

# **The Little Fact Book**

**The Socio Economic  
& Political Profiles of  
Kenya's Districts**

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## The Socio Economic and Political Profiles of Kenya's Districts

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## Preface

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the Ministry of Finance and Planning collects a wide range of data on an issue or sector basis. These reports are usually published on their own (and by the subject of study e.g. population, health, education etc. It is not usual to present all the socio-economic information by administrative area either province or district<sup>1</sup>.

This fact book presents existing public information. It is not based on new research but rather relies exclusively on already available data from an assortment of public sources.<sup>2</sup> However, it reorganises this information on a district basis - and creates the demographic, development and political profile of each, accompanied by some explanatory notes. In most cases, districts are ranked relative to each other on their development and demographic indices. Such profile and ranking is intended to provide the basis for comparisons with other districts in the country.

In preparing this, we have been motivated by the desire to provide information on socio-economic development of various districts of Kenya as a way of spurring debate about fundamental issues that should inform our electoral - and other decision making processes.

It is intended to be used by those who would like to know more about the exact character of the Kenyan nation. Also those keen on understanding of some of the socio economic challenges each district faces will find this publication useful.

As we stand on the threshold of another elections, the IEA would like to invite professionals, private sector collectives and the public to use the fact-book to interrogate our politicians on how they intend to respond to the national and local development challenges identified here. This way, we shall promote an electoral process and campaigns based on issues of practical and gainful relevance to the people of this country.

We are very grateful for the support of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in the preparation and publication of the first edition of this FACTBOOK. This second edition has been supported by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

I would like to acknowledge the participation of the following in the preparation of this factbook: Dr. Walter Odhiambo (lead researcher), Clive Mutunga (research assistant), Dr. David Ndii (reviewer), Tom Maliti and my colleagues at the IEA namely Duncan Okello, the late Gachukia Nyaga-, Albert Mwenda and Kwame Owino. I was privileged to work with such a team in preparing this fact book.

### **Betty Maina**

Chief Executive,  
Institute of Economic Affairs (Project Director)

*We dedicate this publication to our colleague, Harrison Gachukia Nyagah who died in a road accident on March 29th, 2002.*

*Though gone in body, we still feel your presence very much with us and know how keen you were on this work.*

<sup>1</sup> This is usually however presented as an annex in the District Development Plans.

<sup>2</sup> The list of sources from where this information has been obtained is included at in the introductory section.

## About the data in this fact-book

The data used in this report is from different sources and of varying quality. It is thus important to explain how the information was collected, its quality and the underlying concepts. This is important to facilitate understanding and interpretation of the data. The data used in the report are from three main sources.

### **The 1999 Population and Housing Census:**

The Demographic data namely population size, distribution, and access to social amenities were obtained from this source. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the Ministry of Finance and Planning collects this- data. It is comprehensive and covers all districts and regions in the country.

### **Sample Surveys by CBS:**

The Socio-economic indicators used in the report were obtained from the CBS surveys. These include - the *Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1994 and 1997*, the *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey of 1998*, the *Integrated Labour Force Survey, 1998/99* and the *Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2000*. The poverty incidence, income and unemployment and health data were obtained from these sources. The analysis of the WMS 1997, has recently been published in the *Second Report on Poverty in Kenya*, by the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The data from the CBS surveys have some - limitations. First, they are not comprehensive, as they do not cover the all the current districts in the country. In other districts such as Marsabit, Turkana and Samburu, Isiolo and the North Eastern Province, only the urban centres are covered. A second problem with the data is the aggregation level. The survey results are reasonable at the national and provincial levels of aggregation. The precision of the aggregation however declines as the results are disaggregated at the district level.

### **Administrative records**

The data on education enrolment and the teacher student ratios were obtained from the administrative records of the Ministry of Education. While this data has a national coverage, it leaves out enrolment in private schools.

### **Election Information:**

This data is from the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) records as well as that collected by the Institute of Education in Democracy (IED). It covers all the constituencies in the country.

### **Note on New Districts**

There are a host of newly created districts for which no data exists. This is what explains the differences in the total number of districts in rankings for various indices. And for most of these new districts, we have taken the view that the data of the parent districts are representative of its own.

The table below summarizes the types and sources of the data used in the report.

Type of data/information	Source of data	Remarks/scope
<b>Demographic:</b> Population size, age distribution and access to social amenities	The 1999 Population and Housing Census by the Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance and Planning	This covers all the districts and regions in the country
<b>Election Data:</b> Eligible voters, registered voters, votes casts in constituencies	The Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK), The Institute for Education in Democracy (IED)	The data covers the entire country
<b>Socio-economic Indicators:</b> Poverty data	Welfare Monitoring Survey (94 & 97, CBS), The Second Poverty Report (all volumes) The Integrated Labour Force Survey 1998/99 CBS)	This uses the CBS sampling frame, which leaves out - some districts in the North of the country and all the new districts. In some districts such as Marsabit, the survey covers only the urban centres.
Income and unemployment	The Integrated Labour Force Survey 1998/99 CBS)	This uses the CBS sampling frame, which leaves out - some districts in the North of the country and all the new districts. In some districts such as Marsabit, the survey covers only the urban centres.
Education	Administrative records of the Ministry of -Education	
Health Data	Demographic and Health Surveys The 2000 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	

## Interpreting the Tables and Rankings

### **Absolute Poverty (\*)<sup>3</sup>**

This measures the prevalence of poverty. It captures the proportion of people living in poverty out of the population sampled. It was calculated from a comparison of the actual expenditures of each household and the established poverty line from the Welfare Monitoring Surveys.

This indicator ranks 46 districts i.e. the previous 47 districts (in existence in 1994) excluding Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana and Samburu districts whose figures are missing but including Nyambene, Mbeere and Trans Mara.

### **Food Poverty (\*\*)**

Food poverty refers to those whose expenditures on food are insufficient to meet the FAO/WHO recommended daily allowances of 2,250 calories per day.<sup>4</sup>

The ranks are for 42 districts i.e. the previous 47 districts excluding Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and Samburu whose figures are missing.

### **School Enrolment Rates and Teacher-Student Ratios (^)**

The School enrolment rates are the proportion of children enrolled in a schooling level expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group. The age categories used for calculation are age 6-13 for Primary Schools and 14-17 for Secondary school. Therefore, any child aged above 13 but still in primary school would be captured in the primary school enrolment rates. Any child under 14, but in secondary school, would be captured in the secondary school computations. Therefore, a primary school enrolment of than 100%, as is evident in some districts, means that there are pupils above 13 but enrolled in primary school.

This ranks all the current 69 districts of Kenya.

### **Mean Monthly Household Income (\*\*\*)**

This is computed from the mean household expenditure on food and regular non-food items. Expenditure is used as a proxy for income.

This ranks 44 districts i.e. the previous 47 districts excluding Marsabit, Turkana, and Samburu whose figures are missing.

### **Malnourished children (^^)**

This is the proportion of malnourished children under five years.

This ranks 42 districts i.e. the previous 47 districts excluding Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, Turkana, and Samburu whose figures are missing.

### **Infant Mortality Rate (^^^)**

This presents the number of babies who die before their first birthday. It is a whole number expressed in relation to every 1000 live births.

It ranks 44 districts i.e. the previous 40 districts excluding Makueni, Tharaka Nithi, Homa Bay, Migori, Nyamira, Bomet and Vihiga whose figures are missing

### **Water (‡)**

This presents the proportion of household with access to safe water for drinking i.e. from springs or treated piped water.

It ranks 43 districts i.e. the previous 47 districts excluding Bomet, Marsabit, Turkana, and Samburu whose figures are missing.

<sup>3</sup> The symbol in brackets besides the entry corresponds to symbols in the tables and indicates the coverage of the information and rankings

<sup>4</sup> This is an explanation provided in the Second Poverty Report in Kenya, GOK, 2000.



**Sanitation (†)**

Sanitation is measured by the ratio of number of household with access to safe excreta disposal (e.g. flush toilets, covered pit latrines and ventilated pit latrines) to total number of households.

Ranks 42 districts i.e. the previous 47 districts excluding Wajir, Bomet, Marsabit, Turkana, and Samburu whose figures are missing.

**Life Expectancy**

This is based on a calculation of the number of years a child would expect to live if the prevailing patterns of mortality at birth were to remain the same.

It ranks 45 districts.

**N.B****Marakwet:**

Apart from education figures, all the other figures are for the former Elgeyo Marakwet district but not for the current Marakwet district.

**Tharaka:**

Apart from education figures, all the other figures are for the former Tharaka Nithi district but not for the current Tharaka district.

**Nithi:**

Apart from education figures, all the other figures are for the former Tharaka Nithi district but not for the current Nithi district.

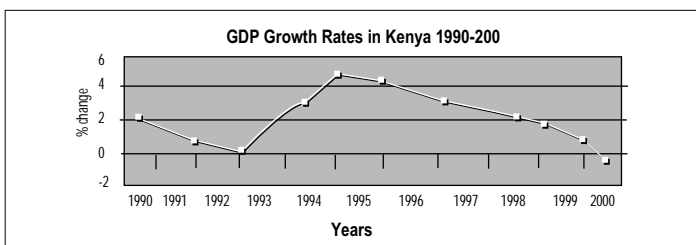
## National Overview

This section provides a snap shot of issues covered in the fact-book and other developments that are relevant to Kenya at this point.

Kenya is a country of wide disparities both between regions and among income groups. This is the evidence that the statistics in this book provide. In this section, we provide a short overview of this information and the challenges they raise for policy makers and other contestants for public office.

The decade of the 1990's was not an easy one for Kenya. The upheavals that characterised the struggle for political pluralism and the adoption of multi-party politics were accompanied by adjustments towards an open, market-based economy. These reforms have had a deleterious effect on Kenya's politics and development some of which are reflected in this book. However, the roots to these facts remain largely historical.

Nevertheless, for the last decade our economy has been going through a very difficult period. We have had 5 years of consistent decline and in 2000, the economy actually registered its worst performance since independence at -0.3% growth. This has led to many crises key of which are unemployment, increased crime and insecurity.



This decline in Kenya contrasts sharply with other countries in the region namely Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Ethiopia, which have grown by more than 5% annually over the last few years and with countries like Mozambique with growth rates of 10% annually.

Kenya's poor performance, despite the relative size of the economy - the largest in East Africa, requires urgent policy action and it is hoped that the contestants for power and policy makers will address themselves to them.

### Demographic Indicators

Kenya has a high percentage of young people - 4 out of 10 Kenyans are children below 15 years of age. Some provinces have a higher percentage of young residents than others. While Nairobi only has 31% its population below 15, North Eastern Province and Western have much higher percentage at 48%. In absolute numbers, the highest numbers, the highest number of under 15 year olds - are resident in the Rift Valley province, followed by Eastern province and Nyanza provinces respectively. With 44% of its population below 15, Kenya has a high dependency ratio.

### Distribution of population

Out of every 100 Kenyans, 25 are residents of Rift Valley Province. This is followed by Eastern Province at 16% and Nyanza at 15%. North Eastern and Nairobi both host 3% and 7% respectively. Nyanza and Western provinces have the highest rural population densities in the country while Nairobi has the highest overall population density.

In the country, there are more females than males at the ratio of 52:48. This ratio is reflected in all the provinces except the mostly Muslim North Eastern and Coast where there are more males than females!

### Poverty has increased

Kenya has experienced increased incidence of absolute poverty especially between 1994 and 1997. While poverty had remained at similar levels between 1992 and 1994, it was much worse in 1997 and estimates for 1999 indicate that poverty incidence could have increased to 56% of the total population.

In 1997, Nyanza had the highest incidence of poverty and Central the least. Central province has had the least incidence of poverty since 1992.

Region (%) of overall poverty					Region (%) of overall poverty				
Rural Areas	1992	1994	1997	Change	Urban Areas	1992	1994	1997	Change
				<b>94/97</b>					<b>94/97</b>
Central	36	32	31	-3%	Nairobi	26	26	50	92%
Coast	43	56	62	11%	Mombasa	39	33	38	15%
Eastern	42	58	58	0%	Kisumu	..	48	64	33%
Nyanza	47	42	63	50%	Nakuru	..	30	40	33%
Rift Valley	51	43	50	16%	Others towns	..	29	43	48%
Western	55	54	59	9%	<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>69%</b>
North Eastern	..	58	..	..					
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>Total Kenya</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30%</b>

In terms of increase in poverty incidence between 1994 and 1997, the most dramatic increase was in Nyanza where it increased by 50% and in Nairobi where poverty almost doubled - grew by 92%. On the overall growth in urban poverty of 30% was higher than that of rural poverty at 13%. Urban poverty increased most dramatically between 1994 and 1997. This is reflected more graphically in the statistics for Nairobi. Poverty emerges as the most formidable challenge for Kenya. The immediate challenge for the country is to halt the increase in poverty incidence and initiate reversals through employment, wealth creation and distribution. The fight against poverty must also tackle inequality.

### A Country of Great Inequality....

As the tables show, development in Kenya is not uniform. There are wide regional and other inequalities with regard to health, education, income, and other indicators. In Kenya, economic inequality manifests itself more in the incidence of poverty and vulnerability, than in the level of incomes. Average household incomes in North Eastern province and Central Province are about the same but the incidence of poverty in North Eastern is double that of Central. The poverty incidence in the least developed regions, rural Nyanza and rural Coast province is over 60%, double that of rural Central province (32%), the least poor region.

This regional inequality means that some provinces of Kenya i.e Nairobi, Central and Rift Valley have human development levels similar to middle human development countries like Mexico, Mauritius and Tunisia, while provinces like North Eastern, Eastern, Nyanza and Coast fall in the low human in development categories with countries such as Togo and Sierra Leone.

Kenya is among the 10 low income countries with great inequality. Addressing such inequalities is important for the country partly to avoid inter-regional conflicts that such disparities can easily provoke. Gross economic inequality is the principal universal cause of political conflict and civil strife, more so if, as is invariably the case, it mirrors a country's social cleavages of social class, race, religion and tribe.

### ...Education for all?

Kenya made major strides in education attainment in the period up to 1990 through impressive investments in schools, and public expenditure on Education. As a result, primary school enrolment doubled to 95%. However, the 1990's have seen decline in this figure to 86.9% in 1999 and 67.6% in 2000 (a drop of 19 percentage points in just one year!). This is quite disturbing, as public expenditure on education has remained at the same level of 15-20% of government expenditure throughout the decade.

### Primary Education

67.6% of all children between the ages of 6 and 13 were enrolled in primary school in Kenya in 2000. This varies from region to region. In Nairobi 43.2% of this age group were enrolled in public schools while the percentage drops to 13.4% in North Eastern. Indeed Nairobi's low enrolment level is one of the worst records in the country ranking it among the lowest 12 in the country.

### Secondary and tertiary level

More than 75 out of every 100 children between 14 and 17 are not in school. The secondary school enrolment levels are 23.5%. An even smaller percentage makes it to the tertiary level. In the past, the reason given for this low enrolment is both the availability of secondary school places as well as the cost. There are also wide regional disparities with secondary school enrolment. It ranges from a low of 9.8% in North Eastern Province to 25.1% in Western Kenya.

One of the obvious challenges for the country this raises is that of improving attainment of secondary and higher education and reduction of public expenditure on the same. Kenya is spending a lot of money on education, but if enrolment and completion rates are anything to go by, buying very little education! Kenya's teacher student ratios of 32 pupil per teacher and 16 per teacher for primary and secondary school respectively are way below the recommended 40 and 25 and leads to high expenditure with fewer returns.

### Health

In the first three decades of independence, the country registered tremendous improvement in the provision of health services. This has been rolled back in recent times as a result of mismanagement, cost-sharing, reduced donor support, increased demand for health services and resurgence of diseases such as malaria and TB and AIDS.

Out of every 1000 children born alive, 71 die before their first birthday. This of course varies from province to province with the least in Central province a t 27 per 1000 to the highest in Nyanza at 135 per 1000. A similar trend is recorded for children who die before their 5th birthday. This challenge of improved survival of babies and children is most acute in Nyanza, Coast and Western Provinces. There has been a slight improvement since 1997, when infant mortality was 74 per 1000 live births and under 5 mortality was 112 per 1000.

The rapid spread of AIDS poses great health problems including reduced labour productivity and costs of management. It is estimated that Kenya has more than 1.5 million HIV infections in the country. Some projections are that there are 3 million infections.

### Public Finance

Government revenue and expenditure has increased regularly over the last five years as indicated in the table below.

#### Government Revenue and Expenditure (Kshs in millions)

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/0	2000/01	2001/2002
Revenue	147,084	167,146	179,952	180,541	200,339	218,000
Expenditure	154,183	180,251	177,299	171,694	245,835	264,906
<b>Selected Services % of Total</b>						
Education	18.2	14.7	19.5	21.2	15.5	18
Health	5.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	4
Roads, Transport and communications	5.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	5

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Country profile (1996 - 2001), GOK-Printed Estimates: 2001/2002

Since 1996, government revenue has increased by 48% and expenditures by 72%. 41% of this to service debt, 53% to salaries and 6% for development related expenditure.

Among the Ministries, the largest single proportion of expenditure goes to Education at 18% followed by the Office of the President and the Department of Defence at 7% and 5% respectively.

### Public Debt

Kenya's public debt now stands at more than Ksh 600 billion - three times the

government annual revenue and 70% of the national economy now estimated at Ksh 788 billion. The government is increasingly borrowing from the domestic market, as it has been unable to get resources externally. Since June 1998, external borrowing has decreased by 17% while domestic borrowing has increased by 30%. Commercial Banks are the second largest source of domestic credit to the government contributing 51%.

### Political Developments

Kenya adopted multi-party democracy in 1991 with the repeal of section 2A of the constitution. This followed years of agitation and resistance by civil society groups. This transition ushered in political pluralism and has seen the emergence of more than 40 political parties.

Since 1991, there have been two general elections in 1992 and 1997. Currently the national assembly has 222 MPs from various parties as shown below. 210 of these are elected and 12 nominated.

The opposition parties made significant gains between 1992 and 1997. The gains made by KANU between 1997 and 2001 were occasioned by bye-elections some arising from defections by MPs to the ruling party.

#### Parliamentary Seats

Party	1992	1997	2001
Kanu	112	113	117
Democratic Party	23	41	40
National Democratic Party	..	22	22
Ford Kenya	31	18	18
Social Democratic Party	..	16	14
SAFINA	..	6	5
Ford Asili	31	1	1
Ford People	..	3	3
Others	3	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>

#### Parliament

The past 5 years have seen dramatic changes in the legislature than before. In 1999 parliament passed a bill to set up the parliamentary Service Commission which will enable the independent administration of parliament. The PSC will be responsible for the staff and management of parliament, a role hitherto played by the Executive.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Profile (2001)

The 8th Parliament has also seen the establishment of departmental

committees responsible for scrutinising and interrogating specific departments of government. At present there are 8 departmental committees as follows: Agriculture Lands and Natural Resources; Energy, Communications and Public Works, Education, Research and Technology; Health, Housing, Labour and Social Welfare; Administration, National Security and Local Authorities; Finance, Planning and Trade; Administration of Justice and Legal Affairs; Defence and Foreign Relations. These committees have enabled parliament undertake its work of checking government better.

This parliament has also seen a marked increase in legislative initiative by MPs. In previous parliaments there were hardly any laws initiated by MPs, but this has changed in the 8th parliament, the most popular being the Central Bank Amendment Act, 2001 more popularly known as the DONDE Act.

However, Parliament has also come under intense criticism when in 2000, MPs increased their transport allowances to a point where the average take-home pay of MPs is more than Ksh. 400,000.

### Revisiting Election Promises ...The 12 Pledges by KANU

In 1997, while campaigning for votes, the ruling party made 12 pledges to Kenyans, which it intended to fulfil once elected. These are contained in the party's manifesto. The 12 pledges formed part of a pamphlet signed by Moi as presidential candidate placed in all post office boxes in the country, prior to the election.

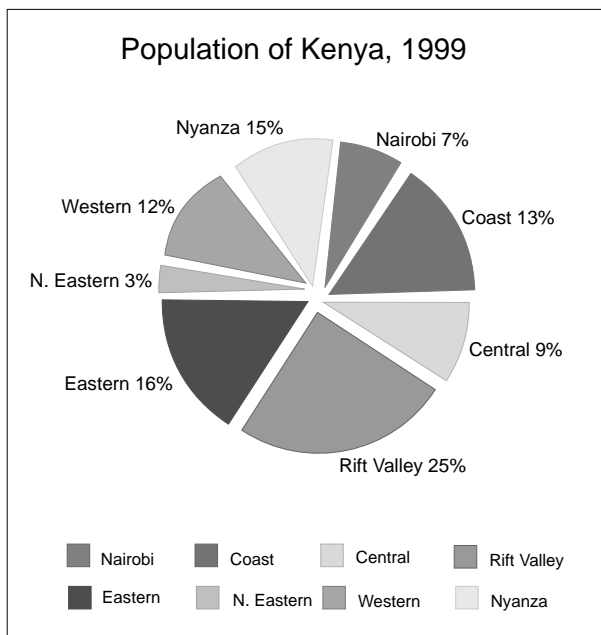
*The 12 pledges were:*

1. To confront poverty and create jobs through sustainable economic growth.
2. To strengthen our manufacturing base by creating a dynamic environment for industrial growth, including suitable financial incentives and strong infrastructure support.
3. To prepare our education system for the demands of the next century, thereby developing our human resource potential for the challenges of tomorrow.

4. To ensure that health facilities are available to all when needed, and that an effective system of community health care is established nationwide.
5. To improve the quality of life of all Kenyans by recognising and tackling threats to our environment.
6. To make our police force more sensitive and responsive to the needs of our people while strengthening their capacity to fight crime effectively.
7. To ensure a fair return for our farmers by revitalising agriculture in the drive for food security.
8. To improve the standard of living of all Kenyans in their communities by reforming local government and making it more efficient and accountable.
9. To work for a society at peace with itself through constructive dialogue across the political spectrum while respecting the human rights of all.
10. To step up positive action in support of women towards the final elimination of gender discrimination.
11. To extend programmes that offer key training and job opportunities for our youth.
12. To strengthen the moral fabric of our country by increasing our support for sporting and cultural activities and programmes.

### Demographic Indicators.

Indicator	Nairobi	Coast	Central	Rift Valley	Eastern	North Eastern	Nyanza	Western	Kenya
Population (in millions)	2.14	3.72	2.49	6.99	4.63	0.96	3.36	4.39	28.6
Population under 15 years (%)	31	42	40	46	45	48	48	46	44
Population 15-64 years (%)	68	55	56	51	51	50	48	50	53
Life Expectancy (1999)									
-Male	60.9	50.8	63.0	57.5	61.8	53.0	51.3	43.7	54.1
-Female	62.3	52.2	64.4	59.5	62.8	51.8	53.5	47.7	55.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>54.7</b>



Socio-Economic Indicators									
Indicator	Nairobi	Coast	Central	Rift Valley	Eastern	North Eastern	Western	Nyanza	Kenya
<b>Education</b>									
Enrolment in primary schools	43.2	52.7	82.6	66.9	73.8	13.4	72.7	74.7	67.6
Enrolment in secondary schools	11.8	14.4	23.8	23.8	23.3	9.8	25.1	23.5	23.5
Tertiary Enrolment	5.1	3.2	4.8	3.9	4.4	1.3	4.7	4.9	4.3
Literacy rates	82.2	62.8	83.9	72.6	66.5	64.2	74.6	70.9	70.9
Teacher student ratio (primary)	33.7	35.7	33.2	33.1	30.4	43.8	34.1	32.7	32.9
Teacher student ratio (secondary)	11.4	15.7	16.2	16.9	16.0	19.3	17.2	17.8	16.5
<b>Health</b>									
Infant mortality rate (%)	41.1	69.8	27.3	50.3	53.1	..	63.9	135.3	71
Under 5 mortality rate (%)	66.1	95.8	33.5	67.8	77.8	..	122.5	198.8	105
Fertility rates	2.61	5.05	3.67	5.31	4.68	..	5.63	4.98	4.7
No. of beds & cots per 100,000	328	177	202	161	145	160	..	..	..
No. of health institutions	402	462	481	1,207	804	71	310	498	4,235
<b>Housing, Water and Sanitation</b>									
(%) with access to safe water	66.0	59.1	46.8	46.1	35.6	49.0	66.5	43.3	53.6
(%) with traditional pit latrine	29.6	50.1	85.3	62.8	69.8	..	82.2	69.8	65.9
(%) with mud/sand/dung housing	16.7	50.9	62.1	67.8	65.0	..	79.2	65.0	63.4
(%) with cement/brick	74.3	47.6	32.0	28.9	34.6	..	19.9	34.6	33.6

Kenya's Public Debts	Jun-98	Jun-99	Jun-00*	Jun-01**	Nov-01	Jan-02**	Change 1998/02***	
<b>External***</b>								
Bilateral	121.7	150.5	128.7	122.4	130.1	117.65	-3%	
Multilateral	182	223.2	234.1	231.8	241.4	224.95	24%	
Commercial Banks	29	36.3	31.5	36	29	35.91	24%	
Export Credits	3.3	3.9	1.5	3.8	3.8	3.79	5%	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>336.3</b>	<b>413.8</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>401.9</b>	<b>382.31</b>	<b>14%</b>	
(As a % of GDP)	53.7	55.9	50.9	45.7	46.6	44.37	-17%	
<b>Domestic</b>								
<b>Banks</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>12%</b>	
Central Bank	47.6	43.3	51	47.2	37.8	37.7	-21%	
Commercial Banks	53.6	64.4	69.1	62	82.4	75.8	-41%	
<b>Non-Banks</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>46%</b>	
Non-Banks Financial Institutions	3.5	2	2.7	3.9	2.7	2.1	-40%	
Other Non-Banks Sources	67	58.7	74.4	89.6	86.2	100.8	50%	
<b>Non-Residents</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>..</b>	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>174.3</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>217.6</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>30%</b>	
(As a % of GDP)	27.4	23.6	26.5	24.6	25.3	25.84	..	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>508.1</b>	<b>588.1</b>	<b>601.8</b>	<b>605.8</b>	<b>619.5</b>	<b>605.01</b>	<b>19%</b>	
(As a % of GDP)	81.1	79.5	77.4	70.3	71.9	70.21	-13%	

Source: Treasury & Central Bank of Kenya

\* Revised

\*\* Provisional

\*\*\* Include IMF loans

From January 2001 Internal debt is reported on gross basis, that is, without netting out government deposits and Treasury advances to parastatals. The debt is net of Kshs 2,028m IMF disbursements on lent to the Government Central Bank of Kenya and which are considered as part of external debt.

# Nyanza Province

## Demographic Information

Nyanza province is home to 15% of the country's population. 46% of these are below 15 years. Nyanza has the second highest rural population density after Western province. At 43.7 years, it has the lowest life expectancy in the country – below the national average of 54.1.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	2,104,306	2,287,890	4,392,196	3
Life Expectancy (1999)	43.7	47.7	45.7	8
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	46	4	50	6
Population Density	350 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			3

## Socio-Economic Indicators

### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997) (%)	63.1	7*
Food Poverty (1997) (%)	58.2	5*

## Socio-Economic Information

Nyanza Province has the highest incidence of absolute poverty in Kenya with a poverty incidence of 63.1% - which is above the national average of 52%.

### Income and Unemployment

Wage Employment as % of Population	3.9	5
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	10.4	4

### Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	74.7	2
Enrolment in Secondary Schools (%)	23.5	3*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	33	2
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	18	7
Literacy Rate	70.9	5

It also records the worst incidence of infant mortality (children dying before 1<sup>st</sup> birthday). The province has the second highest ratio of health facilities to the population.

### Health

Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> Birthday	135.3	7*
Under 5 Mortality Rate (%)	198.8	7*
Fertility Rate (%)	4.98	7*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	228	2
No. of Health Facilities	498	3

Less than 45% of the population have access to safe water and most use mud/dung for house construction.

### Housing Water and Sanitation

Population with access to Safe Water (%)	43.3	6
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	69.8	4*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	65.0	4*
Population with Brick/Cement floor (%)	34.6	3*



# Siaya

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	220,977	259,187	480,164	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.42	29.00	7.83	17.46
Population Density	316 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	46.90	58.02	30*
Food Poverty (%)	..	43.64	18**

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs3,041	44*
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.38	14**

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary (%)	80.6	81.3	80.9	17 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec. (%)	21.3	22.0	21.7	25 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			37.8	57 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.8	40 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years (%)	24.6	24.7	24.7	26 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			135	40 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				24.1
Life Expectancy	45 years	N. Rank	43	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection, HIV/AIDS			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	41.00	29 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	74.50	25 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	20.4	42 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	204,691	153,864	75.17	64.38

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Ugenya	James Orenge	Ford-K	67.48	46.00
Alego	Peter Oloo Aringo	NDP	70.12	tbc
Gem	Joseph A. Donde	Ford-K	59.61	16.19

Population per MP	160,055
Area per MP	507 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Siaya has the lowest monthly mean household income, Ksh 3,041, of all the 44 districts for which there are such statistics (see notes at the beginning of district profiles). Siaya also has a high absolute poverty level, 58%.

The district enjoys high primary school enrolment rates at 80.9%. However, that is not matched by secondary school enrolments, which are only 21.7%.

Many children die before they are one, ranking Siaya 40 out of 44.

## ► Other Information

Siaya is on the edge of Lake Victoria. Much of its land is suitable for peasant subsistence agriculture. Its economic mainstay is fishing and peasant farming as well as mining of construction materials like stones. Water hyacinth in Lake Victoria has affected fishing.

Three-quarters of the people have access to safe sanitation and over a third have safe drinking water. Siaya District is a moderately populated area.

## ► Election Information

Siaya District bucked the trend in the 1997 election where much of Luo Nyanza voted for the National Development Party. Of its three members of parliament, two are FORD-Kenya representatives. The MPS cover an average of 507 km<sup>2</sup> to reach about 160,055 constituents each.

# Bondo

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	113,583	125,197	238,780	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.97	31.15	7.76	14.38
Population Density	242 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Bondo was hived off Siaya District so its poverty, income, employment and health indicators can be inferred from those of the now smaller Siaya District.

Bondo District does not have a huge population but it is somewhat densely populated. 46% of the population is below 18years.

Just like in Siaya District primary school enrolment is high, 79.7% ranking Bondo 19th out of 69 districts. But secondary school enrolment plummets 17%, ranking Bondo 41st out of 69 districts.

### Other Information

The main economic activities in the district are fishing and peasant farming. Residents say they cannot market their crops; water hyacinth is a big problem as are the poor roads.

### Election Information

Bondo's two members of Parliament represent about 119,390 constituents each and cover an average area of 494km<sup>2</sup> to reach their constituents.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	79.2	80.2	79.7	19*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	16.7	17.2	17.0	41*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	32.1			26*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	15.4			17*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			25.7
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	29.8	21*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	98,735	72,108	73.03	71.74

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Bondo	Oburu Odinga	NDP	88.41	78.80
Rarieda	George O. Ngunire	NDP	82.20	70.69

Population per MP	119,390
Area per MP	494Km <sup>2</sup>

# Kisumu

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	248,735	255,624	504,359	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	42.40	36.91	8.82	11.34
Population Density	549 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	46.91	65.44	38*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	54.99	26**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 6,493	19***
Unemployment Rate(%)	25.7	38***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	70.4	69.1	69.7	39 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	24.4	13.9	19.0	36 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			33.2	32 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			13.7	6 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	23.5	17.6	20.6	15 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			129	39 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				25.7
Life Expectancy	38.1 years	N. Rank	46	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection, Skin diseases, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections, HIV/AIDS			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	62.80	12 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	81.20	21 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	47.4	6 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	224,133	133,627	59.62	64.92
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kisumu Town East	Eric Gor Sungu	NDP	84.80	73.21
Kisumu Town West	Joab Omino	NDP	72.99	55.58
Kisumu Rural	Winston O. Ayoki	NDP	53.95	27.34
Population per MP	168,120			
Area per MP	216 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Kisumu District has a low unemployment rate of 25.7% compared to other districts. But its monthly mean income of Ksh 6,493 is lower than Kenya's urban average. Kisumu is also one of the poorest districts with an absolute poverty rate of 65.44% and food poverty of 54.99%.

## ► Other Information

Kisumu District is host to Kenya's second city, a harbour on Lake Victoria, is an important regional centre linking Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya, who all share Lake Victoria

Kisumu's school enrolment rates reflect a national trend where it has high primary school enrolment rates, 69.7%, and low secondary school enrolment rates, 19%.

129 out a thousand babies die before their first birthday in Kisumu, making child health care an issue.

Four-fifths of Kisumu residents have safe sanitation and three-fifths of them have safe drinking water.

## ► Election Information

Kisumu's three MPs cover an average of 216km<sup>2</sup> to reach about 168,120 constituents each. During the last election the district voted overwhelmingly for NDP with all winners enjoying comfortable victory margins.

# Nyando

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	146,635	153,295	299,930	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	44.32	32.17	8.45	13.45
Population Density	257 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Nyando's other development indicators can be inferred from Kisumu District from which it was hived.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	140.3	148.0	144.0	1*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	22.7	20.6	21.6	26*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	33.7			33*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	15.2			16*

## Other Information

The district straddles River Nyando, which periodically bursts its banks, flooding large areas of the district. Nyando benefits from its proximity to Kisumu District. Its economic activities are rice, oilseed farming and some fishing.

## Socio-Economic Information

Nyando has the highest primary school enrolment in Kenya, 144%. Nyando has a 100%-plus enrolment rate because some students are in primary school but probably above the normal enrolment age (6-13 years). Secondary school enrolment plummets to 21.6%

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			25.7
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	24.3	34*

## Election Information

There are three MPs in the district and they represent an average of 99,977 constituents in an average area of about 389 km<sup>2</sup>.

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	124,494	116,964	93.95	73.18

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Nyando	Geoffrey Otita	NDP	82.56	78.02
Muhoroni	William O. Omamo	NDP	83.93	71.52
Nyakach	Peter O. Odoyo	NDP	86.59	71.29

Population per MP	99,977
Area per MP	389 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Rachuonyo

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	145,793	161,333	307,126	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.08	30.95	8.01	13.55
Population Density	325 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	73.6	72.1	72.8	32*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	22.9	11.4	17.4	39*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	32.5			28*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	18.6			57*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(5%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			25.7
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection, Measles, HIV/AIDS, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	20.3	43*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	123,005	95,229	77.42	74.87
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kasipul Kabondo	William O. Otula	NDP	82.86	69.22
Karachuonyo	Adhu Awiti	NDP	64.32	29.08
Population per MP	153,563			
Area per MP	473 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Rachuonyo District is fairly densely populated with 325 people a square kilometre. Rachuonyo was once part of Homa Bay District so its other development indicators can be inferred from that district.

## ► Other Information

The district's residents are peasant farmers, fish and mine construction material.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

72.8% of the children who are primary school-going age are in school. Only 17.4% of the secondary school-going age children are in school.

## ► Election Information

Rachuonyo has two members of Parliament who cover an average area of 473km<sup>2</sup> representing 153,563 constituents.

# Homa Bay

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	136,728	151,812	288,540	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.39	32.36	8.04	12.72
Population Density	249 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

This district has the highest incidence of absolute poverty in Kenya. It also has a very high food poverty rate, 62.78%. Homa Bay also has one of the lowest mean monthly household incomes, Ksh. 3,852 and a fairly high unemployment rate of 20.28%.

### Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	47.74	77.49	46*
Food Poverty (%)	..	62.78	36**

### Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 3,852	40***
Unemployment Rate(%)	20.28	34

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	77.1	73.8	75.5	25 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	18.6	12.6	15.7	42 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			29.8	15 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			18.3	54 <sup>^</sup>

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	30.1	24.9	27.5	31 <sup>**</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				46.9
Life Expectancy	46.5	N.Rank	39	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	34.90	33‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	40.00	39‡
% of population with cement floor	18.0	50 <sup>^</sup>

### Election Information

Homa Bay's two members of Parliament represent an average of 144,270 people over an average area of 580km<sup>2</sup>.

### Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	117,202	95,566	81.54	72.17

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Rangwe	Shem O. Ochuodho	NDP	71.68	49.81
Ndhiwa	Joshua Orwa Ojode	NDP	93.26	88.71

Population per MP	144,270
Area per MP	580 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Migori

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	247,131	267,766	514,897	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.19	34.22	7.96	11.08
Population Density	257 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	34.08	57.63	29*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	41.12	15**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs3,909	39***
Unemployment Rate(%)	11.36	23***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	78.6	73.6	76.1	24*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	22.6	8.1	15.4	43*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	34.2			37*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	15.8			23*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	16.5	12.4	14.5	4**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				60.6
Life Expectancy	45.7	N. Rank	41	
Main Diseases	Diarrhoea diseases, Malaria, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Intestinal worms, Typhoid			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	18.60	39‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	41.40	38‡
% of population with cement floor	24.9	31*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	208,933	125,865	60.24	70.23
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Rongo	George M.A. Ochilo	NDP	66.67	34.64
Mogori	G.H. Owino Achola	NDP	64.10	34.30
Uriri	Herman O. Omamba	NDP	77.86	55.08
Nyatike	Tom O. Onyango	NDP	71.88	48.38
Population per MP	128,724			
Area per MP	501 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Migori District is the most populated district in Nyanza Province but it is not as densely populated as some of the other districts in the province are. Four-fifths of the population is 37 years old or younger. It is a poor district with 57.63% of its residents living in absolute poverty and 41% suffering food poverty.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

School enrolment reflects the pattern throughout most of the province: high primary school enrolment rates, low secondary school enrolment rates.

Migori has one of the lowest levels of malnutrition among the under 5-year-olds group, 14.5%. On the other hand, 60.6% of Migori households spend more than an hour getting to the nearest dispensary.

## ► Election Information

There are 4 MPs in Migori. Each Member of Parliament represents an average of 128,724 constituents. The MPs cover average area, 501 km<sup>2</sup> to reach their constituents.

# Suba

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	75,167	80,499	155,666	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 45.90	19-37 34.27	38-47 7.83	48 11.62
Population Density	147 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Suba District is the least densely populated area in Nyanza Province. Suba District was carved out of both Homa Bay and Migori Districts. The other development indicators for Suba District can be inferred from these districts.

### Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

### Socio-Economic Information

Primary school enrolment is 74% but this is not carried on to the secondary school level where enrolment is just 10.4%.

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	75.1	72.9	74.0	29 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	15.7	5.1	10.4	56 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	31.7			22 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	11.1			2 <sup>^</sup>

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			33.7
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Urinary Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Skin diseases & Infections			

### Other Information

Residents of Suba farm for their day-to-day needs, fish and some grow sugar cane. Cotton used to be major crop. It can once again become a major crop with the opportunities in the textiles market created by the American Africa Growth & Opportunity Act.

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	17.6	51 <sup>^</sup>

### Election Information

Suba District's two members of Parliament each represent the lowest average number of constituents in Nyanza Province. These 77,833 constituents per MP and an average constituency size of 528km<sup>2</sup>.

### Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	63,564	85,741	134.89	71.78
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mbita	G. Otieno Kajwang'	NDP	78.86	58.30
Gwasi	Felix U. Kanyauchi	NDP	65.38	30.04
Population per MP	77,833			
Area per MP	528 Km <sup>2</sup>			



# Kuria

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	73,989	77,898	151,887	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	50.20	34.00	6.58	8.79
Population Density	261 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	65.2	63.1	64.2	45 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	14.7	13.9	14.3	45 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	36.6			53 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17.0			44 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	33.7			
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Skin diseases & Infections, HIV/AIDS			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	14.0	55 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	56,576	35,142	62.11	70.81
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kuria	Shadrack Manga	KANU	50.99	17.09
Population per MP	151,887			
Area per MP	581 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

This is the least populated district in Nyanza Province. Kuria District has 151,887 residents. Kuria District, a new district, was once part of Migori District and its other development indicators can be inferred from that district.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

It's ranking for both primary and secondary school enrolments is the same, 45, but the rates do not reflect the same consistency. There is a big gap between the primary and secondary school enrolment rates, 64.2% to 14.3%. This reflects the trend in the province where secondary school enrolment rates fall far below the primary school enrolment rates.

## ► Election Information

Kuria District is one of six one-constituency districts. The area MP covers 581 km<sup>2</sup> and represents 151,887 people.

# Kisii

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	234,448	257,338	491,786	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.77	34.83	8.59	10.37
Population Density	758 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Kisii District is the most densely populated area of Nyanza Province with 758 people a square kilometre and ranks second in terms of rural population density in the country after Vihiga. Kisii has the least unemployment in Nyanza at 5% and it also has the second highest mean household income in the province after Kisumu.

### Socio-Economic Information

Only 62 children die before their first birthday. 22.9% of the under 5-year-olds are malnourished.

Over half Kisii's residents have clean drinking water and safe sanitation.

### Election Information

Kisii District's five members of Parliament cover the least area in Nyanza Province, only 130km<sup>2</sup>. This area also represents the third lowest average constituency size in the country. Each MP represents an average of 98,357 constituents. During the last election, all seats went to KANU.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	31.58	57.22	28*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	46.82	19**	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 6,367	20***
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.07	10***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	74.2	74.8	74.5	28 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	34.8	28.7	31.7	12 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools				39 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools				58 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	26.3	19.5	22.9	22 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day				22 <sup>***</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				27.2
Life Expectancy	52.1	N.Rank	33	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Anaemia, Gastro-enteritis, Broncho Pneumonia, Tuberculosis			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	57.10	18‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	87.40	14‡
% of population with cement floor	21.1	40 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	199,816	204,017	102.10	63.16
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Bonchari	John Z. Opore	KANU	54.57	27.54
Bomachoge	Zaphania Nyangwara	KANU	49.75	18.03
Nyarbari Masaba	Samson Ongeru	KANU	62.09	50.83
Nyarbari Chache	Simeon Nyachae	KANU	83.33	74.50
Kitutu Chache	Jimmy Angwenyi	KANU	75.25	59.15
Population per MP	98,357			
Area per MP	130 Km <sup>2</sup>			

# Gucha

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	211,249	239,690	450,939	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.84	35.70	8.34	9.90
Population Density	698 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	58.1	59.0	58.6	49 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	33.5	26.7	30.1	15 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			26.8	10 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			21.2	65 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				33.7
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	13.8	56 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	181,742	81,257	44,71	67.39
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
S. Mugirango	James Magara(B-E)	Ford-K	61.92	255
Bobasi	Christopher Obure	KANU	59.38	24.58
Population per MP	225,470			
Area per MP	331 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Gucha District is the second most densely populated district in Nyanza province with 698 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Gucha is a new district carved out of Kisii and does not have many development indicators. Kisii District's development indicators give a picture of Gucha's development.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Gucha has the lowest primary school enrolment rate, 58.6%, in the province but it also has the second highest secondary school enrolment rate, 30.1%, in Nyanza.

It takes 33.7% of Gucha households more than an hour to get to the nearest dispensary.

## ► Election Information

Gucha has the highest average of constituents per MP Parliament, 225,470, in Nyanza Province. The two MPs of the district cover an average area of 331km<sup>2</sup>.

# Nyamira

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	239,851	258,251	498,102	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.07	34.92	8.45	10.25
Population Density	556 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

It is the second poorest district in the province after Homa Bay. 66.74% of its residents live in absolute poverty and 58.81% of them have a poor diet.

It is the second poorest district in the province after Homa Bay. 66.74% of its residents live in absolute poverty.

### Socio-Economic Information

Nyamira District has the highest secondary school enrolment rate in Nyanza Province, 40.6%. It has a primary school enrolment rate of 72.2%.

58.81% of them have a poor diet. Only 15.9% of children in the under 5-year-olds group are malnourished. 97.5% of Nyamira residents have safe sanitation. Just under half of them drink clean water.

### Election Information

Nyamira has three members of Parliament who represent an average of 166,034 constituents each and cover an area of about 299km<sup>2</sup> each.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	51.57	66.74	42*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	58.81	31**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,593	26***
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	73.7	70.7	72.2	34^
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	43.6	37.5	40.6	5^
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	30.2			1^
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	21.6			6^

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	23.8	8.0	15.9	9^^
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				19.0
Life Expectancy	45.7	N.Rank	42	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Intestinal worms, Diarrhoea diseases,			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	45.10	26‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	97.50	4†
% of population with cement floor	21.7	38^

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	200,381	146,222	72.97	66.46

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kitutu Masaba	George Anyona	KSC	48.69	26.60
West Mugirango	Henry Obwocha	Ford-K	50.60	20.29
North Mugirango				
Borabu	Joseph Ombasa	KANU	49.51	8.35
Population per MP	166,034			
Area per MP	299 Km <sup>2</sup>			



## Western Province

### Demographic Information

Western Province is home to 3.36 million people - 12% of Kenya's population. 52% of the population are female.

48% are under 15 - along with North Eastern province the highest concentration of young people in the country.

Western also highest rural population density at 406 people/km<sup>2</sup> second only to Nairobi the capital city. This province also has highest fertility rate 5.63 children to every woman of childbearing age.

Life expectancy in the province is 52.4% a little bit below the national average at 54.7 year of age.

### Socio-Economic Information

73% of the province's children of school going age are enrolled in primary school giving it a national rank of 4. Like all the other provinces, secondary school enrolment is low - at 25.1% it is the second highest in the country!

The province has a literacy rate of 74.6% a little higher than the national average of 70.9%. 64 out of every 1000 children born alive die before their first birthday giving western province a rank of 5 out of Kenya's 8 provinces. 66.5% of the population have access to safe water - the highest proportion in the country. Most housing - 79.2% is constructed of non-permanent materials.

### Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	1,610,413	1,748,363	3,358,776	5
Life Expectancy (1999)	51.3	53.5	52.4	5
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	48	2	48	8
Population Density	406 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			2

### Socio-Economic Indicators

#### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)(%)	58.0	5*
Food Poverty (1997)(%)	58.6	6*

#### Income and Unemployment

Wage Employment as % of Population	3.3	6
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	8.0	6

#### Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	72.7	4
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	25.1	2*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	34	6
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17	6
Literacy Rate	74.6	3

#### Health

Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> Birthday	63.9	5*
Under 5 Mortality Rate(%)	122.5	6*
Fertility Rate	5.63	7*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	178	4
No. of Health Facilities	310	7

#### Housing Water and Sanitation

Population with access to safe water (%)	66.5	1
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	82.2	6*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	79.2	7*
Population with Brick/Cement floor(%)	19.9	7*

# Lugari

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	105,273	110,647	215,920	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 49.00	19-37 32.58	38-47 7.92	48 10.17
Population Density	322 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	55.4	58.6	57.0	50*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	33.5	43.1	38.3	6*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	11.5			1*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16.7			38*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Skin diseases and Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	16.4	53*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	83,203	105,256	126,521	71.06

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Malava	Peter S. Shitanda	Ford-K	53.31	14.22
Lugari	Cyrus S.K. Jirongo	KANU	54.51	9.95

Population per MP	107,960
Area per MP	335 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Lugari is a new district but was once part of Kakamega District. There are few statistics on the district available so for other development indicators. Kakamega serve as a good point of reference.

## ► Other Information

Lugari residents, having the advantage of rich soils, farm for day-to-day needs, grain for sale outside the district and tend livestock.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Lugari District has the highest secondary school enrolment in Western Province. With 38.3% of eligible boys and girls entering secondary school, Lugari also has one of the highest secondary school enrolment rates in the country. Conversely, it has a comparatively low primary school enrolment rate, 57%, though Lugari also has the lowest pupil-teacher ratio in the country.

The main development challenge therefore is to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

## ► Election Information

Lugari has two members of Parliament who cover an average area of 335km<sup>2</sup> to reach all their constituents. The MPs represent about 107,960 constituents each.

# Kakamega

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	290,343	313,079	603,422	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.01	32.67	8.36	11.82
Population Density	433 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Kakamega District has the highest unemployment rate in Western Province, 31.37%. On the other hand, Kakamega is the second least poor district in the province but its poverty rates still make it a very poor district. Just over half of Kakamega residents are absolutely poor and have a poor diet.

### Socio-Economic Information

Kakamega also has the lowest primary school enrolment rate, 41.5%, in the province and among the bottom ten in the country.

Kakamega is the second most populated district in Western Province, 603,422 people. 26.8% of its under 5-year-olds are malnourished. 101 children die before they turn one.

80% of the people in Kakamega have clean water to drink. 93.6% of them have safe sanitation.

### Election Information

Kakamega has three members of Parliament who cover a constituency area of about 279km<sup>2</sup>, representing 120,684 people each.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	51.34	56.69	27*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	57.99	30**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 4,910	32**
Unemployment Rate(%)	31.37	40***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	39.8	43.2	41.5	59 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	20.0	20.3	20.2	33 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			35.7	48 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.7	39 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	29.1	24.5	26.8	28 <sup>**</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			101	36 <sup>***</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				43.6
Life Expectancy	56.2 years	N.Rank	23	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Skin diseases and infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	80.30	3 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	93.60	7 <sup>†</sup>
% of population with cement floor	18.1	49 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	245,144	174,867	71.33	65.09

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Lurambi	Newton Kulundu	Ford-K	57.89	21.26
Shinyalu	Daniel L. Khamasi	Ford-K	50.96	5.96
Ikolomani	Joseph Mugalla	KANU	61.17	23.04

Population per MP	120,684
Area per MP	279Km <sup>2</sup>



# Butere/Mumias

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	227,043	249,885	476,928	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	48.22	31.22	8.06	12.45
Population Density	508 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	61.1	62.2	61.6	46*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	16.2	11.4	13.8	47*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	36.4			52*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17.3			48*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			..
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Skin diseases and Infections,			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	15.9	54*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	192,004	112,756	58.73	67.26
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Butere	Amukowa Anangwe	KANU	50.31	2.39
Mumias	Wycliffe Osundwa	KANU	54.42	26.01
Kwhisero	H. Aywa Odongo	KANU	69.15	47.31
Matungu	Joseph Wamukoya	KANU	45.61	13.01
Population per MP	119,232			
Area per MP	235Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Butere is the second most densely populated district in the province with 508 people a square kilometre. Butere is another district that was once part of Kakamega. Because Butere is still in its infancy there are few statistics on it, so for other development indicators, Kakamega's own statistics can serve as a good reference.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Butere District has the lowest secondary school enrolment rate in Western Province, 13.8%. Its primary school enrolment rate is almost five times higher at 61.6%.

## ► Election Information

Butere's four members of Parliament represent 119,234 constituents and cover about 470km<sup>2</sup> to reach all their constituents. During the last election, all the seat were won by KANU.

# Vihiga

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	232,720	266,163	498,883	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.27	29.91	7.85	15.80
Population Density	886 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Vihiga has the third highest population density in the country, 886 people a square kilometre, after Nairobi and Mombasa.

Vihiga also has the lowest unemployment rate in Western Province, 5.26%, and the highest monthly mean household income in the province, Ksh 6,025. At the same time Vihiga is only second from bottom in the province when it comes to poverty (61.97%) and the diet of its residents (food poverty: 59.58%).

## Socio-Economic Information

Vihiga has the second highest primary school enrolment rate in the country. It is 104% and indicates that some students enter class when they have passed the primary school-going age.

While 92% of Vihiga's residents have safe sanitation, less than have clean drinking water.

## Election Information

Vihiga's four MPs each cover an area of 141km<sup>2</sup> to reach all their constituents, making the district the fourth smallest in the country in terms area covered per MP. Vihiga's MPs each represent an average of 124,721 people. During the last election, KANU won all the seats.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	53.00	61.97	33*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	59.58	33**	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 6,025	22***
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.26	11***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	86.8	121.4	104.1	2*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	37.1	39.2	38.2	7*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	40.4			62*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	18.5			56*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	7.7	20.6	14.5	2**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				14.0
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Urinary Tract infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	49.80	23‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	92.00	10‡
% of population with cement floor	16.7	52*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	205,329	172,368	83.95	66.44

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Emuhaya	Sheldon Muchilwa	KANU	44.91	1.85
Sabatia	Musaliala Mudavadi	KANU	89.65	77.63
Vihiga	Yusuf Chanzu	KANU	69.64	40.55
Hamisi	George M. Khaniri	KANU	46.45	16.27

Population per MP	124,721
Area per MP	141 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Mt Elgon

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	66,783	68,250	135,033	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	50.52	32.37	7.57	9.53
Population Density	143 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	86.2	87.4	86.8	9*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	20.0	20.3	20.2	32*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			36.2	50*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			20.2	63*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	10.0	64*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	50,690	39,697	78.31	64.04
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mt. Elgon	Joseph Kimkung	KANU	68.56	43.89
Population per MP	135,033			
Area per MP	944 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Mt. Elgon is the least populated district in Western Province and one of the least populated in Kenya with 135,033 people. It is also the least densely populated district in Western Province.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Mt. Elgon District has a high primary school enrolment rate (86.8%) which plummets to a 20.2% secondary school enrolment rate.

## ► Election Information

Mt. Elgon is a one-constituency district. All registered voters voted in the 1997 General Elections. The area MP covers 944km<sup>2</sup>, the widest area covered by an MP in Western Province, to reach his 135,033 constituents.

# Bungoma

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	425,957	450,534	876,491	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.30	32.52	7.83	10.21
Population Density	424 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Bungoma is the most populated district in Western Province with 876,491 people. It is also the least poor district in the province with an absolute poverty rate of 55.21% and a food poverty rate of 57.12%.

## Socio-Economic Information

Bungoma District has the second highest primary enrolment rate in the province (86.8%) and is ranked 7th in the country. 28% of all secondary school-going age children are in class.

21.7% of children under the age of five are malnourished. 92 children for every one thousand die before their first birthday.

74.3% of Bungoma residents have clean water to drink, ranking the district 5th in the country. 87.1% of the people in the district have safe sanitation.

## Election Information

There are five members of Parliament in Bungoma district who represent on average 175,298 constituents each. They each cover 414km<sup>2</sup> to reach all their constituents. During the last elections, FORD- K took all seats with comfortable victory margins.

## Socio-Economic Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	56.00	55.21	23*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	57.12	28**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,526	28***
Unemployment Rate(%)	29.72	39***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	85.3	88.3	86.8	7 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	30.6	25.5	28.0	19 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			41.7	64 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.6	36 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	22.1	21.3	21.7	17 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			92.0	35 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary(%)				38.1
Life Expectancy(%)	55.3 years	N. Rank	25	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Anaemia, Broncho Pneumonia, Gastro-enteritis, Typhoid			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	74.30	5 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	87.10	15 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	18.5	46 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	337,385	246,915	73.18	75.15

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kimilili	Mukhisa Kituyi	Ford-K	87.96	75.24
Webuye	Musikari Kombo	Ford-K	67.73	35.15
Sirisia	John Munyasia	Ford-K	78.76	55.62
Kanduyi	Athanas Wafula	Ford-K	80.88	63.28
Bumula	Lawrence Sifuna	Ford-K	78.08	57.45

Population per MP	175,298
Area per MP	414 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Teso

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	87,926	93,565	181,491	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	48.83	32.17	7.92	11.03
Population Density	325 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	67.7	63.4	65.5	44*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	23.5	17.9	20.7	29*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	33.0			30*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	15.9			24*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			..
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Skin diseases and infections, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	20.9	41*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	72,184	53,291	73.83	75.45
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Amagoro	Albert A.A. Ekirapa	KANU	72.29	44.21
Population per MP	181,491			
Area per MP	559 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Teso is the second least populated district in Western Province.

## ► Other Information

With its good soils, abundant water, Teso is a good farming district. There are also assortments of construction materials that can be used on a commercial scale: stones, sand and clay.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Its primary school enrolment rate is 65.5% and its secondary school enrolment rate is 20.7%.

## ► Election Information

Teso District, which has only one constituency, has the second largest area covered by an MP in Western Province. Its sole MP would need to travel 559km<sup>2</sup> to meet all his 181,491 constituents.

# Busia

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	174,368	196,240	370,608	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	48.60	30.48	7.75	12.79
Population Density	330 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Busia is the poorest district in Western Province and one of the poorest in the country. Its 66% absolute poverty rating is ranked fourth from the bottom countrywide. 61% of Busia's residents are considered food poor. Busia also has the lowest monthly mean household income in the province with Ksh 3,315. Its unemployment rate, however, is the second lowest in the district at 13.65%.

## Socio-Economic Information

Busia's primary school enrolment rate is 67.4%. Its secondary school enrolment rate is 17.1%.

Less than a fifth of under 5-year-olds are malnourished. 111 out of 1,000 children die before their first birthday. 47.5% of the households in Busia take more than an hour to get to a dispensary.

61.40% of Busia's residents have clean water to drink and 84.3% of them have safe sanitation.

## Election Information

Busia has the least constituents per MP in Western Province. The district's four MPs represent 92,652 people each and would need to travel about 281km<sup>2</sup> to reach all of them. KANU swept the district's vote during the last election.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	56.90	65.99	40*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	64.1	34**	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 3,315	41****
Unemployment Rate(%)	13.65	26***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	66.1	68.8	67.4	41*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	21.8	12.2	17.1	40*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	34.7			43*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16.6			37*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	23.6	15.8	19.7	13**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	111			38***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				47.5
Life Expectancy	46.3 years	N. Rank	40	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Skin diseases and Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	61.40	15‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	84.30	18‡
% of population with cement floor	18.7	44*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	146,597	119,102	81.24	71.22

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Nambale	Chrysanthius Okemo	KANU	66.81	32.34
Butula	Francis Masakhalia	KANU	53.19	25.28
Funyula	Arthur Moody Awori	KANU	53.97	12.22
Budalangi	Raphael Wanjala	KANU	54.96	10.30

Population per MP	92,652
Area per MP	281 Km <sup>2</sup>



# Rift Valley Province

## Demographic Information

Rift Valley, Kenya's largest province that stretches from Northwest to South is home to 25% of the population of the country – almost 7m people. The population is almost evenly divided between men and women. 46% of these are children aged below 15 years of age. The province has the second highest fertility rate at 5.3 children per woman of childbearing age. The province has a population density of 38people/km<sup>2</sup> on average. This varies from district to district and some of the districts are quite densely settled. Life expectancy in the province at 58.5 years is a little bit higher than the national average of 54.7 years.

## Socio-Economic Information

More than 65% of the province's children of school going age are enrolled in primary school while 18% of the teenagers are in school. This reflects the national trend of low secondary school enrolment.

In terms of infant mortality, the province ranks third in the country – third lowest number of children who die before their first birthday. Less than 30% of the houses are constructed of permanent materials. Rift Valley has the highest number of health facilities in the country.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	3,498,989	3,488,047	6,987,036	1
Life Expectancy(1999)	57.5	59.5	58.5	4
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	46	3	51	5
Population Density	38 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			5

## Socio-Economic Indicators

### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)	50.1	2*
Food Poverty (1997)	48.0	3*

### Income and Unemployment

Wage Employment as % of Population	5.4	4
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	10.1	5

### Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	66.9	5
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	18.3	5*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	33	3
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17	5
Literacy Rate(%)	72.6	4

### Health

Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> Birthday	50.3	3*
Under 5 Mortality Rate(%)	67.8	3*
Fertility Rate(%)	5.31	6*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	161	6
No. of Health Facilities	1,207	1

### Housing Water and Sanitation

Population with access to safe water (%)	46.1	6
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	62.8	3*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	67.8	6*
Population with Brick/Cement floor	28.9	6*



# Turkana

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	224,548	226,312	450,860	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	40.25	32.32	8.09	9.28
Population Density	7 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	73.76	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	30.4	22.8	26.7	66*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	6.2	3.8	5.0	65*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			40.0	61*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			14.9	12*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			91	34***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	42.3	N. Rank	45	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Eye Infections, Skin diseases and Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	7.3	67*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	169,147	78,632	46.49	48.36
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Turkana North	John M. Kiyonga	Ford-K	53.30	6.53
Turkana Central	David Ekwee Ethuro	KANU	96.16	91.70
Turkana South	Francis E. Achuka	KANU	77.71	54.94
Population per MP	150,287			
Area per MP	22,796 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Though home to 450,000 people, Turkana is the least densely populated district in Rift Valley Province together with Samburu. There are seven people a square kilometre in Turkana District. Turkana is one of the districts that were not covered during the Welfare Monitoring Surveys and hence its socio-economic statistics are hard to compare with the rest of the country.

## ► Other Information

Turkana is home to a large refugee population and is a service point for relief operations in southern Sudan.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Turkana also has the lowest primary and secondary school enrolment rate in the province. Only 26.7% of the eligible children are in primary school and 5% are in secondary school. These rates are also among the lowest in the country.

## ► Election Information

Turkana's three members of Parliament cover the largest area in the country, 22,796 km<sup>2</sup> each. They each represent about 150,287 people.

# West Pokot

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	151,506	156,580	308,086	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.88	32.27	7.33	10.46
Population Density	34 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

West Pokot is also the poorest district in Rift Valley Province with an absolute poverty level of 68.46% and a food poverty level of 69.74%. It also has the second lowest monthly mean household income in Rift Valley, Ksh 3,304.

### Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	48.52	68.46	43*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	69.74	41**	

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 3,304	42***
Unemployment Rate(%)	1.57	1***

### Socio-Economic Information

West Pokot's school enrolment rates are on the lower side in Rift Valley Province. 44.9% of eligible children go to primary school, 11.3% go to secondary school.

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	47.4	42.3	44.9	57*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	12.4	10.2	11.3	54*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			48.5	67*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			13.9	7*

Almost half the children in West Pokot below five years old are malnourished. 108 out of 1,000 children die before they are one.

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	49.4	50.0	49.7	42**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			108	37***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				69.4
Life Expectancy	44	N.Rank	44	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Eye Infections, Diarrhoea diseases			

There is little clean drinking water or safe sanitation in the district.

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	8.80	42‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	11.70	42‡
% of population with cement floor	11.8	59^

### Election Information

The three members of Parliament in West Pokot cover a comparatively large area each to reach their all constituents, 3,021 km<sup>2</sup>. They each represent about 102,695 people. The district voted KANU at the last election.

### Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	120,964	82,146	67.91	11.0
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kacheliba	Samuel Poghisio	KANU	99.16	98.17
Kapenguria	Samuel Moroto	KANU	91.07	81.90
Sigor	Christopher Lomada	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Population per MP	102,695			
Area per MP	3,021 Km <sup>2</sup>			

# Samburu

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	69,378	74,169	143,547	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.90	31.25	7.63	10.95
Population Density	7 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	84.13	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	48.0	33.6	40.9	61*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	14.3	5.4	9.9	62*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			30.7	17*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.9	25*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			34	5***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	54.7	N. Rank	28	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Skin diseases & Infections, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	13.4	57*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	55,484	41,847	75.42	71.95

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Samburu West	Peter Lenges	KANU	61.09	23.39
Samburu East	Sammy Leshore	KANU	63.76	27.77

Population per MP	71,774
Area per MP	10,564 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Samburu is the least densely populated district in Rift Valley Province together with Turkana. There are seven people a square kilometre in Samburu District. Samburu is also one of the least populated districts in Rift Valley Province with 143,547 people.

Samburu has not been consistently covered in the Welfare Monitoring Surveys because of its insecure and poor infrastructure, which is why there are few socio-economic statistics on the district.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

The district also has comparatively low school enrolment rates. For primary school, the rate is 40.9% of the eligible children. For secondary school the rate is 9.9%.

However, it has one of the lowest rates of infant mortality. 34 out of 1,000 children die before they are one year old.

## ► Election Information

Samburu has two members of Parliament. They cover the second largest area per MP in Rift Valley Province, 10,564 km<sup>2</sup>. The two of them represent about 71,774 people each.

# Trans Nzoia

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	286,836	288,826	575,662	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 48.30	19-37 33.51	38-47 8.07	48 9.97
Population Density	231 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Trans Nzoia is the most densely populated district in Rift Valley Province after Buret with 231 people a square kilometre. It is also one of the most populated districts in the province with 575,662 people. Trans Nzoia has one of the highest unemployment rates in the province (15.69%) and the lowest monthly mean household incomes in the province (Ksh 4,858). Its absolute poverty level is 54.83% and its food poverty level is 54.21%.

### Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	48.57	54.83	22*
Food Poverty (%)	..	54.21	24**

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 4,858	33***
Unemployment Rate(%)	15.69	29***

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	71.0	74.4	72.7	33^
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	15.2	15.1	15.2	44^
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	39.6			58^
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17.3			49^

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	21.5	22.2	21.9	18**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	62.0			22***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				58.0
Life Expectancy	61.4	N.Rank	13	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

### Socio-Economic Information

The district's school enrolment rates are comparatively good. 72.7% for primary school and 15.2% for secondary school. 55.2% of Trans Nzoia's residents have clean water to drink and 68.1% have safe sanitation.

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	55.20	19‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	68.10	27‡
% of population with cement floor	21.6	39^

### Election Information

Trans Nzoia has the third largest number of constituents per MP, 191,887 in Rift Valley. This ranks it seventh countrywide. The district's three MPs cover a fairly large area each, 829 km<sup>2</sup>. The districts votes were divided between KANU and Ford-K.

### Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	229,035	168,820	73.71	74.56

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kwanza	Noah Wekesa	Ford-K	58.1	19.17
Saboti	Michael K. Wamalwa	Ford-K	63.35	41.28
Cherangani	Kipruto Kirwa	KANU	63.43	32.78

Population per MP	191,887
Area per MP	829 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Uasin Gishu

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	315,932	306,773	622,705	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	43.74	37.47	8.36	9.60
Population Density	187 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	33.54	42.22	13*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	43.62	17*	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 8,509	10***
Unemployment Rate(%)	14.48	27***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	71.0	70.8	70.9	37*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	18.8	17.3	18.1	38*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			34.5	40*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.8	22*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	20.7	18.6	19.7	12**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			54.0	17***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				55.5
Life Expectancy	59.3	N. Rank	18	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Eye infections, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	84.10	1‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	90.70	12‡
% of population with cement floor	39.8	11^

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	273,343	195,327	71.46	53.69

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Eldoret North	William Ruto	KANU	61.26	34.89
Eldoret East	Francis K. Lagat	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Eldoret South	Maiza Jesse Kibet	KANU	73.20	52.12

Population per MP	207,568
Area per MP	1,109 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Uasin Gishu is the second most populated district in Rift Valley Province after Nakuru with 622,705 people. It also has the second highest monthly mean household income in the province after Kajiado with Ksh 8,509.

Samburu has not been consistently covered in the Welfare Monitoring Surveys because of its insecure and poor infrastructure, which is why there are few socio-economic statistics on the district.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

The district has a comparatively good primary school enrolment rate of 70.9%, which, like most of the country drops, drops to 18.1% in secondary school.

Just over half of Uasin Gishu's residents need more than an hour to get to the nearest dispensary.

90.7% have safe sanitation and 84.1% of them have clean water to drink.

## ► Election Information

Uasin Gishu has the largest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley, 207,568. This is also the fourth largest number of constituents per MP in the country. There are three members of Parliament in the district and they cover 1,109 km<sup>2</sup> each to reach their constituents. During the last elections, KANU swept the district.

# Marakwet

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	69,378	71,561	140,939	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.73	31.54	7.49	12.71
Population Density	89 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Marakwet has the second lowest unemployment rate in Rift Valley Province, 2.67%, after West Pokot. This is also the fifth lowest unemployment rate in the country.

### Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	27.23	47.82	16*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	47.57	20**	

### Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,610	24***
Unemployment Rate(%)	2.67	5***

### Socio-Economic Information

Marakwet also has the second highest secondary school enrolment rate in province with 24.4%. Its primary school enrolment rate is 80.1%, the fourth highest in the province.

Marakwet is the second least populated district in Rift Valley with 140,939 people. 31% of children under five years old are malnourished in Marakwet.

Less than half its residents have safe sanitation and 38.8% have clean water to drink.

### Election Information

The two members of Parliament of Marakwet have the second lowest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley, 70,470. They cover an area of 794 km<sup>2</sup> to reach these constituents.

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	79.5	80.7	80.1	18*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	29.8	18.8	24.4	21*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			30.9	18*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			18.3	53*

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	30.8	31.2	31.0	37**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			19	57.0***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				33.8
Main Diseases	Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Eye Infections			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	38.80	30‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	48.50	36‡
% of population with cement floor	10.0	65*

### Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	56,042	48,979	86.84	84.16

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Marakwet East	John K. Marrimoi	KANU	64.35	29.05
Marakwet West	David K.S. Sudi	KANU	93.88	87.08

Population per MP	70,470
Area per MP	794 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Keiyo

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	71,147	72,718	143,865	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 45.66	19-37 34.09	38-47 8.02	48 11.96
Population Density	100 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	96.5	100.4	98.4	3 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	50.5	52.9	51.8	1 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			28.6	14 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			18.3	55 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	61	N. Rank	14	
Main Diseases	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	23.7	35 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	60,342	55,007	91.16	84.25
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Keiyo North	Elijah K. Sumbeiywo	KANU	70.07	40.00
Keiyo South	Nicholas K. Biwott	KANU	93.72	87.28
Population per MP	71,933			
Area per MP	720 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Keiyo is the fourth least populated district in Rift Valley and one of the province's least densely populated districts.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Keiyo has the highest secondary school enrolment rate in the country at 51.8%. It also has the third highest primary school enrolment rate in the country at 98.4%. These are the highest rates in the Rift Valley Province.

## ► Election Information

Keiyo has the fourth lowest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley with 71,933 people. Two members of Parliament cover 720 km<sup>2</sup> each to reach Keiyo's residents. 45.66% of Keiyo's residents were below voting age at the time of the 1999 population census. KANU won all the seats during the last election.

# Nandi

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	290,003	288,748	578,751	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 45.75	19-37 33.85	38-47 7.90	48 11.10
Population Density	200 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Nandi is the third most populated district in Rift Valley Province with 578,751 people. It is the 12th most populated district in the country. Nandi is also the fifth most densely populated district in the province with 200 people a square kilometre.

Its unemployment rate is the fourth lowest in Rift Valley at 7.18%, ranking it 16th in the country. Poverty in Nandi is high with an absolute poverty level of 64.15% while food poverty stands at 55.39%.

### Socio-Economic Information

78% of eligible children go to primary school and 21.1% go to secondary school.

24.9% of five year-olds are malnourished.

59.6% of Nandi residents have safe sanitation and 47.5% have clean drinking water.

### Election Information

Nandi District's four members of Parliament, all from KANU, represent about 144,688 people each over an area of 725 km<sup>2</sup> each.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	41.73	64.15	35*
Food Poverty (%)	..	55.39	27**

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,605	25***
Unemployment Rate(%)	7.18	16

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	76.3	80.0	78.0	23 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	23.2	19.1	21.1	27 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			31.9	24 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.5	34 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	26.9	22.8	24.9	27**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			59.0	20***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				22.4
Life Expectancy	56.7	N.Rank	22	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	47.50	24‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	59.60	31‡
% of population with cement floor	30.1	20 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	237,804	183,613	77.21	79.61

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mosop	John Sambu	KANU	96.70	92.85
Aldai	Simeon K. Choge	KANU	64.88	53.76
Emgwen	Joseph Leting	KANU	85.04	72.78
Tinderet	Henry Kosgey	KANU	83.89	71.80

Population per MP	144,688
Area per MP	725 Km <sup>2</sup>



# Baringo

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	130,504	134,924	264,978	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.18	31.82	7.71	11.31
Population Density	31 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	40.77	36.95	8*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	35.32	9*	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs7,516	12***
Unemployment Rate(%)	21.44	36***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	65.7	67.3	66.5	43 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	23.6	14.6	19.1	35 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			17.5	3 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			17.0	45 <sup>+</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	35.0	25.0	30.0	36 <sup>**</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			63.0	24 <sup>***</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				42.7
Life Expectancy	55.8	N. Rank	24	
Main Diseases	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Rheumatism			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	30.20	35‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	68.30	26‡
% of population with cement floor	18.5	47 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	101,997	87,047	85.34	43.99

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Baringo East	Joseph Lotodo	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Baringo North	Andrew Kiptoon	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Baringo Central	Daniel T. arap Moi	KANU	99.45	98.73

Population per MP	88,236
Area per MP	2,882 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Baringo is the third richest district in Rift Valley Province, after Kajjado and Laikipia. Its absolute poverty level at 36.95% puts it eighth nationally and is a drop from its 1994 level, which was 40.77%. This makes Baringo one of the few districts where poverty is reducing. Its food poverty level at 35.32% puts it ninth nationally. Baringo has the highest unemployment rate in Rift Valley at 21.44%. It has a monthly mean household income of Ksh 7,516.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

30% of children below five years old are malnourished and 63 out of 1,000 children die before they are one year old. 42.7% of households take more than an hour to reach the nearest dispensary.

## ► Election Information

Baringo's three members of Parliament represent about 88,236 constituents each over an area of 2,882 km<sup>2</sup> each.

# Koibatek

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	69,236	68,927	138,163	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 45.70	19-37 34.73	38-47 7.59	48 11.16
Population Density	60 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Koibatek is the least populated district in the province with 138,163 people. Once part of Baringo district, Koibatek other socio-economic indicators can be inferred from there since it hasn't been covered in recent Welfare Monitoring Surveys.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	84.9	88.7	86.8	8 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	33.8	25.2	19.5	34 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			20.7	4 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.3	3 <sup>+</sup>

## Socio-Economic Information

Koibatek has the second highest primary school enrolment rate in Rift Valley Province after Keiyo with 86.8% ranking it 8th in the country.

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary			..	..
Main Diseases	Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Skin diseases & infections, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	26.0	30 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information

Koibatek's two members of Parliament represent the smallest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley with 69,082 people each. To reach their constituents they each cover 1,153 km<sup>2</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	56,971	49,637	87.13	82.85

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mogotio	William Morogo	KANU	86.09	71.51
Eldama Ravine	Musa C. Sirma	KANU	57.35	14.53

Population per MP	69,082
Area per MP	1,153 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Laikipia

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	161,698	160,489	322,187	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 43.78	19-37 34.80	38-47 8.66	48 11.91
Population Density	35 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	45.55	33.88	5*
Food Poverty (%)	..	26.34	3**

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs4,458	37***
Unemployment Rate(%)	8.32	19***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	67.6	68.6	68.1	40 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	24.3	21.6	23.0	24 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per teacher in Pri. Schools			27.1	12 <sup>^</sup>
Students per teacher in Sec. Schools			16.3	31 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	30.6	12.2	21.4	16 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			34.0	4 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				54.5
Life Expectancy	60.7	N. Rank	15	
Main Diseases	Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Rheumatism			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	51.80	21‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	81.60	20‡
% of population with cement floor	27.2	29 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	140,858	112,326	79.74	77.08

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Laikipia West	Francis C. Mbitiru	DP	71.65	45.04
Laikipia East	Festus M. Kiunjiri	DP	70.59	43.92

Population per MP	161,094
Area per MP	4,615 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Laikipia is the second least poor district in Rift Valley Province after Kajiado with an absolute poverty level of 33.88% and a food poverty level of 26.34%. This places it fifth and third respectively, nationwide. Laikipia also has the fifth lowest unemployment rate in the province at 8.32%.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

54.5% of households take more than an hour to get to the nearest dispensary.

51.8% of Laikipia residents have clean drinking water and 81.6% have safe sanitation. Laikipia population density is low.

## ► Election Information

Laikipia has the fifth largest average size of constituency (4,615 km<sup>2</sup>) in Rift Valley. The district's two members of Parliament represent about 161,094 people each. DP won both seats during the last elections.

# Nakuru

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	598,703	588,336	1,187,039	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	43.34	37.45	8.55	10.24
Population Density	164 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Nakuru is the most populated district in the country, after Nairobi, with 1,187,039 people. Nakuru is the fifth least poor district in Rift Valley Province with an absolute poverty level of 45.08%. Its food poverty level is 42.26%, ranking it fourth in the province.

Nakuru has the fifth highest monthly mean household income in the province at Ksh 6,826.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	36.61	45.08	14*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	42.26	16**	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 6,826	16***
Unemployment Rate(%)	17.94	33***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	73.8	73.1	73.5	30 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	22.8	17.8	20.3	31 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	36.7			54 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	15.2			14 <sup>+</sup>

## Socio-Economic Information

22.8% of children below five years old are malnourished.

57.6% of Nakuru residents have clean drinking water and 92.3% have safe sanitation.

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	23.5	22.0	22.8	21**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	46.0			13***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				27.0
Life Expectancy	57.4	N.Rank	19	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Skin diseases and infections, Eye Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	57.60	17‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	92.30	9‡
% of population with cement floor	42.2	9 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information

Nakuru has the largest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley, after Uasin Gishu, with 197,840 people. This ranks it sixth nationwide.

Nakuru has six MPs who cover an average of 1,207 km<sup>2</sup> each. During the last elections, Nakuru gave 4 seats to KANU and 2 to DP.

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	531,818	399,996	75.21	71.38

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Naivasha	Paul Kihara	DP	46.62	30.72
Nakuru Town	David M. Njuki	DP	43.16	17.66
Kuresoi	James C. arap Koske	KANU	77.83	55.36
Molo	Kihika Kimani	DP	73.17	49.60
Rongai	Erick T. Morogo	KANU	51.47	6.00
Subukia	Joseph M. Kuria	DP	58.18	28.76

Population per MP	197,840
Area per MP	1,207 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Trans Mara

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	83,773	86,818	170,591	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	51.98	31.69	7.40	8.54
Population Density	60 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	56.59	26*
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	51.7	51.9	51.8	53*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	12.7	7.4	10.1	59*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			34.2	38*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			20.1	62*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				69.0
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	30.4	..
% of population with cement floor	9.1	66*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	62,722	47,750	76.13	72.60

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kilgoris	Julius ole Sunkuli	KANU	63.90	27.96

Population per MP	170,591
Area per MP	2,846 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Trans Mara is one of the least populated areas in Rift Valley Province and covers a large area giving it a low population density of 60 people a square kilometre. It has an absolute poverty level of 56.59%

Trans Mara District was carved out of Narok District and so was not covered in earlier Welfare Monitoring Surveys. For an idea of its socio-economic statistics refer to Narok's development indicators.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Of the eligible children, 51.8% go to primary school and 10.1% go to secondary school.

## ► Election Information

Trans Mara has the fifth highest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley with 170,591 people. It is a one-constituency district and the area MP covers 2,846 km<sup>2</sup> to reach all his constituents.

# Narok

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	184,231	181,519	365,750	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	51.03	31.98	7.24	9.24
Population Density	24 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Narok has the third lowest unemployment rate (5.59%) in Rift Valley Province after West Pokot and Marakwet Districts. It also has the third highest monthly mean household income of Ksh 7,799 in the province.

### Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	27.33	52.17	19*
Food Poverty (%)	..	49.24	21**

### Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 7,799	11***
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.59	12***

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	49.3	43.1	46.3	55 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	11.3	10.9	11.1	55 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			34.0	36 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			19.3	60 <sup>^</sup>

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	29.0	30.4	29.7	35**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			55.0	18***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				62.3
Life Expectancy	57	N.Rank	20	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	29.80	36‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	40.00	40‡
% of population with cement floor	12.0	58 <sup>^</sup>

### Election Information

Narok has the fourth largest number of constituents per MP in Rift Valley, with 182,875 people. Its two members of Parliament have the third largest average constituency size in Rift Valley, 7,459 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	139,785	94,958	67.93	34.68

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Narok North	William ole Ntimama	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Narok South	Stephen K. Ntutu	KANU	79.19	58.09

Population per MP	182,875
Area per MP	7,459 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Kajiado

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	206,353	199,701	406,054	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	44.20	37.33	8.37	9.25
Population Density	19 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	22.49	27.87	3*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	25.17	2**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs9,445	8***
Unemployment Rate(%)	15.31	28***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	48.1	43.8	46.0	56 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	13.9	6.8	10.4	57 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			35.1	46 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.5	19 <sup>+</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	31.6	26.9	29.3	34 <sup>**</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			45.0	12 <sup>***</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				48.0
Life Expectancy	60.2	N.Rank	15	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Eye Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	67.10	7‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	50.50	34‡
% of population with cement floor	43.2	7 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	178,249	125,348	70.32	73.79

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kajiado North	George Saitoti	KANU	52.06	28.94
Kajiado Central	David Sankori	KANU	48.66	2.84
Kajiado South	Geoffrey M. Parpai	DP	57.42	14.73

Population per MP	135,351
Area per MP	7,301 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Kajiado is the least poor district in Rift Valley Province with an absolute poverty level of 27.87% and a food poverty level of 25.14%. In the country this places Kajiado third and second respectively. Kajiado also has the highest monthly mean household income in the province with Ksh 9,445. This places it eighth countrywide.

This relatively positive position has not translated into more children in schools or better healthcare in Kajiado.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Only 46% of eligible children are in primary school and 10.4% are in secondary school.

48% of households take more than one hour to get to the nearest dispensary. Half of Kajiado residents have safe sanitation and 67.1% have clean drinking water. Kajiado is the third least densely populated district in Rift Valley.

## ► Election Information

Kajiado members of Parliament have the fourth largest average constituency size in Rift Valley, 7,301 km<sup>2</sup>. The three MPs represent about 135,351 people each.

# Bomet

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	185,999	196,795	382,794	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	50.47	32.00	7.05	9.94
Population Density	203 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Bomet has the lowest monthly mean household income in Rift Valley Province, KSh 3,283, and ranks 43 out of the 44 districts studied in the latest Welfare Monitoring Survey. Bomet is the fourth most densely populated district in Rift Valley. It has the second lowest food poverty level (63.86%) and the third lowest absolute poverty level (61.8%) in the province. 54.4% of Bomet residents take more than an hour to reach the nearest dispensary.

## Socio-Economic Information

On the hand, it has the fourth highest primary school enrolment rate, 81.4%, in the province.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	46.53	61.80	32*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	63.86	39**	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 3,283	43***
Unemployment Rate(%)	9.09	21***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary	79.0	83.9	81.4	16 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Secondary	33.6	27.3	18.2	37 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			39.9	60 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			19.6	61 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years	32.5	14.8	23.7	24 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				54.4
Life Expectancy	57	N.Rank	21	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	10.3	63 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	140,957	183,851	130.43	38.63

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Bomet	Kipkalyas Kones	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Chepalungu	Isaac K. Ruto	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Sotik	Anthony K. Kimeto	KANU	92.01	87.61

Population per MP	127,598
Area per MP	628 Km <sup>2</sup>

## Election Information

Bomet has the second smallest average constituency size in Rift Valley, 628 km<sup>2</sup>. The district's three members of Parliament have about 127,598 constituents each.



# Buret

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	162,703	154,179	316,882	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.26	35.43	8.51	9.43
Population Density	332 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	79.0	80.1	79.6	20*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	26.0	26.0	20.4	30*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	35.0			44*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	22.8			68*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	16.8			
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	40.2	10*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	131,308	38,453	29.28	88.16

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Buret	Kipkorir M. Sang'	KANU	92.11	85.48
Konoin	Raphael K. arap Kitur	KANU	81.02	64.72

Population per MP	158,441
Area per MP	477.5 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Buret is the most densely populated district in Rift Valley Province with 332 people a square kilometre. Buret was formed from both Bomet and Kericho in the past few years and therefore has little socio-economic statistics to talk of. Kericho and Bomet District's development indicators give an idea of what Buret's socio-economic statistics would look like.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

It has a comparatively high school enrolment rate of 79.6% for the primary level and 20.4% for the secondary level.

## ► Election Information

Buret has the smallest average constituency size in Rift Valley, 477 km<sup>2</sup>. The area's two members of Parliament have an average of 158,441 constituents each.

# Kericho

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	237,821	230,672	468,493	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.29	35.77	8.65	10.05
Population Density	222 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

It is the fifth most populated district in the province with 468,493 people. Kericho is also the third most densely populated district in Rift Valley with 222 people a square kilometre. It has a relatively low unemployment rate of 9.79% and a relatively high monthly mean household income of Ksh 6,527.

### Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	59.56	52.42	20*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	50.88	22**	

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs6,527	18***
Unemployment Rate(%)	9.79	22***

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	84.0	84.7	84.3	12 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	21.4	19.9	20.7	28 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	36.3			51 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17.1			46 <sup>^</sup>

### Socio-Economic Information

Kericho has the third highest primary school enrolment rate, 84.3%, and the fifth highest secondary school enrolment rate, 20.7%, in Rift Valley Province.

Just over a third of Kericho residents have clean water to drink but 84.7% have safe sanitation. Kericho's poverty levels are 52.42% for absolute poverty and 50.88% for food poverty.

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	18.4	17.7	18.1	11**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	54.0			16***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				16.8
Life Expectancy	60.6	N.Rank	16	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	35.20	32‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	84.70	17‡
% of population with cement floor	36.5	14 <sup>^</sup>

### Election Information

Kericho has the third smallest average constituency size in Rift Valley with the district's three MPs covering about 704 km<sup>2</sup> each. They represent an average of 156,164 people.

### Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	198,280	161,767	81.59	25.25
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Belgut	Charles K. arap Kirui	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Ainamoi	Kipng'eno arap Ngeny	KANU	81.91	69.53
Kipkelion	Samuel K. arap Rotich	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed
Population per MP	156,164			
Area per MP	704 Km <sup>2</sup>			



# Central Province

## Provincial Profile

It covers an area of 13,176sq,km(1,376,600ha) of which 965,000ha are suitable for agriculture (73%). The area currently exploited is 799,000ha (83%) leaving some 166,000 ha (17%) unexploited. It comprises mainly of small farms. The number of farm families stands at 644,000 with an average farm size of 1.5ha.

## Demographic Information

Central province is home to 8.7% of Kenya's population. 40% of this is below 15 years and its population density is 282 people per km<sup>2</sup> - which is lower than Nyanza and Western Kenya. Central has the country highest life expectancy at 63.7 years compared to the national average of 54.7.

## Socio-Economic Information

Central province has the lowest incidence of poverty in the country at 31.4% in 1997. This is much lower than the national average of 52% for the same period. It is ranked highest in term of school enrolment and literacy rates. In addition it records the lowest levels of children dying before their first birthday at 27 out of every 1000 live births. This is also way below the national average of 71 per thousand.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	1,826,616	1,895,543	3,722,159	4
Life Expectancy (1999)	63.0	64.4	63.7	1
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	40	7	56	1
Population Density	282 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			1

## Socio-Economic Indicators

### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)(%)	31.4%	1*
Food Poverty (1997)(%)	29.7%	1*

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	Rank
Wage Employment as % of Population	9.6	2
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	23.8	2

### Education

	Value	Rank
Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	82.8	1
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	37.7	1*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	33	4
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16	4
Literacy Rate	83.9	1

### Health

	Value	Rank
Infant Mortality Rate	27.3	1*
Under 5 Mortality Rate(%)	33.5	1*
Fertility Rate(%)	3.67	2*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	202	3
No. of Health Facilities	481	4

### Housing Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rank
Population with access to Safe Water (%)	46.8	4
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	85.3	7*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	62.1	3*
Population with Brick/Cement floor	32.0	5*

# Nyandarua

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	235,052	244,850	479,902	
Age Distribution (%)	<18	19-37	38-47	48
	45.50	33.86	7.85	11.59
Population Density	145 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	33.34	26.95	2*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	26.75	4**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,557	27***
Unemployment Rate(%)	1.61	2***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	82.2	85.3	83.7	13*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	30.8	31.9	31.3	13*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			33.0	31*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			14.6	11*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	30.5	13.3	21.9	19**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			25	2***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				48.8
Life Expectancy	65.1 years	N.Rank	5	
Main Diseases	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	45.30	25‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	97.60	2‡
% of population with cement floor	22.9	36*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	199,813	149,656	74.90	81.43

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kinangop	Mwangi Waitthaka	Ford-P	60.81	35.25
Kipipiri	Paul G. Mwangi	DP	52.76	17.23
Oi Kalou	Karue Muriuki	DP	74.56	56.40
Ndaragwa	Kamau Thinkwa	DP	88.49	79.93

Population per MP	119,976
Area per MP	826 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Nyandarua has the second lowest unemployment rate in the country at 1.61%. It also has the second lowest level of absolute poverty in Kenya at 26.95% and the fourth lowest food poverty level in the country at 26.75%. These poverty levels place it second in Central Province. Nyandarua also has the second highest monthly mean household income in the province with Ksh 5,557. Nyandarua has the fourth largest population in Central Province with 479,902 people.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

It also has the fourth highest primary school enrolment rate in the province at 83.7%.

97.6% of Nyandarua residents have safe sanitation, making the district the second in Kenya in that category.

## ► Election Information

Nyandarua members of Parliament have the largest average constituency size in Central Province, 826 km<sup>2</sup>. The four MPs of the district represent an average of 119,976 people each. During the last election, Nyandarua voted DP to a voter.

# Nyeri

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	322,521	338,635	661,156	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	15-64	Rank
	37.66	36.65	9.14	15.76
Population Density	197 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

The district also has the fourth lowest absolute poverty level in the country (31.05%) and the sixth lowest food poverty level in Kenya (31.77%), making it the third richest district in Central Province. Nyeri is the second most populous district in Central Province and the seventh most populous district in the country with 661,156 people. Nyeri has the highest monthly mean household income in the province of Ksh 6,926. It has the lowest unemployment rate in the province (5%), ranking it ninth countrywide.

## Socio-Economic Information

Nyeri has the second highest secondary school enrolment rate in Kenya at 46.5%.

## Development Indicators

	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
<b>Poverty Incidence</b>			
Absolute Poverty (%)	25.62	31.05	4*
Food Poverty (%)	..	31.77	6**

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 6,926	15***
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.0	9***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	82.0	84.6	83.3	14*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	46.5	47.0	46.5	2*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	30.9			19*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16.4			33*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	7.5	23.2	15.4	5**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	21			1***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				23.2
Life Expectancy	63.4 years	N.Rank	9	
Main Diseases	Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Broncho Pneumonia, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	62.60	13‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	96.70	5‡
% of population with cement floor	33.1	18*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	326,366	256,378	78.56	82.25

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Tetu	Paul G. Muya	DP	89.00	81.25
Kieni	(B-E)	DP	..	..
Mathira	Matu Wamae	DP	82.05	64.21
Othaya	Mwai Kibaki	DP	97.78	95.64
Mukurweini	David M. Mutahi	DP	67.52	42.50
Nyeri Town	Wanyiri Kihoro	DP	86.99	76.94

Population per MP	110,193
Area per MP	559 Km <sup>2</sup>

## Election Information

Nyeri District has the second largest average constituency size in Central. Its six members of Parliament represent about 110,193 people each. The district gave DP all the seats at the last elections.

# Kirinyaga

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	226,665	230,440	457,105	
Age Distribution (%)	<18	19-37	38-47	48
	36.20	39.51	9.74	14.44
Population Density	309 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	35.41	35.70	7*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	37.10	10**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,101	31***
Unemployment Rate(%)	4.93	8***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	85.7	89.2	87.4	6*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	29.7	32.6	31.1	14*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			31.2	21*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.1	13*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	16.0	12.9	14.5	3**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			36	7***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				25.6
Life Expectancy	63.5 years	N.Rank	8	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases including Ulcers, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	34.2	34‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	98.0	1†
% of population with cement floor	33.3	17*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	233,191	169,256	72.58	76.94

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mwea	Alfred M. Ndiritu	DP	85.75	77.79
Gichugu	Martha Karua	DP	78.95	66.90
Ndia	James K. Kibicho	DP	88.82	83.32
Kerugoya/Kutus	John M. Keriri	DP	59.51	36.98

Population per MP	114,276
Area per MP	370 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Kirinyaga has the second lowest unemployment rate in Central Province at 4.93%, ranking it eighth in Kenya.

Kirinyaga has the fourth lowest absolute poverty level in Central with 35.7%, ranking it seventh in the country. It has the fifth lowest food poverty level at 37.1% ranking it 10th overall in the country.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Kirinyaga has the third highest primary school enrolment in the province, 87.4%, ranking it sixth in the country.

98% of Kirinyaga residents have safe sanitation making the top district in the country in that category.

## ► Election Information

Kirinyaga has four MPs all drawn from DP. They cover 370km<sup>2</sup> to reach 114,276 constituents.

# Murang'a

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	164,670	183,634	348,304	
Population Distribution(%)	<19yrs	20-39	40-49	49
	54	25	6.9	13.7
Population Density	375 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

The district has the fifth lowest absolute poverty level in Central at 38.62, ranking it 10th in Kenya.

Similarly, its food poverty level is 32.5% ranking fourth in Central and eighth in the country. Muranga also has the third highest monthly mean household income in Central of Ksh 5,116.

### Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	37.11	38.62	10*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	32.5	8**	

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 5,116	30***
Unemployment Rate(%)	6.21	13***

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	91.1	93.4	92.4	5*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	35.5	49.1	42.2	4*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			31.1	20*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			17.6	51*

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	18.7	26.3	22.5	20**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			29	3***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				25.6
Life Expectancy	64.3 years	N.Rank	7	
Main Diseases	Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	23.70	38‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	97.50	3†
% of population with cement floor	29.0	22*

### Election Information

Muranga has three members of Parliament. They cover an area of 310km<sup>2</sup> to reach 116,101 constituents.

### Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	159,019	133,310	83.83	66.93
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kangema	John Michuki	Ford-P	80.43	59.92
Mathioya	Francis Njakwe	Ford-P	46.57	5.28
Kiharu	Ngenye Kariuki	Safina	72.38	56.18
Population per MP	116,101			
Area per MP	310 Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Socio-Economic Information

97.5% of Kirinyaga residents have safe sanitation making it third countrywide. However, only 23.7% of them have clean water to drink.



# Maragua

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	187,128	200,841	387,969	
Age Distribution (%)	<18 42.75	19-37 33.03	38-47 8.34	48 15.39
Population Density	447 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	90.7	97.3	93.9	4*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	35.8	39.9	37.8	8*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	41.6			63*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	19.3			59*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			25.6
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	28.2	26*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	172,457	137,816	79.91	64.85
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kigumo	O.K. Mwangi	DP	67.21	56.47
Maragwa	Peter K. Mwangi	DP	30.68	5.10
Kandara	Joshua N. Toro	DP	65.91	46.62
Population per MP	129,323			
Area per MP	289 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Maragua is the second most densely populated district in Central Province with 447 people a square kilometre, ranking it 10th in the country. It has the highest primary school enrolment rate in Central and the fourth highest in the country at 93.9%. Maragua is a newly created district, taken from Muranga, and has few socio-economic statistics of its own. Muranga's development indicators are a good source of the socio-economic status of Maragua.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Maragua has the fourth highest secondary school enrolment rate in the province and the eighth in the country at 37.8%.

## ► Election Information

Maragua has the third largest number of constituents per MP in Central with 129,323. The three members of Parliament of Maragua cover an average area of 289 km<sup>2</sup> each.

# Thika

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	323,479	322,234	645,713	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	15-64	Rank
	38.69	39.53	9.44	12.12
Population Density	329 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Thika is the third most populous district in Central Province and the eighth most populous in the country with 645,713 people. It is also the third most densely populated district in the province.

Thika District was created from parts of Kiambu and Muranga Districts recently so it has few socio-economic statistics. The other two districts' development indicators give a good idea of Thika's socio-economic status.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	75.0	75.7	75.3	26*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	29.4	27.3	28.3	17*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			32.6	29*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.2	29*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				20.3
Main Diseases	Malaria, Broncho Pneumonia, Intestinal worms, Anaemia, Measles			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	55.0	4*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	320,279	222,605	69.50	68.94

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Gatanga	David Murathe	SDP	36.11	13.75
Gatundu South	Moses Muhia	SDP	66.03	34.67
Gatundu North	Patrick Muiruri	SDP	26.83	3.80
Juja	Stephen Ndichu	SDP	52.92	31.61

Population per MP	161,428
Area per MP	490 Km <sup>2</sup>

## Election Information

Thika has the largest number of constituents per MP in Central, 161,428 people. The district's four MPs cover the third largest average constituency size in the province, 490 km<sup>2</sup>. During the last elections, SDP won all the seats.

# Kiambu

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	369,101	374,909	744,010	
Age Distribution (%)	<18	19-37	38-47	48
	37.58	39.90	9.45	12.68
Population Density	562 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	29.32	25.08	1	
Food Poverty (%)	..	24.19	1	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs4,465	36
Unemployment Rate(%)	8.84	20

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	72.5	73.3	72.6	31 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	43.3	43.2	43.5	3 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			34.6	41 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.2	15 <sup>+</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	17.6	13.8	15.7	8 <sup>**</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			38	9 <sup>***</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	63.2 years	N.Rank	10	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases including Ulcers, Intestinal worms, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	68.00	38‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	91.10	32‡

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	376,656	275,591	73.17	80.26
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Githunguri	Njehu Gatabaki	SDP	45.38	0.96
Kiambaa	Njenga Karume	DP	67.06	53.87
Kabete	Paul Muite	Safina	89.80	82.96
Limuru	George Nyanja	NDP	61.35	39.56
Lari	Philip Gitonga	Safina	37.58	5.53
Population per MP	148,802			
Area per MP	265Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Kiambu is the least poor district in the country with an absolute poverty level of 25.08%. Its food poverty level, the lowest in the country, is 24.19%. Kiambu is both the most populous and most densely populated district in Central province with 744,010 people and 562 people a square kilometre. In these two categories Kiambu ranks sixth in the country. It has the fifth highest monthly mean household income in the province (Ksh 4,465) and the fifth lowest unemployment rate (8.84%) in Central

## ► Socio-Economic Information

With 43.5% of eligible children in secondary school, Kiambu ranks second in Central and third in the country.

## ► Election Information

Kiambu has the second largest average number of constituents per MP in Central, 148,802. The area's five members of Parliament cover about 265 km<sup>2</sup> each. The district voted on the basis of individual appeal rather than parties. The district gave votes to all the major parties except KANU and Ford-K during the last election. Winners enjoyed diverse victory margins ranging from a few votes (1%) to 82%.

## Eastern Province

### Demographic Information

Eastern Province has a population of 4.63m. This is 16% of Kenya's population. 45% of this population are children below 15 years old. It has the second longest life expectancy at 62.3 years – above the national average.

### Socio-Economic Information

This is a province of great dispersions. Some of its districts are ranked near the bottom in terms of poverty incidence e.g. Makueni – ranked 44, while others are ranked near the top e.g. Meru ranked 12 out of the 47 districts covered in the poverty survey. Its overall infant mortality rate at 53 per 1000 is lower than the national average of 71 per thousand live births.

Like most provinces, though it has a significant number of its children enrolled in primary school at 73.8%, in comparison, less than a quarter of its teenagers are enrolled in secondary school.

More than 65% of the population do not have access to safe water making it the province with the lowest access to safe water in the country. Less than 35% of houses in the province are constructed from cement/brick – more long-lasting materials.

### Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	2,247,284	2,384,495	4,631,779	2
Life Expectancy(1999)	61.8	62.8	62.3	2
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	45	5	51	4
Population Density	30 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			6

### Socio-Economic Indicators

#### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)	58.6	4*
Food Poverty (1997)	56.5	4*

#### Income and Unemployment

Wage Employment as % of Population	3.0	7
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	7.6	7

#### Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	73.8	3
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	23.3	4*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	30	1
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16	3
Literacy Rate	66.5	6

#### Health

Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> Birthday	53.1	4*
Under 5 Mortality Rate	77.8	4*
Fertility Rate(%)	4.68	3*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	145	8
No. of Health Facilities	804	2

#### Housing Water and Sanitation

Population with access to Safe Water (%)	35.6	8
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	69.8	4*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	65.0	4*
Population with Brick/Cement floor	34.6	3*

# Moyale

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	26,559	26,920	53,479	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.22	30.87	7.38	11.56
Population Density	6 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	43.4	31.0	37.3	63*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	0.0	6.0	2.9	69*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	50.8			68*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16.1			27*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			..
Main Diseases	Malaria, Skin diseases and infections, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	27.3	28*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	20,038	22,431	111.94	75.82
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Moyale	Gurrach B. Galgallo	KANU	66.18	40.32
Population per MP	53,479			
Area per MP	9,390 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Moyale is the least populated district in the country with 53,479 people. It is also one of the least densely populated districts in Kenya with six people a square kilometre.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Moyale has the lowest secondary school enrolment rate in the country, 2.9%. Its primary school enrolment rate is also among the lowest in the country, 37.3%.

## ► Election Information

Moyale, which is a one-constituency district, is the eighth largest parliamentary seat in terms of area in Kenya at 9,390 km<sup>2</sup>. The area MP represents one of the smallest number constituents per Member of Parliament in the country, 53,479 people.

# Marsabit

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	60,940	60,538	121,478	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.45	31.39	8.43	14.24
Population Density	2 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Marsabit is the least densely populated district in Kenya with two people a square kilometre. It is also one of the least populated districts in the country with 121,478 people.

No comprehensive comparable socio-economic statistics have been consistently collected for Marsabit.

### Socio-Economic Information

Marsabit is at the bottom of the education ratings in Eastern Province, carrying the tail in primary school enrolments (31.1%) and second from last in secondary school enrolments (7.7%).

### Election Information

Marsabit has the second largest average constituency size in the country at 20,432 km<sup>2</sup>.

The area's three members of Parliament represent the lowest average number of constituents per MP in Eastern, 40,493. This is second from last in national rankings.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	88.18	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	34.8	27.3	31.1	65*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	11.8	3.3	7.7	64*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	32.1			25*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	22.3			67*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	37			8***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			..
Life Expectancy	55.2	N. Rank	26	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	10.5	62*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	52,613	36,414	69.21	49.05

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
North Horr	Bonaya Godana	KANU	68.88	37.74
Saku	Abdi Tari Sasura	KANU	68.22	35.95
Laisamis	Robert I Kochalle	KANU	Unopposed	Unopposed

Population per MP	40,493
Area per MP	20,432Km <sup>2</sup>

# Isiolo

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	51,214	49,647	100,861	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.33	32.71	9.56	11.82
Population Density	4 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	82.18	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs6,717	17***
Unemployment Rate(%)	21.07	35***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	42.6	39.5	41.1	60 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	13.0	7.3	10.2	58 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			23.2	7 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			11.0	1 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	9.7	21.3	15.5	6 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			73	29 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	51.6	N. Rank	34	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	45.0	27 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	95.00	6 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	28.4	25 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	42,815	33,699	78.71	66.33
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Isiolo North	Charfano G. Mokku	KANU	45.43	2.41
Isiolo South	Abdullahi Wako	KANU	58.24	17.82
Population per MP	50,431			
Area per MP	12,849 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Isiolo is the second least densely populated district in the country after Marsabit with four people a square kilometre. It is also the second least populated district in Eastern Province with 100,861. This places it 66th out of a total of 69 districts countrywide.

Isiolo has the highest unemployment rate in Eastern Province (21.07%) but it also has one of the highest monthly mean household incomes in the province (Ksh 6,717).

## ► Socio-Economic Information

It is third from last in the provincial primary school enrolment ratings (41.1%) and fourth from last in the provincial secondary school ratings (10.2%).

95% of Isiolo residents have safe sanitation, ranking it sixth countrywide.

## ► Election Information

Isiolo has the fourth largest average constituency size in Kenya, each of its two members of Parliament covering about 12,849 km<sup>2</sup>. Isiolo legislators also have the second lowest average number of constituents per MP in Eastern, 50,431.

# Nyambene

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	293,385	310,665	604,050	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.62	33.45	7.97	11.68
Population Density	153 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Nyambene has the lowest food poverty level in Eastern Province at 40.48%. It also has the second lowest absolute poverty level in the province at 47.29%. Nyambene is the third most populated district in Eastern (604,050) and the fourth most densely populated (152 people a square kilometre). Nyambene has no other socio-economic statistics. It was once part of Meru District and that district's development indicators give a good idea of Nyambene's socio-economic status.

### Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	47.29	15*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	40.48	13**	

### Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	59.8	62.6	61.2	47 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	9.7	10.1	9.9	61 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	36.8			56 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	14.2			8 <sup>^</sup>

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			..
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	18.7	45 <sup>^</sup>

### Election Information

Nyambene has four members of Parliament who represent an average of 151,013 people and each covers an average area of 986 km<sup>2</sup> to reach all their constituents.

### Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	247,539	156,428	63.19	68.67
Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Igembe	Jackson Kalweo	KANU	49.59	19.57
Ntonyiri	Maoka Maore	DP	60.67	29.95
Tigania West	Benjamin Ndubai (Has since died)	DP	51.89	4.93
Tigania East	Adams Karauri	KANU	51.22	10.40
Population per MP	151,013			
Area per MP	986 Km <sup>2</sup>			



# Meru

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	248,027	250,853	498,880	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	36.52	39.03	9.87	13.50
Population Density	167 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	30.64	40.96	12*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	40.68	14**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 6,248	21***
Unemployment Rate(%)	3.64	7***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	73.6	75.6	74.6	27 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	26.5	27.4	27.0	20 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			23.0	6 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			13.6	5 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	26.9	30.0	28.45	33 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			35	6 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				51.2
Life Expectancy	68.6	N. Rank	1	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	58.00	16 <sup>†</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	79.60	22 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	42.6	8 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	247,681	189,991	76.71	77.81

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
North Imenti	David Mwiraria	DP	64.47	29.99
Central Imenti	Gitobu Imanyara	Ford-K	65.98	35.61
South Imenti	Kiraitu Murungi	DP	73.94	47.70

Population per MP	166,293
Area per MP	994 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Meru has the third lowest unemployment rate in Eastern Province (3.64%) and is seventh overall in the country. It has the lowest absolute poverty level (40.96%) and the second lowest food poverty level (40.68%) in the province. In the provincial education ratings, Meru ranks fifth.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

For primary school its enrolment rate is 74.6% and for secondary school it is 27%.

Meru has the fifth largest population in Eastern with 498,880 people. 51.2% of Meru residents take more than an hour to get to the nearest dispensary. The residents of Meru expect to live longest in Kenya — 68.6 years.

## ► Election Information

Meru has the second largest average number of constituents per MP in Eastern with 166,293. The district's three members of Parliament cover an average area of 994 km<sup>2</sup> to reach all their constituents.

# Nithi

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	100,226	105,225	205,451	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	40.24	34.72	9.86	14.57
Population Density	188 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Nithi is the second most densely populated district in Eastern with 188 people a square kilometre.

### Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	46.15	55.58	24*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	51.65	23**	

### Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 14,428	2***
Unemployment Rate(%)	7.14	15***

### Socio-Economic Information

Nithi has the highest secondary school enrolment rate in Eastern Province (36.6%), ranking it ninth in Kenya. It is one of the few districts where there is no big difference between the secondary school enrolment rates and the primary school ones. Its primary school enrolment rate is 49.5%.

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	47.9	51.1	49.5	54 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	30.0	43.1	36.6	9 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			13.8	2 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.5	18 <sup>^</sup>

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	33.6	39 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				41.4
Life Expectancy	62.3	N.Rank	11	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	50.60	22‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	62.50	30‡
% of population with cement floor	28.8	24 <sup>^</sup>

### Election Information

The Nithi Member of Parliament represents the largest number of constituents per MP in Eastern, 205,451. This is also the fifth largest number of constituents per MP in the country. Nithi's MP travels 1,093 km<sup>2</sup> to reach all his constituents.

### Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	96,660	78,962	81.69	67.44
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Nithi	Capt.Eustace M. Mwoga	KANU	55.87	14.2
Population per MP	205,451			
Area per MP	1,093 Km <sup>2</sup>			

# Tharaka

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	48,196	52,796	100,992	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	44.35	34.82	8.03	12.67
Population Density	64 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	46.15	55.58	24*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	51.65	23**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 14,428	2***
Unemployment Rate(%)	7.14	15***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	67.9	74.3	71.1	36 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	16.9	8.8	12.8	49 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			27.1	11 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			20.4	64 <sup>+</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	33.6	39 <sup>++</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				41.4
Life Expectancy	62.3	N. Rank	11	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	50.60	22‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	62.50	30‡
% of population with cement floor	10.8	60 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	43,160	26,953	62.45	79.25
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Tharaka	Cicilio M. Mwenda	DP	56.31	13.81
Population per MP	100,992			
Area per MP	1,570 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Tharaka has the third least populated district in Eastern Province with 100,992. This also ranks it 65th out of 69 districts in the country. It is one of the least densely populated districts in Eastern Province and the country.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Tharaka has one of the lowest secondary school enrolment rates in the country at 12.8%. Its primary school enrolment rate is 71.1%.

## ► Election Information

Tharaka is a one-constituency district. Its MP represents 100,992 people in an area of 1,570 km<sup>2</sup>.

# Embu

Embu district has also been recently subdivided to create Mbeere district and therefore some of its socio-economic statistics cover the new district as well.

## Development Indicators

Embu has a population of 278,000. 37% are below 18 and 38% between 19 and 37 years of age. Absolute poverty incidence decreased between 1994 and 1997 by 7 percentage points but the incidence is still high at 55% in 1997. In terms of mean household income, the district is ranked 13<sup>th</sup> nationally.

## Socio-Economic Information

82% of its school going age children are enrolled in primary schools and 10% of teenagers in secondary school.

23% of its children below 5 are considered malnourished while 44 out of every 1000 babies die before their first birthday. Embu has one of the highest life expectancy in the country and is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> nationally.

## Election Information

Embu is represented by 2 MPs who each cover an area of 365km<sup>2</sup> to reach 139,000 constituents. In 1997 the district divided its votes between two opposition parties.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	136,449	141,697	278,196	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 37.67	19-37 38.32	38-47 9.73	48 13.29
Population Density	381 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	62.86	55.76	25*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	54.77	25**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 7,505	13***
Unemployment Rate(%)	54.77	18***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	80.2	84.0	82.1	15 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	32.0	37.5	34.7	10 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			26.3	9 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			15.6	21 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	20.7	26.4	23.5	23***
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			44	10***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				9.3
Life Expectancy	64.5	N. Rank	6	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	42.90	28‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	77.70	24‡
% of population with cement floor	38.7	12 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	135,198	102,006	75.45	77.67

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Manyatta	Peter N. Ndwiga	DP	81.18	67.87
Runyenjes	Njeru Kathangu	Ford-A	55.03	30.06

Population per MP	139,098
Area per MP	365 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Mbeere

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	81,885	89,068	170,953	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	45.01	32.83	8.22	13.73
Population Density	82 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	51.36	18*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	57.42	29**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	70.4	73.8	72.1	35 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	28.2	18.7	23.5	23 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	28.2			13 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	15.6			20 <sup>+</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				35.8
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	22.4	37 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	72,283	55,148	76.29	79.59
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Gachoka	Joseph Nyagah	KANU	40.73	4.22
Siakago	Justin Muturi (B-E)	KANU	56.00	14.00
Population per MP	85,477			
Area per MP	1,047 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Out of its 171,000 people, 45% are below 18. The majority are females. Absolute poverty incidence of 51% earns it a rank of 18<sup>th</sup> in the country out of the 47 districts ranked.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

72% of its young children are currently enrolled in primary school and 26% of the teenagers in secondary school ranking 35<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> nationally respectively. For more information on its socio economic statistics, see Embu.

## ► Election Information

Election Information: Mbeere is represented by 2 MPs who each represent an average of 85,477 people and cover an area of 1047km<sup>2</sup>

# Mwingi

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	141,778	162,050	303,828	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.63	29.51	70.6	13.50
Population Density	30 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Of the districts 303,828 people, 50% are under 18. 53% are females. Mwingi used to be part of Kitui District. For Socio economic Statistics refer to that of Kitui District.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Socio-Economic Information

67% of its children are currently enrolled in primary school while only 10% of its teenagers are in secondary school.

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	65.2	68.2	66.7	42*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	14.1	5.7	9.9	60*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			31.8	23*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			14.3	9*

23% of its children below 5 are considered malnourished while 44 out of every 1000 babies die before their first birthday. Embu has one of the highest life expectancy in the country and is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> nationally.

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary			..	..
Main Diseases	Malaria, Skin diseases & infections, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	27.5	27*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	116,544	89,205	76.54	76.75

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mwingi North	Kalonzo Musyoka	KANU	68.58	40.68
Mwingi South	David Musila	KANU	80.05	59.32

Population per MP	151,914
Area per MP	5,015 Km <sup>2</sup>

## Election Information

Mwingi is represented by 2 MPs who each cover an area of 5015km<sup>2</sup> to reach 151,914 constituents most of whom are below voting age.

# Kitui

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	243,045	272,377	515,422	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.50	30.56	7.14	14.11
Population Density	25 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	55.09	64.91	37*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	63.23	37*	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs4,731	34***
Unemployment Rate(%)	2.19	4***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	77.9	80.2	79.0	22*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	24.1	23.9	24.0	22*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			32.1	27*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.8	41*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	41.4	42.4	41.9	41*
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			66	25**
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				62.7
Life Expectancy	67.7	N. Rank	3	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	13.30	40‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	51.80	33‡
% of population with cement floor	28.8	23*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	205,436	158,698	77.25	72.71

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Kitui West	Francis Nyenze	KANU	50.40	1.60
Kitui Central	Charity Ngilu	SDP	72.61	45.96
Mutito	Jimmy M. Kitonga	SDP	54.30	29.63
Kitui South	Samuel Kiminza (B-E)	KANU	..	..

Population per MP	128,856
Area per MP	5,101 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Of the districts 515,500 people, 47% are below voting age. 65% of its people are counted among the absolute poor making it one of the poorest districts in Kenya. Poverty incidence has worsened in the 1990s.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

79% of its young children are presently enrolled while 22% of its teenagers are presently enrolled in school earning it the rank of 22 out of all Kenya's districts.

42% of the children under 5 are malnourished. Out of every 1000 babies, 66 die before their first birthday. Health services are situated far from, many of the districts residents, 42% of whom take more than one hour to get to a dispensary.

## ► Election Information

The district's 4 constituencies are shared between KANU and SDP and each MP represents an average of 129,000 people and travels 5,101km<sup>2</sup> to reach them all.

# Machakos

## Demographic Information

Machakos is home to a little under 1 million people, 43% of whom are below 18 and female.

Machakos borders Nairobi and part of it has benefited from this close proximity. However, many parts are quite rural and remote.

## Development Indicators

63% of its population is considered among the absolute poor.

## Socio-Economic Information

86% of its young people are currently enrolled in school giving the district a rank of 10 out of all districts.

Health services are few and far as 38% of the population take more than one hour to reach the nearest dispensary.

38% of the population have access to safe sanitation and 83% to safe sanitation.

## Election Information

Electoral Information: The district's 6 MPs each cover an area of 1047km<sup>2</sup> to reach 151,107 constituents.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	442,891	463,753	906,644	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	43.52	33.72	8.47	13.73
Population Density	144 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	68.72	62.96	34*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	64.47	40**	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 8,657	9***
Unemployment Rate(%)	15.99	30***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	84.3	87.6	85.9	10 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	26.2	29.8	28.0	18 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	34.9			45 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17.6			50 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	30.7	23.2	27.0	29 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	45			11 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				37.9
Life Expectancy	68.1	N.Rank	2	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	37.80	31‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	83.50	19‡
% of population with cement floor	49.7	5 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	391,090	299,082	76.47	73.12

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Masinga	Ronald Kiluta	KANU	54.26	8.53
Yata	Francis Wambua	SDP	66.42	37.08
Kangundo	Joseph Ngutu	KANU	51.70	6.82
Kathiani	Kyalo P. Kaindi	SDP	59.0	17.90
Machakos Town	Jonesmus Kikuyu	SDP	60.18	24.16
Mwala	John M. Katuku	SDP	42.04	11.43

Population per MP	151,107
Area per MP	1,047 Km <sup>2</sup>



# Makueni

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	372,639	398,906	771,545	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.14	31.21	7.70	13.62
Population Density	97 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	76.06	73.51	44*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	71.43	42**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 5,506	29***
Unemployment Rate(%)	2.09	3***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	83.6	87.3	85.4	11*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	29.1	28.8	29.0	16*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			34.0	35*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.9	42*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years	24.3	30.6	27.5	30**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			..	..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				50.3
Life Expectancy	67.2	N. Rank	4	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	11.50	41‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	79.40	23‡
% of population with cement floor	35.6	15*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	309,768	215,135	69.45	65.45

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mbooni	Fredrick Kalulu	KANU	46.43	18.46
Kilome	John Mutiso	KANU	50.00	10.70
Kaiti	Gideon Ndambuki	KANU	52.02	10.35
Makueni	Peter Maundu (B-E)	KANU	..	..
Kibwezi	Onesmus Mboko	SDP	48.72	24.30

Population per MP	154,309
Area per MP	1,593 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Of the districts, 772,000 people, 47% are below 18 years.

Makueni is the country's 2nd poorest district after Homa-Bay with more than 73% of its population considered among the absolute poor. There was marginal improvement of 3 percentage points between 1994 and 1997. Many of the residents are peasant farmers but are quite vulnerable to the weather. It is frequently a candidate for food relief.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

85% of its young children are presently enrolled in school, while 29% of the Teenagers are enrolled in secondary school.

Only 11.5% of the population have access to safe drinking water though 80% have access to safe sanitation.

## ► Election Information

The districts 5 MPs represent on average, 154,309 constituents each and cover an area of 1593km<sup>2</sup> to get to them. KANU presently has 4 of the five seats.

# North Eastern Province

## Demographic Indicators

North Eastern Province is home to 3% of Kenya's population. 53% the population is male while 47% is female. 48% of the population are below 15. This is the highest proportion of this age group in the country and North Eastern shares this rank with western Kenya.

Life Expectancy in the province is 52.4 years, which is lower than the national average of 54.7.

## Socio-Economic Information

The Province has the lowest enrolment in primary school and secondary school. It however has a higher literacy rate than coast province at 64.2%

There is no consistent set of nationally comparable indicators in terms of poverty incidence and health statistics. The district was not covered during the household welfare monitoring surveys except for urban areas.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	508,497	453,646	962,143	8
Life Expectancy (1999)	53.0	51.8	52.4	5
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	48	1	50	8
Population Density	8 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			7

## Socio-Economic Indicators

### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)	..	..
Food Poverty (1997)	..	..

### Income and Unemployment

Wage Employment as % of Population	1.6	8
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	1.9	8

### Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	13.4	8
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	..	..
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	44	8
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	19	8
Literacy Rate	64.2	7

### Health

Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> Birthday	..	..
Under 5 Mortality Rate	..	..
Fertility Rate	..	..
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	160	7
No. of Health Facilities	71	8

### Housing Water and Sanitation

Population with access to safe water (%)	49	4
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	..	..
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	..	..
Population with Brick/Cement floor	..	..

# Garissa

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	206,117	186,393	392,510	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 46.47	19-37 36.20	38-47 8.66	48 8.47
Population Density	9 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	48.21	54.43	21
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs9,901	6***
Unemployment Rate(%)	35.53	42***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	11.2	6.5	9.0	69 <sup>+</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	5.4	2.6	4.7	67 <sup>+</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			36.7	55 <sup>+</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.6	35 <sup>+</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	6.2	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			78	30***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	52.7 years	N.Rank	31	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and infections, Eye Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	79.0	4‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	86.0	16‡
% of population with cement floor	18.4	48 <sup>+</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	156,633	57,732	38.86	57.28
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Dujis	Hussein M. Mohammed	KANU	61.74	34.73
Lagdera	Mohamed Shidiye	KANU	62.86	25.80
Fafi	Elias Bare Shill	Safina	50.17	0.33
Ijara	Mohamed Werah	KANU	54.83	9.90
Population per MP	98,128			
Area per MP	11,238 Km <sup>2</sup>			

## ► Development Indicators

Garissa has a total population approximately 400,000 with a majority of males. 54% of the districts population are considered among the absolute poor. However mean household income is one of the highest in Kenya and the district is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> overall.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

9% of the districts children are currently enrolled in primary school – the lowest enrolment levels in the country. An even lower 4.7% of teenagers are currently in secondary school.

80% of the urban population in Garissa have access to safe water and sanitation.

## ► Election Information

Garissa's 4 MPs cover an area of 11,238km<sup>2</sup> to reach their 98,128, constituents most of whom are under 18.

Garissa has one of the lowest voter registration levels – at 39% of eligible voters registered in 1997.

# Wajir

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	171,318	147,943	319,261	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	49.12	33.29	8.54	8.94
Population Density	6 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Wajir is home to about 320,000 people, most of whom are male and under 18 years. 64% of the districts population are counted among the absolute poor. This figure increased from 57% in 1994.

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	57.04	64.40	36*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..	

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs 11,087	4***
Unemployment Rate(%)	57.89	44***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	16.8	11.9	14.6	68*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	5.9	3.5	4.8	66*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	51.3			69*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	26.4			69*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	33.3	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	69			26***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			..
Life Expectancy	50.6 years	N.Rank	36	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Diarrhoea diseases, Respiratory Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	4.0	43‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	5.0	69*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	120,927	59,610	49.29	51.89

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Wajir North	Abdullahi I. Ali	KANU	99.22	98.12
Wajir West	Adan K. Wehliye	Safina	50.75	2.13
Wajir East	Mohamed A. Mahamud	KANU	68.15	43.09
Wajir South	Mohamed A. Affey	KANU	51.73	7.60

Population per MP	79,815
Area per MP	14,175 Km <sup>2</sup>

## Socio-Economic Information

Wajir has 14.6% of its young children enrolled in school, the second lowest level in the country. An even lower 4.8% of teenagers are in secondary school.

## Election Information

Wajir is represented by 4 MPs who each cover an area of 14,175km<sup>2</sup> to reach their 79,815 constituents. In 1997, only 49% of the eligible voters were registered and 51% of this were able to vote. They gave votes to KANU and SAFINA.

# Mandera

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	131,062	119,310	250,372	
Age Distribution (%)	<18	19-37	38-47	48
	50.02	31.89	8.53	9.37
Population Density	9 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	68.03	76.81	45*
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs9,819	7***
Unemployment Rate(%)	17.24	31***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	23.6	11.8	18.1	67*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	6.4	2.6	4.7	68*
Pupils per teacher in Pri. Schools			43.6	47*
Students per teacher in Sec. Schools			17.2	65*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	11.1	20.0	15.6	7**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			72	28***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				..
Life Expectancy	52.7 years	N.Rank	32	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Diarrhoea diseases, Tuberculosis, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases, Pneumonia			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	64.0	11‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	68.0	28‡
% of population with cement floor	6.4	68*

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	93,151	54,327	58,32	50.07

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Mandera West	Sayid M. Amin	KANU	59.36	19.30
Mandera Central	Adan M. Noor	KANU	51.18	18.56
Mandera East	Shaaban Ali Isack	KANU	64.80	33.85

Population per MP	83,457
Area per MP	8,825 Km <sup>2</sup>

Mandera is one of Kenya's northern most districts. It borders both Ethiopia and Somalia. Many Somalis fled to Mandera following the collapse of the government and the conflict that followed. Kenya's borders with her neighbours in this region are quite porous and the cross movements are a cause for concern and insecurity in the region.

### ► Development Indicators

Mandera is home to 250,000 people, most of whom are male and under 18 years. 76% of the districts population are considered among the absolute poor. However the district registers high levels of monthly mean household income, ranking 7<sup>th</sup> nationally.

### ► Socio-Economic Information

Mandera is one of the districts in Kenya with low school enrolment. Only 18% of its young children are presently enrolled in primary school and 4.7% of the teenagers in secondary school.

Many of its children, (72 out of every 1000 born alive) die before their first birthday and 16% of the under fives are malnourished.

### ► Election Information

Mandera's 3 MPs each represent 83,457 constituents who live in an area of approximately 8,825km<sup>2</sup>.

# Coast Province

## Demographic Information

Coast Province is home to 13% of Kenya's peoples, 50.4% of whom are male. More than 40% are below 15 years - this is below the national average of 44%. It ranks third after Nairobi and Central in terms of the proportion of the population under 15. Residents of Coast Province have a life expectancy of 51.5%, which is below the national average of 54.7 and one of the shortest in the country.

## Socio-Economic Information

Coast province was ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in terms of incidence of Absolute Poverty in the country with 62.1% incidence and highest in the incidence of food poverty at 59.7% compared to the national average of 36%.

The province also has one of the lowest primary and secondary school enrolments at 52.7% and 14.4% respectively - way below the national averages. This means that a large number of the population do not receive sufficient formal education. Consequently it has the lowest literacy rate in Kenya at 62.8% of the population.

In terms of Health statistics, many children still die before their first birthday and at 70, is close to the national average of 71 per thousand born alive. 59% of its population have access to safe water - one of the highest proportions in the country and above the national average of 53.6. In addition 48% of the population live in houses constructed of permanent material second only to Nairobi. This might indicate a significant level of urbanisation.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	1,253,656	1,233,608	2,487,264	6
Life Expectancy(1999)	50.8	52.2	51.5	7
Population Distribution(%)	<15yrs	Rank	15-64yrs	Rank
	42	6	55	2
Population Density	30 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			7

## Socio-Economic Indicators

### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)(%)	62.1	6
Food Poverty (1997)(%)	59.7	7*

### Income and Unemployment

	Value	Rank
Wage Employment as % of Population	5.6	3
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	12.3	3

### Education

	Value	Rank
Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	52.7	6
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	14.4	6*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	36	7
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16	2
Literacy Rate	62.8	8

### Health

	Value	Rank
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> Birthday	69.8	6*
Under 5 Mortality Rate(%)	95.8	5*
Fertility Rate(%)	5.05	5*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	177	5
No. of Health Facilities	462	5

### Housing Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rank
Population with access to safe water (%)	59.1	3
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	50.1	2*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	50.9	2*
Population with Brick/Cement floor(%)	47.6	2*

# Kilifi

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	258,505	285,798	544,303	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.36	31.72	8.30	12.43
Population Density	114 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	66.88	66.30	41*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	63.68	38**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs7,432	14***
Unemployment Rate(%)	17.78	32***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	57.3	47.8	52.6	52 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	14.9	12.3	13.6	48 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			39.6	59 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			16.3	32 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	28.5	36.4	32.5	38 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			85	32 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				35.7
Life Expectancy	51years	N.Rank	35	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	64.50	10 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	59.10	32 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	24.5	33 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	225,139	146,785	65.20	50.95

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Bahari	Jembe Mwakalu	KANU	70.77	60.19
Kaloleni	Mathias Keah	KANU	59.59	41.77
Ganze	Katana Ngala	KANU	88.24	77.70

Population per MP	181,434
Area per MP	1,593 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

Kilifi has a population of 544,000 most of whom are female. 47% are under 18 years of age. Kilifi is one of the poorest districts in Kenya. In terms of absolute poverty it ranks 41 of all the districts. There was marginal improvement in this situation between 1994 and 1997.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

One of the key challenges facing Kilifi is the increase of its enrolment rates in both primary and secondary schools presently at 52.6% and 13.6% respectively.

Out of every 100 children under five, 33 are malnourished and 85 children out of every 1000 born alive die before their first birthday. Presently 36% of the population take more than an hour to reach the nearest public dispensary.

65% of its people have access to safe drinking water and 59% to safe sanitation. Kilifi residents have a life expectancy lower than the national average at 51 years.

## ► Election Information

Kilifi is represented by 3MPs each representing on average 181,000 voters and covering an area of almost 1,600km<sup>2</sup>. Kanu won all the seats at the last election.

# Kwale

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	240,764	255,369	496,133	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	46.30	32.76	8.53	12.20
Population Density	60 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Kwale district has a population approximating half a million. 46% of this is under 18. Absolute poverty increased from 40% to 61% from 1994 to 1997 in Kwale giving it a national rank of 31.

### Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	40.23	60.55	31*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	58.94	32**	

### Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs4,509	35***
Unemployment Rate(%)	11.6	24***

### Socio-Economic Information

Kwale registers low levels of primary and secondary school enrolment ranking a 51 and 50 in the country.

### Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	58.8	49.0	54.0	51 <sup>†</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	12.5	11.9	12.2	50 <sup>†</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	35.7			47 <sup>†</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	17.9			52 <sup>†</sup>

89 children out of every thousand born alive die before their first birthday and 28% of the under five year-olds are malnourished. 33% of all households take more than an hour to get to the nearest dispensary.

### Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	29.0	26.2	27.6	32 <sup>**</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	89			33 <sup>***</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				32.5
Life Expectancy	49.5 years	N.Rank	37	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms, HIV/AIDS			

### Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	65.20	9 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	42.50	37 <sup>†</sup>
% of population with cement floor	24.8	32 <sup>†</sup>

### Election Information

Electoral Information. Kwale is represented by 3 MPs who cover an area of more than 2700km<sup>2</sup> and represent on average 165,000 persons. During the 1997 elections, all the districts seats were won by KANU.

### Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	210,435	131,482	62.48	63.29
Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Msambweni	Marere wa Mwachai	KANU	44.89	16.56
Matuga	Sulleiman Kamolleh	KANU	59.15	24.93
Kinango	Simeon Mkala	KANU	80.27	66.46
Population per MP	165,378			
Area per MP	2,765 Km <sup>2</sup>			



# Lamu

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	37,553	35,133	72,686	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	42.27	35.50	9.19	12.86
Population Density	12 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

Lamu district has one of the oldest settlements in Kenya in Lamu Island.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	29.53	39.35	11*
Food Poverty (%)	..	31.86	7**

## ► Development Indicators

The district has a population of 73,000, most of who are male. The proportion under 18 is 42%. Absolute poverty incidence increased from 29% to 39% between 1994 and 1997.

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	KShs6,026	23***
Unemployment Rate(%)	7.89	17***

## ► Socio-Economic Information

While primary school enrolment stands at 70.6%, secondary school enrolment stands at 14%.

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	71.5	69.7	70.6	38 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	14.5	13.4	14.0	46 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools			25.9	8 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools			14.4	10 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	34.0	13.4	23.7	25 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day			72	27 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				16.8
Life Expectancy	54.8 years	N.Rank	27	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms			

23% of the children under 3 are malnourished and 72 children out of every 1000 born alive die before their first birthday.

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	62.4	14 <sup>‡</sup>
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	50.0	35 <sup>‡</sup>
% of population with cement floor	37.7	13 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	33,166	31,923	96.25	64.81

## ► Election Information

2 MP represents Lamu – both from KANU and cover an area of 3,084km<sup>2</sup> to reach their 36,343 constituents.

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Lamu East	Mohammed Salim	KANU	75.68	20.46
Lamu West	Fahim Twaha	KANU	64.41	32.07

Population per MP	36,343
Area per MP	3,084 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Mombasa

Mombasa is a city with a 1,000-year-plus history and ties spanning the whole world, it fronts the Indian Ocean and has great beaches. It has been at the centre of the development of Kenya's tourist industry. It is also home to an important port with connections and linkages to the eastern side of central Africa.

## Development Indicators

Mombasa is home to 665,000 Kenyans. 47% of them are young adults between 19 and 37. On average, Mombasa residents have a household income of Ksh 12,600 and are ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in the country. Absolute poverty incidence however increased from 33% in 1994 to 38% in 1997, though it is among the 10 least poor districts in Kenya.

## Socio-Economic Information

Mombasa suffers from very low school enrolment rates – at 38.4% for primary schools and 11.3% for secondary schools.

## Election Information

Mombasa electorate is principally between 19 and 37 and her MPs represent on average 166,000 voters each and cover an area of 58km<sup>2</sup> to reach them. During the last elections, the districts seats were shared between 3 parties.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	363,552	301,466	665,018	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	32.37	47.17	10.50	9.09
Population Density	2,896 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	33.14	38.32	9*
Food Poverty (%)	..	38.57	12**

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 12,627	3**
Unemployment Rate(%)	38.41	43***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	38.6	38.2	38.4	62 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	12.8	9.9	11.3	53 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	35.7			49 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	12.8			3 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	19.6	13.5	16.6	10**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	60			21**
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				0.9
Life Expectancy	52.8 years	N.Rank	29	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases and infections, HIV/AIDS			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	83.10	2***
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	93.50	8***
% of population with cement floor	77.8	2 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	373,644	268,333	71.82	42.58

Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Changamwe	Ramadhan Kajembe	KANU	27.66	1.42
Kisauni	Karisa Maitha	DP	30.33	1.61
Likoni	Rashid Shakombo	SPK	33.46	2.72
Mvita	Shariff Nassir	KANU	33.49	1.37

Population per MP	166,255
Area per MP	58Km <sup>2</sup>

# Taita Taveta

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	123,329	123,342	246,671	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	40.93	34.78	9.26	14.34
Population Density	14 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	50.65	65.82	39*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	62.44	35**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs4,275.3	38***
Unemployment Rate(%)	12.61	25***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	79.0	79.1	79.0	21 <sup>^</sup>
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	33.8	33.1	33.50	11 <sup>^</sup>
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools				42 <sup>^</sup>
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools				26 <sup>^</sup>

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	17.6	21.9	19.8	14 <sup>^^</sup>
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day				15 <sup>^^^</sup>
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				32.0
Life Expectancy	52.7 years	N.Rank	30	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	53.10	20‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	89.50	13‡
% of population with cement floor	35.4	16 <sup>^</sup>

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	113,846	84,576	74.29	61.81

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Taveta	Jackson Mwalulu(B-E)	DP	40.00	6.80
Wundanyi	Darius Mbela	KANU	58.48	19.99
Mwataate	Marsden Madoka	KANU	66.35	35.86
Voi	Basil Mwakiringo	DP	46.46	0.52

Population per MP	61,668
Area per MP	4,282 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Development Indicators

The district has a population a bit under 250,000 almost evenly divided between male and female. 41% is below 18.

Absolute poverty increased by 15 percentage points between 1994 and 1997 and is ranked 39<sup>th</sup> out of the 47 districts ranked

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Nearly 80% of its school age children are in presently enrolled in primary school. 33.5% of its teenagers are presently enrolled in secondary school – the highest percentage in Coast Province and 11<sup>th</sup> nationally.

The districts health statistics rank it between the best third in the country – though 32% of the population still take more than an hour to get to nearest dispensary.

## ► Election Information

The district has 4 MPs who on average represent 62,000 people. However they cover large areas and on average each MP covers 4300km<sup>2</sup>. The district seats are presently divided between KANU and DP - both with 2 seats each.

# Tana River

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	90,613	90,288	180,901	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs	19-37	38-47	48
	47.49	32.69	8.51	10.74
Population Density	5 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

### Development Indicators

Tana River is home to 181,000 people 47% of who are under 18 years of age. A slight majority are males. Between 1994 and 1997, absolute poverty incidence decreased by 50% and is now ranked 6<sup>th</sup> least poor district in Kenya.

### Socio-Economic Information

Ranked 64 in the country, the district has only 33% of its primary school age children enrolled in schools and 11.6% of the teenagers in secondary school ranking 52 nationally.

Its health statistics place it within the lowest third in the country and this is reflected in the life expectancy ranked 38<sup>th</sup> in the country.

## Socio-Economic Indicators

Poverty Incidence	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	71.76	34.22	6*	
Food Poverty (%)	..	31.23	5**	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 10,000	5***
Unemployment Rate(%)	34.08	41***

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	37.1	30.0	33.6	64*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	12.2	11.0	11.6	52*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	23.0			5*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16.2			28*

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	40.3	29.9	35.1	40**
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	83			31***
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary				32.2
Life Expectancy	47.6 years	N.Rank	38	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & Infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract Infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	26.40	37‡
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	26.20	41‡
% of population with cement floor	10.5	61^

### Election Information

The district is represented by 3 MPs who each represent an average of 60000 constituents but cover an area of 12,822km<sup>2</sup> to get to them. In 1997, KANU won all the seats.

## Election Information (1997)

Voters	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	72,783	53,797	73.91	60.95
Constituency	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Garsen	Molu Shambaro	KANU	57.67	25.85
Galole	Tola Mugava	KANU	76.57	63.26
Bura	Mohamed Galgalo	KANU	33.32	1.43
Population per MP	60,300			
Area per MP	12,822 Km <sup>2</sup>			

# Malindi

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	139,340	142,212	281,552	
Population Distribution(%)	<18yrs 45.21	19-37 33.75	38-47 8.35	48 11.78
Population Density	36 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

Malindi is home to 280,000 people 45% of whom are aged below 18.

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)
Absolute Poverty (%)	..	..	..
Food Poverty (%)	..	..	..

## ► Development Indicators

Malindi was hived off from Kilifi and therefore its indicators should be inferred from Kilifi District.

## Income and Unemployment

	Value	N.Rank
Monthly Mean Household Income	..	..
Unemployment Rate(%)	..	..

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary(%)	65.0	53.8	59.4	48*
Enrolment Rate-Sec.(%)	12.2	4.7	8.5	63*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	44.0			66*
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	16.9			43*

## ► Socio-Economic Information

59% of it's young children are presently enrolled in primary school and 8.5% of its teenagers in secondary school – one of the lowest in the country - ranked 62<sup>nd</sup> out of 69 districts and the lowest in coast province.

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years(%)	..	..	..	..
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	..			..
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	..			35.7
Main Diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Skin diseases & infections, Diarrhoea diseases, Urinary Tract infections			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	..	..
Population with access to safe sanitation (%)	..	..
% of population with cement floor	32.9	19*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	121,929	80,482	66.01	49.12

## ► Election Information

Malindi's 2 MP's each represent on average 141,000 people and cover an area of 3,800 Km<sup>2</sup> to get to them.

<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Malindi	Abubakar Badawy	KANU	70.53	53.04
Magarini	David Kombe	KANU	69.96	53.11

Population per MP	140,776
Area per MP	3,876 Km <sup>2</sup>

# Nairobi Province

## Demographic Indicators

Nairobi is home to 7.5% of Kenya's population most of whom are male and aged between 19 and 37 years. Nationally, Nairobi has the lowest percentage of those aged below 15 at 31%. In other provinces i.e. North Eastern and Western, this age group makes up 48% of the population.

Nairobians have a life expectancy of 61.6 years which ranks third nationally and above the national average of 54.7 years.

Nairobi has a population density of 3079 ways above the national average of 52 people/KM<sup>2</sup>

## Socio-Economic Information

Nairobi province had an absolute poverty incidence of 50.2% in 1997. This was the greatest increase in poverty between 1994 and 1997. Though it ranks highest in terms of employment compared to other districts, it is instructive to note that less than 20% of Nairobi residents are wage-employed.

In socio economic terms, Nairobi ranks behind most provinces and below the national average. Nairobi has one of the lowest primary and secondary school enrolments and is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> at 43.2% is way below the national average. More than 30% of its population do not have access to safe water.

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Population	1,153,828	989,426	2,143,254	7
Life Expectancy (1999)	60.9	62.3	61.6	3
Population Distribution(%)	<15	Rank	38-47	Rank
	31	8	68	3
Population Density	3,079 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			1

## Socio-Economic Indicators

### Poverty Incidence

	Value	Rank
Absolute Poverty (1997)	50.24%	3*
Food Poverty (1997)	38.38%	2*

### Income and Unemployment

Wage Employment as % of Population	19.7	1
Informal Sector Employment rate as % of Population	41.8	1

### Education

Enrolment in Primary Schools (%)	43.2	7
Enrolment in Secondary Schools(%)	11.8	7*
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	34	5
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	11	1
Literacy Rate	82.2	2

### Health

Infant Mortality Rate	41.1	2*
under 5 Mortality Rate(%)	66.1	2*
Fertility Rate(%)	2.61	1*
No. of Beds and Cots per 100,000	328	1
No. of Health Facilities	402	6

### Housing Water and Sanitation

Population with access to Safe Water (%)	66.0	2
Population with Traditional Pit Latrine (%)	29.7	2*
Population with Mud/Sand/Dung Housing (%)	16.7	2*
Population with Brick/Cement Housing	74.3	1*

# Nairobi

## Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total	
Population	1,153,828	989,426	2,143,254	
Age Distribution (%)	<18	19-37	38-47	48
	30.75	49.17	10.88	7.86
Population Density	3.079 people/Km <sup>2</sup>			

## Development Indicators

<b>Poverty Incidence</b>	1994	1997	N.Rank (1997)	
Absolute Poverty (%)	25.90	50.24	17	
Food Poverty (%)	..	38.38	11	

## Income and Unemployment

Monthly Mean Household Income	Value	N.Rank
	KShs 19,202	1
Unemployment Rate	23.93%	37

## Education

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Enrolment Rate-Primary	44.3	42.2	43.2	58
Enrolment Rate-Secondary	15.1	9.4	11.8	51
Pupils per Teacher in Pri. Schools	33.7			34
Students per Teacher in Sec. Schools	11.4			3

## Health

	Male	Female	Total	N.Rank
Malnourished children under 5 years	13.1	13.1	13.1	1
Children dying before 1 <sup>st</sup> b/day	49.0			14
% Households taking more than 1 hour to nearest dispensary	0.5			
Life Expectancy	61.6 years	N.Rank	12	
Main Diseases	Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, HIV AIDS, Diarrhoea diseases			

## Access to Social Amenities

	Value	National Rank
Population with access to safe drinking water (%)	66.0	36
Population with access to Safe Sanitation (%)	66.5	14
% of population with cement floor	77.1%	1*

## Election Information (1997)

<b>Voters</b>	Eligible	Registered	% Regd.	% Turn Out
	1,239,956	725,620	58.52	51.59
<b>Constituency</b>	MP	Party	% Votes	% Victory Margin
Makadara	Paul Mugeke	DP	39.4	18
Kamukunji	Norman Nyagah	DP	31.11	12
Starehe	Maina Kamanda	DP	47.39	25
Langata	Raila Odinga	NDP	51.81	24
Dagoretti	Beth Mugo	SDP	57.36	41
Westlands	Fred Gumo	KANU	57.20	0.02
Kasarani	Adolf Muchiri	DP	35.02	0.5
Embakasi	David Mwenje	DP	39.91	24

Population per MP	267,907
Area per MP	87 Km <sup>2</sup>

## ► Demographic Indicators

Nairobi has the highest urban population in Kenya. It also has the highest population density. Most of its population are young voters between 18 and 37%.

## ► Development Indicators

Nairobi stands out with the highest monthly mean household income in the country and the least malnourished children in Kenya. However, though Nairobi has high monthly mean household income, more than 50% of its population live in absolute poverty – this number having doubled in four years. Therefore Nairobi has high-income inequality.

## ► Socio-Economic Information

Nairobi has very poor primary and secondary school enrolments, which at 58 and 51 is one of the lowest in the country<sup>1</sup>. The main dev. challenge therefore is increase in school enrolment and access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

## ► Election Information

In 1997, Nairobi seats were competitively contested by the main political parties leading to low victory margins for the eventual winner, DP won 5 of the 8 Nairobi seats then.

## Notes