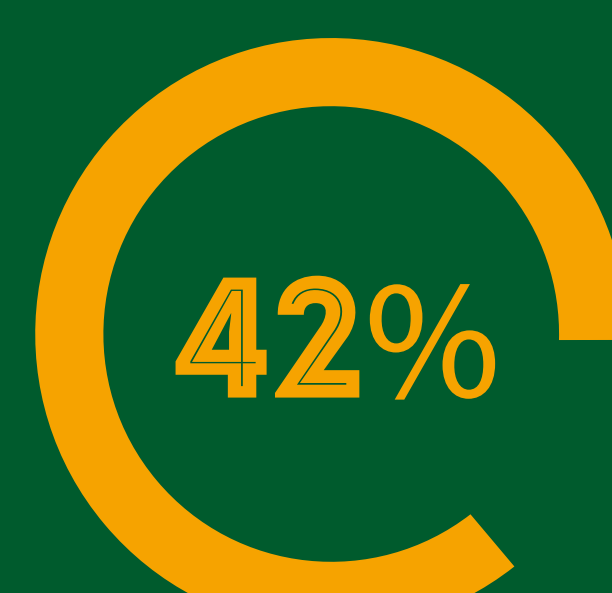




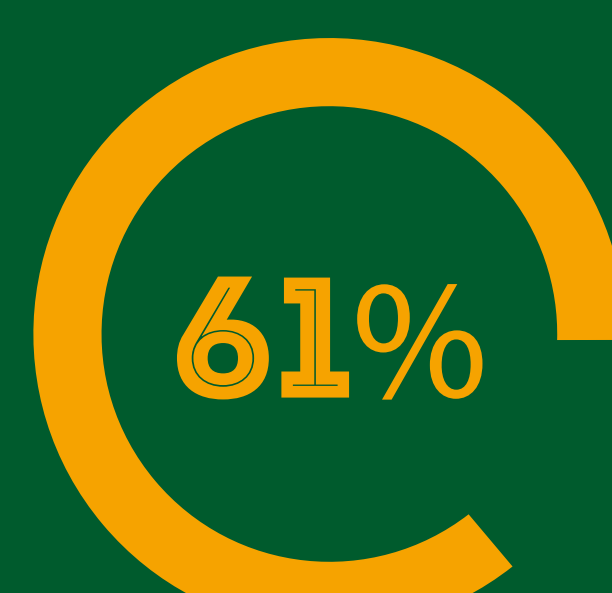
## INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL TO REAP THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN KENYA

The demographic dividend is the economic benefit that arises from a significant increase in the ratio of working-age adults relative to young dependents if accompanied by simultaneous investments in education and skills development, health, economic reforms and job creation, and good governance.

Proportion of Kenya's population below 15 years old (2015).



Proportion of Kenya's population below 25 years old (2015).



Kenya has to increase and make smart investments in human capital development of its large youthful population to realise an educated, skilled, healthy and globally competitive workforce.



### INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.



The Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education programmes have increased school participation. However, enrolment rates dip rapidly at higher levels, with less than half of children of secondary school-age enrolled in secondary school.

**70%**

Pre-primary school Net Enrolment Rate, 2014

**88%**

Primary school Net Enrolment Rate, 2014

**48%**

Secondary school Net Enrolment Rate, 2014

Illiteracy is still a concern even among the youth.

Proportion of youth 15-19 years who are illiterate (2013).

**30%**

### Key areas to improve education and skills development.



Enforcement of the right to free and compulsory basic education.



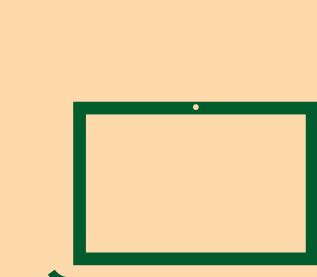
Enhancing post-basic education.



Enhancing the quality and relevance of education and training.



Tackling regional gender inequities in education and training.



Integrating of ICT into teaching and learning.



Improving financing and governance of education and training sector.



### INVESTING IN HEALTH.



Critical investments in preventive and curative services, and health systems strengthening are required to ensure that workers in the continent are healthy and productive.

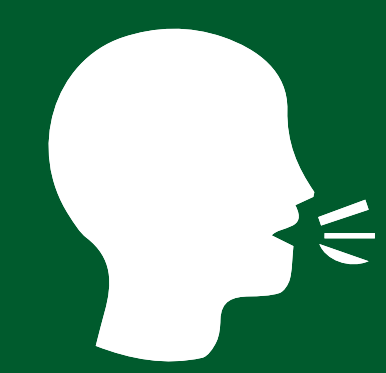
Life expectancy at birth

1990s **45.2 YEARS**

2012 **60 YEARS**

Significant investments in the health sector over the last decade has seen life expectancy at birth improve. The country is however suffering from a double burden of longstanding infectious diseases and a rapid increase in non-communicable diseases.

Persistent burden of infectious diseases.



HIV/AIDS Prevalence

**5.6%**

National

**15%**

Nyanza region (highest)

**2%**

North Easter region (lowest)

Malaria burden

**30%**

of all out-patient cases

**19%**

of all hospital admissions

**3-5%**

of in-patient deaths

Growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).



Account for at least **50%** of all hospital admissions

Cancer is contributing to **18,000** deaths annually

Health financing is inadequate.



Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure.

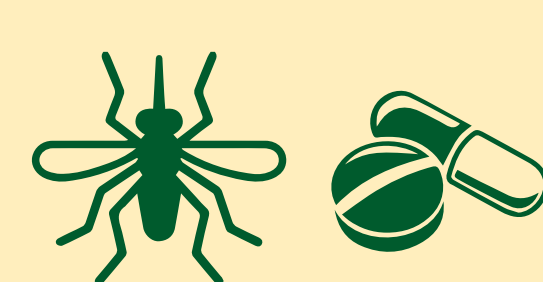
**6.1%**  
2012-2013

Distribution of healthcare infrastructure and personnel is skewed.



More than **50%** of trained doctors practise in Nairobi.

### Key areas to improve health.



Increase efforts towards eliminating communicable diseases such as malaria as stated in Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030.



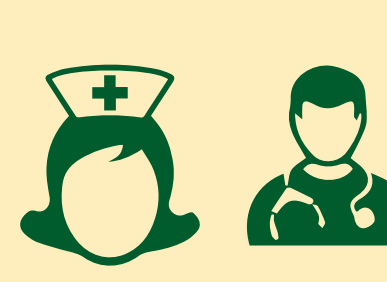
Provide health education to sensitise Kenyans on NCDs and their risk factors.



Enhance the capacity of the healthcare system to diagnose and manage NCDs effectively.



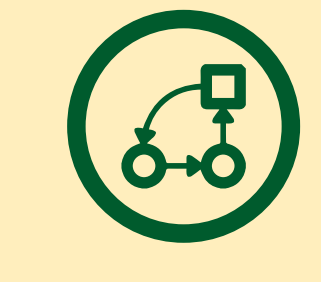
Increase budgetary allocation to at least meet the 15% Abuja commitment.



Improve quality training to increase the production capacity, equitable deployment and retention of health workers.



Build and adequately equip more health facilities.



Increase efforts on health systems strengthening at the county level.

### DATASOURCES

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