GROSS COUNTY PRODUCT

2019



KNBS
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GROSS COUNTY PRODUCT

2019

GROSS COUNTY PRODUCT - GCP

Gross County Product (GCP) is a geographic breakdown of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that gives an estimate of the size and structure of county economies. It also provides a benchmark for evaluating the growth of county economies over time.

The GCP estimates are consistent with the published national GDP in the sense that the sum of the GCP is equal to national-level GDP. However, it has not been possible to distribute taxes (less subsidies) on products due to lack of sufficient details.

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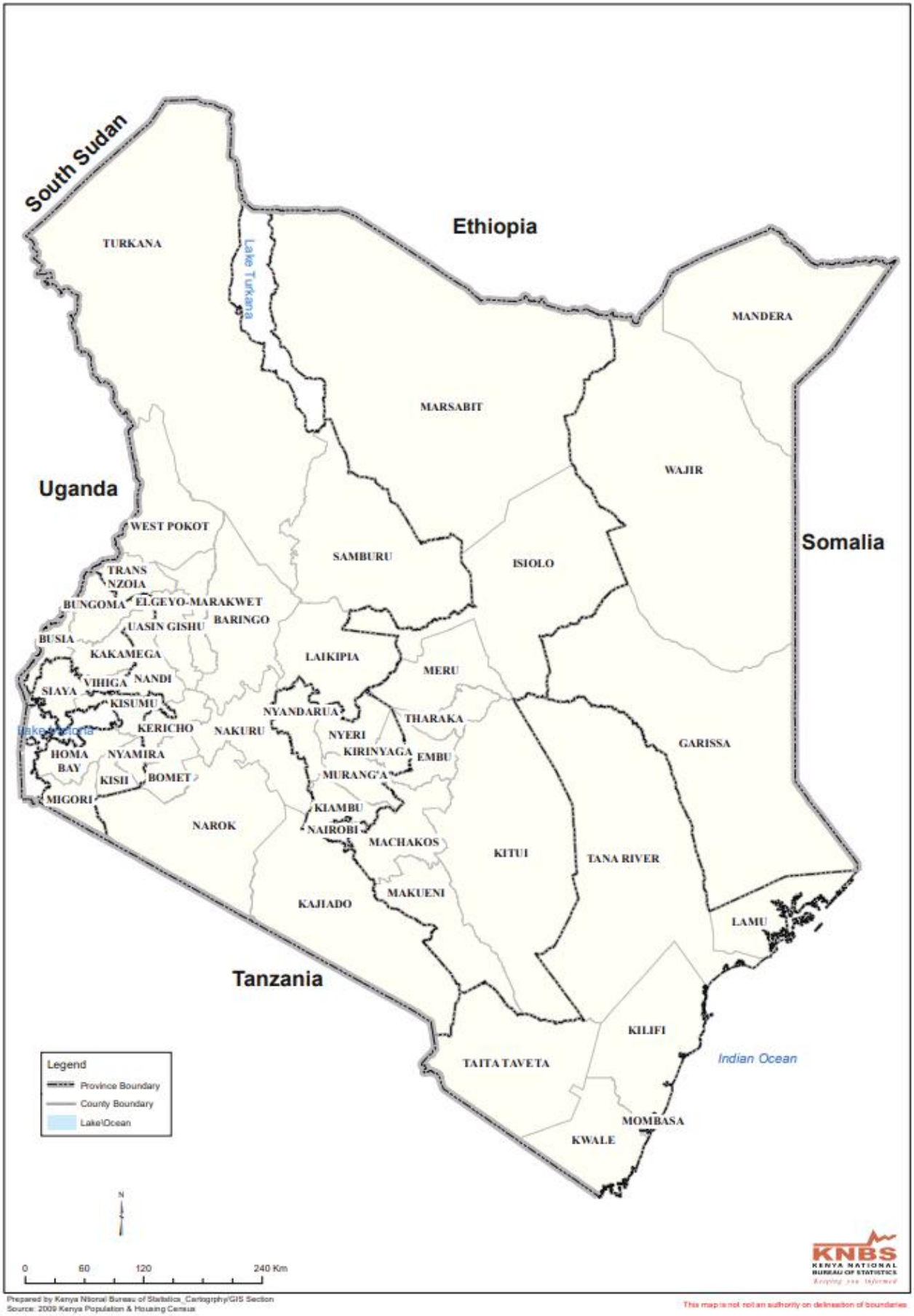
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KENYA COUNTIES



Prepared by Kenya Nitonal Bureau of Statistics_Cartography/GIS Section
Source: 2009 Kenya Population & Housing Census

This map is not not an authority on delineation of boundaries

PREFACE

Disaggregation of statistical information is a common practice all over the world and is meant to provide a dimension of understanding of the data that may not be deduced when presented in aggregates. Best international practice recommends reporting of data using dimensions that provide the best understanding of the issue at hand, bearing in mind that notable heterogeneity exist in economies as well as other areas of interest. Some of the basis of disaggregation of data include sex, wealth cohorts, geographical locations, administrative units etc. Historically, the Bureau has been producing data on the Gross Domestic product (GDP) for the whole economy on an annual and quarterly basis. Though, there has been some attempts to compile regional GDP by KNBS in collaboration with other stakeholders, no official statistics exist regarding the contribution of counties to overall GDP.

The devolved system of Government is one of the key components of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It explicitly provides for functions and powers of the national government and the county governments, respectively and spells out functions and powers conferred on more than one level of government within the concurrent jurisdiction. The constitution also provides for allocation of resources to the devolved units and provides for a legislative framework at the county level. It is therefore important for us to be alive to the fact that information that govern policy formulation at the county level should be informed by county specific data, that reflect how the counties are faring in various aspects of socio-economic development. Since the enactment of the constitution, KNBS has endeavored to produce statistics that are disaggregated by county to the extent possible. A lot remain to be done in this regard, as the more the disaggregation the more the need for additional resources both human and financial.

In our quest to continuously provide up to date and relevant information for our users, the Bureau with World Bank support undertook to compile the Gross County Product (GCP). This is a measure of how much each county contributes to Kenya's GDP and may therefore be interpreted as the "County GDP". The compilation is in accordance with international guidelines on estimation of regional gross domestic product. The process entailed identification and validation of suitable indicators that accurately reflect levels of economic activities for the various sectors at the county level. These indicators were then used to split the overall GDP into Gross County Product (GCP) for the various counties. The initial estimates were subjected to sensitivity analysis where different indicators were used to estimate for a particular activity and almost similar results were obtained in most occasions. This provided the assurance that the distribution keys used are robust and therefore the estimates are a fair reflection of each county's level of economic activity. To provide more insights, the estimates presented in this report include the GCP per capita that is a derivation of the GCP divided by the population of the county.

The compilation of the GCP estimates has been a demanding undertaking especially because it was a new experience for most of those involved. A lot had to be learnt along the way, but it gives me comfort to report that every effort has been made to ensure that the report is comprehensive enough, and policy makers should not hesitate to incorporate its findings into their development planning.

I would like to sincerely thank the team that spearheaded the preparation of this report. I am particularly grateful to the KNBS team that include Mr. Collins Omondi, Mr. Benjamin Muchiri, Mr. Hiram Mbatia, Mr. Justin Ruto, Ms. Lensah Apondi and Mr. James Abuga for working diligently to ensure that the estimates were compiled in accordance with international best practices. I would also like to thank Mr. Jan Redeby (National Accounts Consultant) who worked with the KNBS team to develop the framework for production of the estimates. My gratitude also goes to Ms Jane Kiringai (Chair of the Commission on Revenue Allocation), who has been following the process very closely since the start of the work.

Funding for this work was made possible through the World Bank under the Kenya Accountable Devolution Program (KADP) - a World Bank-managed Trust Fund with funding from the governments of Denmark, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union. Without this funding, the achievement of this work could not have been possible. This product will go a long way in strengthening the data generation at the County level of government with valuable contribution to policy and planning.

To all those who participated in any way to make the process a success, I say thank you. I hope you will find this report useful and invite you to give us feedback on the publication to enables us to continue serving you in the best way possible.



Zachary Mwangi
Director General

1. Background

The constitution of Kenya 2010 created a decentralized system of government as provided for under Article 6 and specified in the First Schedule. County governments took office in March 2013 following the general elections held earlier in the same month. The first budget allocation to devolved units was realized in the 2013/14 fiscal year effectively empowering the operations of county governments in July 2013.

The enactment of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 led to county-oriented development planning which resulted in increased demand for county-level data. Economic statistics to guide policy and planning at the county level are now needed for measures including Gross Domestic Product (GDP), economic growth, per capita income, sectoral growth and employment. To respond to some of these needs, KNBS embarked on developing estimates on Gross County Product (GCP)[1] in 2017. The concept, internationally known as Gross Regional Product (GRP), provides a picture of the economic structure and relative size of the economy in each county. In addition, GCP estimates include sectoral contribution and per capita income at the county level. In the long run, the Bureau intends to expand the range of economic statistics to cover key indicators such as employment by county.

Earlier in 2011, before operationalization of the counties, KNBS with World Bank support, estimated "county level of economic activity" with the intention of gauging their relative economic size. Although it was not possible at that stage to measure GCP as such, the experience proved useful for the current assignment.

Kenya National Bureau Statistics has now developed a framework for integrating GCP, growth rates and sectoral contribution in the system of national accounts that will be updated regularly to provide annual estimates for the enrichment of policy making. This is the inaugural publication and covers estimates from 2013, when the counties started operating to 2017. KNBS intends to be publishing the GCP estimates on an annual basis with a lag of six months.

1.1 Objectives

The overarching objective of the GCP estimates is to provide a picture of the economic structure and relative size of the economy for each county. The estimates are expected to be instrumental in informing economic growth and supporting county level decision making and economic planning. It is envisaged that the GCP will be useful in:

- informing county economic development plans
- estimation of revenue potential for each county
- an indicator for potential for private sector investment
- informing economic progress at the county level

[1] Is equivalent to county Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

1.1.1 County Economic Development Plans

The Government has outlined the Big 4 agenda over the next five years. These includes food and nutritional security, affordable housing, increased share of manufacturing in GDP, and universal health coverage. The attainment of these goals should help advance the Vision 2030 agenda – helping Kenya to move forward towards a middle-income economy with a high standard of living. All counties have been preparing county economic development plans, which ideally are aligned to the government's Medium-Term Plan (MTP III) and the Big 4 agenda. It is expected that the publication of these GCP could contribute in a small way to the processes of reviewing and sharpening these CEDPs.

1.1.2 Estimation of Revenue Potential for each County

Own Source Revenue (OSR) contributes only about 12-13 percent of the total financing of County Governments, with increasing dependency on transfers from the National Government. This has raised concerns that OSR are not commensurate with the scale, growth and nature of the expanding economic activity at the County level and with it the expanding value of the tax/fee base.

Estimation of county GCP provides a better proxy that could be used to estimate potential revenues at all the 47 counties. Its publication is, therefore, timely as it could complement the ongoing refinement/or phase two of the own-source revenue (OSR) potential and tax gap study of Kenya's county Governments by the National Treasury.

1.1.3 Potential for Private Sector Investment

The presentation of GCP per sector identify counties with untapped potential in agriculture, manufacturing and services. This would provide missing information to private sectors interested in investing in a specific county as they can assess the potential for growth and comparison across counties. The same also pass for the development partners interested in a sector deep-dive in a given county to contribute to uplifting livelihoods.

1.1.4 Informing and Monitoring Economic Progress at the Counties

The GCP provides an objective way to measure economic progress using either real growth rate or GCP per capita over-time. These estimates provide a benchmark estimate that could be improved over time with the support of the counties, particularly in availing requisite data and funding to sustain the annual production of these estimates.

2. Methodological Approaches

2.1 Introduction

Measure of economic activities in any jurisdiction (GCP included) can be undertaken by applying any of the three approaches of measuring national income - gross domestic product. The first one, known as production approach, is based on the value that has been added in the process of production. The second method, known as income approach, arises from the first, in that the production process generates income, which is paid to the factors of production. Again, the production within the economy for a given period of time is meant either for the consumption within the economy or for the addition to the existing stock of goods or for exports to the rest of the world. This provides the basis of the third method of measuring GDP and is known as expenditure approach.

The three approaches are therefore circular in nature and should in principal yield the same results. Intuitively, the production process (production approach) generates a given income, which is distributed to the factors of production (income approach). The income thus received by the factors of production is then spent (expenditure approach) either by the labor in their capacity as households in terms of acquisition and consumption of goods and services, or by the producers in acquiring more capital and increasing the physical assets of their productive units.

The choice of the method to be used in a country is mostly informed by data availability. In the case of Kenya, data on income (by factors of production) as well as that on expenditure is available but without sufficient disaggregation at the county level. It is therefore not possible to compile gross county product estimates using the income and expenditure approaches. Nonetheless, sufficient data for production approach is available and therefore it has been used in the estimation of GCP. This situation is not unique to Kenya and in practice most countries that compile regional GDP do so using the production approach. There are three methods that can be used in compiling GCP using the production approach.

Bottom-up method: This method makes use of data on establishments and households resident in the region to estimate GDP for each regional. In this case, data collected through sample surveys must be representative for each region and the regional values must add up to the national total (GDP). This method, is not easy to implement in Kenya because of limitations of data availability as well as disaggregation. Gross domestic product at the national-level, as currently compiled by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), depends on data drawn from samples that are representative nationally but not necessarily representative at the county level. Therefore, the sample is not designed to collect accurate regional-level information.

Top-down method: In this approach, the national estimate (GDP) is allocated to the regions by means of a distribution key. The distribution keys are equivalent to the weight of a region's contribution to an economic activity and are used to derive county ratios that are applied to the national GVA by activity. Data on output, employment, wages, salaries, and population are used as the distribution keys. This method ensures consistency between national and regional estimates. An attempt should be made to obtain the most suitable key that provides an accurate measure of the level of economic activity at the county level.

Mixed method: This approach blends elements of both bottom-up and top-down methods to arrive at the regional estimates.

2.2 Selection of a Method for Derivation of GCP Estimates for Kenya

Top-down method was found to be the most suitable for compilation of GCP in the Kenyan context. The process entailed identification and validation of suitable indicators that accurately reflect levels of economic activities for the various sectors at the county level. To the extent possible, the indicators used in the national estimates were adapted as the distribution keys. For instance, if output of coffee is used as a distribution key, a county that produces 10 per cent of Kenya's coffee was allocated 10 per cent of coffee's gross value added. The use of the same indicator whenever they are available is advantageous in ensuring that the GCP estimates are consistent with the national GDP estimates.

However, the distribution key used varied depending on which economic activity was being regionalized, the existing framework for compilation of national accounts and the available indicators. The estimates were subjected to sensitivity analysis where different distribution keys were used to estimate for a particular activity and almost similar results were obtained in most cases. The choice of the distribution key was then informed by reliability and sustainability of the source and their comprehensiveness.

2.3 Estimation Method

Gross county product is conceptually equivalent to the county share of GDP. Gross domestic product is a measure of newly created value through production by resident economic agents (in this case individuals, households, businesses, establishments, and enterprises resident in Kenya). On the other hand, GCP measures newly created value through production by economic agents resident in a specific region, in this case a county. Therefore, the GCPs for the 47 counties should ideally sum up to Kenya's GDP [2].

Identity between GCPs and GDP

+ Sum of values added by all counties (total GCP)
+ Value added by extra-regional territory
+ Taxes on products
= GDP

This identity shows "taxes on products" separately because it was not possible to allocate taxes on products due to data limitations. In Kenya, taxes on products include Value Added Tax (VAT) and excise duties which are levied to the final purchasers who do not necessarily procure the products only in their counties of residence. For instance, residents from counties neighbouring Nairobi City regularly purchase from Nairobi therefore an appropriate distribution key should take this into consideration. As such, any method of allocating taxes on products to the counties without an appropriate key could distort the relative sizes of GCP.

[2] It was not possible to distribute taxes (less subsidies) on product but the GCP is still reflective of the county's share of GDP.

2.4 Source Data

The data used for the estimation of the GCP 2019 was drawn from two main sources:

- Regular data collected by KNBS through recurrent and intermittent surveys and censuses, and administrative records
- A survey conducted in all 47 counties in 2018 to supplement the existing datasets

As a start, existing datasets were reviewed to evaluate their suitability for splitting GDP into GCP. Gaps were then identified to inform the development of tools for collecting new data from the counties. Additional data was collected from all the counties in June 2018 using various questionnaires (see Annex II).

As mentioned earlier distribution keys were mostly derived from variables such as output, employment, wages, salaries and population. The compilation of GCP therefore made use distribution keys derived from surveys that collected such data as number of employees, earnings, population, quantities and value of production, distribution of establishments, student's enrolment, household consumption and number of livestock.

The following were the datasets largely used to develop the distribution keys for the compilation of GCP:

- The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC)
- Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) survey, 2016
- Annual Labour Enumeration Survey (LES)
- The Census of Industrial Production (CIP), 2010
- The Census of Industrial Production (CIP), 2018
- Census of Establishments (COE), 2017
- Various datasets collected from Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Government financial data; national government, county governments, and state corporations
- The 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
- Various datasets collected from county governments

Some of the benchmark datasets listed above are only collected intermittently and going forward KNBS will rely more on the data collected from the counties on annual basis for the compilation of the GCP. There will therefore be need for cooperation between KNBS and the counties for the sustenance of this publication.

3. Gross County Product (GCP) Estimates

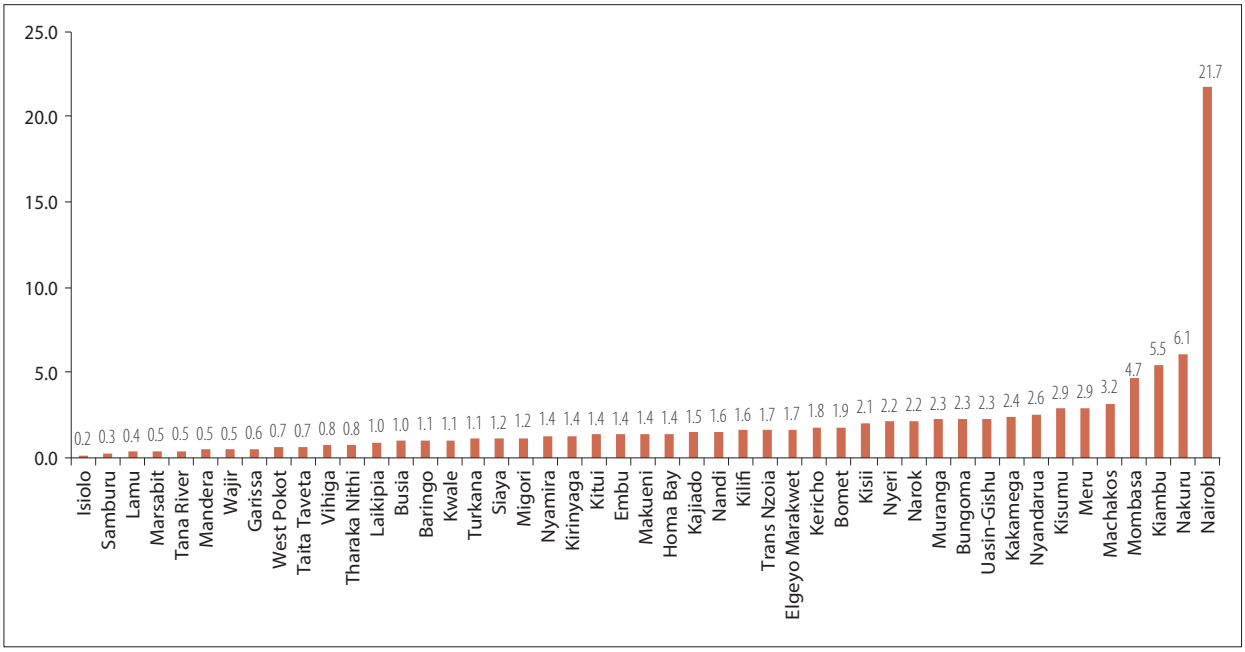
The GCP estimates have been compiled at both current and constant prices. This section presents the main findings. It is structured as follows: presentation of the key messages from the estimation results, presentation of GCP estimates in current and constant prices, and real GCP per capita. It also examines the contribution of each county to the gross value added per sector as well as counties contribution to GCP in 2017.

3.1 Key Messages

The key results from the report is as follows:

There are significant differences in the size of economy across counties. The average contribution per county to GVA over the period 2013-2017 is approximately 2.1 percent with a standard deviation of 3.2. As may be expected, this indicates large disparities in the size of GCP across the counties. Figure 3.1 provides the average contribution for each of the 47 counties to GDP over the period 2013-2017. Nairobi takes the lead, contributing approximately 21.7 percent of GDP over the period, followed by Nakuru (6.1%), Kiambu (5.5%) and Mombasa (4.7%).

Figure 3.1: Share of Counties in GDP (2013-2017)



Nonetheless, many of the counties with a small share to GDP are growing at a faster rate, signifying potential for catch-up but also due to the base effect. Counties with a lower base have a greater potential for faster growth relative to counties starting at a high base. Over the period 2014-2017, at least 17 counties, recorded a faster growth in their real GCP relative to the average growth in all counties (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3. More than a half of the counties' GCP growth remained below average (28 counties), while in two counties (Kwale and Nairobi), economic activity remained stable relative to the average county growth over 2014-2017.

Figure 3.2: Average GCP Growth (2014-2017)

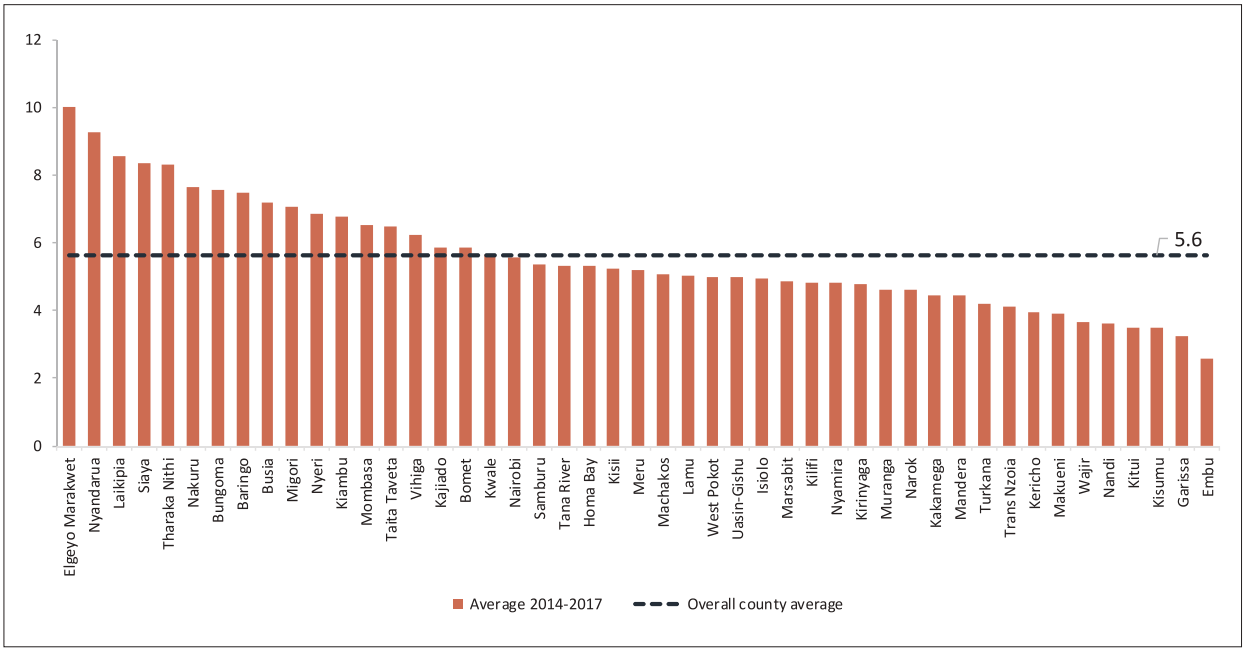
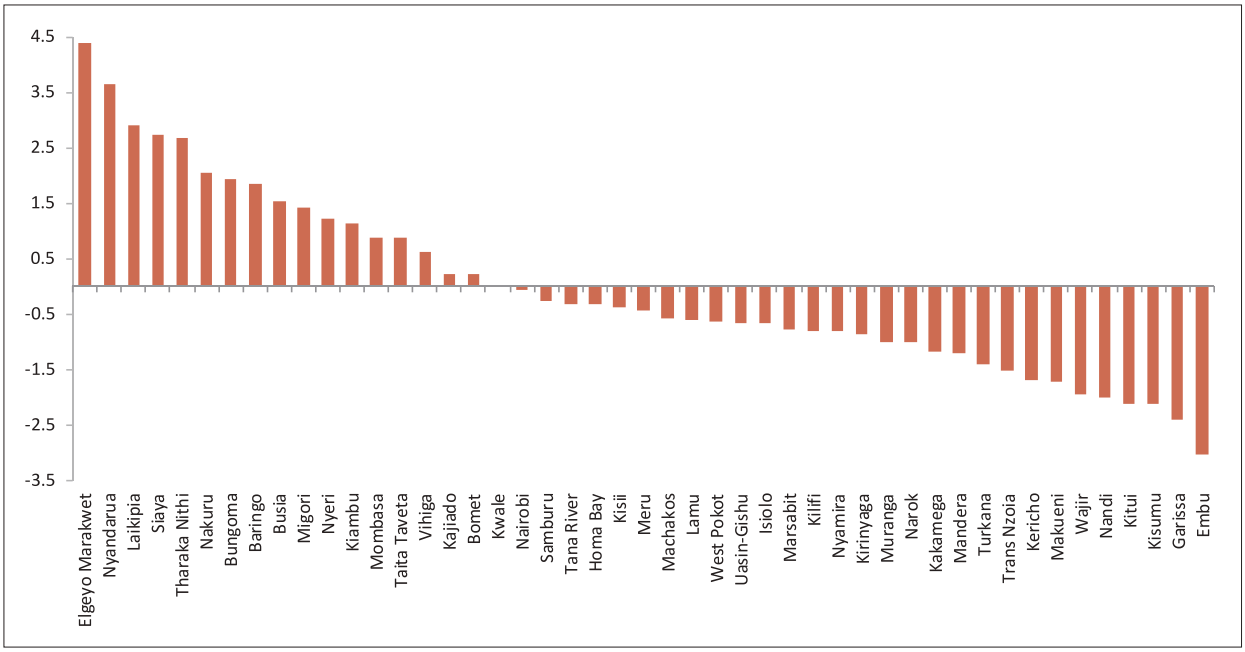
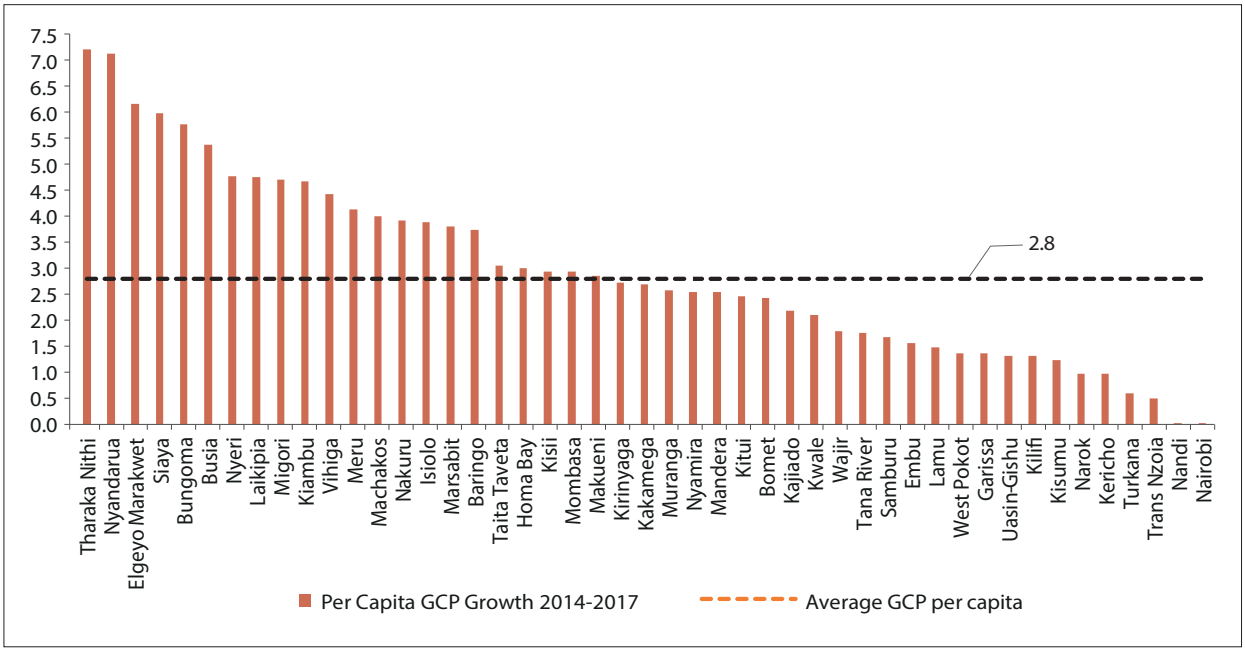


Figure 3.3: Economic Activity Growth Relative to the Average Growth for all Counties (%)



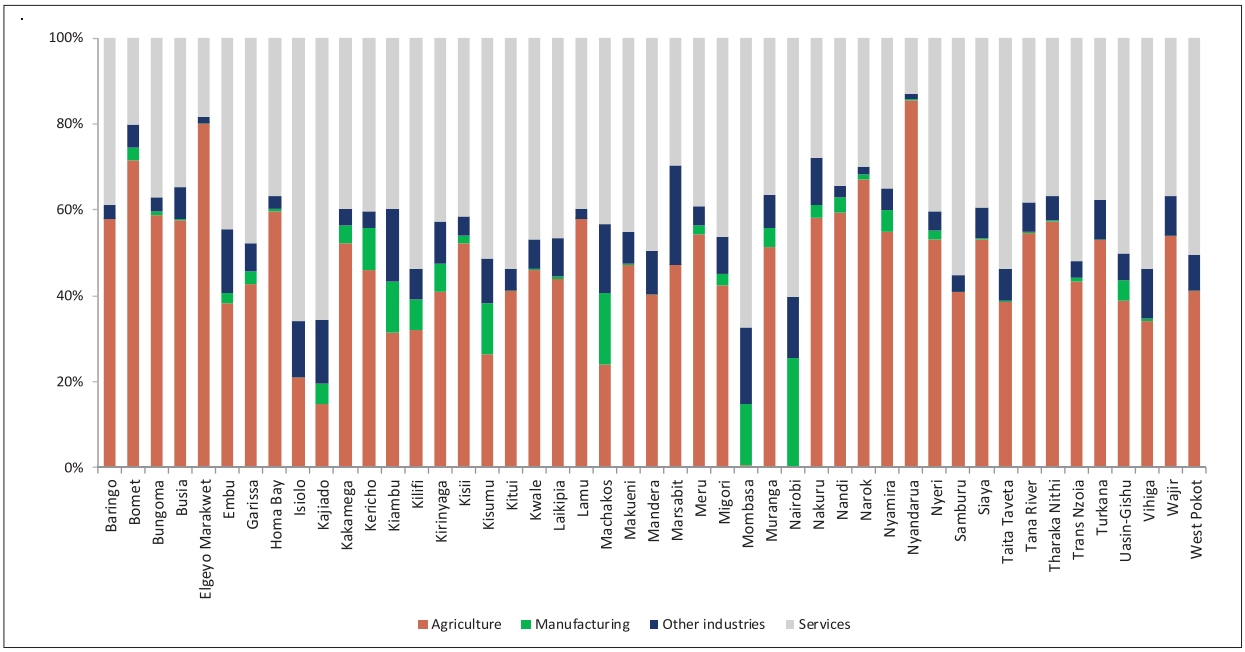
The ranking in the expansion in economic activity is not necessarily associated with the ranking in growth of per capita GCP. Counties face unique distributional challenges in real GCP per capita (Figure 3.4). This trend captures dynamics in real economic activities as well as evolution of population size, including internal migration. Ultimately this has implication on public service delivery, including a rise in expenditure to deliver essential services.

Figure 3.4: Per Capita GCP Growth Relative to Average Per Capita GCP in all Counties (%)



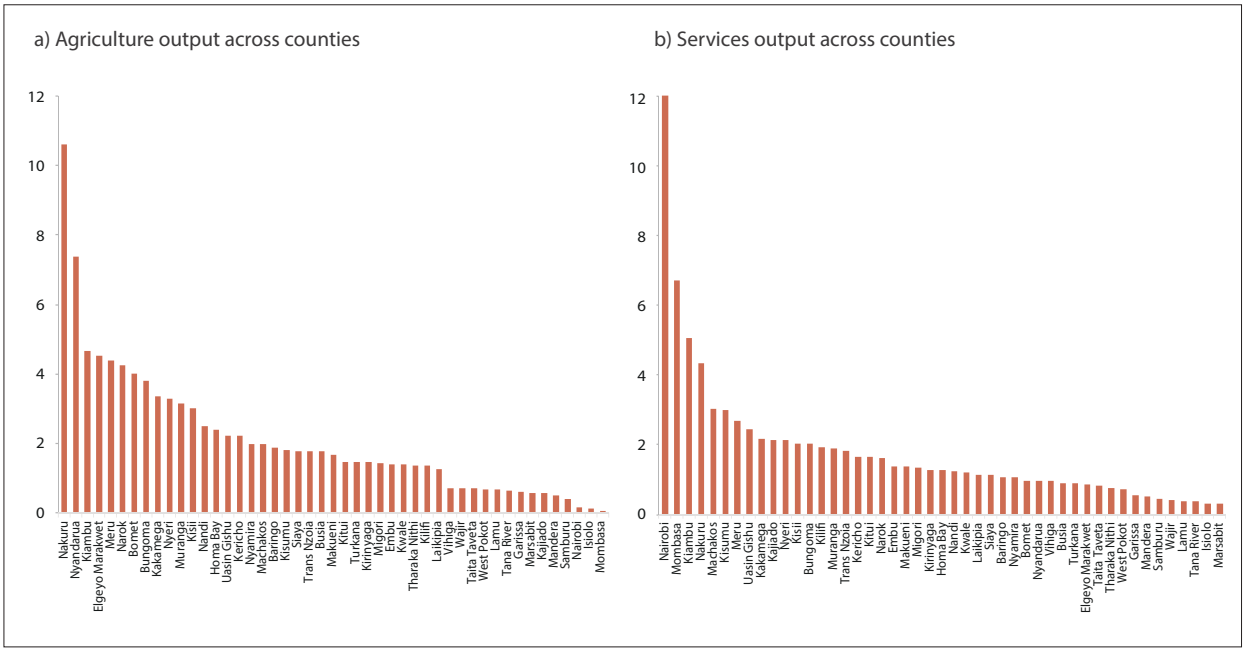
With the exception of Nairobi city and Mombasa counties, agriculture remains a key driver of growth in most counties. Counties with huge agricultural potential include Nakuru, Nyandarua, Kiambu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Meru, Narok, and Bomet (Figure 3.5). However, agriculture activity is low in Kajiado, Isiolo, Machakos, and Kisumu. Industrial activities (manufacturing activities in particular) are mainly concentrated in urban counties, namely: Nairobi, Kiambu, Mombasa, Machakos, Kisumu, Nakuru, and Kajiado. However, there remain untapped opportunities for industry sector development in counties including Lamu, Samburu, Isiolo, Tana River, Elgeyo Marakwet, and Baringo.

Figure 3.5: Proportion of County Economic Activities by Broad Sectors



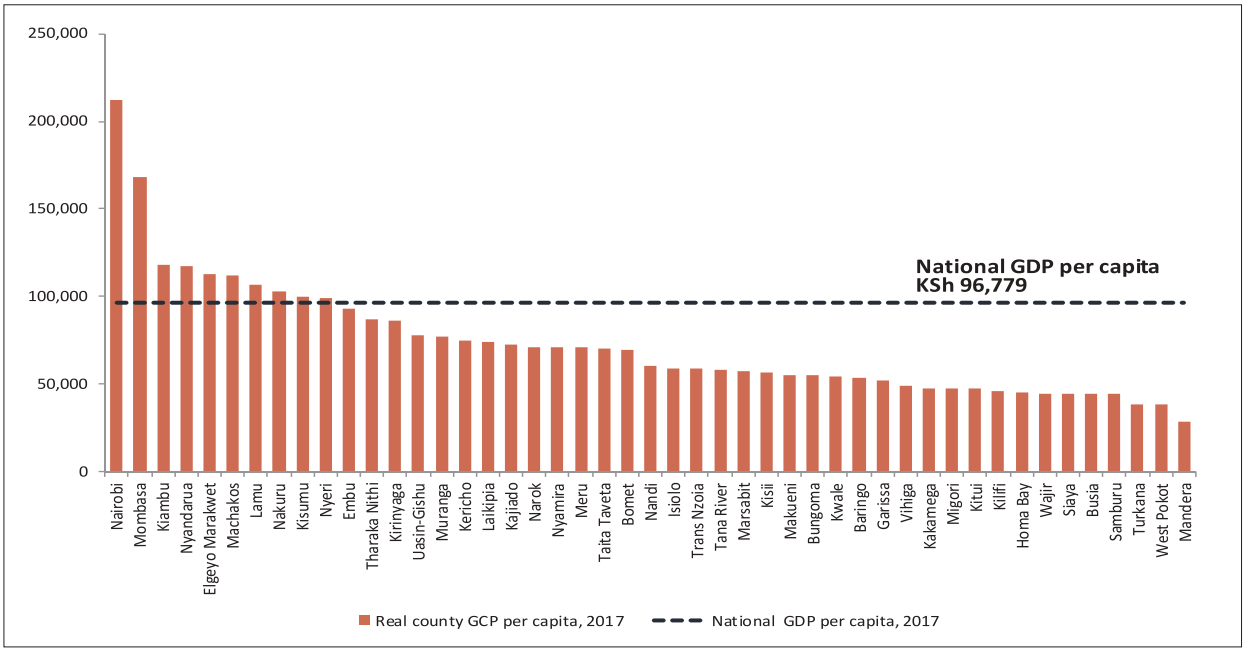
Within subsectors there is large heterogeneity as well. Counties such as Nakuru, Kiambu, Meru, Bungoma, Kakamega, and Nyeri have potential in agriculture and services sector. Services sector is broadly significant in many counties; but with scope for expansion in North-Eastern counties. Overall, agriculture and services account for the largest share of economic activity in majority of counties (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: There is Greater Potential for Improved Output in Agriculture and Services



Finally, only a quarter of counties are above the national GDP per capita (in real terms) in per capita GCP terms (Figure 3.7). This also highlight huge disparities across counties in terms of GCP per capita.

Figure 3.7: Real GCP Per Capita, 2017(KSh)



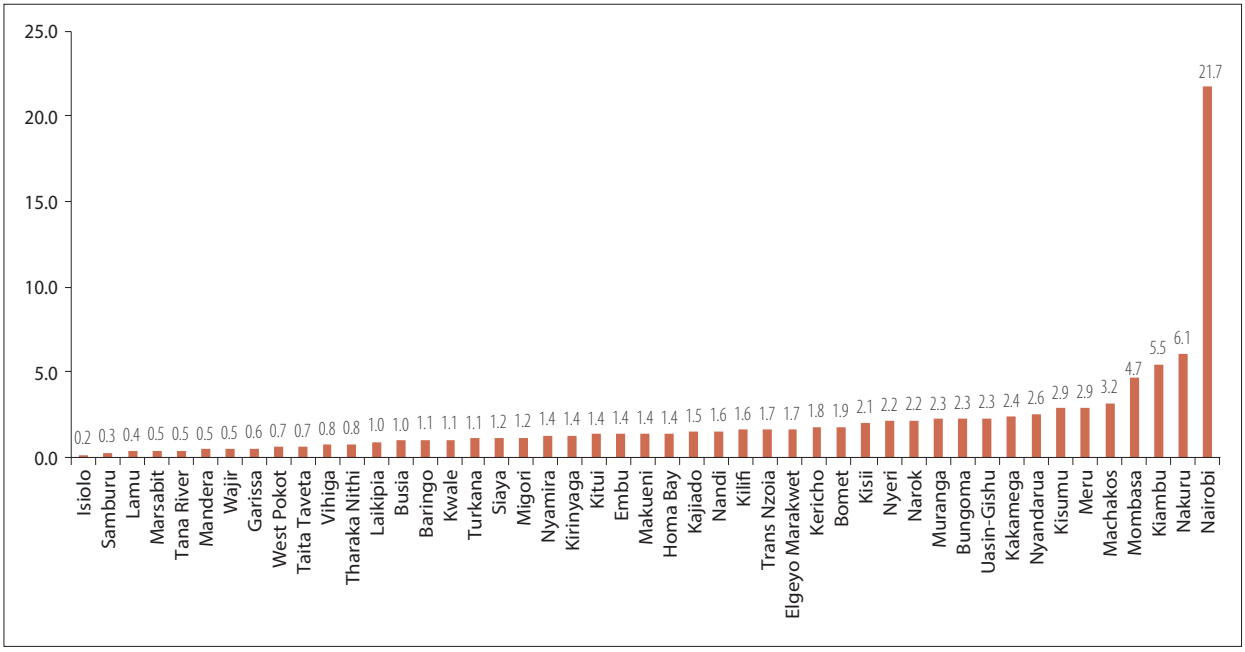
3.2 Gross County Product, in Current Prices

Table 1 shows estimates of Gross Value Added[3] (GVA) at current prices by county and by industry (sector). The breakdown indicates how much each county contributed to each economic activity (for instance Samburu contributed KSh 10,847 million to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector in 2017).

Intuitively, the table shows how specific economic activities contributed to each of the county's economy in 2017. The column totals highlight the extent to which each sector contributed to Kenya's GDP in 2017 while the row totals show the county contribution to GDP.

Generally, the leading counties are associated with large populations and where major urban centers are located. In addition, counties associated with thriving economic activities such as agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, financial, real estate and wholesale and retail trade, took lead in the ranking by GCP. Figure 3.8 depicts the ranking of the counties by their size of GCP while more details are given in Tables 1-8. Nairobi seized the lion's share of Kenya's GDP at 21.7 percent in 2017 followed by Nakuru, Kiambu and Mombasa with shares of 6.1, 5.5, and 4.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.8: County Share of GDP (Average 2013-2017)



There are significant disparities in the size of GCP across all counties. The average contribution per county to GDP growth over the period 2013-2017, is approximately 2.1 percent with a standard deviation of 3.2. This indicates a large heterogeneity across counties in their contribution to GDP over that period. As an example, Nairobi contributing the largest share, 21.7 percent, while Isiolo's share was the smallest at 0.2 percent based on a five-year period (2013-2017).

[3] GVA is derived as the difference between output (total goods and services produced in an economy) and intermediate consumption (goods and services used up in the process of production).

TABLE 1: Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activities, 2017 — Current (KSh million)

County Code	County Name	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity supply	Water supply; waste collection	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, technical and support services	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other service activities	FISIM1	Total
01	MOMBASA	1,459	1,158	47,348	20,546	1,078	37,168	36,912	88,308	12,780	5,413	31,155	35,526	7,124	12,024	4,229	4,539	2,379	(17,026)	332,122
02	KWALE	39,610	1,447	300	730	513	3,184	5,051	4,198	6,699	879	4,941	5,733	349	4,566	5,384	1,575	1,647	(526)	86,278
03	KILIFI	38,319	3,334	8,456	1,471	1,353	2,233	6,037	11,411	1,110	2,423	8,659	14,511	286	6,452	9,219	2,539	2,810	(1,329)	119,295
04	TANA RIVER	18,333	57	11	73	2,199	24	3,024	924	45	327	2,188	752	1	3,138	1,501	451	608	(158)	33,498
05	LAMU	18,699	126	48	340	90	172	2,864	4,171	253	287	716	1,195	10	2,129	923	272	257	(167)	32,386
06	TAITA TAVETA	19,858	727	101	567	337	2,188	5,607	3,109	1,079	559	4,504	3,988	8	5,145	2,463	813	721	(393)	51,381
07	GARISSA	16,845	559	1,153	318	174	1,481	2,496	1,410	116	324	260	2,586	73	6,780	3,388	908	881	(358)	39,394
08	WAJIR	20,032	450	15	22	170	2,805	2,065	258	64	144	1,527	767	3	5,150	1,960	900	936	(108)	37,159
09	MANDERA	14,169	178	28	581	256	2,512	1,966	1,155	100	292	1,388	3,091	4	4,723	2,643	645	1,450	(78)	35,101
10	MARSABIT	16,078	72	13	259	233	7,311	1,257	337	67	300	320	2,045	26	3,113	1,502	659	650	(169)	34,073
11	ISIOLO	3,325	40	12	162	131	1,722	2,026	1,030	280	250	799	1,278	4	3,414	1,074	254	320	(270)	15,850
12	MERU	124,381	3,146	5,255	1,025	1,038	4,928	9,486	19,072	380	1,557	25,769	9,595	430	8,749	10,661	3,501	3,024	(2,351)	229,646
13	THARAKA NITHI	38,740	184	133	210	271	3,266	6,538	2,381	337	611	2,671	2,823	12	3,232	3,787	1,933	814	(252)	67,692
14	EMBU	39,794	227	2,417	6,503	740	8,010	7,535	10,599	452	898	7,132	5,122	40	7,268	4,160	2,445	1,151	(758)	103,734
15	KITUI	41,799	650	105	960	838	2,525	5,189	7,147	161	1,179	11,433	6,315	12	7,563	10,764	3,492	2,257	(830)	101,560
16	MACHAKOS	56,112	9,643	38,512	9,019	1,080	17,311	17,569	12,736	684	3,119	19,459	25,648	127	7,295	9,768	4,440	2,449	(2,112)	232,860
17	MAKUENI	47,606	638	412	373	768	5,739	5,875	5,276	285	881	7,050	5,463	2	6,927	9,477	2,885	1,972	(703)	100,924
18	NYANDARUA	209,519	709	1,106	400	434	763	4,263	4,269	128	483	5,175	5,472	5	4,789	5,236	1,545	1,398	(492)	245,203
19	NYERI	92,859	2,242	3,754	1,703	1,254	2,336	7,216	12,263	1,609	2,104	18,646	12,196	303	7,233	5,927	3,303	1,626	(1,612)	174,961
20	KIRINYAGA	41,208	1,425	6,685	826	6,959	783	4,802	9,763	146	1,102	9,411	5,243	45	5,765	4,210	2,162	1,238	(937)	100,836
21	MURANGA	89,003	2,228	7,451	1,675	1,489	8,055	4,382	7,005	164	1,339	20,653	10,463	54	7,046	8,171	2,586	2,210	(956)	173,018
22	KIAMBU	132,421	4,112	49,969	9,533	2,435	55,172	16,610	29,094	745	5,310	42,373	42,758	945	14,548	11,768	8,039	3,805	(7,717)	421,918
23	TURKANA	41,493	88	65	2,066	487	4,684	2,581	7,750	361	366	2,198	2,537	16	3,529	6,252	1,946	2,172	(290)	78,301
24	WEST POKOT	19,311	2,835	27	69	427	522	2,270	3,904	168	302	3,330	1,861	373	4,416	4,799	1,045	1,302	(176)	46,785
25	SAMBURU	10,847	47	29	123	180	661	4,354	1,234	132	143	1,386	1,236	11	3,403	1,703	587	569	(142)	26,503
26	TRANS NZOIA	50,628	273	785	810	707	3,031	9,551	7,958	625	1,967	15,734	8,934	68	5,177	7,237	2,248	2,079	(1,129)	116,683
27	UASIN-GISHU	63,017	713	7,915	1,042	1,314	7,121	19,511	17,552	1,645	1,075	17,218	12,880	1,482	6,267	6,262	3,833	2,270	(8,843)	162,273
28	ELGEYO MARAKWET	127,967	485	42	209	258	1,485	3,487	3,579	103	544	4,423	5,877	3	4,949	4,068	1,245	940	(131)	159,531

TABLE 1: Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activities, 2017 *(cont'd)*

Current (KSh million)

County Code	County Name	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity supply	Water supply; waste collection	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, technical and support services	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other service activities	FISIM1	Total
29	NANDI	71,213	593	4,116	489	719	1,301	4,264	3,300	203	801	11,955	5,013	5	4,990	7,603	1,924	1,912	(709)	119,691
30	BARINGO	53,633	125	232	413	1,048	1,336	4,687	4,737	266	911	9,095	3,088	2	6,017	5,077	1,276	1,411	(488)	92,866
31	LAIKIPIA	35,489	117	706	723	755	5,606	7,132	5,904	512	916	6,275	4,913	605	6,006	3,489	1,697	1,014	(763)	81,095
32	NAKURU	301,349	595	14,813	36,932	2,580	16,675	17,430	30,640	2,256	3,489	30,349	26,223	553	14,077	14,040	7,276	4,071	(5,885)	517,462
33	NAROK	120,355	213	2,109	653	642	1,354	3,702	4,601	3,343	2,082	15,247	7,615	8	7,882	6,971	1,164	2,160	(876)	179,226
34	KAJIADO	15,954	2,801	5,096	2,789	706	9,614	6,579	7,899	1,395	2,353	17,329	23,657	171	4,902	4,642	2,605	1,745	(2,430)	107,805
35	KERICHO	62,765	146	13,721	853	682	3,394	7,529	5,787	438	1,067	15,580	8,118	53	5,973	7,543	2,631	1,925	(1,406)	136,799
36	BOMET	114,076	620	4,694	205	567	7,034	4,448	2,512	187	422	7,380	2,411	21	3,804	7,593	2,333	1,839	(577)	159,569
37	KAKAMEGA	95,193	1,442	8,009	975	1,651	2,896	8,022	7,504	877	2,425	9,955	10,972	147	7,993	16,676	5,420	3,829	(1,421)	182,563
38	VIHIGA	20,160	1,667	350	547	448	4,167	3,598	2,292	322	342	6,284	6,338	3	4,608	5,909	1,206	1,279	(471)	59,050
39	BUNGOMA	107,829	304	1,720	433	1,203	4,123	6,650	10,388	394	1,576	9,933	9,217	14	8,742	15,730	3,067	3,761	(1,574)	183,509
40	BUSIA	50,020	295	158	246	679	5,320	5,294	3,253	211	432	854	3,756	5	6,417	7,360	1,824	1,126	(539)	86,712
41	SIAYA	50,685	1,136	146	390	912	4,541	1,994	3,858	408	991	6,197	6,413	6	5,299	8,353	2,341	2,000	(406)	95,265
42	KISUMU	51,445	1,636	23,085	4,106	2,408	12,170	26,230	19,636	1,586	1,793	8,742	20,493	1,387	10,736	8,580	3,230	2,301	(5,074)	194,489
43	HOMA BAY	68,247	426	532	486	764	1,818	3,934	5,708	161	719	4,779	4,584	4	6,844	10,744	2,783	2,289	(624)	114,198
44	MIGORI	40,861	6,023	2,703	352	757	1,028	3,652	6,648	246	822	6,861	6,962	9	5,693	9,813	2,446	2,178	(716)	96,337
45	KISII	85,550	411	2,927	1,149	921	4,639	7,132	9,578	349	566	14,504	8,690	101	10,471	12,201	3,507	2,736	(1,886)	163,546
46	NYAMIRA	56,634	1,376	5,352	489	523	2,795	2,658	3,268	212	496	11,566	4,719	7	5,236	5,590	1,369	1,421	(473)	103,239
47	NAIROBI	4,102	755	374,527	26,878	10,819	175,437	294,302	184,845	14,041	53,074	142,765	176,281	122,335	40,051	13,762	17,841	8,791	(168,283)	1,492,323
Total GVA		**2,838,993**	**58,474**	**647,143**	**140,721**	**55,993**	**452,439**	**619,762**	**600,248**	**58,126**	**109,457**	**606,167**	**575,360**	**137,254**	**330,529**	**320,211**	**126,731**	**91,720**	**(244,617)**	**7,524,710**

3.3 Gross County Product, in Constant 2009 Prices

The constant price estimates are useful for computing economic growth rates by county. Although not the ideal approach, the use of implicit deflators (for the value added at the national level) to derive constant estimates at the county level was deemed as the most practical. This assumes that price changes are substantially similar in all counties even if price levels may be different.

Table 2 is similar to Table 1 with the exception that the valuation for 2017 GVA is valued at 2009 prices (base year). The estimates are important for horizontal comparison, particularly for the assessment of economic growth over the years.

Growth was volatile across counties during 2014-2017. On average only Elgeyo Marakwet recorded a double-digit growth during 2014-2017. Few counties experienced double digit growth at least once during the same period (Busia, Migori, Tharaka Ninthi in 2017), while other counties have at least once experienced a contraction in economic activities (example: Nandi, Nyamira, Uasin Gishu, West Pokot in 2017). More than a half of the counties' GCP growth remained below average, while in two counties (Kwale and Nairobi), economic activity remained stable relative to the average county growth over (2014-2017).

More than a half of county economic activity is driven by services sector. GCP amounted to KSh 3,992.7 billion in 2017, with services sector accounting for 54.6 percent, followed by agriculture (24.0 percent) and industry (21.4 percent). However, agriculture remained the most spread across counties.

Agriculture is more concentrated in counties including Nakuru, Nyandarua, Kiambu, Narok, Meru, Bungoma, and Bomet. Industrial activities are mainly based in counties with large urban centers, including Nairobi, Kiambu, Mombasa, Machakos, and Nakuru; while services are concentrated in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kiambu, Nakuru, and Machakos.

TABLE 2: Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activity, 2017

Constant (KSh million)

County Code	County Name	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity supply	Water supply; waste collection	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, technical and support services	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other service activities	FISIM1	Total
1	MOMBASA	483	962	32,207	11,714	682	20,765	20,396	47,422	13,263	9,719	12,230	23,796	5,231	6,376	3,879	3,229	1,469	(7,414)	206,409
2	KWALE	13,927	1,202	206	416	304	1,766	2,747	1,915	6,793	1,593	2,319	3,832	256	2,396	4,893	821	1,017	(229)	46,173
3	KILIFI	13,019	2,770	5,761	839	845	1,209	3,292	5,074	782	4,390	3,949	9,701	210	3,368	8,370	1,645	1,736	(579)	66,381
4	TANA RIVER	8,844	47	7	42	1,394	13	1,639	424	25	593	1,041	505	1	1,661	1,319	232	376	(69)	18,094
5	LAMU	6,172	104	34	194	53	92	1,554	1,766	265	520	336	799	8	1,115	883	139	159	(73)	14,121
6	TAITA TAVETA	6,095	604	71	323	210	1,212	3,057	1,584	1,153	1,009	2,040	2,663	6	2,716	2,521	445	445	(171)	25,982
7	GARISSA	8,592	465	784	181	101	823	1,358	648	88	587	115	1,732	54	3,582	2,953	481	544	(156)	22,931
8	WAJIR	10,560	373	10	13	96	1,570	1,134	134	47	260	729	516	2	2,693	1,805	435	578	(47)	20,908
9	MANDERA	7,486	148	20	331	147	1,398	1,067	766	64	526	661	2,069	3	2,481	2,392	303	896	(34)	20,725
10	MARSABIT	7,351	60	9	148	137	4,087	684	163	48	544	149	1,368	19	1,624	1,294	356	401	(73)	18,369
11	ISIOLO	1,603	33	8	93	80	963	1,103	466	272	453	362	857	3	1,785	943	148	197	(118)	9,253
12	MERU	40,445	2,613	3,589	584	644	2,727	5,218	8,590	378	2,820	12,106	6,406	316	4,594	10,825	2,450	1,868	(1,024)	105,150
13	THARAKA NITHI	15,694	153	92	120	159	1,820	3,597	1,079	357	1,108	1,232	1,888	9	1,721	4,110	1,330	503	(110)	34,861
14	EMBU	14,172	189	1,640	3,708	453	4,466	4,134	4,792	416	1,626	3,321	3,421	29	3,857	4,432	1,567	711	(330)	52,604
15	KITUI	13,701	540	74	547	487	1,392	2,840	3,285	109	2,133	5,351	4,220	9	3,981	10,511	2,043	1,394	(361)	52,257
16	MACHAKOS	19,274	8,011	26,182	5,143	639	9,613	9,693	5,999	498	5,598	9,062	17,143	93	3,693	10,280	2,895	1,513	(920)	134,410
17	MAKUENI	17,616	530	282	212	456	3,119	3,203	2,943	286	1,596	3,133	3,650	1	3,647	10,026	1,590	1,218	(306)	53,201
18	NYANDARUA	58,988	589	755	228	250	411	2,323	1,940	88	876	2,406	3,658	4	2,522	5,450	963	864	(214)	82,099
19	NYERI	27,685	1,862	2,557	971	781	1,265	3,942	5,931	1,733	3,812	8,710	8,144	222	3,804	6,605	2,047	1,004	(702)	80,376
20	KIRINYAGA	16,066	1,184	4,536	471	4,428	422	2,637	4,377	128	1,959	4,370	3,503	33	3,043	4,509	1,375	765	(408)	53,396
21	MURANGA	31,960	1,851	5,068	955	901	4,468	2,402	3,185	128	2,425	9,679	6,984	40	3,706	9,198	1,623	1,365	(416)	85,519
22	KIAMBU	44,171	3,416	34,003	5,435	1,506	30,815	9,150	14,396	372	9,580	18,709	28,617	694	7,691	12,484	5,429	2,350	(3,360)	225,457
23	TURKANA	21,110	73	45	1,178	280	2,569	1,403	3,551	345	663	1,024	1,701	12	1,823	5,130	1,187	1,342	(126)	43,308
24	WEST POKOT	8,044	2,355	19	40	247	286	1,233	1,782	143	547	1,567	1,244	274	2,328	4,152	573	804	(77)	25,561
25	SAMBURU	3,718	39	20	70	103	368	2,364	560	105	258	645	828	8	1,790	1,459	353	351	(62)	12,980
26	TRANS NZOIA	21,347	227	533	462	408	1,671	5,273	3,621	574	3,565	7,223	5,972	50	2,733	7,065	1,576	1,284	(492)	63,092

TABLE 2: Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activity, 2017 *(cont'd)*

Constant (KSh million)

County Code	County Name	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity supply	Water supply; waste collection	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, technical and support services	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other service activities	FISIM1	Total
27	UASIN-GISHU	27,831	592	5,417	594	800	3,969	10,684	10,724	1,648	1,942	8,090	8,626	1,088	3,297	6,060	2,308	1,402	(3,851)	91,221
28	ELGEYO MARAKWET	34,761	403	29	119	147	805	1,895	1,624	89	986	2,043	3,920	2	2,603	4,032	641	580	(57)	54,622
29	NANDI	28,357	492	2,798	279	421	713	2,323	1,510	176	1,452	5,660	3,351	4	2,620	7,355	1,123	1,181	(309)	59,505
30	BARINGO	14,994	104	158	235	642	740	2,545	2,158	262	1,650	4,209	2,065	2	3,156	4,936	698	872	(213)	39,212
31	LAIKIPIA	10,856	97	482	412	462	3,126	3,898	2,675	489	1,659	2,869	3,284	444	3,180	3,535	1,101	626	(332)	38,864
32	NAKURU	82,460	494	10,325	21,057	1,597	9,299	9,610	15,216	2,054	6,315	13,892	17,564	406	7,462	13,841	4,750	2,515	(2,563)	216,295
33	NAROK	40,511	177	1,433	372	366	738	2,021	2,109	3,533	3,771	7,106	5,086	6	4,152	6,096	687	1,334	(381)	79,118
34	KAJIADO	7,070	2,327	3,381	1,590	430	5,335	3,594	3,559	1,412	4,261	8,137	15,816	125	2,572	4,189	1,770	1,078	(1,058)	65,588
35	KERICHO	25,287	122	9,333	486	405	1,883	4,140	2,622	338	1,932	7,361	5,438	39	3,170	7,434	1,662	1,189	(612)	72,226
36	BOMET	35,765	515	3,189	117	326	3,932	2,424	1,161	168	764	3,490	1,614	15	1,965	7,413	1,228	1,136	(251)	64,971
37	KAKAMEGA	31,302	1,198	5,220	556	963	1,585	4,403	3,429	852	4,393	4,620	7,332	108	4,085	16,292	3,216	2,365	(619)	91,299
38	VIHIGA	6,031	1,385	239	312	254	2,312	1,966	1,054	263	620	2,920	4,237	2	2,427	6,133	729	790	(205)	31,466
39	BUNGOMA	36,276	252	1,176	247	691	2,281	3,639	4,729	320	2,844	4,606	6,164	10	4,602	15,251	1,880	2,323	(686)	86,606
40	BUSIA	13,829	245	111	140	407	2,965	2,885	1,517	195	783	363	2,508	4	3,377	6,889	1,098	695	(235)	37,776
41	SIAYA	14,811	944	103	222	531	2,520	1,084	1,728	414	1,796	2,876	4,282	4	2,778	8,375	1,366	1,236	(177)	44,893
42	KISUMU	22,694	1,359	16,235	2,341	1,498	6,761	14,461	10,953	1,428	3,249	3,870	13,707	1,018	5,718	8,601	2,024	1,421	(2,209)	115,128
43	HOMA BAY	21,187	354	381	277	434	1,004	2,148	2,557	110	1,293	2,090	3,067	3	3,592	10,490	1,682	1,414	(272)	51,811
44	MIGORI	14,344	5,004	1,843	201	434	563	1,989	3,214	120	1,488	3,225	4,667	7	3,001	9,413	1,502	1,345	(312)	52,047
45	KISII	27,948	341	1,992	655	522	2,576	3,916	4,407	265	1,026	6,800	5,813	74	5,529	12,729	2,219	1,690	(821)	77,680
46	NYAMIRA	21,103	1,143	3,647	279	299	1,550	1,445	1,494	190	898	5,411	3,153	5	2,751	5,789	766	878	(206)	50,595
47	NAIROBI	2,038	627	254,378	15,325	6,912	98,071	162,729	113,088	13,202	80,713	64,320	118,044	89,826	21,346	12,331	13,061	5,430	(73,282)	998,160
Total GVA		957,578	48,577	440,383	80,234	34,331	252,038	341,240	317,921	55,986	182,595	276,425	384,955	100,780	174,112	314,670	80,745	56,657	(106,523)	3,992,703

[1] Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

3.4 Real per Capita GCP, 2017

Per capita GCP is a measure of a county's economic output shared equally among its population. It is derived by dividing a county's GCP by its total population and is an indicative measure of a county's standard of living. Consequently, this measure is driven by both the economic size and population of the respective counties. While the per capita GCP provides an indicative measure of a county's standard of living, it does not take into account the distribution and equity issues across the county.

Table 7 and 8 presents detailed GCP per capita (both in current and constant prices) for all the 47 counties, over the period 2013-2017. Using the GCP constant prices, the average growth in GCP per capita across all counties is approximately 2.8 percent (Figure 3.9). Twenty one counties, led by Bungoma, Tharaka Nithi, Nyandarua, Elgeyo Markwet, Siaya, Nyeri grew faster than the average per capita GCP. However, in 25 counties, per capita GCP growth was slower than the average growth across all the counties.

Figure 3.9: Per Capita GCP Growth Relative to Average Per Capita GCP in all Counties (%)

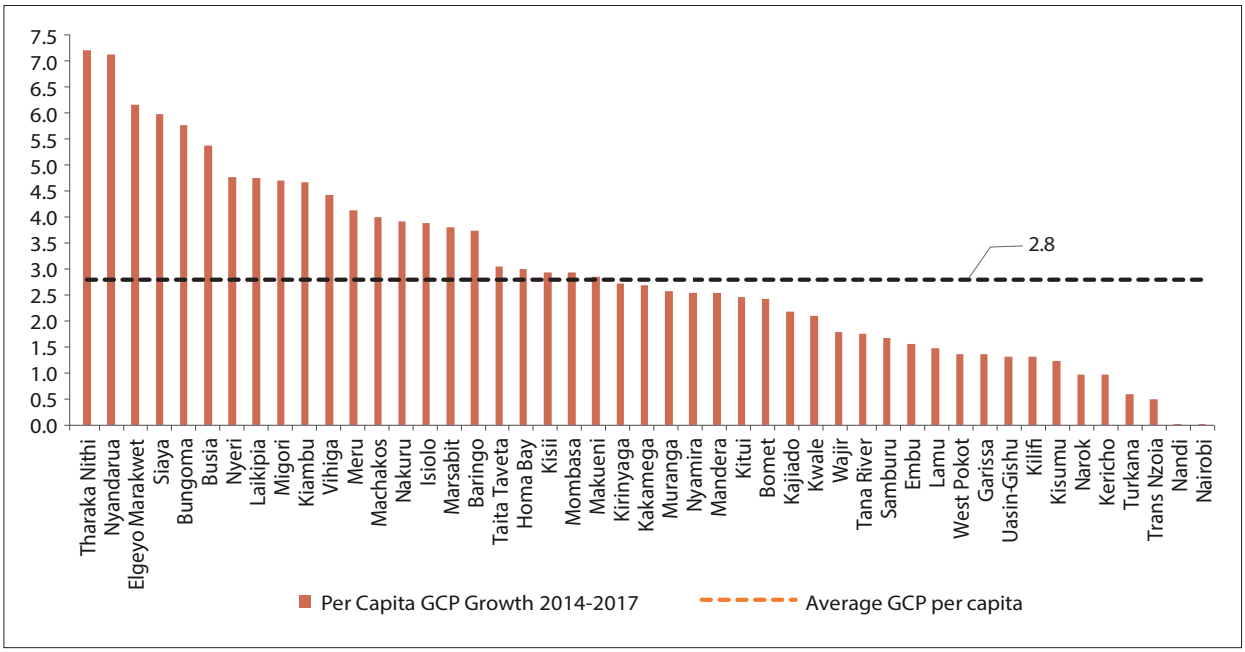
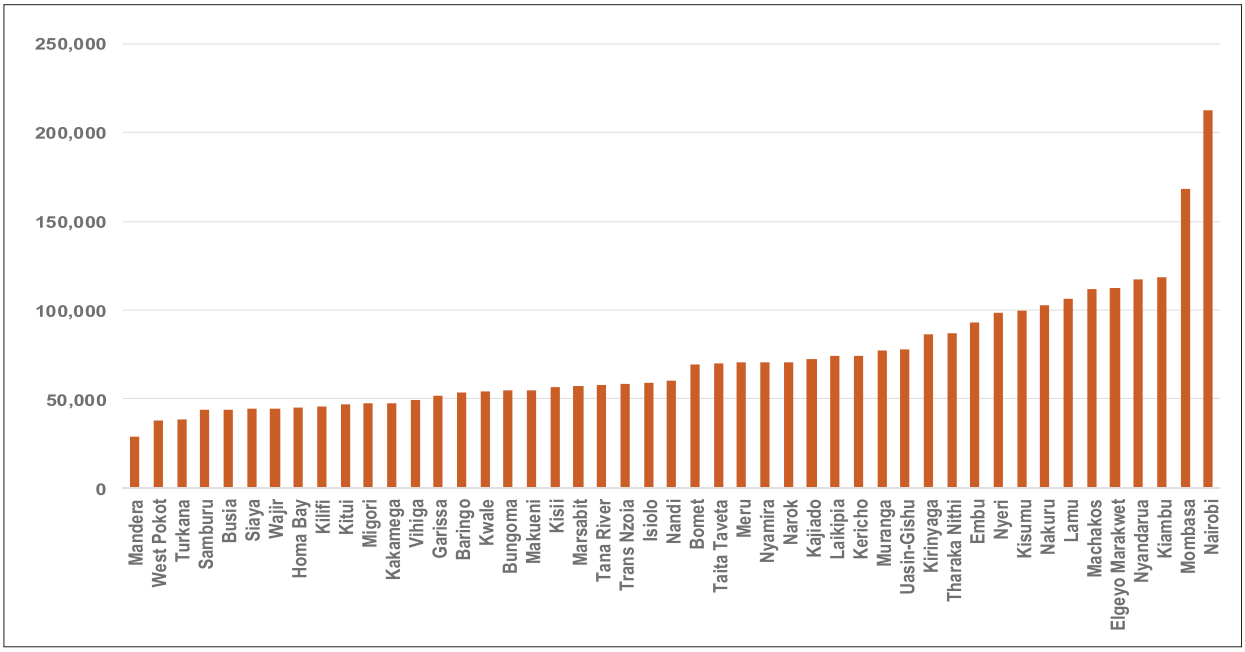


Figure 3.10 depicts the relative size of GCP per capita for 2017 but valued at 2009 prices. Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kiambu take the lead in the ranking, while Nyandarua and Elgeyo Marakwet also rank fairly high largely by virtue of having sizeable GCP and comparatively smaller populations. More details on GCP per capita are given in Table 7 and Table 8.

Figure 3.10: Real Per Capita GCP, 2017



3.5 Percentage Contribution of each County to Gross Value Added

Table 3 shows the percentage contribution of each county to GVA by sector as well as the counties' contribution to GCP in 2017. Nairobi City contributed the largest share to GDP at 19.8 percent in 2017 followed by Nakuru, Kiambu, and Mombasa with shares of 6.9, 5.6, and 4.4 percent, respectively. The ranking is to a great extent determined by how much counties contribute to key economic activities. For example, Nyandarua and Elgeyo Marakwet rank high by virtue of their high contribution to agriculture which is the mainstay of Kenya's economy.

Table 3: County Share of Gross Value Added and Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activity, 2017

County Code	County Name	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity supply	Water supply; waste collection	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, technical and support services	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other service activities	FISIM1	Overall
1	MOMBASA	0.1	2.0	7.3	14.6	1.9	8.2	6.0	14.7	22.0	4.9	5.1	6.2	5.2	3.6	1.3	3.6	2.6	7.0	4.4
2	KWALE	1.4	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	11.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.2	1.1
3	KILIFI	1.3	5.7	1.3	1.0	2.4	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.5	0.2	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.1	0.5	1.6
4	TANA RIVER	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
5	LAMU	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
6	TAITA TAVETA	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7
7	GARISSA	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.5
8	WAJIR	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.5
9	MANDERA	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5
10	MARSABIT	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5
11	ISIOLO	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
12	MERU	4.4	5.4	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.5	3.2	0.7	1.4	4.3	1.7	0.3	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.3	1.0	3.1
13	THARAKA NITHI	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.9
14	EMBU	1.4	0.4	0.4	4.6	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	0.3	1.4
15	KITUI	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.5	0.3	1.3
16	MACHAKOS	2.0	16.5	6.0	6.4	1.9	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.8	3.2	4.5	0.1	2.2	3.1	3.5	2.7	0.9	3.1
17	MAKUENI	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	0.3	1.3
18	NYANDARUA	7.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.2	3.3
19	NYERI	3.3	3.8	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.1	0.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.3
20	KIRINYAGA	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.6	12.4	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.3
21	MURANGA	3.1	3.8	1.2	1.2	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.2	3.4	1.8	0.0	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	0.4	2.3
22	KIAMBU	4.7	7.0	7.7	6.8	4.3	12.2	2.7	4.8	1.3	4.9	7.0	7.4	0.7	4.4	3.7	6.3	4.1	3.2	5.6
23	TURKANA	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.4	0.1	1.0
24	WEST POKOT	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.6
25	SAMBURU	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4
26	TRANS NZOIA	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.3	0.5	1.6
27	UASIN-GISHU	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.6	2.2

Table 3: County Share of Gross Value Added and Gross County Product (GCP) by Economic Activity, 2017 *cont'd)*

County Code	County Name	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac-turing	Electricity supply	Water sup-ply; waste collection	Construc-tion	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transport and storage	Accom-modation and food service activities	Informa-tion and communi-cation	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Profession-al, tech-nical and support services	Public adminis-tration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other service activities	FISIM1	Overall
28	ELGEYO MARAKWET	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.1
29	NANDI	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.1	0.3	1.6
30	BARINGO	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.2
31	LAIKIPIA	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.1
32	NAKURU	10.6	1.0	2.3	26.2	4.6	3.7	2.8	5.1	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.6	0.4	4.3	4.4	5.7	4.4	2.4	6.9
33	NAROK	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	5.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.9	2.4	0.4	2.4
34	KAJIADO	0.6	4.8	0.8	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	4.1	0.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.4
35	KERICHO	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	0.6	1.8
36	BOMET	4.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	0.2	2.1
37	KAKAMEGA	3.4	2.5	1.2	0.7	2.9	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.9	0.1	2.4	5.2	4.3	4.2	0.6	2.4
38	VIHIGA	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.8
39	BUNGOMA	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.0	2.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	0.6	2.4
40	BUSIA	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.2
41	SIAYA	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.6	vw1.8	2.2	0.2	1.3
42	KISUMU	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.7	1.6	1.4	3.6	1.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.6
43	HOMA BAY	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.5	0.3	1.5
44	MIGORI	1.4	10.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.4	0.3	1.3
45	KISII	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.1	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	0.8	2.2
46	NYAMIRA	2.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.4
47	NAIROBI	0.1	1.3	57.9	19.1	19.3	38.8	47.5	30.8	24.2	48.5	23.6	30.6	89.1	12.1	4.3	14.1	9.6	68.8	19.8
Total GVA		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 GCP per County, Current Prices (2013-2017)

Table 4 gives current price GCP for each county for a series of five years (2013 to 2017). In addition, the table shows the relation between GCP and GDP.

Table 4: Gross County Product, 2013 - 2017 Current (KSh million)

Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
01	Mombasa	206,170	239,680	263,925	301,070	332,122
02	Kwale	47,981	54,583	63,569	72,335	86,278
03	Kilifi	71,799	80,431	97,614	105,456	119,295
04	Tana River	21,419	29,620	25,474	30,280	33,498
05	Lamu	16,502	18,834	23,149	26,579	32,386
06	Taita Taveta	27,948	33,660	37,710	45,313	51,381
07	Garissa	27,182	29,872	32,919	36,706	39,394
08	Wajir	25,245	27,772	30,907	33,526	37,159
09	Mandera	22,969	25,684	28,495	31,721	35,101
10	Marsabit	21,471	22,703	27,058	30,144	34,073
11	Isiolo	10,237	11,664	13,020	14,262	15,850
12	Meru	119,374	141,079	171,009	196,488	229,646
13	Tharaka Nithi	34,422	39,592	47,286	53,129	67,692
14	Embu	63,316	66,911	84,545	89,067	103,734
15	Kitui	61,611	65,254	87,749	86,041	101,560
16	Machakos	143,813	157,703	190,166	208,178	232,860
17	Makueni	61,314	70,170	85,224	92,746	100,924
18	Nyandarua	87,532	106,482	148,139	196,770	245,203
19	Nyeri	85,101	104,583	120,875	145,775	174,961
20	Kirinyaga	59,928	68,332	78,491	88,055	100,836
21	Muranga	96,545	109,739	129,173	149,154	173,018
22	Kiambu	229,579	263,706	316,725	367,137	421,918
23	Turkana	51,349	58,064	67,910	73,761	78,301
24	West Pokot	28,940	33,226	38,432	43,093	46,785
25	Samburu	14,572	17,076	18,401	23,498	26,503
26	Trans Nzoia	74,642	85,468	97,622	99,005	116,683
27	Uasin-Gishu	103,861	121,836	135,521	148,668	162,273
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	55,041	65,504	92,266	126,950	159,531
29	Nandi	68,892	75,817	92,634	104,412	119,691
30	Baringo	41,020	49,474	65,837	77,905	92,866
31	Laikipia	38,221	44,345	56,623	72,890	81,095
32	Nakuru	228,802	278,971	343,665	436,088	517,462
33	Narok	92,987	104,696	125,659	149,722	179,226
34	Kajiado	67,670	75,667	85,848	100,041	107,805
35	Kericho	80,922	89,549	106,916	120,356	136,799
36	Bomet	70,576	82,807	103,106	131,746	159,569
37	Kakamega	104,097	117,996	141,457	156,444	182,563
38	Vihiga	32,935	38,586	46,163	51,001	59,050
39	Bungoma	89,086	115,101	131,289	152,657	183,509
40	Busia	39,923	48,356	59,147	68,215	86,712
41	Siaya	43,838	53,482	68,208	82,200	95,265
42	Kisumu	135,418	152,655	165,503	181,161	194,489

Table 4: Gross County Product, 2013 - 2017 (*cont'd*)						
Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
43	Homa Bay	59,036	70,049	81,548	96,781	114,198
44	Migori	52,910	62,035	71,360	78,998	96,337
45	Kisii	87,203	100,668	122,771	134,892	163,546
46	Nyamira	57,439	65,643	74,112	95,786	103,239
47	Nairobi	1,003,072	1,107,647	1,230,361	1,379,459	1,492,323
Total		4,263,910	4,882,769	5,725,580	6,585,658	7,524,710
Taxes less subsidies on products		481,179	519,878	558,605	608,489	671,956
Gross Domestic Product		4,745,090	5,402,647	6,284,185	7,194,147	8,196,666

3.7 County Share of GCP (2013-2017)

Table 5 shows the counties' shares of GCP for the period 2013 to 2017. Counties that are largely dominated by urban centers, notably Nairobi City and Mombasa, have had their shares of GCP consistently decline over the period mostly due to growth in agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product. On the other hand, counties with strong presence of agricultural activities, particularly horticulture, have consistently improved their share of GCP over the period.

Table 5: County Share of GCP, 2013 - 2017

Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013 - 2017
47	Nairobi	23.5	22.7	21.5	20.9	19.8	21.7
32	Nakuru	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.1
22	Kiambu	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
1	Mombasa	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7
16	Machakos	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	Meru	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
42	Kisumu	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9
18	Nyandarua	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.6
37	Kakamega	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
27	Uasin-Gishu	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
39	Bungoma	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
21	Muranga	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
33	Narok	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
19	Nyeri	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
45	Kisii	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
36	Bomet	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
35	Kericho	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
26	Trans Nzoia	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
3	Kilifi	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
29	Nandi	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
34	Kajiado	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
43	Homa Bay	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
17	Makueni	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
14	Embu	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
15	Kitui	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
20	Kirinyaga	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
46	Nyamira	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
44	Migori	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
41	Siaya	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
23	Turkana	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
2	Kwale	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
30	Baringo	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
40	Busia	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
31	Laikipia	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
13	Tharaka Nithi	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
38	Vihiga	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
6	Taita Taveta	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
24	West Pokot	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7

Table 5: County Share of GCP, 2013 - 2017 (*cont'd*)

Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013 - 2017
7	Garissa	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
8	Wajir	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
9	Mandera	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
4	Tana River	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
10	Marsabit	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5	Lamu	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
25	Samburu	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
11	Isiolo	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 6: Gross County Product, 2013 - 2017						Constant (KSh million)
Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
30	Baringo	29,482	31,784	36,394	37,634	39,212
36	Bomet	51,877	55,358	56,024	62,453	64,971
39	Bungoma	64,970	75,514	76,615	80,985	86,606
40	Busia	28,654	30,829	32,887	34,050	37,776
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	37,351	39,228	44,010	50,113	54,622
14	Embu	47,862	46,221	51,568	49,765	52,604
7	Garissa	20,187	20,660	21,532	22,264	22,931
43	Homa Bay	42,127	44,836	46,557	49,630	51,811
11	Isiolo	7,627	8,045	8,569	8,769	9,253
34	Kajiado	52,287	55,260	59,055	64,747	65,588
37	Kakamega	76,720	81,061	86,312	88,894	91,299
35	Kericho	61,968	64,879	66,656	71,760	72,226
22	Kiambu	173,544	184,974	200,328	214,399	225,457
3	Kilifi	55,073	56,650	62,560	63,009	66,381
20	Kirinyaga	44,321	47,060	48,896	51,588	53,396
45	Kisii	63,320	66,562	70,505	73,584	77,680
42	Kisumu	100,347	105,662	108,266	112,865	115,128
15	Kitui	46,672	44,908	54,111	48,686	52,257
2	Kwale	37,054	38,606	40,846	42,979	46,173
31	Laikipia	28,148	29,962	33,823	38,826	38,864
5	Lamu	11,668	11,670	12,963	12,908	14,121
16	Machakos	110,535	114,111	125,878	128,037	134,410
17	Makueni	45,774	47,918	52,679	53,801	53,201
9	Mandera	17,418	18,230	19,044	19,889	20,725
10	Marsabit	15,253	14,992	16,822	17,505	18,369
12	Meru	85,906	92,610	98,371	102,725	105,150
44	Migori	39,681	43,159	45,360	46,881	52,047
1	Mombasa	160,412	168,871	175,259	188,909	206,409
21	Muranga	71,411	75,294	77,958	82,859	85,519
47	Nairobi	803,710	834,952	883,376	941,968	998,160
32	Nakuru	161,073	177,446	187,767	206,545	216,295
29	Nandi	51,714	53,627	55,506	60,416	59,505
33	Narok	66,087	67,520	71,301	76,077	79,118
46	Nyamira	42,385	45,377	44,618	52,346	50,595
18	Nyandarua	57,619	62,159	69,975	76,615	82,099
19	Nyeri	61,770	69,186	70,047	75,075	80,376
25	Samburu	10,581	11,374	11,401	12,879	12,980
41	Siaya	32,623	36,088	40,677	42,337	44,893
6	Taita Taveta	20,265	22,380	22,784	25,369	25,982
4	Tana River	15,381	19,261	15,906	17,635	18,094
13	Tharaka Nithi	25,407	26,940	28,879	30,104	34,861
26	Trans Nzoia	53,757	56,827	60,543	60,170	63,092
23	Turkana	36,762	38,631	41,805	43,020	43,308
27	Uasin-Gishu	75,263	81,806	86,213	91,532	91,221
38	Vihiga	24,691	26,663	28,702	30,249	31,466
8	Wajir	18,099	18,579	19,571	20,129	20,908
24	West Pokot	21,060	22,341	23,889	25,648	25,561
Total		**3,205,896**	**3,386,075**	**3,592,808**	**3,808,627**	**3,992,703**

Table 7: Per Capita GCP, 2013 - 2017						Current Prices, KSh
Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
01	Mombasa	192,988	216,622	230,450	254,070	271,039
02	Kwale	64,888	71,273	80,193	88,192	101,725
03	Kilifi	56,887	61,530	72,144	75,327	82,405
04	Tana River	78,398	104,680	86,975	99,920	106,894
05	Lamu	142,849	157,417	186,927	207,413	244,379
06	Taita Taveta	86,293	100,765	108,613	126,511	139,053
07	Garissa	66,459	71,740	77,651	84,977	89,502
08	Wajir	58,097	62,779	68,624	73,057	79,468
09	Mandera	34,112	37,466	40,828	44,607	48,442
10	Marsabit	70,059	73,340	86,531	95,411	106,734
11	Isiolo	67,880	76,569	84,614	91,740	100,904
12	Meru	83,646	97,879	117,463	133,592	154,537
13	Tharaka Nithi	89,553	101,989	120,599	134,126	169,141
14	Embu	116,569	121,974	152,586	159,115	183,418
15	Kitui	57,833	60,652	80,756	78,384	91,580
16	Machakos	124,411	135,080	161,265	174,745	193,460
17	Makueni	65,884	74,659	89,776	96,709	104,161
18	Nyandarua	135,315	161,374	220,117	286,679	350,321
19	Nyeri	113,096	136,253	154,401	182,578	214,885
20	Kirinyaga	104,607	116,931	131,689	144,857	162,666
21	Muranga	94,427	105,222	121,435	137,486	156,392
22	Kiambu	130,392	146,830	172,904	196,518	221,467
23	Turkana	52,733	57,533	64,950	68,067	69,775
24	West Pokot	49,575	54,917	61,312	66,356	69,589
25	Samburu	57,145	64,611	67,204	82,804	90,143
26	Trans Nzoia	80,068	88,458	97,524	95,431	108,607
27	Uasin-Gishu	102,052	115,506	124,013	131,262	138,350
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	130,652	150,021	203,966	270,777	328,575
29	Nandi	80,368	85,338	100,641	109,449	121,149
30	Baringo	64,844	75,458	96,925	110,708	127,437
31	Laikipia	84,112	94,157	116,046	144,134	154,840
32	Nakuru	125,355	147,468	175,350	214,690	245,999
33	Narok	96,023	104,313	120,845	138,925	160,580
34	Kajiado	86,490	93,310	102,184	114,894	119,557
35	Kericho	93,744	100,091	115,347	127,424	141,047
36	Bomet	85,614	96,920	116,483	143,793	169,777
37	Kakamega	58,411	65,107	76,740	83,413	95,667
38	Vihiga	55,324	63,738	74,972	81,379	92,572
39	Bungoma	50,888	64,653	72,507	82,898	97,986
40	Busia	76,208	90,768	109,156	123,787	154,722
41	Siaya	47,615	56,791	70,828	83,510	94,714
42	Kisumu	127,867	140,921	149,404	159,999	168,095
43	Homa Bay	56,040	65,008	74,007	85,930	99,227
44	Migori	52,778	60,497	68,053	73,706	87,960
45	Kisii	69,237	78,141	93,191	100,176	118,858
46	Nyamira	87,838	98,142	108,354	137,011	144,512
47	Nairobi	265,265	276,607	290,722	309,077	317,700
Total		**102,026**	**113,655**	**129,665**	**145,167**	**161,499**

Table 8: Per Capita GCP, 2013 - 2017						Constant Prices, KSh
Code	County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
01	Mombasa	150,156	152,625	153,030	159,418	168,448
02	Kwale	50,111	50,411	51,528	52,401	54,439
03	Kilifi	43,635	43,338	46,236	45,007	45,853
04	Tana River	56,300	68,069	54,308	58,191	57,740
05	Lamu	101,008	97,541	104,671	100,734	106,557
06	Taita Taveta	62,571	66,998	65,623	70,828	70,316
07	Garissa	49,357	49,618	50,792	51,543	52,099
08	Wajir	41,652	41,998	43,455	43,864	44,712
09	Mandera	25,867	26,594	27,287	27,968	28,602
10	Marsabit	49,771	48,432	53,796	55,407	57,541
11	Isiolo	50,571	52,813	55,689	56,404	58,907
12	Meru	60,194	64,252	67,570	69,843	70,759
13	Tharaka Nithi	66,098	69,398	73,654	75,998	87,106
14	Embu	88,118	84,258	93,070	88,904	93,013
15	Kitui	43,810	41,741	49,799	44,354	47,122
16	Machakos	95,622	97,742	106,747	107,475	111,668
17	Makueni	49,186	50,983	55,492	56,100	54,907
18	Nyandarua	89,072	94,203	103,975	111,622	117,295
19	Nyeri	82,090	90,138	89,475	94,029	98,717
20	Kirinyaga	77,364	80,530	82,035	84,866	86,137
21	Muranga	69,845	72,195	73,288	76,377	77,301
22	Kiambu	98,566	102,992	109,361	114,762	118,343
23	Turkana	37,753	38,277	39,982	39,699	38,592
24	West Pokot	36,077	36,926	38,111	39,493	38,021
25	Samburu	41,494	43,038	41,637	45,383	44,147
26	Trans Nzoia	57,666	58,815	60,482	57,998	58,725
27	Uasin-Gishu	73,952	77,556	78,891	80,816	77,772
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	88,660	89,844	97,289	106,889	112,502
29	Nandi	60,328	60,361	60,304	63,331	60,229
30	Baringo	46,605	48,478	53,580	53,480	53,810
31	Laikipia	61,943	63,618	69,318	76,775	74,205
32	Nakuru	88,248	93,801	95,806	101,684	102,826
33	Narok	68,245	67,273	68,569	70,591	70,887
34	Kajiado	66,828	68,145	70,293	74,360	72,738
35	Kericho	71,787	72,517	71,912	75,974	74,469
36	Bomet	62,931	64,794	63,292	68,163	69,128
37	Kakamega	43,049	44,728	46,824	47,397	47,843
38	Vihiga	41,477	44,044	46,615	48,267	49,330
39	Bungoma	37,112	42,417	42,312	43,978	46,244
40	Busia	54,696	57,869	60,693	61,788	67,404
41	Siaya	35,434	38,321	42,240	43,012	44,633
42	Kisumu	94,751	97,540	97,735	99,681	99,504
43	Homa Bay	39,989	41,609	42,252	44,066	45,019
44	Migori	39,582	42,089	43,258	43,740	47,521
45	Kisii	50,274	51,667	53,518	54,647	56,455
46	Nyamira	64,818	67,841	65,233	74,876	70,822
47	Nairobi	212,543	208,509	208,733	211,055	212,498
Total		**76,710**	**78,817**	**81,365**	**83,951**	**85,689**

4. Conclusion

The devolved system of Government is one of many key reforms defined under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Kenya's devolution involves large scale political, fiscal and administrative decentralization. It is a conscious effort to address inequalities and disparities between regions by transferring both additional resources and discretion over resources and policy decision making power to the County level of government. Further, the constitution provides for allocation of resources to the devolved units and provides for a legislative framework at the county level. It is therefore important for us to be alive to the fact that information that govern policy formulation at the county level should be informed by county specific data, that reflect how the counties are faring in various aspects of socio-economic development.

One of the gaps this GCP estimates seeks to close is the lack of credible quantification of the size of counties' respective economies. This could in turn unlock a critical knowledge hurdle for counties to estimate their revenue potential, attract investors to sectors in which they have greater potential, and assess economic progress over time. The GCP provide a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced within each of the 47 counties for the period 2013-2017. The following are the key results from the report.

First, there are significant differences in the size of economy across counties. The average contribution per county to GVA over the period 2013-2017 is approximately 2.1 percent with a standard deviation of 3.2. This indicates large disparities in the size of GCP across the counties but also elevates the uniqueness in each of these units in tackling the pressing needs of reducing poverty and promoting inclusive growth.

Secondly, although some counties have a small contribution to the national cake (as share of GDP), they show greater potential with a faster rate of growth over time but also potential for catch-up with the dominant contributors. The growth trends in these counties points out to opportunities for private sector investment, particularly in agriculture and services.

Thirdly, related to two above, with the exception of Nairobi and Mombasa counties, agriculture remains a key driver of growth in most counties. This augurs well with the Big 4 agenda of promoting agricultural productivity and raising farm gate prices.

Fourth and finally, only a quarter of counties have their per capita GCP (in real terms) greater than the national GDP per capita. This also highlight huge disparities across counties, but also elevates the opportunity that devolved system of governance brings to table to tackle the same.

The Bureau' hopes all stakeholders will find this GCP estimates useful and remains open for feedback on the publication to enables us to continue serving all your data needs.

5. Annexes

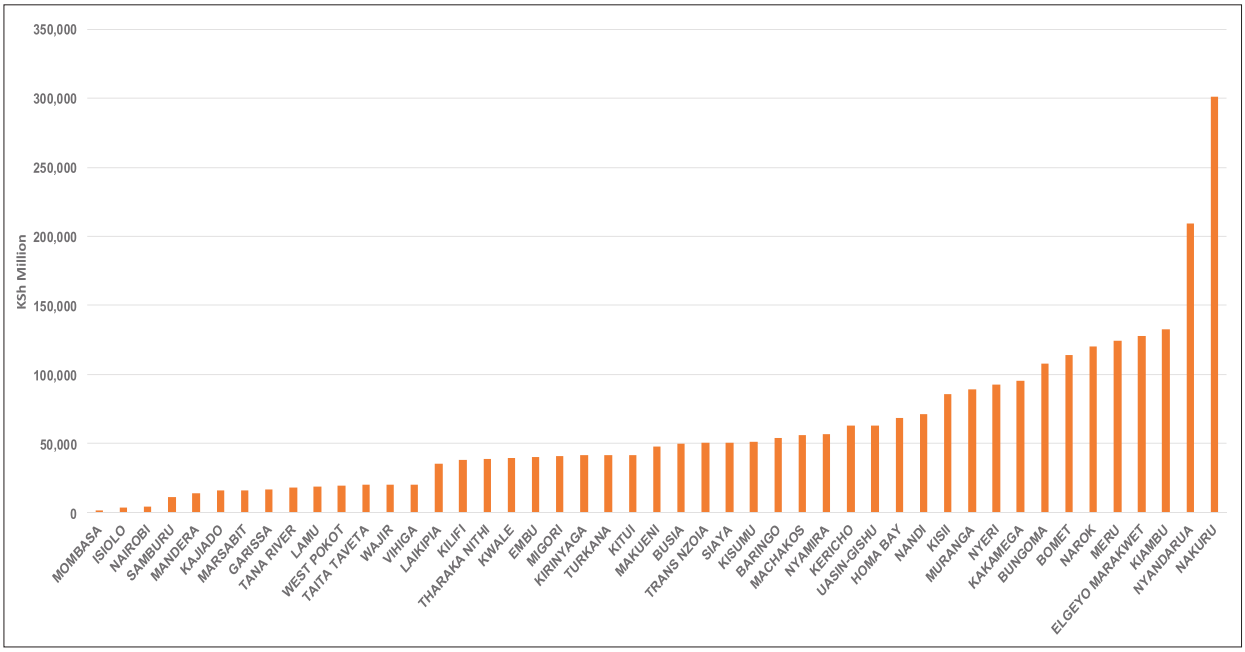
Annex I-IV present graphical illustration of counties to Agricultural sector, Industry, Manufacturing and Services while Annex V shows the Real GCP per capita by County. As shown in Annex I, counties known for production of key food crops such as vegetables and potatoes were ranked highly in agricultural activities. These included Nakuru, Nyandarua, Meru and Elgeyo Marakwet. On the other hand, counties that are significantly urban oriented and those that experience dry weather were lowly ranked in agricultural production.

Annex II and III show that industrial activity was mainly found in counties which are host to cities and other vibrant commercial towns. Nairobi City county accounted for about 45.0 per cent of all industrial production. Other counties where notable levels of industrial production were found include Mombasa, Nakuru, Machakos, Kiambu and Kisumu. Similarly, manufacturing activities which are a subset of the Industrial sector were reported in the same counties namely Nairobi City, Mombasa, Kiambu, Machakos and Kisumu. Counties with relatively high level of activity of processing of crops such as coffee and tea, that include Murang'a, Kirinyaga and Kericho were found to account for notable contribution to industrial activity. Annex III depicts a near complete absence of manufacturing activities in many counties, an indication of lack of value addition activities.

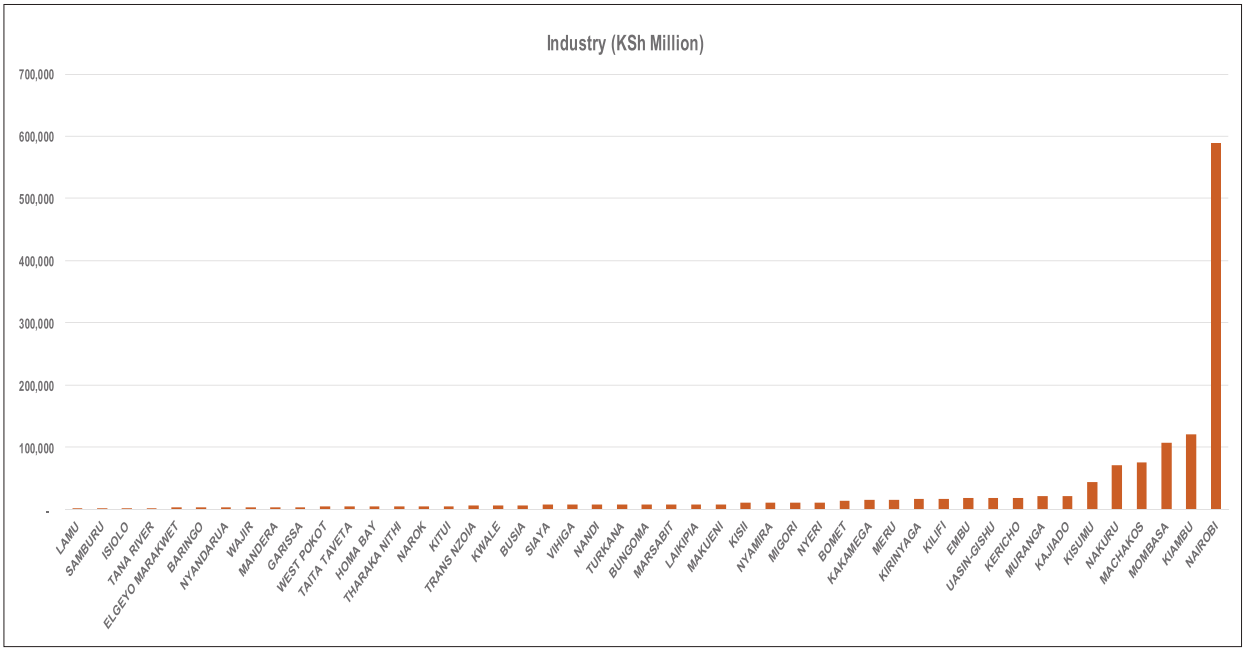
Annex IV shows that the contribution of counties to total service GDP were relatively evenly distributed, except for the case of big cities and big towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Kisumu, Kiambu and Meru where these activities are concentrated. Proportionately low contribution was found in counties with arid and semi-arid settings such as Samburu, Tana River, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and Isiolo.

Real GCP per capita is the ratio of the County GCP divided by the population of the County and adjusted for changes in prices. Annex V shows the real GCP by county for the year 2017. Some counties with relatively high GCP in absolute terms (Nairobi City, Mombasa and Kiambu) were ranked high in real per capita GCP, even though their population were also significantly high. However, there were notable changes in ranking when compared with GCP in absolute terms in other counties. For instance, counties such as Lamu, Nyandarua and Elgeyo Marakwet had high real GCP per capita (Over KSh 100,000). Only Nairobi City and Mombasa counties had real GCP per capita of over 150,000 shillings in 2017. Overall, the real GCP per capita did not seem to deviate significantly among counties, with most of them falling between KSh 50,000 and KSh 100,000 in 2017.

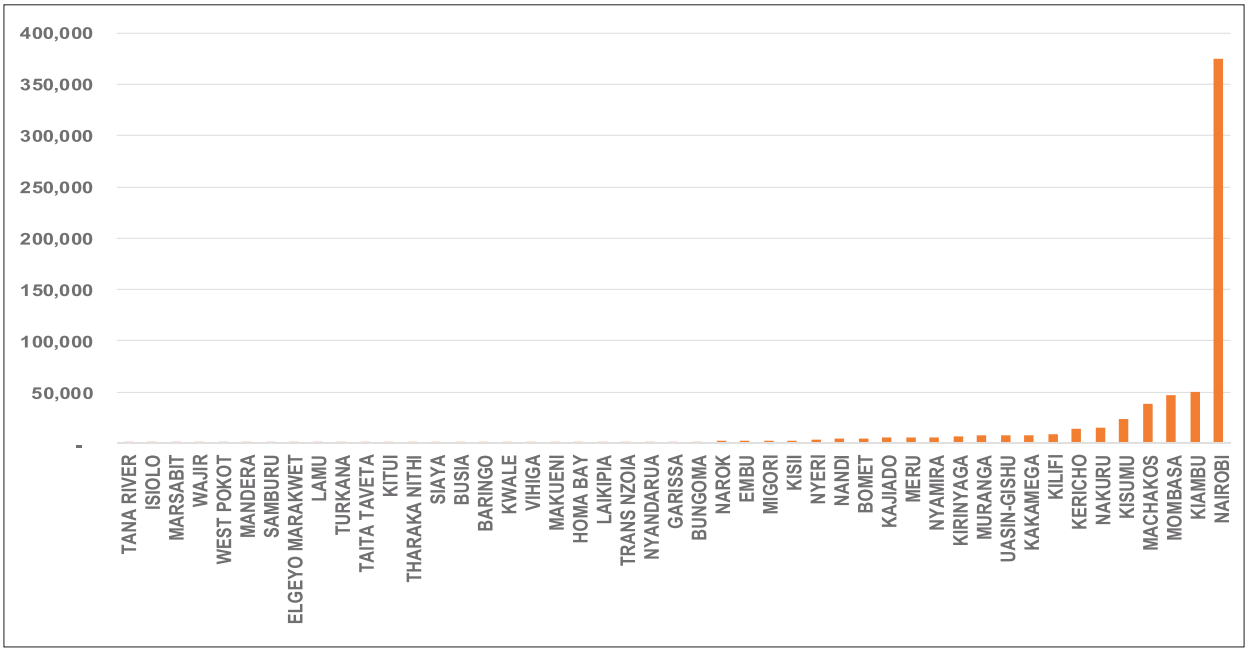
Annex I: County Contribution to Agriculture Gross Value Added



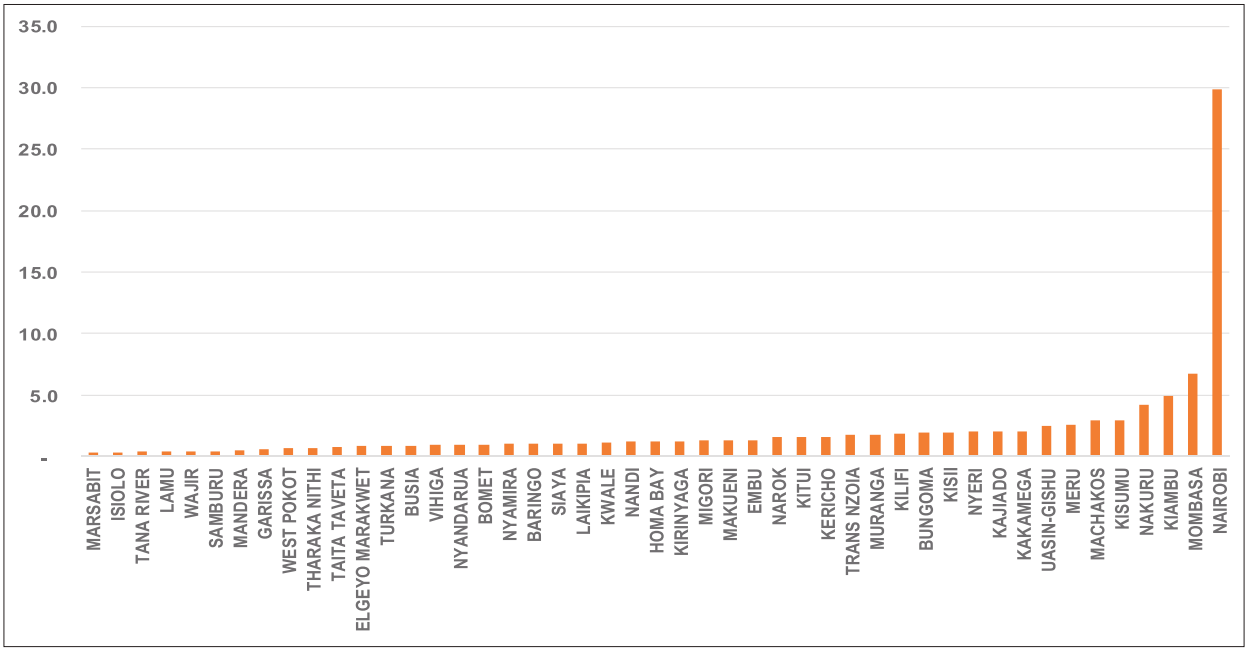
Annex II: County Contribution to Manufacturing Gross Value Added



Annex III: County Contribution Services Gross Value Added



Annex V: Per Capita Real GCP, 2017



ANNEX VI: GCP QUESTIONNAIRE

The following are the questionnaires that were used to collect additional information directly from the counties. In future, the compilation of the gross county product will depend more on the data collected from the counties using similar questionnaires.

General information about the County				
County Name				
Governor				
Location of the county (illustrated by a map)				
Climatic conditions (CSA version)				
Land area (sq kms)				
Geographical/topographical features				
Main economic activities in the county				
	Type of economic activities found in the county (ISIC Rev 4)	YES/NO	Significant*	Insignificant
1	Growing of crops			
2	Animal production			
3	Support activities to agriculture			
4	Forestry and logging			
5	Fishing and aquaculture			
6	Mining and quarrying			
7	Processing and preservation of meat			
8	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs			
9.	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables			
10	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats			
11	Manufacture of dairy products			
12	Manufacture of grain mill products; starch and starch products; and prepared animal feeds			
13	Manufacture of bakery products			
14	Manufacture of sugar			
15	Processing of coffee			
16	Processing of tea			
17	Manufacture of other food products			
18	Manufacture of beverages			
19	Manufacture of tobacco products			
20	Manufacture of textiles and clothing			
21	Manufacture of leather and related products incl. footwear			
22	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture			
23	Manufacture of paper and paper products			
24	Printing and reproduction of recorded media			
25	Manufacture of refined petroleum products			
26	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers, primary plastics			
27	Manufacture of other chemical products			
28	Manufacture of pharmaceutical products and preparations			
29	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products			
30	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products			
31	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, ex. machinery and equipment			

	Type of economic activities found in the county (ISIC Rev 4)	YES/NO	Significant*	Insignificant
32	Manufacture of machinery and equipment			
33	Manufacture of transport equipment			
34	Manufacture of furniture			
35	Other manufacturing			
36	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment			
37	(i) Electric power generation			
	(ii) Electric power transmission			
	(iii) Electric power distribution			
38	Water supply and sewerage			
39	Waste collection and treatment			
40	Construction			
41	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
42	Wholesale and retail trade			
43	Transport via railways			
44	Passenger road transport			
45	Freight transport by road			
46	Transport via pipeline			
47	Water transport			
48	Air transport			
49	Warehousing and storage			
50	Service activities incidental to water transport			
51	Service activities incidental to air transport			
52	Cargo handling; other transportation support activities			
53	Postal activities			
54	Courier activities			
55	Accommodation and food service activities			
56	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities; recording and publishing of music			
57	Telecommunications			
58	IT and other information service activities			
59	Central banking			
60	Other monetary intermediation			
61	Other financial service activities			
62	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding			
63	Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities			
64	Real estate activities			
65	Professional, scientific and technical activities			
66	Renting and leasing activities			
67	Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities			
68	Other administrative and support service activities			
69	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security			
70	Pre-primary and primary education			
71	General secondary education			
72	Specialised secondary education			
73	Higher education			
74	Other education and support activities			
75	Human health activities			

	Type of economic activities found in the county (ISIC Rev 4)	YES/NO	Significant*	Insignificant
76	Social work activities			
77	Arts, entertainment and recreation			
78	Activities of membership organizations			
79	Repair of computers and personal and household goods			
80	Other personal service activities			

* *An economic activity that is carried out by a sizeable population (at least 10 per cent even if it's not for market production) many micro or small enterprises for market production a number of medium enterprises for market production at least one large enterprises for market production.*

Growing of crops												
	Types of crops grown in the County	Use of farm inputs									Crop production	
	Is (CROP) grown in this county?	Ceritified Seeds			Other Seeds			Fertilizer			What quantity (MT) of the crop was produced?	
		Used by many farmers?	Total quantity (MT) used in the County		Used by many farmers?	Total quantity (MT) used in the County		Used by many farmers?	Total quantity (MT) used in the County			
Crop	Yes = 1, No = 2	Yes or No	2016	2017	Yes or No	2016	2017	Yes or No	2016	2017	2016	2017
Maize												
Maize												
Other cereals												
Wheat												
Rice												
Finger millet												
Bulrush millet												
Golden millet												
Other millet												
Sorghum												
Barley												
Oats												
Tubers												
Yams												
Arrowroots												
Cassava												
Sweet potatoes												
Potatoes												
Vegetables												
Chillies												
Onions												
Carrots												
Cabbages												
Sukumawiki (kales)												
Tomatoes												
Pumpkins												
French beans												
Field Peas												
Legumes												
Beans												
Grams (black/green)												
Yellow grams												
Cow peas												
Pigeon peas												
Dolicos												
Soya beans												
Cashwenuts												
Macadamia nuts												
Groundnuts												
Sim sim												

	Types of crops grown in the County	Use of farm inputs									Crop production	
	Is (CROP) grown in this county?	Ceritified Seeds			Other Seeds			Fertilizer			What quantity (MT) of the crop was produced?	
		Used by many farmers?	Total quantity (MT) used in the County		Used by many farmers?	Total quantity (MT) used in the County		Used by many farmers?	Total quantity (MT) used in the County			
Crop	Yes = 1, No = 2	Yes or No	2016	2017	Yes or No	2016	2017	Yes or No	2016	2017	2016	2017
Fruits												
Pears												
Pineapples												
Bananas (cooking)												
Bananas (fruits)												
Passion fruits												
Oranges												
Castor												
Khat (Miraa)												
Plums												
Coconut												
Nappier grass												
Paddock grass												
Sugar cane												
Pyrethrum												
Cotton												
Tobacco												
Tea												
Coffee												
Wattle												
Sisal												
Trees												
Others crops (Specify)												

Animal production, Forestry and Fishing

Animal Production

Livestock reared in the county by type	Are there farmers who engaged in rearing/ production of ..... in the county? Yes = 1, No = 2	Estimates of number of livestock or quantity of products		Estimated value of livestock/products at farmgate prices (at local market price)		Data source	Contact person
		2016	2017	2016	2017		
Zebu							
Exotic Cattle							
Camels							
Goats							
Sheep							
Wool (Kg)							
Pigs							
Poultry							
Eggs (Trays)							
Raw milk (litres)							
Other animals							
Other animal products							

Support services to agriculture	2016			2017		
	Vets	AEOs*	Others	Vets	AEOs	Others
Number of practising agricultural personel						

* Agricultural Extension Officer

Forestry and logging

	Are there forests in this county?	Forest size (Ha)		Production		Units
	Yes = 1, No = 2,	Exotic	Indegineous	2016	2017	
Hardwood and soft wood						
Firewood						
Charcoal						
Non-wood forest products;						
Support services to forestry; Kenya Forest Service (KFS)		Total KFS staff in county?		Total wages and salaries of KFS staff in county?		

Fish and other fishing products							
Are there fishing or aquaculture activities in this county? Yes No If No skip this Section							
	Sales	Quantity		Value of fish feed purchases		Value of other intermediate inputs	
	Yes / No	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Marine fishing							
Freshwater fishing							
Fish farms							
Marine aquaculture							
Freshwater aquaculture							

Mining and Quarrying								
Mining and Quarrying								
Are there mining/quarrying/mineral exploration activities undertaken in this county? Yes No If No skip this Section								
What type of licensess/fees/levies are charged to undertake the activity(list the items mentioned)?	Licenses/permit			Levies			Revenue collected by county	
	Type	Rate (per MT)	Amount	Type	Rate (per MT)	Amount	2016	2017
Quarrying			Split t 2 yrs			Split t 2 yrs		
Sand harvesting								
Mineral exploration								
Gemstones								
Other minerals								
Other minerals								
Other minerals								
Other minerals								

Mineral Production			
Mineral/Quarrying Product	What was the quantity produced?		
	Unit	2016	2017
Crude petroleum and natural gas			
Metal ores (excl gold)			
Gold			
Titanium			
Fluorspar			
Soda and soda ash			
Carbon dioxide			
Salt			
Coal			
Stone			
Sand			
Clay			
Limestone			
Gypsum			
Other minerals (e.g. Corondum (ruby))			
Other minerals			
Other minerals			
Other minerals			
Other minerals			
Total			

Manufacturing					
Is there a factory/plant that engaged in activities of (……..…) in this county over the last 2 years?	Number of establishment		Quantity produced		
	2016	2017	Unit	2016	2017
Food, Beverages and Tobacco					
Processing and preserving of meat					
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs					
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables					
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats					
Manufacture of dairy products					
Manufacture of grain mill products					
Manufacture of starches and starch products					
Manufacture of bakery products					
Manufacture of sugar					
Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery					
Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes					
Manufacture of other food products not elsewhere classified					
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds					
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits					
Manufacture of wines					
Manufacture of malt liquors and malt					
Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters an					
Manufacture of tobacco products					
Non-Food products					
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres					
Weaving of textiles					
Finishing of textiles					
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics					
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel					
Manufacture of carpets and rugs					
Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting					
Manufacture of other textiles not elsewhere classified (nec					
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel					
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel					
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur					
Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and					
Manufacture of footwear					
Sawmilling and planing of wood					
Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels					
Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery					
Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of artic					
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard					
Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of conta					

Is there a factory/plant that engaged in activities of (……..…) in this county over the last 2 years?	Number of establishment		Quantity produced		
	2016	2017	Unit	2016	2017
Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard					
Printing					
Service activities related to printing					
Manufacture of refined petroleum products					
Manufacture of basic chemicals					
Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds					
Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary for					
Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products					
Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, prin					
Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing					
Manufacture of other chemical products not elsewhere classi					
Manufacture of man-made fibres					
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and bota					
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebui					
Manufacture of other rubber products					
Manufacture of plastics products					
Manufacture of glass and glass products					
Manufacture of refractory products					
Manufacture of clay building materials					
Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products					
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster					
Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster					
Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone					
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not else					
Manufacture of basic iron and steel					
Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals					
Casting of iron and steel					
Manufacture of structural metal products					
Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal					
Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powd					
Treatment and coating of metals; machining					
Manufacture of cutlery, Hand tools and General Hardware					
Manufacture of other fabricated metal products not elsewher					
Manufacture of electronic components and boards					
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers an					
Manufacture of batteries and accumulators					
Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cabl					
Manufacture of wiring devices					
Manufacture of electric lighting equipment					
Manufacture of domestic appliances					

Is there a factory/plant that engaged in activities of (……..…) in this county over the last 2 years?	Number of establishment		Quantity produced		
	2016	2017	Unit	2016	2017
Manufacture of other electrical equipment					
Manufacture of fluid power equipment					
Manufacture of other pumps, compressors, taps and valves					
Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving element					
Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners					
Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment					
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery					
Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery					
Manufacture of metal-forming machinery and machine tools					
Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construc					
Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco pro					
Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather p					
Manufacture of motor vehicles					
Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manuf					
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles					
Building of ships and floating structures					
Manufacture of other transport equipment not elsewhere clas					
Manufacture of furniture					
Manufacture of jewellery and related articles					
Manufacture of sports goods					
Manufacture of games and toys					
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies					
Other manufacturing not elsewhere classified (nec).					
Repairs					
Repair of fabricated metal products					
Repair of machinery					
Repair of electronic and optical equipment					
Repair of electrical equipment					
Repair of transport equipment, except motor vehicles					
Repair of other equipment					
Installation of industrial machinery and equipment					

Wholesale and Retail Trade (2017)							
	Type of business in wholesale of retail trade*	Number of licensed businesses in 2017	Estimated percentage of licensed to total businesses	Revenue collected from			
				Licenses	Permits	Other	Total
1	Sale of motor vehicles						
2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles						
3	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories						
4	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories						
5	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals						
6	General wholesale						
7	Other wholesale n.e.c						
8	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating						
9	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores						
10	Retail sale of food in specialized stores						
11	Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores						
12	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores						
13	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units, software and telecommunications equipments in specialized store						
14	Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialized stores						
15	Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores						
16	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialized stores						
17	Retail sale of electrical household appliances, furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialized stores						
18	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationary in specialized stores						
19	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialized stores						
20	Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialized stores						
21	Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialized stores						
22	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialized stores specialized stores						
23	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores						
24	Retail sale of second-hand goods						
25	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products						
26	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear						
27	Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods						
28	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets						
29	Vending, hawking etc.						

*Counties can also use their own categorisation if details are not available as per this classification

Transport and Storage and Courier and Postal Services											
Land Tansport											
	Passenger land transport							Freight transport by road			
	Matatu's	Minibus	Bus / Coach	Taxi	Tuktuk	Boda Boda (B)	Boda Boda (MC)	Trailers	Trucks	Pick ups	Others
Number of (transport equipment) that operated in county in 2013											
Number of (transport equipment) that operated in county in 2014											
Net average daily revenue in 2014											
Average number of days in peration per month											
Average monthly expenses on repairs, maintenance, service and fuel in 2014											
Average monthly expenses on Compensation of Employees in 2014											

Water Tansport					
	Ferry	Speed boats	Passenger motor boats	Other passenger boats	Other vessels
Number of (transport equipment) that operated in county in 2016					
Number of (transport equipment) that operated in county in 2017					
Average number of passengers ferried per month					
Average fare paid per pax					
Average monthly expenses on repairs, maintenance, service and fuel in 2017					

Other related activities					
	Postal Outlets	Courier Outlets	Cargo handling agencies	Tour Operators	Warehouses / Depots
Number of operational (Facilities/Businesses) in county in 2017					

Accommodation and Food Services													
Accommodation													
	Hotels						Other Accommodation Facilities						
	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Other	Lodges	Cottages	Villas	Apartments	Guesthouses	Lodgings	Others
Number of (ACCOMMODATION FACILITY) that operated in county in 2016													
Number of (ACCOMMODATION FACILITY) that operated in county in 2017													
Average daily charges per pax in 2017													
Bed and Breakfast													
Half Board													
Fullboard													
Total number of rooms													
Average occupancy rate													
Number of permanent employees													
Number of casual/seasonal employees													

Food Services								
	Restaurants	Cafes	Food kiosk	Others	Cafes	Food kiosk	Food vendors	Others
Number of (FOOD SERVICE BUSINESSES) that operated in county in 2016								
Number of (FOOD SERVICE BUSINESSES) that operated in county in 2017								
Number of employees (casual and permanent)								

Construction									
	Buildings								Other specialised con…
	Residential		Commercial / Business		Offices		Others		
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
Plans approved									
Value (for works approved in the plans)									
Value of completed buildings									
Fees from building permits/approvals									

Civil works*														
	Roads		Railway		Waterways / habours/dams		Communi-cation and Power lines		Mining and manufacture		Sports and recreation		Others	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Number of contracts awarded														
Value of contract														
Length (Km)														
Value of work done														
Fees from building permits / approvals														

** for work done by county government and other entities excluding national government (e.g. KENHA)*

Civil works includes: highways, streets, roads,railways and airfield runways; bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways; waterways, harbours, dams and other waterworks; long-distance pipelines, communication and power lines; local pipelines and cables, ancillary works; constructions for mining and manufacture; and constructions for sport and recreation.

Education (P), Human health activities(Q), and Social Work and Arts and Entertainment (R,S)													
Industry	Number of schools/institutions						Enrolment						Data sources/ Contact person
Education	Public			Private			Public			Private			
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	
Pre-primary													DEO
Primary education													DEO
General secondary education													DEO
TIVETS													DEO
Higher education (Degree courses)													DEO
Other education													

Human health services						
Facilities	Number of health facilities					
	Public			Private		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Hospitals (equivalent to level 3 and above)						
Health Centres/Clinics/Dispensaries						
Other medical facilities (e.g. Diagonistic Centres)						

Staffing	Number of health personnel						Total wages and salaries						Data sources/ Contact person
	Public			Private			Public			Private			
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	
Doctors/Pharmacists													
Clinical officers													
Nurses													
Other health personnel													

Social Work and Arts	Registered NGOs/Orgs in county			Total No. of Staff			Annual Budget/Returns			Data sources/ Contact person
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	
Social work										NGO Board
Arts, entertainment and recreation										NGO Board
Services of membership organizations										NGO Board



Government of Kenya

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

European Union

Sweden
Sverige

UKaid

USAID
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WORLD BANK GROUP