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YOUTH FACT BOOK INFINITE POSSIBILITY OR DEFINITE DISASTER?

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INFINITE POSSIBILITY OR DEFINITE DISASTER?

By **KATINDI SIVI NJONJO**

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Foreword

With the exception of some sectors, a lot of youth related information that is accessible to the public has not been disaggregated by age, tracked over time or harmonized in one document to give a coherent picture of the state of youth in Kenya. As a result, there have been gaps in the formulation of youth policies and programmes which have largely depended on generalized statements rather than facts.

This fact book is a first step towards the tracking of different youth indicators captured in different documents for purposes of providing a global overview of youth issues in Kenya. The book is also meant to provide a one stop shop for this information. Through these indicators, one is able to compare age, gender, regional and socio-economic dynamics to determine political, economic, social and environmental implications of the growing youth population now and in the future.

The collated data brings out areas the country has made remarkable gains in the youth sector. It also brings out other glaring concerns beyond education and unemployment where national strategies must be sought in order to holistically tackle youth challenges. The data is a good premise for the formulation of comprehensive policies and programmes as well as for refining existing youth strategies.

The IEA reiterates that the youth question cannot be the sole responsibility of government. We therefore envisage that this book will inform the general public including the young people who we hope will be encourage to take charge over their lives (especially where it requires them to take personal responsibility) and also aid the work of youth practitioners and other stakeholders.

Margaret Chemengich,
Chief Executive Officer, IEA

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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASTs	Age-Structural Transitions
CHE	Commission for Higher Education
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DVD	Digital Video Discs
EAP	East Asia & Pacific
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FES	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
GER	Gross Enrolment Rates
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSV-2	Herpes Simplex Virus
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDRC	International Research Development Centre
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rates
IPAR	Institute for Policy Analysis and Research
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
KAIS	Kenya Aids Indicator Survey
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

KNSPWD	Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities
LAC	Latin American & the Caribbean
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoE	Ministry Of Education
MP3	Patented Digital Audio Encoding Format
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBR	Population Reference Bureau
PWD's	People With Disabilities
SAS	South Asia
SID	Society for International Development
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SPICe	Scottish Parliament Information Centre
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
STD	Standard
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rates
TIVET	Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
TTIs	Technical Training Institutes
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WDR	World Development Report
WHO	World Health Organization

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About IEA

The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya) is Kenya's first public affairs dialogue forum. It seeks to promote pruralism of ideas through open, active and informed debate on public policy issues. The IEA-Kenya is independent of political parties, pressure groups, lobbies and any other partisan interests.

Its mandate is to promote informed debate on key policy issues both economic and political and to propose feasible policy alternatives in these areas. In addition, the IEA-Kenya provides research backup to policy makers including Members of Parliament. Through its work, the IEA-Kenya provides alternative public policy choices and addresses the legal and institutional constraints to economic reform and growth.

Through the Futures programme, the IEA-Kenya sseks to facilitate increased utilization of futures methodologies (Vision Building, Scenarios thinking and StrategicPlanning) in research, policy debate and decision making processes.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this fact book is to document the state of youth in Kenya. More specifically, the fact book seeks to present different youth indicators for purposes of providing an overview of age, gender, regional and socio-economic status of youth. Where data is available, East African, African and global comparisons are given to help us gauge our standing. The countries of analysis are randomly chosen.

The material in this book is collated from various secondary sources that are certified as credible. Since all these reports use different data collection methodologies, IEA has sufficiently referenced the work for further reading.

The fact book covers 9 thematic areas. They include: Demographics; Health; Disability; Education; Family; Un/Employment; Participation; ICT; and Crime. The facts are presented in charts, graphs and tables, highlighting simple observations. The work does not attempt any in-depth analysis of the trends neither does it cross-reference data to make any inferences as this will be done in subsequent publications.

Kenya's constitution defines youth as all individuals in the republic who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 (GOK, 2010). The UN on the other hand defines youth as persons between the age of 15 and 24. Due to these varying categorizations of youth, the IEA in this fact book has to the extent possible profiled youth as those aged between 15 and 34, in order to accommodate both categorizations. Where this was not possible, information was presented according to the categorization used by the source of information to still give a general picture of the state of youth in that regard.

The data brings out the fact that Kenya's population growth rate has been rising steadily from about 2.5 percent per annum in 1948 to around 3.8 percent per annum in the 1980s – a pace described as one of the fastest ever recorded in history. By 2009, the population size was slightly over seven fold the population in 1948 and over four fold that of 1962. It is expected that we will be 46 million by 2015, 57 million by 2025 and 85 million by 2050. Currently, 78.31% of Kenyans are below 34 years old. Those aged 15-34 years old constitute 35.39%. While the proportion of children (0-14 years) has been declining since the 1980s, that of producers (aged 15-64 years) has been rising consistently. It is envisaged that Kenya will experience a demographic shift/transition due to changing patterns in fertility, mortality and population growth as well as socioeconomic factors. As the 0-14 age group matures into teenage-hood and young adulthood, and as many women continue to give birth later, space their children more or give birth to fewer children, the bulge will shift to the 15-34 year olds meaning that Kenya will transition from a 'child-rich' phase/child bulge to a 'young adult' /youthful or youth bulge population.

Migration and urbanization as important components of population change have been rapidly increasing. The urban population escalated from about 8% in 1962 to about 21% in 1999 and by 2008 was about 22%. Most of the migrants come as young adults, usually after secondary school (though the highest age group is 25-29) with employment as the motivation for migration. The majority of migrants are still males, though the male to female ratio has been reducing over time. With an urban annual growth rate of 4%, dominated by only two centers (Nairobi and Mombasa) and development transformations necessary to support this growth and enhance the quality of urban life not occurring at the same rate makes it challenging to sufficiently expand the labor market and spread of the labor force.

Among the critical health problems young people face are those associated with sexuality and reproductive health. For example, the total fertility rate increases from age 15 and peaks at age 24 before it slowly starts declining. Adolescents are up to three times more likely to experience pregnancy related complications than older women. The overall HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24 years was 3.8%. However, prevalence varies from 2.5% - 12% among young women of that age and 0.41% to 2.6% among young men of the same age. By 24 years, women were 5.2 times more likely to be infected with HIV than young men of the same age. HIV is approximately five (5) times higher among uncircumcised than circumcised men in all age groups except among 15-24 year olds. Age of the first sexual encounter has consistently been rising between 2003 and 2007. Women's STI infection is about 2.5 times higher that of their male counterparts in all the age cohorts. STI infection has been rising with age, more dramatically for women than men between the age of 15 and 39. Herpes (HSV-2) is highest among women than men throughout all the age cohorts and among young people, infection is highest among 30-34 year olds. 30-34 year old men (2.4%) have the highest prevalence of syphilis among young people. Lifestyle changes are another cause of ill health. The likelihood to be obese or overweight increases with age for women, is twice as prevalent in urban (40%) than in rural areas (20%), increases with level of education and wealth. Risk taking such as use of drugs and alcohol is another factor influencing the health status of young people. Alcohol (36%) and tobacco use (28%) are the most abused substances followed by miraa (18%), bhang (13%) and inhalants (5%). Despite increased investment in the sector, utilization of health services by young people remains low as only 12% of health facilities provide youth friendly services that would enable them to make informed choices and decisions regarding their health and general well being. There are also major regional and age disparities in access to services. Sadly though is the fact that young people consider health a low to medium priority.

National disability prevalence varied from 9.7% to 12.5%. The highest form of disability was physical impairment. Overall, immediate surroundings, lack or availability of assistive devices affects People with Disability (PWD's). The proportion of PWD's gainfully employed or earning an income is very small. Residence (rural/urban), gender and level of education are key determinants of employment and pay as well as access to disability grants. People's attitudes towards PWD's have been a bigger problem than their condition.

Gross and net enrollments in pre-school (60.6% and 49% respectively), primary (110% and 92.9% respectively), secondary (45.3% and 35.8% respectively), tertiary and university have been increasing over the years mainly due to policy changes. Completion and transition rates from one level to another have been low though improving. However, past education policies have focused on increasing the number of people who go through the education system rather than learning that takes place to prepare youth for work and life. 5% of children completing class eight cannot read a class two story while 25% of pupils in class five cannot read a story of class two level. Children perform better when given application rather than abstract problems to solve thus education must be made more relevant. About 5% of 6-16 year olds don't attend school even with the provision of Free Primary Education but this varies from 40% in some regions to 1% in others. The problem of over-age children especially in rural areas is rather high (e.g. 60% in class 7 are above 14 years) and persists due to late entry, grade repetition and time –off school. 30% of children in class 1 – 3 are subjected to tuition. By class eight those going for tuition are about 80%. 15% of pupils are absent from school in any given day but ranges from 34% in some areas to 7% in others. At any one time, there are about 4 classes without a teacher in every school.

The role of family is crucial in the development of young people. Parents influence over their children is highest when they are younger and that influence reduces as they grow older and is replaced by media and peers. This is confirmed by the fact that media (television, radio, and the internet) is still the most prominent source of information on sexual & reproductive health (24%). Most young people however (an average of 33% of 7-19 year olds), have no source of sexual and reproductive health information. 7-10 year olds trust their parents but unfortunately parents are not giving the relevant information to this age group. Extensive studies confirm the assertion that a father is particularly important and show direct correlations between a father's absence in a child's life with poverty, maternal and child health, incarceration, crime, teen pregnancy, child abuse, drug and alcohol abuse, education, and childhood obesity. Spousal violence (physical, emotional and sexual) is rampant. Across all ages (15-34), more women than men generally believe that men are justified to beat them especially if they neglect children (41%), go out without telling him (30.2%), argue with him (30%), refuse to have sex with him (21%) or burn food (13%). Reported cases of rape and defilement/incest, assault and battering against women have been increasing gradually since 1997.

Majority of Kenya's young people are unemployed, underemployed or underpaid and are therefore in the swelling ranks of the working poor. A large proportion of young adults and a rapid rate of growth in the working-age population exacerbates unemployment, prolongs dependency on parents, diminishes self-esteem and fuels frustrations, which increase the likelihood of violence or conflict. The country's working-age population increased from 15.9 million persons in 1998/99 to 19.8 million persons in 2005/2006. The largest rise in the working-age population over the period was recorded among the age cohort of 15-34 years where the working-age population increased from 9.7 million persons in 1998/99 to 13.1 million persons in 2005/2006. An increasing proportion of the country's working age population is inactive and it increased from 22.6 percent in 1998/99 to 26.6 percent in 2005/2006. The majority of the inactive population was between the ages of 15 and 19 because in Kenya it is a school going age. Female labour force participation rates edged downwards for all the age groups with the highest being among the youth cohorts of 25-29 and 30-34, which declined by nearly 6 percent. Overall, females had a lower labour force participation rate than their male counterparts in both periods and mean monthly earnings from paid employment for males is about 1.5 times that of females. The rate at which the net jobs were created was not the same as the rate of labour force growth. This is evidenced by the fact that the informal sector has been growing at an average rate of 17.2% per annum compared to the formal sector which has been growing at an average of 2.23% per annum while the country's working age population increased by 24.5% between 1999 and 2006. This effectively means that more job seekers, both the new labour market entrants and those out of employment through the various labour separation mechanisms, ordinarily remain out of employment for a longer period hence swelling the ranks of the discouraged job seekers. Most employers in Kenya, including the public sector have resorted to the increasing use of casual, temporary, part-time, contract, sub-contracted and outsourced

workforces to ostensibly reduce labour costs, achieve more flexibility in management and exert greater levels of control over labour. The proportion of casual workers in the formal sector gradually increased from 17.9 percent in 2000 to 21.2 percent in 2005, 29.7 percent in 2006 and 32.2 percent in 2008, a trend that contrasts sharply with the country's desire to reduce poverty and enhance social protection.

Young people's participation is about sharing ideas, thinking for themselves, expressing their views effectively, planning, prioritizing and being involved in the decision making processes. This participation can be exercised in different spheres such as school, at home and at the civic level through voting. Head teachers report that child participation has significant impact in all areas of school interactions such as discipline, co-curricular activities, conflict resolution, school performance, confidence and self esteem. However, student participation e.g. in choice of their leaders is very limited as 62% of prefects in private and 39% of prefects in public schools are selected by teachers. 87% of the students prefer the student council model which allows participation and transparency stating that there was no student unrest, strikes or dropouts reported where this form of leadership was applied unlike 60% of schools that were predominantly prefect led. There are 5.9 million voters aged 18-35. Of these, 25% come from Rift Valley, 15% from Central, 14% from Eastern, 13% from Nairobi and another 13% from Nyanza. Western, Coast and North Eastern contribute 10%, 8% and 2% respectively of the youth votes. With the exception of North Eastern province, throughout all the age cohorts and in all the provinces, there are more male voters than female voters. There has also been young people's participation in the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Generally, more young women (33,094) than young men (23,981) accessed the funds through financial intermediaries though there were regional and gender disparities. 47% of all the resources were accessed by young women and 53% were accessed by young men.

Young people are the main users of the new ICTs (internet, mobile phone, and computer) which are growing much faster than older ICTs (television, radio, mainline telephones, and newspapers). Although the main reason for many 15-24 year olds to use new ICT's is entertainment- playing games, downloading music, and talking with friends - the new ICT technologies are having wide-ranging effects on youth transitions. Internet connection was prioritized highest among the new mass media to access reliable information and knowledge (57%) followed by communicating with others (39%) through E-mail, social networking, chatting, VOIP etc. Entertainment/media, leisure and commerce such as buying products and services (2%) as well as on-line banking through the internet are still underdeveloped in Kenya and are opportunity areas for growth. The most popular social network is face book accessed by 96% of social network users, 75% of whom are 18 – 34 years old. Old ICT's are still the most prominent sources of information on sexual & reproductive health.

Crime is strongly associated with young people as 53% of crime is predominantly committed by persons aged between 16 and 25 years, 89% of whom are male and 11% are female. It however emerges that there are 'female crimes' and 'male crimes'. Women committed basically three types of crimes: infanticide and procuring abortion (84%), concealing birth (80%) and dangerous drugs and criminal damage (75%). On the other hand, men dominated five crimes: robbery and theft (99%), homicide (84%), offenses against morality (81%), assault (79%) and economic crimes and corruption (78%). Overall, crime has generally been on the increase but it was highest in 2006. Juvenile offenders involvement in crime was influenced by family deficiencies, while others indicated money (67%), peer pressure (13%) and survival (13%) as causes. Most participants reported to have committed their first offence between the ages of 12 and 15 years of age (30%) or between 16 and 19 years (23%). Poverty (40%) and alcohol/drugs (23%) were responsible for increased vulnerability of youth to re-commit crime.

Demographics

'Because people's economic behaviour and needs vary at different stages of life, changes in a country's age structure can [and do] have significant effects on its economic performance'

(Bloom 2003)

1.0 Demographics

Demography, simply defined is the study of human populations and their characteristics. According to Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished), it includes age structural changes of the population (the way in which population is distributed across different age groups at any given point in time). This is deemed important because people's social and economic behaviour and needs vary at different stages of life and, therefore, changes in a country's age structure can have a significant impact on its socio-economic development.

The importance of age structure of the population is easily understood via the emerging concept of Age-Structural Transitions (ASTs). The AST model comprises four phases namely: the "child-rich" phase which is characterized by an accelerated increase in the number of children following a decline of child mortality; the "expansion of young adult population" due to the continued decline of mortality and the onset of fertility decline; the "expansion of middle-aged population" which starts when the cohorts enlarged by mortality decline and increases in the number of birth reach middle ages; and finally the "expansion of the old age population" which sets in after birth rates have dropped to very low levels (Adioetomo et al, 2006). These demographic transitions produce rapid shifts in the nature and magnitude of demands and needs of particular age groups, patterns that are relevant for public policy domains and market sector considerations. Regular tracking of population dynamics is, therefore, critical so as to anticipate the implications of population dynamics on socio-economic development.

The demographic definition of youth according to the United Nations is the age group between 15 and 24 years of age. This age group is used in this chapter to discuss demographic dynamics and also for comparative analysis. However, where possible data on 15-34 year olds is included.

1.1 Population in Kenya

1.1.1 Population Size and Growth Indicators in Kenya (1948-2009)

Kenyan population growth rate rose steadily from about 2.5 percent per annum in 1948 to around 3.8 percent per annum in the 1980s – a pace described as one of the fastest ever recorded in history. As indicated on table 1, Kenya's population has continued to grow exponentially and by 2009, the population size was slightly over seven fold the population in 1948 and over four fold that of 1962. While the population of 1948 doubled around 1975, the current population that increases by nearly over 1 million people annually is expected to double by the year 2034. The United Nations projects that Kenya's population will reach 46 million by 2015, 57 million by 2025, and 85 million by 2050 (UN, 2007).

Table 1: Population Size and Growth in Kenya (1948-2009)

	Census Year						
	1948	1962	1969	1979	1989	1999	2009***
Population (millions)	5.4	8.6	10.9	15.3	21.4	28.7	39.1
Annual growth rate (Percent per annum)	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.7
Absolute increase per annum ('000)	135	258	360	581	792	850	1,017
Size relative to 1948 (1948=100)	100	159.3	201.9	283.3	396.3	531.5	724.1
Size relative to 1962 (1962=100)	-	100	126.7	177.9	248.8	333.7	454.7

Source: Compiled from the 1948, 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 Kenya Population Census Reports
*** Based on projections

1.1.2 Kenya's Population by Age in 1999 and 2009 Census

Table 2: Kenya's Population by Age in 1999 and 2009 Census

Age	1999		2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age 0-4	2,291,936	2,242,966	3,000,439	2,938,867
Age 5-9	2,000,580	1,962,556	2,832,669	2,765,047
Age 10-14	2,034,980	2,003,655	2,565,313	2,469,542
Age 15-19	1,681,984	1,721,194	2,123,653	2,045,890
Age 20-24	1,328,529	1,504,389	1,754,105	2,020,998
Age 25-29	1,094,909	1,164,594	1,529,116	1,672,110
Age 30 - 34	840,692	845,230	1,257,035	1,262,471
Age 35-39	695,263	723,749	1,004,361	1,004,271
Age 40-44	516,502	516,989	743,594	732,575
Age 45-49	419,841	418,987	635,276	637,469
Age 50-54	344,639	340,167	478,346	477,860
Age 55-59	223,691	236,325	359,466	352,487
Age60-64	194,513	214,715	295,197	298,581
Age 65-69	140,969	160,364	183,151	207,612
Age 70-74	118,601	135,524	160,301	179,000
Age 75-79	79,166	81,620	99,833	118,675
Age 80+	95,300	121,038	159,125	224,576

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2009 and Census, 2009

Between 1999 and 2009, Kenya's population grew by 35 %. The highest growth for men and women was registered among 80+ year olds followed by 55-59 year old men and 45-49 year old women.

1.1.3 Population Trends among Kenya's Young People (1969 - 2009)

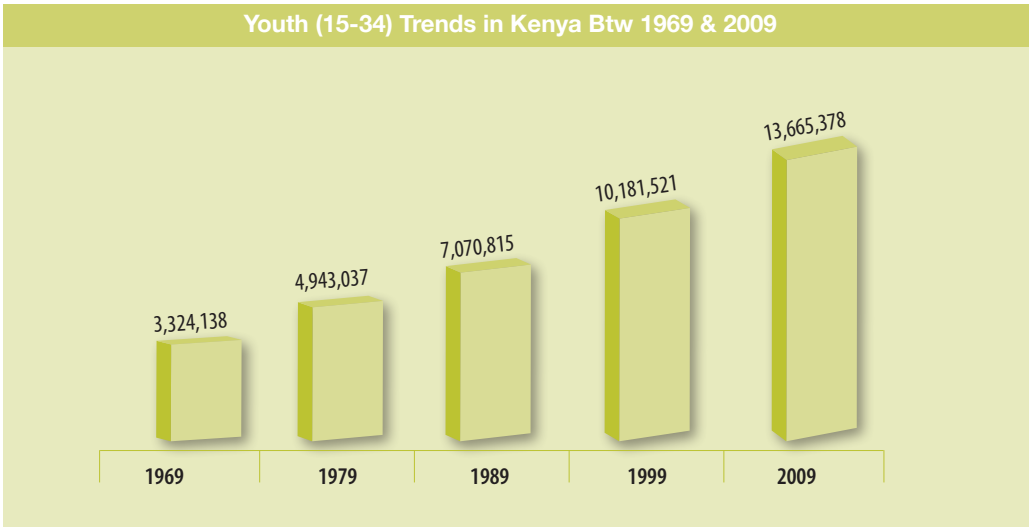


Figure 1: Population Trends among Kenya's Young People (1969 - 2009)
Source: Various Census Reports

As indicated in figure 1 and also in table 3, youth population (15-34 year olds) has been increasing since 1969 to 2009. Youth population according to the census, constitutes 35.39% of the total population. Those aged between 0-14 years constitute 42.92% of the total population thus under 34's constitute 78.31% of Kenya's population.

Table 3: Population Trends among Kenya's Young People (1969 - 2009)

Youth Population Growth (1969 - 2009)					
Age	**1969**	**1979**	**1989**	**1999**	**2009**
15-19	1,104,999	1,741,845	2,378,696	3,403,178	4,169,543
20-24	878,111	1,327,404	1,902,934	2,832,918	3,775,103
25-29	760,839	1,055,712	1,629,761	2,259,503	3,201,226
30-34	580,189	818,076	1,159,424	1,685,922	2,519,506

Source: Various Census Reports

1.1.4 Youth population (15-34) in 2009 by Age and Gender

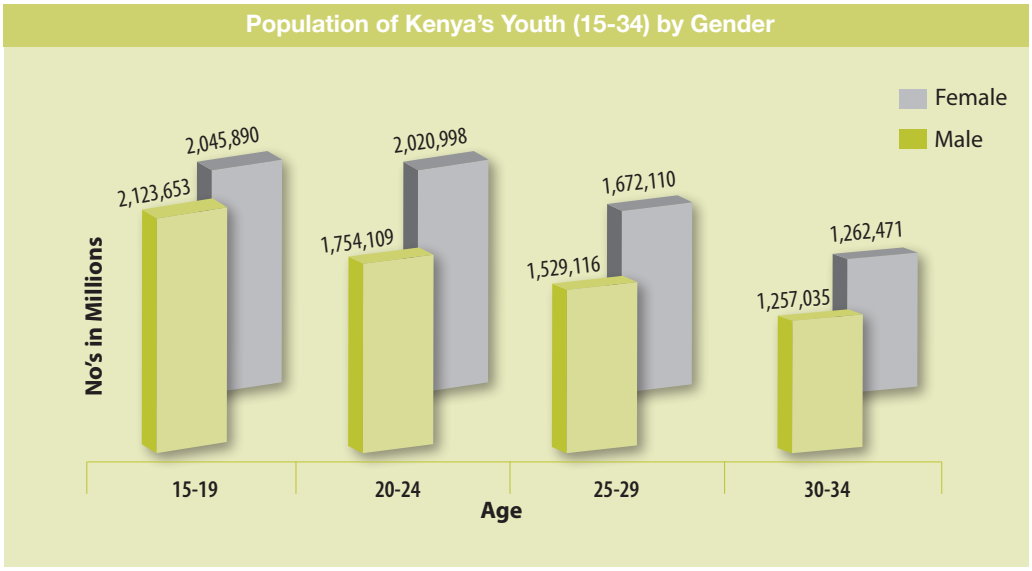


Figure 2: Youth Population (15-34) in 2009 by Age and Gender
Source: Census, 2009

The female population is slightly higher than the male population in all the age cohorts. Overall, females constitute 51% while males constitute 49% of the youth population.

1.1.5 Youth Population (15-34) in 2009 by Province

26% of all 15-34 year olds in Kenya come from Rift Valley province while 14% come from Nyanza and another 14% from Eastern province. Central and Nairobi provinces each house 11% of the youth population while Western, Coast and North Eastern each house 10%, 9% and 5% of the youth population respectively. The low numbers in North Eastern may be explained by the cancelled census results.

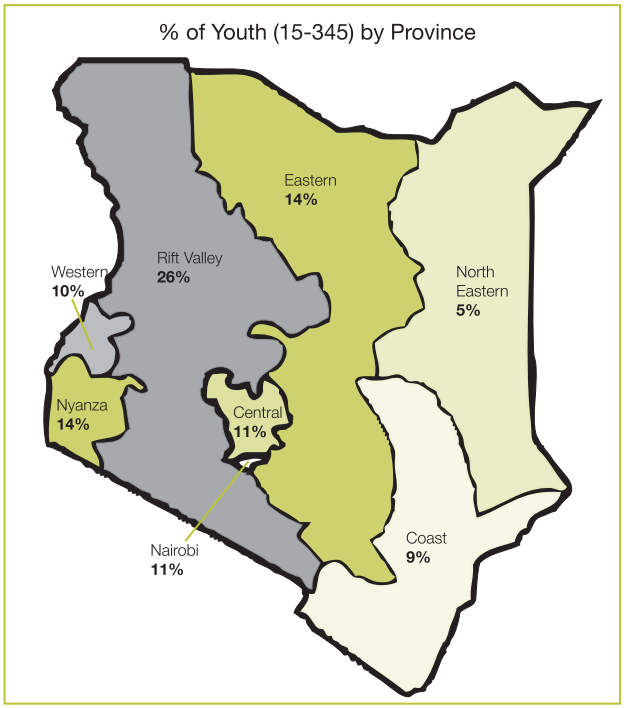


Figure 3: Youth Population (15-34) in 2009 by Province
Source: Census, 2009

1.1.6 Youth Population (15-34) in 2009 by Age

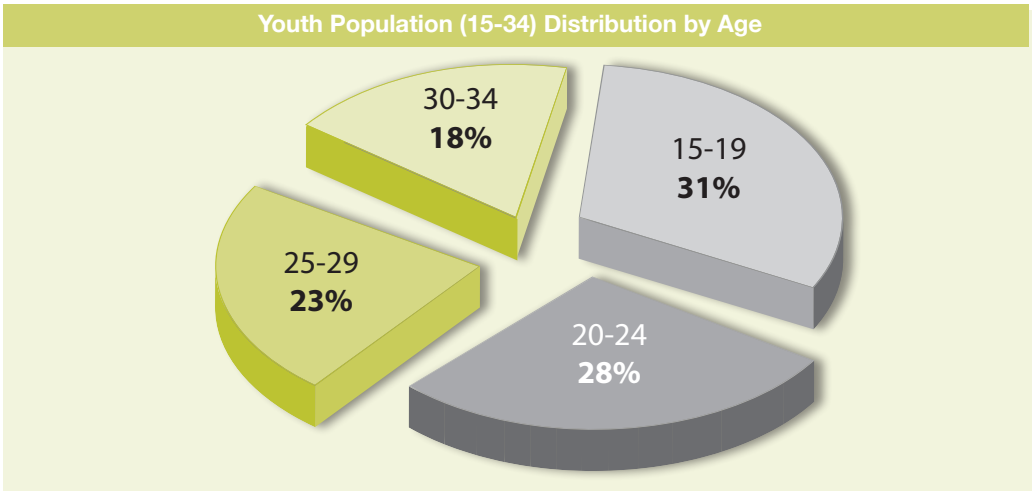


Figure 4: Youth Population (15-34) Distribution by Age
Source: Census, 2009

15-19 year olds make up 31% of all youth aged between 15 and 34, while 20 – 24 year olds make up 28%. 25-29 as well as 30-34 make up 23% and 18% respectively of all youth aged 15-34 years old. In total, young people aged between 15-34 years are 13,665,378 million.

1.1.7 Rural Urban Youth Distribution.

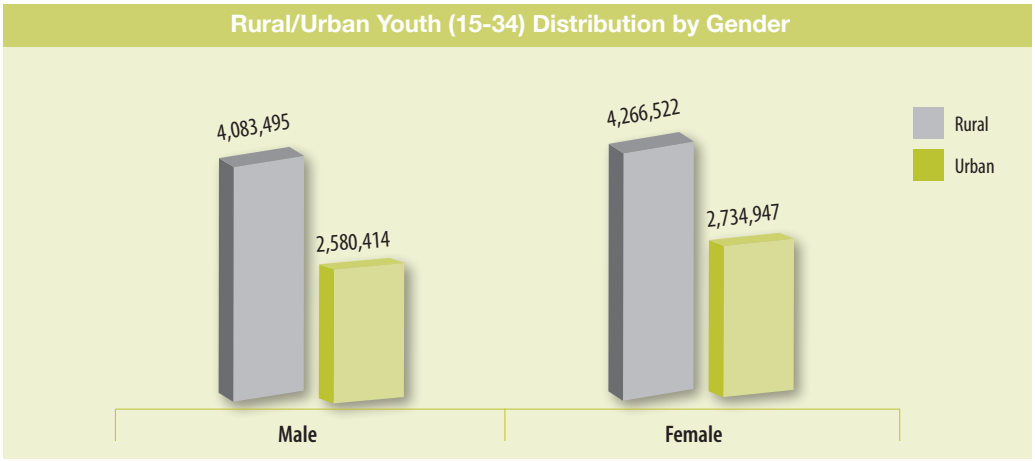


Figure 5: Rural/Urban Youth (15-34) Distribution by Gender
Source: Census, 2009

61% of Kenya's youth (15-34) live in rural areas and only 39% live in urban areas. However, the figures vary with different age cohorts. 70% of 15-19 year olds live in rural areas, 58% of 20-24 year olds live in rural areas and 55% of 25-29 year olds live in rural areas. This pattern is attributed to rural-urban migration among young people that increases with age.

1.2 Age Structural Transitions

Figure 6 shows the past, present and future (projected) trends in age structure of the Kenyan population. The figure depicts a population dominated by children (aged 0-14). However, the proportion of persons aged 0-14 years has been declining since the 1980s after reaching its peak of about 50%, while that of producers (aged 15-64 years) has been rising consistently, and projected to reach a high of about 65% in 2050. The elderly still constitute a relatively minuscule proportion of the Kenyan population, rising modestly to a little more than 6% in 2050.

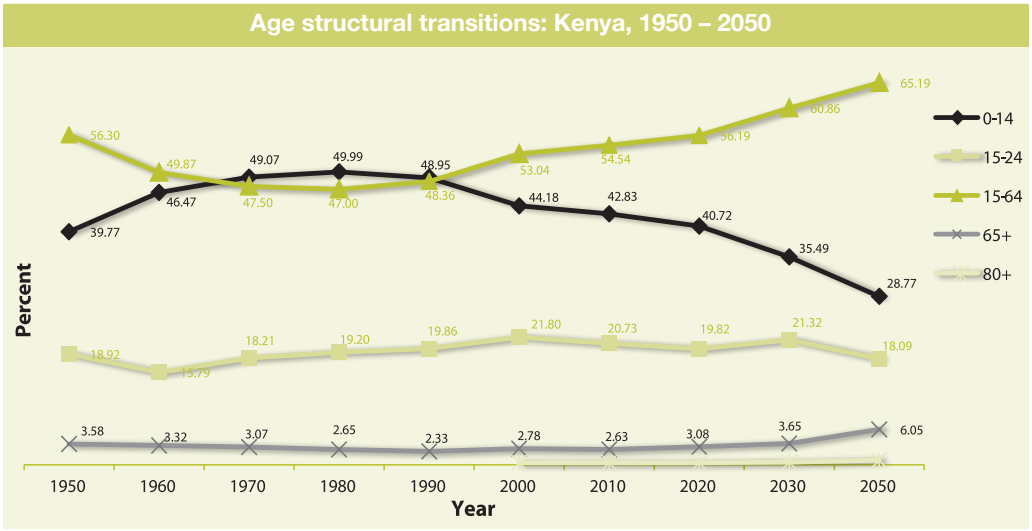


Figure 6: Age structural transitions: Kenya, 1950 – 2050
Source: Various Kenya Population Census Reports

1.3 Demographic Characteristics of Youth in Kenya

According to Opiyo and Agwanda (unpublished), the youthfulness of a population is always indexed by the median age. The median age[1] declined from about 20 years in 1950s to about 18 years at the beginning of this century (2000-2005), but is expected to reach 27 years in 2050 (UN , 2007).

Table 4: Demographic Characteristics of the Youth population

	Census Year			
	1969	1979	1989	1999
Total population ('000)	10,944	15,327	21,444	28,687
Population of Youth (ages 15-24) ('000)	2,032	3,153	4,282	6,236
Working population ages 30-59 ('000)	1,959	2,693	4,222	6,122
Ratio of Youth to total population (%)	19	21	20	22
Ratio of Youth to Working population (%)	104	117	101	102
Ratio of working population to total population (%)	18	18	20	21
Population of Youth relative to 1969 (1969=100)	100	140	196	262

Source: Compiled from the 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 Kenya Population Census Reports

1 Median age is that at which half the population is above or below.

When compared to the total population, the proportion of the youth population (15-24) has remained at just about one quarter of the total population since independence. Although the relative share of the Youth population has nearly remained the same, the effect manifests in the absolute size, which has increased tremendously over the years. The 'youthfulness' of Kenya's population is typical of African countries, with the proportion of population aged 15-24 years being substantially higher than that of other developing and developed countries. For Kenya, the proportion of persons aged 15-24 years has been rising at a modest pace since the 1950s to a peak of about 22% in 2000s, and a projected gradual decline after 2030.

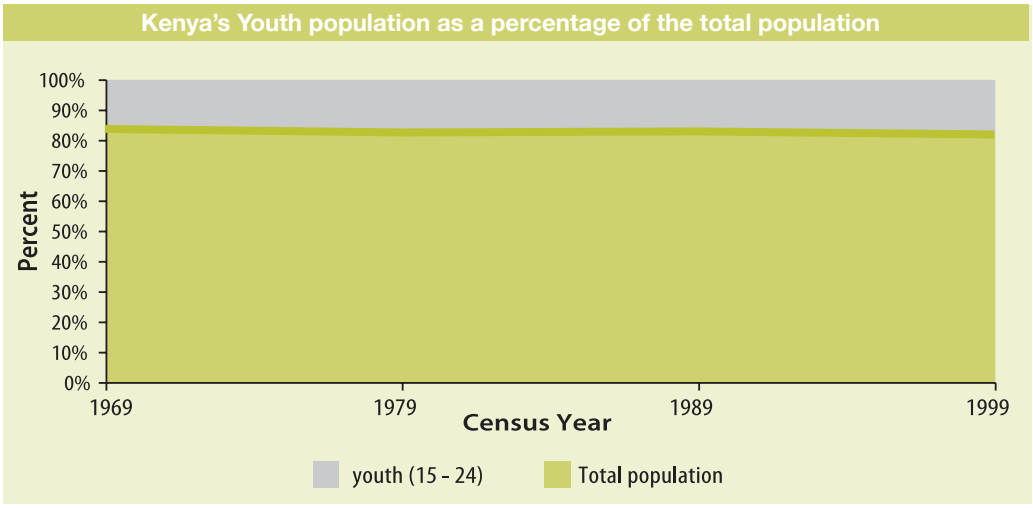


Figure 7: Kenya's Youth Population as a Percentage of the Total Population
Source: 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 Kenya Population Census Reports

However, according to figure 8, the Youth have constituted a large part of the working population (15-59) since independence.

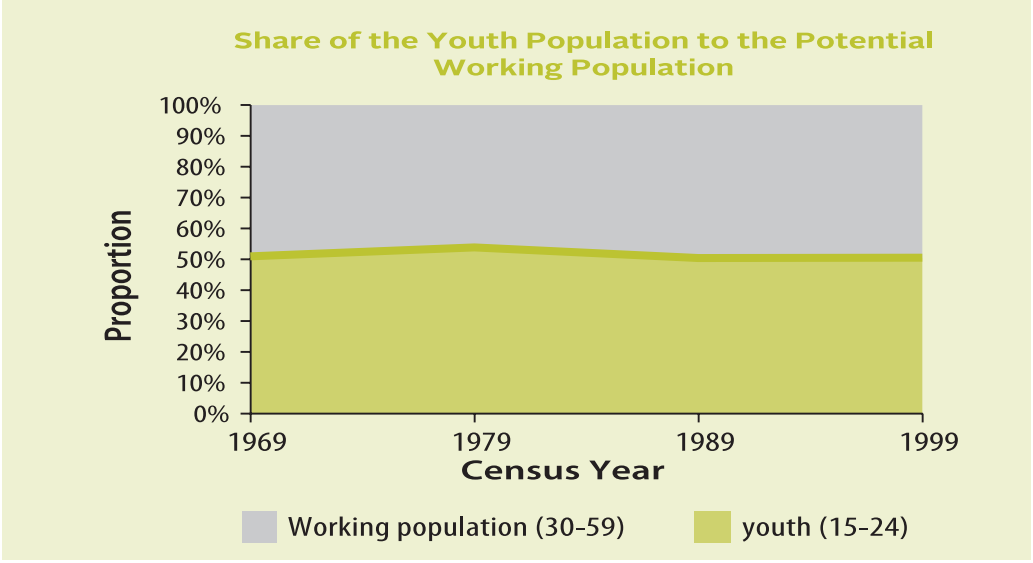


Figure 8: Trend in Percentage of Kenya's Youth Population to the Potential Working Population
Source: 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 Kenya Population Census Reports

1.4 Population Dynamics

According to Opiyo and Agwanda (unpublished), the pace at which mortality and fertility change and the length of time between mortality decline and fertility decline determines the rate of population growth that will be observed.

Table 5: Population Dynamics

Year	48	62	63	69	79	84	87	89	92	93	94	96	00	03	05	09
Population (Millions)	5.4	8.6	8.9	10.9	15.3	18.4	21.8	21.4	24.6	25.3	26.1	27.4	30	33	35.1	39
Fertility rate	6	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6
Crude death rate /1000	25	20	20	17	14	13	13	12	12	10	12	13.3	13.7	14	11.9	13
Crude birth rate/1000	50	50	50	50	52	50	50	48	46	46	40	38	42	42	39.7	39
Life Expectancy at birth	35	44	44	49	54	62	56	60	54	54	53	50	49	49	53	54
Infant Mortality rate /1000	184		120	118	104	64.4	80	71.2	86.2	86.7	87.3	94.2	82	77	65.5	52
Under-5 mortality rate /1000	na		156		0	88.1		98	123	123	124	137	116	115	90.5	74
Adult HIV mortality rate /1000	na		0		0	0		3.1	4.7	5.3	6.7	8.5	13.4	6.7	7.4 (07)	6.3

Source: UNDP (2006), World Bank (1990), Various Census Reports, KDHS (2009)

1.4.1 Total Fertility Rates

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of age-specific fertility rates in a given year, and can be interpreted as the number of births a woman would have in her lifetime, given the age-specific probabilities of birth in that year. The TFR is a useful summary of the actual fertility behavior of women in a given period.

From 1948 to the early 1960's, TFR oscillated from 6 to 6.8 before increasing to an average of 7.8 in the late 60's to the late 70's. Since 1989, TFR has been reducing gradually from 6.6 and is currently at an average of 4.6 children per woman.

The changes in fertility is a result of complex processes that involve changes in the demand for children, the diffusion of new attitudes about birth control and greater accessibility to contraception provided by family planning programmes (Cleland and Wilson, 1987). Nevertheless, others argue that fertility changes are driven by shifts in desired family size rather than by the efforts of family planning programs (Pritchet, 1994). Still, others have argued that family planning program effort makes an important contribution to contraceptive practice irrespective of social settings which in turn cause fertility change (Ross and Stover, 2001). Potts (1997) also argued that the unconstrained access to fertility regulating technologies was the primary factor responsible for fertility declines. According to Opiyo and Agwanda (unpublished), these arguments raise two important but interrelated issues: changes in fertility levels occur not only as a result of changes in desired number of births but also the ability of couples/individuals to implement their fertility desires.

Currently, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)[2] in Kenya is 46%. 39% of the women use modern methods while 9% use traditional methods (KDHS, 2009). These contraceptive trends among other factors help explain lowering fertility rates.

2 is the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who are using any method of family planning

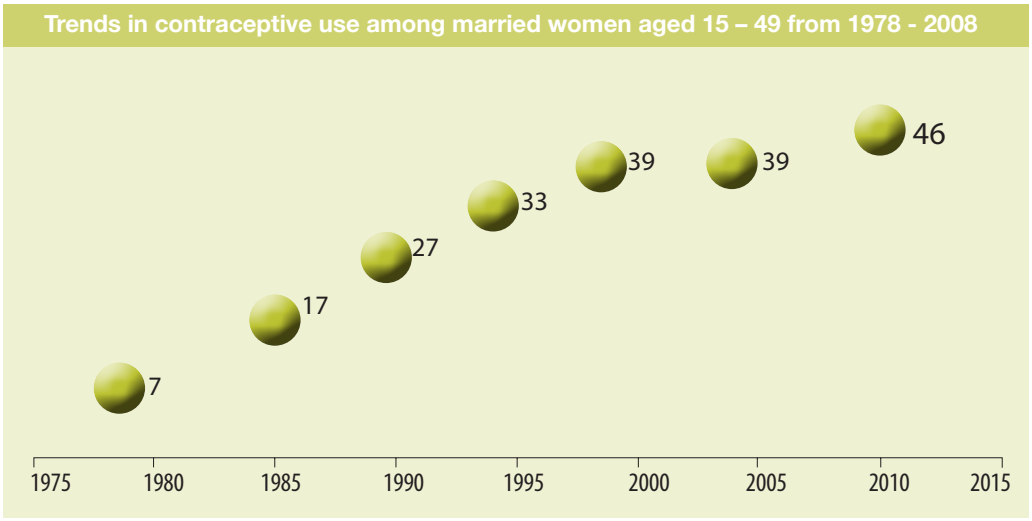


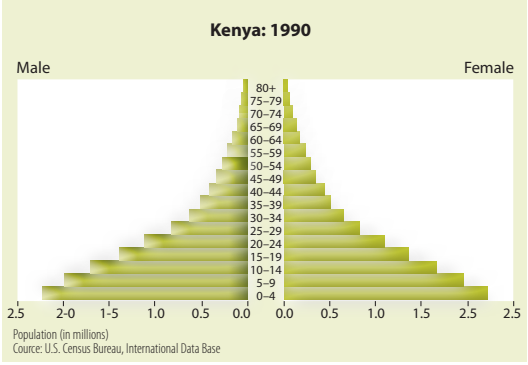
Figure 9: Trends in Contraceptive use among Married Women Aged 15 – 49 from 1978 - 2008
Source, KDHS, 2009

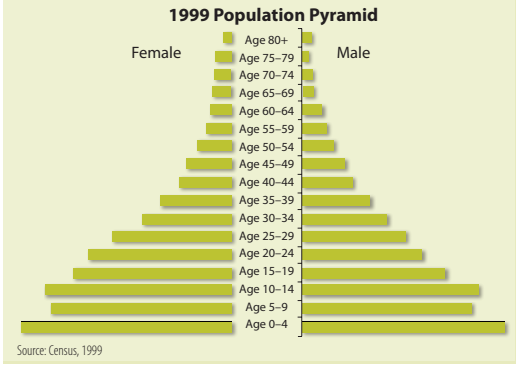
1.4.2 Infant Mortality Rates (IMR)

Infant mortality rate measures the number of live births that die before age 1 divided by the total number of births (expressed per 1000 live births). It is a good indicator of decline in mortality. As indicated, infant mortality has generally been declining since 1948 when IMR was at 184/1000 to 2009 where IMR is at 52/1000.

The initial rise in population growth rate was attributed to high and rising fertility with rapidly declining mortality rates. The peak change occurred between 1970s and 1980 when birth rates rose to the highest levels and death rates to the lowest levels. It is this period when Kenya marked the highest rate of natural increase. As a result of the rapidly changing birth and death rates, the absolute increase in population rapidly rose from 135, 000 persons per annum in 1948 to slightly over 1 million in the recent past (Opiyo and Agwanda, unpublished).

1.5 Kenya's Demographic Transition from 1990 to 2020





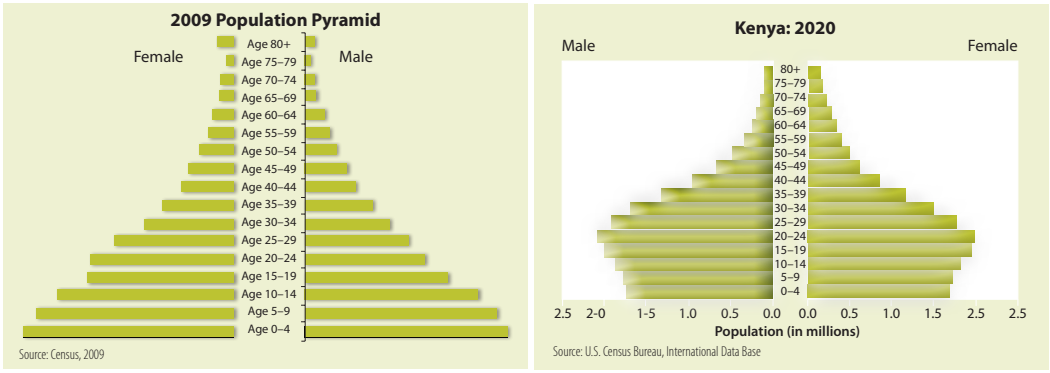


Figure 10: Kenya's Demographic Transition from 1990 to 2020
Source: US, Bureau, International data base, 1999 and 2009 Census.

Kenya has a pyramid shaped population structure mainly because the majority of the country's population is currently concentrated at the bottom between age 0 and 14 years old and thins upwards as people grow older. It is envisaged that Kenya will experience a demographic shift/ transition due to changing patterns in fertility, mortality and population growth as well as socio-economic factors. As the 0-14 age group matures into teenage-hood and young adulthood, and as many women continue to give birth later, space their children more or give birth to fewer children, it is envisaged that the bulge will shift to the working population, mainly starting with the 15-34 year olds as illustrated in Figure 10 above. According to the AST model, it means that Kenya will transition from a 'child-rich' phase/child bulge to a 'young adult' /youthful or youth bulge population.

1.6 Migration and Urbanization

According to Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished), migration is another component of population change. Migration is a complex phenomenon mainly because it must be defined in both spatial and temporal dimensions. The complexity of migration arises from the number of parameters that must be taken into account when describing population movement. These include type of change of boundary (internal vs. international); direction of the move (rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural etc); distance covered; timing and duration of stay (long term verses short term); and periodicity (repetitiveness). Different combinations of such parameters lead to different types of moves. Initial studies on internal migration however were heavily geared towards measurement of migration flows (Ominde, 1968; Rempell 1977; Oucho 1988 among others). However, these studies did not provide details on the nature and circumstances of migration (Oucho and Odipo, 2000).

Labor migration is an important phenomenon because it links to the urbanization process in Kenya. As a way to escape poverty, many young people set out for better opportunities through migration. Indeed, migration to urban areas is unavoidable and even desirable as a way to improve allocation of human resources, especially in land-scarce countries.

Youth are more likely than older people to move from rural to urban areas or to move across urban areas. According to Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished), this increased youth migration has far-reaching impacts. It increases the strain for jobs without necessarily improving the job conditions of those who are left in rural areas; impacts provision of public goods, education, utilities, housing, and infrastructure; and affects demographic and skills composition in both urban and rural areas.

Given that about 70% of the African Youth population is still in rural areas, and that urban areas have been very slow to create job opportunities for most new job seekers, there is a need for an integrated and coherent approach in which youth policies take cognizance of the rural-urban differentials in population/labor composition.

Table 6: Trends in Urbanization in Kenya

Year	Population	Urban ('000)	% Urban	Urban annual growth rate (% per annum)	Role Migration in urban growth
1948	5,406	285	5.2		
1962	8636	671	7.8	6.3	46
1969	10,943	1,082	9.9	7.1	51
1979	15,334	2,314	15.1	7.9	57
1989	21,444	3,864	18	5.3	35
1999	28,686	5,954	20.8	4.4	33

Source: Bocquier et al 2009

As indicated on table 6, the urban population growth has been increasing since independence. The share of the urban population increased from about 8% in 1962 to about 21% in 1999. According to Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished), at the time of Kenya's first population census in 1948, there were 17 urban centres with an aggregate population of 285,000 persons. The urban population was proportionately small (5.2% of the total) but disproportionately concentrated in Nairobi and Mombasa (74% of the total urban population) with the majority of the urban dwellers being non-Africans. By 1962, the number of urban centres had doubled to 34 and the urban population increased to 671,000 persons. This represented an urbanization level of 7.8%. The urban growth rate stood at 6.3% per year. The urban population grew to 1,082,000 persons in 1969, growing at the rate of 7.1% per annum. In 1969 this represented 9.9% of the total population with Nairobi and Mombasa accounting for 67% of the total urban population. By 1979, the overall level of urbanization had risen to 15.1% with 91 urban centres (population of 2.3 million). Nairobi and Mombasa accounted for 51% of the total urban population. In 1999, about 21% of the population lived in urban areas, of which half were in Nairobi or Mombasa. The fundamental issue is the fact that the rate of urbanization is fast but dominated by only two centres (Nairobi and Mombasa). This is one of the impediments to sufficient expansion of the labor market and spread of the labor force as most industries and public offices are situated in the two cities.

The urban population is growing very fast while the economic growth and development transformations necessary to support it and enhance the quality of urban life are not occurring at the same rate. Most of the migrants come as young adults, usually after secondary school with employment as the motivation for migration. The majority of migrants were still males, a pattern that traces back to the pre-independence era until recently. However the sex distribution is more balanced now, a fact reflected in the male to female ratio, which has been reducing from one generation to the next (see Bocquier et al 2009 for the case of Nairobi). Figure 16 displays typical age patterns of urban population in Kenya. Majority of urban dwellers are young adults in the age group 25-29 typically fueled by rural urban migration. The age patterns reflect the growing dominance of the urban population in Kenya.

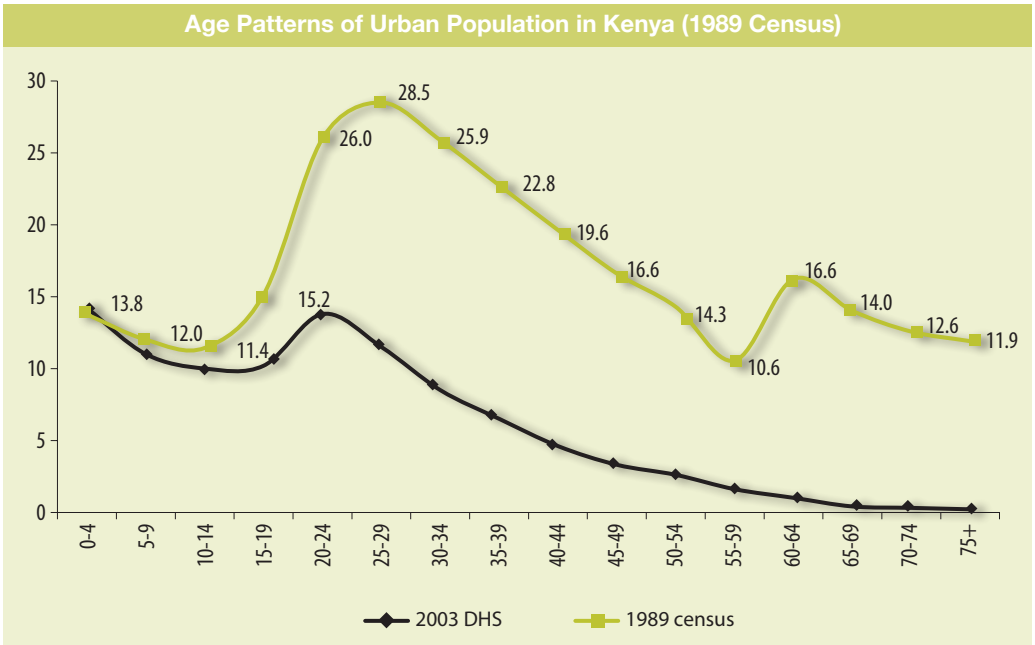


Figure 11: Age Patterns of Urban Population in Kenya
Source: KDHS, 2003 and Census, 1989

1.7 Comparative Analysis

1.7.1 Population Size and Growth of 10-24 year olds in East Africa

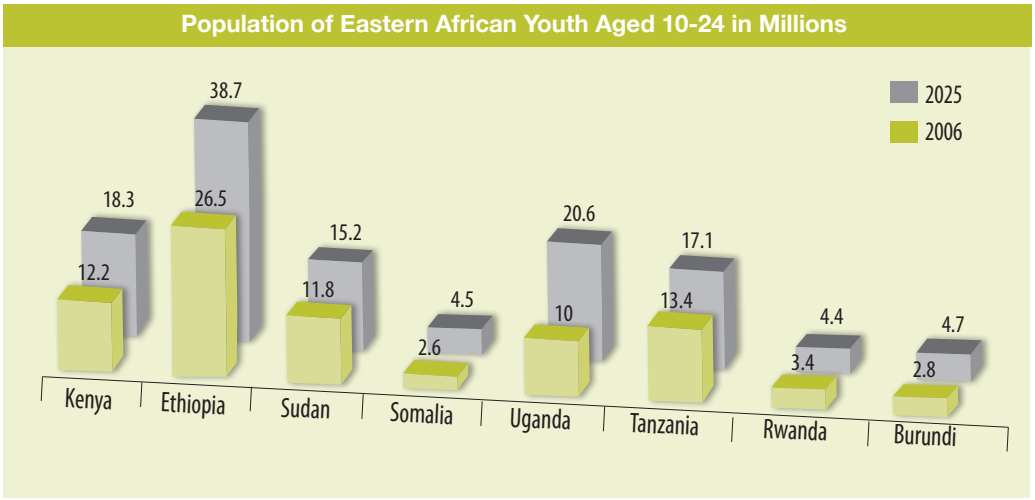


Figure 12: Population Size and Growth of 10-24 year olds in East Africa
Source: Population Reference Bureau [PBR], 2006

According to the PRB (2006) and as indicated in figure 12, Eastern African countries will experience 1.2 to 2 times population growth of 10-24 year olds by 2025. The percentage population of this age group will however reduce slightly from an average of 33.6% to an average of 32.5% of the total population.

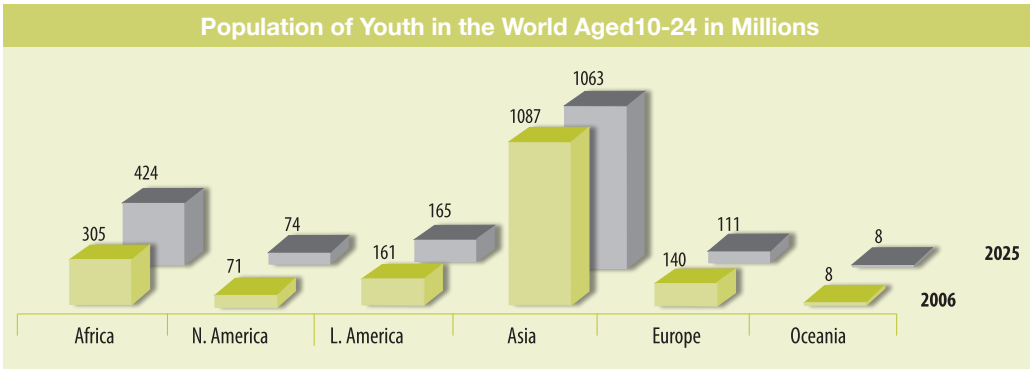
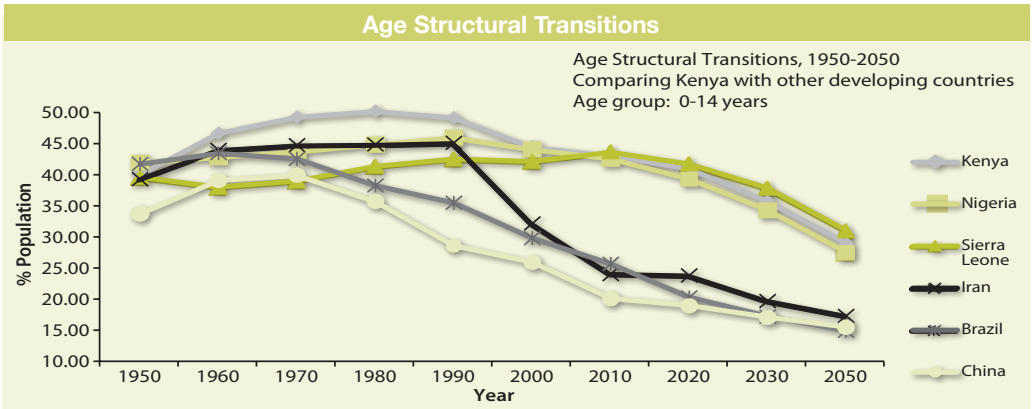


Figure 13: Population of 10-24 Year Olds in the World
Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2006

As illustrated by figure 13 population growth of 10-24 year olds around the world will grow 0.7 to 1.3 times by 2025. The percentage population of this age group will however reduce slightly from an average of 15% to an average of 12.6% of the total population. Asia and Africa will continue to have the highest populations of 10-24 year olds.

1.7.2 Age Structural Transitions



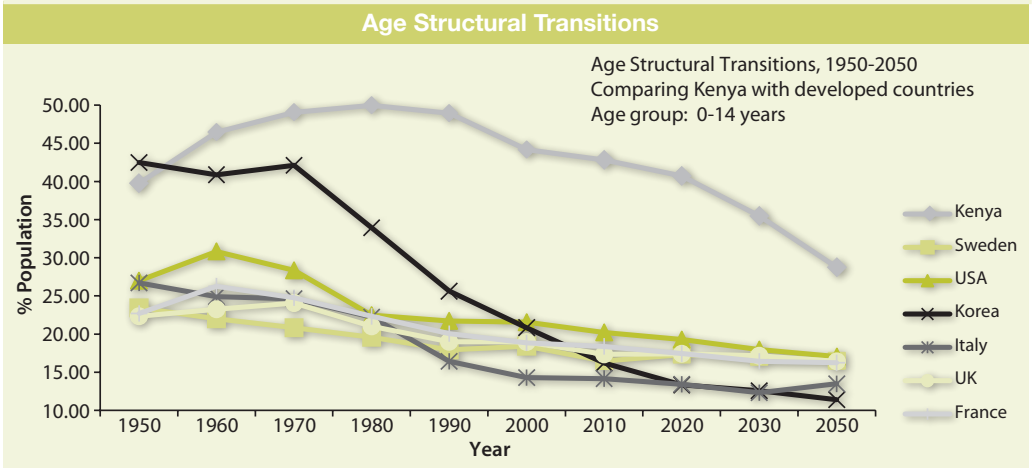


Figure 14: Age Structural Transitions of 0-14 year olds (1950 – 2050) among Developing and Developed Countries
Source: Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished)

According to figure 14, Kenya had a higher proportion of children from 1960s to 1990s, but the proportion has since declined to levels typical of other African countries such as Nigeria and Sierra Leone. However, the decline in the proportion of child populations has been more dramatic in other developing (Brazil, Korea, China, Iran) as well as developed (United Kingdom, France, Sweden, USA, Italy) countries. The trend for the Republic of Korea stands out. Starting with a population as young as Kenya's in the 1950s, the proportion has declined dramatically, and is projected to fall below Italy's – the oldest population in the world – by 2050.

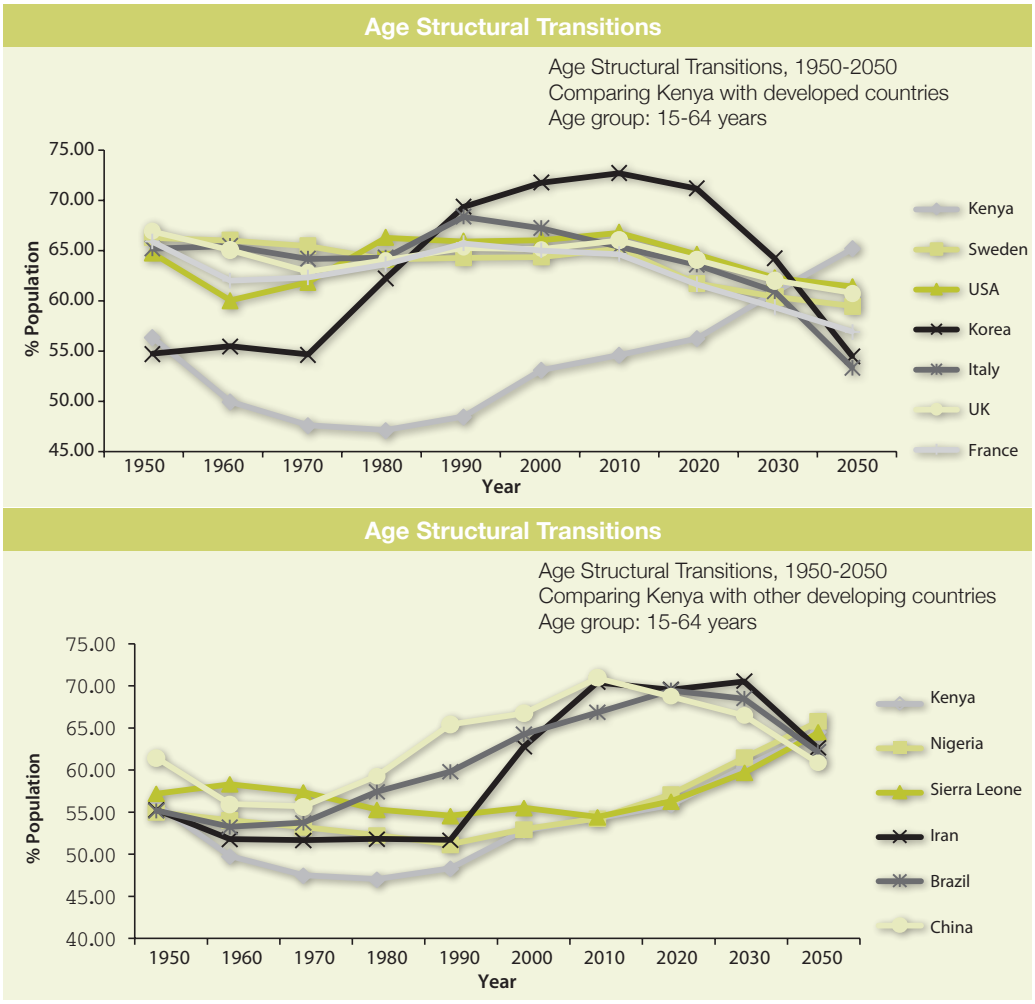


Figure 15: Age Structural Transitions of 15-64 year olds (1950 – 2050) among Developing and Developed Countries
Source: Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished)

According to figure 15, the proportion of producers (aged 15-64 years) has started rising in African countries since the 1990s, after decades of nurturing large populations of young people. It is expected that by about 2030 Kenya's population aged 15-64 years will overtake that of the developed countries, reaching at least 65% by 2050.

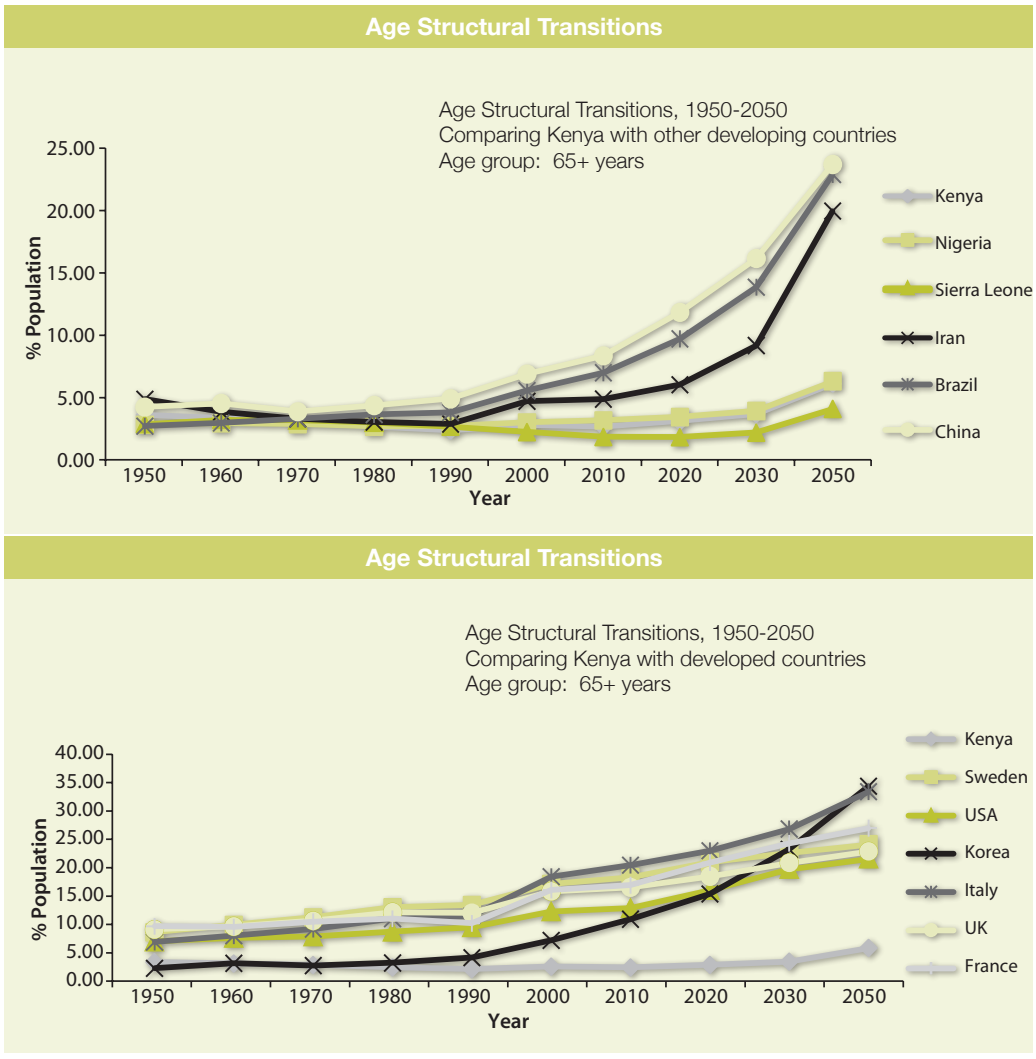


Figure 16: Age Structural Transitions of 65+ year olds (1950 – 2050) among Developing and Developed Countries
Source: Opiyo & Agwanda (unpublished)

According to figure 16, ageing is unlikely to be a big issue for Africa as it is to developed nations or other developing countries (in Asia and Latin America), at least not until 2050 after which the situation may change dramatically.

2

Health

'No one can lead our lives for us. We are responsible for our actions. So people–especially the younger generation–need to be very careful especially where safe sex is concerned.'

(Salman Ahmad)

2.0 Health

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. According to Muganda-Onyando (unpublished), the health status of young people is driven by a combination of determinants including individual and societal factors coupled with institutional and economic factors at play in the health of youth in Kenya.

Lifestyle changes and risk taking are some of the factors influencing the health status of young people. While data on this is limited, anecdotal evidence shows an increase in lifestyle related health conditions such as diabetes and hypertension. The use of drugs and alcohol and associated risk taking behaviour is contributing to accidents and injury. Among the critical health problems young people face however are those associated with sexuality and reproductive health such as early and unprotected sexual activity. These have a significant bearing on both their current and future health status. High fertility levels as well as high teenage pregnancy rates have serious negative consequences. Early childbearing disrupts the pursuit of education and limits future opportunities for socio-economic growth. But it is the emergence of HIV/AIDS and its impact that is posing one of the greatest challenges. The epidemic has changed the family landscape, resulting in a re-organization of roles and responsibilities, disrupting the lives of young people and driving up health care costs. Apart from increasing orphan hood, HIV/AIDS also increases vulnerability of young people and puts them at risk of exploitation. The disruption of family cohesion and the trauma associated with the same is a serious threat to the mental health of young people. In addition, the high burden on young people working as care givers to family members jeopardizes their ability to prepare for the future as some may have to leave school to be able to fend for themselves and their families.

Most young people do not have access to adequate information and services. For instance youth friendly services that would enable youth access services as well as make informed choices and decisions regarding their health and general well being are lacking in most parts of the country. According to KESPA (2004) as quoted by Muganda-Onyando, only 12% of health facilities meet the minimum requirements of providing youth friendly services thus utilization of health care services remains low despite increased investment in the sector. There are also major regional disparities in access to services. Uptake of reproductive and maternal health is even lower with most women delivering at home without skilled care thus increasing the risk of pregnancy related complications that endanger the lives of mothers and newborns. Young women are disproportionately affected as adolescents are up to three times more likely to experience complications than older women. The result is higher rates of maternal morbidity and mortality among this segment of the population.

Sadly though is the fact that young people consider health a low to medium priority. In a recent study of 15-20 year olds on expectations and priorities, 45 percent of young people ranked job opportunities as their top priority compared to only 4 percent who said the same of health (FACES, 2009) as quoted by Muganda-Onyando. Health ranked below education, wealth and income distribution and political participation.

2.1 HIV/AIDS

2.1.1 HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-34

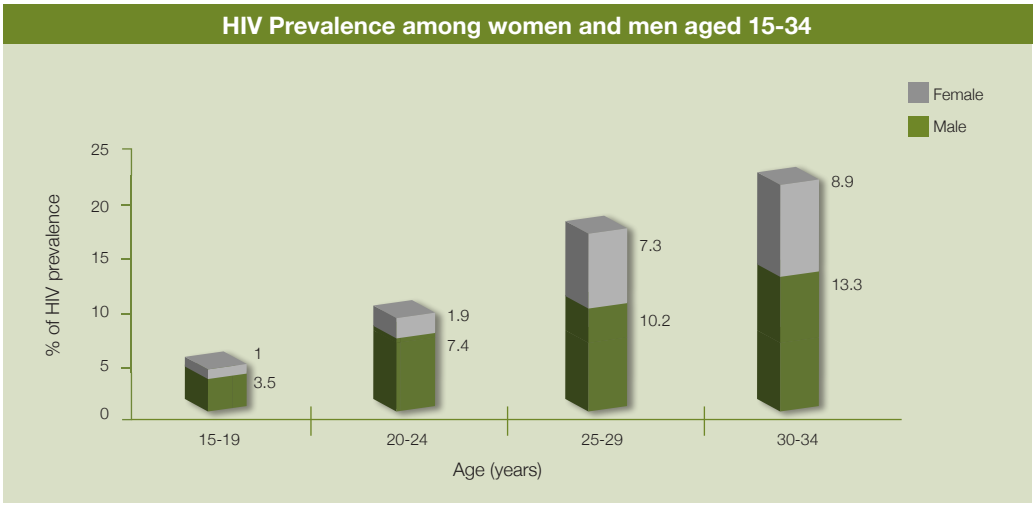


Figure 17: HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-34

Source: GoK, 2009

HIV is highest among young women than young men. For women, the prevalence peaks at the age of 30-34 and begins to reduce in the following years to 11.2% and to 9.4% in the 35-39 and 40 – 44 age cohorts respectively. For men however, the prevalence continues to rise to 9.3% and 10.2% in the 35-39 and 40 – 44 age cohorts where it peaks before it starts declining. This pattern is attributed to men in their mid-life crisis having sexual relationships with younger women.

2.1.2 HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-24

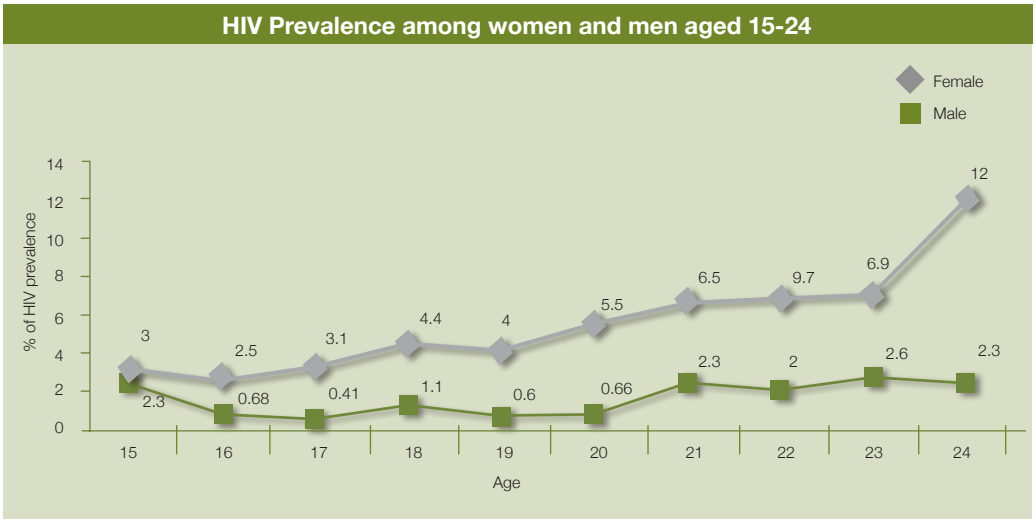


Figure 18: HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-24

Source: GoK, 2009

According to the Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) report, the overall prevalence of HIV among youth aged 15-24 years was 3.8%. However, when you look at individual ages, the prevalence varies from 2.5% - 12% among young women of that age and 0.41% to 2.6% among young men of the same age. By 24 years, women were 5.2 times more likely to be infected with HIV than young men of the same age.

2.1.3 HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-34 in Rural and Urban Areas

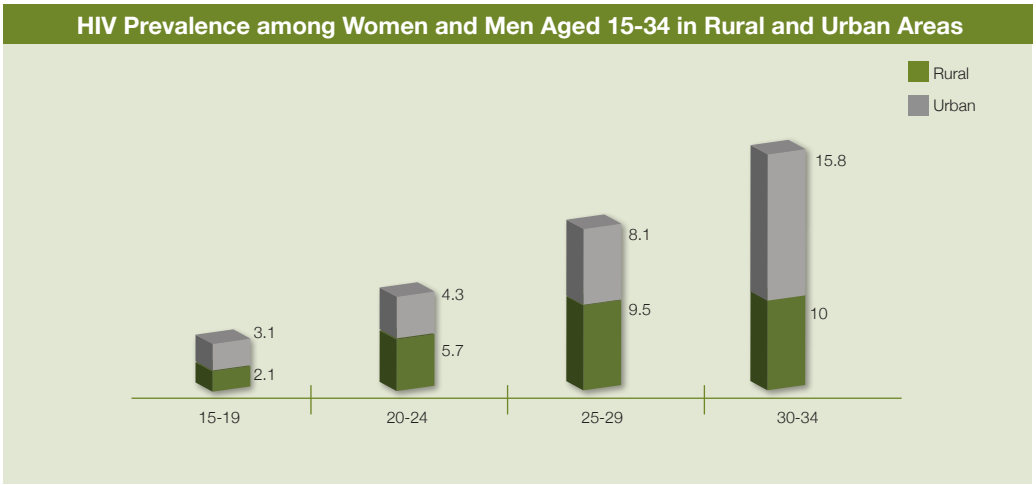
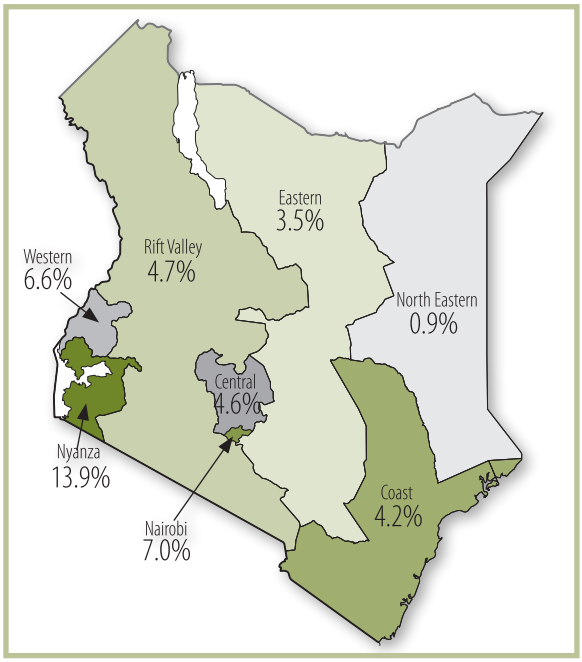


Figure 19: HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-34 in Rural and Urban Areas
Source: GoK, 2009

For both rural and urban areas, peak prevalence was highest among 30-34 age cohorts. Among 15-19 and 30-34 year olds, urban prevalence was higher than rural prevalence while among 20-24 and 25-29 age cohorts, rural prevalence was higher than the urban prevalence.



2.1.4 HIV Prevalence by Region

HIV prevalence is highest in Nyanza (13.9%), followed by Nairobi (7%), Western (6.6%), Rift Valley (4.7%) and Central (4.6%).
Coast, Eastern and North Eastern have 4.2%, 3.5% and 0.9% prevalence respectively.

Figure 20: HIV Prevalence by Region
Source: GoK, 2009

2.1.5 HIV Prevalence among Un/Circumcised Men by Age Group

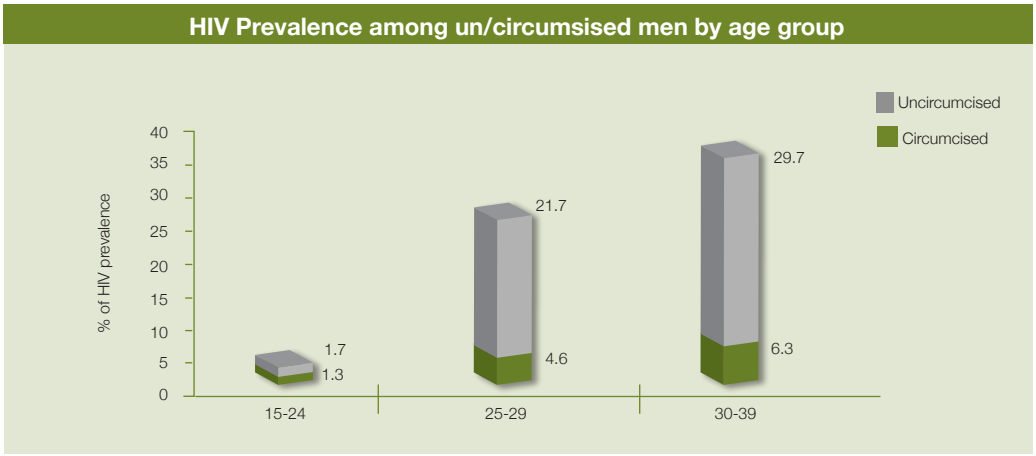


Figure 21: HIV Prevalence among Un/Circumcised Men by Age Group
Source: GoK, 2009

HIV prevalence is consistently high among young men who are uncircumcised. Peak HIV prevalence was among 30-39 year olds for both circumcised (6.3%) and uncircumcised (29.7%) men. According to the KAIS report, HIV Prevalence was approximately five (5) times higher among uncircumcised than circumcised men in all age groups except among 15-24 year olds.

2.1.6 HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-34 by 2003, 2007 & 2009 KDHS Reports

Table 7: HIV Prevalence among Women and Men Aged 15-34 by 2003, 2007 & 2009 KDHS Reports

Age Group	Male			Female		
	Year			Year		
	2003	2007	2009	2003	2007	2009
15-19	0.4	1	0.7	3	3.5	2.7
20-24	2.4	1.9	1.5	9	7.4	6.4
25-29	7.3	7.3	6.5	12.9	10.2	10.4
30-34	6.6	8.9	6.8	11.7	13.3	11
Total	16.7	19.1	15.5	36.6	34.4	30.5
Average	4.175	4.775	3.875	9.15	8.6	7.625

Source: GoK, 2009

HIV prevalence among 15-34 year old men generally increased between 2003 and 2007 from 4% to 4.7% before declining to 3.9%. Among women, prevalence decreased from 9% in 2003 to 8.6% in 2007 and further to 7.6% in 2009. In the 2003 KDHS report, HIV prevalence peaked for both males and females at age 25—29. In 2007, male and female prevalence peaked at age 30-34. This may be attributed to the fact that those infected in 2003 moved the 30-34 age brackets by 2007. In 2009, HIV prevalence for both males and females generally decreased in all age cohorts

with the exception of 25-29 year olds where it slightly increased by 0.2%. Prevalence still peaked at age 30-34 in 2009.

2.1.7 HIV Prevalence by Age of Sexual Debut in 2003 and 2007 KDHS Reports

Age of first sexual encounter has consistently been rising between 2003 and 2007. According to the KAIS report, the earlier the age of the first sexual encounter, the higher the chances of contracting HIV.

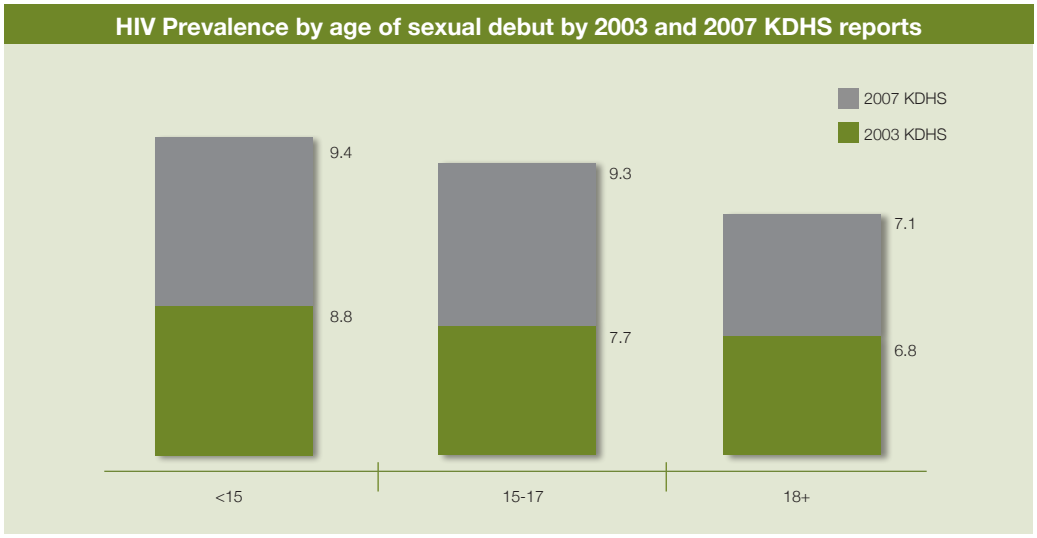


Figure 22: HIV Prevalence by Age of Sexual Debut in 2003 and 2007 KDHS Reports
GoK, 2009

2.1.8 15 – 34 Year Olds Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV by Gender

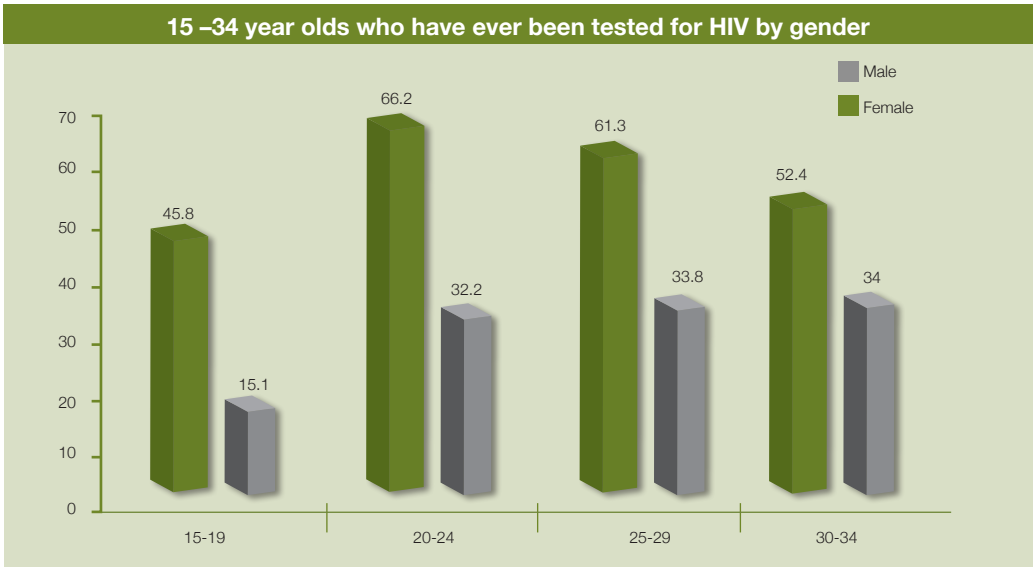


Figure 23: 15 – 34 Year Olds Who Have Ever Been Tested for HIV by Gender
GoK, 2009

HIV testing was consistently high among young women aged 15 to 34. This may be attributed to the fact that it is the main reproductive age. Test rates were highest among those aged 20-24 years and 66% of the women were tested. For young men, the highest rate of testing was among 30-34 year olds and even then, only 34% of this age group were tested.

2.2 Total Fertility Rates (TFR)

2.2.1 Total Fertility Rates (TFR) in Kenya by Age

According to KDHS (2009), TFR refers to the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period. From the trends below, rural women of all age cohorts have a higher Total Fertility Rate than urban women. TFR generally increases from age 15 and peaks at age 24 before it slowly starts declining.

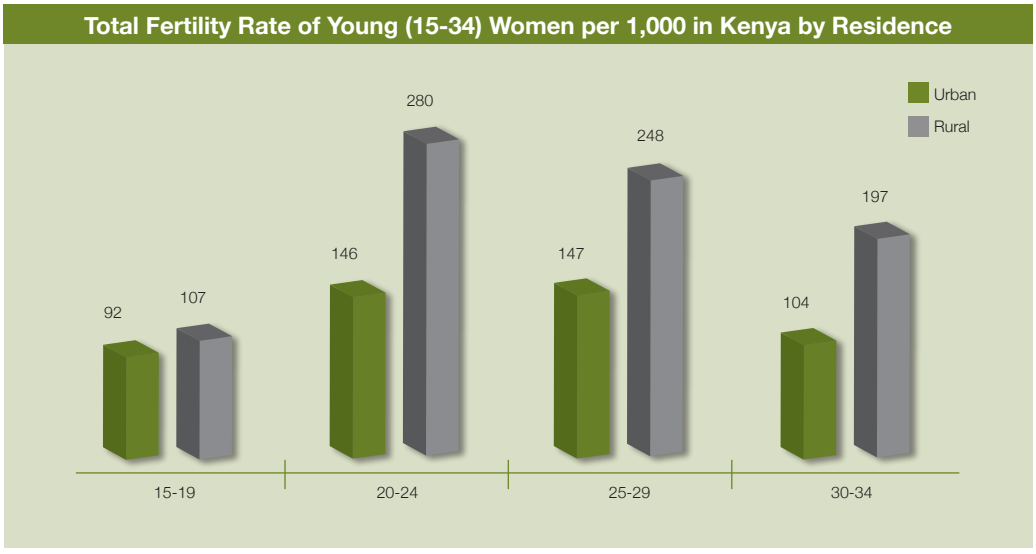


Figure 24: Total Fertility Rates (TFR) in Kenya by Age
Source: KDHS, 2009

Generally fertility rates are highest in North Eastern (5.9), Western (5.6), and Nyanza (5.4). Coast, Rift Valley, Eastern, Central and Nairobi have fertility rates of 4.8, 4.7, 4.4, 3.4 and 2.8 respectively. The more educated a woman is the lesser the fertility rate.

2.2.2 Total Fertility Rates (TFR) in Kenya over Time

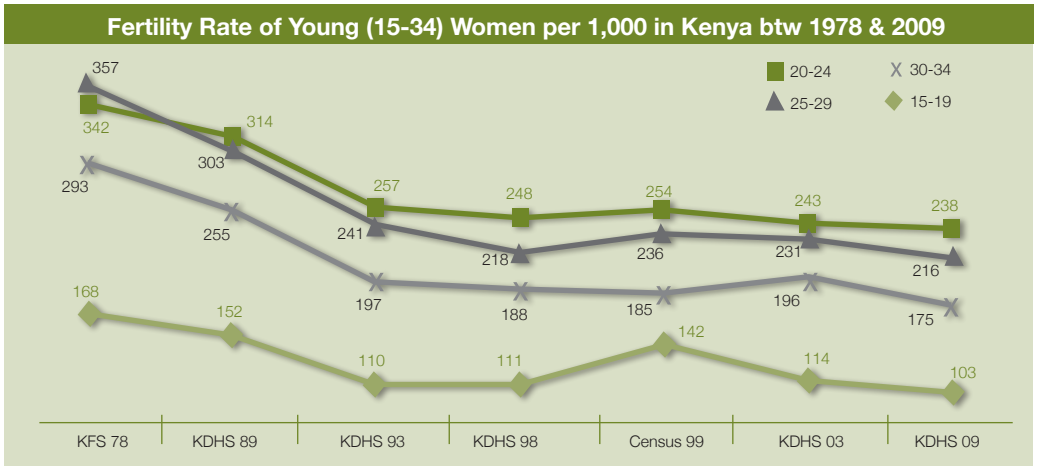


Figure 25: Total Fertility Rates (TFR) in Kenya over Time
Source: KDHS, 2009

TFR increased from 5.3 in 1962 to 6.6 in 1969 and to 8 in 1977. In 1978 and 1979, TFR declined to 7.9. Thereafter, fertility rate has been decreasing consistently to a total of 4.6 in 2008/9. TFR has consistently remained highest among the 20-24 year olds.

2.3 Early Childhood Mortality Rates

The demographic characteristics of both mother and child have been found to play an important role in the survival of children. Age specific mortality rates are categorized and defined as follows.
- Neonatal mortality (NN) refers to the probability of dying within the first month of life.
- Infant mortality refers to the probability of dying before the first birthday
- Child mortality refers to the probability of dying before the first and the fifth birthday
- Under-five mortality refers to the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

2.3.1 Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Age

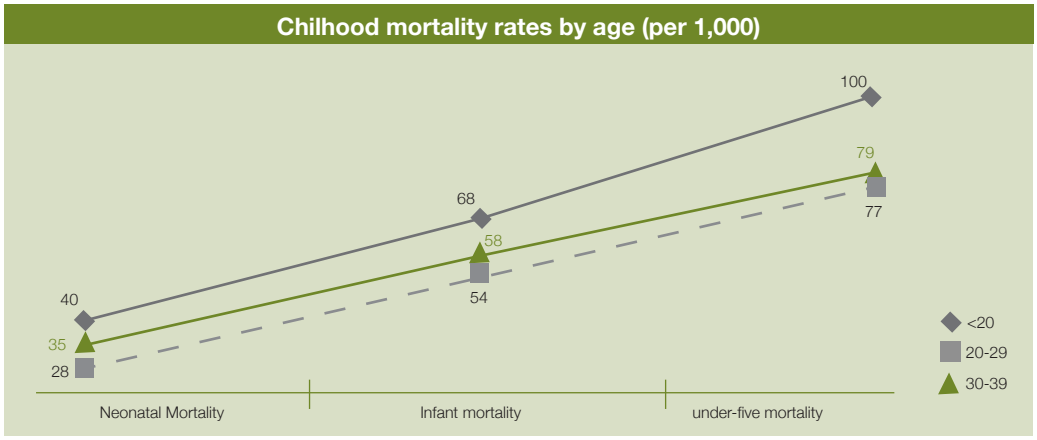


Figure 26: Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Age
Source: KDHS, 2009

According to the KDHS, 2009, studies have shown that a mother's age at birth affects the child's chances of survival. Women who give birth below the age of 20 have high numbers of mortality rates. Mortality rates are even higher for women giving birth in their forties.

2.3.2 Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

Table 8: Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Neonatal Mortality	Infant Mortality	under-five mortality
Childs sex			
Male	38	65	90
Female	28	53	77
Birth Order			
1	37	62	78
2 to 3	29	51	80
4 to 6	28	59	86
7+	50	79	102
Socio-economic Characteristics	**Neonatal Mortality**	**Infant Mortality**	**under-five Mortality**
Residence			
Urban	32	63	74
Rural	33	58	86
Mother's education			
No education	39	64	86
Primary Incomplete	39	73	112
Primary complete	25	51	68
Secondary+	31	45	59
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	39	66	98
Second	33	64	102
Middle	41	67	92
Fourth	21	39	51
Highest	29	57	68

Source, KDHS, 2009

Male children exhibit higher mortality rates than female children across all childhood mortality indicators. According to KDHS (2009), boy babies are 36% more likely to die in the first month of life than girl babies.

Data indicates that there are generally higher chances of mortality for first births. Mortality is however highest among the 7th and subsequent children. Rural urban differentials show a reversed pattern where unlike in previous surveys, mortality in urban areas now exceed those in rural areas. Infant mortality for example is 9% higher in urban (63 per 1000) than in rural areas (58 per 1,000). It is important to

note that infant mortality remained the same for urban areas as that recorded in 2003 but in rural areas it dropped from 79 deaths per 1000 in 2003 to 58 per 1000 deaths in 2009 (a 27% drop).

A mother's education can exert a positive influence on children's health and survival. Mortality rates are generally lower among children of women with some secondary education and above. However, under-five mortality rate is highest among children whose mothers have incomplete primary education. Interestingly, child mortality rate is lowest among women in the forth quintile across the board.

2.3.3 Perinatal Mortality Rates

According to KDHS, 2009, perinatal mortality is a good indicator of the state of health in general and the health status of the mother at the time of delivery. Perinatal deaths constitute of pregnancy losses occurring after seven completed months of gestation (also referred to as stillbirths) as well as deaths to live births within the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths) the distinction between stillbirths and neonatal deaths may be a fine one hence the combination to instead refer to both of them as perinatal deaths.

Table 9: Perinatal Mortality Rates

Demographic Characteristics	No. of Still births	No. of Early Neonatal deaths	Perinatal mortality rate
Age			
< 20	6	23	31
20-29	32	75	32
30-39	25	35	43
Previous pregnancy interval in months			
First pregnancy	15	33	37
<15	9	21	83*
15-26	14	35	36
27-38	5	19	18
39+	26	40	42
Residence			
Urban	11	28	37
Rural	57	120	37
Mother's education			
No education	9	28	49
Primary Incomplete	31	46	39
Primary complete	13	32	25
Secondary+	15	41	41
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	11	51	43
Second	17	24	34
Middle	11	29	36
Fourth	15	13	27
Highest	14	32	41

Source: KDHS, 2009 * shows unweighted pregnancies

Perinatal mortality risk is highest among 30-39 year old mothers. Rural and urban risks are similar as the 2003 indicators. There are no clear patterns of perinatal mortality by other characteristics of the mother as indicated above.

2.4. Antenatal care

2.4.1 Antenatal Care among Young Mothers

Table 10: Antenatal Care among Young Mothers

Demographic Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Community Health worker	Traditional Birth Attendant	No one	% Receiving care from skilled provider (Doctor, nurse or midwife)
Mothers age at birth						
<20	29.9	58.7	0.6	1	9.9	88.5
20-34	29	64.3	0.1	0.7	5.7	93.3
Birth Order						
1	33.8	57.8	0.4	0.5	6.7	92.4
2 to 3	32.5	61.3	0.2	1.1	4.8	93.7
4 to 6	26.8	66.9	0	0.3	5.9	93.7
7+	18.6	64.9	0.2	1.2	14.4	83.5
Residence						
Urban	40.5	55.3	0.6	0.6	3	95.8
Rural	25.9	64.5	0.1	0.9	8.4	90.3
Mother's education						
No education	21	51.4	0.2	1.5	24.7	72.4
Primary Incomplete	24.7	66	0.1	1.3	7.8	90.7
Primary complete	29.9	65.2	0.4	0.2	4.2	95
Secondary+	36	60.2	0.1	0.7	3	96.3
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	19.9	63.7	0	1	14.6	83.6
Second	23.3	69.5	0.4	1.5	5.2	92.7
Middle	28.6	64.6	0	0.9	5.9	93.2
Fourth	33.2	59.9	0.5	0.4	6.4	92.7
Highest	39.2	56.4	0.1	0.3	4	95.6

Source: KDHS, 2009

62% of antenatal care is administered by nurses or midwives while doctors administer only 29%. About 8% of the women who do not receive any antenatal care at all are likely to be getting their 7th + child, living in rural areas, without education and from the lowest wealth quintile. Percentage of women receiving antenatal care has improved from 88% in 2003 to 92% in 2009.

2.4.2 Antenatal Care by Region

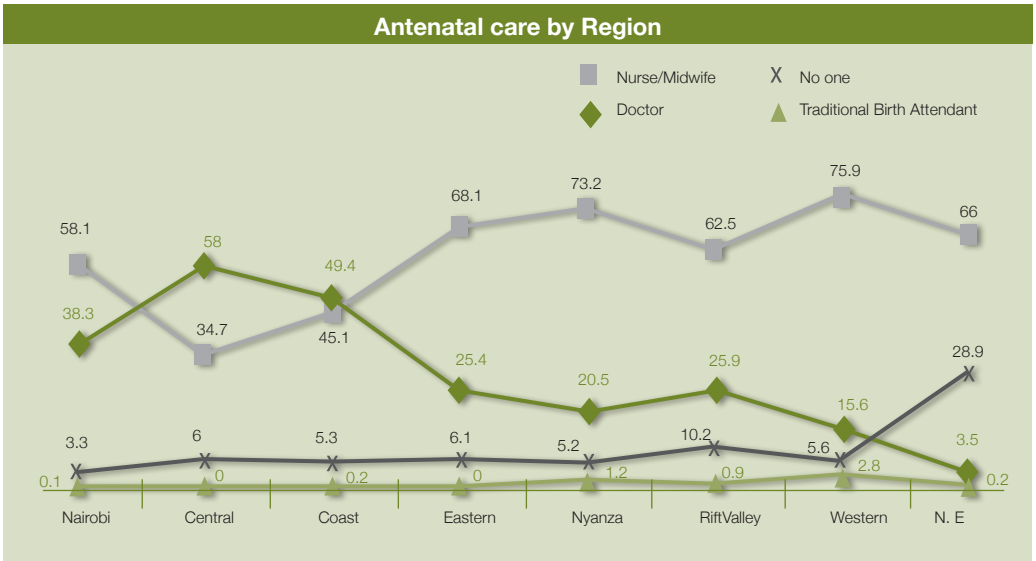


Figure 27: Antenatal Care by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

Central province has the highest antenatal care by doctors followed by Coast province. North Eastern has the least antenatal care by doctors at only 3.5%. Western province has the highest number of antenatal care by nurses followed by Nyanza, Eastern then North Eastern and Rift Valley provinces. Western province also has the highest number of antenatal care given by traditional birth attendants. North Eastern and Rift valley provinces have very high numbers of no antenatal care administered to women at all.

2.5. Place of Delivery

2.5.1. Place of Delivery by Demographic Characteristics

Table 11: Place of Delivery by Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Public health facility	Private health facility	Home
Mothers age at birth			
<20	37.3	9.3	52.6
20-34	32	10.7	56.2
Birth Order			
1	47.2	13.9	37.7
2 to 3	33.8	11.9	53.5
4 to 5	23.6	9.3	65.8
6+	21.2	3.6	73.3
Antenatal care visits			
None	5.1	5.6	87.5
1 to 3	29.7	8.5	60.7
4+	44.6	15.7	38.4
Residence			
Urban	51.6	23.1	24.5
Rural	28	7.4	63.3
Mother's education			
No education	12.3	2.8	83.5
Primary Incomplete	23.6	4.4	70.8
Primary complete	37.1	10.9	51
Secondary+	49.6	22	27
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	16	2.1	80.9
Second	23.1	7.3	68.3
Middle	36.2	5.4	56.7
Fourth	39.9	11.6	47.2
Highest	52.9	28	18.4

Source: KDHS, 2009

54% of young women aged less than 20 to 34 years old give birth at home. Generally, women are likely to deliver their first baby in a health facility but this decreases as the number of children increase. The higher the level of education and the level of wealth, the more likely the woman will give birth in a health care facility. More women in urban areas give birth in a health facility than rural women.

Reasons given for not delivering in a health facility by those below 20 years included: long distance (45%); they felt it was not necessary (25%); and cost (19.5%). Those aged 20-34 years old said they did not deliver in a health facility because: of distance (42%); abrupt delivery (19.5) and the fact that it was not necessary (19.1%).

2.5.2 Place of Delivery by Region

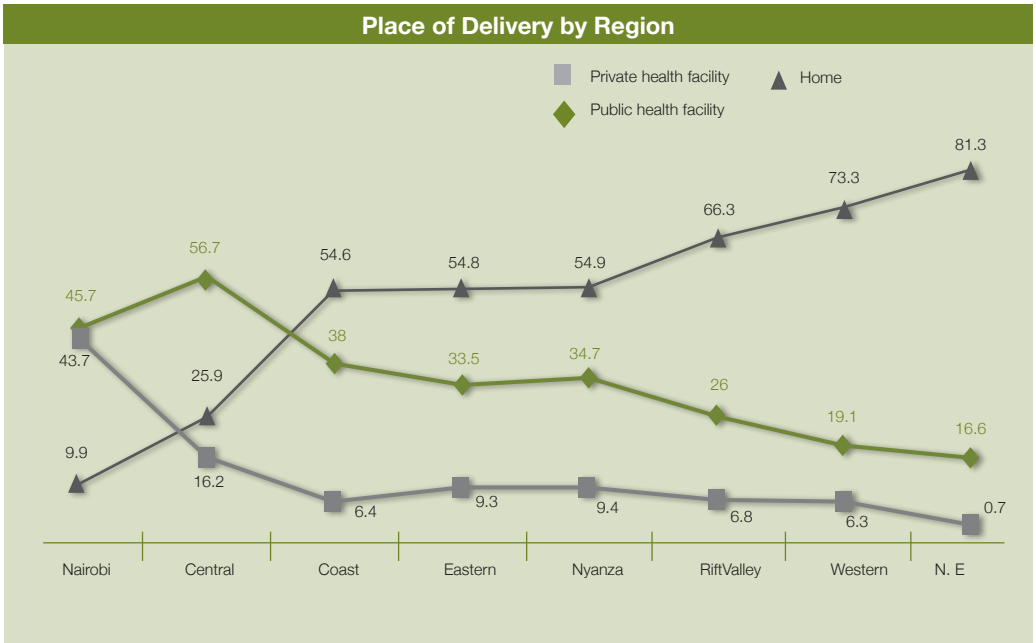


Figure 28: Place of Delivery by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

81% of women in North Eastern, 73% of women in Western and 66% of women in Rift Valley deliver at home compared to only 10% in Nairobi province. Most women will deliver their babies in public health facilities than in private. Central province has the highest deliveries in public health facilities while Nairobi has the highest delivery in private health facilities (44% of women).

In Nairobi the reasons for delivering at home included distance (38.6%) and cost (34.2%); in Central province, distance (37%) and abrupt delivery (25%); Coast province, not necessary (36%) and distance (33%); Eastern province, distance (42.3%), cost (21.6%) and abrupt delivery (21.4%); Nyanza province, distance (45.7%) and abrupt delivery (24.2%); Rift Valley mainly mentioned distance (42.2%) and not necessary (31.3%); Western, distance (42.7%), cost (22.2%) while North Eastern mentioned distance (46.4%), facility not open (22.4%), not necessary (18.6%) and poor quality service (17.3%).

2.6. Assistance during Delivery

2.6.1. Assistance during Delivery by Age

According to the KDHS report, (2009), assistance during childbirth is an important variable that influences the birth outcome and the health of the mother and the infant. 29% of deliveries among under 20's to 34 year olds are assisted by nurses or midwives while 28% are administered by traditional birth attendants. 21% are administered by relatives/other and 17% by doctors. 4.5% are not assisted at all. About 6.2% of this age group will undergo a c-section when giving birth, more among 20-34 year olds than among under 20's.

Figure 29: Assistance during Delivery by Age

KDHS, 2009

2.6.2. Assistance during Delivery by Demographic Characteristics

Table 12: Assistance during Delivery by Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional Birth Attendant	Relative/ Other	No one	% delivered by C-Section
Birth Order						
1	25.4	36.9	21.6	14.7	0.9	11.2
2 to 3	17.4	29.2	28.3	20.6	3.8	6.4
4 to 6	11.4	22.8	28.2	25.9	11.2	4.3
7+	7.1	19.4	32.6	25	15.1	2.1
Residence						
Urban	28.3	46.5	15.2	7.8	1.6	11.3
Rural	13.3	23.5	30.4	24.2	8	5.1
Mother's education						
No education	6.6	12.7	42.1	29	8.8	1.2
Primary Incomplete	9.7	18.8	35.8	26.1	8.8	3.4
Primary complete	18.8	30.1	24.3	19.8	6.5	6.7
Secondary+	26.6	45.9	12.1	11.6	3.2	12.4
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	5.6	14.7	43.9	26.7	8.1	2
Second	11.8	19.6	33.5	25.9	8.9	3.1
Middle	14.5	27.4	25	24.6	7.7	6.4
Fourth	19.1	33.7	22.1	18.6	5.8	7.1
Highest	32.9	48.5	7.3	7.8	2.8	14.3
sum	282.8	487	458.9	349.5	110.2	109.4
av	16.6	28.6	26.9	20.6	6.5	6.4

Source: KDHS, 2009

Overall, 29% of births in Kenya are attended to by nurses/midwives while 27% of births in Kenya are attended to by traditional birth attendants. 21% are by relatives/friends and 17% are by doctors. 7% are with no assistance.

The likelihood of a c-section reduces with increased number of children. 11% of women in urban areas go through c-sections compared to 5% of women in the rural areas.

2.6.3. Assistance during Delivery by Region

Table 13: Assistance during Delivery by Region

Demographic Characteristics	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional Birth Attendant	Relative/ Other	No one	% delivered by C-Section
Nairobi	33.7	55.2	5.6	3.7	1.2	11.5
Central	45	28.8	1.7	17.8	6.6	14.5
Coast	21.3	24.3	21	27.5	5.4	5.9
Eastern	16.9	26.2	27.8	26	2.9	7.9
Nyanza	13.5	32	26.2	20.5	6.3	4.4
Rift Valley	10	23.7	30.7	26.7	8.3	5.1
Western	5.5	20.3	45	14.2	14.6	3.5
N. E	1	30.6	64.2	1.9	0	0.6

Source: KDHS, 2009

Nairobi (89%) and Central (74%) provinces have the highest numbers of births delivered by a skilled attendant while Western (26%), North Eastern (32%) and Rift Valley (34%) have the least births delivered by skilled attendants. 62% of births in North Eastern are delivered by traditional attendants. Coast (28%) and Rift Valley (27%) have the highest numbers of births delivered by relatives and friends. Western (15%) province has the highest number of births delivered with no assistance. 15% of women in Central province and 12% of women in Nairobi are likely to deliver by C-section.

2.7. Nutritional Status of Women by Background Characteristics

According to KDHS (2009), the height of a woman is associated with past socio-economic status and nutrition during childhood and adolescence. Body Mass Index (BMI) on the other hand is used to measure thinness or obesity of an individual. It is calculated by dividing the weight of the in Kilograms by the height squared in meters (Kg/m2). A BMI of 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition while a BMI of 25 and above usually indicates overweight or obesity. Low pre-pregnancy BMI and a short stature are risk factors for poor birth outcomes and obstetric complications. In developing countries, maternal underweight is a leading risk factor for preventable death and diseases.

Table 14: Nutritional Status of Women by Background Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	% below 145 cm	Mean BMI	Normal (18.5 - 24.9)	Thin (<18.5)	Mildly thin (17 - 18.4)	Severely thin (<17)	Overweight (25-29.9) or Obese
Age							
15-19	2.5	21.2	72.3	19	12.4	6.6	8.7
20-29	0.9	22.6	67	10.5	8.1	2.4	22.5
30-39	0.7	23.7	58.2	9.6	6.9	2.8	32
Residence							
Urban	0.6	24.6	53.2	7	5.4	1.6	39.8
Rural	1.5	22.3	65.8	14.1	9.6	4.5	20.1
Mother's education							
No education	3.1	21.2	58.2	26.4	16.4	9.9	15.5
Primary Incomplete	1.9	21.9	68.4	16.8	11.6	5.2	14.8
Primary complete	1	23.2	63.1	9.2	6.7	2.5	27.7
Secondary+	0.4	24	58.4	7.5	5.3	2.1	34
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	2.6	20.8	69.4	21.2	13.9	7.3	9.4
Second	1	21.6	69.8	17.5	12.8	4.6	12.8
Middle	1.8	22.4	67.2	12.6	7.6	5	20.2
Fourth	0.5	23.6	59.7	9.2	6.3	2.9	31.1
Highest	0.7	24.8	52.8	5.9	4.8	1	41.3

Source: KDHS, 2009

2.5% of 15-19 year olds are below 145 cm and tend to have a mean BMI of 21.2. Of all the age categories, they have the highest proportions of normal weight (72%), thin (19%), mildly thin (12.4%) and severely thin (7%) and the lowest proportion of overweight or obese individuals (8.7%). The likelihood to be obese or overweight increases with age for women, is twice as prevalent in urban (40%) than in rural areas (20%), increases with level of education and wealth. Height also seems to have a correlation with level of education.

2.8 Other Sexually Transmitted Infection's (STI)

2.8.1 Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV-2)

According to the KAIS report (GoK, 2009), HSV-2 is an STI and is the leading cause of genital ulcer disease around the world. The symptoms include genital irritation, ulcers and/or excoriation. Infection is life-long (infected people have it for the rest of their lives). There is no cure but symptoms can be controlled with drugs. Both asymptomatic people and symptomatic people can transmit HSV-2 to sexual partners. Scientific evidence indicates that symptomatic HSV-2 infected individuals have an increased risk of acquiring HIV.

From the data provided, about 7 million people in Kenya are infected with HSV-2.

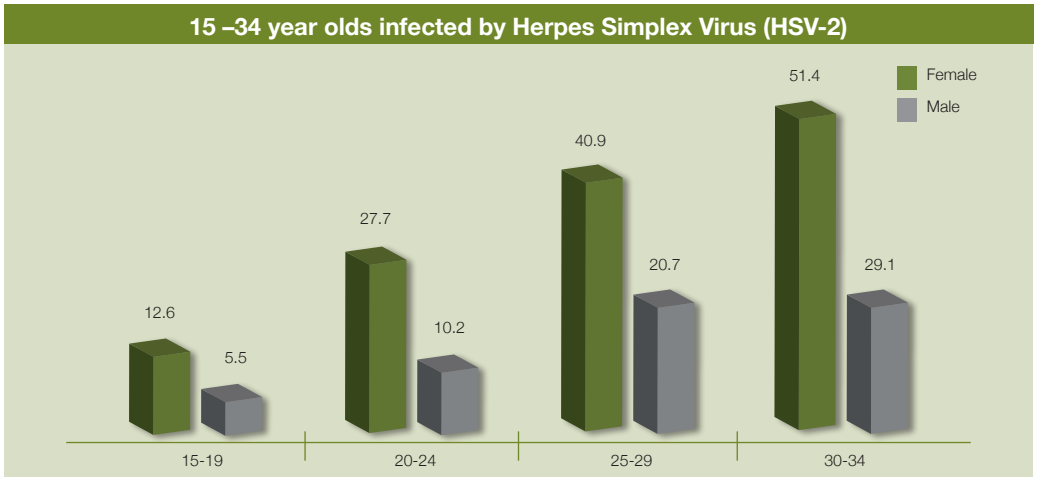


Figure 30: 15-34 Year Olds Infected by Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV-2)
GoK, 2009

HSV-2 is highest among women than men throughout all the age cohorts. For both men and women it peaks at age 40-44. Among young people, infection is highest among 30-34 year olds. Generally, prevalence is highest among: widowed women and polygamous men; in Nyanza then Coast and Western provinces for both men and women; in urban areas for both men and women; among people with more than 10 lifetime sexual partners; and among uncircumcised men.

2.8.2 Syphilis

According to the KAIS report, Syphilis is an STI and another cause of genital ulcer disease around the world. Syphilis causes three stages of symptomatic disease: primary syphilis characterized by an ulcer at the site of infection; secondary syphilis, characterized by a generalized rash and fever; and tertiary syphilis characterized by neurological (related to the structure and functions of the nervous system), cardiovascular (connected to the heart and blood vessels) and joint degeneration. Syphilis is easily curable and it is estimated that 356,000 people are infected nationwide.

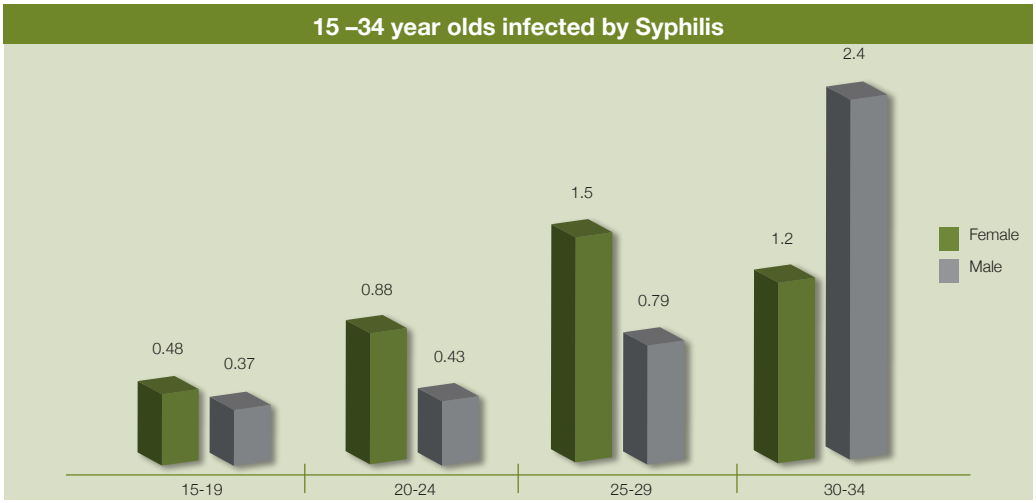


Figure 31: 15-34 Year Olds Infected with Syphilis
GoK, 2009

30-34 year old men (2.4%) have the highest prevalence of syphilis among young people aged 15-34 years old. However, 60-64 year old men (6%) have the highest prevalence of syphilis nationally. Generally, prevalence is highest among: widowed men and women as well as polygamous men; in Eastern and Nyanza provinces for both men and women; in lowest wealth quintile for women and in the middle wealth quintile for men; among people with more than 4 lifetime sexual partners; and among uncircumcised men.

2.8.3 Self Reported Prevalence of Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI's) and STI Symptoms by Age and Gender

Women's STI infection is about 2.5 times higher that of their male counterparts in all the age cohorts. STI infection has been rising with age, more dramatically for women than men between the age of 15 and 39. After that age, infection rates begin to drop.

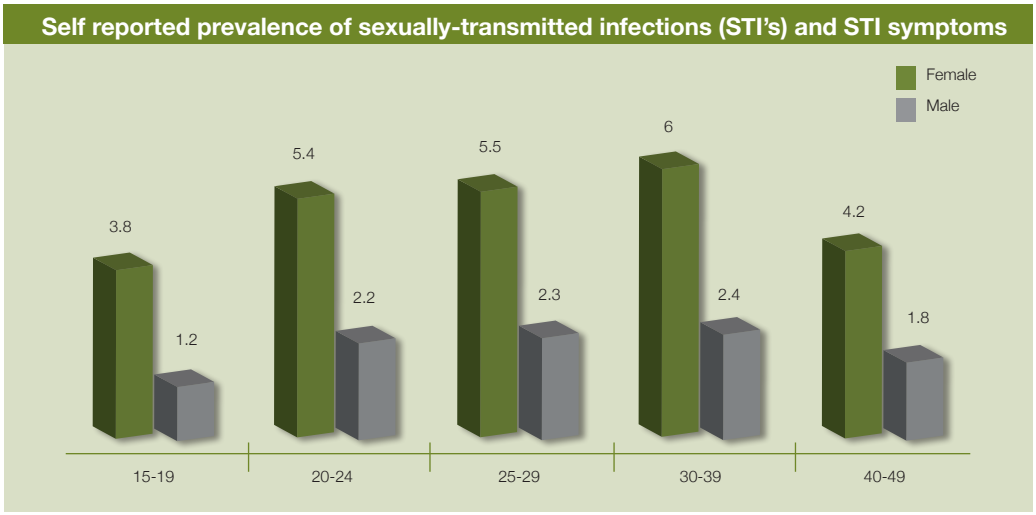


Figure 32: Self Reported Prevalence of Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI's) and STI Symptoms by Age and Gender
Source: KDHS, 2009

2.8.4 Self Reported Prevalence of Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI's) and STI Symptoms by Background Characteristics

As indicated on table 15, for both men and women, STI's are higher among the divorced, separated and the widowed. For men, STI infections are higher among uncircumcised men (6.1%) and men living in urban areas (2.4%). STI infection decreases with higher level of education. It is however lowest among men with no education (0.6%). STI infection among women is higher among the divorced, separated and the widowed (8.8%) as well as among those living in rural areas (5.5%). STI infection decreases with higher level of education among women.

Table 15: Self Reported Prevalence of Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI's) and STI Symptoms by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Marital Status		
Never Married	2.2	1.6
Married or living tog	5.3	2.3
Divorced/Separated/widowed	8.8	2.8
Circumcisions		
Circumcised	*	1.5
Not Circumcised	*	6.1
Residence		
Urban	4.3	2.4
Rural	5.5	1.9
Education		
No education	8	0.6
Primary Incomplete	7.5	3.5
Primary complete	4.2	2.6
Secondary+	3.1	1.2

Source: KDHS, 2009

2.8.5 Self Reported Prevalence of Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI's) and STI Symptoms by Region

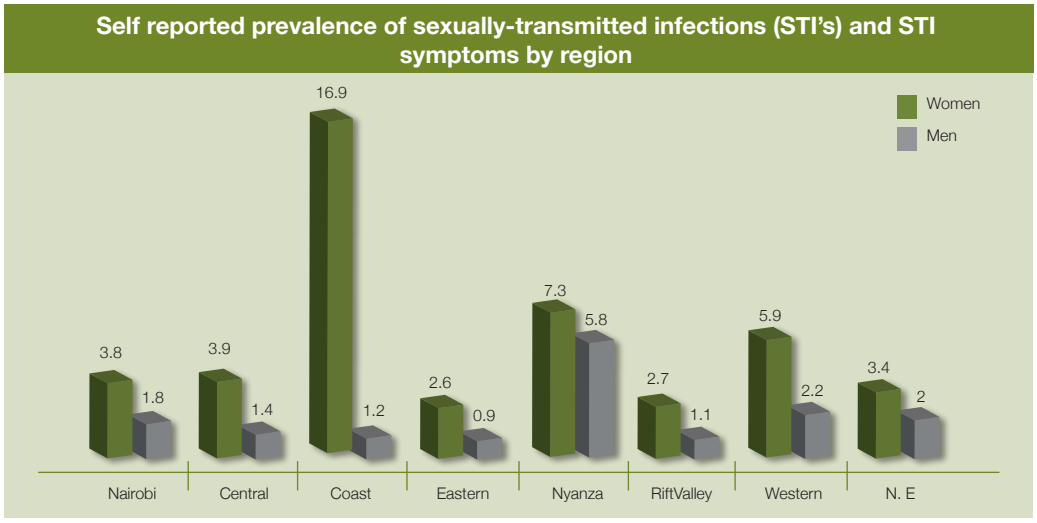


Figure 33: Self Reported Prevalence of Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI's) and STI Symptoms by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

STI infection is highest among women from Coast province (16.9%), followed by Nyanza (7.3%) and Western province (5.9%). Among men, STI infection is highest in Nyanza (5.8%).

2.9. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM)

2.9.1 Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Age and and Type of Circumcision

Table 16 presents the prevalence of female circumcision by age and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision.

Table 16: Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Age and Type of Circumcision

Age	Percentage of women circumcised	Type of circumcision			
		Flesh removed	Nicked, no flesh removed	Sewn Closed	Not determined
15-19	14.6	76.5	4.5	17.6	1.3
20-24	21.1	82.0	3.3	13.1	1.6
25-29	25.3	80.9	2.1	16.2	0.8
30-34	30.0	83.5	2.2	12.2	2.2
Av	22.8	80.7	3.0	14.8	1.5
35-39	35.1	86.7	0.9	11.4	1.0
40-44	39.8	83.3	2.1	11.7	2.9
45-49	48.8	85.3	1.1	12.0	1.6

Source: KDHS, 2009

22.8% of 15 to 34 year olds are circumcised. Of these, 80.7% had their flesh removed, 3% were nicked and no flesh was removed while 14.8% were sawn closed. The older the woman the higher the prevalence of circumcision. 92% of 15-34 year olds are circumcised between the ages of 3 to 18. 83% of 15-34 year olds say circumcision needs to be stopped while 9% think it should continue.

2.9.2 Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Province and Type of Circumcision

Table 17: Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Province and Type of Circumcision

Province	Percentage of women circumcised	Type of circumcision			
		Flesh removed	Nicked, no flesh removed	Sewn Closed	Not determined
Nairobi	13.8	70.8	17.1	12.0	0.1
Central	26.5	75.6	2.0	17.2	5.2
Coast	10.0	49.4	2.4	34.9	13.3
Eastern	35.8	88.6	0.9	8.5	2.0
Nyanza	33.8	98.0	0.1	1.9	0.0
Rift Valley	32.1	93.1	2.3	3.9	0.6
Western	0.8	*	*	*	*
North Eastern	97.5	14.2	2.8	82.5	0.5

Source: KDHS, 2009

North Eastern province has the highest number of circumcised women (98%) with 83% of these

being sewn closed. This is followed by Eastern province (36%), Nyanza (34%), Rift Valley (32%), Central (27%), Nairobi (14%), Coast (10%) and Western (0.8%). Coast province has the highest prevalence (29%) of those circumcised at the age of less than 3 years while 67% of women in North Eastern province are circumcised at the age of 3 to 7 years. While an average of 74% of people in all the provinces say that circumcision should be stopped, only 7.3% in North Eastern say it should be stopped and 87% of them say that their religion requires them to be circumcised.

2.9.3 Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Background Characteristics and Type of Circumcision

Table 18: Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Background Characteristics and Type of Circumcision

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Type of circumcision			
		Flesh removed	Nicked, no flesh removed	Sewn Closed	Not determined
Residence					
Urban	16.5	69.4	7.3	19.6	3.6
Rural	30.6	85.1	1.3	12.2	1.3
Education					
No education	53.7	58.4	1.0	40.1	0.6
Primary incomplete	28.8	87.1	3.0	7.7	2.2
Primary complete	26.4	87.8	2.6	8.5	1.1
Secondary +	19.1	89.2	1.9	6.6	2.2
Religion					
Roman Catholic	29.1	89.5	2.0	7.4	1.1
Protestant /Other Christian	23.5	91.1	2.3	4.8	1.9
Muslim	51.4	33.8	3.1	61.1	2.0
No religion	38.3	93.3	0.8	5.8	0.0
Ethinicity					
Embu	51.4	86.5	2.8	8.4	2.3
Kalenjin	40.4	92.6	2.5	4.4	0.5
Kamba	22.9	91.1	1.0	5.7	2.1
Kikuyu	21.4	80.7	5.0	11.3	3.0
Kisii	96.1	97.0	1.1	1.4	0.5
Luhya	0.2	*	*	*	*
Luo	0.1	*	*	*	*
Maasai	73.2	95.5	2.0	2.4	0.0
Meru	39.7	97.7	0.0	2.2	0.1
Mijikenda/Swahili	4.4	*	*	*	*
Somali	97.6	21.1	3.4	75.1	0.4
Taita/Taveta	32.2	44.2	0.0	19.4	36.4
Other	98.9	76.0	2.7	17.4	3.9
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	40.2	72.6	2.1	25.0	0.2
Second	31.0	91.6	1.1	6.2	1.1
Middle	29.4	88.0	1.3	8.4	2.4
Fourth	25.9	88.2	1.9	7.4	2.6
Highest	15.4	72.8	6.1	18.7	2.5

* an asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 cases that has been suppressed

Source: KDHS, 2009

Female circumcision is highest in rural (31%) than in urban areas (17%). The higher the level of education and the higher the level of wealth, the less likely one will be circumcised. Among the 54% of women without education who are circumcised, 40% were sewn closed. Circumcision is also prevalent among the Somali (98%) and the Kisii (96%) ethnic groups as well as among Muslims (51%).

2.10 Substance Abuse among Young People in Kenya

2.10.1 Use of Tobacco among Young Men (15-34)

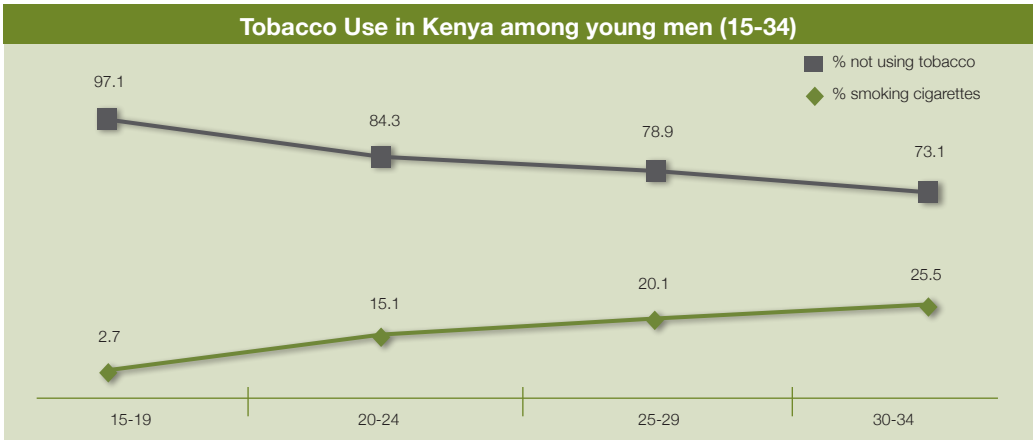
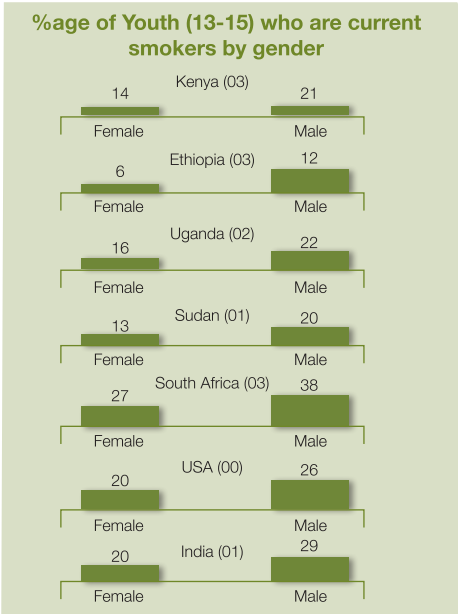


Figure 34: Use of Tobacco among Young Men (15-34)
Source: KDHS, 2009

Cigarettes smoking increases with age among Kenyan youth

2.10.2 Use of Tobacco among 13-15 Year Olds Currently Smocking in Different Countries.



Generally, there are more male than female teenage smokers among the countries profiled. South Africa had the highest percentage of both male and female teenage smokers while Ethiopia had the lowest.

Figure 35: Use of Tobacco among 13-15 Year Olds Currently Smocking in Different Countries.
Source: World Bank, 2007

2.10.3 Use of Tobacco among Students and Non-Students Aged 10-24

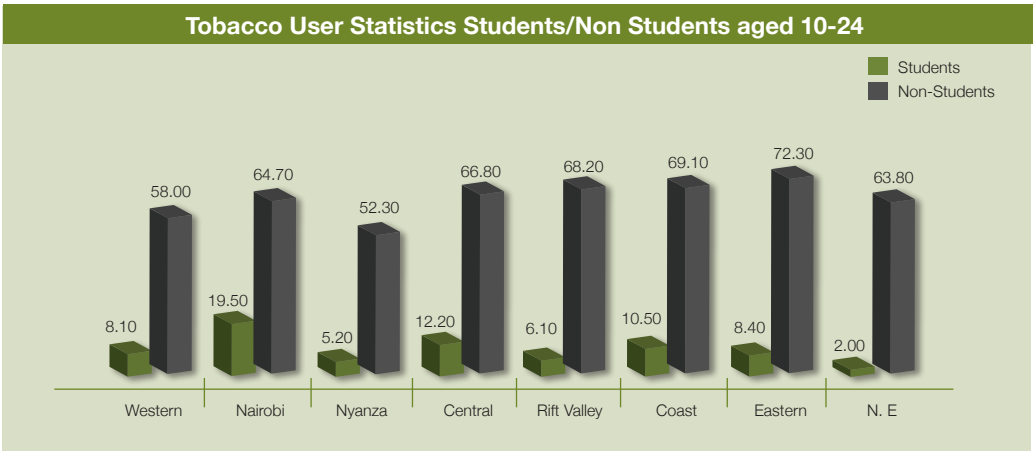


Figure 36: Use of Tobacco among Students and Non-Students Aged 10-24
NACADA, 2001

Smocking among students is most prevalent in Nairobi (20%) and Central province (12%). Among non-students, it is most prevalent in Eastern province (72%), Coast province (69%) and Rift Valley province (68%).

2.10.4 Overall Substance Abuse among 10-24 year olds

Table 19: Overall Substance Abuse among 10-24 year olds

	Ever Used		Current Use in the Last 30 Days		Frequency
Substance	Students	Non Students	Students	Non students	
Alcohol	27.7	77.1	8.6	60.1	36%
Tobacco	8.3	65.7	3.1	58	28%
Bhang	2.8	34.9	0.6	21.1	13%
Miraa	9.1	55.1	2.1	20.8	18%
Inhalants	3.4	12.5	1.6	7.2	5%

NACADA, 2004

Alcohol (36%) and tobacco use (28%) are the most abused substances followed by miraa (18%), Bhang (13%) and inhalants (5%).

2.10.5. Alcohol Abuse

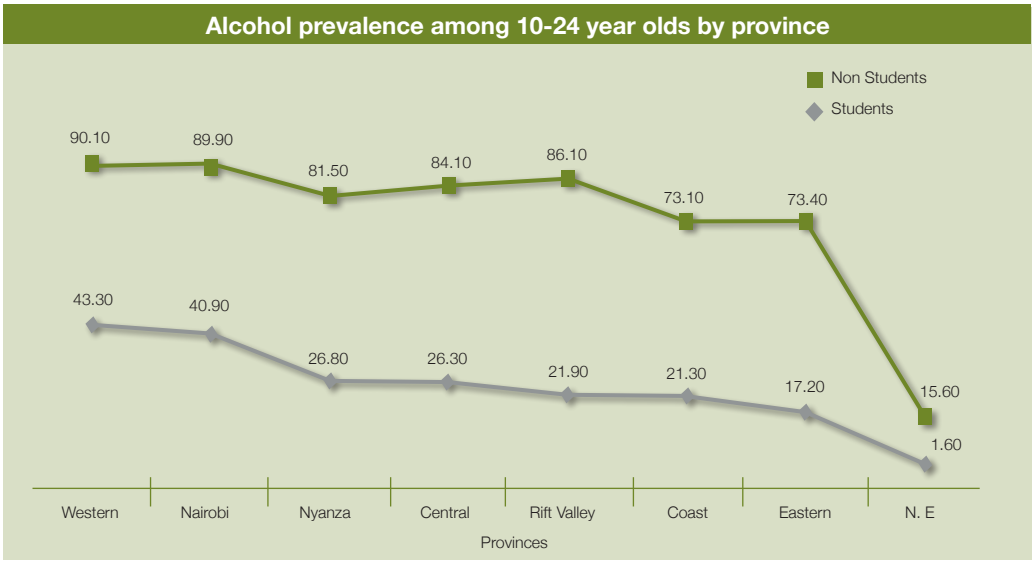


Figure 37: Alcohol Abuse
Source: NACADA, 2001

Among students, alcohol abuse is highest in Western (43%) and Nairobi (41%). Among non-students, it follows a similar pattern only on higher magnitudes. Alcohol abuse has the lowest prevalence in North Eastern.

2.10.6 Bhang Prevalence

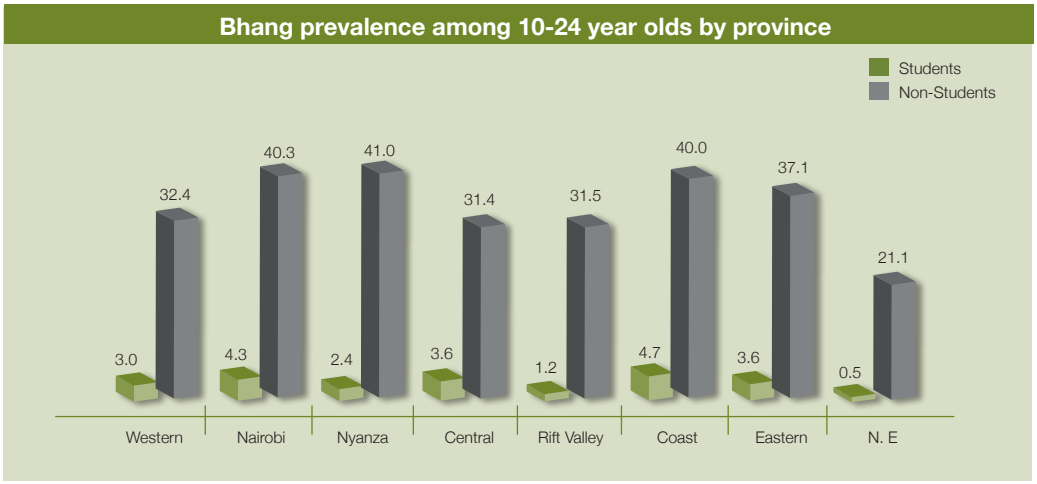


Figure 38: Bhang Prevalence
Source: NACADA, 2001

Among students, bhang prevalence is highest in Coast (4.7%) and Nairobi (4.3%). Among non-students, it is highest in Nyanza (41%), Nairobi (40.3%), Coast (40%) and Eastern (37%).

2.10.7 Inhalant Prevalence

According to NACADA (2001), inhalants are gaseous chemicals or substances that when inhaled to the lungs, produce a psychoactive or mind altering condition that may be anesthetic in its effect or cause a slowing down of body functions. Examples include glue, gasoline and lacquer thinners.

Among students, inhalants are most prevalent in Nairobi (5.5%), Rift valley (4.3%) and Coast (4.2%). Among non students, inhalants are most prevalent in Nairobi (15.2%), Rift valley (15.2%), Eastern (14.9%) and Western (14.8%) as indicated in figure 39.

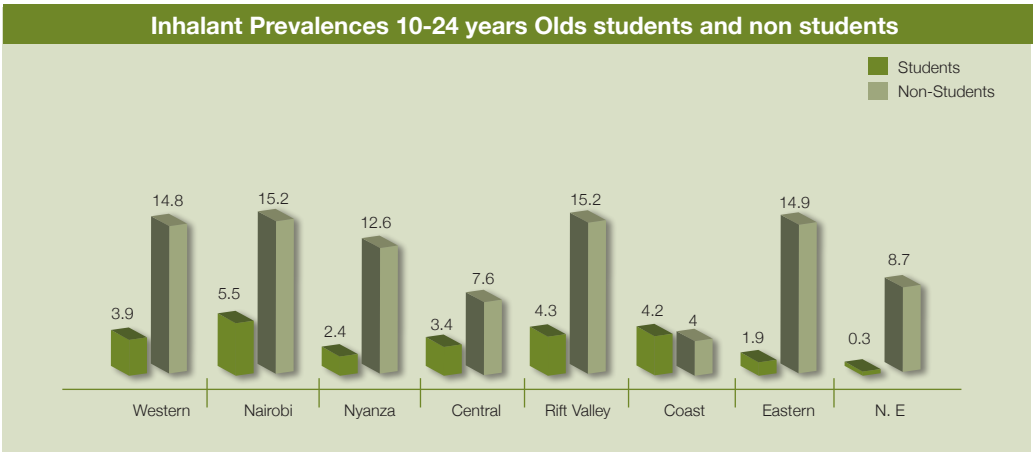


Figure 39: Inhalant Prevalence
Source: NACADA, 2001

2.10.8 Miraa Abuse

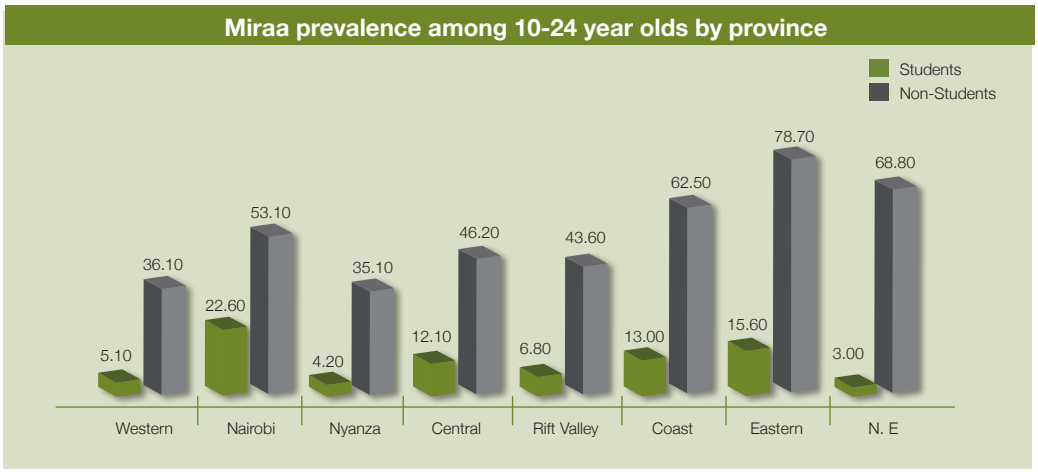


Figure 40: Miraa Abuse
Source: NACADA, 2001

Among students, miraa abuse is most prevalent in Nairobi (23%), Eastern (16%) and Coast (13%). Among non students, miraa is most prevalent in Eastern (79%), North Eastern (69%) and Coast (63%).

2.10.9 Proportion of Kenyan Adolescents and Young Adults Reporting Regular use of Drugs

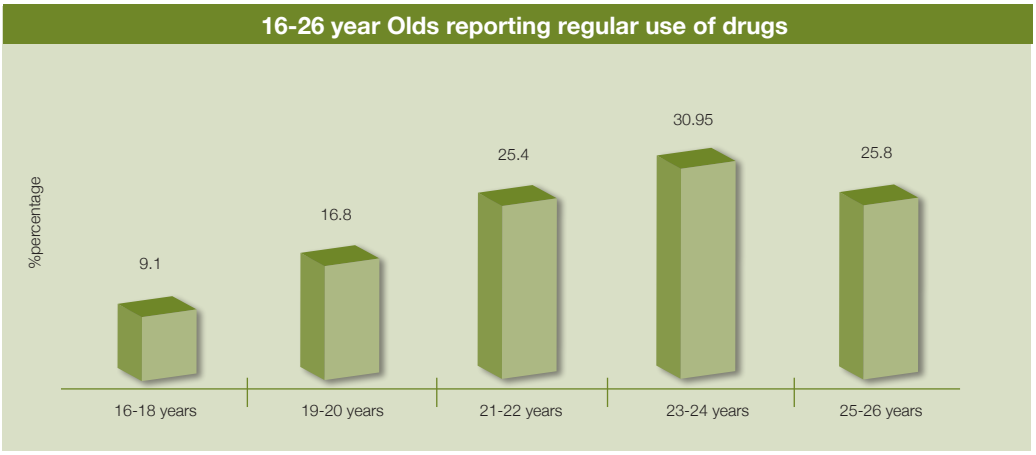


Figure 41: Proportion of Kenyan Adolescents and Young Adults Reporting (16-26) Regular use of Drugs
Source: Population Communication Africa (2001)

Regular drug use increases with age and is highest among the 23-24 year olds.

2.11 Comparative Analysis

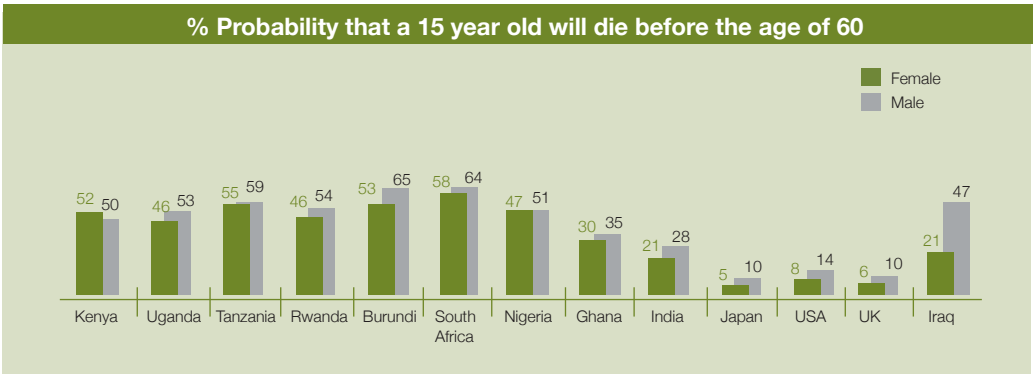


Figure 42: Probability that a 15 year old will die before the age of 60
Source: World Bank, 2007

15 year old females are likely to live longer than their male counterparts. The probability of dying before your 60th birthday as a young 15 year old is highest in developing countries than in developed countries. Interestingly, the probability is even higher for a young man living in the East African region, South Africa and Nigeria than for a young man living in Iraq.

3

Disability

'The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life . . . the children; those who are in the twilight of life . . . the elderly; and those who are in the shadow of life . . . the sick . . . the needy . . . and the disabled.'

- Hubert H. Humphrey

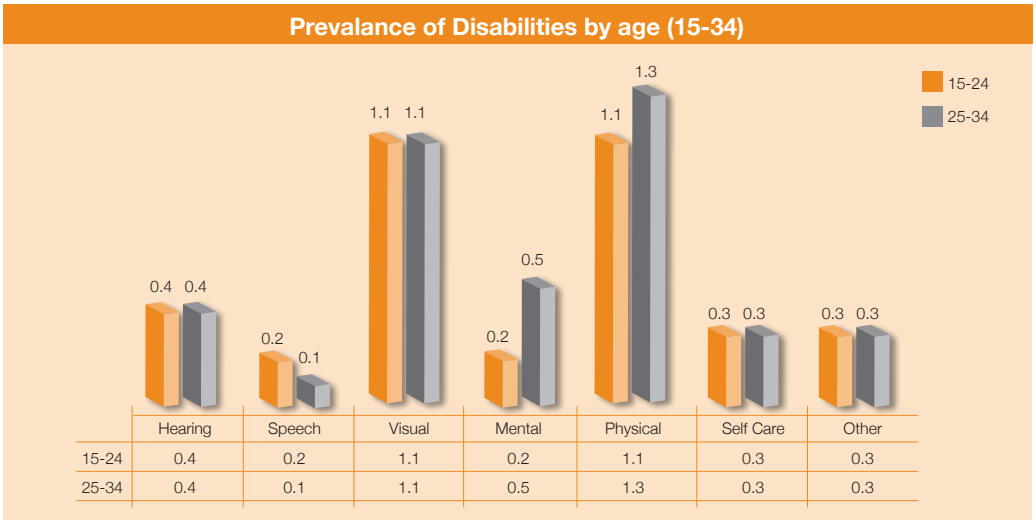
3.0 Disability

According to World Health Organization (WHO) disability affects 10% of every population. However, according to surveys by the Disability Statistics Compendium, prevalence rates vary from 0.2% to 21%.

The Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD, 2008), indicates that disability is not merely the result of impairment. The most common forms of disabilities are associated with chronic respiratory diseases, cancer, diabetes, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases, and injuries such as those due to road accidents, falls, land mines and violence. The number of people living with disabilities is growing as a result of factors such as population increase, aging, and medical advances that preserve and prolong life thus increasing the demand for health and rehabilitation services.

3.1. Prevalence of Disability

3.1.1. Prevalance of Disability by Age



	Hearing	Speech	Visual	Mental	Physical	Self Care	Other
15-24	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3
25-34	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.3

Figure 43: Prevalence of Disability by Age
Source: KNSPWD, 2008

According to KNSPWD, the above impairments were profiled on the basis of their likelihood to have a substantial long-term adverse effect that limits a person's participation abilities in certain day-to day activities.

Overall disability rate nationally was 9.7% (KNSPWD, 2008) but KDHS (2007) put national disability at 12.5%. Among 15 to 34 year olds, disability accounted for 3.8% of that age group. The largest proportion of disability among 15 – 34 year olds was physical impairment (1.2%) followed by visual impairment (1.1%). Disability increases with age and is more prevalent among older people.

3.1.2. Prevalence of Disability by Demographic Characteristics

Table 20 : Prevalence of Disability by Demographic Characteristics

Prevalence of Disability by Demographic Characteristics									
Characteristics	**None**	**Hearing**	**Speech**	**Visual**	**Mental**	**Physical**	**Self-care**	**Other**	**TOTAL disable**
Residence									
Rural	95.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	4.5
Urban	95.4	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	4.6
Sex									
Male	95.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	4.5
Female	95.4	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	4.6
Marital status									
Not married	96.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	3.3
Married with certificate	92.8	0.5	0	3.4	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	7.2
Married with traditional	94.1	0.6	0.1	2	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	5.9
Consensual marriage	96.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	3.3
Divorced/ separated	89.8	0.7	0.1	1.9	1.7	4.6	1	0.1	10.2
Widowed	82.9	1.2	0.2	5.7	0.5	7	2.1	0.3	17.1
Other	98.8	0.5		0.2				0.5	1.2
Don't know	84			8.1	1.6 0	6.3			16

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

Overall, proportions of disability were similar in rural and urban areas as well as among men and women. Disability was highest among the widowed and among the divorced/separated.

3.1.3. Prevalence of Disability by Province

According to KNSPWD, visual impairment was highest in Nairobi (2.7%) while physical impairment is highest in Nyanza province (2.5%). However, according to KDHS (2007), physical impairment (what they refer to as lame) was highest in N/Eastern (34%) and Western (32%) while visual impairment, what KDHS refers to as blind is highest in Coast (14%) and in Western (10%).

Overall disability prevalence is highest in Nyanza province (6.8%) and lowest in North Eastern province (2.6%) but according to KDHS, overall disability prevalence is highest in Coast province (13.6%) and lowest in Western province (11.8%)

Table 21: Prevalence of Disability by Province

KNSPWD, 2008								
Characteristics	None	Hearing	Speech	Visual	Mental	Physical	Self-care	Other
Nairobi	94.9	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2
Central	94.8	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.2
Coast	94.8	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.2
Eastern	95	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.3
N/ Eastern	97.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	0
Nyanza	93.2	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.4
R/Valley	96.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.3
Western	96.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1

KDHS, 2007									
Characteristics	Missing		Lame	Blind	Deaf	Dumb	Mental	Paralyzed	Other
	Hand	Foot							
Nairobi	0	12.6	20.4	0	17.5	7.6	29.6	1.1	18.9
Central	1.9	1.5	12.5	5.4	10.5	14.5	45.8	9.5	9.6
Coast	0.6	3.1	22.2	13.9	5.4	10.9	40.1	13	13.6
Eastern	0.5	1.1	23.2	9	2.5	11.1	15.2	11.5	44.8
N/ Eastern	0.8	8.4	34.4	8.3	11.1	14.2	16.4	13.7	9.2
Nyanza	3.7	2.1	24	6.1	6.8	7.1	13.3	8.5	35.3
R/Valley	1.7	2.4	28.6	6.2	4.6	6	18.2	14.9	31.4
Western	2.7	0	32.2	10.3	5.3	9.4	6.9	3.8	36
Kenya	1.9	2.3	25.7	7.8	5.9	9	18.4	10	31.5

Source: KNSPWD, 2008 KDHS, 2007

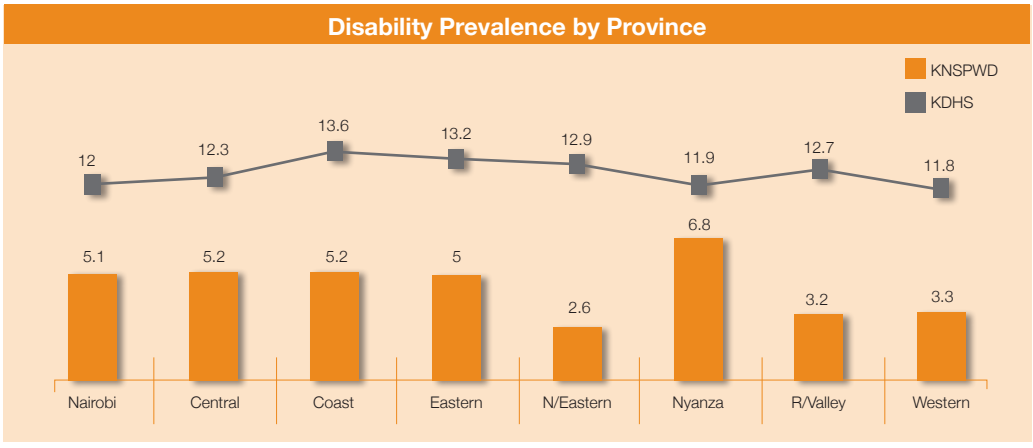


Figure 44: Disability Prevalence by Province
Source: KNSPWD, 2008 KDHS, 2007

3.1.4. Distribution of Disability by Gender

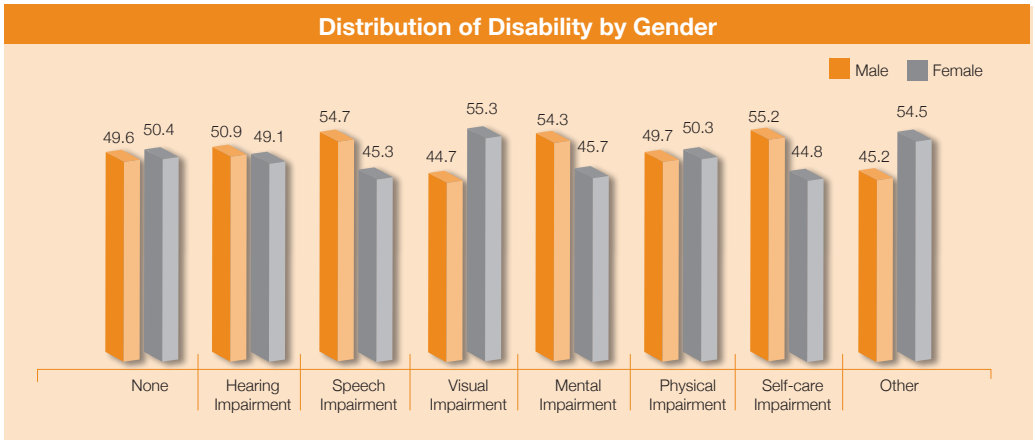


Figure 45: Distribution of Disability by Gender
Source: KNSPWD, 2008

More men than women are likely to suffer from self-care impairment (55%), speech impairment (54.7%) and mental impairment (54.3%). Women on the other hand are likely to suffer more from visual impairment (55.3%) and other forms of disability (54.5%).

3.2 PWD's Using Assistive Devices

According to KNSPWD (2008), assistive devices and support services consist of equipment and appliances used by PWDs to complement diminished or absence of certain physical functions. Support services are services that PWDs need or receive for their disability in relation to health, rehabilitation and welfare including but not limited to services from a personal assistant or aide. Such devices and services enhance the ability of a PWD to participate in day-to-day activities

3.2.1 PWD's Using Assistive Devices by age

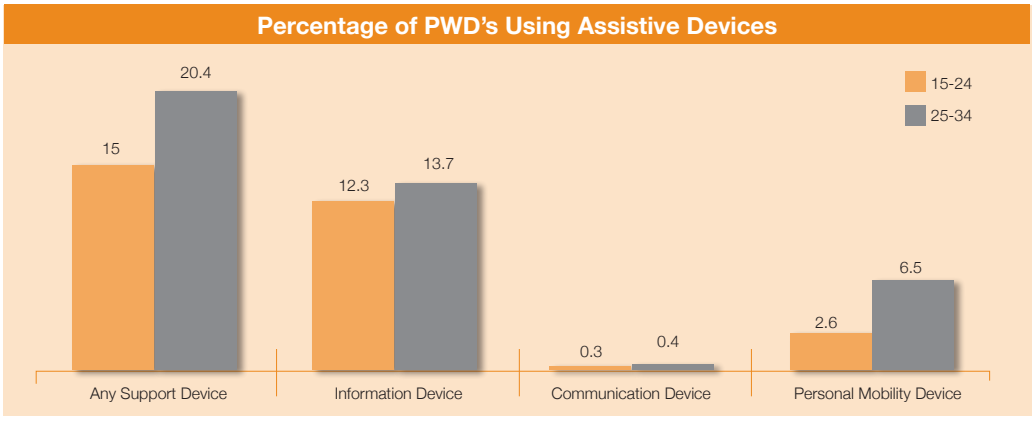


Figure 46: Percentage of PWD's using Assistive Devises
Source: KNSPWD, 2008

Supportive devises are more accessible to older youth than to younger ones.

3.2.2 PWD's Using Assistive Devices by Demographic Characteristics

Table 22: Percentage of PWD's Using Assistive Devices by Demographic Characteristics

	Information device	Communication Device	Personal mobility device
Residence			
Urban	11.2	0.1	15.1
Rural	30.3	0.6	11.0
Province			
Nairobi	35.0	0.6	7.3
Central	15.6	0.4	21.0
Coast	19.4	0.0	8.2
Eastern	17.4	0.0	13.4
Nyanza	2.1	0.0	13.7
Rift Valley	10.6	0.4	13.4
Western	10.7	0.0	17.3
North Eastern	7.2	0.0	14.1
Sex			
Male	16.1	0.4	17.6
Female	14.4	0.1	11.3
Marital Status			
Single	12.7	0.2	4.8
Married	20.1	0.3	16.6
Divorced/Separated	3	0	20.2
Widowed	7.4	0	21.8
Others	40.2	0	28.4
Highest Level Education attended			
Nursery, Kindergarten	0.3	0	8.8
Primary	10	0.1	12.2
Post Primary vocational	4.7	0	18.9
Secondary "A" Level	26.9	0.8	11.9
College (middle level)	63.1	0	9.4
University	83.2	3.1	6.4
Other	8.9	0	10.6
Don't know	27.2	0	27.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

Information devise is used mostly in rural areas (30%) while the personal mobility devise is used mostly in urban areas. Overall, rural areas (14%) have a higher prevalence of assistive devices than urban areas (9%). Nairobi (14%), Central (12%) and Eastern (10%) have the highest prevalence of assistive devices than other regions while Nyanza (5.3%) and North Eastern (7%) have the lowest.

More males (11%) than females (9%) have assistive devices. The higher the level of education, the higher the acquisition of an assistive device such that only 3% of those with nursery/kindergarten education have assistive devices compared to 7% (primary), 8% (post primary/vocational), 13% (secondary 'A' level), 24% (college) and 31% (University).

3.3. Activity Limitation without PWD's Using Assistive Devices

According to KNSPWD (2008), activity limitation refers to difficulties experienced by an individual without an assistive device. Such difficulties can be experienced in any of the following domains of disability: sensory, communication, mobility, self-care (like washing one self), domestic life, interpersonal behaviour, major life areas in the community and social life. PWDs may face various challenges in the course of pursuing their daily activities because of activity limitation or restrictions. With respect to PWD's physical capacity to carry out activities without assistance or their ability to participate in the activities in their current environment, nine out ten PWD's experience activity limitation without assistive devices.

3.3.1 Activity Limitation without PWD's Using Assistive Devices by Age

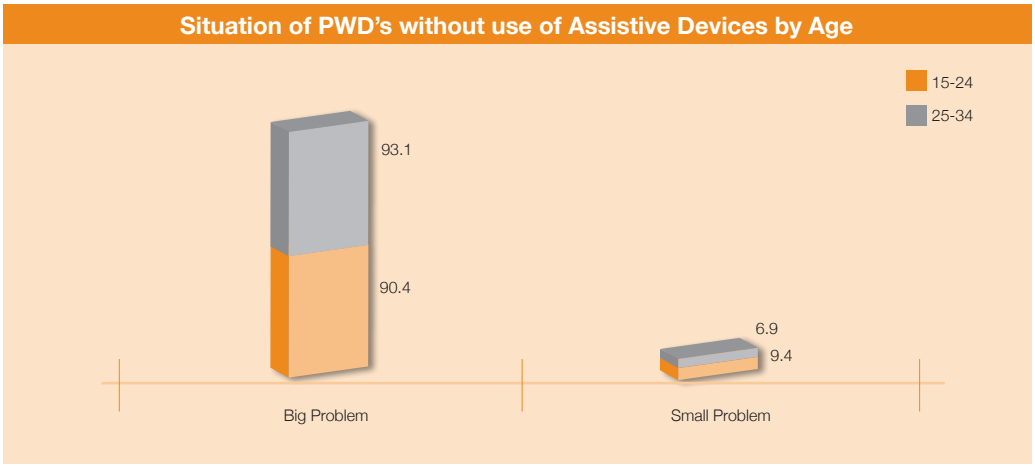


Figure 47: Percentage of Activity Limitation without the Use of Assistive Devices by Age
Source: KNSPWD, 2008

3.3.2 Activity Limitation without PWD's Using Assistive Devices by background Characteristics

Table 23: Percentage of Activity Limitation without the Use of Assistive Devices by Age

Activity Limitation		
Background Characteristic	**Big problem** %	**Small Problem** %
Residence		
Urban	92.8	7.2
Rural	87.3	12.6
Province		
Nairobi	87.3	12.7
Central	90.9	9.1
Coast	89.7	10.3
Eastern	92.9	7.1
Nyanza	89.4	10.6
Rift Valley	93.2	6.7
Western	91.1	8.9
North Eastern	94.7	5.3
Sex		
Male	91.9	8.1
Female	91.4	8.6
Marital Status		
Single	92.2	7.7
Married	90.9	9.1
Divorced/Separated	88.0	12.0
Widowed	92.3	7.7
Highest Level Education attended		
Nursery, Kindergarten	95.8	4.2
Primary	92.3	7.7
Post Primary vocational	89.1	10.9
Secondary "A" Level	86.9	13.0
College (middle level)	80.1	19.9
University	77.2	22.8
Don't know	100.0	0

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

People in urban areas, singles and widows, experience more difficulty without assistive devices than their counterparts. The higher the level of education the less activity is limited without assistive devices. Activity limitation without assistive devices is most prevalent in North Eastern (95%), Rift Valley (93.2%) and Eastern provinces (92.9%).

3.4 Effect of Immediate Surrounding

According to KNSPWD (2008), physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments may interact with various barriers to hinder PWDs' full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Universal designs should enable PWDs to cope with their day-to-day activities with minimal difficulty. The accessibility of the immediate surroundings plays an important role in PWDs' participation in various activities. Among the aspects of the immediate surroundings that affect the PWDs' daily activities are crowds, lighting and noise. Environmental factors such as temperature, terrain, accessibility of transport, climate, and noise can improve or hinder a person's participation in such activities as working, going to school, taking care of one's home, and being involved with family and friends in social, recreational and civic activities in the community.

The immediate surrounding and environmental factors can therefore be a barrier to PWD's own participation in activities that matter to them.

3.4.1 Effect of Immediate Surrounding by Age

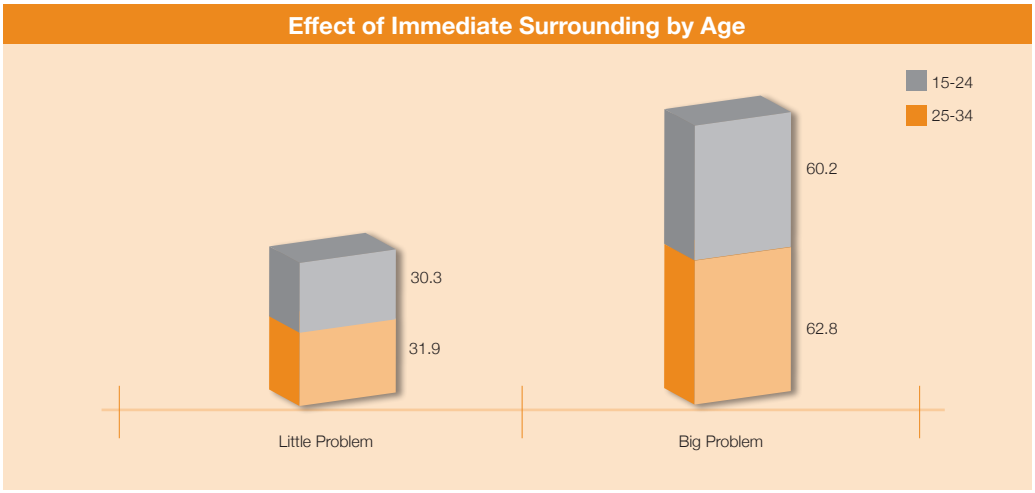


Figure 48: Effect of Immediate Surrounding by Age
Source: KNSPWD, 2008

About 60% of the PWD's are affected very much by their immediate surroundings.

3.4.2 Effect of Immediate Surrounding by Background Characteristics

Table 24: Effect of Immediate Surrounding by Background Characteristics

Effect of Immediate Surrounding by Background Characteristics		
	Little problem	**Big problem**
Residence		
Urban	32.3	63.8
Rural	40.1	53.7
Province		
Nairobi	40.8	54.4
Central	45.5	54.5
Coast	36	61.3
Eastern	28.5	65.3
Nyanza	39.5	60.5
Rift Valley	31.1	62.6
Western	36.2	59.3
North Eastern	25.6	73.4
Sex		
Male	34.9	59.6
Female	32.8	63.8
Marital Status		
Single	31.8	63.4
Married	35.5	60.2
Divorced/Separated	49.1	42.6
Widowed	32.2	65.3
Highest Level Education attended		
Nursery, Kindergarten	26	69.8
Primary	36.2	59.5
Post Primary vocational	39.4	46.6
Secondary "A" Level	32.5	62.9
College (middle level)	31.6	65
University	31.9	52.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

Urban dwellers, females, singles and widowed PWD's are affected more by their surroundings than their counterparts. Effect by immediate surrounding is more adverse to people in North Eastern (73%), and Eastern provinces (65%).

3.5 Employment and Incomes of PWD's

The employment of PWD's comprised those aged 15 years and above who reported having either held a job or undertaken an activity for pay, profit or family. According to KNSPWD (2008), a third of the PWDs worked on family businesses and about a quarter did not work.

3.5.1 Employment and Incomes of PWD's by Age

Table 25: Employment and Incomes of PWD's by Age

Employment and Incomes of PWD's by Age							
Age Group	**Worked for pay**	**worked on own family business**	**Did not work but was employed**	**Did not work**	**Never been employed**	**home-maker**	**Other**
0-14	0	0	0	40.4	29.5	29.5	30.2
15-24	8.2	13.6	0.9	32.4	19.2	8.6	17.2
25-34	21	31.3	1.6	23.3	7.5	13.4	1.9
35-54	22	35.9	2.4	21.5	2.5	14.5	1.3
55+	4.4	37.2	3.9	33.6	4	15.6	1.4
Don't know	1.7	21.7	2	65.3	1.5	6.7	1
Average	9.55	23.3	1.8	36.1	10.7	14.7	8.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

28% of 15-34 year old PWD's did not work, while 13% have never been employed before. 22% of this age group worked on family businesses, 11% worked as homemakers and 14% worked for pay. The proportion of PWD's getting an income is therefore quite small.

3.5.2 Employment and Incomes of PWD's by Background Characteristics

Table 26: Employment and Incomes of PWD's by Background Characteristics

	Worked for pay	worked on own family business	Did not work but was employed	Did not work	Never been employed	home-maker	Other
Residence							
Urban	8.8	32.1	1.7	33.7	6.9	12.6	4.1
Rural	25.4	21.3	4.8	21.8	6.9	13.7	6.1
Province							
Nairobi	31.5	13.9	5.8	22.4	5.5	11.1	9.8
Central	12.6	38.1	1.6	33.6	1.9	11.4	0.8
Coast	14.5	21.1	6.2	25.6	9.3	19.2	4.1
Eastern	9	34.2	2.6	24.1	7	15.6	7.4
Nyanza	2.7	2.5	0	79.9	9.9	4.5	0.5
Rift Valley	9.6	42.2	1.5	27.9	8.8	7.6	2.4
Western	11	23.2	7	38	8.9	14.1	4.1
North Eastern	6.3	21.7	1.4	39.8	4.7	18.4	7.6
Sex							
Male	17.7	31.4	4.4	31	8	2.7	4.9
Female	7.5	28.5	0.6	31.5	6	21.8	4.2
Marital Status							
Single	12.7	14.5	1.7	34.7	16.9	6.7	12.8
Married	14.9	39	3.2	24.7	2.8	14.6	0.8
Divorced/Separated	12.9	24.4	0.9	38.4	5.9	12.8	4.7
Widowed	3.9	30.9	1.4	42.5	2	18.2	1.1
Highest Level Education attended							
Nursery, Kindergarten	14.6	37.3	0	25.7	14.1	8.3	0
Primary	10.4	37.4	1.6	27	5.9	12.4	5.4
Post Primary vocational	20.2	43.4	3.4	12	13.9	7.1	0
Secondary "A" Level	22.3	27.4	5.7	18.6	10.7	8	7.3
College (middle level)	36.4	24.7	6.7	19.5	4.3	4.1	4.3
University	45.4	23.2	5.3	11.7	6.2	3.6	4.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

More urban PWD's (34%) did not work compared to (22%) living in rural areas. 25% of PWD's living in rural areas worked for pay compared to (9%) in urban areas. Men with disabilities working for pay were 2.3 times higher than their female counterparts. Generally, the higher the level of education, the higher the chances of a PWD to work for pay.

Nyanza province had the highest level of PWD's who did not work (80%) followed by North Eastern (40%) and Central (34%).

3.5.3 Type of Grant Currently Received by Background Characteristics

According to KNSPWD (2008), most PWDs were unlikely to have active or viable socio-economic engagements to earn a living. Consequently, they required some assistance in the form of social security grants for the destitute, disability grants or other forms of financial support.

Table 27: Type of Grant Currently Received by Background Characteristics

	Currently receiving form of social security/ disability grant or any financial support (%)	Disability grant	social security	Work-mans compensation	private insurance grant or any	Old age pension
Residence						
Urban	1.7	2.9	2	0	5	14
Rural	1.8	16.7	0	0	1.3	20.7
Province						
Nairobi	2	32.8	0	0	2.6	16.6
Central	2.5	10	7	0	0	14.1
Coast	1.1	0	0	0	0	32.7
Eastern	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
Nyanza	0	_	_	_	_	_
Rift Valley	3	0	0	0	0	10.5
Western	1.1	0	0	0	35.2	38.7
North Eastern	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Sex						
Male	1.7	5	0	0	9	18.5
Female	1.7	6.7	3	0	0	12.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

The disability grant was said to be highest in rural (17%) than in urban areas (3%). However it was received in Nairobi (33%) and Central (10%) with other provinces registering nothing. More women (7%) than men (5%) received this disability grant. Private insurance pension was highest in Western than in any other province. 9% of men compared to 0% of women and 5% of urban dwellers compared to 1.3% of rural dwellers accessed private insurance pension.

3.6 Attitudes towards Persons with Disabilities

According to KNSPWD (2008), problems of disability are largely manifested in social contexts and social relations, rather than in an individual's medical condition. People living and interacting with PWDs tend to treat them differently in relation to their disabilities. About 57% of the times, people's attitudes towards PWDs have been a big problem.

Attitudes towards PWD's are higher in Nyanza (74%) and Eastern (65%), among 35 – 54 year olds (61%), among males (62%), among the widowed (66%) and in mid level colleges (61%) as indicated on table 28.

Table 28: Attitudes towards Persons with Disabilities

	Little problem	Big Problem
Residence		
Urban	35	60.6
Rural	31.3	58.6
Province		
Nairobi	40.2	50.9
Central	45.7	54.3
Coast	37.1	61
Eastern	23.9	65.2
Nyanza	26.3	73.7
Rift Valley	34.5	61.4
Western	31.2	60
North Eastern	43.6	55.4
Age Group		
0-14	37.3	59.4
15-24	35.3	58.4
25-34	33.6	58
35-54	35.4	61.2
55+	34.1	58.1
Sex		
Male	31.5	62.3
Female	37.3	57.9
Marital Status		
Single	33.5	61
Married	36.8	56.5
Divorced/Separated	34.2	58.1
Widowed	31.9	65.6
Highest Level Education attended		
Nursery, Kindergarten	43.8	53.7
Primary	35	59.8
Post Primary vocational	44.1	8.3
Secondary "A" Level	45.6	47.7
College (middle level)	30	61.4
University	59.9	13.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2008

4 Education

'Education is the great engine of personal development. It is through education that the daughter of a peasant can become a doctor, that a son of a mineworker can become the head of the mine, that a child of a farm worker can become the president of a great nation. It is what we make out of what we have, not what we are given, that separates one person from another.'

'Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.'

Nelson Mandela

4.0 Education

The right to education is one of the basic human rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. According to the World Development Report (2007), young people need to acquire the right knowledge and skills to become productive workers, good parents, and responsible citizens. Learning takes place in many environments— home, school, the workplace—but most investments in learning take place in schools. Those investments need to happen during childhood and adolescence, and the investments in adolescence are needed to make earlier investments pay off. However, preparation of youth for work and life is very low, just as demand for skills and knowledge is rising. Past education policies focused on increasing the number of people who go through the education system, rather than learning that takes place in schools. To improve the skills of young people for work and life, education opportunities must be made more relevant to the needs of all young people as learners and future workers, parents, and citizens, and young people need to be provided with the tools to develop their capabilities so they can make the most of opportunities. In order to succeed in today's competitive global economy, they therefore must be equipped with advanced skills such as: thinking skills (critical analysis and creativity); behavioral skills (perseverance, teamwork, self discipline, ability to negotiate conflict and manage risks), specific knowledge (numeracy and literacy competencies); and vocational skills (a mix of specific knowledge and skills to perform jobs that rely on clearly defined tasks).

4.1 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)

Lloyd (2005) contends that learning occurs more intensely during childhood and adolescence than during other phases of the life cycle in all domains, whether it is the development of physical or cognitive skills or the acquisition of knowledge and the shaping of values and beliefs. This is not just because of the obvious fact that growth always appears more rapid when starting from a lower base. During these same years, physical and intellectual capacities are growing rapidly, allowing for the more rapid acquisition of skills and accumulation of knowledge than at other phases of the life cycle. Interventions affecting the timing and sequencing of learning and the quality of the learning environment during these years can have important implications for the development of adult productive capacities. Investments in learning in these earlier stages of the life cycle tend to yield relatively high returns in comparison to learning later in life. Failure to invest at this stage is extremely unlikely to be compensated for in any later stage

4.1.1 Number of Pre-Primary Schools and Enrolments Rates

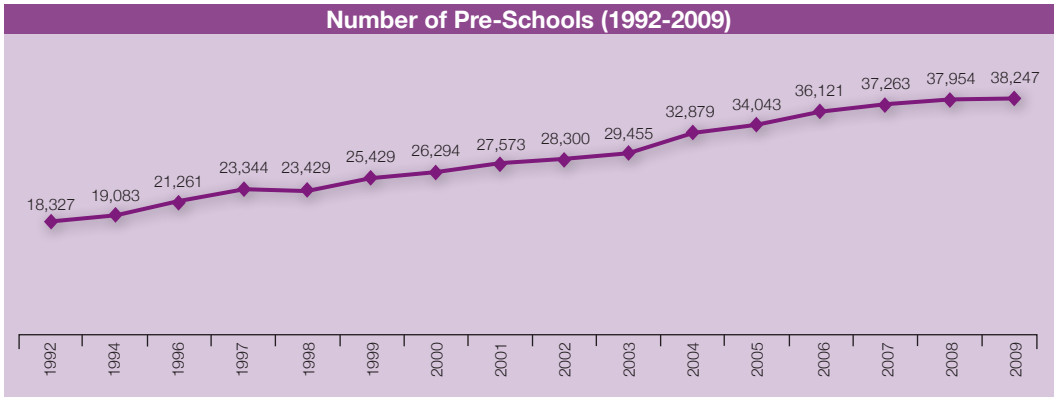


Figure 49: Number of Pre-Primary Schools
Source: Various Economic Surveys

Since 1992 there has been a steady increase in the number of Pre-schools from 18,327 in 1992 to 38,247 in 2009. Enrollment has also doubled from 858,593 in 1992 to 1,914,222 in 2009. Gross enrollment rate currently stands at 60.6% and net enrollment at 49% (Economic Survey, 2010). However, according to the Annual Literacy Assessment Report (Uwezo, 2010), about 50% of pre-school going children (3-5 year olds) are not enrolled. Interestingly, access to pre-school is highest in the arid districts. In Samburu for example, 90% of 3-5 year olds attend pre-school. This is attributed to the strong NGO presence in those areas. Parents may also be taking children to school at this age to take advantage of day care facilities and the feeding programmes available there. On the other hand 60% of children aged 3-5 years in Kakamega Central in Western province are not enrolled.

4.1.2 Pre-School Gross Enrolment Rates by Gender and Province 2002

Table 29: Pre-School Gross Enrolment Rates by Gender and Province in 2002

Gender	Coast	Central	Eastern	Nairobi	Riftvalley	Western	Nyanza	N/Eastern	Kenya
Boys	42.7	47.4	42.3	36.7	45.7	36.5	40.4	13.6	41.4
Girls	40.2	47.4	42.1	39.9	43.3	38.1	40.8	9.8	40.9
Total	41.4	47.4	42.2	38.3	44.5	37.3	40.6	11.8	41.1

Source: Achoka, Odebero, Maiyo , Mualuko (2007)

Overall, data on pre-school enrolment rates indicate a higher enrollment of pre-school for boys than for girls. Central Province has the highest gross enrollment rates for both boys and girls (47.4%) while North Eastern has the least enrollments, a finding that contradicts Uwezo's assertion in 4.1.1. above. It is important to note that children who do not participate in quality ECDE programs are 'vulnerable' to repetition, to dropping out and to unrealized potential.

4.2 Primary Schooling

4.2.1 Number of Primary Schools from 1990-2008

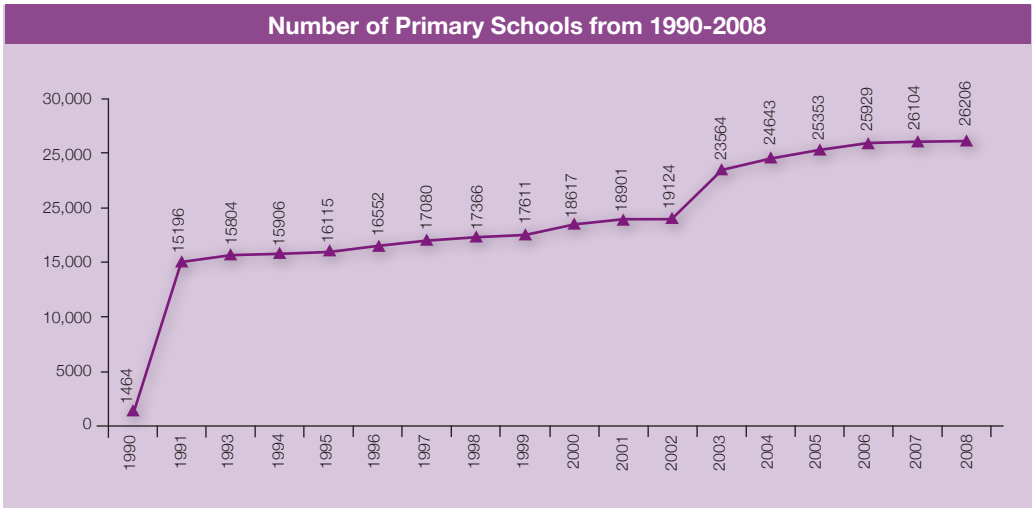


Figure 50: Number of Primary Schools from 1990-2008

Source: IPAR, 2005 and Statistical Abstract, 2009

Since 1990 there has been a steady increase in the number of both private and public primary schools. North-Eastern records the least number of primary schools while Rift valley records the highest number of primary schools .

4.2.2 Primary School Enrollment by Province (2003 – 2008)

Table 30: Primary School Enrollment by Province (2003 – 2008)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008**
Central	904,770	910,806	903,638	882,429	888,236	911,340
Coast	486,629	556,013	585,543	600,041	643,355	658,860
Eastern	1,309,807	1,371,680	1,379,909	1,378,210	1,480,629	1,538,785
N/Eastern	66,773	69,958	70,891	81,182	98,629	115,287
Nairobi	217,167	229,252	237,858	234,819	319,000	320,102
Nyanza	1,339,895	1,321,901	1,324,239	1,334,597	1,441,735	1,508,264
Rift Valley	1,779,789	1,833,990	1,951,235	1,998,277	2,185,052	2,191,340
Western	1,054,694	1,101,162	1,143,972	1,122,557	1,273,510	1,333,640
National	7,159,524	7,394,762	7,597,285	7,632,113	8,330,148	8,577,619

** Provisional Statistics

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2009

26% of all primary school enrollments are in Rift Valley, followed by Eastern (18%) and Nyanza (18%) provinces have had the highest primary school enrollment rates over time. North Eastern (1%), Nairobi (3%) and Coast (7%) have consistently had the lowest primary school enollment rates. Western and Central provinces absorb 15% and 12% respectively of all the enrollments.

4.3 Transition

4.3.1 Transition between Primary and Secondary Schools

As an indicator of learner survival beyond the primary education cycle, the primary secondary transition rate shows the proportion of primary school completers who proceed to form 1 in the subsequent year. Analysis shows that the overall transition rate remained below 47 percent between 1999 and 2004. The overall transition rates rose above the 50 percent mark for the first time in 2005 with boys constituting 57.7 and girls 54.2 percent. The 2007 transition rate further increased to 59.6 percent. The increase in the transition rates can in part be attributed FPE and the re-entry of former drop outs.

Table 31: Primary to Secondary Transition Rates, 1998-2007

Year In Std 8	Year In Form 1	Enrolment In Std 8 ('000)			Enrolment In Form 1 ('000)			% Transiting to Form 1		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1998	1999	221.0	215.3	436.3	105.2	95.8	201.0	47.6	44.5	46.1
1999	2000	246.6	228.0	474.6	108.1	97.2	205.3	43.8	42.6	43.3
2000	2001	235.6	227.8	463.4	112.2	103.4	215.6	47.6	45.4	46.5
2001	2002	261.7	246.6	508.3	116.2	105.2	221.5	44.4	42.7	43.6
2002	2003	296.9	244.5	541.3	129.4	121.7	251.1	43.6	49.8	46.4
2003	2004	280.8	267.5	548.3	132.6	118.6	251.2	47.2	44.3	45.8
2004	2005*	343.0	314.8	657.7	198.0	170.6	368.3	57.7	54.2	56.0
2005	2006	335.5	307.9	643.5	195.7	173.0	368.7	58.3	56.2	57.3
2006	2007	372.3	332.7	704.9	210.3	210.1	420.5	56.5	63.2	59.6

Source: MoE (2008)

During the period under review, it is only in two transition years 2002-2003 and 2006-2007 when the proportions of girls transiting from Std 8 to Form 1 was higher. In terms of absolute numbers, however, the number of boys transiting to Form 1 remained consistently higher for the entire period. Considering the fact that there is near gender parity during standard 1 entry, these findings suggest that young women are most disadvantaged in terms of access to secondary education.

4.3.2 Primary to Secondary School Transition Trends by Province

Table 32: Primary to Secondary School Transition Trends by Province

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	Average 1999-2008
Coast	32.6	31.0	33.4	32.5	31.0	52.1	34.0	39.0	40.0	46.1	37.17
Central	46.3	48.6	46.9	57.3	58.5	59.6	63.7	64.7	57.4	64.2	56.72
Eastern	38.7	36.3	38.2	47.5	48.9	51.2	49.4	53.5	46.8	51.2	46.17
Nairobi	29.0	29.6	27.0	32.5	33.5	34.5	50.9	58.3	38.0	45.9	37.92
R. Valley	32.9	34.2	37.2	21.1	21.6	41.7	48.5	54.3	42.5	46.7	38.07
Western	53.2	49.4	51.0	52.6	53.7	55.8	52.0	59.8	49.5	60.1	53.71
Nyanza	39.4	42.4	50.0	35.4	36.1	47.3	57.1	63.6	50.2	56.8	47.83
N. Eastern	43.2	46.4	52.8	42.9	43.8	44.9	45.1	44.2	40.5	45.7	44.95
Total	39.9	40.1	40.9	41.7	42.6	50.6	52.1	59.7	59.7	59.9	48.72

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2003-2009

An average of the transition rates from Primary-Secondary from 1999-2008 indicate that Central province (56.72%) has had the highest transitions rate followed by Western province (53.71%) whilst Coast (37.17%) and Nairobi (37.92%) have the lowest transition rates. At the base year, 1999, the Primary to Secondary transition rate was lower than the national average of 39.9 percent in Coast (32.6 percent) and Nairobi (29.0 percent), Nyanza (39.4 percent), Rift Valley (32.9%)

and Eastern (38.7 percent). It is noteworthy that in 2004, immediately after the re-introduction of the Free Primary Education (FPE) programme in Kenya, significant increments in the primary to secondary transitions were recorded in all the eight provinces. Provinces that were especially recording low transitions such as Coast, Nyanza, and Rift Valley improved.

4.4 Secondary Education

4.4.1 Access and Participation in Secondary Education

As shown on Figure 2, during the 1999-2007 period, there was a significant increase in the population of students attending secondary education from 738,918 in 1999 to 1,180,267 in 2007, representing a 60 percent increase. On average, there was 6.6 percent annual increase in the population of students attending secondary school during the period under review.

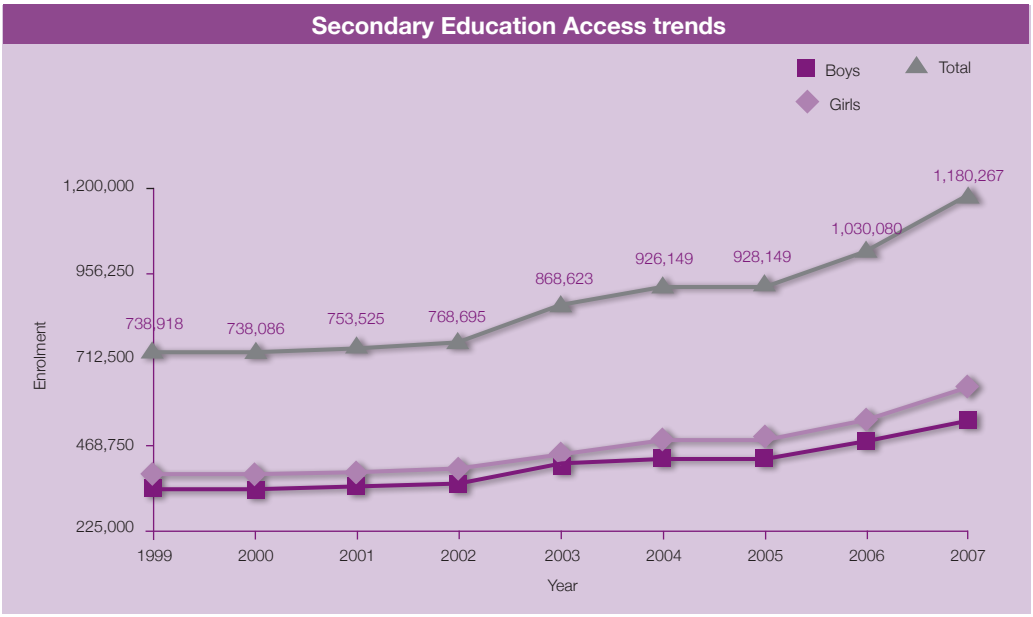


Figure 51: National Secondary Enrolment Trends, 1999-2007

Sources: MoE EMIS, 2008

4.4.2 Secondary School Enrolment by Form

Available data shows that total form 1 enrolments increased by 198,554 from 189, 119 in 1999 to 387,673 in 2008, representing a 95 percent increase. Over the same period, form 4 enrolments also rose by 95 percent from 152,124 in 1999 to 297,301 in 2008.

Table 33: Secondary School Enrolment by Form, 1999-2003

	1999			2000			2001			2002			2003		
Form	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I	97,231	91,888	189,119	110,053	98,706	208,759	121,992	113,754	235,746	136,006	120,740	256,746	129,403	121,660	251,063
II	98,066	86,922	184,988	104,078	93,550	197,628	106,725	95,589	202,314	108,576	97,470	206,046	121,765	116,281	238,046
III	90,293	77,871	168,164	98,610	87,346	185,956	103,339	90,351	193,690	99,179	97,470	206,046	106,688	97,220	203,908
IV	82,632	69,492	152,124	91,700	78,381	170,071	98,920	86,987	185,907	99,303	85,881	185,184	102,732	84,207	186,939
Total	373,440	327,098	700,538	404,441	357,973	762,414	430,976	386,681	817,657	443,064	393,457	836,521	460,588	419,368	879,956

Sources: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics; Statistical Abstracts 2003-2009, Economic Surveys 2002-2009

Table 34: Secondary School Enrolment by Form, 2004-2008*

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
Form	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I	146,145	126,557	272,702	139,469	124,384	263,853	161,588	137,873	299,461	170,297	142,672	312,969	207,212	180,461	387,673
II	124,585	114,053	238,638	122,867	109,471	232,338	132,015	119,077	251,092	173,444	149,602	323,046	196,500	163,164	359,664
III	117,975	105,118	223,093	120,912	107,770	228,682	120,978	115,443	236,421	157,903	134,765	292,668	181,775	155,798	337,573
IV	101,301	89,416	190,717	110,909	98,367	209,276	131,471	111,615	243,106	137,749	113,835	251,584	161,026	136,275	297,301
Total	490,006	435,144	925,150	494,157	439,992	934,149	546,072	484,008	1,030,080	639,393	540,874	1,180,267	746,513	635,698	1,382,211

Sources: Republic of Kenya; Kenya National Bureau of Statistic, Statistical Abstracts 2003-2009, Economic Surveys 2002-2009

The highest increments in form 1 enrolments were recorded during the 2000-2001 transition (12.9%) and again during the 2007-2008 transition (23.9%). The significantly high increase in form 1 enrolments between 2007 and 2008 can in part be attributed to the introduction of the subsidy in secondary school tuition which has in effect made secondary schooling more affordable particularly in day schools that are becoming increasingly popular. In addition, affordability of secondary education has significantly improved access by youth from poor families who could not afford the unsubsidized costs before then. Another factor to which increments in secondary school enrolments can be attributed is the re-entry policy for student-mothers who a majority of whom never got an opportunity to rejoin school in the past.

4.4.3 Provincial Gross Secondary Enrolment

Table 35: Provincial Gross Secondary Enrolment

Province	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coast	42,076	42,353	43,284	42,136	49,356	55,367	48,291	58,473	65,304
Central	153,770	156,618	165,707	169,416	171,281	187,392	181,078	204,142	223,244
Eastern	136,085	131,005	140,224	144,803	166,887	177,103	172,678	183,518	214,037
Nairobi	26,004	23,628	19,429	16,700	20,212	29,708	28,459	29,694	49,728
Rift Valley	153,688	155,557	159,604	159,447	183,258	204,374	204,613	243,148	266,305
Western	96,717	94,009	91,673	98,232	109,503	118,226	117,303	120,338	145,697
Nyanza	125,416	129,675	128,347	132,737	155,670	148,469	169,644	182,982	206,994
N. Eastern	5,162	5,241	5,255	5,224	12,451	5,511	6,084	7,785	8,997
Total	738,918	738,086	753,523	768,695	868,618	926,150	928,150	1,030,080	1,180,306

Source: Republic of Kenya - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstracts 2003-2009

* The latest enrolment data available from the most credible source; the MoE EMIS section do not include enrolment and other indicators for 2009.

Central province recorded the highest enrolments between 1999 and 2002. The Rift Valley province on the other hand has continued to record the highest enrolments since 2003. The bottom three provinces in terms of secondary school populations have been Coast, Nairobi and North Eastern Provinces. According to Oliech (unpublished), although these trends show regional disparities in terms of absolute enrolments, they do not necessarily illustrate inequality. This is more so because, the densely populated parts of Rift Valley and Central have higher densities of children and youth of school-going-age, hence higher enrolments relative to other less densely populated regions. However, this very high potential nature has a profound impact on access to paid-for secondary school education because average household incomes are higher in such regions thus giving children from such households an upper hand in accessing secondary education.

Relating the data on enrolments with those on primary to secondary transition rates, it emerges that although Rift Valley province records highest secondary school enrolments, its low primary to secondary transition rates suggest that it also has the highest level of youth exclusion from participating in secondary education, at least in gross numbers.

4.5 Secondary to University Transition Rates

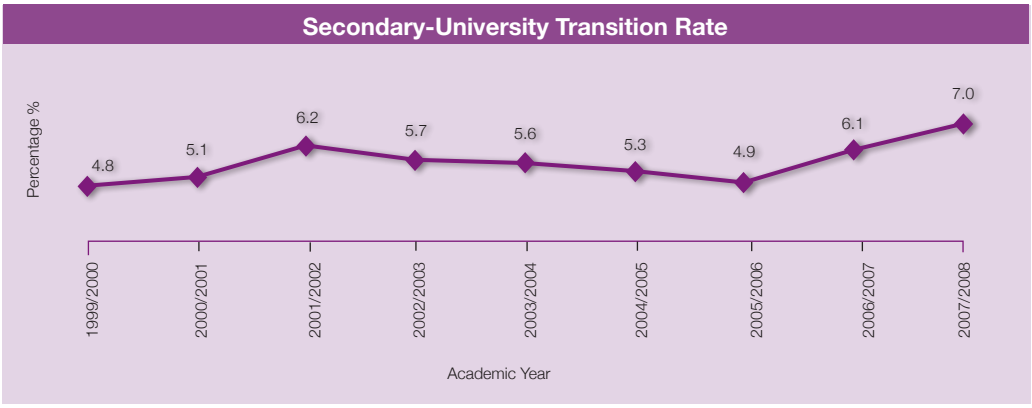


Figure 52: Secondary-University Transition Rate 1999/2000 -2007/2008

Source: Commission for Higher Education (CHE)

The Secondary to University transition rates have fluctuated over the past ten academic years. The rate rose from 4.8 percent in 1999/2000 to a high of 6.2 percent during the 2001/2002 academic year. However, the rate declined in the subsequent admissions and remained below the 6 percent mark before rising again to 6.1 and 7.1 percent during the 2007/08 and 2008/2009 academic years, respectively. According to Oliench, (unpublished), the generally low Secondary-University transition rates are an indication of an almost elitist publicly provided university education. In effect, this leaves the majority of the candidates who qualify for university admission (obtaining mean grade of C+ and above) to either compete for the expensive private entry scheme or opt for other less costly forms of tertiary education. In the worst of instances, many deserving cases for university are forced to terminate their education at the end O-Level.

4.6 TIVET Institutions

4.6.1 Distribution of TIVET Institutions

Table 36: Distribution of TIVET Institutions

Ministry/Organization	Type	No. of Institutions	
		2002	2007
Ministry of Education Science & Technology	Polytechnic University Colleges	0	2
	National Polytechnics	4	2
	Technical Training Institutes	19	19
	Institutes of Technology	16	17
	Kenya Technical Teachers College	1	1
Other Ministries	Vocational and skills Training Centres	4	4
	Youth Polytechnics	600	650
	Other Technical Training institutions	40	40
Private Sector, Religious Organizations and NGOs	Vocational and Skills Training Institutions	800	930
	TOTAL	1484	1665

Source: MoE, 2008

There has been an increase in TIVET institutions but mainly through youth polytechnics and vocational and skills training institutions.

4.6.2 Enrolments in TIVET Institutions 2005-2009

According to the 2010 Economic Survey, in 2009, the total enrolment in TIVET institutions was 71,513 as compared to 85,200 in 2008. The lower enrolment was due to upgrading of Kenya Polytechnic University College and Mombasa Polytechnic University College to University college status in 2009. The Youth Polytechnics had the highest enrolment recorded among TIVET institutions at 43.8 per cent followed by Technical training institutions at 31.4 per cent. The current national polytechnics are Kisumu and Eldoret with a total enrolment of 6,999 students. In 2009, the male student enrolment stood at 50.2 per cent in TIVET institutions with Youth polytechnics having a higher enrolment of female students at 57.8 per cent.

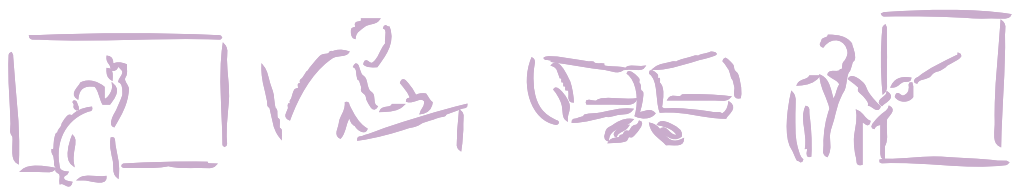


Table 37: Student Enrolment by Gender in Technical Institutions, 2005 – 2009

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
INSTITUTION	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
National Polytechnics										
Kenya Polytechnic	6,410	3,549	6,405	3,329	6,521	3,401	6,602	3,546	-	-
Mombasa Polytechnic	3,111	2,631	3,265	2,710	3,285	3,012	3,456	3,543	-	-
Kisumu Polytechnic	1,349	619	1,410	710	1,489	824	1,768	1,022	2,276	1,472
Eldoret Polytechnic	1,759	820	1,834	832	1,894	858	1,996	987	1,949	1,302
Sub-Total	**12,629**	**7,619**	**12,914**	**7,581**	**13,189**	**8,095**	**13,822**	**9,098**	**4,225**	**2,774**
Other TIVET Institutions										
Technical Training Institutes	9,846	8,684	9,925	8,731	10,818	9,517	12,132	9,876	12,514	9,923
Institute of Technology	4,904	3,943	4,961	4,104	5,407	4,473	5,807	4,768	5,920	4,813
Sub - Total	**14,750**	**12,627**	**14,886**	**12,835**	**16,226**	**13,990**	**17,939**	**14,644**	**18,434**	**14,736**
Youth Polytechnics	8,691	14,196	8,741	14,210	9,528	15,489	12,154	17,543	13,222	18,122
TOTAL	**36,070**	**34,442**	**36,541**	**34,626**	**38,942**	**37,574**	**43,915**	**41,285**	**35,881**	**35,632**
GRAND TOTAL	**70,512**		**71,167**		**76,516**		**85,200**		**71,513**	

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology and Ministry of State for Youth and Sports

*Provisional

4.7 University Education

According to the 2010 Economic Survey, total enrolment in all the universities rose by 44.7 per cent from 122,847 students in 2008/09 to 177,735 students in 2009/10 academic year. Enrolment in public universities increased from 100,649 students in the 2008/09 academic year to 142,556 students in 2009/10. In 2009/10, the male and female student enrolment in public universities was 89,611 and 52,945, respectively, part-time students in public universities constituted 32.0 per cent of the total student enrolment in 2009/10 academic year. Student enrolment in private accredited universities accounted for 19.8 per cent of the total university students enrolled in 2009/10 academic year as compared to 18.1 per cent in 2008/2009 academic year.

The public universities student intake through the Joint Admissions Board (JAB) increased by 23.4 per cent from 17,100 in 2008/09 to 21,100 in 2009/10 academic year. The increase in intake was attributed to establishment of constituent colleges which significantly increased access to university education. The proportion of female student enrolment in university education declined from 40.1 per cent in 2008/2009 to 37.9 per cent in 2009/2010. In order to enhance female enrolments JAB has an affirmative action policy of admitting female students with a point lower than their male counterparts. However, the gender disparity in university education enrolment remains high with a gender parity index of 0.61 based on student enrolment.

Table 38: Total Student Enrolment in Public and Private Universities 2000/01-2009/2010

INSTITUTION	1999 /2000	2000 /2001	2001 /2002	2002 /2003	2003 /2004	2004 /2005	2005 /2006	2006 /2007	2007 /2008*	2008 /2009	2009 /2010*
Nairobi	…	**14,833**	**24,696**	**25,689**	**26,712**	**32,974**	**33,705**	**34,939**	**36,339**	**37,415**	**42,360**
Full time	…	11,724	13,174	13,591	14,009	15,237	16,225	16,394	17,054	17,481	22,327
Part Time	…	3,109	11,522	12,098	12,703	17,737	17,480	18,545	19,285	19,934	20,033
Kenyatta	…	**9,953**	**11,815**	**15,735**	**15,776**	**16,055**	**15,683**	**16,736**	**18,597**	**19,365**	**26,491**
Full time	…	7,529	9,367	8,301	8,716	7,200	7,303	8,351	9,333	9,823	21,010
Part Time	…	2,424	2,448	7,434	7,060	8,855	8,380	8,385	9,264	9,541	5,481
Moi	…	**8,519**	**9,338**	**10,823**	**10,447**	**12,010**	**12,145**	**14,663**	**14,832**	**15,361**	**20,299**
Full time	…	7,209	7,245	7,281	7,318	7,499	7,511	9,208	9,312	9,684	11,611
Part Time	…	1,310	2,093	3,542	3,129	4,511	4,634	5,455	5,520	5,676	8,688
Egerton	…	**8,985**	**9,101**	**9,362**	**9,352**	**8,597**	**8,498**	**12,169**	**12,467**	**13,082**	**13,487**
Full time	…	8,108	8,214	8,458	8,403	7,500	7,212	10,702	10,959	11,507	11,441
Part Time	…	877	887	904	949	1,097	1,286	1,467	1,508	1,575	2,046
Jomo Kenyatta	…	**4,280**	**3,680**	**4,588**	**4,657**	**6,274**	**5,880**	**6,305**	**7,962**	**8,317**	**9,716**
Full time	…	1,821	1196	2,055	1,997	3,200	3,256	2,700	3,372	3,534	4,831
Part Time	…	2,459	2,484	2,533	2,660	3,074	2,624	3,605	4,590	4,784	4,885
Maseno	…	**4,134**	**4,048**	**5,635**	**5,607**	**5,581**	**4,704**	**4,715**	**5,686**	**5,860**	**5,507**
Full time	…	3,149	3,054	4,621	4,542	4,350	3,526	3,165	3,820	3,935	3,448
Special	…	985	994	1,014	1,065	1,231	1,178	1,550	1,866	1,926	2,059
Masinde Muliro	…	…	…	**80**	**165**	-	**1,062**	**1,810**	**1,224**	**1,249**	**6,703**
Full time	…	…	…	…	…	-	602	1,042	687	701	4,337
Part Time	…	…	…	…	…	-	460	768	537	548	2,366
TOTAL	…	**50,704**	**62,678**	**71,912**	**72,716**	**81,491**	**81,677**	**91,337**	**97,107**	**100,649**	**142,556**
Private Universities	…										
Private Accredited	…	7,143	7211	7639	8021	8,342	8,839	15,948	20,157	21,164	29,028
Private Unaccredited	…	1,348	1,460	1,490	1,520	1,708	1,800	4,944	975	1,034	6,151
SUB-TOTAL	…	8,491	8,671	9,129	9,541	10,050	10,639	20,892	21,132	22,198	35,179
GRAND TOTAL	…	**59,195**	**71,349**	**81,041**	**82,257**	**91,541**	**92,316**	**112,229**	**118,239**	**122,847**	**177,735**

Source: Various Economic Surveys

Commission for Higher Education (CHE)

The number of charted private universities increased from 7 in 2006/07 to 11 in 2008/09. In the same period, a total of 14 constituent colleges for public universities were established, 5 private universities were given Letters of Interim Authority, 4 were fully accredited (chartered), and 11 post secondary school institutions were granted authority to collaborate with universities to offer specific university programmes.

Table 39: Registration of Universities and degree offering institutions

Category of Institutions	2006/07	2008/09
Chartered private Universities	7	11
Universities with letter of Interim Authority	4	9
Registered Universities	5	4
Institutions approved for collaboration with universities in offering university programmes	18	29
Public Universities	6	7
Public university constituent colleges	1	14
Public University Campuses established	_	3

Source : Economic Survey, 2010

As at 2008/09, the commission for Higher Education had approved 82 degree programmes for private universities, granted authority to collaborate to 46 university programmes and validated 105 diploma programmes for post secondary school institutions. The Commission also facilitates development projects in the universities depending on the available funding levels. In 2006/07, the commission disbursed to universities a total of Ksh 65 million for 21 projects and Ksh 75 million for 23 projects in 2007/2008.The objective of financing the projects is to enhance universities research capabilities and staff development.

4.8 Learning Assessment[3]

Literacy and Numeracy

According to the Annual Literacy Assessment Report (Uwezo, 2010), many children in lower and upper primary schools are unable to demonstrate basic reading and numeracy skills especially more in public than in private schools. For example, only one in every three children in class two can read a paragraph of their level while another one third cannot even read a word. Out of every 1,000 children completing class eight, 50 cannot read a class two story while 25% of pupils in class five cannot read a story of class two level.

While girls are generally better readers than boys in both English and Kiswahili (in all the provinces apart from North Eastern and Western), boys are better in numeracy skills. These low competencies may be affecting performance at higher levels, and inability to read, which should be acquired in early primary grades.

[3] Analysis is mainly from the Annual Literacy Assessment Report produced by Uwezo in 2010

Children perform better when given application mathematics (92% of primary school children are able to solve the problem) than when given the same mathematical problem to solve (72% of the same children got it right) in an abstract form. This indicates the need to relate mathematical concepts to real life situations and application.

Out of School Children

On average, 5% of 6-16 year olds do not attend any school. However, in some regions such as Pokot North, and Samburu North, 40% of this age group is not enrolled. To the contrary, only 1% of children the same age in Central province are out of school.

Over-age Children

Over-age children are present in all class levels. In class 2, 40% of the children are older than the appropriate age (7-8 years) and the ages range from 9-16 years. Most overage learners are however in class 7 where 60% of the children are aged 14 years and above. Coast province has the highest prevalence of over-age children where 75% of those in class 7 are aged 14 years and above. North Eastern and Western provinces follow with 73% and 70% respectively. The issue of over-age children persists in all classes mainly due to late entry, grade repetition and time –off school.

Tuition

30% of children in class 1 – 3 are subjected to extra paid tuition at school. The likelihood that a class one child will be subjected to extra tuition is three time higher in private schools than in public schools. Tuition increases with class so that by class eight, 80% of the students are subjected to tuition.

Influence of Mothers on Literacy

The assessment also establishes the fact that girls aged 6- 14 years whose mothers have not been to school are seven times more likely to be out of school than their peers whose mothers have completed the primary school cycle. Children's literacy and numeracy competencies increase with mothers' level of formal schooling.

Absenteeism

15% of pupils are absent from school in any given day. Absenteeism ranged from 34% in Manga, Nyanza province to 7% in Lagdera, North Eastern province.

Teacher Shortages

At any one time, there are about 4 classes without a teacher in every school. Teacher shortage is said to be highest in Western province. Many schools mitigate this gap by employing community teachers and engaging volunteers who may not be as qualified.

4.9 Comparative Analysis

Male Enrollment Rate by Age in Other Countries

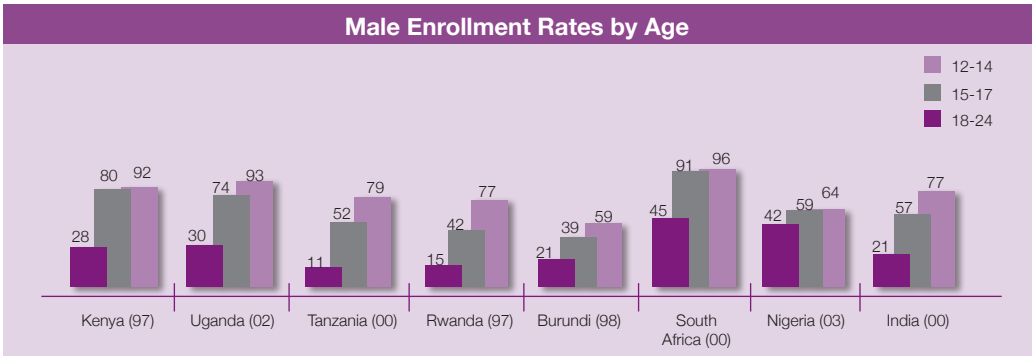


Figure 53: Male Enrollment Rate by Age in Other Countries

Source: World Bank, 2007.

Female Enrollment Rate by Age in Other Countries

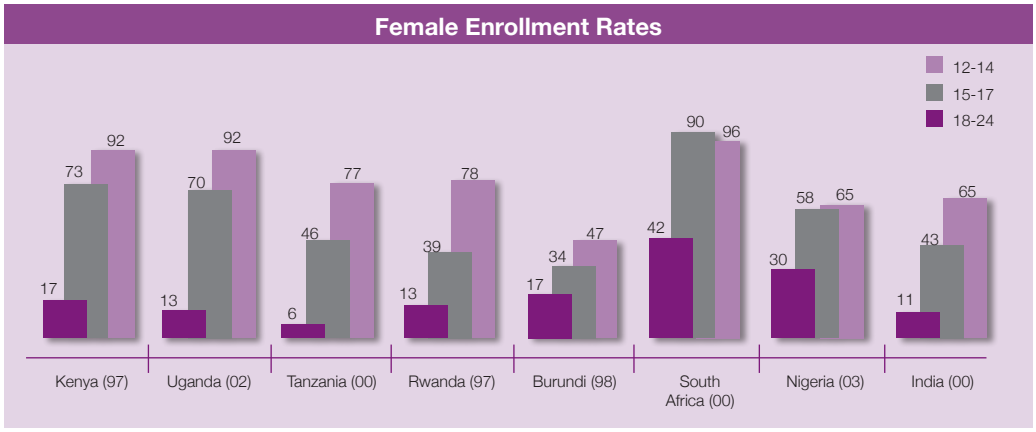


Figure 54: Female Enrollment Rate by Age in Other Countries

Source: World Bank, 2007

Male and female enrollment rates are highest in South Africa, Kenya and Uganda. However, female enrollment rates are consistently lower than that of their male counterparts. South Africa and Rwanda have the highest level of gender parity in all the countries profiled.

5

Forming Families

'Adequately preparing young people for parenthood helps society by decreasing fertility and dependency. It opens a window of opportunity for human capital accumulation, productivity gains, economic growth, and poverty reduction. Adequate preparation for family formation can thus ensure that well-being, rather than poverty, is transmitted to the next generation.'

(Young person in Argentine, 2009)

5.1 Youth in Families

5.1.1 Patterns of Free Time Activities for 7-19 Year Olds

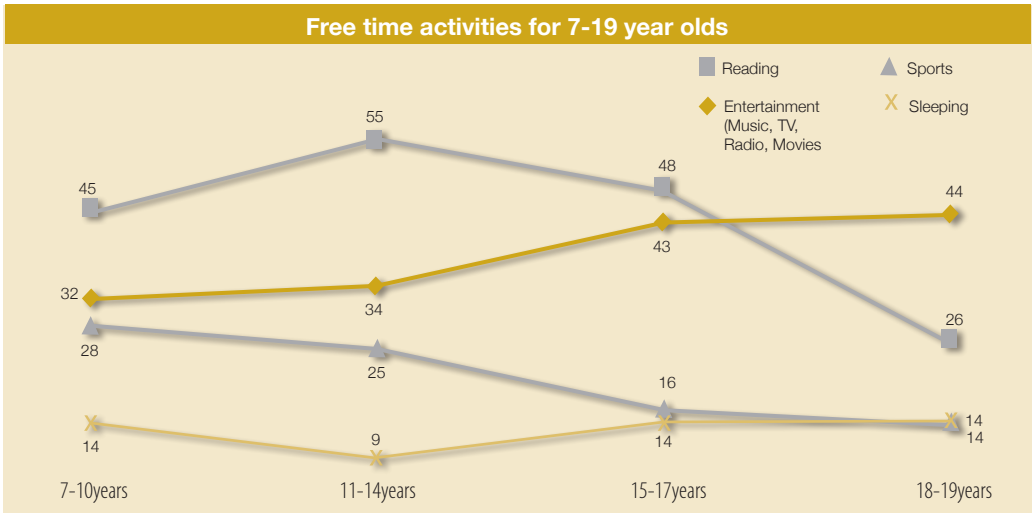


Figure 55: Patterns of Free time Activities for 7-19 year olds
Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

Reading as a free time activity is highest among 11-14 year olds (55%) before it drops by half to 26% among 18-19 year olds. Entertainment increases by age from 32% among 7-10 year olds to 34% among 11-14 years. It further rises to 43% among 15-17 year olds and to 44% among 18-19 year olds. Sporting as a free time engagement decreases with age while sleeping generally increases with age.

5.1.2 Social Activities Among 7-19 year olds

Table 40: Social Activities Among 7-19 year olds

Social Places Visited	7-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
Religious Institutions (Church or Mosque)	82	79	72	60
Sports grounds	27	43	40	34
Shopping malls	12	20	19	21
Restaurants	11	9	24	20
Beach	10	13	16	12
Game parks/tourist sites	17	16	11	9
Religious crusades	9	14	15	12
Public Parks	8	13	18	12
Entertainment venues (discos, video halls, movie theatres)	13	18	30	49

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

Frequenting religious institutions and game parks/tourist sites decrease with age while frequenting entertainment venues increases with age. Between 2005 and 2009, the frequenting of religious

institutions by 7-19 year olds rose from 63% to 73% while that of movie theatres increased from 26% in 2005 to 32% in 2007 before decreasing to 25% in 2009.

5.1.3 Clothes

According to consumer insight, about 60% of 7-19 year olds buy second hand clothes. For most of them, their attitude towards clothes is shaped by the fact that it is important to look well dressed, have a good sense of style, they enjoy shopping for clothes and the fact that they keep up with the latest trend. Other reasons include comfort, improved image by wearing designer labels, to stand out in crowds and to attract the opposite sex.

Table 41: Clothes Influencer

Clothes Influencer	Overall %	Age				Gender	
		7 - 10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	Male	Female
Parents	37	67	55	24	7	36	39
Self	30	12	23	37	45	29	31
Peers/friends	16	11	15	23	16	16	16
New labels/Designs	7	2	4	8	12	7	7
Movie Celebrities	6	5	2	7	9	7	5
Music Videos	6	3	4	7	11	8	4
Religion	3	1	1	6	5	2	5
School / College / University	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
None	5	4	5	3	5	5	4

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

The biggest influencer of what clothes 7-19 year olds should wear is the parents. However, that influence decreases as children grow older and by age 19, the parents influence has reduced by 10.4% from where it was when the child was between 7 and 10. Self is the next influencer and it increases with age. Peers/friends, designer labels, movie celebrities and music videos also play a role in influencing what 7-19 year olds wear though in different magnitudes as shown in the table above.

5.1.4 Values, Dreams, Aspirations and Fears

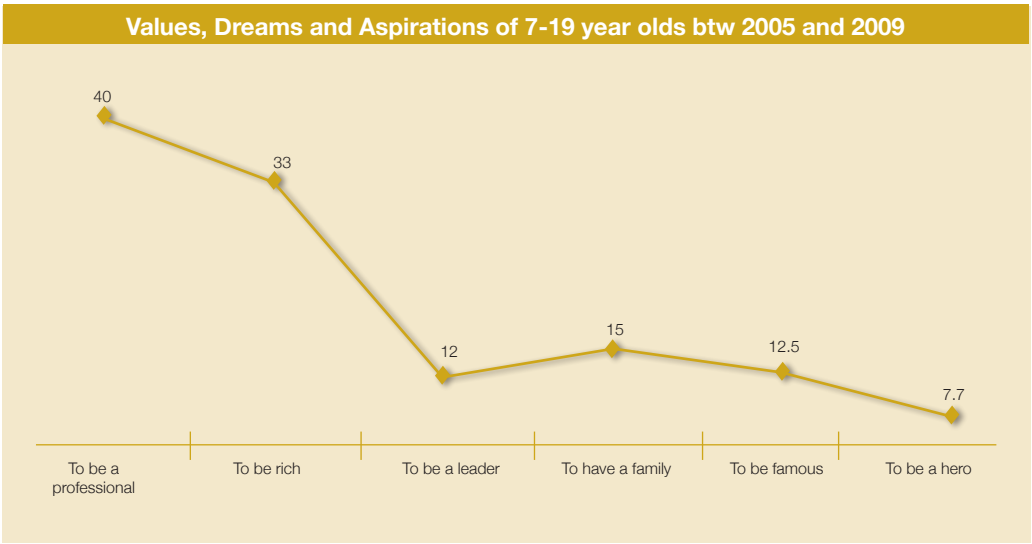


Figure 56: Values, Dreams and Aspirations among 7 0 19 year olds
Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

The most admired personality is Barack Obama (31%) followed by fathers (10%) and mothers 9%. Most young people fear death and HIV/AIDs. Young women also fear being raped.

Table 42: Fears and Worries by Gender Among 7-19 Year Olds

Fears and Worries	% Male	% Females
Death	45	36
HIV/AIDS	37	40
Failure	16	15
Poverty	10	8
Rape	2	11

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

5.1.5 Money Matters among 7-19 Year Olds

According to consumer insight, only 8% of 7-19 year olds have a bank account. 39% of this age group receives money daily, 30% weekly and 14% monthly as indicated below.

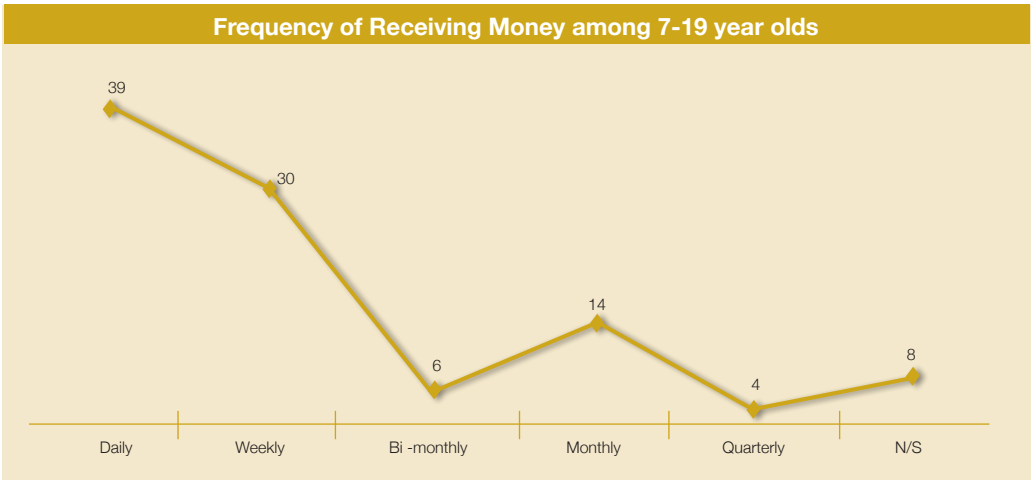


Figure 57: Frequency of Receiving Money among 7-19 year olds
Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

Table 43: Amounts Received by 7-19 Year Olds

Amount	%
Below 50	57%
51 - 100	24%
101 - 150	3%
151 - 200	4%
201 - 250	2%
251 - 300	0%
301 - 400	0%
401 - 450	0%
451 - 500	0%
Above 500	1%
None	9%

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

57% of 7-19 year olds receive below kshs. 50.00 while 24% receive between Kshs. 51.00 and Kshs. 100.00

Table 44: Items 7-19 Year Olds Spent On

	Total	7 – 10 years	11 – 14 years	15 – 17 years	18 – 19 years
Snacks and sweets	42%	55%	52%	38%	24%
Food	35%	28%	32%	46%	36%
Transport	26%	9%	13%	42%	41%
Clothing	21%	2%	10%	26%	45%
Airtime	16%	1%	2%	10%	43%
Outing	8%	1%	2%	12%	17%
Cyber café-surfing	5%	0%	2%	3%	12%
Sanitary pads	1%	-	1%	2%	1%
Pencils	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Offerings	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
None/NS	17%	21%	18%	12%	14%

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

42% of 7-19 year olds spent their money on snacks and sweets although this reduces as children grow older. 35% is spent on food, 26% on transport, 21% on clothing, 16% on airtime, 8% on outings and 5% on cyber cafés surfing. Spending on clothing, airtime, outing and cyber café surfing increase as children grow older.

Table 45: Buying Patterns of Alcoholic Beverages and Cigarettes

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less often/ Never	Buyer		Influencer	
					Self	Other	Self	Other
Beer	1%	2%	2%	5%	51%	49%	36%	64%
Spirits	-	1%	2%	4%	34%	66%	38%	62%
Wine	-	2%	1%	4%	32%	68%	36%	64%
Traditional liquors	-	-	-	2%	14%	86%	14%	86%
Cigarettes	1%	1%	1%	4%	25%	75%	17%	83%

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

67% of 7-19 year olds are bought for alcoholic beverages by other people while 75% are bought for cigarettes by others. Self buying of alcohol stands at 33% and that of cigarettes at 25%. 31% of 7-19 year olds influenced themselves into drinking and 17% into smoking. 69% were influenced by others into taking alcohol and 83% were influenced by others into smocking.

5.1.6 Age at First Sex among Young People

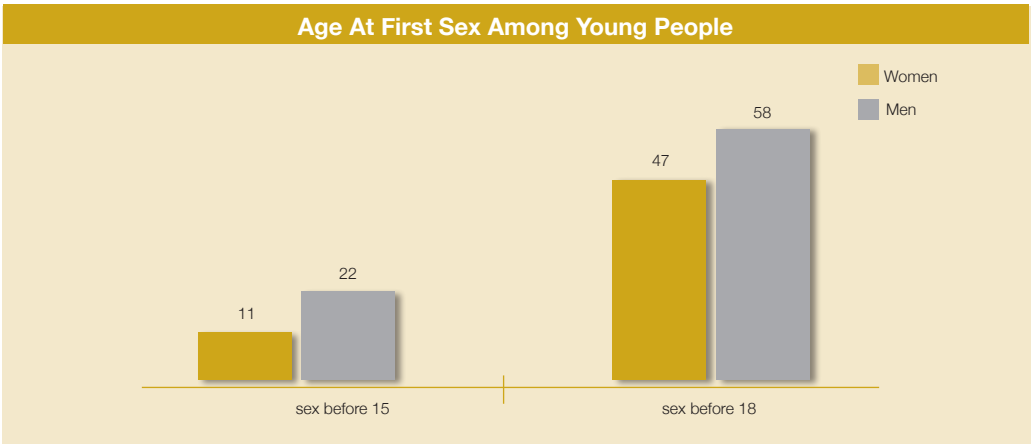


Figure 58: Age at First Sex among Young People
Source: KDHS, 2009

11% of young women and 22% of young men aged 15 to 24 had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15. By the age of 18, 47% of young women and 58% of young men had had their first sexual intercourse.

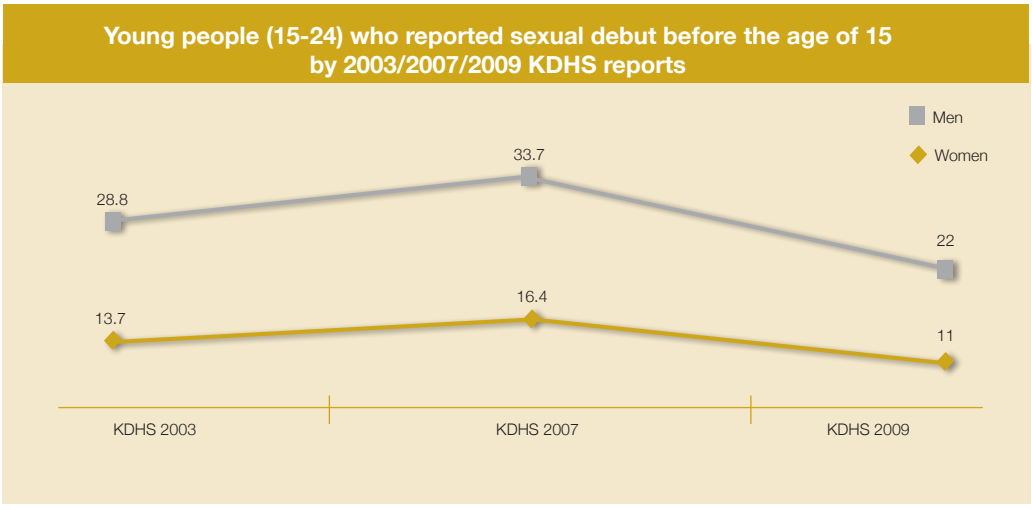


Figure 59: Young people (15-24) who reported sexual debut before the age of 15 by various KDHS reports
Source: Various KDHS reports

The trend in 2009 is an improvement from 2007 where 16.4% of young women and 33.7% of young men had had sex before the age of 15 as illustrated.

5.1.7 Age at First Sex among Young People (15-24) In Rural and Urban Areas

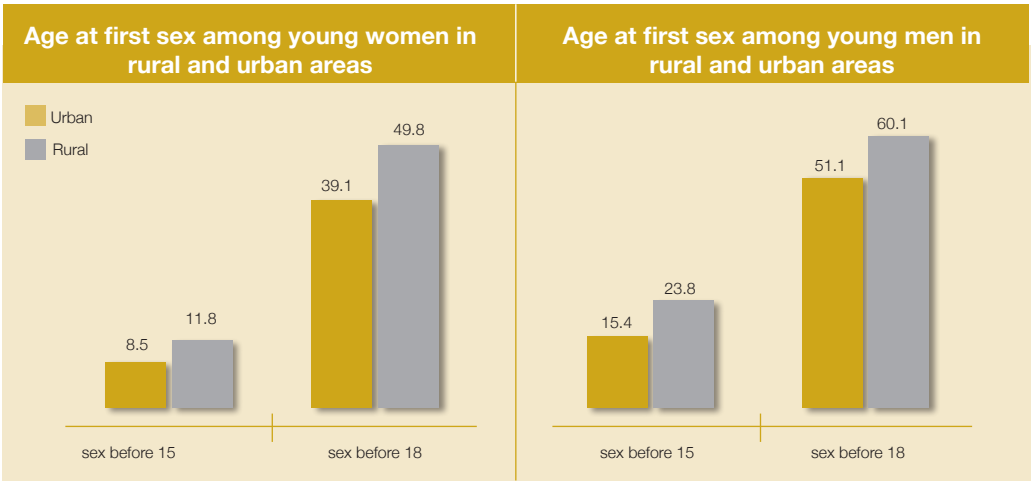
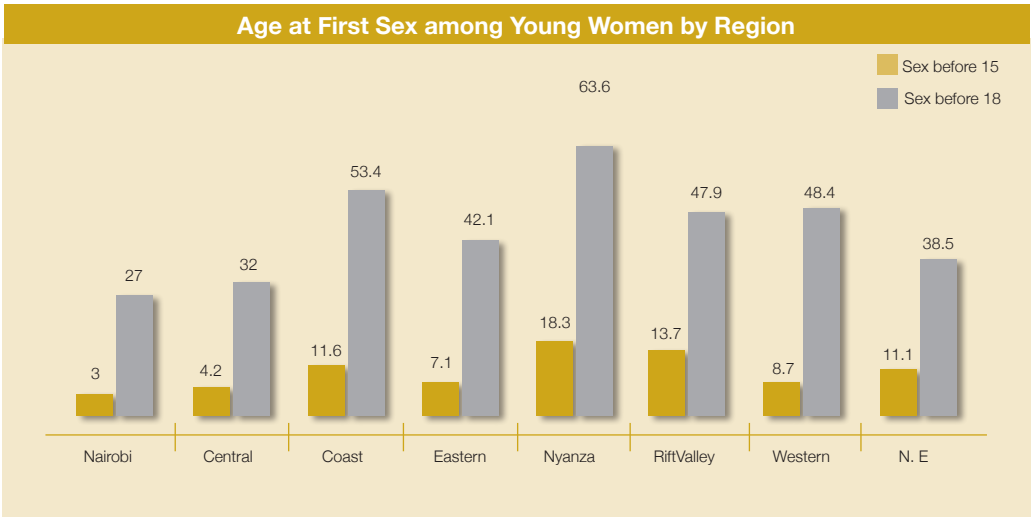


Figure 60: Age at First Sex among Young People (15-24) In Rural and Urban Areas
Source: KDHS, 2009

Young people living in rural areas tend to initiate sexual activity earlier than their urban counterparts. More young men have their first sexual intercourse earlier than their female counterparts across the board.

5.1.8 Age at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by Gender and Region



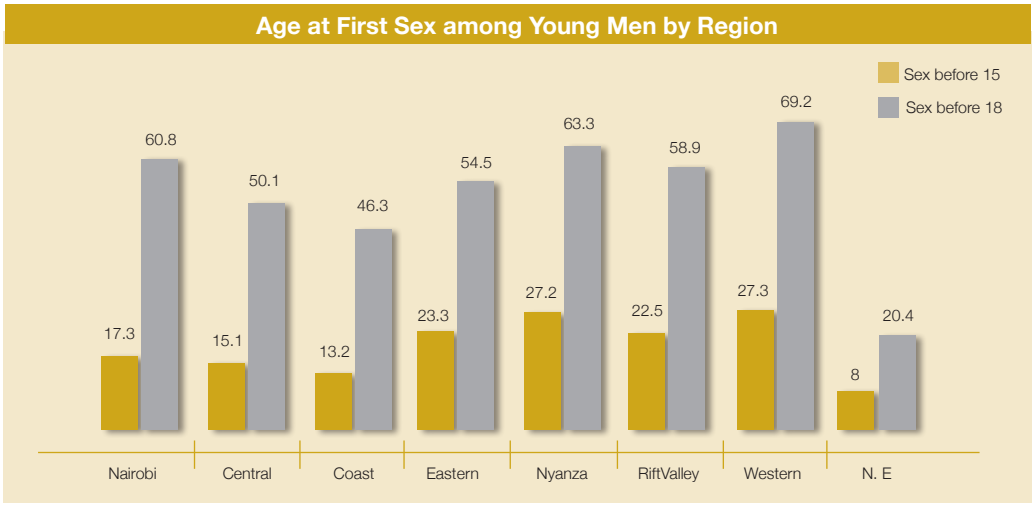


Figure 61: Age at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by Gender and Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

Young women in Nyanza (63.6%) and in Coast (53.4%) are more likely than those in other provinces to have had sex before the age of 18. Young men in Western (69.2%), Nyanza (63.3%) and Nairobi (60.8%) had had sex before the age of 18.

5.1.9 Age at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by Background Characteristics

According to KDHS (2009), level of education is strongly related to age at first sex, especially for women. This is evidenced by the fact that 67% of women aged 18-24 with no education had had sex by the age of 18 compared to only 30% among those with at least some secondary education. Similarly, early sexual debut seems to be associated with poverty levels. 62% of young women in the lowest wealth quintile had their first sexual intercourse by the age of 18 compared with 36% of those in the highest wealth quintile as evidenced in the table below.

Table 46: Age at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by Background Characteristics

	Women		Men	
Background Characteristics	sex before 15	sex before 18	sex before 15	sex before 18
Education				
No education	23	66.5	12.1	39.6
Primary Incomplete	17.2	68.5	24.7	65.1
Primary complete	8.8	46.3	24.6	62.8
Secondary+	4.8	29.8	19.2	53.5
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	17.8	61.5	26.9	61.2
Second	10.6	53.5	27.1	67.6
Middle	10.5	47.5	23	60.9
Fourth	10.5	43.9	20.9	56.6
Highest	7.5	36.3	14	48.1

Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.10 Percentage of Young People Abstaining from Sex, % of those who had Sex in the past 12 Months and % of those who used Condoms by Age

Table 47: Percentage of Young People Abstaining from Sex, % of those who had Sex in the past 12 Months and % of those who used Condoms by Age

	% of young people who had never had sexual intercourse		% of young people who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months		Percentage of young people who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months and used Condoms	
Age	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
15-17	77.1	69.1	14.6	16	41.1	52.1
18-19	63.5	40.4	22.4	34.9	42.8	56.5
20-22	40.8	17.8	39.6	53.1	33.9	65.6
23-24	25.8	8.4	46.5	68.7	50.7	76.4

Source: KDHS, 2009

Most 15-17 year olds (77% women and 69% men) abstain from sex compared to other age groups. However, as they grow older, fewer are able to abstain. Generally, more young women than their male counterparts chose to abstain. Unfortunately, only an average of 43% of sexually active girls aged 15-24 used condoms compared to 63% of their male counterparts.

5.1.11 Percentage of Young People Abstaining from Sex, % of those who had Sex in the past 12 Months and % of those who used Condoms by Background Characteristics

As evidenced in the table below, young people (15-24) who chose to abstain are higher in rural ares than in urban areas. For women, the higher the level of education, the less they are likely to abstain. For young men, the higher the level of education, the higher the likelihood of using condoms.

Table 48: Percentage of Young People Abstaining from Sex, % of those who had Sex in the past 12 Months and % of those who used Condoms by Background Characteristics

	% of young people who had never had sexual intercourse		% of young people who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by age		Percentage of young people who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months and used Condoms	
Background Characteristics	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**
Residence						
Urban	56.9	37	31.5	44.1	44.6	74.9
Rural	63.7	40.3	22.1	36.4	38.3	60.8
Education						
No education	78.6	34.5	13.5	*	*	*
Primary Incomplete	68	48	21.2	33.1	34.4	47.4
Primary complete	58.8	37.7	25.9	40.9	29.3	67.8
Secondary+	58.2	33.9	26.7	39.6	50.1	75.5
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	67.6	50.2	22.2	35.3	16.2	54.7
Second	62.8	38.2	23.6	31.8	42.1	69.2
Middle	64.7	35.5	21.7	38.7	39.3	54
Fourth	64.8	41.7	19.8	36.3	48.2	65.2
Highest	54.1	34.9	32.1	47.5	44.9	73

Source KDHS, 2009

5.1.12 Percentage of Young People (15-24) Abstaining From Sex by Gender and Region

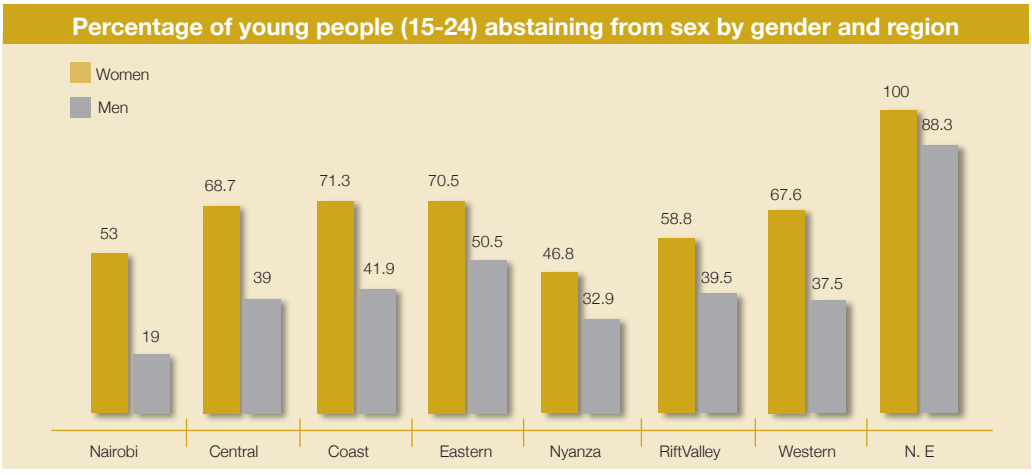


Figure 62: Percentage of Young People (15-24) Abstaining From Sex by Gender and Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

North Eastern province has the highest level of abstinence among 15-24 year olds. 100% of young women and 88.3% of their male counterparts abstain. Coast and Eastern provinces follow with average abstinence levels of 60.5% and 56.6% respectively.

5.1.13 Young People (15-24) who reported to have had Sex at Least Once

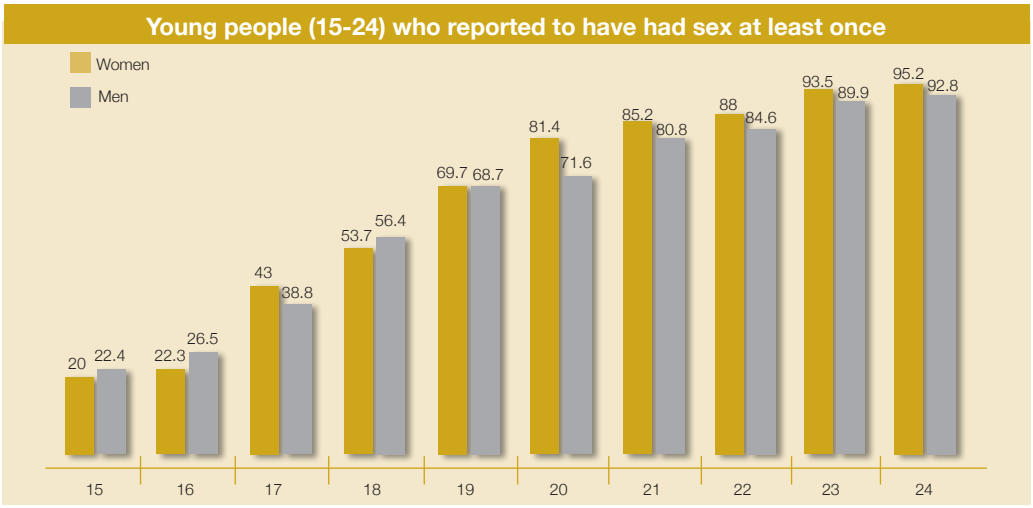


Figure 63: Young People (15-24) who reported to have had Sex at Least Once
Source: KAIS, 2007

Contrary to the assertion made in 3.2.5 and 3.2.7 that more young women than young men chose to abstain, a look at individual ages of those who have had sex at least once by gender in 2007 generally reveals that between age 17-24 years, more women than men had sex at least once. By the age of 24, 94% of 15-24 year olds have had sex at least once.

5.1.14 Young People (15-24) who have had High Risk Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Gender

KDHS defines high risk sexual behavior as sex with a non – married or non-cohabiting sexual partner. As indicated in the graph, the younger the person, the more likely they are to engage in high risk sexual behavior. This is evidenced by the fact that 72.5% of 15-17 year old women engaged in high risk sex compared to 19% of 23-24 year old women. Similarly, 100% of 15-17 year old men engaged in high risk sex compared to 63.6% of 23-24 year old men. Men are more likely to use condoms (64%) in high risk sex than women (40%).

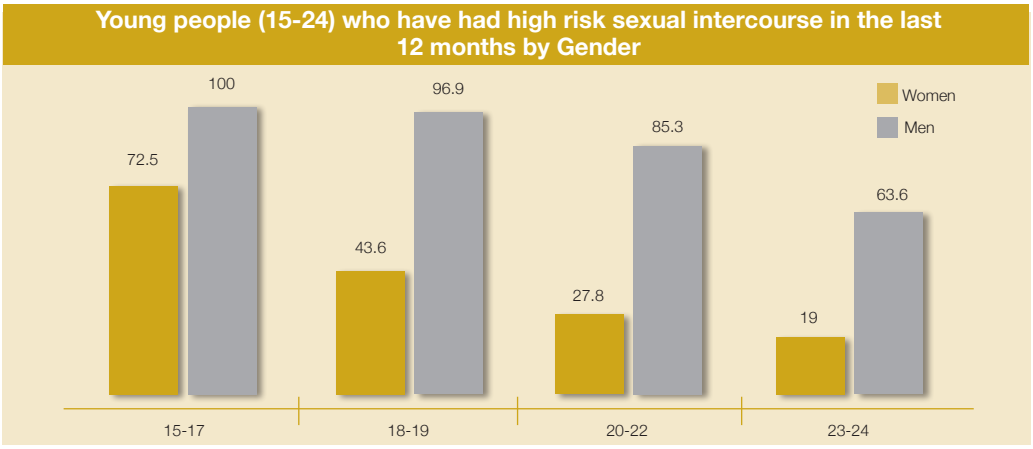


Figure 64: Young People (15-24) who have had High Risk Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Gender
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.15 Young People (15-24) who have had High Risk Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Background Characteristics

Sexually active never married youth are more likely to engage in high risk sex compared with those who have ever married. Young women in urban areas (38.6%) are more likely to engage in high risk sex compared to their rural counterparts (30.8%). The reverse applies for men. Young men in rural areas (84.9%) are likely to engage in high risk sex compared to their counterparts in urban areas (76.8%). Among sexually active young women, high risk sex increases dramatically with level of education from 13% among women with no education to 50% among women with some secondary education. This trend is not the same for young men. High risk sex also increases with the wealth quintile for women. As a result, 23% of women in the lowest wealth quintile engage in high risk behavior compared to 40.6% of women in the highest wealth quintile. The pattern is different for men as illustrated in the table below.

Table 49: Young People (15-24) who have had High Risk Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Background Characteristics

High risk sex by Characteristics		
Background Characteristics	**Women**	**Men**
Marital Status		
Never Married	99.3	98.4
Ever Married	4.2	15.3
Knows Condom Source		
Yes	35.2	83.1
No	26.1	80.9
Residence		
Urban	38.6	76.8
Rural	30.8	84.9
Education		
No education	13.1	*
Primary Incomplete	27.9	85.3
Primary complete	26.9	77.8
Secondary+	50.2	85.2
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	23	81.5
Second	32.5	78.3
Middle	33.7	89.4
Fourth	31.6	88.9
Highest	40.6	77

Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.16 High Risk Sex among Young People (15-24) By Region

More young (15-24) men than women in all the regions engage in high risk sex. Nyanza (87.8%), Central (86.8) and Western (86.4) have the highest numbers of young men engaging in high risk sex. Coast province (84.2%) and Nairobi (83.8%) follow closely. Nairobi (44.6%), Nyanza (35.8%) and Rift Valley 35.1%) has the highest number of young women involved in high risk sex. North Eastern data are not reflected because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that have been suppressed.

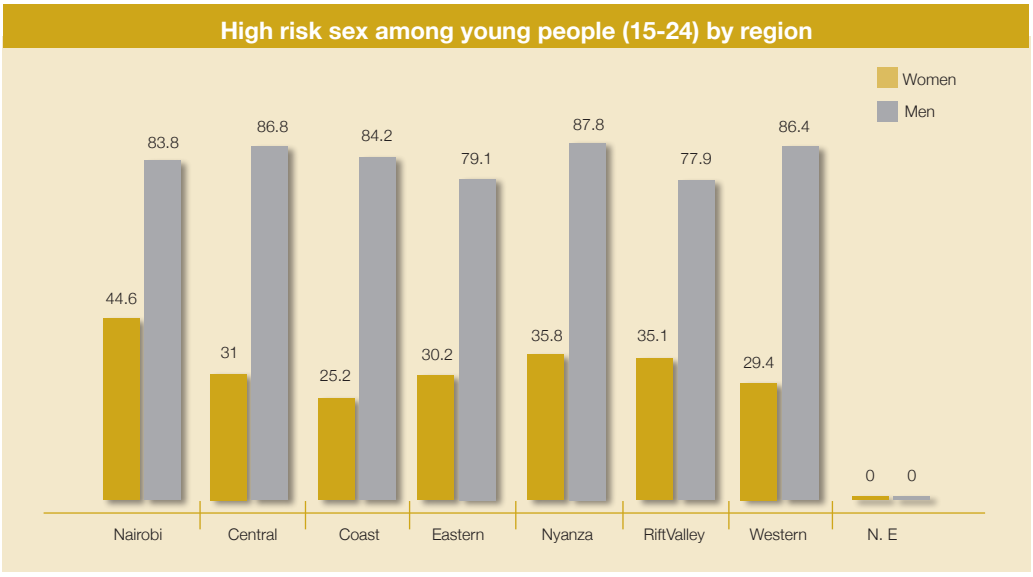


Figure 65: High Risk Sex among Young People (15-24) By Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.17 Young People (7-19) and the Number of Sexual Partners

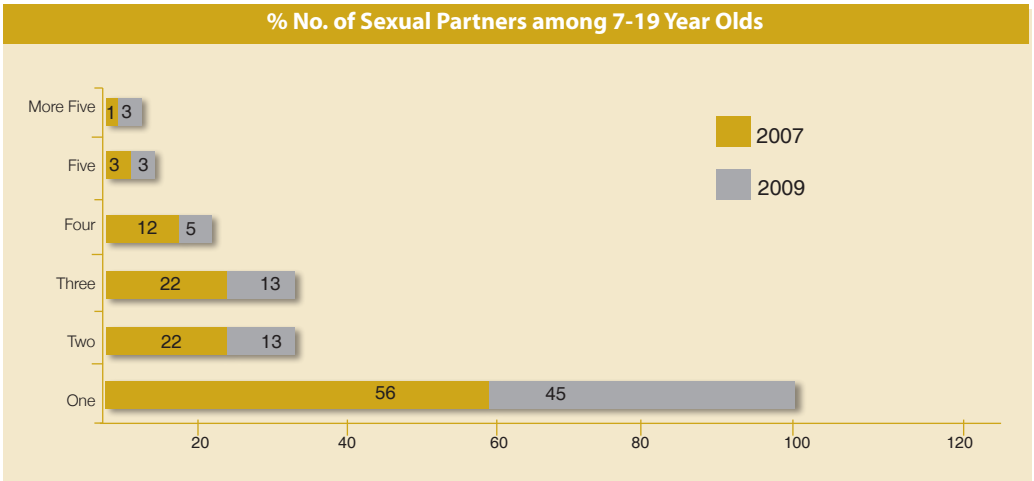


Figure 66: % No. of Sexual Partners among 7-19 Year Olds
Source: KDHS, 2009

Between 2007 and 2009, about 50.5% of 7-19 year olds had one sexual partner, 17.5% had two, and another 17.5% had three sexual partners. 9% have four sexual partners and 3% had five partners. 2% had more than five sexual partners.

5.1.18 Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 19) who had High Risk Sex with a Man 10+ Years Older

Table 50: Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 19) who had High Risk Sex with a Man 10+ Years Older

Characteristics	%
Age	
15-17	4.6
18-19	2.6
Residence	
Urban	2.8
Rural	3.9
Level of Education	
No education	*
Primary Incomplete	4.6
Primary complete	2.9
Secondary+	1.3

Source: KDHS, 2009

15 – 17 year old women (4.6%) are more likely to engage in high risk sex with a man 10+ years older compared to 18-19 year olds (2.6%). Young women (15-19) in the rural areas as well as women with a lower level of education are more likely to engage in high risk sex with a man 10+ years older compared to their urban counterparts and more educated women of the same age.

5.1.19 Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 24) who had High Risk Sex in the Past 12 Months when Drunk or with a Partner who was Drunk by Age

According to the KDHS report, engaging in sex under the influence of alcohol can impair judgment, compromise power relations and increase risky sexual behavior. As illustrated in the graph, the percentage of women who had sex when drunk or with a drunken partner was higher through all the age cohorts than that of their male counterparts and is highest (9%) among 23-24 year old women.

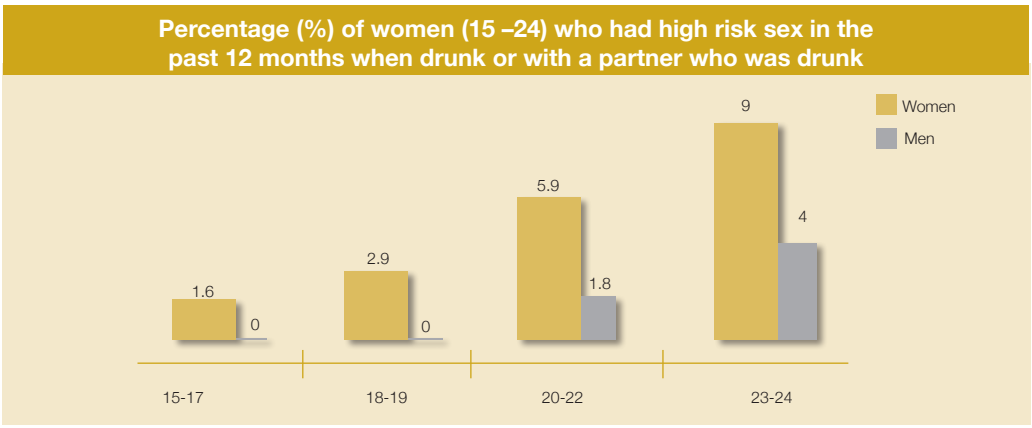


Figure 67: Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 24) who had High Risk Sex in the Past 12 Months when Drunk or with a Partner who was Drunk by Age
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.20 Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 24) who had High Risk Sex in the Past 12 Months when Drunk or with a Partner who was Drunk by Background Characteristics

Table 51: Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 24) who had High Risk Sex in the Past 12 Months when Drunk or with a Partner who was Drunk by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Marital Status		
Never Married	1.5	1.2
Ever Married	9.6	1.4
Residence		
Urban	5.7	1.1
Rural	4.1	1.2
Education		
No education	6.3	*
Primary Incomplete	4.5	1.2
Primary complete	5.9	0.7
Secondary+	3.3	1.5
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	7.5	2.1
Second	4.4	2.3
Middle	2.3	0
Fourth	5.4	0.9
Highest	3.7	0.9

Source: KDHS, 2009

Young women who have ever married, those in urban areas, those with no education and those in the lowest wealth quintile had the highest percentage of sex when drunk or with a drunken partner than their counterparts as illustrated on table 51.

5.1.21 Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 24) who had High Risk Sex in the Past 12 Months when Drunk or with a Partner who was Drunk by Region.

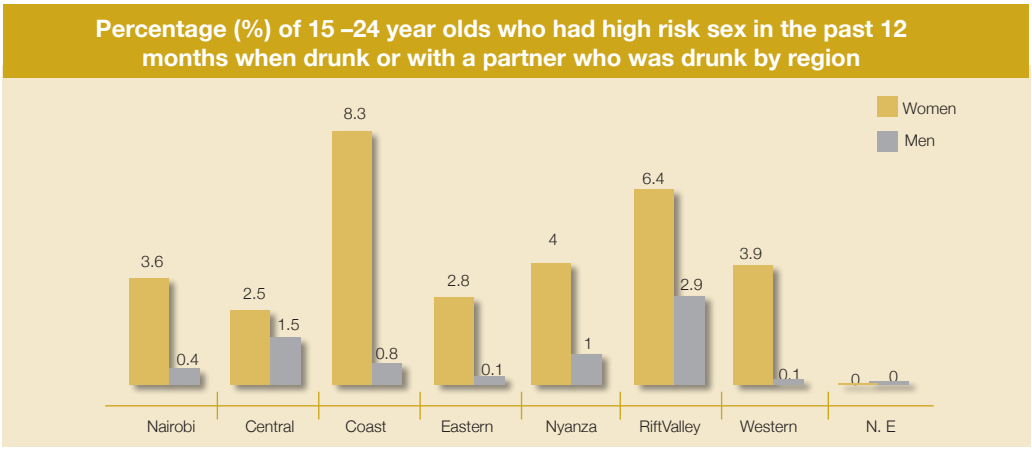


Figure 68: Percentage (%) of Women (15 – 24) who had High Risk Sex in the Past 12 Months when Drunk or with a Partner who was Drunk by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

Coast province (8.3%) and Rift Valley (6.4%) had the highest percentage of women who had high risk sex in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk. Rift valley had the highest number of young men (2.9%) who had high risk sex in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk.

5.1.22 Transactional Sex among Men

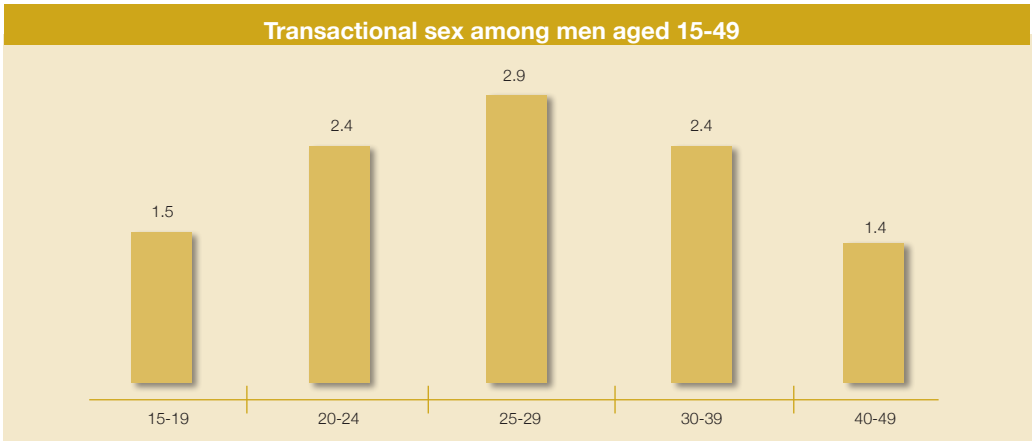


Figure 69: Transactional Sex among Men
Source: KDHS, 2009

According to the KDHS report (2009), transactional sex involves exchange of sex for money, favours or gifts. Transactional sex is associated with high risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections due to compromised power relations and the tendency to have multiple partnerships as a result. Transactional sex is highest among men aged 25-29 years old. Interestingly 20-24 and 30-39 age cohorts as well as 15-19 and 40-49 age cohorts have similar procurement patterns for sex.

5.1.23 Transactional Sex by Background Characteristics

Table 52: Transactional Sex by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Men
Marital Status	
Never Married	2.6
Married or living tog	1.2
Divorced/Separated/widowed	7.7
Residence	
Urban	2.1
Rural	2.1
Education	
No education	0.9
Primary Incomplete	2.7
Primary complete	1.9
Secondary+	2
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest	1.2
Second	1.8
Middle	2.2
Fourth	3.4
Highest	1.7

Source: KDHS, 2009

The highest numbers of men procuring sex are the divorced, separated or widowed (7.7%). With the exception of the highest wealth quintile, men are likely to procure sex as they move from one wealth quintile to another. Rural and urban patterns are similar as indicated in the table 52.

5.1.24 Condom Use among 15-24 Year Olds at First Sex by Gender

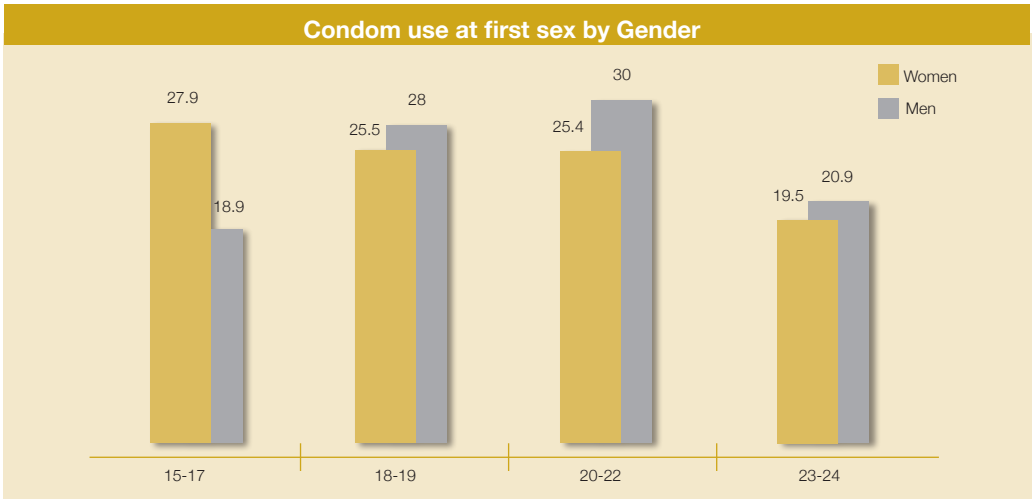


Figure 70: Condom Use among 15-24 Year Olds at First Sex by Gender
Source: KDHS, 2009

According to the KDHS (2009) report, one out of every four young people reported to use condoms the first time they had sex. For women, condom use is highest among 15-17 year olds while for young men, condom use is highest among 20-22 year olds.

5.1.25 Condom Use among 15-24 Year Olds at First Sex by Background Characteristics

Condom use is higher among those who have never married and among those who know a source of condoms. Young urban women report higher use of condoms at first sex (33%) than their rural counterparts (21%). For young men it is the reverse. Young men in rural areas are more likely to use condoms (26%) compared to their counterparts in urban areas (24%).

Condom use at first sex increases with level of education and wealth quintile for women. This is evidenced by the fact that only 3% of women with no education during their first sexual encounter used condoms compared to 39% of those with some secondary education. Similarly, only 10% of women in the lowest wealth quintile used condoms during their first sexual encounter compared to 34.4% in the highest wealth quintile. However for the young men, although condom use increases with education level, the pattern by wealth quintiles fluctuate.

Table 53: Percentage Use of Condoms among 15-24 Year Olds at First Sexual Encounter by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Marital Status		
Never Married	34.6	26.6
Ever Married	17.4	19.7
Knows Condom Source		
Yes	29	26.9
No	10.4	10.9
Residence		
Urban	32.8	23.8
Rural	21.1	26.2
Education		
No education	3.3	*
Primary Incomplete	17.9	18.7
Primary complete	19.4	23.4
Secondary+	39.4	32.2
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	10	22
Second	21.6	24.1
Middle	23.7	29.3
Fourth	25.6	26.6
Highest	34.4	25

Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.26 Condom Use at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by Region

In Kenya, highest condom use among young women is concentrated in Nairobi (42.9%) followed by Central province (27.5%) then Nyanza (26.8%). The highest condom use among young men is in Central province (36.2%) followed by coast (29.8%) and then Rift Valley (28.5%) provinces.

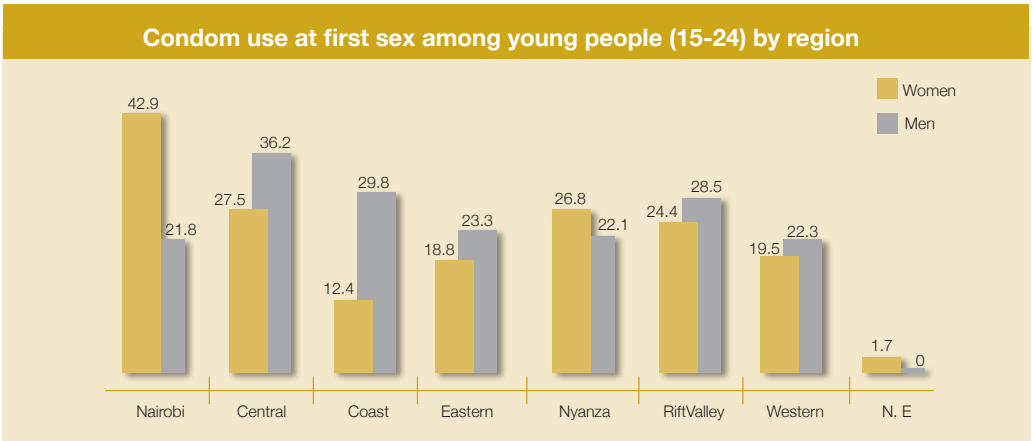


Figure 71: Condom Use at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.27 Trends of Condom Use Among Young People (15-24) By 2003, 2007 and 2009 KDHS

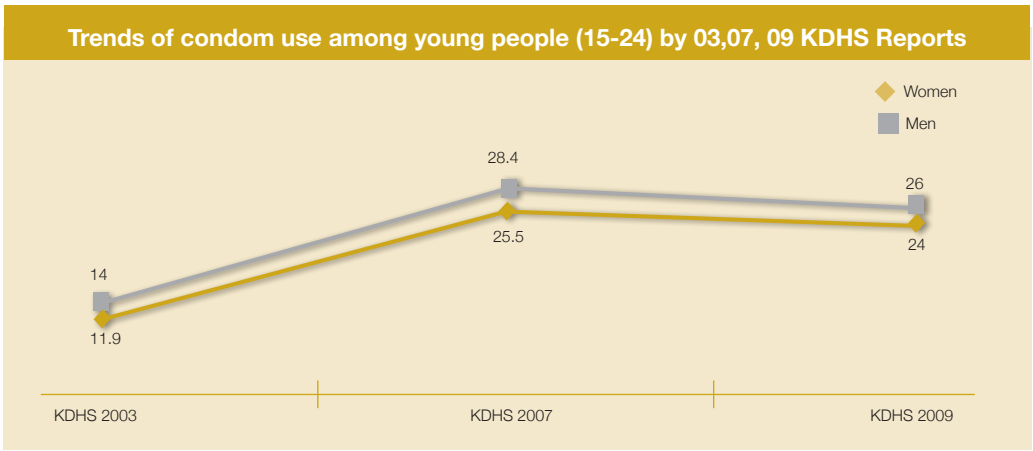


Figure 72: Condom Use at First Sex among Young People (15-24) by 2003, 2007, 2009 KDHS
KDHS, 2009

Condom use at first sexual intercourse has doubled since 2003 for both young males and females. However, condom use at first sexual intercourse has slightly declined for men from 28% in 2007 to 26% in 2009 while for women it has slightly decreased from 25.5% in 2007 to 24% in 2009.

5.1.28 Young People Supporting the Education of Condom Use to 12-14 Year Olds to Prevent AIDS by Age

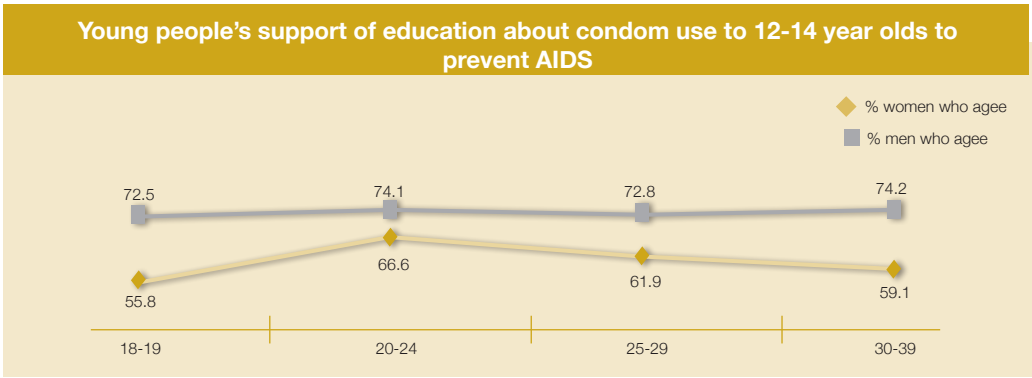


Figure 73: Young People Supporting the Education of Condom Use to 12-14 Year Olds to Prevent AIDS by Age
Source: KDHS, 2009

Condom use is one of the main strategies for combating the speared of HIV. However, educating teenagers about condoms is sometimes controversial, with some saying it promotes early sexual experimentation. Generally, more young men than young women advocate for the teaching of 12-14 year olds about condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS.

5.1.29 Young People Supporting the Education of Condom Use to 12-14 Year Olds to Prevent AIDS by Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	% women who agree	% men who agree
Residence		
Urban	64.7	73
Rural	60.1	71.5
Education		
No education	45.7	45.9
Primary Incomplete	64	70
Primary complete	62.2	71.7
Secondary+	63	75.1
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	51.2	64.6
Second	61	74.2
Middle	65	70.5
Fourth	61.6	75.4
Highest	64.9	72.2

Table 54:Young People Supporting the Education of Condom Use to 12-14 Year Olds to Prevent AIDS by Demographic Characteristics
Source: KDHS, 2009

Urban residents advocate for the teaching of 12-14 year olds about condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS more than rural residents do. Among men, the level of education influences this decision but for women there are no clear patterns. Wealth levels do not co-relate with this decision.

5.1.30 Young People Supporting the Education of Condom Use to 12-14 Year Olds to Prevent AIDS by Region

On average, Nairobi province has the highest (71%) advocates of teaching 12-14 year olds about condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS while North Eastern province has the lowest (16%). Nyanza province has the second highest number of advocates (70%). Men from Rift valley province (80%) and women from Nyanza province (70%) are the highest advocates of teaching 12-14 year olds about condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS.

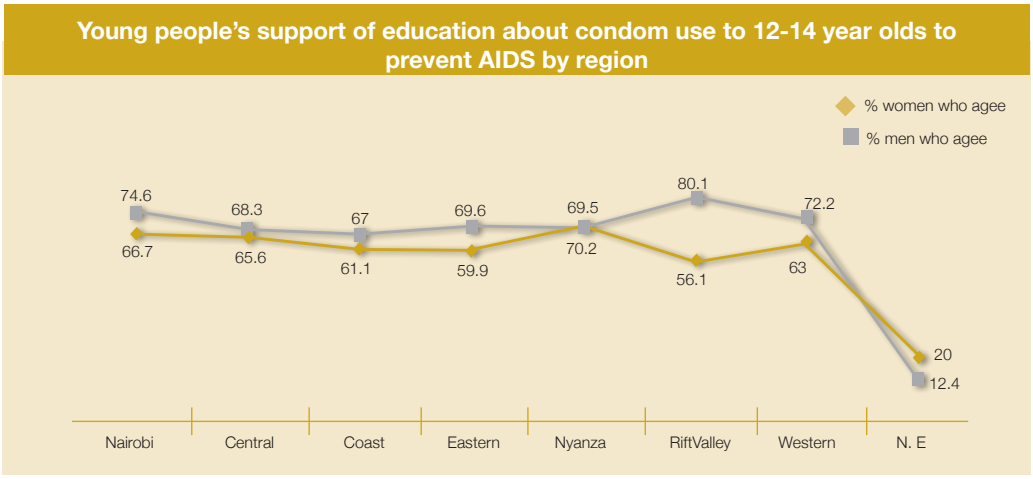


Figure 74: Young People Supporting the Education of Condom Use to 12-14 Year Olds to Prevent AIDS by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.1.31 Source of Information on Sexual & Reproductive Health

Table 55: Source of Information on Sexual & Reproductive Health among 7-19 year Olds

Source of Information on Sexual & Reproductive Health	7 - 10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
Media (TV &/or Radio)	16	19	20	37
Religious institutions / leaders	17	17	16	13
Peers/Friends	4	4	6	13
Health institutions	2	6	9	13
Print Media (Newspaper, leaflets)	1	1	6	9
School	11	11	7	3
Government	1		1	2
Parent				1
None	48	46	34	8
Most Trusted Source				
Media (TV &/or Radio)	10	14	20	30
Health institutions	15	5	14	22
School	8	15	12	8
Religious institutions / leaders	11	11	9	9
Peers/Friends	10	4	4	10
Print Media (Newspaper, leaflets)	4	2	4	9
Parent	33	9		1
Government	6		1	1
None	1	50	49	9

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

The most prominent sources of information on sexual & reproductive health are media (24%), religious institutions and leaders (16%), followed by peers and friends (8%) and health institutions (8%). However this varies among different age groups. Most young people (an average of 33%) have no source of sexual and reproductive health information. Interestingly, 7-10 year olds trust their parents as a source of sexual & reproductive health information but unfortunately parents are not giving the relevant information to this age group. The most trusted source of information for 11-14 year olds is school and media while for 15 to 17 year olds is media and health institutions. For 18 to 19 year olds the most trusted source is media, health institutions and peers/friends.

5.1.32 The 'Father' Factor

According to a survey conducted in February 2009 in Nairobi West Prison and Industrial Area Remand Prison (Mbevi, unpublished), parenting plays a big role in determining the development of a child. The survey argues that the role of a father is particularly important in determining the future well being of a child. This is confirmed by the fact that in Nairobi West Prison, out of 200 prisoners, 52% of the prisoners grew up without fathers, 10% had abusive fathers, 12% had passive fathers and 10 % had excellent relationships with their fathers. In Industrial Area Remand Prison, 78% of the prisoners grew up without fathers, 8% had abusive fathers and 6% had passive dads. In total, about 3,200 prisoners were interviewed.

Extensive studies in United States of America (USA) confirm Mbevi's assertion that a father is particularly important in determining the future well being of a child. These studies have shown direct co-relations between a father's absence in a child's life with poverty, maternal and child health, incarceration, crime, teen pregnancy, child abuse, drug and alcohol abuse, education, and childhood obesity.

Poverty: Children in father-absent homes are five times more likely to be poor. In 2002, 7.8 percent of children in married-couple families were living in poverty, compared to 38.4 percent of children in female headed households (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003). During the year before their babies were born, 43% of unmarried mothers received welfare or food stamps, 21% received some type of housing subsidy, and 9% received another type of government transfer like unemployment insurance (McLanahan,2003). A child with a nonresident father is 54 percent more likely to be poorer than his or her father (Sorenso & Chava, 2001 September). When compared by family structure, 45.9% of poor single-parent families reported material hardship compared to 38.6% of poor two parent families. For families who did not experience material hardship, 23.3% were single-parent families compared to 41.2% of two-parent families (Beverly, 2001 September).

Maternal and Infant Mortality: Infant mortality rates are 1.8 times higher for infants of unmarried mothers than for married mothers (Matthews, Curtin, & MacDorman, 2000). Unmarried mothers are less likely to obtain prenatal care and more likely to have a low birth-weight baby. Researchers find that these negative effects persist even when they take into account factors, such as parental education, that often distinguish single-parent from two-parent families (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995 September).Twenty-three percent of unmarried mothers in the U.S. cities reported cigarette use during their pregnancy. Seventy-one percent were on Medicare (McLanahan, 2003). A study of 2,921 mothers revealed that single mothers were twice as likely as married mothers to experience a bout of depression in the prior year. Single mothers also reported higher levels of stress, fewer contacts with family and friends, less involvement with church or social groups and less overall social support (Cairney & Boyle, 2003 August). In a longitudinal study of more than 10,000 families, researchers found that toddlers living in stepfamilies and single-parent families were more likely to suffer a burn, have a bad fall, or be scarred from an accident compared to kids living with both of their biological parents (O'Connor et al, 2000 November).

Incarceration: Even after controlling for income, youths in father-absent households still had significantly higher odds of incarceration than those in mother-father families. Youths who never had a father in the household experienced the highest odds (Harper, and McLanahan, 2004 September). A 2002 Department of Justice survey of 7,000 inmates revealed that 39% of jail inmates lived in mother-only households. Approximately forty-six percent of jail inmates in 2002 had a previously incarcerated family member. One-fifth experienced a father in prison or jail (James, 2004, July).

Crime: A study of 109 juvenile offenders indicated that family structure significantly predicts delinquency (Bush, Mullis & Mullis, 2000 August). Adolescents, particularly boys, in single-parent families were at higher risk of status, property and person delinquencies. Moreover, students attending schools with a high proportion of children of single parents are also at risk (Anderson, 2002 November). A study of 13,986 women in prison showed that more than half grew up without their father. Forty-two percent grew up in a single-mother household and sixteen percent lived with neither parent (Snell & Morton, 1994). Even after controlling for community context, there is significantly more drug use among children who do not live with their mother and father (Hoffmann, 2002 May). Youths are more at risk of first substance use without a highly involved

father. Each unit increase in father involvement is associated with 1% reduction in substance use. Living in an intact family also decreases the risk of first substance use (Bronte-Tinkew, Moore, Capps & Zaff, 2004). Of the 228 students studied, those from single-parent families reported higher rates of drinking and smoking as well as higher scores on delinquency and aggression tests when compared to boys from two-parent households (Griffin, Botvin, Scheier, Diaz & Miller, 2000 June). In a study of INTERPOL crime statistics of 39 countries, it was found that single parenthood ratios were strongly correlated with violent crimes. This was not the case 18 years ago (Barber, 2004 November).

Teen pregnancy: Being raised by a single mother raises the risk of teen pregnancy, marrying with less than a high school degree, and forming a marriage where both partners have less than a high school degree (Teachman, 2004, January). Women whose parents separated between birth and six years old experienced twice the risk of early menstruation, more than four times the risk of early sexual intercourse, and two and a half times higher risk of early pregnancy when compared to women in intact families. The longer a woman lived with both parents, the lower her risk of early reproductive development. Women who experienced three or more changes in her family environment exhibited similar risks but were five times more likely to have an early pregnancy (Quinlan, 2003 November). Researchers using a pool from both the U.S. and New Zealand found strong evidence that father absence has an effect on early sexual activity and teenage pregnancy. Teens without fathers were twice as likely to be involved in early sexual activity and seven times more likely to get pregnant as an adolescent (Ellis, Bates, Dodge, Ferguson, Horwood, Pettit, & Woodward, 2003 June).

Child Abuse: Compared to living with both parents, living in a single-parent home doubles the risk that a child will suffer physical, emotional, or educational neglect. The overall rate of child abuse and neglect in single-parent households is 27.3 children per 1,000, whereas the rate of overall maltreatment in two-parent households is 15.5 per 1,000 (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 1997). An analysis of child abuse cases in a nationally representative sample of 42 counties found that children from single-parent families are more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse than children who live with both biological parents. Compared to their peers living with both parents, children in single parent homes had a 77% greater risk of being physically abused; an 87% greater risk of being harmed by physical neglect; a 165% greater risk of experiencing notable physical neglect; a 74% greater risk of suffering from emotional neglect; an 80% greater risk of suffering serious injury as a result of abuse; overall, a 120% greater risk of being endangered by some type of child abuse (Sedlak, & Broadhurst, 1996 September).

Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Researchers at Columbia University found that children living in two-parent household with a poor relationship with their father are 68% more likely to smoke, drink, or use drugs compared to all teens in two-parent households. Teens in single mother households are at a 30% higher risk than those in two-parent households (Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly, 1999 September, 6). Even after controlling for community context, there is significantly more drug use among children who do not live with their mother and father (Hoffmann, 2002, May). In a study of 6,500 children from the ADDHEALTH database, father closeness was negatively correlated with the number of a child's friends who smoke, drink, and smoke marijuana. Closeness was also correlated with a child's use of alcohol, cigarettes, and hard drugs and was connected to family structure. Intact families ranked higher on father closeness than single-parent families (National Fatherhood Initiative, 2004). Of the 228 students studied, those from single-parent families reported higher rates of drinking and smoking as well as higher scores on delinquency and aggression tests when compared to boys from two-parent households (Griffin, Botvin, Scheier, Diaz & Miller, 2000 June).

Obesity: The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth found that obese children are more likely to live in father-absent homes than are non-obese children (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, undated). A study that looked at family lifestyle and parent's Body Mass Index (BMI) over a nine year period found that a father's Body Mass Index (BMI) predicts son's and daughter's BMI independent of offspring's alcohol intake, smoking, physical fitness, and father's education; BMI in sons and daughters was consistently higher when fathers were overweight or obese: physical fitness of daughters was negatively related to their father's obesity; Obesity of fathers was associated with a four-fold increase in the risk of obesity of sons and daughters at age 18 (Burke, Dunbar Beilin, Dunbar, undated). A fathers' body mass index (a measurement of the relative composition of fat and muscle mass in the human body) is directly related to a child's activity level. In a study of 259 toddlers, more active children were more likely to have a father with a lower BMI than less active children (Finn, Kevin, Johanns & Specker, 2002, January). A study that looked at dietary intake and physical activity of parents and their daughters over a two year period found a daughter's BMI predicted by father's diets and father's enjoyment of physical activity; as father's BMI rose, so did their daughter's BMI (Davison & Birch, undated).

Education: Fatherless children are twice as likely to drop out of school (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993). A study of 1330 children showed that fathers who are involved on a personal level with their child's schooling increases the likelihood of their child's achievement. When fathers assume a positive role in their child's education, students feel a positive impact (McBride, Brent, Sarah, Schoppe-Sullivan & Moon-Ho Hom 2005). Half of all children with highly involved fathers in two-parent families reported getting mostly A's through 12th grade, compared to 35.2% of children of nonresident fathers (National Center for Education Statistics, 1999). Students living in father-absent homes are twice as likely to repeat a grade in school; 10 percent of children living with both parents have ever repeated a grade, compared to 20 percent of children in stepfather families and 18 percent in mother-only families. Students in single-parent families or stepfamilies are significantly less likely than students living in intact families to have parents involved in their schools. About half of students living in single-parent families or stepfamilies have parents who are highly involved, while 62 percent of students living with both their parents have parents who are highly involved in their schools (Nord & West, 2001). In 2001, 61 percent of 3-5 year olds living with two parents were read aloud to everyday by a family member, compared to 48% of children living in single or no-parent families (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2003).Kindergarteners who live with single-parents are over-represented in those lagging in health, social and emotional, and cognitive outcomes. Thirty-three percent of children who were behind in all three areas were living with single parents while only 22% were not lagging behind (Wertheimer, & Croan, et al, 2003). In two-parent families, children under the age of 13 spend an average of 1.77 hours engaged in activities with their fathers and 2.35 hours doing so with their mothers on a daily basis in 1997. Children in single parent families spent 0.42 hours with their fathers and 1.26 hours with their mothers on a daily basis (Lippman, Laura, et al., 2004).

Quick Facts: Factors Affecting Age at First Marriage

Throughout the world marriage is regarded a moment of celebration and a milestone in adult life. In most traditional societies marriage defines the onset of the socially acceptable time for child bearing and is the most predominant context for child bearing. Age at marriage is of particular interest because it marks the transition to adulthood in many societies; the point at which certain options in education, employment, and participation in society are foreclosed; and the beginning of regular exposure to the risks of pregnancy and childbearing. Women who marry early will have, on average; a longer period of exposure to the risk of pregnancy, often leading to higher completed fertility. Variation in age of entry into marriage helps explain differences in fertility across population over time.

Rural/Urban

The place where one stays can influence the time which they first get married. In Kenya, the rural areas are associated with early marriage. According to Ikimari (2005), people living in urban areas are exposed to diverse lifestyles and subject to a weaker social control than those of rural areas. Rural areas tend to have institutional and normative structures such as the kinship and extended family that promote early marriage and child bearing. In urban areas, the need to develop skills, gain resources and achieve maturity to manage an independent household delays marriage. Furthermore, urban women tend to be more educated and engaged in more salaried jobs than their rural counterparts.

Religion

Kenyans are generally religious. Religious norms and beliefs affect ones orientation towards marriage and childbearing, among other things; thus religion is bound to affect a woman's age at first marriage

Education

Education may affect the timing of marriage in various ways. The highly educated spend many years in school and college receiving instruction and knowledge. In Kenya today, one requires to be at least 21 years to complete university education at the first degree level. When enrolled in school or college it is not desirable nor is it feasible for students to marry as it is disruptive and generally young people lack the financial resources and the prospect of a stable income that would be ideal for marriage and forming a family. Therefore school enrolment is an impediment to early marriage.

Environment

The ecological, socio-economic and cultural environment of a woman's childhood place of residence or birthplace influences her general health and well being and contributes to the formation of beliefs, aspirations and practices that are important during her adulthood.

Premarital Childbearing

Premarital childbearing has a significant effect on the timing of marriage. Having an ex-nuptial birth is associated with a lower risk of marriage. In Kenya, it is not culturally and socially acceptable for a young man to marry as a first wife, a woman who already has a child. As a result, prospective suitors generally avoid women with ex-nuptial births. Women with ex-nuptial births tend to be very cautious in forming relationships with men as they generally distrust them.

Source: Ikamari, 2005

5.2.1 Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood.

According to the WDR, (2007), nearly 60% of girls in developing countries become mothers before the age of 25. Boys make their transition a little later. This difference largely reflects gender differences in the age of marriage. However, many young men and women are not well prepared for parenthood or marriage and they therefore lack knowledge of good health practices, and available maternal and child health services. Preparing youth for the transition to family formation so that they can plan child bearing, have a safe pregnancy and raise healthy children has a lasting impact on the economy and demographic trends in a country.

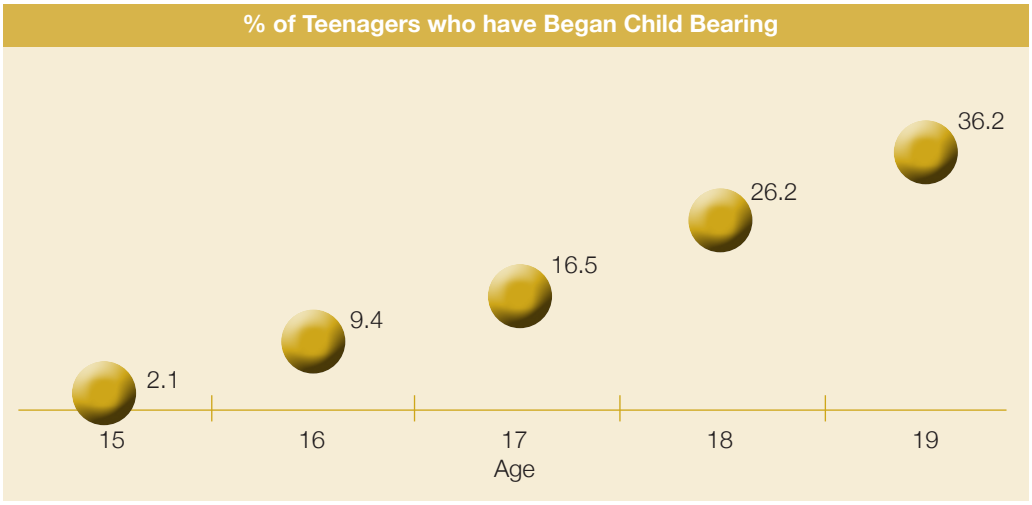


Figure 75: Child Bearing among Teenagers by Age
Source: KDHS, 2009

According to the 2009 KDHS, generally, the percentage of teenagers who have begun child bearing declined from 23% in 2003 to 18% in 2009. The proportion of teenagers who have begun child bearing increases dramatically from 2% at age 15 to 36% at age 19

5.2.2 Child Bearing among Teenagers (15-19) by Background Characteristics

Teenage pregnancies are slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. 32% of uneducated teenagers have begun child bearing compared to only 10% of those with some secondary education. More teenagers from poor households are likely to begin child bearing earlier than their counterparts from wealthier households (16%).

Table 56: Child Bearing among Teenagers (15-19) by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	% who have began child bearing
Residence	
Urban	18.5
Rural	17.5
Education	
No education	32.1
Primary Incomplete	19.1
Primary complete	23.3
Secondary+	10
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest	23.7
Second	17.9
Middle	13.6
Fourth	17.6
Highest	16.4

Source: KDHS, 2009

5.2.3 Child Bearing among Teenagers (15-19) by Region

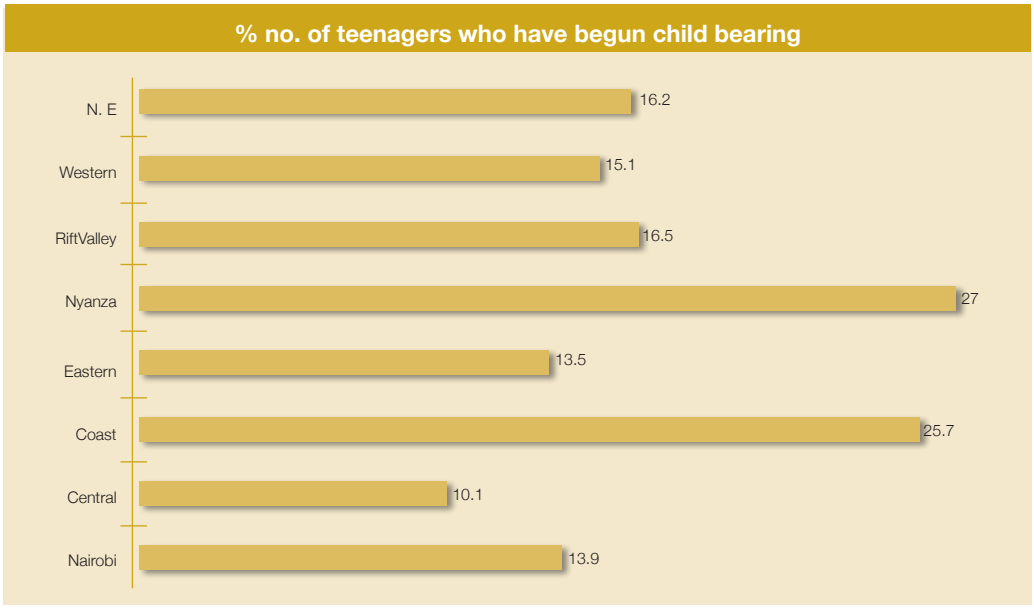


Figure 76: Child Bearing among Teenagers (15-19) by Region
Source: KDHS, 2009

Nyanza (27%) and Coast (25.7%) Provinces have the highest numbers of teenagers who have begun giving birth. Central (10.1%), Eastern (13.5%) and Nairobi (13.9%) Provinces have the lowest numbers of teenagers who have begun giving birth.

5.2.4 Un/Married Young Women (15-24) who have ever Used Contraceptives by Type

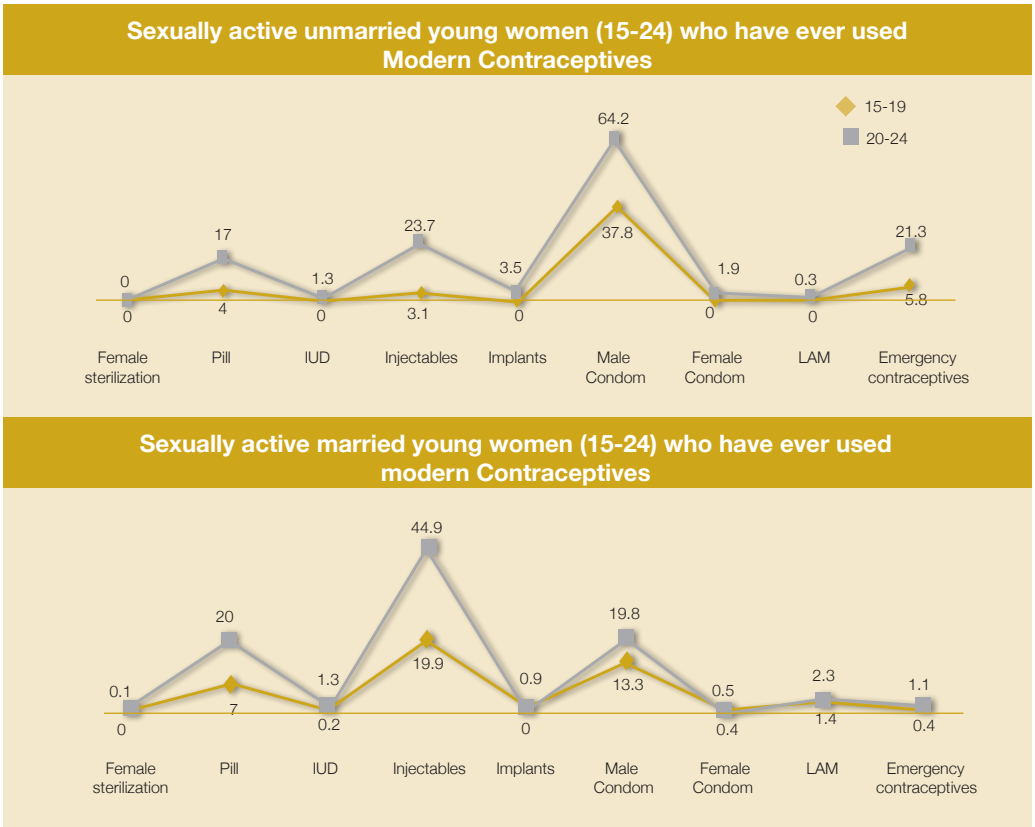


Figure 77: Un/Married Young Women (15-24) who have ever Used Contraceptives by Type
Source: KDHS, 2009

Most young unmarried women (15-24) prefer to use male condoms (51%), emergency contraceptives (13.6%), or injectables (13.4%). Their married counterparts prefer to use injectables (32.4%), the male condom (16.6%) or the pill (13.5%). Both married and unmarried young women aged 15-24 also use traditional methods. The most popular across the board is the rhythm method used by 19.9 % of unmarried women and 13.85% of married women. It is followed by the withdrawal method used by 7.6% of unmarried women and 6.95% of married women. The folk method is not popular.

5.2.5 Men's Attitudes towards Contraception

41% of young men aged 15-34 believe that use of contraceptives among women could lead to promiscuous behavior. This feeling is highest among 15-19 year olds. Only 17.5% of 15-34 year olds believe that use of contraceptives is the business of women. Generally more men, regardless of wealth, level of education or region of residence (with the exception of North Eastern), believe that the use of contraceptives is likely to make women more promiscuous than they believe it is the business of women. As older the man is, the less they believe that contraceptives are a woman's business.

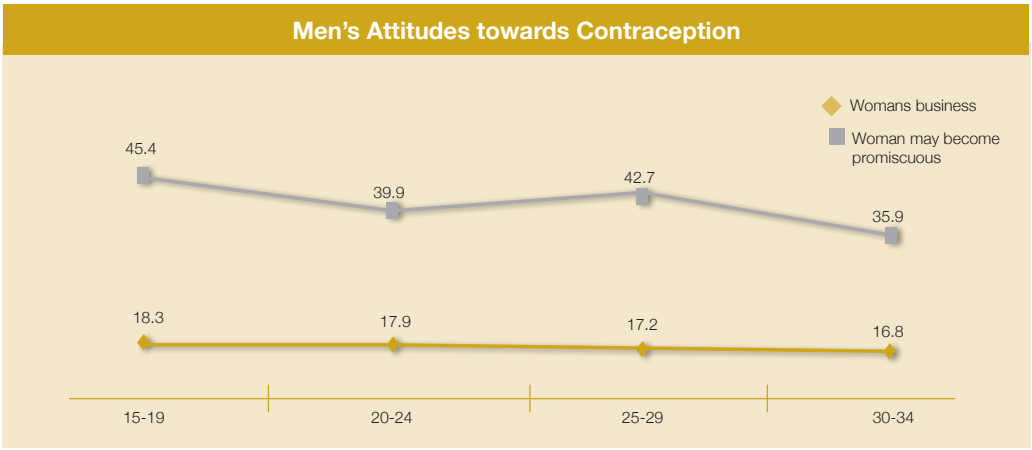


Figure 78: Men's Attitudes towards Contraception
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.2.6 Marital Status amongst Our Young People by Age

Table 57: Marital Status amongst Our Young People by Age

Marital Status among young people in Kenya												
	Never Married		Married		Living Tog		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
Age	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	87.2	99.5	10.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0	0.7	0.1	0	0
20-24	37.9	82.6	51.5	15.6	4.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	4.2	1.3	1	0
25-29	15.5	33	71.4	57.7	3.5	3.7	1.5	1.3	6.2	4	1.9	0.3
30-34	6.6	9.5	73.3	80.2	6.4	3.1	1.4	1.1	8.8	5.9	3.7	0.4
Sum	147.2	224.6	207.1	153.7	15.4	7.3	3.9	2.5	19.9	11.3	6.6	0.7
Av.	36.8	56.15	51.775	38.425	3.85	1.825	0.975	0.625	4.975	2.825	1.65	0.175

Source: KDHS, 2009

56% of young men aged 15-34 compared to 37% of their female counterparts have never married. On the other hand, 52% of young women aged 15-34 compared to 38% of their male counterparts are married thus women get married much earlier than men marry. For example 11% of 15-19 year old women and 52% of 20-24 year old women are already married compared to only 0.2% (15-19) and 15.6% of their 20-24 male counterparts.

5.2.7 Age at First Marriage among Different Age Groups

Table 58: Age at First Marriage among Different Age Groups

Percentage married by exact age										
	15		18		20		22		25	
Current Age	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-19	1.4	0.1	na	na	na	7	na	na	na	na
20-24	6.2	0	26.4	1.3	44.4	17.3	na	na	na	na
25-29	7.2	0	29	4.3	48.4	9.3	64.4	29.5	79	48.4
30-34	8.8	0.3	32.6	3.1	50.7	8.3	68.8	22	82.7	51.9

Source: KDHS, 2009

About 48% of women aged 15-34 get married by their 20th birthday. Only 10% of their male counterparts have made that commitment by that time. By the age of 22, 67% of women and 26% of men have gotten married. By the age of 25, 81% of women and 50% of men are married.

5.2.8 Median Age at First Marriage among Women (25-34 Years Old)

Table 59: Median Age at First Marriage among Women (25-34 Years Old)

Background Characteristics	Women		Men
	25-29	30-34	30-54
Residence			
Urban	22.7	21.8	26
Rural	19.5	19.5	24.8
Education			
No education	17.6	16.7	22.6
Primary Incomplete	18.3	18.1	23.9
Primary complete	20.3	19.6	24.3
Secondary+	23	22.3	26.3
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	19.1	18.6	23.9
Second	18.5	18.9	24.6
Middle	19.1	20.3	24.5
Fourth	20.3	19.6	25.4
Highest	23	22.2	25.9

Source: KDHS, 2009

On average, urban women aged 25-34 years marry 3 years later than their rural counterparts. Men in urban areas marry two years later than their rural counterparts. Median age of marriage for both men and women increases with higher level of education.

5.2.9 Median Age at First Marriage among Women (25-29) by Region and by 2003/2009 KDHS Reports

Most young women in North Eastern get married before their 18th birthday while most young women in Nyanza, Western and Coast provinces get married before their 20th birthday. In Nairobi young women get married at an average age of 24. The difference in age at first marriage can be alluded to the argument fronted by Ikimari (2005), who in his paper 'The effect of education on timing of marriage in Kenya contends that the regional socio-economic development disparities are bound to affect the timing of marriage and also notes that significant variation in the age of first marriage across the regions of Kenya is due to cultural differences.

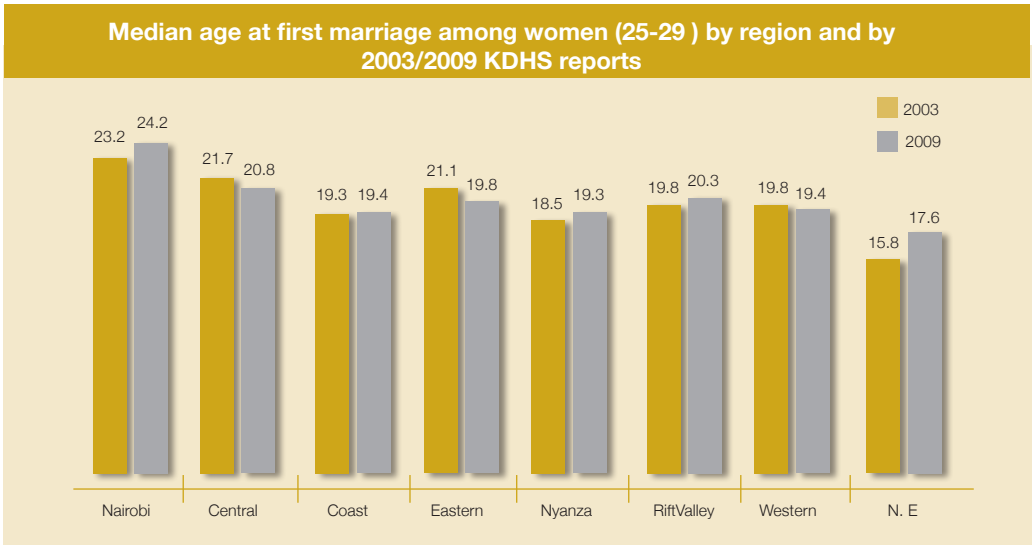


Figure 79: Median Age at First Marriage among Women (25-29) by Region and by 2003/2009 KDHS Reports
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.2.10 Percentage Distribution of Women by the Number of Co-Wives they have by Age

Table 60: Percentage Distribution of Women by the Number of Co-Wives they have by Age

	Number of women's co-wives			Number of wives men have			
Age	0	1	2+	Missing	1	2+	Missing
15-19	92.5	5	1.7	0.8	na	na	na
20-24	88.9	7.5	1.4	2.2	100	0	0
25-29	89	8	1.7	1.3	95.3	4.2	0.5
30-34	87	9.6	2.4	0.9	92.6	7.4	0
Sum	357.4	30.1	7.2	5.2	287.9	11.6	0.5
Average	89.35	7.5	1.8	1.3	96	5.8	0.5

Source: KDHS, 2009

About 9.3% of married women aged 15-34 have co-wives. Older women are much more likely to be in polygamous relationships than younger women. Generally, polygamy among women is more prevalent in rural areas, among women of no or low education as well as among the poor as indicated on table 61. On the other hand, about 5.8% of men aged 25-34 admitted having polygamous marriages. Generally, polygamy among men is more prevalent in rural areas, among men of no education as well as among men in the lowest wealth quintile.

5.2.11 Distribution of Women by the Number of Co-Wives they have by Background Characteristics

Table 61: Distribution of Women by the Number of Co-Wives they have by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Number of co-wives				Number of wives men have		
	0	1	2+	Missing	1	2+	Missing
Residence							
Urban	90.6	6.1	1.1	2.3	96.3	3.5	0.1
Rural	83.4	11.9	3.3	1.4	91.5	8.4	0.1
Education							
No education	64.9	24.8	8.5	1.8	74.6	25.4	0
Primary Incomplete	81.3	13.3	3.6	1.8	92.5	7.5	0
Primary complete	90.9	6.3	1.5	1.3	92.4	7.6	0
Secondary+	90.9	6.5	1	1.5	95.6	4.1	0.3
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	72.7	18.4	7.2	1.7	84.6	15.4	0
Second	84	12.8	2.2	1	93.1	6.9	0
Middle	83.7	12.5	2.6	1.3	92.5	7.5	0
Fourth	90.3	6	2.6	1.1	92.3	7.2	0.5
Highest	91.7	5.6	0.3	2.5	96.9	2.9	0.1

Source: KDHS, 2009

5.2.12 Percentage Distribution of Women by the Number of Co-Wives they have by Region

Table 62: Percentage Distribution of Women by the Number of Co-Wives they have by Region

Region	Number of co-wives				Number of wives men have		
	0	1	2+	Missing	1	2+	Missing
Nairobi	94.2	2.4	0	3.5	98.3	1.3	0.5
Central	96	2.9	0.5	0.6	99.5	0.5	0
Coast	82.6	12.7	2.3	2.5	92.6	7.4	0
Eastern	93.4	4.1	0.6	1.9	98.2	1.2	0.7
Nyanza	78.4	16.4	4.2	1	84.6	15.4	0
Rift Valley	83.2	10.8	4.1	1.8	92.3	7.7	0
Western	76.5	17.9	4.9	0.7	92.2	7.8	0
N. E	63.9	30.7	5.3	0	86.5	13.5	0

Source: KDHS, 2009

North Eastern province has the highest proportion of women (36%) in polygamous families and Nairobi province the lowest 2.4%. Western, Nyanza and Rift Valley provinces have proportions of 23%, 21% and 15% likelihood of women in polygamous families. On the contrary, Nyanza province has the highest number of polygamous men (15.4%) followed by North Eastern province (13.5%). Central province has the lowest number of polygamous men (0.5%).

5.2.13 Ideal Number of Children by Demographic Characteristics

Table 63: Ideal Number of Children by Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Women				Men
Age	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**15-54**
Residence					
Urban	2.9	2.9	3	3.2	3.4
Rural	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.3
Education					
No education	7	5.8	6.6	6.4	10.1
Primary Incomplete	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.4
Primary complete	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.1
Secondary+	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	4.7	4.7	5	5.1	6
Second	3.6	3.6	3.6	4	4.4
Middle	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9
Fourth	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6
Highest	2.8	2.8	3	3.2	3.4

Source: KDHS, 2009

Interestingly, men across the board would like more children than their female counterparts. Young women (15-34) in urban areas would like an average of 3 children compared to their counterparts in rural areas who would like an average of 4 children. Level of education strongly correlates with the desired size of family. Young women with no education would like large family sizes of about 6 children while their counterparts with some secondary education would like to have about 3 children. On the other hand, men with no education would like to have about 10 children. Those with some secondary education would like to have about 3 children.

Perceived ideal family sizes decrease as wealth increases. Young women in the lowest wealth quintile would like to have about 5 children while those in the highest wealth quintile would like to have 3 children. Their male counterparts in the lowest quintile would like to have 6 children and those in the highest wealth quintile would like to have 3 children.

5.2.14 Ideal Number of Children by Region

Table 64: Ideal Number of Children by Region

Region	Women				Men
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	15-54
Nairobi	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3
Central	3	2.7	2.8	3	3.3
Coast	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4
Eastern	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4
Nyanza	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1
Rift Valley	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.4
Western	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1
N. E	3.7	7.9	9.1	9	15.5

Source: KDHS, 2009

Generally, men would like to have more children than their female counterparts in all the regions. Women in Nairobi, Central and Eastern provinces would like to have the smallest number of children (3) compared to other regions. Young women in Nyanza, Western, Rift valley and Coast provinces would like to have an average of 4 children while young women in North Eastern would like to have about 7 children. Men follow a similar pattern as that recorded by their female counterparts with the exception of North Eastern where the men would like to have about 16 children.

5.2.15 Family Planning among Currently Married Women by Age

From the trends and according to KDHS, (2009), Kenyan women continue to experience a high unmet need for family planning. For example, 27% of 15-34 year olds have unmet need for spacing and limiting family planning methods. The unmet need for spacing children declines with age while that of limiting increases with age.

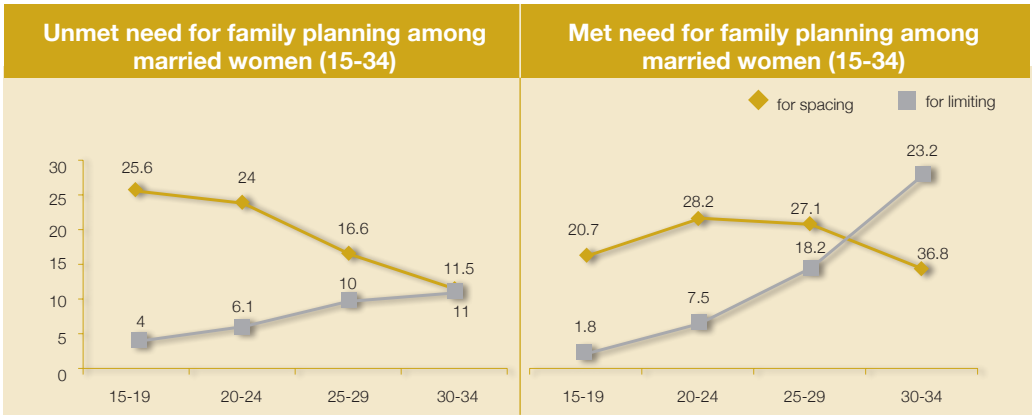


Figure 80: Family Planning among Currently Married Women
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.2.16 Family Planning among Currently Married Women by Demographic Characteristics

Table 65: Family Planning among Currently Married Women by Demographic Characteristics

Age	unmet need for family planning	met need for family planning	Total demand for planning
Residence			
Urban	20.2	53.1	73.3
Rural	27.3	43.1	70.4
Education			
No education	25.7	14.1	39.8
Primary Incomplete	33.2	40.3	73.4
Primary complete	27	48.2	75.2
Secondary+	16.9	59.8	76.7
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	38	20.1	58.1
Second	32.5	40	72.5
Middle	22.3	49.8	72.1
Fourth	20.1	56.9	77.1
Highest	18.9	54.7	73.6

Sources: KDHS, 2009

According to the KDHS, (2009), generally, unmet need for family planning continues to be higher in rural areas (27%) than in urban areas (20%). Married women with incomplete primary education have the highest unmet need for family planning. The unmet need decreases with level of education and as wealth increases. Total demand for family planning increases with age. It declines after 44 years. Demand is higher among urban women than among rural women, it increases with higher levels of education and generally with rising wealth quintiles as indicated on table 65.

5.2.17 Menopause among Young Women Aged 30-34

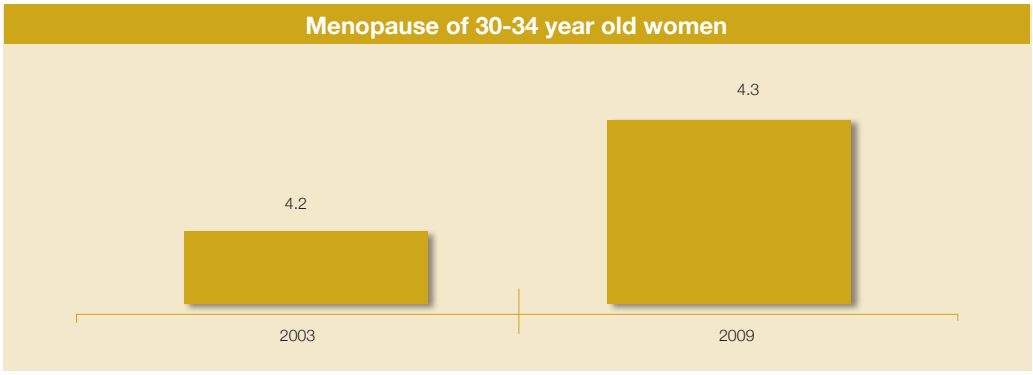


Figure 81: Menopause among Young Women Aged 30-34
Source: KDHS, 2009

According to KDHS, (2009), menopause is a factor influencing the risk of pregnancy. In the context of available data, women are considered menopausal if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic, and have not had a menstrual period for the last six months. The prevalence of menopause increases with age.

5.2.18 Wife Beating (Justification why/when women should be Beaten) by Age

Table 66: Wife Beating (Justification why/when women should be Beaten) by Age

	Women's attitude towards wife beating					Men's attitude towards wife beating				
Age (years)	Burns food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him
15-19	15.1	31.2	30.6	44.7	17.8	10.2	31.5	29.8	36.8	15.6
20-24	13.3	32.2	31.9	39.3	21.1	7.6	22.5	20.8	31.5	15.4
25-29	11.9	27.5	27.7	39.6	22.3	6.2	20.8	22	26.4	10.1
30-34	12.6	29.3	30.8	41	24.2	8.8	22.7	24.3	30.2	12.9
sum	52.9	120.2	121	164.6	85.4	32.8	97.5	96.9	124.9	54
Av	13.225	30.05	30.25	41.15	21.35	8.2	24.375	24.225	31.225	13.5

Source: KDHS, 2009

Across all ages (15-34), more women than men generally believe that men are justified to beat them especially if they neglect children (41%), go out without telling him (30.2%), argue with him (30%), refuse to have sex with him (21%) or burn food (13%). Among the 15-34 year olds, 15-19 year old men and women have the highest number of those who believe that women should be beaten.

5.2.19 Wife Beating (Justification why/when women should be Beaten) by Demographic Characteristics

Table 67: Wife Beating (Justification why/when women should be Beaten) by Demographic Characteristics

	Women's attitude towards wife beating					Men's attitude towards wife beating				
Demographic Characteristics	Burns food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him
Not Employed	13.6	31.2	32.6	42.2	21.5	9.9	25.2	27.4	34.1	15.9
Employed For Cash	11.5	27.9	26.8	37.3	21.4	7.2	22.2	22.8	31	13.4
Employed Not For Cash	18.4	38.8	37.4	54	30	7.6	26.2	26.3	29.8	13.7
Marital status										
Never married	12.4	26.2	26.6	38.6	16.5	9.1	26.6	25.2	32.3	14.9
Married or living tog	13.6	32.9	32.5	42.4	24.8	6.3	20.3	22.8	28.6	11.8
Divorced/ separated/ widowed	15	33.1	32.5	46.9	28.9	6.8	28.4	31	44.1	23.2
No. of living children										
0	12.6	25.1	26.3	37.8	15.4	9.3	25.6	25.3	32	15
1 to 2	11.2	29.4	27.9	37.6	20.6	4.5	20.2	17.3	27.3	10.9
3 to 4	13.8	31.5	31.4	44.3	26.4	6	20.3	24	28.8	11.3
5+	17.7	41.3	41.2	51.3	32.5	8.5	25.9	33	36.4	17.4
Residence										
Urban	6.4	17.2	18	27.6	11.9	6	15.8	16.5	27.6	8.4
Rural	15.8	35.5	35	46.5	26.3	8.2	26.4	27.1	32.2	15.7
Education										
No education	23.2	43.1	47.6	52.7	35.5	20	41.7	53.2	60.4	44.3
Primary Incomplete	18.3	40.5	39.4	50.5	31	10.4	34.6	33.7	39.6	20.2
Primary complete	12.1	29.5	30.2	41.4	21.3	6.2	24.6	24	33.7	12.5
Secondary+	7.5	20.3	19	31.4	13.1	5.8	14.9	16.4	22	8.3
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	22.2	41.9	44	52.5	33.6	10	27.2	35.7	37.5	18.4
Second	19.6	44.6	43.6	54.4	31.1	8.6	31.6	29.2	35.1	15.2
Middle	14.4	35	31.2	47.9	25.8	6.1	25.3	24.5	30.4	17.8
Fourth	10.3	25.8	26.7	37.1	19.1	8.5	22.7	24	29.3	11.8
Highest	5.4	15.7	16.4	25.6	10.7	6.1	16.4	15.2	26.9	9.7
Total	295	666.5	666.3	900	497.4	171.1	522.1	554.6	699.1	329.8
Average	14.0	31.7	31.7	42.9	23.7	8.1	24. 9	26.4	33.3	15.7

Source: KDHS, 2009

Women who are employed for cash are less likely to advocate for female beating than those who are not employed or those who are employed not for cash. Women who have never been married are less likely to advocate for female beating than those who are married/living together or separated/divorced/widowed. Urban men and women are less likely to advocate for wife beating than their rural counterparts. Generally attitude towards beating women decreases with increased level of education and wealth.

5.2.20 Wife Beating (Justification why/when women should be Beaten) by Region

Table 68: Wife Beating (Justification why/when women should be Beaten) by Region

	Women's attitude towards wife beating					Men's attitude towards wife beating				
Region	Burns food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sex with him	Burns food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sex with him
Nairobi	2.7	8.8	11.7	20.2	7.7	5.5	10.4	11.2	25	7.2
Central	6.1	18.4	16	29.8	19.2	8.3	23.2	17.8	30.7	25.9
Coast	13.6	29.6	30	36.1	20.6	5.4	22.5	24.6	28.1	9.7
Eastern	6.2	16.7	24.6	40.8	15.5	5.4	25.7	28.1	33.2	15
Nyanza	13.7	42.2	31.6	43.6	22.9	7.9	28.7	23.8	28	10.4
Rift Valley	20.4	38.3	41.2	50.5	28.9	9.1	23.5	29.5	34.8	14.3
Western	22.9	48.2	41.6	52.4	32.9	11	28.6	23.2	30.6	9.9
N. E	7.7	25	34.7	35.5	30.4	0.6	7.4	27.9	29.7	29.6
Sum	93.3	227.2	231.4	308.9	178.1	53.2	170	186.1	240.1	122
Av	11.7	28.4	28.9	38.6	22.3	6.7	21.3	23.3	30.0	15.3

Source: KDHS, 2009

Nairobi has the smallest number (10%) of women expecting to be beaten followed by Central province (18%) while Nairobi has the smallest number of men who would beat their wives. 40% of women in Western province and 36% of women in Rift valley expect to be beaten by their husbands. Rift valley has the highest number (22%) of men who would beat their wives followed by Eastern (21.4%), Central (21%), Western (20.6%), Nyanza (19.7%), North Eastern (19%) then Coast Province (18%).

5.2.21 Spousal Violence by Age (Women ever married who have experienced different forms of violence from partner/husband)

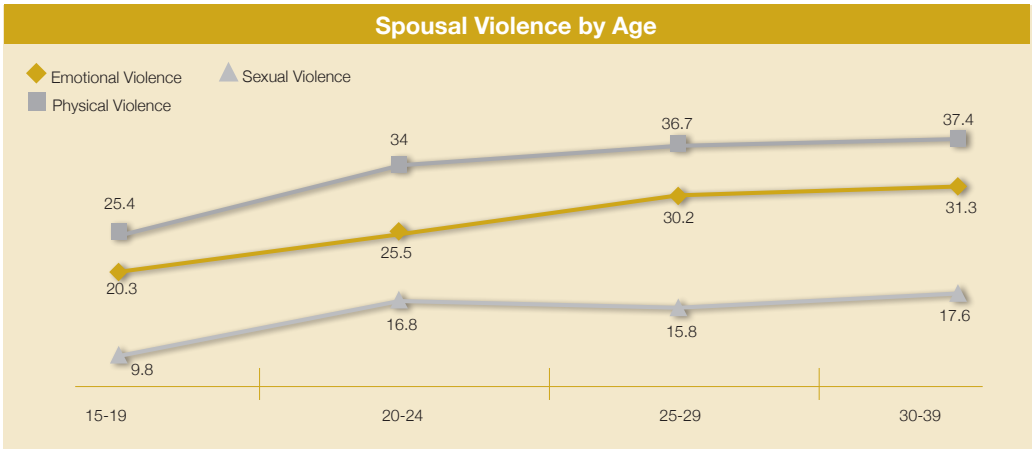


Figure 82: Spousal Violence by Age
Source: KDHS, 2009

Spousal or marital violence refers to violence perpetrated by partners in a marital union. According to the KDHS report, (2009), physical violence declined from an overall of 40% in 2003 to 37% in 2009. There was a slight increase in sexual violence from 16% in 2003 to an overall of 17% while emotional violence increased from 26% in 2003 to an overall of 30% in 2009.

Physical violence (33%) among young married couples (15-39) is more rampant followed by emotional violence (27%) and then sexual violence (15%). The likelihood of experiencing all three forms of abuse increases with age.

5.2.22 Spousal violence by Background Characteristics (Women ever married who have experienced different forms of violence from partner/husband)

Table 69: Spousal Violence by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Emotional Violence	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Sum	Average
Employed in the last 12 months					
Employed for cash	33.5	40.5	20.6	94.6	31.5
Employed not for cash	33.8	40.5	19.8	94.1	31.4
Not employed	20.7	29.3	10.4	60.4	20.1
No. of living children					
0	16.7	18.1	13	47.8	15.9
1 to 2	27.1	32.5	12.6	72.2	24.1
3 to 4	31.6	38.4	17.8	87.8	29.7
5+	33.2	45.8	24	103	34.3
Marital status and duration					
Currently married	27.3	34.2	15.8	77.3	25.8
married only once	26.9	34.1	15.8	76.8	25.6
0-4 years	16.8	22.7	10.8	50.3	16.8
5-9 years	28.4	33.2	13.7	75.3	25.1
10 + years	30.8	39.8	19	89.6	29.9
Married more than once	34.6	35.4	17.1	87.1	29.0
Divorced/separated/widowed	41.9	52.8	25	119.7	39.9
Residence					
Urban	29.7	30.6	15.2	75.5	25.7
Rural	29.4	38.9	17.8	86.1	28.7
Education					
No education	29.2	44	19.7	92.9	30.9
Primary Incomplete	37.3	46	20.6	103.9	34.6
Primary complete	26.6	34.6	17.9	79.1	26.4
Secondary+	23.9	26.4	11.8	62.1	20.7
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	32.2	43.5	19.3	95	31.7
Second	29.3	41.2	19.2	89.7	29.9
Middle	29.5	38.6	18.1	86.2	28.7
Fourth	28.9	35.8	15.8	80.5	26.8
Highest	28.2	28.6	14.6	71.4	23.8
Respondent's father beat her mother					
Yes	37.4	49.4	22.6	109.4	36.5
No	24.2	28.7	13.7	66.6	22.2
Don't Know	29.4	35.8	16.4	81.6	27.2

Source: KDHS, 2009

Abuse of women seems to increase with the number of children a woman has. It is also rampant among women who are divorced/separated/widowed (40%), those who have been married 10 years + (30%) and among those who have been married more than once. Abuse is higher in rural areas, among women with no education or those with incomplete primary education as well as among women whose fathers beat their mothers. Abuse decreases with increasing level of wealth.

5.2.23 Spousal Violence by Region (Women ever married who have experienced different forms of violence from partner/husband)

Table 70: Spousal Violence by Region (Women ever married who have experienced different forms of violence from partner/husband)

Region	Emotional Violence	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Sum	Average
Nairobi	22.2	23.4	8.3	53.9	17.96
Central	29.4	33.7	13.3	76.4	25.5
Coast	33.1	24.2	17.5	74.8	24.9
Eastern	26.7	28.9	14.5	70.1	23.4
Nyanza	38.7	51.3	22.3	112.3	37.4
Rift Valley	26	37.5	19.3	82.8	27.6
Western	27.6	48.1	20.7	96.4	32.1
N. E	16.1	32.7	4.5	53.3	17.8

Source: KDHS, 2009

Abuse of women is highest in Nyanza province (37%), followed by Western (32%), Rift Valley (28%), Central (26%), Coast (25%) and Eastern (23%). Women who reported least abuse are from Nairobi (18%) and North Eastern province (18%).

5.2.24 Force at Sexual Initiation

Most forced sex happens to children and younger teenagers

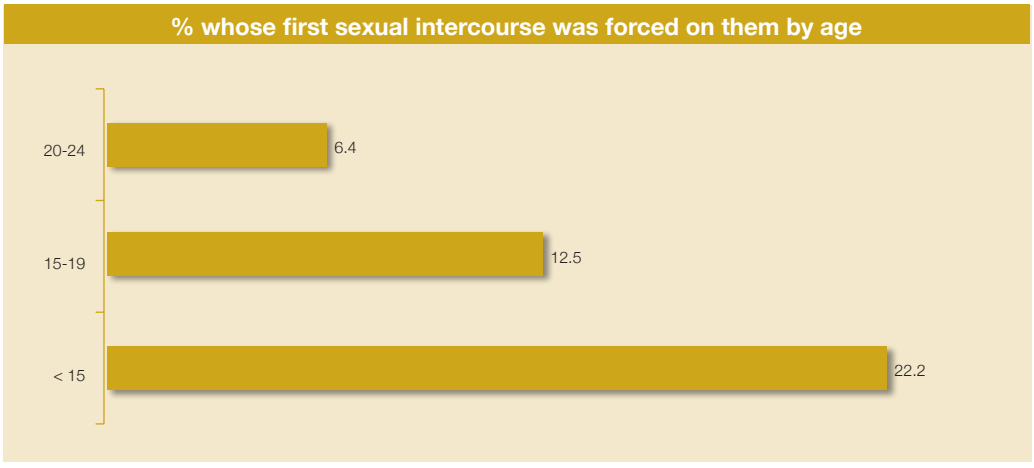


Figure 83: Force at Sexual Initiation
Source: KDHS, 2009

5.2.25 Reported Cases of Rape, Defilement/Incest, Assault and Battering (1997-2005)

Assault and battering have been the most prevalent forms of gender based violence and it has been rising rapidly since 2000. Rape and defilement/incest have been increasing gradually since 1997 but rape seemed to be slightly reducing from 2007.

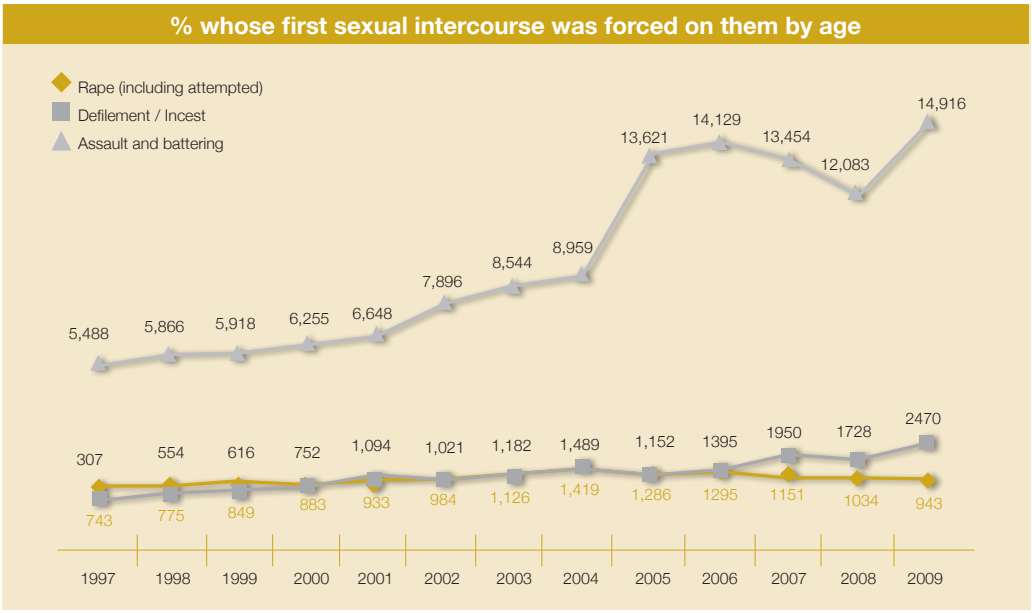


Figure 84: Reported Cases of Rape, Defilement/Incest, Assault and Battering (1997-2005)
Source: Economic survey, 2002 and 2006

5.2.26 Reported Cases of 'Offences against Morality' and 'Other Offences against Persons (2005 -2009)

In 2005, the police categorized offences differently. Most crimes related to gender based violence were grouped under 'offences against morality'. Assault was grouped as 'other offences against persons as indicated on table 71.

Table 71: Reported Cases of 'Offences against Morality' and 'Other Offences against Persons (2005 -2009)

Offence against morality	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rape	1,284	2	1,295	-	1,149	2	812	222	939	4
Defilement	980	2	1,273	-	1,779	3	1,396	232	2,234	51
Incest	160	10	112	10	158	10	85	15	181	4
Sodomy	258	0	128	0	147	0	113	8	126	0
Bestiality	9	61	4	11	10	1	21	1	9	0
Indecent assault	208	11	288	1	138	0	133	19	512	120
Abduction	198	7	176	10	104	8	49	12	87	6
Bigamy	0	0	5	0	7	1	4	4	12	1
Offence against other persons										
Assault	9,234	4,168	10,823	3,017	10,454	2,862	9,414	2,518	11,700	3,093
Total	12,331	4,261	14,104	3,049	13,946	2,887	12,027	3,031	15,800	3,279

Source: Economic Survey, 2010

Generally, offences against morality and against other persons are mostly committed by men. Defilement (46%) and rape (33%) are the most dominant forms of offences against morality.

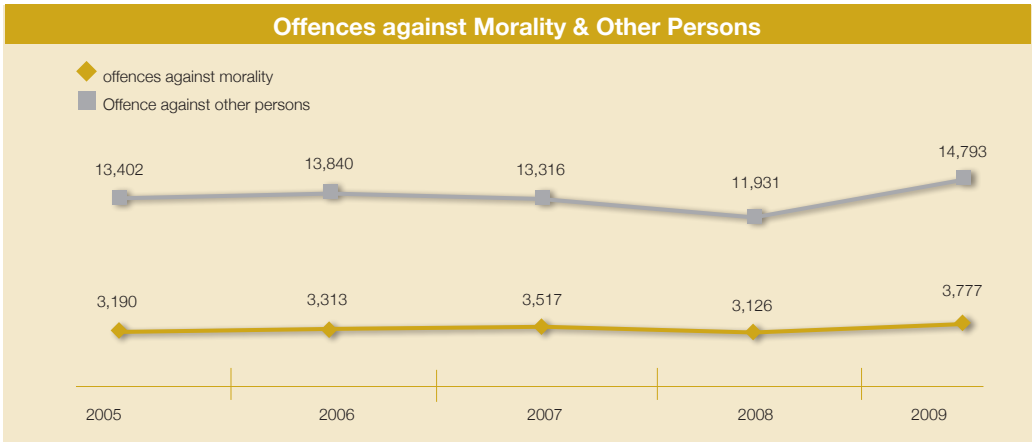


Figure 85: Reported Cases of 'Offences against Morality' and 'Other Offences against Persons (2005 -2009)
Source: Economic Survey, 2010

Offences against morality and offences against other persons have been rising steadily over the years with 2009 having the highest prevalence.

5.2.27 Reported Cases of Rape, Defilement/Incest, Assault and Battering by Province (1997-2005)

Table 72: Reported Cases of Rape, Defilement/Incest, Assault and Battering by Province (1997-2005)

Province	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nairobi	87	86	83	89	639	736	809	885	609
Central	153	164	179	181	1,673	1,921	2,101	2,306	2,095
Coast	76	79	75	77	747	883	968	1,057	1,146
Eastern	107	105	123	128	1,082	1,205	1,321	1,445	1,691
North Eastern	15	14	12	13	96	119	128	135	202
Nyanza	93	102	114	117	1,078	1,254	1,373	1,502	1,188
Rift Valley	167	176	207	215	2,368	2,667	2,925	3,198	3,556
Western	45	49	56	63	952	1,116	1,222	1,339	1,549
Total	743	775	849	883	8,635	9,901	10,847	11,867	12,036

Source: Economic Survey 2002 & 2006

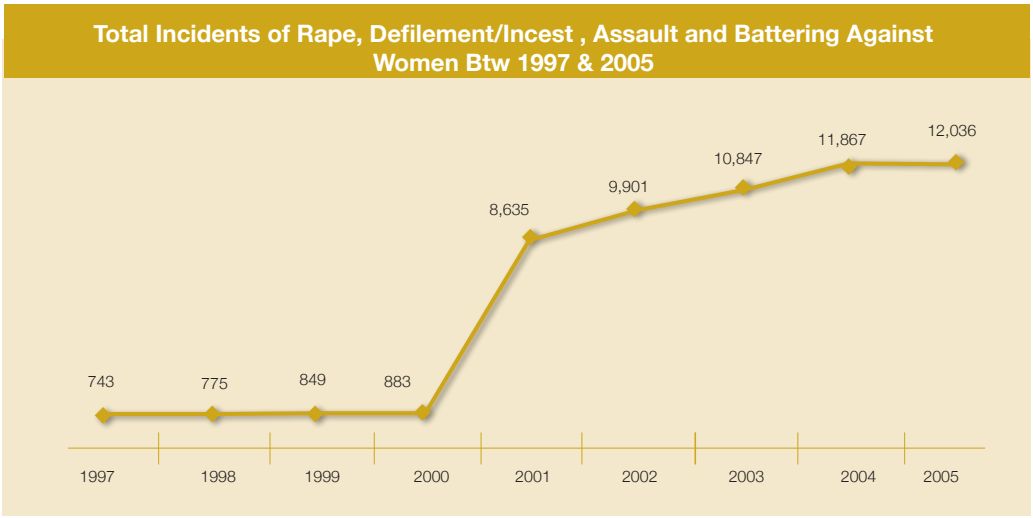


Figure 86: Total Incidents of Rape, Defilement/Incest , Assault and Battering Against Women Btw 1997 & 2005
Source: Economic Survey 2002 & 2006

The total number of reported cases of violence against women increased by 978% between 2000 and 2001. According to the Economic Survey (2006), this may be explained by the setting up of a police station in Kilimani in Nairobi to deal specifically with issues of violence against women and children. The government also set up gender desks in every district police station where

gender based violence victims were encouraged to report cases with assurances of professional treatment by those manning the desks. As a result, the leap may be explained more by improved reporting. Evidence however does show that over time, there has been increase of violence against women as shown in the trends on figure 87.

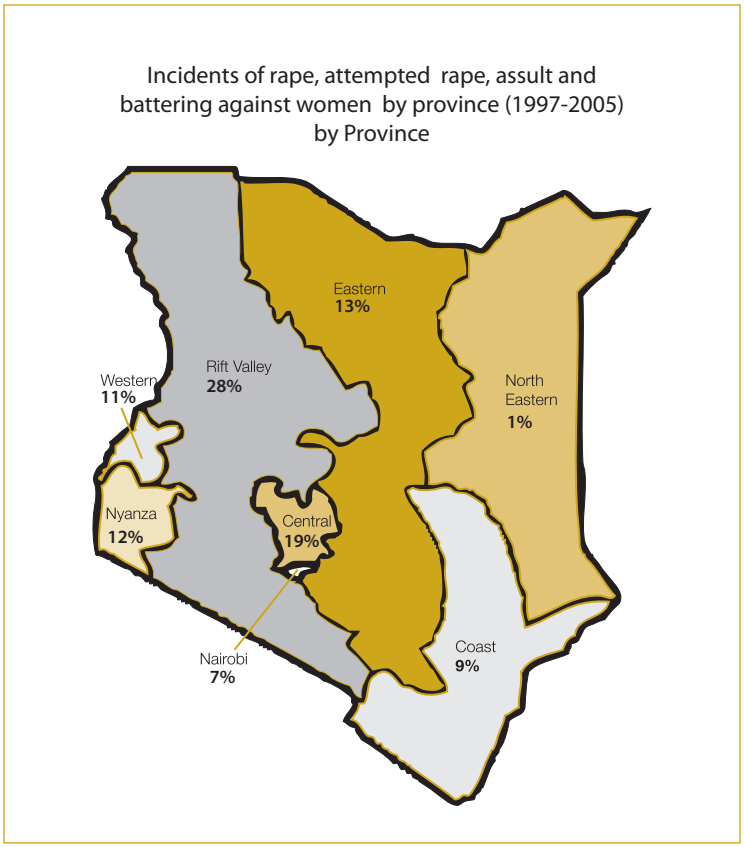


Figure 87: Incidents of Rape, Defilement/Incest , Assault and Battering Against Women by Province
Source: Economic Survey 2002 & 2006

Incidents of rape, defilement/incest, assault and battering against women between 1997 and 2005 were most rampant in Rift valley (28%), followed by Central (19%), Eastern (13%), Nyanza (12%), Western (11%), Coast (9%), Nairobi (7%), and North Eastern (1%).

5.2.28 Comparative Analysis

1/3 of young women in Uganda and Ethiopia aged between 15 and 19 years old are likely to get married. Generally more young women are likely to get married between the ages of 15 and 19 than men, in Africa.

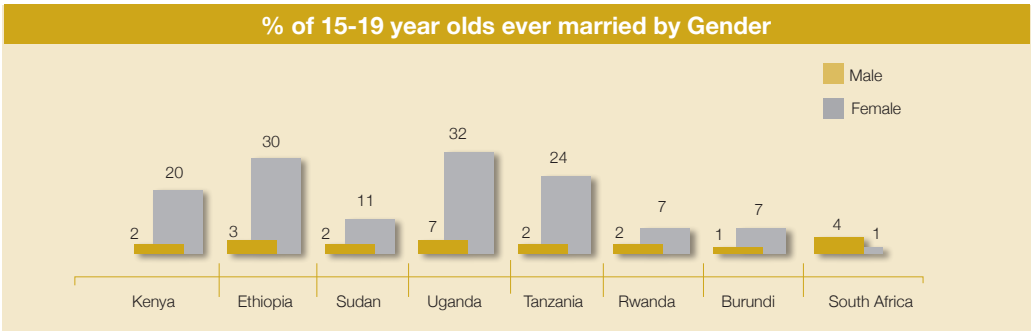


Figure 88: Percentage of 15 – 19 Year Olds Ever Married by Gender in Select African Countries
Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2006

Percentage of Women Giving Birth by Age

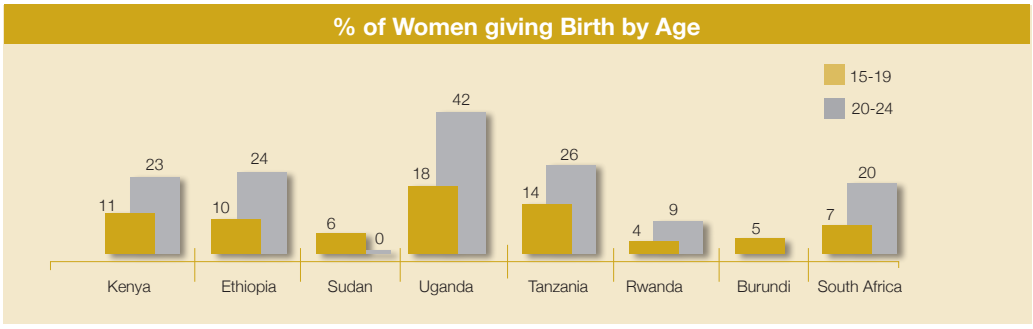


Figure 89: Percentage of Women Giving Birth by Age
Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2006

Uganda,Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia have the highest number of women givig birth between the age of 15 and 19.

Percentage of Un-Married Teens (15-19) who have had Sex

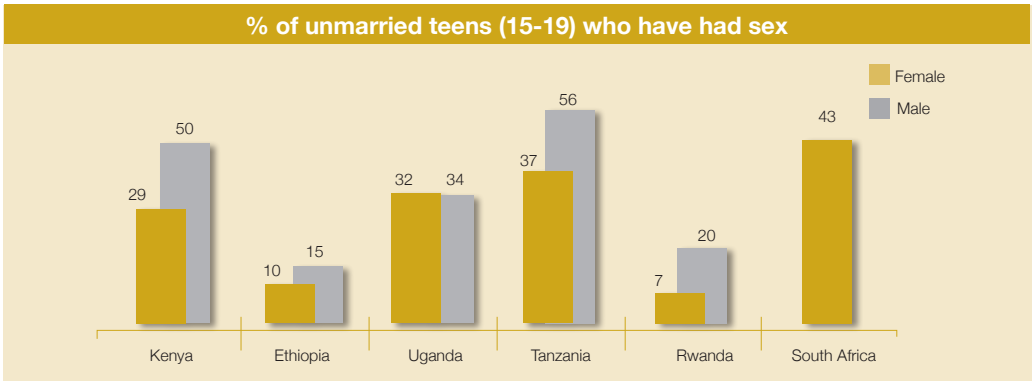


Figure 90: Percentage of Un-Married Teens (15-19) who Have Had Sex
Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2006

Over half of male teenagers have had sex in Kenya and Tanzania while about 1/3 of Kenyan, Ugandan and Tanzanian female teenagers have had premarital sex. South Africa has the most sexually active 15-19 year old females.

Percentage of Sexually Active Women (15-19) Using Modern Contraceptives

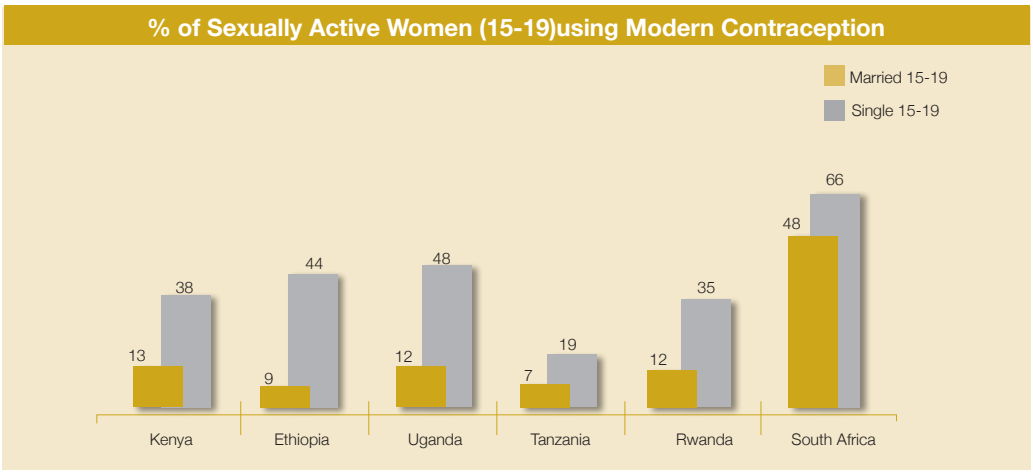


Figure 91: Percentage of Sexually Active Women (15-19) Using Modern Contraceptives
Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2006

Single women are more likely to use contraceptives than married women with the highest use among married and single women being in South Africa.

6

Un/employment

'A central part of people's lives is at work, and whether women and men have decent work has a significant impact on individual, family and community well-being. The absence of decent and productive work is the primary cause of poverty and social instability'

(ILO, 2009)

6.0 Unemployment

According to the World Development Report [WDR] (2007), employment marks an important transition period for young people and it is characterized by independence, increased responsibility and active participation in national building as well as social development. A successful transition to work for today's many young people can accelerate poverty reduction and boost economic growth.

In spite of the benefits and opportunities brought about by employment, it is regrettable to note that majority of Kenya's young people are unemployed, underemployed or underpaid and are therefore in the swelling ranks of the working poor. In fact, according to the International Labor Office [ILO] (1995), the vast majority of jobs available to youth are low paid, insecure, and with few benefits or prospects for advancement.

Creation of adequate employment opportunities to absorb the rapidly growing labour force remains one of the greatest challenges in Kenya and indeed in many other countries of the world (Omolo, unpublished). According to Cincotta (2005), a large proportion of young adults and a rapid rate of growth in the working-age population tend to exacerbate unemployment, prolong dependency on parents, diminish self-esteem and fuel frustrations, which increase the likelihood of violence or conflict. Unemployment also causes social problems such as crime, drug abuse, vandalism, religious fanaticism and general alienation in the vicious circle of poverty. These patterns will persist in the future if no holistic approach is initiated to alter the employment challenges facing the youth (Omolo, unpublished).

6.1 Working Age Population and Labour Force Participation Rates in Kenya

The working age population and labour force participation rates are important determinants of employment. In Kenya the working age population includes persons between 15 and 64 years. Inactive labour consists of all those persons within the working age who are outside the labour market. Inactivity may be voluntary (persons who prefer to stay at home or are still in school/college) or involuntary (persons who prefer to work but are discouraged and give up searching for jobs).

Table 73: Distribution of Working Age Population, 1998/99 and 2005/06

Age Cohort	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive*		Total	
	1998/99	2005/06	1998/99	2005/06	1998/99	2005/06	1998/99	2005/06
15-19	843,909	1,056,015	270,217	352,357	2,349,270	3,210,685	3,463,396	4,619,057
20-24	1,435,405	1,895,834	533,078	605,167	485,067	992,053	2,453,550	3,493,054
25-29	1,584,271	2,088,468	291,679	388,747	165,931	335,359	2,041,881	2,812,574
30-34	1,541,604	1,897,206	185,927	154,360	94,668	169,153	1,822,199	2,221,097
Total (15-34)	**5,405,189**	**6,937,523**	**1,280,901**	**1,500,631**	**3,094,936**	**4,707,250**	**9,781,026**	**13,145,782**
35-39	1,533,196	1,497,662	140,147	122,725	91,739	101,214	1,765,082	1,721,601
40-44	1,128,190	1,357,371	113,165	92,262	68,964	91,978	1,310,319	1,541,611
45-49	992,261	1,070,783	88,596	64,636	67,260	81,760	1,148,117	1,217,179
50-54	702,199	787,417	66,839	38,666	82,769	95,607	851,807	921,690
55-59	412,639	624,308	64,235	26,350	87,107	91,389	563,981	742,047
60-64	351,936	432,972	46,739	11,024	106,457	96,536	505,132	540,532
Total (15-64)	**10,525,609**	**12,708,035**	**1,800,623**	**1,856,294**	**3,599,231**	**5,266,112**	**15,925,463**	**19,830,441**

Source: 98/99 and 2005/06 Labour Force Survey

6.1.1 Distribution of Working Age Population, 1998/99 and 2005/06

The country's working-age population increased from 15.9 million persons in 1998/99 to 19.8 million persons in 2005/2006. The largest rise in the working-age population over the period was recorded among the age cohort of 15-34 years where the working-age population increased from 9.7 million persons in 1998/99 to 13.1 million persons in 2005/2006. The data also reveals that an increasing proportion of the country's working age population is inactive and it increased from 22.6 percent in 1998/99 to 26.6 percent in 2005/2006. The majority of the inactive population was between the ages of 15 and 19 because in Kenya it is a school going age. The table also shows that by 2006, about 14 million Kenyans were participating in the labour force with 12.7 million employed and 1.85 million being unemployed.

6.1.2 Labor Force Participation Rates, 1998/99 and 2005/2006 (Percent)

Table 74: Percentage Labor Force Participation Rates, 1998/99 and 2005/2006

Age Cohort	1998/99			2005/06		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19	28.1	30.5	29.3	30	30	30
20 – 24	66.6	69.8	68.3	73	68	70
25 – 29	91.5	87.7	89.4	93	82	87
30 – 34	96.6	91.6	94.1	97	86	91
35 – 39	97.4	92.3	94.8	98	90	94
40 – 44	97.5	92.9	95.2	98	90	94
45 – 49	95.6	90.7	93.4	96	89	92
50 – 54	94	86.9	90.3	93	85	89
55 – 59	87.8	82.5	85.1	92	82	87
60 – 64	85	77.4	80.9	89	76	82
Total	**74.7**	**72.6**	**73.6**	**76**	**70**	**73**

Source: 98/99 and 2005/06 Labour Force Survey

From the data on the table and according to Omolo (unpublished), labour force participation rates for the youth aged 15-24 years increased, albeit marginally while participation rates for the other age cohorts (25 to 54) declined. Over the period, the female labour force participation rates edged downwards for all the age groups with the highest being among the youth cohorts of 25-29 and 30-34, which declined by nearly 6 percent. Overall, females had a lower labour force participation rate than males in both periods.

6.2 Youth Unemployment in Kenya

Kenya's unemployment is mainly attributed to the slow growth and weak labour absorptive capacity of the economy, mismatch in skills development and demand, imperfect information flow and inherent rigidities within the country's labour market. According to Omolo (unpublished), the rate at which the net jobs were created was not the same as the rate of labour force growth. This is evidenced by the fact that the informal sector has been growing at an average rate of 17.2% per annum compared to the formal sector which has been growing at an average of 2.23% per annum while the country's working age population increased by 24.5% between 1999 and 2006. This effectively means that more job seekers, both the new labour market entrants and those out of employment through the various labour

separation mechanisms, ordinarily remain out of employment for a longer period hence swelling the ranks of the discouraged job seekers. According to Coenjaerts, Ernst, Firtuny, and Rei (2009), young people face specific challenges in accessing the labour market thus lowering their chances of finding decent employment. These difficulties include; higher chances of losing their jobs during economic downturns under the last in-first out approach to staff reduction; barriers to entry arising from lack of or inadequate work experience; and path dependence, which dictates that early unemployment increases the likelihood of subsequent unemployment. According to Omolo (unpublished), the longer people stay out of work, the more their "employability" deteriorates, making it progressively harder for them to gain employment. This is especially worrying for the youth who may get trapped into a lifetime of weak attachment to the labour market alternating between low paid insecure work and open unemployment.

6.2.1 Youth Unemployment in Kenya between 1978 and 05/06

Unemployment increased from 6.7 percent in 1978 to 25.1 percent in 1998/1999 before easing to 12.7 percent in 2005/2006. The table also reveals considerable variations in unemployment amongst the different age cohorts, with the youth category (15-34) recording relatively higher rates of unemployment. According to Omolo (unpublished), youth overall unemployment has persistently been at least double the national unemployment rate.

Table 75: Youth Unemployment in Kenya between 1978 and 05/06

Age Cohort	1978	1986	1998/99	2005/06
15 – 19	26.6	36.2	47	25
20 – 24	18.5	29.2	47.3	24.2
25 – 29	4.8	8.6	25.1	15.7
30 – 34	2	2.7	14.3	7.5
Av	12.97	19.2	33.4	18.1
35 – 39	1.8	2.1	12	7.6
40 – 44	0.7	0.7	11.2	6.4
45 – 49	1.1	2	14.7	5.7
50 – 54	1.4	0.9	18.9	4.7
55 – 59	1.5	4.1	40.6	4
60 – 64	3.2		45.2	2.5
Average	6.7	9.7	25.1	12.7

Source: GOK, Various Statistical Abstracts

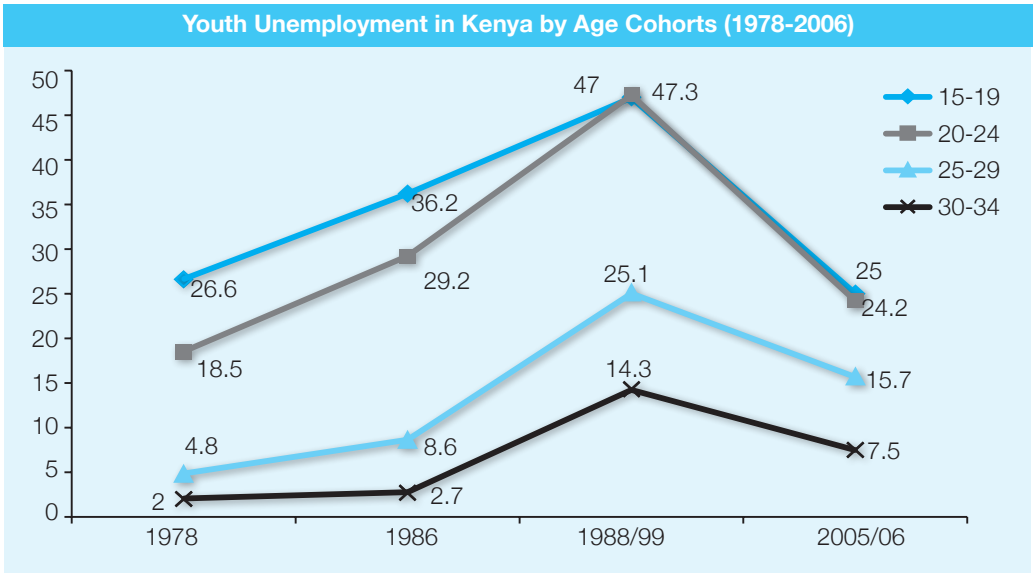


Figure 92: Youth Unemployment in Kenya by age cohorts (1978-2006).
Source: GOK, Various Statistical Abstracts

The above trends confirm the variation of unemployment trends of different demographic groups of youth. In 1998/99, for example, the unemployment rate among the youth categories of 15–19 years; 20–24 years; 25–29 years; and 30-34 years was 47 percent, 47.3 percent, 25.1 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. Even though the unemployment rate in the economy eased in 2005/2006, the youth unemployment level was still comparatively high at 25 percent, 24.2 percent, 15.7 percent and 7.5 percent for youths aged 15–19 years; 20–24 years; 25–29 years; and 30-34 age categories, respectively.

6.2.2 Unemployment Rates for Population Aged 15-64 by Age -Group, Region and Sex

Table 76: Unemployment Rates for Population Aged 15-64 by Age -Group, Region and Sex

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Overall	9.5	10.2	9.8	15	25.9	19.9	11.2	14.3	12.7
15-19	18.2	21.1	19.6	42.3	47.8	45.5	22.4	27.7	25
20-24	16.8	20.3	18.6	30.1	40.8	35.8	21	27.3	24.2
25-29	11.1	12.1	11.6	17.3	29.1	22.8	13.5	17.9	15.7
30-34	5.6	7.2	6.4	6.8	14.3	9.8	6.1	9.2	7.5
35-39	6.7	5.7	6.1	7.2	14.7	10.6	6.9	8.3	7.6
40-44	5.2	4.7	4.9	9.2	12.3	10.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
45--49	4.3	5.6	5	6.3	10.4	7.8	4.9	6.5	5.7
50-54	4.5	3.8	4.1	6.4	8.5	7.1	4.9	4.4	4.7
55-59	4.8	2.8	3.8	4.9	6.2	5.3	4.8	3.2	4
60-64	3.9	0.8	2.3	5.6	1.4	4.2	4.2	0.8	2.5

Source: Economic Survey 2008, KNBS

There continues to be disproportionate participation of women in the labour market. This is evidenced by the fact that among 15-34 year olds, unemployment is high among young women (24%) than among young men (19%). Unemployment is severe among youth in urban (33%) areas than in rural areas (17%). However, the most affected are young women whose unemployment rate in urban areas is 40%. Unemployment generally reduces with age. Interestingly though is the fact that in rural areas, unemployment for men aged 35-64 is higher than that of their female counterparts while in urban areas, women aged (35-64) are more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts.

Unemployment is highest among 15-19 year olds but this may be explained by the fact that majority of young people in this age group are still in school and are not likely to be looking for jobs. 20-24 year olds (24%) and 25-29 year olds (16%) form the next groups of the highly unemployed.

6.2.3 Youth Unemployment Rates in Kenya by Age and Sex (98/99 and 05/06

Table 77: Percentage Youth Unemployment Rates in Kenya by Age and Sex (98/99 and 05/06)

	1998/99			2005/06		
Age (years)	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**
15 – 19	24.3	21.8	26.4	19	19.2	18.8
20 – 24	27.1	19	33.9	32.6	31.1	33.8
25 – 29	15.5	8.2	21.6	20.9	20.2	21.5
30 – 34	10.8	4.8	16.8	8.3	8.1	8.5
Av	19.4	13. 4	24. 7	20.2	19.7	20.7
35 – 39	8.4	5	11.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
40 – 44	9.1	7.8	10.6	5	5.6	4.5
45 – 49	8.2	4.9	12.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
50 – 54	8.7	6.3	11.1	2.1	2.6	1.7
55 – 59	13.5	14.2	12.7	1.4	2	0.9
60 – 64	11.7	7.5	15.7	0.6	1.1	0.2
Av	14.6	9.8	19.3	12.7	11.2	14.3

Source: KNBS (2003 and 2008), UNDP (2010)

Interestingly however, is the fact that youth unemployment among young women aged 15-34 in 1998/99 almost doubled (25%) that of young men (13%) in the same year. By 2005/06, things had changed and female unemployment (21%) was almost at par with that of young men (20%). However, total unemployment for young people slightly increased from 19% to 20% while data shows that overall unemployment reduced from 14.6% in 1998/99 to 12.7% in 2005/06.

6.3 Employment Trends in Kenya (1986-2008)

Table 78: Employment Trends in Kenya (1986-2008)

Year	Total Employment	Proportion of Total (Percent)		Employment Growth	
	Millions			Percent	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1986	1.537	79.4	20.6	4	9.72
1987	1.615	78.3	21.7	3.6	10.76
1988	1.736	77.5	22.5	6.4	11.43
1989	1.796	76.2	23.8	1.63	9.74
1990	1.894	74.4	25.6	3.07	13.08
1991	2.557	56.4	43.6	2.27	130.37
1992	2.753	53.1	46.9	1.39	15.78
1993	2.998	49.2	50.8	0.96	17.89
1994	3.356	44.9	55.1	2.03	21.55
1995	3.859	40.3	59.7	3.39	24.43
1996	4.314	37.3	62.7	3.21	17.59
1997	4.707	34.9	65.1	2.22	13.2
1998	5.1	32.9	67.1	2.17	11.66
1999	5.493	30.7	69.3	0.63	11.18
2000	5.912	28.7	71.3	0.36	10.86
2001	6.367	26.3	73.7	-1.06	11.22
2002	6.852	24.8	75.2	1.37	9.85
2003	7.33	23.6	76.4	1.65	8.73
2004	7.999	22.1	77.9	2.14	11.28
2005	8.505	21.3	78.7	2.66	7.36
2006	8.993	20.7	79.3	2.54	6.6
2007	9.479	20.1	79.9	2.8	6.08
2008	9.946	19.5	80.5	1.78	5.72

Source: Various Economic Surveys

The data presented on this table reveals a constant decrease of formal sector employment and the growing significance of informal sector employment. The greatest leap in the growth of the informal sector employment was witnessed from 1991. According to Omolo (unpublished), this period of rapid growth in informal employment in Kenya (1991 onwards) coincided with the period when the Kenyan labour market started suffering formal sector employment losses triggered by liberalization policies, renewed government strategy towards promotion of growth and development of the informal and jua kali sector (1992), and broadening of the definition and more consistent capturing of informal sector data in the national statistics.

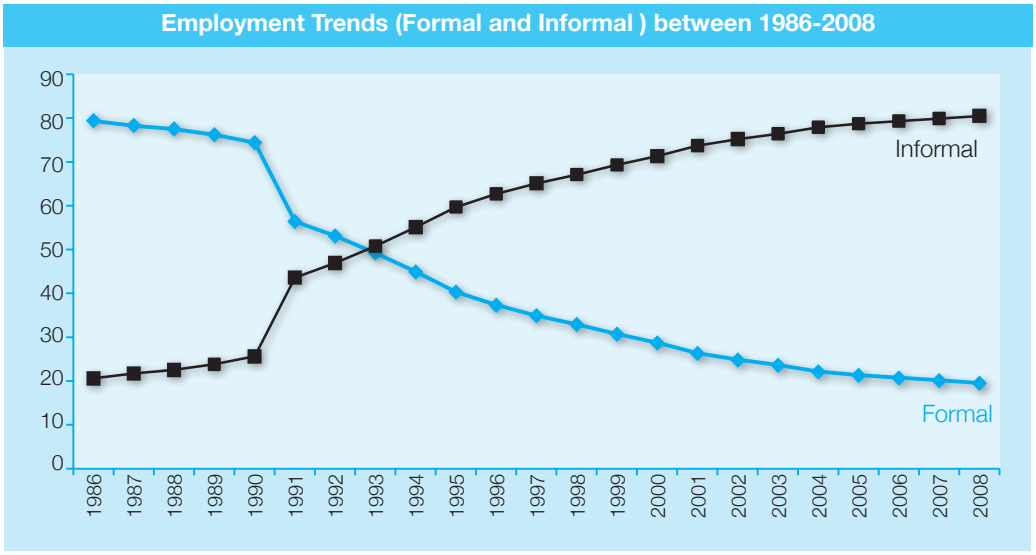


Figure 93: Formal and Informal Employment Trends between 1986 and 2008
Source: Various Economic Surveys

From the employment trends and according to Omolo (unpublished), it is clear that the Kenyan labour market is dual in nature: presenting the formal sector alongside the informal sector. The trends and dynamics of employment in Kenya discussed above shows that majority of the jobs are created in the informal sector more than in the formal sector. However, the informal sector jobs are precarious in nature as characterized by job insecurity, poor wages and terms and conditions of employment, lack of social protection, weak safety and health standards, and low job tenure. Even though informal sector employment has been a key driver to reducing unemployment in Kenya, informality remains a major productivity trap. Thus, without strategic interventions to formalize and improve the informal sector jobs, the sector cannot be relied on to effectively address the country's youth employment problem and poverty reduction goals.

According to Omolo (unpublished), there is an increasing trend in the engagement of workers on casual terms of employment. Data shows that the proportion of casual workers in the formal sector gradually increased from 17.9 percent in 2000 to 21.2 percent in 2005, 29.7 percent in 2006 and 32.2 percent in 2008. The increase in formal sector employment between 2002 and 2003, for example, was wholly attributed to the increase in the number of casual workers. While the number of workers on regular terms remained constant at 1,381.1 thousand in 2002 and 2003, the number of casual employees increased by some 27.6 thousand, out of whom 32 percent were women. In 2008, there were 625.6 thousand workers on casual terms out of whom, 36.6 percent were women.

It is noted that most employers in Kenya, including the public sector ones have resorted to the increasing use of casual, temporary, part-time, contract, sub-contracted and outsourced workforces to ostensibly reduce labour costs, achieve more flexibility in management and exert greater levels of control over labour. This trend allows the de-politicization of hiring and firing that makes it easier for companies to avoid labour legislation and the rights won by trade unions. The trend is mainly attributed to strive for global competitiveness and weak enforcement of labour legislations, with the youth bearing the brunt of such trends. The nature of employment

of casual workers, for example, do not facilitate them to enjoy the fundamental rights of workers such as freedom of association and collective bargaining, right to paid leave (sick, maternity and annual leave), and the right to social protection as provided under the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF). This revelation contrasts sharply with the country's desire to reduce poverty and enhance social protection.

6.4 Employment by Sector

Table 79: Employment by Sector

Employment by Sector	2003	2004	2005
	'000'	'000'	'000'
Agriculture & forestry	316.1	320.6	327.4
Mining Quarrying	5.4	5.5	5.7
Manufacturing	239.8	242	247.5
Electricity & Water	21.1	20.9	20.3
Building &Construction	76.6	77.3	78.2
Trade, Restaurant& Hotels	162.8	168	175.7
Transport & Communications	86.8	100.8	117.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate& Bus	83.7	83.7	85.7
Community, Social & Personal Services	735	744.9	749.4
Employment in informal Sector	5,532.70	5,992.80	6,407.20
Real Average Earnings Kshs P.a.	167,893	175,218	182,742

Source: KDHS, 2009

From the table, informal sector is the highest employer followed by agriculture and manufacturing. Interestingly, however is the fact that young people's (15-34 years old) desired occupation in 2027 would be to work in the service industry (41%), enterprise (25%), social service (14%), industry (7%), and public service (6%). Only 5% want to work in agriculture (IEA, 2003).

6.5 Occupation by Age and Gender

Most young people are likely to be employed in the agricultural sector. More females than males are likely to take up sales and domestic service jobs while more males take up unskilled manual work. From the data, more females than males are employed as managers across all age cohorts.

Table 80 : Occupation by Age and Gender

	Managerial		Clerical		Sales and Service		Skilled Manual		Unskilled Manual		Domestic Service		Agriculture	
Age (years)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15-19	2.8	12.9	0	0.4	5.5	11.2	3.3	6.6	9.7	3	2.3	14.6	56.6	49.9
20-24	15.6	31.5	0.3	2.2	10.9	16	9.4	6.9	13.7	1.4	2.9	10.3	44.2	31.4
25-29	24.5	29.4	1	3.6	13.5	13.6	8.5	8.8	18.5	2.9	4.6	7.9	29.5	33.3
30-34	22.3	34	1.3	1.4	7.8	13.5	14	4.8	20.1	3.2	2.6	3.4	31.9	39.5
sum	65.2	107.8	2.6	7.6	37.7	54.3	35.2	27.1	62	10.5	12.4	36.2	162.2	154.1
Av	16.3	26.95	0.65	1.9	9.4	13.6	8.8	6.8	15.5	2.63	3.1	9.05	40.55	38.53

Source: KDHS, 2009

6.6 Type of Earnings from Employment by Age and Gender

Table 81: Type of Earnings from Employment by Age and Gender

	Female				Male			
Age (years)	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid
15-19	50.7	10.7	7.2	31.3	*	*	*	*
20-24	56.8	7.8	3.1	32.2	71.1	7.8	0.6	20.5
25-29	61.5	12.1	1.6	24.5	77.2	7.1	2.8	12.9
30-34	63.6	12.7	1.3	22.4	76.7	8.7	1.7	12.8

Source: KDHS, 2009 * denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that have been suppressed

According to the KDHS report (2009) employment can be a source of empowerment for both women and men, especially if it puts them in control of the income. Generally the older you are the more likely you will be paid in cash for the work you do. More than a quarter (28%) of women aged 15-34 are not paid for the work they do compared to 12% of men.

6.7. Control over Earnings

Control over women's and men's cash earnings gives an indication of women's and men's empowerment within the family and the extent of decision making in the households.

6.7.1 Control Over Women's and Men's Cash Earnings by Age

Table 82: Control Over Women's and Men's Cash Earnings by Age

	Women			Men		
Age (years)	Mainly wife	Jointly (wife + husband)	Mainly husband	Mainly wife	Jointly (wife + husband)	Mainly husband
15-19	36.9	55.5	7.6	*	*	*
20-24	46.9	45.5	7.4	5.9	34.3	58.2
25-29	37.2	51	11.8	3.5	57.3	39
30-34	40.1	53.5	6.2	3.3	51	44.3
sum	161.1	205.5	33	12.7	142.6	141.5
Av	40.275	51.375	8.25	3.175	35.65	35.375

Source: KDHS, 2009

On average, 51% of women's income is jointly controlled, 40% say that they control their own income while 8% say that their husbands exclusively control the woman's income. On the other hand, 36% of men's income is jointly controlled, 35% say that they control their own income while 3% have their wives controlling the income.

6.7.2 Control Over Women's and Men's Cash Earnings by Demographic Characteristics

Generally, women with more children, those living in rural areas, those with less education and those in the lowest wealth quintile are likely to control their own income than other women. On the other hand, women with fewer children, those in urban areas, those with secondary school education and above as well as women in the highest wealth quintile are likely to have their income jointly controlled. Men with no children, those living in urban areas as well as those in the lowest or those in the highest wealth quintile tend to control their own income while those with children tend to have joint control of the man's incomes. Middle income men tend to have joint control of the man's resources.

Table 83: Control Over Women's and Men's Cash Earnings by Demographic Characteristics

	Women			Men		
Demographic Characteristics	Mainly wife	Jointly (wife + husband)	Mainly husband	Mainly wife	Jointly (wife + husband)	Mainly husband
No. of living children						
0	39.9	56.6	3.5	5.2	44	50.9
1 to 2	41.2	50.8	7.7	3.1	53.1	42.7
3 to 4	42.3	50.1	7.6	2.2	52.1	45.3
5+	44.5	42.2	13.2	1.1	55.6	43.2
Residence						
Urban	41	52	6.9	2.5	45.1	52.2
Rural	42.9	47.4	9.6	2.6	57.3	39.4
Education						
No education	51.8	33.8	14.4	0.8	43.7	55.5
Primary Incomplete	47.3	38.9	13.4	3.6	58.2	37.5
Primary complete	41.9	51.1	6.8	3.6	51.5	45
Secondary+	37.2	56.9	5.9	1.7	51.7	45.8
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	52.2	31.8	16	1.2	51	46.9
Second	48.8	40.1	10.7	2	56.3	40.8
Middle	36.2	53.7	10.1	4.5	63.7	31.8
Fourth	43.2	49.9	6.5	3.5	59	36.3
Highest	38.6	55.5	5.9	2.1	45.8	52

Source: KDHS, 2009

6.7.3 Control Over Women's and Men's Cash Earnings by Region

Generally, Nyanza province has the highest number of women (55%) controlling their own income while Nairobi (56%) and Rift valley (54%) have the highest number of joint control of the woman's resources. Coast (13%) and Rift Valley (12%) have the highest number of men controlling their wives income. Nairobi (77%) has the highest number of men controlling their own income while Central province has the highest number of joint control of the husband's/ partners income.

Table 84: Control Over Women's and Men's Cash Earnings by Region

	Women			Men		
Demographic Characteristics	Mainly wife	Jointly (wife + husband)	Mainly husband	Mainly wife	Jointly (wife + husband)	Mainly husband
Nairobi	39.3	55.9	4.8	2.1	21.3	76.6
Central	36.6	60	3.4	7.8	72.9	19.3
Coast	47.7	39.3	12.9	2.5	53.3	44.2
Eastern	46.3	46	7.7	2.3	63.8	32.8
Nyanza	54.8	35.5	9.1	2.2	48.5	48.6
Rift Valley	34.7	53.5	11.6	1.4	53.6	44.2
Western	48.6	41.5	9.9	1.8	58.8	39.4
N. E	36.2	49.8	14	3	56.5	40.5

Source: KDHS, 2009

6.8. Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings

Results of the 1998/99 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) showed that the mean monthly earnings from paid employment for males is about 1.5 times that of females (GOK, 2005).

6.8. 1 Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings by Age

Table 85: Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings by Age

Age (years)	More	Less	About the same	Husband/Partner has no earnings
15-19	1.6	86.1	11.3	0
20-24	7.4	73.8	12.7	3.5
25-29	12.5	63.4	20	2.1
30-34	11.4	67.8	16.9	2
sum	32.9	291.1	60.9	7.6
Av	8.225	72.775	15.225	1.9

Source: KDHS, 2009

On average 73% of women aged 15-34 earn less than their husbands/partners, 15% earn about the same and 8% earn more than their husbands/partners.

6.8.2 Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings by Demographic Characteristics

Table 86: Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings by Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	More	Less	About the same	Husband/Partner has no earnings
No. of living children				
0	11.9	69.4	12.5	2.9
1 to 2	9.4	71	15.5	1.7
3 to 4	15.9	59.8	18.2	4.6
5+	14	62.5	17.3	4.5
Residence				
Urban	11.8	67.8	14.4	3.4
Rural	13.3	63.9	17.6	3.5
Education				
No education	15.3	61.1	8.5	12.8
Primary Incomplete	12.2	65	19	1.6
Primary complete	9.7	67	19.5	2.3
Secondary+	15.4	64.4	14.7	3.6
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	14.9	60.6	14.7	8
Second	11.3	65.8	17.6	2.8
Middle	11.7	60.5	22.2	3.4
Fourth	14.3	65.2	17	2.3
Highest	12.6	68.8	13.7	2.8

Source: KDHS, 2009

Overall, about 65% of women (15-34) earn less money than their husbands/partners while 16% earn about the same. 13% of women earn more than their husbands/partners.

6.8. 3 Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings by Region

Table 87: Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Men's Cash Earnings by Region

Demographic Characteristics	More	Less	About the same	Husband/Partner has no earnings
Nairobi	15.5	67	10.4	3.3
Central	12.9	57.2	27.5	1.5
Coast	9.8	70.5	10.7	4.6
Eastern	13.2	63.4	21.3	0.9
Nyanza	12.8	68.5	14.1	0.1
Rift Valley	12.2	66.8	14	6.7
Western	14.1	65.4	15.7	2.4
N. E	13.2	38.2	13.4	33.1

Source: KDHS, 2009

Earning patterns for women in the regions are similar to those shown by demographic characteristics. Women are likely to earn more in Nairobi (16%) and Western (14%) provinces while women in Central (28%) and Eastern (21%) are likely to earn about the same amount of income with their husbands/partners. North Eastern has the highest number of men without an income (33%).

6.9 Child Labour

Child labour refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling. This can either be by depriving the children of the opportunity to attend school; by obliging them to leave school prematurely; or by requiring them to attempt to combine school with other chores. Child labour affects skill formation and employability of the youth. It also reduces employment opportunities available to the labour force besides weakening the bargaining power of the workers. This is reinforced by the fact that children are more likely to be involved in exploitative and hazardous forms of work which not only compromise their human capital development, health, safety, dignity and morals, but also deny them the right to grow, develop and enjoy their childhood. This negatively affects their human capital base and employability. At the same time, child labour makes it more challenging for households and governments to break the vicious cycle of poverty Omolo (unpublished).

Blunch and Verner (2000) argue that the socio-economic status of the household head is an important determinant of child labour. Children of self employed workers, irrespective of the sector, are more likely to engage in harmful child labour activities than children from households whose heads are in formal employment. The same is true for children of workers from the informal sector. Edmonds and Pavcnik (2004) linked child labour to three facets of poverty. According to the researchers, child labour declines dramatically with improvements in household living standards; child labour is responsive to unexpected changes in a family's economic environment; and poor local institutions such as ineffective or expensive schools leaves children with very few viable options other than work. Within this framework, Edmonds and Pavcnik (2004) claimed that 75 percent of cross-country variation in child labour can be explained by income variation. Dehejia and Gatti (2003) affirmed that income is the single most important household level predictor of child labour.

Kenyan data on child labour mirrors the dynamics of the country's rate of growth and incidences of poverty. Kenya's economic growth rate averaged 2.1 and 4.6 percent over the periods 1991-2000 and 2001-2007, respectively. Consistent with this, the incidences of poverty declined from 56 percent in 2000 to 46 percent in 2005/2006. With respect to child labour, the 2005/2006 KIHBS Report (GOK, 2007) showed that the total number of working children declined from 1.9 million in 1999 to 1.01 million in 2005/2006. This represents a drop of 46.8 percent (Omolo, unpublished).

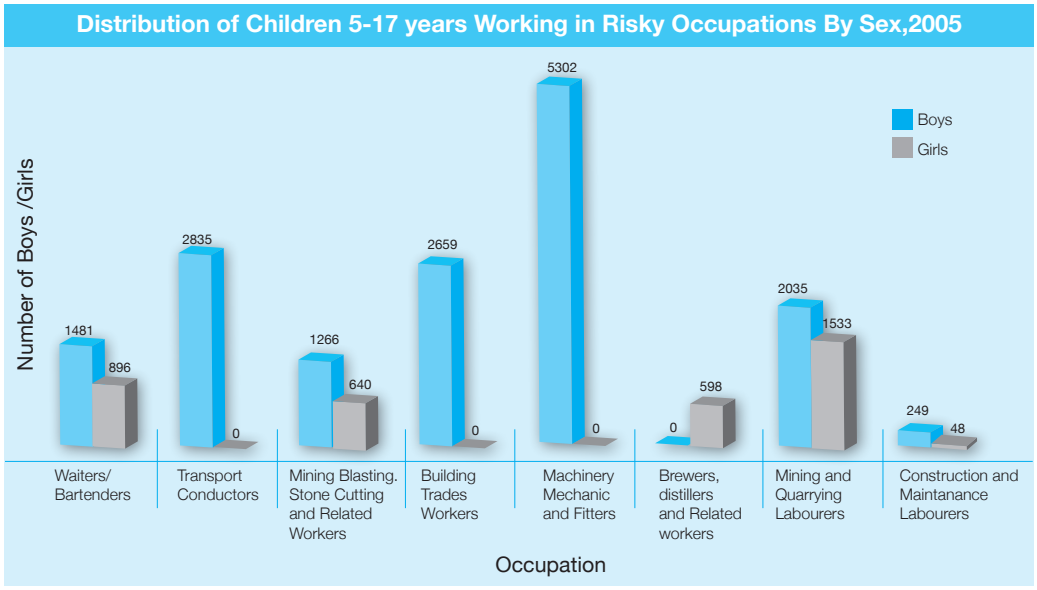


Figure 94: Distribution of Children 5-17 years Working in Risky Occupations By Sex, 2005
Source: Economic Survey, 2010

In the data presented, there seems to be more boys than girls engaging in child labour in Kenya. However, in a research done by Blunch and Verner (2000) in Ghana, it was found that girls as a group across urban, rural and poverty sub-samples were consistently found to be more likely to engage in harmful child labour than boys.

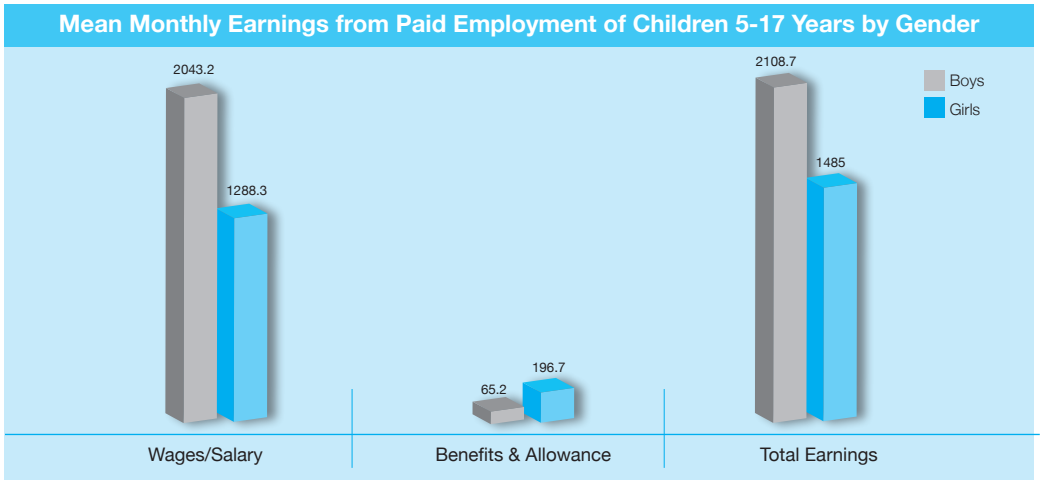


Figure 95: Mean Monthly Earnings from Paid Employment of Children 5-17 Years by Gender
Source: Economic Survey, 2009

When engaging in child labour, boys (5-17 years old) make more money than girls the same age. Average incomes earned by both boys and girls are so low, confirming the exploiting nature of child labour.

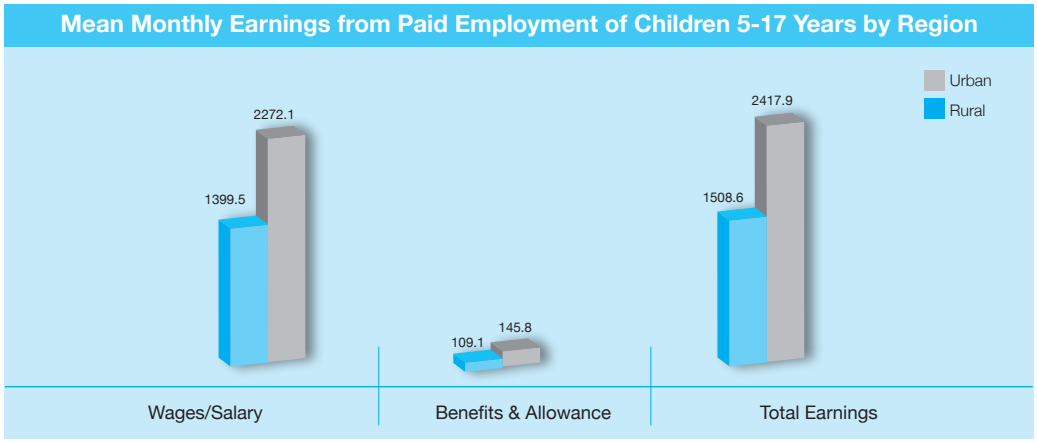


Figure 96: Mean Monthly Earnings from Paid Employment of Children 5-17 Years, (Rural/Urban)
Source: Economic Survey, 2009

Child labour pays well in urban areas than in rural areas. Average mean wages are still too low.

6.10 Employment in the Civil Service

6.10.1 Number of Young People Working in Kenya's Civil Service

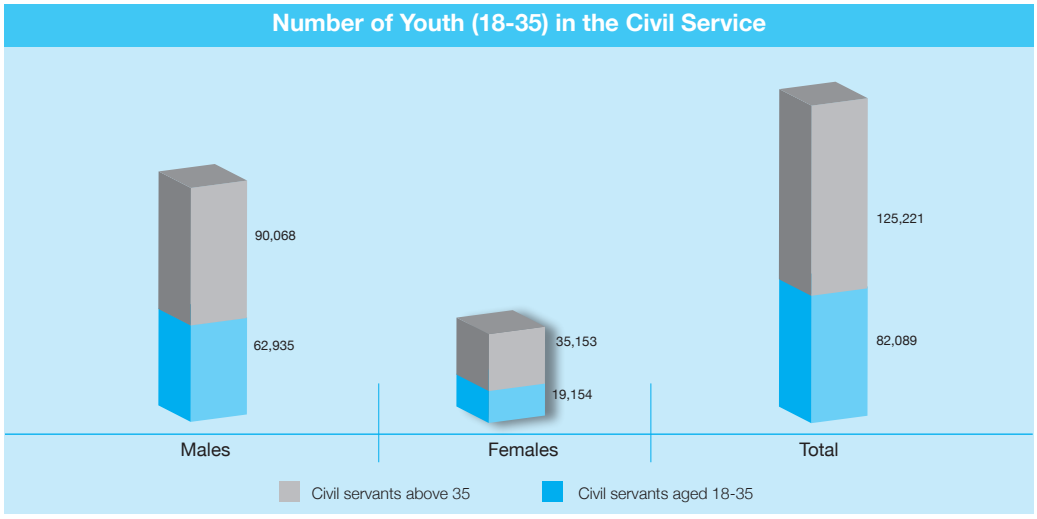


Figure 97: Number of Young People Working in Kenya's Civil Service
Source: UNDP, 2010

40% of Kenya's civil service is aged between 18 and 35 years old. The young men are however 3 times more than their female counterparts

6.10.2 Civil Service Wages

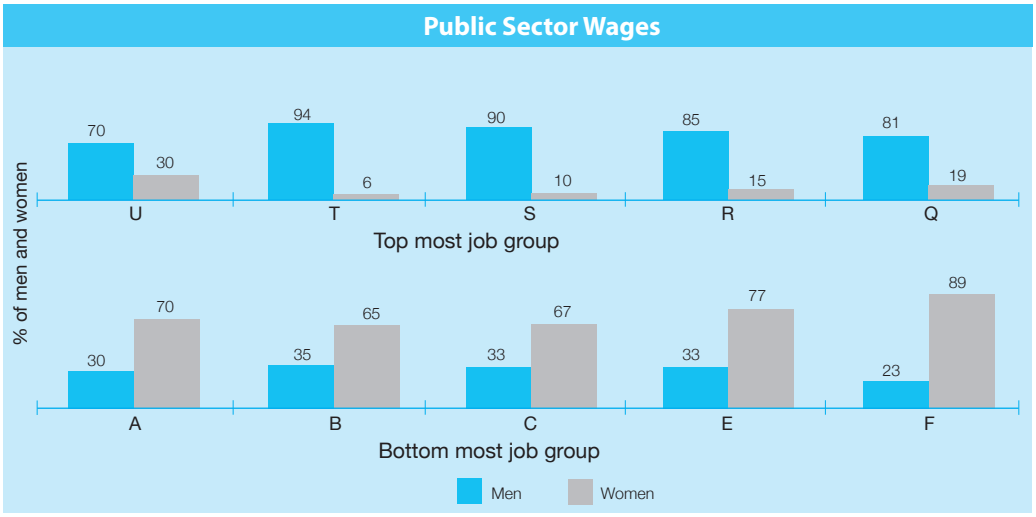


Figure 98: Civil Service Wages
Source: GoK, 2007

In Kenya's public service, women hold only 16% of the top most jobs (job groups U,T,S,R,Q) and 74% of the bottom most jobs (job groups A,B,C,E,F). According toVision 2030, only a small portion of this scenario can be explained by gender difference in education, work experience and job characteristics.

6. 11. Comparative Analysis

6.11.1 Labour Force Participation among 15-24 Year Olds

For a young person aged 15-24 in the region, labor force participation is more likely in Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Female labour force participation is higher in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Ghana than it is for the male counterparts in those countries.

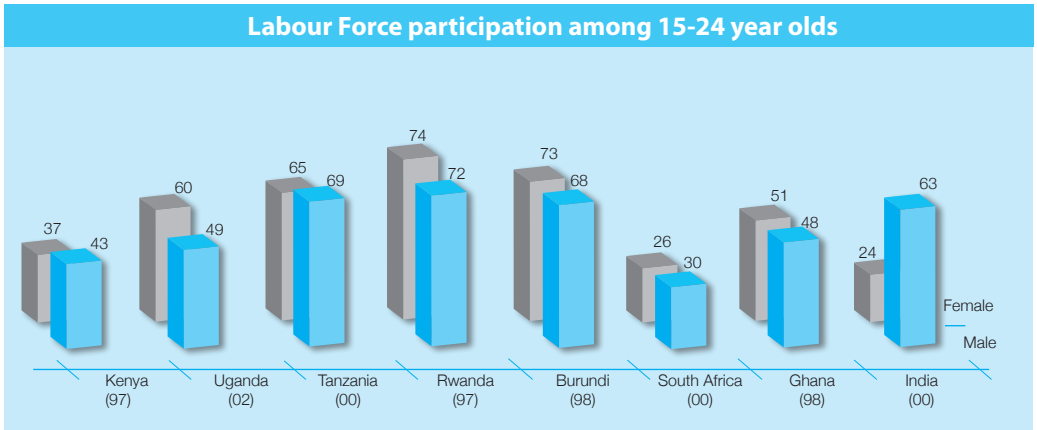


Figure 99: Labour Force Participation among 15-24 year olds
Source: World Bank, 2007

6.11.2 Unemployment Rate by Gender as well as by Rural and Urban (15-24)

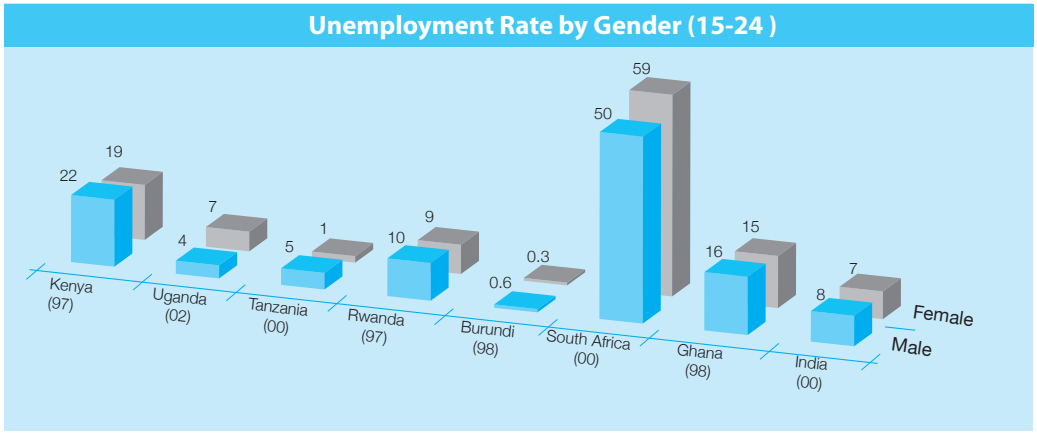


Figure 100: Unemployment Rate by Gender (15-24)
Source: World Bank, 2007

Among the countries profiled, unemployment rates are highest among 15-24 year old females (59%) and males (50%) in South Africa followed by Kenyan males (22%) and females (19%). However, unemployment reduces for all the countries as young people grow older. This with the exception of South Africa where unemployment in rural and urban areas was almost the same. Data also showed that unemployment was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In some cases unemployment in urban areas was more than double that of the rural areas.

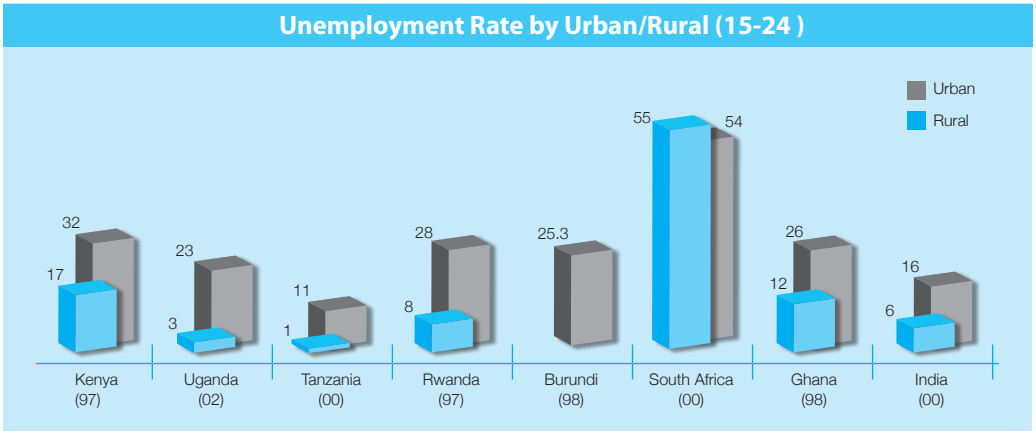


Figure 101: Unemployment Rate by Urban and Rural (15-24)
Source: World Bank, 2007

6.11.3 Not in the Labour Force and not in School (15-24)

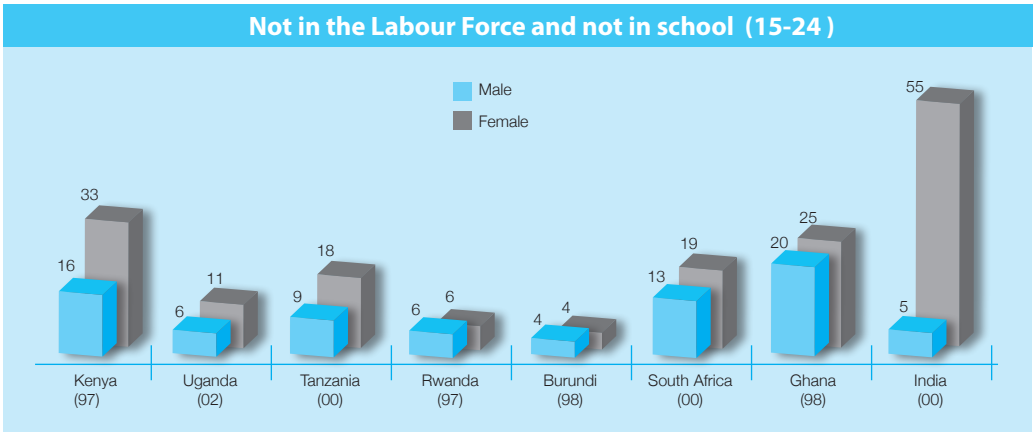


Figure 102: Not In the Labour Force and not in School (15-24)
Source: World Bank, 2007

In all the countries profiled more females than males aged 15-24 are likely to be out of work and out of school. India has the highest prevalence of females (55%) followed by Kenya (33%) and Ghana (25%) who are not in the labour force and not in school. India also has the highest number of children (7-14) who work without going to school (90%). Countries with the highest number of children working and going to school are South Africa (95%) and Uganda (82%).

6.11.4 Percentage of Working Children (7-14)

It is estimated that there were 317 million economically active children globally, out of whom about 69 percent (218 million) were engaged as child labourers (ILO, 2006).

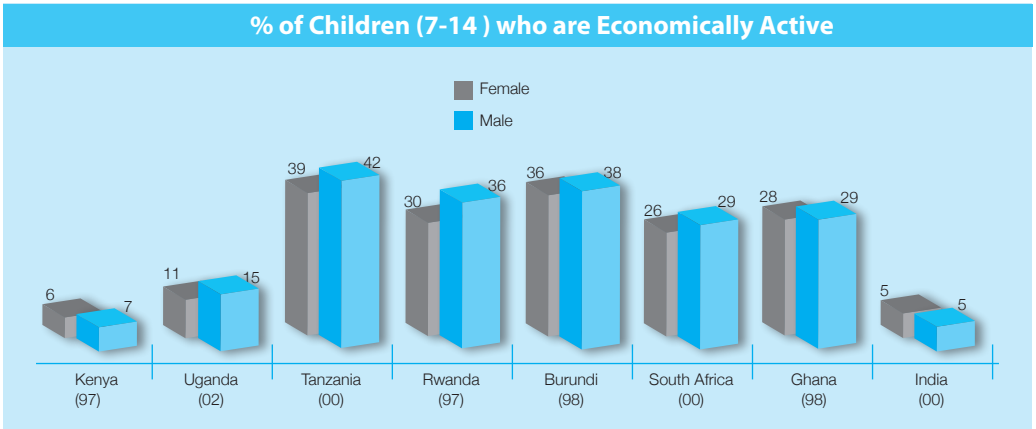


Figure 103: Percentage of Children who are Economically Active
Source: World Bank, 2007

From the countries profiled, child labour is highest in Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda, the countries earlier profiled as having high labour participation of 15-24 year olds.

7

Participation

'Consult widely on an action programme for youth which values young people and reflects their own aspirations and needs'

(Spice, 2002)

7.0 Participation

According to the Scottish Parliament Information Centre (SPICe, 2002), there are a wide range of definitions as to what constitutes participation. They include Save the Children 'reaction toolkit' which generally defines participation as "people sharing ideas, thinking for themselves, expressing their views effectively, planning, prioritizing and being involved in the decision making processes"[4].

However, the actual content of what constitutes 'participation' tends to be more contested and participation has frequently been depicted as a ladder ranging from the bottom 'rung' representing non-existent / minimal participation to full participation in the top rungs of the ladder. The first three rungs of the ladder represent 'non participation' whilst the remaining rungs represent 'degrees of participation' as depicted below.

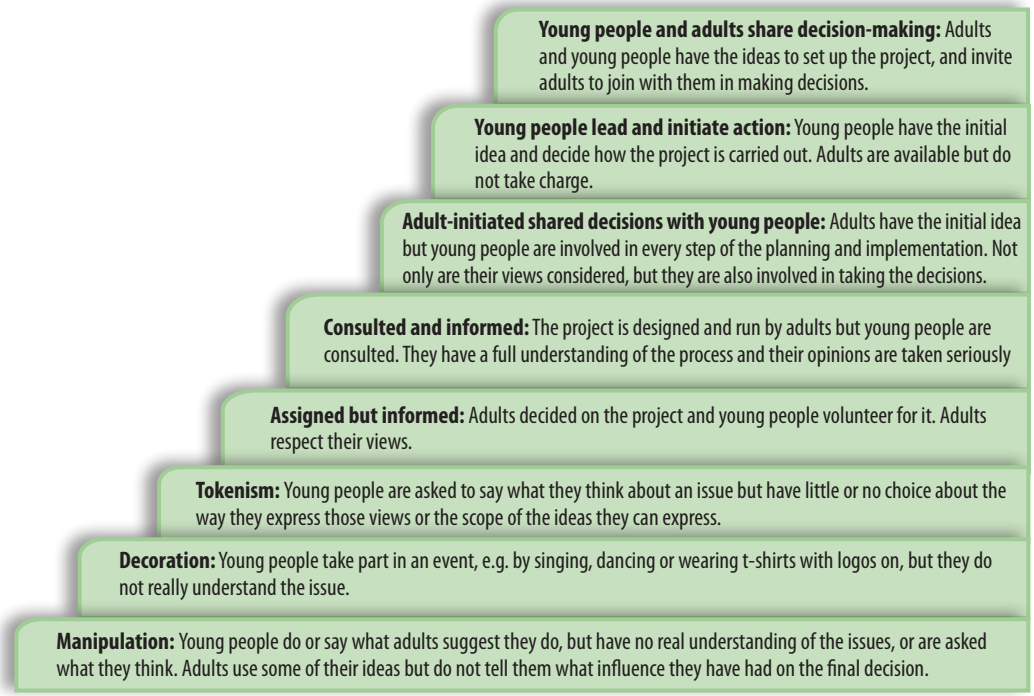


Figure 104: Roger Hart's Ladder of Young People's Participation
Source: Hart, 1992

Hodgson (1995) also states that five conditions should be aimed for if young people are to be truly empowered. These are:

- ☑ Access to those in power;
- ☑ Access to the relevant information;
- ☑ Choices between different options;
- ☑ Support from a trusted independent person and where needed a representative;
- ☑ A means of appeal or complaint if things go wrong.

4 Save the Children (2000) 'Reaction Consultation Toolkit', p.13.

Alternative perspectives critique the momentum behind current initiatives to consult with and enable young people to participate in decision-making structures principally for children and youth participation being promoted "not because it will bring young people what they want, but because it will do them good and / or improve society" (Education, Culture and Sport Committee, 2001) [5]. Prout (2000) views 'youth participation' as a form of social control which concentrates on improving children's future lives as adults rather than their present wellbeing and social participation. Research commissioned by the Education, Culture and Sport Committee highlighted the need to ensure that the results of any consultation exercise are fed back to young people and how the views of young people were taken account of should be transparent. Moreover, the research also highlighted that consultation exercises can serve to alienate young people, commenting that, "Most consultations involve small numbers of young people causing a polarization. A small minority of chosen or self-selected individuals enjoy and benefit from ongoing participatory activities and groups, while the majority who are not consulted or have experience of short one-off consultations tend to feel resentful, alienated and cynical."

7.1 Student Participation in School Governance

According to UNICEF & GOK (2008), child participation in school governance is defined as the active involvement of the child within the school and surrounding community that provides an opportunity for children to be involved in decision making on matters that affect their lives and to express their view in accordance with their evolving capacities. Child participation is an important concept with potential for positive impact in the management of our schools and the overall development of the school child. According to head teachers surveyed in this report, child participation had significant impact in all areas of school interactions such as discipline, co-curricular activities, conflict resolution, school performance, confidence and self esteem as illustrated below.

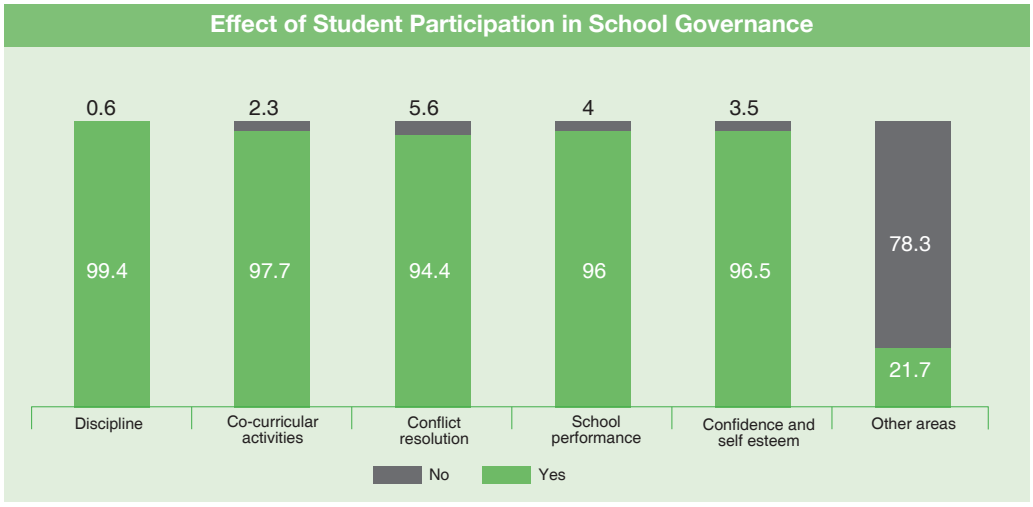


Figure 105: Effect of Student Participation in School Governance
Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

5 Education, Culture and Sport Committee (2001) 'Improving Consultation with Children and Young People in Relevant Aspects of Policy-Making and Legislation in Scotland', p.20

7.1.1 Type of Leadership Existing in Schools

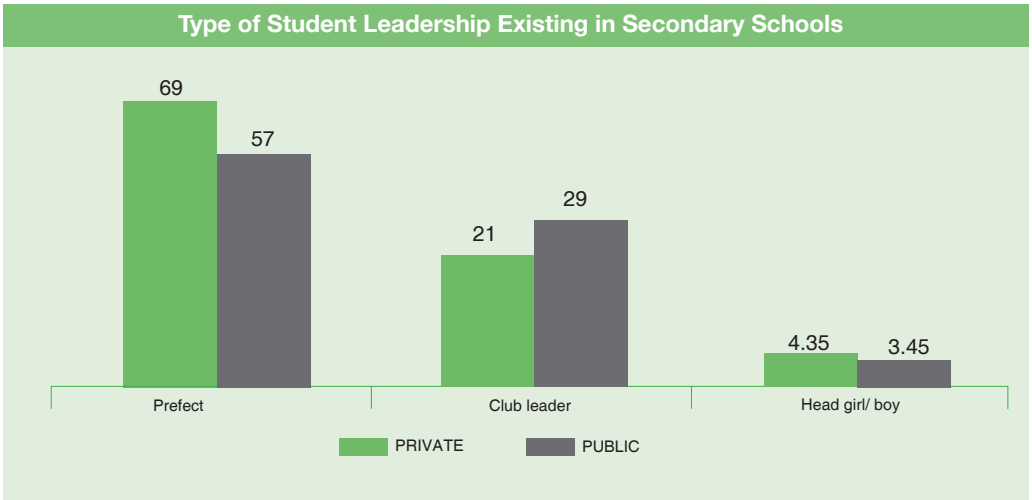


Figure 106: Type of Student Leadership Existing in Secondary Schools
Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

According to UNICEF and GOK (2008), the most common type of student leader in secondary schools was the prefect. On improving the current prefect system, students proposed that clear guidelines be provided for the system and the election/selection process made democratic and students centered. Recommended procedures included advertisement of vacant positions, proposals of candidates from all parties involved, application for posts and an interview panel comprising of teachers to make the final choices.

7.1.1.1 Prefect System vs. Student Council

The council system was seen as a better form of leadership than the prefect system with 87% of the students stating that there was no student unrest or strikes or dropouts reported where this form of leadership was applied unlike 60% of schools that were predominantly prefect led. This analysis is comparable with the results obtained from the Public School Survey where the indiscipline cases were lower in schools with student councils. This is reflective of the fact that child participation which gives the child a stronger say in their affairs results to better adherence of the laws created. However, 47% of student council participation is through nominations, 33% by choice and 20% by elections.

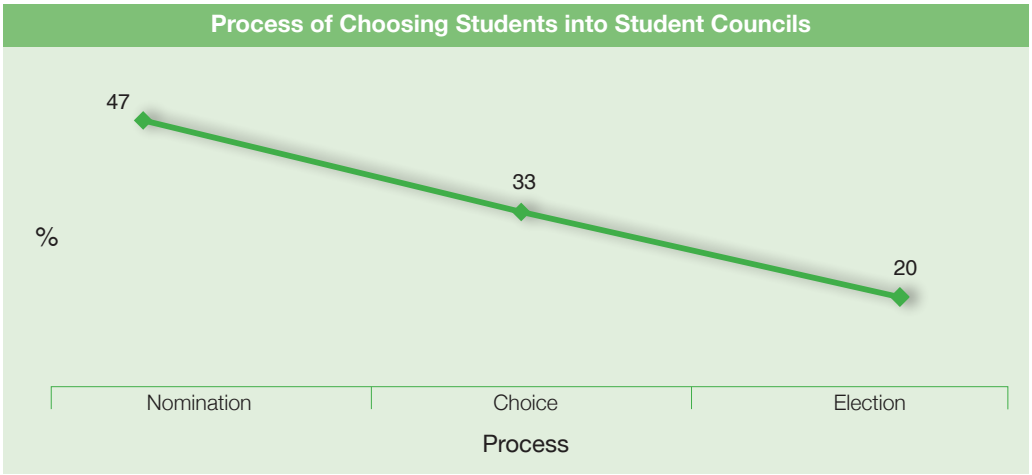


Figure 107: Process of Choosing Students in to Student Councils
Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

7.1.1.2 Club Membership

Club membership is the second most popular form of leadership in secondary schools. According to UNICEF and GOK, club membership in public secondary schools is well institutionalized and therefore 98% of students are club members. In private secondary schools, the number is lower at 78%. 91% of students sampled indicated that clubs provided an opportunity for decision making and agreed that club membership helps them participate in decision making in school, especially when it comes to outings and the general running of clubs. The high membership in the clubs is due to the fact that they are highly participatory; students can freely interact and offer their views without fear of reprisal and most importantly, they offer a welcome change from class work and normal school routine. In addition, they are good launching pads for careers since through them, talents are nurtured.

The most popular clubs in all the schools surveyed included the scouts club, debating club, and the Christian Union (CU) club. In public schools drama club was also very popular. Traditional and life-skills based clubs like First Aid, Young Farmers Club and 4K Clubs have the lowest membership because according to the students, they are not very interesting, have manual work and their members do not get to go out much compared to the other clubs. In the students' own words, they are "quite boring" as opposed to drama and debate clubs as well as the faith based clubs which have higher membership because they call for greater and active involvement.

7.1.2 Process of Choosing Student Leadership in Schools

According to UNICEF and GOK, the dominant process of choosing school leaders is mainly teacher led. Unlike public school where the most popular process for selecting prefects is a collaborative process between teachers and students (49%), in private schools teachers have a stronger voice in choice of leaders, (62%). Only 30% of the population sampled in private schools affirmed that the process is participatory between the students and teachers.

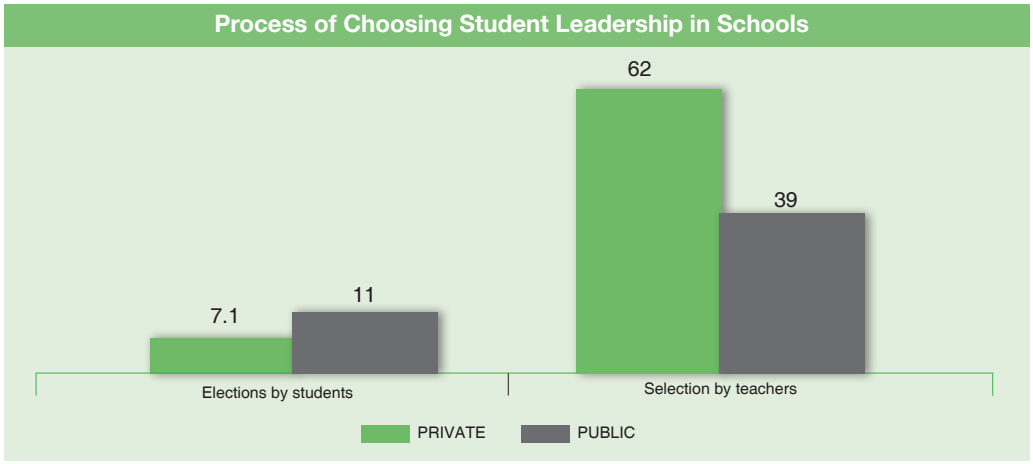


Figure 108; Process of Choosing Student Leadership in Schools
Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

7.1.3 Mechanisms of Channeling Student Grievances

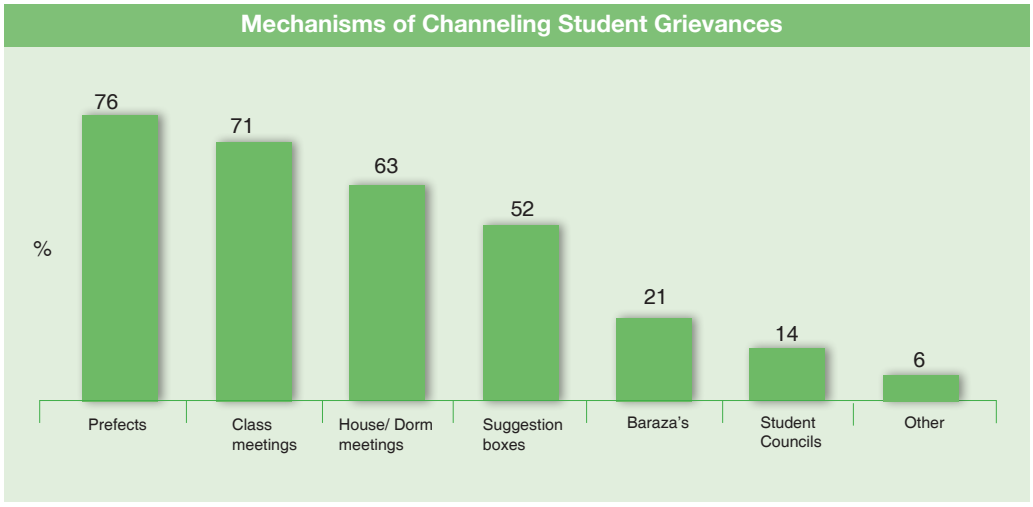


Figure 109: Mechanisms of Channeling Student Grievances
Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

According to UNICEF and GOK, most schools (76% in private and 86% in public secondary schools) have mechanisms for channeling student grievances. These mechanisms include the use of prefects, having classroom or dorm meetings, barazas, student councils and use of suggestion boxes. The most popularly used are prefects and class meetings.

7.1.4 Student Participation in Various Decision Making Processes

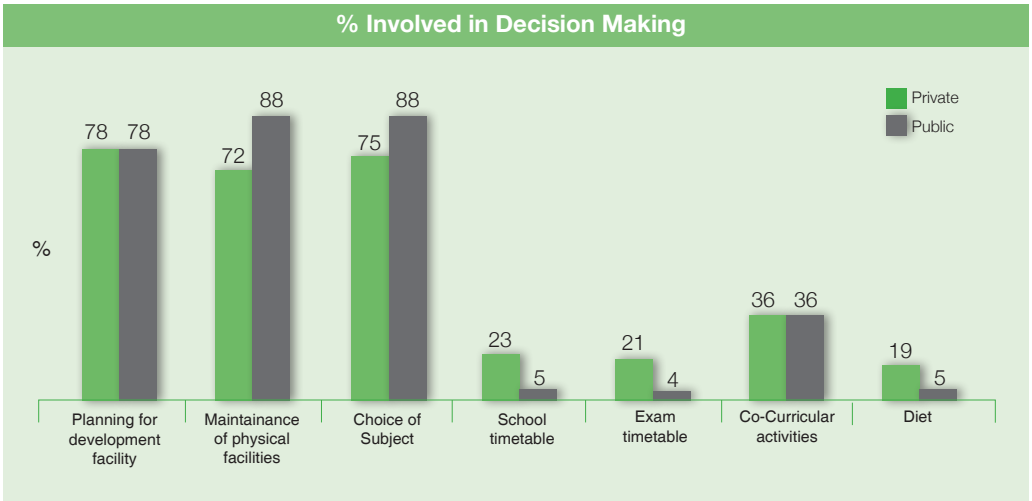


Figure 110: % Involved in Decision Making
Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

According to UNICEF and GOK, the performance rate of students and pupils is affected by the facilities they have in their schools. In most schools that reported an adequate supply of resources, the performance ranged from excellent to good or average. The reverse was true. Schools that had inadequate facilities performed poorly with a few exceptional students recording good performance. 78% of students in private and public secondary schools stated that they were not involved in this process of planning and developing school resources. In cases where the students or pupils were involved, their role was mainly limited to identifying the facilities needed by the school and financing these facilities either by parents contributions or through fundraising.

Students also maintained that they were involved for the most part, in the maintenance of the schools' physical facilities (72% in private secondary and 88% in public secondary). This was in form of cleaning and taking care of the facilities. They were also involved in incurring the cost of repairing the facilities. Non-teaching staff (mainly subordinate members of staff) were also involved in maintaining facilities through repairs.

The student's free choice of subject was said to give the student a sense of responsibility and ownership of subjects. The student is more likely to perform better in a subject they have had the chance to select without bias. On some occasions, the students do seek the help of teachers or career counselors in choosing their subjects.

Regarding the student's involvement in development of the school timetable, student involvement was low and students suggested that time tables should be made more student friendly and in particular the fact that subjects like Mathematics should be taught in the morning and not in the afternoon.

The issue of diet is of key concern to students and has in many cases been cited by students as a main cause of grievance in unrest cases hence the importance of student involvement. In most instances, the schools (76% public and 67% private), had a diet chart or menu that provided the meal plans for the week or term.

Even though students registered low participation in deciding on co-curricular activities, the most popular co-curricular activities were registered as watching TV/Video in both public and private schools, followed by games. This was attributed to the need for recreation, entertainment and releasing tension due to academic pressure as indicated below.

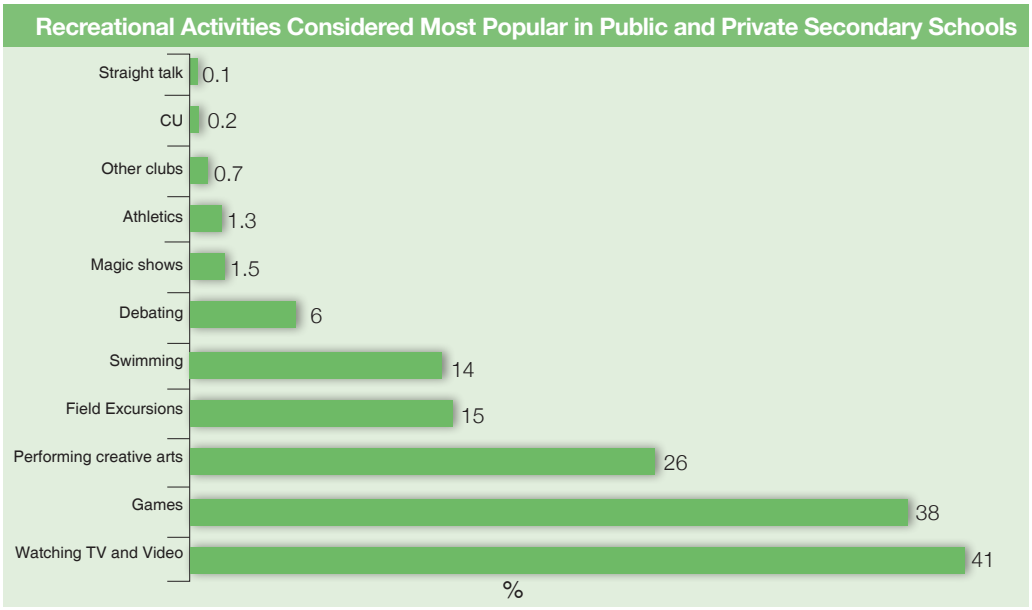


Figure 111: Recreational Activities Considered Most Popular in Public and Private Secondary Schools
Source: Source: UNICEF/GOK, 2008

7.2 Women's Participation in Decision making at Home

Participation at home is a measure of women's autonomy and status.

7.2.1. Women's Participation in Decision making by Age

Table 88: Women's Participation in Decision making by Age

	Women's participation in decision making			Men's attitudes towards wives participation in decision-making		
Age (years)	Making major household purchases	Daily purchases of household needs	Visit to her family and relatives	Making major household purchases	Daily purchases of household needs	Visit to her family and relatives
15-19	50.5	68.2	60.7	*	*	*
20-24	61.5	78	66.9	54.9	75.8	53.4
25-29	64.8	81.6	70.2	59.9	87.8	63.4
30-34	68.9	83.9	75.7	53.5	84.1	64.3
sum	245.7	311.7	273.5	168.3	247.7	181.1
Av	61.4	77.9	68.4	42.1	61.9	45.3

Source: KDHS, 2009

Women make more house hold decisions as they grow older. 78% believe they should make daily household purchases compared to 62% of the men. 61% of women believe they should make major household purchases compared to 42% of men. 68% of the women believe they should make decisions to visit her family and relatives while only 45% of the men think so.

7.2.2 Women's Participation in Decision making by Demographic Characteristics

Table 89: Women's Participation in Decision making by Demographic Characteristics

	Women's participation in decision making			Men's attitudes towards wives participation in decision-making		
Demographic Characteristics	**Making major household purchases**	**Daily purchases of household needs**	**Visit to her family and relatives**	**Making major household purchases**	**Daily purchases of household needs**	**Visit to her family and relatives**
Employed in the last 12 months						
Not Employed	54.7	70.4	66.5	*	*	*
Employed for Cash	74.9	89.1	78.5	59.8	85.4	65.5
Employed not for Cash	67.1	85.3	70.9	70.6	84.6	66.1
No. of living children						
0	69.8	79.3	72.1	71.4	80.6	63.3
1 to 2	65.7	82.8	72.1	64.7	87.7	65.9
3 to 4	69.4	82.3	74.5	61.1	86.1	70.9
5+	64.3	81.7	73	55.1	82	59.2
Residence						
Urban	70.7	86.2	76.8	65	90.8	69.8
Rural	65.5	80.8	72	60.2	82.5	63.9
Education						
No education	49.2	65.1	56.6	36	74	53.5
Primary Incomplete	61	79.8	68.8	55.8	80.1	55.4
Primary complete	68.9	83.3	75.7	60.5	84.8	64
Secondary+	76.8	89.6	81	67.9	89	72.9
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	51.7	69.7	60.9	45	70.2	55.1
Second	64.2	82.4	72.6	58.4	83.3	63.4
Middle	69.3	82.8	73.6	64.4	83.6	61.6
Fourth	71.9	86.6	76.6	66.7	88.5	73
Highest	73.2	86.5	78.9	66.4	91.1	69.2

Source: KDHS, 2009

Women who are employed for cash make decisions more (80%) than those employed not for cash (74%) and those who are not employed at all (63%). For both men and women, decision making by women is more in urban areas than in rural areas and it increases with the level of education. For women, decision making also increases with the level of wealth.

7.2.3 Women's Participation in Decision making by Region

Table 90: Women's Participation in Decision making by Region

	Women's participation in decision making			Men's attitudes towards wives participation in decision-making		
Region	Making major household purchases	Daily purchases of household needs	Visit to her family and relatives	Making major household purchases	Daily purchases of household needs	Visit to her family and relatives
Nairobi	74.1	86.7	82.2	66.2	92.4	83.2
Central	83.1	91.7	87.1	83	92.1	75
Coast	60.5	74.4	55.3	56.6	85.7	52.9
Eastern	69.7	89.3	74.8	68	88.8	57.7
Nyanza	67.7	84.7	79.6	54.3	90.6	63.9
Rift Valley	65.7	77.1	66.7	61	76.9	63.6
Western	55.1	81	70.6	58.5	81	67.4
N. E	30.9	46.1	69.1	9.8	93.9	89

Source: KDHS, 2009

Decision making among women is highest in Central province (87%) and Nairobi (81%). Decision making is least among women in North Eastern province (49%). Central province (83%) and Nairobi (81%) have the highest numbers of men who allow their wives to make decisions while North Eastern has the least (64%).

7.3 Voter Registration

7.3.1 Voter Registration

Young people aged 18-35 who vote are 5.9 million. Of these, 25% come from Rift Valley, 15% from Central, 14% from Eastern, 13% from Nairobi and another 13% from Nyanza. Western, Coast and North Eastern contribute 10%, 8% and 2% respectively of the youth votes.

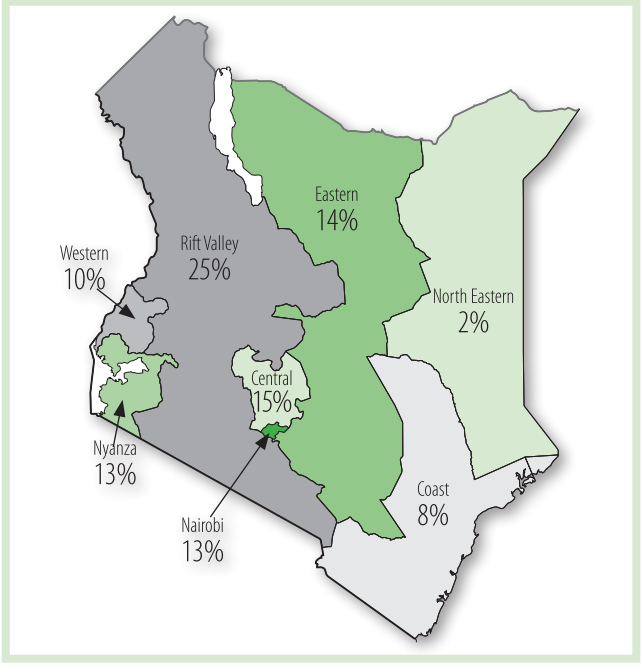


Figure 112: % of Youth Voters (18-35) by Province
Source: IIEC, 2010

7.3.2 Voter Registration by Age

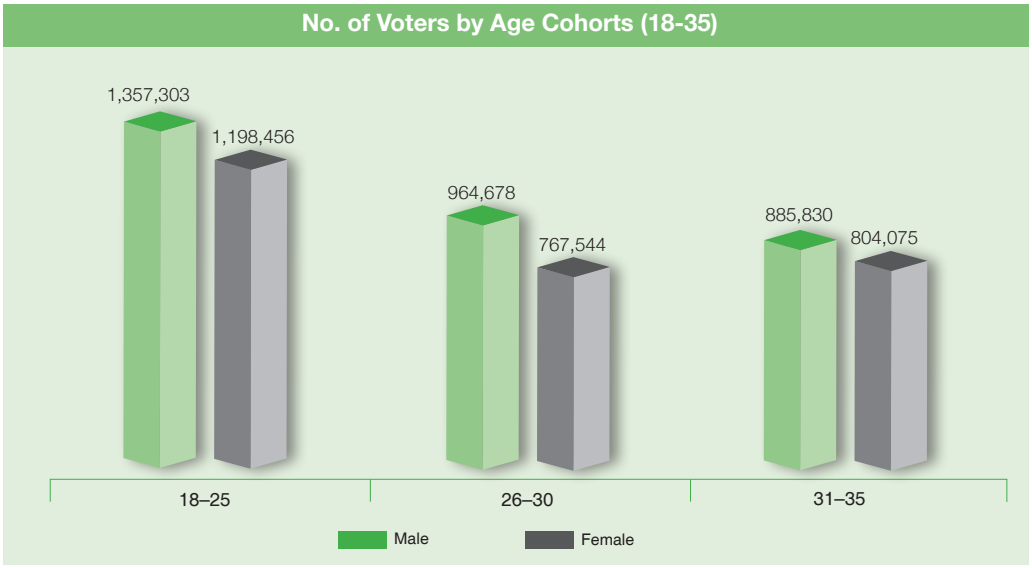


Figure 113: Number of Youth Voters by Age (18-35)
Source: IIEC, 2010

The highest number of voters is in the 18-25 age cohort as it forms 43% of the youth vote. 26-30 year olds form 29% of the youth vote while 31-35 year olds form 28% of the youth vote.

7.3.3 Voter Registration by Province

Figure 114: Voter Registration by Age and Province
Source: IIEC, 2010

With the exception of North Eastern province, throughout all the age cohorts and in all the provinces, there are more registered male voters than female voters.

7.4 Young People's Participation in Economic Development through Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)

According to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund Status Report (GOK, 2009), the Youth Enterprise Development Fund came legally into operation on 8th December 2006 through Legal Notice No. 167. It was transformed into a State Corporation on 11th May 2007 through Legal Notice No. 63. The Fund focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building. The mandate of the fund is to increase access to capital by young entrepreneurs but also provides business development services, facilitates linkages in supply chains, creates market opportunities locally and abroad for products and services of youth enterprises, and facilitates creation of commercial infrastructure to support growth of youth businesses.

The government has so far released Ksh. 1.75 billion to the fund with a further commitment of Ksh. 500 million in the financial year 2008/09. The total funds disbursement to youth enterprises stood at Ksh. 1.9 billion as at 31st March, 2009.

According to the YEDF status report, challenges of administering the fund include:

- Negative public perception and attitude mainly influenced by the timing of the Fund's establishment. The Fund was established on the eve of a general election year and hence, perceived as a political organization out to influence voting patterns particularly among the youth. The loans given out were therefore considered political goodies in some parts of the country, resulting in poor loan repayment.
- Insufficient policy and legislative frameworks to support growth of youth enterprises and Fund's sustainability in conformity with the scale and complexity of the youth unemployment problem. For instance, there is no legal framework guiding the operation of youth labour migration.
- The capital investment in providing non-credit services to the youth entrepreneurs is huge vis-à-vis the actual loans disbursed. These services include business development services, market support, operational overheads, and public sensitization and education. But the public focus is largely on the loans disbursed not so much the quality of those loans.
- Inadequate disbursement and repayment infrastructures in some parts of the country particularly remote areas pose a major challenge to disbursement and loan repayment. Lack of financial intermediaries and loan repayment avenues in most areas disadvantages the youth in those areas.
- Insufficient funds to cater for high demand and expectations of the youth. The government allocation was thought to be adequate for all youth and is an instant panacea for youth unemployment. There was public perception that Ksh. 50,000 for a youth group was too little.
- Large portfolio of financed youth enterprises creates monitoring problems as youth officers have inadequate mobility capacity. This situation affects service provision and management of the loans.

7.4.1 Number of Groups Accessing the YEDF by Province

The Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) is the constituency-based disbursement channel. It was purposely designed to inculcate entrepreneurial culture among the youth in all parts of the country. This channel mostly targets very poor youths and those with no experience in dealing with the mainstream financial sector especially commercial banks. The Fund has through this disbursement channel been able to reach young people in areas with poor financial infrastructure.

The C-YES is a revolving fund whose allocation is Ksh. 2 million per constituency. Further disbursement to the constituency is dependent on repayment performance once the allocation is fully taken up. The Fund has disbursed over Ksh. 370 million to 8,430 youth groups as summarized below.

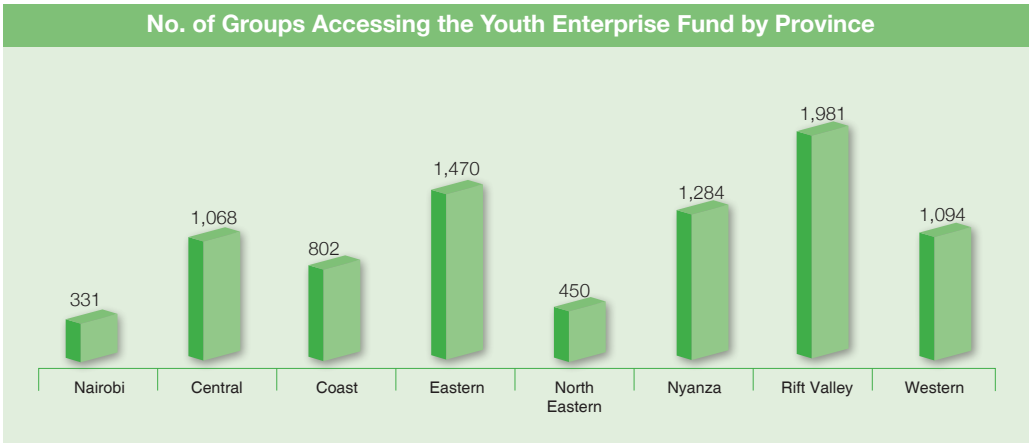


Figure 115: Number of Groups Accessing the Youth Enterprise Fund by Province
Source: GOK, 2009

Participation is highest in Rift valley where 1,981 groups accessed the fund followed by Eastern province (1,470 groups) and Nyanza province (1,284 groups). The fund was least accessed by young people in Nairobi (331 groups) and North Eastern Province (450 groups). Through the C-YES, Rift Valley accessed 23% of the funds disbursed, Eastern (18%), Nyanza (16%), Central (13%), and Western (11%). Coast, North Eastern and Nairobi accessed 10%, 5% and 4% of the funds disbursed respectively.

7.4.2 Disbursement of YEDF through Financial Intermediaries by Gender and Region:

The Fund has disbursed about Ksh. 1.53 billion to finance 57,075 youth enterprises through the Financial Intermediaries as at 31st March, 2009. The Fund is aware of the fact that areas with poor financial infrastructure have registered low uptake of the funds. The following is the summary of disbursement of funds through Financial Intermediaries based on provinces and gender.

Table 91: Summary of Disbursed Funds through Financial Intermediaries

Province	Female	Amount	Male	Amount	Total Female & Male	Total Amounts Disbursed
Central	5,629	141,224,750.00	6,016	197,161,894.00	11,645.00	338,386,644.00
Coast	4,241	87,711,863.00	1,475	50,520,781.00	5,716.00	138,232,644.00
Eastern	6,000	116,226,397.00	5,561	163,027,957.00	11,561.00	279,254,354.00
Nairobi	2,437	98,817,535.00	3,032	137,826,321.00	5,469.00	236,643,856.00
North Eastern	186	6,767,472.00	465	18,387,477.00	651.00	25,154,949.00
Nyanza	3,434	74,109,791.00	2,141	57,145,798.00	5,575.00	131,255,589.00
Rift Valley	8,791	149,875,266.00	3,985	148,057,313.00	12,776.00	297,932,579.00
Western	2,376	47,110,645.00	1,306	39,776,436.00	3,682.00	86,887,081.00
Grand Total	**33,094**	**721,843,719.00**	**23,981**	**811,903,977.00**	**57,075.00**	**1,533,747,696.00**

Source: GOK, 2009

22% of all the funds disbursed through financial intermediaries went to Rift Valley, followed by Central (20%) and Eastern (20%), then Nyanza (10%), Nairobi (10%) and Coast (10%). Western (7%) and North Eastern had the least access though financial intermediaries.

Generally, more young women (33,094) than young men (23,981) accessed the funds. However, from figure 116 below, there were gender disparities in different regions. Central province, Nairobi and North Eastern had fewer men than women accessing the funds compared to the other provinces where more young women accessed the funds than their male counterparts. Rift valley had the highest gender disparity.

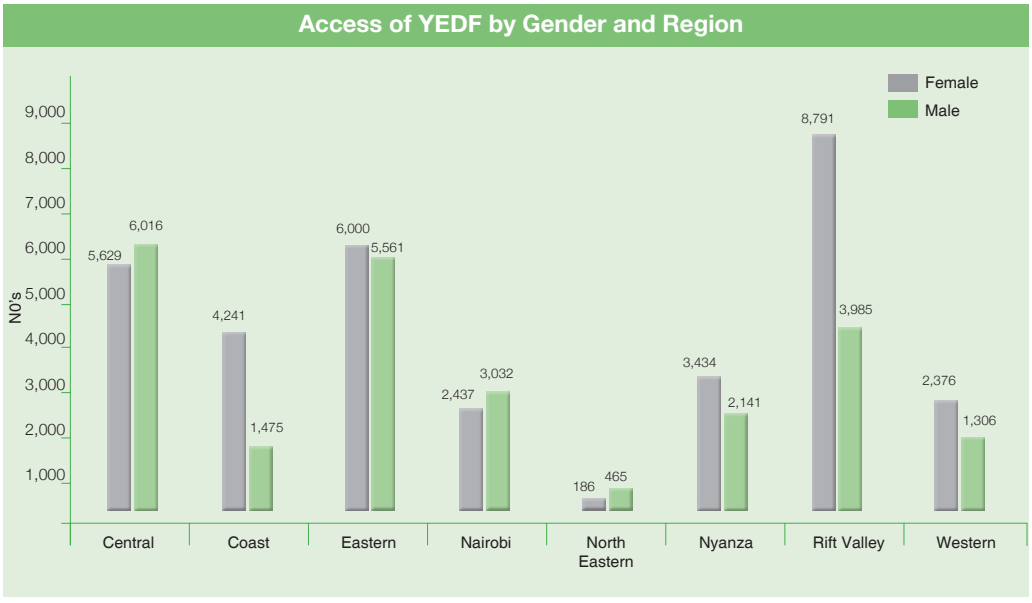


Figure 116: Access of YEDF though Financial Intermediaries by Gender and Region
Source: GOK, 2009

As much as there were more young women than men accessing YEDF through financial intermediaries, 53% of all the resources were accessed by young men, compared 47% of resources accessed by young women.

8

ICT

'While much of the Information Technology sector in North America and Europe is experiencing doubt and retreat, something entirely different is happening in Africa...The African Information Revolution is wireless.'

(Maureen O'Neil, President, IDRC)

8.0 Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

According to World Bank (2007), Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) consists of hardware, software, networks and media for the collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images), as well as related services. Communication technologies consist of a range of communication media and devices, including print, telephone, fax, radio, television, video, audio, computer, and the internet. Of these, internet, mobile phone, and computer (also referred to as new technologies are growing much faster than older information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as television, radio, mainline telephones, and newspapers. Mobile phones have overtaken mainline phones in coverage in many parts of the world, and there are more internet users per 1,000 people than there are daily newspapers purchased in every region except South Asia.

Table 92: Catching up Fast: The Rise of New Technologies

ICT rate per 1000 people	EAP	ECA	LAC	MENA	SAS	SSA	Low Income	Middle Income	High Income
Old' ICT									
Daily newspapers	60	n.a	61	n.a	59	12	44	55	n.a
Radios	287	447	410	273	112	198	137	344	425
Telephone Mainlines	161	228	170	133	39	11	32	177	393
Television sets	314	408	290	205	81	63	78	319	362
New' ICT									
Internet Users	68	161	106	46	10	20	16	117	279
Mobile Phones	195	301	246	85	23	51	23	224	785
Personal Computers	26	73	67	31	7	12	7	42	284
Annual per capita growth since 2000 (%)									
Internet Users	41	59	38	39	20	32	63	46	13
Mobile Phones	51	48	27	52	87	42	83	43	17
Personal Computers	28	18	17	9	27	11	24	20	12
Telephone Mainlines	21	1	5	15	12	3	14	12	0
Television sets	10	n.a	n.a	10	5	5	4	5	0

Source: World Bank, 2007

Although young and old alike watch television and listen to radio, young people are the main users of the new ICTs, especially the internet and more advanced features of mobile phones such as text messaging, also known as Short Messaging Service (SMS).

Although the main reason for many 15-24 year olds to use computers, the internet, and mobile phones is entertainment- playing games, downloading music, and talking with friends - the new ICT technologies are having wide-ranging effects on youth transitions. New opportunities

for work and study are opening up, and the interactive and decentralized nature of these new technologies is providing youth with many more opportunities to obtain information outside the traditional channels, enhancing their agency. While the majority of youth in many developing countries still do not use the internet or mobile phones, the experience of those who do shows the possibilities and potential benefits of increased access.

8.1 Exposure to 'Old' Mass Media

8.1.1 Trends in Watching TV, Listening to Radio and Reading Newspapers

Figure 117: Trends in Watching TV, Listening to Radio and Reading Newspapers
Source: KDHS, 2009

As indicated in the above trends, young people listen more to radio than they watch TV or read newspapers. Young men of all age cohorts have access to all three forms of media more than women of similar age cohorts do.

Overall trends indicate that access to newspapers, TV and radio are highest among those living in urban areas, among those with high educational attainment and among those in the highest wealth quintile

8.1.2 Favorite Radio Station

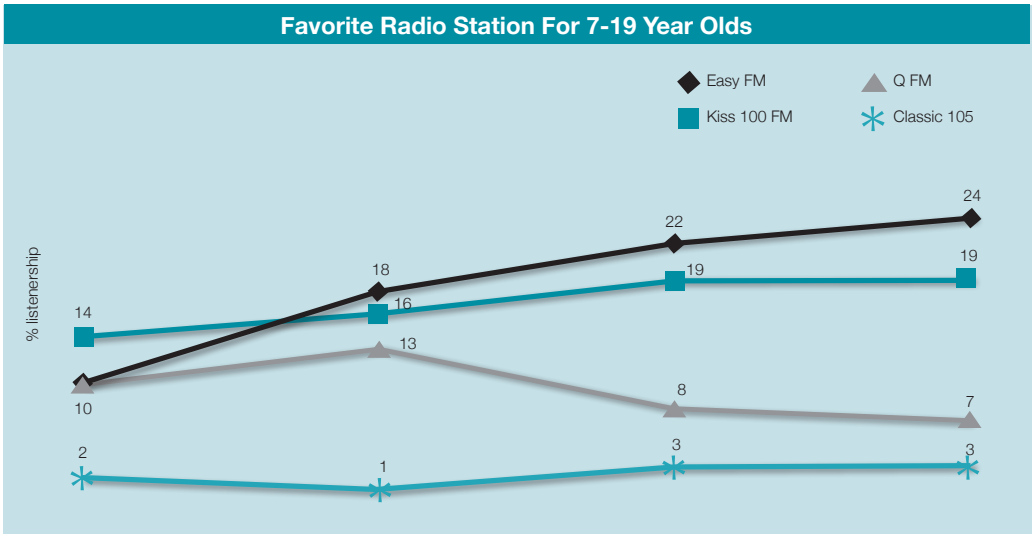


Figure 118: Favorite Radio Station among 7-19 year olds
Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

The most popular radio station for 7-10 year olds is Kiss 100 FM while the most popular radio station for 11-19 year olds is Easy FM. Favorite programmes on radio include Reggae time (7%), preaching moment (7%), kumiria nyaunyau (3%), news (3%) and religious advice (2%).

8.1.3 Favorite Types of Movies

Table 93: Favorite Types of Movies

Table : Favorite Types of Movies

Favorite Movie	7 - 10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
Action	70	63	67	37
Romance	2	3		15
Adventure	4	3	7	5
Drama	6	2	7	7
Horror		3	2	11
Religious	9	6	2	1

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

Overall, action movies rank highest among all age groups but decrease in significance as young people grow older. Romance movies generally rank second but increase in significance as young people grow older. Horror movies increase in significance as young people grow older while religious movies decrease in significance as young people grow older.

8.1.4 Favorite Newspapers

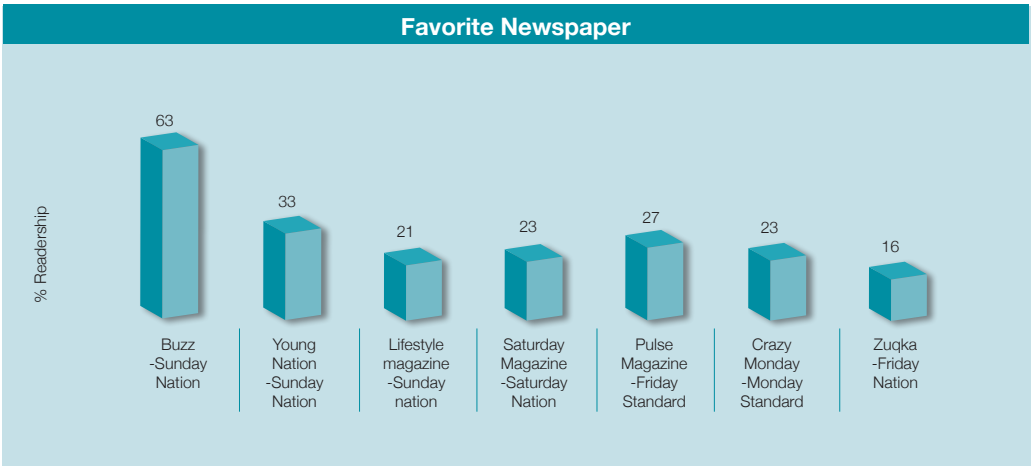


Figure 119: Favorite Newspaper
Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

Generally, the Nation Newspaper provides the highest form of entertainment for 7-19 year olds in print media.

8.1.5 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Table 94: Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Exposure To Family Planning Messages								
	Women				Men			
Age	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of the 3 media sources	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of the 3 media sources
15-19	52.9	27.3	27.9	44.1	57.3	28.6	28.4	36.3
20-24	75	43.3	37.6	23.6	75.9	42	44.9	18.9
25-29	74.5	42.5	39.2	24	70.9	39.5	45.9	23.1
30-34	75.2	40.6	36.9	23.9	76.2	43.5	42.6	16.1

Source: KDHS, 2009

According to KDHS, 2009, information on the level of public exposure to a particular type of media allows policy makers to assess the most effective media for various target groups in the population. On average, 3 in 10 young women and 2 in 10 young men have not been exposed to family planning messages through the media. From the trends above, radio messaging reaches more young people (70%) than television and newspapers or magazines. However, television and

newspapers or magazines also reach a substantial number of 20-34 year olds. Other sources of information should be considered when targeting 15-19 year olds.

Generally, there is a sharp contrast between urban and rural areas in exposure to family planning messages. Access is more in urban areas, increases with the level of education and with wealth quintile.

8.1.6 Acceptability of Condom Messaging

Table 95: Acceptability of Condom Messaging

Acceptability of condom messaging					
	Women				
Age	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazine	Bill Boards	None of the 3 media sources
15-19	67.7	63	63.9	61.3	30.6
20-24	82.2	78	79.1	77.5	16.6
25-29	78.5	71.6	74.6	72	19.6
30-34	80	74.7	77.8	75	18

Source: KDHS, 2009

70% of 15-34 year old women accept messaging from different electronic media as true and as acceptable means of messaging. According to KDHS, 2009, urban women are more likely to view dissemination of condom messaging in the media as acceptable. Women in Northern Kenyan and those with no education are less likely to consider as acceptable the use of print and electronic media to disseminate condom messages.

8.1.7 Source of Information on Sexual & Reproductive Health

Table 96: Source of Information on Sexual & Reproductive Health among 7-19 year Olds

Source of Information on Sexual & reproductive Health	7 - 10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
Media (TV &/or Radio)	16	19	20	37
Religious institutions / leaders	17	17	16	13
Peers/Friends	4	4	6	13
Health institutions	2	6	9	13
Print Media (Newspaper, leaflets)	1	1	6	9
School	11	11	7	3
Government	1		1	2
Parent				1
None	48	46	34	8
Most Trusted Source				
Media (TV &/or Radio)	10	14	20	30
Health institutions	15	5	14	22
School	8	15	12	8
Religious institutions / leaders	11	11	9	9
Peers/Friends	10	4	4	10
Print Media (Newspaper, leaflets)	4	2	4	9
Parent	33	9		1
Government	6		1	1
None	1	50	49	9

Source: Consumer Insight, 2009

The most prominent sources of information on sexual & reproductive health are media (24%), religious institutions and leaders (16%), followed by peers and friends (8%) and health institutions (8%) though it varies among different age groups. Most young people however, (an average of 33%) have no source of sexual and reproductive health information. Interestingly, 7-10 year olds trust their parents as a source of sexual & reproductive health information but unfortunately parents are not giving the relevant information to this age group. The most trusted source of information for 11-14 year olds is school and media while for 15 to 17 year olds is media and health institutions. For 18 to 19 year olds the most trusted source is media, health institutions and peers/friends.

8.18 Frequency of use between Old and New Forms of Media

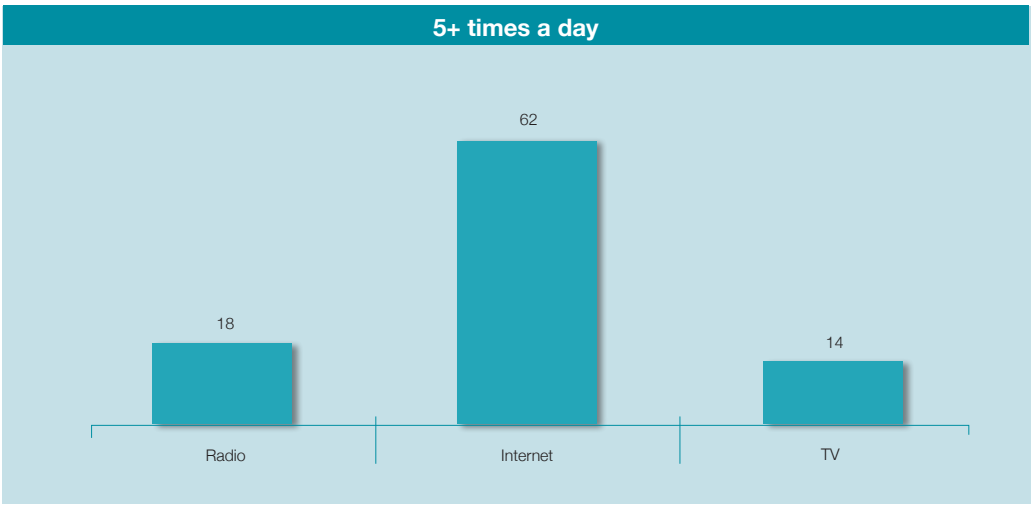


Figure 120: Frequency of use between Old and New Forms of Media
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

When old and new forms of media are compared, most young people prefer to use the new forms such as the internet (62%).

8.2 Exposure to 'New' Mass Media

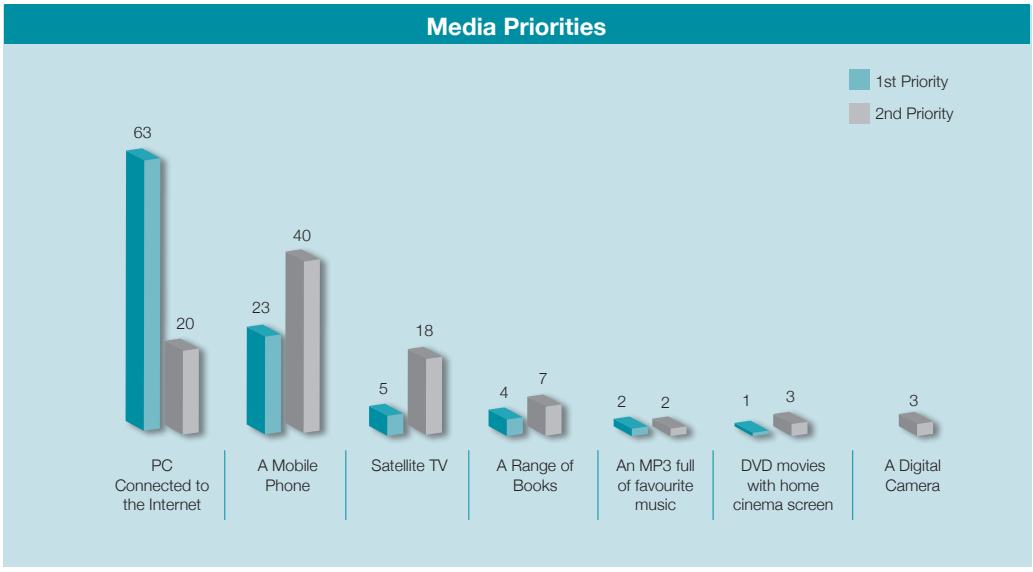


Figure 121: Media Priorities
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

Internet connection was prioritized highest among the new mass media while mobile phone use ranked second. However, it is important to note that 55% of those profiled were 25-34 years old

and 27% were 35-44 years old. The trend in the graph may turn out differently if younger users were profiled.

8.2.1 Computer and Internet Users in Kenya

In Kenya the number of Internet users per 100 people has risen over the years while that of fixed broadband subscribers has remained constant. A report by David j. McKenzie on Youth, ICTS and Development reveals that the new millennium saw extremely rapid increases in internet, mobile phone, and computer use in developing countries. Between 2000 and 2003, the developing world gained more than one-quarter of a billion internet users and almost half a billion mobile phones.

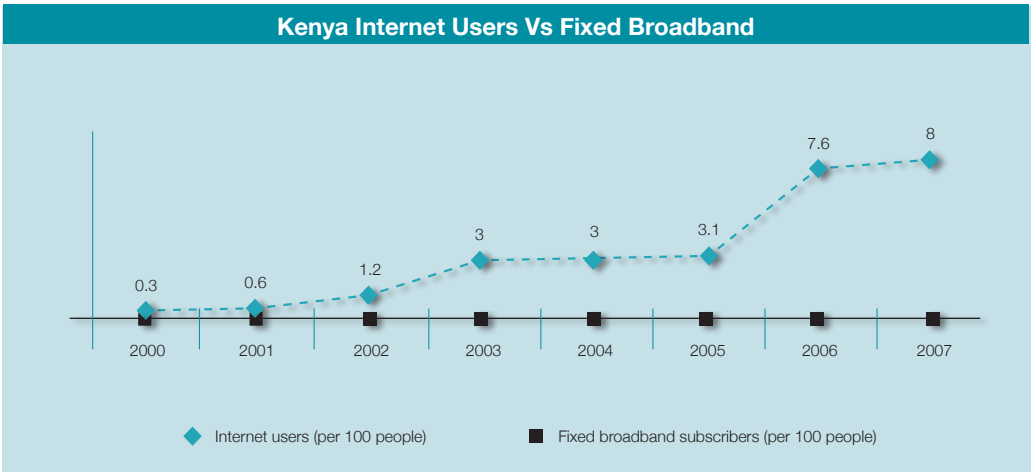


Figure 122: Internet Users in Kenya
Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

According to Consumer Insight (2009), computer use among 7-19 year olds increased from 33% in 2005 to 38% in 2007 and to 41% in 2009. Computer use increased with age. Among 7-10 year olds only 23% had used a computer, 36% among 11-14 year olds, 47% among 15-17 year olds and 57% among 18-19 year olds.

8.2.2 Main Motivating Factors of using Computers and the Internet in Kenya

According to Consumer Insight, 7-10 year olds used a computer mainly to play computer games (85%), 11-14 year olds mainly to play computer games (77%), 15-17 year olds to play games (42%) and to word process (38%) while 18-19 year olds use computers mainly to browse the Internet (51%).

According to TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, among 25 to 44 year olds, the most important need served by the internet is accessing reliable information and knowledge (57%) followed by communicating with others (39%) through E-mail, social networking, chatting, VOIP etc. Entertainment/media, leisure and commerce such as buying products and services (2%) as well as on-line banking are still underdeveloped in Kenya and are opportunity areas for growth.

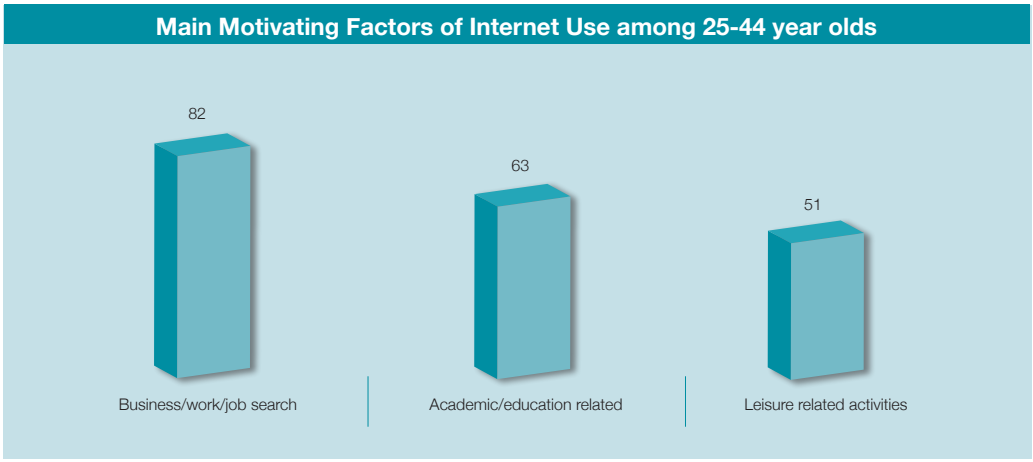


Figure 123: Main motivating factors of internet use among 25-44 year olds
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

8.2.3 Top Ten Activities Done Online in Kenya vs. Top Ten Activities Done Online Globally

Table 97: Top Ten Activities Done Online in Kenya vs. Top Ten Activities Done Online Globally

Table : Top Ten Activities Done Online in Kenya vs. Top Ten Activities Done Online Globally			
Activity in Kenya	**Prevalence**	**Activity in the globe**	**Prevalence**
Send or receive E-mail	100	Use a search engine	81
Use a search engine like Google	95	Look up news	76
Look up news	93	On-line Banking	74
Visit a specific website to get information	90	Look up the weather	65
Read newspapers	90	Research a product or service before buying it	63
Chat/messenger	89	Visiting a brand or product website	61
Read something in Wikipedia	87	Pay bills	56
Visit a social networking site	85	Watch a video clip	51
Search for information on disease	85	Use a price comparison site	50
Look for a job	81	Listen to an audio clip	44

Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

According to the TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, the internet in Kenya was mostly used for knowledge seeking and socializing. 100% of the internet users in Kenya send or receive E-mail. 95% use the search engine, 93% look up the news, 90% visited a specific website to get information and another 90% used the internet to read newspapers. 89% participated in messenger chats, 87% read something on Wikipedia, 85% visited a social networking site, 85% search for information on diseases and 81% looked for jobs. However globally, the internet is mostly used for transactions, marketing and media related activities.

8.2.4 Use of the Internet for Social Activities

According to the TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, social networking is the most widely used for social activities on the internet. 37% of the respondents say that social networks enable people to keep in contact with people they would not normally contact, 25% say it was a cheaper way to keep in touch with many people while 22% said it was more interactive than using personal mail.

50% of the respondents have more than 100 contacts on their favorite site. 25% access social network sites more than 5 times a day, 19% 2-4 times a day and 33% once a day. Key drivers in social networking include keeping in contact, cost effectiveness, and the level of interaction allowed. Dating and games are not as widely used as other forms of interaction.

8.2.5 Popularity of Social Networking Sites

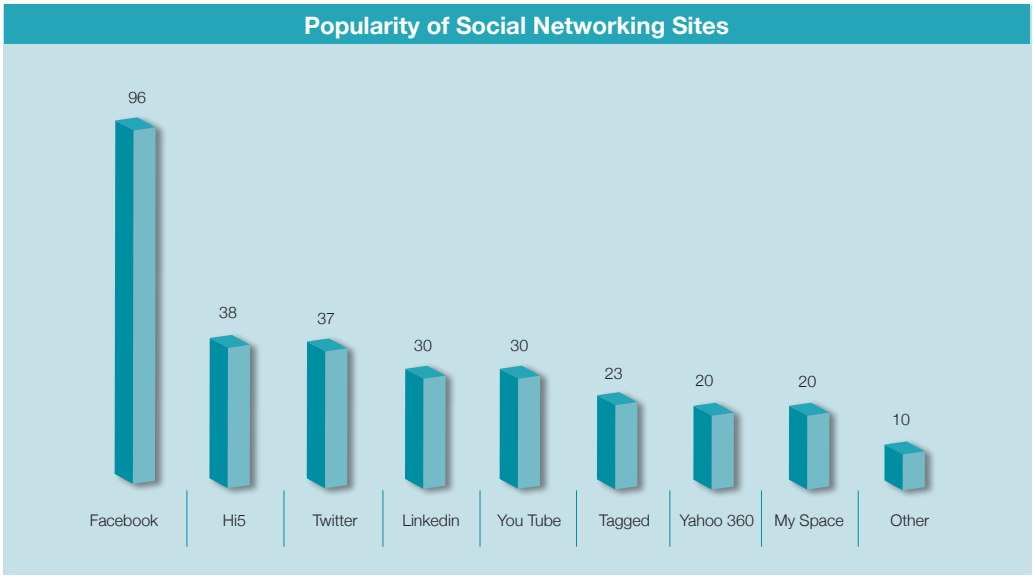


Figure 124: Popularity of Social Networking Sites
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

The most popular social network is face book accessed by 96% of the respondents followed by Hi5 (38%), twitter (37%), linkedin (30%), You Tube (30%), Tagged (23%), Yahoo 360 (20%), My Space (20%) and others (10%).

8.2.6 Facebook Use by Gender in Kenya

62% of face book users in Kenya are male and 38% are female.

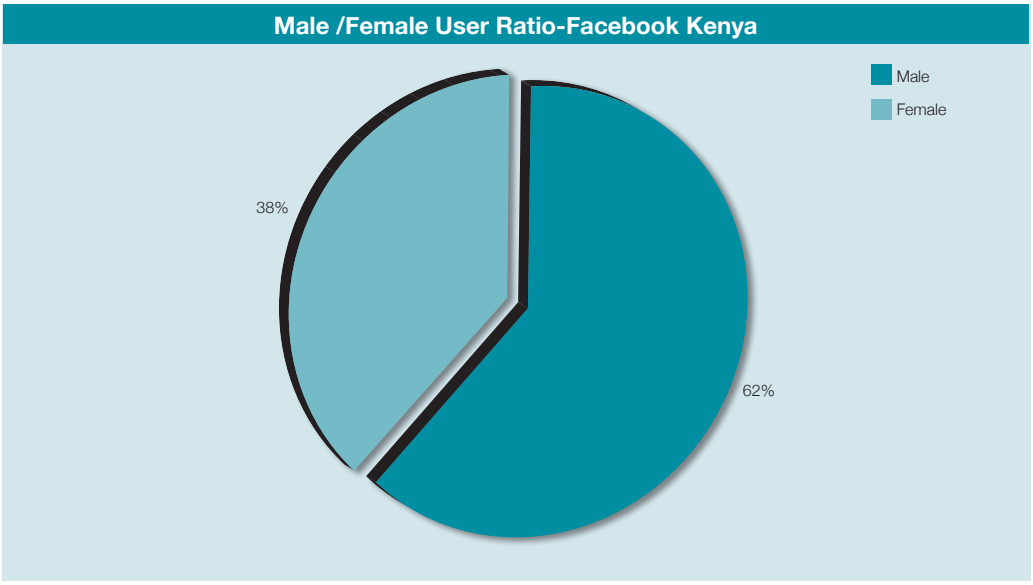


Figure 125: Facebook Use by Gender in Kenya
Source: http://www.facebakers.com/countries-with-facebook/KE/

8.2.7 Face book Use in Kenya and the East African Region by Age

Most face book users in Kenya (41%) are aged between 18-24 while 34% of face bookers are aged between 25 and 34.

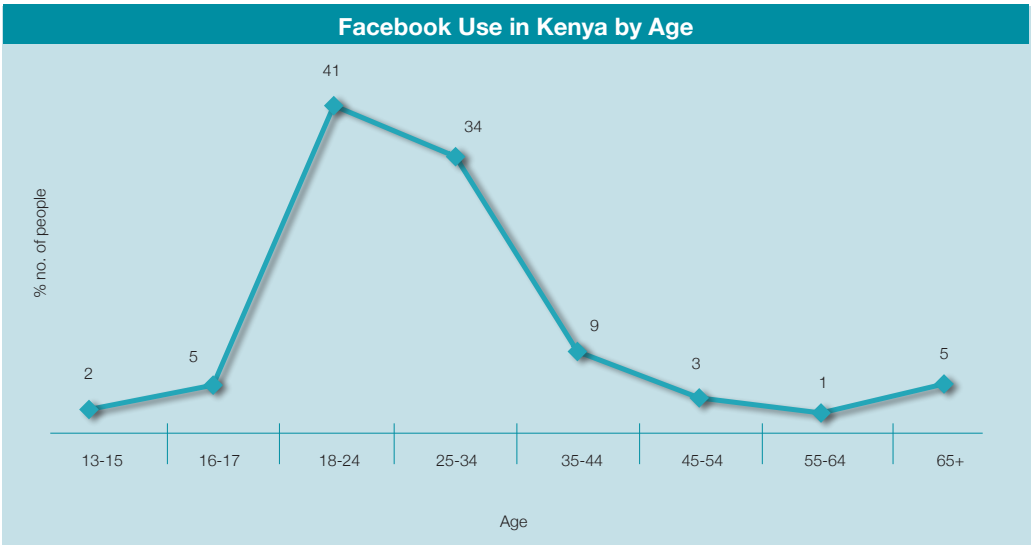


Figure 126: Facebook use in Kenya by Age
Source: http://www.facebakers.com/countries-with-facebook/KE/

Within the region, the same pattern shows in all the four countries profiled. Overall, 18-24 year olds form 40% while 25 to 34 year olds form 37% of face book users in the region.

Table 98: Facebook Users in the Region

Table : Facebook Users in the Region				
	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
13-15	2	4	2	3
16-17	5	5	4	5
18-24	41	38	36	44
25-34	34	40	39	36
35-44	9	9	12	8
45-54	3	2	4	2
55-64	1	1	1	1
65+	5	2	2	2

Source: http://www.facebakers.com/countries-with-facebook/

Kenya has the highest number of facebook users in the region (888,940) which is 4.3 times higher than Uganda (204,740). Tanzania has 150,600 users and Rwanda has 53,780 users.

8.2.8 Uses of Social Networking and their Outcomes

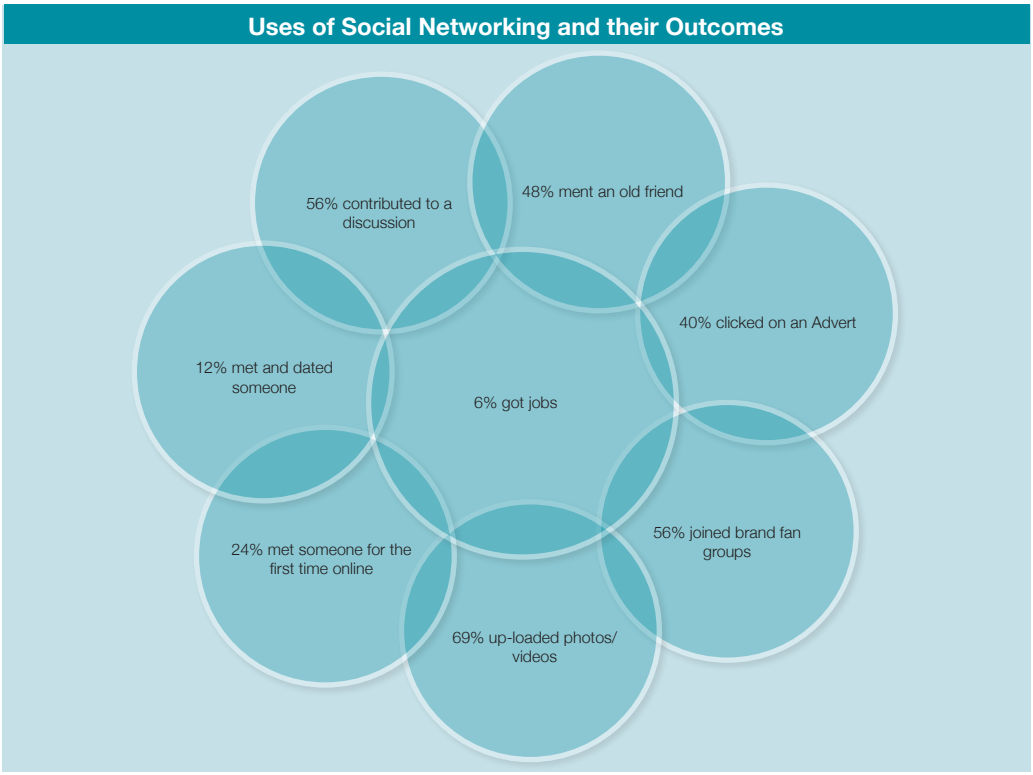


Figure 127: uses of social networking and their outcomes
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

Some of the uses of social networking and their outcomes include up-loading photos and videos (69%), joining brand fan groups (56%), contributing to a decision (56%), meeting old friends (48%), checking out adverts (40%), meeting someone for the first time online (24%), meeting and dating someone (12%) as well as getting jobs (6%).

8.2.9 Use of the Internet for Marketing and Business Transactions

According to TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, few people in Kenya have bought goods and services online (20%) compared to other countries (94%) mainly due to inadequate local delivery services and secure online payment. Interestingly, 88% would like to buy on-line and pay using mobile money transfers

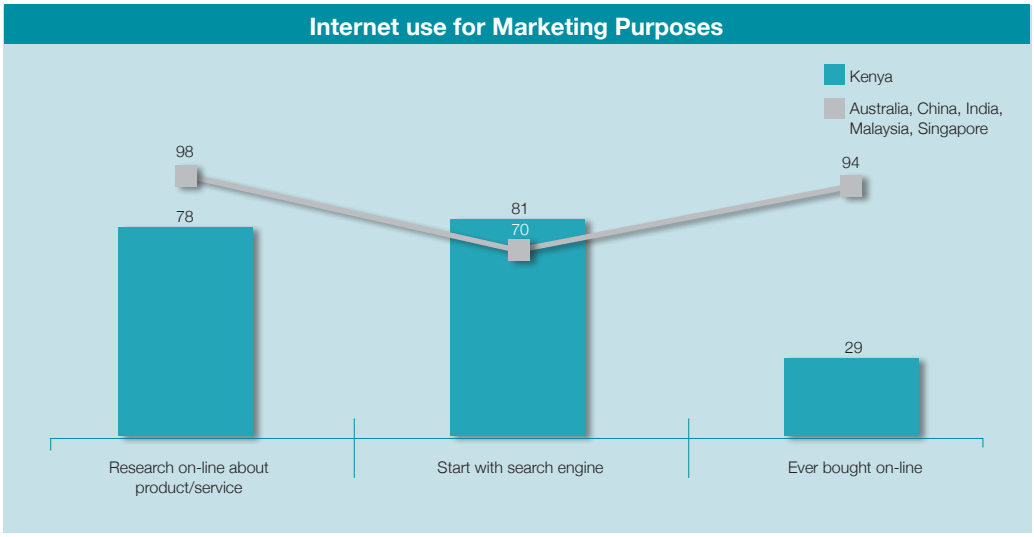


Figure 128: Internet Us for Marketing Purposes
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

8.2.10 Online Services

Table 99: Online Services

	Ever used (%)	Would like to use (%)
Payment of bills	16	51
Online banking	19	39
Online courses	28	33
Purchase of computers	14	31
Purchase of mobile gadgets	11	31
Purchase of tickets for cinema/theatre/concerts	4	31
Purchase for home appliances	3	32
Paying for music/movie downloads	18	28
Purchase of books	24	28
Booking of hotels/restaurants	23	26
Automotive purchases (cars, motorcycles)	10	22
purchase of airline tickets	31	23
Software downloads	30	23
Audio visual (TV, radio, Hi Fi)	3	21
Cosmetics (skin care/hair products)	6	16
Dating sites	13	4

Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

According to TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, of the 39% who would like to do on-line banking, 27% are scared of fraud, 20% say that their bank does not offer it, 15% say they have never considered it, 14% say it is not a relevant service to them, and 7% like to deal with a real person, 7% say that banks have many restrictions, 5% do not know how to set it up and 3% cannot be bothered by it.

8.2.11 Use of the Internet for Knowledge

Table 100: Use of the Internet for Knowledge

	Ever used	Would like to use
Educational material	76	61
On-line courses	55	54
Information on training institutions	63	51
Diagnosis of diseases	54	47
General background or information	52	45
Tourism	45	41
Information on drugs	34	40
Checking up a health practitioners diagnosis	33	38
Price of health care products	14	38
HIV/AIDS	40	38
Reproductive health information (Pregnancy)	40	36
Agricultural information	20	27
Weather	26	24

Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

Most information sought after is on education and health. Incidentally 60% of the respondents do not trust the information on the internet and 39% of individuals indicated they do not find information they are looking for.

8.2.12 Facilitators of Internet Access in Kenya

According to Consumer Insight, the highest facilitator of internet access among 7-19 year olds is school/college (45%) followed by cyber cafés (33%) and home (29%). The workplace for this age group facilitates only 3%. Among 25-44 year olds, access is mostly facilitated by the office/ workplace (56%) followed by cyber cafés (12%) and mobile phones (10%). The main back-up source is the mobile phone (58%), cyber cafés (36%) and home computers (33%). According to TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 50% of people prefer to use their phone to browse but their small screen and low content are main barriers to their use. While 17% access the internet two to five times a day, 62% access the internet more than five times a day.

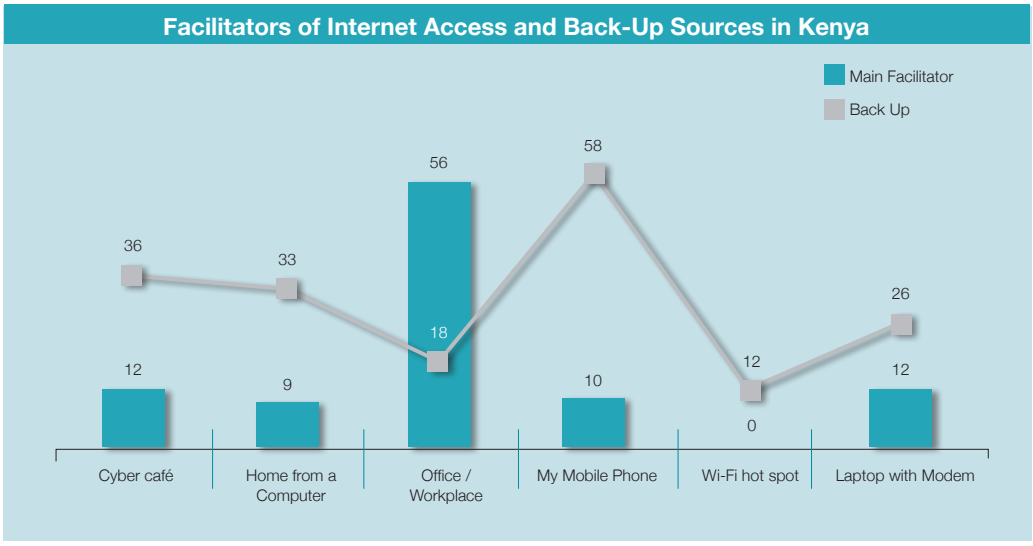


Figure 129: Facilitators of Internet Access and Back-up Sources in Kenya
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

8.2.13 Barriers of Internet Access in Kenya

The main barriers of internet access in Kenya are: cost, speed, time to access and lack of personal connections.

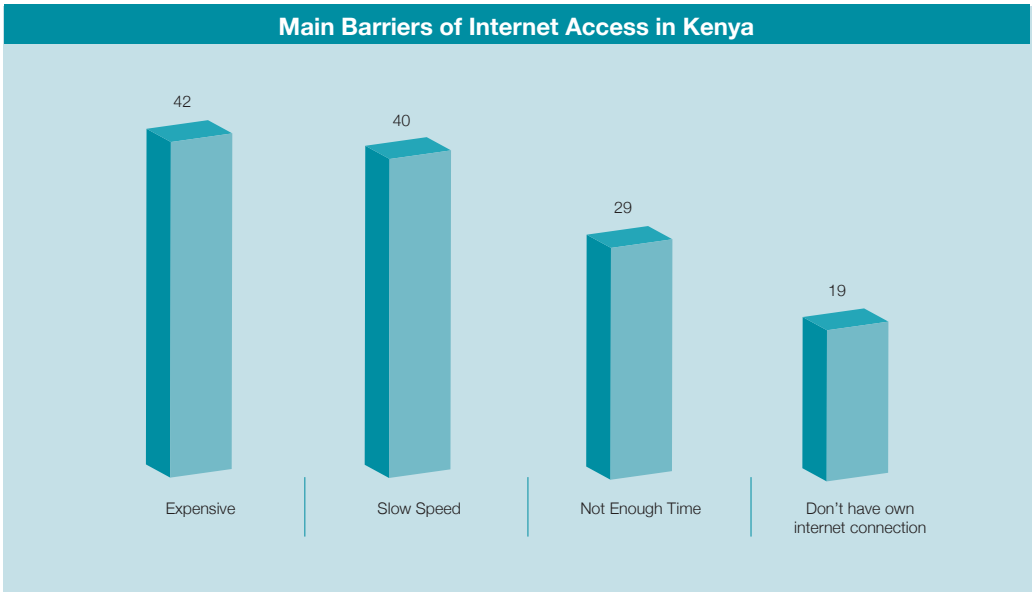


Figure 130: Barriers of Internet Access in Kenya
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

8.2.14 Suggestions for Kenyan Government on How to Enhance Internet Access

Most people wish for internet access in rural areas (32%), digitization of more government services (27%) and regulation of costs (21%).

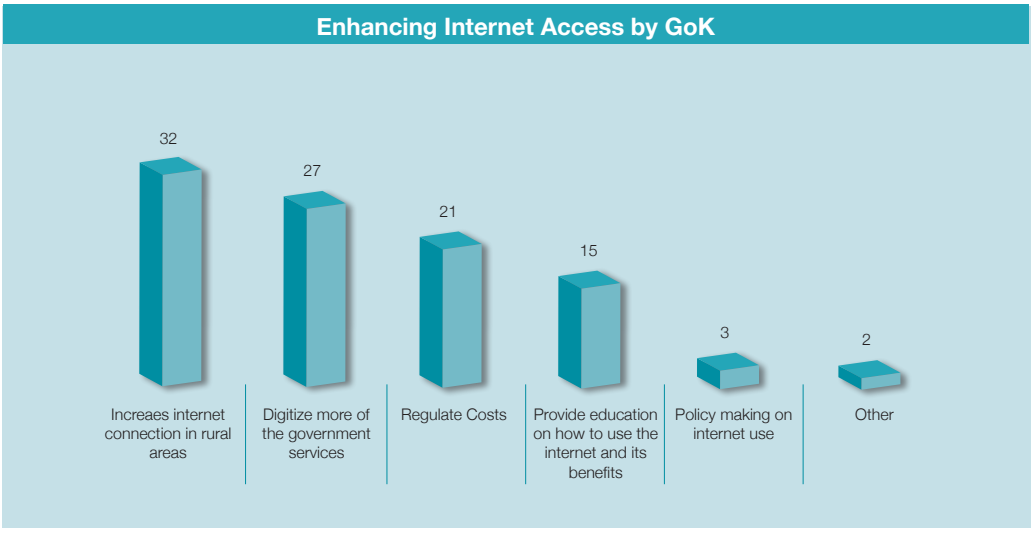


Figure 131: Enhancing Internet Access by GoK
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

8.2.15 How much not having Internet Affects Daily Routine and Personal Activities

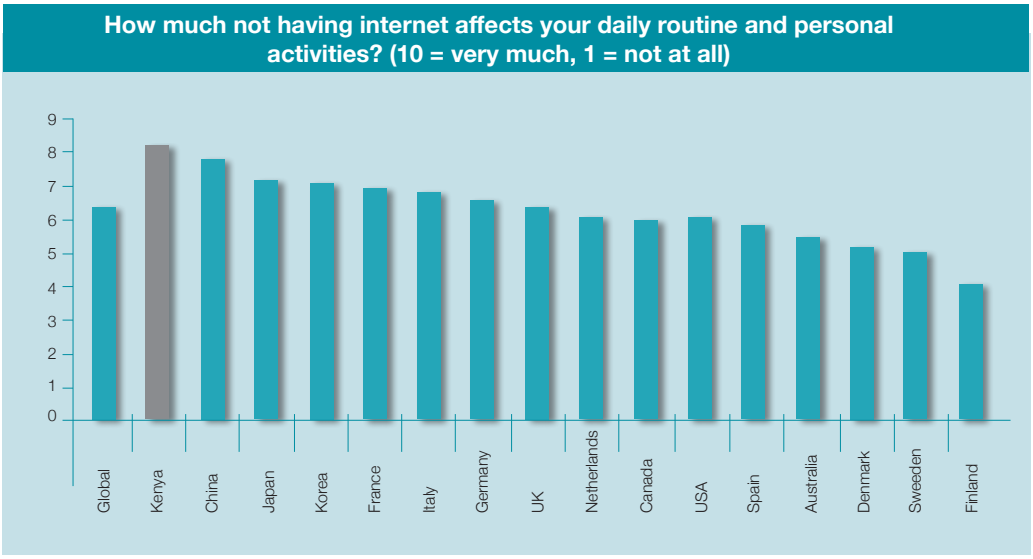


Figure 132: How much not having internet affects daily routine and personal activities
Source: TNS Research International and Kenya ICT Board, 2009

Interestingly, Kenyans would be most affected in their daily routine and personal activity if they did not have internet.

8.2.16 Ranking Kenya's Internet Use in Africa

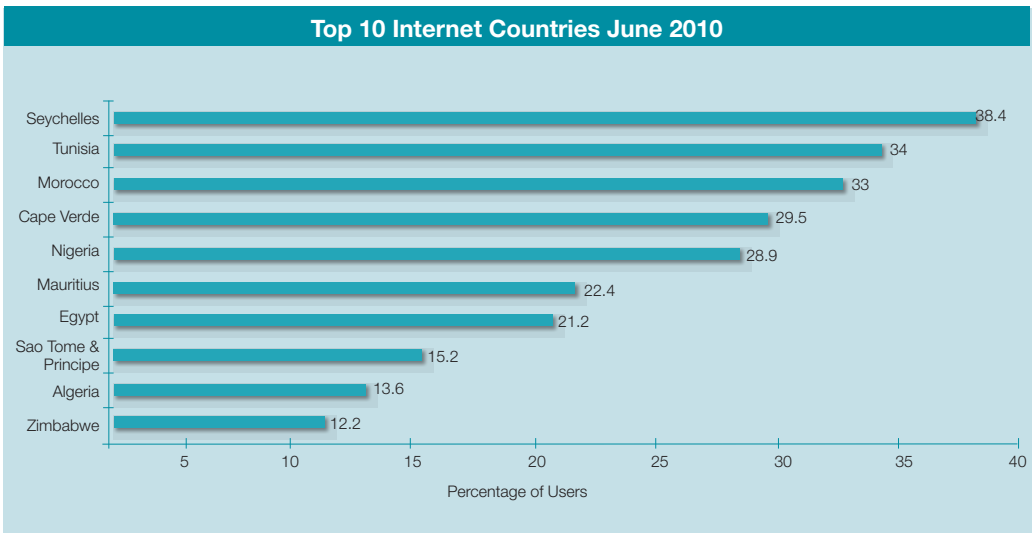


Figure 133: Top 10 internet countries in Africa in June 2010
Source: Internet World Stats

The Seychelles has the highest number of internet users in proportion to their population (38.4%) in Africa followed by Tunisia (34.7%) and Morocco (33%). Kenya and Sudan ranks twelfth with 10%.

8.2.17 Mobile Phone Usage and Ownership

Among 7 – 19 year olds, mobile phone ownership has been increasing from 11% in 2005 to 18% in 2007 and to 27% in 2009. The ownership pattern is mainly due to parental restriction, high handset cost and school restrictions.

According to Consumer Insight, 77% of this age group buys their own air time. Overall, 9% spend under Kshs. 100, 23% spend between Kshs. 101 and Kshs. 200, 18% spend between Kshs. 201 and 300, 8% spend between Kshs. 301 and 400 while 10% spend between Kshs. 401 and 500. 31% spend Kshs. 500 and above. The trends also show that the older one is, the more they are able to spend on airtime.

Use of mobile phones among 7-19 year olds varies. 83% use mobile phones to make personal calls, 66% to receive personal calls, 55% to send text messages, 39% to play games, 26% to listen to radio, 13% to send or receive money and 13% to browse on the internet. The trends however varied between 2005 and 2009. According to Consumer Insight, making and receiving personal calls among 7-19 year olds somewhat remained constant over that period while texting, games and listening to radio have been declining. Sending/receiving money and browsing/internet have been on the increase.

9

Crime

'Crime and violence are fundamental threats to human security'

(UN Habitat, 2007)

9.0 Crime

According to Mugo (unpublished), crime is generally understood as any act or omission that is against public law. In Kenya, the penal code spells out the different behavior that should be understood as crime. Under this code, homicide is defined as the severest crime, and which encompasses all capital offenses including murder, manslaughter and other offenses that cause death. The other category spelt out is offenses against morality, which touch on the wrongfulness principle. These include defilement, incest, sodomy and other offenses. The third category includes (other) offenses against persons, which include assault and creating disturbance. Smaller categories include robbery, theft and economic crimes (including corruption).

Data available from the prisons department reveals that crime is strongly associated with age as 53% of crime is predominantly committed by persons aged between 16 and 25 years. A crime survey also conducted in Nairobi by the UN Habitat and the City Council in 2002 found that youth delinquency and crime is a major problem (UN Habitat, 2002).

9.1 Historical Trends of Crime in Kenya

9.1.1 Crime between 1931 and 1937

Table 101: Crime between 1931 and 1937

Crime/Offence	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Against person	23	23	18	21	22	23	30
Malicious injury	11	9	4	5	2	9	6
Against property (Including stock							
and produce)	302	324	254	250	204	195	254
Highway, revenue and social economy	177	367	167	211	202	201	350
Employment ordinance	51	18	5	3	6	6	29
Township/municipal rules	228	217	246	383	172	89	I62
Native registration ordinance	10	08					
Resident native	1	3	4				
Other offences	11	13	12	24	14	10	4
Total	814	982	710	897	622	524	735

Source: Anderson, 1991

Through this period, crime was highly urbanized as 58% of all crimes committed by youth during these years revolved around highway, revenue and social economy, as well as non-adherence to township and municipal rules. Second to this was damage of property, including stock and produce, which accounted for more than 34% of all offences.

9.1.2 Establishment of Approved Schools

According to Mugo (unpublished), with the heightening struggle for independence during the post second world war era, the number of incarcerated youth continued to rise. In 1946, the colonial government legislated the Children and Young Persons Act, which was seen as a way

of institutionalizing the containment of youth. Modes of punishment were stipulated, as well as legalization of the already-existing correctional institutions. Increasing surveillance and punishment was seen as the solution to the rising social crises. A series of youth correctional institutions (approved schools) were also opened up in the 1950s and into the early post independence era. Seven institutions were opened up within 7 years, as summarized below.

Table 102: Juvenile Correctional Institutions Between 1957 and1964

Juvenile Institutions	
Institution	**Year opened**
Dagoretti Approved School	1957
Mweru Approved School	1958
Othaya Approved School	1959
Kalimoni Approved School	1959
Nakuru Children's Remand Home	1959
Shimo la Tewa	1964
Kirigiti	1964

Source: Mugo et al, 2006

The rapid establishment of these institutions may be interpreted as reactions to the rising incidence of juvenile and youth crime, and indeed the agency of youth in the struggle against the power inequalities and social injustices of the colonial administration.

9.1.3 Crime in the 70's

The rapid population growth of the 1970s and 1980s, saw an increase in crimes committed by youth. Available records have indicated that youth mainly aged 21-25 years were the biggest age cohort convicted to prisons during this period.

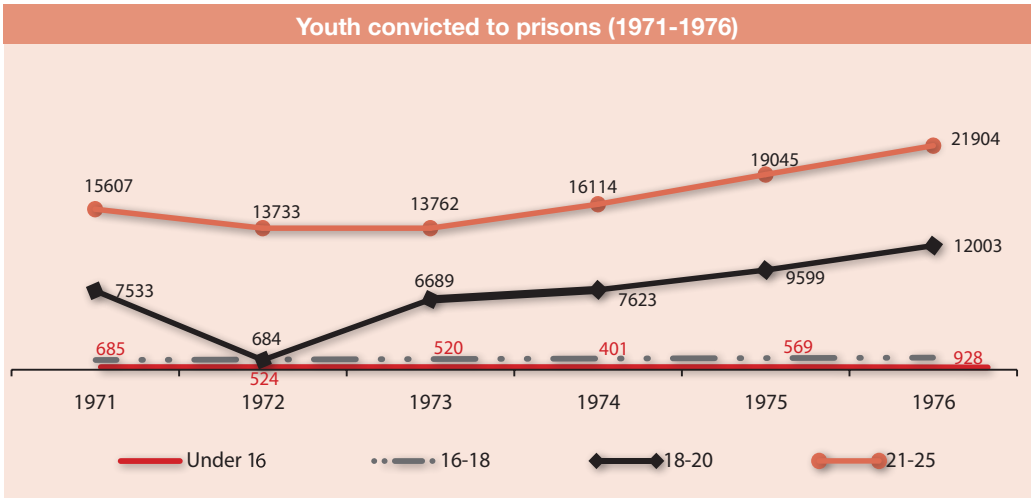


Figure 134: Youth convicted to prisons (1971 – 1976)
Source: Report on Prisons, 1976

9.1.4 Crime between 1997 and 2001

Table 103: Crime Between 1997 and 2001

Crime (1997 – 2001)						
Type of crime	**Year**					**Total**
	1997	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	
Murder Including Attempt	1,642	1,637	1,625	1,807	1,688	8,399
Manslaughter	14	5	16	18	8	61
Rape (Including Attempt)	1,050	1,329	1,465	1,675	1,987	7,506
Assault	10,288	10,847	11,891	13,035	12,611	58,672
Other Offenses Against Person	2,601	2,920	3,173	3,563	3,020	15,277
Robbery and Allied Offences	7,465	8,303	8,612	8,923	9,180	42,483
Breakings	12,619	11,382	9,940	10,712	10,363	55,016
Theft of Stock	2,630	2,333	2,278	2,906	2,327	12,474
General Stealing	10,462	9,899	9,591	10,129	8,919	49,000
Theft of Motor Vehicle	989	1,081	1,004	896	960	4,930
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	1,062	934	770	748	753	4,267
Theft from Motor Vehicles	634	624	526	569	558	2,911
Theft of Bicycles	682	596	552	836	565	3,231
Theft by Servant	3,641	3,230	3,075	3,221	2,757	15,924
Dangerous Drugs	3,722	5,171	5,912	5,481	5,300	25,586
Handling Stolen Property	336	347	384	361	347	1,775
Corruption	148	145	43	42	23	401
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	275	304	259	346	301	1,485
Other Offences Against Property	3,120	3,168	3,359	3,555	3,073	16,275
All Other Penal Code Offences	9,581	9,418	10,415	11,320	10,612	51,346
Total	72,961	73,673	74,890	80,143	75,352	

Source: Economic Survey, 2002

Assault (16%), breaking (15%), general stealing (13%), robbery and allied offences (11%) and dangerous drugs (7%) were the most recurrent crimes between 1997 and 2001. Crime had been steadily increasing between 1997 and was highest in 2000 before declining in 2001 by 6%. Among the least reported cases were those involving corruption and manslaughter.

9.1.5 Convicted Prison Population by Age and Sex (2001- 2009)

Table 104: Convicted Prison Population by Age and Sex (2001- 2009)

Convicted Population								
Year	Gender	Under 16	16-17	18-20	21-25	26-50	50+	Total
2001	Male	9	3,057	11,751	17,786	24,071	5,178	61,852
	Female	2	448	1,537	1,986	3,279	326	7,378
	Total	11	3,505	13,288	19,772	27,350	5,504	69,230
2002	Male	2	2,476	14,258	21320	27,187	5,752	70,995
	Female	0	521	1,722	2,184	3,455	565	8,447
	Total	2	2,997	15,980	23,504	30,642	6,317	79,442
2003	Male	1	5,465	17,465	26,382	28,629	6,150	84,092
	Female	0	644	3,071	2,776	3,304	333	10,128
	Total	1	6,109	20,536	29,158	31,933	6,483	94,220
2004	Male	166	3,706	19,134	27,921	19,846	8,559	79,332
	Female	0	351	2,874	3,780	3,290	562	10,857
	Total	166	4,057	22,008	31,701	23,136	9,121	90,189
2005	Male	2	3,293	16,685	30,440	33,339	5,936	89,695
	Female	0	548	2,198	4,333	4,298	624	12,001
	Total	2	3,841	18,883	34,773	37,637	6,560	101,696
2006	Male	1,077	4,455	20,710	27,838	37,005	6,700	97,785
	Female	12	367	2,797	3,894	5,666	613	13,349
	Total	1,089	4,822	23,507	31,732	42,671	7,313	111,134
2007	Male	135	2,787	16,301	24,244	29,830	6,791	80,088
	Female	0	260	2,071	3,047	3,869	435	9,682
	Total	135	3,047	18,372	27,291	33,699	7,226	89,770
2008	Male	154	1,959	16,225	20,471	29,339	11,301	79,449
	Female	0	263	2,690	2,472	3,257	283	8,965
	Total	154	2,222	18,915	22,943	32,596	11,584	88,414
2009	Male	24	2,890	21,770	30,822	32,970	8,286	96,762
	Female	25	207	2,453	4,247	3,856	482	11,270
	Total	49	3,097	24,223	35,069	36,826	8,768	108,032

Source; Economic Survey 2006 & 2010

56% of crime in Kenya between 2001 and 2009 was committed by young people aged 16 to 25 years old. Crime has generally been on the increase but it was highest in 2006 as indicated in the trend, on figure 135.

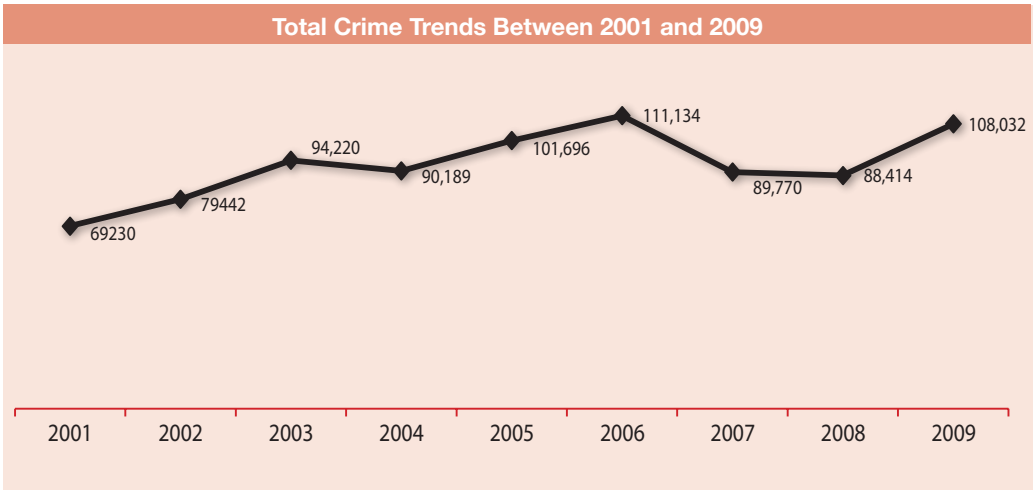


Figure 135: Total Crime Trends Between 2001 and 2009
Source: Economic Survey 2006 & 2010

9.1.6 Gender and Crime Types (2007-2008)

Of all the convicted prisoners between 2001 and 2009, 89% were male and 11% were female.

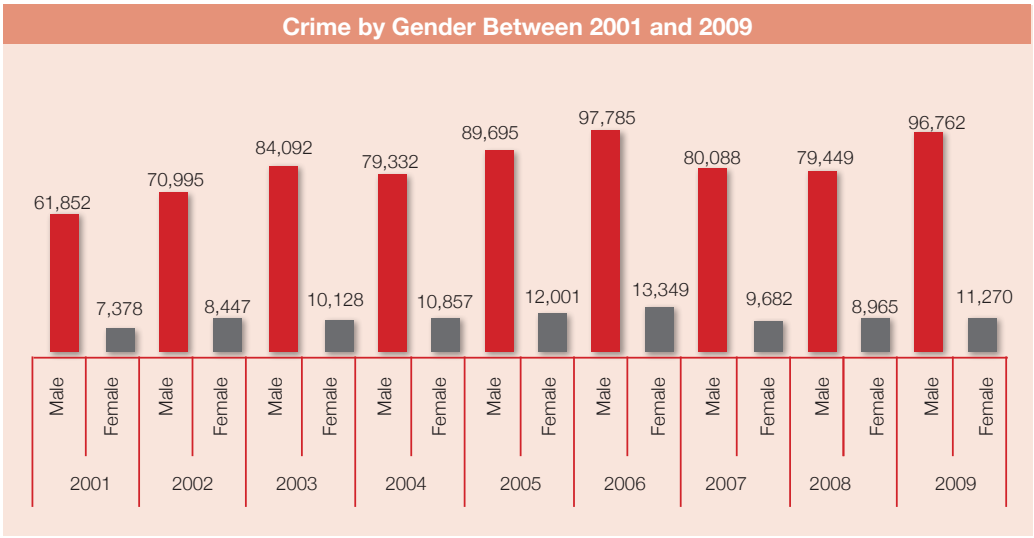


Figure 136: Crime by Gender Between 2001 & 2009
Source: Economic Survey 2006 & 2010

Table 105: Gender Specific Crimes

Gender Specific Crimes								
	2007		2008					
Crime Category	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total Male	Total Female	% Male	% Female
Homicide	1,681	338	1,937	350	3,618	688	84	16
Against morality	19,114	4,299	16,246	3,996	35,360	8,295	81	19
Robbery and Theft	5,229	30	3,630	54	8,859	84	99	1
Dangerous drugs and criminal damage	2,585	5,166	351	3,833	2,936	8,999	25	75
Economic crimes and corruption	50	3	37	21	87	24	78	22
Assault	10,454	2,862	9,414	2,518	19,868	5,380	79	21
Infanticide and procuring abortion	5	21	2	17	7	38	16	84
Concealing birth	3	38	24	68	27	106	20	80

Source: KNBS 2009

From the analysis, it emerges that there are 'female crimes' and 'male crimes'. Women committed basically three types of crimes: infanticide and procuring abortion (84%), concealing birth (80%) and dangerous drugs and criminal damage (75%). On the other hand, men dominated five crimes: robbery and theft (99%), homicide (84%), offenses against morality (81%), assault (79%) and economic crimes and corruption (78%). The distinction between the female and male crime is very clear, with high levels of predictability

9.1.7 Juvenile Offenders

The situation of crime committed by juvenile offenders is reported to have worsened in the early years of the millennium. A crime survey conducted by Assiango, Stavron, Ravestijn and Jackson (2001) focused on the family and socio-economic backgrounds of 65 young offenders aged between 14 and 25 years, their personal characteristics, experiences in crime, reasons and motivations for being involved in crime, opinions and hopes for the future. Majority of the participants said that their involvement in crime was influenced by family deficiencies, while others indicated money (67%), peer pressure (13%) and survival (13%) as causes. Most participants reported to have committed their first offence between the ages of 12 and 15 years of age (30%) or between 16 and 19 years (23%). The study further established that poverty (40%) and alcohol/drugs (23%) were responsible for increased vulnerability of youth to re-commit crime.

Table 106: Number of Juvenile Offenders Serving Community Service by Gender and Type of Offence, 2004-2008

Juvenile Offenders										
Cases Reported to Probation Department	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murder (Including attempt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Rape	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
Assault	4	1	9	5	27	9	6	1	36	10
other offences against the person	25	15	29	26	1	3	26	4	73	25
Robbery and Allied offences	24	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Breakings	25	3	43	2	33	5	5	0	46	0
Theft of Stock	15	2	9	0	3	0	1	0	14	0
General stealing	238	20	69	30	67	13	52	10	445	75
Theft of Motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Theft of M/Vehicle parts	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Theft from M/vehicles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Theft of Bicycles	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Theft by Servant	11	8	8	9	19	0	4	0	8	0
Dangerous Drugs	15	4	193	2	49	16	38	7	79	7
Handling Stolen Property	4	0	8	2	3	0	5	0	36	0
Corruption	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Offences Against Property	26	5	34	3	101	16	15	2	56	3
All other Penal Code offences	88	93	317	110	362	51	216	45	598	82
Total	484	153	724	189	668	113	370	71	1447	202

Source Economic Survey 2009

Looking at the total number of juvenile crime committed between 2004 and 2008, it is evident that young men account for 83.5% of juvenile crime compared to young women who account for 16.5%. The highest crime committed by the juvenile offenders is mostly contained within the penal code.

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