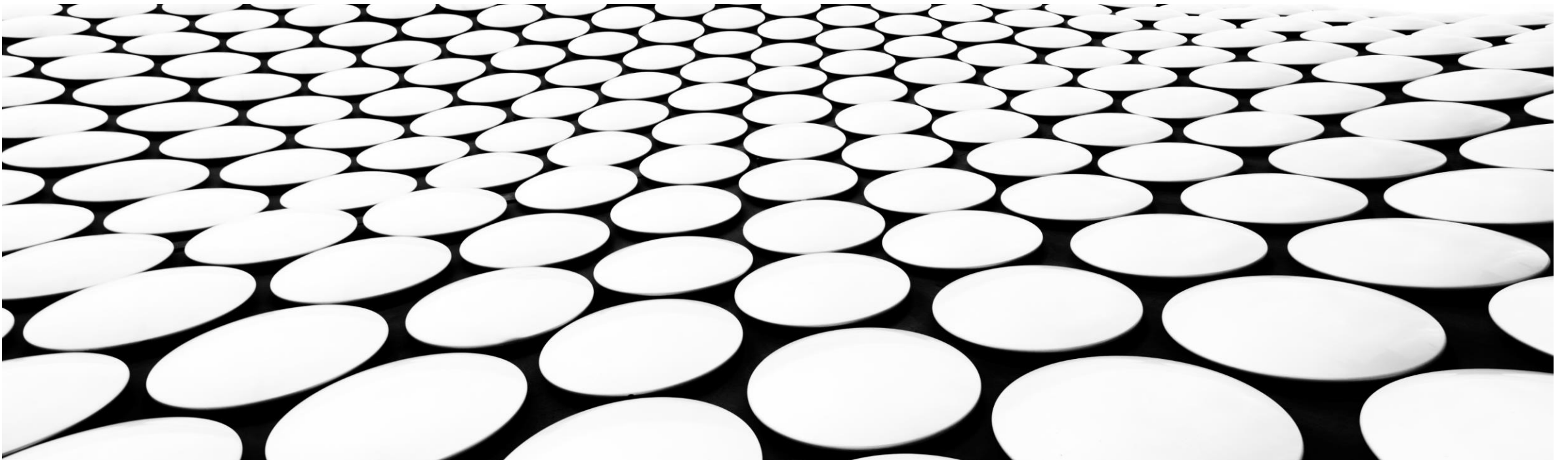# HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION DATA

PAUL WAWERU, MANAGER POPULATION STATISTICS, KNBS

# Outline

- About KNBS
- Rationale for collecting the data
- Challenges of collecting data in Kenya borderlands
- Mitigation
- Key findings

## About KNBS

- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Kenya, established through the Act of Parliament (Statistics Act, 2006)

- Mandated;

  - **For collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of official statistical information**

  - **As the custodian of official statistics**

  - **For coordination of the national statistical system**

- Independent in its operations, but funded by Government

- Has regional offices in all the counties to support development, production and dissemination of official statistics

# Rationale for the Population and Household Data

- **To track trends in population growth, migration, and urbanization**

    - Rapidly growing population

    - Strain on resources and infrastructure.

    - Track these trends and to identify areas that are most in need of assistance

- **To identify vulnerable populations and to target interventions.**

    - Refugees, internally displaced persons, and people living in poverty.

- **To inform policy decisions**

    - Resource allocation, development planning, and other policy issues

- **To build trust and cooperation between countries in the region**

    - Addressing shared challenges, such as drought, famine, and terrorism

- **To promote cross-border research and collaboration**

    - Understanding the challenges and opportunities facing the region

# Challenges of collecting data in Kenya borderlands

- **Lack of infrastructure**

  - Roads, telecommunications, and electricity

- **Presence of conflict**

  - Conflict and insecurity. This can make it dangerous to collect data in some areas.

- **Diversity of the region**

  - Home to a diverse population of people from different cultures and backgrounds

  - Can make it difficult to collect data that is representative of the entire region

- **Reluctance of people to participate**

  - Reluctance due to fear, mistrust, or lack of interest

# Mitigation

- **Working with local partners**

  - Local partners can help to recruit and train data collectors and to translate surveys into local languages.

- **Using innovative methods**

  - Mobile phone surveys, online surveys.

  - Can be used to reach people in remote areas and to reduce the cost of data collection.

- **Building trust**

  - Essential for getting accurate and reliable data

  - Explaining the purpose of the survey, ensuring the confidentiality of respondents, and providing feedback on the results of the survey.

- **Sharing resources and expertise across borders**

# Available dataset

- Informal Cross Border Trade Survey

  - Trade transactions of goods that involve residents and non-residents across the economic boundaries that are largely not recorded by Customs authorities

- Kenya Population and Household Census

  - Country of birth, Nationality- Refugees, Reasons for Migration

- Demographic and Health Surveys

  - Country of birth, Nationality- Refugees, Reasons for Migration

- Kenya Integrated and Household budget surveys

  - Help measure levels of poverty

# Key Findings

- Informal cross border trade between Kenya and her neighbours is significant, involving transactions of large amounts of both agricultural and industrial products.

- **Informal exports**;

  - Kenya's informal exports are mainly destined to Uganda, Ethiopia & Tanzania

  - Over 70% of informal export trade is through Busia, Moyale, Malaba and Isebania border stations

  - Commodities exported are mainly industrial in nature. Case examples are cooking fats and oils, wheat flour and cement.
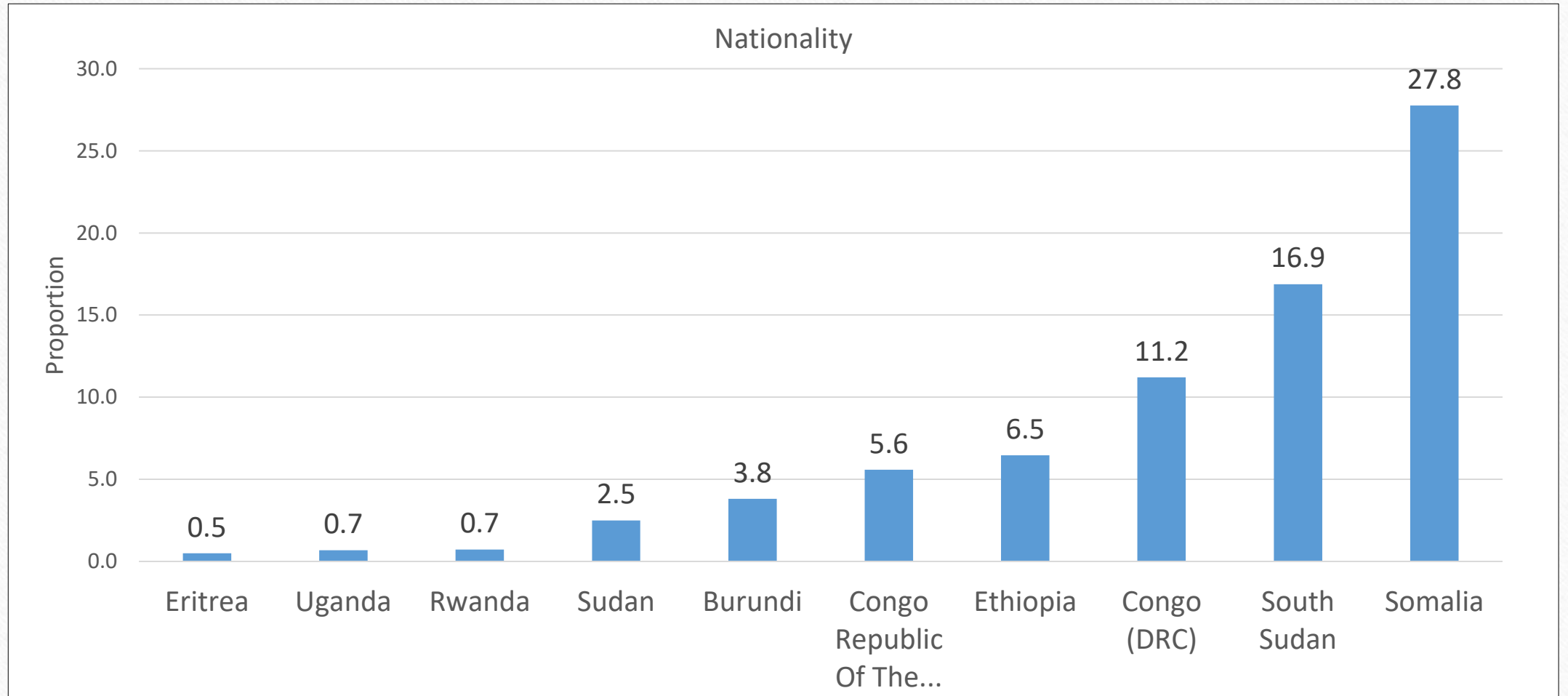
# Key Findings

- **Informal imports;**
  - Kenya's informal imports are mainly sourced from Uganda and Tanzania
  - Through Busia, Isebania and Malaba border stations
  - The bulk of imported commodities is agricultural in nature
  - Examples are dry maize, bananas, beans, fish and fruits.
- Traders mainly transport goods using bicycles, push/hand carts and motorcycles.

# Refugee Nationality



Nationality — Proportion by country:

| Nationality | Proportion |
|---|---|
| Eritrea | 0.5 |
| Uganda | 0.7 |
| Rwanda | 0.7 |
| Sudan | 2.5 |
| Burundi | 3.8 |
| Congo Republic Of The... | 5.6 |
| Ethiopia | 6.5 |
| Congo (DRC) | 11.2 |
| South Sudan | 16.9 |
| Somalia | 27.8 |

## Table 4. 3: Food poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

| Residence / County | Headcount Rate (%) | Distribution of the Poor (%) | Poverty Gap (%) | Severity of Poverty (%) | Population ('000) | Number of Poor ('000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National | 30.5 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 49,529 | 15,112 |
| Rural | 32.2 | 71.9 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 33,686 | 10,861 |
| Urban | 26.8 | 28.1 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 15,844 | 4,251 |
| Mombasa | 29.3 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 1,265 | 370 |
| Kwale | 35.8 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 908 | 325 |
| Kilifi | 41.4 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 1,515 | 628 |
| Tana River | 49.5 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 357 | 177 |
| Lamu | 30.9 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 151 | 47 |
| Taita/Taveta | 37.2 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 406 | 151 |
| Garissa | 47.2 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 881 | 415 |
| Wajir | 40.1 | 2.2 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 821 | 329 |
| Mandera | 65.5 | 3.9 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 908 | 595 |
| Marsabit | 55.6 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 4.2 | 486 | 270 |
| Isiolo | 28.9 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 281 | 81 |
| Meru | 23.4 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 1,565 | 367 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 32.0 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 400 | 128 |
| Embu | 22.5 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 624 | 140 |
| Kitui | 34.2 | 2.6 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 1,155 | 396 |
| Machakos | 29.0 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1,469 | 426 |
| Makueni | 32.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1,000 | 320 |
| Nyandarua | 29.5 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 648 | 191 |
| Nyeri | 17.5 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 770 | 135 |
| Kirinyaga | 18.9 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 615 | 116 |
| Murang'a | 22.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 1,073 | 243 |
| Kiambu | 18.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 2,528 | 473 |
| Turkana | 63.4 | 4.0 | 26.2 | 14.5 | 955 | 605 |
| West Pokot | 46.8 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 644 | 302 |
| Samburu | 60.2 | 1.3 | 20.5 | 10.2 | 327 | 197 |
| Trans Nzoia | 28.1 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 1,115 | 314 |
| Uasin Gishu | 31.7 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 1,198 | 380 |

## Table 4. 4: Overall poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

| Residence / County | Headcount Rate (%) | Distribution of the Poor (%) | Poverty Gap (%) | Severity of Poverty (%) | Population ('000) | Number of Poor ('000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National | 38.6 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 49,529 | 19,122 |
| Rural | 40.7 | 68.6 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 33,686 | 13,720 |
| Urban | 34.1 | 31.4 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 15,844 | 5,402 |
| Mombasa | 31.8 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 1,265 | 402 |
| Kwale | 50.5 | 2.3 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 908 | 459 |
| Kilifi | 49.2 | 3.7 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 1,515 | 746 |
| Tana River | 67.8 | 1.2 | 20.5 | 8.0 | 357 | 242 |
| Lamu | 35.1 | 0.3 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 151 | 53 |
| Taita/Taveta | 33.9 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 406 | 138 |
| Garissa | 68.3 | 3.0 | 17.6 | 6.4 | 881 | 601 |
| Wajir | 66.3 | 2.7 | 26.6 | 13.8 | 821 | 545 |
| Mandera | 71.9 | 3.3 | 25.2 | 11.3 | 908 | 653 |
| Marsabit | 65.9 | 1.6 | 20.7 | 8.8 | 486 | 321 |
| Isiolo | 53.9 | 0.8 | 17.2 | 7.1 | 281 | 152 |
| Meru | 26.3 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 1,565 | 411 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 28.1 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 400 | 112 |
| Embu | 28.7 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 624 | 179 |
| Kitui | 55.2 | 3.2 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 1,155 | 637 |
| Machakos | 35.6 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 1,469 | 522 |
| Makueni | 39.7 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 1,000 | 397 |
| Nyandarua | 32.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 648 | 207 |
| Nyeri | 26.4 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 770 | 203 |
| Kirinyaga | 19.3 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 615 | 119 |
| Murang'a | 26.7 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 1,073 | 286 |
| Kiambu | 20.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2,528 | 519 |
| Turkana | 77.7 | 3.7 | 38.2 | 22.9 | 955 | 743 |
| West Pokot | 61.4 | 2.0 | 19.1 | 8.0 | 644 | 396 |

# Key Findings

## Turkana County

| Characteristics of Households and Respondents | Turkana | Kenya |
|---|---|---|
| Household population with access to at least basic drinking water service (%) | 42 | 68 |
| Household population with at least basic sanitation service (%) | 9 | 41 |
| Household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) | 2 | 21 |
| Women age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 59 | 6 |
| Men age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 41 | 3 |
| **Fertility and Family Planning (FP)** | | |
| Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Teenage pregnancy (% age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant) | 19 | 15 |
| Use of modern method of FP (% of married women age 15-49) | 31 | 57 |

# Key Findings

## Marsabit County

| Characteristics of Households and Respondents | Marsabit | Kenya |
|---|---|---|
| Household population with access to at least basic drinking water service (%) | 41 | 68 |
| Household population with at least basic sanitation service (%) | 23 | 41 |
| Household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) | 2 | 21 |
| Women age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 62 | 6 |
| Men age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 29 | 3 |
| **Fertility and Family Planning (FP)** | | |
| Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| Teenage pregnancy (% age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant) | 29 | 15 |
| Use of modern method of FP (% of married women age 15-49) | 6 | 57 |

# Key Findings

## Wajir County

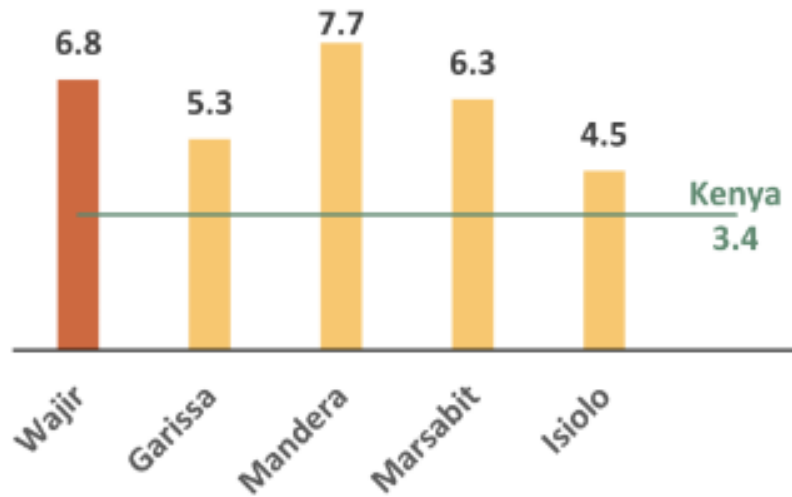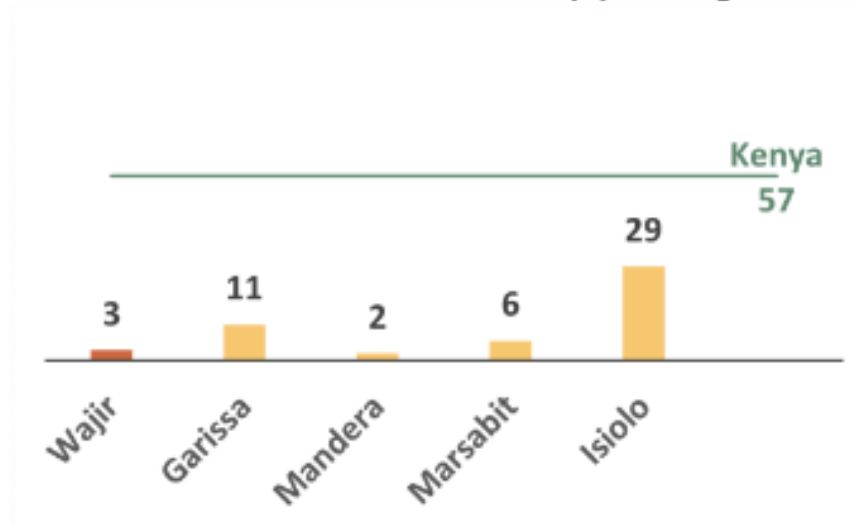| Characteristics of Households and Respondents | Wajir | Kenya |
|---|---|---|
| Household population with access to at least basic drinking water service (%) | 53 | 68 |
| Household population with at least basic sanitation service (%) | 20 | 41 |
| Household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) | 2 | 21 |
| Women age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 60 | 6 |
| Men age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 27 | 3 |
| **Fertility and Family Planning (FP)** | | |
| Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) | 6.8 | 3.4 |
| Teenage pregnancy (% age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant) | 11 | 15 |
| Use of modern method of FP (% of married women age 15-49) | 3 | 57 |

# Key Findings

## Mandera County

| Characteristics of Households and Respondents | Mandera | Kenya |
|---|---|---|
| Household population with access to at least basic drinking water service (%) | 54 | 68 |
| Household population with at least basic sanitation service (%) | 36 | 41 |
| Household population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, & lighting (%) | 1 | 21 |
| Women age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 71 | 6 |
| Men age 15-49 with no formal education (%) | 34 | 3 |
| **Fertility and Family Planning (FP)** | | |
| Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) | 7.7 | 3.4 |
| Teenage pregnancy (% age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant) | 14 | 15 |
| Use of modern method of FP (% of married women age 15-49) | 2 | 57 |

# Key Findings



**Total Fertility Rate**
Average number of births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey
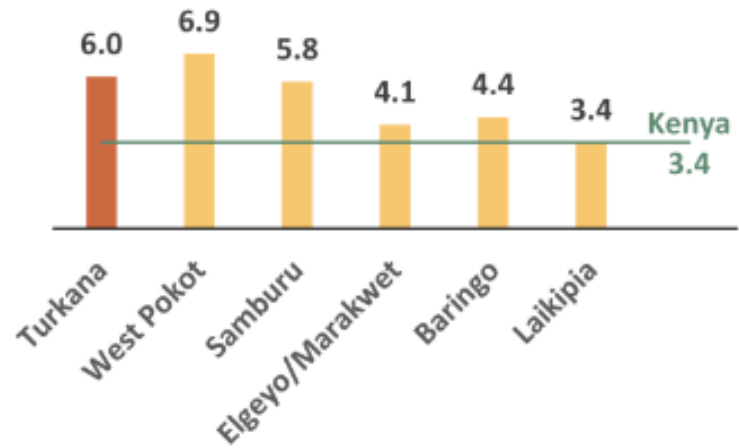
- Wajir: 6.8
- Garissa: 5.3
- Mandera: 7.7
- Marsabit: 6.3
- Isiolo: 4.5
- Kenya: 3.4

**Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning**
Percent of married women age 15-49 using a modern method of family planning

- Wajir: 3
- Garissa: 11
- Mandera: 2
- Marsabit: 6
- Isiolo: 29
- Kenya: 57

# Key Findings



**Total Fertility Rate**
Average number of births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

6.0 Turkana
6.9 West Pokot
5.8 Samburu
4.1 Elgeyo/Marakwet
4.4 Baringo
3.4 Laikipia
Kenya 3.4

**Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning**
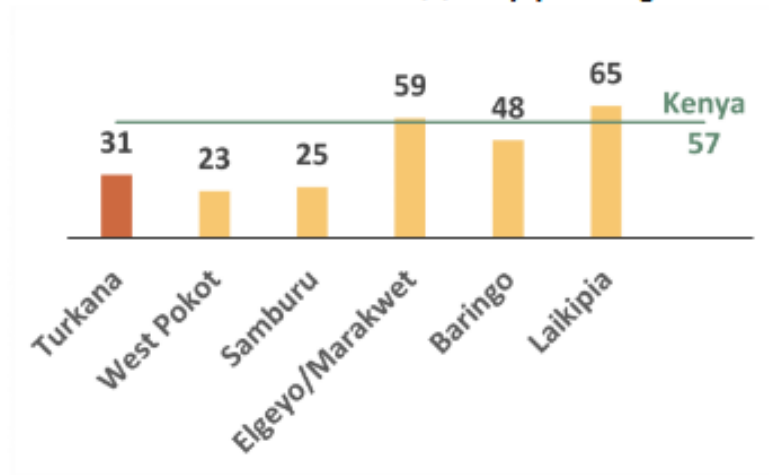Percent of married women age 15-49 using a modern method of family planning

31 Turkana
23 West Pokot
25 Samburu
59 Elgeyo/Marakwet
48 Baringo
65 Laikipia
Kenya 57

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# Thank you