

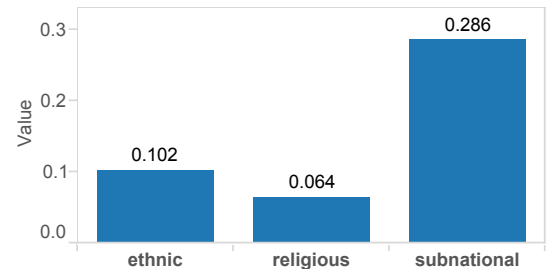
Education Inequality Profile: Kenya

Education Inequality Profiles portray data for 15-24 year olds by ethnic, religious, and subnational composition for the following indicators: Group Gini (GGini) Index, educational attainment, and mean years of schooling.

The GGini, based on mean years of schooling, can be interpreted as a measure of how concentrated the total stock of education is in any group or region. A GGini of 0 would mean that all groups or regions have the same mean years of schooling, while a GGini of 1 can be understood loosely to correspond to a situation where one group or region has essentially exclusive access to all the education in the country.

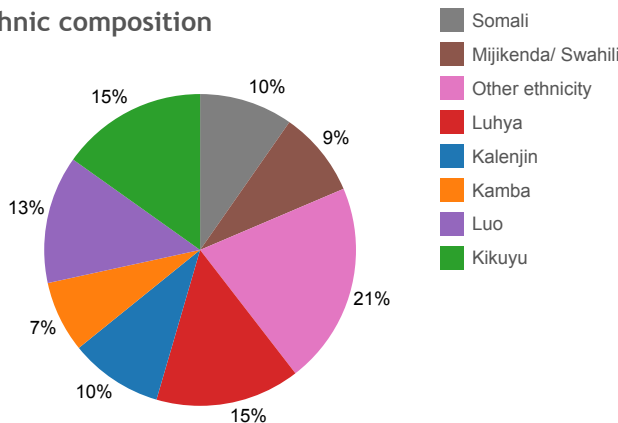
Data for the Kenya profile was extracted from DHS and IPUMs for 2011. Kenya's highest GGini is the subnational GGini at 0.286. This is most likely explained by the Northeastern region's far lower educational attainment than the rest of the country's, with approximately 3 mean years of schooling for 15-24 year-old males and 2 for 15-24 year-old females.

Group Gini

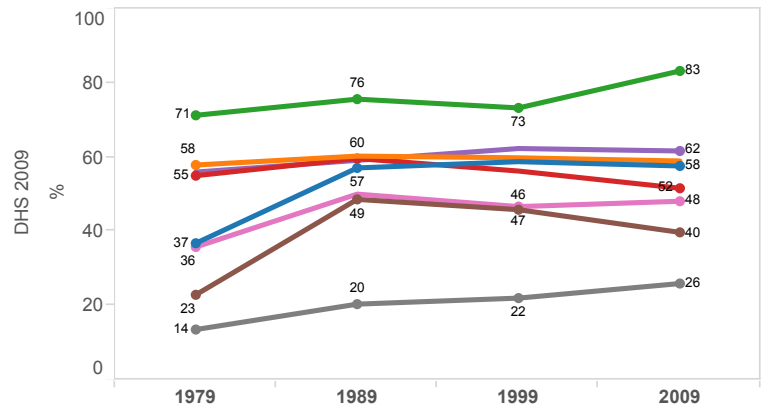


Ethnicity

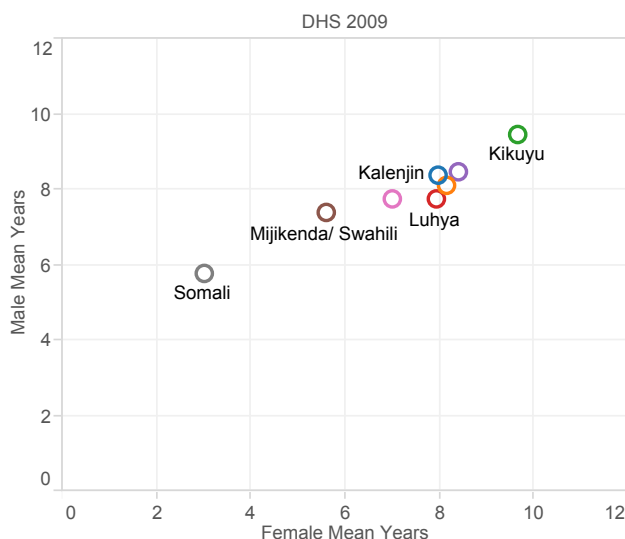
Ethnic composition



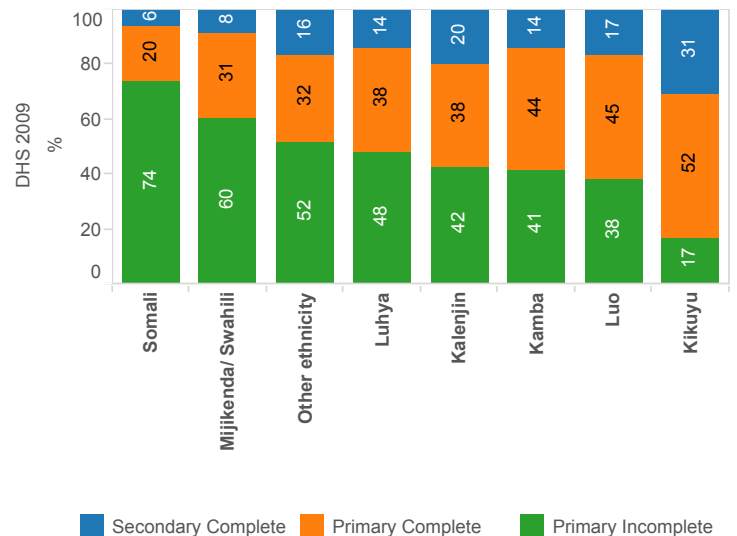
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and ethnicity



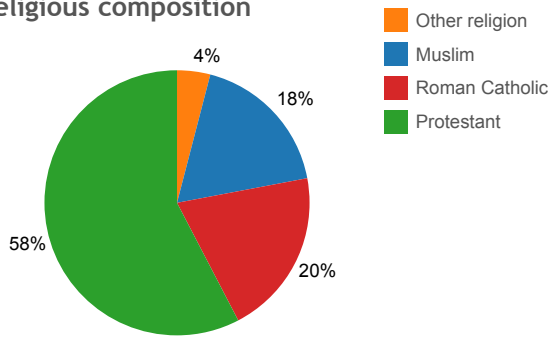
Educational attainment by ethnicity



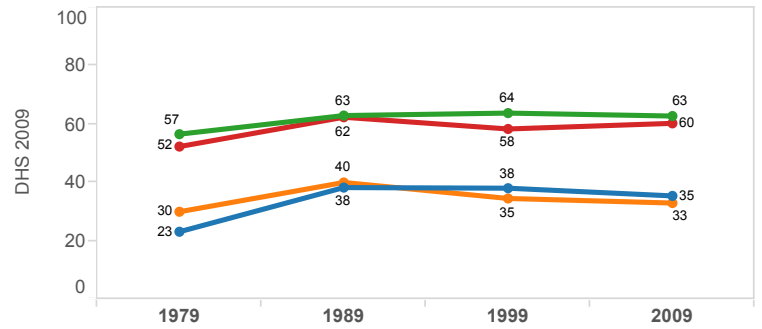
Education Inequality Profile: Kenya

Religion

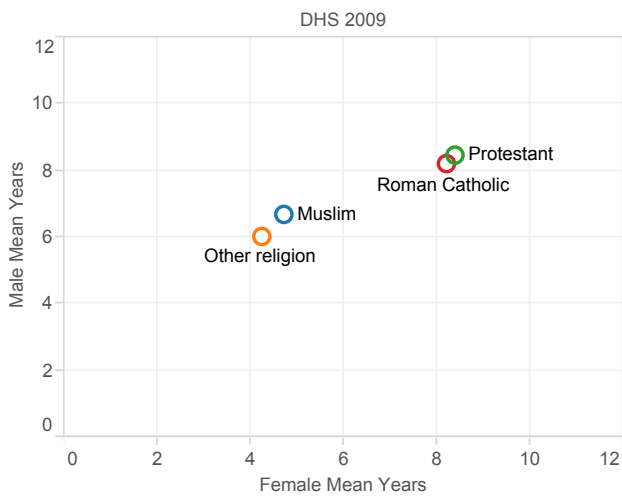
Religious composition



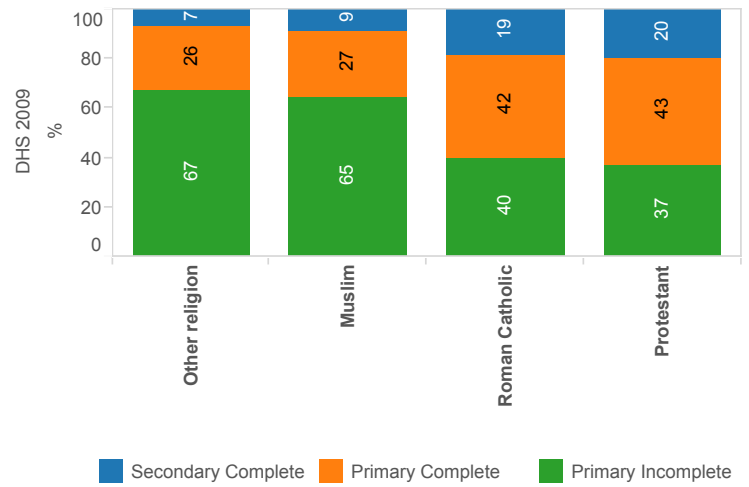
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and religion

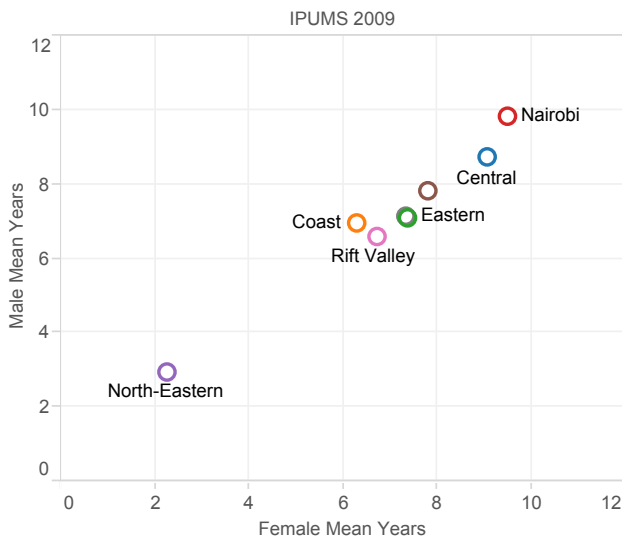


Educational attainment by religion



Region

Mean years of schooling by gender and region



Educational attainment by region

