3-24 years by status of school attendance and sex. There were no notable disparities between the proportion of males and females who had ever attended school. For those of pre-primary school going age (3-5 years), 67.6 per cent of males and 70.9 per cent of females reported to have attended school. The proportion of primary school going age (6-13 years) population, secondary school going age (14-17 years) population and university/college going age (18-24 years) population reported to have attended school was above 95.0 per cent regardless of sex.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 years and Above by School Attendance Status, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Ever Attended	Never Attended	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	89.4	10.4	0.3	41,751
Rural	86.6	13.1	0.3	26,795
Urban	94.3	5.4	0.3	14,956
County				
Mombasa	95.1	4.9	0.1	1,095
Kwale	82.3	17.6	0.1	736
Kilifi	87.5	11.8	0.7	1,251
Tana River	77.9	21.7	0.5	276
Lamu	89.1	10.8	0.1	117
Taita / Taveta	95.1	4.9	0.0	333
Garissa	37.6	62.2	0.1	398
Wajir	48.6	50.6	0.8	405
Mandera	47.8	51.9	0.3	648
Marsabit	46.1	53.7	0.2	285
Isiolo	67.3	32.5	0.2	142
Meru	91.4	8.3	0.3	1,372
Tharaka-Nithi	91.7	8.3	0.0	369
Embu	91.8	7.8	0.4	525
Kitui	88.5	11.3	0.3	1,013
Machakos	94.7	5.1	0.2	1,098
Makueni	94.2	5.8	0.1	892
Nyandarua	94.2	5.0	0.7	645
Nyeri	96.9	2.9	0.2	752
Kirinyaga	95.3	4.4	0.3	571
Murang'a	93.5	6.5	0.0	1,016
Kiambu	96.3	3.7	0.0	1,748
Turkana	51.7	48.0	0.3	968
West Pokot	74.2	25.5	0.3	577
Samburu	55.0	44.7	0.3	252
Trans Nzoia	91.9	8.1	0.0	961
Uasin Gishu	94.2	5.6	0.2	1,039
Elgeyo / Marakwet	90.9	9.0	0.1	427
Nandi	95.5	4.1	0.3	879
Baringo	89.3	10.7	0.0	644
Laikipia	79.6	20.2	0.1	466
Nakuru	94.0	5.9	0.1	1,870
Narok	80.5	19.2	0.3	965
Kajiado	86.8	12.8	0.4	798
Kericho	94.2	5.8	0.1	880
Bomet	93.3	6.3	0.4	846
Kakamega	92.0	7.7	0.3	1,727
Vihiga	94.6	5.3	0.1	587
Bungoma	93.3	5.8	0.9	1,419
Busia	89.9	10.1	0.0	774
Siaya	93.3	6.5	0.2	907
Kisumu	97.5	2.3	0.2	1,049
Homa Bay	91.6	8.1	0.3	970
Migori	94.5	5.3	0.3	1,037
Kisii	95.8	4.2	0.1	1,260
Nyamira	94.7	5.3	0.1	656
Nairobi City	97.5	1.8	0.7	4,107

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Population, 3-24 years by School Attendance Status, Age group and Sex

Residence/Age Group	Ever A	ttended	Never A	ttended	Not Stated		Numl Individua	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
National	92.0	91.8	7.6	7.8	0.4	0.4	12,066	12,077
Rural	90.6	90.0	9.0	9.6	0.4	0.4	8,183	8,050
Urban	94.8	95.4	4.7	4.1	0.5	0.5	3,882	4,027
Age-Group (Years)								
3-5	67.6	70.9	30.4	26.8	2.0	2.3	1,910	1,895
6-13	95.6	95.0	4.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	5,099	5,104
14-17	97.6	96.9	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	2,200	2,080
18 -24	97.5	95.9	2.4	4.1	0.1	0.0	2,856	2,998

School attendance status for persons aged three years and above is presented in Table 4.3. Nationally, 49.7 per cent of the population were attending school at the time of the survey. The proportion of persons living in urban areas and attending school was 41.6 per cent compared to 54.7 per cent of those in rural areas.

The distribution of population that was attending school by broad age cohorts (based on the official school going ages for pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels) is presented in Table 4.4. Nationally, 99.2 per cent of children in the 3-5 years age cohort were attending school. The proportion of children aged 6-13 years and 14-17 years attending school was 99.1 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively. Mombasa County reported the lowest proportion (81.7%) of children aged 14-17 years attending school while Bungoma County reported the highest proportion (98.5%). Overall, the proportion of persons in the official university/college going age attending school was 38.2 per cent. Garissa County had the highest proportion of population aged 15-24 years attending university/college whereas Mombasa County (27.9%) had the lowest proportion.

The distribution of population aged 3 years and above attending school by level, sex, age group and residence is presented in Table 4.5. The majority (58.9%) of the target population were attending primary school followed by those attending pre-primary school level (19.3%). The proportion attending university accounted for 3.3 per cent of all persons attending school. The lowest proportion of population currently attending school were registered at Madrasa/Duksi and post primary vocational levels.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and Above who have ever attended school by Current School Attendance Status, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Currently Attending	Not Currently Attending	Not Stated	Number of Individuals (000')
National	49.7	50.2	0.0	37,307
Rural	54.7	45.3	0.0	23,205
Urban	41.6	58.4	0.0	14,101
County				
Mombasa	35.8	64.2	0.0	1,041
Kwale	54.0	46.0	0.0	606
Kilifi	54.3	45.7	0.0	1,094
Tana River	58.2	41.8	0.0	215
Lamu	48.8	51.1	0.0	105
Taita / Taveta	44.4	55.6	0.0	316
Garissa	75.6	24.4	0.0	150
Wajir	77.8	22.2	0.0	197
Mandera	81.1	18.9	0.0	310
Marsabit	70.7		0.0	131
Isiolo	61.4		0.2	96
Meru	44.1	55.9	0.0	1,254
Tharaka-Nithi	47.5	52.5	0.0	338
Embu	42.3	57.7	0.0	482
Kitui	56.4		0.0	896
Machakos	41.3	58.7	0.0	1,040
Makueni	49.6		0.0	840
Nyandarua	48.4	51.6	0.0	608
Nyeri	38.8	61.2	0.0	728
Kirinyaga	39.1	60.9	0.0	545
Murang'a	42.3	57.7	0.0	950
Kiambu	39.4			
Turkana	69.1		0.0	1,684 500
West Pokot	66.7	30.9	0.0	428
Samburu		33.3	0.0	
Trans Nzoia	72.7	27.1	0.2	138
Uasin Gishu	52.9	47.1	0.0	883
	51.4	48.6	0.0	980
Elgeyo / Marakwet	55.2	44.8	0.0	388
Nandi	51.8	48.2	0.0	840
Baringo	54.9	45.1	0.0	576
Laikipia	51.8	48.2	0.0	371
Nakuru	48.3	51.7	0.0	1,758
Narok	59.6		0.0	777
Kajiado	46.8	53.2	0.0	693
Kericho	50.3	49.7	0.0	829
Bomet	56.3	43.7	0.0	789
Kakamega	55.9		0.0	1,589
Vihiga	50.3	49.7	0.0	555
Bungoma	57.2	42.8	0.0	1,324
Busia	57.4	42.6	0.0	696
Siaya	51.8	48.2	0.0	846
Kisumu	50.2	49.8	0.0	1,024
Homa Bay	59.0	41.0	0.0	888
Migori	60.6	39.4	0.0	980
Kisii	54.6	45.4	0.0	1,206
Nyamira	53.4	46.6	0.0	621
Nairobi City	35.2	64.6	0.2	4,004

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Population 3-24 years by Current School Attendance Status, Residence and County

Residence/ County		3-5 Years			6-13 Years	
	Currently Attending	Not Currently Attending	Number of Individuals ('000)	Currently Attending	Not Currently Attending	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	99.2	0.8	2,635	99.1	0.9	9,724
Rural	99.3	0.7	1,670	99.1	0.9	6,870
Urban	99.1	0.9	965	99.0	1.0	2,854
County			-			-
Mombasa	98.7	1.3	56	99.7	0.3	210
Kwale	100.0	0.0	42	97.5	2.5	195
Kilifi	96.5	3.5	92	98.4	1.6	315
Tana River	100.0	0.0	17	96.9	3.1	72
Lamu	96.4	3.6	7	97.1	2.9	30
Taita / Taveta	100.0	0.0	21	99.9	0.1	74
Garissa	100.0	0.0	4	98.6	1.4	59
Wajir	100.0	0.0	10	98.2	1.8	95
Mandera	100.0	0.0	11	99.5	0.5	153
Marsabit	100.0	0.0	11	97.8	2.2	55
Isiolo	98.7	1.3	9	99.0	1.0	32
Meru	98.7	1.3	69	96.9	3.1	301
Tharaka-Nithi	100.0	0.0	18	99.1	0.9	83
Embu	100.0	0.0	22	100.0	0.0	112
Kitui	99.2	0.8	60	100.0	0.0	275
Machakos	99.0	1.0	46	99.4	0.6	209
Makueni	99.4	0.6	48	99.9	0.1	210
Nyandarua	97.6	2.4	36	99.3	0.7	162
Nyeri	100.0	0.0	41	100.0	0.0	133
Kirinyaga	100.0	0.0	31	98.3	1.7	119
Murang'a	98.5	1.5	56	98.5	1.5	216
Kiambu	100.0	0.0	101	100.0	0.0	316
Turkana	98.6	1.4	59	96.1	3.9	187
West Pokot	97.0	3.0	40	96.9	3.1	147
Samburu	98.7	1.3	20	100.0	0.0	57
Trans Nzoia	100.0	0.0	56	99.6	0.4	240
Uasin Gishu	100.0	0.0	74	99.8	0.2	240
Elgeyo / Marakwet	97.8	2.2	31	99.9	0.1	104
Nandi	99.3	0.7	65	99.8	0.2	207
Baringo	100.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	159
Laikipia	97.9	2.1	18	99.6	0.4	110
Nakuru	99.6	0.4	126	99.8	0.2	494
Narok	100.0	0.0	66	99.6	0.4	267
Kajiado	100.0	0.0	48	99.0	1.0	170
Kericho	98.5	1.5	50	99.8	0.2	227
Bomet	99.8	0.2	58	100.0	0.0	249
Kakamega	98.5	1.5	120	99.6	0.4	449
Vihiga	100.0	0.0	32	98.7	1.3	158
Bungoma	99.6	0.4	97	99.7	0.3	395
Busia	99.0	1.0	47	99.6	0.4	216
Siaya	99.5	0.5	63	99.2	0.8	238
Kisumu	100.0	0.0	87	98.2	1.8	271
Homa Bay	99.7	0.3	82	99.6	0.4	290
Migori	100.0	0.0	77	100.0	0.0	302
Kisii	99.2	0.8	107	99.7	0.3	328
Nyamira	100.0	0.0	49	99.8	0.2	166
Nairobi City	98.6	1.4	305	97.3	2.7	629

 $Table\ 4.4: Percentage\ Distribution\ of\ Population\ 3-24\ years\ by\ Current\ School\ Attendance\ Status,\ Residence\ and\ County...\ (Cont'd)$

Residency/ County		14-17 Years			18-24 Years	
	Currently Attending	Not Currently Attending	Number of Individuals('000)	Currently Attending	Not Currently Attending	Number of Individuals('000)
National	90.2	9.8	4,163	38.2	61.8	5,659
Rural	91.1	8.9	2,969	43.0	57.0	3,149
Urban	88.0	12.0	1,194	32.3	67.7	2,510
County						
Mombasa	81.7	18.3	59	27.9	72.1	184
Kwale	84.6	15.4	78	33.4	66.6	78
Kilifi	90.2	9.8	140	32.0	68.0	179
Tana River	85.6	14.4	28	40.5	59.5	33
Lamu	84.7	15.3	11	37.2	62.8	13
Taita / Taveta	90.5	9.5	33	33.1	66.9	44
Garissa	92.6	7.4	35	65.4	34.6	28
Wajir	90.9	9.1	38	52.8	47.2	23
Mandera	92.6	7.4	63	59.5	40.5	46
Marsabit	88.7	11.3	20	43.4	56.6	21
Isiolo	87.0	13.0	13	41.2	58.8	14
Meru	84.0	16.0	136	38.1	61.9	189
Tharaka-Nithi	92.1	7.9	39	47.0	53.0	48
Embu	91.9	8.1	49	36.8	63.2	61
Kitui	90.6	9.4	114	49.1	50.9	124
Machakos	94.3	5.7	115	37.4	62.6	175
Makueni	91.5	8.5	113		56.5	120
				43.5		
Nyandarua	90.2	9.8	76 70	37.9	62.1	72
Nyeri	95.1	4.9	70 50	54.3	45.7	75
Kirinyaga	90.4	9.6	50	29.5	70.5	62
Murang'a	82.9	17.1	100	37.7	62.3	105
Kiambu	85.7	14.3	168	34.5	65.5	233
Turkana	87.6	12.4	64	49.6	50.4	84
West Pokot	94.6	5.4	64	50.4	49.6	77
Samburu	92.8	7.2	18	41.6	58.4	17
Trans Nzoia	87.7	12.3	110	44.1	55.9	149
Uasin Gishu	92.1	7.9	108	46.0		160
Elgeyo / Marakwet	95.9	4.1	45	46.0	54.0	71
Nandi	89.1	10.9	102	47.6	52.4	133
Baringo	89.2	10.8	73	42.9	57.1	87
Laikipia	91.2	8.8	44	43.6	56.4	52
Nakuru	86.5	13.5	165	32.3	67.7	239
Narok	87.4	12.6	94	35.0	65.0	120
Kajiado	88.5	11.5	70	30.5	69.5	108
Kericho	95.5	4.5	89	35.9	64.1	120
Bomet	93.1	6.9	90	42.4	57.6	110
Kakamega	92.7	7.3	228	44.6	55.4	225
Vihiga	90.3	9.7	64	46.5	53.5	68
Bungoma	98.5	1.5	186	37.2	62.8	181
Busia	90.5	9.5	99	40.4	59.6	112
Siaya	88.1	11.9	113	34.5	65.5	109
Kisumu	88.3	11.7	100	37.5	62.5	161
Homa Bay	89.7	10.3	112	42.5	57.5	119
Migori	92.6	7.4	149	43.2	56.8	154
Kisii	94.6	5.4	138	45.6	54.4	181
Nyamira	93.9	6.1	74	50.0	50.0	82
Nairobi City	86.7	13.3	219	26.4	73.6	813

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and Above by Current School Attendance Status, Level, Age Group and Residence

Residence/ Age Group	Pre- primary	Primary	Post primary vocational	Secondary	College (Middle Level)	University*	Madrassa/ Duksi	Other	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	19.3	58.9	0.5	15.3	2.6	3.3	0.2	0.0	18,558
Rural	19.2	62.0	0.5	14.9	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	12,695
Urban	19.5	52.3	0.5	16.1	4.3	7.0	0.2	0.0	5,862
Sex									
Male	19.1	58.5	0.5	15.6	2.2	3.9	0.2	0.0	9,498
Female	19.5	59.4	0.4	15.0	3.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	9,060
Age Group (Years)									
3 - 5	92.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2,613
6 - 9	22.6	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4,907
10 - 14	0.9	94.9	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,704
15 - 19	0.1	39.0	1.4	55.9	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	3,823
20 - 24	0.0	4.9	1.9	38.5	24.3	30.2	0.1	0.2	1,121
25 +	0.0	2.5	5.1	12.9	42.1	36.5	0.1	0.8	389

^{*}Includes both undergraduate and postgraduate

4.3 Gross Attendance Ratio

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) is the total number of persons attending school regardless of their age, expressed as a percentage of the official school age population for a specific level of education. Table 4.6 presents the GAR by sex, schooling level and county. Overall GAR for primary school was 107.2 per cent while that of urban and rural areas was 104.7 per cent and 108.2 per cent, respectively. Garissa, Mandera and Wajir Counties recorded low pre-primary school GARs of 12.3 per cent, 33.4 per cent and 37.1 per cent, respectively.

The GAR for primary school was higher for males (109.0%) compared to that for females (105.4 %). Generally, rural areas registered higher pre-primary and primary school GARs compared to urban areas. At county level, Makueni had the highest primary school GAR of 131 per cent for females, followed by Embu at 125.6 per cent. On the other hand, Nandi and, Elgeyo/ Marakwet Counties recorded high primary school GARs for males at 129.5 per cent and 128.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.6: Gross Attendance Ratio by Level, Residence and County

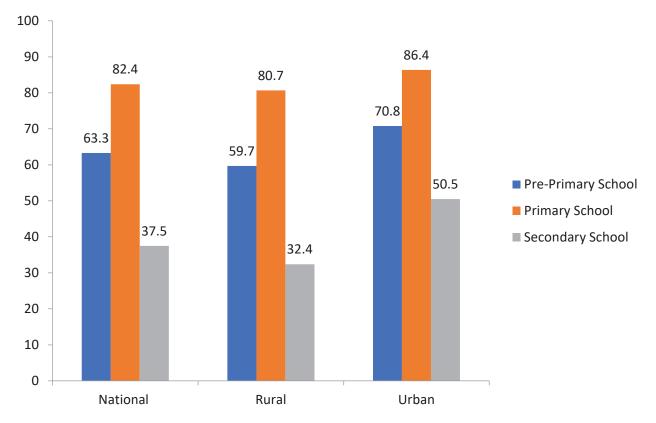
Residence/ County	Pre l	Primary Scho	ool	P	rimary Schoo	ol	Seco	ndary Schoo	ol
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	95.4	93.5	94.4	109.0	105.4	107.2	67.2	65.2	66.2
Rural	97.2	92.9	95.1	109.8	106.5	108.2	62.9	60.2	61.6
Urban	91.6	94.8	93.1	106.9	102.6	104.7	78.8	77.1	77.9
County									
Mombasa	104.9	128.9	116.6	100.6	91.6	95.3	92.5	97.7	94.9
Kwale	149.5	132.5	140.9	102.2	92.2	97.5	33.0	37.8	34.9
Kilifi	134.2	121.4	127.1	110.8	101.5	105.9	45.5	43.0	44.3
Tana River	111.8	89.1	98.6	93.3	88.7	91.0	62.3	66.8	63.9
Lamu	103.1	134.2	117.3	102.8	90.5	96.3	65.9	61.5	63.5
Taita / Taveta	107.0	124.2	114.8	113.5	105.4	109.4	66.9	80.5	74.3
Garissa	12.5	12.0	12.3	64.8	52.9	59.1	52.4	35.6	43.9
Wajir	45.5	27.6	37.1	82.0	68.8	75.8	43.0	42.4	42.8
Mandera	31.4	35.6	33.4	88.4	69.1	78.8	69.3	37.4	56.7
Marsabit	57.7	47.1	52.2	66.7	72.5	69.2	39.9	39.1	39.5
Isiolo	78.5	92.9	85.2	94.4	90.1	92.3	58.6	43.2	50.9
Meru	80.0	117.8	91.8	115.4	111.6	113.5	70.7	59.5	65.7
Tharaka-Nithi	89.9	88.8	89.4	126.2	117.9	121.8	89.7	55.9	72.4
Embu	76.6	60.4	69.5	113.9	125.6	119.0	67.8	64.3	66.0
Kitui	114.5	91.1	103.1	114.0	116.4	115.2	79.8	63.3	72.2
Machakos	67.0	76.4	71.0	127.4	116.0	121.1	74.3	88.0	81.1
Makueni	71.4	72.3	71.9	123.7	131.0	127.2	75.8	67.7	71.7
Nyandarua	110.2	81.4	95.4	107.8	112.6	110.1	81.7	81.1	81.4
Nyeri	85.9	74.6	80.1	118.0	120.1	119.0	97.7	85.0	91.8
Kirinyaga	84.4	79.1	82.0	113.8	106.9	110.0	70.4	98.9	85.1
Murang'a	71.0	61.8	66.4	108.2	116.8	112.5	75.1	77.8	76.4
Kiambu	106.2	74.8	92.9	105.4	113.5	109.2	76.2	74.5	75.3
Turkana	78.5	83.9	81.4	82.7	58.2	70.4	40.8	23.7	32.9
West Pokot	91.9	100.3	96.3	118.1	91.8	103.7	48.5	59.7	53.9
Samburu	87.2	107.5	96.4	86.0	65.4	75.3	33.5	30.7	32.1
Trans Nzoia	77.8	89.8	84.1	120.9	112.5	116.7	67.1	58.4	63.4
Uasin Gishu	102.1	105.7	103.7	113.2	115.8	114.5	74.8	77.5	76.3
Elgeyo / Marakwet	92.0	104.9	97.6	128.2	118.3	122.6	65.1	66.0	65.6
Nandi	123.8	112.1	117.6	129.5	112.5	121.2	45.2	83.7	64.0
Baringo	107.6	96.8	102.0	124.8	108.5	115.8	52.9	68.4	60.2
Laikipia	70.1	115.6	89.0	103.5	84.8	94.2	73.1	65.7	69.3
Nakuru	87.7	113.2	99.6	109.7	105.3	107.3	86.7	59.0	71.1
Narok	99.3	81.6	90.6	99.0	108.7	104.0	46.5	29.7	37.6
Kajiado	88.7	107.3	96.6	103.5	101.0	102.4	63.8	61.9	62.9
Kericho	88.2	92.9	90.4 84.4	118.7	117.1	117.9	71.4	63.6	67.6
Bomet	83.9 101.3	84.9 80.0	89.4	119.4 122.9	115.2 115.2	117.4 119.0	73.5 52.8	61.3 76.8	68.0 63.1
Kakamega	85.0	97.1	90.9	114.0	111.5	112.9		73.2	
Vihiga							77.2 67.0	64.9	75.3 66.0
Bungoma	97.7 109.7	105.4 118.8	101.5 114.8	116.8 124.3	109.8 110.7	113.2 116.7	67.0 53.9	53.5	66.0 53.7
Siaya	109.7	102.8	114.6	108.4	113.3	110.7	61.9	50.5	56.0
Kisumu	129.7	95.1	111.9	109.1	108.8	109.0	61.6	75.3	67.3
Homa Bay	118.7	110.9	111.9	103.9	110.1	107.0	68.8	49.3	58.2
Migori	169.5	127.4	144.7	106.6	114.5	110.6	71.5	49.5	60.3
Kisii	126.9	96.9	110.8	106.0	114.3	10.8	90.3	80.1	85.7
Nyamira	120.7	117.3	110.8	112.2	105.4	109.8	92.9	73.4	83.5
	74.5	86.4	80.8	100.5	103.4	101.3	81.3	94.0	88.4
Nairobi City	/4.)	00.4	00.0	100.5	104.2	101.3	01.3	74.0	00.4

4.4 Net Attendance Ratio

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is defined as the total number of persons in the official school age group² attending a specific level to the total population in that age group. As shown in Figure 4.1 and Table 4.7, national NAR for pre-primary, primary and secondary school was 63.5, 82.4 and 37.5 per cent, respectively.

The results show that urban areas had higher NARs for all levels compared to rural areas. Most counties had high primary school NARs, except ASAL counties which recorded NARs way below the national average. Garissa County had the lowest NAR for pre-primary and primary school at 4.4 per cent and 37.8 per cent, respectively. Turkana recorded the lowest NAR for secondary school at 9.3 per cent. Nationally, the NAR for pre-primary, primary and secondary school was higher among females than males.





2

In Kenya, the official school age groups are 3-5 years for pre-primary, 6-13 years for primary school and 14-17 years for secondary school level.

Table 4.7: Net Attendance Ratio by Level and Residence/ County

Residence/ County	Pre-	Primary Sch	ool	Pr	imary Schoo	ol .	Sec	ondary Scho	ool
·	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	62.5	65.0	63.5	81.7	83.0	82.4	35.4	39.8	37.5
Rural	59.0	60.5	59.9	80.0	81.4	80.7	30.6	34.5	32.4
Urban	68.3	73.3	70.8	85.9	86.9	86.4	48.3	52.6	50.5
County									
Mombasa	73.5	81.0	77.6	85.3	87.0	86.3	57.7	55.9	56.8
Kwale	53.3	65.2	60.2	65.9	68.2	67.0	15.4	15.7	15.5
Kilifi	61.1	66.0	64.7	69.3	76.1	72.9	22.7	17.7	20.4
Tana River	56.0	53.3	54.6	68.8	69.4	69.1	33.9	15.2	27.0
Lamu	64.1	62.0	62.8	79.3	71.4	75.1	22.6	36.4	30.1
Taita / Taveta	76.0	81.3	78.4	88.5	85.0	86.7	34.2	51.6	43.6
Garissa	1.9	6.8	4.4	41.8	33.5	37.8	15.3	19.0	17.2
Wajir	10.5	4.9	8.5	53.0	53.2	53.1	16.9	25.3	20.3
Mandera	12.0	8.5	10.5	62.0	54.5	58.2	31.8	17.0	25.9
Marsabit	29.7	32.1	30.4	50.8	56.3	53.2	24.0	23.4	
Isiolo		56.2	54.3	74.7	69.4	72.2	33.0	28.7	23.7
	53.7								30.9
Meru	65.3	71.2	66.8	86.9	88.0	87.4	32.6	33.0	32.8
Tharaka-Nithi	66.1	52.4	60.2	91.0	89.1	90.0	29.2	36.6	33.0
Embu	65.5	45.0	57.0	93.6	94.9	94.2	47.7	40.6	44.0
Kitui	70.9	60.2	66.0	85.0	90.9	87.9	30.3	32.7	31.4
Machakos	58.6	64.9	61.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	41.3	58.2	49.6
Makueni	51.5	64.4	58.3	92.2	97.1	94.6	37.0	41.7	39.4
Nyandarua	73.9	67.6	70.6	88.4	91.3	89.8	46.6	52.0	49.1
Nyeri	69.4	69.6	69.5	93.4	98.9	95.9	55.7	64.8	59.9
Kirinyaga	82.1	61.3	71.6	95.3	94.0	94.6	55.3	68.4	62.1
Murang'a	64.4	51.9	58.2	94.0	92.8	93.4	52.1	54.8	53.4
Kiambu	79.2	63.5	72.5	88.6	94.4	91.3	62.5	58.7	60.5
Turkana	46.1	45.6	45.4	53.7	41.3	47.5	14.2	3.6	9.3
West Pokot	55.2	58.8	54.7	70.7	65.5	67.9	16.7	26.6	21.5
Samburu	57.7	59.2	58.4	65.7	48.3	56.6	13.1	20.3	16.5
Trans Nzoia	47.8	56.4	52.9	84.8	85.4	85.1	31.9	25.3	29.1
Uasin Gishu	72.2	81.2	76.8	85.7	88.7	87.1	33.3	44.9	39.6
Elgeyo / Marakwet	67.3	65.8	71.5	85.6	89.8	88.0	23.2	31.3	27.2
Nandi	82.9	76.9	79.6	84.8	84.3	84.5	14.6	39.7	26.9
Baringo	76.7	66.4	70.5	85.9	80.5	82.9	20.0	34.5	26.9
Laikipia	45.2	51.4	48.3	79.3	72.4	75.9	39.6	45.5	42.6
Nakuru	69.6	83.1	75.9	92.6	90.2	91.3	39.9	42.1	41.2
Narok	44.5	48.9	47.7	71.0	81.0	76.1	20.7	21.2	20.9
Kajiado	57.9	65.8	61.3	82.1	78.7	80.6	44.2	47.1	45.6
Kericho	65.7	70.4	67.9	91.9	92.5	92.2	38.1	38.1	38.1
Bomet	56.3	60.9	59.3	90.6	89.5	90.1	30.7	30.4	30.5
Kakamega	58.6	66.1	62.8	83.5	90.5	87.1	29.6	43.4	35.5
Vihiga	68.0	54.2	61.4	92.9	85.9	89.7	43.2	41.4	42.3
Bungoma	58.3	61.5	59.5	80.8	83.2	82.1	37.5	43.8	40.5
Busia	61.9	59.6	60.5	83.0	78.1	80.3	23.9	21.9	22.9
Siaya	68.5	72.0	70.2	79.9	83.3	81.5	33.5	29.9	31.6
Kisumu	81.6	83.4	83.5	84.7	92.3	88.1	32.2	46.4	38.1
Homa Bay	67.4	67.4	67.4	76.5	82.6	79.5	30.1	29.4	29.7
Migori	72.7	77.8	76.6	74.2	80.3	77.3	34.6	30.9	32.7
Kisii	78.7	81.7	80.1	84.0	92.6	87.9	41.6	53.1	46.9
Nyamira	80.6	84.9	83.0	86.7	87.3	87.0	51.0	47.3	49.2
Nairobi City	68.6	78.8	74.0	90.1	91.1	90.6	62.4	67.0	65.0

4.5 Highest Education Level Reached

Table 4.8 presents the distribution of population aged 3 years and above by the highest education level reached. Nationally, 54.1 per cent of the population had reached primary school while 22.4 per cent had reached secondary school. Only 3.2 per cent of the population had reached university.

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of population 3 years and above by age and the highest level of education reached. The findings show that a higher proportion of the younger generation is attaining secondary and university education compared to the older generation.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and Above by Highest Level Reached, Residence and County

Residence/County	Pre- primary	Primary	Post primary vocational	Secondary	College (Middle Level)	University*	Madrassa/ Duksi	Other	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	10.0	54.1	0.8	22.4	5.7	3.2	0.2	0.1	3.4	37,30
Rural	10.9	60.7	0.9	18.7	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.9	23,20
Urban	8.6	43.4	0.8	28.5	9.6	6.3	0.2	0.1	2.6	14,10
County										
Mombasa	8.4	42.6	0.6	34.0	9.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	1.7	1,04
Kwale	14.5	58.5	1.2	13.4	3.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	6.6	60
Kilifi	15.1	54.5	1.7	14.8	6.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	5.6	1,09
Tana River	13.7	53.8	0.3	18.5	0.8	0.8	6.2	0.0	5.9	21
Lamu	14.1	59.6	0.7	15.1	2.6	1.2	3.9	0.1	2.6	10
Taita / Taveta	8.7	55.9	4.1	20.7	5.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	2.9	31
Garissa	7.7	62.8	0.4	17.5	2.9	1.5	4.9	0.0	2.3	15
Wajir	16.0	52.2	0.1	11.6	1.7	0.7	10.5	1.0	6.3	19
Mandera	10.7	57.5	0.0	16.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.2	10.2	31
Marsabit	16.3	56.6	0.4	17.0	4.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	3.5	13
Isiolo	17.1	48.7	0.7	21.7	5.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	2.9	9
Meru	7.7	63.0	1.9	17.8	4.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1,25
Tharaka-Nithi	9.2	59.4	3.5	18.0	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	33
Embu	5.1	62.5	1.3	22.3	4.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	2.4	48
Kitui	8.1	63.7	2.6	18.7	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	89
Machakos	5.1	54.3	1.3	30.2	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	1,04
Makueni	7.2	62.3	2.4	21.8	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.2	84
Nyandarua	7.8	61.7	0.6	21.9	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.5	60
Nyeri	5.9	52.6	1.5	28.7	6.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	72
, Kirinyaga	6.4	57.4	0.9	26.7	4.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	2.1	54
Murang'a	5.4	59.8	0.2	25.7	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	2.8	95
Kiambu	7.8	45.1	0.5	30.5	8.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	1,68
Turkana	19.2	52.3	0.2	11.6	2.9	3.1	1.8	0.2	8.9	50
West Pokot	15.1	59.3	0.3	13.2	3.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.8	42
Samburu	22.5	51.6	0.5	13.7	3.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	6.0	13
Trans Nzoia	9.8	57.9	0.2	21.6	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	88
Uasin Gishu	9.9	53.2	0.2	22.7	7.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	98
Elgeyo / Marakwet	10.4		0.6	20.1	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	38
Nandi	10.9	58.6	0.7	18.4	4.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	84
Baringo	10.9	56.6	0.4	21.3	5.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	57
Laikipia	10.8	52.8	0.0	24.5	6.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	37
Nakuru	9.9	55.6	0.1	23.1	5.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	1,75
Narok	14.8	58.7	0.3	14.9	4.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	77
Kajiado	9.6	45.7	0.2	25.0	8.6	6.9	0.5	0.0	3.6	69
Kericho	8.0	57.9	0.2	21.9	5.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	82
Bomet	9.9	64.1	0.9	16.1	3.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	78
	9.4	60.3	0.7	19.6	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0		1,58
Kakamega Vibiga	8.9	60.0	0.7	21.2	4.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	4.6 2.3	55
Vihiga										
Bungoma	12.5	59.1 64.3	0.8	19.1	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	3.8	1,32 69
Busia	13.5		0.2	15.5	2.1	1.1		0.2	3.3	84
Siaya	12.4	64.5		16.8	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	2.5	
Kisumu	11.1	53.9	0.6	21.0	6.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	1,02
Homa Bay	15.9	62.6	0.1	13.9	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.3	3.2	88
Migori	13.5	59.2	0.6	17.3	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	4.7	98
Kisii	12.1 10.8	48.5 49.3	0.5 0.6	27.2	5.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	1,20
Nyamira			0.7	28.6	4.5	2.9	0.0	0.0		62

^{*}Includes both undergraduate and postgraduate

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and Above by Age Group and Highest Level Reached

Residence/ Age Group	Pre- primary	Primary	Post primary vocational	Secondary	College (Middle- level)	University*	Madrassa/ Duksi	Other	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	10.0	54.1	0.8	22.4	5.7	3.2	0.2	0.1	3.4	37,307
Rural	10.9	60.7	0.9	18.7	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.9	23,205
Urban	8.6	43.4	0.8	28.5	9.6	6.3	0.2	0.1	2.6	14,101
Sex										
Male	10.1	52.8	0.9	22.9	5.9	3.7	0.2	0.1	3.3	18,813
Female	9.9	55.5	0.7	21.8	5.6	2.6	0.2	0.1	3.5	18,493
Age Group (Years)										
3 - 5	58.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	39.1	2,635
6 - 9	40.1	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.0	4,931
10 - 14	2.4	96.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	5,806
15 - 19	0.3	53.8	0.7	43.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,885
20 - 24	0.1	31.4	1.6	46.7	9.6	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,923
25 - 29	0.2	41.4	1.5	34.0	14.9	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	3,446
30 - 34	0.4	51.5	1.4	26.6	13.9	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	2,833
35 - 39	0.3	54.2	1.5	28.1	11.1	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	2,321
40 - 44	0.3	52.6	1.5	30.4	10.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	1,809
45 - 49	0.0	56.4	1.4	28.7	8.6	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	1,321
50 - 54	0.3	51.6	1.8	31.2	9.0	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	1,074
55 - 59	0.6	56.5	0.7	29.9	8.3	2.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	840
60 - 64	0.4	67.7	0.8	18.6	8.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	582
65 +	0.8	73.9	0.9	11.6	6.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	2.9	900

^{*}Includes both undergraduate and postgraduate

Table 4.10 presents the percentage distribution of population 3 years and above who have ever attended school by the highest level reached, sex, residence and county. The proportion of males who had reached primary school level was 52.8 per cent while that of females was 55.5 per cent. Except for primary school level, the proportion of males who had reached other levels of education were comparatively higher than females. For instance, out of all persons reported to have attended school, 10.1 per cent of males and 9.9 per cent females had reached pre-primary school level. There was marked disparity between the proportion of persons who had reached university education level, with those in urban areas being substantially higher than those in rural areas.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and above who had ever Attended School by Highest Level Reached, Sex, Residence and County

Residence/	Pre-pr	imary	Primar	y			Second	lary	College		Univer	sity*	Madra	ssa /	Other		Not St	ated	Number	
County					vocatio	onal			(Middl	e-level)			Duksi						Individ ('000)	uais
National		Female		Female 55.5		Female 0.7	Male 22.9	Female 21.8		Female 5.6		Female		Female		Female 0.1		Female		Female 18,493
National	10.1	9.9	52.8	22.2	0.9	0.7	22.9	21.8	5.9	5.0	3./	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.3	18,813	18,493
Ru-	11.0	10.8	59.3	62.0	1.0	0.8	19.3	18.0	3.4	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	3.8	11.621	11,584
ral																				
Urban	8.7	8.4	42.2	44.5	0.8	0.7	28.6	28.3	9.8	9.4	7.3	5.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	3.0	7,192	6,909
County																				
Mombasa	8.4	8.5	36.7	48.7	0.8	0.4	40.1	27.6	10.3	8.8	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	529	512
Kwale	12.9	16.4	58.1	58.9	1.4	0.8	15.2	11.2	3.9	3.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	6.5	6.8	331	274
Kilifi	15.2	15.1	53.3	55.8	1.5	2.0	16.7	12.9	7.1	5.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.7	7.6	550	545
Tana River	13.3	14.2	51.2	56.8	0.4	0.3	21.4	15.1	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	5.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.4	116	99
Lamu	12.9	15.4	58.1	61.2	0.8	0.6	16.9	13.2	2.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	3.8	4.1	0.0	0.2	2.8	2.5	53	52
Taita / Taveta	9.2	8.2		59.4		2.7	22.3	19.1	5.3	5.8	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6		2.9		156
Garissa	6.3	9.7	59.6	67.4		0.0		13.6		2.3	2.5	0.0		4.4		0.0		2.6		61
Wajir	16.3	15.5		52.5		0.2		11.8		1.9	1.0	0.2		9.6		1.6		6.7	118	79
Mandera Marsabit	9.8	12.1	56.2	59.6		0.0		10.5		1.1	2.1	1.1	1.9 0.6	2.0		0.0		13.4	189 76	121
	14.8 17.2	18.3 17.1	52.8 47.2	61.8 50.4		0.7 1.0	21.5	10.9 20.0		4.3 4.8	2.6 3.9	0.5 2.5		0.0		0.0		3.5 3.7	50	55 46
Isiolo Meru	7.5	7.8		63.3		1.3		19.1		5.2	2.6	1.3		0.0		0.0		1.9		585
Tharaka-Nithi	9.5	8.9		61.9		3.3		15.8		5.8	1.3	1.3		0.0		0.0		2.9		167
Embu	4.6	5.7		61.2		1.2		23.2		5.4	1.7	1.5		0.0		0.3		1.5		232
Kitui	8.4	7.8		66.2		3.3		16.5		3.3	2.3	0.5		0.0		0.0		2.4		449
Machakos	5.3	4.8		54.4		1.6		31.5		4.4	5.6	1.8		0.1		0.0		1.2		521
Makueni	7.4	7.0	64.2	60.5	2.3	2.5	19.7	23.9	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	2.1	409	430
Nyandarua	7.9	7.6	57.7	65.7	0.8	0.3	24.6	19.2	4.1	4.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	3.1	1.9	307	301
Nyeri	7.1	4.8	52.3	52.9	1.9	1.1	27.5	29.8	6.4	7.0	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.1	357	372
Kirinyaga	7.1	5.8	57.3	57.5	0.4	1.3	24.4	28.8	5.6	3.5	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.9	258	287
Murang'a	5.3	5.6	59.6	60.0	0.3	0.2	25.2	26.2	4.4	3.9	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.8	2.8	462	487
Kiambu	9.3	6.2	44.1	46.2	0.3	0.6	30.3	30.7	7.2	9.8	6.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.1	870	814
Turkana	15.9	23.3	52.6	51.8		0.1	13.8	8.8		1.6	4.3	1.5		3.3		0.0		9.7	279	221
West Pokot	13.3	17.0	58.2	60.4		0.2		11.7		3.4	2.0	0.5		0.0		0.3		6.5		207
Samburu	19.6	26.0	50.8	52.4		0.2		11.3		3.5	3.6	0.8		0.0		0.0		5.8		63
Trans Nzoia	8.5 10.2	11.3	58.2	57.5		0.3	22.1	21.0		4.5	4.0 3.8	2.4		0.1		0.1	2.9 5.0	3.0 2.3		424 499
Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet		9.7 10.6		53.4 61.1	0.3	0.7	21.4	18.1		7.6 4.2		2.7		0.0		0.0		2.5		197
Nandi	11.9	10.0	l	57.9		0.6		20.6		4.1	2.5	2.9		0.0				4.0		418
Baringo	10.4	11.5				0.2		19.5		5.9		2.4		0.1				2.5		293
Laikipia	9.9	11.7		50.0		0.0		25.0		6.7	2.6	2.5		0.0						182
Nakuru	8.0	11.5		55.7		0.0		22.5		5.1	4.1	3.0		0.0				2.3		921
Narok	16.5	13.0		62.3		0.4		12.8		4.1	1.8	2.3		0.0				5.0		380
Kajiado	9.9	9.2		43.7		0.3	22.5	27.6	8.3	9.0	7.0	6.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0		2.9	357	336
Kericho	8.7	7.2	55.2	60.7	1.0	0.4	23.2	20.6	5.7	6.1	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.7	422	407
Bomet	9.8	10.1	61.0	67.5	1.1	0.8	18.3	13.9	5.2	2.5	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.9	407	382
Kakamega	9.8	9.0	61.3	59.2	0.7	0.6	18.4	20.7	2.9	3.9	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	4.9	782	806
Vihiga	9.5	8.4	58.7	61.2	1.0	0.9	19.5	22.8	6.1	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.5	2.1	278	277
Bungoma	12.7	12.3		62.0		0.5	20.9	17.4	3.4	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.9	3.7	636	687
Busia	13.3	13.6	64.3	64.3	0.2	0.1	16.3	14.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	4.3	328	368
Siaya	13.7	11.2		65.9		0.3		16.3		1.6	1.4	0.9		0.0		0.8		2.9		436
Kisumu	12.6	9.4	49.7	58.6		0.8		18.7		5.5	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0			4.1	4.8		482
Homa Bay	17.2	14.7	57.4	67.6		0.2		11.7		1.5	1.5	0.9		0.0		1.0		2.5		456
Migori	12.9	14.0		62.8		0.1	19.8	15.1		2.8		0.7		0.0		0.0		4.5		514
Kisii	12.8	11.3		51.6		0.5		26.2		4.4	2.4	2.4 1.8		0.0		0.0		3.6		604
Nyamira Nairobi City	10.0 7.4	11.6 7.0		50.5 34.3		0.4		29.4 31.4		3.2 13.5		8.3		0.0		0.0		3.2 4.4		320 1,968
*Includes both und					1.4	0.8	50.0	J1.4	17.7	13.3	10.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	4.4	2,030	1,700

4.6 Educational Attainment

The distribution of population aged 3 years and above by educational qualification attained is presented in Table 4.11. Approximately 49.7 per cent of the population did not have any educational qualification, majority of whom were in rural areas. Only 1.9 per cent of the population had attained university degree. The proportion of urban population with KCE/KCSE qualification was 20.3 per cent compared to 9.1 per cent in rural areas. However, there were no major disparities in the proportion of the population with CPE/KCPE qualification in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of urban population with degrees was 4.9 per cent compared to 1.7 per cent of rural population. At county level, Nairobi City recorded the highest proportion of population with KCE/KCSE, certificate, diploma and degree qualifications.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest Educational Qualification, Residence and County

Residence/ County	None	CPE/ KCPE	KAPE	KJSE	KCE/ KCSE	KACE/ EAACE	Certificate	Diploma	Degree*	Basic/post literacy certificate	Other	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	49.7	25.3	0.2	0.2	13.4	0.2	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	3.5	37,307
Rural	57.5	24.9	0.2	0.2	9.1	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.9	23,205
Urban	37.0	25.9	0.2	0.2	20.3	0.4	4.3	4.9	4.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	14,101
County													
Mombasa	34.1	29.1	0.0	0.2	22.1	1.1	5.3	4.5	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.7	1,041
Kwale	59.0	22.4	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.0	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	6.3	606
Kilifi	56.6	20.2	0.3	0.1	8.9	0.3	3.5	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	5.8	1,094
Tana River	64.9	19.7	0.3	0.0	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	5.9	215
Lamu	63.2	24.2	0.0	0.1	6.3	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.5	105
Taita / Taveta	44.1	30.9	0.3	0.1	11.7	0.3	5.1	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	316
Garissa	63.5	21.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.0	150
Wajir	74.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.1	197
Mandera	61.3	17.4	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	10.4	310
Marsabit	62.6	18.9	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	131
Isiolo	54.2	21.6	0.0	0.1	13.6	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	96
Meru	53.9	25.9	0.1	0.1	10.9	0.1	3.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.1	1,254
Tharaka-Nithi	53.7	27.3	0.3	0.5	6.7	0.4	4.9	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	3.5	338
Embu	48.4 57.2	29.8 27.4	0.0	0.4	12.8 7.6	0.4	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	2.5	482
Kitui Machakos	40.1		0.3	0.0	19.9	0.0	2.3 1.8	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	896
Makueni		32.4 31.1	0.0	0.1	11.2	0.0	2.4	2.6 1.4	1.5 0.7		0.0	2.1	1,040 840
	50.1		0.0		10.1	0.2				0.1	0.0	2.5	608
Nyandarua Nyeri	46.5 38.5	35.9 34.1	1.0	0.5	15.1	0.3	1.9 4.6	1.8 2.4	0.6 1.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	728
-	49.0	28.0	0.6	0.2	13.8	0.1	2.8	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	545
Kirinyaga Murang'a	44.6	32.5	0.2	0.2	14.9	0.5	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	950
Kiambu	36.1	28.7	0.2	0.0	21.8	0.3	4.1	4.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	1,684
Turkana	68.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.6	8.6	500
West Pokot	66.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	6.6	428
Samburu	65.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	5.6	138
Trans Nzoia	56.4	22.6	0.1	0.1	12.0	0.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	3.0	883
Uasin Gishu	49.0	24.8	0.3	0.0	15.7	0.2	2.3	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	3.8	980
Elgeyo / Marakwet	54.8	24.7	0.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	388
Nandi	55.9	23.7	0.3	0.1	10.6	0.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	3.9	840
Baringo	52.7	24.9	0.1	0.1	13.0	0.1	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	2.9	576
Laikipia	45.3	29.4	0.5	0.4	14.2	0.2	2.0	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	371
Nakuru	47.2	28.5	0.1	0.1	14.3	0.1	2.3	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	1,758
Narok	65.3	15.7	0.0	0.2	9.4	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	5.1	777
Kajiado	41.4	24.8	0.5	0.2	14.5	1.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	693
Kericho	55.4	21.0	0.0	0.1	13.3	0.3	3.3	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	829
Bomet	58.6	23.7	0.2	0.2	8.6	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	3.7	789
Kakamega	56.4	25.6	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	1,589
Vihiga	55.2	26.2	0.4	0.5	8.9	0.2	3.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.3	555
Bungoma	59.3	23.5	0.4	0.1	8.6	0.0	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1,324
Busia	66.4	21.1	0.3	0.1	6.4	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.0	696
Siaya	59.4	27.0	0.7	0.4	6.9	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.9	846
Kisumu	49.2	26.6	0.1	0.1	12.0	0.2	2.3	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	1,024
Homa Bay	67.2	22.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	888
Migori	59.8	23.4	0.3	0.3	8.5	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	980
Kisii	48.2	26.2	0.1	0.3	15.2	0.0	1.5	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	1,206
Nyamira	48.1	27.1	0.2	0.4	15.2	0.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	621
Nairobi City	27.3	22.8	0.4	0.2	25.3	0.3	6.5	7.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	4,004

^{*} Includes both undergraduate and post graduate degrees

4.7 Reasons for Not Attending School

Survey respondents were asked to give at most two reasons why they never attended school. The analysis is therefore based on multiple response answers and may therefore not necessary add up to 100. Table 4.12 presents the distribution of population aged 6-17 years that never attended by reason for non-attendance. The highest proportion (23.1%) of persons aged 6-13 years that did not attend school indicated that they were too young to attend school while 19.2 per cent reported that parent(s) did not let them to go to school. The highest proportion of primary and secondary school going age children (35.7 %) that did not attend school in urban areas cited the reason for not going as school costs. The reasons for not attending school cited by most of those aged 14-17 years, was school costs.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Population 6-17 Years who Never Attended School by Reason

Too Young to School costs Poor quality of Own Illness Own Disability Family illness Family Disability Not interested Parents did not Had to work or School too Far School	let me Help at home from home conflict with beliefs	1.5 2.7 3.0 0.1 0.8 11.7 19.2 11.6 4 0.4	0.0 1.0 12.0 22.0 13.7	5.3 0.2 0.2 10.3 7.4 2.6 0.4		2.0 2.5 3.0 0.1 1.0 6.4 21.5 11.2 4.9 0.5	06 3.1 2.8 0.1 0.5 2.14 15.0 12.3 2.4 0.1
Poor quality of	Schools						1 0.6
School costs		18.7	14.7	35.7		10.4	34.1
Too Young to	Attend	23.1	22.5	25.4		35.5	0.2
Residence/ Age-	Group	National	Rural	Urban	Age-Group (Years)	06-13	14-17

Table 4.12: Distribution of Population 6-17 Years who Never Attended School by Reason ... Cont'd

Residence/ Age-Group Insecurity		Completed School Marriage		Pregnancy	School did not admit individual	School did not admit Social/ religious Orphaned individual pressures	Orphaned	Too Old To Attend School	Other reasons	Too Old To Attend Other reasons Number of Individuals School ('000)
National	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.8	0.1	3.9	9.0	0.1	3.5	1,066
Rural	0.1	1.4	0.5		0.1	3.9	9.0	0.1	4.0	862
Urban	6.0	5.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	203
Age-Group (Years)										
06-13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.4	6.4	0.0	3.7	691
14-17	0.5	5.9	1.3	4.9	0.2	3.1	0.9	0.2	3.0	374

4.8 Type of School Attended

The proportion of population aged 3 years and above attending school were further categorised by the type of school attended and level as presented in Table 4.13. The results show that 89.3 per cent of the target population attended day school, with 90.1 per cent and 87.5 per cent being in rural and urban areas, respectively. The proportion of those in primary boarding schools was 28.8 per cent while that in secondary boarding schools was 39.1 per cent.

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and Above Attending School by Level and Type

Residence	Day School	Boarding	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	89.3	10.7	0.1	18,558
Rural	90.1	9.9	0.0	12,695
Urban	87.5	12.4	0.1	5,862
Schooling Level				
Pre-primary	96.4	3.6	0.0	3,577
Primary	71.0	28.8	0.1	10,935
Post-primary vocational	60.7	39.1	0.1	89
Secondary	60.1	39.7	0.1	2,835
Midde level college	57.1	42.8	0.2	474
University/ Undergraduate	77.5	22.5	0.0	535
University/Post graduate	97.1	2.9	0.0	69
Madrassa/Duksi	47.7	52.3	0.0	34
Other	89.3	10.7	0.1	7

4.9 School Feeding Programme

Regarding school feeding programmes, 17.1 per cent of public schools had some form of school feeding programme compared to 22.5 per cent of private institutions as shown in Table 4.14. In public schools, a smaller proportion (16.2%) of rural day schools had school feeding programmes compared to urban day schools (20.4%). On the other hand, in private schools, a higher proportion of urban day schools (23.3%) had school feeding programmes compared with rural day schools (21.5%). School feeding programmes were more common in the arid and semi-arid counties compared to the non-arid areas. The proportion of population in public schools with school feeding programmes was high in Turkana (96.9%), Isiolo (89.6%), and Samburu (87.7%) Counties.

Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Population 6-13 Years by Type of School, Feeding Programme Residence and County

Residence/ County		Public	Type of	school	Private		Number of Individuals		So Pub	chool Feedin	ng Prog	ramme Priva	te	Number of Individuals
	Day	Boarding	Not Stated	Day	Boarding	Not Stated	('000)	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	('000)
National	73.6	1.4	0.0	23.3	1.6	0.1	9,637	13.3	61.8	0.0	5.8	19.1	0.0	9,637
Rural	82.2	1.2	0.0	15.1	1.5	0.0	6,811	14.1	69.3	0.0	3.7	12.9	0.0	6,811
Urban	52.8	1.9	0.0	43.1	2.0	0.2	2,826	11.4	43.4	0.0	11.0	34.1	0.1	2,826
County														
Mombasa	32.4	0.7	0.0	64.8	2.1	0.0	209	3.0	30.2	0.0	26.2	40.4	0.2	209
Kwale	80.9	0.8	0.2	17.8	0.3	0.0	190	6.1	75.8	0.0	7.8	10.3	0.0	190
Kilifi	63.7	2.1	0.0	33.8	0.3	0.1	309	16.1	49.7	0.0	7.9	26.3	0.0	309
Tana River	77.4	0.1	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	70	55.9	21.6	0.0	4.9	17.6	0.0	70
Lamu	80.4	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.4	0.0	29	8.0	72.3	0.0	0.4	19.3	0.0	29
Taita / Taveta	80.4	3.1	0.0	14.1	2.4	0.0	74	15.6	67.9	0.0	0.2	16.3	0.0	74
Garissa	73.9	3.2	0.0	22.1	0.8	0.0	58	50.9	26.2	0.0	6.9	16.0	0.0	58
Wajir	80.7	1.9	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	93	43.2	39.1	0.3	3.5	13.5	0.4	93
Mandera	81.7	0.4	0.0	17.7	0.2	0.0	152	58.6	23.5	0.0	2.4	15.5	0.0	152
Marsabit	67.7	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.5	0.0	54	47.1	20.6	0.0	16.8	15.5	0.0	54
Isiolo	79.4	2.5	0.0	17.8	0.3	0.0	32	72.4	9.4	0.0	14.6	3.6	0.0	32
Meru	70.1	1.8	0.0	24.4	3.7	0.0	292	9.7	62.2	0.0	2.2	25.9	0.0	292
Tharaka-Nithi	86.4	5.1	0.0	6.3	2.2	0.0	83	31.1	60.3	0.0	5.0	3.6	0.0	83
Embu	78.5	2.8	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	112	28.5	52.8	0.0	5.1	13.6	0.0	112
Kitui	94.1	1.1	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	275	22.2	73.0	0.0	0.7	4.1	0.0	275
Machakos	79.4	1.8	0.0	17.9	0.9	0.0	207	17.7	63.5	0.0	5.0	13.8	0.0	207
Makueni	93.5	1.9	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	210	13.0	82.3	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.0	210
Nyandarua	80.8	1.7	0.3	13.6	3.6	0.0	161	3.9	78.9	0.0	5.0	12.2	0.0	161
Nyeri	77.3	0.4	0.0	20.1	2.2	0.0	133	7.4	70.3	0.0	3.2	19.1	0.0	133
Kirinyaga	76.3	0.8	0.0	20.6	2.3	0.0	117	1.2	75.9	0.0	2.1	20.8	0.0	117
Murang'a	87.1	0.1	0.0	11.5	1.3	0.0	213	4.9	82.3	0.0	0.8	12.0	0.0	213
Kiambu	53.7	2.3	0.0	42.1	1.9	0.0	316	11.7	44.3	0.0	13.6	30.4	0.0	316
Turkana	80.7	1.6	0.0	16.1	1.6	0.0	180	79.2	3.2	0.0	12.5	5.1	0.0	180
West Pokot	78.4	7.2	0.0	13.4	1.0	0.0	142	28.2	57.4	0.0	2.7	11.7	0.0	142
Samburu	88.5	2.2	0.0	7.4	1.9	0.0	57	78.7	11.9	0.0	5.4	4.0	0.0	57
Trans Nzoia	70.1	0.6	0.0	25.7	3.6	0.0	239	5.1	65.6	0.0	5.5	23.8	0.0	239
Uasin Gishu	69.1	5.0	0.0	24.2	1.7	0.0	239	3.0	70.5	0.6	3.7	22.0	0.2	239
Elgeyo / Marakwet	85.4	3.6	0.0	10.1	0.9	0.0	104	33.3	55.7	0.0	7.9	3.1	0.0	104
Nandi	72.3	2.1	0.0	22.9	2.7	0.0	206	0.9	73.4	0.0	0.6	25.1	0.0	206
Baringo	86.2	2.0	0.0	8.7	3.1	0.0	159	35.3	52.9	0.0	4.0	7.8	0.0	159
Laikipia	79.8	1.4	0.0	17.3	1.5	0.0	110	49.4	31.8	0.0	12.9	5.9	0.0	110
Nakuru	82.6	0.0	0.0	15.9	1.5	0.0	494	8.7	74.0	0.0	2.8	14.5	0.0	494
Narok	76.7	2.2	0.0	17.1	4.0	0.0	266	11.4	67.5	0.0	11.5	9.6	0.0	266
Kajiado	54.6	2.3	0.1	40.4	2.0	0.6	168	7.3	50.2	0.0	14.0	27.8	0.7	168
Kericho	74.2	1.8	0.0	22.2	1.8	0.0	227	17.0	60.0	0.0	16.9	7.0	0.0	227
Bomet	84.3	1.0	0.1	12.1	2.5	0.0	249	14.3	70.7	0.4	12.3	2.3	0.0	249
Kakamega	85.2	0.5	0.0	13.4	0.9	0.0	447	1.4	84.4	0.0	0.2	14.0	0.0	447
Vihiga	89.7	0.4	0.0	9.2	0.2	0.5	156	1.7	88.9	0.0	0.2	9.2	0.0	156
Bungoma	79.0	0.7	0.0	20.0	0.3	0.0	394	6.6	73.1	0.0	7.2	13.1	0.0	394
Busia	80.4	0.1	0.4	18.8	0.3	0.0	215	4.1	76.6	0.6	5.6	13.4	0.0	215
Siaya	86.9	0.8	0.0		0.2	0.0	236	4.5	83.2	0.0	2.7	9.6	0.0	236
Kisumu	77.4		0.0		0.9	0.0			74.6		3.1	18.9	0.0	266
Homa Bay	71.1	0.2			0.1	0.0			70.9		!	27.5	0.0	288
Migori	79.8	0.3	0.0		0.2							19.6	0.0	302
Kisii	70.6	1.1	0.0		5.2			1.2			!	26.5	0.0	327
Nyamira	64.9	1.8	0.0		2.4				64.4			32.2		166
Nairobi City	30.5	1.4			2.7				23.2				0.0	611

4.10 Literacy

The analysis of literacy is based on respondents' self-assessment as no reading and writing tests were administered during the data collection. Further it was assumed that anybody with secondary level of schooling and above could read and write. The percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by ability to read and write is presented in Table 4.15. Nationally, the proportion of literate population was 84.8 per cent with a higher proportion in urban areas (93.2%) compared to their rural counterparts (78.8%).

Table 4.16 presents the distribution of population aged 15-24 years by ability to read and write. Nationally, 94.4 per cent of the youth could read a simple sentence in at least one language. A higher proportion of the population in urban areas (97.8%) reported that they could read compared to their rural counterparts (92.3%). Nairobi City County recorded the lowest proportion of population that could not read at 3.4 per cent.

Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 Years and above by Ability to Read and Write, Residence and County

Residence/ County		N	ational			1	Male			Female		
	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Number of Individuals ('000)	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Number of Individuals ('000)	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	84.5	14.1	1.4	26,693	89.0	9.8	1.2	13,016	80.2	18.2	1.6	13,677
Rural	78.8	19.5	1.6	16,173	84.6	14.0	1.4	7,710	73.6	24.5	1.9	8,463
Urban	93.2	5.8	1.0	10,520	95.4	3.7	0.9	5,306	90.9	8.0	1.1	5,214
County												
Mombasa	94.7	4.5	0.8	804	96.1	3.1	0.7	428	93.2	6.0	0.9	377
Kwale	67.7	31.3	1.0	447	79.9	18.9	1.2	221	55.7	43.5	0.8	226
Kilifi	80.1	17.3	2.6	773	90.7	7.2	2.0	369	70.4	26.4	3.2	404
Tana River	68.6	29.1	2.4	160	78.8	19.6	1.7	81	58.2	38.7	3.1	80
Lamu	82.2	15.8	2.0	74	87.3	11.1	1.6	36	77.3	20.3	2.4	38
Taita / Taveta	88.5	11.1	0.4	225	92.1	7.6	0.3	112	85.0	14.5	0.5	113
Garissa	41.7	56.8	1.4	203	53.6	45.7	0.8	100	30.3	67.6	2.1	104
Wajir	35.8	57.5	6.7	207	45.2	47.9	6.9	106	25.9	67.6	6.5	101
Mandera	47.0	52.0	1.0	324	62.6	36.8	0.7	172	29.2	69.3	1.5	151
Marsabit	37.8	61.2	1.0	159	47.3	51.9	0.8	81	27.9	70.8	1.2	78
Isiolo	60.1	39.6	0.4	86	64.6	35.2	0.2	41	55.9	43.6	0.5	45
Meru	78.3	19.6	2.1	938	80.7	16.6	2.7	480	75.7	22.7	1.6	458
Tharaka-Nithi	81.3	16.7	2.0	248	86.9	11.5	1.6	122	75.9	21.7	2.4	125
Embu	86.1	12.5	1.4	368	90.1	8.8	1.1	177	82.2	16.0	1.8	190
Kitui	83.0		0.2	626	89.5	10.4	0.1	285	77.5	22.3		341
Machakos	92.4		0.3	791	95.4			391	89.4	10.3		400
Makueni	82.3		0.6	585	85.5	14.1	0.4	278	79.3	19.8		307
Nyandarua	90.7		1.2	419	94.3	5.2		204	87.3	10.8		215
Nyeri	92.7		2.7	551	95.1	3.0		257	90.6	6.0		294
Kirinyaga	89.1		1.0	405	94.8	4.8		182	84.4	14.1		222
Murang'a	86.9		2.3	702	91.7			326	82.7	15.2		376
Kiambu	94.0		0.4	1,257	95.8	3.9		627	92.1	7.3		630
Turkana	39.6		1.3	541	57.1	42.3		244	25.2	72.8		297
West Pokot	61.5		1.6	319	68.5	29.8		163	54.2	44.3		156
Samburu	40.3		0.0	134		53.5		67	34.1	65.9		67
Trans Nzoia	90.7		1.0	587	93.7		0.8	304	87.5	11.2		284
Uasin Gishu	84.8		4.0	675	86.9	9.3	3.8	317	83.0	12.9		358
Elgeyo /	84.6		0.5	269	87.3			134	81.9			135
Marakwet Nandi	91.9	7.5	0.6	565	94.2	5.6	0.2	274	89.7	9.3	1.0	291
Baringo	83.6		1.3	395	87.7		0.4	197	79.6	18.2		198
Laikipia	77.6		1.1	295	84.3		0.5	138		26.7		157
Nakuru	91.5		1.5	1,172	95.1	3.7	1.1	561	88.2	9.9		611
Narok	69.3		2.4	539	76.4		3.4	268	62.3	36.3		271
Kajiado	83.4		0.8	533	86.7			251	80.5	19.0		282
Kericho	86.4		1.4	561	91.5		1.4	276		17.2		285
Bomet	78.9		6.9	489	84.5			250	73.0	17.2		239
Kakamega	80.6		1.7	1,038	84.6			493	76.9	21.3		545
Vihiga	88.5		1.5	367	91.3			171	86.0	11.9		196
	88.0		1.4	812	91.5			387	84.9	13.6		425
Bungoma	83.0		0.8	812 456			0.9	210		23.2		246
Busia Siaya	88.7		0.8	555	93.5		0.9	210 249	84.9	15.1		306
•	93.9		0.2	653	93.3 96.9					8.3		319
Kisumu	93.9 86.4		0.8	538	96.9			333 244		8.3 17.4		294
Homa Bay	87.6		1.5	602	95.8			275	80.8	17.4		327
Migori												
Kisii	90.8		0.6	780	93.7			373		11.1		407
Nyamira	85.1		2.8	411	89.9			197	80.7	16.1		214
Nairobi City	98.3	0.9	0.8	3,055	98.7	0.5	0.7	1,563	97.9	1.3	0.8	1,491

Table 4.16: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15-24 years by Ability to Read, Residence and County

Residence/ County	ce/					Male						
County	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Number of Individuals (000)	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Number of Individuals (000)	Literate	Illiterate	Not stated	Number of Individuals (000)
National	94.4	4.7	0.9	9,085	94.8	4.2	1.0	4,530	94.0	5.1	0.9	4,555
Rural	92.3	6.5	1.1	5,611	93.1	5.8	1.0	2,879	91.5	7.3	1.2	2,732
Urban	97.8	1.6	0.6	3,474	97.9	1.3	0.8	1,651	97.7	1.8	0.4	1,823
County												
Mombasa	99.1	0.9	0.0	236	99.3	0.7	0.0	112	98.9	1.1	0.0	124
Kwale	86.7	13.1	0.2	141	92.6	7.0	0.4	71	80.8	19.2	0.0	70
Kilifi	93.3	4.1	2.6	293	93.6	4.3	2.1	151	93.0	3.9	3.1	142
Tana River	86.9	12.1	1.0	63	91.0	7.4	1.6	34	82.1	17.7	0.2	29
Lamu	96.2	3.5	0.3	22	96.5	2.9	0.6	11	96.0	4.0	0.0	11
Taita / Taveta	96.7	2.4	0.9	67	96.5	2.5	1.0	33	97.0	2.2	0.8	34
Garissa	74.3	25.0	0.7	71	81.3	18.7	0.0	36	67.0	31.5	1.5	35
Wajir	62.2	31.0	6.8	73	70.4	21.0	8.6	38	53.4	41.8	4.8	35
Mandera	74.4	24.3	1.3	123	87.2	11.8	1.0	70	57.1	41.2	1.6	52
Marsabit	63.2	35.3	1.5	56	66.2	33.1	0.8	31	59.5	38.1	2.5	24
Isiolo	79.4	20.6	0.0	30	76.4	23.6	0.0	14	81.9	18.1	0.0	17
Meru	92.6	5.8	1.6	295	91.8	5.3	3.0	161	93.6	6.4	0.0	134
Tharaka-Nithi	97.0	2.4	0.6	76	96.6	2.8	0.6	43	97.5	1.8	0.7	34
Embu	98.4	1.2	0.4	99	96.8	2.4	0.9	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	51
Kitui	98.1	1.9	0.0	212	97.2	2.8	0.0	111	99.0	1.0	0.0	101
Machakos	99.4	0.4	0.2	263	99.7	0.0	0.3	133	99.2	0.8	0.0	131
Makueni	96.1	3.5	0.4	206	94.4	4.9	0.7	108	98.1	1.9	0.0	98
Nyandarua	99.4	0.4	0.3	130	99.2	0.3	0.5	74	99.6	0.4	0.0	56
Nyeri	98.0	1.2	0.8	126	98.2	1.8	0.0	62	97.9	0.5	1.6	64
Kirinyaga	95.8	1.6	2.5	102	97.3	2.1	0.6	40	94.9	1.3	3.8	62
Murang'a	97.4	1.7	1.0	186	97.9	1.0	1.0	100	96.7	2.4	1.0	85
Kiambu	99.7	0.3	0.0	348	99.4	0.6	0.0	165	100.0	0.0	0.0	183
Turkana	66.9	31.9	1.2	182	79.6	19.5	0.9	94	53.3	45.1	1.6	88
West Pokot	83.5	15.3	1.1	137	85.9	12.4	1.6	72	80.9	18.5	0.6	66
Samburu	53.8	46.2	0.0	53	55.5	44.5	0.0	26	52.1	47.9	0.0	26
Trans Nzoia	97.2	1.2	1.6	225	96.8	1.4	1.8	117	97.6	1.0	1.4	108
Uasin Gishu	91.6	1.7	6.7	239	89.6	2.7	7.7	112	93.4	0.8	5.9	127
Elgeyo /	96.2	3.8	0.0	106	96.2	3.8		54	96.3	3.7	0.0	53
Marakwet												
Nandi	98.8			209	98.6	1.1	0.4	97	99.0	0.0		112
Baringo	94.2			144	91.9	8.1		77	96.9	3.1	0.0	67
Laikipia	89.3			96	90.8	8.4		49		9.1	3.2	47
Nakuru	98.9			363	98.9	0.0		173		0.3		191
Narok	85.9			211	88.1	10.3		97	84.0	15.0		115
Kajiado	91.7			173	90.8	7.7		78		7.5		94
Kericho	97.1			188	96.9	2.0		92		2.3		95
Bomet	92.4		2.8	182	93.4	5.4		102		4.1		80
Kakamega	94.4		0.7	403	93.4	5.8		198		4.1		205
Vihiga	98.2		0.6	117	97.6	2.1		64		0.0		53
Bungoma	96.9			314	95.3	4.3		162		0.8		151
Busia	97.2			185	97.2	2.8		87		2.9		98
Siaya	97.4			198	96.1	3.1		95		1.5		102
Kisumu	98.6			238	98.7	0.6		123		0.6		115
Homa Bay	96.4			211	96.5	3.5				3.6		113
Migori	98.7		0.6	269	98.8	0.0	1.2	138		1.4		131
Kisii	97.9		0.7	292	97.8	2.1	0.2	155		0.6		138
Nyamira	97.9	1.9	0.2	135	98.5	1.5	0.0	72	97.3	2.2		64
Nairobi City	99.6	0.2	0.3	996	100.0	0.0	0.0	450	99.2	0.3	0.5	546

CHAPTER 5

5. GENERAL HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Access to basic health services is a fundamental human right highlighted in the Constitution of Kenya. Information on basic health care is crucial in the design of requisite policy interventions as well as monitoring existing programmes and internationally agreed milestones such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This chapter presents key indicators on general health such as morbidity, health seeking behaviour, utilization of health care services and facilities, disability and engagement in economic activities and health insurance coverage. It also presents information on child, maternal and survival related indicators such as place of delivery, assistance during delivery, immunization and incidences of diarrhoea.

5.2 Morbidity

The 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) collected information on sickness and injury experienced by household members during the four weeks preceding the survey. Table 5.1 presents the distribution of the population who reported sickness or injury by sex, residence and county. Overall, 21.5 per cent of the population were reported to have been sick or injured during the reference period. The prevalence of illness was higher for females (23.8%) than for males (19.1%). The proportion of population that reported sickness or injury in rural areas was higher at 22.2 per cent compared to 20.2 per cent in urban areas. The counties with high proportion of population that reported sickness or injury were Migori (41.8%), Kakamega (40.0%) and Tharaka Nithi (35.0%).

Table 5.2 presents the percentage distribution of population reported to have been sick or injured in the four weeks preceding the survey by type of sickness/injury, residence and county. Overall, 37.0 per cent of the population that were sick were suffering from fever/malaria, with rural areas recording a higher proportion of 39.2 per cent compared to 32.8 per cent in urban areas. A high proportion of the population that reported incidences of fever/ Malaria were in Migori (74.4%), Homa Bay (66.3%), Vihiga (62.8%), Siaya (60.2%), Mandera (54.5%) and Busia (53.3%) Counties. Other sicknesses reported by a high proportion of population were flu and headache. Baringo County recorded the highest prevalence of flu at 38.8 per cent followed by Mandera and Nandi Counties at 37.4 per cent and 34.4 per cent, respectively. Upper respiratory infections were more common among the population in Nyamira, Meru and Makueni Counties.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Incidence of Sickness/Injury by Sex, Residence and County

Residence/ County	М	ale	Fen	nale	National			
,	Sick/ Injured	Number of Individuals ('000)	Sick/ Injured	Number of Individuals ('000)	Sick/ Injured	Number of Individuals ('000)		
National	19.1	22,393	23.8	22,978	21.5	45,371		
Rural	19.5	14,212	24.7	14,915	22.2	29,127		
Urban	18.2	8,181	22.3	8,064	20.2	16,245		
Commen								
County			1.60	 /				
Mombasa	13.7	601	16.8	584	15.3	1,185		
Kwale	24.1	413	25.6	407	24.9	820		
Kilifi	23.4	657	30.9	743	27.4	1,400		
Tana River	15.1	150	18.4	153	16.8	304		
Lamu	23.9	63	26.1	65	25.0	128		
Taita / Taveta	27.3	177	32.1	182	29.7	358		
Garissa	8.6	220	8.8	212	8.7	432		
Wajir	6.5	239	6.8	220	6.6	459 711		
Mandera	12.8	366	21.0	346	16.8	711		
Marsabit	6.1	164	9.3	152	7.6	316		
	8.9	78 771	11.1	78 700	10.0	156		
Meru Tharaka-	21.9	771	29.4	700	25.5	1,471		
Nithi	28.4	194	41.4	202	35.0	396		
Embu	21.1	281	26.4	279	23.8	560		
Kitui	18.4	522	24.9	576	21.8	1,098		
Machakos	15.8	593	21.5	598	18.7	1,191		
Makueni	25.0	473	30.9	486	28.0	959		
Nyandarua	10.5	342	21.8	344	16.2	686		
Nyeri	19.7	388	27.2	410	23.5	798		
Kirinyaga	20.6	284	31.9	324	26.6	608		
Murang'a	16.9	515	22.2	570	19.7	1,085		
Kiambu	17.4	955	19.3	913	18.4	1,868		
Turkana	21.6	514	24.3	570	23.0	1,084		
West Pokot	13.8	323	16.2	326	15.0	649		
Samburu	11.1	142	11.7	142	11.4	284		
Trans Nzoia	19.5	532	20.1	506	19.8	1,038		
Uasin Gishu	15.2	560	16.7	573	16.0	1,133		
Elgeyo / Marakwet	10.1	230	11.6	239	10.8	469		
Nandi	23.5	472	26.7	482	25.1	954		
Baringo	26.2	341	31.4	363	28.9	704		
Laikipia	14.4	253	13.6	254	14.0	507		
Nakuru	12.4	972	12.7	1,059	12.6	2,031		
Narok	10.7	531	13.1	546	11.9	1,078		
Kajiado	13.2	442	17.5	429	15.3	871		
Kericho	14.8	472	21.1	473	17.9	945		
Bomet	9.3	466	14.0	450	11.6	916		
Kakamega	37.1	911	42.8	965	40.0	1,876		
Vihiga	22.6	313	30.6	314	26.6	627		
Bungoma	24.0	744	29.8	810	27.0	1,553		
Busia	11.5	379	17.2	462	14.6	840		
Siaya	29.4	466	36.7	519	33.2	985		
Kisumu	25.5	593	27.8	539	26.6	1,132		
Homa Bay	24.0	512	27.2	560	25.7	1,072		
Migori	39.1	533	44.2	593	41.8	1,126		
Kisii	12.4	670	18.5	676	15.5	1,347		
Nyamira	17.9	339	22.0	360	20.0	699		
Nairobi City	16.3	2,237	22.0	2,226	19.2	4,463		

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Being Sick/Injured by Type of Sickness/Injury, Residence / County

Residence/ County	Fever/ Malaria	Stomach problems	Diarrh- oea	Vomiting	Upper respir- atory Infection	Lower Respir- atoty Infection	Flu	Asthma	Head-ache	Skin Problem	Dental Problem
National	37.0	2.3	7.3	1.0	7.4	3.0	16.5	1.2	8.1	2.3	1.5
Rural	39.2 32.8	2.0 2.8	6.9 8.0	1.0 0.9	7.9 6.3	2.3 4.4	14.6 20.2	1.4 1.0	8.6 7.0	2.6 1.6	1.4 1.8
Country											
County Mombasa	45.9	2.3	8.4	2.2	0.4	2.7	14.3	1.7	6.4	2.8	1.6
Kwale	46.9	3.9	3.2	0.5	7.7	1.1	15.4	4.0	13.8	3.2	0.5
Kilifi	25.5	3.3	10.2	0.8	9.4	3.8	25.0	2.9	10.9	3.1	2.3
Tana River	52.6	3.8	8.8	6.5	3.0	6.2	5.9	2.6	4.4	3.4	1.2
Lamu	23.2	3.5	6.2	1.0	3.6	1.3	20.5	3.4	5.5	1.7	1.2
Taita / Taveta	23.2	2.6	7.7	0.8	6.7	1.2	25.7	0.9	8.5	2.7	2.6
Garissa	29.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.0	1.1	27.6	1.1	8.0	0.3	2.2
Wajir	25.4	5.4	6.8	3.4	17.3	1.4	9.5	1.5	4.5	0.5	0.4
Mandera	54.5	2.1	4.7	2.6	6.7	4.4	37.4	0.7	9.7	0.4	2.8
Marsabit	31.0	0.7	10.3	1.5	9.9	1.1	5.2	3.0	2.7	0.1	1.4
Isiolo	48.3	4.1	9.3	0.5	7.5	9.4	8.0	0.2	0.7	2.3	1.5
Meru	25.4	1.0	10.4	1.1	22.5	2.6	16.7	0.5	7.1	4.3	2.1
Tharaka-Nithi	41.9	2.2	11.3	2.4	8.8	1.1	14.2	0.5	15.0	4.6	2.5
Embu	23.7	2.2	7.9	1.0	4.2	1.0	17.7	2.2	11.4	1.0	1.4
Kitui	36.7	3.1	9.0	1.5	13.9	2.6	4.1	1.3	10.9	4.8	2.1
Machakos	37.1	1.9	9.8	0.5	5.7	0.8	12.1	1.2	7.6	1.2	2.0
Makueni	36.8	0.9	8.8	0.2	22.2	4.2	11.3	0.6	8.8	1.5	1.6
Nyandarua	7.8	2.3	4.3	1.8	19.3	0.0	22.1	1.9	3.0	1.2	2.9
Nyeri	9.1	1.4	7.1	0.1	9.7	1.9	30.1	1.6	3.8	1.0	2.1
Kirinyaga	28.1	1.7	7.2	0.6	11.7	8.9	9.6	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.2
Murang'a	11.3	0.8	5.1	0.8	6.1	3.4	22.0	1.5	5.6	5.1	2.3
Kiambu	12.1	4.0	7.1	0.2	1.7	16.0	18.7	1.2	4.2	2.3	2.7
Turkana	40.1	3.9	4.8	0.2	1.0	4.5	16.9	0.0	7.8	2.7	0.5
West Pokot	51.6	2.6	3.3	1.6	7.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	16.4	0.8	1.2
Samburu	39.1	3.3	7.5	1.2	20.5	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.2
Trans Nzoia	45.7	3.0	4.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	17.5	1.7	5.5	1.3	1.0
Uasin Gishu	22.5	2.4	5.1	1.6		1.0		0.7	7.1	3.0	2.8
Elgeyo / Marakwet	22.6	2.9	6.4	4.3	3.8	6.7	13.7	0.0	6.5	2.7	0.0
Nandi	23.2	0.7	4.0	0.0		0.2	34.4	1.4	17.7	3.0	1.7
Baringo	19.2	2.7	4.7	0.8		0.5	38.8	1.2	6.4	5.9	0.7
Laikipia	19.9	5.8	10.6	1.1	8.1	3.2		0.9	5.3	2.7	1.6
Nakuru	25.1	1.3	11.8	1.1	12.3	1.5	19.6	0.5	5.3	0.3	1.2
Narok	34.5	0.1	7.0	1.0		1.0	6.1	0.0	2.1	1.7	0.7
Kajiado	20.7	2.2	8.3	0.5		2.5	27.6	1.6	3.0	0.5	0.7
Kericho Bomet	21.3 27.6	1.8	6.4	0.4 1.0		2.8	29.6 24.8	0.9 1.6	8.3	2.9	1.5
	41.8	2.0	3.6	0.1	3.3	0.9		1.6	3.9	2.8	2.8
Kakamega Vihiga	62.8	1.2 3.1	9.1 2.3	1.1	5.5 7.3	3.1 1.0	13.1 2.5	0.3	13.7 3.1	2.7 0.8	1.3 1.2
Bungoma	51.5	2.7	9.2	1.0	4.0	1.0	22.1	1.6	8.7	2.1	0.9
Busia	53.3	2.9	7.2	1.0	2.7	0.5	5.0	2.3	8.3	5.0	0.9
Siaya	60.2	2.4	3.9	0.6		1.1	4.2	2.4	11.7	1.1	1.6
Kisumu	51.0	3.8	7.1	4.5		4.8	9.6	0.9	18.2	2.3	3.0
Homa Bay	66.3	2.3	4.6	0.9		0.1	9.1	1.5	8.9	0.8	0.5
Migori	74.4	1.4	3.0	0.9	4.1	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.5
Kisii	46.2	2.0	10.4	0.6	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.8	5.8	0.1	0.3
Nyamira	39.6	0.5	8.0	0.5	26.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	5.2	4.0	0.3
,	26.8	2.9	9.4	0.5	4.4	6.3	24.9	0.5	5.1	2.0	1.5

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Being Sick/Injured by Type of Sickness/Injury, Residence / County... Cont'd

Residence/ County	Eye Problem		Back- ache	ТВ	Heart Problem	Blood Pressure	Pain while	Diabetes	Mental Disorder	STIs	Burn	Fracture
		Throat					passing Urine					
National	2.0	1.5	3.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.4
Rural	1.8	1.4		0.3	0.4	2.9		1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2
Urban	2.5	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.7
County												
Mombasa	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kwale	1.0	0.9	3.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.1
Kilifi	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.3	3.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.1
Tana River	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.8
Lamu	2.7	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7
Taita / Taveta	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.1	6.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7
Garissa	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.4
Wajir	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.4	5.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	4.8
Mandera	1.6	1.6	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.4
Marsabit	3.4	0.9	4.9	0.0	1.5	4.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8
Isiolo	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2
Meru	3.2	1.3	2.8	0.3	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2
Tharaka-Nithi	2.7	1.1	7.4	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.1
Embu	0.7	1.5	7.7	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kitui	1.8			0.6	3.0	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1
Machakos	3.2			0.4	1.1	4.7		2.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.6
Makueni	1.8			0.0	0.0	2.2		1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nyandarua	3.3		0.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.9
Nyeri	1.1			0.0	0.5	12.7		3.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
Kirinyaga	1.0			0.0	0.3	7.3		0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Murang'a	2.2		7.1	1.0	0.0	7.8	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.2
Kiambu	2.2			0.0	0.0	5.4		3.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6
Turkana	3.3			1.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
West Pokot	1.1		4.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5
Samburu	2.0		0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.5
Trans Nzoia	0.2		3.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7
Uasin Gishu	3.6			0.6	0.5	4.1		1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Elgeyo / Marakwet	1.8			0.5	0.3	0.0		0.0	1.7	0.0		1.6
Nandi	1.0 1.5			0.4	0.0	0.8 1.7		1.1 0.2	0.4	0.0		0.0
Baringo Laikipia	3.0			0.4	0.0	3.6		3.3	0.2	0.0		1.9 2.5
Nakuru	1.8			0.0	0.0	3.4		1.7	0.8	0.0		1.5
Narok	1.9			0.0	0.2	0.4		0.3	0.7	0.0		3.7
Kajiado	4.0			1.3	0.0	5.7		1.0	0.3	0.0		3.0
Kericho	0.6		2.8	0.2	0.3	2.7		0.8	0.2	0.0		1.2
Bomet	4.0		3.8	0.0	0.6	2.2		0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
Kakamega	1.0			0.0	0.1	2.6		0.4	0.3	0.0		0.7
Vihiga	1.1			0.2	0.0	2.3		0.5	0.6	0.0		1.6
Bungoma	1.6			0.0	0.5	1.4		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Busia	3.2			0.2	0.4	2.4		1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8
Siaya	1.6		4.0	0.5	0.6	2.5		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3
Kisumu	9.1			0.0	0.0	0.8		0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
Homa Bay	1.8			0.2	0.1	0.5		0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8
Migori	1.6			0.3	0.2	0.6		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Kisii	2.0			0.0	0.0	3.4		2.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.9
Nyamira	1.6			0.0	0.5	2.0		1.3	2.0	0.0	0.7	1.3
Nairobi City	1.7			0.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.5

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Being Sick/Injured by Type of Sickness/Injury, Residence / County... Cont'd

Residence/ County	Wound / cut	Poiso- ning	Pregnacy Related	Cancer	Other long term illness	HIV/Aids	Typhoid	Other	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.8	8.9	9,742
Rural	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.4	2.7	9.3	6,455
Urban	3.8	0.1		0.3	1.3	0.3		8.0	3,287
County									
Mombasa	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	5.3	181
Kwale	3.1	0.0		0.0	1.1	0.0		0.8	204
Kilifi	11.5	0.0		0.0	2.3	0.0		5.5	383
Tana River	0.8	0.0		0.0	7.0	0.2		5.7	51
Lamu	5.4	0.0		0.0	0.4	0.0		15.8	32
Taita / Taveta	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.8		11.4	106
Garissa	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.5	10.0	38
Wajir	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.7	5.2	30
Mandera	4.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.9	6.0	120
Marsabit	1.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	17.7	24
Isiolo	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.9	0.0	2.1	2.0	16
Meru	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	4.3	17.0	375
Tharaka-Nithi	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.4	7.5	139
Embu	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	2.6	20.6	133
Kitui	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.4	3.0	7.1	240
Machakos	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.2	17.2	222
Makueni	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.8	15.8	268
Nyandarua	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.6	14.1	111
Nyeri	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	7.7	188
Kirinyaga	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.7	16.2	162
Murang'a	6.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	0.0	1.7	8.8	214
Kiambu	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	13.8	343
Turkana	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.6	10.3	250
West Pokot	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.0	14.7	98
Samburu	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	32
Trans Nzoia	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	8.4	14.6	205
Uasin Gishu	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	4.3	5.0	181
Elgeyo / Marakwet	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.3	15.3	51
Nandi	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	4.4	10.8	239
Baringo	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2		8.4	203
Laikipia	1.3	0.0		0.0	4.1	0.9	3.3	13.8	71
Nakuru	2.8	0.0		0.4	1.1	0.0		8.9	255
Narok	3.1	0.4		0.1	2.9	0.1		15.5	129
Kajiado	1.9	0.0		0.0	1.1	1.5		5.9	133
Kericho	2.6	0.0		0.0	2.3	0.6		9.1	169
Bomet	1.7	0.0		0.4	1.5	0.0		7.9	106
Kakamega	2.2	0.0		0.1	0.9	0.7		7.3	751
Vihiga	3.3	0.0		0.3	3.7	0.3		6.6	167
Bungoma	2.8	0.2		0.0	0.6	0.1		7.0	420
Busia	3.4	0.0		0.1	0.6	0.4		7.9	123
Siaya	2.6	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.2		9.6	328
Kisumu	2.7	0.0		0.3	2.6	0.6		5.6 5.2	301
Homa Bay	2.1	0.0		0.0	2.1	0.3		5.2	275
Migori	2.9	0.2		0.4	1.8	0.6		4.8	470
Kisii	4.4	0.0		0.0	4.7	0.8		2.3	208
Nyamira	7.0	0.0		0.0	8.5	1.3		0.4	140
Nairobi City	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.6	7.3	856

The distribution of population that reported sickness/injury by age group, residence and county is presented in Table 5.3. Nationally, children aged 0-5 years accounted for 22.4 per cent of those reported to have been sick or injured.

Analysis across counties shows that Nairobi City, Mombasa, and Kiambu had high incidences of sickness/injury among the 18-35 years age group. High proportions of those who reported sickness/injury amongst the 36-70 years age group were in, Nyeri (37.5%), Murang'a (35.9%), Meru (35.4%) and Kirinyaga (34.4%) Counties.

The percentage distribution of the population that reported sickness/injury by cause is presented in Table 5.4. Overall, 5.0 per cent of the population that were sick experienced work-related sickness/injury during the reference period. Urban areas registered higher proportions of those with work related illness compared to their rural counterparts. Nyeri and Kilifi Counties reported a higher proportion of population (17.1% and 14.8%, respectively) who suffered work related sickness/injury.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Sickness/Injury by Age Group, Residence and County

Residence/ County	0-5 years	6-17 years	18-35 years	35-70 years	Over 70 years	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	22.4	24.9	22.7	24.9	5.1	9,742
Rural	21.7	27.4	18.2	26.4	6.2	6,455
Urban	23.8	19.8	31.5	21.8	3.0	3,287
County						
Mombasa	21.4	20.1	33.5	24.2	0.8	181
Kwale	26.8	30.2	19.9	22.0	1.1	204
Kilifi	23.4	26.6	22.6	22.0	5.3	383
Tana River	24.8	27.5	15.8	25.8	6.0	51
Lamu	26.1	24.4	16.7	28.1	4.7	32
Taita / Taveta	21.7	19.3	20.8	30.8	7.4	106
Garissa	30.1	30.2	17.7	17.4	4.6	38
Wajir	28.2	21.5	15.6	29.8	4.9	30
Mandera	28.3	26.0	20.6	21.1	3.9	120
Marsabit	26.1	13.2	19.8	32.2	8.7	24
Isiolo	32.5	18.7	24.3	22.9	1.5	16
Meru	20.2	16.6	21.1	35.4	6.6	375
Tharaka-Nithi	16.9	21.1	20.9	32.9	8.0	139
Embu	17.0	25.1	17.2	31.4	9.3	133
Kitui	19.6	29.4	18.3	25.0	7.7	240
Machakos	17.3	20.9	25.2	28.2	8.4	222
Makueni	18.8	25.7	17.8	31.7	6.0	268
Nyandarua	17.6	23.1	18.7	30.9	9.6	111
Nyeri	16.1	15.2	20.9	37.5	10.3	188
Kirinyaga	16.8	22.5	19.2	34.4	7.1	162
Murang'a	15.0	23.4	12.7	35.9	13.0	214
Kiambu	21.8	18.6	30.7	23.7	5.2	343
Turkana	21.1	23.2	24.1	27.8	3.7	250
West Pokot	29.6	25.9	21.7	19.6	3.1	98
Samburu	30.2	30.0	21.0	15.7	3.1	32
Trans Nzoia	22.6	26.0	23.8	21.1	6.5	205
Uasin Gishu	27.3	15.9	27.7	24.4	4.7	181
Elgeyo / Marakwet	26.6	26.2	20.9	19.8	6.5	51
Nandi	22.6	28.2	24.0	23.2	2.1	239
Baringo	23.4	30.5	18.5	23.3	4.4	203
Laikipia	22.2	19.3	19.0	31.0	8.5	71
Nakuru	21.1	23.3	21.6	28.4	5.6	255
Narok	31.7	21.4	21.8	21.1	4.0	129
Kajiado	23.6	17.9	32.8	22.2	3.5	133
Kericho	21.2	23.9	27.2	23.0	4.8	169
Bomet	29.3	27.1	20.7	20.8	2.1	106
Kakamega	20.4	32.4	18.5	24.1	4.6	751
Vihiga	19.1	31.0	14.1	28.9	6.9	167
Bungoma	24.9	29.4	18.5	22.7	4.6	420
Busia	29.9	30.2	16.2	19.0	4.7	123
Siaya	22.3	28.5	18.2	21.9	9.1	328
Kisumu	27.5	29.1	22.8	17.0	3.5	301
Homa Bay	28.5	34.4	16.5	16.6	4.0	275
Migori	19.3	36.8	17.5	22.5	3.9	470
Kisii	21.2	17.6	22.1	31.1	7.9	208
Nyamira	21.8	29.2	19.3	25.2	4.4	140
Nairobi City	25.0	13.6	41.4	19.4	0.5	856

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported being Sick/Injured by Cause, Residence / County

Residence / County	Work-related	Gender based violence related	Neither	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	5.0		92.8	0.4	9,742
Rural	4.4	1.4	93.7	0.4	6,455
Urban	6.2	2.4	91.1	0.3	3,287
County					
Mombasa	7.2	4.7	88.2	0.0	181
Kwale	3.3	0.8	95.5	0.3	204
Kilifi	14.8	0.7	83.7	0.8	383
Tana River	6.3	1.0	92.5	0.2	51
Lamu	0.9	1.0	98.1	0.0	32
Taita / Taveta	10.4	0.2	87.9	1.5	106
Garissa	5.0	0.9	94.1	0.0	38
Wajir	2.7	3.9	93.1	0.3	30
Mandera	0.2	0.0	95.4	4.4	120
Marsabit	1.5	2.4	96.1	0.0	24
Isiolo	4.2	0.3	95.5	0.0	16
Meru	0.9	0.2	98.7	0.1	375
Tharaka-Nithi	4.2	0.4	94.7	0.7	139
Embu	1.8	2.4	95.8	0.0	133
Kitui	5.7	0.7	93.6	0.0	240
Machakos	6.1	1.9	91.0	1.1	222
Makueni	4.1	0.4	95.1	0.4	268
Nyandarua	3.2	27.6	69.2	0.0	111
Nyeri	17.1	0.3	82.5	0.0	188
Kirinyaga	0.9	0.0	99.1	0.0	162
Murang'a	1.8	0.5	97.8	0.0	214
Kiambu	3.8	4.0	91.9	0.4	343
Turkana	6.7	3.1	87.8	2.3	250
West Pokot	7.9	1.0	91.1	0.0	98
Samburu	3.8	6.0	90.1	0.0	32
Trans Nzoia	1.1	2.3	96.6	0.0	205
Uasin Gishu	4.0	0.6	95.4	0.0	181
Elgeyo / Marakwet	1.6	0.2	97.7	0.5	51
Nandi	7.9	3.0	88.2	0.9	239
Baringo	7.1	1.7	91.2	0.0	203
Laikipia	5.9	0.3	93.9	0.0	71
Nakuru	2.7	0.8	96.5	0.0	255
Narok	11.7	1.4	86.9	0.0	129
Kajiado	3.8	6.3	89.1	0.9	133
Kericho	8.2	1.1	90.7	0.0	169
Bomet	3.1	0.8	95.7	0.4	106
Kakamega	4.4	0.8	94.7	0.1	751
Vihiga	3.5	2.7	93.8	0.0	167
Bungoma	1.2	0.5	97.2	1.1	420
Busia	1.7			0.0	123
Siaya	3.8		94.3	0.9	328
Kisumu	9.6		85.0	0.4	301
Homa Bay	2.2		97.6	0.0	275
Migori	1.7	0.2		0.0	470
Kisii	4.1	0.8		0.9	208
Nyamira	2.6		97.1	0.0	140
Nairobi City	7.2	2.1	90.7	0.0	856

5.3 Diagnosis of Sickness/Injury

Information on the population reported being sick/injured by who diagnosed the sickness/injury, residence and county is presented in Table 5.5. Nationally, 28.3 per cent of the population with sickness/injury visited health workers at a health facility for diagnosis of their sickness/injury. Further, diagnosis by a traditional healer and herbalist was reported by 31.4 per cent and 26.3 per cent, respectively, of the population with sickness/injury. The results show that a higher proportion of the urban population had their illnesses diagnosed by health worker compared to their rural counterparts. Counties with high proportions of population that reported diagnosis by a health worker were Embu, Isiolo, Wajir, Uasin Gishu and Mombasa.

The percentage distribution of population that reported sickness/injury by number of work/school days lost due to illness is presented in Table 5.6. The findings show that 23.9 per cent of the population that were sick lost 1-2 days of work/school while 15.5 per cent lost 3-4 days. Approximately a third (32.9%) of the population that reported illness did not miss any day of work/school due to illness. Nearly one third (31.3%) of the population in Marsabit County reported as sick lost between one to two weeks of work/school due to the illness.

Table 5.7 presents the distribution of population reported to have been sick or injured by type of health provider visited. Overall, 73.4 per cent of those who reported illness visited public health facilities (government hospitals, health centres and dispensaries). Rural areas had higher proportions (78.2%) of those that visited public health facilities compared to those in urban areas (64.2%).

Elgeyo/Marakwet County had the highest proportion (88.9 %) of those with illness/injury visiting public health facilities. Other counties with high proportions of the sick/injured utilising government health facilities were Migori (87.4%), Siaya (85.9%), Kakamega (85.7%) and Busia (85.6%). On the other hand, Mombasa County had the least proportion (38%) of the population who reported sickness/injury visiting public health facilities for treatment and the highest proportion (53.6%) of those seeking treatment from private hospitals/clinics. Visits to community health workers were prevalent among the sick in Mandera, Elgeyo/Marakwet and Siaya while visits to mission/faith based health facilities were mainly reported by individuals in Marsabit and Samburu Counties.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Who Diagnosed the Illness/Injury, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Health worker at Health Facility	Traditional healer	Non- Household member (not medical)	Self	Herbalist	Faith healer	Household member	Other	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	28.3	31.4	0.2	0.5	26.3	0.5	0.1	12.1	0.7	9,742
Rural	23.7	35.9	0.2	0.4	26.0	0.5	0.1	12.5	0.7	6,455
Urban	37.3	22.7	0.2	0.6	26.7	0.4	0.1	11.2	0.7	3,287
County										
Mombasa	51.2	12.0	0.4	0.0	25.3	1.5	0.0	9.1	0.4	181
Kwale	19.2	46.9	0.5	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.0	204
Kilifi	18.5	49.8	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.6	0.2	3.3	0.7	383
Tana River	45.4	30.9	0.2	0.3	11.5	0.7	0.5	9.6	1.0	51
Lamu	37.3	31.5	0.6	0.5	20.6	0.9	0.0	8.6	0.0	32
Taita / Taveta	16.5	48.4	0.0	0.1	24.4	0.0	0.8	8.3	1.6	106
Garissa	48.8	3.2	0.0	1.4	16.3	0.0	0.4	28.9	1.0	38
Wajir	61.9	22.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.9	2.9	9.1	30
Mandera	36.6	30.6	0.3	0.0	14.1	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.0	120
Marsabit	43.5	38.7	2.3	1.1	12.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Isiolo	67.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	16
Meru	16.8	54.7	0.0	0.2	27.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	375
Tharaka-Nithi	15.7	54.4	0.3	0.2	24.1	0.0	0.1	5.2		139
Kitui	68.6 15.2	10.3 44.2	0.0	0.6 0.5	13.8 22.1	0.2	0.0	6.5 17.0	0.0	133 240
Machakos	34.7	30.5	0.0	0.3	28.9	0.3	0.2		0.3	222
Makueni	21.0	33.6	0.3	0.6	30.8	0.2	0.0			268
Nyandarua	35.0	48.1	0.0	0.6	12.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	111
Nyeri	20.1	25.4	0.5	0.0	43.1	0.0	0.0		0.3	188
Kirinyaga	19.7	38.6	0.0		35.2	0.0	0.0			162
Murang'a	30.4	32.4	0.0			0.0	0.0			214
Kiambu	41.5	6.6	0.0		38.0	0.3	0.0			343
Turkana	35.5	39.4	0.1	5.5	7.8	4.0	0.1			250
West Pokot	8.0	75.5	0.4		5.9	0.5	0.0			98
Samburu	25.7	32.5	1.6	2.0	21.4	1.1	0.0	15.1	0.5	32
Trans Nzoia	33.4	31.8	0.2	1.4	20.7	0.0	0.2	12.3	0.0	205
Uasin Gishu	52.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.8	0.2	7.9	0.4	181
Elgeyo / Marakwet	16.6	23.3	0.5	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.1	51
Nandi	21.4	8.7	0.6	0.0	39.4	0.2	0.0	29.8	0.0	239
Baringo	32.0	36.4	0.6	0.0	15.1	1.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	203
Laikipia	29.4	22.7	0.0	0.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	71
Nakuru	23.2	11.9	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.4	0.0	19.5	0.5	255
Narok	38.9	39.7	0.7	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.7	129
Kajiado	32.3	5.0	0.0	1.0	38.4	0.0	0.0	18.4	4.9	133
Kericho	17.3	41.6	0.0	0.4	24.9	0.9	0.0	14.6	0.3	169
Bomet	7.8	43.3	1.0	0.0	29.7	0.7	0.0	15.7	1.8	106
Kakamega	27.2	8.4	0.0	0.5	46.2	0.1	0.0	17.1	0.7	751
Vihiga	11.2	52.8	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.7	0.2	15.3	1.3	167
Bungoma	22.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.3	0.0	24.1	2.9	420
Busia	13.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	123
Siaya	23.6	58.8	0.0	0.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	328
Kisumu	14.9	56.9	0.8	1.1	15.2	1.3	0.4			301
Homa Bay	15.5	23.9	0.0	0.3	21.6	0.0	0.0		0.6	275
Migori	18.0	57.4	0.2		17.9	0.3	0.0			470
Kisii	46.5	19.8	0.3	0.6	19.6	0.5	0.0			208
Nyamira	30.1	42.8	0.0	0.4	10.6	0.6	0.0			140
Nairobi City	48.6	16.3	0.3	1.0	25.0	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.3	856

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of the Population (3-60 years) that Reported Sickness/Injury by Number of Work/School Days Missed Due to Illness, Residence and County

Residence/County			Number	of Days			Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-14	15+		
National	32.9	23.9	15.5	4.5	14.3	4.0	4.8	8,558
Rural	28.4	24.9	17.2	4.6	15.3	4.6	5.0	5,698
Urban	41.9	21.9	12.3	4.3	12.3	2.8	4.5	2,860
County								
Mombasa	36.6	18.7	10.9	3.3	11.1	1.7	17.8	161
Kwale	20.5	22.1	24.1	8.5	19.0	2.1	3.6	172
Kilifi	25.7	23.9	20.4	3.9	14.4	6.3	5.5	319
Tana River	28.5	20.5	13.5	3.8	24.9	5.0	3.9	44
Lamu	30.2	17.3	15.9	5.7	22.1	6.4	2.4	27
Taita / Taveta	51.4	16.9	7.4	2.1	15.8	4.7	1.8	94
Garissa	39.5	10.7	5.5	4.9	23.3	7.4	8.7	31
Wajir	23.7	10.5	6.1	3.9	9.1	3.9	42.8	24
Mandera	15.4	20.7	21.8	9.0	16.3	7.2	9.5	103
Marsabit	23.8	15.7	8.9	4.2	31.3	3.4	12.8	20
Isiolo	30.9	27.0	15.7	6.3	8.6	2.2	9.4	12
Meru	28.5	23.7	13.9	4.2	18.0	7.9	3.8	333
Tharaka-Nithi	16.1	31.0	15.1	6.5	20.0	5.5	5.7	126
Embu	36.7	18.8	14.4	3.9	16.5	8.9	0.8	123
Kitui	31.7	21.7	13.8	3.7	16.5	6.5	6.1	212
Machakos	26.8	23.5	15.7	5.3	16.4	3.5	8.9	202
Makueni	40.4	18.6	12.6	3.8	12.9	5.9	5.9	244
Nyandarua	29.2	21.4	19.3	8.8	12.3	2.8	6.2	99
, Nyeri	26.3	25.7	15.1	5.9	13.5	9.1	4.4	176
Kirinyaga	47.0	16.2	9.3	5.7	12.6	4.9	4.5	147
Murang'a	21.0	42.9	10.1	2.6	10.6	6.8	6.1	195
Kiambu	48.1	21.3	10.3	2.8	9.5	2.1	6.0	302
Turkana	38.9	19.7	12.4	7.5	9.5	4.7	7.4	218
West Pokot	12.0	32.4	27.4	8.5	11.1	2.6	6.0	78
Samburu	18.5	19.4	35.6	7.2	9.6	3.3	6.4	26
Trans Nzoia	32.9	19.4	15.5	5.2	17.3	6.2	3.6	180
Uasin Gishu	26.2	25.6	15.0	5.3	17.9	4.1	5.8	150
Elgeyo / Marakwet	26.0	27.5	19.0	6.3	12.8	5.1	3.3	43
Nandi	49.2	30.6	8.3	1.1	8.5	1.2	1.2	212
Baringo	30.3	29.4	14.4	3.9	15.1	5.8	1.0	175
Laikipia	44.6	16.8	10.4	6.8	9.9	5.0	6.6	61
Nakuru	37.3	23.1	12.6	8.7	9.7	1.2	7.5	221
Narok	35.2	12.7	22.1	0.9	16.1	7.4	5.7	105
Kajiado	24.2	27.7	14.6	3.7	17.3	3.3	9.2	116
Kericho	33.2	19.2	17.3	2.3	15.8	3.1	9.0	153
Bomet	28.6	25.0	18.1	14.6	7.4	1.8	4.6	87
Kakamega	28.9	26.9	20.4	3.5	15.3	2.6	2.4	672
Vihiga	30.6	16.6	22.8	6.3	13.4	6.4	3.8	152
Bungoma	33.4	15.0	14.7	1.9	26.1	1.7	7.1	368
Busia	45.0	17.8	12.6	2.9	13.6	1.4	6.5	101
Siaya	17.5	30.5	20.8	2.1	18.2	4.1	6.8	296
Kisumu	28.0	47.1	12.4	1.7	5.7	1.3	3.9	259
Homa Bay	41.0	23.5	15.7	4.7	10.8	3.2	1.2	236
Migori	23.4	27.9	25.6	8.8	10.2	1.6	2.5	429
Kisii	9.1	31.3	26.2	6.1	14.2	6.0	7.2	187
Nyamira	13.5	19.4	22.2	3.7	27.2	11.9	2.0	126
Nairobi City	58.7	18.6	5.9	3.0	12.2	1.6	0.0	740

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Sickness/Injury by Type of Health Provider, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Gover-nment hospital	Gover-nment health centre	Government dispensary	Faith Based (church, Mission) Hospital / Clinic	Fhok/ Fpack Health	Private hospital / clinic	Nursing/ Maternity Home	Pharmacy/ chemist
National	20.3	18.4	34.7	4.1	0.3	21.4	0.2	0.5
Rural	17.4	20.0	40.8	4.1	0.3	16.2	0.1	0.5
Urban	26.0	15.4	22.8	3.9	0.2	31.4	0.3	0.6
County								
Mombasa	14.3	13.6	10.1	2.3	0.0	53.6	0.0	2.7
Kwale	19.8	8.7	49.5	0.7	0.3	21.3	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	13.2	15.0	36.5	1.8	0.0	27.6	0.3	1.0
Tana River	38.2	11.9	32.1	1.7	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.2
Lamu	22.4	7.6	50.4	1.2	1.5	19.0	0.0	0.0
Taita / Taveta	26.0	13.9	43.6	6.0	0.0	11.4	0.3	0.0
Garissa	11.7	18.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0
Wajir	41.5	11.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0
Mandera	24.1	16.9	35.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.8	0.3
Marsabit	34.9	5.9	24.1	18.3	0.0	16.2	4.4	0.0
Isiolo	24.7	4.8	36.8	10.9	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.3
Meru	13.6	15.3	16.6	9.6	0.9	46.6	0.0	0.2
Tharaka-Nithi	10.7	16.8	39.4	11.6	1.1	27.8	0.0	1.5
Embu	28.1	7.7	37.8	1.6	0.0	27.2	0.4	0.8
Kitui	16.2	28.4	39.0	5.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0
Machakos	28.4	15.0	26.7	4.0	0.0	27.0	0.4	0.0
Makueni	19.1	12.6	48.6	3.1	0.1	13.3	0.2	0.6
Nyandarua	19.7	40.8	22.6	6.2	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	22.0	21.3	36.6	3.9	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	20.7	12.4	38.5	6.1	1.2	24.2	0.0	0.0
Murang'a	24.8	31.4	27.5	3.8	0.0	13.9	1.0	0.7
Kiambu	22.3	23.6	21.4	5.5	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0
Turkana	25.6	23.7	28.3	6.9	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.1
West Pokot	11.7	21.3	38.4	8.6	0.0	11.2	0.1	1.9
Samburu	27.3	12.7	33.9	16.8	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	33.2	7.9	28.6	1.8	0.0	26.6	0.1	0.0
Uasin Gishu	40.9	17.0	24.5	3.0	0.2	15.9	0.0	0.0
Elgeyo / Marakwet	13.7	22.0	53.2	8.8	0.6	3.7	0.0	0.0
Nandi	20.8	9.5	34.1	0.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.2
Baringo	18.3	13.7	52.9	4.4	0.1	13.7	0.0	0.0
Laikipia	34.3	24.7	19.0	5.9	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.3
Nakuru	26.9	13.6	27.0	4.5	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0
Narok	17.6	23.2	18.8	11.7	0.3	31.2	0.0	0.1
Kajiado	28.4	10.4	14.6	12.6	0.0	33.0	1.5	0.0
Kericho	15.5	18.2	38.2	1.4	0.4	22.7	0.0	0.6
Bomet	11.5	32.5	31.1	4.1	0.9	23.6	0.2	0.0
Kakamega	8.2	12.6	64.9	3.4	0.0	9.7	0.4	0.6
Vihiga	10.0	22.2	38.7	8.8	2.0	16.6	0.0	0.8
Bungoma	20.1	16.8	44.3	1.1	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.6
Busia	21.1	23.5	41.0	0.4	0.0	15.3	0.9	0.0
Siaya	20.9	22.0	43.0	2.5	0.0	9.3	0.0	2.9
Kisumu	22.6	31.7	24.2	3.1	0.3	17.5	0.0	0.5
Homa Bay	12.8	22.2	37.2	2.6	0.6	26.0	0.3	0.0
Migori	17.3	31.0	39.1	3.6	1.6	8.1	0.0	0.3
Kisii	51.3	16.9	12.5	1.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Nyamira	26.2	29.4	23.1	4.9	1.4	15.7	1.2	0.0
Nairobi City	21.8	14.2	22.5	2.9	0.3	39.5	0.3	0.7

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Sickness/injury by Type of Health Provider, Residence and County... Cont'd

Residence/ County	Community health worker	Shop/ Kiosk	Traditional healer	Faith healer	Herbalist	Other	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	8,165
Rural	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	5,371
Urban	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	2,793
County							
Mombasa	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	144
Kwale	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	159
Kilifi	0.1	9.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	315
Tana River	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	37
Lamu	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	25
Taita / Taveta	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	78
Garissa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	24
Wajir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	24
Mandera	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	84
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	21
Isiolo Meru	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14 261
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	116
Embu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	102
Kitui	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194
Machakos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	152
Makueni	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	234
Nyandarua	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103
Nyeri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	185
Kirinyaga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	139
Murang'a	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	193
Kiambu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	322
Turkana	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	187
West Pokot	0.0	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	89
Samburu	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	27
Trans Nzoia	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	163
Uasin Gishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	149
Elgeyo / Marakwet	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Nandi	0.0	17.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	214
Baringo	0.1	3.1	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	190
Laikipia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
Nakuru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	225
Narok	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	116
Kajiado	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	116
Kericho	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	147
Bomet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	91
Kakamega	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	710
Vihiga	1.1	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	142
Bungoma	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	281
Busia	0.5	1.3 0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83 301
Siaya Kisumu	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	243
Homa Bay	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	222
Migori	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	395
Kisii	0.0	7.7	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	169
Nyamira	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	106
Nairobi City	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	772

Table 5.8 presents the proportion of population that sought curative and preventive care services. Overall, 18.0 per cent and 4.2 per cent of Kenyans sought curative and preventive care services, respectively, with minor variations between rural and urban areas. Kakamega, Migori and Siaya Counties recorded higher proportions of population seeking curative services while Migori and Kakamega had higher proportions of those seeking preventive care services.

Table 5.9 shows the percentage distribution of population that received free medical services 12 months preceding the survey by type of service and county. There were significant variations in the proportion of population that received free medical services across the different services provided as well as across counties. Majority of the population (37.6%) received Maternal and Child Health Care (MCH) services. The percentage of the population that received free MCH services was higher in urban than rural areas. The proportion of the population that received free malarial services was 17.9 per cent and ranged from nil in Narok and Nyeri to a high of 73.2 per cent in Tharaka-Nithi County. A relatively higher proportion of population in Siaya, Murang'a and Migori Counties received free HIV/AIDS services.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Type of Health Care Service Sought, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Curative	Promotive / Preventive	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	18.0	4.2	45,371
Rural	18.4	4.3	29,127
Urban	17.2	3.9	16,245
County			
Mombasa	12.1	4.9	1,185
Kwale	19.3	6.4	820
Kilifi	22.6	6.3	1,400
Tana River	12.2	0.9	304
Lamu	19.2	3.1	128
Taita / Taveta	21.8	4.8	358
Garissa	5.5	0.9	432
Wajir	5.2	0.8	459
Mandera	11.8	1.2	711
Marsabit	6.5	1.2	316
Isiolo	9.2	1.9	156
Meru	17.7	3.7	1,471
Tharaka-Nithi	29.3	3.9	396
Embu	18.2	4.1	560
Kitui	17.7	2.8	1,098
Machakos	12.8	6.1	1,191
Makueni	24.4	3.2	959
Nyandarua	15.0	2.1	686
•	23.2	7.0	798
Nyeri	22.9	4.0	608
Kirinyaga			
Murang'a	17.8	3.3	1,085
Kiambu	17.3	1.6	1,868
Turkana	17.3	4.3	1,084 649
West Pokot	13.7	2.5	
Samburu	9.4	3.2	284
Trans Nzoia	15.7	3.5	1,038
Uasin Gishu	13.2	4.9	1,133
Elgeyo / Marakwet	9.5	1.2	469
Nandi	22.4	3.3	954
Baringo	27.0	6.9	704
Laikipia	10.9	1.7	507
Nakuru	11.1	1.9	2,031
Narok	10.8	0.9	1,078
Kajiado	13.3	1.8	871
Kericho	15.5	5.5	945
Bomet	9.9	0.2	916
Kakamega	37.9	11.5	1,876
Vihiga	22.6	4.1	627
Bungoma	18.1	2.9	1,553
Busia	9.9	2.2	840
Siaya	30.6	7.3	985
Kisumu	21.4	7.6	1,132
Homa Bay	20.7	2.7	1,072
Migori	35.1	11.3	1,126
Kisii	12.6	8.6	1,347
Nyamira	15.2	4.8	699
Nairobi City	17.3	2.4	4,463

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of the Population that Received Free Medical Services by Type of Service, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Nutrition Feeding	Maternal & Child Health Care (MCH)	HIV/AIDS	Tuberculosis Treatment	Malaria	Other	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	0.8	37.6	3.9	0.4	17.9	39.2	0.2	5,654
Rural	0.9	34.8	4.2	0.3	19.2	40.4	0.2	4,127
Urban	0.6	45.1	3.1	0.7	14.4	35.9	0.2	1,526
County								
Mombasa	0.0	73.1	6.1	1.0	2.9	16.9	0.0	143
Kwale	0.4	28.8	0.7	1.1	60.8	8.3	0.0	106
Kilifi	0.3	26.5	0.7	0.5	7.1	65.0	0.0	254
Tana River	1.9	85.3	0.8	0.0	9.3	2.7	0.0	19
Lamu	0.1	25.4	0.7	0.1	18.2	55.5	0.0	26
Taita / Taveta	0.0	33.4	0.8	0.0	14.5	51.2	0.0	100
Garissa	6.4	26.6	0.0	0.0	39.8	27.1	0.0	24
Wajir	0.0	22.8	0.0	26.3	34.3	16.6	0.0	1
Mandera	3.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	57.6	36.2	0.0	46
Marsabit	0.0	95.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	20
Isiolo	0.2	12.1	0.6	0.2	11.2	75.7	0.0	24
Meru	0.3	26.5	2.6	0.3	3.5	66.6	0.2	137
Tharaka-Nithi	0.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	73.2	9.5	4.6	91
Embu	2.1	43.0	4.0	0.0	24.1	26.8	0.0	20
Kitui	0.0	49.5	0.8	0.8	21.5	27.5	0.0	49
Machakos	0.0	55.6	0.8	0.2	17.5	24.5	1.3	96
Makueni	0.2	23.0	0.2	0.4	40.2	35.9	0.0	167
Nyandarua	0.0	43.4	6.2	0.0	3.9	43.6	2.8	13
Nyeri	0.0	70.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	21.8	3.4	19
Kirinyaga	0.0	54.7	2.6	0.0	10.5	32.2	0.0	62
Murang'a	4.1	39.7	18.9	12.7	6.9	17.7	0.0	48
Kiambu	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	54.2	0.0	26
Turkana	0.3	16.1	0.0	0.2	10.8	72.6	0.0	322
West Pokot	1.2	43.7	0.1	0.0	6.0	47.5	1.4	114
Samburu	0.9	19.2	0.0	0.0	9.5	69.9	0.5	63
Trans Nzoia	0.4	58.7	0.2	0.0	14.0	26.5	0.2	148
Uasin Gishu	3.3	58.8	10.7	0.0	6.5	20.8	0.0	82
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.9	11.1	0.0	0.9	8.0	79.0	0.0	29
Nandi	1.0	75.8	1.3	0.0	2.3	17.8	1.9	128
Baringo	3.9	71.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	18.7	0.0	106
Laikipia	0.0	18.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	79.3	0.0	49
Nakuru	0.4	48.3	2.5	0.4	3.7	44.8	0.0	193
Narok	0.0	56.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.0	198
Kajiado	0.0	50.2	9.7	0.0	24.6	15.5	0.0	21
Kericho	0.6	17.4	0.6	0.0	4.7	76.6	0.0	162
Bomet	0.3	5.1	1.2	0.6	71.0	21.9	0.0	68
Kakamega	0.5	34.3	8.5	0.0	25.2	31.3	0.2	647
Vihiga	0.0	61.2	2.7	0.2	29.5	6.4	0.0	117
Bungoma	0.0	24.8	9.9	0.2	3.3	61.8	0.0	311
Busia	0.0	28.4	5.1	0.3	23.9	42.4	0.0	86
Siaya	2.2	35.7	27.8	0.7	26.9	6.6	0.0	111
Kisumu	2.4	42.2	2.8	0.3	30.6	21.6	0.0	190
Homa Bay	1.0	6.7	0.7	0.1	25.8	65.7	0.0	270
Migori	1.0	44.9	15.8	0.8	35.4	2.1	0.0	220
Kisii	0.2	36.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	61.4	0.0	145
Nyamira	4.8	79.2	1.3	0.2	11.4	3.0	0.0	141
Nairobi City	1.0	42.7	0.0	2.1	18.5	35.8	0.0	240

5.4 Disability

Information on persons with disability by type of disability and county are summarized in Table 5.10. Nationally, the proportion of persons with disability was 2.8 per cent with rural areas having a higher proportion of 3.3 per cent compared to 2.0 per cent for urban areas. Meru County had the highest proportion of 8.5 per cent of persons with disability. Other counties with significant proportions of persons with disability were Vihiga (6.3%), Kirinyaga (5.8%) and Siaya (5.3%). Visual disability was prevalent in Meru (4.9%), Kirinyaga (3.0%), and Vihiga (2.9%) Counties. The proportion of population with hearing disability was highest in Meru County (2.4%). A relatively higher proportion of population with physical disability was recorded in Nyamira, Siaya, Migori and Tharaka-Nithi Counties.

Table 5.11 presents the percentage distribution of persons with disability by difficulty in engaging in economic activity and by county. At the national level, slightly over a half (54.7%) of persons with disability reported to have had difficulties in engaging in economic activity with a higher proportion reported in rural areas compared to urban areas. Vihiga County had the highest proportion of persons with disability that reported difficulty in engaging in economic activity followed by Migori, Nyamira and Isiolo Counties.

Table 5.10: Proportion of the Population with Disability by Type, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Others	Any Disability	No Disability	Number of Individuals
National	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.8	97.0	('000) 45,371
Rural	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.3	96.7	29,127
Urban	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	97.7	16,245
County										
Mombasa	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.3	1,185
Kwale	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.1	95.9	820
Kilifi	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	96.8	1,400
Tana River	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.8	96.6	304
Lamu	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	97.1	128
Taita / Taveta	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.0	96.8	358
Garissa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	98.7	432
Wajir	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	98.0	459
Mandera	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	3.7	97.6	711
Marsabit	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	96.4	316
Isiolo	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	98.3	156
Meru	4.9	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.5	91.8	1,471
Tharaka-Nithi	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	4.4	95.3	396
Embu	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	95.8	560
Kitui	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	95.4	1,098
Machakos	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	96.4	1,191
Makueni	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.9	95.9	959
Nyandarua	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	98.3	686
Nyeri	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	97.9	798
Kirinyaga	3.0	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	5.8	93.2	608
Murang'a	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	3.3	96.3	1,085
Kiambu	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	98.9	1,868
Turkana	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	4.0	95.3	1,084
West Pokot	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	97.6	649
Samburu	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.9	98.0	284
Trans Nzoia	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	1,038
Uasin Gishu	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	96.4	1,133
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.0	97.7	469
Nandi	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.9	954
Baringo	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	96.8	704
Laikipia	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	98.4	507
Nakuru	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	97.7	2,031
Narok	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	97.7	1,078
Kajiado	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	98.8	871
Kericho	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.1	97.5	945
Bomet	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	99.0	916
Kakamega	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	1,876
Vihiga	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	93.7	627
Bungoma	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	97.9	1,553
Busia	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.3	96.7	840
Siaya	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	5.3	94.7	985
Kisumu	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.7	97.3	1,132
Homa Bay	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	97.1	1,072
Migori	1.7	1.2	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.1	94.9	1,126
Kisii	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	97.6	1,347
Nyamira	1.9	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	5.2	94.8	699
Nairobi City	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.2	4,463

Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability that had Difficulty in Engaging in Economic Activity by Residence and County

Residence/ County	Yes	No	Don't Know	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	54.7	38.7	4.0	2.6	1,267
Rural	55.4	38.3	3.9	2.4	947
Urban	52.7	40.1	4.1	3.1	320
County					
Mombasa	32.7	58.1	0.0	9.2	6
Kwale	51.8	44.9	3.3	0.0	33
Kilifi	47.2	46.3	3.5	3.0	37
Tana River	77.6	17.4	3.0	2.0	8
Lamu	53.1	23.8	0.0	23.1	4
Taita / Taveta	68.6	30.2	0.0	1.2	11
Garissa	63.1	32.1	4.8	0.0	4
Wajir	38.1	15.1	39.6	7.2	7
Mandera	42.4	18.6	35.7	3.3	26
Marsabit	70.6	25.7	0.0	3.7	12
Isiolo	78.4	19.3	0.0	2.3	3
Meru	37.6	53.7	5.0	3.7	125
Tharaka-Nithi	76.9	14.5	8.6	0.0	17
Embu	53.8	35.4	10.8	0.0	23
Kitui	62.3	35.0	2.7	0.0	51
Machakos	51.8	41.2	7.0	0.0	46
Makueni	53.2	42.0	0.0	4.8	38
Nyandarua	49.1	27.5	11.0	12.4	11
Nyeri	62.7	31.7	0.0	5.6	17
Kirinyaga	29.9	65.1	1.1	3.9	36
Murang'a	56.9	29.9	0.0	13.2	36
Kiambu	71.3	15.8	0.0	12.9	21
Turkana	72.2	18.5	8.3	1.0	43
West Pokot	54.8	36.3	8.9	0.0	14
Samburu	71.9	19.1	3.7	5.3	5
Trans Nzoia	65.7	33.2	1.1	0.0	22
Uasin Gishu	30.0	53.1	7.1	9.8	40
Elgeyo / Marakwet	66.8	33.2	0.0		9
Nandi	48.5	51.5	0.0	0.0	11
Baringo	67.1	30.2	0.0	2.7	22
Laikipia	44.8	50.7	4.5	0.0	8
Nakuru	30.7	67.8	0.0	1.5	38
Narok	56.0	39.1	4.9	0.0	20
Kajiado	78.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	6
Kericho	72.8	19.9	0.0	7.3	20
Bomet	20.5	54.9	7.0	17.6	6
Kakamega	52.4	39.9	7.7	0.0	40
Vihiga	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	39
Bungoma	35.2	58.0	6.8	0.0	32
Busia	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	28
Siaya	32.9	58.7	0.0	8.4	52
Kisumu	59.5	29.2	0.0	11.3	30
Homa Bay	74.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	31
Migori	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	57
Kisii	63.6	32.0	0.0	4.4	32
Nyamira	79.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	36
Nairobi City	33.7	66.3	0.0	0.0	52

5.5 Health Insurance Cover

The percentage distribution of the population with health insurance cover by type of insurance provider is presented in Table 5.12. In general, 19.0 per cent of the population had some form of health insurance cover. Urban areas had a higher proportion (29.2%) of population with health insurance cover compared rural areas (13.3%). The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) was the leading health insurance provider reported by 93.9 per cent of the population. Employer contributory insurance coverage was reported by 6.2 per cent of the population. Nairobi City County had the highest proportion (40.7%) of population with health insurance cover followed by Embu and Nyeri Counties with 32.7 and 32.2 per cent, respectively. Counties with low proportion of population with health insurance cover were Wajir (0.2%), Mandera (1.3%), Marsabit (1.7%) and West Pokot (2.9%).

5.6 Child Health

The place of birth of a child and type of assistance received during delivery is of primary importance for the survival of the child and mother. After delivery, children are susceptible to infectious diseases if not immunized as recommended. This section analyses the findings of the 2015/16 KIHBS on child health and specifically; place and assistance during delivery, immunization against measles, and diarrhoea.

Place of delivery

In the 2015/16 KIHBS, women were asked the place where children aged 5 years and below were delivered. Table 5.13 shows the percentage distribution of children by place of delivery, residence and county. Nationally, 31.3 per cent of the children were delivered at home, an improvement from the 53.9 per cent of children recorded in the 2005/06 KIHBS. The proportion of children born in health facilities (hospitals, health centres, dispensary/clinics) improved significantly to 65.3 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS compared to 39.1 per cent reported in the 2005/06 KIHBS. In rural areas, the proportion of children born at home was 40.7 per cent compared to 13.3 per cent in urban areas. The county with the lowest proportion of children born at home was Kirinyaga at 3.8 per cent while Wajir, Mandera, Samburu and Marsabit had over 70 per cent of the children born at home. Kirinyaga, Nyeri and Kisii Counties recorded over 90 per cent of children born in a heath facility.

Assistance during delivery

Assistance during delivery by trained medical personnel is crucial in ensuring safe delivery. In the absence of such personnel, pregnant women often rely on themselves or get assistance from traditional birth attendants, friends, and relatives among others. Table 5.14 presents the distribution of births by persons who assisted in delivery, residence and county. Overall, the proportion of births assisted by trained medical personnel (doctors, mid wife/nurses) improved from 39.0 per cent in 2005/06 KIHBS to 70.2 per cent in 2015/16 KIHBS. The proportion of children born with the assistance of trained medical personnel in urban areas was 87.5 per cent compared to 61.1 per cent in rural areas.

Counties with over 90 per cent of the deliveries assisted by trained health personnel included; Mombasa, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Kisii and Nairobi City. In contrast, Wajir and Mandera Counties had less than 30 per cent of the children born with the assistance of trained medical personnel. Turkana County had the highest proportion of self-assisted births at 34.5 per cent. The proportion of children delivered with the assistance of a traditional birth attendant (TBA and TTBA) in rural areas was 25.6 per cent compared to 7.8 per cent in urban areas. Wajir, Mandera and Samburu Counties had over 60 per cent of the births assisted by a traditional birth attendant.

Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of the Population with Health Insurance Cover by Type of Health Insurance Provider

Residence /County	Insurance	Number of			Source of He	alth Insurance			Number of
		Individals ('000)	NHIF	Private-	Private-Non-	Employer-	Employer-	Other	Individuals ('000)
		(000)		Contributory	Contributory	Contributory	Non- Contributory		(000)
National	19.0	45,371	93.9	4.2	1.0	6.2		1.7	8,636
Rural	13.3	29,127	92.2	5.8	1.1	2.5	0.5	1.9	3,887
Urban	29.2	16,245	95.3	2.8	1.0	9.2	1.3	1.5	4,749
County									
Mombasa	18.1	1,185	96.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	2.3	1.4	214
Kwale	9.2	820	95.9	10.1	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	76
Kilifi	17.8	1,400	95.9	1.3	1.0	10.5	0.5	0.0	249
Tana River	3.1	304	97.7	17.6	0.0	3.9			9
Lamu	7.9	128		2.4					10
Taita / Taveta	23.4			0.9					84
Garissa	2.7	432		0.0					12
Wajir	0.2			21.4					1
Mandera	1.3			2.5			0.0		9
Marsabit	1.7						0.0		5
Isiolo	7.7			6.9					12
Meru	17.4			6.4					256
Tharaka-Nithi	15.7	396							62
Embu	32.7			2.9				4.5	183
Kitui	8.6			1.5					94
Machakos	18.5			0.5					220
Makueni	13.5			2.5 2.4					129
Nyandarua Nyeri	18.0 32.2	686 798							124
Kirinyaga	29.1	608		26.4		1.8			257 177
Murang'a	23.1	1,085		18.1					250
Kiambu	25.6			2.0					479
Turkana	5.0								54
West Pokot	2.9								19
Samburu	6.4			0.0					18
Trans Nzoia	10.9			14.3		0.3		0.0	113
Uasin Gishu	25.2			1.8			2.3	0.7	286
Elgeyo / Marakwet	20.8			3.2	1.8	1.6	0.0		97
Nandi	18.6	954	95.4	3.2	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.7	177
Baringo	20.4	704	96.3	7.1			0.0	1.4	144
Laikipia	21.5	507			0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	109
Nakuru	22.8	2,031	96.1	5.4	0.5	2.8	0.6	1.6	464
Narok	9.2	1,078	90.7	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100
Kajiado	28.4	871	96.5	3.1	0.0	2.3	7.5	0.0	247
Kericho	23.9	945	96.2	2.2	0.0	14.4	1.3	0.0	226
Bomet	25.5	916	97.9	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	234
Kakamega	14.8	1,876	97.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	278
Vihiga	14.3	627	94.8	3.1	1.8	1.0	2.7	0.0	89
Bungoma	6.5	1,553	71.7	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	27.6	101
Busia	6.1	840	96.4	1.7	4.9	5.5	2.3	0.0	51
Siaya	7.6	985	85.5	11.8	9.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	75
Kisumu	27.1	1,132	93.1	1.9	0.2	11.0	0.2	5.7	307
Homa Bay	11.3	1,072	97.8	1.6	1.4	6.0	0.0	3.0	122
Migori	13.7	1,126	97.1	1.4			0.2	0.0	155
Kisii	22.1	1,347						0.4	298
Nyamira	20.1	699		14.4	0.1	5.1			140
Nairobi City	40.7	4,463	96.3	1.4	0.3	12.9	0.7	0.6	1,818

Table 5.13: Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months by Place of Delivery, Residence and County

Residence/County	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic/ Dispensary	Maternity Home	At Home	Other	Not Stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	47.2	12.6	5.5	1.9	31.3	0.6	0.9	6,081
Rural	35.2	15.0	6.8	0.9	40.7	0.7	0.8	3,991
Urban	70.2	8.1	3.1	3.9	13.3	0.4	1.0	2,090
County								
Mombasa	61.5	20.9	3.9	2.0	9.9	0.9	0.9	135
Kwale	38.0	13.9	18.3	0.0	29.4	0.4	0.0	130
Kilifi	23.6	22.6	11.5	0.3	35.3	1.8	5.0	222
Tana River	28.8	3.0	13.3	0.0	53.3	0.0	1.5	48
Lamu	47.1	1.9	5.5	0.3	44.8	0.5	0.0	18
Taita / Taveta	51.2	9.1	18.2	0.5	20.3	0.6	0.0	41
Garissa	33.5	7.9	1.5	0.5	54.0	0.0	2.5	63
Wajir	14.0	1.5	2.7	1.6	77.6	0.0	2.5	92
Mandera	12.1	7.2	6.6	2.1	70.8	0.0	1.2	117
Marsabit	19.9	5.9	3.2	0.0	70.1	0.0	0.9	53
Isiolo	33.4	7.4	2.6	1.7	54.8	0.1	0.0	23
Meru	61.9	20.0	3.2	1.2	12.6	0.2	0.8	168
Tharaka-Nithi	59.5	10.7	2.7	0.0	21.5	3.7	1.7	45
Embu	61.1	15.3	1.4	0.3	20.2	0.0	1.7	57
Kitui	42.3	12.4	5.2	1.7	37.6	0.8	0.0	134
Machakos	65.0	6.0	1.7	2.4	23.9	0.4	0.6	136
Makueni	48.0	10.4	2.4	3.1	33.6	1.8	0.7	110
Nyandarua	49.4	32.4	4.4	0.5	12.6	0.0	0.6	74
Nyeri	67.4	21.6	3.2	0.5	6.2	1.0	0.0	82
Kirinyaga	74.2	12.0	7.1	1.4	3.8	0.3	1.1	56
Murang'a	60.7	23.1	3.6	3.5	8.7	0.5	0.0	117
Kiambu	77.3	4.7	0.0	4.2	13.5	0.4	0.0	197
Turkana	21.1	8.9	0.6	0.6	68.0	0.9	0.0	191
West Pokot	18.9	9.1	3.0	0.1	67.2	0.3	1.3	113
Samburu	16.4	4.5	5.1	0.6	72.8	0.0	0.5	54
Trans Nzoia	41.6	1.8	4.4	0.2	51.4	0.5	0.2	133
Uasin Gishu	57.3	12.5	5.3	1.1	21.0	0.0	2.7	151
Elgeyo / Marakwet	41.9	21.1	5.9	1.0	29.1	0.0	1.0	67
Nandi	48.0	10.9	1.5	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.7	122
Baringo	42.5	11.5	4.6	0.6	40.5	0.0	0.3	98
Laikipia	39.8	9.9	5.3	4.0	40.3	0.0	0.8	66
Nakuru	48.7	5.9	7.9	3.2	33.5	0.0	0.7	270
Narok	23.0	9.9	4.5	0.4	61.8	0.0	0.4	200
Kajiado	67.1	4.1	0.7	3.7	22.9	0.0	1.6	119
Kericho	46.0	11.9	7.2	1.1	32.0	0.6	1.1	109
Bomet	28.7	27.7	8.4	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.1	131
Kakamega	43.0	9.7	8.4	1.1	35.8	1.4	0.6	262
Vihiga	42.9	22.0	6.9	1.1	24.8	0.3	2.0	68
Bungoma	32.0	10.5	3.3	1.0	50.3	1.6	1.4	237
Busia	32.8	21.1	5.4	0.0	39.3	1.4	0.0	110
Siaya	53.5	16.6	12.8	0.9	13.0	1.2	1.9	133
Kisumu	54.0	28.0	5.2	0.3	11.7	0.4	0.4	152
Homa Bay	25.3	32.6	8.6	0.0	31.5	1.8	0.3	177
Migori	34.7	25.9	15.3	0.3	21.9	1.2	0.6	154
Kisii	78.7	10.6	3.5	0.0	6.5	0.5	0.2	161
Nyamira	45.9	19.1	16.8	1.5	15.9	0.3	0.6	80
Nairobi City	79.2	1.6	1.7	8.3	8.8	0.0	0.4	600

Table 5.14: Proportion of Children by who assisted at Birth, Residence and County

Residence/County	Doctor	Midwife/ Nurse	Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)	Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA)	Self	Other	Not stated	Number of Individuals ('000)
National	20.3	49.9	14.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	1.1	6,081
Rural	11.7	49.4	19.8	5.8	6.4	6.0	1.0	3,991
Urban	36.6	50.9	5.2	2.6	2.0	1.4		2,090
County								
Mombasa	42.8	48.1	2.6	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.9	135
Kwale	21.6	47.7	12.4	0.2	9.4	8.7	0.0	130
Kilifi	13.4	43.2	22.1	13.1	1.7	1.6	5.0	222
Tana River	4.3	42.0	25.9	23.4	0.5	2.3	1.5	48
Lamu	17.0	39.4	8.7	30.1	1.8	2.9	0.0	18
Taita / Taveta	24.4	54.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	6.5	1.0	41
Garissa	12.7	39.9	10.7	31.9	1.0	1.3	2.5	63
Wajir	4.2	19.8	60.3	6.1	6.2	0.7	2.8	92
Mandera	0.0	26.2	65.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	117
Marsabit	0.0	31.0	50.1	6.8	4.6	6.5	0.9	53
Isiolo	2.4	48.4	28.6	12.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	23
Meru	22.0	64.3	6.8	0.5	1.9	3.4	1.0	168
Tharaka-Nithi	21.5	52.2	3.1	2.5	6.7	12.3	1.7	45
Embu	24.5	52.4	10.8	1.5	2.9	6.2	1.7	57
Kitui	23.5	44.6	22.9	2.1	4.8	2.1	0.0	134
Machakos	55.9	20.9	13.0	4.9	2.7	2.0	0.6	136
Makueni	25.5	39.3	15.7	4.9	1.5	11.2	1.9	110
Nyandarua	33.7	53.3	0.0	0.5	4.1	7.8	0.6	74
Nyeri	17.9	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	82
Kirinyaga	28.4	66.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	56
Murang'a	32.0	59.2	0.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	117
Kiambu	37.6	49.0	1.4	0.5	5.6	3.6	2.3	197
Turkana	2.2	28.3	22.9	2.1	34.5	10.1	0.0	191
West Pokot	2.2	31.1	25.6	18.8	1.0	19.9	1.3	113
Samburu	4.6	26.1	64.2	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.5	54
Trans Nzoia	3.8	46.0	24.1	6.4	9.7	9.7	0.3	133
Uasin Gishu	14.2	61.0	9.4	8.2	0.5	4.0	2.7	151
Elgeyo / Marakwet	24.4	59.4	9.9	3.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	67
Nandi	5.9	55.2	23.7	6.7	0.9	6.9	0.7	122
Baringo	8.8 18.8	51.5	33.4	5.1	0.4	0.4 4.0	0.3	98
Laikipia	30.6	43.4	26.2 8.0	0.2	6.6 6.4	14.8	0.8	66 270
Nakuru Narok	2.0	38.8 59.7	33.9	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.7 0.4	270 200
Kajiado	45.9	28.6	19.1	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	119
Kericho	37.0	33.7	22.4	4.9	0.8	0.0	1.1	109
Bomet	15.8	50.0	2.1	7.8	18.2	6.0	0.1	131
Kakamega	1.2	73.5	8.3	5.5	5.7	5.2	0.6	262
Vihiga	11.1	59.9	4.1	6.9	5.7	8.6	3.8	68
Bungoma	12.7	43.6	10.5	14.9	8.8	8.1	1.4	237
Busia	6.1	52.8	17.6	7.8	9.8	5.6		110
Siaya	9.5	71.9	6.9	0.4	5.7	2.6		133
Kisumu	15.7	71.8	6.5	4.7	0.5	0.4		152
Homa Bay	1.5	64.4	22.2	1.4	8.2	1.7		177
Migori	4.2	70.1	15.1	2.4	4.4	2.9		154
Kisii	6.9	86.1	3.8	0.2	1.3	1.6		161
Nyamira	6.8	77.0	7.7	1.5	5.3	1.0		80
Nairobi City	55.3	39.7	1.6	2.1	0.9	0.0		600

5.7 Immunization

The 2015/16 KIHBS collected data on measles immunization for children below 5 years at; 9 months (Measles I) and at 18 months (Measles II). Information was collected from vaccination cards where they were available while mother's recall was used where the card was not available. Tables 5.15 presents information on the proportion of children immunized (from vaccination cards) against Measles by county and age group, respectively. The analysis focused on children aged 12-23 months (or one year). At national level, 37.7 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized against measles at 9 months while 9.7 per cent were fully immunized against measles at 18 months.

5.8 Diarrhoea Prevalence

Diarrhoea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children. Poor hygiene and inadequate sanitation contribute to the spread of diarrhoeal diseases. To effectively manage dehydration caused by diarrhoea, households are advised to give children re-hydration therapy with commercially packaged Oral Re-Hydration Salts (ORS) and Zinc, with increased intake of fluids. The 2015/16 KIHBS collected information on diarrhoea incidences among children aged less than five years during the two weeks preceding the survey.

Nationally, the incidence of diarrhoea was 8.5 per cent compared to 10.7 per cent recorded during the 2005/06 KIHBS as shown in Table 5.16. The incidence of diarrhoea was 8.2 per cent in rural and 9.2 per cent in urban areas. Children aged 12-23 months had the highest incidence of diarrhoea at 14.5 per cent followed by those aged 6-11 months at 13.3 per cent. The county with the highest incidence of diarrhoea was Siaya.

The proportion of children given food, fluids and supplements during recent episodes of diarrhoea is shown in Tables 5.17, 5.18 and 5.19. At national level, 22.5 per cent of the children suffering from diarrhoea were not given any food as shown in Table 5.17. More children in urban areas (23.4%) were given nothing during recent diarrhoea episodes as compared to their rural counterparts (21.9%).

Giving fluids to children when they have diarrhoea is recommended to avoid dehydration. Table 5.18 shows the type of fluid given during diarrhoea and the frequency compared to normal times. At the national level, 4.2 per cent of the children suffering from diarrhoea were not given any fluids. In urban areas 2.9 per cent of the children were not given any fluids compared to 4.9 per cent of the children in rural areas. The most common fluid given at the national level was porridge at 39.4 per cent.

Increased fluid intake is recommended for children with diarrhoea. This should also be supplemented with sugar, salt and zinc solution as part of the rehydration therapy. Nationally, 46.9 per cent of children with diarrhoea were given the recommended diarrhoea management therapy which included ORT/ORS/Zinc solutions as shown in Table 5.19. More children in urban areas, (50.6%) were given the recommended therapy than those in rural in areas (44.8%).

The counties with the highest proportion of children not given any additional supplement during diarrhoea included Kiambu (85.4%), Kajiado (65.4%), Isiolo (93.9%) and Murang'a (69.8%). The highest usage of ORS/ORT/Zinc packet solution were recorded in the following counties: Nyeri (81.3%), Mandera (88.5%), Turkana (79.4%), Kilifi (78.3%), Taita Taveta (77.0%), Wajir (72.8%) and Machakos (76.7%).

Table 5.15: Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months Immunized Against Measles by Residence and County

Residence/Sex/ Age		Vaccinat	ion Card				Number of		
group / County	Yes, Seen	Yes, Not Seen	No	Not Stated	Measles I (At 9 months Card)	Measles II (At 18 months Card)	Measles II (Mother/ Guardian memory)	Either (card or memory)	Individuals ('000)
National	51.1	40.8	6.5	1.6	37.7	9.7	39.7	77.4	6,081
Rural Urban	54.7 44.2	36.6 49.0	7.2 5.2	1.6 1.6	40.8 31.7	9.1 10.8	36.2 46.3	77.0 78.0	3,991 2,090
Sex									
Male Female	52.6 49.5	39.8 41.9	5.9 7.1	1.7 1.5	38.7 36.7	10.6 8.8	38.5 40.9	77.2 77.6	3,057 3,024
Age group									
< 6 months	59.1	25.3	12.2	3.4	1.7	0.9	4.4	6.1	555
6-11 months	64.8	30.7	3.9	0.6	22.1	2.3	15.0	37.1	572
12-23 months	61.5 50.8	34.1 42.3	3.3 5.6	1.2 1.2	55.4 45.5	12.8 16.8	33.6 44.5	89.0 90.0	1,194 1,163
36-48 months	42.8	48.7	7.3	1.2	38.7	10.8		91.2	1,165
48-59 months	40.6	49.0	8.1	2.3	35.7	7.0	54.3	90.0	1,336
County									
Mombasa	42.7	49.7	7.2	0.5	34.3	16.2	48.8	83.1	135
Kwale	72.5	21.8	5.0	0.6	55.5	12.1	23.6	79.1	130
Kilifi	61.5	18.9	1.6	18.0	44.2	5.8	22.1	66.3	222
Tana River	35.3	54.6	8.6	1.5	22.8	3.9		76.0	48
Lamu Taita / Taveta	50.2 65.1	44.2 30.8	5.6 3.3	0.0	37.3 48.9	4.0 13.2	41.9 29.2	79.2 78.1	18 41
Garissa	10.7	38.1	48.5	2.7	2.6		59.7	62.3	63
Wajir	15.9	54.7	24.5	5.0	12.4		61.8	74.2	92
Mandera	13.9	72.0	12.3	1.9	9.8	0.6		79.1	117
Marsabit	49.8	39.0	10.3	0.9	30.2	7.6	38.2	68.4	53
Isiolo	41.7	49.3	9.0	0.0	27.6		50.6	78.2	23
Meru	68.2	28.5	3.3	0.0	51.3	12.1	23.5	74.8	168
Tharaka-Nithi	76.9	20.7	2.4	0.0	53.8	9.9	20.9	74.7	45
Embu Kitui	67.0 63.4	26.3 34.7	6.7 1.9	0.0	53.1 47.6	21.6 15.8	30.5 24.3	83.6 71.9	57 134
Machakos	62.9	23.7	11.2	2.2	51.6	20.7	20.0	71.6	134
Makueni	71.9	23.5	2.7	1.9	56.1	17.5	18.7	74.8	110
Nyandarua	47.0	39.9	11.7	1.3	37.8	13.0	38.5	76.3	74
Nyeri	43.1	42.9	14.0	0.0	34.2	14.2	52.2	86.4	82
Kirinyaga	54.2	41.3	4.5	0.0	41.4	11.5	42.2	83.6	56
Murang'a	50.7	44.1	5.1	0.0	41.8	14.9	46.0	87.8	117
Kiambu	46.1	49.5	3.8	0.6	34.4	25.1	44.0	78.4	197
Turkana	62.8	19.8	16.0	1.4	38.4	6.9	27.0	65.4	191
West Pokot	58.3 18.3	24.8 64.2	10.8 16.6	6.0 0.8	37.2 16.6		23.0 64.8	60.2 81.4	113 54
Trans Nzoia	57.1	39.4	3.3	0.1	39.5		38.9	78.4	133
Uasin Gishu	47.5	46.1	1.8	4.5	35.0		39.0	74.0	151
Elgeyo / Marakwet	44.6	51.3	3.1	1.0	28.3		49.8	78.1	67
Nandi	52.3	45.0	2.1	0.7	41.6	3.8	43.3	84.9	122
Baringo	57.4	38.7	3.9	0.0	39.7			78.5	98
Laikipia	54.8	40.6	3.8	0.8	45.6				66
Nakuru	44.1	52.4	3.2	0.3	30.6		48.1	78.7	270
Narok Kajiado	57.1 18.1	36.2 69.5	6.3 10.4	0.4 2.0	55.8 11.2		35.8 62.9	91.6 74.1	200 119
Kericho	53.2	46.1	0.0	0.6	45.7	5.0	35.9	81.6	109
Bomet	60.0	37.3	0.6	2.1	40.6				131
Kakamega	68.5	27.5	3.7	0.3	48.2	7.9	25.6		262
Vihiga	73.6	23.6	2.0	0.8	57.3	8.1	21.8	79.1	68
Bungoma	42.1	42.3	15.1	0.5	29.5				237
Busia	61.0	29.3	9.8	0.0	48.7	7.8	37.7	86.4	110
Siaya	28.6	63.5	5.5	2.4	27.3		56.1	83.4	133
Kisumu	40.6 51.7	55.4 32.1	3.6 15.7	0.4 0.5	26.1 30.3	3.8 1.8	55.1 40.5	81.2 70.8	152 177
Homa Bay Migori	47.6	32.1 52.1	15.7 0.1	0.5	30.3			78.3	154
Kisii	77.4	19.5	2.5	0.6	l		18.9	81.8	161
Nyamira	59.9	37.4	2.8	0.0	49.7			88.0	80
Nairobi City	41.1	55.5	2.9	0.4	28.6	10.4	49.1	77.7	600

Table 5.16: Proportion of Children that had Diarrhoea by Age-Group, Residence and County

Residence/Sex/ Age group Yes	No	Not	Stated	Number of
/ County National	8.5	90.5	0.9	Individuals ('000) 6,081
1 (11/2)	0.7	, ,	0.,	0,001
Rural	8.2	91.0	0.8	3,991
Urban	9.2	89.6	1.2	2,090
Sex				
Male	9.1	90.0	0.9	3,057
Female	8.0	91.1	0.9	3,024
Age group				
< 6 months	6.9	91.6	1.6	555
6-11 months	13.3	86.5	0.2	572
12-23 months	14.5	85.2	0.4	1,194
24-35 months	8.8	90.3	1.0	1,163
36-48 months	5.5 4.6	93.6	0.9 1.5	1,260
48-39 months	4.6	93.9	1.5	1,336
County				
Mombasa	7.8	91.2	0.9	135
Kwale	11.8	88.2	0.0	130
Kilifi	15.0	78.6	6.4	222
Tana River	10.6	87.8	1.5	48
Lamu	14.0	86.0	0.0	18
Taita / Taveta	8.4	91.6	0.0	41
Garissa	4.1	93.3	2.5	63
Wajir	2.1	94.4	3.5	92
Mandera	3.0	95.9	1.2	117
Marsabit	4.1	95.0	0.9	53
Isiolo	1.8	98.2	0.0	23
Meru	5.5	94.5	0.0	168
Tharaka-Nithi	14.7	81.2	4.1	45
Embu	10.4	89.6	0.0	57
Kitui	16.1	83.9	0.0	134
Machakos	5.7	92.9	1.4	136
Makueni	6.0	93.3	0.7	110
Nyandarua	5.5	92.5	2.0	74
Nyeri	4.2 14.7	95.8 85.3	0.0	82 56
Kirinyaga Murang'a	5.8	85.3 94.2	0.0	117
Kiambu	4.8	95.2	0.0	197
Turkana	8.7	89.0	2.3	191
West Pokot	9.4	89.4	1.2	113
Samburu	4.1	95.4	0.5	54
Trans Nzoia	7.7	92.1	0.2	133
Uasin Gishu	11.2	86.1	2.7	151
Elgeyo / Marakwet	4.1	94.1	1.8	67
Nandi	2.5	96.8	0.7	122
Baringo	14.7	85.3	0.0	98
Laikipia	9.1	90.1	0.8	66
Nakuru	6.2	93.5	0.3	270
Narok	13.5	86.1	0.4	200
Kajiado	7.0	90.4	2.6	119
Kericho	4.5	94.8	0.6	109
Bomet	1.2	98.7	0.1	131
Kakamega	8.8	91.0	0.3	262
Vihiga	10.3	88.9	0.8	68
Bungoma	16.8	83.0 96.3	0.2	237
Busia	3.7 18.2	96.3 80.4	0.0 1.4	110
Siaya Kisumu	15.9	80.4 82.9	1.4	133 152
Homa Bay	3.6	96.2	0.2	177
Migori	7.3	92.5	0.2	154
Kisii	2.9	96.9	0.2	161
Nyamira	9.0	91.0	0.0	80
Nairobi City	9.2	90.4	0.4	600

Table 5.17: Percentage Distribution of Type of Food Given to Children during Diarrhoea by Residence, County and Age-Group

Residence/Sex/ Age			Type of Fo	ood Given				How	w Much Food	was Given	:	Number of
group / County	Nothing	Commercial Infant/ Formula/ Yoghurt	Other Semi Solid	Fruits	Other	Not Stated	Much Less	Some what Less	About the Same	More	Not Stated	Individuals ('000)
National	22.5		54.5	10.9	3.9	2.8	28.5	25.3	27.2	9.3	9.8	519
Rural	21.9	5.8	59.4	7.3	3.8	1.9	31.0	24.8	27.7	7.4	9.1	328
Urban	23.4						1					192
Sex												
Male Female	23.3 21.4											278 241
	2111	3.7	50.1	, .,	1.0	210	2017	211)	51.	. 0.0	0.1	211
Age group < 6 months	75.6	10.6	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.6	12.8	6.8	28.9	4.3	47.1	38
6-11 months	25.7											!
12-23 months	20.9											!
24-35 months	10.8											
36-48 months	13.1											1
48-59 months	19.6	3.9	56.6	7.2	7.7	5.0	20.9	28.6	20.9	14.9	14.6	61
County Mombasa	22.9	10.5	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	24.2	40.5	5 12.5	11.4	11
Kwale	37.2											!
Kilifi	34.6					0.0						!
Tana River	21.8						1					1
Lamu Taita / Taveta	22.4 13.7						1					2 3
Garissa	16.1						1					3
Wajir	58.0											2
Mandera	81.0				0.0							1
Marsabit	75.2		20.1									2
Isiolo Meru	12.5 3.5											
Tharaka-Nithi	26.9											!
Embu	12.1								33.5			I
Kitui	7.0						1					22 8
Machakos Makueni	55.3 38.4											7
Nyandarua	0.0											4
Nyeri	21.2											3
Kirinyaga	53.7											8
Murang'a Kiambu	5.4 31.3											
Turkana	4.9											
West Pokot	27.0			2.1	0.0							11
Samburu	28.0						1					l
Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu	2.0 27.3											1
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0											
Nandi	15.2											!
Baringo	12.2											!
Laikipia	20.3 21.5											!
Nakuru Narok	34.6											
Kajiado	59.7											
Kericho	7.8						1					I
Bomet	49.7						1					1
Kakamega Vihiga	6.0 43.1											23 7
Bungoma	16.9											40
Busia	38.2	0.0	51.7	10.1	0.0	0.0		21.8	78.2	0.0	0.0	4
Siaya	25.2											!
Kisumu	18.7 44.4											24 6
Homa Bay Migori	24.5											11
Kisii	13.2						1					1
Nyamira	34.1	0.0	61.3	4.6	0.0		22.8	35.0	12.7	9.7	19.8	
Nairobi City	9.8	3.4	42.6	31.1	4.2	8.9	24.3	28.4	15.8	26.8	4.7	55

Table 5.18: Percentage Distribution of Type of Fluid Given to Children During Diarrhoea by Residence, County and Age-Group

Residence/Sex/ Age				Fluid Giv						Much Fluid			Number of
group / County	Nothing	Breastmilk	Porridge	Water	Milk Other than	Other	Not Stated	Much	Some What		More	Not	individuals
				Alone	Breastmilk		Stated	Less	Less	the Same		stated	('000')
National	4.2	16.3	39.4	15.5	10.7	4.2	9.7	11.3	12.5	20.5	23.0	32.7	519
Rural	4.9	16.5	38.5	12.9	12.0	5.7	9.3	12.1	13.2	20.4	22.0	32.3	328
Urban	2.9							1			24.8	33.3	192
Sex			27.			/ -				22.0	22.5	21.5	27/
Male Female	3.9 4.5							11.1			23.7 22.3	31.7 33.9	278 241
Temate	4.)	17.0	41.)	13.	12.0	3.0	0.7	11.0	13.0	16.0	22.3	33.9	241
Age group													
< 6 months	11.1										6.2	50.3	38
6-11 months	2.4							!			16.1	36.5	76
12-23 months 24-35 months	4.0 1.0		39.2 41.7					1			26.0 26.6	28.8 28.8	173 102
36-48 months	5.9							1			25.6	33.6	70
48-59 months	5.9	0.0	42.1	24.3	8.5	5.0	14.2	12.9	14.7	14.0	25.0	33.3	61
Commen													
County Mombasa	0.0	5.5	30.3	51.6	5 12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	35.2	29.9	18.0	11
Kwale	0.0							0.0			26.1	8.0	15
Kilifi	3.9	23.2	34.7	33.7	0.8	1.9	1.8	6.2	9.6	25.2	33.1	25.9	33
Tana River	5.8		18.2								16.4	57.3	5
Lamu	0.0		51.8								15.3	31.9	2
Taita / Taveta	3.7 0.0		39.8								10.0	11.0	3
Garissa Wajir	2.4		8.5 0.0					1			13.1	20.4 51.0	3 2
Mandera	0.0		0.0								8.6	0.9	3
Marsabit	1.4		13.4					!			97.5	1.1	2
Isiolo	6.2	37.3	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	37.3	0.0	62.7	0
Meru	0.0		34.1				34.1	4.1			8.4	76.2	9
Tharaka-Nithi	11.9							!			30.5	16.0	7
Embu	5.0										13.5	31.2	6 22
Kitui Machakos	4.8 0.0		57.2 65.1					16.6 20.4			51.2 15.1	14.0 8.2	8
Makueni	0.0							0.0			59.4		7
Nyandarua	0.0										22.9	71.9	4
Nyeri	0.0	21.2	0.0	73.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	13.0	78.8	0.0	3
Kirinyaga	0.0	22.5	17.1	16.3	0.0	5.8	38.2	16.2	2.0	10.9	2.8	68.0	8
Murang'a	0.0							1			50.7	5.5	7
Kiambu	0.0							1			83.4	0.0	10
Turkana West Pokot	0.0 2.7										2.1 6.5	82.4 64.0	17 11
Samburu	10.4							1			16.6		2
Trans Nzoia	3.6							I			15.2	15.5	10
Uasin Gishu	11.2										18.9	52.2	17
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	57.9	0.0	27.5	1.9	0.0	16.0	29.2	52.9	3
Nandi	0.0						35.1	0.0			22.1	50.5	3
Baringo	1.8							!			27.2	34.2	14
Laikipia	1.2							0.0			6.9	82.1	17
Nakuru Narok	14.0 9.3							7.5 24.3			6.8 7.9	28.3 26.3	17 27
Kajiado	35.5										3.2	74.8	8
Kericho	0.0		61.6					!			17.3	35.0	5
Bomet	27.2		30.9	31.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1	0.0	30.9	2
Kakamega	12.1		48.3					!			0.0	43.8	23
Vihiga	7.7										14.3	22.8	7
Bungoma	0.0							1			28.5	23.2	40
Busia	11.2 5.4		67.1 67.8					0.0 12.8			21.7 20.1	7.4 24.6	4 24
Siaya Kisumu	0.8		67.8 78.4					!			56.9	24.6 19.8	24
Homa Bay	12.3										0.0	20.3	24
Migori	0.0							1			14.3	27.0	11
Kisii	3.8										19.3	80.7	5
Nyamira	2.5	23.6	29.2	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	37.2	15.2	30.7	0.0	7
Nairobi City	0.0	13.9	42.6	13.6	5 10.4	0.0	19.5	12.0	14.8	17.4	16.6	39.2	55

Table 5.19: Percentage Distribution of Children by Additional Supplement Given During Diarrhoea by Age Group, Residence and County

Residence/Sex/ Age group / County	ORS/ ORT/ Zinc Solution	Sugar Salt Solution	Other Home Made Solutions	None	Not Stated	Number of individuals ('000)
National	46.9	7.9	5.8	38.0	1.4	
Rural	44.8	8.3	5.4	40.5	1.0	328
Urban	50.6	7.2	6.4	33.7	2.1	192
C						
Sex Male	47.8	8.4	4.8	37.3	1.7	278
Female	45.9			38.8		
Age group < 6 months	38.5	5.8	1.4	49.7	4.6	38
6-11 months	52.8					
12-23 months	44.4					
24-35 months	50.6	8.0	5.1	36.3	0.0	102
36-48 months	46.7	13.4	5.8	33.8		
48-59 months	46.0	12.5	1.8	35.5	4.2	61
County						
Mombasa	54.0	15.9	0.0	30.1	0.0	11
Kwale	48.4			42.4		
Kilifi	78.3	0.0	0.8	20.8	0.0	33
Tana River	35.8	2.2	0.0	62.0	0.0	5
Lamu	50.3			49.7		
Taita / Taveta	77.0			16.4		
Garissa Wajir	42.8 72.8	9.4 0.0		47.8 27.2		
Mandera	88.5	0.0	0.0	11.5		
Marsabit	38.9	28.2	0.0	32.9		
Isiolo	6.2			93.8		
Meru	53.5	0.0	4.1	42.4	0.0	9
Tharaka-Nithi	52.8			30.5		
Embu	62.8			26.8		
Kitui Machakos	38.3 76.7	8.1 0.0	4.2 0.0	49.4 16.1		
Makueni	24.0	20.9		55.1		
Nyandarua	16.9			51.3		· ·
Nyeri	81.3	13.0		5.7		3
Kirinyaga	58.4	0.0	0.0	41.6	0.0	8
Murang'a	30.2	0.0	0.0	69.8		
Kiambu	14.6	0.0	0.0	85.4		
Turkana West Pokot	79.4					
Samburu	40.4 19.9	10.8 32.2	0.5 10.2	42.9 37.7		
Trans Nzoia	50.2	23.8	0.0	26.0		
Uasin Gishu	50.5	3.5	10.6	35.4		
Elgeyo / Marakwet	67.3	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	3
Nandi	27.9	15.5	19.9	36.7		
Baringo	40.3	5.4	9.4	44.8		
Laikipia Nakuru	17.5 67.7	13.9 0.0	0.0	57.4 32.3		
Narok	43.1	5.6		38.8		
Kajiado	34.6	0.0	0.0	65.4		
Kericho	42.3	0.0	23.8	33.8		
Bomet	68.7	0.0	0.0	31.3		2
Kakamega	42.1	7.9	0.0	50.0		
Vihiga	21.6	13.8	14.4	50.2		
Bungoma	30.9 38.8	16.6 11.4	1.8 0.0	48.5 49.8		40 4
Busia Siaya	36.3	20.0	7.6	32.0		24
Kisumu	47.6	18.9	2.4	29.0		24
Homa Bay	56.3	0.0	5.7	38.0		
Migori	30.6	0.0	17.3	52.1	0.0	11
Kisii	20.5			59.7		
Nyamira	33.1	1.6		46.8		
Nairobi City	48.2	7.3	15.0	24.8	4.7	55

CHAPTER 6:

6. NUTRITION

6.1 Introduction

The Kenyan Constitution stipulates that every Kenyan has the right to basic nutrition, right to adequate amounts of food of acceptable quality as well as clean and safe water in adequate quantities. Nutrition is the intake of food, measured in relation to dietary needs. The nutritional status of a population is one of the most useful indicators of a population's overall welfare. Therefore, child growth is recognized as an important indicator of nutritional status and health.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number two seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition. In the national framework for monitoring and reporting SDGs, the Government has committed to monitor and report on three indicators on nutrition. These are prevalence of undernourishment; stunting; wasting and underweight. The 2015/16 KIHBS provides data for monitoring nutritional status of children and progress made towards realization of SDGs targets.

The survey collected information on breastfeeding, feeding patterns and health status of children aged 0-59 months at the time of the survey. Anthropometric measures were also taken for all household members aged above 6 months. These measurements included recumbent length (measured while lying down for children below 24 months) and standing height for all persons aged 2 years and above.

6.2 Nutritional Status of children

The assessment of the nutritional status of children was measured using the three anthropometric indicators namely; height for age, weight for age and weight for height. These indicators are interpreted based on the concept that in a well-nourished population, the distribution of children's weight and height at a given age will follow a predictable pattern. Nutritional status is determined based on the extent to which the indicators deviate from the median WHO/ NCHS reference population growth standards. The reference population generated by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) is used to compare the nutrition status of individuals and of any given population over time or to compare subgroups within a population.

Table 6.1 shows the nutritional status of children as measured by stunting, wasting and underweight by sex, age, residence and county. The data reveals that boys are more prone to stunting, wasting and being underweight than girls.

Stunting

Stunting is height for age index which measures linear growth. Stunting is the result of long-term nutritional deprivation and often results in delayed mental development. High level of stunting is linked to poor socio-economic conditions and early exposure to adverse conditions such as illness and/or inappropriate feeding practices. A child whose z-score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his/ her age or stunted. If the child's z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population, the child is considered severely stunted.

The data shows that at national level, 29.9 per cent of the children were moderately stunted (short for their age) while 11.4 per cent were severely stunted (-3SD). Most of the children in rural areas were moderately stunted compared to children in urban areas. The proportion of the children who were severely stunted in

rural and urban areas were 12.2 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively.

The survey results indicate that 32.8 per cent of male children were moderately stunted with 12.5 per cent of them being severely stunted. The prevalence of stunting among female children was lower than that for males. Stunting was more pronounced in the 24-35 months age category with 37.0 per cent of the children being moderately stunted.

Wasting

Wasting in children is defined as low weight for height and is a strong predictor of mortality among children under five years. A child is considered severely wasted if his/her z-score is more than minus three standard deviations below (-3SD) the median of the reference population. Wasting impairs the functioning of the immune system and can lead to increased severity and duration of and susceptibility to infectious diseases and an increased risk of death. A child whose z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population, is considered to have low weight for his/her height, or moderately wasted.

Overall, 13.0 per cent of the children were reported to be moderately wasted while 2.5 per cent were severely wasted. The proportion of children who were severely wasted in rural areas was slightly higher than in urban areas. Further, the information presented in Table 6.1 shows that the 36-47 months age group had the highest proportion of moderately wasted children at 14.1 per cent.

Underweight

Underweight (low weight for age) is a composite index of weight for height and height for age. The proportion of underweight children reflects both conditions of chronic and acute under-nutrition and is a pointer to the extent of nutritional problems.

Overall, 6.7 per cent of the children were underweight, with 2.6 per cent being severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children in rural areas was 6.8 per cent with 2.8 per cent being severely underweight. In urban areas, 6.3 per cent of children were underweight with 2.4 per cent being severely underweight.

A higher proportion of male children were underweight compared to their female counterparts. Nationally, 7.2 per cent and 3.0 per cent of male children were moderately and severely underweight, respectively. On the other hand, 6.1 per cent and 2.3 per cent of female children were moderately and severely underweight, respectively. The highest proportion of the moderately underweight children was recorded in the 12-23 months age group.

Table 6.1: Proportion of Undernourished Children (6-59 Months) by Residence, Age, Sex and County

Residence / county	Height-	for-Age	Weight	-for-Age	Weight-for-Height		Number of Children
	Percentage below -2SD	Percentage below -3SD	Percentage below -2SD	Percentage below -3SD	Percentage below -2SD	Percentage below -3SD	
National	29.9	11.4	13.0	2.5	6.7	2.6	4,839
Rural	32.4	12.2	14.5	2.8	6.8	2.8	3,297
Urban	24.5	9.6	9.8	2.1	6.3	2.4	1,542
Sex							
Male	32.8	12.5	13.7	3.0	7.2	3.0	
Female	26.9	10.2	12.3	2.1	6.1	2.3	2,392
Age							
6-11 months	14.6	5.5	8.3	1.1	8.5	3.8	1
12-23 months	30.8	12.8	11.8	3.3	9.0	3.5	
24-35 months	37.0	13.5	13.4	2.3	5.7	2.6	7 11
36-48 months	32.5	13.3	14.1	2.6	6.1	2.4	1
48-59 months	25.7	8.5	14.4	2.4	5.3	1.8	1,191
County							
Mombasa	26.6	11.9	10.4	2.5	9.7	2.6	
Kwale	35.5	13.9	10.2	2.5	3.4	0.4	
Kilifi	29.9	10.8	17.4	1.4	4.8	1.3	
Tana River Lamu	24.6 30.9	11.4 10.5	14.7 17.7	6.0 4.3	8.2 8.8	1.6 1.5	
Taita / Taveta	24.8	10.3		0.8	7.1	1.9	1
Garissa	8.3	5.0	13.9	4.7	27.6	16.6	
Wajir	24.7	8.3	16.1	1.8	11.6	2.6	
Mandera	47.6	18.5	43.8	5.8	17.2	6.2	1
Marsabit	33.0	16.1	30.9	11.5	25.0	11.5	1
Isiolo	22.8	10.5	18.4	5.3	30.0	11.5	
Meru	36.0	15.3	13.5	4.3	4.7	0.7	1
Tharaka-Nithi	39.7	14.3	15.5	3.8	6.3	0.6	36
Embu	33.0	8.5	16.8	5.3	3.5	0.4	50
Kitui	29.3	10.4		1.1	6.3	1.4	1
Machakos	39.8	16.9	7.5	1.7	2.7	0.0	
Makueni	28.9	6.6	9.4	1.8	3.2	0.8	
Nyandarua	39.2	13.3	10.3	2.6	9.9	4.7	
Nyeri	27.6	8.0	4.1	1.0	6.0	2.4	1
Kirinyaga Murang'a	28.3 20.1	13.2 3.0	7.1 3.8	0.6 1.0	0.7 5.0	0.7 3.2	
Kiambu	26.0	8.2	3.8 8.7	5.7	4.0	2.6	1
Turkana	25.3	7.8	25.5	4.7	27.4	15.9	
West Pokot	41.2	14.8	32.8	7.8	15.4	7.1	
Samburu	33.1	14.9	32.1	11.9	25.3	12.2	
Trans Nzoia	37.0	10.5	14.7	2.0	1.7	0.7	
Uasin Gishu	28.0	8.1	12.6	2.1	4.4	1.2	
Elgeyo / Marakwet	32.2	11.7	17.8	1.2	5.3	0.9	47
Nandi	31.1	12.4	10.4	2.2	6.3	1.1	
Baringo	30.0	9.9	21.6	4.8	8.1	1.6	
Laikipia	33.1	18.2	20.6	11.5	6.2	2.7	
Nakuru	33.4	9.0	11.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	
Narok	39.4	18.4		2.2	4.3	1.5	
Kajiado	25.0	13.5	9.8	1.0	4.8	1.1	1
Kericho	32.3	11.0	12.0	2.4	4.0	1.2	
Bomet	33.0	15.2		2.9	7.2	3.6	
Kakamega Vihiga	27.6 22.4	11.1 5.8	8.7 6.1	0.7 0.0	2.0 2.6	0.7 0.6	
Bungoma	33.3	13.6	8.2	1.8	2.7	0.9	
Busia	29.5	10.7	9.1	0.2	3.7	0.7	
Siaya	30.4	8.1	7.1	0.2	3.1	0.6	
Kisumu	23.9	6.0	5.2	0.5	5.5	2.2	1
Homa Bay	32.1	13.4		2.6	4.4	3.0	
Migori	26.5	11.5	7.6	1.1	8.0	2.8	
Kisii	27.6	13.6	11.0	0.7	6.8	4.1	
Nyamira	23.2	5.5	5.6	0.9	3.5	2.7	
Nairobi City	21.4	11.8	10.2	1.6	5.6	1.8	410

6.3 Infant Feeding Patterns

Improper breastfeeding, supplementary feeding and weaning practices are major causes of under nutrition and malnutrition among children. A baby should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months. After six months, it is recommended that a child be introduced to supplementary feeding and continue breast feeding until the second year of life. Early introduction of food (supplementation), especially in unhygienic conditions, can result in infections, while delayed or poor supplementation on the other hand inhibits normal growth.

Ever Breastfed: The percentage distribution of children aged 0-59 months by breastfeeding status is shown in Table 6.2. Nationally, 98.8 per cent of all children aged 0-59 months were ever breastfed. There was no significant difference between children in rural and urban areas reported to have ever been breastfed. Most of the counties reported high proportions of children who have ever been breastfed.

Initiation of Breastfeeding:

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. Mothers milk contain colostrum, which is highly nutritious and contains antibodies that provide natural immunity to the infant. It is recommended that children be breastfed immediately after birth (within one hour) and continue to be exclusively breastfed for the first six months. As shown in Table 6.2, seven out of ten of children (71.9 %) at the national level were breastfed within one hour of birth while 92.8 children were breastfed within one day after birth. A similar pattern is exhibited in the rural and urban areas.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 0-59 Months by Breastfeeding Status, Age, Sex Residence and County

Residence / county	Ever breastfed	Number of children aged 0-59 Months ('000)	Breastfed within 1 hour of Birth	Breastfed within 1 day of Birth	Number of children ever breastfeed ('000)
National	98.8	6,081	71.9	92.8	6,008
n 1	22.0	2.001	72. 0		2.050
Rural Urban	99.0 98.5	3,991 2,090	72.0 71.5	93.7 91.0	3,950 2,059
Ci ban	76.7	2,070	/ 1. /	71.0	2,037
Sex					
Male	98.7	3,057	71.8	92.7	3,019
Female	98.9	3,024	72.0	93.0	2,990
Age group					
< 6 months	99.3	555	68.3	90.2	551
6-11 months	99.7	572		93.6	571
12-23 months	99.4	1,194		92.6	1,187
24-35 months	98.8	1,163		93.1	1,149
36-48 months	98.8 97.7	1,260 1,336		93.0 93.4	1,245 1,305
48-37 IIIOIIUIS	9/./	1,550	/ 2./	75.4	1,505
County					
Mombasa	95.1	135	52.3	84.6	128
Kwale Kilifi	100.0 95.0	130 222		95.7 93.3	130 211
Tana River	95.0	48		93.3 99.9	47
Lamu	99.2	18		87.5	17
Taita / Taveta	98.9		70.4	95.1	41
Garissa	97.4	63	89.8	99.5	62
Wajir	97.3	92	84.8	95.1	90
Mandera	98.5	117		99.3	115
Marsabit	99.1	53		99.8	52
Isiolo Meru	99.8 98.7	23 168		98.5 93.0	23 166
Tharaka-Nithi	98.8	45		91.2	44
Embu	99.1	57		94.3	57
Kitui	100.0	134		97.3	134
Machakos	99.4	136	58.6	86.1	135
Makueni	98.8	110		97.3	109
Nyandarua	98.9			92.3	73
Nyeri	99.6 98.9	82 56		95.8 93.3	82 56
Kirinyaga Murang'a	100.0			95.3	117
Kiambu	98.8	197		93.3	194
Turkana	99.4		69.2	85.6	190
West Pokot	98.0				111
Samburu	99.1	54	96.9	100.0	54
Trans Nzoia	99.2	133		86.8	132
Uasin Gishu	97.3		83.4		147
Elgeyo / Marakwet	98.9	67		94.4	i
Nandi Baringo	99.2 99.7	122 98		96.7 96.6	121 97
Laikipia	99.2	66		95.7	65
Nakuru	99.3			90.6	268
Narok	99.5	200	88.4	96.9	199
Kajiado	98.4	119	86.7	96.1	117
Kericho	99.4				108
Bomet	99.7	i	89.2	97.4	
Kakamega	99.0 97.7	262 68			260 67
Vihiga Bungoma	97./	237			
Busia	99.6				
Siaya	96.8			93.5	129
Kisumu	99.4				151
Homa Bay	99.4				176
Migori	99.4	i			153
Kisii	99.6		47.6		
Nyamira	98.0				79
Nairobi City	99.6	600	73.4	87.2	598

6.4 Duration of Breastfeeding.

Nationally, 35.5 per cent of the children aged 0-59 months were still breastfeeding at the time of the survey. The mean length of breastfeeding nationally stood at 16.8 months. No significant variation was noted in the length of breastfeeding between male and female children.

6.5 Types of Supplementary Foods

The best practise recommends the introduction of solid or semi-solid food to infants around 6 months because by that age breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to maintain a child's optimal growth. In the transition to supplementary feeding, children aged 6 months should be fed small quantities of solid and semi-solid foods throughout the day while continuing to breastfeed up to 2 years of age.

Table 6.4 presents the percentage distribution of children aged 0-35 months by the first food supplement given, by residence age sex and county. Porridge was reported as the common first food supplement given to 35.9 per cent of the children. Milk other than breast milk was the second most preferred food supplement with 29.3 per cent of the children being given after birth. There was notable variation in rural and urban practices with a higher proportion of children in rural areas being given milk other than breast milk, porridge and water compared to urban areas. The proportion of children given commercial infant food formula as the first food supplement was higher in urban areas (8.3%) compared to rural areas (1.9%).

Table 6.3: Mean and Median duration of breastfeeding of children aged 0-59 months by Age, Sex Residence and County

Residence / County	Still Breast Feeding	Length of Breastfee	ding (Months)	Number of Children (000)
		Mean M	edian	
National	35.5		17.0	6,008
Rural	34.7	17.2	17.0	3,950
Urban	36.9		16.0	2,059
Sex				
Male	36.0	16.9	17.0	3,019
Female	34.9	16.7	17.0	2,990
Age group				
< 6 months	99.7		3.0	551
6-11 months	96.4		8.0	571
12-23 months	68.4		16.0	1,187
24-35 months	14.5		19.0	1,149
36-48 months	2.8 1.4		20.0 19.0	1,245 1,305
County				
Mombasa	39.5	15.9	18.0	128
Kwale	38.0		16.0	130
Kilifi	36.4		18.0	211
Tana River	34.0		20.0	47
Lamu	34.8		18.0	17
Taita / Taveta	36.0		18.0	41
Garissa	35.6	17.7	19.0	62
Wajir	33.0	13.9	12.0	90
Mandera	27.6	15.6	14.0	115
Marsabit	45.9	18.9	18.0	52
Isiolo	42.9	18.0	18.0	23
Meru	43.9	19.2	18.0	166
Tharaka-Nithi	49.3	21.0	22.0	44
Embu	39.7	19.0	18.0	57
Kitui	43.3	18.3	18.0	134
Machakos	58.0		18.0	135
Makueni	36.4		15.0	109
Nyandarua	25.3		18.0	73
Nyeri	28.6		16.0	82
Kirinyaga	41.6		18.0	56
Murang'a	29.8		18.0	117
Kiambu	34.7	16.6	18.0	194
Turkana	37.9		18.0	190
West Pokot Samburu	33.9		16.0	111 54
Trans Nzoia	33.1 28.5		14.0 16.0	132
Uasin Gishu	37.9		17.0	147
Elgeyo / Marakwet	30.4		15.0	66
Nandi	36.1		18.0	121
Baringo	35.5		17.0	97
Laikipia	35.3		18.0	65
Nakuru	34.5	16.8	17.0	268
Narok	33.7	17.4	17.0	199
Kajiado	36.8	15.1	15.0	117
Kericho	35.5	17.9	18.0	108
Bomet	33.4	17.4	18.0	131
Kakamega	33.5	15.6	13.0	260
Vihiga	35.1	19.2	18.0	67
Bungoma	34.0		18.0	235
Busia	29.8		18.0	110
Siaya	36.0		12.0	129
Kisumu	31.6		17.0	151
Homa Bay	28.9		18.0	176
Migori	37.1	15.6	15.0	153
Kisii	31.7		16.0	161
Nyamira	32.0	16.3	18.0	79

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 0-35 Months by first food supplement given after birth by residence, Age, Sex and County

County C		1.9 8.3 4.2 4.1 0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	35.9 36.4 35.1 36.2 35.7 10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9 59.5	5.0 4.8 5.4 4.4 1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6 3.8	4.4 5.0 4.4 4.7 0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5 11.7	5.5 5.8 4.8	14.4 17.9 15.4 15.9 74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,219 1,759 1,699 1,699 551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63 31
Rural Urban Sex Male Female Female Age group < 6 months 6-11 months 12-23 months 24-35 months County Mombasa Kwale Kilifi Tana River Lamu Taita / Taveta Garissa Wajir Mandera Marsabit Isiolo Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu Kitui Machakos Makueni Nyandarua Nyardarua Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	29.3 32.1 24.1 28.9 29.6 10.2 32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	4.2 1.9 8.3 4.2 4.1 0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	36.4 35.1 36.2 35.7 10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	5.0 4.8 5.4 4.4 1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.4 5.0 4.4 4.7 0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	5.8 4.8 5.3 5.6 2.9 6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	14.4 17.9 15.4 15.9 74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	2,239 1,219 1,759 1,699 1,699 551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63 31
Sex Male	24.1 28.9 29.6 10.2 32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	8.3 4.2 4.1 0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	35.1 36.2 35.7 10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	4.8 5.4 4.4 1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.4 4.7 0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	4.8 5.3 5.6 2.9 6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	17.9 15.4 15.9 74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,219 1,759 1,699 1,699 551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63 31
Sex Male	28.9 29.6 10.2 32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	4.2 4.1 0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	36.2 35.7 10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	5.4 4.4 1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.4 4.7 0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	5.3 5.6 2.9 6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	15.4 15.9 74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,759 1,699 1,699 551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63 31
Male	29.6 10.2 32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	4.1 0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	35.7 10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.7 0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	5.6 2.9 6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	15.9 74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,699 551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 244 33 52 63 31
Age group < 6 months	29.6 10.2 32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	4.1 0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	35.7 10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.7 0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	5.6 2.9 6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	15.9 74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,699 551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 244 33 52 63 31
Age group < 6 months	10.2 32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7	0.7 3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	10.2 38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	1.0 4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.5 4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	2.9 6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	74.5 8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	551 571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
< 6 months	32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 4.7	3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
6-11 months	32.4 31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 4.7	3.9 6.4 3.7 1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	38.8 41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	4.9 6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.5 5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	6.7 5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	8.8 3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	571 1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
12-23 months	31.4 34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7	1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0	41.6 41.0 50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	6.2 5.5 3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	5.5 5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	5.4 6.1 0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	3.4 3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,187 1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
24-35 months County Mombasa Kwale Kilifi Tana River Lamu Taita / Taveta Garissa Wajir Mandera Marsabit Isiolo Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu Kitui Machakos Makueni Nyandarua Nyeri Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	34.6 22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 4.7 11.6	3.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	5.6 4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	3.6 17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	1,149 85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63 31
County Mombasa	22.1 14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 4.7	1.7 4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0	50.8 61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	3.2 3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.3 0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	0.0 2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	17.9 13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	85 80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
Mombasa Kwale Kilifi Tana River Lamu Taita / Taveta Garissa Wajir Mandera Marsabit Isiolo Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu Kitui Machakos Makueni Nyandarua Nyeri Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 4.7 11.6	4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
Kwale	14.8 17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 4.7 11.6	4.3 3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	61.9 59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	3.8 2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.0 0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	2.2 2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	13.0 13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	80 125 27 10 24 33 52 63
Kilifi	17.7 62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7	3.6 0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0	59.4 17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	2.2 0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.9 6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	2.7 0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	13.4 12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	125 27 10 24 33 52 63
Tana River	62.6 35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7	0.7 10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0	17.8 26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	0.4 6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4	6.1 3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	0.1 6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	12.2 12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	27 10 24 33 52 63
Lamu	35.5 23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	10.6 0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0	26.2 49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	6.0 8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	3.4 0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8	6.3 3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	12.0 15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	10 24 33 52 63 31
Taita / Taveta	23.1 55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	0.0 0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	49.1 0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	8.0 2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.6 4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	3.4 29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0	15.9 7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	24 33 52 63 31
Garissa	55.6 51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	0.9 3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	0.7 3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	2.4 1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	4.1 0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	29.4 26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	7.1 14.2 13.4 20.3	33 52 63 31
Wajir	51.1 82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	3.2 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	3.3 0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	1.2 0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.8 0.6 1.8 11.5	26.1 1.5 0.0 1.2	14.2 13.4 20.3	52 63 31
Mandera	82.7 75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	1.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	0.8 0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	0.0 1.7 2.4 12.6	0.6 1.8 11.5	1.5 0.0 1.2	13.4 20.3	63 31
Marsabit Isiolo Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu Kitui Machakos Makueni Nyandarua Nyeri Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet Elgeyo / Marakwet	75.3 51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	0.0 0.0 0.1 5.1	0.9 17.7 40.9 51.9	1.7 2.4 12.6	1.8 11.5	0.0 1.2	20.3	31
Isiolo	51.2 11.2 4.7 11.6	0.0 0.1 5.1	17.7 40.9 51.9	2.4 12.6	11.5	1.2		
Meru	11.2 4.7 11.6	0.1 5.1	40.9 51.9	12.6			16.0	1.2
Tharaka-Nithi Embu Kitui Machakos Makueni Nyandarua Nyeri Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	4.7 11.6	5.1	51.9		11./			
Embu	11.6			3.0	8.2	12.5		
Kitui. Machakos. Makueni. Nyandarua. Nyeri. Kirinyaga. Murang'a. Kiambu. Turkana. West Pokot. Samburu. Trans Nzoia. Uasin Gishu. Elgeyo / Marakwet.				1.9	5.3	8.2		
Machakos	50.5	0.6	15.3	3.6	2.7	13.4		82
Makueni Nyandarua Nyeri Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	34.6		16.8	0.5	3.0	16.9		
Nyandarua Nyeri Kirinyaga Murang'a Kiambu Turkana West Pokot Samburu Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	31.3	0.5	17.3	9.5	1.0	28.1	12.3	
Nyeri	7.3	7.3	61.1	0.9	6.5	1.4		
Kirinyaga	17.0		54.5	1.0	9.3	1.0	14.2	44
Murang'a	0.6		65.6	4.6	7.9	2.0	17.6	
Kiambu	0.5	3.0	37.2	4.2	38.9	0.0		
West Pokot	5.4	6.2	30.7	0.6	21.7	0.0	35.5	112
West Pokot	44.3	4.0	20.6	0.9	0.5	5.4		111
Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	64.5	0.8	15.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	17.5	69
Trans Nzoia Uasin Gishu Elgeyo / Marakwet	84.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.8	10.3	31
Elgeyo / Marakwet	16.9	1.7	37.8	3.0	11.7	17.0	12.1	74
0,	35.8	2.4	40.4	1.4	2.0	2.5	15.5	88
Nandi	46.1	0.0	40.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	11.4	40
	14.3	1.4	64.3	9.0	0.0	1.5	9.5	74
Baringo	71.3	2.2	5.3	1.5	0.7	4.9	14.1	57
Laikipia	39.0	2.6	36.7	2.1	2.9	1.4	15.3	39
Nakuru	14.0	3.0	54.1	4.9	6.5	4.3		
Narok	39.6	3.6	22.9	11.1	2.3	0.3		109
Kajiado	39.6		21.4	4.3	11.3			
Kericho	32.0		33.9	1.0	3.4			
Bomet	39.8		45.9	0.9	0.8	0.3		
Kakamega	13.7		37.2	28.8	0.0	2.0		
Vihiga	13.8		32.1	16.8	3.2			
Bungoma	22.8		52.7	0.7	3.6	1.7		
Busia	32.0		50.3	0.6	1.9	4.7		
Siaya	31.1	1.8	35.2	7.9	1.1	12.8		
Kisumu	56.1 37.8	0.9 1.1	13.4	7.2 3.7	0.0 0.4			
Homa Bay			38.2 37.8	3./ 4.5	4.5	1.2		
Migori Kisii			46.3	1.1	2.4	10.7		
Nyamira	32.5	11.13	49.4	7.2	2.4	29.1	9.8	
Nairobi City		0.3	17.7	5.4	4.8	3.7		

6.6 Participation in Community Nutrition and Growth Monitoring Programmes

Community-based nutrition programmes provide a crucial contact between the population and trained health workers. The programmes are expected to create awareness increase on good nutrition practises in the community and to minimise incidences of child malnutrition. Table 6.5 presents the percentage distribution of children aged 0-59 months who participated in community nutrition programmes by residence, sex, age and county. Overall, 31.6 per cent of the children participated in the programmes, with a higher proportion of children in rural areas (29.7%) attending compared to those in urban areas (35.2%).

Growth Monitoring is the process of following the growth rate of a child in comparison to a recommended standard by periodic, frequent anthropometric measurements to assess growth adequacy and identify early faltering. Growth monitoring of young children is recognised as an effective means of detecting growth-related issues, thereby providing a critical opportunity for taking preventive or corrective action needed. Table 6.6 presents the proportion of children aged 0-59 months that participated in growth monitoring programme by age, residence and county. Nationally, 82.4 per cent of children participated in growth monitoring programmes, with no much variation in participation among children in urban and rural areas. The highest proportion of children (85.5%) participating in growth monitoring were in the 6-11 years age group.

Table 6.5: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months by participation in Community Nutrition Programmes by Residence, Sex, Age, and County

Residence/County	Participated in Community Nutrition Programmes	Did Not Participate in Community Nutrition Programmes	Don't Know / Not Stated	Number of Children ('000)
National	31.6	67.1	1.3	6,081
Rural	29.7	69.2	1.2	3,991
Urban	35.2	63.1	1.7	2,090
Sex				
Male	30.2	68.5	1.3	3,057
Female	33.0		1.4	3,024
Age group				
< 6 months	22.5	75.7	1.9	555
6-11 months	30.5	69.2	0.3	572
12-23 months	34.3	64.9	0.8	1,194
24-35 months	32.9		1.2	1,163
36-48 months	32.6		1.5	1,260
48-59 months	31.3	66.7	2.0	1,336
County				
Mombasa	37.4		2.3	135
Kwale	62.9		0.0	130
Kilifi	24.2		6.4	222
Tana River	6.6		1.5	48
Lamu Taita / Taveta	22.3 9.0		0.0 0.6	18 41
Garissa	26.4			63
Wajir	5.6		3.5	92
Mandera	11.8		1.2	117
Marsabit	30.9		2.2	53
Isiolo	44.2		0.0	23
Meru	2.3	96.7	1.0	168
Tharaka-Nithi	52.1	43.3	4.6	45
Embu	56.9	43.1	0.0	57
Kitui	6.8	93.2	0.0	134
Machakos	1.8	96.8	1.4	136
Makueni	51.9			110
Nyandarua	68.6		3.5	74
Nyeri	56.8			82
Kirinyaga	5.5		2.7	56
Murang'a	4.0		0.0	117
Kiambu Turkana	56.7	43.3	0.0	197
West Pokot	17.2 39.5	80.3 59.0	2.5 1.5	191 113
Samburu	38.3		0.5	54
Trans Nzoia	4.3		0.2	133
Uasin Gishu	19.5		2.7	151
Elgeyo / Marakwet	59.4		2.0	67
Nandi	13.2		0.7	122
Baringo	35.8	63.9	0.3	98
Laikipia	17.1	80.8	2.1	66
Nakuru	4.1	95.2	0.7	270
Narok	63.8	35.9	0.4	200
Kajiado	1.2		3.0	119
Kericho	59.0	39.9	1.1	109
Bomet	56.5	42.8	0.8	131
Kakamega	38.5		1.5	262
Vihiga	3.5		3.3	68
Bungoma	44.8	54.6	0.6	237
Busia	15.4 13.7		0.5 1.5	110 133
Siaya Kisumu	6.0	91.9	2.1	152
Homa Bay	40.2		0.6	177
Migori	45.3		0.6	154
Kisii	31.1	68.7	0.2	161
Nyamira	54.0	46.0	0.0	80
Nairobi City	52.2	46.8	1.1	600

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of children aged 0-59 months by participation in Growth Monitoring Programmes by Age, Residence and County

Residence/County	Participated in Growth	Did Not Participate in	Not Stated	Number of Children ('000)
National	Monitoring Clinics 82.4	Growth Monitoring Clinics 16.4	1.2	6,081
Press 1	92.7	16.2	1.2	2 001
Rural Urban	82.7 81.8		1.2 1.4	3,991 2,090
Sex				
Male	82.1	16.7	1.2	3,057
Female	82.6		1.3	3,024
Age group				
< 6 months	68.6	29.6	1.8	555
6-11 months	85.5	14.2	0.3	572
12-23 months	85.1	14.3	0.6	1,194
24-35 months	83.2		1.3	1,163
36-48 months	84.0		1.2	1,260
48-59 months	82.0	16.0	2.0	1,336
County				
Mombasa	76.1	22.2	1.6	135
Kwale	97.4		0.0	130
Kilifi	90.5		6.4	222
Tana River	43.2		1.5	48
Lamu	99.1	0.9	0.0	18
Taita / Taveta	98.0		0.0	41
Garissa	58.5		2.5	63
Wajir	4.4		4.2	92
Mandera	61.8		1.2	117
Marsabit Isiolo	83.6		1.5	53 23
Meru	91.8 97.9		0.0 1.0	
Tharaka-Nithi	94.7		4.6	168 45
Embu	67.3		0.0	57
Kitui	96.1	3.9	0.0	134
Machakos	84.2		1.4	136
Makueni	92.1	7.2	0.7	110
Nyandarua	83.3		3.5	74
Nyeri	98.2		0.0	82
Kirinyaga	90.3	7.1	2.7	56
Murang'a	95.9	4.1	0.0	117
Kiambu	71.7	28.3	0.0	197
Turkana	41.0	56.7	2.3	191
West Pokot	28.2	70.0	1.8	113
Samburu	76.7	22.8	0.5	54
Trans Nzoia	98.0	1.8	0.2	133
Uasin Gishu	62.4	34.6	3.0	151
Elgeyo / Marakwet	72.4		1.9	67
Nandi	95.5		0.7	122
Baringo	92.7		0.3	98
Laikipia	46.5		2.1	66
Nakuru	93.8		0.7	270
Narok	92.6		0.4	200
Kajiado	39.7		2.6	119
Kericho	94.1	4.7	1.1	109
Bomet	87.4		0.8	131
Kakamega	92.8		0.7	262
Vihiga	94.1	4.0	1.9	68
Bungoma	88.2		1.2	237
Busia	94.1	5.8	0.1	110
Siaya	80.7		2.2	133
Kisumu	86.3 85.5		1.9	152
Homa Bay	96.8		0.9	177 154
Migori Kisii	83.5		0.6 0.2	161
Nyamira	94.2		0.0	80
	91.1	8.5	0.4	
Nairobi City	91.1	8.5	0.4	600

CHAPTER 7

7. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND CREDIT

7.1 Introduction

Household income is the aggregate earnings of all household members. It includes all forms of income arising from employment, household enterprises, agricultural produce, rent, pension and financial investment. The discussion in this chapter focuses on income from rent, pension, financial investment and other related incomes, hereafter referred to as other income. Information is also provided on access and sources of credit.

Income from Rent, Pension and Financial Investment.

Information was sought from household members on other income received within 12 months preceding the survey. The other income was further divided into; i) Regular income such as; interest, pension dividends and alimony and ii) Non-regular income which includes one off payments and windfalls like gratuity payments or winning a lottery.

Table 7.1 presents the proportion of households that received other income by household headship and residence. Overall, 7.2 per cent of households received other income. A higher proportion of male headed households received other income compared to female headed ones. This pattern was replicated across male and female headed households in both rural and urban areas.

Table 7.1: Proportion of Households that Received Other Income by Household Headship and Residence.

Residence/ Household Headship	Proportion of households that received other income (%)	Number of households ('000)
National	7.2	11,415
Male headed	8.3	7,716
Female headed	4.9	3,699
Rural	7.1	6,442
Male headed	8.3	4,126
Female headed	5.0	2,316
Urban	7.4	4,972
Male headed	8.4	3,589
Female headed	4.8	1,383

Table 7.2 shows the proportion of households that received regular and non-regular other income by type, household headship and residence. Overall, 41.9 per cent of households received income from financial investment, which includes interest and dividends, followed by 32.2 per cent from rental income. The proportion of households that received financial investment income in urban areas was more than double that in rural areas. There was no major disparity among the households that received rental and pension income in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of households that received other income on non-regular basis was 24.0 per cent with a higher percentage in the rural areas.

Table 7.2: Proportion of Households that Received Regular and Non-Regular Other Income by Type, Household Headship/Residence.

Residence/ Household headship	Regular Income				Non-regular	Number of
	Savings, interest and investment income	Pension	Rental income	Other type	income	Households ('000)
National	41.9	17.4	32.2	3.4	24.0	825
Male headed	44.8	18.3	32.5	3.5	21.4	642
Female headed	31.7	14.1	31.1	3.2	33.3	183
Rural	27.5	19.0	31.4	3.9	33.3	457
Male headed	29.1	21.4	32.9	4.2	29.7	340
Female headed	22.8	12.0	27.2	3.0	43.7	116
Urban	59.9	15.3	33.2	2.8	12.5	368
Male headed	62.6	14.8	32.1	2.6	12.0	301
Female headed	47.4	17.7	37.8	3.4	15.1	66

Table 7.3 present information on monthly average amount in Kenya Shillings (KSh) received in other income by type. Nationally, households that received investment income on average received KSh 1,265, per month; those that got rental and pension income on average received KSh 12,284 and KSh 2,106, respectively per month. The average monthly rental income received by households in urban areas was higher (KSh 19,976) compared to that in rural areas (KSh 6,088). Female headed households received lower amounts of regular income in all categories except for rental income in rural areas.

Table 7.3: Monthly Average of Other Income Received by Households by Type, Residence and Headship.

Residence/ Household headship	Regular Income (in KSh)				Non- regular
	Saving, interest and investment income	Pension	Rental	Other type	income (in KSh)
National	1,265	2,106	12,284	925	486
Male headed	1,430	2,285	13,174	993	423
Female headed	687	1,480	9,155	688	707
Rural	662	2,027	6,088	1,165	691
Male headed	766	2,140	5,532	1,405	600
Female headed	359	1,696	7,715	464	956
Urban	2,014	2,205	19,976	627	232
Male headed	2,179	2,448	21,804	527	224
Female headed	1,262	1,102	11,677	1,078	271

7.2 Access to Credit

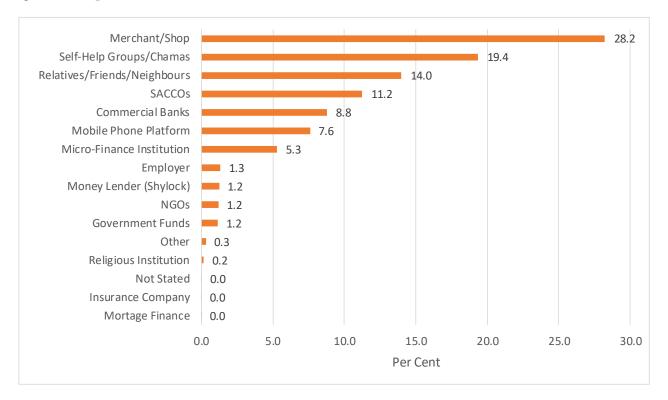
Credit refers to money or goods advanced to a household member(s) by an individual, organization or a financial institution either in kind or cash, with an arrangement to repay later, usually at a cost. In this survey, all sources of credit to households were considered including informal ones such as friends, relatives or local money lenders or shylocks. Table 7.4 presents the proportion of households with at least a member who sought or accessed credit by household headship, residence and county. Approximately one third (33.7%) of households sought credit in the 12 months preceding the survey and had a high success rate of 90.1 per cent. There was no major disparity in the proportion of male and female headed households and rural and urban households that sought and successfully acquired credit. Over 60 per cent of households in Nyamira, Migori, Wajir and Vihiga Counties sought credit. Counties with low proportions of households that sought credit were Busia (5.5%), Mandera (6.0%) and Samburu (7.0%). Marsabit County had the lowest proportion of households that successfully acquired credit.

Table 7.4: Proportion of Households that Sought with at least a Member Who Accessed Credit by Household Headship, Residence and County

Residence/ County/ Household Headship	Proportion of households that sought credit (%)	Number of Households ('000)	Proportion of households that sought and accessed credit (%)	Number of Households that sought credit ('000)
National	33.7	11,415	90.1	3,847
Male-Headed	34.6	7,716		2,668
Female-Headed	31.9	3,699	90.7	1,179
Rural	34.2	6,442	89.7	2,200
Male-Headed	35.5	4,126	89.7	1,464
Female-Headed	31.8	2,316	89.6	737
Urban	33.1	4,972	90.6	1,647
Male-Headed	33.6	3,589	90.0	1,205
Female-Headed	32.0	1,383	92.4	442
County				
Mombasa	22.0	397	96.2	87
Kwale	32.9	174		57
Kilifi	27.1	326		88
Tana River	16.2	56	71.4	9
Lamu	35.7	30	67.2	11
Taita / Taveta	36.1	102	91.0	37
Garissa	11.4	78	43.1	9
Wajir	62.4	69	91.1	43
Mandera	6.0	111	89.3	
Marsabit	11.1	62	33.9	7
Isiolo	11.2	34		
Meru	23.2	393		91
Tharaka-Nithi	54.3	107	69.6	
Embu	43.7	164		
Kitui Machakos	51.2	236		121 126
Makueni	38.5 50.1	328 233		117
Nyandarua	18.2	191		
Nyeri	43.1	271	97.8	
Kirinyaga	34.8	198		
Murang'a	34.4	323		111
Kiambu	31.5	600		189
Turkana	17.1	246		42
West Pokot	38.8	119	93.3	46
Samburu	7.0	61	95.7	4
Trans Nzoia	30.4	210	94.1	64
Uasin Gishu	22.0	270	91.6	59
Elgeyo / Marakwet	43.1	99	98.7	43
Nandi	24.2	202	97.2	49
Baringo	44.4	152		
Laikipia	15.5	135		
Nakuru	30.4	578		176
Narok	20.6	223		
Kajiado	31.1	250		
Kericho	54.4	211	84.7	115
Bomet	19.5	179		
Kakamega	27.1 60.6	392		
Vihiga Bungoma	32.8	144 321	58.0	
Busia	5.5	177	62.2	
Siaya	36.2	246		
Kisumu	33.2	284		
Homa Bay	42.0	224		
Migori	64.2	233		150
Kisii	59.7	291		
Nyamira	66.1	179		
Nairobi City	33.9	1,503	89.2	510

Figure 7.1 shows the preferred source of credit. Results show that merchants or shops were the most common (28.2%) source of credit followed by self-help groups/*chamas* (19.4%); and relatives, friends and neighbours (14.0%). Among the formal sources, Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOs) were the most popular (11.2%) followed by commercial banks (8.8%)





Nationally, most (39.3%) of the loans were obtained for subsistence needs and school fees (20.9%) as shown in Table 7.5. Analysis by sources show that loans from merchants or shops and mobile phone platforms were used for subsistence needs. A higher proportion of credit from commercial banks (32.5%) and micro finance institutions (36.5%) was used for business or investment. Most (37.4%) of the loans from SACCOs were used on school fees.

Table 7.6 presents the percentage distribution of credit by source type of collateral required. Nationally, majority (42.7%) of the loans did not require any form of collateral. Nearly one in every five loans required shares as a form of collateral while 14.5 per cent required individual or guarantors as collateral. Shares as collateral were required mainly to obtain loans from self-help groups or *chamas*. Individuals or guarantors were required as collateral when obtaining credit from Government funds.

Table 7.5: The percentage distribution of credit by source and main purpose.

Source of credit				Purpos	e of Credit			
	Subsistence Needs	Medical Expense	School Fees (Education	Ceremony/ Weddings	Purchase of Lands	Purchase of Agricultural Inputs	Business/ Investment	Purchase of Agricultural Machinery
National	39.3	3.8	20.9	1.2	2.8	5.4	16.1	0.2
Commercial Banks	10.6	2.2	24.8	0.1	9.7	5.3	32.5	0.4
Micro-Finance Inst	6.6	2.8	28.8	0.4	3.6	5.1	36.5	0.3
Mortage Finance	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0
Government Funds	6.3	0.2	55.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	21.5	0.0
Insurance Company	0.0	0.0	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0
Saccos	7.5	2.5	37.4	1.5	9.1	6.8	16.0	0.2
Religious Inst	31.4	10.1	27.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.1	2.1
NGO	5.5	1.4	5.9	0.0	0.3	73.8	3.8	4.8
Employer	42.1	2.5	26.9	1.9	3.4	6.0	1.1	0.0
Merchant/Shop	92.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.0
Shylock	43.2	3.8	15.5	0.1	0.0	2.0	23.3	0.0
Relative/Friend/Neighbour	53.4	9.7	15.4	2.9	0.2	4.2	9.2	0.0
Mobile Platform	72.3	2.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	11.3	0.0
Self-Help Groups/Chamas	25.2	5.1	28.7	1.6	0.9	5.7	20.8	0.2
Other	32.8	6.3	19.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	5.3	0.0
Not Stated	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0

Table 7.5: The percentage distribution of credit by source and main purpose...Cont'd

Source of credit			Purpose of Cree	lit		Number of
	Purchase/ Construction of Dwelling	Purchase of Motor vehicles/ cycles	Purchase of Livestock	Other	Not Stated	Loans ('000)
National	4.6	1.0	1.3	3.2	0.1	7,605
Commercial Banks	8.3	2.3	1.3	2.4	0.1	670
Micro-Finance Inst	7.5	2.2	3.3	2.9	0.0	404
Mortage Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	0*
Government Funds	2.4	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	88
Insurance Company	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Saccos	12.1	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.0	855
Religious Inst	12.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	14
NGO	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	91
Employer	7.1	1.0	0.5	7.4	0.0	102
Merchant/Shop	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	2,145
Shylock	1.3	0.4	1.6	8.8	0.0	94
Relative/Friend/Neighbour	1.5	0.2	0.2	3.2	0.0	1,064
Mobile Platform	0.4	0.0	0.4	4.7	0.0	578
Self-Help Groups/Chamas	4.5	1.2	2.4	3.7	0.0	1,471
Other	0.0	2.7	7.8	9.2	0.0	24
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	3

^{*}Less than 1,000

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of credit by source and collateral required

Source of Credit						Collater	Collateral required							Number of
	Land Title	House	Motor Vehicle/ Cycle	Individual/ Guarantor	Livestock	Shares	Household Goods	Salary	Income	Business Stock	None	Other	Not Stated	loans ('000)
National	1.1	0.2	9.0	14.5	3.0	19.0	3.0	6.5	2.2	1.4	42.7	2.0	3.8	7,605
Commercial Banks	4.8	0.7	3.2	18.4	5.2	2.2	6.1	29.2	7.7	5.6	10.5	3.6	2.8	029
Micro-Finance Inst	3.4	1.2	6.0	32.0	10.6	16.7	14.3	4.8	2.3	4.1	5.3	1.8	2.6	404
Mortage Finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	*0
Government Funds	1.1	0.0	0.0	48.4	2.8	4.7	2.9	1.0	0.0	2.4	29.6	2.8	4.2	88
Insurance Company	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	55.7	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Saccos	6.0	0.0	0.2	26.9	3.1	39.8	1.7	13.2	3.9	8.0	4.2	1.4	3.8	855
Religious Inst	0.0	0.0	1.9	19.9	0.0	16.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	14
NGO	3.0	0.0	0.5	8.8	12.0	28.6	9.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	35.6	3.8	0.0	91
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	53.1	13.7	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.4	102
Merchant/Shop	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.1	82.0	0.3	6.6	2,145
Shylock	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.5	3.3	5.6	4.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	47.8	4.8	4.4	94
Relative/Friend/Neighbour	6.0	0.0	0.1	6.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	9.0	1.4	86.0	1.5	8.0	1,064
Mobile Platform	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	79.4	9.9	2.0	578
Self-Help Groups/Chamas	0.3	0.2	9.0	16.0	3.8	46.7	2.7	8.0	0.3	9.0	23.3	1.8	3.0	1,471
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	62.7	0.0	1.9	24
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	46.3	3

CHAPTER 8

8. HOUSEHOLD TRANSFERS

8.1 Introduction

A transfer is the provision of support or gift either in form of a good, service, financial asset or other assets by an individual, household or institution to another entity without any corresponding economic return. Transfers constitute income that the household receives without working for it and augments household income by improving its welfare. Transfers can either be in form of cash or in kind and households can either receive or give out to other entities. This chapter presents information on transfers that households received or gave out over the last 12 months preceding the survey. It covers information on the source of cash transfers, amount of cash transfers received by expenditure, cash transfers received outside Kenya, transfers received from national and county government programmes; and in kind transfers.

8.2 Cash Transfers

Cash transfers include assistance in form of currency or transferable deposits such as cheque and money orders. The proportion of households that received cash transfers by source, household headship, residence and county is presented in Table 8.1. Overall, 33.5 per cent of the households received cash transfers. A higher proportion of households in rural areas (40.2%) received cash transfers compared to those in urban areas (24.8%). More female headed households received cash transfers compared to male headed households in both rural and urban areas. At county level, more than half of the households in Kakamega Kisii, Kitui, Mandera, Nyamira, Samburu, Trans Nzoia, Turkana and Vihiga counties received cash transfers

Table 8.1: Proportion of Households that Received Cash Transfers by Source, Household Headship, Residence and County

Residence/ Household	Households	Number of
headship / County	receiving	households ('000)
	Transfers (%)	<u> </u>
National	33.5	11,415
Male-Headed	23.1	7,716
Female-Headed	55.2	3,699
Rural	40.2	6,442
Male-Headed	28.5	4,126
Female-Headed	61.0	2,316
***	- / -	/
Urban	24.8	4,972
Male-Headed	16.8	3,589
Female-Headed	45.6	1,383
Country		
County	10.6	207
Mombasa	18.6	397
Kwale	25.3	174
Kilifi Tana River	36.8	326 56
	37.5	
Lamu	46.7	30
Taita / Taveta	48.0	102
Garissa	6.4	78 69
Wajir	36.2	- /
Mandera	54.1	111
Marsabit	38.7	62
Isiolo	32.4	34
Meru	27.0	393
Tharaka-Nithi	27.1	107
Embu	24.4	164
Kitui	48.7	236
Machakos	43.9	328
Makueni	49.4	233
Nyandarua	24.6	191
Nyeri	34.3 46.5	271 198
Kirinyaga	34.1	323
Murang'a Kiambu	17.0	600
Turkana	64.2	246
West Pokot	22.7	119
Samburu	59.0	61
Trans Nzoia	63.3	210
Uasin Gishu	30.4	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	12.1	99
Nandi	22.8	202
Baringo	34.9	152
Laikipia	30.4	135
Nakuru	30.1	578
Narok	19.7	223
Kajiado	18.0	250
Kericho	20.4	211
Bomet	6.1	179
Kakamega	66.6	392
Vihiga	65.3	144
Bungoma	44.9	321
Busia	31.6	177
Siaya	50.4	246
Kisumu	28.2	284
Homa Bay	42.0	224
Migori	48.1	233
Kisii	58.1	291
Nyamira	66.5	179
Nairobi City	14.8	1,503

Table 8.2 presents the average amount of cash transfers received by households from various sources within 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, each household received on average KSh 27,097 through cash transfers. Cash transfers to households from national and county governments averaged KSh 1,922 and KSh 473, respectively. Female headed households in both urban and rural areas received more cash transfers from individuals than male headed households. Cash received from outside Kenya was higher among households in Uasin Gishu, Samburu and Garissa Counties.

Table 8.2: Average Cash Transfers (in KSh) Received by Households by Source in the last 12 Months preceding the Survey, Residence, Household Headship and County

Residence/ Household headship / County			Inside Kenya			Inside Kenya	Outside Kenya	Total	Number of households
neadship / County	Individual	Non Profit Institution	National Government	County Government	Corporate Sector		icnya		that received transfers ('000)
National	23,327	668	1,922	473	482	26,871	1,706	27,097	
Male-Headed	22,831	834	1,857	481	471	26,474	1,320	26,019	1,779
Female-Headed	23,760	522			490		2,041	28,037	
Rural	16,927	439	1,819	338	203	19,725	865	19,871	2,589
Male-Headed	15,860	588	1,586	336	186	18,555	789	18,437	1,177
Female-Headed	17,816	315	2,013	340	218	20,701	929	21,066	1,412
Urban	36,780	1,148	2,140	756	1,067	41,891	3,472	42,286	1,232
Male-Headed	36,456	1,315	2,388	764	1,030	41,953	2,359	40,839	602
Female-Headed	37,089	988	1,904	748	1,102	41,831	4,536	43,671	630
County									
Mombasa	29,996	0			2,969		3,881	39,062	
Kwale	10,628	1,159			1,236		1,375	16,233	
Kilifi	36,106	0	,		0		1,786	38,036	
Tana River	18,680	12			0		0	15,409	
Lamu	12,858	366			719		2,734	18,630	
Taita / Taveta	28,476	530			591		64	31,839	
Garissa	69,043	0			0	,.	10,350	79,149	
Wajir	897	106			529	** *	889	5,137	
Mandera Marsabit	17,529	472			528		101	20,986	
Isiolo	3,826	3,129			505 0		106 0	29,072 14,914	
	15,822 16,969	358 428			264		2,862	22,429	
Meru Tharaka-Nithi	14,106	1,545			204		2,862	17,061	29
Embu	21,703	643			0		531	24,253	
Kitui	26,686	1,958			153		434	31,018	
Machakos	50,989	1,088			0		1,669	53,885	
Makueni	31,251	0			0	,	0	28,728	
Nyandarua	13,861	251			124		591	17,071	
Nyeri	40,964	635			0	*	0	43,328	
Kirinyaga	12,424	46			0		56	12,823	
Murang'a	22,319	17	451	0	311		35	22,969	110
Kiambu	74,748	1,290	4,752	1,974	963	83,727	1,716	85,038	102
Turkana	179	223	4,694	245	109	5,451	68	4,976	158
West Pokot	3,451	1,511	3,989	5,067	0	14,018	0	10,197	27
Samburu	352	43	2,289	144	0	2,828	11,024	11,868	36
Trans Nzoia	23,835	221	927	134	726	25,843	572	25,352	133
Uasin Gishu	32,699	1,210	3,986	879	0	38,774	30,756	66,914	82
Elgeyo / Marakwet	16,532	0			0	24,086	0	20,873	12
Nandi	17,846	596		139	0		1,185	16,149	
Baringo	10,126	1,389			1,288	16,212	3,267	19,405	53
Laikipia	17,217	670	683		521	19,092	231	19,077	
Nakuru	35,729	108		506	24		0	38,556	
Narok	16,225	689			50		39	12,705	
Kajiado	28,983	103			7,702		780	38,735	
Kericho	15,146	753			1,763		9,605	30,349	
Bomet	5,364	320			0		0	3,473	
Kakamega	18,180	318			292		782	19,568	
Vihiga	17,213	1,270			224		296	21,213	
Bungoma	8,513	58			187		387	9,275	
Busia	24,273	370			0		498	22,810	
Siaya	16,294	856			0		571	18,048	
Kisumu	17,899	2,539			0		34	22,810	
Homa Bay	9,884	697			0	-	0	11,630	
Migori	19,261	843			5.40		177	22,137	
Kisii	12,284	79			546		147	13,715	
Nyamira	14,351	36			2.010		3,380	19,316	
Nairobi City	41,056	2,283	1,755	152	2,010	47,256	2,048	41,794	223

The share of the cash transfers received from within Kenya by expenditure items is shown in Table 8.3. Most of the cash transfers received from within Kenya by households was spent on education (44.6%) followed by food (33.5%). The expenditure on education accounted for more than half of the cash transfers in maleheaded households. However, a higher proportion of transfers received by female headed households in rural areas was spent on food. More than 50 per cent of the transfers received by households in Kajiado County went towards investment or business.

Table 8.3: Share of the Cash Transfers Received from Within Kenya by Expenditure Items, Residence/County

Residence/ Household Headship / County		Education/ l School fees		Investment / Business	Other	Total cash transfers received (KSh million)
National	33.5	44.6	6.9	4.5	10.5	97,768
M.I. II J. I	20.0	507	£ 0	5.0	0.5	45.050
Male-Headed Female-Headed	29.0 37.4	50.7 39.4	5.8 7.8	5.0 4.1		·
remare readed	3/.1	37.1	7.0	1.1	11.5	32,707
Rural	38.9	38.2	7.0	4.2	11.7	49,726
Male-Headed	35.2		7.6			·
Female-Headed	41.8	37.0	6.6	3.6	11.0	28,222
Urban	27.9	51.2	6.7	4.9	9.3	48,042
Male-Headed	23.3	60.7	4.2	5.0	6.8	23,554
Female-Headed	32.2	42.1	9.2	4.8	11.7	24,487
County						
Mombasa	20.3	45.5	13.8	1.4	18.9	2,574
Kwale	36.6	45.0	5.6	5.7	7.2	718
Kilifi	51.8	31.6	3.0	2.8	10.8	3,946
Tana River	44.0	49.7	3.2	0.0	3.1	467
Lamu	50.0	25.0	8.2	12.8	3.9	233
Taita / Taveta	42.0	34.8	9.9	1.3		·
Garissa	50.0	13.5	18.0			387
Wajir	59.4	20.7	6.6			
Mandera	72.7	16.7	6.4			·
Marsabit	60.8	17.0	4.0	2.9		
Isiolo Meru	48.6 46.5	27.1 36.2	14.1 7.6	1.2 0.9		175 2,020
Tharaka-Nithi	21.3	36.6	22.1	4.5		· ·
Embu	36.1	39.6	6.8	2.5		959
Kitui	43.2	16.3	31.3	4.6		3,412
Machakos	46.6	38.7	1.9	2.9		·
Makueni	55.8	18.0	2.8	7.8	15.7	3,491
Nyandarua	27.7	47.8	12.6	2.8	9.1	780
Nyeri	32.1	29.6	24.9	1.4	12.0	4,026
Kirinyaga	25.9	44.4	8.1	1.8	19.8	1,196
Murang'a	40.6	30.0	9.4			·
Kiambu	30.4	55.5	1.5	0.4		8,393
Turkana	59.3	10.9	1.8	2.6		
West Pokot Samburu	10.9	70.8	0.5	0.0		
Trans Nzoia	33.6	40.2	6.5	10.0		
Uasin Gishu	13.3 21.8	58.0 56.2	3.8 2.0	17.1 4.1		
Elgeyo / Marakwet	22.2	32.3	11.5	0.5		
Nandi	17.6	49.6	12.4			
Baringo	27.1	47.6	7.2			
Laikipia	33.2	23.0	6.1	17.0	20.7	768
Nakuru	36.8	51.9	3.5	0.4	7.5	6,096
Narok	42.0	26.1	22.7	8.7	0.5	672
Kajiado	8.2	26.9	5.1	50.6	9.2	1,711
Kericho	16.9	58.9	5.0	5.9		
Bomet	58.6	22.1	3.4			
Kakamega	33.6	46.9	6.7	2.9		
Vihiga	48.2	36.6	7.1	3.1		1,945
Bungoma	38.3 41.7	28.0 37.8	10.7 12.8	15.8 3.8		1,218 1,445
Busia	55.1	28.1	5.6			2,155
Siaya Kisumu	8.7	77.3	5.5	3.8		1,815
Homa Bay	28.1	45.6	6.7	1.5		
Migori	38.3	49.7	3.5	4.4		
Kisii	12.4		6.1	3.4		
Nyamira	27.7	45.7	5.9	4.1	16.7	2,157
Nairobi City	14.0	70.3	2.2	4.4	9.2	9,949

Table 8.4 presents the share of cash transfers received from outside Kenya by expenditure items. Expenditure at national level presents a similar pattern to that of transfers from within Kenya where a higher proportion of remittances was spent on education or school fees followed by food.

Table 8.4: Share of Cash Transfers Received from Outside Kenya by Expenditure Items, Residence and Household Headship

Residence/ household headship	Food	Education/ School fees	Health	Investment/ Business	Other	Total cash transfers received ('000)
National	22.8	29.4	9.8	11.4	26.6	5,302
Male-Headed	15.4	46.4	4.8	7.6	25.8	1,387
Female-Headed	25.5	23.3	11.6	12.7	26.9	3,916
Rural	20.4	39.3	3.5	19.3	17.5	2,095
Male-Headed	4.8	55.5	3.3	6.7	29.6	885
Female-Headed	31.9	27.4	3.6	28.5	8.6	1,210
Urban	24.4	22.9	13.9	6.2	32.6	3,208
Male-Headed	34.0	30.3	7.3	9.3	19.1	502
Female-Headed	22.6	21.5	15.2	5.6	35.1	2,706

8.3 Modes of Cash Transfers

Transfers are remitted through various modes classified under formal or informal channels. Formal channels of cash transfers are those that are licensed to officially operate such as banks, money transfer agents and mobile money transfer agents. Informal channels of cash transfers are those outside the official regulation and supervision.

Table 8.5 presents the proportion of households that received cash transfers from within Kenya by mode of transfer. Majority (43.7%) of households received cash transfers through mobile money transfer. Other preferred modes of transfer were through family or relative (39.8%) and commercial banks (17.5%). Mobile money transfer was used more by households in rural areas (46.2%) than in urban areas (38.9%).

Table 8.5: Proportion of Households that Received Cash Transfers from Within Kenya by Mode and Residence

Residence/ Household headship	Money transfer agents		Mobile money transfer	Hawala	U	Family/ relative	Bus	Courier	Other	Number of households that received cash transfers from within Kenya ('000)
National	11.0	17.5	43.7	0.0	10.3	39.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	3,150
Male-Headed	10.1	18.4	44.0	0.0	10.2	38.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1,461
Female-Headed	11.7	7 16.7	43.5	0.0	10.4	41.4	0.1	0.0	3.2	1,689
Rural	9.7	15.4	46.2	0.0	10.5	42.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	2,112
Male-Headed	9.4	16.2	46.7	0.0	10.2	39.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	958
Female-Headed	10.0	14.7	45.7	0.0	10.8	43.7	0.1	0.0	2.4	1,154
Urban	13.5	21.7	38.9	0.1	9.8	35.5	0.0	0.1	4.9	1,038
Male-Headed	11.5	22.7	38.8	0.1	10.2	34.2	0.0	0.1	4.8	503
Female-Headed	15.3	3 20.8	38.9	0.1	9.4	36.7	0.0	0.1	5.0	535

The proportion of households that received cash transfers from outside Kenya by mode of transfer is shown in Table 8.6. Majority of the households (33.2 %) received cash transfers from outside Kenya through money transfer agents. Other major modes used to transfer cash from outside Kenya were banks (29.1%) and mobile money transfer (23.5%). In urban areas, 37.8 per cent of the households received cash transfers through mobile money transfer agents compared to 28.0 per in rural areas. The proportion of households that received cash transfers through family or a relative was 2.9 per cent in urban areas compared to 5.8 per cent in the rural areas.

Table 8.6: Proportion of Households that Received Cash Transfers from Outside Kenya by Mode and Residence

Residence/ Household headship	Money Transfer Agents	Banks	Mobile Money Transfer	Hawala	Neighbour/ Friend	Family /Relative	Number of households that received cash transfers from outside Kenya ('000)
National	33.2	29.1	23.5	2.0	4.3	9.3	57
Male-Headed	40.7 27.4	26.7 31.0	25.5 22.0	0.0 3.5	0.0 7.6	7.3 10.8	25 32
Rural	28.0	36.0	25.1	2.7	5.8	2.3	27
Male-Headed	23.8 30.4	39.0 34.4	32.8 20.9	0.0 4.2	0.0 8.9	4.4	9 17
Urban	37.8	22.9	22.1	1.3	2.9	15.5	30
Male-Headed	51.2	19.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	15
Female-Headed	23.8	27.0	23.4	2.7	6.0	22.2	15

The share of cash transfers received from government programmes by expenditure category, residence and county is shown in Table 8.7. Nationally, 54.7 per cent of cash transfers received from government programmes was spent on education while 32.0 per cent was spent on food. In rural areas, 43.8 per cent of cash received was spent on education compared with 73.4 per cent in urban areas. The entire portions of cash transfers received from the government in Makueni, Kajiado, Bomet and Nairobi City Counties was spent on education. Most of the government programmes cash transfers (89.3%) received by households in Siaya County was spent on food

 $Table 8.7: Share of Cash\ Transfers\ received\ from\ Government\ Programmes\ by\ Expenditure\ Category,\ Residence,\ Household\ Headship\ and\ County.$

Residence/ Household Headship / County	Education/ School fees	Food	Health Care I	Rent / nousing	U	Business/ Investment	Debt repayment	Other	Total cash transfers from Government programmes (KSh million)
National	54.7	32.0	3.6	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.9	7,824
Male-Headed	60.1	28.3	2.8	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.9	3.9	3,808
Female-Headed			4.5	1.5	2.3				
Rural	43.8	40.1	4.6	0.7	2.5	2.0	1.7	4.6	4,937
Male-Headed	. 45.6	39.1	3.8	0.1	1.9	3.0	1.2	5.4	2,113
Female-Headed	42.5	40.9	5.1	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.1	4.1	2,824
Urban	73.4	18.1	2.1	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.5	2,887
Male-Headed	78.2	15.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	1,695
Female-Headed	66.5	22.4	2.9	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.7	3.1	1,192
County									
Mombasa	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	277
Kwale	71.3	18.2	5.4	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	138
Kilifi	38.1	53.9	4.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Tana River	81.6	10.8	6.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	115
Lamu	47.2		0.9	0.0	9.9	0.2			
Taita / Taveta	63.3		3.0	0.0	0.5	4.9			
Garissa	47.0	22.5	4.3	0.0	2.5	0.0			
Wajir	24.3	53.5	5.2	0.1	3.2				
Mandera	17.9		2.8	0.0	4.5	0.4			465
Marsabit	13.7	64.9	1.2	6.0	1.0	3.8			
Isiolo	74.6		17.0	0.0	4.2	0.0			
Meru	49.6		5.7	6.1	3.7	13.3			
Tharaka-Nithi	40.0	33.2	12.8	0.0	2.1	3.1			
Embu Kitui	73.2 26.2	16.2 65.0	1.7 5.0	0.0	5.6 1.6	2.0			1
Machakos	47.6	35.6	2.5	4.4	1.3	1.1			253 167
Makueni	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Nyandarua	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Nyeri	79.5	8.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Kirinyaga	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Murang'a	25.7	44.0	7.5	0.0	8.7	0.0			
Kiambu	73.0	23.5	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Turkana	11.2	60.6	1.8	0.0	4.4	1.3			480
West Pokot	71.9	15.0	2.6	0.0	2.3	0.4			165
Samburu	20.1	25.4	7.0	0.0	4.2	6.8	1.1	35.3	108
Trans Nzoia	58.6	13.8	18.5	0.0	6.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	67
Uasin Gishu	79.7	12.6	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	394
Elgeyo / Marakwet	41.4	45.3	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	9.2	98
Nandi	46.8	25.4	22.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Baringo	68.6	21.4	5.2	0.0	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	218
Laikipia	67.9		0.0	0.0	5.9			0.0	28
Nakuru	83.0		3.4	0.0	0.0				
Narok	57.5		7.5	0.0	0.0				
Kajiado	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Kericho	43.8		0.7	5.9	5.7	6.0			
Bomet	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			1
Kakamega	66.0		1.9	3.5	1.2				1
Vihiga	46.6		0.6	2.6	0.6				1
Bungoma	38.2		0.0	0.0	2.8				
Busia	45.5 4.1		3.0	0.0	1.3	9.1			
Siaya		89.3	1.7	0.0	5.0	0.0			
Kisumu	41.1	22.8	31.9	1.8	2.2				
Homa Bay	63.8 29.6	22.2 58.7	7.8 1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Migori	59.8	23.4	1.3	0.0	0.0				
Kisii Nyamira	83.8	12.2	12.0	0.0	0.2	0.0			
Nairobi City	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
1 1411001 CIty	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	, 0.0	343

8.4 Transfers in Kind

Transfers in-kind refer to exchange of ownership of a good or asset that is not in form of cash or provision of services for which no payment is given in return. In this survey, transfers in kind were converted to monetary terms in Kenya Shillings. The proportion of households that received in-kind transfers by type is presented in Table 8.8. Majority (83.3%) of the households received in kind transfers in form of food, followed by clothing (39.6%). There was no variation in the in-kind receipts across households in rural and urban areas. More than 85 per cent of households in Garissa Country received in-kind transfers in form of clothing. A higher proportion of households in Isiolo, Trans Nzoia, Tharaka-Nithi and Kisumu Counties received transfers in form of health/medical care

Table 8.8: Proportion of Households that Received In- Kind Transfers by Type

Residence/ household headship/ County	Food	Clothing	Health care/ Medical	Number of households that received In-Kind transfers (000)
National	83.3	39.6	Care 22.8	1,942
Male-Headed	83.5	38.2	21.8	880
Female-Headed	83.1	40.7	23.6	1,062
Rural	83.9	40.3	22.7	1,461
Male-Headed	83.2	40.5	21.6	668
Female-Headed	84.5	40.2	23.6	793
Urban	81.5	37.1	23.0	481
Male-Headed	84.6		22.4	212
Female-Headed	79.0	41.9	23.5	269
County				
Mombasa	84.0	29.4	4.0	15
Kwale	89.4	24.0	8.4	20
Kilifi	72.1	48.9	36.3	57
Tana River	90.5	31.3		13
Lamu	78.9	48.4		11
Taita / Taveta	87.9	49.3		33
Garissa	75.6 84.1	85.2	16.7	3 2
Wajir Mandera	97.3	32.3 3.5	12.8 4.9	42
Marsabit	86.3	19.7	,	10
Isiolo	63.5	19.9		9
Meru	81.1	41.7		33
Tharaka-Nithi	84.5	72.1	64.0	21
Embu	74.0	24.8	53.4	24
Kitui	89.6	58.3	13.3	72
Machakos	90.7	41.7	11.8	72
Makueni	76.1	52.0	27.4	52
Nyandarua	80.9	33.1	0.0	10
Nyeri	88.9	66.9	22.2	47
Kirinyaga	89.0	36.8	· ·	63
Murang'a Kiambu	82.9	35.9 64.3	16.4 26.4	48
Turkana	80.0			15
West Pokot	98.8 89.3	8.6 9.5	13.6 14.9	129 10
Samburu	99.7	0.9	2.5	34
Trans Nzoia	69.6	45.4		101
Uasin Gishu	74.1	36.3	23.2	29
Elgeyo / Marakwet	64.1	59.0	35.0	4
Nandi	78.0	68.0	26.9	30
Baringo	78.9	60.3	26.3	21
Laikipia	92.8	24.8	13.4	19
Nakuru	91.8	20.3	1.8	63
Narok	90.6	19.5	7.9	26
Kajiado	0.0	0.0	0.0 47.0	0
Kericho Bomet	75.2 30.5	22.3 54.1	47.9 0.0	17 4
Kakamega	85.5	50.7	13.0	199
Vihiga	68.8	52.7	29.9	60
Bungoma	78.7	52.5	7.2	83
Busia	61.7	68.8		21
Siaya	52.7	65.6		24
Kisumu	82.2	58.0	60.0	48
Homa Bay	71.8	22.0	58.4	70
Migori	86.1	23.6		60
Kisii	90.9	30.1	6.8	87
Nyamira	86.6	48.5	15.8	82
Nairobi City	74.9	33.9	18.8	52

Table 8.9 shows the average value of in-kind transfers received by households by source and use. A large amount of in-kind transfers from individuals (KSh 6,460 per household receiving transfer in kind) was spent on unspecified uses (any use). An average value of KSh 6,094 received in-kind from individuals was spent on health/medical services.

Table 8.9: Average value of In-Kind Transfers Households Received by Source and Use

Use	Individual	Non Profit Organization	Government	Corporate	Outside Kenya
Food	4,628	778	194	29	42
Clothing	2,650	257	17	2	168
Health / Medical	6,094	522	1,636	43	619
Any use	6,460	892	555	36	249

The proportion of households that gave out cash and in-kind transfers is presented in Table 8.10. More than half of the households (53.0%) gave out both cash and in-kind transfers. The proportion of households who gave out cash and in-kind transfers were 56.3 per cent in urban areas compared to 50.4 per cent in rural areas. The highest proportion of households (81.2%) giving transfers was registered in Nyeri County.

Table 8.10: Proportion of Households Giving-Out Support/Gifts in the last 12 months

Residence/	% of households	Number of			Number of households				
household headship/	giving support/Gifts	Households ('000)			ving Out Suppor		0 0 11		
County			Cash	Food	Clothing	Other in- kind	gifts ('000)		
National	53.0	11,415	87.6	49.4	21.1	11.3	6,050		
Male-Headed	54.9	5,884	90.0	47.7	20.5	12.1	3,230		
Female-Headed	51.0	5,531	84.8	51.4	21.9	10.5			
Rural	50.4	6,442	1	57.3	18.3	10.6			
Male-Headed Female-Headed	51.4 49.5	3,159 3,283	!	56.8 57.9	17.7 18.9	11.1 10.1	1,625 1,624		
Temale Treated	19.9	3,203	77.0	21.7	10.7	10.1	1,02		
Urban	56.3	4,972	94.3	40.2	24.4	12.2	2,801		
Male-Headed	58.9	2,725	!	38.5	23.2	13.1	1,606		
Female-Headed	53.2	2,247	91.8	42.5	26.0	11.0	1,195		
County									
Mombasa	39.7	397	96.0	12.7	12.0	0.4			
Kwale	34.1	174	!	37.7	18.2	21.4			
Kilifi	30.7	326	1	39.4	13.7	10.1	100		
Tana River	20.0	56	!	46.5	22.9	15.3			
Lamu	36.0		ļ.	42.1	16.6	5.3			
Taita / Taveta	60.2	102	l	58.2	26.3	2.6			
Garissa	7.8	78	72.3	54.8	43.8	2.8			
Wajir	10.1	69	76.8	50.7 40.3	25.9	23.7	7		
Mandera Marsabit	10.2 12.5	111 62	70.5 94.5	40.3 12.4	9.4 0.8	26.0 12.5			
Isiolo	14.4		96.4	48.1	8.3	13.8			
Meru	27.3	393	l	38.0	14.7	7.5			
Tharaka-Nithi	66.9	107	77.0 72.9	85.8	23.3	6.9			
Embu	58.1	164	1	64.2	11.4				
Kitui	49.9	236	!	85.4	26.2	76.4			
Machakos	64.4	328	87.3	40.6	20.3	11.2			
Makueni	59.4	233	83.9	65.0	18.1	4.3	139		
Nyandarua	31.2	191	83.5	25.7	7.8	12.8	60		
Nyeri	81.2	271	96.0	24.3	4.5	2.9	220		
Kirinyaga	59.4	198	81.3	61.0	15.6	12.1	118		
Murang'a	77.7	323	98.6	51.9	12.5	11.4	251		
Kiambu	49.1	600	96.4	12.1	10.8	0.0	294		
Turkana	40.6	246	I	72.4	24.0	23.3			
West Pokot	37.8	119		19.9	7.8	72.0			
Samburu	34.5	61	78.7	66.4	26.8	20.3			
Trans Nzoia	73.4		l	76.7	36.0	11.6			
Uasin Gishu	51.4	270	!	57.6	39.8	7.2			
Elgeyo / Marakwet	35.0		79.4 98.6	50.2	27.6	2.0			
Nandi	42.5 77.2	202 152	!	59.1 63.0	33.5 12.0	4.1 16.9			
Baringo Laikipia	44.1	135	1	56.9	15.1	9.5			
Nakuru	52.9			34.7	11.6	9.3			
Narok	53.5		!	62.6	26.5	11.3			
Kajiado	41.2	250	1	1.2	0.0	4.5			
Kericho	48.6	211	93.7	24.9	7.9	4.3			
Bomet	39.7	179	97.7	68.9	23.8	10.8			
Kakamega	76.5		!	68.5	15.2	7.0			
Vihiga	43.3	144	59.7	72.3	18.7	17.2	62		
Bungoma	61.3	321	76.0	70.0	37.4	6.7	197		
Busia	17.0	177	94.4	25.7	5.9	2.4	30		
Siaya	57.9	246	67.9	70.8	44.4	13.2	142		
Kisumu	45.8		!	86.7	65.3	12.2	130		
Homa Bay	80.8		l	40.7	14.0	4.8			
Migori	58.8	233	!	75.7	24.8	6.7			
Kisii	65.4		I	23.6	6.6	3.7			
Nyamira	64.9			62.1	21.1	15.8			
Nairobi City	65.4	1,503	97.5	47.9	30.1	15.5	983		

8. HOUSEHOLD TRANSFERS

Table 8.11 shows the average value of support/gifts given out by households in the last 12 months. Nationally, the average amount given out by households in kind was KSh 17,955. The average amount of cash given out in kind by urban households was KSh 27,910 while rural households gave out on average KSh 9,372.

Table 8.11: Average Value in KSh of Support/Gifts Given Out by Households in the last 12 months

National	Residence/ household	Cash	Food	Clothing	Other in-kind	Total	Number of households that
Male-Headed		Cuon	1004	Ciounng		2000	
Male-Headed	NI-411	1/, 2/2	2.174	5/2	955	17.055	(050
Female-Headed	National	14,262	2,1/4	563	955	1/,955	6,050
Female-Headed	Male-Headed	16 809	2 305	590	1 078	20.781	3 230
Rural						,	
Male-Headed						,.	,
Female-Headed	Rural	6,491	1,813	370	696	9,372	3,249
Create	Male-Headed	7,013	1,930	406	944	10,294	1,625
Male-Readed 26,720 2,684 775 12,13 31,393 1,606 Female-Headed 18,648 2,470 803 1,310 23,231 1,195	Female-Headed	5,969	1,697	335	449	8,450	1,624
Male-Readed 26,720 2,684 775 12,13 31,393 1,606 Female-Headed 18,648 2,470 803 1,310 23,231 1,195							
Female-Headed							· ·
County Mombas							•
Mombasa	Female-Headed	18,648	2,470	803	1,310	23,231	1,195
Mombasa	County						
Kwale. 6,750 1,284 302 520 8,857 59 Kilifi. 27,980 4,657 712 477 33,826 100 Kilifi. 22,7980 4,657 712 477 33,826 101 Tanan River. 22,633 3,544 1,255 11,268 40,118 11 Lamu. 7,249 984 388 176 8,796 11 Garissa. 20,079 13,114 3,204 110 37,137 6 Wajir. 12,921 21,75 558 6,30 22,013 7 Mandera. 39,259 900 130 2,192 42,481 111 Marashir. 12,122 996 5 566 13,689 8 Isiolo. 28,021 4080 349 983 33,433 5 Meru. 1,1483 1,727 707 468 17,734 108 Tharaka-Nithi. 4,982 1,680	•	23 159	997	410	3	24 569	157
Kilfin. 27,980 4,657 712 47 33,826 100 Tana Rive							
Tana River. 22,633 3,544 1,255 12,686 40,118 11 Lamu. 7,249 984 388 176 8,796 11 Tatia/ Taveta. 22,504 4,355 1,733 174 8,286 61 Garissa. 20,709 13,114 3,204 110 37,137 6 Wajic. 12,921 2,175 558 6,360 22,013 .7 Mandera. 39,259 900 130 2,192 24,481 11 Marabit. 12,122 996 5 566 13,689 8 Isiolo. 28,021 4,080 349 983 33,433 5 Meru. 14,483 1,727 707 468 17,734 108 Tharak-Nithi. 4,982 1,680 453 196 7,311 72 Embu. 5,165 1,642 321 453 7,580 66 Kitui. 14,416 2,691							
Lamu							
Taita / Tavera 22,504 4,355 1,733 174 28,766 61 Garissa 20,709 13,114 3,204 110 37,137 6 Wajir. 12,921 2,2175 558 6,360 22,013 7 Mandera. 39,259 900 130 2,192 42,481 11 Marsabit. 12,122 996 5 566 13,689 8 Isiolo. 28,021 4,080 349 983 33,433 5 Meru. 14,831 1,727 707 468 17,734 108 Meru. 14,831 1,727 707 468 17,734 108 Imarka-Nithi. 4,982 1,680 453 196 7,311 72 Embu. 5,165 1,642 221 321 433 20,086 118 Machakuci. 14,416 2,691 746 22,33 20,086 118 Machakuci. 9,585	Lamu				•		
Garissa 20,709 13,114 3,204 110 37,137 6 Wājir. 12,921 2,175 558 6,360 22,013 7 Mandera 39,259 900 130 2,192 42,481 11 Marsabit. 12,122 996 5 566 13,689 8 Isiolo. 28,021 4,080 349 983 33,433 5 Meru. 14,831 1,727 707 468 17,734 108 Tharaka-Nithi. 4,982 1,680 453 196 7,311 72 Embu. 5,165 1,642 321 453 7,580 96 Kiriti. 14,416 2,691 746 2,233 20,086 118 Machakos. 18,305 3,405 495 727 22,932 211 Machakos. 18,305 3,405 495 727 22,932 221 Machakos. 18,305 3,405	Taita / Taveta				174		61
Mandera. 39,259 900 130 2,192 42,481 11 Marsabit. 12,122 996 5 566 13,689 8 Isiolo	Garissa			3,204	110	37,137	6
Marsabit. 12,122 996 5 566 13,689 8 Isiolo. 28,021 4,080 349 983 33,433 5 Mcru. 14,831 1,727 707 468 17,734 108 Tharaka-Nithi. 4,982 1,680 453 196 7,311 72 Embu. 5,165 1,642 321 453 7,580 96 Kitui. 14,416 2,691 746 2,233 20,086 118 Machakos. 18,305 3,405 495 727 22,932 221 Makueni. 9,809 2,938 603 298 13,648 139 Nyandarua. 9,585 663 300 355 10,094 60 Nyeri. 10,514 1,128 170 83 11,896 220 Kirinyaga. 8,624 2,414 332 522 11,893 118 Muranga. 6,420 1,166	Wajir	12,921	2,175	558	6,360	22,013	7
Siolo	Mandera	39,259	900	130	2,192	42,481	11
Meru	Marsabit	12,122	996	5	566	13,689	8
Tharaka-Nithi 4,982 1,680 453 196 7,311 72 Embu 5,165 1,642 321 453 7,580 96 Kitui	Isiolo	28,021	4,080	349	983	33,433	5
Embu	Meru	14,831	1,727	707	468	17,734	108
Kitui. 14,416 2,691 746 2,233 20,086 118 Machakos. 18,305 3,405 495 727 22,932 211 Makueni. 9,809 2,938 603 298 13,648 139 Nyandarua. 9,585 663 300 355 10,904 60 Nyeri 10,514 1,128 170 83 11,896 220 Kirinyaga 8,624 2,414 332 522 11,893 118 Muranga 6,420 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kirinyaga 6,420 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kirinyaga 6,420 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kirinyaga 6,620 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kirinyaga 6,628 1,203 717 799 8,847 100 West Pokot 5,781	Tharaka-Nithi	4,982	1,680	453	196	7,311	72
Machakos. 18,305 3,405 495 727 22,932 211 Makueni. 9,809 2,938 603 298 13,648 139 Nyandarua 9,585 663 300 355 10,904 60 Nyeri. 10,514 1,128 170 83 11,896 220 Kirimyaga. 8,624 2,414 332 522 11,893 118 Murang'a. 6,420 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kiambu. 26,317 777 361 0 27,455 294 Kiambu. 6,128 12,03 717 799 8,847 100 West Pokot. 5,781 180 29 4,282 10,272 45 Samburu. 2,169 7,251 2,825 25,392 37,637 21 Uasin Gishu. 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277	Embu	5,165	1,642	321	453	7,580	96
Makueni	Kitui	14,416	2,691	746	2,233	20,086	118
Nyandarua 9,585 663 300 355 10,904 60 Nyeri 10,514 1,128 170 83 11,896 220 Kirinyaga 8,624 2,414 332 522 11,893 118 Murang'a 6,420 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kiambu 26,317 777 361 0 27,455 294 Turkana 6,128 1,203 717 799 8,847 100 West Pokot 5,781 180 29 4,282 10,272 45 Samburu 2,169 7,251 2,825 25,392 37,637 21 Trans Nzoia 14,117 4,620 1,270 1,272 21,276 154 Uasin Gishu 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nadi 8,679 1,488	Machakos	18,305	3,405	495			211
Nyeri							
Kirinyaga 8,624 2,414 332 522 11,893 118 Murang'a 6,420 1,166 284 229 8,098 251 Kiambu 26,317 777 361 0 27,455 294 Turkana 6,128 1,203 717 799 8,847 100 West Pokot 5,781 180 29 4,282 10,272 45 Samburu 2,169 7,251 2,825 25,392 37,637 21 Trans Nzoia 14,117 4,620 1,270 1,270 21,276 154 Uasin Gishu 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nandi 8,679 1,488 945 142 11,254 86 Baringo 8,095 2,286 400 588 11,369 118 Laikipia 5,800 1,486 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
Murang'a	•						
Kiambu							
Turkana	-						
West Pokot 5,781 180 29 4,282 10,272 45 Samburu 2,169 7,251 2,825 25,392 37,637 21 Trans Nzoia 14,117 4,620 1,270 1,270 21,276 154 Uasin Gishu 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nandi 8,679 1,488 945 142 11,254 86 Baringo 8,095 2,286 400 588 11,369 118 Laikipia 5,800 1,486 285 171 7,742 60 Nakuru 13,694 2,284 769 1,723 18,470 306 Narok 8,482 3,034 647 1,192 13,355 119 Kajiado 20,144 176 0 388 20,707 103 Kericho 7,631 1,284 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td>							•
Samburu 2,169 7,251 2,825 25,392 37,637 21 Trans Nzoia 14,117 4,620 1,270 1,270 21,276 154 Uasin Gishu 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nandi 8,679 1,488 945 142 11,254 86 Baringo 8,095 2,286 400 588 11,369 118 Laikipia 5,800 1,486 285 171 7,742 60 Nakuru 13,694 2,284 769 1,723 18,470 306 Narok 8,482 3,034 647 1,192 13,355 119 Kajiado 20,144 176 0 388 20,707 103 Kericho 7,631 1,284 99 57 9,071 102 Bomet 7,481 583							
Trans Nzoia 14,117 4,620 1,270 1,270 21,276 154 Uasin Gishu 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nandi 8,679 1,488 945 142 11,254 86 Baringo 8,095 2,286 400 588 11,369 118 Laikipia 5,800 1,486 285 171 7,742 60 Nakuru 13,694 2,284 769 1,723 18,470 306 Narok 8,482 3,034 647 1,192 13,355 119 Kajado 20,144 176 0 388 20,707 103 Kericho 7,631 1,284 99 57 9,071 102 Bomet 7,481 583 331 228 8,623 71 Kakamega 8,042 1,670 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>							
Uasin Gishu 11,796 2,035 840 183 14,854 138 Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nandi							
Elgeyo / Marakwet 7,277 1,721 261 37 9,296 35 Nandi							
Nandi							
Laikipia		8,679	1,488	945	142	11,254	86
Nakuru 13,694 2,284 769 1,723 18,470 306 Narok 8,482 3,034 647 1,192 13,355 119 Kajiado 20,144 176 0 388 20,707 103 Kericho 7,631 1,284 99 57 9,071 102 Bomet 7,481 583 331 228 8,623 71 Kakamega 8,042 1,670 199 303 10,214 300 Vihiga 6,981 1,359 246 5,658 14,244 62 Bungoma 3,687 1,778 517 172 6,154 197 Busia 7,697 587 144 74 8,501 30 Siaya 4,304 2,279 656 2,060 9,298 142 Kisumu 2,675 1,259 711 449 5,093 130 Homa Bay 2,686 1,160	Baringo	8,095	2,286	400	588	11,369	118
Narok	Laikipia	5,800	1,486	285	171	7,742	60
Kajiado 20,144 176 0 388 20,707 103 Kericho 7,631 1,284 99 57 9,071 102 Bomet 7,481 583 331 228 8,623 71 Kakamega 8,042 1,670 199 303 10,214 300 Vihiga 6,981 1,359 246 5,658 14,244 62 Bungoma 3,687 1,778 517 172 6,154 197 Busia 7,697 587 144 74 8,501 30 Siaya 4,304 2,279 656 2,060 9,298 142 Kisumu 2,675 1,259 711 449 5,093 130 Homa Bay 2,686 1,160 194 73 4,112 181 Migori 8,284 1,161 252 560 10,257 137 Kisii 2,896 239 170 182 3,486 190 Nyamira 11,952 2,80	Nakuru	13,694	2,284	769	1,723	18,470	306
Kericho		8,482	3,034	647	1,192	13,355	119
Bomet	Kajiado	20,144	176	0	388	20,707	103
Kakamega	Kericho	7,631		99	57	9,071	102
Vihiga	Bomet	7,481		331	228		71
Bungoma							
Busia							
Siaya	=	1					
Kisumu							
Homa Bay 2,686 1,160 194 73 4,112 181 Migori 8,284 1,161 252 560 10,257 137 Kisii 2,896 239 170 182 3,486 190 Nyamira 11,952 2,804 794 4,510 20,060 116	•						
Migori		1					
Kisii	•						
Nyamira	-	!					
		!					

CHAPTER 9

9. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

9.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) contributes significantly to economic growth of the country while at the same time it acts as a catalyst for growth for other sectors. Rapid expansion of ICT infrastructure and increased uptake of ICT products and services has led to high demand for the sector's statistics.

The 2015/16 KIHBS captured selected indicators that measure ICT access at the individual level and ownership at the household level. The indicators were on; mobile money transfer and mobile banking platforms, internet, mobile phones, fixed lines, Subscriber Identity Modules (SIMs), radio and television. The indicators are useful as benchmark statistics for tracking progress and development in the ICT sector.

9.2 Use of ICT equipment and services

The proportion of the population aged 3 years and above by ICT equipment and services use; residence and county is presented in Table 9.1. Eight out of every ten persons listen to radio while about seven out of ten use mobile phones. On the other hand, the least proportion of the population (9.5%) use computers. It is worth noting that 16.6 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above use internet. There is a wide variation in the use of ICT equipment and services in the rural and urban areas, with urban areas consistently having higher proportions of population using ICT equipment and services.

Analysis by county reveals notable variations in the proportion of population using ICT equipment and services. The highest proportion of 88.7 per cent of the population using television was reported in Nairobi City, while the lowest was reported in Wajir at 8.0 per cent. Nyeri County had the highest proportion (96.7%) of population using radio while Mandera had the least (20.8%). Usage of mobile phones at the county level mirrored that for radio with the highest proportion of population registered in Nyeri and the least in Mandera.

Table 9.1: Proportion of Population Aged 3 years and above by ICT Equipment and Services Used, Residence and County

Residence / County	Television	Radio	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet	Population aged 3 years and above ('000)
National	47.8	79.1	68.2	9.5	16.6	41,751
Rural	33.7	75.6	62	4.5	8.6	26,795
Urban	73.1	85.3	79.4	18.5	30.9	14,956
County						
Mombasa	87.9	96.0	87.5	20.4	39.5	1,095
Kwale	47.3	81.6	70.0	5.5	10.6	736
Kilifi	57.7	84.1	76.4	8.7	13.2	1,251
Tana River	35.4	45.1	71.2	3.0	7.4	276
Lamu	54.1	74.4	81.4	7.0	9.9	117
Taita / Taveta	49.8	81.1	69.2	10.9	17.0	333
Garissa	15.6	52.7	40.5	0.9	3.9	398
Wajir	8.0	37.4	37.8	0.7	2.0	405
Mandera	10.2	20.8	26.2	1.0	5.4	648
Marsabit	14.4	27.7	30.7	1.5	4.3	285
Isiolo	29.2	37.4	49.8	3.9	10.5	142
Meru	47.7	75.2	62.1	5.4	14.0	1,372
Tharaka-Nithi	24.6	66.0	54.4	4.1	8.3	369
Embu	68.4	93.1	74.3	7.8	12.4	525
Kitui	16.7	68.4	62.2	3.4	5.8	1,013
Machakos	33.4	77.1	65.1	5.7	14.8	1,098
Makueni	27.0	81.0	65.0	5.7	8.6	892
Nyandarua	26.0	83.9	61.5	3.2	11.4	645
Nyeri	62.4	96.7	95.0	9.9	20.4	752
Kirinyaga	71.3	94.8	84.9	8.6	13.9	571
Murang'a	45.0	87.3	86.1	5.4	13.6	1,016
Kiambu	81.0	91.1	83.7	14.4	24.3	1,748
Turkana	23.9	32.0	28.6	4.5	8.6	968
West Pokot	14.1	42.0	35.2	1.9	3.9	577
Samburu	15.8	33.1	31.6	2.3	4.2	252
Trans Nzoia	41.5	83.1	80.0	9.0	14.9	961
Uasin Gishu		81.2		12.6		
	54.1		70.3		17.2	1,039
Elgeyo / Marakwet	50.7	92.4	75.0	9.1	11.8	427
Nandi	66.4	88.8	81.7	12.9	14.3	879
Baringo	46.2	81.6	65.5	4.5	12.4	644
Laikipia	35.1	64.2	56.5	5.6	14.0	466
Nakuru	56.6	90.8	82.5	11.9	16.3	1,870
Narok	19.7	66.9	64.4	4.2	9.8	965
Kajiado	65.6	78.8	71.2	13.6	23.1	798
Kericho	58.8	85.4	73.3	6.1	11.6	880
Bomet	15.9	64.4	47.7	1.9	5.0	846
Kakamega	32.2	81.6	44.5	4.3	9.5	1,727
Vihiga	24.2	68.7	54.2	4.3	9.6	587
Bungoma	37.3	86.0	63.8	7.9	13.8	1,419
Busia	39.8	77.2	60.2	2.3	2.5	774
Siaya	37.2	87.8	83.2	5.6	12.2	907
Kisumu	67.3	91.3	75.1	20.5	40.6	1,049
Homa Bay	31.6	78.7	58.5	2.4	4.2	970
Migori	35.5	91.1	78.6	7.4	12.2	1,037
Kisii	40.7	86.2	58.8	3.8	11.5	1,260
Nyamira	27.9	75.0	59.0	4.9	8.6	656
Nairobi City	88.0	89.1	85.8	29.0	43.8	4,107

The proportion of the population aged 3 years and above by ICT equipment and service used and age group is presented in Table 9.2. In all cases, the 18-35 years age group reported the highest proportion in usage of ICT equipment and services; mobile phone (90.1%), radio (83.5%), television (60.5%), internet (36.8%) and computer (18.4%). Notably, a high proportion of the population aged 70 years and above used radio (66.2%) and mobile phone (59.2%) while their use of computer and internet was negligible.

Table 9.2: Proportion of Population Aged 3 Years and above by ICT equipment and service used and Age Group, Residence and County.

Age groups	Television	Radio	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet	Population aged 3 years and above ('000)
National	47.8	79.1	68.2	9.5	16.6	41,751
Age groups						
3-5 years	36.7	69.5	28.8	1.7	0.4	3,806
6-17 years	40.4	76.0	45.9	4.6	4.2	14,483
18-35 years	60.5	83.7	90.1	18.4	36.8	13,136
36-70 years	48.4	82.5	89.2	8.7	15.6	9,336
Over 70 years	25.5	66.2	59.2	0.8	1.0	990
15 - 24 Years	55.3	82.4	77.6	17.1	29.7	9,085

9.3 Use of the Internet

Table 9.3 presents the proportion of population aged 3 years and above that used the Internet by place of use, residence and county. Approximately 6.9 million people (16.6%) aged 3 years and above used the Internet (See Table 9.1). The most common place from which the Internet was used is in mobility as reported by 79.3 per cent of the population that used the Internet. Other places where the Internet was frequently used were at home (20.8%), work (13.3%) and cyber café (9.0%). The proportion of population in urban areas using internet in mobility, at home and at work was higher compared to that of their counterparts in rural areas.

Table 9.3: The Proportion of Population Aged 3 Years and Above that Reported to Have Used the Internet by Place of Use, Residence and County

Residence/ County	In mobility	At work place	Cyber café	Education centre	Community Centre	Another person's home	At home	Other	Population of Households that used internet ('000)
National	79.3	13.3	9.0	6.6	0.3	0.8	20.8	1.5	6,929
Rural	75.8	6.9	9.5	8.9	0.7	1.3	16.5	1.3	2,308
Urban	81.1	16.5	8.7	5.4	0.1	0.6	23.0	1.6	4,622
County									
Mombasa	94.1	6.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	433
Kwale	86.6	7.3	4.1	5.8	1.5	4.8	13.0	0.9	78
Kilifi	81.9	11.3	8.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	7.6	166
Tana River	68.4	11.2	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	31.3	0	20
Lamu	87.2	12.7	8.1	7.4	0.0	0.5	2.9	0	12
Taita / Taveta	90.3	12.7	5.6	11.6	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.8	57
Garissa	92.7	2.2	7.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	16
Wajir	66.5	5.7	17.4	1.5	0.0	2.0	8.1	18.9	8
Mandera	59.4	2.4	7.3	11.4	0.0	4.6	17.1	17.5	35
Marsabit	37.2	17.4	34.0	17.1	0.0	2.5	21.5	0	12
Isiolo	92.1	14.2	2.2	6.6	0.0	1.1	17.0	0	15
Meru	55.2	8.0	3.3	13.1	1.1	2.7	50.9	0	192
Tharaka-Nithi	81.3	9.4	6.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	10	30
Embu	35.8	12.9	4.6	14.1	0.0	0.8	49.5	0	65
Kitui	83.8	3.8	5.8	9.2	0.0	0.5	11.5	0	58
Machakos	89.1	7.3	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.9	162
Makueni	86.0	1.9	10.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	0	77
Nyandarua	99.2	8.2	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0	74
Nyeri	90.8	7.7	9.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.7	153
Kirinyaga	59.1	11.0	3.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	39.5	0.5	79
Murang'a	88.9	2.1	8.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.9	138
Kiambu	94.0	11.0	7.2	4.2	0.7	0.4	14.3	1.1	424
Turkana	67.1	14.1	8.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.4	83
West Pokot	15.1	22.7	17.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	28.8	22
Samburu	70.2	22.1	3.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	16.7	0	11
Trans Nzoia	53.9	9.2	14.8	5.8	0.4	1.6	50.1	0	143
Uasin Gishu	81.2	15.1	11.5	13.1	1.6	0.7	6.3	0.3	179
Elgeyo / Marakwet	96.1	10.5	22.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	50
Nandi	92.6	6.7	7.1	5.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.5	125
Baringo	95.8	6.0	11.5	5.7	0.0	0.2	4.0	0	80
Laikipia	63.5	8.5	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.5	65
Nakuru	84.4	14.2	8.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	0	305
Narok	17.6	20.4	5.9	10.2	0.2	0.0	85.1	0	95
Kajiado	92.6	20.5	7.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.6	184
Kericho	79.0	12.7	7.4	5.9	0.4	0.0	20.8	0	102
Bomet	86.0	9.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	42
Kakamega	90.3	4.8	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.1	164
Vihiga	87.7	4.1	8.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	0	56
Bungoma	76.2	4.8	14.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	10.7	1	196
Busia	56.1	26.5	24.1	2.4	0.0	2.2	9.4	4.2	19
Siaya	81.9	11.6	21.4	9.5	1.9	0.0	3.0	1.8	110
Kisumu	65.9	12.7	17.3	12.5	1.9	5.9	18.8	0.7	426
Homa Bay	60.0	10.4	18.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	26.3	3.1	41
Migori	87.5	5.4	19.6	11.6	0.0	2.6	2.2	0	127
Kisii	94.9	7.1	7.8	5.3	0.3	0.0	3.3	0	145
Nyamira	81.0	15.9	17.4	9.0	0.0	1.2	6.7	0	57
Nairobi City	76.6	23.1	7.7	6.5	0.0	0.4	40.5	1.2	1,797

Table 9.4 presents the proportion of population aged 3 years and above that used the Internet by place of use and age group. Use of the internet in mobility was the most common for all age groups except for the 3-5 years age group that predominantly used it at home. The highest proportion of population using the internet in mobility was in the 18-35 years age group followed by those aged 36-70 years. The highest proportion of population using internet at work was recorded in the 36-70 years age group.

Table 9.4: Proportion of Population Aged 3 Years and Above that Used the Internet by Place of Use and Age Group

Age group (Years)	In mobility	At work place	Cyber cafe	Education centre	Community center	Another person's home	At home	Other	Population that used internet ('000)
National	79.3	3 13.3	9.0	6.6	0.3		20.8	1.5	6,929
Age groups									
3-5 years	33.5	5 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.0	14
6-17 years	67.9	9 0.7	7.5	15.6	0.3	3.8	19.6	1.2	610
18-35 years	80.7	7 11.9	9.7	7.2	0.4	0.6	21.4	1.5	4,836
36-70 years	79.9	23.6	7.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	19.0	1.3	1,459
Over 70 years	74.3	6.6	4.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	10

Table 9.5 shows the proportion of population aged 3 years and above that used the Internet by purpose, residence and county. The Internet was mostly used for social networking as reported by 74.7 per cent of the population followed by reading other informative materials at 26.9 per cent. Other significant purposes were: watching movies or listening to music or playing games (17.1 %) and reading newspapers online (15.7 %). The rural-urban variation was minimal for all purposes where the Internet was used except in reading newspapers online.

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 3 Years and above that used Internet by Purpose, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Seeking health information	Making an appointment with a health practitioner via a website/email	Getting infor- mation from any govern- ment website	Reading newspaper online	Internet banking	Telephoning over the inter- net/ VOIP	Selling goods or services	Purchasing or ordering goods or ser- vices	Doing a formal on- line course
National	2.5	0.7	6.6	15.7	3.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.4
D 1	2 /	0.6		11.2	2.2		0.0	0.0	1.2
Rural	2.4	0.6	6.6	11.2	3.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.3
Urban	2.6	0.7	6.6	17.9	4.1	3.2	3.7	1.8	1.5
County									
Mombasa	0.9	0.2	2.0	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Kwale	2.8	0.0	0.8	5.9	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.1
Kilifi	0.9	0.6	6.6	21.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.4
Tana River	0.2	0.6	1.3	18.5	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	5.8
Lamu	1.2	0.1	2.3	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0
Taita / Taveta	8.2	2.5	6.5	24.3	3.6	2.6	5.1	5.5	0.0
Garissa	3.7	0.0	1.2	5.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Wajir	0.6	0.0	10.4	11.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	0.0	1.5	4.4	34.8	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	8.5	10.7	10.9	23.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Isiolo	2.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Meru	3.0	0.8	5.1	3.7	1.9	3.0	0.6	1.1	0.3
Tharaka-Nithi	3.0	0.0	3.0	4.9	0.0	2.4	0.8	1.2	5.0
Embu	3.3	0.0	5.3	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.9
Kitui	0.6	6.6	3.3	14.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Machakos	1.8	0.0	5.1	6.0	1.8	0.0	2.9	2.8	1.6
Makueni	1.0	0.0	2.7	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyandarua	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6
Nyeri	0.9	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.8
Kirinyaga	0.7	0.0	4.4	3.4	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.6
Murang'a	1.8	0.0	4.4	3.9	0.4	0.0	4.9	1.2	1.4
Kiambu	3.1	0.2	7.7	2.2	0.6	4.1	1.2	0.5	1.4
Turkana	0.4	0.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1
West Pokot	1.2	1.0	2.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Samburu	3.9	0.0	14.6	24.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7
Trans Nzoia	3.8	4.5	1.1	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Uasin Gishu	3.1	0.0	21.1	12.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0	0.4	13.5	32.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
	1.7	0.0	13.0	12.3	1.1	0.0	0.0		0.4
Nandi	1					0.0		1.3	
Baringo	0.7	0.3	5.3	9.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5
Laikipia	1.2	0.8	4.2	5.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4
Nakuru Narok	1.0 2.2	0.2	6.1 2.2	10.4	1.0 0.7	3.0	0.5 1.9	1.4 0.9	0.0 0.6
	1								
Kajiado	3.2	2.8	10.2	10.9	1.4	5.7	9.7	4.7	3.8
Kericho	5.3	0.6	8.7	5.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7
Bomet	0.4	0.0	33.5	27.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Kakamega	3.7	0.0	5.9	4.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.0
Vihiga	0.0	0.8	1.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0
Bungoma	1.1	0.0	3.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0
Busia	1.9	2.9	25.9	16.3	0.0	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.4
Siaya	4.6	1.3	16.9	34.8	3.5	7.7	0.2	0.5	2.4
Kisumu	3.6	1.7	6.9	25.3	38.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.2
Homa Bay	8.2	0.0	10.9	37.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Migori	6.9	0.5	7.9	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.4
Kisii	17.6	0.0	13.3	9.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.9	0.2
Nyamira	5.8	0.0	15.5	40.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.7	4.5
Nairobi City	1.50	0.60	5.70	29.80	2.40	6.20	7.20	3.00	2.50

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 3 Years and above that used Internet by Purpose, Residence and County...Cont'd

Residence/County	Researching on online encyclopedias or other websites for formal learning purpose	Reading other informative information	Writing online articles such as blogs, online forums etc	Participating in social networks	Watching a movie or listening to music or playing games via internet	Searching for work	Other	Population aged 3 years and above that used internet ('000')
National	12.7	26.9	2.1	7 4. 7	17.1	4.1	1.0	6,929
Rural	11.6	27.6	1.7	76.1	15.8	3.0	1.0	2,308
Urban	13.2	26.6	2.2	74.0	17.8	4.7	0.9	4,622
County								
Mombasa	4.2	8.6	1.0	92.0	2.5	2.3	0.6	433
Kwale	5.2	35.5	0.2	93.5	5.8	5.8	1.3	78
Kilifi	5.9	50.2	2.3	60.6	17.5	1.7	2.8	166
Tana River	4.7	24.7	0.0	86.5	22.2	1.9	0.3	20
Lamu	14.0	38.2	3.2	70.2	3.5	2.5		12
Taita / Taveta	19.3	43.3	4.5	77.6	5.9	11.7	0.9	57
Garissa	2.2							16
Wajir	5.2				11.1			
Mandera	15.5							35
Marsabit	6.3							12
Isiolo	2.3				2.3			15
Meru	8.6				24.9			192
Tharaka-Nithi	10.0		0.0					30
Embu	16.5	10.1	1.6		6.5			65
Kitui	17.3							58
Machakos	7.4							162
Makueni	7.3							
Nyandarua	11.2		0.7					74
Nyeri	23.1	22.6			34.1			153
Kirinyaga	15.5							79
Murang'a	14.9							138
Kiambu	12.9							424
Turkana	8.1	12.6	0.0	75.2	5.0	2.2	10.1	83
West Pokot	8.3	33.2	1.9	76.0	8.8	6.8	0.0	22
Samburu	17.9	22.0	0.0	49.5	17.4	0.0	0.0	11
Trans Nzoia	14.2				7.5			143
Uasin Gishu	19.9	24.5	0.2	82.8	5.2	10.9	0.9	179
Elgeyo / Marakwet	2.8	25.9	0.0	63.5	28.8	1.0	3.4	50
Nandi	5.0	65.8	1.6	85.5	2.6	1.8	0.5	125
Baringo	16.9	43.8	1.4	88.6	10.3	1.7	3.0	80
Laikipia	8.0	19.8	2.1	87.2	2.6	1.3	3.6	65
Nakuru	15.3	21.2	1.0	82.5	16.8	3.9	0.5	305
Narok	11.5	15.9	0.5	89.9	4.2	1.2	2.4	95
Kajiado	17.5	29.7	6.5	74.4	20.0	14.1	1.1	184
Kericho	17.9	49.2	6.5	85.5	5.1	3.9	1.9	102
Bomet	19.4	38.7	2.1	34.6	12.2	3.0	0.0	42
Kakamega	16.3	8.9			10.9	4.4	1.0	164
Vihiga	16.4	9.4	0.0	82.8	4.3	2.2	2.8	56
Bungoma	5.2							196
Busia	0.0							19
Siaya	9.2		5.6					110
Kisumu	7.3			70.0				426
Homa Bay	9.2							41
•	6.6							127
Migori Kisii	14.4							
								145
Nyamira Nairobi City	38.3 16.0		3.9 2.2					57 1,797

Table 9.6 shows the proportion of population aged 3 years and above that used the internet by purpose and age group. Social networking was the most cited purpose for the Internet use by all age groups except 3-5 years age group that predominantly used it for watching movies, listening to music or playing games. The highest proportion of population using the Internet for social networking was in the 18-35 years age group at 78.9 per cent followed by those in the 6-17 years age group at 68.8 per cent.

Table 9.6: Proportion of Population Aged 3 Years and Above that Used the Internet by Purpose and Age Group

Age group (Years)				Purpose of I	nternet use				
	Seeking health information	Making an appointment with a health practitioner via a website/ email	Getting information from any government website	Reading newspaper online	Internet banking	Telephoning over the internet/ VOIP	Selling goods or services	Purchasing or ordering goods or services	Doing a formal online course
National	2.5	0.7	6.6	15.7	3.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.4
Age group									
3-5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-17 years	0.4	0	1.6	9.2	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3
18-35 years	1.9	0.4	5.3	14.5	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.5
36-70 years	5.6	1.8	13	22.3	7.2	2.2	5.7	2.7	1.7
Over 70 years	4.5	2.7	21.1	17.7	13.2	19.6	0	0	5.3

Table 9.6: Proportion of Population Aged 3 Years and Above that Used the Internet by Purpose and Age Group...Cont'd

Age group (Years)			Purpose of	f Internet use				Population
	Researching on online encyclopedias or other websites for formal learning purpose	Reading Writing online articles such as informative information forums etc		Participating in social networks	Watching a movie or listening to music or playing games via internet	a movie or listening to music or playing games		above 3 years that used internet ('000)
National	12.7	26.9	2.1	74.7	17.1	4.1	1	6,929
Age group								
3-5 years	2.9	0	0	15.4	92.2	0	2.3	14
6-17 years	11.7	15.3	1.4	68.8	37.8	0.2	0.4	610
18-35 years	14.1	26.3	2	78.9	17	4.9	1	4,836
36-70 years	8.4	33.7	2.5	64	8.2	3.2	1.2	1,459
Over 70 years	15	51.5	0	44.1	0	0	0	10

The proportion of population aged 3 years and above that did not use the internet by reason, residence and county is shown in Table 9.7. Rural areas registered a higher proportion of population that did not use the Internet. Slightly over 30 per cent of the population that did not use the Internet reported that they did not need to use it. Other frequent reasons cited were lack of knowledge on how to use the Internet (29.5%) and being too young

Counties with high proportions of population reporting no need to use the Internet were; Kirinyaga (54.2%), Kisii (52.9%), Nandi (51.7%) and Machakos (51.6%). Similarly, a high proportion of population that did not use the Internet because of lack of knowledge and skills were in West Pokot (57.6%), Samburu (53.9%) and Turkana (47.2%) Counties. Being too young was the most cited reason for not using the Internet in Siaya and Elgeyo/Marakwet Counties.

Further analysis of population aged 3 years and above that did not use the Internet is presented in Table 9.8.

Table 9.7: Proportion of Persons aged 3 Years and above that did not use the Internet by Reason, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Too young	Do not need to use internet	Lack of knowledge / skills to use the internet	Expensive	No internet/ network in the area	Cultural reasons	Control (Parental, School, Work etc)	Security/ privacy Concerns	Others (specify)	Not Stated	Population that never used internet ('000)
National	23.9	30.1	29.5	4.0	1.5	0.2	9.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	34,687
Rural	23.2	29.0	32.1	3.7	1.8	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	24,417
Urban	25.6	32.7	23.5	4.8	0.5	0.3	10.9	0.1	1.4	0.2	10,270
County											
Mombasa	28.8	24.1	31.0	5.6	1.2	0.4	8.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	662
Kwale	21.4	18.9	31.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	26.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	656
Kilifi	22.6	25.0	29.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.5	3.7	1,073
Tana River	18.2	26.7	27.1	11.9	1.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	255
Lamu	19.2	28.3	37.9	9.4	2.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	106
Taita / Taveta	37.6	34.3	17.3	4.3	0.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	276
Garissa	18.5	25.0	38.8	0.3	1.7	3.2	11.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	382
Wajir	22.9	12.6	38.7	1.2	23.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	395
Mandera	32.0	4.2	26.4	9.5	15.4	1.2	10.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	613
Marsabit	21.6	29.5	28.2	3.8	6.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	272
Isiolo	25.3	37.6	20.5	8.2	2.0	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	127
Meru	25.5	34.1	37.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1,179
Tharaka-Nithi	16.0	22.5	40.0	5.4	1.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	338
Embu	9.3	39.1	32.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	15.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	460
Kitui	8.4	27.4	47.0	3.8	1.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	955
Machakos	13.0	51.6	16.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	15.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	936
Makueni	27.7	17.0	33.7	6.4	5.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	815
Nyandarua	30.0	35.5	27.0	4.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	555
Nyeri	13.7			2.9	0.3	0.1	23.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	599
Kirinyaga	26.1	54.2		0.5	0.5	0.3					491
Murang'a	13.6	36.0			0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	877
Kiambu	24.4	41.9	21.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1,324
Turkana	21.6					0.6					867
West Pokot	27.4				0.6	0.0					549
Samburu	23.0			11.1	3.3	0.0				0.0	241
Trans Nzoia	18.4	29.1	47.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	818
Uasin Gishu	33.9			4.4		0.1					854
Elgeyo / Marakwet	34.4			1.5		0.0					
Nandi	11.7			0.7							752
Baringo	22.6										
Laikipia	16.6										
Nakuru	28.3										
Narok	27.6										· ·
Kajiado	19.9										
Kericho	27.4										
Bomet	26.4										799
Kakamega	24.8										
Vihiga	24.9										
Bungoma	23.5										
Busia	28.9					0.1					
	41.4										
Siaya	22.9										619
Kisumu											
Homa Bay	25.0			9.6							
Migori	22.4										
Kisii	19.6			5.2							1,113
Nyamira	20.0			5.8							
Nairobi City	31.2	26.9	27.3	3.8	0.2	0.0	8.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	2,280

Table 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 3 Years and above that did not Use the Internet by Reason and Age Group

Age Groups	Too young	Do not need to use the internet	Lack of knowledge and skills on how to use the internet	Internet is expensive	No internet/ network in the area	Cultural/ faith reasons	Control (Parental,work or school)	Security/ privacy concerns	Other	Not Stated	Population 3 years and above that did not use internet ('000)
National	23.9	30.1	29.5	4.0	1.5	0.2	9.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	34,687
Age Group											
3-5 years	76.6	6.1	10.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3,756
6-17 years	38.4	16.2	20.9	2.3	1.2	0.2	20.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	13,802
18-35 years	0.9	45.6	35.4	9.0	2.5	0.2	4.2	0.1	1.9	0.2	8,287
36-70 years	0.3	48.1	44.9	3.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	7,862
Over 70 years	0.2	41.7	52.1	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.1	979

9.4 Ownership of ICT Equipment

This sub-section presents findings on ownership of ICT equipment. Ownership of mobile phones was analysed at individual level while ownership of computers/laptops/tablets, television sets and pay TV decoders was analysed at household level.

Mobile phones

Table 9.9a shows proportion of the population aged 3 years and above who have a mobile phone and average number of Subscriber Identification/Identity Module (SIM) cards per person by residence and county. The results show that overall, 44.8 Per cent of the targeted population had a Mobile phone. The population in urban was 59.0 percent and rural 36.9. Overall, the average number of sim cards was 1.3 for the population aged 3 years and above.

Table 9.9 bpresents the proportion of the population aged 18 years and above that have a mobile phone and the average number of Subscriber Identification/Identity Module (SIM) cards per person by residence and county. About three in every four persons aged 18 years and above reported to have a mobile phone with an average of 1.3 SIM cards per person. Urban areas had the highest proportion of population with ownership of a mobile phone at 88.2 per cent compared to 68.8 per cent in rural areas. Similarly, the number of SIM cards owner in urban areas averaged of 1.4 per person compared to 1.3 per person in rural areas. Spatial analysis by county shows Nairobi City had the highest proportion of population with a mobile phone at 94.0 per cent while Turkana had the lowest at 42.8 per cent.

Table 9.9a: Proportion of Population Aged 3 Years and Above with a Mobile Phone and Average Number of SIMs per Person by Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion population having a phone	Population 3+ years ('000)	Average number of SIMs	Population 3+ years having SIM Cards ('000)
National	44.8	41,751	1.3	18,710
Rural	36.9	26,795	1.3	9,890
Urban	59.0	14,956	1.4	8,820
County				
Mombasa	65.6	, , ,		
Kwale	35.5			
Kilifi	41.2	,		
Tana River	31.1			
Lamu	39.0			
Taita / Taveta	51.8			
Garissa	34.2			
Wajir	27.0			
Mandera	23.8			
Marsabit	30.2			
Isiolo	40.3			
Meru	48.3			
Tharaka-Nithi	44.0			
Embu	51.8			
Kitui	37.9			
Machakos	51.7			
Makueni	43.9			
Nyandarua	50.4			
Nyeri	61.2			
Kirinyaga	54.8			
Murang'a	52.3			
Kiambu	60.3	ŕ		,
Turkana	22.1			
West Pokot	23.6			
Samburu	26.0			
Trans Nzoia	38.4			
Uasin Gishu	44.1			
Elgeyo / Marakwet	34.9		1.3	
Nandi	39.2			
Baringo	37.4			
Laikipia	45.5			
Nakuru	48.5			
Narok	36.0			
Kajiado	56.3			
Kericho	39.7			
Bomet	31.6			
Kakamega	36.5			
Vihiga	40.6			
Bungoma	32.9			
Busia	30.7			
Siaya	39.8			
Kisumu	51.8			
Homa Bay	30.6			
Migori	34.7			
Kisii	41.0			
Nyamira	41.4			
Nairobi City	68.5	4,107	1.4	2,812

Table 9.9b: Proportion of Population Aged 18 Years and Above with a Mobile Phone and Average Number of SIMs per Person by Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion of population that have a mobile phone (%)	Population 18+ years ('000)	Average SIM cards per person (Number)	Population 18+ years having SIM Cards ('000)
National	76.7	23,462	1.3	18,002
Rural	68.8	13,878	1.3	9,553
Urban	88.2	9,584	1.4	8,449
County				
Mombasa	93.1	754	1.4	702
Kwale	65.4	389	1.3	254
Kilifi	73.1	665	1.4	486
Tana River	61.0	135	1.4	82
Lamu	67.3	65	1.4	44
Taita / Taveta	82.7	202	1.5	167
Garissa	76.6	172	1.1	132
Wajir	59.0	174	1.0	103
Mandera	52.1	273	1.1	142
Marsabit	59.6	136	1.1	81
Isiolo	74.8	73	1.2	55
Meru	75.3	835	1.3	629
Tharaka-Nithi	70.2	220	1.3	154
Embu	79.4	329	1.2	262
Kitui	68.3	539	1.3	368
Machakos	77.9	702	1.3	547
Makueni	75.4	500	1.2	377
Nyandarua	85.6	361	1.3	309
Nyeri	88.3	499	1.4	441
Kirinyaga	82.2	365	1.3	300
Murang'a	81.4	622	1.2	506
Kiambu	87.9	1,142	1.4	1,004
Turkana	42.8	469	1.2	200
West Pokot	48.2	272	1.3	131
Samburu	54.5	115	1.2	63
Trans Nzoia	70.8	512	1.4	363
Uasin Gishu	75.5	596	1.4	449
Elgeyo / Marakwet	62.6	234	1.3	147
Nandi	69.0	489	1.3	337
Baringo	68.2	340	1.3	232
Laikipia	79.2	257	1.3	204
Nakuru	84.0	1,047	1.4	880
Narok	72.3	462	1.4	334
Kajiado	88.6	481	1.3	426
Kericho	69.4	494	1.4	342
Bomet	62.6	418	1.2	262
Kakamega	70.8	861	1.3	609
Vihiga	72.7	318	1.3	231
Bungoma	66.7	680	1.4	453
Busia	60.7	384	1.2	233
Siaya	74.5	467	1.3	347
Kisumu	88.1	576	1.4	508
Homa Bay	64.7	447	1.3	289
Migori	70.3	487	1.2	343
Kisii	75.1	670	1.2	503
Nyamira	74.5	358	1.4	267
Nairobi City	94.0	2,874	1.5	2,703

Table 9.10 shows the distribution of population aged 18 years and above with a mobile phone and average number of SIM cards per person by age group. Over 80 per cent of persons in the 36-70 years age group had a mobile phone compared to 43.6 per cent of those aged above 70 years. On average, persons in the 18-35 years age group were reported to have the highest number of SIM cards at 1.4 per person while persons aged more than 70 years recorded the least number at 1.1

Table 9.10a: Proportion of Population 3+ with a mobile and the average number of SIM Cards per person

Age group (Years)	Proportion	Population 3+	Average	Population 3+
	population	years ('000)	number of	years having
	having a phone			SIM Cards ('000)
National	44.8	41,751	1.3	18,710
Age group (Years)				
3-5 yrs	0.2	3,806	0.4	7
6-17 yrs	4.8	14,483	1	701
18-35 yrs	76.7	13,136	1.4	10,076
36-70 yrs	80.4	9,336	1.3	7,505
Over 70 yrs	42.6	990	1.1	422

Table 9.10b: Proportion of Population Aged 18 Years and above With A Mobile Phone and Average Number of Sims per Person by Age Group

Age group (Years	Proportion population having a phone	Population 18+ years ('000)	Average number of SIMs	Population 18+ years having SIM Cards ('000)
Nationall	76.7	23,462	1.3	18,002
18-35 yhrs	76.7	13,136	1.4	10,076
36-70 yrs	80.4	9,336	1.3	7,505
Over 70 yrs	42.6	990	1.1	422

Table 9.11 presents the percentage distribution of population aged 18 years and above by reason for not having a phone, residence and county. The most cited reason for not having a mobile phone was 'high cost of mobile phone' as reported by 50.3 per cent of the population without a phone, followed by 'do not need a phone' at 16.9 per cent. Busia County had the highest proportion (75.4%) of population without a mobile phone who reported that the phone is expensive. Additional information on the distribution of population that did not have a mobile phone by various age groups is presented in Table 9.12.

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 18Years and above by Reason of not having a Phone, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion of popula- tion aged 18 years and above that do not have a mobile phone	aged 18	Too young	Do not need a phone	Restricted by parent/ guardian	No network in the area	Gender bias	No elec- tricity	Phone is expensive	Maintaining a phone is ex- pensive	Other
National	23.2	23,462	3.1	16.9	9.5	1.7	0.2	0.5	50.3	9.9	14.7
Rural	31.2	13,878	3.2	17.9	9.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	50.1	8.9	13.6
Urban	11.6										
CIDAIX	11.0	7,501	2.0	12.7	10.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	<i>70.</i> 7	13.0	17.2
County											
Mombasa	6.8	754	2.6	4.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	57.4	23.6	27.4
Kwale	34.6		0.8				0.2				25.5
Kilifi	26.8		1.6			0.0	0.0				
Tana River	38.8	135	1.8	24.7	6.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	45.4	13.8	10.0
Lamu	32.7	65	3.1	29.6	7.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	54.1	6.0	4.3
Taita / Taveta	17.3	202	10.2	18.9	8.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	48.8	11.9	23.6
Garissa	23.4	172	1.8	18.6	22.4	1.2	0.0	2.0	37.4	22.9	3.8
Wajir	41.0	174	0.9	25.0	1.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	60.0	5.1	3.2
Mandera	47.9	273	0.1	4.7	4.5	29.0	0.0	2.7	59.2	13.3	1.9
Marsabit	40.4	136	0.8	35.9	7.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	30.5	11.5	2.6
Isiolo	25.2	73	1.5	61.3	3.2	9.1	1.2	1.0	21.5	2.3	6.3
Meru	24.7	835	3.6	30.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	11.8	19.6
Tharaka-Nithi	29.7	220	2.3	13.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	18.6	11.2
Embu	20.6	329	0.9	36.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.4	9.8	16.8
Kitui	31.7	539	1.0	10.0	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	59.2	16.5	3.8
Machakos	22.1	702	2.1	11.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	6.0	25.9
Makueni	24.6	500	6.2	19.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	10.4	24.5
Nyandarua	14.4		8.0	38.2	9.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	17.1	4.5	28.7
Nyeri	11.7		1.7				0.0	0.0	23.6		
Kirinyaga	17.8		6.9				0.0	0.0	35.4		
Murang'a	18.6		0.0								
Kiambu	12.1	1,142	4.3								
Turkana	57.2		1.2								
West Pokot	51.8		1.9								
Samburu	45.5										
Trans Nzoia	29.2		0.4								
Uasin Gishu	24.5					0.2					
Elgeyo / Marakwet	37.1	234	4.0	34.9	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	29.8	5.7	17.9
Nandi	31.0	489	5.8	21.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	51.0	9.3	7.4
Baringo	31.8	340	1.1	17.4	16.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	60.4	10.3	3.5
Laikipia	20.8	257	3.9	22.5	13.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	44.9	11.2	18.4
Nakuru	15.7	1,047	1.3	16.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	3.3	36.5
Narok	27.0	462	5.5	17.9	10.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	38.1	2.7	29.9
Kajiado	11.4	481	2.0	16.9	13.2	14.2	0.9	1.7	30.5	11.9	21.3
Kericho	30.6	494	1.8	21.9	9.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	62.8	5.1	5.1
Bomet	37.4	418	7.0	8.1	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	45.6	13.0	13.1
Kakamega	29.2	861	12.9			0.0	0.0				
Vihiga	27.3		5.8			0.0	0.0	0.0			
Bungoma	33.3										
Busia	39.3										
Siaya	25.5										
Kisumu	11.9										
Homa Bay	35.3		1.8								
Migori	29.7		0.0								
Kisii	24.9										
Nyamira	25.5										
Nairobi City	5.5	2,880	0.0	7.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	35.0	25.1

Table 9.12: Percentage distribution of population aged 18 years and above that did not have a mobile phone by reason and age group

Age groups	, ,			No network in the area	Gender bias		*	Maintaining a phone is expensive	Other	Population aged 18 years and above that did not have a mobile phone ('000)
Age groups										, ,
3-5 years	84.9	5.2	12.3	0.2	. 0	0	4.1	0.3	0.2	3,782
6-17 years	49.6	10.3	33.9	0.5	0	0.1	12	1.5	0.6	13,756
18-35 years	0	11.7	16.8	1.8	0.3	0.5	47.5	8.4	13.8	3,050
36-70 years	0	17.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.6	58.5	12.5	16.3	1,819
Over 70 years	0	42.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	38.7	9.4	14.9	568

Subscription to mobile money transfer and mobile banking platforms

Table 9.13 presents the proportion of the population aged 18 years and above reported to have subscribed to mobile money transfer and mobile banking platforms, by residence and county. Overall, 74.8 per cent of the population aged 18 years and above have subscribed to mobile money transfer while 13.9 per cent have subscribed to mobile banking platforms. Over 85 per cent of the population in the urban areas have subscribed to mobile money transfer platforms compared to 67.1 per cent in rural areas. A similar pattern was observed for mobile banking platform with a higher proportion of subscribers in urban areas than in rural areas. Counties with high proportions of population subscribing to mobile money transfer platforms include; Mombasa (91.6%), Nairobi City (89.8%) and Kisumu (87.4%), while those with the low proportions include; West Pokot (39%), Turkana (42.8%) and Mandera (48.9%).

Table 9.13: Proportion of Population Aged 18 Years and Above that Subscribed to Mobile Money Transfer and Mobile Banking Platforms by Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion of population subscribed to mobile money transfer platform (%)	Proportion of population subscribed to mobile banking platform (%)	Population aged 18 years and above ('000)		
National	74.8	13.9	23,462		
Rural	67.1	9.2	13,878		
Urban	85.9	20.8	9,584		
County					
Mombasa	91.6	17.6	754		
Kwale	65.0	11.3	389		
Kilifi	71.4	12.6	665		
Tana River	57.6	4.6	135		
Lamu	66.1	13.5	65		
Taita / Taveta	81.0	15.1	202		
Garissa	63.8	15.5	172		
Wajir	56.9	2.0	174		
Mandera	48.9	3.0	273		
Marsabit	51.6	2.5	136		
Isiolo	72.3	8.9	73		
Meru	62.8	9.6	835		
Tharaka-Nithi	64.4	7.7	220		
Embu	77.4	10.9	329		
Kitui	65.4	8.8	539		
Machakos	78.8	13.3	702		
Makueni	74.0	4.4	500		
Nyandarua	85.3	10.5	361		
Nyeri	85.2	16.6	499		
Kirinyaga	77.3	12.2	365		
Murang'a	82.4	10.5	622		
Kiambu	86.5	18.7	1,142		
Turkana	42.8	10.7	469		
West Pokot	39.0	4.9	272		
Samburu	53.4	23.2	115		
Trans Nzoia	70.6	8.8	512		
Uasin Gishu	77.0	15.5	596		
Elgeyo / Marakwet	62.6	9.0	234		
Nandi	68.2	11.9	489		
Baringo	67.4	11.1	340		
Laikipia	76.9	16.4	257		
Nakuru	81.6	15.7	1,047		
Narok	59.0	13.4	462		
Kajiado	80.0	20.6	481		
Kericho	70.9	12.9	494		
Bomet	69.2	6.4	418		
Kakamega	72.0	10.6	861		
Vihiga	71.9	12.8	318		
Bungoma	68.9	9.6	680		
Busia	60.1	3.6	384		
Siaya	72.3	29.1	467		
Kisumu	87.4	50.1	576		
Homa Bay	64.8	5.1	447		
Migori	76.3	6.6	487		
Kisii	76.8	9.3	670		
Nyamira	74.9	9.1	358		
Nairobi City	89.8	20.3	2,874		

Table 9.14 presents the proportion of population aged 18 years and above reported to have subscribed to mobile money transfer and mobile banking platforms by age group. Persons in the 36-70 years age group accounted for the highest proportion of mobile money transfer and mobile banking platforms subscribers. Subscription to mobile money transfer and mobile banking platforms was lowest among the population aged over 70 years.

Table 9.14: Proportion of Population Aged 18 Years and Above That Subscribed to Mobile Money Transfer and Mobile Banking Platforms by Age Group

Age Groups		Subscribed to mobile banking platform (%)	Population aged 18 years and above ('000)
3+ years	74.8	13.9	23,462
Agroups (Years)			
18-35	74.8	14.3	13,136
36-70	78.4	14.6	9,336
70+	39.9	2.6	990

Ownership of Computers, Television and Pay TV decoders

Information on the proportion of households owning computers and television sets that are functioning, by residence and county is provided in Table 9.15. In this survey, computers refer to either desktop computers, laptops or tablets. Overall, 6.6 per cent of households had functioning computers with households in urban areas reporting a higher proportion (12.0%) compared to their counterparts in rural areas (2.4%). At county level, Nairobi City had the highest proportion of households (16.6%) with functioning computers followed by Kajiado (14.1%). In Garissa County, a paltry 0.2 per cent of households had functioning computers.

Nationally, nearly one-third of households had functioning television sets. The proportion of households in urban areas with TV sets was more than triple that in rural areas. Nairobi City County recorded the highest proportion of households (65.3%) with television sets followed by Kiambu (59.8%) and Mombasa (55.5%). Wajir County recorded the lowest proportion of households (3.3%) with television sets.

Table 9.15: Proportion of Households that Owned Functional ICT Equipment and Used ICT Services by Residence and County (computer, laptop television)

Residence/County	Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet (%)	Television (%)	Number of Households ('000)
National	6.6	32.0	11,415
			<i>*</i>
Rural	2.4	15.7	64,422
Urban	12.0	53.1	4,972
County			
Mombasa	7.3	55.5	397
Kwale	3.3	15.6	174
Kilifi	5.0	24.8	326
Tana River	2.8	14.9	56
Lamu	4.9	26.5	30
Taita / Taveta	4.6	32.1	102
Garissa	0.2	9.0	78
Wajir	0.9	3.3	69
Mandera	1.5	6.9	111
Marsabit	2.5	12.5	62
Isiolo	2.7	25.8	34
Meru	4.2	24.2	393
Tharaka-Nithi	2.9	16.2	107
Embu	3.3	24.6	164
Kitui	2.6	15.9	236
Machakos	3.4	33.5	328
Makueni	2.9	15.7	233
Nyandarua	6.5	27.8	191
Nyeri	7.2	48.2	271
Kirinyaga	5.4	38.6	198
Murang'a	2.6	26.1	323
Kiambu	13.6	59.8	600
Turkana	1.3	9.1	246
West Pokot	1.7	4.8	119
Samburu	2.3	12.1	61
Trans Nzoia	7.2	29.0	210
Uasin Gishu	6.6	32.5	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	3.7	13.7	99
Nandi	4.1	14.0	202
Baringo	3.8	15.0	152
Laikipia	3.6	38.9	135
Nakuru	7.5	39.5	578
Narok	5.4	18.8	223
Kajiado	14.1	53.8	250
Kericho	4.7	21.2	211
Bomet	1.6	6.9	179
Kakamega	3.9	19.4	392
Vihiga	3.4	17.5	144
Bungoma	2.8	11.5	321
Busia	1.5	8.7	177
Siaya	2.3	9.6	246
Kisumu	10.4	42.6	284
Homa Bay	2.1	11.7	224
Migori	0.9	11.5	233
Kisii	4.5	23.5	291
Nyamira	2.5	19.6	179
Nairobi City	16.6	65.3	1,503

Multichannel TV and Decoders

The proportion of households that had multichannel TV or decoders by residence and county is shown in Table 9.16. Among the households that had television sets, majority had Pay TV decoders at 18.3 per cent followed by free to air Set Top Box at 8.1 per cent. Approximately 4 per cent of the households that had functioning television sets did not have any type of decoder.

Table 9.16 Proportion of Households that had Multichannel TV or Decoders by Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion	Number of		1	Households	with TV		
	of Households with TV	Households ('000)	Built-in Digital TV	Pay TV Dercorder	Free to air set box	Internet protocal TV	None	Number of Households with TV
National	32.0	11,415	4.8	57.3	25.5	0.4	13.5	3,649
Rural	15.7	6,442	4.4	47.1	29.2	0.1	19.7	1,009
Urban	53.1	4,972	4.9	61.2	24.1	0.5	11.1	2,640
County								
Mombasa	55.5	397	2.8	67.5	20.8	0.0	10.2	220
Kwale	15.6	174	0.8	57.4	33.9	0.0	7.9	27
Kilifi	24.8	326	3.0	59.9	13.1	0.0	23.3	81
Tana River	14.9	56	11.3	53.9	7.8	0.0	31.7	8
Lamu	26.5	30	9.0	60.9	6.3	0.0	23.8	8
Taita / Taveta	32.1	102	0.8	47.9	29.4	0.0	23.9	33
Garissa	9.0	78	0.0	55.9	5.4	0.0	38.7	7
Wajir	3.3	69	43.6	40.4	12.9	0.0	3.1	2
Mandera	6.9	111	2.9	93.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	8
Marsabit	12.5	62	7.6	57.0	15.0	0.0	25.0	8
Isiolo	25.9	34	5.3	73.1	17.1	0.0	4.5	9
Meru	24.2	393	8.8	39.0	44.2	1.2	6.8	95
Tharaka-Nithi	16.2	107	10.3	34.1	28.1	0.0	26.8	17
Embu	24.6	164	6.0	38.0	46.0	0.0	10.8	40
Kitui	15.9	236	13.0	40.9	13.2	0.0	34.6	38
Machakos	33.5	328	10.6	50.1	19.4	0.0	21.6	110
Makueni	15.7	233	11.9	39.1	13.2	0.0	37.2	37
Nyandarua	27.8	191	0.0	42.1	37.2	0.0	20.7	53
Nyeri	48.2	271	0.9	37.8	47.1	0.0	14.4	131
Kirinyaga	38.6	198	1.5	43.4	40.4	0.0	15.5	77
Murang'a	26.1	323	6.0	42.7	47.2	0.0	4.2	84
Kiambu	59.8	600	6.2	43.6	39.5	0.9	10.3	359
Turkana	9.1	246	2.7	75.5	0.0	1.3	20.5	22
West Pokot	4.8	119	6.7	76.9	0.0	0.0	19.3	6
Samburu	12.1	61	6.8	78.5	6.8	0.0	7.9	7
Trans Nzoia	29.0	210	2.4	59.0	15.8	0.0	22.6	61
Uasin Gishu	32.5	270	3.0	63.7	29.6	0.0	3.7	87
Elgeyo / Marakwet	13.7	99	0.9	48.4	16.3	0.0	34.5	14
Nandi	14.0	202	5.6	66.6	25.1	0.0	3.6	28
Baringo	15.0	152	6.9	66.9	21.6	0.4	5.2	23
Laikipia	38.9	135	2.8	52.3	23.6	0.0	22.4	53
Nakuru	39.5	578	2.8	68.3	22.9	0.0	7.3	228
Narok	18.8	223	0.0	69.7	11.9	0.0	20.1	42
Kajiado	53.8	250	6.7	67.3	25.6	0.0	1.0	135
Kericho	21.2	211	8.0	65.1	18.3	0.7	12.3	45
Bomet	6.9	179	24.2	50.2	14.9	0.0	10.7	12
Kakamega	19.4	392	1.2	48.9	22.0	0.0	27.9	76
Vihiga	17.5	144	1.9	63.3	22.4	0.0	12.4	25
Bungoma	11.5	321	3.7	72.9	17.3	0.0	9.7	37
Busia	8.7	177	21.8	66.2	1.2	0.0	16.1	15
Siaya	9.6	246	6.1	76.3	3.3	4.7	11.0	24
Kisumu	42.6	284	6.9	77.4	10.0	0.0	7.4	121
Homa Bay	11.7	224	5.2	63.1	0.0	0.0	31.6	26
Migori	11.5	233	4.1	49.2	25.2	0.0	22.4	27
Kisii	23.5	291	2.1	86.9	8.5	0.0	3.4	68
Nyamira	19.6	179	3.1	56.3	5.5	0.0	35.0	35
Nairobi City	65.3	1,503	4.5	59.3	24.5	0.8	14.0	981

Subscription to Pay TV

package and residence. At the national level, 60.3 per cent of households had subscribed to Pay TV for an average period of 8 months. Over 80 per cent of the Table 9.17 presents the proportion of households reported to have subscribed to Pay TV services in the last 12 months preceding the survey by type of signal, households with subscription to pay TV had aerial TV signal receivers while 19.4 per cent had a satellite dish.

Table 9.17: Proportion of households that reported to have subscribed to Pay TV in the last 12 months by type of signal, package, expenditure, residence and county

Number of households	with Pay 1 V subscription ('000)	2,201	482	- ''-
Z	iture per (KSh)	521	506	
	u u	8.0	1.9	
	Months of and subscriptic	6.0	0.2	
	TV channels Months of with internet and subscription phone			
% of Pay TV Subscription	TV channels and phone	0.2	0.2	
% of Pay TV	TV channel TV channel with TV channels TV channels Months of only Internet and subscriptio phone phone	2.5	1.0	
	TV channel only	9.96	98.5	
	Other	0.8	1.3	
	erial	80.2	75.9	
	Number of Satellite dish Aerial auscholds with evision ('000)	19.4	23.3	
Television Ownership	Number of S Households with television ('000)	3,646	1,007	, a - (-
	% of Households Number of subscribed to Pay Households with TV	60.3	47.9	
Residence/County		National	Rural Urban	

Connection to the Internet

Table 9.18 presents the proportion of households with connection to the Internet by type, residence and county. Overall, 29.9 per cent of households were reported to be connected to the Internet. The Kisumu County had the highest proportion of households (67.6%) with Internet connection at 67.6 per cent followed by the households with Internet connection. Internet connection using mobile broadband was reported by 3.2 per cent of those with Internet connection. The least Nairobi City (66.1%) and Kiambu (42.0%). At the national level, mobile phone was the most common type of Internet connection as reported by 29.5 per cent of used form of Internet connection was terrestrial fixed wireless followed by fixed wired broadband.

Table 9.18: Percentage Distribution of Households with Connection to the Internet by Type, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion of	Number of	Н	ouseholds with i	nternet conne	ctgion		Number of
	households with Internet	Households ('000)		Terrestrial fixed		Mobile	Other	Households with internet ('000)
	connection (%)		broadband	wireless	broadband			
National	29.9	11,415	1.4	0.8	10.8	94.1	0.2	3,419
Rural	16.7	6,442	0.8	0.2	2 10.4	93.1	0.0	1,078
Urban	47.1	4,972	1.7	1.0	11.0	94.5	0.3	2,341
County								
Mombasa	30.8	397	3.9	0.4	5.0	90.4	ú 0.0	122
Kwale	25.4	i 174	1.4	0.0	10.1	98.6	6.0	44
Kilifi	31.8	326	1.2	0.5	16.4	95.6	6.0	104
Tana River	18.2	2 56	1.7	0.8	3 14.4	95.3	0.0	10
Lamu	14.7	7 30	2.7	0.0	11.6	94.4	0.0	4
Taita / Taveta	2.1	102	0.0	8.3	47.3	57.1	0.0	2
Garissa	1.3	3 78	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Wajir	0.0) 69	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	6.8	3 111	0.0	0.0	7.0	100.0	0.0	8
Marsabit	0.0) 62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Isiolo	14.3	34	0.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	0.0	5
Meru	28.8	393	3.9	0.0	0.6	95.9	0.0	113
Tharaka-Nithi	14.6	5 107	0.0	0.8	3 14.1	87.7	7 0.0	16
Embu	1.2	2 164	0.0	0.0	13.4	100.0	0.0	2
Kitui	9.5	3 236	0.0	0.0	19.9	98.7	7 0.0	22
Machakos	23.7	328	2.4	0.0	13.5	86.4	£ 5.8	78
Makueni	14.1	233	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	0.0	33
Nyandarua	28.6	5 191	0.0	0.6	34.8	65.4	i 0.9	55
Nyeri	27.3	3 271	0.8	0.2	27.2	91.4	i 0.0	74
Kirinyaga	24.4	í 198	1.4	0.1	5.0	95.5	0.0	48
Murang'a	28.9	323	1.4	0.0	3.0	98.6	6.0	93
Kiambu	42.0	600	0.0	0.9	9.1	97.3	0.0	252
Turkana	1.7	246	0.0	0.0	55.6	90.3	0.0	4
West Pokot	5.3	3 119	0.0	0.0	7.2	92.8	0.0	6
Samburu	11.8	61	0.0	3.0	10.0	96.9	1.4	7
Trans Nzoia	40.9	210	0.0	0.4	6.6	99.0	0.0	86
Uasin Gishu	29.6	5 270	0.0	0.8	5.6	96.8	0.0	80
Elgeyo / Marakwet	24.8	99						25
Nandi	19.2		1.2	0.0	5.9	95.3	0.0	39
Baringo	36.1	152	0.3	0.0	9.1	97.0	0.0	55
Laikipia	31.6	5 135	0.8	0.0	3.3	98.6	0.6	43
Nakuru	41.5		2.2	1.2	11.5			240
Narok	7.1		2.0	0.0	18.0	86.6	0.0	16
Kajiado	26.6		0.0	1.5	9.0			66
Kericho	22.9		0.0	1.6	14.3	89.4	0.0	48
Bomet	2.9		1.8	0.0	26.5			
Kakamega	20.9		0.0					
Vihiga	23.4		0.0					34
Bungoma	25.6			0.0	7.5	97.4	i 0.0	
Busia	3.1							
Siaya	21.5				19.6			53
Kisumu	67.6							
Homa Bay	12.9							
Migori	21.4							
Kisii	20.2							
Nyamira	18.4							
Nairobi City	66.1	1,503	2.2	1.4	9.3	94.8	0.0	994

At the national level, 69.8 per cent of the households were not connected to the Internet as shown in Table 9.19. The findings reveal significant variations between rural and urban areas. The proportion of households without Internet connection in rural areas was 83.1 per cent compared to 52.5 per cent in urban areas. The most prevalent reason for no Internet connection was no need to use Internet, reported by 50.7 per cent of the households, followed by lack of knowledge or skills on how to use Internet cited by 45.1 per cent of the households. High cost of equipment and connection service was each cited by approximately 13 per cent of the households as the main reason for no Internet connection. Busia (89.6%), Kirinyaga (86.0%) and Nakuru (71.2%) Counties had high proportions of households citing no need to use the Internet as the reason for no Internet connection. In addition, a high proportion of households in West Pokot (85.1 %), Siaya (83.3 %), Kitui (78.9 %) and Machakos (73.3 %) reported lack of knowledge or skills on how to use the Internet.

Table 9.19: Percentage distribution of households without internet connection by reason, residence and county

Residence/ County		Total Number				Households	s without Inter	rnet				Number of
	of house- holds with- out internet connection (%)	of Households ('000)	Do not need to use internet	Lack of knowledge or skills to use the internet	No inter- net/ net- work in the area	Access internet elsewhere	Internet is available but does not meet house- hold needs	Cost of service is too high	Cost of equip- ment is too high	Cultural Reasons	Other Reasons	Households Without Inter- net Connection ('000)
National	70.1	11,415	50.4	30.6	3.2	2.3	0.2	8.2	3.7	0.1	0.7	7,990
Rural	83.3	6,442	49.9	34.2	3.5	1.5	5 0.1	6.4	3.5	0.1	0.5	5,365
Urban	52.9	4,972	51.6	23.1	2.6	3.9	0.4	12.0	4.1	0.2	1.1	2,631
County												
Mombasa	69.2	397	24.1	10.7	0.6	0.2	2 0.0	57.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	274
Kwale	74.6	174	49.7	42.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	130
Kilifi	68.2	326	52.5	22.6	0.0	0.7	7 0.0	21.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	222
Tana River	81.8	56	28.4	43.7	1.3	0.2	2 0.0	25.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	40
Lamu	85.3	30	15.2	28.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	49.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	25
Taita / Taveta	97.9	102	62.9	10.7	1.3	18.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Garissa	98.7	78	23.2	37.3	11.2	2.3	0.8	8.9	10.2	4.5	0.9	77
Wajir	100.0	69	11.3	26.6	58.9	0.2	2 0.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	69
Mandera	93.2	111	1.6	43.2	22.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	13.3	2.0	0.0	103
Marsabit	100.0	62	32.5	52.4	6.2	0.9	0.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	0.8	62
Isiolo	85.7	34	49.4	33.4	5.8	0.1	1.3	4.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	29
Meru	71.2	393	62.0	34.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	280
Tharaka-Nithi	85.4	107	43.9	50.9	0.2	0.7	7 0.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	91
Embu	98.8	164	54.1	29.7	1.0	11.4	ú 0.0	2.1	1.3	0.0		162
Kitui	90.5	236	55.0	38.9	0.2	0.6	6 0.0	3.1	0.9	0.0		214
Machakos	76.3		20.5						7.1	0.0		
Makueni	85.9											
Nyandarua	71.4		56.9									
Nyeri	72.7		53.0									
Kirinyaga	75.6		86.0									150
Murang'a	71.1		56.1									230
Kiambu	58.0		69.4									348
Turkana	98.3		61.6									
West Pokot	94.7		22.5									
Samburu	88.2		10.5									54
Trans Nzoia	59.1											
Uasin Gishu	70.4											
Elgeyo /	75.2											
Marakwet	/ 3.2	77	43.7	41.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	/-
Nandi	80.8	202	54.2	33.0	0.0	12.4	ú 0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	163
Baringo	63.9	152	59.2	36.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	97
Laikipia	68.4	135	51.6	24.6	4.7	0.5	0.0	14.8	2.8	0.2	0.5	93
Nakuru	58.5	578	70.8	23.8	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	338
Narok	92.9	223	34.4	37.1	5.9	0.6	6.0	9.4	10.2	0.1	1.4	207
Kajiado	73.4	250	40.4	32.4	9.5	14.2	2 0.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	184
Kericho	77.1	211	66.2	10.5	5.2	0.3	0.0	9.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	162
Bomet	97.1	179	49.7	31.1	1.1	0.4	ú 0.0	2.0	14.6	0.0	0.4	174
Kakamega	79.1	392	45.7	39.9	0.1	1.1	0.9	6.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	310
Vihiga	76.6	144	47.2	41.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.1	2.0	3.5	2.3	111
Bungoma	74.4	321	56.0	33.5	1.6	0.7	7 0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	2.4	239
Busia	96.9	177	89.6	6.9	0.3	1.6	6.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	172
Siaya	78.5	246	31.5	58.6	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.1	1.7	193
Kisumu	32.4		30.8			0.0	0.0	8.9	26.5	0.9	1.3	92
Homa Bay	87.1		57.2				7 0.3					
Migori	78.6											
Kisii	79.8		58.8									
Nyamira	81.6											
Nairobi City	33.9	1,503	57.6	26.2	2.3	3.5	0.9	3.9	1.4	0.0	1.9	510

CHAPTER 10

10. DOMESTIC TOURISM

10.1. Introduction

Domestic tourism comprises activities of residents travelling to and staying at least over a night in places outside their usual environment within the country, for not more than 12 months for leisure, business or other purposes. This category excludes all those who travel for employment. The information presented will provide baseline data on domestic tourism characteristics. This chapter discusses the number of trips taken within the 3 months preceding the survey, purpose of travel, trip sponsorship, expenditures as well as reasons for not undertaking trips.

10.2. Trips

A trip in this Chapter is defined as travel to a main destination outside an individual's usual environment for less than a year, for any main purpose (business leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed. A trip is characterized by at least an overnight stay outside the usual environment.

Table 10.1 shows the proportion of the population that travelled out of their usual environment over the last 3 months preceding the survey, by residence and county. At national level, 13.4 per cent of the population travelled. More urban residents travelled compared to their rural counter-parts. Most of the travellers in absolute numbers resided in Nairobi City.

Table 10.1: Proportion of the population that took a trip in the last 3 months preceding the survey, by residence, age group and county

Residence/ County	Proportion that took a trip	Number of individuals
National	13.4	('000) 45,371
Rural	8.4	29,127
Urban	22.4	16,245
County		
Mombasa	22.8	1,185
Kwale	10.6	820
Kilifi	12.9	1,400
Tana River	16.5	304
Lamu	19.1	128
Taita / Taveta	14.7	358
Garissa	3.8	432
Wajir	1.3	459
Mandera	2.8	711
Marsabit	1.6	316
Isiolo	11.7	156
Meru	6.1	1,471
Tharaka-Nithi	6.3	396
Embu	9.2	560
Kitui	7.6	1,098
Machakos	17.8	1,191
Makueni	20.1	959
Nyandarua	17.1	686
Nyeri	22.4	798
Kirinyaga	8.9	608
Murang'a	11.0	1,085
Kiambu	9.2	1,868
Turkana	8.8	1,084
West Pokot	2.1	649
Samburu	2.3	284
Trans Nzoia	10.6	1,038
Uasin Gishu	12.7	1,133
Elgeyo / Marakwet	5.1	469
Nandi	2.4	954
		704
Baringo	17.5 11.6	507
Laikipia Nakuru	13.8	
Narok	13.6	2,031
		1,078
Kajiado	15.0	871
Kericho	8.4	945
Bomet	2.9	916
Kakamega	6.4	1,876
Vihiga	10.7	627
Bungoma	8.1	1,553
Busia	4.2	840
Siaya	5.9	985
Kisumu	36.6	1,132
Homa Bay	9.1	1,072
Migori	17.2	1,126
Kisii	5.0	1,347
Nyamira	7.3	699
Nairobi City	35.6	4,463

Table 10.2 presents the percentage distribution of population that travelled by age group and residence. Majority (42.7%) of those who travelled were in the 18-35 years age group with 47.9 per cent being in urban areas compared to 35.1 per cent in rural.

Table 10.2 Percentage Distribution of Population who travelled in the last 3 months by, Age Group and Residence

Residence		Age Group (Years)									
	0 - 17										
National	25.0	42.7	28.5	3.6	0.1	6,097					
Rural	23.8	35.1	34.9	6.0	0.2	2,452					
Urban	25.8	47.9	24.3	2.0	0.0	3,645					

Table 10.3 shows the distribution of population of residents by the number of trips taken within 3 months preceding the survey, by age group and residence. The survey results show that a high proportion of the population that travelled fall under the 18-35 year and 36-64 years age groups. Among those who travelled, 79.8 per cent took one trip. This pattern was replicated in the urban and rural areas and across all age groups.

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by those who Travelled and Number of Trips taken in the last 3 Months, by Age Group and Residence.

Residence/Age group			Number	of Trips			Number of
,	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Individuals that took a trip ('000)
National	79.8	10.9	5.4	1.8	0.5	1.8	6,097
Rural	83.1	10.3	4.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	2,452
Urban	77.5	11.3	6.2	2.4	0.6	2.2	3,645
Age Group (years)							
0-17	89	7.2	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	1,526
18-35	77.4	11.9	6.6	1.6	0.7	1.9	2,605
36-64	76.1	12.3	6.1	2.7	0.5	2.2	1,741
65+	73.5	12.6	5.8	4.2	0.1	3.8	221
Don't Know/Not Stated	60.6	0	24.1	0	0	15.3	5

10.3. Purpose of visit

Table 10.4 shows the percentage distribution of population who travelled by age group and purpose of visit. Majority (57.5%) of those who travelled in the rural areas were visiting friends and relatives. Those travelling for social gathering, and study/professional activities were 12.6 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Majority (71.3%) of those who travelled in urban areas were visiting friends and relatives. Age cohort analysis shows that the two main purposes of travelling were visiting friends/relatives and social gathering.

Table 10.4 Proportion of population who took a trip in the last 3 months by Purpose of visit, Residence and Age Group

Residence/Age Group	Holiday/ Leisure	Honey Moon	Visiting Friends and Relatives	Social Gathering	Business / Professional	Meeting Convention	Study/ Student	Sport	Cultural Event/ Exhibition
National	5.0	0.2	65.8	9.6	4.7	2.2	4.1	0.5	0.6
Rural	2.8	0.2	57.5	12.6	5.2	3.0	6.3	0.5	0.7
Urban	6.5	0.2	71.3	7.6	4.4	1.7	2.5	0.4	0.5
Age Group (years)									
0-17	5.7	0.3	70.4	6.0	0.2	0.8	5.3	0.5	0.3
18-35	6.3	0.2	66.2	8.5	6.0	1.9	5.6	0.5	0.5
36-64	3.1	0.0	61.7	13.3	7.1	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.9
65+	0.6	0.0	61.5	17.4	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.7
Don't Know/Not Stated	0.0	0.0	50.6	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 10.4 Proportion of population who took a trip in the last 3 months by Purpose of visit, Residence and Age Group...

Residence/Age Group	Medical Treatment	Religious	Second Residence	Other	Number of Individual that took Trip ('000)
National	2.3	3.9	4.9	4.1	6,097
Rural	4.6	4.5	3.5	5.8	2,452
Urban	0.7	3.5	5.8	3.0	3,645
Age Group (years)					
0-17	0.8	3.1	4.4	3.6	1,526
18-35	1.5	3.5	5.5	3.9	2,605
36-64	3.6	5.0	4.6	4.7	1,741
65+	10.5	6.4	2.9	6.0	221
Don't Know/Not Stated	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5

Table 10.5 presents the average number of days spent away on travel by purpose of visit in the last 3 months preceding the survey. Students were away for longer periods followed by those seeking medical treatment. More days were spent away by residents in rural areas while visiting their second residence. Analysis by age group shows that the population in all the age groups took on average a higher number of days for medical treatment. The younger age groups on average took longer days for study visits while those aged 16 years and above spent more days on business or professional activities.

Table 10.5 Average number of days away by purpose of visit in the last 3 months preceding the survey, by age group and residence

Residence/ Age Group	Purpose of Trip	(%)					
	Holiday/ Leisure	Honey moon	Visiting Friends and Relatives	Social Gathering	Business/ Professional	Meeting/ Convention	Study/ Student
National	6.2	1.9	5.3	2.7	6.5	3.2	17.6
Rural	6.5	1.9	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.4	18.8
Urban	6.1	1.9	5.3	2.9	6.5	3.0	15.7
Age Group (years)							
0-17	8.2	0.0	6.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	13.8
18-35	5.7	1.9	5.2	2.6	6.1	3.5	21.6
36-64	4.5	2.3	4.3	2.5	6.7	3.1	5.1
65+	1.6	3.0	4.8	3.4	16.5	2.4	2.0

Table 10.5 Average number of days away by purpose of visit in the last 3 months preceding the survey, by age group and residence ... cont'd

Purpose of Trip (%)	,					
Residence/ Age Group	Sport	Cultural Event / Exhibition	Medical/ Treatment	Religious	Second Residence	Other
National	2.8	3.1	9.6	2.4	8.6	4.8
Rural	2.7	3.2	9.8	2.5	12.9	4.6
Urban	2.8	3.1	8.5	2.3	6.8	5.0
Age Group (years)						
0-17	1.8	4.9	12.8	1.6	8.7	5.1
18-35	3.4	2.0	11.0	2.4	9.5	6.0
36-64	2.7	3.7	6.9	2.8	6.9	3.2
65+	0.0	1.4	12.3	2.3	6.0	2.8

10.4. Trip Sponsorship

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of population who travelled by the sponsor of the trip, residence and age group. Nationally, most of the trips were self-sponsored (66.4%). The same scenario was replicated in urban and rural areas. Young people aged 0-17 years who travelled were funded mainly by other sponsors while 20.5 per cent sponsored themselves. Most travellers sponsored themselves except for those in the 0-17 years age group.

Table 10.6 Percentage distribution of population that travelled by the sponsor of the trip, age group and residence

Residence/Age group	Sp	onsor of trip (No of trips taken ('000)	
	Self	Employer	Other	
National	66.4	2.0	31.1	6,097
Rural	69.7	1.5	29.3	2,452
Urban	64.2	2.2	32.2	3,645
Age Group (years)				
0-17	20.5	0.0	74.7	1,526
18-35	77.1	2.4	21.4	2,605
36-64	88.6	3.2	8.8	1,741
65+	87.1	0.5	13.6	221
Don't Know/Not Stated	77.1	0.0	0.0	5

10.5. Expenditure on Domestic Tourism

The share of expenditure on domestic tourism by category, age group and residence is presented in Table 10.7. Nationally, transport accounted for the largest share (38.4%) of the expenditure on domestic tourism followed by shopping for personal use (12.9%) and gifts or presents (11.5%).

Table 10.7: Share of Expenditure (%) on Domestic Tourism by Category, Age Group and Residence

Residence/ Age					Expen	diture Categ	ory (%)					Number of
group	Transport	Food and Beverages	Accomo- dation	Enter- tainment /Amuse- ment	Parks En- try Fees	Shopping for per- sonal use	Shopping for goods to sell	Medical	Gifts/ Presents	*Package	Other	Individuals that trav- elled ('000)
National	38.4	10.0	6.5	1.5	0.2	12.9	4.6	3.6	11.5	0.5	10.3	6,097
Rural	36.0	10.5	6.2	0.8	0.2	8.1	7.6	7.8	10.8	0.3	11.5	2,453
Urban	39.5	9.8	6.7	1.9	0.1	15.2	3.1	1.6	11.8	0.6	9.6	3,645
Age Group (years)												
0-17	57.5	16.2	4.6	1.9	0.2	6.4	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.4	6.9	1,523
18-35	39.7	10.5	6.0	1.8	0.2	14.9	4.7	2.2	13.1	0.8	6.1	2,605
36-64	35.0	9.3	7.4	1.3	0.1	12.1	4.8	3.7	11.0	0.3	14.9	1,739
65+	38.6	6.6	4.9	0.2	0.1	7.0	7.3	17.4	8.9	0.5	8.4	230

 $[\]ensuremath{^*}$ Package option refers to when the cost of items is aggregated.

10.6. Reasons for not taking a trip

Table 10.8 presents distribution of population by reasons of not taking a trip, residence and age group. Majority of the population did not take a trip due to cost limitations. Almost a third of the population in urban areas cited time constraint and affordability as reasons for not taking a trip. The limitation among the population in rural areas was mainly affordability and being in school.

Analysis by age groups shows that 42.6 per cent in the age group 0-17 years did not travel because they were in school. The main reason cited for not taking a trip by the population in the 18-35 and 65 and above, age groups was affordability while for those in 36-64 age group it was time constraint.

Table 10.8 Distribution of population by Reason for not taking a trip, Residence and Age group

Residence/Age group	Time Constraint	Dislike travelling	Health Reasons	Too old/ Young to travel	Can not Afford to travel	Insecurity	Incapacitated	In School	No need	Number Individuals that did not Travel ('000)
National	23.0	1.5	0.9	13.7	32.0	0.3	0.1	25.3	20.7	39,270
Rural	19.3	1.3	0.9	14.9	32.2	0.3	0.1	25.7	22.4	26,672
Urban	31.0	1.9	1.0	11.3	31.4	0.3	0.1	24.4	16.9	12,598
Age Group (years)										
0-17	7.7	0.4	0.2	24.2	25.2	0.1	0.1	42.6	15.5	20,304
18-35	36.8	2.6	1.0	0.3	39.6	0.2	0.2	12.1	25.0	10,510
36-64	46.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	39.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	27.3	6,883
65+	25.3	4.0	7.2	23.4	33.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	29.3	1,573

CHAPTER II

11. SHOCKS TO HOUSEHOLDS' WELFARE

11.1. Introduction

This chapter presents information on shocks which occurred during the five-year period preceding the survey and had a negative impact on households' economic status or welfare. A shock is an event that may trigger a decline in the well-being of an individual, a community, a region, or even a nation. It is worth noting that the same shock could affect different households differently.

11.2. Incidence of Shocks

Table 11.1 presents information on the distribution of households that reported experiencing shocks by residence and county. Nationally, about three in every five households reported that they experienced at least one shock within the last five years preceding the survey. The proportion of households that reported at least one shock was 68.7 per cent in the rural areas compared to 53.4 per cent in urban areas. A higher proportion of households that experienced shocks were in Kitui (96.0%), Migori (92.0%) and Baringo (91.0%). Households in Kiambu (16.8%), Mombasa (23.6%) and Bomet (27.9%) Counties reported low incidences of shocks.

Table 11.1: Proportion of Households that experienced a Shock by Residence/County

Residence/ County	Percentage of Households reporting any shock	Number of households ('000)
National	61.9	11,415
Rural	68.7	6,431
Urban	53.4	4,963
County		
Mombasa	23.6	397
Kwale	68.8	174
Kilifi	61.7	326
Tana River	47.5	56
Lamu	64.2	30
Taita / Taveta	88.7	102
Garissa	28.4	78
	29.5	69
Wajir Mandera	74.5	111
Marsabit	54.8	62
Isiolo	32.0	34
Meru	47.8	393
Tharaka-Nithi	59.9	107
Embu	59.5	164
Kitui	96.0	236
Machakos	70.5	328
Makueni	82.4	233
Nyandarua	45.3 46.6	191
Nyeri		271
Kirinyaga	54.4	198
Murang'a Kiambu	71.7	323 600
Turkana	16.8 75.8	246
West Pokot	78.9	119
	76.9	61
Samburu		
Trans Nzoia	41.6	210
Uasin Gishu	55.6	270
Elgeyo / Marakwet	42.5 69.9	99
Nandi	91.0	202
Baringo		152
Laikipia Nakuru	76.2 53.8	135 578
Narok	90.9	
		223
Kajiado	67.4	250
Kericho	56.6	211 179
Bomet	27.9	,
Kakamega	89.7	392
Vihiga	62.3	144
Bungoma	85.2	321
Busia	29.8	177
Siaya	70.5	246
Kisumu	70.9	284
Homa Bay	88.2	224
Migori	92.0	233
Kisii	89.2	291
Nyamira	87.6	179
Nairobi City	58.6	1,503

11.3. Severity of Shocks

Severity of a shock is an assessment to define the extent of impact to the household's economic or social welfare. This is a simple ranking mechanism from the respondent's perception to assist in determining the degree of effect of the shock. The first severe shock has the most debilitating effect to the household economic or welfare status.

Table 11.2 presents information on the proportion of households by type of shocks and their severity. Nationally, large rise in food prices was reported as a severe shock by the highest proportion of households (30.1%). Other shocks reported by a high proportion of households as severe were droughts/floods (27.3%), death of other member of family (21.5%) and death of livestock (20.1%).

Table 11.2: Proportion of Households by Severity and Type of Shock

Shock	First Severe	Second Severe	Third Severe	All (First, Second and Third) shocks
Droughts or floods	13.7	14.2	12.2	27.3
Crop disease or crop pests	6.7	8.5	8.7	15.4
Livestock died	8.9	12.6	8.7	20.1
Livestock were stolen	2.3	2.5	3.1	5.1
Household business failure, non-agricultural	3.9	6.3	5.1	9.8
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	4.7	2.4	3.0	7.4
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.6
Large fall in sale prices for crops	2.2	3.4	3.9	5.8
Large rise in price of food	11.0	16.4	22.4	30.1
Large rise in agricultural input prices	0.9	3.2	5.7	5.2
Severe water shortage	2.8	5.7	7.9	9.4
Birth in the household	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.8
Death of household head	3.8	0.4	0.3	4.2
Death of working member of household	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.3
Death of other family member	15.1	6.8	5.4	21.5
Break-up of the household	3.3	1.6	1.2	4.8
Bread winner jailed	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
Fire	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.8
Robbery/burglary/assault	4.5	3.9	3.3	8.2
Carjacking	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.2
Eviction	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
Ethnic/clan clashes	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.4
Conflict	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.7
HIV/AIDS	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0
Other	8.0	4.7	2.2	6.1

Table 11.3 presents the proportion of households by the first severe shock and residence/county. Drought or floods were experienced by 18.5 per cent of households in the rural areas followed by death of other family member at 15.1 per cent. In urban areas, high proportions of households reported that they experienced large rise in food prices (18.6%) and death of other family member (14.9%). Death of other family member was ranked as the first severe shock, by about the same proportion of households in rural and urban areas.

Table 11.3: The proportion of households by the First Severe Shock and Residence/County

Residence/ County	Droughts or Floods	Crop disease or crop pests	Livestock died	Livestock were stolen	Household business failure, non- Agricultural	Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	Large fall in sale prices for crops	Large rise in price of food
National	13.7	6.7	8.9	2.3	3.9	4.7	1.2	2.2	11.0
Rural	18.5	8.8	11.3	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.6	6.4
Urban	5.7	3.1	4.8	1.6	6.0	8.7	1.3	1.5	18.6
County									
Mombasa	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	14.3
Kwale	10.2	0.7	9.2	1.2	0.8	7.5	0.0	0.2	12.6
Kilifi	15.0	2.1	6.0	0.9	6.2	8.3	0.3	0.0	21.1
Tana River	32.9	1.4	7.5	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.7
Lamu	3.9	2.4	4.8	2.2	10.3	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.5
Taita / Taveta	18.6	2.0	6.9	1.2	4.0	2.5	0.4	2.5	9.2
Garissa	41.7	0.0	12.8	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	11.1
Wajir	17.3	0.0	21.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mandera	8.7	0.0	22.6	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	12.9
Marsabit	29.8	0.5	18.0	2.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.9
Isiolo	10.1	0.4	32.3	7.5	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	12.3
Meru	13.7	7.5	5.9	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	3.6
Tharaka-Nithi	7.5	0.0	7.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.5
Embu	21.2	1.0	25.3	3.6	3.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.5
Kitui	26.4	9.3	9.0	2.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	35.4
Machakos	11.5	0.2	5.1	0.8	4.3	12.4	0.4	0.6	8.9
Makueni	29.0	2.0	5.4	0.0	3.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	5.9
Nyandarua	2.5	15.6	12.6	2.6	4.5	1.9	0.2	1.9	15.0
Nyeri	0.6	0.9	4.2	0.6	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Kirinyaga	6.5	4.0	6.9	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.0	4.6
Murang'a	10.0	7.6	17.5	2.6	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.6	5.7
Kiambu	0.0	0.8	6.5	0.0	1.6	7.9	0.0	2.5	14.6
Turkana	46.5	0.0	5.6	13.4	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.2
West Pokot	30.8	0.9	12.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.7
Samburu	49.5	0.7	21.1	5.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
Trans Nzoia	21.7	3.3	27.2	4.1	11.8	3.3	0.4	0.0	2.7
Uasin Gishu	9.9	1.6	5.5	1.2	5.6	7.3	0.2	1.3	6.2
Elgeyo / Marakwet	3.9	6.4	8.1	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	2.0	0.0
Nandi	10.5	27.4	20.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	6.6
Baringo	16.7	19.0	20.8	1.7	4.2	1.7	0.3	4.0	10.5
Laikipia	31.6	2.5	4.6	2.0	3.6	3.6	1.5	2.3	12.1
Nakuru	13.6	19.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	5.6	1.1	1.8	10.7
Narok	18.2	31.4	11.4	1.5	2.6	0.5	0.3	2.4	6.7
Kajiado	25.2	3.4	4.3	0.2	2.2	10.8	2.4	0.7	7.6
Kericho	10.2	30.4	11.5	0.2	3.0	3.8	0.4	1.2	3.1
Bomet	26.7	35.0	8.6	2.2		0.0	0.0	1.9	6.9
Kakamega	2.6	5.5	13.0	3.8		4.9	0.5	0.3	5.9
	1								
Vihiga	0.0	4.7	25.6	4.8		3.1	5.2 0.2	0.5	5.7
Bungoma	16.8	4.5	8.8	3.4		2.0		4.6 0.0	3.9
Busia	13.9	0.8	3.0	1.1	1.7	8.2			3.5
Siaya	5.7	1.5	7.0	1.1	0.5	6.0	1.7	0.1	2.9
Kisumu	6.6	6.6	20.5	14.7	2.9	2.5	0.5	0.0	4.1
Homa Bay	12.5	2.7	6.1	1.3	3.4	0.5	0.4	26.6	8.7
Migori	8.6	3.5	5.7	1.2		2.8	2.2	2.2	4.2
Kisii	23.6	4.2	2.8	0.3	7.3	9.6	9.2	8.4	13.5
Nyamira	23.5	19.9	6.5	1.6	7.1	2.0	0.9	4.3	4.7
Nairobi City	2.5	1.8	3.2	0.7	7.3	9.5	1.4	1.0	29.9

Table 11.3: The proportion of households by the first severe shock and residence/county...Cont'd

Residence/ County	Large rise in agricultural input prices	Severe water shortage	Birth in the household	Death of household head	Death of working member of household	Death of other family Member	Break-up of the household	Bread winner jailed	Fire
National	0.9	2.8	1.3	3.8	1.0	15.1	3.3	0.4	1.1
Rural	1.0	2.0	1.0	4.4	1.2	15.3	2.8	0.3	1.1
Urban	0.8	4.0	1.7	2.9	0.8	14.9	4.1	0.4	1.3
County									
Mombasa	0.0	0.8	1.5	5.9	0.0	8.0	11.2	0.0	3.0
Kwale	0.2	1.0	0.9	4.4	3.7	20.3	2.0	0.2	2.7
Kilifi	0.3		1.0	3.0	0.6	12.7	2.3	0.0	0.6
Tana River	2.4	6.9	2.2	4.2	0.0	7.7	3.0	0.0	2.2
Lamu	0.0					13.3			
Taita / Taveta	0.7					28.4			
Garissa	0.0					7.9			
Wajir	0.0					17.2			
Mandera	0.0					1.9			
Marsabit	0.0					4.5			
Isiolo	0.0					9.1	3.8		
Meru	0.4					12.4			
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0					29.9			
Embu	0.0					8.2			
Kitui	0.6								
Machakos	0.2					8.4			
Makueni	0.5								
Nyandarua	2.3								
Nyeri	0.0					24.1			
Kirinyaga	2.7					28.2			
Murang'a	1.1								
Kiambu	1.3								
Turkana	0.0					3.8			
West Pokot	0.5								
Samburu	0.0					0.9			
Trans Nzoia	0.4						0.7		
Uasin Gishu	2.0					35.6			
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0					39.7			
Nandi	0.6								
Baringo	1.0 0.4								
Laikipia	1.7					14.6			
Nakuru Narok	1.7		0.7						
	0.0					5./ 15.7			
Kajiado Kericho	1.1					10.6			
Bomet	0.0					5.8			
Kakamega	2.1								
	0.0								
Vihiga Bungoma	2.3					20.0			
Busia	0.0								
Siaya	0.0								
Kisumu	0.0								
Homa Bay	1.0								
	0.3								
Migori	2.9								
Kisii	0.8								
Nyamira									
Nairobi City	0.7	4.2	0.9	3.0	0.0	13.0	2.8	0.4	1.5

Table 11.3: The proportion of households by the first severe shock and residence/county...Cont'd

Residence/ County	Robbery / Burglary / Assault	Carjacking	Dwelling damaged, destroyed	Eviction	Ethnic/ Clan Clashes	Conflict	HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of households with Shock ('000)
National	4.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	7.9	7,160
Rural	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	16.9	4,473
Urban	8.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	8.1	2,687
County									
Mombasa	20.5	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	94
Kwale	2.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	34.2	121
Kilifi	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.3	7.1	203
Tana River	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	11.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	26
Lamu	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	3.3	0.0	7.3	19
Taita / Taveta	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	4.4	91
Garissa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	22
Wajir	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	2.8	0.0	1.6	21
Mandera	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	29.9	0.5	0.4	18.8	84
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.9	0.5	0.0	23.3	33
Isiolo	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	11
Meru	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.9	2.6	196
Tharaka-Nithi	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	14.7	64
Embu	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	98
Kitui	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	228
Machakos	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	37.3	233
Makueni	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	23.3	196
Nyandarua	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	19.0	89
Nyeri	6.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.0	127
Kirinyaga	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	104
Murang'a	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.8	235
Kiambu	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	101
Turkana	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	7.0	187
West Pokot	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.3	0.7	0.1	6.8	98
Samburu	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.8	1.1	0.0	19.2	48
Trans Nzoia	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	9.5	88
Uasin Gishu	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.9	150
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.7	1.4	0.0	5.7	42
Nandi	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	141
Baringo	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	4.8	140
Laikipia	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	10.9	103
Nakuru Narok	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	6.8	324
	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	207
Kajiado	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.4	172
Kericho	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.5	3.0	120
Bomet	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.4	51
Kakamega	6.1	0.0	0.0 2.5	0.0	0.0 0.4	2.1	0.7 2.6	40.1	359 92
Vihiga	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	17.2 7.4	282
Bungoma	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.4	53
Siaya	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.9	173
Kisumu	7.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	203
Homa Bay	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.3	2.3	200
Migori	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	2.3	214
Kisii	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	8.0	257
Nyamira	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	157
Nairobi City	10.9	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	902

11.4. Loss to households due to shocks

Table 11.4 presents the proportion of households that suffered loss of income, asset or both due to adverse shocks experienced within the 5 years period preceding the survey. The results show that 44.9 per cent and 44.7 per cent households suffered loss of both income and assets due to death of livestock and theft of livestock, respectively. Ethnic and clan clashes resulted in loss of both income and assets for 53.0 per cent of the households that experienced shocks within the reference period.

End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household; loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary; and large rise in prices of agricultural inputs mostly resulted in loss of household income. Damage and destruction of dwellings; fire; and robbery, burglary and assault were the major causes of loss of assets as reported by 47.1 per cent, 41.6 per cent and 38.9 per cent of the households, respectively.

Table 11.4: Percentage distribution of households by shocks and the type of loss suffered due to shocks

Shock	Income loss	Asset loss	Loss of both	Neither	Not Stated	Number of Households ('000)
Droughts or floods	42.9	13.0	38.8	4.6	0.7	1,956
Crop disease or crop pests	57.9	10.6	28.5	2.5	0.4	1,101
Livestock died	23.2	29.7	44.9	1.4	0.7	1,442
Livestock were stolen	24.4	27.4	44.7	2.3	1.3	364
Household business failure, non-agricultural	64.6	2.9	29.4	2.4	0.7	704
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	89.3	1.5	7.9	0.6	0.7	532
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	91.3	0.8	6.7	1.2	0.0	184
Large fall in sale prices for crops	56.2	10.1	29.7	3.7	0.3	416
Large rise in price of food	62.9	4.3	12.3	19.8	0.7	2,152
Large rise in agricultural input prices	71.7	4.3	14.0	9.2	0.9	369
Severe water shortage	50.4	4.8	11.0	32.6	1.2	673
Birth in the household	60.6	2.5	13.0	21.9	1.9	201
Death of household head	44.0	4.5	38.4	11.6	1.5	301
Death of working member of household	54.9	3.5	29.5	12.1	0.0	91
Death of other family member	40.7	8.5	21.8	28.4	0.7	1,536
Break-up of the household	34.3	4.5	37.2	22.9	1.1	342
Bread winner jailed	60.0	0.8	23.3	15.9	0.0	48
Fire	24.0	41.6	30.5	2.8	1.1	126
Robbery/burglary/assault	34.1	38.9	19.9	7.1	0.0	586
Carjacking	42.8	34.3	6.6	16.3	0.0	17
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	16.3	47.1	28.7	7.8	0.0	85
Eviction	15.3	26.8	38.7	16.8	2.4	54
Ethnic/clan clashes	15.5	17.0	53.0	14.5	0.0	97
Conflict	36.3	16.0	20.3	27.4	0.0	120
HIV/AIDS	44.9	11.3	16.6	26.1	1.0	73
Other	50.0	6.9	33.0	9.4	0.6	858

As indicated in Table 11.5, in most instances, shocks affected only the reporting households. End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household (83.5%), birth in the household (79.3%) and household non-agricultural business failure (78.8%) in many instances affected only the reporting households. The shocks that affected the whole community were ethnic or clan clashes, droughts or floods and severe water shortage.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Shocks by whom they impacted on

Shock	Own household only		Most house- holds in com- munity	All house- holds in commu- nity	Not stated	Number of House- holds ('000)
Droughts or floods	4.3	15.1	35.7	44.1	0.8	1,956
Crop disease or crop pests	10.4	23.9	38.6	26.2	0.9	1,101
Livestock died	49.4	21.8	20.6	7.2	1.1	1,442
Livestock were stolen	56.7	23.6	10.1	8.1	1.5	364
Household business failure, non-agricultural	78.8	17.4	1.8	0.5	1.5	704
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of	64.9	29.2	2.0	1.6	2.3	532
salary End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	83.5	11.2	1.8	3.5	0.0	184
Large fall in sale prices for crops	8.2	27.2	33.8	30.0	0.9	416
Large rise in price of food	5.7	18.6	42.8	31.8	1.2	2,152
Large rise in agricultural input prices	6.7	22.0	48.0	22.4	0.9	369
Severe water shortage	2.9	13.4	38.4	42.4	2.9	673
Birth in the household	79.3	17.2	1.2	0.2	2.1	201
Death of household head	35.9	52.7	7.4	2.3	1.7	301
Death of working member of household	38.8	48.6	10.8	1.8	0.0	91
Death of other family member	24.4	67.5	5.7	1.1	1.4	1,536
Break-up of the household	74.3	22.6	0.5	0.0	2.6	342
Bread winner jailed	51.1	41.7	1.8	0.0	5.4	48
Fire	59.0	25.5	12.6	0.8	2.1	126
Robbery/burglary/assault	75.9	20.5	2.7	0.7	0.1	586
Carjacking	57.5	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	70.5	22.8	4.6	1.8	0.2	85
Eviction	45.0	21.7	24.7	7.7	1.0	54
Ethnic/clan clashes	8.3	12.7	29.3	46.5	3.3	97
Conflict	54.1	41.6	1.9	1.8	0.5	120
HIV/AIDS	56.4	39.4	3.2	0.0	1.0	73
Other	60.1	32.8	4.6	1.5	1.1	858

11.5. Coping Mechanisms

Information on Households by type of Shock experienced and the coping mechanism(s) is presented in Table 11.6. Households were asked on the action(s) they took which they considered to be important in coping or regaining the households' welfare level prior to the event they experienced. The analysis discussed here-in focused on the coping mechanism ranked as the first or having the most positive impact.

Overall, affected households tend to spend available savings in the event of a shock. However, the findings reveal that households employ different coping strategies dependent on the type of shock experienced. For instance, majority of households that were affected by death of a household or family member, fire, dwelling destroyed/damaged or conflict received help from family and friends. Households that lost livestock through death or theft mainly resorted to selling animals, while those that experienced a large rise in price of food reduced food consumption at household level. The results further show that some households that were affected by large fall in sale price for crops (34.1%), break-up of the household (36.8%), livestock were stolen (42.5%), livestock died (48.0%) or robbery, burglary and assault (46.7%) did nothing to cope and regain the household welfare level.

Table 11.6: Households by type of Shock experienced and the coping mechanism(s)

Shocks	Spent cash savings	children to live with relatives	Sold assets (eg Tools, Furniture)	Sold farm land	Rented out farmland	Sold animals	Sold more crops	Worked longer hours or worked more	Other hh members who werent working went to work
Droughts or floods	19.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.3	0.6		
Crop disease or crop pests	25.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.3	5.1	9.4	0.2
Livestock died	17.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	12.1	0.6	3.4	0.1
Livestock were stolen	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.6	0.7	1.6	0.3
Household business failure, non-agricultural	21.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	10.2	1.0
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	21.7	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	10.0	3.0
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	22.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	14.6	2.5
Large fall in sale prices for crops	12.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.5	16.2	7.1	0.0
Large rise in price of food	29.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	6.5	0.2
Large rise in agricultural input prices	34.2	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	7.5	0.1
Severe water shortage	33.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	7.6	0.2
Birth in the household	28.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.4	1.1	16.3	0.3
Death of household head	17.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	4.7	0.3	6.2	1.0
Death of working member of household	25.1	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.7	5.4	0.4	1.9	2.1
Death of other family member	24.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.6	0.6	1.1	0.1
Break-up of the household	7.9	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	7.2	1.8
Bread winner jailed	17.5	0.0	4.3	0.4	0.0	6.6	1.0	9.2	3.0
Fire	21.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.4	3.7	0.0
Robbery/burglary/assault	21.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	3.0	0.0
Carjacking	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	40.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.7	2.2	0.0
Eviction	16.8	1.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.7
Ethnic/clan clashes	9.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9
Conflict	22.6	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.8	1.4	2.0	0.0
HIV/AIDS	22.9	1.9	3.5	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other	39.3	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	8.2	2.2	2.7	0.2

Table 11.6: Households by type of Shock experienced and the coping mechanism(s) ... Cont'd

Shocks	Received help from religious institution	Received help from local ngo	Received help from international NGO	Received help from government	Received help from family and friends	Reduced food consumption	Consumed lower cost but less preffred foods	Reduced nonfood expenditures	Spiritual effort- prayer, sacrifices, consulted	Did nothing	Other (speficy)	Not stated	Number of Households ('000)
Droughts or floods	6.4	0.1	0.8	1.4	3.7	11.8	2.2	2.6	2.2	30.5	2.9	1.4	1,956
Crop disease or crop pests	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	9.3	1.8	1.9	9.0	28.5	4.9	1.7	1,101
Livestock died	0.1	0.0	0.4	9.0	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	3.7	48.0	2.9	1.7	1,442
Livestock were stolen	9.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	4.2	42.5	5.5	2.3	364
Household business failure, non-agricultural	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.8	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	24.6	2.7	1.2	704
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.3	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	11.5	5.2	0.4	532
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.8	6.5	2.6	0.8	2.8	23.2	0.0	0.2	184
Large fall in sale prices for crops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.0	13.7	2.9	0.3	34.1	1.8	1.4	416
Large rise in price of food	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	19.9	7.1	12.1	0.1	15.4	0.4	1.0	2,152
Large rise in agricultural input prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.0	0.3	24.2	1.8	1.2	369
Severe water shortage	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.1	3.5	2.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	30.1	13.7	1.4	673
Birth in the household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.5	20.8	2.9	0.7	201
Death of household head	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	23.3	0.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	21.2	0.5	3.2	301
Death of working member of household	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	19.9	0.0	9.0	0.3	12.2	21.8	0.0	2.8	91
Death of other family member	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	17.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	9.2	32.7	0.4	2.0	1,536
Break-up of the household	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.5	0.0	1.1	7.1	36.8	3.7	2.6	342
Bread winner jailed	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.6	4.2	9.0	48
Fire.	5.3	0.0	0.4	3.5	21.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	19.6	3.4	2.6	126
Robbery/burglary/assault	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.5	0.3	0.4	9.0	3.2	46.7	10.3	1.0	985
Carjacking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	15.1	0.0	17
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	2.6	9.0	0.0	2.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	11.8	7.2	0.0	85
Eviction	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.6	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	23.1	11.9	1.9	54
Ethnic/clan clashes	0.5	0.5	10.9	8.0	9.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	29.9	20.4	1.5	26
Conflict	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	20.2	5.3	9.0	120
HIV/AIDS	1.5	1.2	0.2	16.0	9.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	6.2	16.2	2.3	0.3	73
Other.	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	12.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	3.3	12.5	3.2	9.0	858

CHAPTER 12

12. JUSTICE

12.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on household experiences regarding accessing justice. Justice refers to the process or result through which fairness is administered during disputes. Questions related to household's access to justice in the two years preceding the survey were asked to the head of the household. The survey sought to collect information on the grievances/disputes experienced by households, resolution mechanisms, status of grievance/dispute resolution and costs incurred.

12.2. Grievances/Disputes

Grievances or disputes refer to conflicts that affected households, including those that do not pertain to the legal system. Table 12.1 presents the distribution of households by grievances experienced, residence and County. Nationally, the leading complaint by households was on succession and inheritance (26.2%), followed by land (16.3%) and religious/witchcraft offences (14.1%). Survey findings show that a higher proportion of households in the rural areas (30.9%) experienced grievances related to succession and inheritance compared to urban areas (19.5%). More households in urban areas (21.7%) experienced grievances related to Land than their counterparts in the rural areas (12.5%).

The proportion of households that reported grievances on land matters was high in Bomet (62.5%), Nyamira (47.1%), Turkana (45.5%) and Kisii (42.7%) Counties. The counties that reported relatively high proportions of households with commercial disputes included Nyamira (32.6%), and Homa Bay (26.2%) while s family matter disputes were predominant in Marsabit (21.5%), Bomet (14.2%) and Kilifi (9.3%). The results also show that a high proportion of households with disputes related to criminal matters were reported in Murang'a (10.3%) and Siaya (10.1%) Counties.

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by grievance experienced, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Proportion of Households Reporting Grievances	Number of Households ('000)	Land (squat- ters, alloca- tion, title, use, bound- aries, owner- ship, etc.)	Commercial (unpaid debts, un- delivered goods/ser- vices, con- tractual business dis- putes, etc.)	Family mat- ters (divorce; paternity; child custo- dy, mainte- nance etc.)	Succession and inheri- tance (inher- itance /man- agement of a deceased person's property)	Criminal matters (murder,sex- ual offenses, theft, assault etc.)	Natural resources (communal grazing land, water sourc- es, misuse of public for- ests/land)	Tenants vs. Landlords
National	16.0	11,415	16.3	9.7	1.1	26.2	3.3	1.3	8.6
Rural	16.7	6,442	12.5	11.5	1.2	30.9	4.4	1.2	11.0
Urban	15.2	4,972	21.7	7.2	1.0	19.5	1.7	1.4	5.1
County									
Mombasa	12.3	397	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
Kwale	22.4	174	1.4	15.0	1.1	25.9	7.8	0.0	6.6
Kilifi	15.7	326	16.7	18.2	9.3	33.8	8.0	1.0	1.3
Tana River	10.4	56	36.8	11.8	6.5	29.1	4.7	1.3	8.3
Lamu	29.5	30	29.3	26.2	0.0	8.2	4.0	0.0	6.3
Taita / Taveta	13.3	102	19.5	16.9	5.8	17.3	4.6	0.0	13.5
Garissa	1.7	78	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	1.8	69	14.7	9.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	22.0
Mandera	11.5	111	11.1	15.5	2.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	10.1
Marsabit	3.1	62	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	28.3
Isiolo	2.5	34	0.0	9.1	0.0	22.1	0.0	9.0	5.4
Meru	14.8	393	4.5	4.7	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	9.3
Tharaka-Nithi	26.9	107	3.3	16.8	0.8	40.6	5.4	0.5	1.0
Embu	17.3	164	2.2	0.0	0.0	40.9	2.0	0.0	3.0
Kitui	17.2	236	20.6	11.5	0.0	37.3	2.0	0.0	12.6
Machakos	6.5	328	4.3	3.3	0.0	40.5	1.3	0.0	1.1
Makueni	23.3	233	19.6	6.4	0.9	30.4	9.5	2.2	4.6
Nyandarua	10.1	191	0.7	0.8	0.0	32.4	2.1	6.8	4.6
Nyeri	7.7	271	3.2	5.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga Murang'a	14.6 9.3	198 323	3.2 0.0	2.8 5.4	0.0	14.4 31.0	1.7	0.0 3.1	6.1 0.7
Kiambu	4.8	600		4.9	0.0	7.0	10.3 7.7	0.0	0.7
Turkana	15.4	246	9.3 45.5	2.4	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	10.3
West Pokot	12.9	119	1.7	5.9	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	15.5
Samburu	10.9	61	1.1	2.4	3.9	21.9	0.0	29.7	32.9
Trans Nzoia	10.9	210	5.1	2.5	1.1	33.4	4.6	0.0	17.8
Uasin Gishu	19.1	270	2.0	2.6	0.0	25.6	10.0	0.6	7.2
Elgeyo / Marakwet	15.6	99	0.7	7.7	4.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	31.9
Nandi	8.4	202	18.6	6.8	0.0	17.3	4.2	0.0	27.2
Baringo	13.3	152	11.6	7.8	0.0	54.7	6.2	0.0	11.8
Laikipia	14.6	135	5.8	0.0	1.0	8.6	2.3	0.0	14.0
Nakuru	9.6	578	31.9	5.8	0.0	12.8	2.3	0.0	4.1
Narok	22.0	223	1.5	1.3	2.5	16.2	3.3	0.9	15.7
Kajiado	15.0	250	6.5	0.0	0.7	34.6	5.1	4.3	1.3
Kericho	20.3	211	0.8	14.6	0.0	37.3	3.5	0.0	12.5
Bomet	0.6	179	62.5	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
Kakamega	24.5	392	2.6	17.6	2.1	33.6	6.6	2.3	14.2
Vihiga	15.5	144	14.6	2.1	1.9	12.1	3.4	0.0	20.3
Bungoma	32.5	321	11.3	21.2	0.7	20.6	1.3	0.0	13.6
Busia	3.0	177	0.0	8.8	8.1	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Siaya	15.1	246	2.5	8.8	2.3	48.1	10.1	2.3	16.0
Kisumu	28.0	284	8.8	8.5	0.6	33.1	3.8	1.3	15.0
Homa Bay	21.1	224	24.0	26.2	0.0	20.1	2.6	0.8	9.1
Migori	28.4	233	0.9	9.1	0.8	18.1	3.8	0.7	3.4
Kisii	34.1	291	42.7	1.5	0.4	51.3	0.1	2.1	3.1
Nyamira	38.8	179	47.1	32.6	1.2	17.3	1.0	1.6	26.3
Nairobi City	17.9	1,503	33.9	8.8	0.8	17.2	0.5	2.4	2.6

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by grievance experienced, Residence and County... Cont'd

Residence/ County	Disputes over personal property (cars, household items, livestock)	Domestic vio- lence (sexual, physical, psy- chological)	Labour (em- ployee/employ- er disputes, unpaid wages, etc.)	Traffic matters	Religious/ Witchcraft offenses	Political disagree- ments/election related grievances	Corrup- tion/ bribery	Other	Number of House- holds with Griev- ances ('000)
National	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	14.1	10.2	1.4	0.1	1,826
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	10.3	9.5	0.3	0.0	1,076
Urban	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	19.6	11.2	3.0	0.1	756
County									
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	13.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	49
Kwale	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	10.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	39
Kilifi	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	13.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	51
Tana River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	6
Lamu	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.1	16.1	0.2	0.0	9
Taita / Taveta	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	14
Garissa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.0	0.0	1
Wajir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Mandera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	2
Isiolo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	1
Meru	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	21.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	58
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.0	18.2	0.8	0.0	29
Embu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	26.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	28
Kitui	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	41
Machakos	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	9.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	21
Makueni	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	54
Nyandarua	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	19.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	19
Nyeri	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	7.6	46.9	0.0	0.0	21
Kirinyaga	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	21.4	30.5	0.0	0.0	29
Murang'a Kiambu	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	45.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	30
Turkana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7 25.8	36.7 0.0	0.0	0.0	29 38
West Pokot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.4	1.4	0.0	
Samburu		0.0		0.0	3.3 7.0				15 7
Trans Nzoia	0.0	0.0	7.1 0.0	0.0	10.8	1.1 9.1	1.1 2.0	0.0	22
Uasin Gishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	51
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	15
Nandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	18.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	17
Baringo	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	20
Laikipia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	20
Nakuru	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	56
Narok	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.0	16.3	0.8	0.0	49
Kajiado	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	29.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	37
Kericho	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.8	14.7	0.7	0.0	43
Bomet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Kakamega	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	17.6	0.0	0.0	96
Vihiga	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	13.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	22
Bungoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	104
Busia	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	5
Siaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.6	5.9	1.2	0.0	37
Kisumu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	8.2	1.9	0.0	80
Homa Bay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	4.5	1.9	0.0	47
Migori	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	66
Kisii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.1	1.4	0.5	99
Nyamira	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	69
Nairobi City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	9.8	7.0	0.0	269

12.3 Conflict Resolution Mechanism

Table 12.2 presents the distribution of households by grievance experienced and persons/ organization/groups consulted for resolution. The results show that most of the households that experienced conflicts presented their grievances to chiefs/assistant chiefs. Specifically, a high proportion of households with disputes relating to succession and inheritance (38.8%), land matters (37.0%) and disputes on personal property (25.3%) reported them to the chief/assistant chief. Over 51 per cent of households with disputes related to tenants and landlords, 38.5 per cent of households with labour disputes and 23.0 per cent of households with commercial disputes presented their cases directly to the other party.

Among households that experienced domestic violence, 31.4 per cent reported their cases to members of extended the family (outside the household) for resolution. The highest proportion of households that reported disputes to the police were those that experienced traffic (40.5%), criminal (40.4%) and corruption/bribery (36.9%) grievances. A large proportion of households did not report their grievances to any person, organization or group for resolution. The results further showed that, households that had grievances on corruption (44.6%), disputes of commercial nature (40.5%), political disagreements (39.7%) and religious/witchcraft offences (39.6%) did not seek any resolution.

12.4. Grievance/Dispute Resolution Mechanism

More than one in five households (23.3%) that had a grievance/dispute sought interventions from the local administrators (chiefs/assistant chiefs) as shown in Table 12.3. Less than one per cent of the households resolved their grievances through their elected leaders such as Members of Parliament and Members of the County Assembly. Nearly 28.0 per cent of households in the rural areas went to the administrators for resolution of their conflicts. Almost one fifth (19.4%) of urban households did not go to any party to resolve their conflicts/grievances.

A large proportion of households in Bomet (62.5%) and Turkana (40.3%) Counties preferred to engage the other party directly to resolve their grievances. Households in Murang'a (45.1%) and Isiolo (36.4%) Counties sought police intervention to resolve grievances. Furthermore, a high proportion of households in Nyeri (46.9%), Garissa (44.1%) and Kiambu (36.7%) Counties opted for courts of law as their main mechanism of dispute resolution. A high proportion of households in several counties including; Migori (63.3%), Laikipia (62.0%), Mombasa (57.0%) and Wajir (47.4%) Counties did not seek any dispute resolution for their conflicts or grievances.

A large proportion of households in Bomet (62.5%) and Turkana (45.5%) Counties preferred to engage the other party directly to resolve their grievances. Households in Murang'a (45.1%) and Isiolo (36.4%) Counties sought police intervention to resolve grievances. Furthermore, a high proportion of households in Nyeri (46.9%), Garissa (44.1%) and Kiambu (36.7%) Counties opted for courts of law as their main mechanism of dispute resolution. A high proportion of households in several counties including; Migori (70.7%), Laikipia (85.5%), Mombasa (83.6%) and Narok (50.2%) Counties did not seek any dispute resolution for their conflicts or grievances.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Grievance and Resolution Mechanism

Grievances	Directly to the	ps	Religious	Chief/	Other National	County	Traditional	Mp (National	Member
	Other Party	Family Members	Institution/ Religious Leader	Assistant Chief	Government Official	Govern- ment Official	Leader/ Elder	Assembly/ Senate)	Of County Assembly (MCA)
Land (squatters, allocation, title, use, boundaries, ownership, etc.)	5.7	8.2	9.0	37.0	6.2	1.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
Commercial (unpaid debts, undelivered goods/services, contractual business disputes, etc.)	23.0	1.7	1.2	12.1	9.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
Family matters (divorce; paternity; child custody, maintenance etc.)	9.0	19.2	1.7	22.9	2.8	9.0	4.7	0.2	0.0
Succession and inheritance (inheritance/management of a deceased person's property)	2.0	12.1	0.2	38.8	3.1	2.4	6.1	0.0	0.0
Criminal matters (murder, sexual offenses, theft, assault etc.)	2.5	2.6	0.2	22.0	1.1	0.1	9.2	0.0	0.0
Natural resources (communal grazing land, water sources, misuse of public forests/land)	15.2	3.4	0.0	24.4	5.1	2.4	11.8	0.0	0.0
Tenants vs. Landlords	51.2	1.1	0.0	21.0	9.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.8
Disputes over personal property (cars, household items, livestock)	17.7	4.6	1.1	25.3	3.0	0.0	16.3	0.2	0.0
Domestic violence (sexual, physical, psychological)	10.7	31.4	2.1	11.5	0.0	0.8	9.6	0.0	0.0
Labour (employee/employer disputes, unpaid wages, etc.)	38.5	9.0	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0
Traffic matters	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious/Witchcraft offenses	8.1	1.8	10.9	12.2	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0
Political disagreements/election related grievances	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0
Corruption/bribery	5.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.1	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Grievance and Resolution Mechanism...Cont'd

Grievances	NGO/ CBO	Lawyer	Police	Courts.	Friend	Gangs	None	Other	Number of Households with Grievance ('000)
Land (squatters, allocation, title, use, boundaries, ownership, etc.)	0:0	2.4	2.5	14.0	0.8	0.1	9.5	3.7	530
Commercial (unpaid debts, undelivered goods/services, contractual business disputes, etc.)	0.0	1.0	7.9	2.7	2.5	0.0	40.5	1.4	264
Family matters (divorce; paternity; child custody, maintenance etc.)	0.2		6.8	5.7	0.1	0.0	20.7	4.9	261
Succession and inheritance (inheritance/management of a deceased person's property)	0.0	4.0	2.4	13.4	0.2	0.0	15.1	0.2	120
Criminal matters (murder,sexual offenses, theft, assault etc.)	0.0	0.3	40.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.5	4.2	221
Natural resources (communal grazing land, water sources, misuse of public forests/land)	6.0	0.0	9.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	19.1	3.1	95
Tenants vs. Landlords	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	16.8	1.5	127
Disputes over personal property (cars, household items, livestock)	0.0	1.4	9.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	12.1	3.5	101
Domestic violence (sexual, physical, psychological)	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.5	0.7	0.0	22.5	0.5	161
Labour (employee/employer disputes, unpaid wages, etc.)	0.0	2.5	8.5	13.6	0.2	0.0	20.6	5.7	124
Traffic matters	0.0	0.0	40.5	21.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	2.5	113
Religious/Witchcraft offenses	0.0	0.2	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.8	46
Political disagreements/election related grievances	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.0	30.5	0.0	39.7	2.3	26
Corruption/bribery	0.0	0.0	36.9	0.1	1.4	0.0	44.6	0.7	92

Table 12.3: Distribution of Households by Resolution Mechanism, Residence and County

Residence/ County	Directly to the Other Party	Extended Family Members	Religious Institution/ Religious Leader	Chief/ Assistant Chief	Other National Government Official	County Govern-ment Official	Traditional Leader/ Elder	Mp (National Assembly/ Senate)	Member Of County Assembly (MCA)
National	13.2	2 8.1	0.8	23.3	2.8	1.0	7.0	0.0	0.1
Rural	10.6	5 9.7	7 0.9	27.8	3.6	5 1.0	9.2	0.1	0.0
Urban	17.0								
County									
Mombasa	0.0	0.0) 1.2	2 12.6	5 1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwale	1.4	í 15.0) 1.1	25.9	7.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	13.9								
Tana River	27.4								
Lamu	21.7								
Taita / Taveta	17.9								
Garissa	0.0								
Wajir	14.7								
Mandera	11.1								
Marsabit	0.0								
Isiolo Meru	0.0 4.5								
Tharaka-Nithi	2.5								
Embu	2.2								
Kitui	19.9								
Machakos	4.3								
Makueni	16.7								
Nyandarua	0.7								
Nyeri	3.2								
Kirinyaga	3.2					0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
Murang'a	0.0) 5.4	ú 0.0	31.0	10.3	3.1	0.7	7 0.0	0.0
Kiambu	9.3	3 4.9	0.0	7.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkana	40.3	3 2.4	í 0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	1.7	7 5.9	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0
Samburu	0.0) 2.4	4 3.9	15.2	2. 0.0	26.3	25.6	6.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	3.4	á 1.4	4 1.1	32.4	4.6	0.0	13.6	5 0.0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	2.0	2.0	6 0.0	23.8	3 10.0	0.6	7.2	2. 0.0	0.0
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.7	7 6.6	5 4.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0
Nandi	18.6	6.8	3 0.0	17.3	3 4.2	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0
Baringo	11.6	6.9	0.0	45.3	3.4	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0
Laikipia	2.6	6 0.0) 1.0	8.6	5 2.3	0.0			0.0
Nakuru	27.8			9.1	2.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.9
Narok	1.5								7 0.0
Kajiado	5.2								
Kericho	0.0								
Bomet	62.5								
Kakamega	2.6								
Vihiga	14.6								
Bungoma	11.3								
Busia	0.0								
Siaya	2.5								
Kisumu	7.7								
Homa Bay Migori	19.7								
Kisii	39.4								
Nyamira	20.1								
Nairobi City	26.5								

Table 12.3: Distribution of Households by Resolution Mechanism, Residence and County...Cont'd

Residence/ County	NGO/	Lawyer	Police	Courts	Friend	Gangs	None	Other	Number of
	CBO	·				-			Households with
National	0.1	1.5	11.7	9.3	0.9	0.0	17.1	2.9	Grievance ('000)
				7.0	***				
Rural	0.1	1.1	8.9	8.4	0.3	0.0	15.5	2.9	1,076
Urban	0.0	2.1	15. 7	10.7	1.9	0.0	19.4	2.9	756
County									
Mombasa	0.0	7.5	13.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	57.0	2.9	49
Kwale	0.0	1.5	9.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.6	39
Kilifi	0.0	7.3	3.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	51
Tana River	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.8	6
Lamu	0.0	1.7	7.1	15.3	0.2	0.0	10.8	1.6	9
Taita / Taveta	0.9	0.0	3.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.7	7 13
Garissa	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.0) 1
Wajir	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.4	7.5	5
Mandera	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	13
Marsabit	5.1	0.0	2.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.0	2
Isiolo	0.0	0.0	36.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Meru	0.0	5.9	19.4	29.0	0.0	0.0	1.6		
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	1.1	18.3	17.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.9	29
Embu	0.0	0.6	26.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.6	5 28
Kitui	0.0	0.8	9.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.1	41
Machakos	0.0	8.8	9.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.1	21
Makueni	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.5	54
Nyandarua	0.0	10.9	19.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	19
Nyeri	0.0	10.0	7.6	46.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	21
Kirinyaga	0.0	3.0	21.4	30.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	8.1	29
Murang'a	0.0	2.4		2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Kiambu	0.0	0.0	16.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	29
Turkana	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	38
West Pokot	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4			3.0	0.0	15
Samburu	7.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.9	7
Trans Nzoia	0.0	0.0	10.8	9.1	2.0	0.0	11.5	10.2	22
Uasin Gishu	0.0			11.4	0.0				
Elgeyo / Marakwet	0.0	0.0		9.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	í 15
Nandi	0.0			2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	17
Baringo	0.0	3.1	3.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	20
Laikipia	0.0			6.5	0.0		62.0	0.4	1 20
Nakuru	0.0	0.0	8.8	10.8	0.0	0.0			
Narok	0.0	1.5		14.5	0.8	0.0			49
Kajiado	0.0			1.4	0.0				
Kericho	1.3			13.0	0.0				
Bomet	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Kakamega	0.0	0.0		14.5	0.0				
Vihiga	0.0			12.9	0.0				
Bungoma	0.0			2.9	0.3	0.0			105
Busia	0.0			16.4					
Siaya	0.0			5.9	0.0				
Kisumu	0.0			5.6					
Homa Bay	0.0			3.7	1.9				
Migori	0.0			1.3	0.4	0.0	63.3	0.0) 66
Kisii	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.1	1.4		3.3	1.4	ý 99
Nyamira	0.0			1.1	0.8				
Nairobi City	0.0	0.0	15.2	9.8	4.3	0.0	19.0	3.8	269

12.5 Rationale for Choice of a Dispute Resolution Mechanism

Reasons cited by households choosing a dispute resolution mechanism are presented in Table 12.4. The results show that 24.2 per cent and 20.3 per cent of households presented their cases to other parties directly and extended family members, respectively, as it would have the least disruption to their lives. Similarly, 21.1 per cent of the households reported that they would present their cases to other parties since it had minimal cost implication. Households that presented their grievances to lawyers (56.1%), NGO/CBO (53.6%) and courts (20.5%) attributed it to their technical skills.

Among the households that presented their grievances to a friend, the highest proportion (72.4%) did it because they felt more comfortable with the person. The highest proportion of households (37.7%) that presented their grievances to a member of the extended family (outside the household) attributed it to the party having community/family respect. The same reason was given by households that sought resolution for their grievances from traditional leader/elder (33.9%).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Rationale for Choice of the Mechanism

Person/ Organisation/ Group	Cost	Party Has Communi- ty/Family Respect	Party Has Tech- nical Skill	Prox- imity/ Loca- tion	Party Has the Power/ Authority	Would Cause Least Dis- ruption To Life	Most Com- fortable With This Person	Tradition	Other	Number of House- holds ('000)
Directly To The Other Party	21.1	9.6	2.5	15.4	24.2	11.0	1.8	6.5	0.4	299
Extended Family Members (Outside The Household)	4.4	37.7	1.1	3.6	20.3	12.2	14.3	0.7	0.1	178
Religious Institution/Religious Leader	4.3	29.7	6.8	0.0	11.5	23.4	1.7	15.6	0.0	20
Chief/Assistant Chief	1.9	24.2	8.2	19.9	4.2	2.6	2.8	1.1	0.1	481
Other National Government Official	1.6	10.8	23.7	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	4.3	0.0	60
County Government Official	0.0	2.7	22.9	4.6	15.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Traditional Leader/Elder	2.8	33.9	2.5	15.0	5.3	12.9	11.5	0.1	0.5	157
Mp (National Assembly/Senate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Member Of County Assembly (MCA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
NGO/CBO	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Lawyer	2.5	2.4	56.1	0.0	1.5	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
Police	4.5	1.2	19.5	9.5	6.5	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.9	259
Courts	0.4	3.7	20.5	2.0	0.3	3.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	187
Friend	1.7	18.4	0.0	4.8	1.5	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26
Gangs	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Other	6.3	27.7	7.2	13.0	4.9	11.1	3.9	7.8	0.8	65

12.6 Status of Grievance/Dispute Resolution

Table 12.5 shows the distribution of households by the kind of grievances and the status of resolution of the grievances. Majority of the households reported that the parties they went to for conflict resolution resolved their conflicts/grievances. High proportions of households reported that their conflicts/grievances were resolved when presented to the following parties/organizations/groups; directly to other parties (71.4%), extended family members (68.8%), religious institution (64.3%), Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs (55.2%), County Government officials (67.8%), Traditional leaders/elders (72.1%), Police (62.5%) and Friends (63.6%).

Majority of the households that reported that their conflicts/grievances were unresolved or were still pending had presented them to a Member of County Assembly (92.6%), Lawyer (85.4%), Member of Parliament (77.7%), NGO/CBO (53.6%) and courts (51.0%).

Table 12.5: Distribution of Households by Type of Resolution Mechanism and Status of Resolution

Person/ Organisation/ Group	No, they could not help us with the dispute	No, the matter is still pending	No, they decided not to rule on matter	Yes, and the matter is resolved	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households with grievances ('000)
Directly To The Other Party	7.1	19.1	1.1	71.4	0.2	1.1	299
Extended Family Members (Outside The Household)	8.7	17.4	3.8	68.8	0.6	0.7	178
Religious Institution/Religious Leader	2.6	32.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	1.1	20
Chief/Assistant Chief	13.7	25.4	5.5	55.2	0.1	0.0	481
Other National Government Official	7.3	43.7	4.5	43.5	1.0	0.0	60
County Government Official	2.7	26.1	3.1	67.8	0.0	0.3	23
Traditional Leader/Elder	8.9	17.5	1.5	72.1	0.0	0.0	157
Mp (National Assembly/Senate)	0.0	77.7	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	1
Member Of County Assembly (MCA)	0.0	92.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	1
NGO/CBO	7.9	53.6	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	1
Lawyer	0.0	85.4	1.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	28
Police	12.2	20.9	3.8	62.5	0.6	0.0	259
Courts	4.3	51.0	2.9	41.7	0.0	0.0	187
Friend	33.2	3.2	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	26
Gangs	50.3	0.0	0.0	49.7	0.0	0.0	1
Other	6.3	27.5	5.2	59.5	0.6	0.8	65

12.7 Formal Cost of Grievance/Dispute Resolution.

Formal cost of grievance/dispute resolution is the official payment made to facilitate dispute resolution. Table 12.6 presents average formal cost incurred by households in resolving grievances/disputes two years preceding the survey. On average, the highest payment (KSh 59, 849) to primary organizations/persons for grievance resolution was paid to lawyers while the least (KSh 47) was paid to gangs.

Table 12.6: Average Formal Payment for Conflict Resolution by Grievance/Dispute Mechanism

Person/ Organization/ Group	Primary C	Organization	Other O	rganization
	Average (KSh)	Number of households ('000)	Average (KSh)	Number of households ('000)
Directly To The Other Party	4,689	222	32.7	3
Extended Family Members (Outside The Household)	1,140	106	2,247.3	5
Religious Institution/Religious Leader	3,621	16	85.6	5
Chief/Assistant Chief	2,344	356	790.5	19
Other National Government Official	13,052	38	12,131.5	4
County Government Official	5,042	21	0.0	3
Traditional Leader/Elder	1,321	119	888.5	7
Mp (National Assembly/Senate)	10,225	1	0.0	0
Member Of County Assembly (MCA)	16,038	31	975.3	2
NGO/CBO	21,176	1	0.0	1
Lawyer	59,849	51	38,447.4	13
Police	2,928	187	3,567.5	12
Courts	26,429	137	39,055.8	14
Friend	859	6	1,916.9	4
Gangs	47	8	0.0	2
None	62	428	0.0	397
Other	2,707	44	2,301.2	14

12.8. Informal Cost of Grievance/Dispute Resolution

Informal cost of grievance/dispute resolution is the unofficial payment made to facilitate dispute resolution e.g. bribes or tokens meant to hasten the process of conflict resolution or influence the outcome. Table 12.7 presents the average informal cost incurred by households seeking conflict/grievance resolution. On average, households spent KSh 6,260 for conflict/grievance resolution in courts. The second highest informal payment for grievance/dispute resolution was made to lawyers at KSh 5,655.

Table 12.7: Average Informal Payment for Conflict Resolution by Grievance/Dispute Mechanism

Person/ Organization/ Group	Primary O	rganization	Other Or	ganization
	Average (KSh)	Number of household ('000)	Average (KSh)	Number of household ('000)
Directly To The Other Party	2,442	139	575	1
Extended Family Member	850	84	258	4
Traditional Leader/Elder	748	106	258	10
National Government	1,217	169	643	15
County Government	1,104	21	660	5
MP (National Assembly/Senate)	6	6		1
Member Of Country Assembly (MCA).	98	10		3
Police	2,985	152	2,516	19
Courts	6,260	59	1,013	12
Lawyer	5,655	14	168	6
Other	141	225	393	74

12.9 Formal Cost of Grievance/Dispute Resolution by Type of Conflict/Grievance

Table 12.8 presents the average formal cost incurred by households for grievance resolution by type in the two years preceding the survey. Payments made for resolving land matters through a primary organization was KSh 12,481. Matters relating to succession and inheritance costed on average of KSh 9,618 while those relating to traffic costed KSh 9,009 Domestic violence and corruption/bribery related grievances had the lowest settlement costs.

Table 12.8: Average Formal Payment for Conflict Resolution by Type of Dispute/Grievance KSh

Grievances	Primary O	rganization	Other Org	ganization
	Average (KSh)	Number of households ('000)	Average (KSh)	Number of households ('000)
Land (squatters, allocation, title, use, boundaries, ownership, etc.)	12,481	480	2,342	278
Succession and inheritance	9,616	102	6,668	43
Traffic matters	9,009	87	257	44
Natural resources (communal grazing land, water sources, misuse of public forests/land	5,898	46	131	29
Religious/Witchcraft offenses	3,287	30	242	17
$Commercial \ (unpaid \ debts, undelivered \ goods/services, contractual \ business \ disputes, \\ etc.)$	3,625	157	142	86
Family matters (divorce; paternity; child custody, maintenance etc.)	3,222	207	351	114
Labour (employee/employer disputes, unpaid wages, etc.)	3,154	98	99	52
Disputes over personal property (cars, household items, livestock)	3,281	89	56	56
Criminal matters (murder, sexual offenses, theft, assault etc.)	3,173	202	1,368	125
Tenants vs. Landlords	452	106	0	56
Political disagreements/election related grievances	557	16	755	2
Domestic violence (sexual, physical, psychological)	355	125	359	68
Corruption/bribery	246	42	0	29

^{*}Primary organization refers to the first organization that a household reported to

12.10 Informal Cost of Grievance/Dispute Resolution by Type of Conflict/Grievance

Table 12.9 presents the average informal costs incurred by households while seeking justice at primary and subsequent reporting to the various organization or persons or institutions. On average, high informal costs were incurred by households on political disagreements/election related grievances (KSh 2,014) and land matters (KSh 1973).

Table 12.9: Average Informal Payment for conflict resolution by Type of Conflict/Grievance

Grievances	Primary		Other	
	Organization		Organization	
	Average (KSh)		Average (KSh)	Number of
		household ('000)		household ('000)
Land (squatters, allocation, title, use, boundaries, ownership, etc.)	1,973	480	264	278
Succession and inheritance	614	102	84	43
Traffic matters	1,316	87	12	44
Natural resources (communal grazing land, water sources, misuse of public forests/land)	147	46		29
Religious/Witchcraft offenses	726	30		17
Commercial (unpaid debts, undelivered goods/services, contractual business disputes, etc.)	238	157	64	86
Family matters (divorce; paternity; child custody, maintenance etc.)	291	207	22	114
Labour (employee/employer disputes, unpaid wages, etc.)	121	98	40	52
Disputes over personal property (cars, household items, livestock)	812	89	15	56
Criminal matters (murder, sexual offenses, theft, assault etc.)	958	202	149	125
Tenants vs. Landlords	52	106	14	56
Political disagreements/election related grievances	511	16	2,014	2
Domestic violence (sexual, physical, psychological)	325	125	9	68
Corruption/bribery	2,066	42	40	29

^{*}Primary organization refers to the first organization that a household reported to

APPENDIX I

KIHBS SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample Design

The 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey (KIHBS) was a cross-sectional population-based survey utilizing a two-stage stratified cluster sampling methodology. It was designed to provide valid estimates at national level, rural and urban areas separately and for each of the 47 counties.

Sample Size and Allocation

In designing the sample, the mean total household expenditure was used to compute minimum sample sizes in each county. Further, power allocation method was used to distribute the households to the rural and urban strata of each county based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census enumerated figures. Since the survey was also expected to provide quarterly estimates, adjustments were done to ensure adequate national representative samples. In each quarter, it was estimated that approximately 6,000 households were sufficient to produce quarterly estimates for various indicators. A uniform take of 10 households per cluster was applied.

The final sample for the 2015/16 KIHBS was 24,000 households drawn from 2,400 clusters. This constituted 1,416 and 984 rural and urban clusters, respectively. The total sample at county level ranged from 440 to 720 households. The distribution of the sample is shown in Annex Table 1.

Annex Table 1: Sample Allocation for 2015/16 KIHBS

S/NO	County	Number of Clusters			Number of Ho		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mombasa	0	52	52	0	520	520
2	Kwale	32	20	52	320	200	520
3	Kilifi	28	24	52	280	240	520
4	Tana River	32	16	48	320	160	480
5	Lamu	24	20	44	240	200	440
6	Taita / Taveta	32	16	48	320	160	480
7	Garissa	32	20	52	320	200	520
8	Wajir	32	16	48	320	160	480
9	Mandera	32	16	48	320	160	480
10	Marsabit	28	16	44	280	160	440
11	Isiolo	24	20	44	240	200	440
12	Meru	40	16	56	400	160	560
13	Tharaka-Nithi	32	16	48	320	160	480
14	Embu	32	16	48	320	160	480
15	Kitui	36	16	52	360	160	520
16	Machakos	24	28	52	240	280	520
17	Makueni	36	16	52	360	160	520
18	Nyandarua	32	16	48	320	160	480
19	Nyeri	32	20	52	320	200	520
20	Kirinyaga	32	20	52	320	200	520
21	Murang'a	36	16	52	360	160	520
22	Kiambu	24	34	58	240	340	580
23	Turkana	32	16	48	320	160	480
24	West Pokot	36	12	48	360	120	480
	Samburu	28		44			
25			16		280	160	440
26	Trans Nzoia	32	20	52	320	200	520
27	Uasin Gishu	28	26	54	280	260	540
28	Elgeyo / Marakwet	32	16	48	320	160	480
29	Nandi	36	16	52	360	160	520
30	Baringo	32	16	48	320	160	480
31	Laikipia	32	20	52	320	200	520
32	Nakuru	28	30	58	280	300	580
33	Narok	36	12	48	360	120	480
34	Kajiado	24	24	48	240	240	480
35	Kericho	28	24	52	280	240	520
36	Bomet	36	16	52	360	160	520
37	Kakamega	36	16	52	360	160	520
38	Vihiga	28	20	48	280	200	480
39	Bungoma	36	16	52	360	160	520
40	Busia	36	16	52	360	160	520
41	Siaya	32	20	52	320	200	520
42	Kisumu	24	30	54	240	300	540
43	Homa Bay	32	20	52	320	200	520
44	Migori	28	24	52	280	240	520
45	Kisii	36	20	56	360	200	560
46	Nyamira	36	16	52	360	160	520
47	Nairobi City	0	72	72	0	720	720
	Total	1,416	984	2,400	14,160	9,840	24,000

KIHBS SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample Frame

Kenya is administratively divided into 47 counties. Each county is subdivided into sub-counties. A total of 96,251 EAs were developed during the 2009 Census cartographic mapping. This information was used in 2010 to design a master sample known as the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) where a total of 5,360 EAs were selected. This is the frame that was used for the 2015/16 KIHBS.

The NASSEP V master frame was designed in a multi-tied structure with four sub-samples (C1, C2, C3 and C4), each consisting of 1,340 EAs that can serve as independent frames. The frame used the counties as the first level stratification and further stratified by rural and urban areas, making a total of 92 strata with Nairobi City and Mombasa counties having only urban areas. The sampling of EAs into the frame was done independently within each stratum. Each sampled EA was developed into a cluster through listing and mapping process that standardized them into one measure of size having an average of 100 households (between 50 and 149 households). The frame was gradually developed in phases from the year 2012 to 2015.

The C3 and C4 sub-samples were primarily used in the 2015/16 KIHBS. In situations where a stratum did not have sufficient clusters from the two sub-samples, the other sub-samples were included.

Sampling

The survey sample was selected in two stages. Stage one involved selection of clusters, while the second stage involved selection of households. The sampling was done using the Complex Module of the SPSS software.

Sampling of PSUs

The selection of 2,400 clusters for the survey was done using the Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM). The clusters were selected systematically from NASSEP V frame independently within each stratum. The process involved ordering the clusters by county, then by urban/rural, and finally by geographic location. The resulting sample retained properties of PPS as used in creation of the frame.

Sampling of Households and Respondents

This survey provided an opportunity to test the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) in preparation for the proposed Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP). The CAPI needed a sample of 6 households from each cluster.

All the developed clusters had information necessary for sampling of households. A few sampled clusters that had not been developed were subsequently developed during the period of the survey. Among the already developed clusters, the ones that were more than one year since the last listing/updating were updated gradually based on the quarters of the survey.

Using the total number of households from each sampled cluster available from the NASSEP V, a uniform sample of 16 households per cluster was selected using systematic sampling method. This procedure of selecting the sample households with a random start was done using the following criteria:

Let L be the total number of households listed in the cluster:

Let Random be a random number between (0, 1);

Let n be the number of households selected in the cluster;

Let I = L/n be the sampling interval.

(1) The first selected sample household is k (k is the serial number of the household in the listing) if and only if:

$$(k-1)/L < Random \le k/L$$

(2) The subsequent selected households are those having serial numbers:

$$k + (j-1)*I$$
, (rounded to integers) for $j = 2, 3, ... n$;

Random numbers were different and independent from cluster to cluster.

Once the 16 households were sampled, a further sub-sampling was done systematically to select the ten households for the survey and the remaining ones for CAPI. In addition, half of the survey households were meant for the administration of Diary Questionnaires and, therefore, a further systematic sampling was done to separate the households.

This information was availed to the teams in advance before the start of data collection. The survey did not provide for substitution of sampled households and there was strictly no replacement of the preselected households.

Response Rates

The survey recorded high response rates as shown in Annex Table 2. Overall, 91 per cent of the sampled households had questionnaires completed with the least being Nairobi City County (76 per cent). Thirteen clusters could not be done either due to insecurity or non-availability of households partly occasioned by movement of populations in nomadic areas. However, in terms of the sample, the survey design had catered for such non-coverage.

Annex Table 2 : Survey Response Rates by Residence and County

Residence/ County	Number of Sampled					
	Households	•	(incomplete)	or no competent respondent at home	Entire household absent for extended period of time	Postponed
		[· ·	(PC)	(HP)	(HA)	(P)
National	23,852	91.2	0.4	0.5	4.2	0.0
Rural	13,982	93.5	0.2	0.3	3.2	0.0
Urban	9,870	87.8	0.5	0.7	5.6	0.0
County						
Mombasa	520					
Kwale	520					
Kilifi	510					
Tana River Lamu	479					
Taita / Taveta	480					
Garissa	509					
Wajir	459					
Mandera	460					
Marsabit	431	80.5	0.0	0.5		
Isiolo	420	95.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	-
Meru	560	95.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	-
Tharaka-Nithi	480					-
Embu	480					
Kitui	510					
Machakos	520					
Makueni	520					
Nyandarua	480					
Nyeri Kirinyaga	520 510					
Murang'a	520					
Kiambu	580					
Turkana	470					
West Pokot	479					
Samburu	440					
Trans Nzoia	520	93.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	-
Uasin Gishu	540			0.7	4.4	-
Elgeyo / Marakwet	475					
Nandi	520					
Baringo	480					
Laikipia	510					
Nakuru	570					
Narok Kajiado	480					
Kericho	520					
Bomet	520					
Kakamega	520					
Vihiga	480					
Bungoma	520					
Busia	520					
Siaya	520					
Kisumu	540			1.3		
Homa Bay	520	91.2	0.4	0.0	6.0	-
Migori	520				2.7	-
Kisii	560					
Nyamira	520					
Nairobi City	720	76.0	1.9	0.0	9.7	

Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as: 100*C/(C+CP+HP+P+R)

Annex Table 2: Survey Response Rates by Residence and County...Cont'd

Residence/	Interview						
County	Result						1
,	Refused	Dwelling vacant or	Dwelling destroyed	Dwelling not found	Other	Total	Household Response Rate
		structure not a	destroyed	lound			Response Rate
	(R)	dwelling (DV)	(DD)	(DNF)	(O)		(HRR) ¹
National		* *	* *		0.7	100	98.5
National	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	0./	100	98.5
Rural	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	100	99.2
Urban	0.9	3	0.3	0.1	0.9	100	97.5
County							
Mombasa	1.7	3.1	-	-	-	100	97.7
Kwale	0.4	2.9	0.4	-	-	100	98.7
Kilifi	0.8	1.4	1	-	0.8	100	97.7
Tana River	0.2	1.5	-	-	0.6	100	
Lamu	0.5	1.6	0.2	-	0.7	100	98.8
Taita / Taveta	0.8	1	0.4	-	0.2	100	97.8
Garissa	-	2	3.3	2	0.4	100	98.6
Wajir	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	-	100	99.3
Mandera	0.4	2.2	-	0.2	-	100	99.5
Marsabit	0.5	2.3	-	2.6	-	100	98.6
Isiolo	0.2	1.9	0.2	-	-	100	99
Meru	0.2	2.1	-	0.2	-	100	99.1
Tharaka-Nithi	1	3.5	0.2	-	0.2	100	98
Embu	-	-	0.2	-	2.3	100	98.7
Kitui	0.8	1.4	0.2	-	0.2	100	98.1
Machakos	0.2	1	0.4	-	-	100	98.6
Makueni	-	0.6	-	-	0.4	100	99.8
Nyandarua	-	2.7	0.6	-	0.8	100	99.8
Nyeri	0.2	0.6	-	-	0.2	100	99.6
Kirinyaga	0.8	2.7	0.4	-	0.2	100	96.8
Murang'a	0.8	2.5	-	-	1	100	99.2
Kiambu	0.9	2.2	0.2	-	1.2	100	97.1
Turkana	0.2	3.6	0.9	-	0.4	100	99.5
West Pokot	0.2	1.9	-	-	0.4	100	99.5
Samburu	-	1.8	1.6	-	-	100	100
Trans Nzoia	0.8	3.1	0.4	-	0.8	100	99
Uasin Gishu	0.7	2.2	0.4	-	0.7	100	98
Elgeyo / Marakwet	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	100	99.3
Nandi	0.2	2.3	-	-	0.4	100	99.6
Baringo	0.2	4.6	0.2	-	-	100	99.8
Laikipia	0.6	3.1	0.2	-	0.8	100	98.9
Nakuru	0.4	2.6	-	-	3.5	100	96.3
Narok	0.4	1.3	0.2	-	-	100	98.1
Kajiado	3.1	6.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	100	94.2
Kericho	1	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	100	98.1
Bomet	-	1.9	0.4	-	0.2	100	99.4
Kakamega	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	100	99
Vihiga	0.2	0.8	-	-	1.5	100	99.3
Bungoma	-	3.5	0.2	-	0.4	100	
Busia	0.6	0.4	0.6	-	1.3	100	97.7
Siaya	-	2.1			0.2	100	
Kisumu	0.4			-	-	100	
Homa Bay	0.4			-	1.5	100	
Migori	0.4	2.7	0.4	0.2		100	
Kisii	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	-	100	
Nyamira	0.2			-		100	
Nairobi City	2.6			0.1	4.3	100	

Weights

The survey was not self-weighting because of the non-proportional sample allocation to the sampling strata. The resulting data have therefore been weighted to be representative at both the national and county levels.

In the computation process, adjustment was done for cluster and household non-response. Thus, the generation of the cluster weights is a product of sample cluster design weight and household as well as cluster response adjustment factors. The mathematical relation is given as follows:

$$W_{ih} = D_{ih} x \frac{S_{ih}}{l_h} x \frac{C_{ih}}{c_{ih}}$$

where,

 W_{h} = Overall cluster weight for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

 D_h = Sample cluster design weight obtained from inverse of cluster selection probabilities for the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

 S_{h} = Number of listed households in the i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

 I_h = Number of responding households in i-th cluster in the h-th stratum

 $C_h = Number of clusters in h-th stratum$

 $c_h = Number of selected clusters in the h-th stratum$

After this, the weights were calibrated to match the projected population figures (as at mid-2016) at the county level. Kenya's population projection for 2016 is estimated at 45,371 thousand persons.

The weights were applied to each individual item to obtain estimates on any given variable in a specified domain or category.

APPENDIX 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Age cohort: A group of individuals that share the same age range.

Age-Dependency Ratio: This is the ratio of the proportion of population (age 0-14 and 65+ years) that is dependent on the working age population (age 15-64 years)

Child Age Dependency Ratio: This is the number of children aged below 15 years relative to the total number of persons aged 15-64 years

County: One of the 47 local territories of devolved governance listed in the First Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

Cluster: A Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) under the NASSEP V sampling frame from which KNBS obtains nationally and sub-nationally representative household survey samples.

Domestic Tourist: This is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year, for any main purpose (business leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity within the country.

Dwelling Unit: This is a place from abode or residence occupied by one or more households with a private entrance. It is made of a structure which a household uses for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc. A dwelling unit may be a whole structure or part of a structure, especially in the urban setting.

Enumeration Area (EA): A designated area with an average of about 100 households, but may vary from 50 to 149 households depending on the population density, terrain, and/or vastness of the area concerned. An EA may be a village, group of villages or part of a village, and is so delineated to be conveniently covered by an enumerator.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): This is the total number of persons attending school regardless of their age, expressed as a percentage of the official school age population for a particular level of education.

Habitable room: One that is used mainly for living purposes or entertaining guests and excludes stores, kitchen, bathrooms and granaries. A kitchen (or store, and garage), under normal circumstances, is not considered as a habitable room. However, if the household uses the kitchen (or store, and garage), for eating and/or sleeping purposes or entertaining guest, then it is considered as a habitable room

Household: A person or a group of people living in the same compound (fenced or unfenced); answerable to the same head and sharing a common source of food and/or income as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements (that is, share or are supported by a common budget).

Household head: A member of the household who makes key day to day decisions pertaining to the household and whose authority is recognized by all other members of the household.

Household Size: The number of persons living in the household

Net Attendance Ratio: This refers to the total number of persons in the official school age group attending a specific educational level to the total population in that age group

Old-Age Dependency Ratio: This is the population aged 65 years and above relative to the total number of persons aged 15-64 years

Orphan: A child under 18 years old who has lost one or both parents.

Residence: This is the segment of an area defined by population density; can be rural or urban.

Respondent: Any responsible adult member of the household who provides information to the research assistant during the survey.

Rural residence: A large and isolated area of an open country, often with low population density.

Safe/Improved Drinking Water: Households were considered to use improved drinking water if it was obtained from the following sources: piped water, borehole with pump, protected spring, protected well, rain water and bottled water. In this survey, no tests were undertaken to ascertain the water quality

Sex ratio: The number of males per 100 females in a population.

Shocks to the household: Unexpected occurrences that influence the household economic welfare.

Stunting: A child whose z-score falls below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his/ her age or stunted.

Tenure: The proprietary status under which a dwelling is occupied by households.

Urban residence: Any aggregate part of the county, region or country, made up of urban centres or parts of urban centres whose population was estimated at 2,000 or higher during the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

Visitor: A visitor is classified as a tourist if his/her trip includes an overnight stay or excursion (sometimes referred to as a day visitor). The 2015/16 KIHBS excluded excursionists.

Z-score: A measure of how many standard deviations an observation is from the mean of the distribution.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics P.O Box 30266-00100 Herufi House Nairobi Tel. +254-20-3317583/6/8 E-mail: directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke

or info@knbs.or.ke Website: http://www.knbs.or.ke



