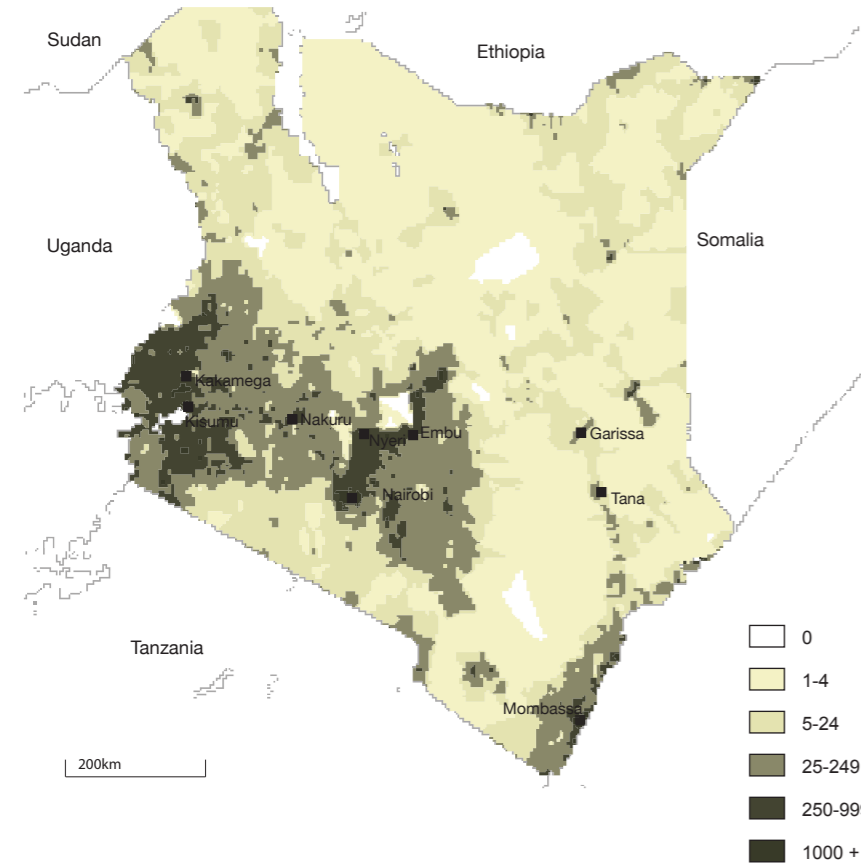


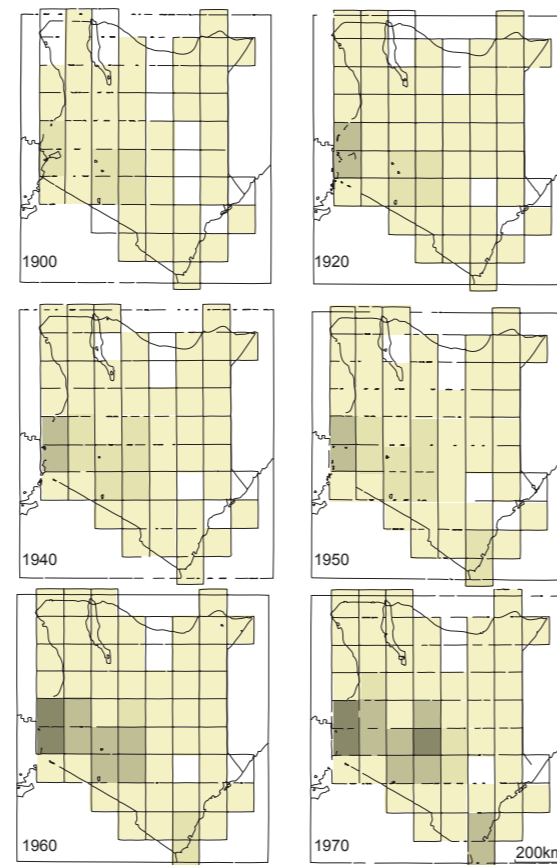
DEMOGRAPHY OF KENYA: FACTS & FIGURES

Population Density 2005
(Inhabitants per km²)



1,2 © 2005/1999

Population Distribution 1900-1970
(inhabitants per km²)



12 © 1983

Life Expectancy at Birth

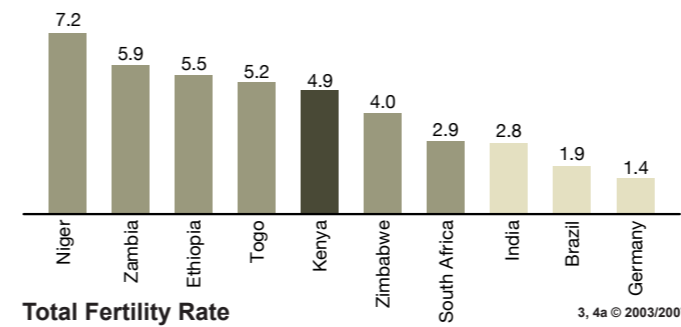
(Definition: The average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.)

After a period of constant increase, the life expectancy decreased during the last 15 years due to the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and reached a historical low in the year 2003 with less than 46 years. The current life expectancy of 55 years gives hope that the pandemic can be controlled, although a UN estimation from the year 2000 did not expect to reach that number before the year 2050.

Total Fertility Rate

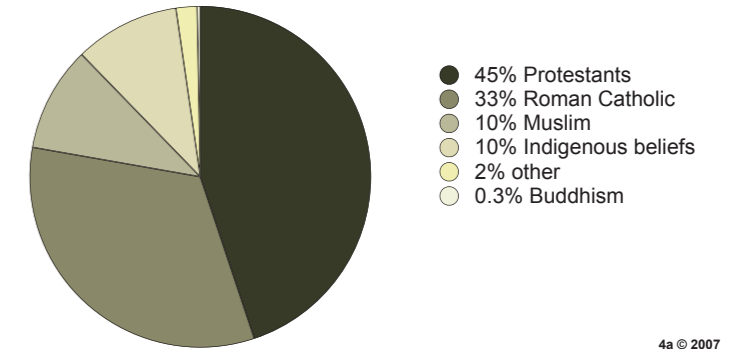
(Def.: The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. A rate of two children per woman is considered the replacement rate for a population.)

The fertility rate has declined over the past forty years with a slight increase in the last few years. This is due to women's desire to control the family planning and the use of other contraceptive means such as injectables. In comparison with other African countries, Kenya's rate is among the lowest in the Sub-Saharan African region. A low fertility rate is an indicator for wealth due to the high inverse correlation between wealth (GDP) and fertility (TFR).



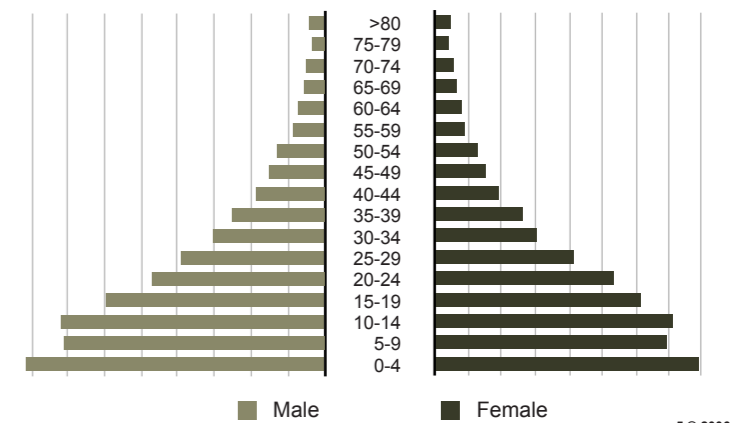
3, 4a © 2003/2007

Religion



4a © 2007

Age Structure

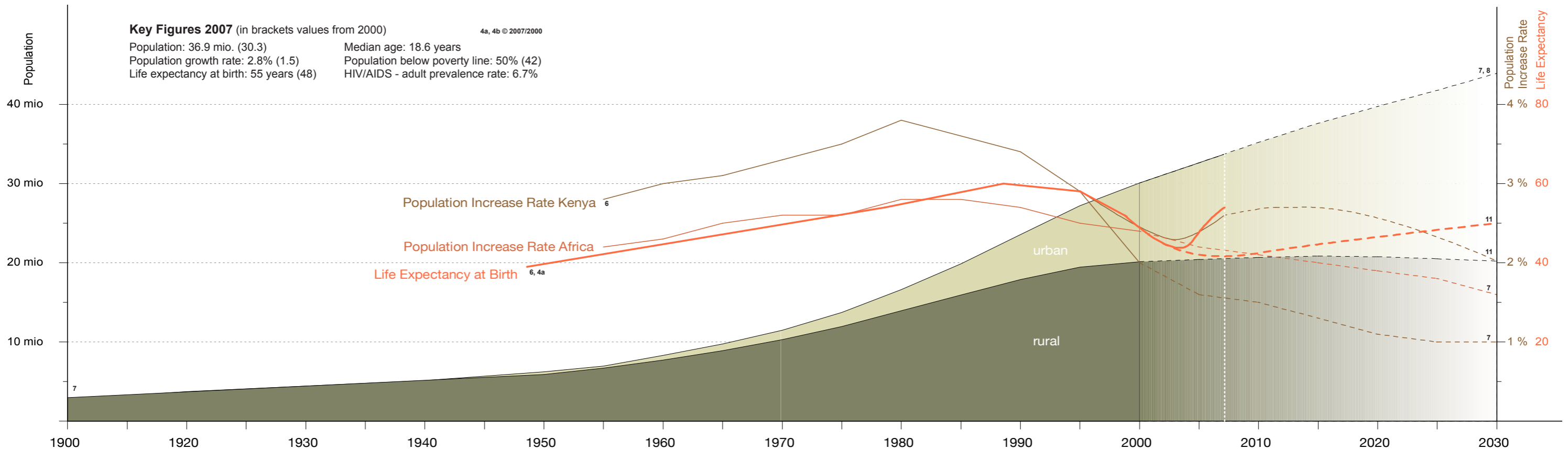


5 © 2006

Key Figures 2007 (in brackets values from 2000)

Population: 36.9 mio. (30.3) Median age: 18.6 years
 Population growth rate: 2.8% (1.5) Population below poverty line: 50% (42)
 Life expectancy at birth: 55 years (48) HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 6.7%

4a, 4b © 2007/2000



Sources: 1 CIESIN/NASA/SEDAC, The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, [2005] | 2 Population Census, Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) [1999], (www.cbs.go.ke) | 3 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, (CBS), [2003] | 4a World Fact Book, Central Intelligence Agency, [2007], (www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook); 4b [2000] | 5 Statistical Abstract 2006 by the Ministry of Planning & National Development of Kenya | 6 National Population Policy for Sustainable Development, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2000 (Republic of Kenya), [1995] | 7 World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision (Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat) | 8 EarthTrends Data Tables (based on United Nation Population Division 2002) | 9 GeoJournal, Springer [2005] | Munzinger Archive [1.7.2007] | 10 United Nations University (UNU), Global Virtual University (GVU), UNEP, [2005] | 11 UN Common Database (UN Population Division estimates) [2005] | 12 Urban Development in Kenya: The Growth of Nairobi [1900-1970, 1983] (School of Architecture, Copenhagen)

Ethnic Patterns
(based on ethnic, linguistic, and geographical considerations, in brackets percentage of population over 1%)

A: Central Bantu Cluster (40%)

1. Kikuyu (21%)
2. Kamba (11%)
3. Meru (5%)
4. Embu (1%)
5. Mbere
6. Tharaka
7. Chuka
8. Igoji
9. Miutini
10. Mwimbi
11. Muthambi



Kikuyu man decorated for circumcision

B: Western Bantu Cluster (20%)

1. Luhya (13.6%)

- Isukka
- Idakho
- Kabras
- Nyala
- Tsotso
- Wanga
- Marama
- Kisa
- Nyore
- Maragoli
- Tiriki
- Bakhayo
- Tachoni
- Marach
- Samia
- Bukusu



Meru people dressed similar to Masai

2. Kisii (Gusii) (6.6%)

3. Kuria

C: Coastal Bantu Cluster (5%)

1. Mikikenda (4.8%)

- Digo
- Duruma
- Chonyi
- Giriama
- Rabai
- Ribe
- Jibana
- Dauma
- Kambe



Turkana lady carrying up to 40 litres

2. Pokomo/Riverine

3. Bajun
4. Swahili/Shirazi
5. Taveta
6. Boni/Sanye

D: Luo (13%)

E: Kalenjin-Speaking Cluster (12%)

1. Kipsigis (4%)
2. Nandi (2%)
3. Tugen (1.1%)
4. Elgeyo (1%)
5. Pokot (Suk)
6. Marakwet
7. Sabaot



Masai girl with traditional decoration

F: Other Eastern Nilotic Groups (4%)

1. Turkana (2%)
2. Masai (1.5%)
3. Iteso (Wamia, Elgumi)
4. Samburu (Burkeneji)
5. Nderobo
6. Njemps

G: Cushitic Groups (3%)

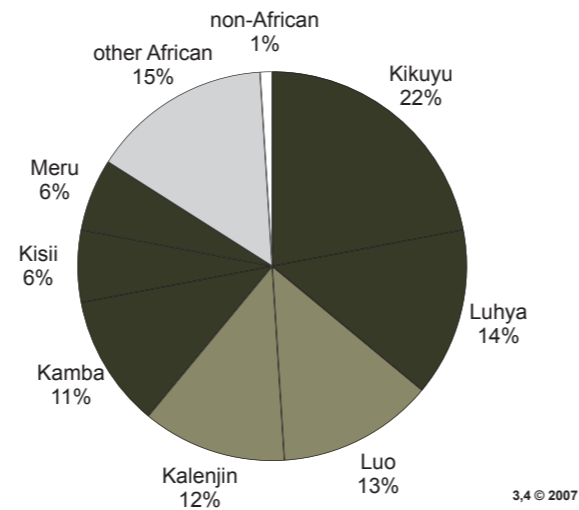
H: Non-African (1%)

- Asian, Arab, European



Indians woman and girls dancing

Ethnic Groups



Kikuyu people

'Kikuyu' is the anglicist form of Gikũyũ, but people refer to themselves as Agikũyũ people. It is believed that the Kikuyu came from West Africa with the other Bantu tribes and settled down around Mount Kenya. They traditionally lived in separate domestic family homesteads. During the Mau Mau rebellion the British colonial government moved the Kikuyu into villages for reasons of security. The economic advantages of village settlement and land consolidation led many Kikuyu to continue this arrangement after the emergency ended.

Kikuyu speak Kikũyũ (or Gikũyũ), a Bantu language.

Luhya people

It is believed that Luhya people took part of the great Bantu migration from West Africa, but there is evidence that they migrated from Egypt. Most Luhya groups lack traditional chieftainships, being organized into more or less politically autonomous patrilineal lineages, each associated with a stretch of land. Luhya refers also to the Luhya languages, a group of closely related languages spoken by the sub tribes.

Luo people

The Luo people's origin is probably southern Sudan, from where they migrated into present day western Kenya and Tanzania. Each Luo group is an autonomous political unit controlled by a dominant clan. The segmentary system itself is the basis of organization and cooperation.

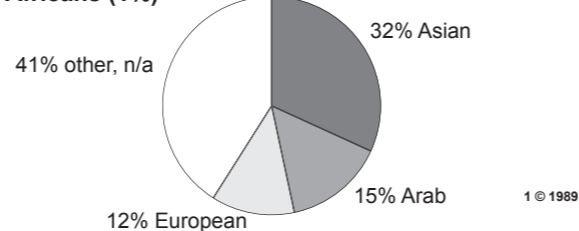
Luo speak the Luo or Dholuo language, which is part of the Western Nilotic branch of the Nilo-Saharan language family.

Kalenjin people

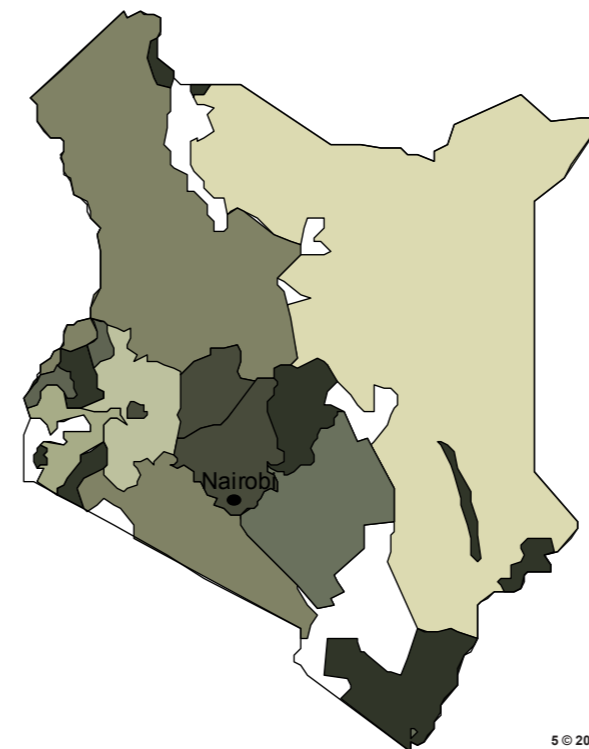
The Kalenjin peoples probably expanded into the Rift Valley around 1500 AD. During the 18th century a Masai expansion pushed them into the area between the Rift Valley and Lake Victoria, where they live today. For their subsistence they depend primarily on agriculture.

Kalenjin refers also to the linguistic family of the Kalenjin languages. In linguistic literature these languages are more common as 'Nandi languages'.

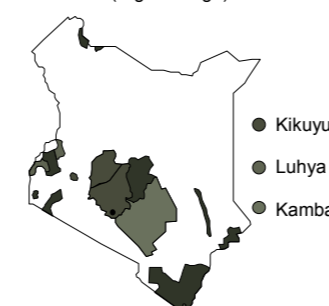
Non-Africans (1%)



Language Groups



Bantu: (Niger-Congo)



Nilotic: (Nilo-Saharan)



Cushitic (Afro-Asiatic)



English and Swahili are the two official languages of Kenya. Swahili is spoken by about 85% of the population. Besides these two there are a total of 60 spoken languages divided in three major groups: Bantu (spoken by 65% of the people), Nilotic (32%) and Cushitic (3%).

Swahili (or Kiswahili) is a Bantu language natively spoken by the Swahili people. In Kenya they represent about 1% of the population. As the official language of Kenya and Tanzania Swahili is the most widely spoken language of sub-Saharan Africa and is spoken by around 50 million people.

The language developed primarily from a mixture of Arabic and local Bantu languages, but also includes Persian, Portuguese, Hindi, and English elements.

The mixed language Sheng emerged from the complex multilingual situation of Nairobi City and is spoken mainly by young people. Its syntax is basically Swahili but it draws from the lexicon of many ingenious languages as well as English.

Swahili Dialog

Karibu!	Come in, welcome!
Shikamoo.	Hello, good day!
Marahaba.	Hello!
Hujambo?	How are you?
Sijambo.	I'm fine.
Na wewe?	And you?
Nimechoka	I'm tired.

Bantu Group

The Bantu language belongs to the Niger-Congo family and is known in Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa.

Nilotic Group

The Nilotic languages are a group of Eastern Sudanic languages spoken by the Nilotic peoples.

Cushitic Group

Cushitic languages are a subgroup of Afro-Asiatic languages spoken in the Horn of Africa. In Kenya they represent only 3% of the population.

Non-African

There are other language minorities mainly from Asia, Arabia, or Europe and the US.

Languages of Kenya

- Swahili
- English
- Sheng
- native languages (number of speakers)
- Arabic, Omani Spoken 15'000
- Boni 3'500
- Borana 152'000
- Bukusu 565'000
- Burji 7'000
- Chonyi 121'000
- Chuka 70'000
- Cutchi-Swahili 46'000
- Daasanach 2'500
- Dahalo 400
- Digo 217'000
- Duruma 247'000
- El Molo 8
- Embu 429'000
- Endo 80'000
- Garreh-Ajuran 128'000
- Kikuyu 5'300'000
- Giryama 623'000
- Gujarati 50'000
- Gusii/Kisii 1'600'000
- Idakho-Isukha-Tiriki 306'000
- Kachchi 10'000
- Kalenjin 2'500'000
- Kama 2'400'000
- Kenyan Sign Language (<200'000)
- Konkani, Goanese 3'900
- Kuria 135'000
- Logooli 197'000
- Luo 3'200'000
- Luyia 3'400'000
- Maasai 435'000
- Malakote 8'000
- Meru 1'300'000
- Mwimbi-Muthambi 70'000
- Nubi 10'000
- Nyala, East 35'000
- Nyore 120'000
- Okiek few
- Omotik 50
- Orma 55'000
- Panjabi, Eastern 10'000
- Pokomo, Lower 29'000
- Pokomi, Upper 34'000
- Pökoot 264'000
- Rendille 32'000
- Sabaot 143'000
- Sagalla 10'000
- Samburu 147'000
- Sanye 5'000
- Somali 420'000
- Suba 129'000
- Swahili 131'000
- Taita 203'000
- Talai 38'000
- Taveta 14'000
- Teso 279'000
- Tharaka 112'000
- Tugen, North 144'000
- Turkana 340'000
- Yaaku 50