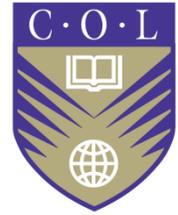


Gender Country Profile



Kenya

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General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 9,494,983

Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 9,434,795

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 12,955,774

Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 13,123,504

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 110

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 13.69

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 77.7

Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 68

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2009) (WHO, 2014b): 43.8%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 5%

Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 7.3%

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 59

Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 62

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2007) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 83.21%

Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2007) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 81.63%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2007) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 78.08%

Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2007) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 66.86%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 82.46%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 83.49%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 63.16%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 57.07%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 4.75%
Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 3.34%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2001) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 37.4%

Students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2001) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 12.6%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 43.9%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 40.9%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female: NA

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 87%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 75%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 46%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 39%

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 19%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15 (2013) (Girls Not Brides, 2015): 6%

Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 20%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 41.2%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 45.1%

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Gender Gaps

Health

Kenyan women have higher rates of HIV infection than men. In 2012 (the most recent available data), 6.9% of women were living with HIV, compared with 4.2% of men. Notably, women aged 15–24 are

nearly three times more likely to be living with HIV than men (3% versus 1.1%) (Avert, 2014). In seeking to account for these discrepancies, the same report notes that Kenyan women have limited agency in negotiating safer sexual practices, even if they are aware of potential risks. It also points out that younger women are particularly at risk for HIV infection because they are often unaware of precautions necessary to prevent HIV transmission.

Education

Although Kenya has made progress in achieving gender parity in education, there is still a gender gap in literacy, and girls lag behind boys in educational achievement. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) notes that “though there has been a marked general growth in enrolment rates and close gender parity especially with the introduction of FPE [free primary education], the regional and gender disparities are evident especially in the ASAL [arid and semi-arid land] districts, pockets of poverty and the urban slums” (2014).

Economic

Many women work in the informal economy. Only 29% of Kenyans earning a formal wage are female (Foundation for Sustainable Development, n.d.).

On average, Kenyan women earn 64% of their male counterparts for performing similar work (World Economic Forum, 2013, p. 242).

Decision-Making

Wangari Kinoti, women’s rights co-ordinator at ActionAid International Team Kenya, stated in 2013 that women comprise less than half of Kenya’s electorate. “Women are demotivated from running [in elections] because of threats, question [sic] on their marital status and sexuality.”

According to Florence Machayo, a female politician who also is the founder of the Education Centre for Women in Democracy, the biggest obstacle to women’s political empowerment is economic: “Political parties haven’t supported women in terms of financing” (Brownsell & Gatabaki, 2013).

Human Rights

According to the most recent available information, over half of Kenyan women have experienced gender-based violence since turning 15 (IRIN, 2005).

Amnesty International (2010) notes: “A recent country-wide study by the Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya (FIDA-K) reveals that gender-based domestic violence and intimate partner violence is a common feature across Kenya and is overwhelmingly driven by factors ‘ranging from the low status society accords to women, to poor policy and legal frameworks that condone or ignore the prevalence and perpetuation of domestic violence’.”

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