KNBS
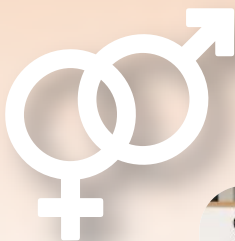## KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

WOMEN AND MEN IN KENYA
Facts and Figures, 2022

Sweden
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KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WOMEN AND MEN IN KENYA

Facts and Figures, 2022

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FOREWORD

The Women and Men in Kenya booklet provides facts and figures on the status of women and men in Kenya. The booklet presents indicators focusing on the following: population, health, vital statistics, education, labour, poverty, financial access, agriculture, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), gender based violence, decision making, governance and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The information is extracted from various publications produced by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

I have no doubt that this booklet will be a useful resource material for gender programs designers, implementors, advocates, researchers and the general public to take forward the gender agenda in Kenya.

Macdonald G. Obudho, MBS
Director General
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

MANDATE

The Bureau is mandated by Statistics Act 2006 as the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data in Kenya and shall be the custodian of official statistical information.

VISION

To be a global leader in the provision of quality statistical services.

MISSION

To provide, manage and promote quality statistical services through utilization of best practices for evidence-based decision making.

CONTENTS

Guide for Readers

The information in this booklet has been primarily extracted from the publications of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and other government departments and agencies. The sources are acknowledged beside each table or graph. Most tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men; girls and boys. Some charts and graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and sex distribution for various groups. Minor discrepancies may appear between totals and partial figures due to rounding off. For more information and data quality, please refer to the list below on the sources quoted.

CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
FinAccess	Financial Access
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDI	Gender Development Index
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information, Communications and Technology
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
KCHS	Kenya Continuous Household Survey
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KENPHIA	Kenya Population-based HIV Impact Assessment
KHHEUS	Kenya Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census

MAFB	Median Age at First Birth
STEPS	STEPwise to Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factor Surveillance
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
SASRA	Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SMS	Short Message Service
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VACS	Violence against Children Survey
♀	Female
♂	Male

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Gender

Gender is a socio-cultural construct of the society that determines and identifies, roles or functions, entitlements and deprivation of women and men, and girls and boys in the society. Gender classification changes with time, space and needs of a society.

Sex

Sex is a biological identification of females and males based on their physiological characteristics. Sex characteristics are natural; compared to gender which identifies qualities that are shaped through the history of social relations and interactions.

Gender Equality

Gender equality refers to equal access of resources and benefits by women and men. This accelerates the growth of individuals, development of countries and evolution of societies.

Gender Equity

Gender equity denotes the equivalence in life outcomes for women and men, recognizing their different needs and interests and requiring a redistribution of power and resources.

Equality in Education

Women and men, girls and boys in Kenya should have the same opportunities and conditions in matters education. There is need to empower both women and men through quality education at all levels for personal development and contribute meaningfully to society.

Equal Distribution of Power and Influence

Equal distribution of power and influence ensures that women and men have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and be able to take part in decision-making in the society.

Financial Equality

Women and men must have the same opportunities and terms as regards paid work that provides financial independence throughout their lives.

Gender Mainstreaming

This is an organizational strategy to bring a gender perspective to all aspects of an institution's policy and Gender Equality.

Women's Issues

Refers to opportunities, challenges and constraints that affect women and girls only. Women's needs are, therefore, not addressed by relevant organs at all levels due to poor representation and this affects women.

Gender Gaps

Gender gaps refer to the measure of differences between women and men concerning their participation in and benefits from different socio-economic sectors. Gender gaps come about as a result of unequal power relations between women and men.

Gender Equality and Statistics

Women and men should be visible in statistics. For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex. However, statistics disaggregated by sex alone are not sufficient in addressing gender equality issues. This gives a clear picture of the real situation as it is on the ground through the available data and showing existing gaps.

Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socio-economic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education for both females and males. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

Gender Development Index (GDI)

This is a tool designed to measure gender inequalities in the social, cultural, economic, and political fields.

Important dates for Women in Kenya since 1950s

1952	First African women's organization formed (MYWO)
1955	First group of women admitted to University of Nairobi
1958	First African woman joins the Legislative Council
1959	First African woman becomes president of the giant MYWO
1960	First African woman ventures into broadcasting
1961	First African woman attends the Lancaster constitutional talks in London
1963	Women given the right to vote
1964	First group of African women joins the trade union movement
1964	Equality opportunity act established
1964	Maternity leave granted for women
1964	Basic pension adopted for women
1967	First woman magistrate appointed
1968	First woman appointed mayor
1969	First woman becomes Member of Parliament
1969	First woman appointed District Officer
1971	First woman in East and Central Africa earns PhD
1974	First woman appointed Assistant Minister
1976	Establishment of the Women's Bureau
1982	Appointment of the First woman judge to the High Court of Kenya
1983	First women appointed to head public parastatal

1984	First woman Ambassador appointed
1986	First woman elected as clergy (PCEA)
1986	First woman appointed to senior diplomatic mission
1987	First woman Permanent Secretary
1993	House allowance granted to women in the public sector
1995	First woman appointed to the cabinet
1995	First female Kenyan pilot
1997	First woman vies for presidency
1999	First woman appointed Provincial Commissioner
2004	First African (Kenyan) woman to qualify to captain a commercial aircraft
2005	First woman appointed to chair WTO's general council
2011	First Woman appointed Deputy Chief Justice of Kenya
2013	First woman appointed as Deputy Inspector General of Police
2017	First Three Women elected as Governors
2017	First Two Women elected as Senators
2017	Kenyan government adopts the basic education amendment bill that was signed into law making it mandatory for the government to supply free, sufficient and quality sanitary towels to every girl child registered and enrolled in a public basic education institution
2021	Launch of the National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019
2021	Launch of the Women Economic Empowerment Strategy 2020-2025

2021   Launch of the Revised National Policy on the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation Policy (2019)

**2021**   First Woman appointed Chief Justice of Kenya

Population/Demography

Demography is the statistical and mathematical study of the size, composition, and spatial distribution of human populations, and of changes over time in these aspects through the operation of the five processes of fertility, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility. Demography is useful for governments and private businesses as a means of analyzing and predicting social, cultural, and economic trends related to population.

Population- Group of individuals of same species living in the same geographic area at the same time.

Trends in population, 1969-2019

Number in Millions
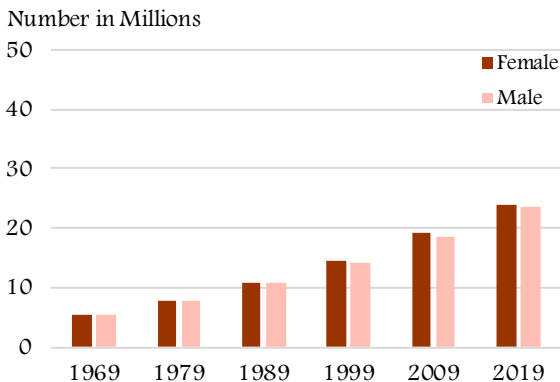
Source: KPHC, 1969-2019

Proportion of the population by age, 2019

Source: KPHC, 2019

Population by selected age groups, 2019

Number in Thousands

Selected Age Groups	Female	Male
Childen		
under 1	553	553
under 5	2,987	3,006
0-17	10,863	11,060
School going		
3-5	1,860	1,885
6-13	5,022	5,087
14-17	2,243	2,340
Adolescents and Youth		
10-19	5,736	5,896
15-24	4,934	4,799
18-34	7,167	6,610
Reproductive Age		
15-49	12,095	11,759
15-54		12,422
Adults and Elderly		
18+	13,152	12,488
60+	1,495	1,246
65+	1,044	826
70+	697	515
Working Age		
15-64	13,762	13,388
18-64	12,108	11,661

Source: KPHC, 2019

Sex Ratio by age groups, 2019
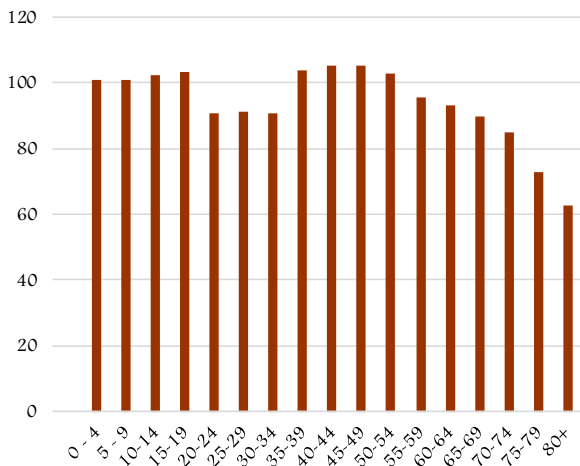
Source: KPHC, 2019

Sex ratio *refers to the proportion of males to females in a population expressed by the number of males per 100 females. If the sex ratio is higher than a 100 it means that there are more males that females.*

Distribution of female and male headed households, 2019
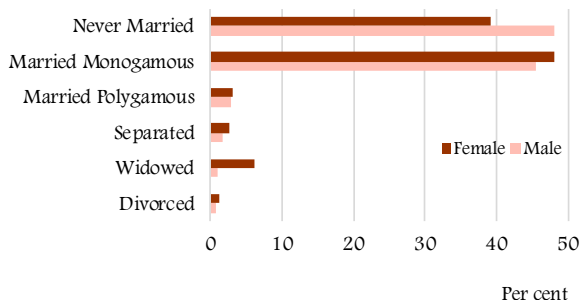
(sex distribution, per cent)
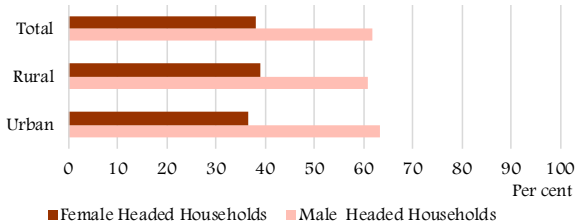
Source: KPHC, 2019

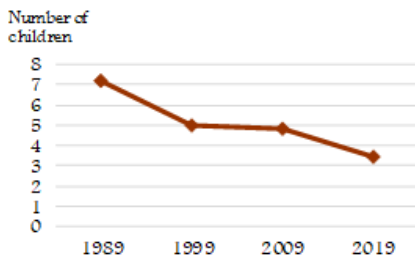**Trends in Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM), 1989-2019**
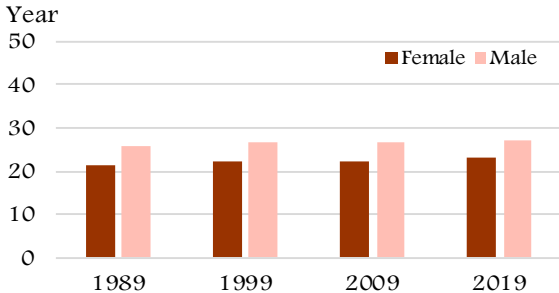
Source: KPHC, 1989-2019

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)*- the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.*

Percentage distribution of population by marital status, 2019

Source: KPHC, 2019

Trends in Total Fertility Rate, 1989-2019

Source: KPHC, 1989-2019

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) *– The number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive period (age 15-49).*

Facts and Figures, 2022

Trends in Median Age at First Birth (MAFB), 1989-2019
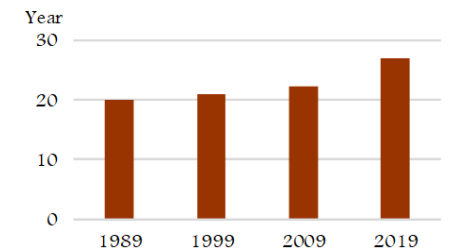
Source: KPHC, 1989-2009

Median Age at First Birth (MAFB) *refers to the average age in which women have their first born child.*

Total Fertility Rate by education level, 2019

Highest Level of Education Completed	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
Primary	3.5
Secondary	2.9
Tertiary	2.8
None/Never Attended	4.0
Other (Informal)	3.8

Source: KPHC, 2019

Infant Mortality Rate, 1989-2019

Number per 1,000 live births
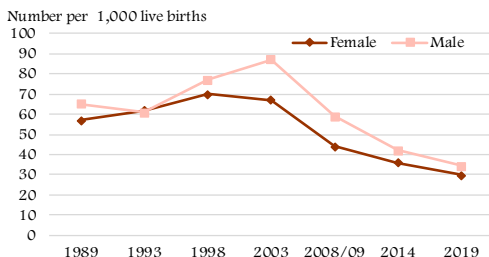
Source: KDHS (1989-2014) and KPHC, 2019

Infant Mortality Rate *is the probability of a child dying before the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.*

Under 5 Mortality Rate, 1989-2019

Number per 1,000 live births
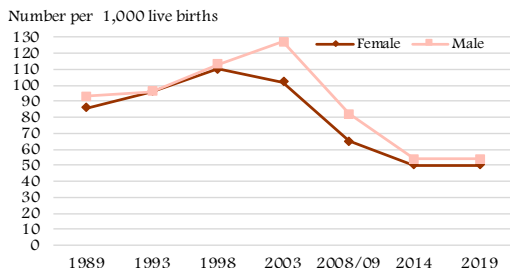
Source: KDHS, 1989-2014 and KPHC, 2019

Under 5 mortality rate *refers to the probability of a child dying between birth and the fifth birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births*

Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1998-2019

Number per 100,000 live births
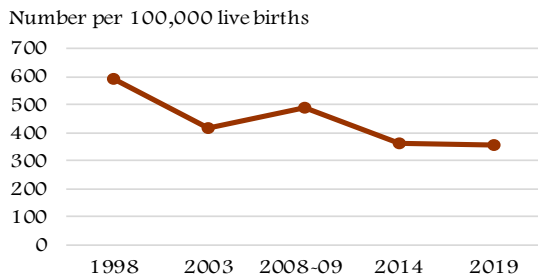
Source: KDHS, 1998-2014 and KPHC, 2019

Maternal Mortality Ratio *– Number of maternal deaths (Deaths due to complications from pregnancy or childbirth) per 100,000 live births*

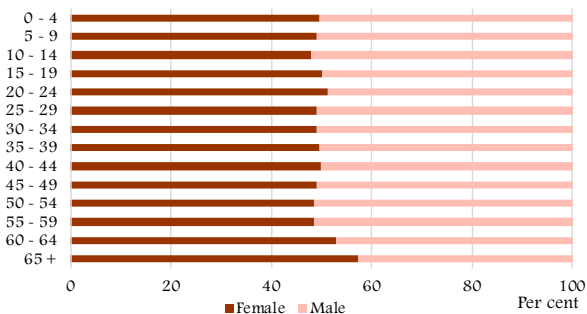**Trends in life expectancy at birth, 1969-2019**
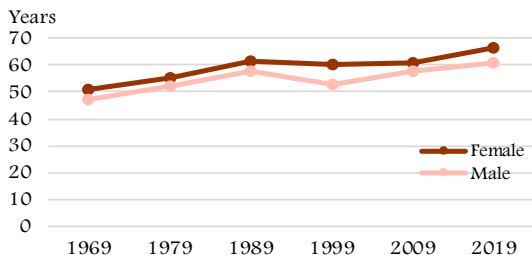
Years

Source: KPHC, 1969-2019

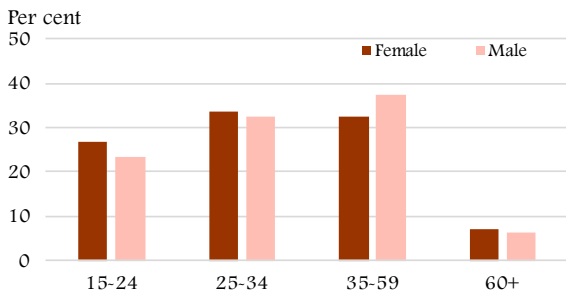***Life Expectancy*** *is the number of years a person expects to live at birth.*

Distribution of international migrants by age, 2019
(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: KPHC, 2019

Percentage distribution of internal migrants by age, 2019
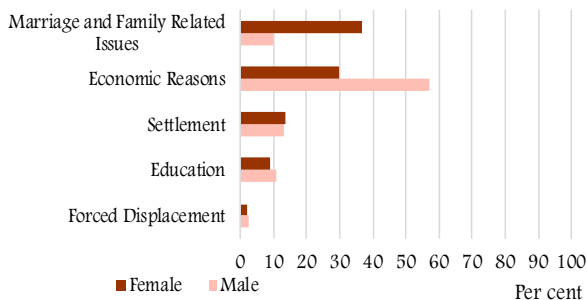

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of emigrants by age, 2019
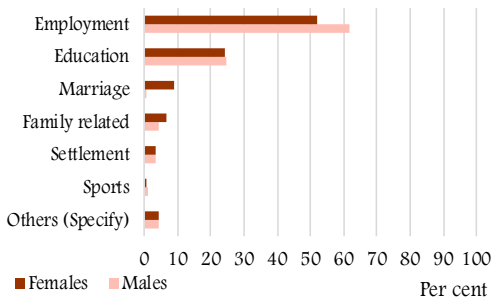
(sex distribution, per cent)
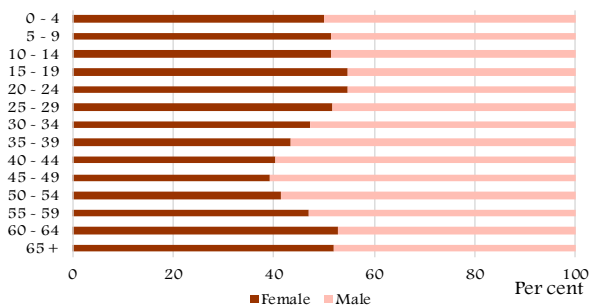
Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of internal migrants by reason of migration, 2019

Source: KPHC, 2019

**Distribution of emigrants by reason of emigration, 2019**

*Source: KPHC, 2019*

Health and Vital Statistics

Health information enables decision-makers at all levels of the health system to identify problems and needs, make evidence-based decisions on health policy and allocate resources. It is also necessary in monitoring progress in achieving the set targets such as, immunization for children and assistance during delivery and place of delivery for expectant mothers among others.
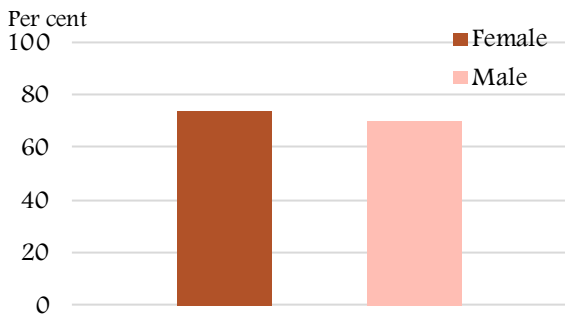
Per capita out-of-pocket health expenditure, 2018
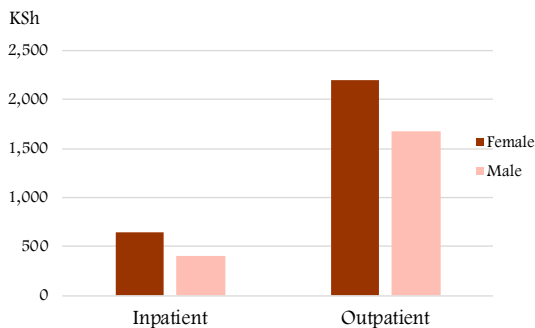
Source: KHHEUS, 2018

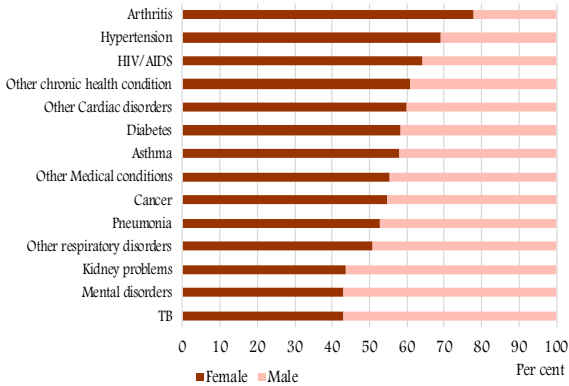**Proportion of population reporting illnesses four weeks prior to the survey by area of residence, 2018**
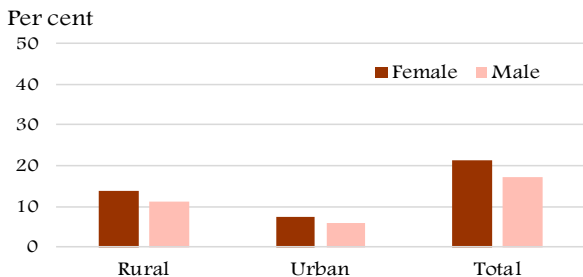
Per cent

Source: KHHEUS, 2018

Proportion of population reporting illness and never sought health-care, 2018

Per cent

Source: KHHEUS, 2018

Distribution of population with chronic health conditions by type, 2018
(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: KHHEUS, 2018

Chronic health conditions- *Health conditions or diseases that are persistent (last 1 year or more) and require ongoing medical attention. Examples of these conditions include: Tuberculosis, mental disorders, Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Asthma, Diabetes, kidney problems, respiratory disorders, etc.*

Distribution of current tobacco smokers as a risk factor for non-communicable diseases, 2015
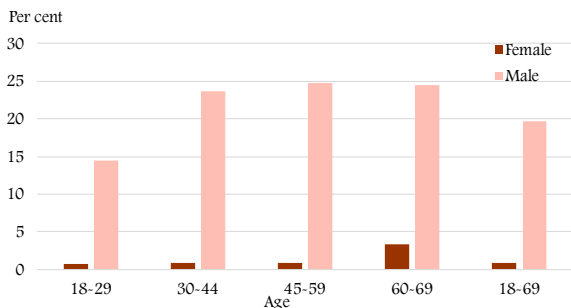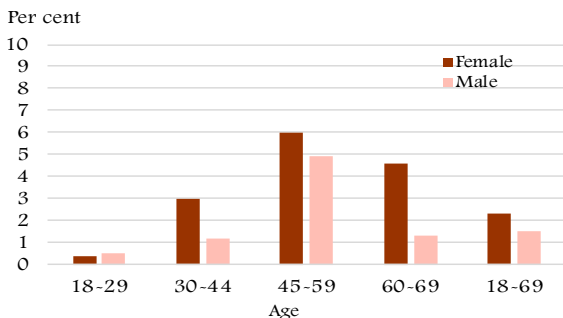

Source: STEPS, 2015

Non Communicable Diseases - *Also known as chronic diseases are not passed from one person to another. The diseases tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioral factors. Examples of these diseases include: cardiovascular diseases (heart attack & stroke), cancer, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.*

Distribution of current alcohol consumers as a risk factor for non-communicable diseases, 2015
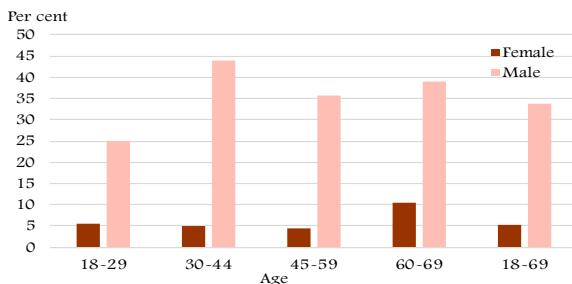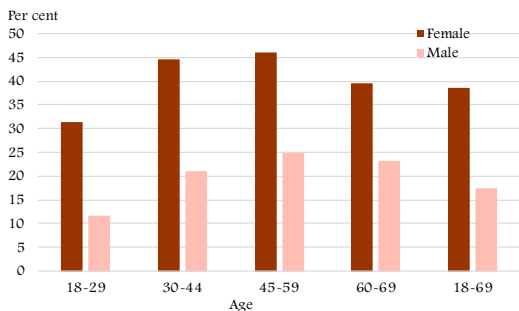

Source: STEPS, 2015

Prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes as a risk factor for non-communicable diseases, 2015
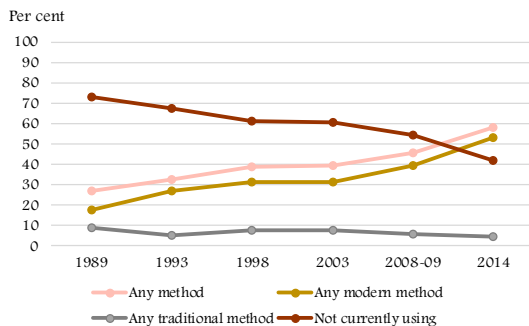

Source: STEPS, 2015

Prevalence of overweight and obesity as a risk factor for non-communicable diseases, 2015

Source: STEPS, 2015

Trends in contraceptive use among married women age15-49

Source: KDHS (1989, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

Percentage distribution of live births by persons providing assistance during delivery

|	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative or other	No one
2003 KDHS	11.4	30.2	28.0	22.1	8.0
2008-09 KDHS	16.0	27.8	27.6	21.2	6.8
2014 KDHS	26.2	35.6	19.5	13.7	4.6

Source: KDHS (2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

Percentage distribution of live births by place of delivery

	At home	Health facility	Other
2003 KDHS	58.7	40.1	0.8
2008-09 KDHS	56.2	42.6	1.0
2014 KDHS	37.4	61.2	1.0

Source: KDHS (2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

HIV/AIDS Incidence and prevalence among adults age 15-64 years, 2018
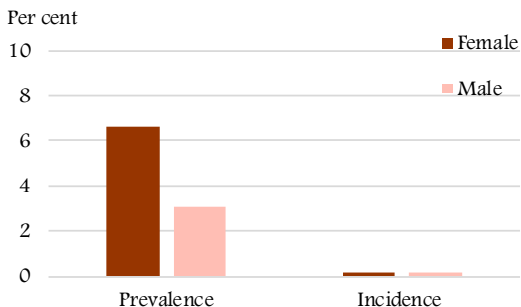
Source: KENPHIA, 2018

HIV/AIDS Incidence – *HIV/AIDS incidence is the estimated number of persons newly infected with HIV during a specified time period (e.g., a year).*

HIV/AIDS Prevalence – *This is the percentage of people living with HIV/ AIDS in a defined population at a specific time. It is the number of persons living with HIV disease at a given time regardless of the time of infection or the stage of HIV disease.*

Percentage distribution of individuals with knowledge of HIV prevention

	Using condoms		Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sexual partner		Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected sexual partner	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2003 KDHS	61.0	72.0	80.5	88.8	57.8	69.9
2008-09 KDHS	74.7	81.1	91.5	92.9	70.9	77.7
2014 KDHS	79.8	87.6	91.6	94.2	76.6	84.8

Source: KDHS (2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

Child nutrition status

Height-for-age (Stunted) Index – provides an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits.

Weight-for-height (Wasted) Index - measures body mass in relation to body weight or length and describes current nutritional status.

Weight-for-age (Under-weight) - is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both chronic and acute malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely underweight.
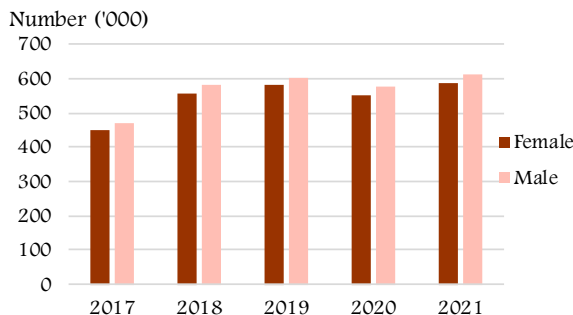
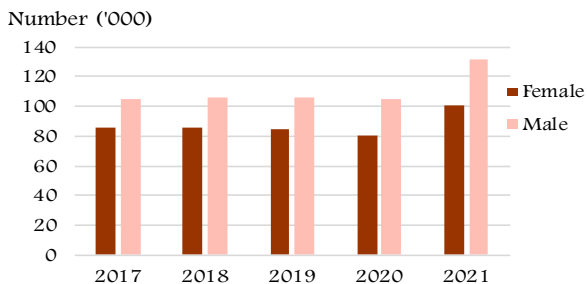**Proportion of undernourished children (6-59 Months), 2016**

Per cent
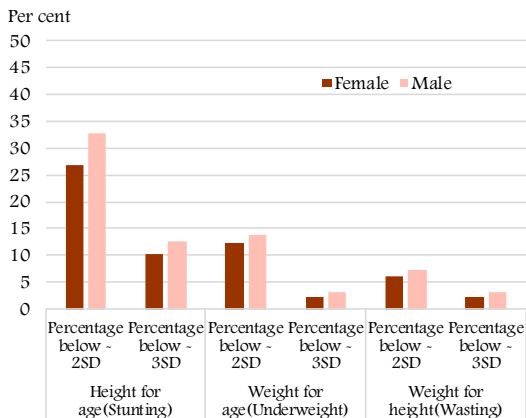
Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Number of registered births, 2017-2021

Number ('000)

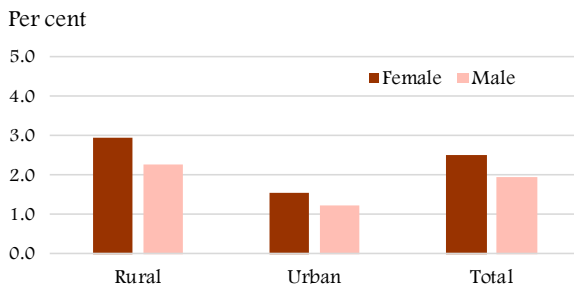*Source: Civil Registration Services*

Number of registered deaths, 2017-2021

Number ('000)

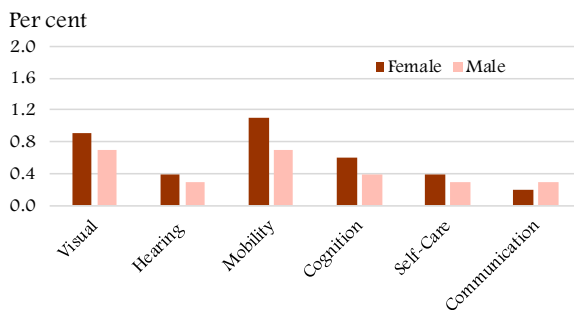*Source: Civil Registration Services*

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Disability prevalence by area of residence, 2019

Per cent
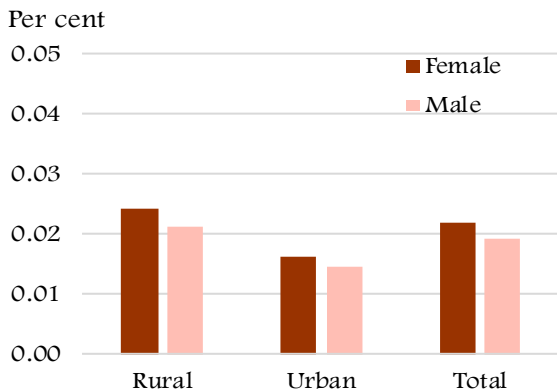

Source: KPHC, 2019

Disability prevalence by domain, 2019
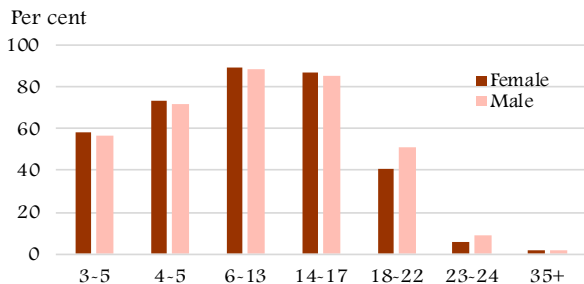
Per cent

Source: KPHC, 2019

Prevalence of albinism by area of residence, 2019
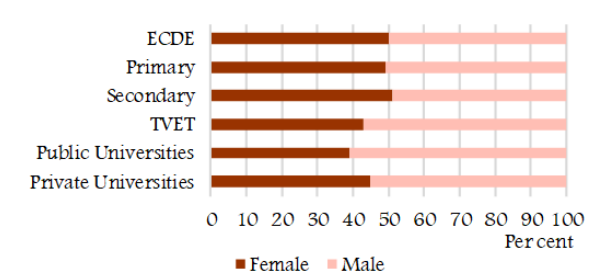
Per cent

Source: KPHC, 2019

Education

Proportion of population attending school by special age groups, 2019

Source: KPHC, 2019

Sex distribution in enrolment for ECDE, Primary, Secondary, TVET, Public and Private Universities, 2021

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Gross and Net Enrolment Rates for ECDE, Primary and Secondary schools by area of residence, 2019

Level of School	Residence	GER		NER	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Pre-primary	Total	86.5	88.9	55.1	53.3
	Rural	85.5	88.3	51.5	49.7
	Urban	89.1	90.3	64.5	63.0
Primary School	Total	99.0	100.8	77.0	74.7
	Rural	99.0	101.3	75.2	72.8
	Urban	99.0	99.4	82.4	80.8
Secondary School	Total	77.2	75.1	46.3	38.5
	Rural	71.7	69.1	42.2	34.3
	Urban	93.9	96.4	58.8	53.5

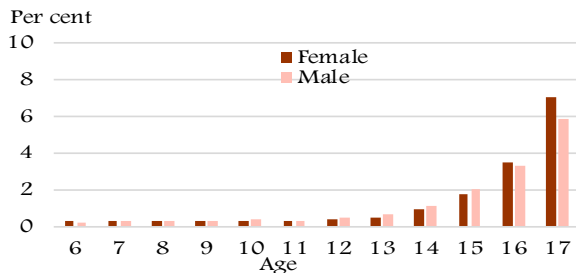*Source: KPHC, 2019*

Gross Enrolment Rates – Total enrolment in a specific level of education (ECDE, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, and University) expressed as percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to the specific level of education.

Net Enrolment Rates – Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
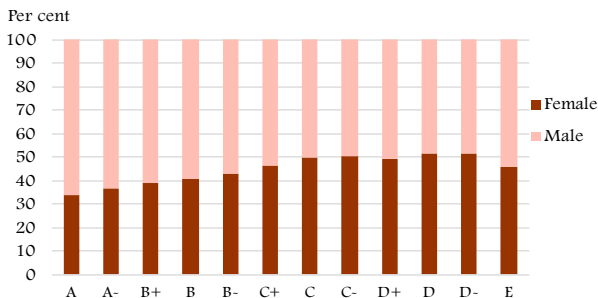
School dropout rate by single age, 2019

Source: KPHC, 2019

***Dropout Rate-** t**he percentage of students/pupils enrolled but did not complete that specific grade in the given school year.*
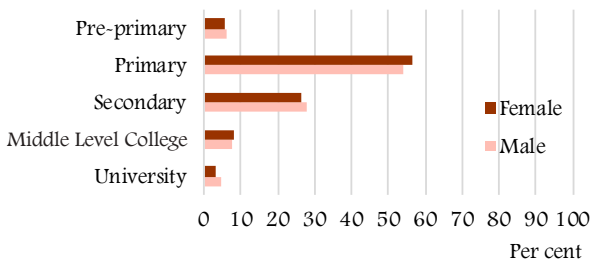
KCSE Candidates in 2020 by Mean Grade
(sex distribution, per cent)

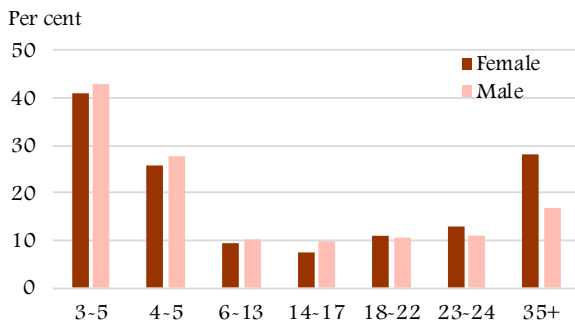*Source: Economic Survey, 2022*

Highest level of education completed, 2019
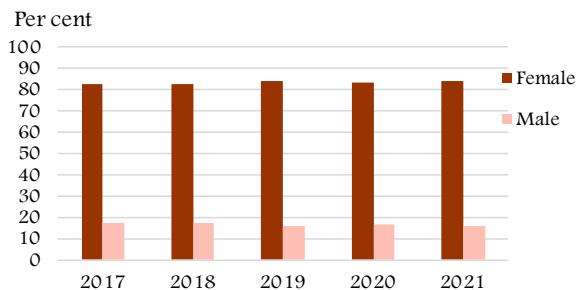

Source: KPHC, 2019

Population of individuals with no education by age group, 2019

Source: KPHC, 2019

Teachers in ECDE, 2017-2021
(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Teachers in primary schools, 2017-2021
(sex distribution, per cent)
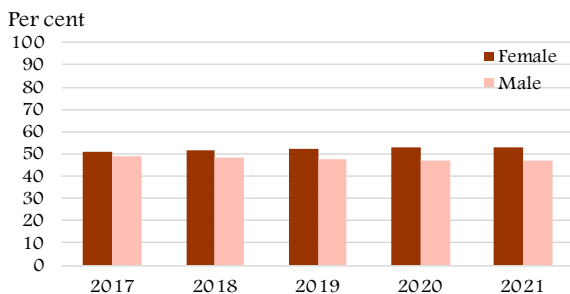
Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Teachers in secondary schools and teacher training colleges, 2017-2021

(sex distribution, per cent)
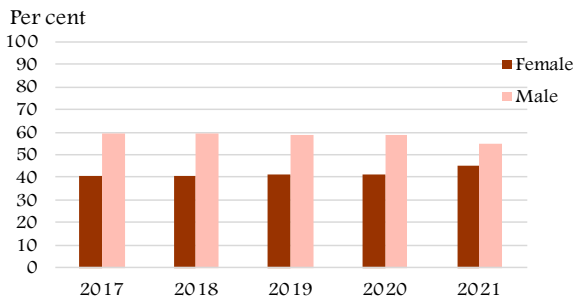
Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Teachers in ECDE, primary, secondary schools and teacher's training colleges, 2021
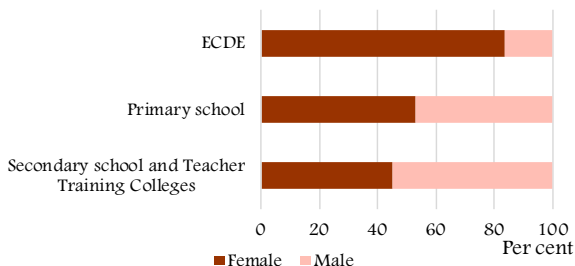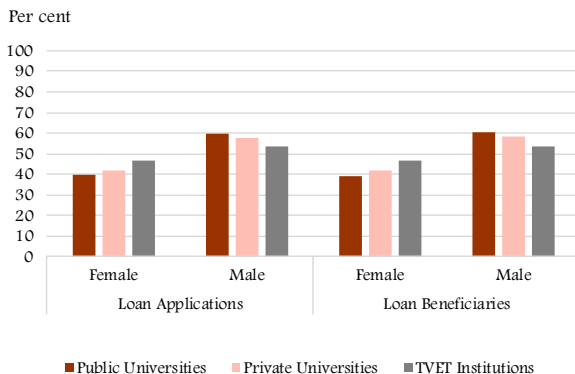
(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Proportion of loan applications and beneficiaries from Private Universities, Public Universities and TVET institutions, 2020/21

Per cent

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Labour Force

Labour force consists of all persons in the working age population who are either employed or unemployed. These are persons in the age group 15 – 64 years.

Labour Force Participation Rate –is a measure of the extent of a country's working-age population who are in total labour force. It is an indicator of the level of labour market activity and is computed as a ratio of the labour force to the working age population.

Employed – include persons who reported that they did some work during the reference period or they held a job even if they were not doing any work at the time. It also includes persons who were on leave or had a business to return to.

Unemployed – include persons who during the reference period were without work but were currently available for work, and were actively seeking work.

Employment Rate – the proportion of a country's working age population that is employed**.**

Paid employees – Persons working for a public or private employer and can receive remuneration in wages, salaries, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

Working employers – Persons who operate their own businesses, agricultural farms, engage in pastoralist activities or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hire one or more employees.

Own account workers – Persons who operate their own businesses, agricultural farms, engage in pastoralist activities or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hire no employees.

Contributing family worker – also known as unpaid family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Apprentice – Trainees who may be directly engaged in producing goods and services or may simply be learning by observation without actually performing any significant productive tasks.

Working Children – Persons age 5-17 years engaged in non-schooling activities either for pay, profit or family gain**.**

Labour force participation rate, 2019

Per cent
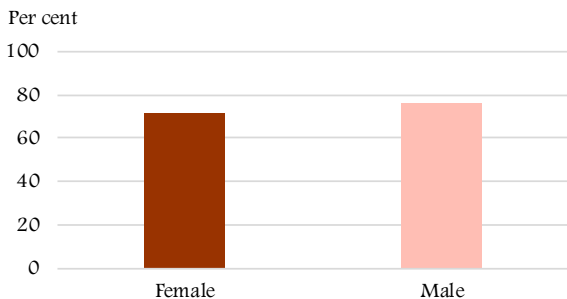
Source: KPHC, 2019

Labour force participation rates by highest level of education Completed, 2019

Level of Education	Female	Male
Pre Primary	81.7	84.2
Primary	73.2	74.7
Secondary	59.8	67.6
Technical And Vocational Training	77.1	84.9
Vocational Training	75.5	83.7
Under Graduate	75.5	81.0
Masters/Phd/Md/Doctorates	89.3	94.5
Adult Education	19.3	21.4
Madrassa/Duksis	33.9	44.8
Never Attended School	83.1	91.3

Source: KPHC, 2019

Employment rate by residence, 2019
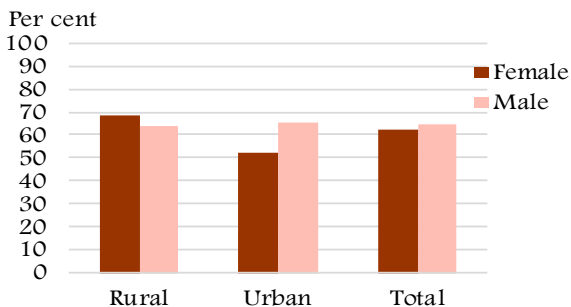
Source: KPHC, 2019

Employment rate by age group and area of residence, 2019

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
15 - 64	**68.2**	**63.9**	**52.3**	**65.1**	**62.6**	**64.3**
15 - 19	18.7	18.5	12.5	11.3	17.0	16.8
20 - 24	62.2	54.3	40.6	48.9	53.2	52.3
25 - 29	78.8	75.3	56.9	72.5	69.0	74.0
30 - 34	84.5	82.1	64.7	80.0	76.6	81.2
35 - 39	86.4	84.9	69.4	82.4	79.7	83.9
40 - 44	88.3	86.2	71.0	82.9	82.4	85.0
45 - 49	90.0	88.2	71.9	84.0	84.7	86.8
50 - 54	90.3	88.7	70.8	83.5	85.1	87.0
55 - 59	91.2	90.5	67.4	81.8	86.0	88.1
60 - 64	89.7	89.9	56.1	71.8	83.6	85.9

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of employed population age 15-64 years, 2019
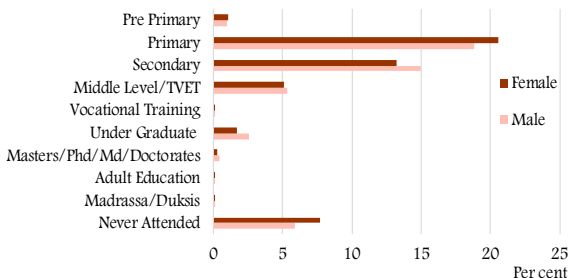
(Sex distribution, per cent)
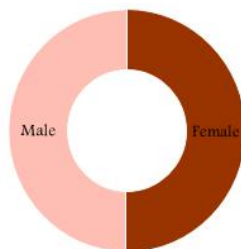
Source: KPHC, 2019

Percentage distribution of employed population by age group, 2019

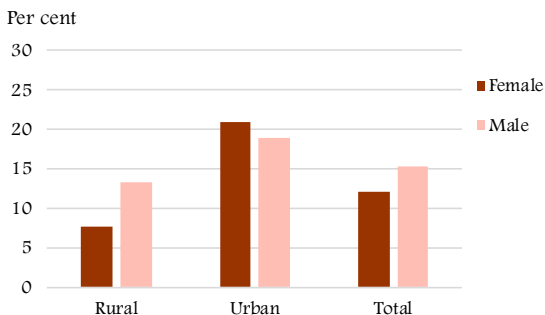| Age Group	Female	Male
15 ~ 19	2.6	2.6
20 ~ 24	7.2	6.4
25 ~ 29	8.1	7.8
30 ~ 34	8.4	7.9
35 ~ 39	6.0	6.5
40 ~ 44	5.3	5.7
45 ~ 49	4.3	4.6
50 ~ 54	3.2	3.3
55 ~ 59	2.9	2.8
60 ~ 64	2.2	2.1

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of employed population by highest level of education completed, 2019
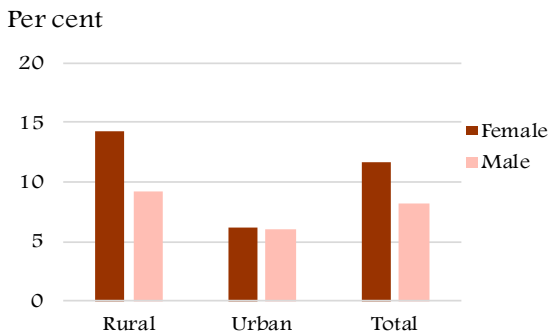

Source: KPHC, 2019

Unemployment rates by area of residence, 2019
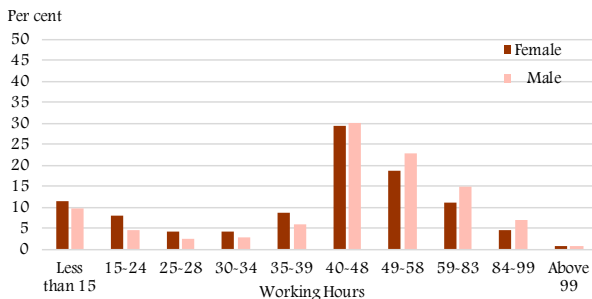

Source: KPHC, 2019

Underemployment rates by area of residence, 2019
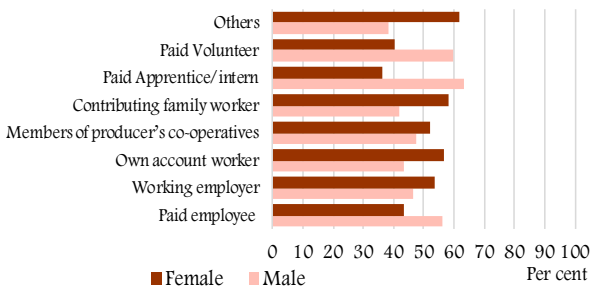

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of persons by working hours per week, 2019

Per cent

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of employed population by economic activity, 2019 (sex distribution, per cent)

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of working children by age and residence, 2019

Age Group	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
5 ~ 9	Female	48	50	48
	Male	52	50	52
10 ~ 14	Female	45	50	45
	Male	55	50	55
15 ~ 17	Female	44	54	45
	Male	56	46	55

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of youth not in employment, education or training, 2019

(sex distribution, per cent)
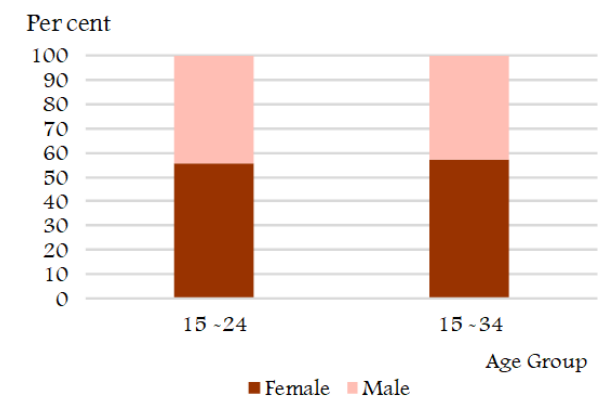
Source: KPHC, 2019

Poverty

Poverty Incidence – Is the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals.

Severity of Poverty – This is a measure of how poor a poor person is compared to another person.

Poverty Headcount Rate – This is a measure of the proportion of the population that cannot afford the basic basket of goods measured by the food and overall poverty lines.

Poverty Gap Index – This is a measure of depth of poverty. It provides information on how much poorer the poor people are relative to the poverty line. This measure captures the average expenditure shortfall, or gap, for the poor relative to the poverty line.

Multidimensional poverty-encompasses various deprivations experienced by the poor people in their lives such as lack of education, poor health and inadequate living standards among others.

Poverty Incidence, Gap and Severity, 2015 and 2019
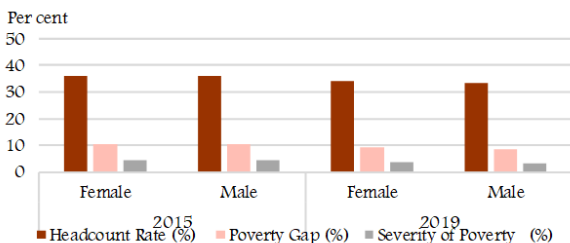
Source: KIHBS, 2015/16 and KCHS, 2019

Poverty Incidence, Gap and Severity by selected age groups, 2015 and 2019

Age Group		Headcount Rate(%)		Poverty Gap (%)		Severity of Poverty(%)	
		2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
0-17	Female	41.0	49.3	12.1	19.4	5.3	10.4
	Male	42.1	39.3	12.3	13.6	5.3	6.7
18-34	Female	28.8	25.1	7.9	6.6	3.3	2.7
	Male	29.1	21.5	8.3	5.5	3.6	2.2
35-39	Female	34.1	36.5	9.8	10.0	4.2	3.9
	Male	30.5	36.4	8.5	9.2	3.6	3.5
60+	Female	37.5	39.0	11.3	11.1	5.2	4.7
	Male	37.6	37.1	10.8	9.9	4.7	3.9

Source: KIHBS, 2015/16 and KCHS, 2019

Poverty Incidence, Gap and Severity by area of residence, 2015 and 2019

Area of Residence	2015			Area of Residence	2019		
	Headcount Rate (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)		Headcount Rate (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)
Rural				**Rural**			
Male	40.4	11.6	5.0	Male	36.6	9.4	3.6
Female	39.8	11.5	5.0	Female	38.0	10.4	4.2
Core-Urban				**Urban**			
Male	29.2	8.8	4.0	Male	23.4	5.9	2.3
Female	29.8	9.1	4.0	Female	23.8	6.5	2.7
Peri-Urban							
Male	28.1	7.2	2.8				
Female	27.0	6.5	2.5				

Source: KIHBS, 2015/16 and KCHS, 2019

Multidimensional poverty incidence by age group, 2015/16

Per cent
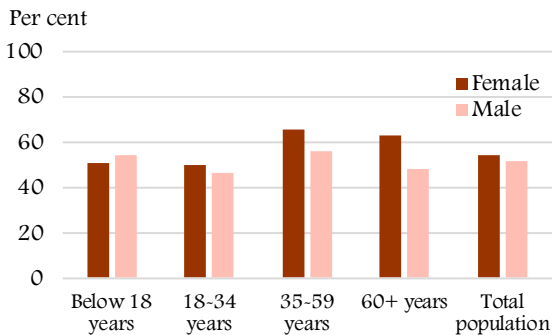
Source: KIHBS, 2015/16

Financial Access and Usage

Financial access, includes the ability to access transactions, credit and investment products and services from formal financial institutions. Access to finance has positive effects in reducing income inequality and the poverty ratio.

Financial usage means that individuals and businesses have access to useful and affordable financial products and services that meet their needs – transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurance – delivered in a responsible and sustainable way.

Affordable access to and use of financial services helps families and small business owners generate income, manage irregular cash flow, invest in opportunities, and work their way out of poverty.
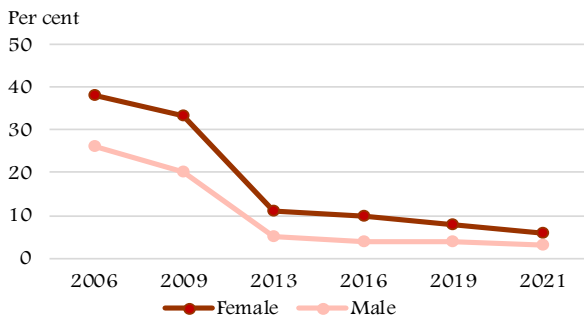
Access to financial services and products, -Formal, 2006-2021

Per cent
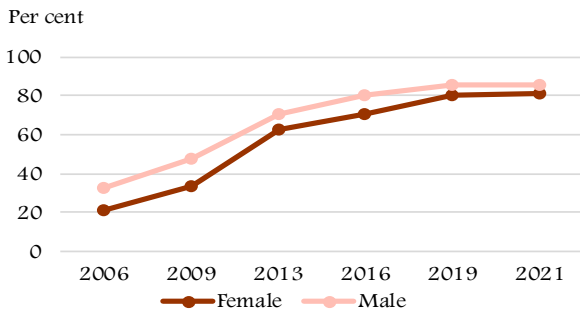
Source: FinAccess, 2021

Formal financial services and products - *Financial services and products used through prudentially regulated service providers and are supervised by independent statutory/regulatory agencies (CBK, CMA, IRA, RBA and SASRA); or through service providers that are subject to non-prudential oversight by government departments/ministries with focused legislations or statutory agencies; or through providers that are legally registered and/or operate through direct government interventions.*
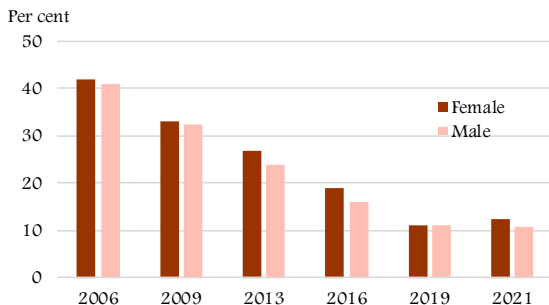
Access to financial services and products-Informal, 2006-2021

Per cent

Source: FinAccess, 2021

Informal financial services and products - *Financial services and products through forms not subject to regulation but have a relatively well-defined organizational structure.*

Access to financial services and products- excluded, 2006 -2021

Per cent

Source: FinAccess, 2021

Excluded access to financial products and services *– The use of financial services only through family, friends, neighbours or keep in secret places.*

Proportion of individuals who access financial services by type of service provider, 2016 and 2019

| Financial service provider	2016		2019	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bank	31	47	34	48
Insurance (including NHIF)	17	30	25	38
Mobile money	68	76	76	83
MFIs	5	3	2	2
SACCOs	10	17	9	14
Informal group	51	31	37	23
Pension	..	..	7	8
Digital Apps Loans	..	..	8	17

Source: FinAccess, 2019

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) *- Microfinance institutions (MFIs) are organizations that offer financial services to low income populations. Almost all MFIs give loans to their members, and many offer insurance, deposit and other services. They have no oversight from the CBK.*

Need-based financial priority, 2019
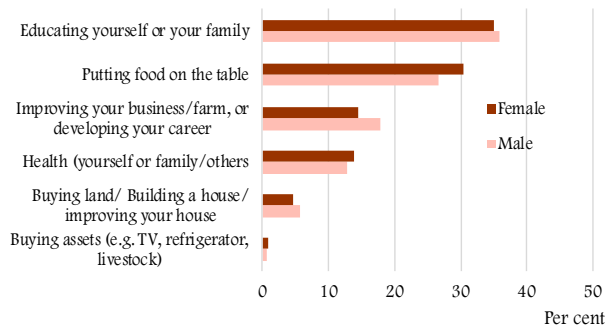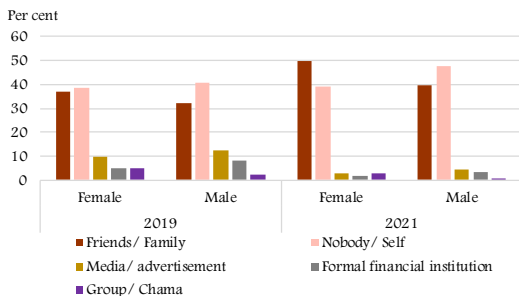

Source: FinAccess, 2019

Percentage distribution of individuals by financial health, 2019 and 2021
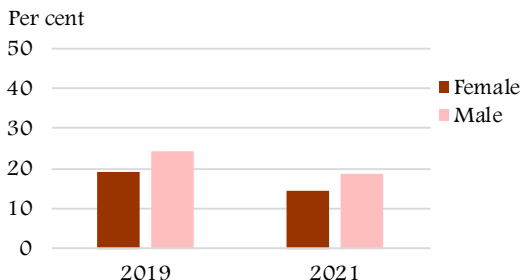
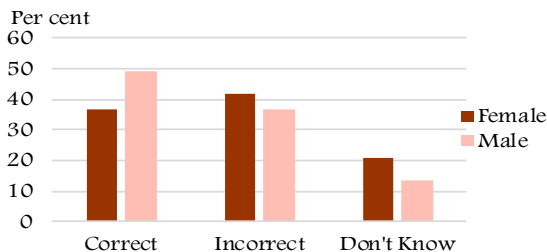*Source: FinAccess, 2019 and 2021*

Financial health - *This is the financial well-being of a household/ a person, or the extent to which the household/ a person uses financial products and services in a way that advances their well-being and enables them to meet their needs.*
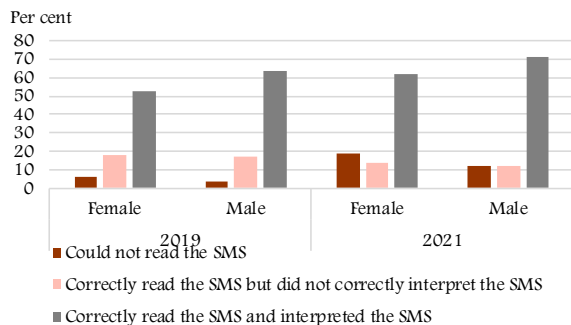
Sources of financial advice, 2019 and 2021

Source: FinAccess, 2021

Percentage distribution on knowledge on cost of borrowing, 2019

Per cent

Source: FinAccess, 2019

Percentage distribution on knowledge of transaction costs, 2019 and 2021

Per cent

- Could not read the SMS
- Correctly read the SMS but did not correctly interpret the SMS
- Correctly read the SMS and interpreted the SMS

*Source: FinAccess, 2019 and 2021*

Agriculture

Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals.

Agriculture plays a critical role in the entire life of a given economy. In addition to providing food and raw material, agriculture also provides employment opportunities to a very large percentage of the population.

Agricultural Household - A household in which at least one member of the household is operating a holding (farming household) or when the household head, reference person or main income earner is economically active in agriculture

Distribution of agricultural households by sex of the household head and area of residence, 2019
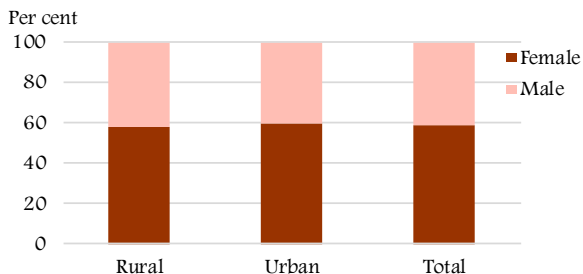(sex distribution, per cent)
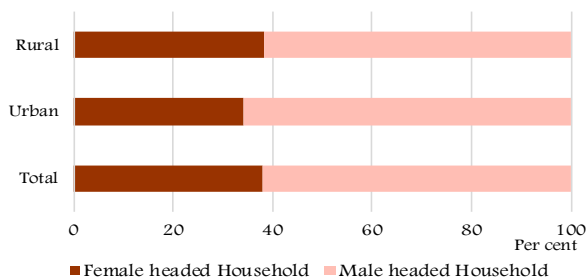
Source: KPHC, 2019

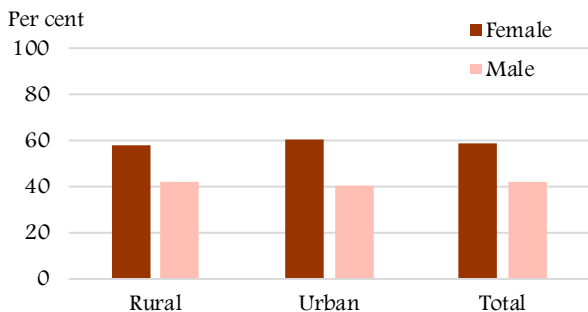**Distribution of population engaged in agriculture by area of residence, 2019**

(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution population engaged in agriculture that have access to ICT, 2019

(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: KPHC, 2019

Percentage distribution of population in agriculture by level of education completed, 2019

| Education Level Completed	Female			Male		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
None/Never Attended	26.1	26.9	16.5	21.3	22.0	13.2
Other (Informal)	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.7	2.8	1.6
Primary	44.5	45.2	36.3	42.9	43.8	31.7
Secondary	20.1	19.2	30.1	23.4	22.7	32.6
Tertiary	5.3	4.5	14.0	7.8	6.9	18.9
Not Stated/DK	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0

Source: KPHC, 2019

Percentage distribution of population in agriculture with/without training in agriculture, 2019

	Trained in Agriculture		Not Trained in Agriculture	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	0.1	0.4	99.9	99.6
Rural	0.1	0.3	99.9	99.7
Urban	0.5	1.7	99.5	98.3

Source: KPHC, 2019

Distribution of the population contributing to family workers in agriculture, 2019

(sex distribution, per cent)
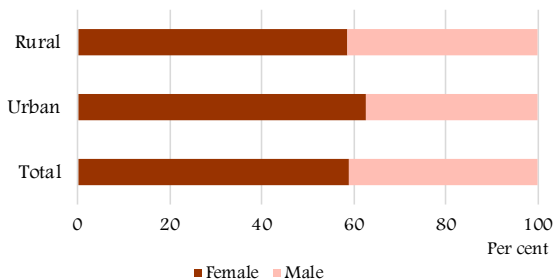
Source: KPHC, 2019

Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT), is the infrastructure and components that enable modern computing.

ICT incorporates electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge, including information-handling tools used to produce, store, and process, distribute and exchange information.

Proportion of persons age 3 years and above owning/using selected ICTs by area of residence, 2019

|	National		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Mobile phone ownership	47.0	47.6	40.3	40.7	62.0	63.2
Use of mobile phone	55.2	55.1	48.2	47.9	70.7	71.4
Use of Internet	20.2	25.2	11.4	16.2	39.9	45.4
Use of Computer	9.4	12.0	4.7	6.5	19.9	24.4

Source: KPHC, 2019

Proportion of individuals age 3 years and above owning mobile phone by age group, 2019
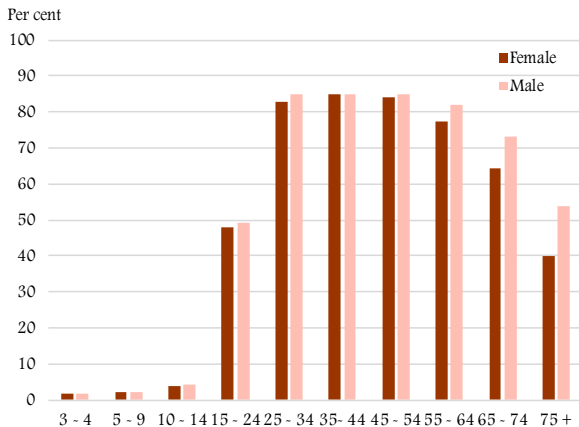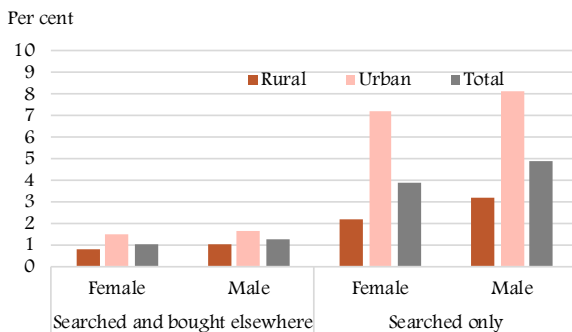

Source: KPHC, 2019

Proportion of individuals age 15 years and above who engaged in E-commerce by area of residence, 2019

Per cent
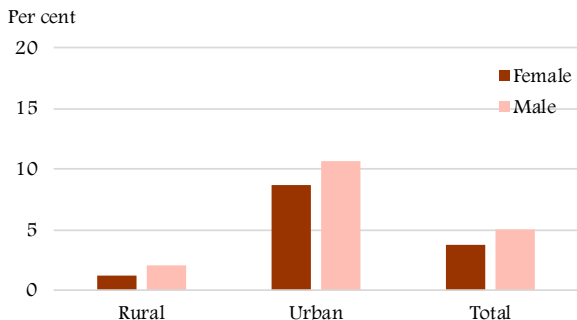
Source: KPHC, 2019

E-commerce: *Is the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals, governments, and other public or private organizations, conducted over computer-mediated networks. The goods and services are ordered over those networks, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or offline.*
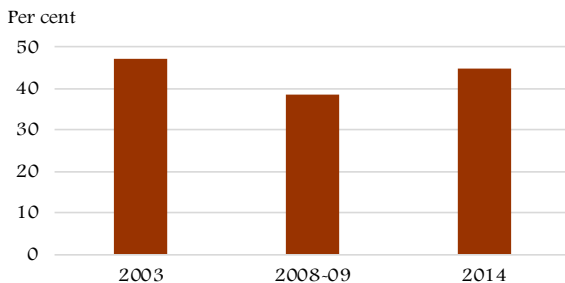
Proportion of potential E-commerce users (15 years and above) by area of residence, 2019

Per cent

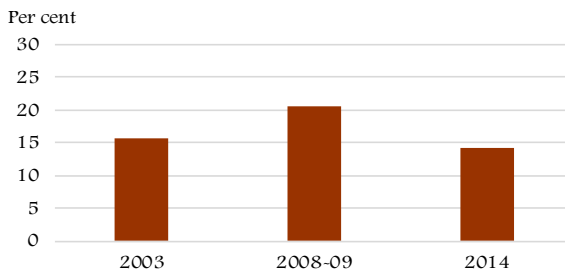*Source: KPHC, 2019*

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15

Per cent
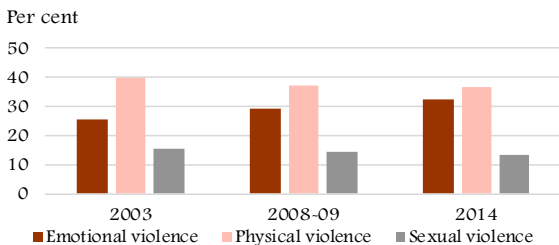

Source: KDHS (2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

Distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence
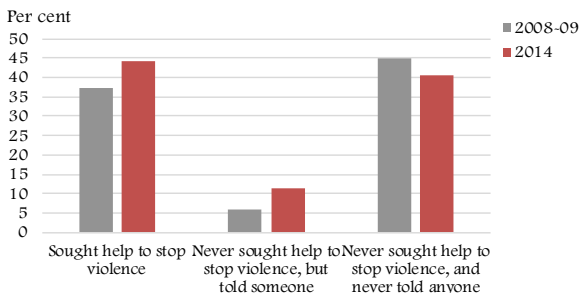
Per cent

Source: KDHS (2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

**Distribution of women age 15-49 by experience of various forms of violence committed by their husband/partner**

Source: KDHS (2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

Distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help seeking behaviour

Source: KDHS (2008/09 and 2014)

**Proportion of women age 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting**

Per cent
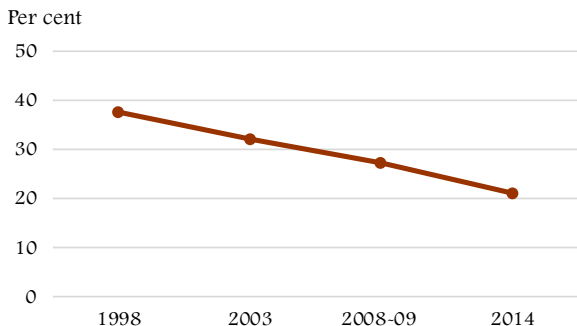
Source: KDHS (1998, 2003, 2008/09 and 2014)

Proportion of women age 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age of circumcision

| Age of Cirumcision	2008-09	2014
Women circumcised before age 5	2.4	2.3
Women circumcised at age 5-9	23.4	26.6
Women circumcised at age 10-14	41.5	42.6
Women circumcised at age 15+	29.1	26.9

Source: KDHS (2008/09 and 2014)

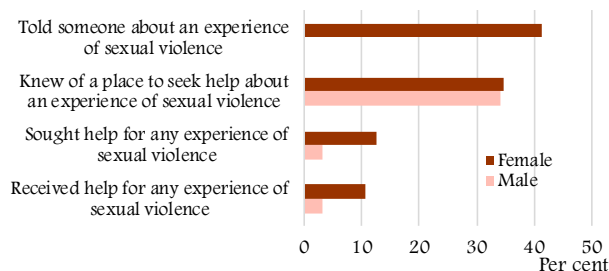**Prevalence of sexual violence prior to 18 years among 18-24 year-olds, 2019**

Per cent
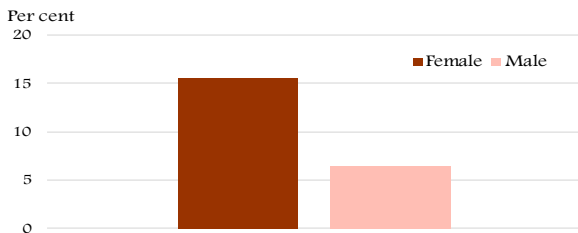
Source: VACS, 2019

Perpetrators of the first incident of any sexual violence in childhood, among 18-24 years old female who experienced sexual violence before 18 years, 2019
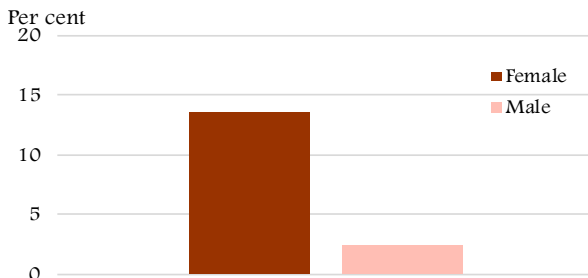
Per cent
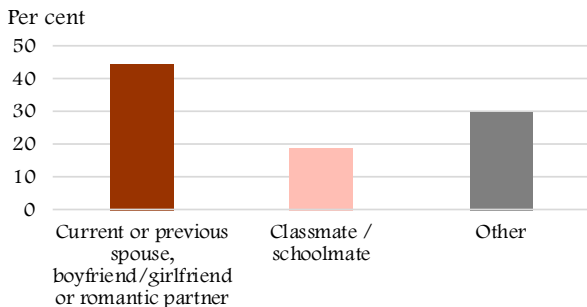
Source: VACS, 2019

Disclosure, service seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence, 2019
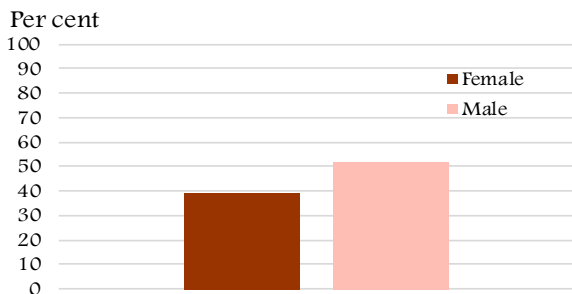

Source: VACS, 2019

Prevalence of any sexual violence in the past 12 months preceding the survey among 13–17 year-olds, 2019

Source: VACS, 2019
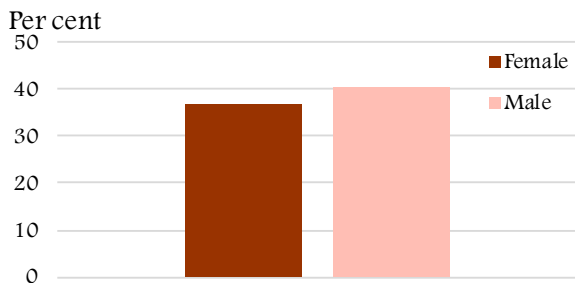
Prevalence to physical violence prior to 18 years among 18-24 year-olds, 2019

Per cent

Source: VACS, 2019

Prevalence of any physical violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17year-olds, 2019
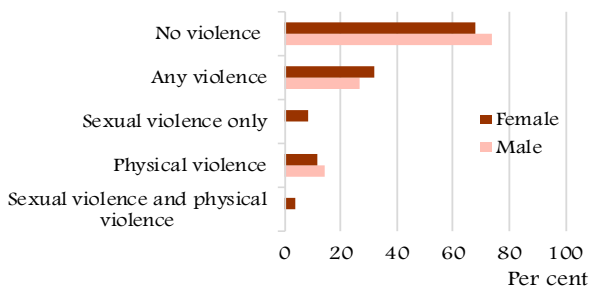
Per cent

Source: VACS, 2019

Prevalence of emotional violence 12 months prior to the survey among 18-24-year-olds by cause of emotional violence, 2019
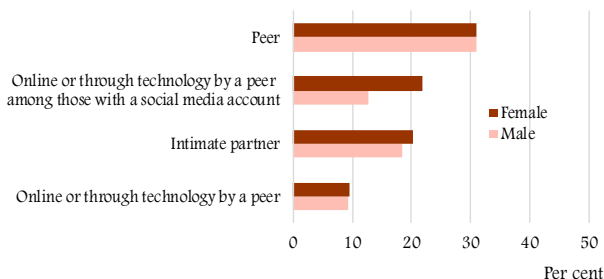
Source: VACS, 2019

Prevalence of overlap of different types of violence 12 months prior to the survey among 18-24-year-olds, 2019

Source: VACS, 2019

Decision Making

Participation in selected decision making positions in the public service, 2020 and 2021

Executive

Positions	2020		Female (%)	Male (%)	2021		Female (%)	Male (%)
	Female	Male			Female	Male		
Cabinet Secretaries	7	14	33.3	66.7	7	14	33.3	66.7
Chief Administrative Secretaries	11	25	31.0	69.0	10	21	32.0	68.0
Principal Secretaries	9	32	22.0	78.0	9	32	22.0	78.0
Diplomatic Corps	18	38	32.0	68.0	18	38	32.1	67.9
County Commissioners	7	40	15.0	85.0	6	41	12.8	87.2
Deputy County Commissioners	25	248	9.0	91.0	52	304	15.0	85.0
Chiefs	399	2,875	12.0	88.0	436	2,870	13.0	87.0
Asssistant chiefs	1,593	6,206	20.0	80.0	1,714	6,335	21.0	79.0
Governors	3	44	6.0	94.0	3	44	6.0	94.0
Deputy Governors	7	36	16.0	84.0	7	36	16.0	84.0
County Executive Committee Members	142	292	33.0	67.0	145	291	33.0	67.0

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Legislature

Positions	2020		Female (%)	Male(%)	2021		Female (%)	Male(%)
	Female	Male			Female	Male		
National								
Senators	21	46	31.0	69.0	22	45	33.0	67.0
Members of Parliament	75	274	22.0	78.0	75	274	22.0	78.0
Speakers	-	2	-	100.0	-	2	0.0	100.0
County								
Members of County Assembly	737	1,450	34.0	66.0	739	1,458	34.0	66.0
Speakers	4	43	9.0	91.0	4	43	9.0	91.0
Clerks	1	46	2.0	98.0	1	46	2.0	98.0

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Judiciary

| Positions	2020		Female (%)	Male(%)	2021		Female (%)	Male(%)
	Female	Male			Female	Male		
Supreme Court Judges	2	4	33.0	67.0	3	4	43.0	57.0
Court of Appeal Judges	7	12	37.0	63.0	10	10	50.0	50.0
High Court Judges	58	69	46.0	54.0	65	82	44.0	56.0
Magistrates	252	222	53.0	47.0	257	226	53.0	47.0
Kadhis	-	52	0.0	100.0	-	52	0.0	100.0

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Governance, Peace and Security

Proportion of persons reported to the police to have committed crimes, 2017-2021
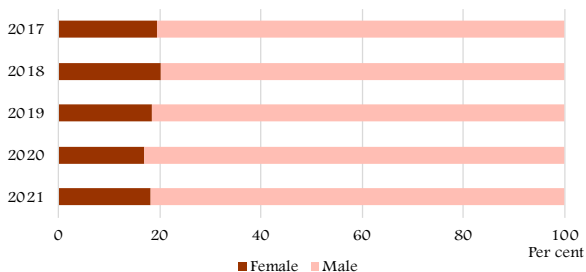
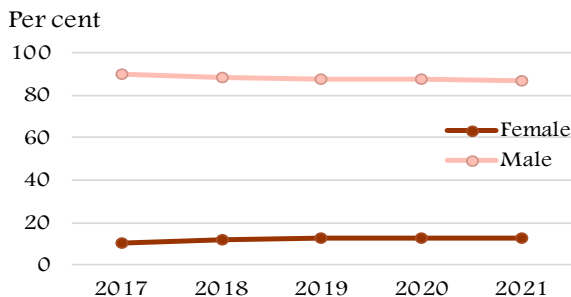*Source: Economic Survey, 2022*

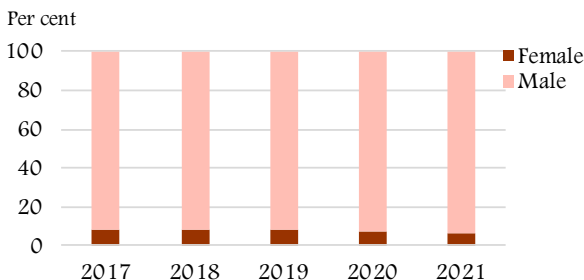**Proportion of prison population, 2017-2021**
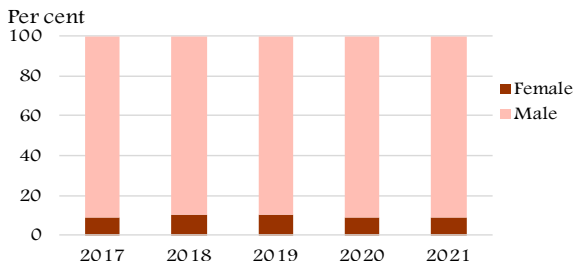
Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Distribution of convicted prison population, 2017-2021
(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Distribution of unconvicted prison population, 2017-2021
(sex distribution, per cent)
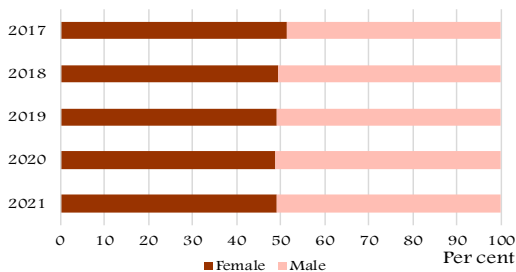

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Convicted population serving non-custodial sentences (probation, community service and after care), 2019-2021

	Probation		Community Service		Aftercare	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2019	1,883	9,632	2,402	4,212	37	523
2020	1,128	3,602	2,649	13,017	1	90
2021	1,552	6,650	3,644	21,497	2	52

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Non-custodial sentence – *This is a community based correction and it includes the use of community service orders, probation orders, fines and attendance centers.*

Distribution of refugees and asylum seekers, 2017-2021
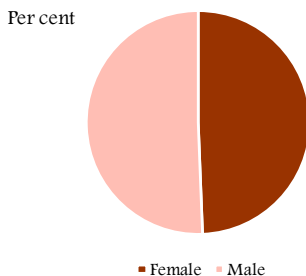(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Refugees – *Persons who have been forced to leave their country in order to escape a natural disaster, war, persecution, among others.*
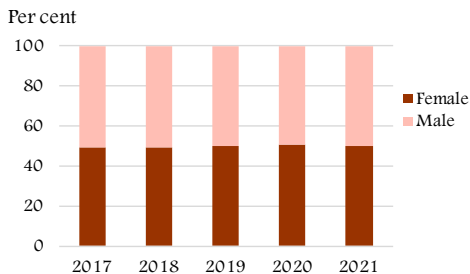
Asylum Seekers – *Persons who left their home countries as political refugees and are seeking asylum in Kenya.*

Distribution of registered voters at 31ˢᵗ December 2020

Per cent

■ Female ■ Male
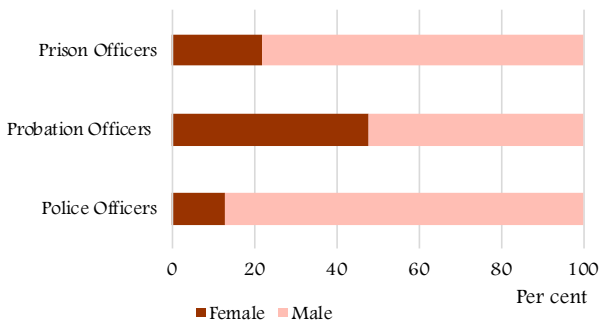
Source: Economic Survey, 2021

Distribution of child protection cases reported, 2017-2021
(sex distribution, per cent)

Per cent

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

Child protection cases represent cases reported at the respective Sub County Children offices and hence does not represent prevalence of cases.

Distribution of police, probation and prison officers, 2021
(sex distribution, per cent)

Source: Economic Survey, 2022

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