

School-aged children

Enrolment

Protection Indicators

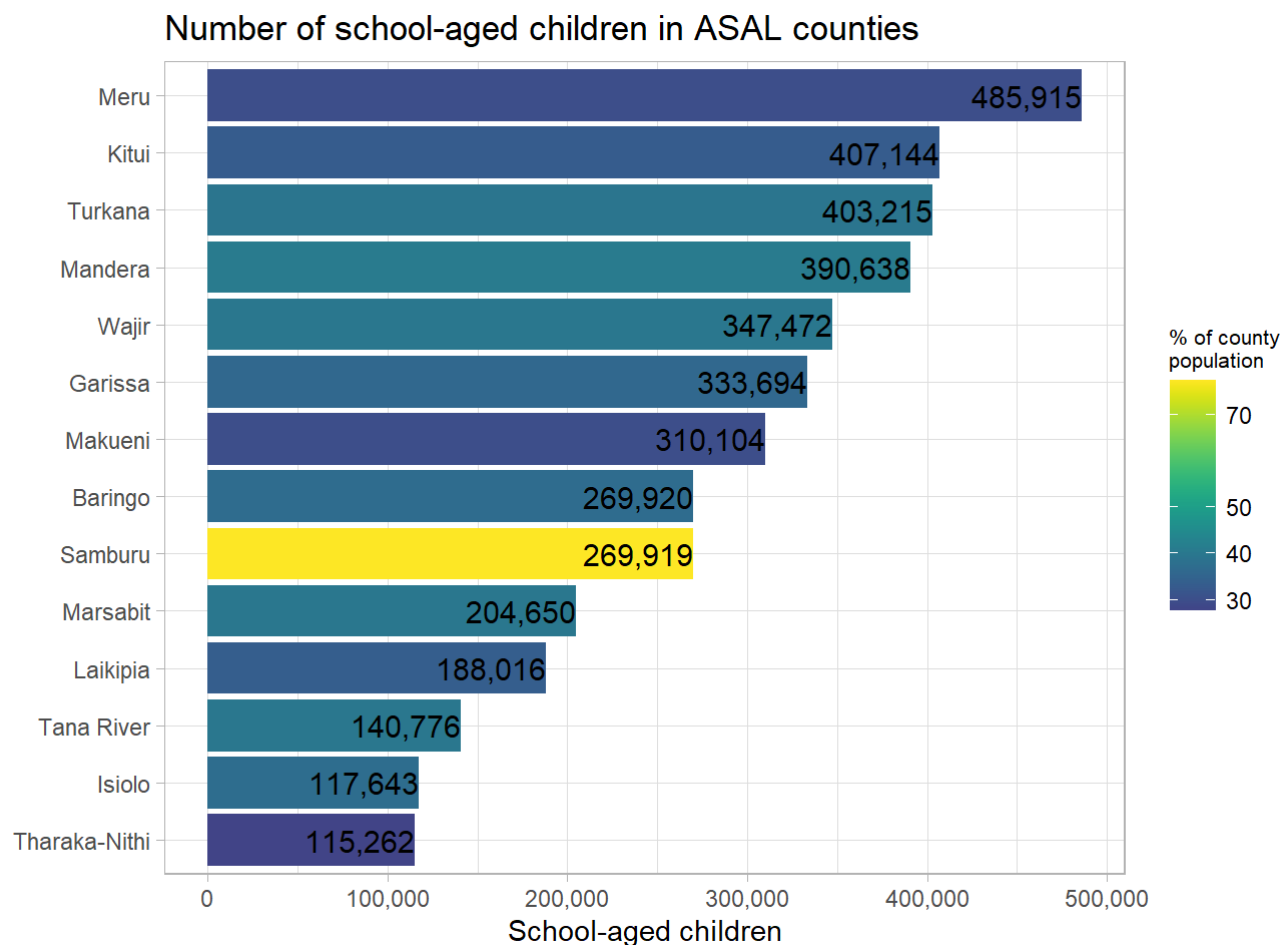
Individual county profiles

County Education Profiles – ASAL Counties

Code ▼

2023-08-22

School-aged children



The largest numbers of school-aged children are in Meru County, though 77.5% of all persons in Samburu are of schooling age, the highest of any county.

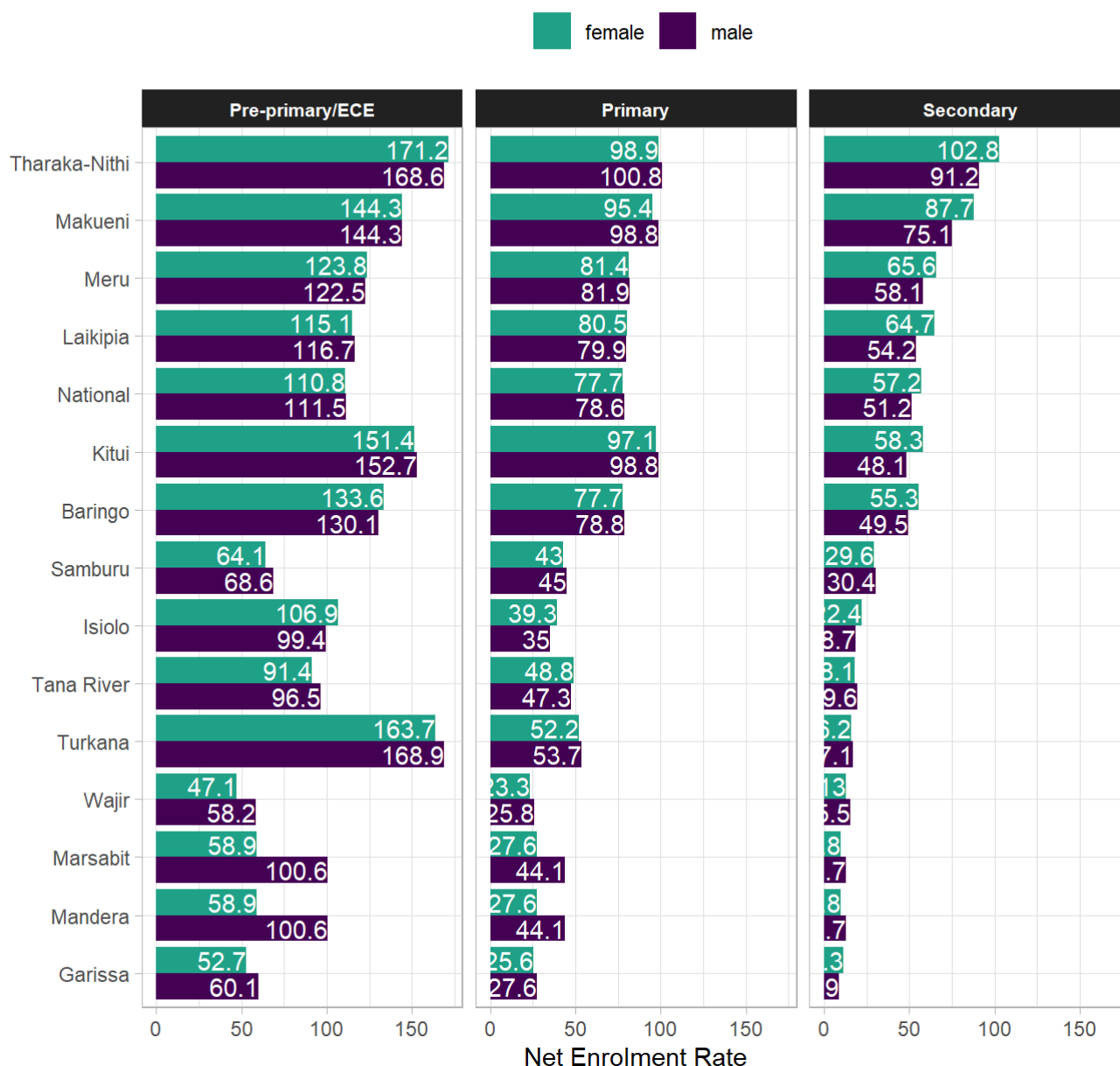
Enrolment

The plot below shows the net enrolment rates of both sexes at each education level. Counties have been sorted by enrolment at the secondary level.

Tharaka-Nithi, Makueni and Meru have the highest levels of secondary enrolment – they also generally have high rates of preprimary and primary enrolment.

Net Enrolment Rate

2020 Basic Education Statistical Book, (K MoE).

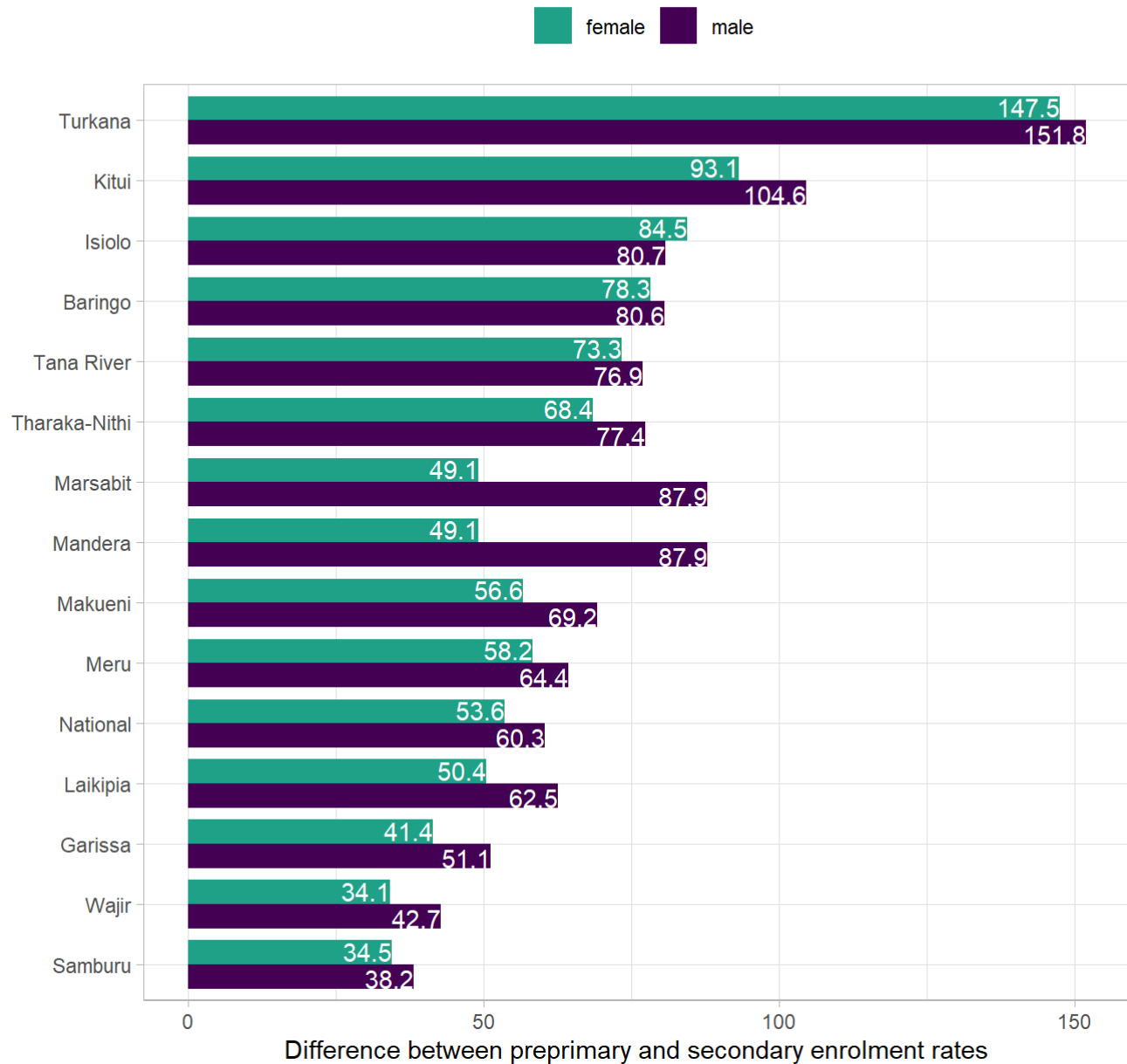


However, it is also evident that numerous counties experience significant attrition between the preprimary and secondary levels.

This phenomenon is more visible below. Turkana had the largest difference between preprimary and secondary enrolment. Male attrition is also higher than female attrition in almost all ASAL counties except Isiolo, with the difference between the sexes being the most pronounced in Marsabit and Mandera.

Difference between preprimary and secondary enrolment rates

2020 Basic Education Statistical Book, (K MoE).

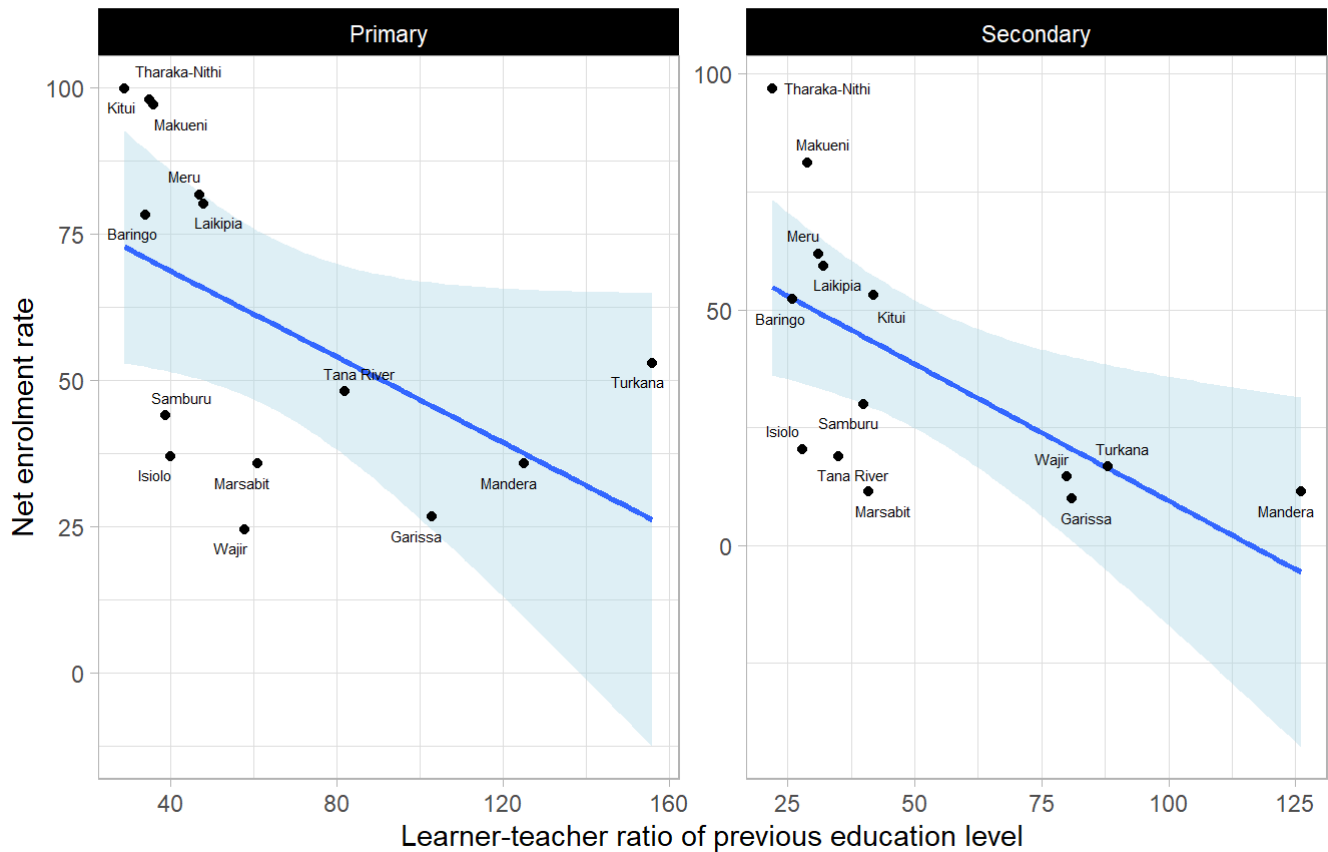


Learner-classroom ratio

Let us explore which other factors impact enrolment rate. The supposition is that higher learner-teacher ratios and learner-classroom ratios impact enrolment.

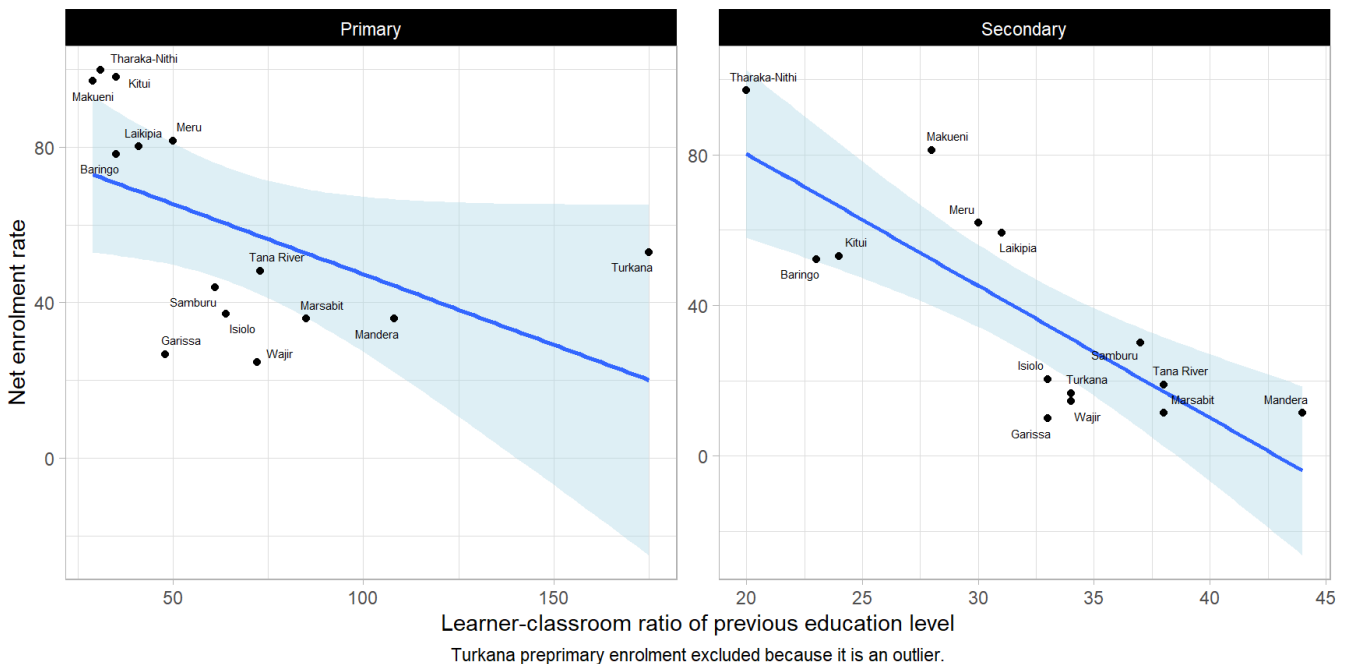
Higher learner-teacher ratios correlated with lower net enrolment at next level

Data from 2020 Basic Education Statistical Book, (K MoE)



Higher learner-classroom ratios correlated with lower net enrolment at next level

Data from 2020 Basic Education Statistical Book, (K MoE)



With reference to the estimate column below and given the limited data available (the digitisation of more counties and more years of data would allow for more robust testing of this hypothesis), an increase of class size at the preprimary level by 1 learner, it is estimated that the

net enrolment rate would be -0.88 lower at the primary level; an increase of class sizes by 1 learner at the primary level results in a net enrolment rate that is -3.51 lower.

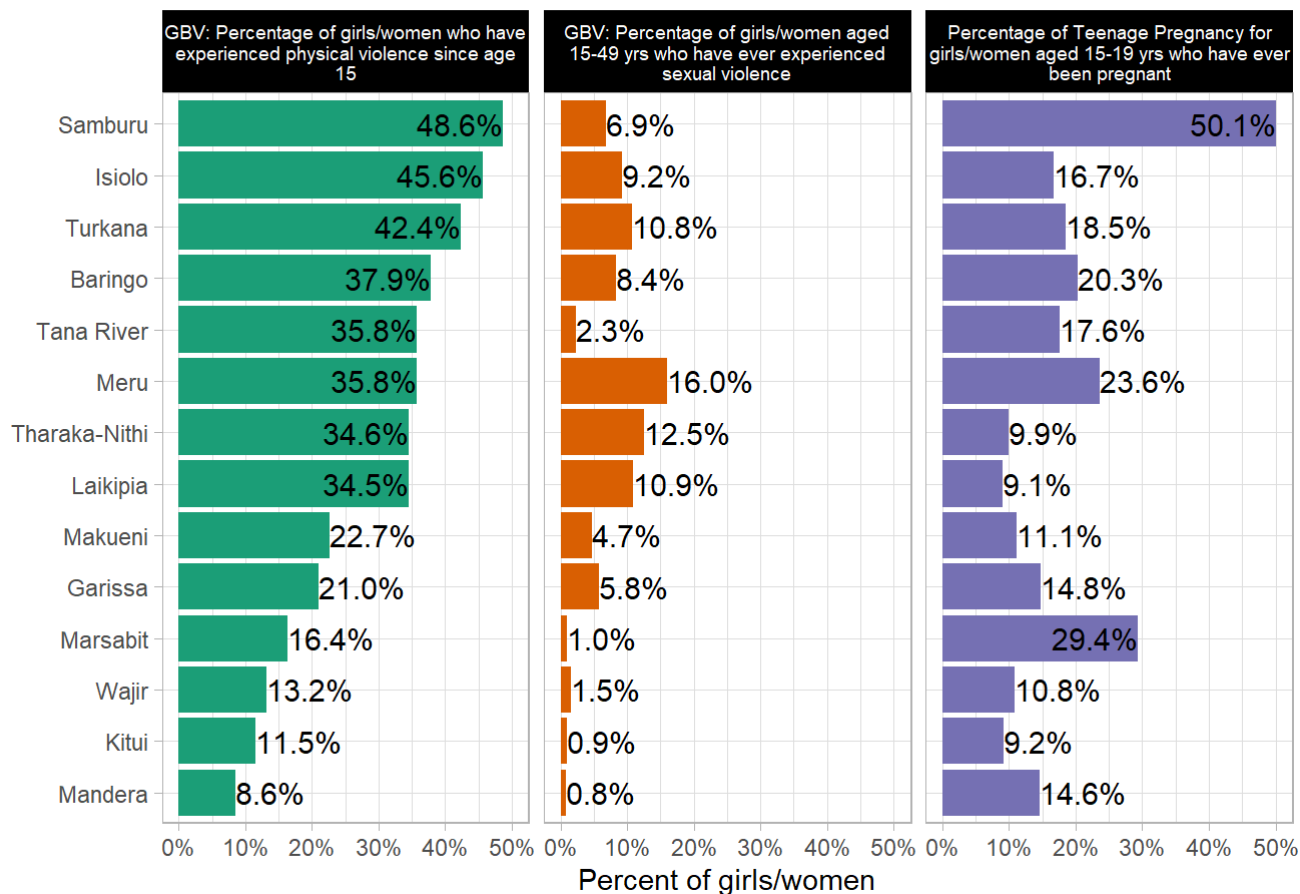
The same is true for the relationship between learner-teacher ratios of the previous education level and current net enrolment. Though results are only statistically significant for secondary enrolment. The data these conclusions are drawn from is limited and might not be an accurate accounting of the phenomenon. Additional data is needed.

age_modifier	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
primary	learner_classroom_lag	-0.8761	0.2349	-3.7291	0.0029
secondary	learner_classroom_lag	-3.5063	0.7565	-4.6347	0.0006
primary	learner_teacher_lag	-1.0174	0.7727	-1.3166	0.2147
secondary	learner_teacher_lag	-0.5808	0.2084	-2.7874	0.0164

Protection Indicators

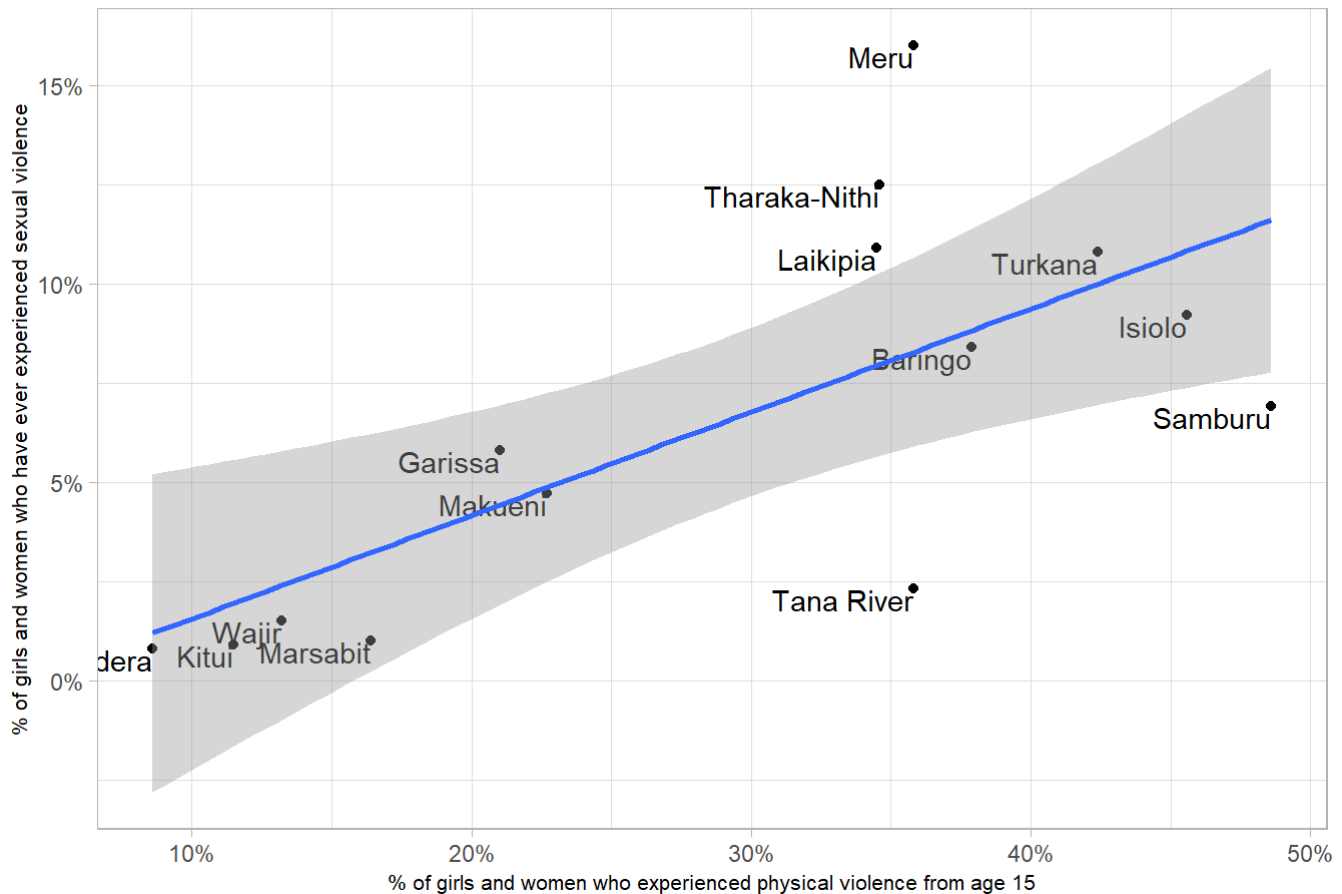
Below is a county-wise breakdown of protection indicators included in the county education profiles.

County-wise breakdown of child protection indicators



There is also wide variance in the reported rates of girls and women experiencing physical and sexual violence – some inter-county differences are very large, with 49% of girls and women having experienced physical violence in Samburu whilst in Mandera, the rate is 9%,

Prevalence of physical and sexual violence are correlated in ASAL counties



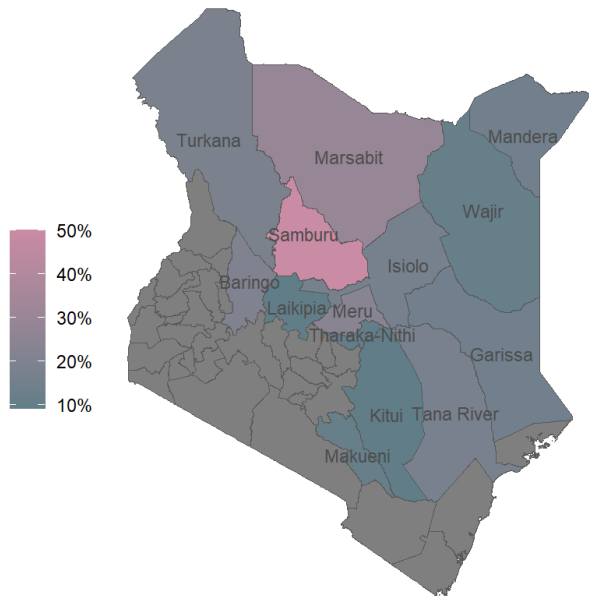
Well documented in child protection literature are the relationships between the predisposing factors that lead persons to commit physical and sexual violence. At the county level, a 1.9% increase in rates of girls/women experiencing physical violence is correlated with an increase in 1% in girls/women experiencing sexual violence. The relationship is statistically significant and has an r-squared of 0.495.

The incidence of teenage pregnancy, however, are not correlated with the rates of physical and sexual violence. And interestingly, neither are they correlated with the rates of child marriage, as recorded by a UNICEF statistical profile (https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Kenya/Child%20Marriage%20Country%20Profile_KEN.pdf). Indicating either a methodology mismatch or underreporting of child marriage or teen pregnancies and births are more likely to be reported.

Additional verification of the data is required.

Incidence of teenage pregnancy (DHS) and child marriage (UNICEF)

Incidence of teenage pregnancy in ASAL counties



Prevalence of child marriage

Figure 2. Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18

0 to 10
11 to 20
21 to 30
31 to 40
41 to 50
51 to 70
71 or higher



Individual county profiles

Baringo ([county_profile_Baringo.html](#))

Garissa ([county_profile_Garissa.html](#))

Isiolo ([county_profile_Isiolo.html](#))

Kitui ([county_profile_Kitui.html](#))

Laikipia ([county_profile_Laikipia.html](#))

Makueni ([county_profile_Makueni.html](#))

Mandera ([county_profile_Mandera.html](#))

Marsabit ([county_profile_Marsabit.html](#))

Meru ([county_profile_Meru.html](#))

Samburu ([county_profile_Samburu.html](#))

Tana River ([county_profile_Tana%20River.html](#))

Tharaka-Nithi ([county_profile_Tharaka-Nithi.html](#))

Turkana ([county_profile_Turkana.html](#))

Wajir (county_profile_Wajir.html)