Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey Basic Reports
About Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data, and the custodian of official statistical information. The Bureau is also responsible for the co-ordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the country.

The functions of KNBS as defined in the Statistics Act 2006 are:

♦ Planning, authorising, coordinating and supervising all official statistical programmes undertaken within the NSS;

♦ Establishing standards and promoting the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the NSS;

♦ Collecting, compiling analysing, abstracting and disseminating statistical information on the matters specified in the First Schedule of the Statistics Act, 2006;

♦ Conducting the Population and Housing Census every ten years, and such other censuses and surveys as the Board may determine; and

♦ Maintaining a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic database.

KNBS has an elaborate infrastructure for data collection across the country. This includes, a County Statistical Office in each of the 47 counties as data collection centre, two sampling frames for implementation of censuses and surveys and various databases for socio-economic statistical information.
The Bureau collects various statistical information on monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annual basis. Ad hoc surveys and studies are also carried out to gather information on specific indicators. Some of the statistical products of the Bureau include, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Leading Economic Indicators report, Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) release, Quarterly Producer Price Index (PPI), Quarterly Balance of Payment release, Annual Economic Survey report, Annual Statistical Abstract and County Statistical Abstract. The Bureau also provides information to local and international organisations including the IMF, UN, COMESA, ILO and EAC; and other data users. The Bureau maintains various platforms through which its products and statistical information are disseminated.

The Bureau provides information for monitoring the country’s development agenda as well as internationally agreed indicators such Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In undertaking its mandate, the Bureau is guided by the following Vision, Mission and Core Values.

**Vision**

To be a centre of excellence in production and management of quality Statistics.

**Mission Statement**

To develop, provide and promote quality statistical information for evidence-based decision making.
Core Values

♦ **Professionalism:** Strictly abide by professional considerations on the methods, standards and procedures for statistical production.

♦ **Confidentiality:** Guarantee confidentiality of data providers as provided in the Statistics Act 2006

♦ **Collaboration:** Collaborate with stakeholders to enhance the quality of statistical information

♦ **Teamwork:** Embrace teamwork as the hallmark of our success

♦ **Customer focus:** Commitment to meet the needs of our customers and to always focus on customer satisfaction.

♦ **Accountability and Transparency:** Conduct business and lend services to stakeholders in a transparent and accountable manner.

♦ **Efficiency and effectiveness:** Promote high productivity, competence and usefulness of resources at the National and County level.

♦ **Innovation and Creativity:** Committed to innovation, invention, creativity and resourcefulness in service delivery.
Foreword

The popular version is a simplified publication of three 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) reports: The general Basic Report, Basic Labour Force Report, and Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya. The publication presents an overview of key socio-economic characteristics of the population and its activity status at the household level. The popular version is an easy to read publication with pictorials and graphical summary.

The report presents information on selected socio-economic indicators, specifically; poverty, labour force, demography, housing, education, water and sanitation, health, energy, cash transfers and source of credit, information and communication technologies, and domestic tourism.

It is my hope that you will find this publication to be a user friendly reference document. The Bureau will always strive to provide statistical information in formats that will meet expectations of different users.

Mr. Zachary Mwangi

Director General
I. Highlights of the Basic report on Well-being, 2015/16

What is Poverty?

Poverty in this report refers to a condition where people cannot meet the minimum requirement on food, clothing, and shelter.
Development of welfare measure

Poverty is measured using the consumption of food and non food items

\[
\text{Food Consumption} + \text{Non food (goods and services) Consumption} = \text{Overall Consumption Aggregate (Welfare measure)}
\]
Computing Poverty Lines

Food poverty line is determined by examining the actual consumption pattern of the population, which leads to creation of the basket. The cost of the basket required to achieve the 2,250 Kcal gives the food poverty line.

Food Poverty line **KSh 1,954**
(per adult equivalent)
per Month for Rural

Food poverty Line **KSh 2,251**
(per adult equivalent)
per Month for Urban

The overall poverty line is arrived at by adding the non food basic requirements (Shelter, clothing and personal effects) to the food poverty line.

Overall Poverty Line **KSh 3,252**
(per adult equivalent) per Month

Overall Poverty Line **KSh 5,995**
(per adult equivalent) per Month
Identification of the poor

**Food Poor:** Households or individuals whose food consumption expenditure is below the set threshold (Food Poverty Line)

**Overall Poor:** Households or individuals whose total consumption expenditure on food and non food is below the set threshold (Overall Poverty Line)

**Hardcore or Extreme Poor:** Households or individuals whose total consumption expenditure on food and non food is below the set threshold (Food Poverty Line)

**Poverty Measures**

The **poverty headcount index** measures the proportion of the population that cannot afford the basic basket of goods as measured by the food and overall poverty lines

The **poverty gap index** (depth of poverty) measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line.
Poverty Categories in Kenya—Based on Urban and Rural Poverty Lines

- Equals KSh 3,252 for Rural
  - KSh 5,995 for Urban

- Equals KSh 1,954 for Rural
  - KSh 2,251 for Urban

Consumption Expenditure

Category

F = Food Component of a Given Household’s Consumption Expenditures

NF = Non-Food Component of a Given Household’s Consumption Expenditures
Poverty Statistics

Food Poverty Headcount Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-urban</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core-urban</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

East Africa National Poverty Rate (%)

- **Uganda**
  - Year 2012: 19.5%
  - Year 2013: 39.1%
- **Kenya**
  - Year 2011: 28.2%
  - Year 2014: 64.6%
  - Year 2015/16: 36.1%

Overall Poverty (Individuals)

- **Core-Urban**
  - Headcount rate: 29.4%
  - Number Poor: 3.8 Million
- **Rural**
  - Headcount rate: 40.1%
  - Number Poor: 11.7 Million
- **Peri-Urban**
  - Headcount rate: 27.5%
  - Number Poor: 0.9 Million
Poverty Headcount Rate by Sex of Household Head

- Female: 30.2%
- Male: 26.0%

Poverty Headcount Rate by Education Level of Household Head

- None: 53.6%
- Primary: 31.76%
- Secondary: 18.6%
- Tertiary: 4.6%

Poverty Headcount Rate by Household Size (%)

- 1-3 Members: 14.7%
- 4-6 Members: 32.5%
- 7+ Members: 54.1%

Poverty Headcount Rate by Marital Status of Household Head

- Married Monogamous: 27.7%
- Married Polygamous: 42.8%
- Widow: 21.9%
- Widower: 36.6%
- Never Married: 12.4%
Graphical representation of the incidence poverty, in form of a mountain, where counties are ranked by their food poverty rates, from the lowest to the highest. Pictorially, the lower plains of the mountain start in Meru County at 15.1 points above the ‘sea level’ through Nyeri and Nairobi City Counties. The ascent towards the top is sharp, with seven stops at Tana River (55.8%), Marsabit (55.9%), West Pokot (58.3%), Busia (59.5%), Samburu (60.6%) Mandera (62.9%) and Turkana (65.5%).
Overall Headcount Poverty Rate (Individuals) at County Level
II. Highlights of the Basic Labour Force report, 2015/16

Labour Force (15-64 years)

Total Labour Force = 19.3 Million

17.9 Million Employed
1.4 Million Unemployed

Working Patterns of Population aged 15 -64 years

- Part-time: 9.5%
- Casual workers: 12.6%
- Seasonal: 13.6%
- Full-time: 63.2%
Labour force Participation rate 77.4%
Employment to Population Ratio 71.6%
Unemployment rate 7.4%
Under-employment rate 20.4%
Labour Underutilization 20.4%

Distribution of Under-employment and Labour underutilization by type(%), and age group

Labour underutilisation (LU1)
Reflects the proportion of the labour force that does not have a job but is available and actively looking for work

Labour Underutilisation (LU2) is computed as combined rate of time-related under-employment and unemployment

Youth (15-34 Years) unemployment rate: 11.2%
Overall unemployment rate: 7.4%
Highest unemployment rate, Age 20-24 years: 19.2%
III. Highlights of the Basic report, 2015/16

Population Pyramid of Kenya 2016

Over three quarters of the population is youthful (between 0-34 years). The structure of the population and base of the pyramid (0-4 years) has also changed due to the decline in fertility rate.
**Household Size**

- 31.6% 1-2 Persons
- 30.9% 3-4 Persons
- 22.8% 5-6 Persons
- 15.0% 7+ Persons

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**Orphanhood and Living Arrangement**

An orphan is a child aged below 18 years (0-17 yrs) who has lost one or both parents. Nationally, 8.4 per cent of children were orphans.

- **11%** Living with mother only-Father deceased
- **16%** Living with father only-Mother deceased
- **12%** Living with neither-Only Father alive
- **50%** Living with neither-Only Mother alive
- **11%** Both Father and Mother deceased
Percentage distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit

Types of Housing

- Bungalow: 55.4%
- Landhi: 15.9%
- Flat: 9.3%
- Traditional House/Manyatta: 8.4%
- Swahili: 7.9%
- Shanty: 1.3%
- Maisonette: 0.9%

Owner occupied houses (%)

- National: 59.5%
- Rural: 80.8%
- Urban: 19.1%

Tenure refers to the proprietary status under which a dwelling is occupied by households. Majority of the dwellings were owned.
School Attendance

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)

- Pre-primary: 94.4%
- Primary: 107.2%
- Secondary: 66.2%

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)

- Pre-primary: 63.3%
- Primary: 82.4%
- Secondary: 37.5%
Sources of drinking water

Sources of drinking water that are considered as improved in this report are; piped water, borehole, protected spring, protected well, rain water and bottled water. Majority of households had access to improved sources of drinking water.

72.6% Households get water from improved sources

26% Households get water from unimproved sources
Human Waste Disposal

Place of Delivery

Hospitals 47.2%
Maternity Home 1.9%
Clinic/Dispensary 5.5%
At Home 31.3%
Health Centre 12.6%
Sources of Health Insurance

Population with Health Insurance Cover

19.0%

Proportion of Population with Health Insurance Cover, by type of Provider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHIF</th>
<th>Private Contributory</th>
<th>Private Non Contributory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employer Contributory

| 6.2  | 1.0                  |
| 2.5  | 0.5                  |
| 9.2  | 1.3                  |
Main Source of Energy for Households (%)

Main sources of energy for lighting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polluting</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>77.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main sources of cooking energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polluting</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clean energy constitute; **Electricity, Biogas and Solar**
Preferred Source of Credit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merchant/Shop</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Help Groups/Chamas</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives/Friends/Neighbours</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACCOs</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Banks</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phone platform</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-Finance Institution</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Lender (Shylock)</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Funds</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Institution</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stated</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Company</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage Finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SACCOs: Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies

NGO: Non-Governmental Organizations
Proportion of Household that received cash transfer from outside Kenya

Male
- 40.7% received cash from money transfer agents
- 7.3% received cash from Family/Relatives
- 25.5% received cash from Mobile money transfer
- 26.7% received cash from Banks

Female
- 27.4% received cash from money transfer agents
- 10.8% received cash from Family/Relatives
- 22.0% received cash from Mobile money transfer
- 31.0% received cash from Banks
13.4% of Kenyans travelled to, and stayed at least over a night in places outside their usual environment within the country, for a period not exceeding 12 months for any main purpose other than to be employed. Most of the trips were self-sponsored.
Proportion of population aged 3 years and above who used ICT equipment

Seven out of ten people (68.2%) used mobile phones

Eight out of every ten persons (79.1%) listened to radio

Population that watched TV = 47.8%
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