



Introduction



Housing conditions are important in the understanding of policy priorities, critical issues and challenges in the housing programme for sustainable development.

Poor housing conditions are associated with a wide range of health conditions, including respiratory infections, asthma, injuries, and mental health.

Inadequate sanitation and hygiene arising out of poor housing and sanitary facilities is a major cause of poor health and poverty.



Introduction



The condition of the dwelling is a good indicator of the welfare status of its occupants.

The NSDS 2021 collected information on the;

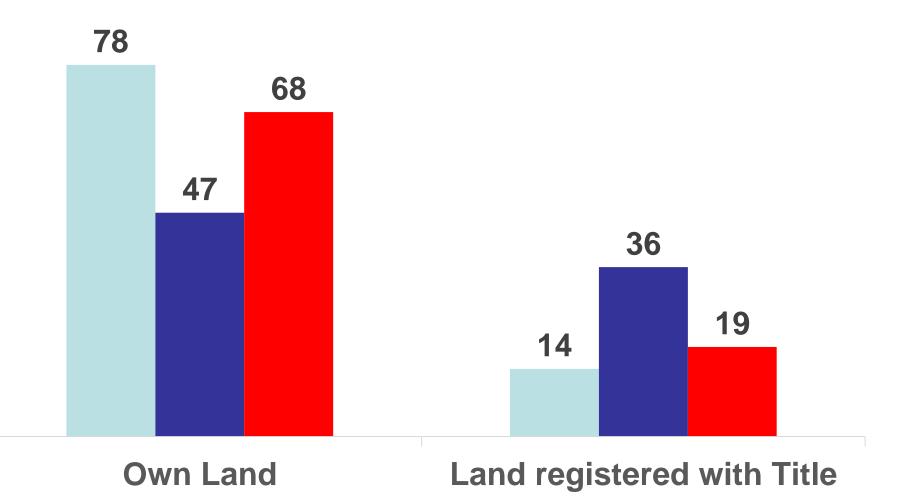
- materials used for the roof, wall, floor and
- type of energy used for lighting and cooking.
- information on household's ownership of land
- land transactions carried out since 2015.



Ownership and Registration of Land (%)





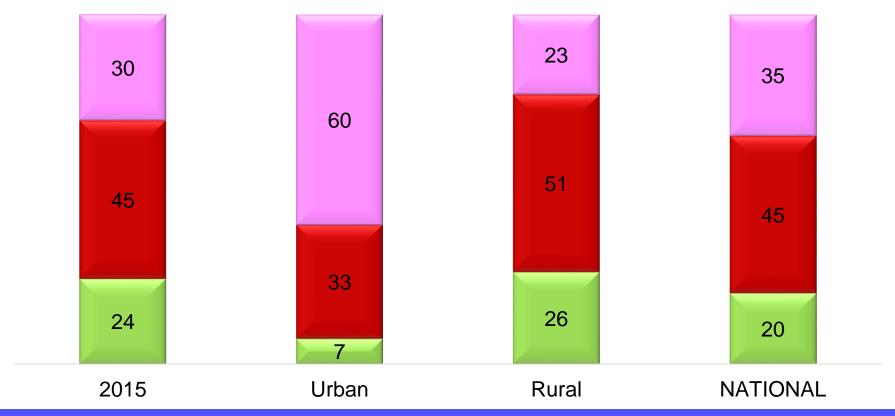




Households by status of the dwelling units (%)



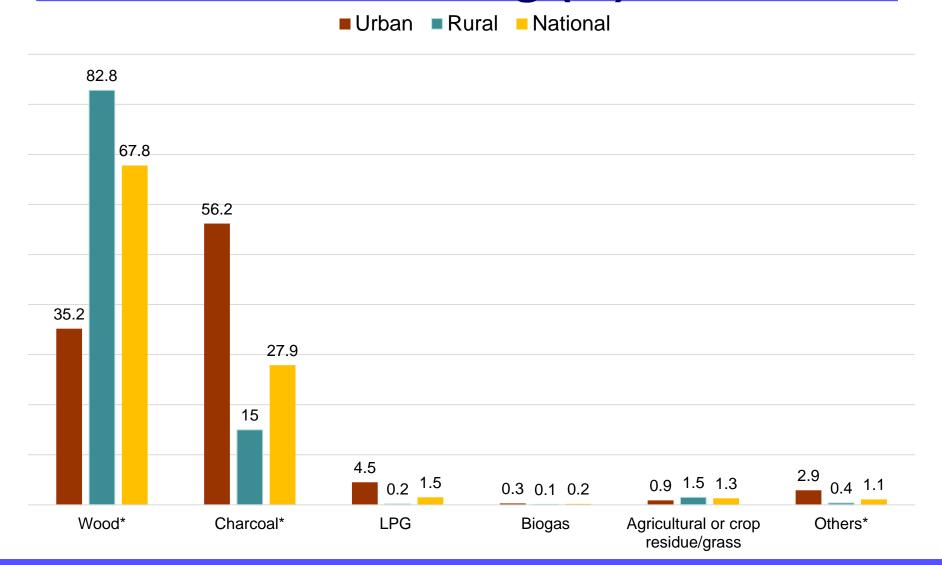






Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)

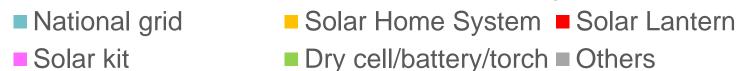


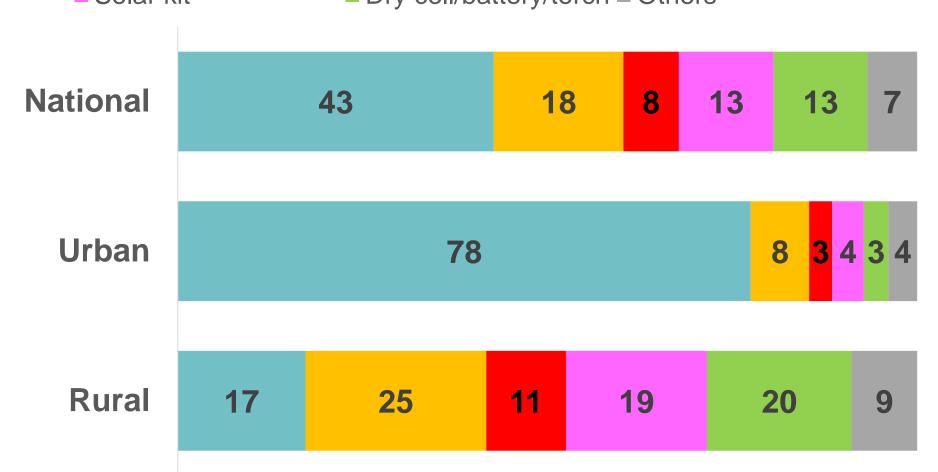




Distribution of Households by Source of Electricity (%)



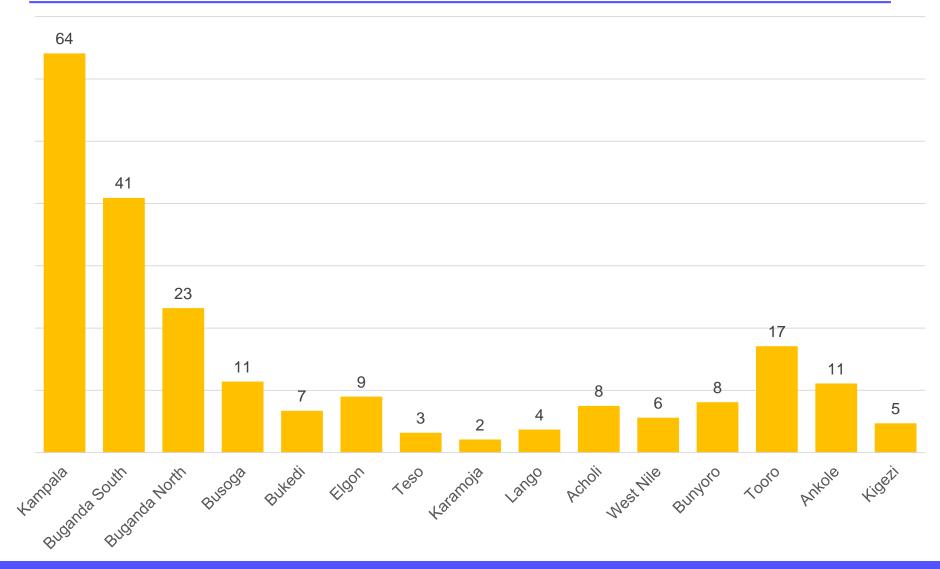






Source of Electricity-grid (%)















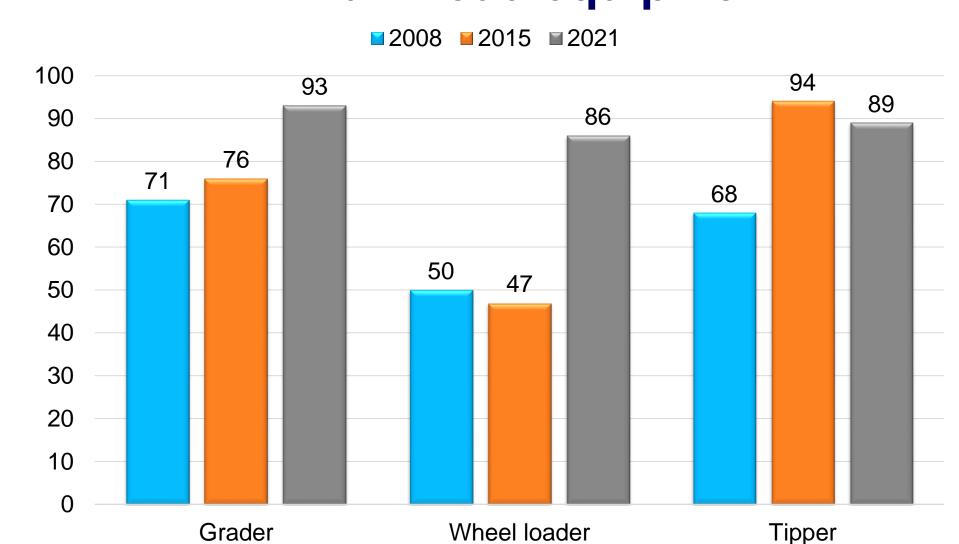


Housing conditions and energy use





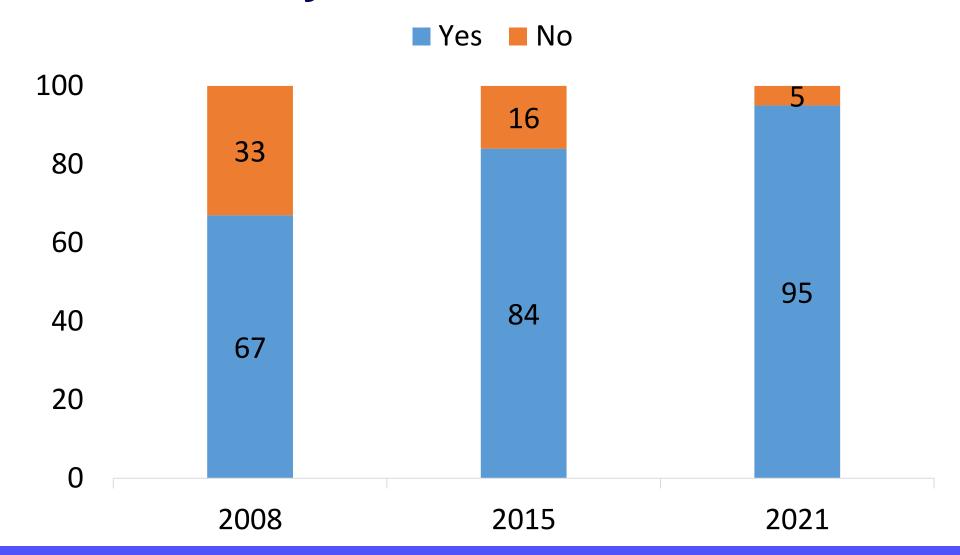
Proportion of districts possessing minimum road equipment



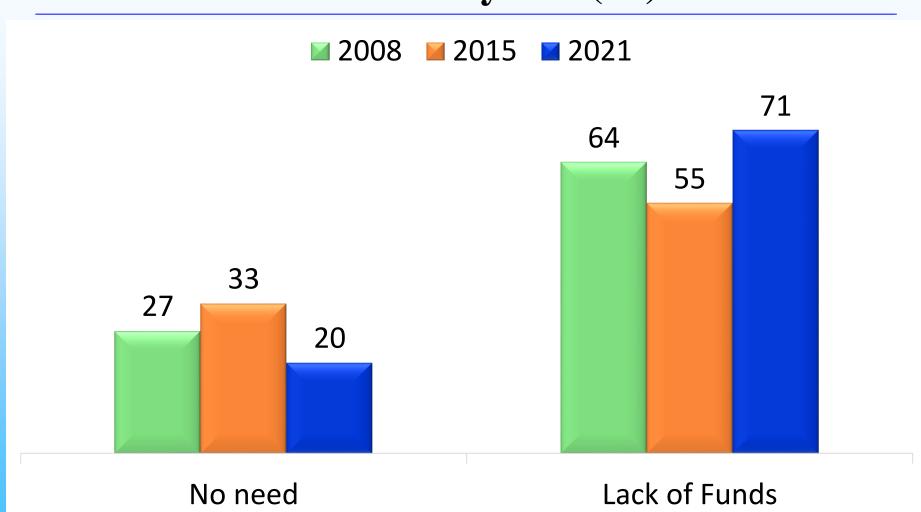


Accessibility of this equipment by sub counties %



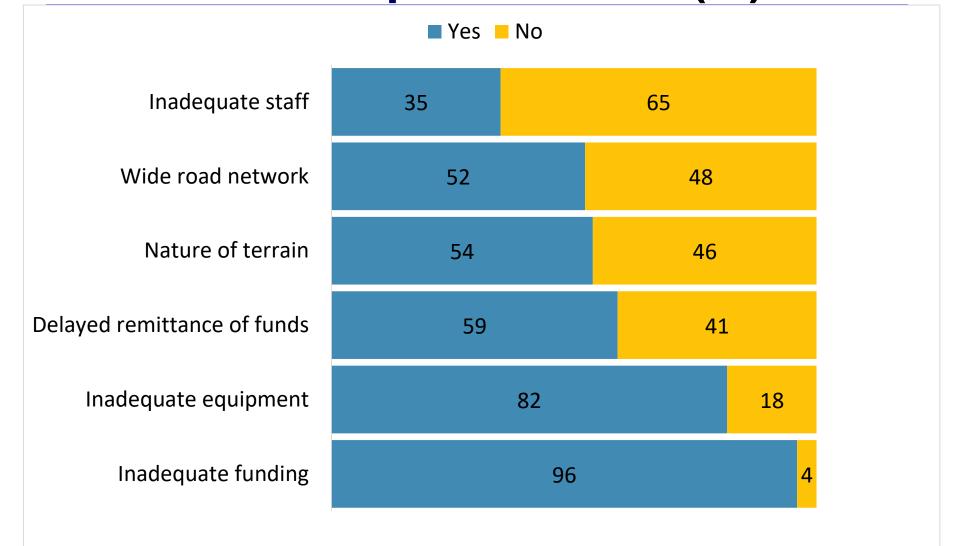


Main reason for not constructing new roads in the last 2 years (%)





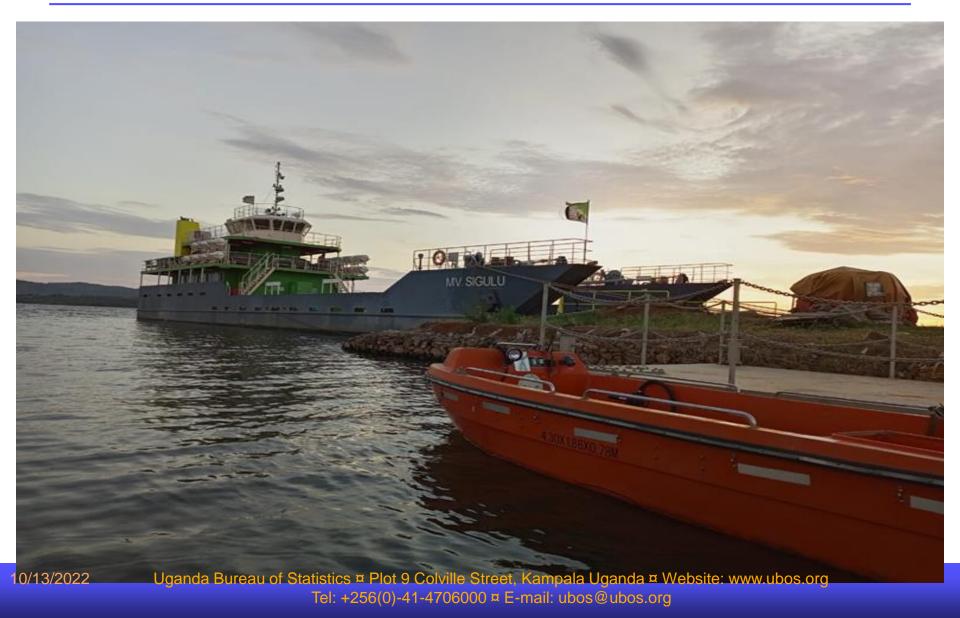
Main constraints to maintenance and repair of roads (%)





WATER TRANSPORT

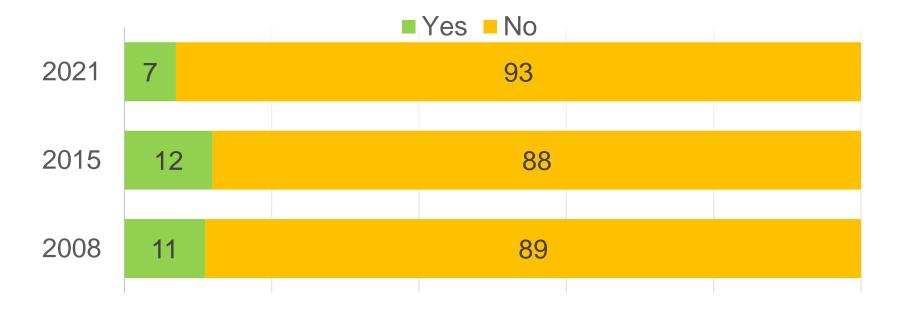






Households use of Water Transport (%)





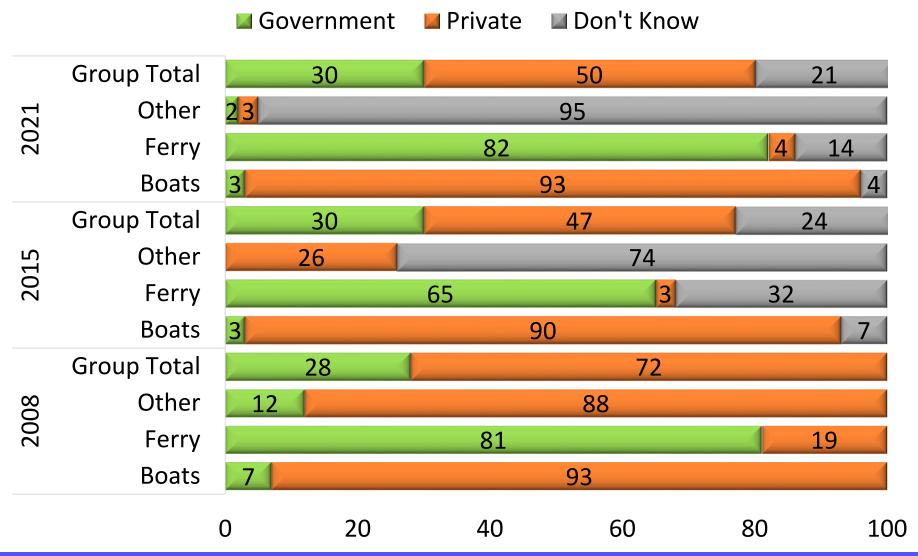
Only 7%used water transport in 2021



Water transport by major provide

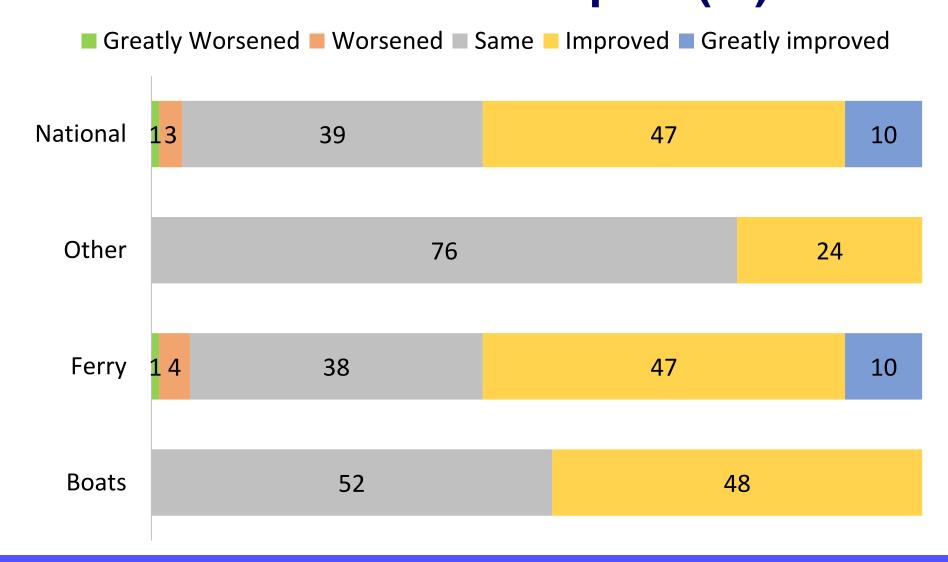








Rating of Government services on water transport (%)





PRESENTATION OUTLINE









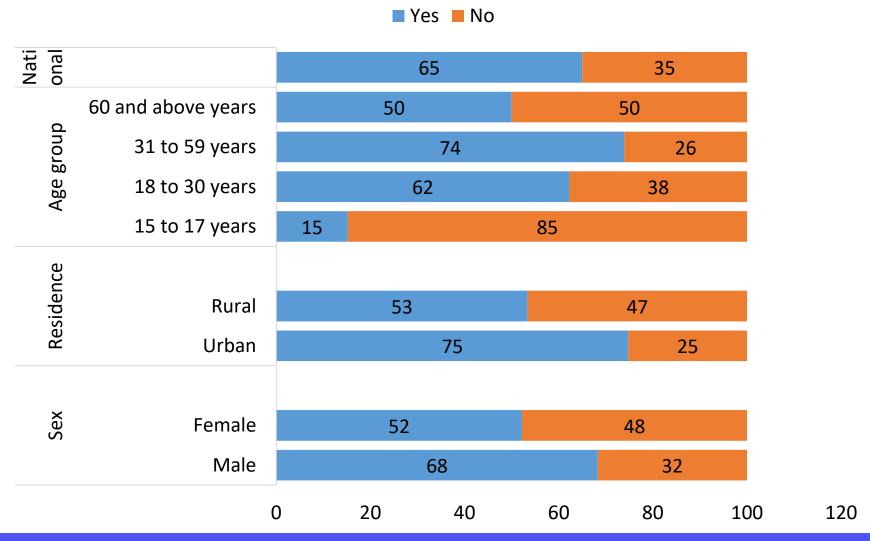
Housing conditions and energy use

Transport





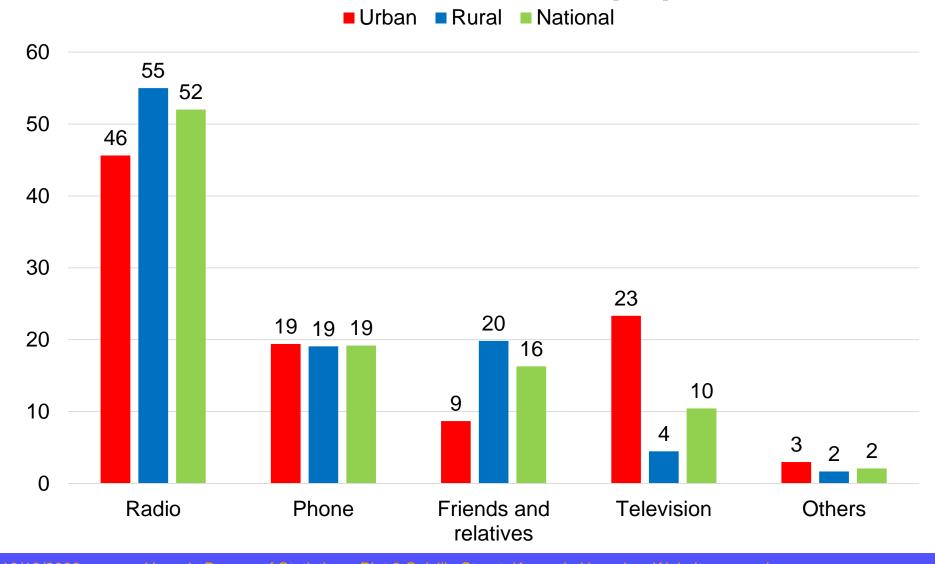
Ownership of Mobile phones for persons 15 years and above (%)





Households' main source of information (%)





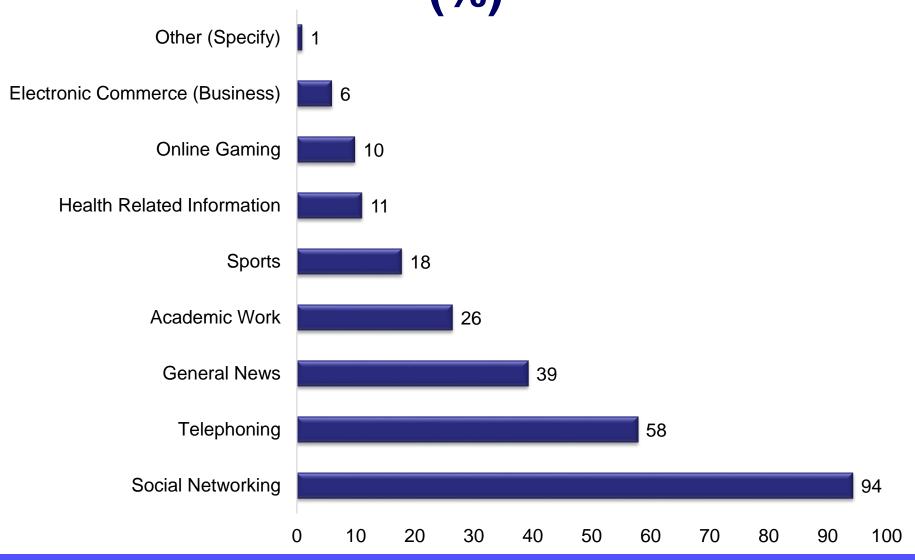


Internet use for persons 15 years and

above (%)

Background characteristics	Yes	No	Don't know
Sex			
Male	11	84	5
Female	8	89	2
Residence			
Urban	21	74	4
Rural	5	92	3
Age groups			
15 to 17 years	4	91	5
18 to 30 years	14	82	4
31 to 59 years	9	88	3
60 and above years	3	95	2
Education level attained			
No formal education	1	97	2
Primary	3	95	2
O level	14	81	5
A level	37	58	5
Tertiary and above	49	45	6
National	9	88	3

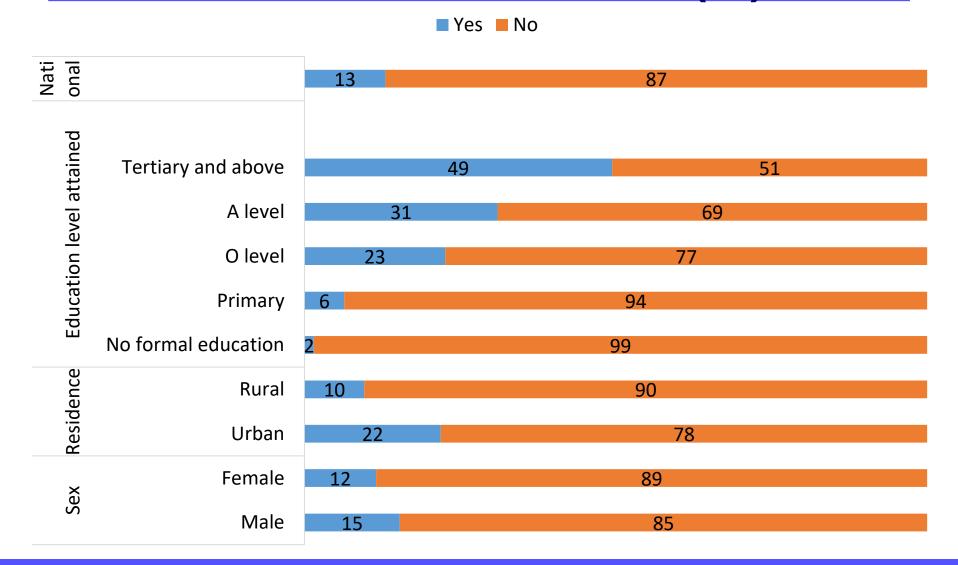






Knowledge of any online Government service (%)









➤ 78% households lived in owned dwelling units, which was a two % increase from 2015.

- More than three quarters of dwellings (78%) had iron sheets as roofing material
- ➤ 45 % of the dwellings were constructed with burnt brick walls;
- > 36 % of the dwellings had cement screed floors.





➤ 68 % of the households depend on firewood and charcoal (28 %) for cooking, which puts the environment at risk of degradation.

➤ There was an increase in the access and usage of electricity for lighting (from 18 % in NSDS 2015 to 20 % in NSDS 2021).





➤ 46 % of the households that consume electricity paid the energy company followed by 36 % that used post - paid meters.

➤ Generally, households using electricity experienced load shedding three times a week for about 18 hours a day





- Two in every ten hhs have land with registered title.
- The main Source of Energy for Cooking was wood 68(%
- 20% of the hhs that use of grid electricity for lighting





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