

Highlights of the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) Reports

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Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Background of the Survey
- Results
 - Basic Report
 - Labour Report
 - Poverty Report

Introduction

Rationale for Implementation of 2015/16 KIHBS

- Provide updated parameters for sharing of national resources as provided in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- Provide a wide range of national and county-specific indicators necessary for assessment of the living standards of the population.

Introduction...Cont'd

- Monitoring the impact of the Implementation of the devolved system of Government
- Monitor and evaluate Government programmes. eg Medium Term Plan (MTP II) and to provide benchmark indicators for Medium Term Plan III
- Provide indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063

Survey Objectives

The objectives of the 2015/16 KIHBS were:

- Computation of updated poverty and inequality indicators at national and county levels
- Computation of updated labour force indicators
- Computation of updated consumption baskets to produce new Consumer Price Index (CPI) series
- Provide requisite data for the System of National Accounts (SNA)

Background of the Survey

History of Household Budget Surveys (HBS): -

- 1981/82 Rural Household Budget Survey (RHBS)
- 1983/84 Urban Household Budget Survey (UHBS)
- 1993/94 Urban Household Budget Survey (UHBS)
- Welfare Monitoring Surveys (WMS)- 1992;1994;1997
- 2005/06 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)
- **2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey KIHBS**
 - Survey conducted over a 12-month period to capture seasonality- from **September 2015 to August 2016.**
- Recommended duration for implementation of Household Budget Surveys is once every five years

Background of the Survey... Cont'd

Methodology

- 2015/16 KIHBS targeted a sample of **24,000** households drawn from 2400 clusters
- Sampling- The sampling for the survey was done in two stages.
 - In the first stage, a total of **2,400** clusters (**988** in urban and **1,412** in rural areas) were sampled from NASSEP V sampling frame
 - The second stage involved selection of **10 households** (from each cluster) out of which **five** households were randomly selected for the administration of diaries

Background of the survey... Cont'd

Survey Instruments

- **Three** main questionnaires and **two** dairies were administered to the household
- One market questionnaire and a community questionnaire
- Survey instruments were administered using the Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI)

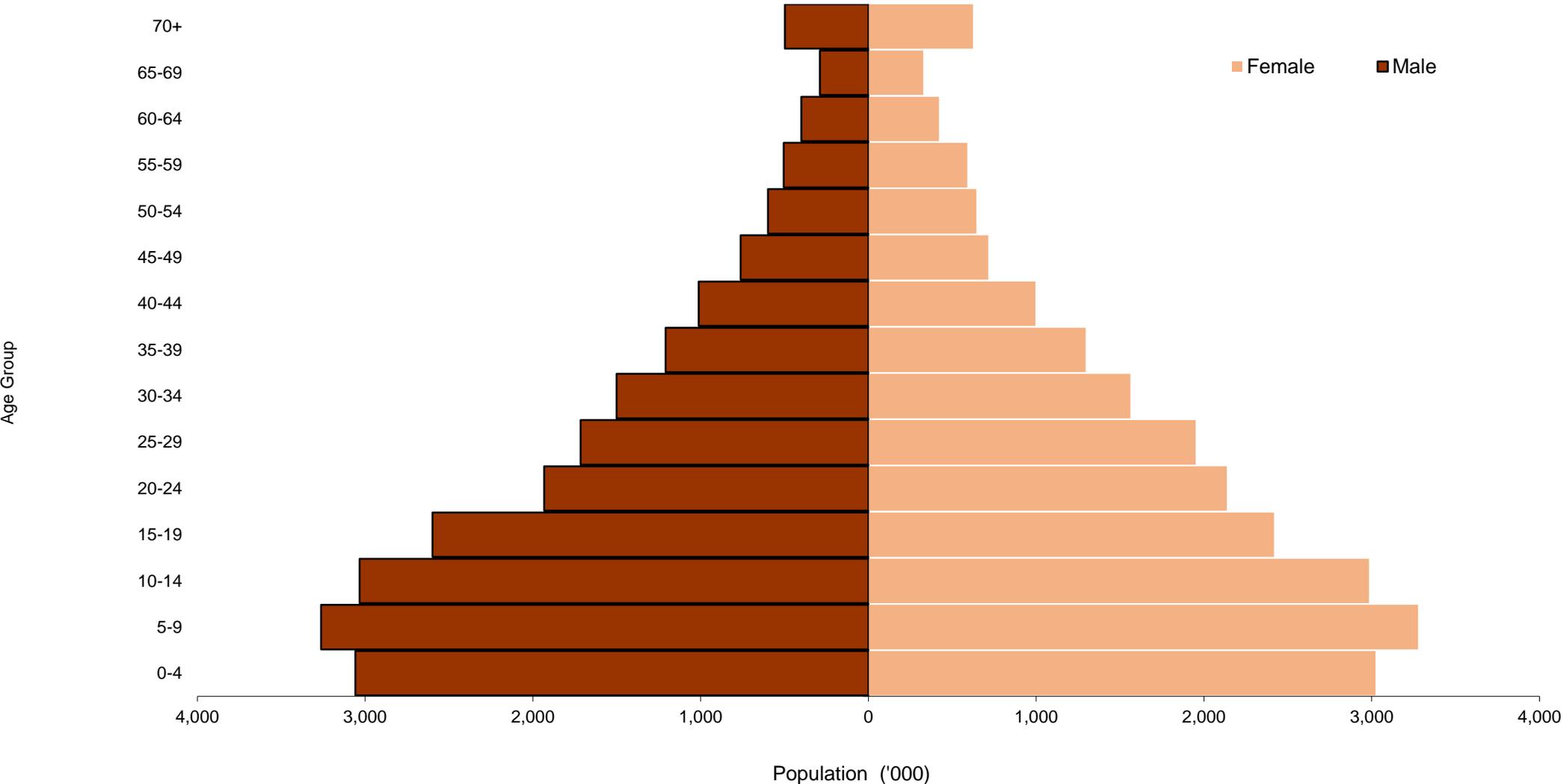
Response Rates

- Data was obtained from **21,773** Households representing a response rate of **91.3** Per cent
- Response rate for rural households was **93.6%** while that for Urban areas was **88.0%**.
- The non-response albeit low was occasioned by insecurity and unavailability of households due to nomadism in some parts of the country

RESULTS

1. Basic Report

Population Pyramid

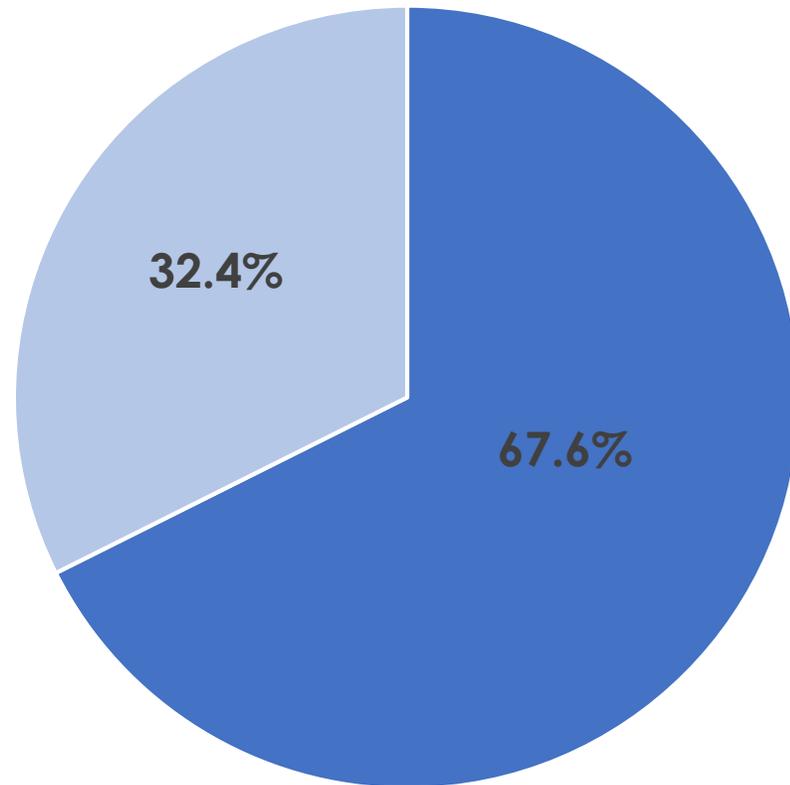


Household Characteristics... Cont'd

Household Size

- Average Household sizes
 - Nationally 4.0
 - Rural 4.5
 - Urban 3.3
- Relatively high average household sizes were recorded in ASAL counties of Wajir (6.6), Garissa (5.5) and Mandera (6.4)
- Counties with smaller household sizes included Nyeri (2.9), Nairobi City (3.0) and Mombasa (3.0)

Household Headship



■ Male headed-households

■ Female headed-households

Household Characteristics Cont'd

Ophanhood

- An orphan was defined as a child aged 18 years and below who had lost one or both parents at the time of the survey.
- Overall, 8.4 per cent of the children aged 0-17 years were orphans.
- More orphans were living in the rural areas (8.7%) than in urban areas (7.7%).
- Counties with high proportion of orphans were Migori (21.4%), Siaya (16.0%), Homa Bay (15.0%) and Turkana (12.6%)
- Bomet County had the lowest proportion of orphans at 4.6 per cent.

Housing Conditions and Amenities...Cont'd

- **Ownership**

- Nationally, 59.5 per cent of the households owned the dwellings they were living in
 - Out of which
 - 85.2% were rural households
 - 26.1% were in Urban areas

Housing Conditions and Amenities...Cont'd

- **Drinking Water**

- The findings show that **72.6** per cent of households have access to improved drinking water sources (piped; protected wells and springs; boreholes).

- **Disposal of Waste**

- **Six out ten** households had access to improved human waste disposal methods (Flush toilet, VIP pit latrine).

Education

• School Attendance

- Nationally, 89.4 per cent of the population aged three years and above reported having ever attended school.
- Nairobi City and Kisumu Counties registered the highest proportion that had ever attended school at 97.5 per cent a piece.
- Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, and Samburu Counties reported low proportions of school attendance of below 50% .

General Health Characteristics

Health Seeking Behaviour

- Majority of the individuals (**55.5** %) with sickness or injury visited a health worker at a health facility for diagnosis.

Health Insurance Cover

- Survey findings showed that the proportion of the population that had a health insurance cover was **19.0** per cent

Child Health

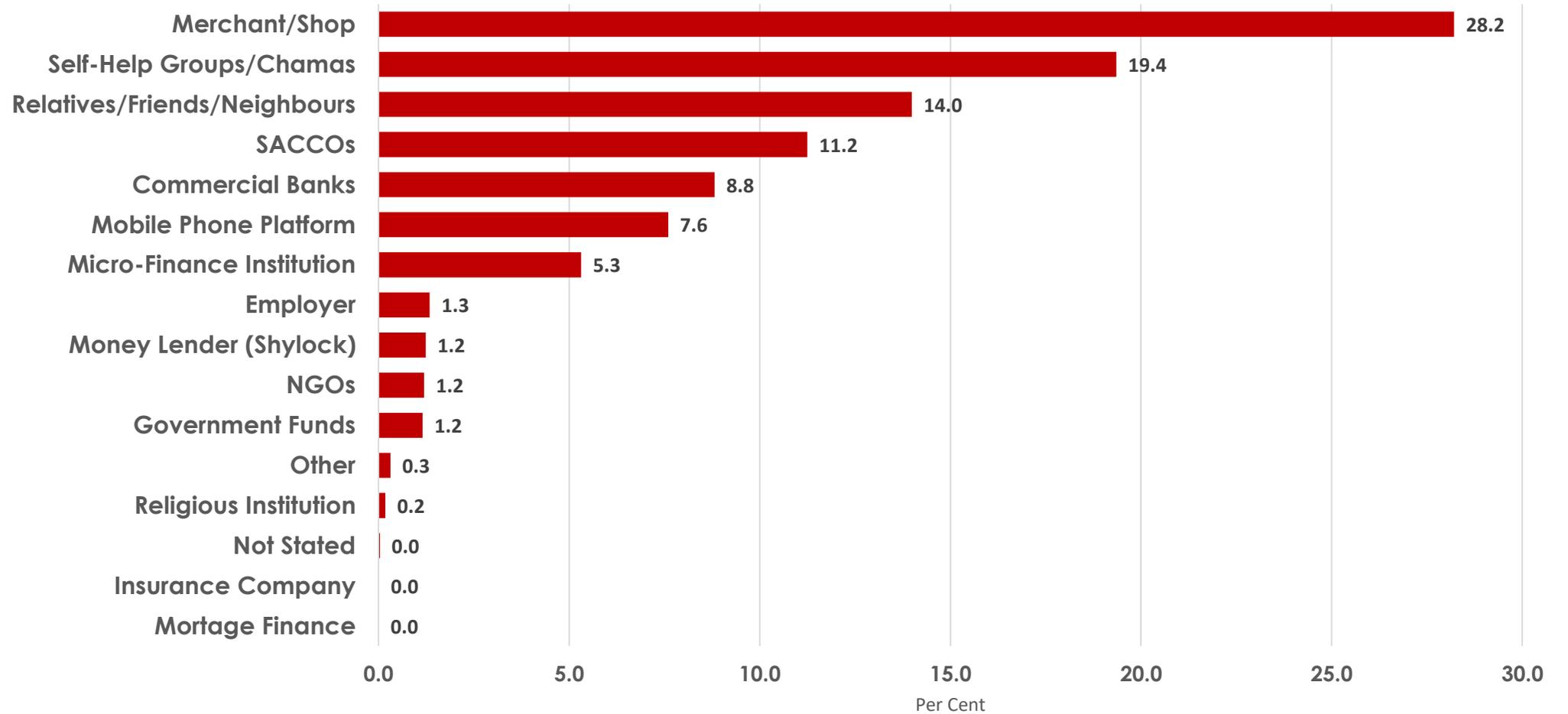
- Regarding child deliveries, the findings revealed that three out of ten children were delivered at home.

Nutrition

Nutritional Status of children

- Nationally, 29.9 per cent of the children were moderately stunted.
- Overall, 13.0 per cent of children were moderately wasted while 6.7 per cent were moderately underweight.

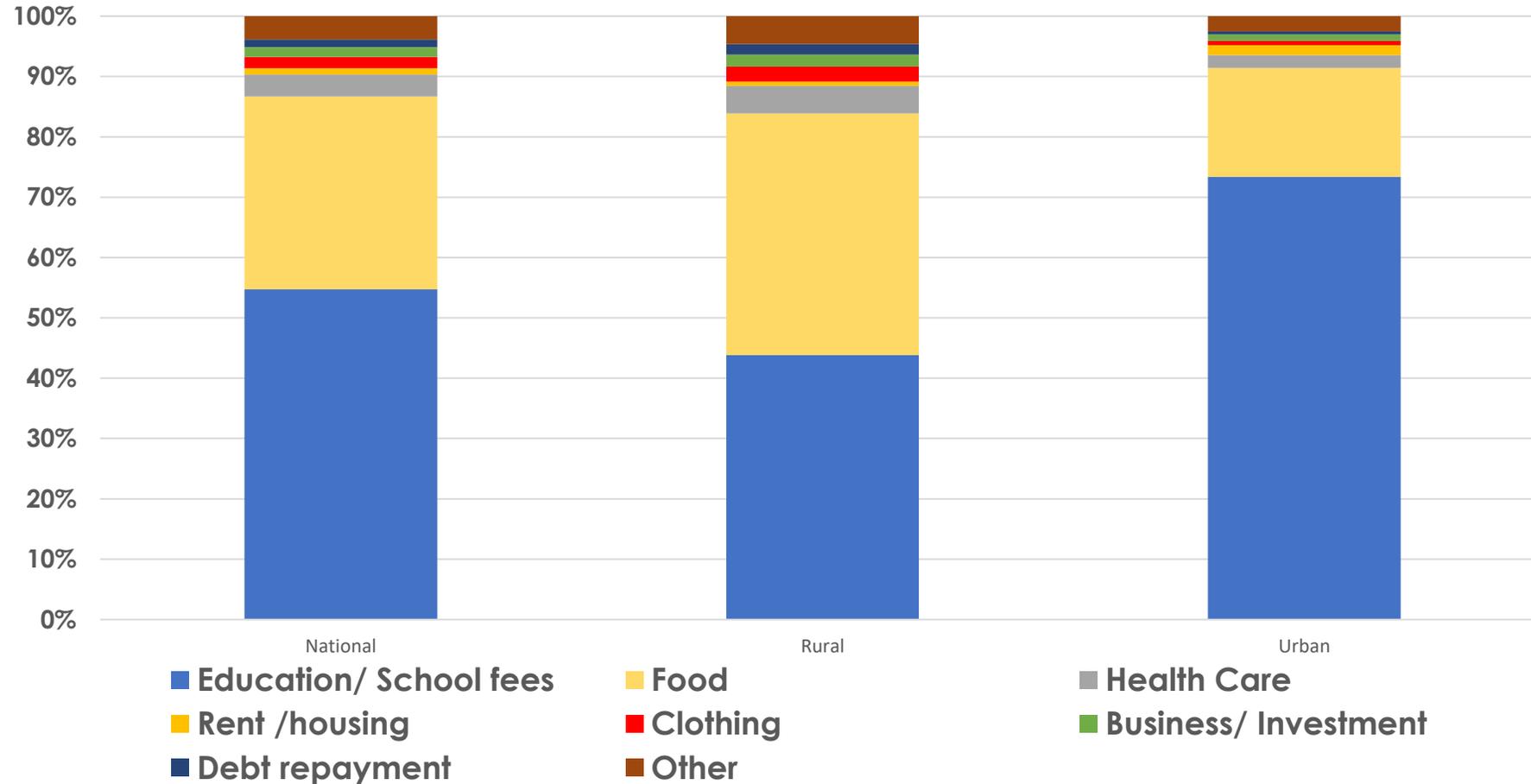
Sources of Credit



Household Transfers

- Transfers constitute income, in cash or in kind, that the household receives without working for it and it augments household income by improving its welfare.
- Nationally, **three out of ten** households received cash transfers
- High proportions of households receiving cash transfers from the National Government were reported in Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Turkana Counties.

Uses of Transfers



Information and Communication Technology

Mobile Phone Ownership

- **Three out of four** individuals 18 years and above owned a mobile phone

ICT Equipment

- The most commonly used ICT equipment is the **radio** and **mobile phone**, reported by **79.3** per cent and **68.5** per cent of individuals aged 3 years and above, respectively.

Domestic Tourism

- Nationally, **13.4 per cent** of individuals reported to have travelled within Kenya in the 3 months preceding the survey.
- **Visiting friends and relatives** was reported by the highest proportion (**71.1%**) of individuals who took trips.
- Majority (**66.4%**) of those who took a trip reported that they sponsored themselves.
- **Transport costs** accounted for the largest share (**38.4%**) of **expenditure** on domestic tourism.

RESULTS

2. Labour Report

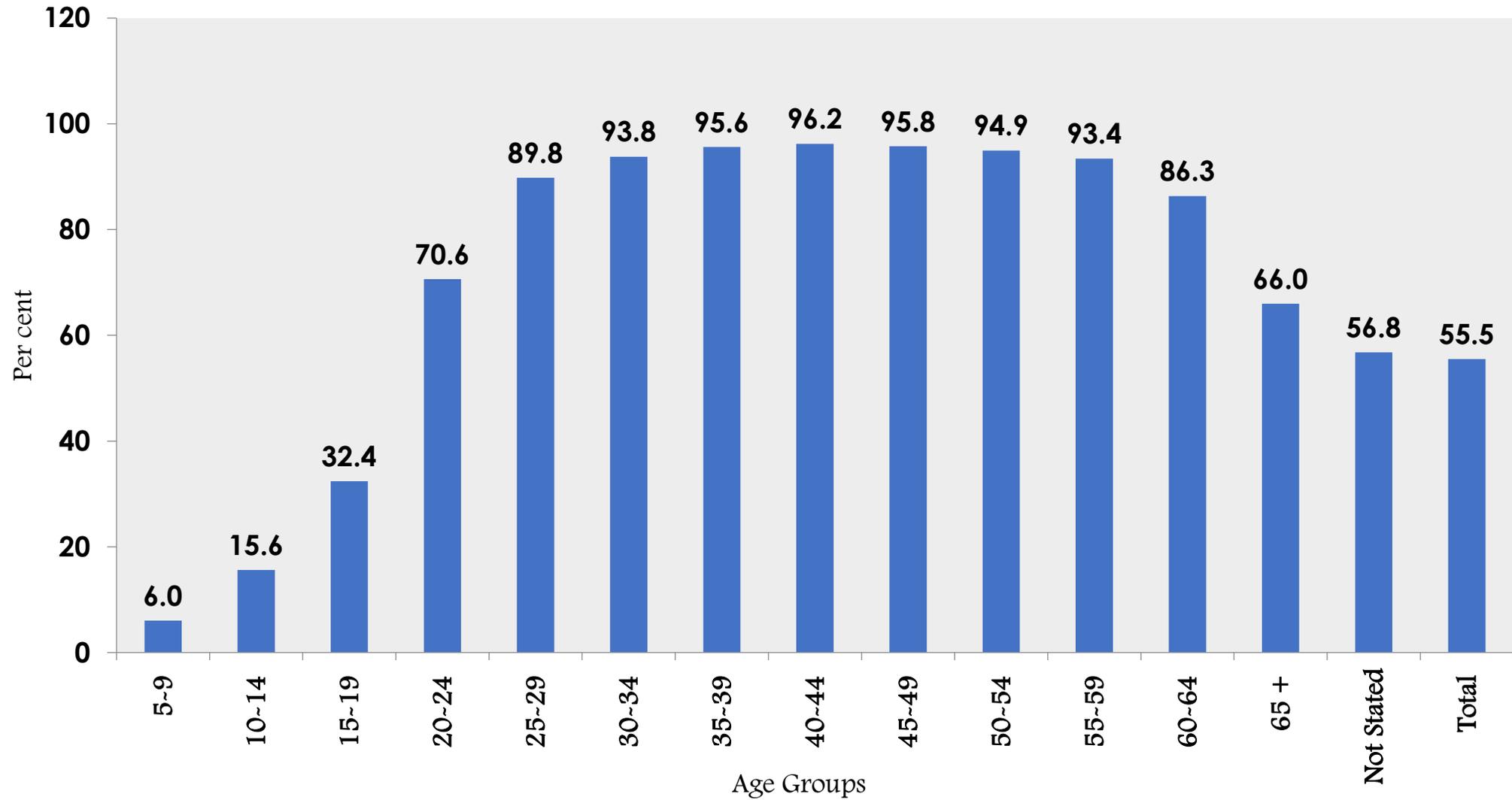
Distribution of the Population

	Population 15-64				
	Base Population (Million)	Labour Force			Economically Inactive (Million)
		Total Labour Force (Million)	Employed (Million)	Unemployed (Million)	
2005/06	19.9	14.6	12.7	1.9	5.3
2009	20.5	15.8	14.2	1.5	4.7
2015/16	25.0	19.3	17.9	1.4	5.6

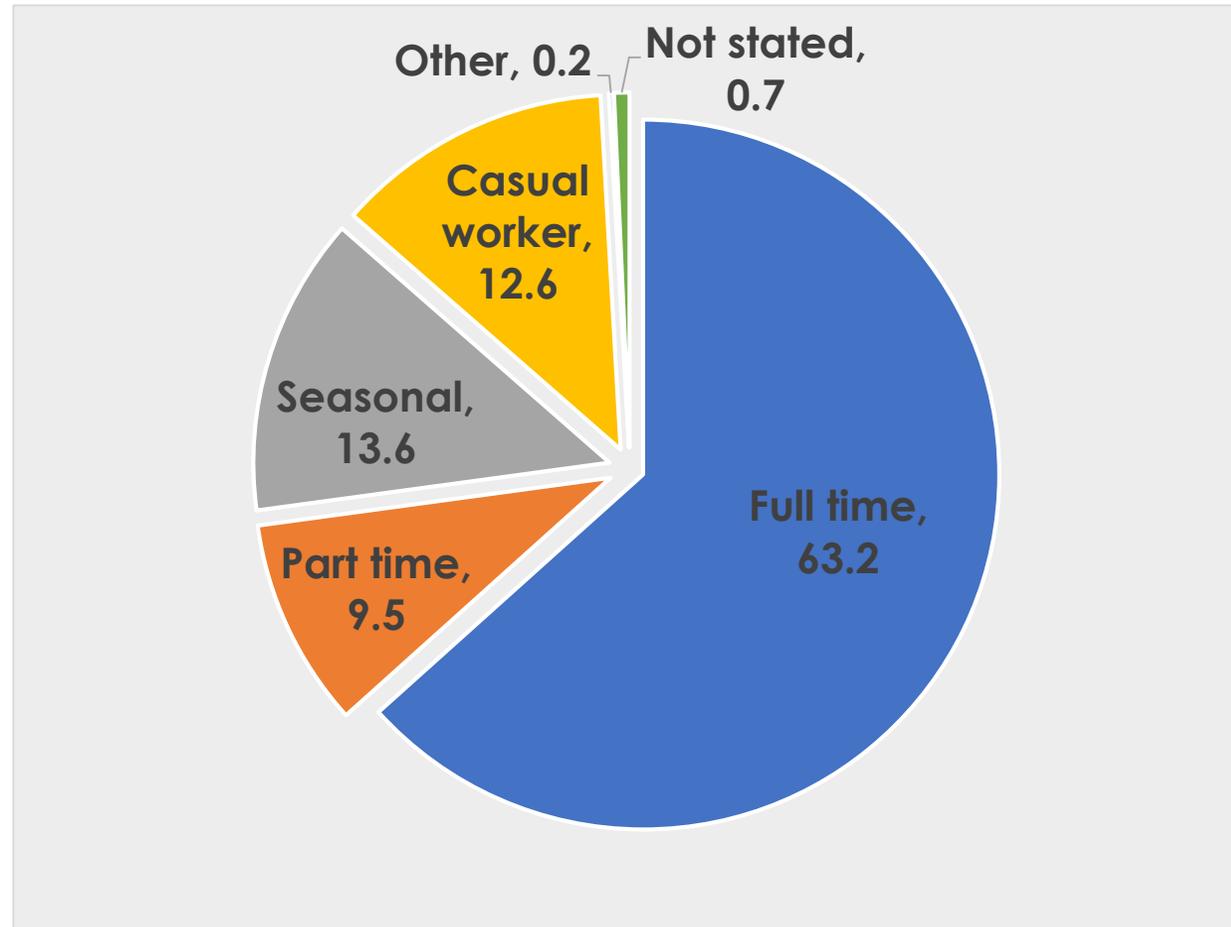
Key Indicators of the Labour Market

Indicator	2005/06	2009	2015/16
Labour Force Participation Rate (per cent)	72.6	76.7	77.4
Employment to Population Ratio	69.3	69.3	71.6
Unemployment Rate (per cent)	12.7	9.7	7.4
Underemployment Rate (per cent)	18.7	15.2	20.4
Labour Under Utilisation			26.4

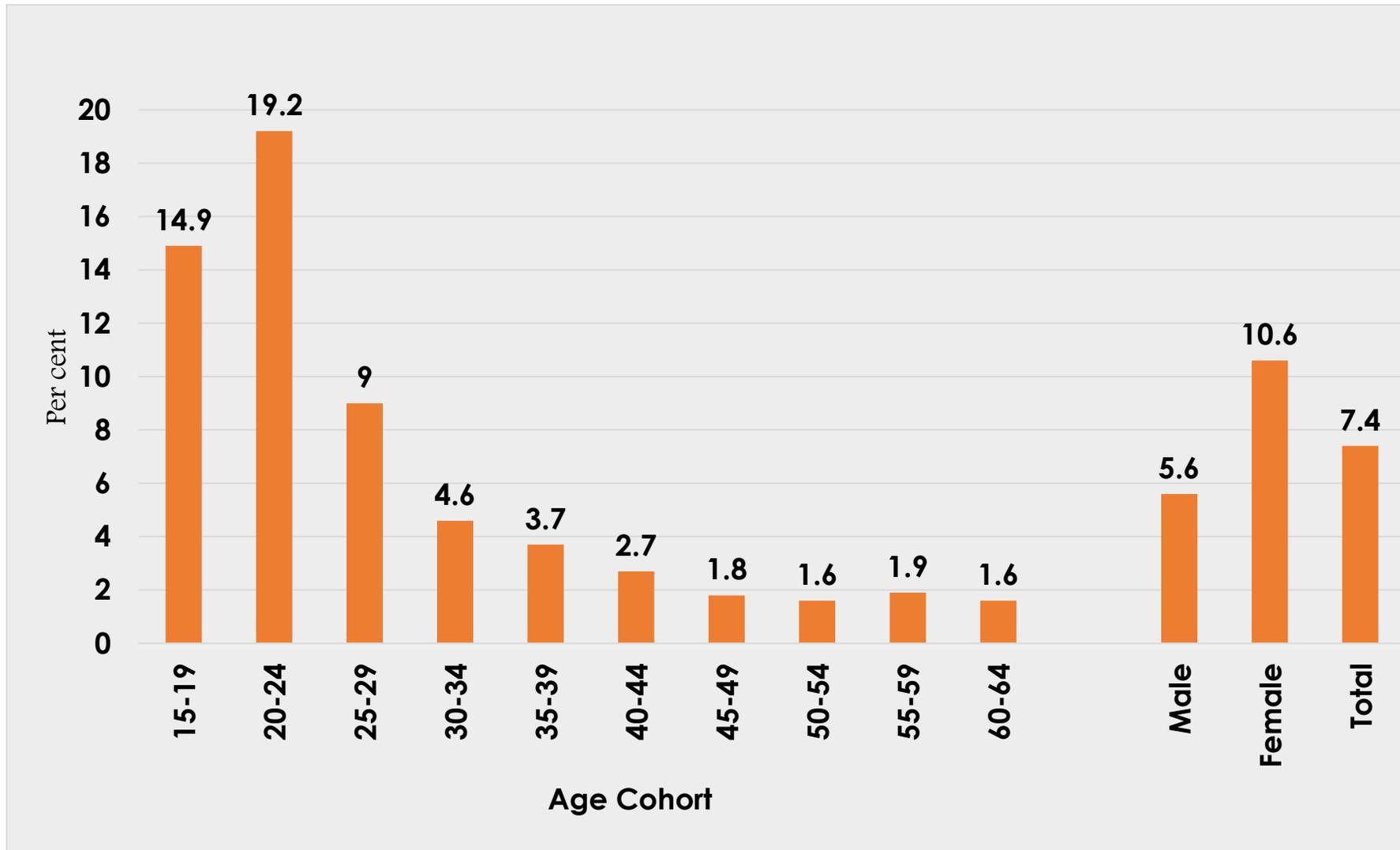
Percentage of Active Population by Age Cohorts



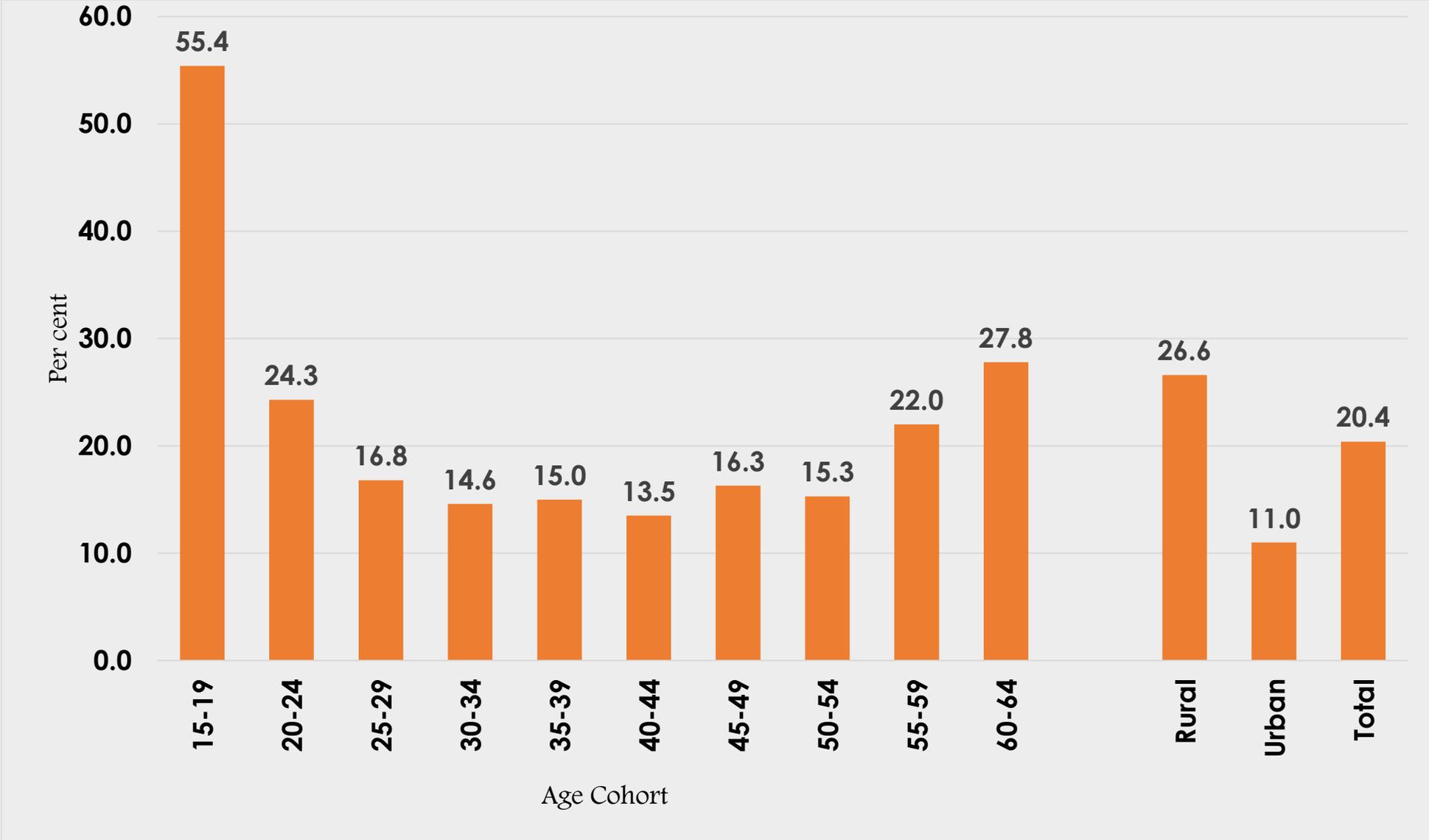
Working Patterns of Population (15 – 64)



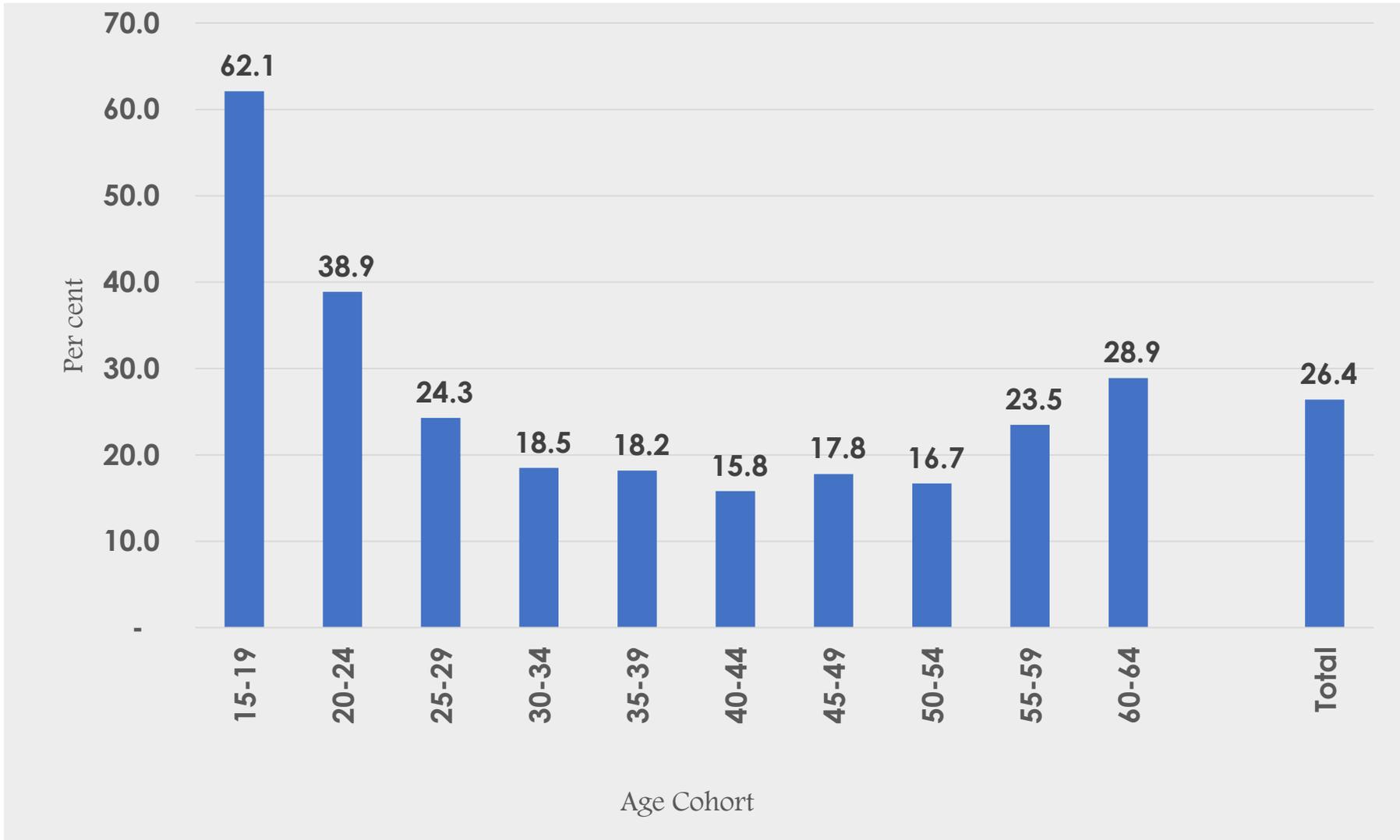
Unemployment Rate – Labour Underutilisation 1 (LU1)



Under-employment rate by Age (15-64) and Residence.



Under Utilization - Combined Rate of Time Related Under-Employment and Unemployment (LU2)



RESULTS

3. Poverty Report

Poverty Measures

- **Poverty Headcount Index**

- Poverty headcount, also known as incidence of poverty, measures the proportion of the population that cannot afford the basic basket of goods as measured by a predetermined threshold.

- **Poverty Gap**

- The poverty gap index /depth of poverty provides information on how much poorer the poor people are relative to the poverty line.

- **Severity of Poverty**

- Poverty severity is a better measure to assess how poor the poor are.

Poverty Measures...Cont'd

- **Food Poverty:** Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent food consumption expenditure per person is less than **KSh 1,954** in rural and peri-urban areas and less than **KSh 2,551** in core-urban areas respectively are considered to be food poor or live in “*food poverty*”.
- **Overall Poverty:** Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person is less than **KSh 3,252** in rural and peri-urban areas and less than **KSh 5,995** in core-urban areas are considered to be overall poor or live in “*overall poverty*”.
- **Hardcore or Extreme Poverty:** Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person is less than **KSh 1,954** in rural and peri-urban areas and less than **KSh 2,551** in core-urban areas respectively are considered to be hardcore poor or live in “*hardcore or extreme poverty*”.

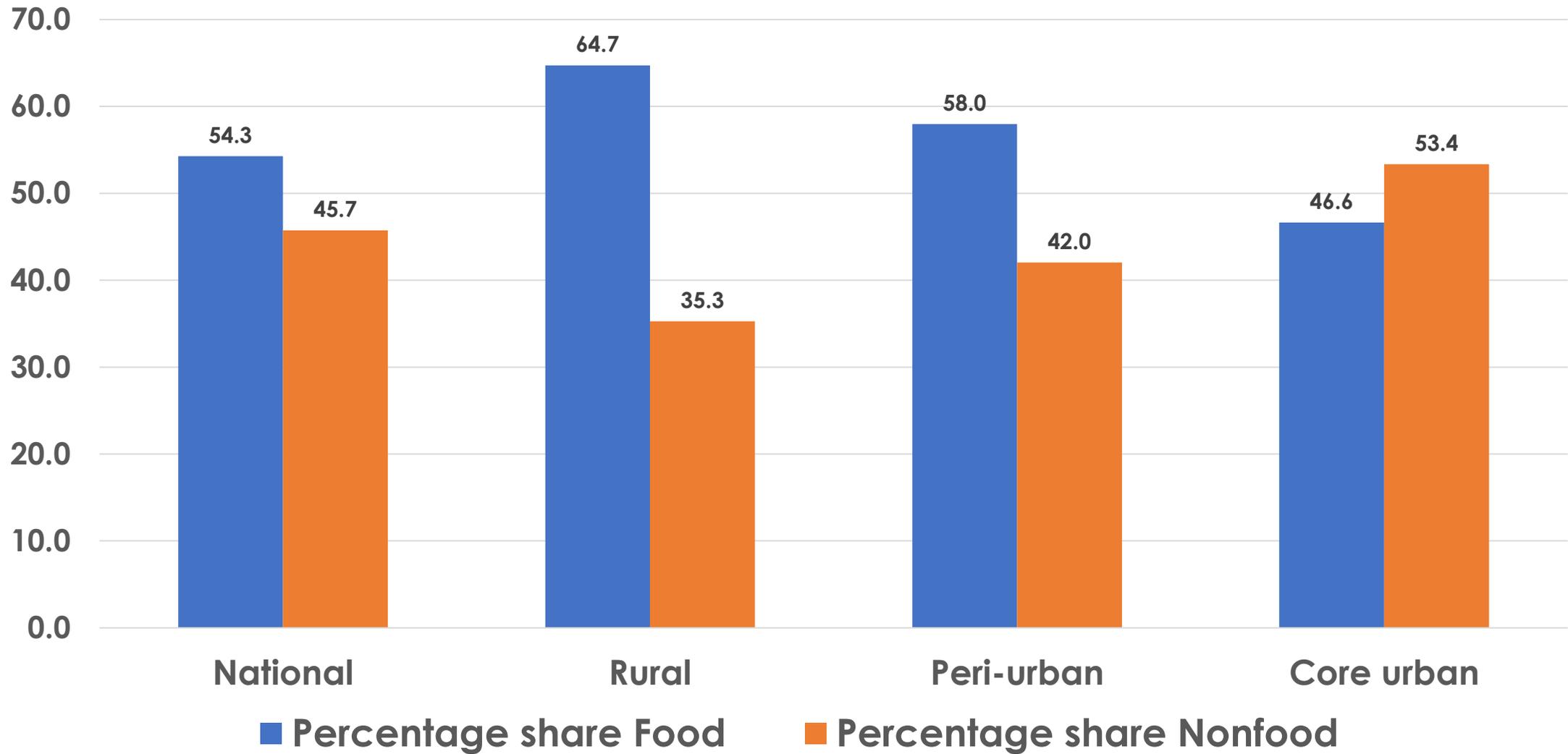
Summary of Poverty Measures...Cont'd

- Nationally, the proportion of population living below the overall poverty line was **36.1%**.
- Survey results showed that **32.0%** of the population were living below the food poverty line while **8.6%** were found to be experiencing hardcore/extreme poverty.
- Overall poverty head count was comparatively higher in rural areas (**40.1%**) than in peri-urban (**27.5%**) and core-urban areas (**29.4%**).

Comparisons in Poverty Incidence between 2005/06 and 2015/16

Indicator	Place of Residence	2005/06	2015/16	10 year Change
Overall Poverty Rate (%)	National	46.6	36.1	-10.5
	Rural	49.7	40.1	-9.6
	Peri-Urban	n/a	27.5	
	Core-Urban	34.4	29.4	-5
Food Poverty Rate (%)	National	45.8	32.0	-13.8
	Rural	47.2	35.8	-11.4
	Peri-Urban	n/a	28.9	
	Core-Urban	40.4	24.4	-16
Extreme or Hardcore Poverty Rate (%)	National	19.5	8.6	-10.9
	Rural	22.3	11.2	-11.1
	Peri-Urban	n/a	6.0	
	Core-Urban	8.3	3.4	-4.9
Population Living in Overall Poverty (Million)	National	16.6	16.4	-0.2
	Rural	14.1	11.7	-2.4
	Peri-Urban	n/a	0.9	
	Core-Urban	2.5	3.8	1.3

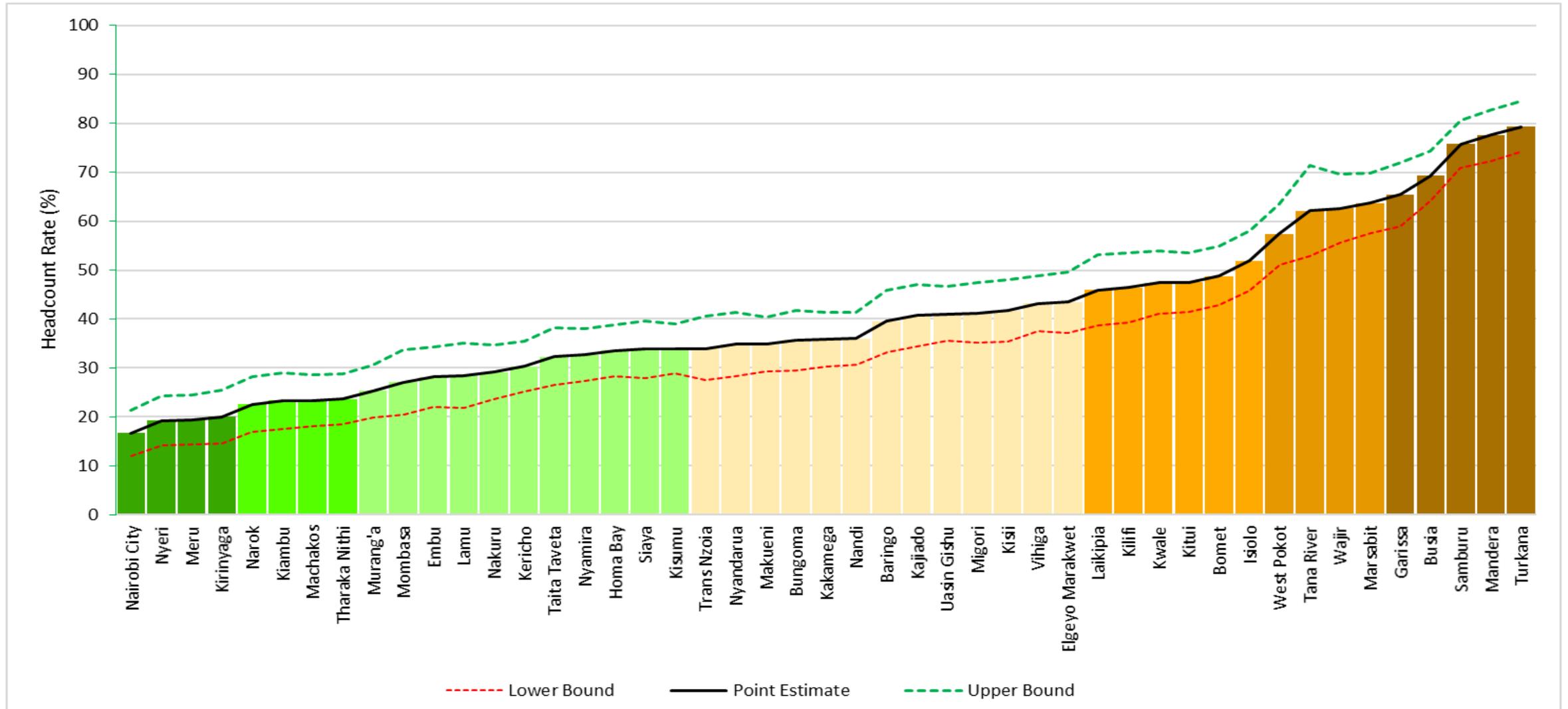
Expenditure Shares (%)



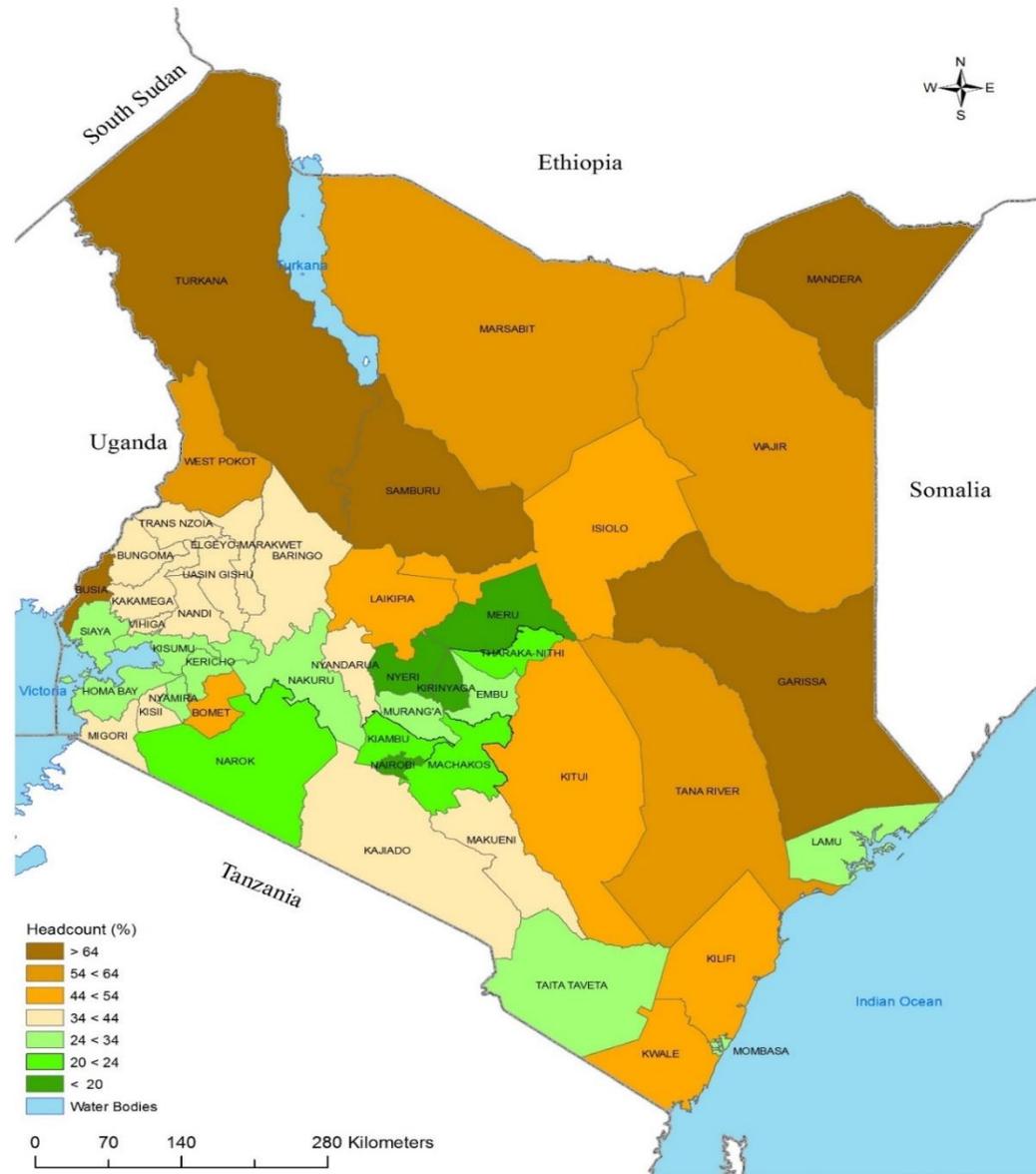
Measures of Poverty

Residence	Head Count (Rate)	Poverty Gap	Severity of Poverty
National	36.1	10.4	4.5
Rural	40.1	11.5	5
Peri-Urban	27.5	6.9	2.6
Core-Urban	29.4	8.9	3.9

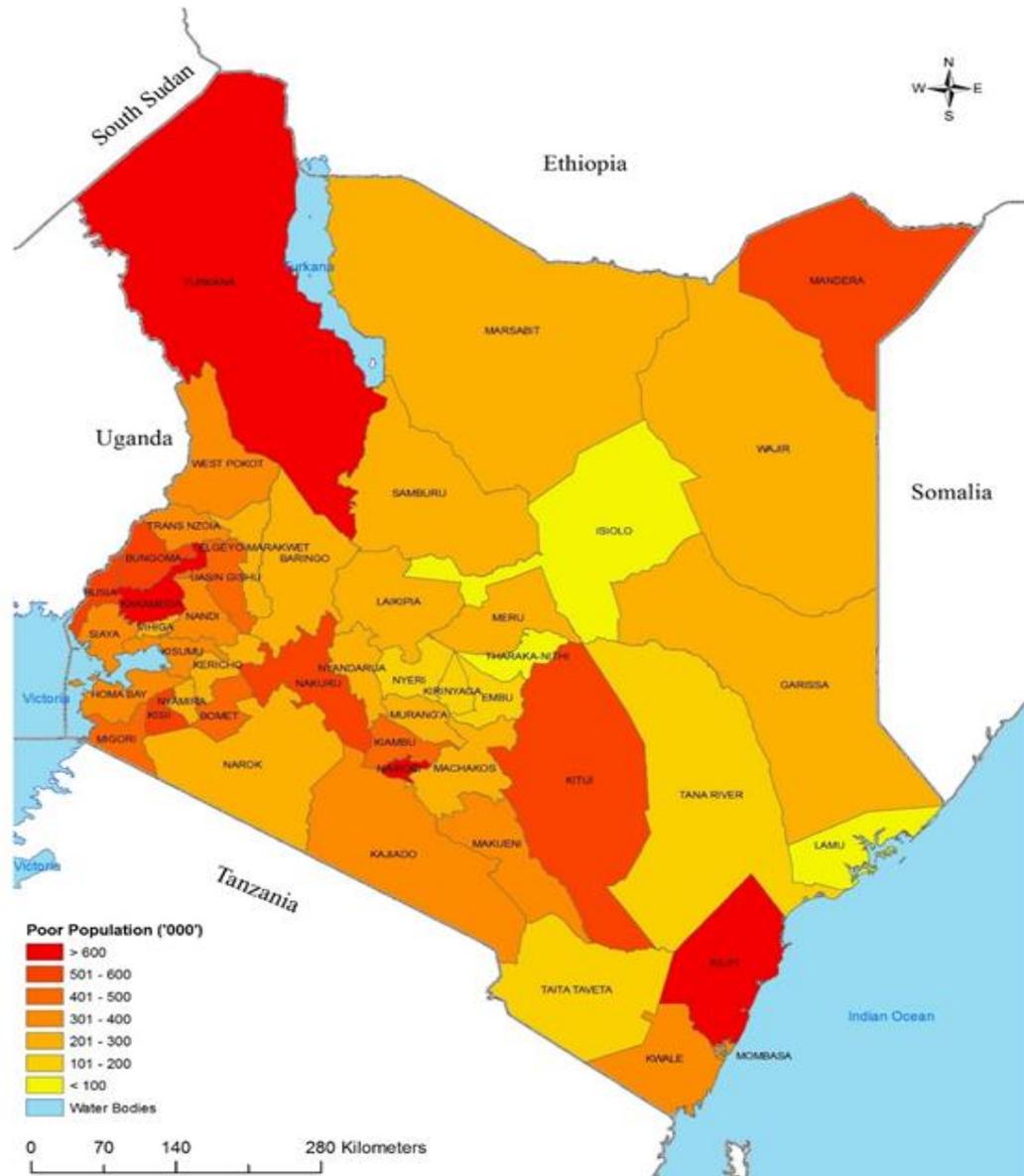
Incidence of Overall Poverty, by County



Poverty Headcount (%), by County



Number of Overall Poor at County Level



Next steps

- In depth analysis of 2015/16 KIHBS data to produce more detailed analytical reports
- Uploading of anonymized data for use by researchers
- Implementation of the Continuous Household Survey Programme (CHSP)-derive high frequency poverty estimates and labour force

THANK YOU