



UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF REFUGEES IN CAMPS AND URBAN AREAS IN KENYA

The Kenya Urban Socioeconomic Survey 2020-21 generates evidence to inform policy and targeted programing to support refugees and host communities living in urban areas.

SUMMARY FINDINGS FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA

		CAMPS			URBAN AREAS	
		Kalobeyei Refugees (SES 2018)	Kakuma Refugees (SES 2019)	Turkana Hosts (KHBS 2015/16)	Urban Refugees (SES 2020/21)	Urban Hosts (KCHS 2019)
† †	Sex	Men (50%) Women (50%)	Men (54%) Women (46%)	Men (52%) Women (48%)	Men (51%) Women (49%)	Men (52%) Women (48%)
† † †	Age	Below 18: 71% Above 64: 0.6%	Below 18: 61% Above 64: 0.4%	Below 18: 60% Above 64: 0.4%	Below 18: 45% Above 64: 1.8%	Below 18: 32% Above 64: 0.7%
Å	Dependency Ratio	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.4
**	Women-headed households	66%	56%	47%	41%	32%
	Improved Housing	5%	3%	8%	82%	78%
-	Access to Improved Drinking	100%	100%	71%	91%	92%
	Access to Improved Sanitation*	52% Sharing: 66%	78% Sharing: 37%	19%	84% Sharing: 68%	99%
É	Biomass Fuels for Cooking		100%	98%	26%	10%
ŖŔ	Primary Net Enrollment Rate	77%	82%	59%	69%	90%
\$	Secondary Net Enrollment Rate	5%	14%	23%	28%	61%
6	Employment Rate	39%	20%	42%	42%	66%
	LSCI Food Insecurity**	61%	58%		61%	

^{*}The sharing of toilet implies that the household shares the facility with members other households. This data is not available for Turkana and Urban host populations.

Source: Kalobeyei SES (2018); Kakuma SES (2019); Urban SES (2020-21); KCHS (2019)

^{**} Food insecurity is measured using the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LSCI).